NATURAL BRIDGE ROAD | ROUTE 115

Great Streets Assessment

Natural Bridge/Route 115 Great Streets Assessment





Agenda

- 1. Corridor History
- 2. What is 'Great Streets'
- 3. Project Scoping & Construction
- 4. Post Construction Analysis
- 5. Benefit-Cost Analysis
- 6. Questions

Speaker Introductions



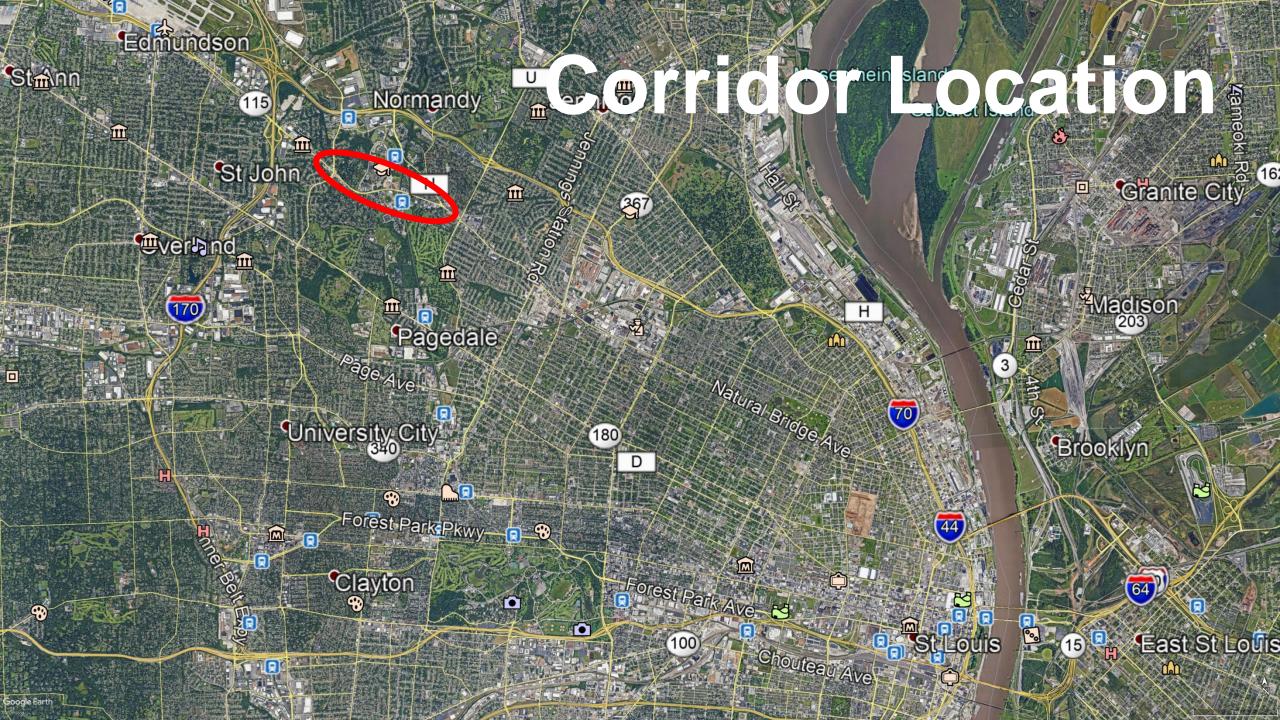
Mike Dolde

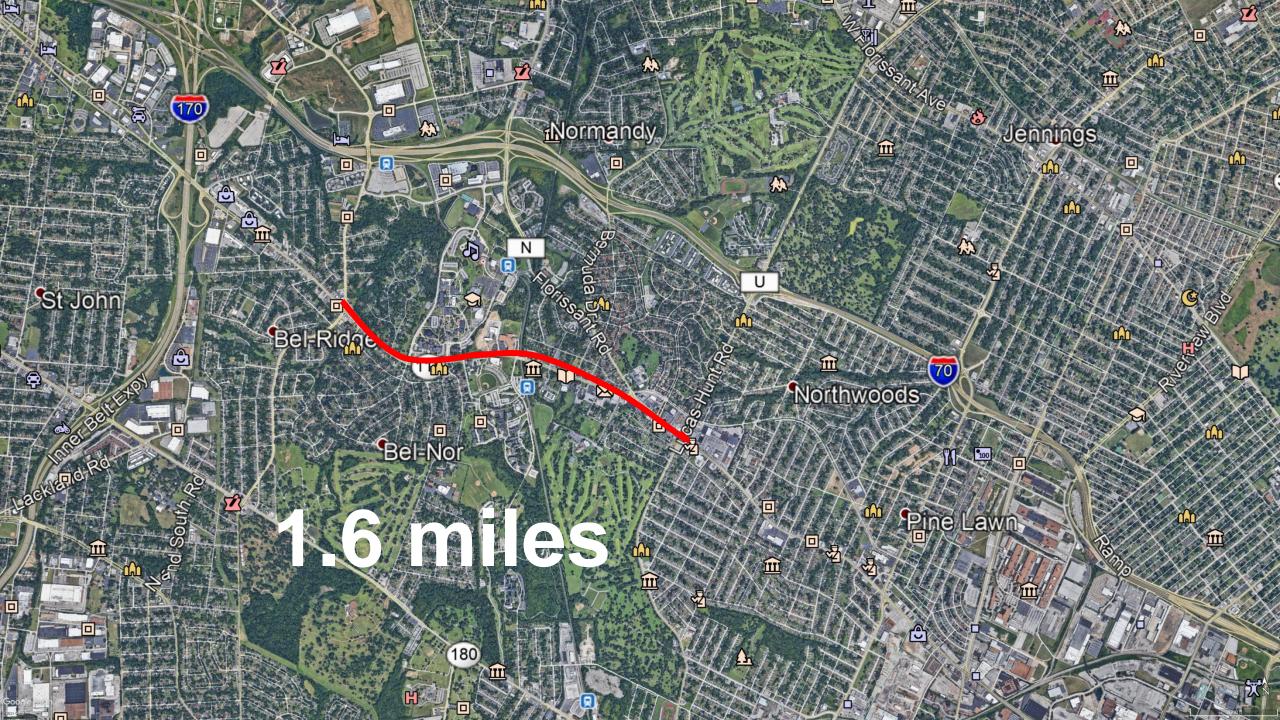


Gabor Debreczeni

Corridor History





















Issues from Before Analysis:

- Wide, under-utilized corridor serving a diverse mix of residential, commercial, and institutional traffic.
- Overcapacity of roadway for the 8,000 to 20,000 cars per day traffic count exemplifies the roads over built condition.
- MetroLink Station located approximately midway between Lucas and Hunt Road and Clearview Drive/West Drive lacks sufficient connectivity
- Few parks and green space in the area and along the corridor.
- Access is inconsistent and private parking overlaps the public sidewalk and roadway in some areas.
- Lack of bike lanes and problematic and unsafe pedestrian facilities.
- Limited parking for private property accentuates



Reasons for a Great Streets Consideration:

- Community requested partners, agencies, and private land owners all engaged on consensus
- 2. Realization of the issues
- Safety for all users and high demographics of walking, biking, and transit riders
- 4. Opportunity for development changes
- 5. Long-term community benefits
- 6. Ways to address speeding
- 7. Opportunity to create a sense of place
- 8. Opportunity to minimize pavement and add pervious surfaces and greenspace

What is Great Streets?





Principle #1

Great Streets are Great Places

The street is public space. Features such as buildings, walkways, open space, and activity help establish a community's sense of place.

Principle #2

Great Streets Integrate Land Use and Transportation Planning

The transportation network is planned to refine and support a community's vision. Both the land use and transportation elements must work cohesively at the local level and within a regional context.

Principle #3

Great Streets Accommodate all Users and all Modes

A plan includes a practical network of all travel modes. Trips to, through, and within an area are all facilitated. Priority for pedestrians, motorists, transit riders, cyclists, and service functions is balanced according to use and need. Most every trip begins and ends on foot, so parking, transit stops, and bicycle facilities provide safe and amenable transitions to walking.

Principle #4

Great Streets are Economically Vibrant

A healthy local economy draws diverse functions, attracts investment, builds creative fiscal stewardship, and supports social activity. Great streets provide stability and resilience for surrounding neighborhoods. They also offer healthy and free access to neighborhood retail and services for those who live or work near them.

Principle #5

Great Streets are Environmentally Responsible

Great Streets provide an attractive and refreshing environment by working in concert with natural systems. Addressing environmental concerns such as storm water runoff, urban heat island effect, planting maintenance, as well as air, sound and light pollution, can add value and durability by reducing energy consumption, waste, and project costs.

Principle #6

Great Streets Rely on Current Thinking

Great Streets rely on current best practices, advances in technology, and lessons learned from local and global examples. Collaboration with those charged with plan implementation is essential when applying such practices to the local context.

Principle #7

Great Streets are Measurable

Key issues are identified and considered in terms of current conditions and aspirations. Defining important issues, goals, and strategies facilitates constructive discussion when weighing priorities and resources. Tying measures to the goals allows key elements of a project to be assessed over time.

Principle #8

Great Streets Develop Collaboratively

Combining local knowledge with technical skill is essential. People who live, work, and play in a place must work with a design team throughout a planning process. In doing so, the community develops a sense of ownership and an expectation to effect change. All involved must be well prepared to evaluate the work and weigh competing issues. The process is equally important as the final plan.

East West Gateway's Great Streets Principles

List improvements

- Florissant Road and Natural Bridge Road Intersection
- Transit
 Improvements Bus and MetroLink
- Public Art, Signage, Landscaping, and Utility Placement





Pedestrian and Bicycle Improvements





- Redesign road to three lanes with bike lanes, sidewalks, and on-street parking
- Enhance access management





Transportation Assessment



Corridor Operating Conditions





Signalized Intersections

Roundabout

Mid-block Ped Crossings



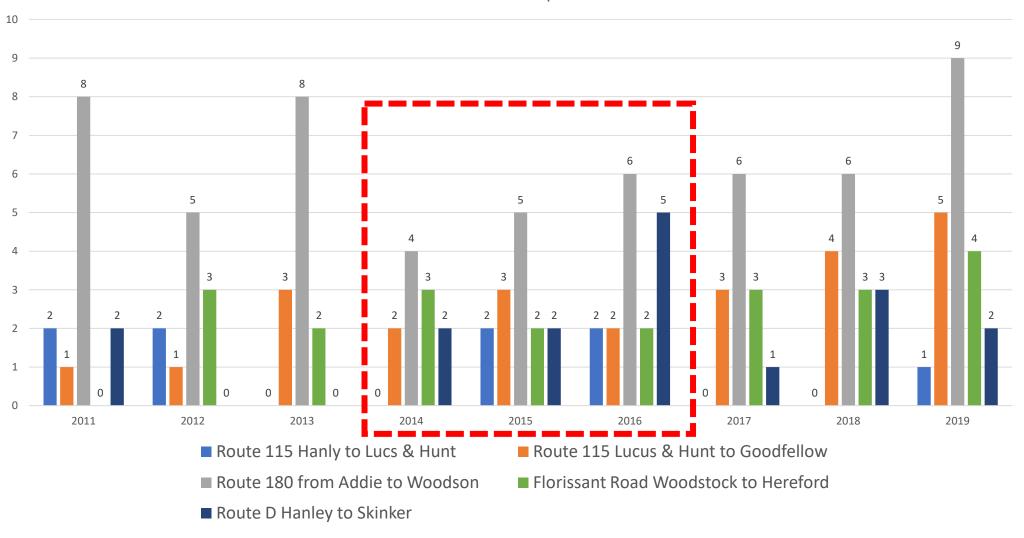
Intersection Performance

PM Peak Period	2010 Existing		2030 Build Forecasted		2017 Calculated	
Intersection	Delay (s)	LOS	Delay (s)	LOS	Delay (s)	LOS
Hanley	NA	NA	NA	NA	53.0	D
West/Clearview	15.4	В	19.2	В	14.8	В
University/Arlmont	21.7	С	31.7	С	20.2	С
Normandy Middle School	18.6	В	15.0	В	5.1	Α
St. Ann's Lane	18.0	В	19.1	В	7.3	Α
Florissant	15.3	В	25.2	С	NA	NA
Lucas-Hunt	28.4	С	42.6	D	47.5	D

Source: MoDOT 2017 Signal Optimization

Bicycle & Ped Crash History

Bike and Crashes per Year



Cost Benefit Assessment Overview





A Note About Equity, Data, and Economic Analyses

More data available on driving than bike/ped

More data available in more privileged contexts

Prescriptive rules and practices for evaluating economic benefits

Inequitable outcomes

Disproportionate funding for roads/highways

Not enough emphasis on bike/ped projects

- 1. We attempted to address in this Great Streets project
- 2. A little better now given new USDOT guidance



Cost Benefit Approach

- 1. Broad consideration of as many benefits to community as possible
- 2. Tie back to
 Great Streets
 Principles where
 applicable
- 3. Request and quantify community and corridor data (retroactive analysis)

	Cost Benefit		Volumes	Speeds	Operations	Safety
	Indicators	: ::	(~)	#	<u>(1)</u>	
Mobility Benefits	Operations	#	€	€	<	0
	Safety	Δ	€	€	€	•
	Walkability	23	€	€	€	€
	Mode Shift	i b⊳	€	€	€	€
Land Use Benefits	Development	a.	€	0	0	0
	Public Realm	•_	0	0	0	0
Equity Benefits	Social Investment	6Ņ	0	0	0	€
	Equal Access	ij.	€	€	€	€
Economic Benefits	Capital Investment	IB.	0	0	0	0
	Land Value	%	0	0	0	0
	Reinvestment (©	0	0	0	0
	Local Tourism	-	€	0	0	ď
Environmental Benefits	Noise Pollution	₫.	€	€	0	0
	Pervious Surfaces		0	0	0	0
	Emissions (@	€	€	€	0
COST	Capital Cost	1 0	0	0	0	0
	Maintenance Cost	Žĭ	€	0	€	0

able Comparing Performance Assessment Factors with Cost Benefit Analysis Indicator



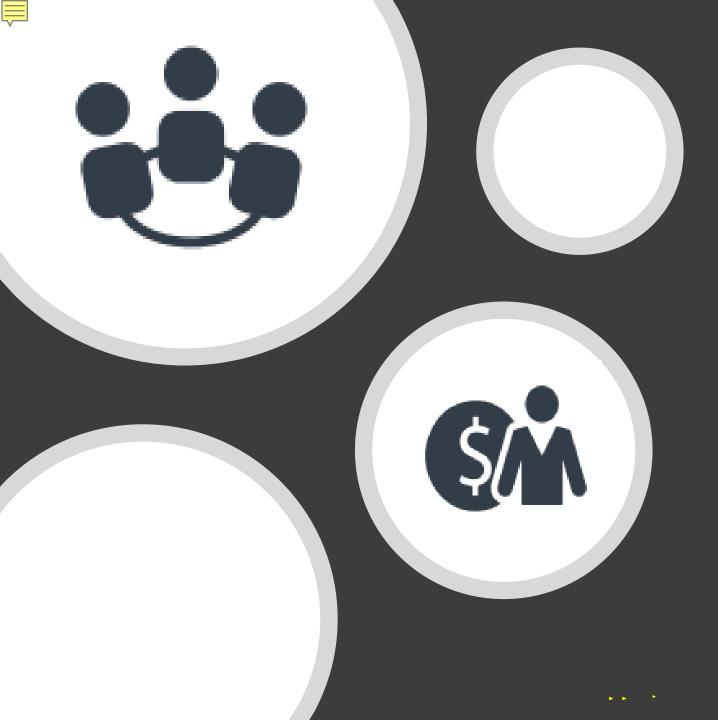
Mobility Indicators

- Walkability sidewalks, shorter distances for crosswalks, health benefits
- Mode Shift more walkable local trips, enhanced transit connections, safer bike facilities (mode value added)



Land Use Indicators

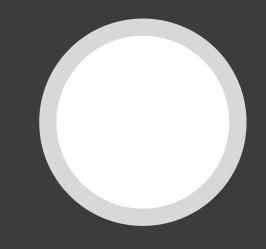
 Public Realm – there is a sense of community and pride along the corridor, landscaping and sense of place adding value to residents and businesses

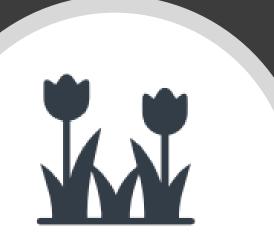


Equity Indicators

- Social Investment intergenerational value of encouraging walking at younger age, access to parks, schools and activity centers, local economy
- Equal Access great place for all ages and abilities









Environmental Indicators

- Noise Pollution stress and health benefits, public space for people
- Pervious Surfaces increase in green space, stormwater management, street trees



Cost Benefit Summary

- Better analyses if more focus on the people and communities
- Benefit to cost ratio is significant
- ❖We intuitively know this for bike/ped projects – just challenging to prove out given data issues highlighted earlier
- Would expect this to be the case for other bike/ped projects

Cost Benefit Indicators		Summary of Benefits by Indicator
Operations \$\frac{1}{8}\$ Safety \(\triangle \	-\$4.02M -\$8.72M -\$14.85M -\$11.58M	Mobility Benefits: The mobility benefits total approximately \$38.91 M and include time saved for pedestrians, increased access to quality transit, new mobility options for all modes, less need for parking, time saved for parents near the schools. An additional benefit of approximately \$18.6M is gained due to increase in walking and benefits and 8.5M for safety benefits including eduction in crashes and injuries, lighting, and more public safety. Land Use Benefits: The land use benefits total approximately
Public Realm Social Investment	-\$2.58M -\$9.10M	\$2.58M and include increased public spaces for all people, placemaking benefits, and other community programming and amenities. Equity Benefits: The equity benefits total approximately \$19.99M and
Equal Access 👪	-\$10.89M	include the value of increased community connections, intergenerational benefits for the youngest residents, increased trust, community ownership and pride.
Capital Investment Land Value Reinvestment Local Tourism	-\$3.51M -\$N/A -\$N/A -\$N/A	Sa.51 M and include the value of increased spending in the local economy, which includes jobs and reinvestment.
Noise Pollution \$\overline{\mathbb{H}}\$ Pervious Surfaces \$\overline{\mathbb{M}}\$ Emissions \$\overline{\mathbb{H}}\$	-\$2.45M -\$302K -\$160K	Environmental Benefits: The environmental benefits total approximately \$2.91 M and include decreased emissions and pollution, decreased noise experienced, and additional green space and stormwater management.
Capital Cost Maintenance Cost	+\$12.06M -\$135K	Benefit / Cost Ratio = 5.69

Cost Benefit Results by Indicator

