

Elephant in the Road

Festival of the **Future City**

How Do We Build Healthier Cities?





University Consortium

















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TRUUD Project

The Elephant

Being Trampled

Feeding the Elephant

Taming the Elephant















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The project "Disruption: Unlocking Low Carbon Travel" project was funded by the EPSRC/Research Council UK Energy

Programme, grant number EP/J00460X/1.

Social Practice Theory and Sustainable Transport: An

Analysis of English Local Transport Planning as a System

of Provision

THESIS

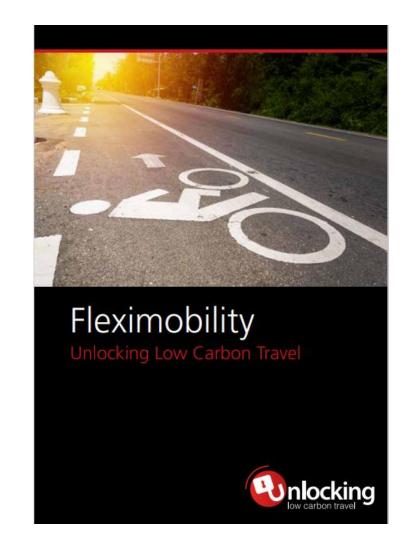
David George Williams

A thesis submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements of the University of the West of England, Bristol for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

Faculty of Environment and Technology

University of the West of England, Bristol

September 2015



TRUUD Project



	Car-centric culture	Cities are designed around cars with substantive resistance to change from many in local communities who want/ need two cars, government who want to ensure re-election and private industry who want to get planning as quickly as possible
	Local authority influence	Tasked with many responsibilities without the required resources, often lacking the capacity and power to mainstream health. They are limited by centralised power, private sector use of the law and a lack of public trust in urban development.
*	Planning clarity & responsibility	Planning has a pivotal regulatory role but there are concerns over lack clarity, whether health is a planning responsibility and the extent to which the planning system can support innovation
	Policy alignment and coordination	Policy environments at local and national level are poorly aligned, often existing in siloes, complicated and expensive to navigate.
- /~	Peripheral role of health	Health, wellbeing and sustainability are often marginalized in decision making across the system, whether governments, local communities or private interests. Where they constitute a 'win-win' aligned with traditional imperatives, they may be considered.
* \$4\$	Diversity & inclusion	A lack of diversity in voices heard by decision-makers, in whose needs are included in the design process, and in the diversity of thinking when it comes to making changes. There is however also an abundance of diversity in terms of stakeholder interests and the language used to communicate these interests.
	Understanding health impacts	Quantitative data that demonstrates health outcomes is preferred by actors, but insufficient access to this evidence. Data is challenging and expensive to obtain, with different views on which metrics are appropriate.
<i>~</i> ~	Short-term profitability	The legitimacy of short-term profitability within private sector means that expensive or 'nice-to-have' aspects of development, such as health, wellbeing and sustainability are either not included in the original design, are squeezed out in implementation, or are available only to the wealthiest.

^{*} Diversity by Cara Foster from NounProject.com





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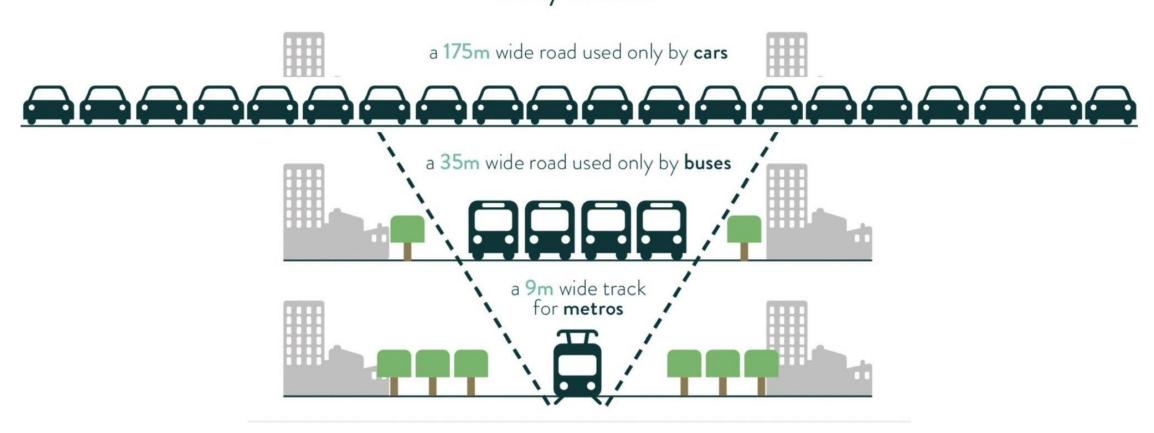




Source: Magical Quote (2023) Brooks Hatlen Quotes - Magical Quote



To carry **50,000 people** per hour per direction, a city needs...







Giulio Mattioli @giulio_mattioli@urbanists.social @giulio_mattioli

Every time large cities consider introducing some restriction on car, some argue that that would be particularly unfair against the poor.

But in large cities the vast majority of the poor have no car, while the vast majority of the rich have one. See data from Germany

Basis: Households (Germany)

summarized regional statistical area type (7 categories):

- city region - metropolis

rows %	То	tal	Car in HH yes/no				
	base weighted	base unweighted	no	Yes	not specified		
economic status of the household							
very low	2.158	1.117	73%	27%	0%		
low	4,514	2,586	62%	38%	-		
middle	14,750	13,089	43%	57%	0%		
high	7,245	9,299	28%	72%	-		
very high	2.176	3,390	18%	82%	-		

Columns: all cases Rows: all cases Subdivision: all cases

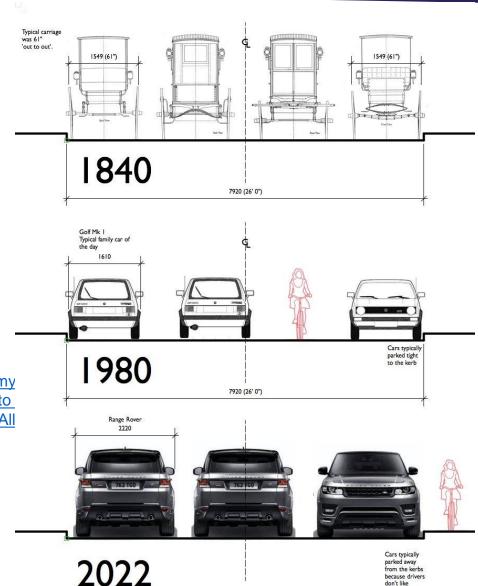
Source: @giuliom_mattioli (2023) Giulio Mattioli on Twitter: "Every time large cities consider introducing some restriction on car, some argue that that would be particularly unfair against the poor. But in large cities the vast majority of the poor have no car, while the vast majority of the rich have one. See data from Germany https://t.co/0PIZmxeldt" / Twitter





Feeding the Elephant - Vehicles

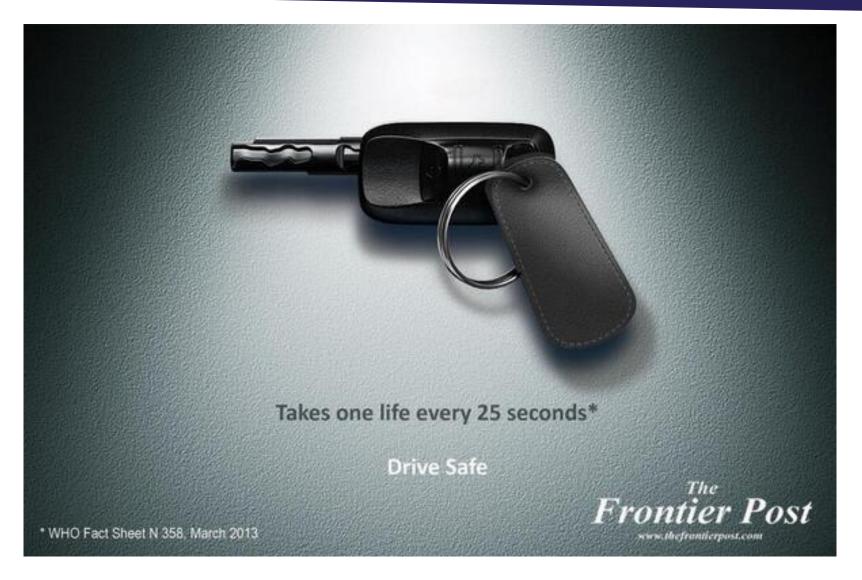




Source: @baoigheallian (2022) Michael

@baoigheallain@mastodon.ie on Twitter: "I discovered my neighbourhood was developed in the 1840s so decided to an 1840 section to my 'cars are getting bigger' drawing. All same scale. https://t.co/fhg2oDgDc3" / Twitter









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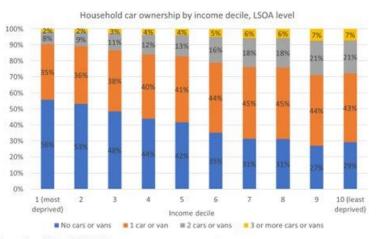


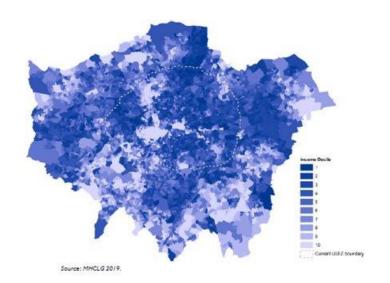
Evaluating urban public spaces from mental health point of view: Comparing pedestrian and car-dominated streets

Hooman Hematian ^a , Ehsan Ranjbar ^{b, c} 🔍		
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https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jth.2022.101532	Get rights and content	
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Income deprivation (MHCLG2019) and car ownership (Census 2021)





Source: Census 2021 and MHCLG 2019.

Car ownership decreases as income deprivation increases

health, but analysis of census data shows it's the poorest who suffer the worst consequences of

Source: @willnorman (2023) Will

Norman on Twitter: "New: Toxic

air is harming all Londoners'

pollution & amp; are much less likely to own a car. 56% of households with the lowest

incomes don't own a car vs 29% in the least deprived areas.

https://t.co/RCzdpsrhxn" / Twitter

- This graph and map show the income deprivation only.
- Combining the income deprivation data with the Census 2021 car ownership at LSOA level shows that car ownership increases in households with lower levels of income
 deprivation. In the most income deprived decile, 56% of households do not own a car or van, compared to 29% of households in the least income deprived decile.
- Households in less income-deprived areas are more likely to own two or more cars or vans. In the most deprived decile, this is 10% of households and in the least deprived decile it is 28%.
- . The map shows the spatial distribution of income deprivation.

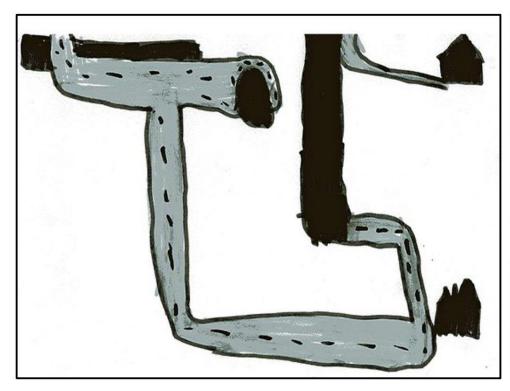








Children's drawing of their trip to school



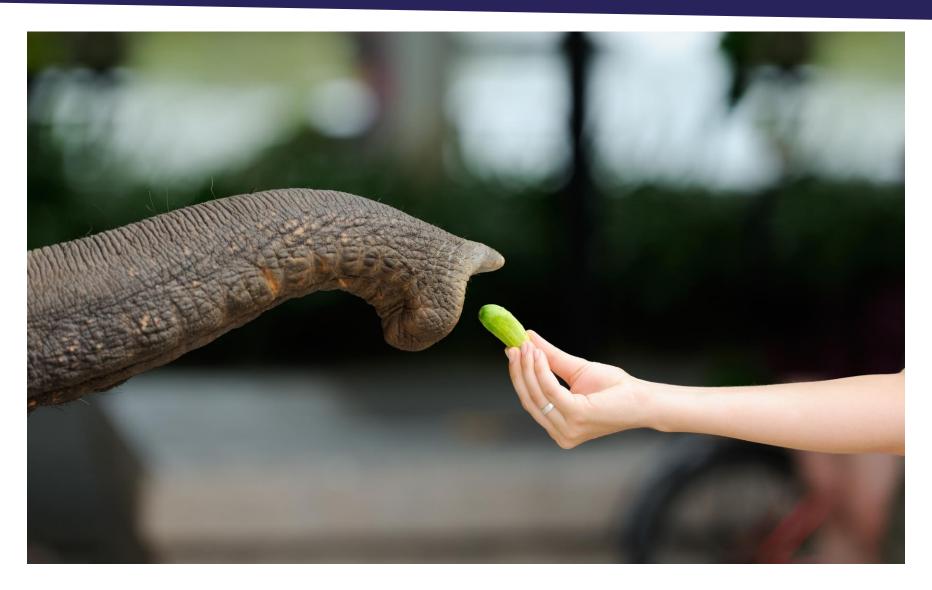


DRIVEN TO SCHOOL

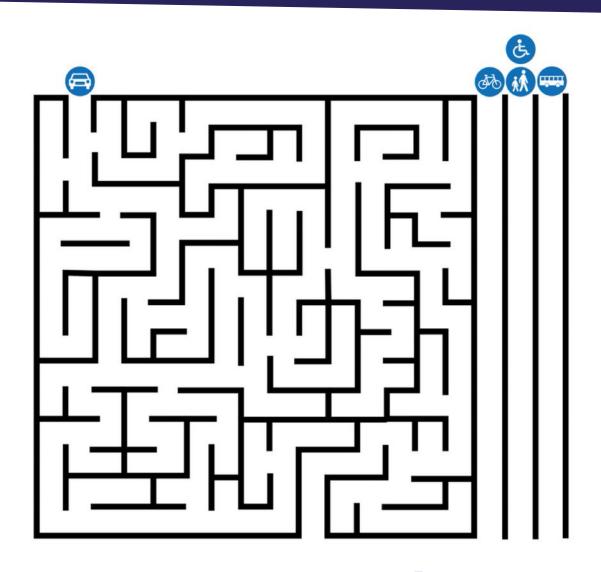
WALKING TO SCHOOL

Source: @fietsprofessor (2023) Cycling Professor on Twitter: "Driving kids to school by car is not only bad for their health, their fitness or the safety of all other children. It also deprives children from a rich experience of their direct surroundings! (via @MargritStamm) https://t.co/UR6MLkBZ7n" / Twitter













Source: @adamxyglis (2016) <u>Adam Zyglis on Twitter: "Slow roll...</u> @TheBuffaloNews #Buffalo #NewUrbanism #SlowRoll #CompleteStreets https://t.co/kbw0DHF0x2 https://t.co/2W3zA65GWd" / Twitter

















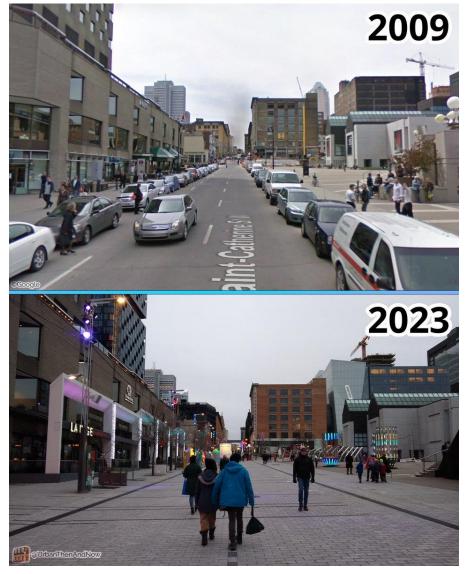
Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under CC BY-SA-NC





Source: Derenne, A. (2023) Anne Derenne Illustration – Portfolio illustrations Anne Derenne









Source: @fietsprofessor (2022) Cycling Professor on Twitter: "'We can't change our city...we are not Amsterdam!' Well. So wasn't Amsterdam! It took vision, political will and consistent steps into a new direction. ~Kinkerstraat, 1978 https://t.co/WbPCeJ8YGY" / Twitter





Source: Soulocom(2023) If you build it, they will come... - SOULO (soulocom.com)







Acknowledgements

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Weblink: <u>UKPRP - Prevention Research Partnership</u>

























