PICCADILLY - YORK

CONCEPT DESIGN PROPOSAL

(REP) L001 - Draft Stage 02 Report R01

07th November 2019



2		

1. DEFINING THE BRIEF

01 - THE BRIEF

Vision for Piccadilly

- New heart of a thriving city centre neighbourhood
- Capitalise on Area for City Centre living
- Pedestrian (and cyclist) friendly environment
- Green and 'healthy' Street

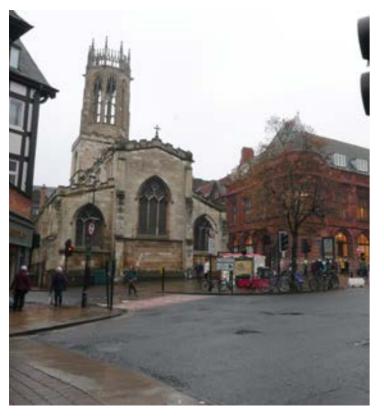
Delivering the vision

- Reduce carriageway width to create wider pedestrian footpaths and help to reduce vehicle speeds along street
- 'Meander' the road alignment to help reduce vehicle speeds, create more opportunities for introducing 'green' along the street and spaces for activity / lingering
- Proposed tree planting to break up mass of buildings and create visual and seasonal interest along the street
- Improve pedestrian movement by incorporating wider footpaths, designated crossing points, improved wayfinding etc
- Create safer / more legible cycling routes
- Deliver an uplifted, higher quality streetscape using the CYC Streetscape Guidance Document as a starting point
- Reduction of visual clutter rationalising of highway signage, structured approach to positioning of street furniture etc
- Rationalising of servicing requirements for new developments
- 'Integrated' bus stop solution

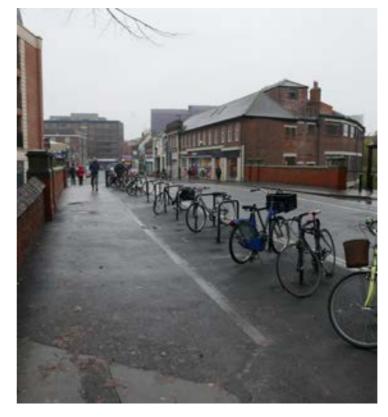
02 - EXISTING SITE AND CONTEXT



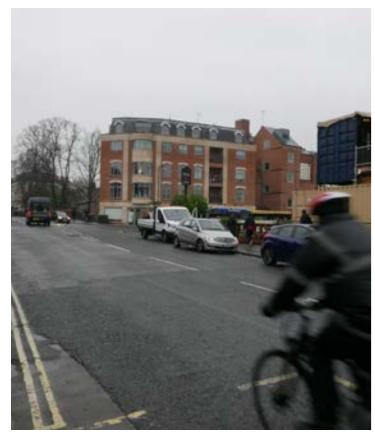
6



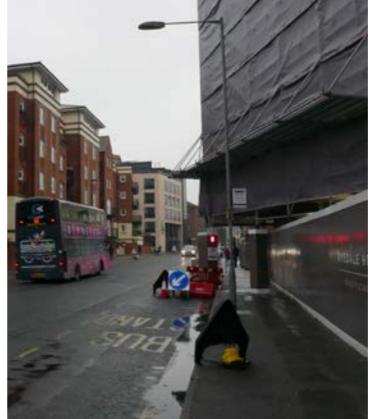














03 - WALKING







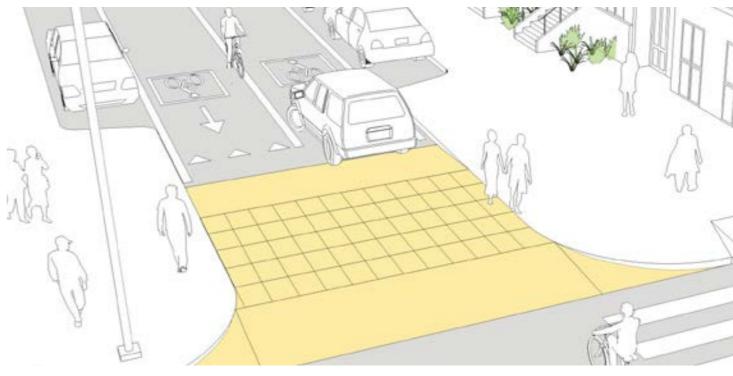


Image extract from the Global Designing Cities Initiative



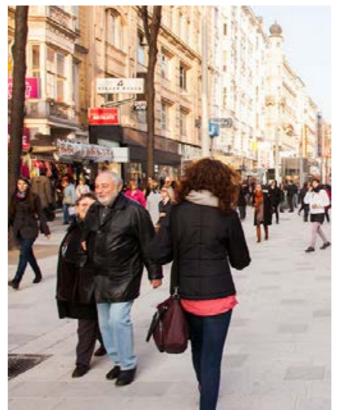








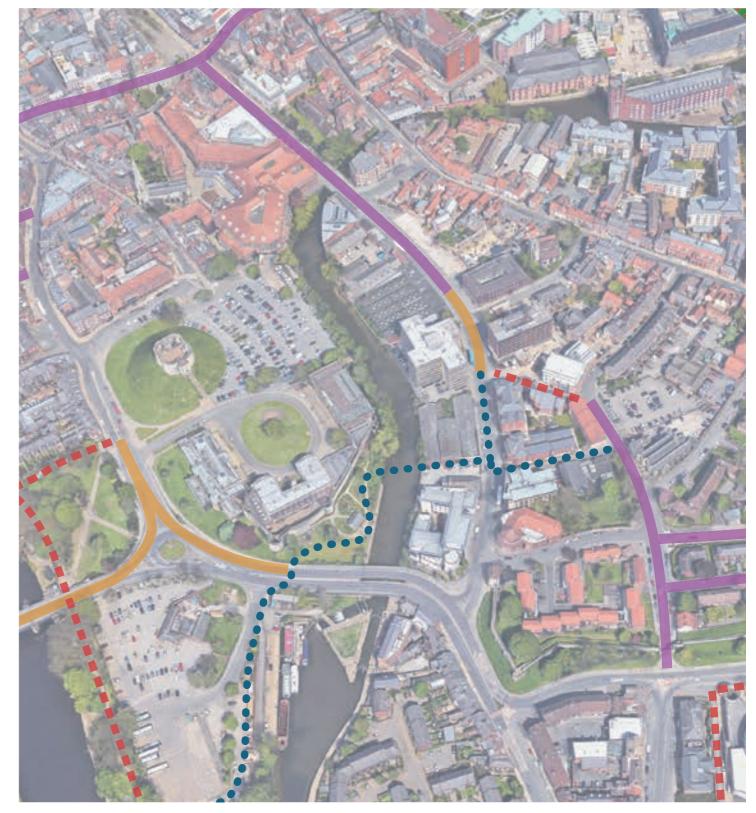






04 - CYCLING





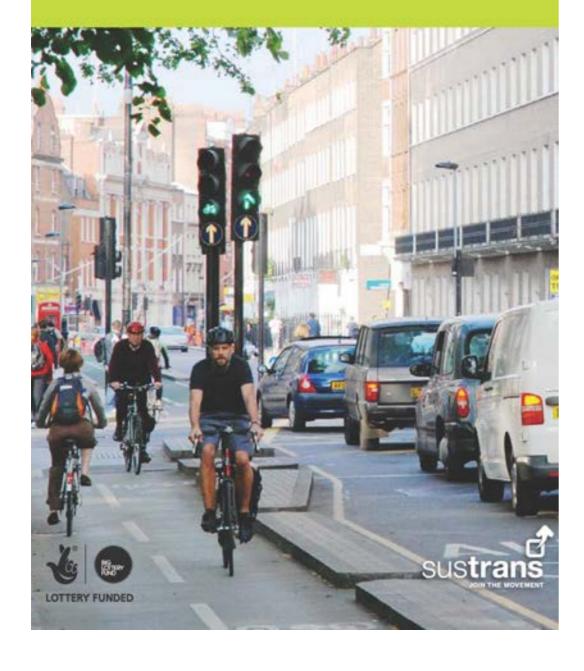
Extract from the iTravel York cycle map

Diagram illustrating existing and proposed cycle routes

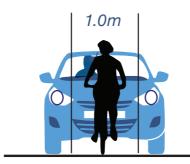
Sustrans Design Manual

Handbook for cycle-friendly design

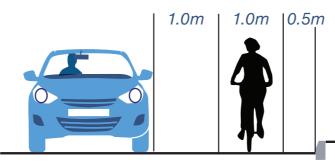
April 2014



Primary and secondary riding positions



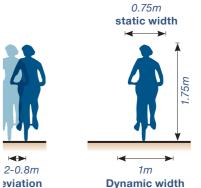
Primary (centre of lane)



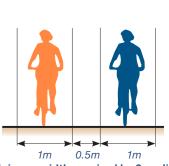
Secondary (0.5-1m from kerb)

The primary road position is that of the general flow of traffic (i.e. in the centre of the lane). The secondary road position is roughly 1 metre to the left of the traffic flow and not less than 0.5 metres to the edge of the road

ally reflect the expected design speed of the route. A design speed of for a main route where there is likely to be significant interaction with ould aim to provide a higher design speed of 20mph.







Minimum width required by 2 cyclist (greater where flows are high)

Table H.2 Additional clearances to maintain effective widths for cyclists (see figure below)

Type of edge constraint	Additional width required (mm)	
Flush or near-flush surface (including shallow angled battered kerbs - see photo below)	Nil	
Kerb up to 150 mm high	Add 200	
Vertical feature from 150 to 600 mm high	Add 250	
Vertical feature above 600 mm high	Add 500	

Table H.3 Calculation of minimum width required: minimum width = a+b+c+d

dynamic width

ater at low peeds)

minimum passing distance from other users (Table H.1)

clearance for edge constraints (Table H.2)

additional width for high cycle/pedestrian volumes, steep gradients, curves

equired 'HGV at '30mph to e a cyclist ndary riding **Additional** clearance to maintain effective width and headroom for cyclists











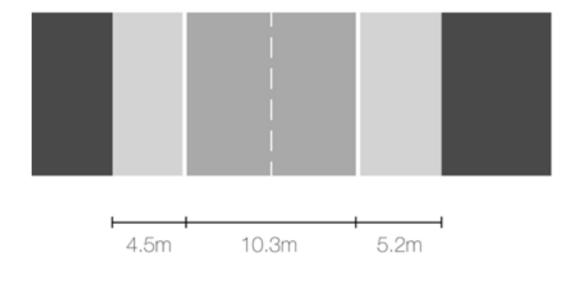






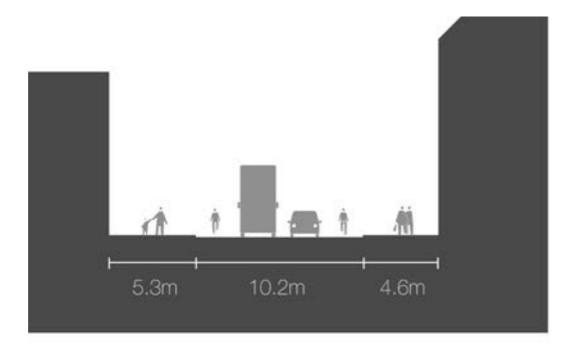
EXISTING ROAD LAYOUT



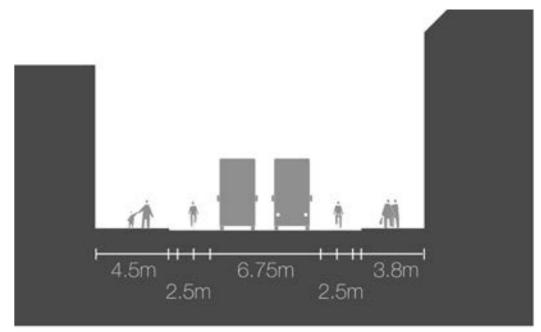


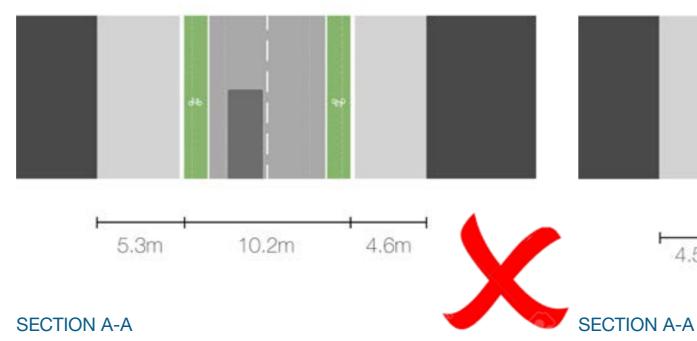
SECTION A-A

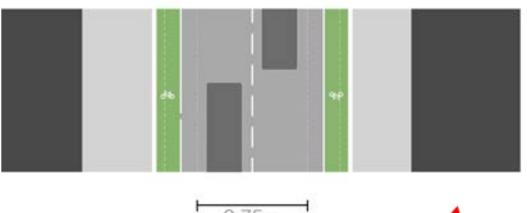
CYCLE LANE IN ROAD - SECONDARY POSITION (TO SUSTRANS GUIDANCE)



CYCLE LANE IN ROAD WITH 6.75m CLEAR ROAD WIDTH

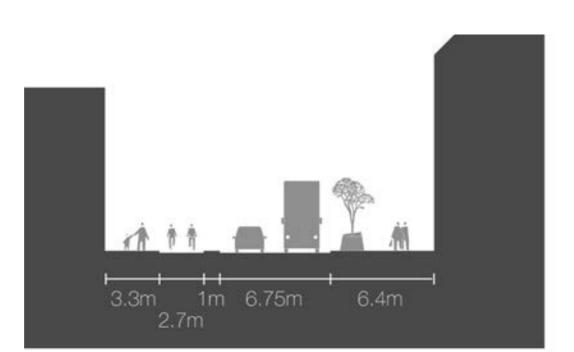




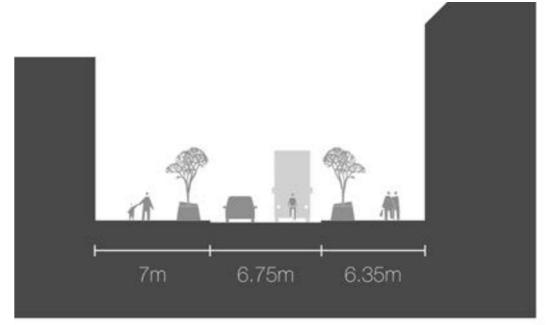


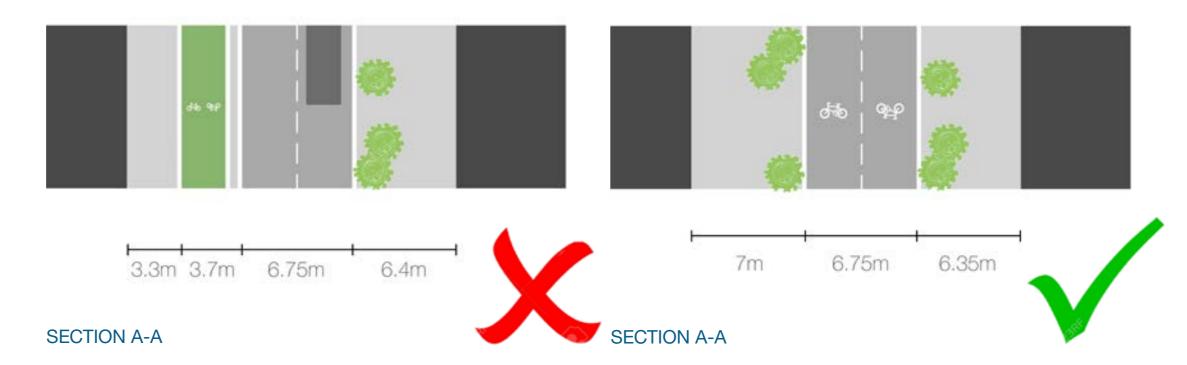


SEGREGATED CYCLE LANE (TO SUSTRANS GUIDANCE)

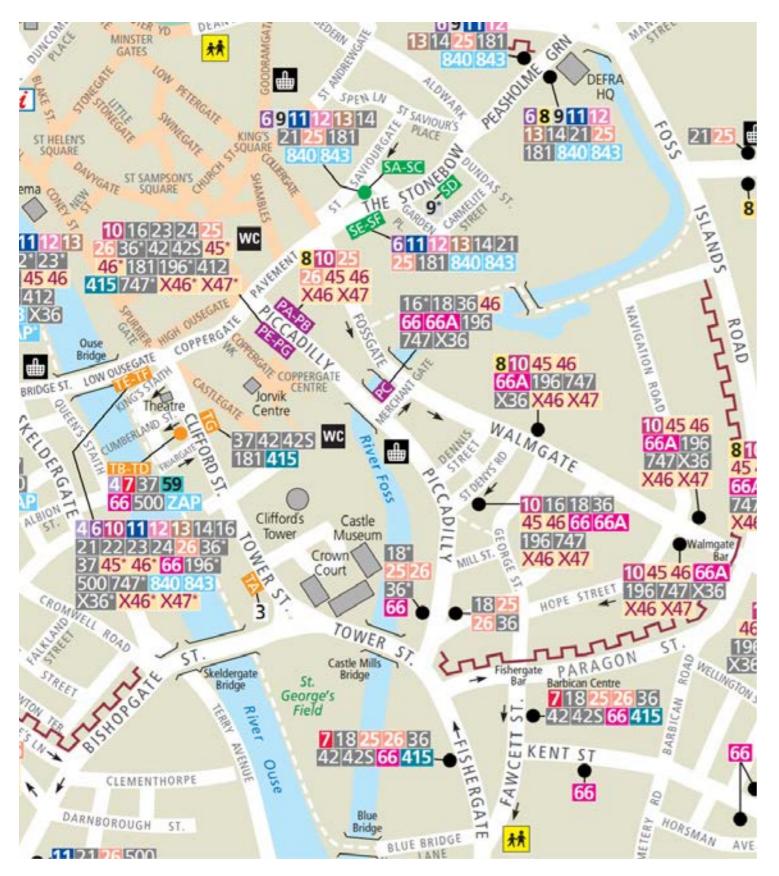


CYCLE LANE IN ROAD - PRIMARY POSITION



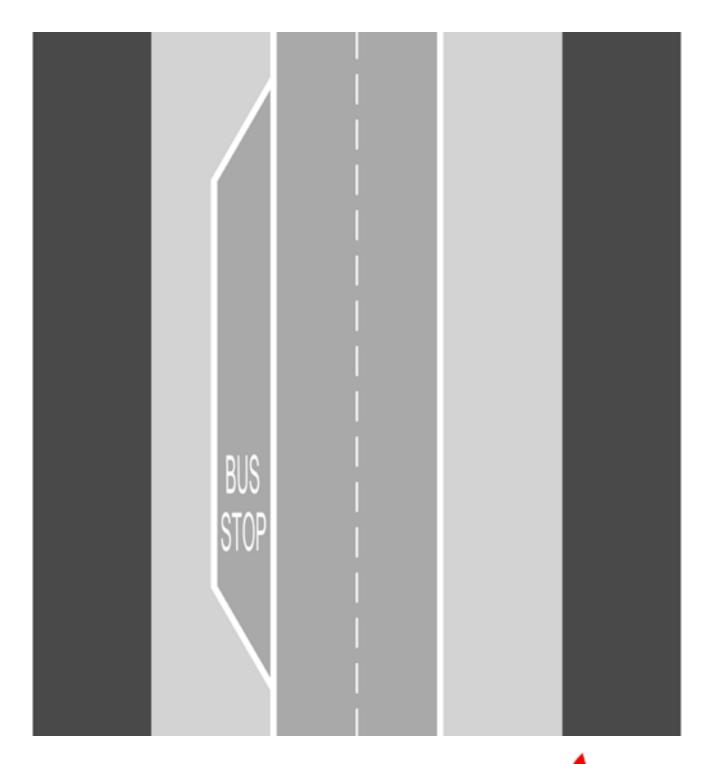


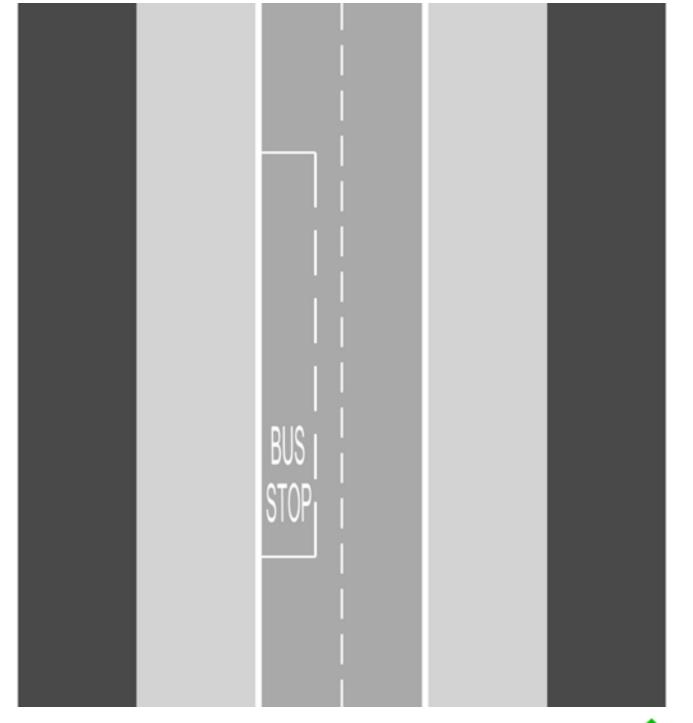
05 - BUSES











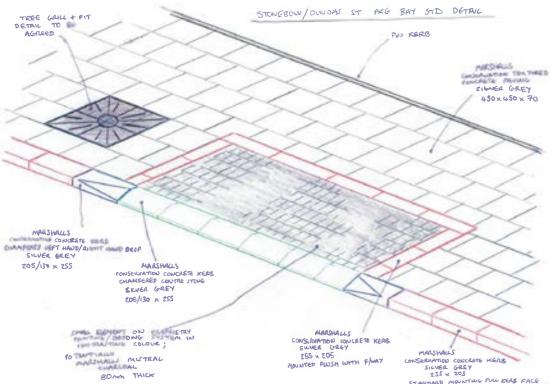




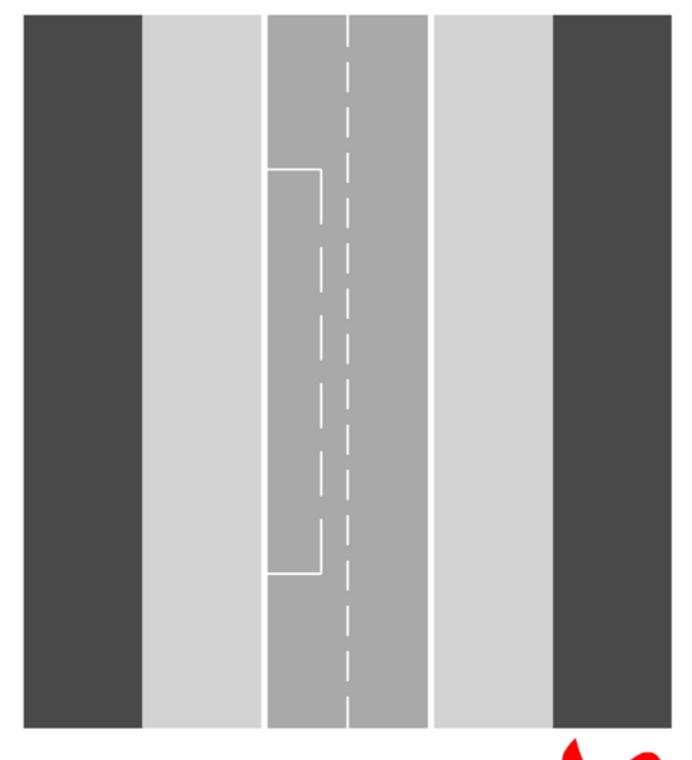
06 - BUILDING SERVICING

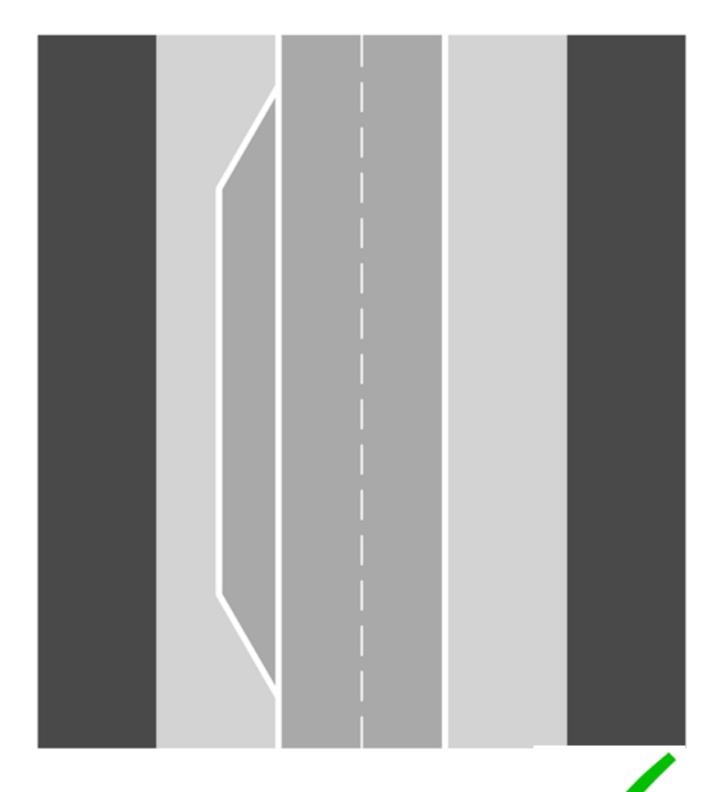








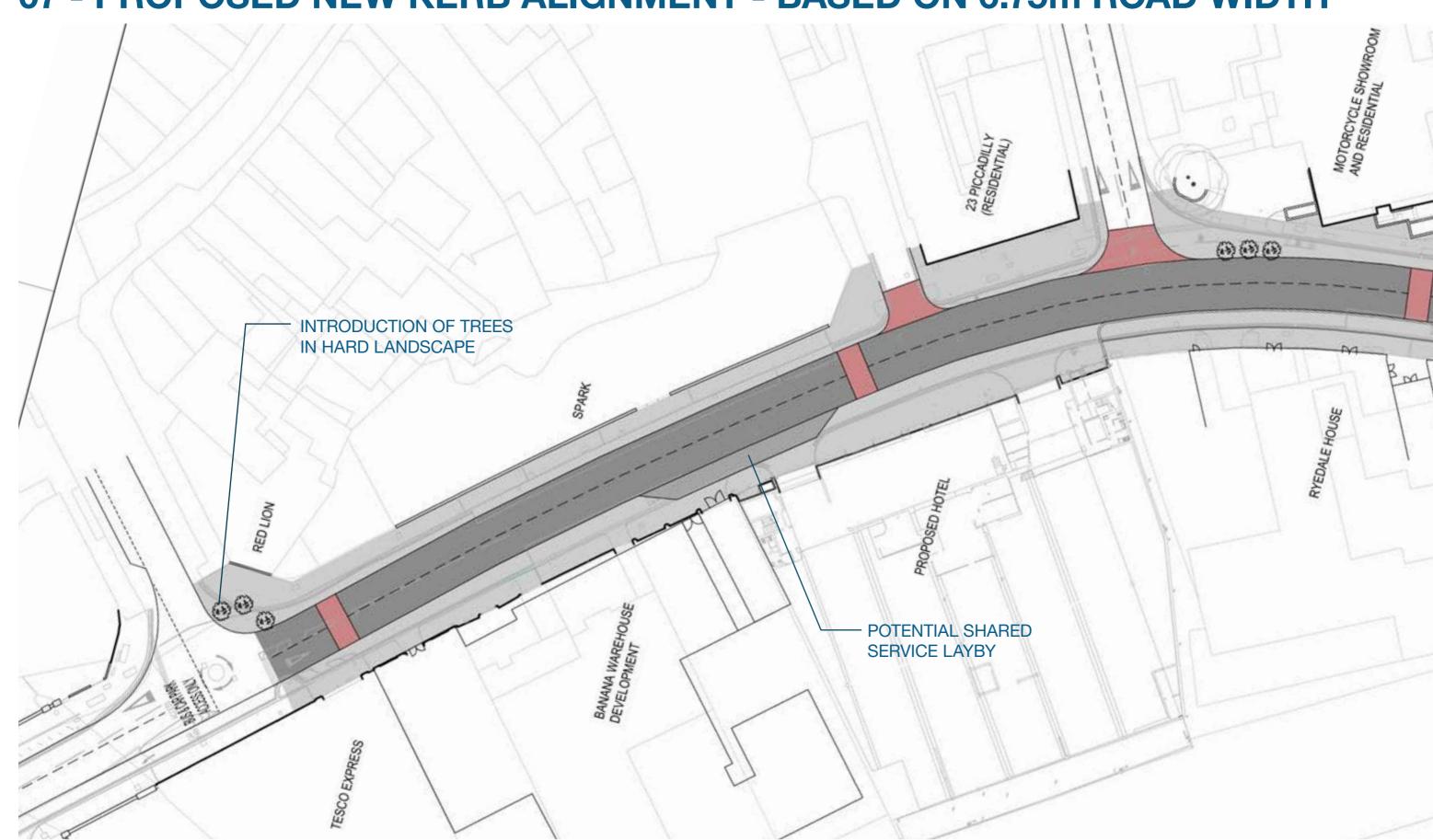


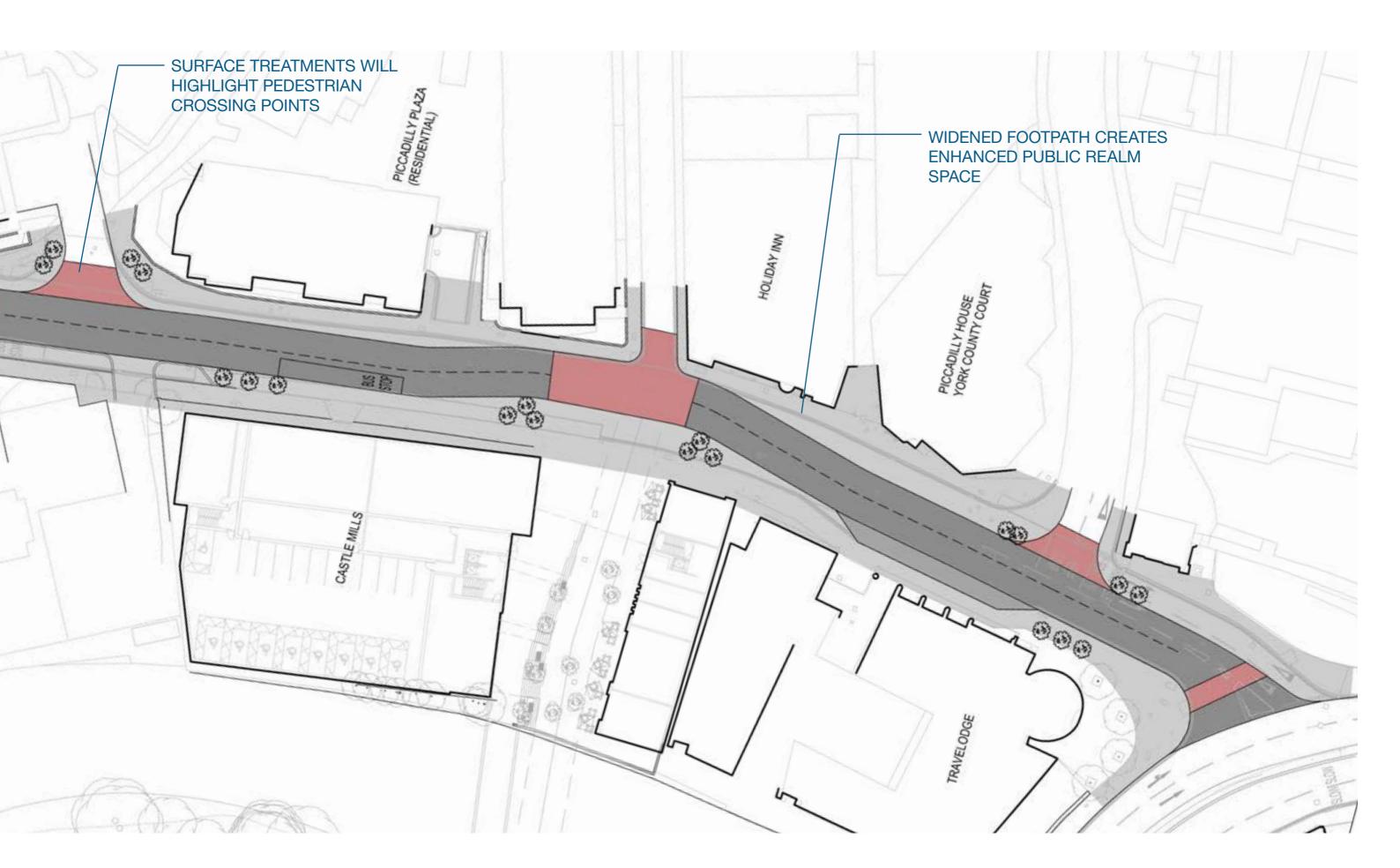




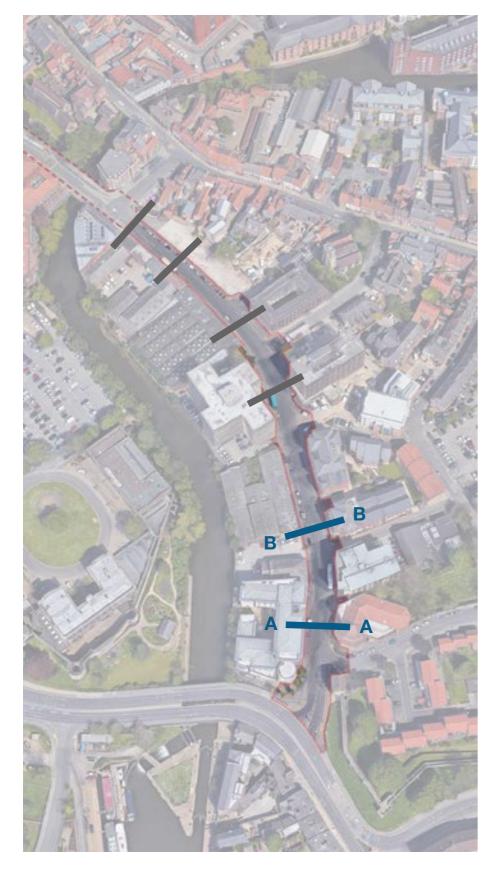
DESIGNATED LAYBY

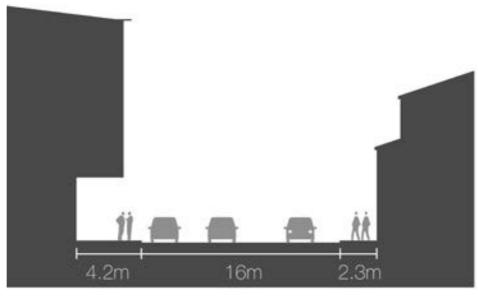
07 - PROPOSED NEW KERB ALIGNMENT - BASED ON 6.75m ROAD WIDTH





08 - ROAD WIDTH

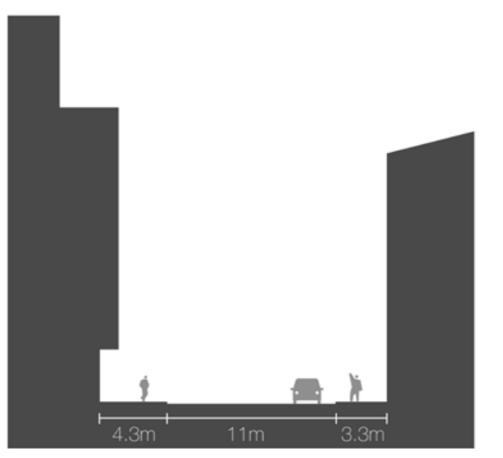




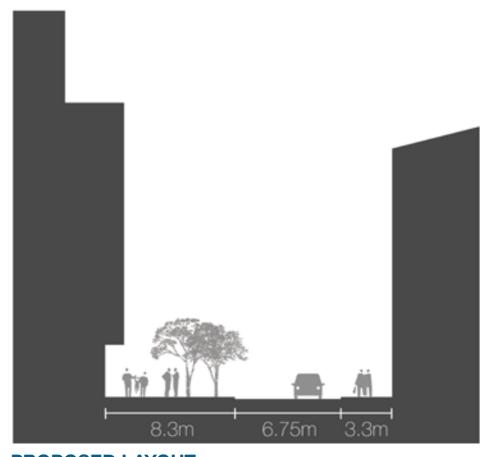
SECTION A-A - CURRENT LAYOUT



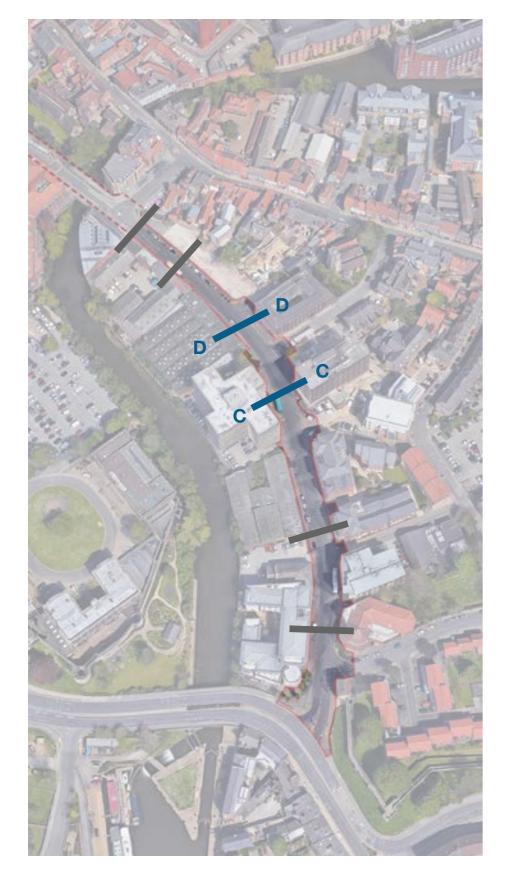
PROPOSED LAYOUT

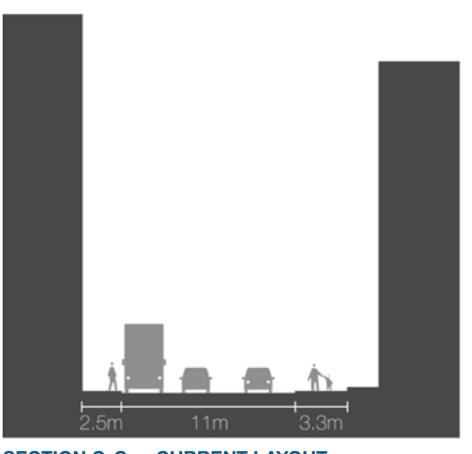


SECTION B-B - CURRENT LAYOUT

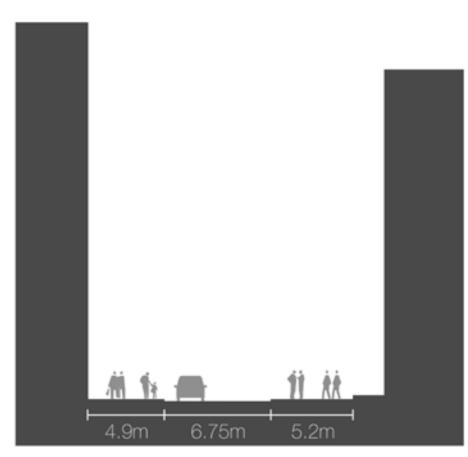


PROPOSED LAYOUT

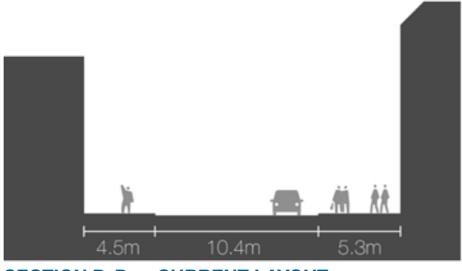




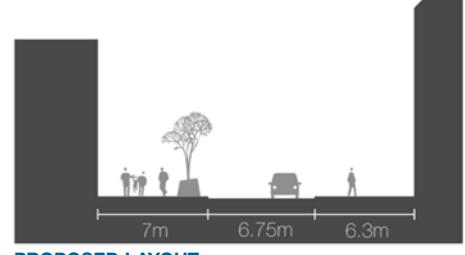
SECTION C-C - CURRENT LAYOUT



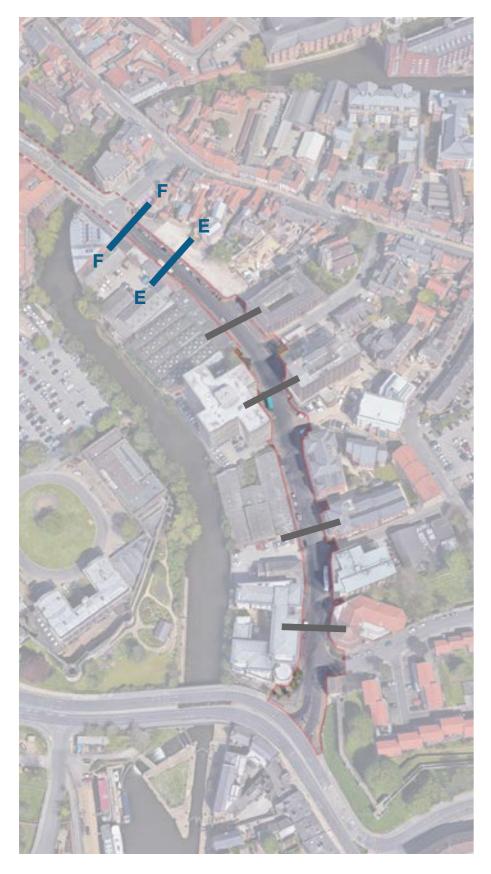
PROPOSED LAYOUT

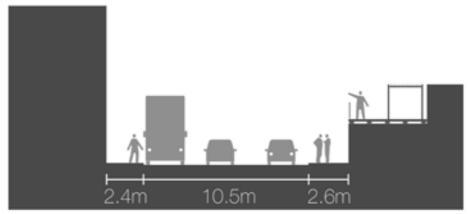


SECTION D-D - CURRENT LAYOUT



PROPOSED LAYOUT

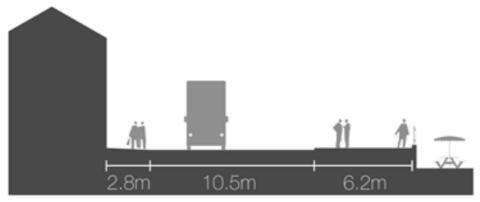




SECTION E-E - CURRENT LAYOUT



PROPOSED LAYOUT



SECTION F-F - CURRENT LAYOUT



PROPOSED LAYOUT

09 - GREENING & SPACE CREATION













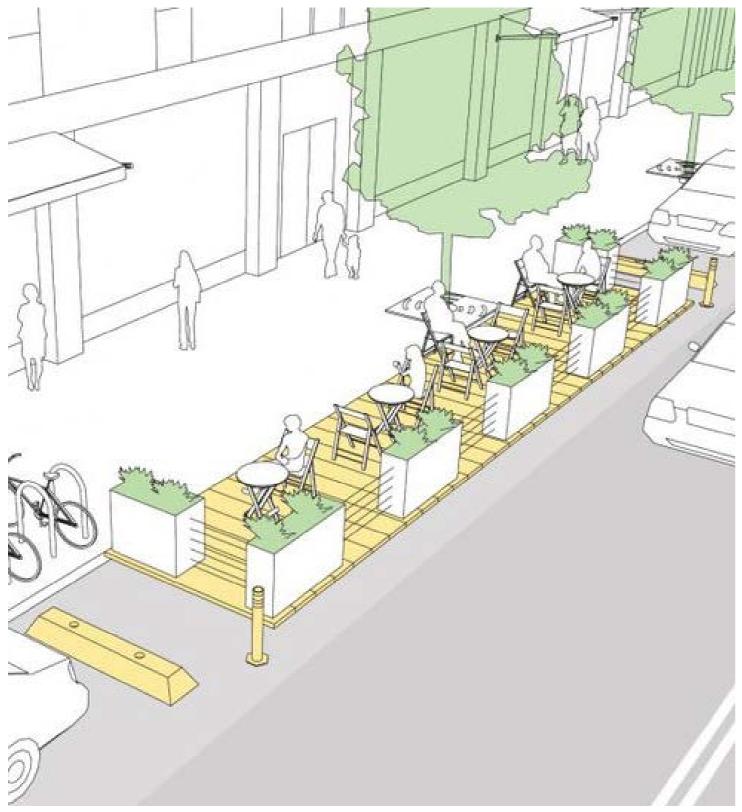








Image extract from the Global Designing Cities Initiative

10 - MATERIALITY

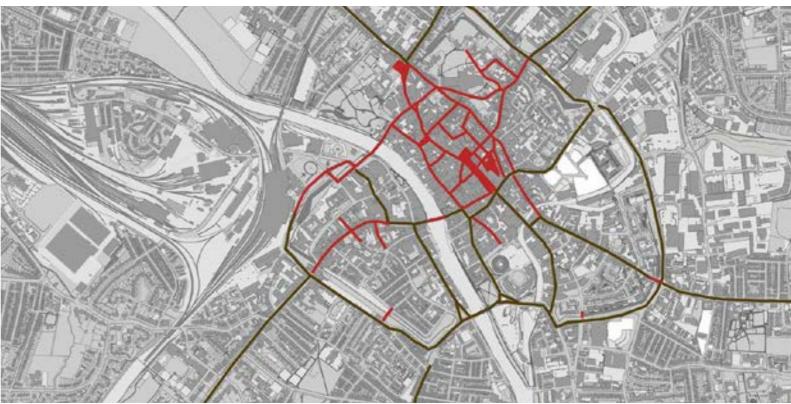


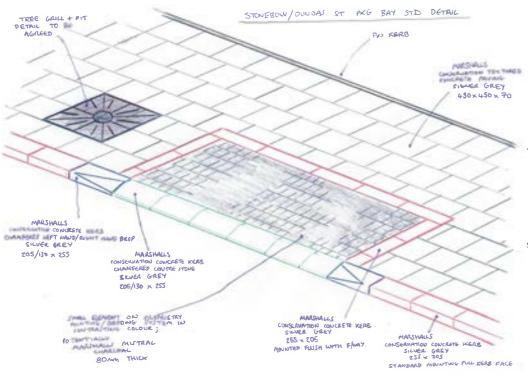
CITY OF YORK STREETSCAPE YORK STRATEGY AND GUIDANCE













Grey Marshall's Perfecta paving on Lendal Bridge laid as a stacked bond



Buff Marshall's Saxon paving on Micklegate incorporating a pavement widening



Grey Saxon paving in the process of being laid on Priory Street as a stretcher bond



2. DESIGN PROPOSAL

11 - PLACE MAKING - Influence from the existing character

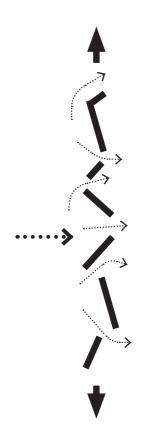
Existing Barrier

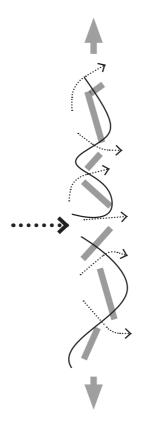
Re-balancing the hierarchy

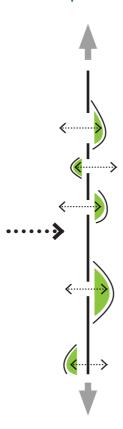
Reference from the Foss

Inform a language of spaces









Piccadilly is a barrier to pedestrian and cycle movement through the area.

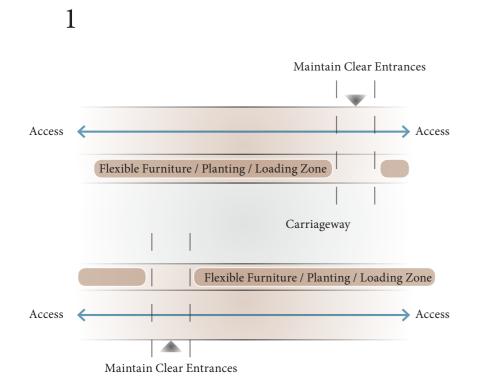
A key objective is to improve pedestrian and cycle connectivity. As such the existing hierarchy of the street is to be rebalanced prioritising a pedestrian and cycle focused environment.

Taking reference from the River Foss, a fluid geometry is applied to the language of the street. This geometry sets a framework for the location and positioning of materials, planting and street furniture. These furniture zones create pedestrian friendly spaces. Surface treatment to crossings, through the use of setts, further enhance this pedestrian character.

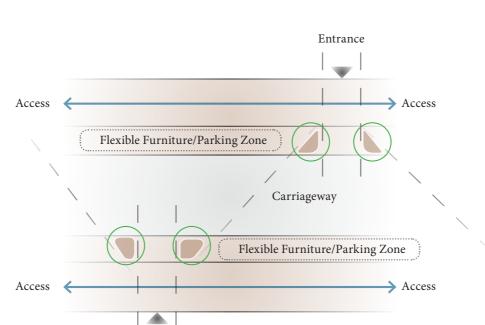


11 - PLACE MAKING - Setting the design principles

The design for the public realm along Piccadilly follows a series of set principles. These principles set a framework that allows elements, such as proposed street parking, loading, furniture and planting to become organised and consolidated. The below diagrams illustrate the approach;

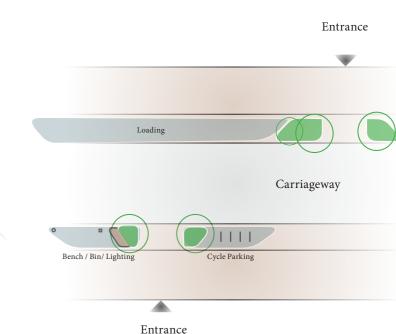


The carriageway width is reduced allowing for the additional footway/pavement space. The pavement is organised to maintain clear pedestrian access, clear entrance spaces to adjoining buildings and a flexible furniture/activity/loading strip of 2-2.5m wide.



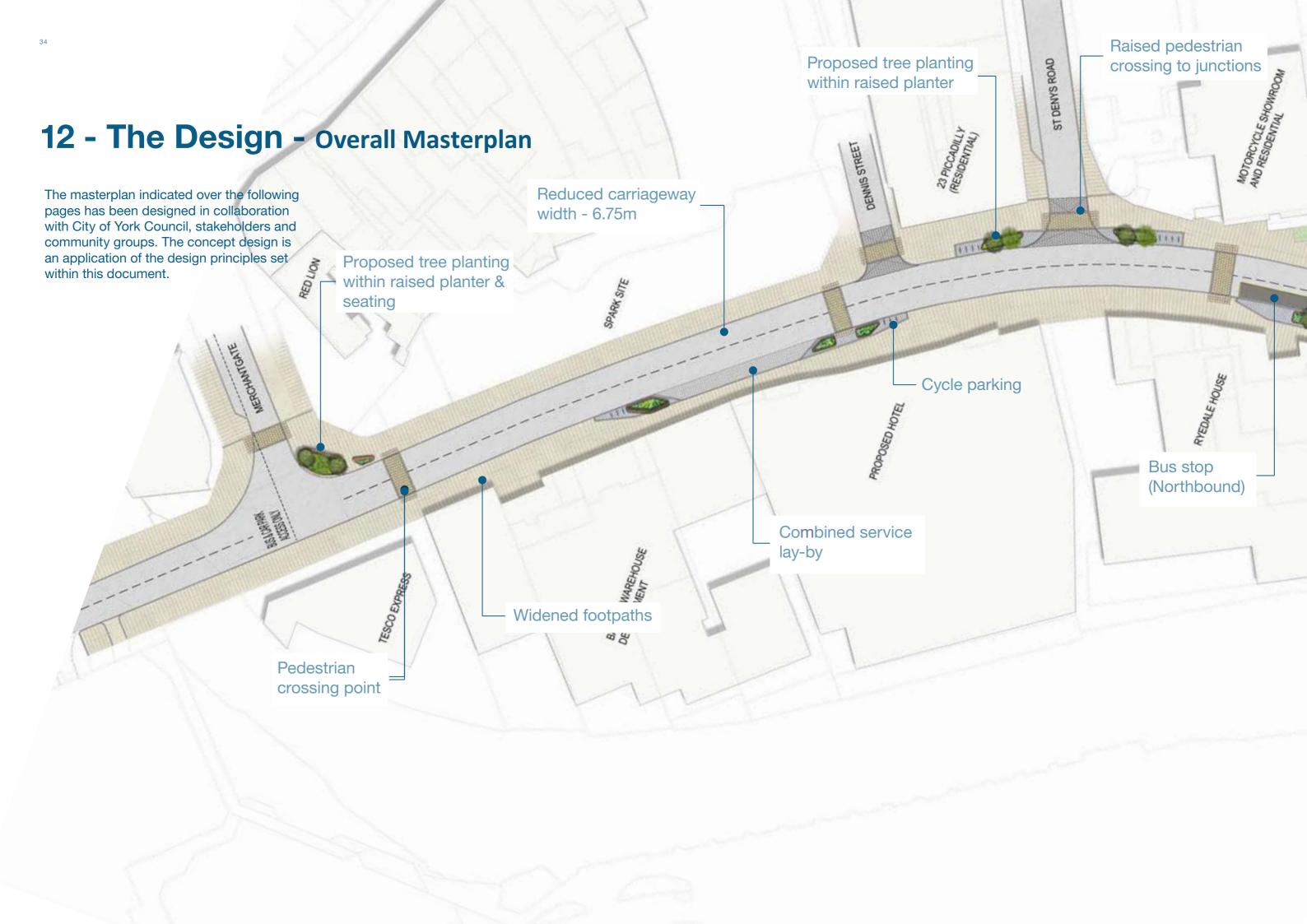
A rhythm along the street is defined by sightliness to and from key entrances. These entrances are celebrated through the use of planting. The remaining flexible zone is maintained as a clear paved area which can be used for loading, drop-off or breakout cafe/seating spaces.

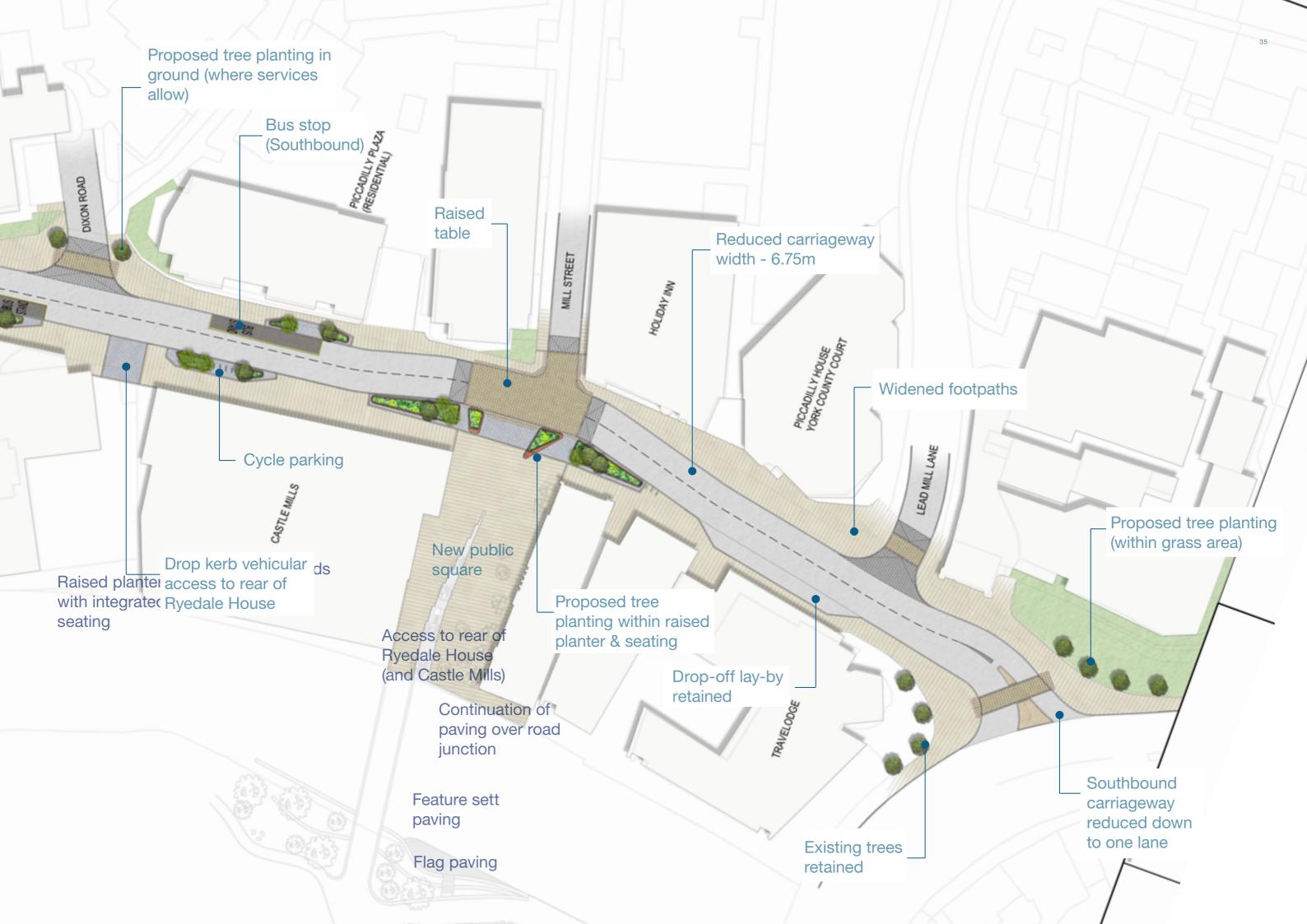
Entrance



3

The design of planters, benches, litter bins and light columns are all organised within the flexible zones set-out within along the street.





12 - The Design - Creation of Spaces

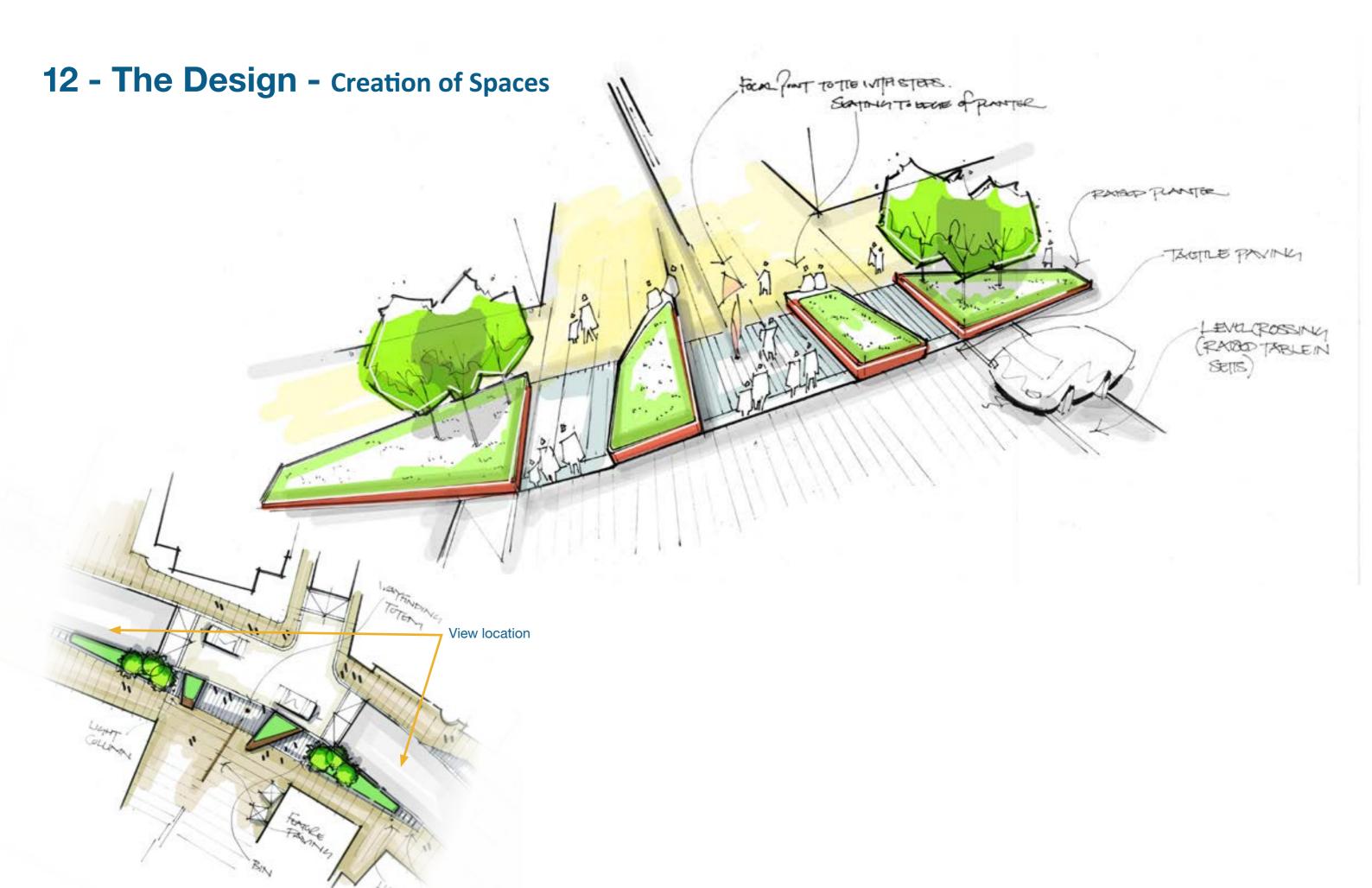
Castle Mills Gateway

As a strategic point along Piccadilly this section of the street is to act as a gateway into the area. Key features include large bespoke planters, up-lit tree planting, feature paving and a sculptural way-finding totem.

A key aspect of the design to Piccadilly is the re-balancing of movement priority towards a pedestrian focused streetscape, as such a significant area of carriageway is to be locally raised to pavement grade creating a large level crossing.

- 1. Raised table
- 2. Bespoke planters with integrated seating
- 3. Art feature / wayfinding element
- 4. Feature paving
- 5. Tree planting with uplighting
- 6. Cafe space





12 - The Design - Creation of Spaces

Typical Street Design

The location and positioning of proposed planters along Piccadilly will create an informal character to the streetscape. These planters are to be raised in order to allow for sufficient soil depth for proposed tree planting, negating the requirement for significant excavations associated with in-ground tree planting.

Seating, integrated within the planters, is to be located within entrance spaces or places where people are likely to dwell.

- 1. Raised planters
- 2. Integrated seating
- 3. Cycle parking
- 4. Light column
- 5. Service Access
- 6. Flexible zone loading/seating

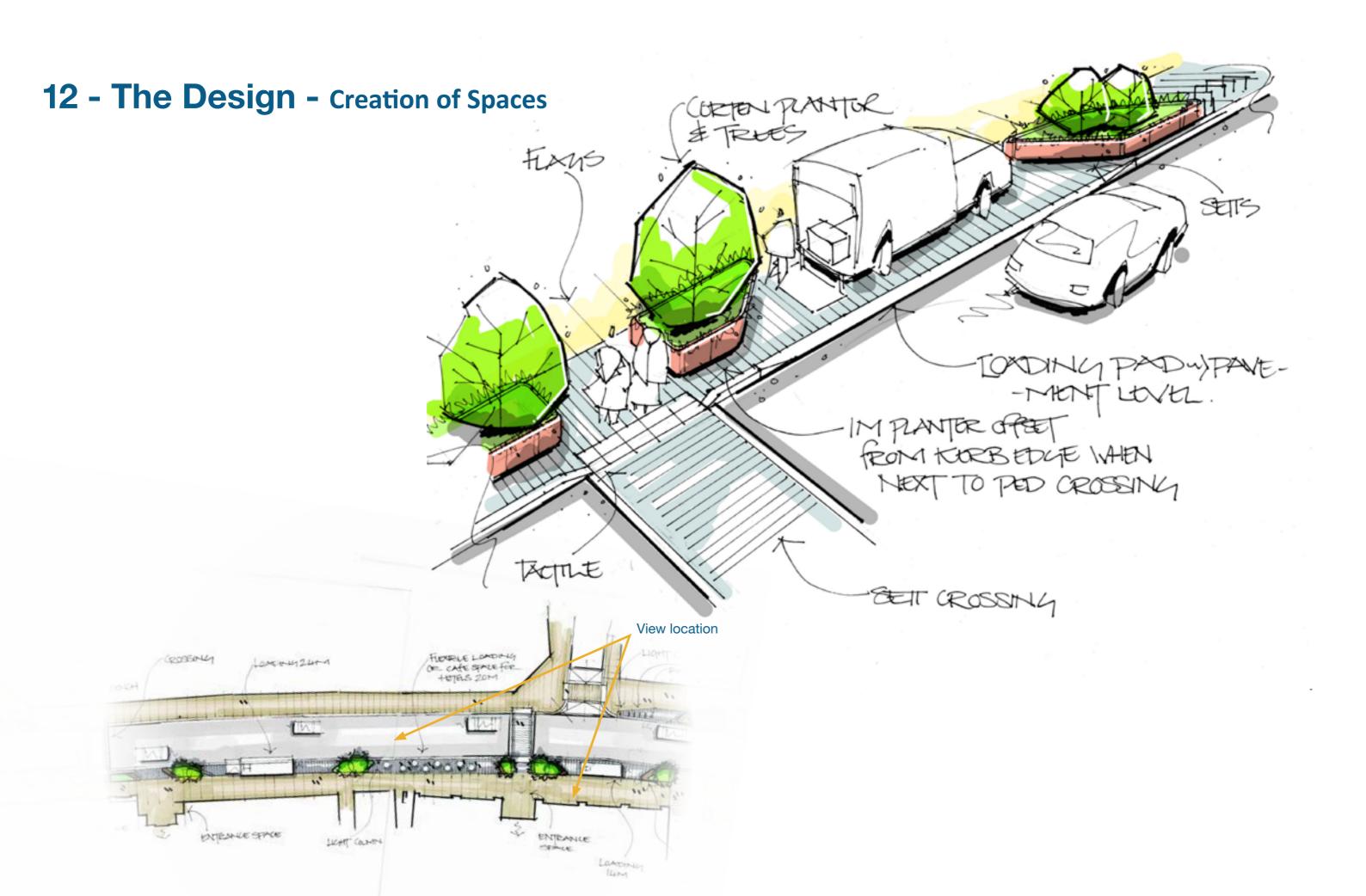


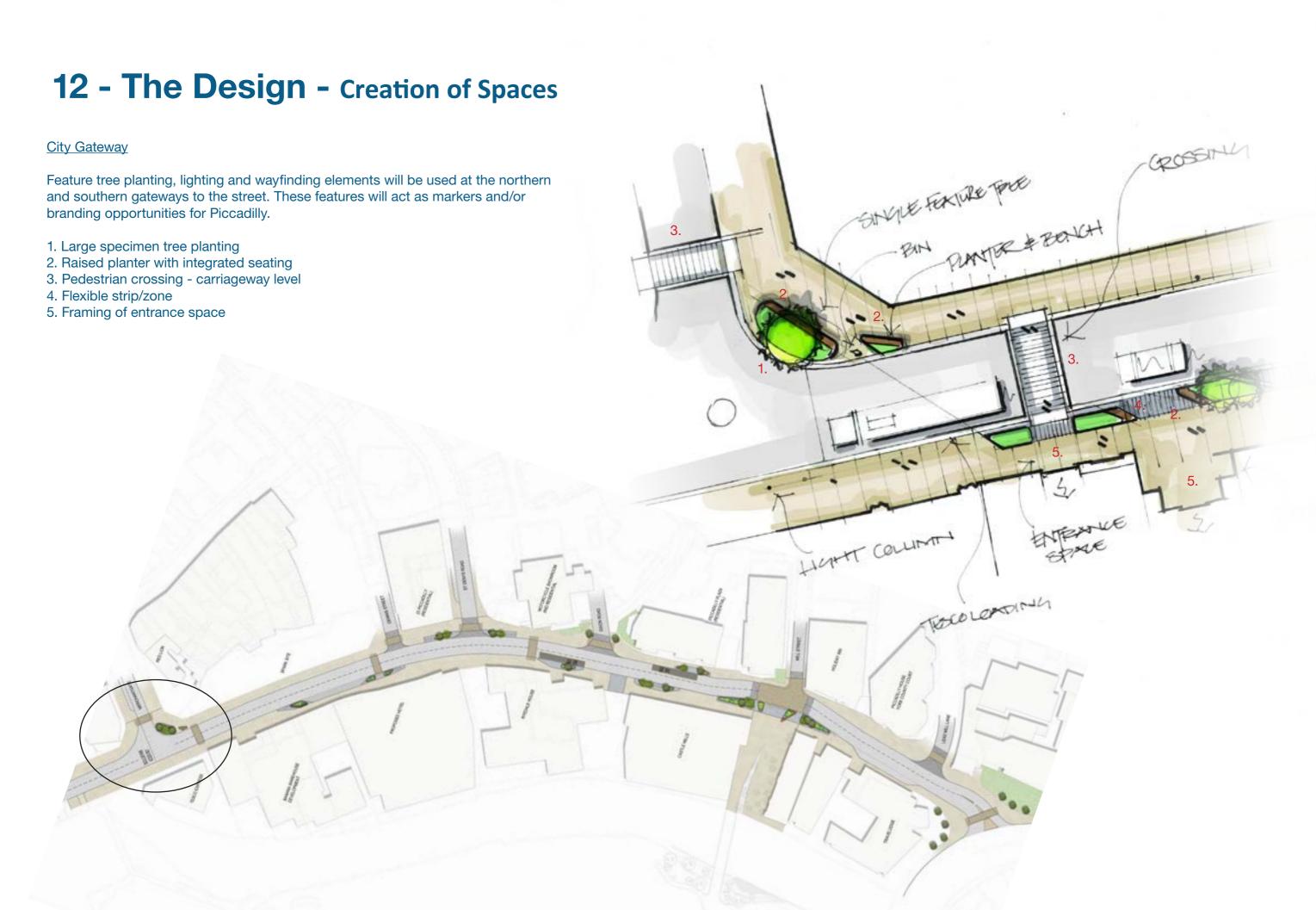
View location

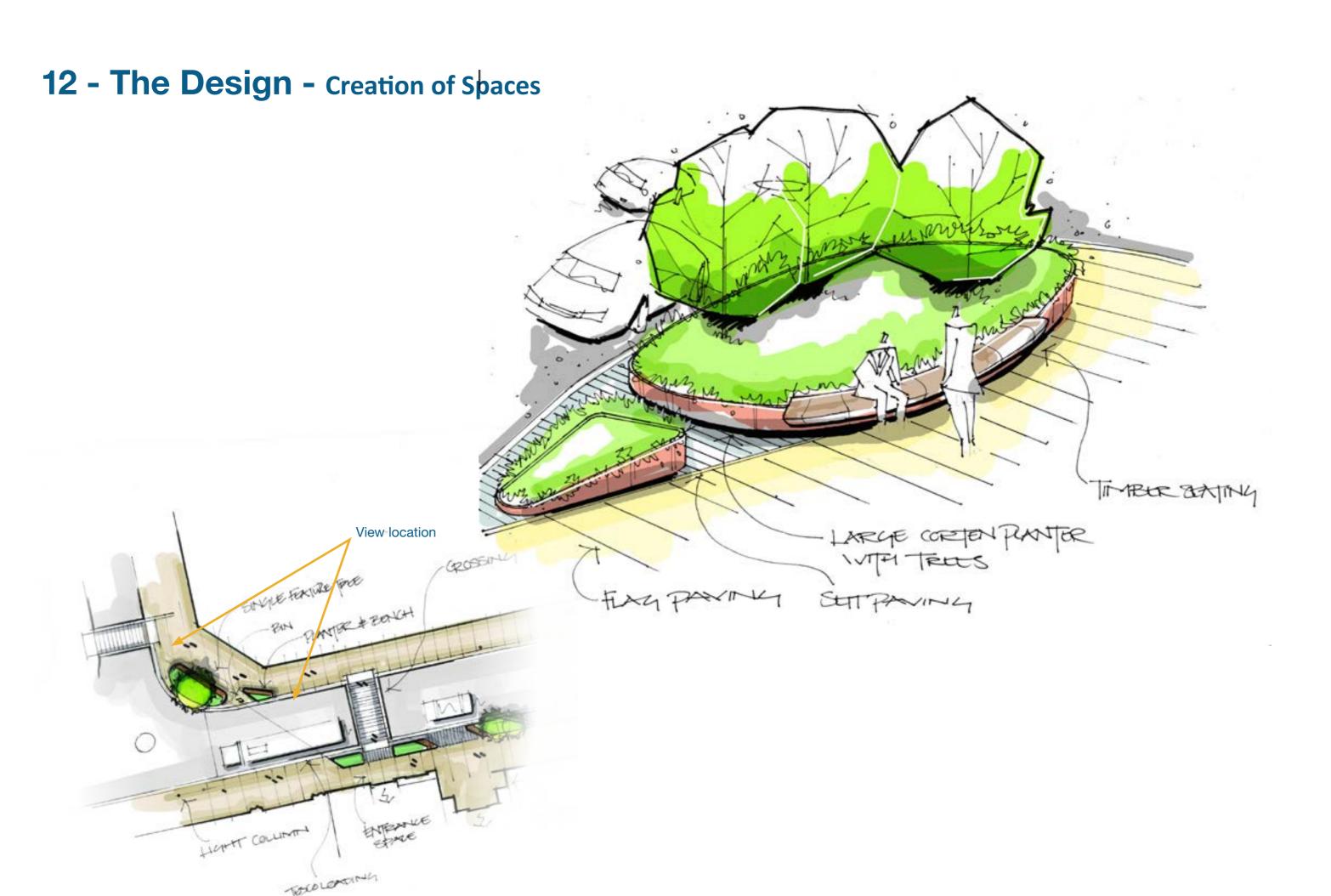
PRINCE

12 - The Design - Creation of Spaces

Flexible Zone A key element of the design is the incorporation of 2-2.5m wide flexible zone. This flexible zone will be used for both pedestrian and vehicular uses. As such the pavement within this zone will be constructed to a ridged specification, this to allow for regular vehicular overrun, however the paving surface will be designed to read as part of the street, and not the carriageway. It is the intention for these areas to be used as informal seating spaces when not in use for FLEXIFILE LONDING OR CASE SPACE FOR loading/dropoff. \$2055MM 1. Flexible zone HOTELS 20M 2. Cafe / loading use 3. Raised Planter with tree planting 4. Pedestrian crossing - carriageway level ENTRANCE LIGHT COLMIN LOADING 142







13 - Detailing - Inspiration from the surrounding context

The selection of materials, finishes and tones have been influenced by the surrounding character of the cityscape. As such street furniture, paving and planting respond to both the industrial and waterfront characters identified within the immediate area. Ochre tones and industrial materials such as Corten, or appropriate RAL coloured steel, will be used in parallel with fsc approved hardwood timbers. Paving materials used will be designed appropriate for use, being well constructed and detailed. As such a mixture of concrete and natural stone paving products will be specified in accordance with adoptable standards of York City Council.



Ochre tones from the River

Prunus serrula

Corten

Acer campestre / Quercus rubra



waters edge

Green tones from the Grasses and evergreens



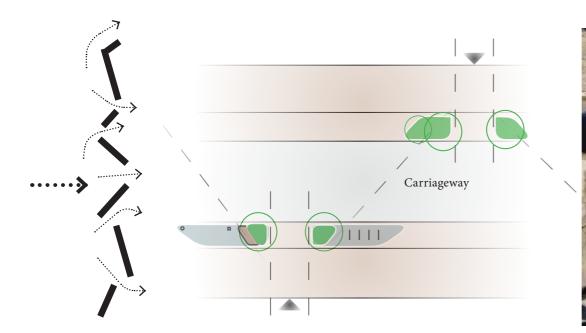
Lighter tones from Concrete Paving the architectural language



Betula

13 - Detailing - Planter Concept

The proposed planters along the street are a key feature for the design, consideration has been given to their orientation, form and size within the proposed layout.







The form of the proposed planters is to reference the industrial language of the surrounding cityscape.



The height and depth of the proposed planters allows for the integration of seating whilst creating additional planting depth for trees.

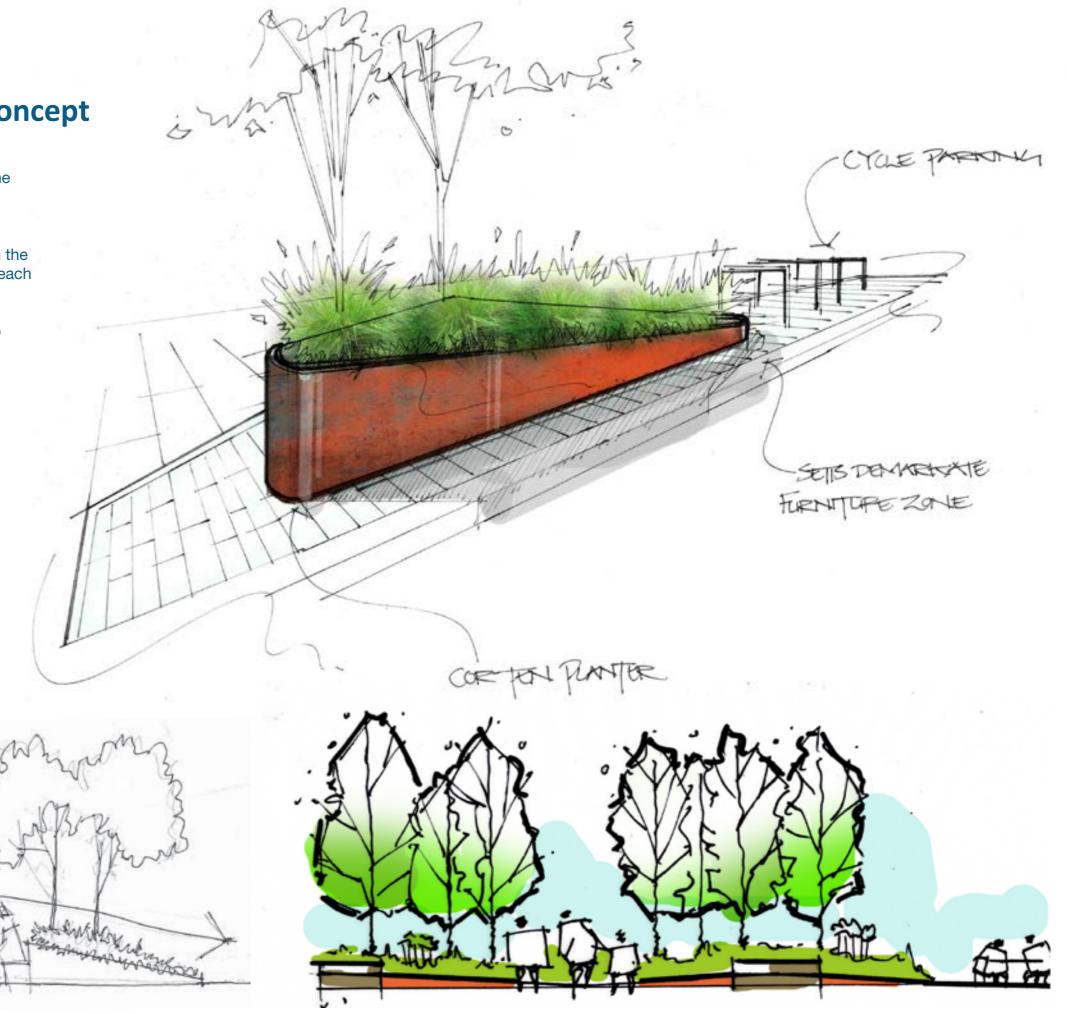




13 - Detailing - Planter Concept

The adjacent sketches illustrate an indicative approach to the planter design along Piccadilly. A key aspect of the design is maintain flexibility, therefore the design approach can be delivered through the use of both fixed and mobile planter arrangements. As such agreement through section 278 with the City of York Council will determine the approach applied in each location along the street.

The following pages illustrate the potential approach for two options, 1 fixed planters and 2 mobile planters.

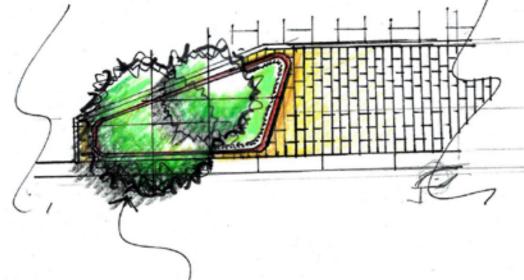


13 - Detailing - Planter Concept - Option 1 Fixed Planter

Bespoke planters fabricated by approved Suppliers -

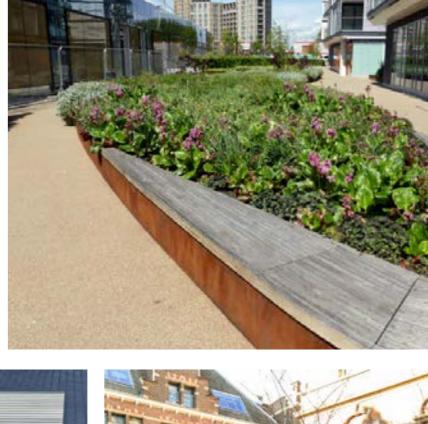
Example suppliers;

- -lota
- -Woodscape
- -Furnitubes



FANTERS WITHING
FRANKWORK SET BY THE
FAVING BEEGIN





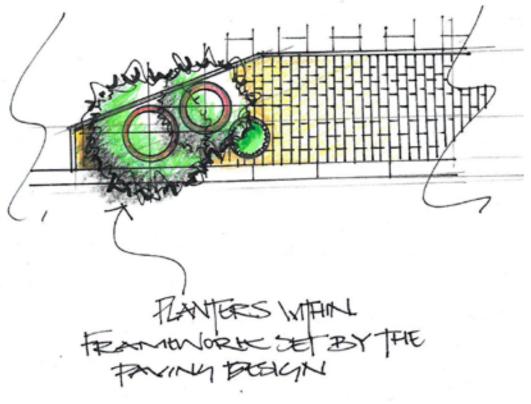






13 - Detailing - Planter Concept - Option 2 Mobile Planter

Instead of a fixed arrangement of planters, the specification of mobile planters would offer a greater level of flexibility. 'Off the shelf' alternatives can be selected/specified as an alternative to fixed arrangements, allowing planting to be relocatable and reactive to the street and its uses as they evolve overtime as development progresses.







Example visualisation - the design team can work with suppliers to design and fabricate bespoke designs for Piccadilly



13 - Detailing - Planter Concept - Option 2 Mobile Planter

A range of products are available, all planters specified should match the design criteria set within this document. Example products;

Corten lota - Bespoke range







Forklift slots fabricated for mobile planters/additional flexibility





Iota - Product range



CONICAL 1000 H80 DIA100CM WEIGHT: 62KG VOL: 400L



CUBE 1000 H100 W/D100CM WEIGHT: 89KG VOL: 930L











Powder Coated Steel lota - Bespoke range





13 - Detailing - Paving Design and Buildups

Paving materials proposed along Piccadilly must be of a high quality, offer lasting durability and constructed to a high standard. All materials and associated buildups must be design according to the relevant class loading against the anticipated vehicular use and be in-accordance with the adoptable standards set by York City Council.

Concrete Flag paving



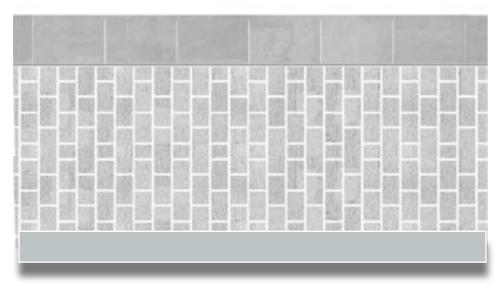
Granite Sett paving



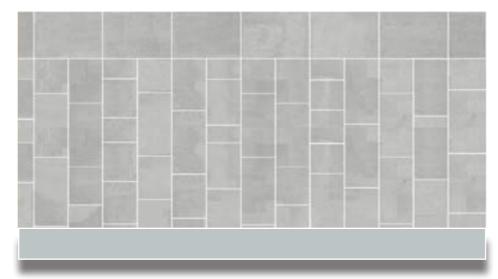
Granite Flush and raised kerbs -



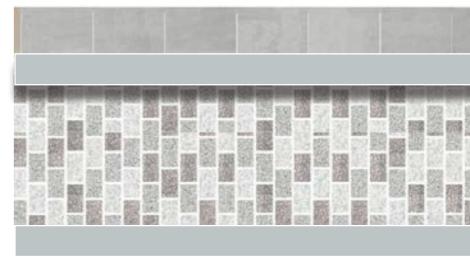
Loading pad (pavement level)- tone of setts to match tone of adjoining pavements

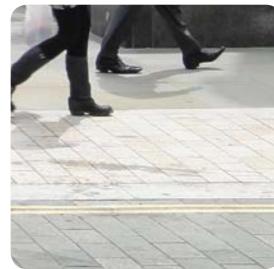


Flexible zone (pavement level)- smaller flag units constructed on a ridgid base



Loading bay (carriageway level)- grey tone setts to match adjoining carriageway



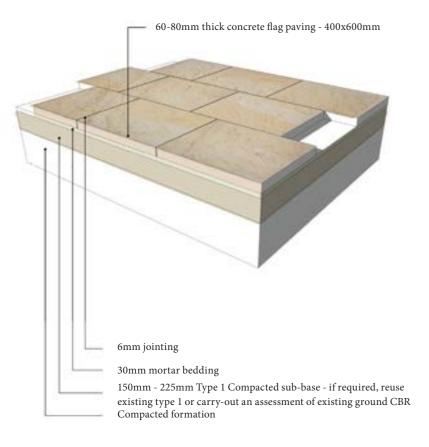






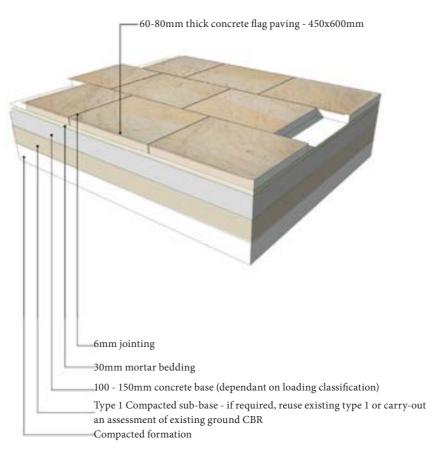
13 - Detailing - Paving Design and Buildups

Flexible Specification - Concrete Paving

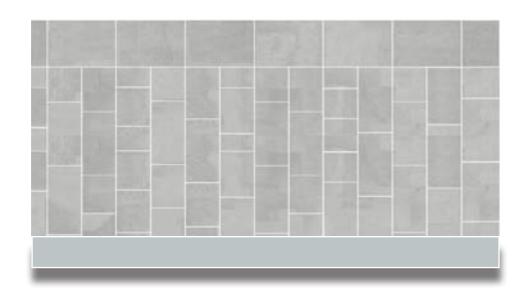


Pedestrian areas

Rigid Specification - Concrete Paving



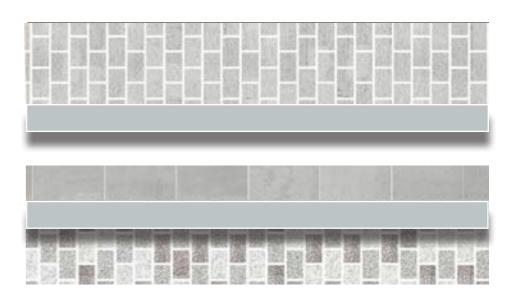
Pedestrian areas with occasional vehicular overun



Rigid Specification - Setts to loading pads and parking bays - Concrete/Granite

100-150mm thick concrete/granite setts - 100x200mm

6mm jointing
30mm mortar bedding
150mm concrete base (dependant on loading classification)
Type 1 Compacted sub-base - if required, reuse existing type 1 or carry-out an assessment of existing ground CBR
Compacted formation



14 - Planting - Concept, linear garden

The planting concept is to create a green corridor along Piccadilly through a series of raised planters. These planters will contain a mix of structural and herbaceous planting that creates an informal character to the street.





















14 - Planting - Tree Planting

Tree planting will be a mix of multi-stem planting within the proposed raised planters and single-stem semi mature planting at street level. Within the raised planters multi-stem trees are illustrated, the selection of which will enhance the informal character of the street. Semi mature single-stem planting at street level will provide structure.

Species such as Betula, Prunus serrula and magnolia graniflora, shown illustratively, will compliment the ocher tones of the proposed planters and the informal character of the street. At street level Liriodendron tulipifera fastigiata, or similar, will compliment the desired streetscape palette whilst its compact form is appropriate for a street environment. For any proposed feature trees within larger spaces species such as Acer campestre or Quercus rubra would be appropriate.

In planter example tree planting;



Betula



Prunus serrula





In ground example tree planting;







Acer campestre / Quercus rubra

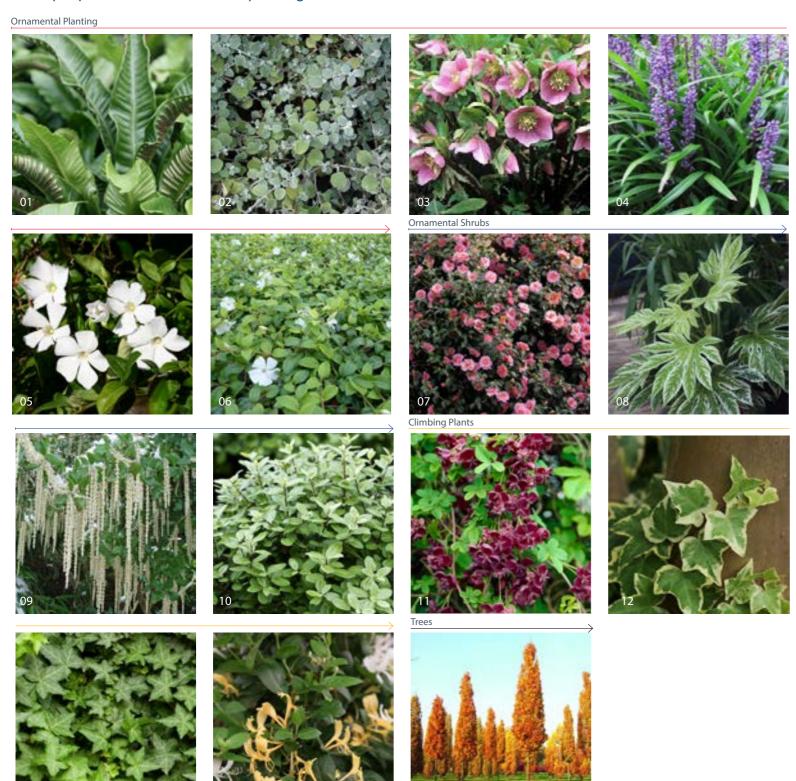
14 - Planting - Raised Planters

Planting character and palette to be specified in response to the conditions along the street. Shade



14 - Planting - Indicative Planting Palette

Example palette - shade tolerant planting



Piccadilly Indicative planting

Ornamental Planting

Latin Name

- 1. Asplenium scolopendrium
- 2. Helichrysum microphyllum 'Silver Mist'
- 3. Helleborus
- 4. Liriope muscari
- 5. Vinca major 'Alba'
- 6. Vinca minor 'Alba'

Ornamental Shrubs

Latin Name

- 7. Camellia
- 8. Fatsia japonica
- 9. Garrya elliptica
- 10. Pittosporum tenuifolium

Climbing Plants

Latin Name

- 11. Akebia quinata
- 12. Hedera helix 'Variegata'
- 13. Hedera helix
- 14. Lonicera japonica 'Halliana'

Trees

Latin Name

15. Liriodendron tulipifera 'Fastigiata'

APPENDICES - WSP Highways Drawings

