Shaping high street futures the existential crisis of traditional shopping streets



Matthew Carmona







A story to start

A movement economy and centrality paradigm





The continuous connective and large unremarkable mixed streets that bind the city together

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ASIS

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Wembley Food & Wine

HATDON

WESTERN

Truly mixed (not just retail)

Ealing

Land Use Group	No. of properties	Total area m²	Average rateable value £/m²
Industrial	39	4604	82.95
Office	335	88874	180.55
Retail	533	107913	750.43

Peckham

Land Use Group	No. of properties	Total area m ²	Average rateable value \pounds/m^2
Industrial	147	35138	59.84
Industrial (Factory)	3	2413	58.33
Office	71	22365	142.96
Retail	499	59082	318.92

Redbridge

Land Use Group	No. of properties	Total area m²	Average rateable value £/m²
Industrial	84	37984	81.10
Industrial (Factory)	2	360	77.50
Office	57	10500	114.47
Retail	232	27538	226.38

Streatham

Land Use Group	No. of properties	Total area m²	Average rateable value \pounds/m^2
Industrial	78	11583	53.98
Office	67	19007	171.87
Retail	454	53341	265.24

Tottenham

Land Use Group	No. of properties	Total area m²	Average rateable value £/m²
Industrial	250	46572	64.50
Industrial (Factory)	20	15412	62.05
Office	250	26710	98.06
Retail	498	44476	296.26

Wembley

Land Use Group	No. of properties	Total area m²	Average rateable value £/m ²
Industrial	31	5823	70.15
Office	103	37179	213.05
Retail	218	36684	371.03

• 2:2:1 Retail, office, industrial

• Within 200m of high streets (Valuation Office Agency data)

Typified by a thin crust of active use ...



... and an invisible hinterland





Where 1.5 million Londoners work



33.2% of London's employees within CAZ

34.8% of London's employees on or within 200m of a high street

Where 43% of London's businesses are located



21.9% of London's workplaces within CAZ

42.9% of London's workplaces on or within 200m a high street

Where small businesses predominate



- Average, 8.5 employees across the case studies (Annual business enquiry data)
- Sites of innovation, competitiveness and local sustainability

Beyond a movement economy and centrality paradigm



Why should we care?



Why should we care?





Shopping choices - the 'sun model'



The journey: place-dependency to non-place urbanism



The journey: place-dependency to non-place urbanism



Outlet vs. place factors Convenience Certainty Choice Information Leisure Cost Social Non-tech Immediate

Intervening in place-based factors

- 1. The Darwinian strategy: letting the fittest survive with natural evolution adjusting provision in line with consumer choices made within a free market
- 2. An interventionalist strategy: fiscal incentives, active planning, public investment and collaborative engagement with private interests proactively support physical retail
- A mixed model: intervention is more limited and focusses largely on smoothing undesirable social and environmental impacts

De-regulation, through PDR



Fireplace showroom to six one bed flats (from 15 sqm each)



Ad hoc residential conversion and infill

Intervention is more complex!

Proactive planning Proactive design Proactive curation

Intervention, through proactive p

Amazon 23 billion since 2010

2021

litusant

oillion 200 0.6 billion 2018

ield Ld

Intervention, through proactive planning



Intervention, through proactive design Convenience Choice Certainty PROSAIC NEEDS Information Leisure Cost Social Non-tech Immediate

Intervention, through proactive design



Intervention, through proactive design



"A new era of walking and cycling"

"the high street will need to find new purpose in becoming the latest arena for customer experience innovation" (Daniel Abrahams 2021).

















To conclude



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Eltham High Street

A place attraction paradigm



Thank you

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