

Strategic Review of Transportation Assessments With Regard to the Suitability of the Site for Development

Site AS23, Land East of Aintree Racecourse

Site Summary

Site AS23 is located on Wango Lane in Aintree, approximately five miles north east of the centre of Liverpool. It is on the edge of a residential urban area, adjacent to a golf course.

The proposal is for 150 houses.

The Transport Assessment, providing the core transportation evidence was submitted by SCP



Purpose of Strategic Review

The Transport Assessment was produced by SCP on behalf Clark Planning Consultants Ltd. This Strategic Review will determine whether the submitted transportation evidence for the above site is sufficiently robust to support the principle of development on the site.

Recommendations are presented below on the three strategic issues which are identified in paragraph 32 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

1. What improvements can be undertaken within the transport network that limit the significant impacts of the development?

The submitted transportation evidence has a number of shortcomings in its technical aspects:

- Use of mean trip rates instead of 85th percentile trip rates
- Non-robust trip distribution method
- Does not take account of other sites identified in the Local Plan.

A consequence of this is the need to rework the trip generation and distribution, to reconsider the number of junctions modelled based on the distribution results, and to remodel junctions based on the revised trip generation and distribution rates (see Appendix 1 and Table 1 below for more information on trip generation rates and trip generation).

Until the above is addressed, it is not possible to determine the severity of residual cumulative impacts of development, or identify the need and viability of improvements to the transport network.

It is important to ensure that development does not have an adverse impact on traffic flow in Sefton that can not be mitigated, and therefore this uncertainty must be addressed.

2. Can safe and suitable access to the site be achieved for all people?

The submitted technical note is limited in terms of the information submitted for walking, cycling and public transport accessibility.

Our own review of the site has found the site to be in a fairly poorly accessible location where mitigation measures will be difficult to apply. The following are the most pertinent issues:

- The need for improved footways on Wango Lane
- Poor lighting and enclosed space will result in personal security concerns.
- Narrow highway reduces space for cyclists.
- Improved analysis of accident data required

The above issues need to be addressed, in a manner that shows that these can be achieved given the local space restraints.

3. What opportunities for sustainable transport modes have been taken up reduce the need for major transport infrastructure?

The following opportunities are suggested that would resolve existing issues with regard to the site location and reduce the dependence of the development on access by car:

- Improved footways and street lighting
- Additional pedestrian/cyclist access points.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The site is in a location that does not support safe sustainable access, and there are land space restrictions that would create problems in terms of putting mitigation measures in place.

Furthermore due to the above described shortcomings in the technical work, the cumulative residual impact of the development remains unclear, and it is therefore not possible to judge whether the local road network can accommodate the development's traffic impact.

Appendix 1

Trip Generation

Trip Generation for each land use of the proposed development should be derived, with methodology and assumptions clearly stated.

Developers should look to provide a range of scenarios from a worst case to target trip rates. This is to account for the higher trip rates that tend to occur where a new build “edge of town” residential development has a high proportion of private housing.

As a guide, we have developed our own trip rates for edge of town residential developments.

Please refer to Table 1: Approach to Trip Generation and Scenario Management for Strategic Site Modelling for more details.

Residential Trip Rates per Dwelling	Mean Trip Rates		85 th Percentile Trip Rates	
	Inbound	Outbound	Inbound	Outbound
AM Peak	0.153	0.413	0.287	0.454
PM Peak	0.390	0.232	0.556	0.222

Trip Distribution

Generated traffic should be distributed across the road network. Methodology and assumptions should be clearly stated, and traffic flow diagrams appended. Suggested best practice for trip distribution is included in Table 1: Approach to Trip Generation and Scenario Management for Strategic Site Modelling.

Area of Assessment

Identify links and junctions to be assessed, with accompanying map and justification for any exclusions. As a guide this should include links and junctions which are affected by an increase in two-flow of more than 50 vehicles per hour.

Junction or Network Assessments

The identified junctions and links should be assessed in line with Table 1: Approach to Trip Generation and Scenario Management for Strategic Site Modelling.

Flows should be presented as the total number of vehicles with percentage HGVs, or PCUs.

Appropriate industry-approved software should be used to model the network. Summaries should be provided of junction and link capacity (e.g. Ratio of Flow to Capacity or Degree of Saturation), queue lengths, and delay, to determine whether the traffic growth caused by the development will have a material impact on junction operation. Roundabout assessments should account for unequal lane usage where appropriate.

Table 1: Approach to Trip Generation, Scoping and Scenario Management for Strategic Site Modelling

	Trip Generation	Description	Outcome
Step 1 (identify trip rates)	Target - Lower Trip Rates	Target level of Trip Generation through sustainable trip reduction Considerations include assessment of location, location of schools and jobs, demographic profile, surrounding infrastructure, cycle and walking facilities, and use of best practice documents on sustainable modes. Commit to Travel Plan Measures to achieve target trip rates.	Assess the most appropriate Trip Generation Rate for the Strategic Site for use in the Transport Assessment. Provide Sefton Council with justification on trip rates employed through an evidenced based approach. If no justification is provided, then use Worst Case 85 th % Trip Rates from TRICS.
	Most Likely - Between "Target" and "Worst Case"	Most Likely level of Trip Generation with some level of sustainable trip reduction Assess Location and development mix. Use the TRICS database or other evidence to justify appropriate Trip Rates.	
	Worst Case - 85th % Trip Rates from TRICS (or HA 85th percentile Trip Rates)	Worst Case level of Trip Generation with no sustainable trip reduction Based solely on assessment of location and development mix. Use the TRICS database to justify appropriate 85th percentile Trip Rates.	
	Scope of Network Assessment Coverage	Trip Distribution and derivation of 'In Scope' network	
Step 2 (identify network coverage)	Gravity Model or SATURN Modelling	Gravity Model showing origins and destinations of AM and PM Car Driver Trips to and from development. Trip distribution flow diagram(s) showing assignment of trips to network. or Employ use of the Transport Model where available following due diligence by the developer.	
	Junction Assessment Criteria	Threshold number of 50, two-way trips, on links and junctions from and to the development. Use of Appropriate Modelling Software	

	Modelling Scenario Management	Description	Growth to be Applied
Step 3 (Modelled Scenarios)	1. Base Year 2013/2014	Base year demonstrating existing conditions	None
	2. Future Year Reference Case Assumed to be full build out year (Intermediate year assessments to be considered for phasing of development)	Base + Committed Developments + Background Growth	Committed Developments - Use Existing TA's. Background Growth - For car driver growth use TEMPRO & NTM adjustment. Planning Assumptions should be adjusted to reflect total Local Plan Development & with assessed development removed. For LGV & HGV Growth use NTM. (All should be in line with webTAG Unit 3.15.2).
	3. Future Year Reference Case + Development Assumed to be full build out year (Intermediate year assessments to be considered for phasing of development)	Base + Committed Developments + Background Growth + Development	Committed Developments - Use Existing TA's. Background Growth - For car driver growth use TEMPRO & NTM adjustment. Planning Assumptions should be adjusted to reflect total Local Plan Development & with assessed development removed. For LGV & HGV Growth use NTM. (All should be in line with webTAG Unit 3.15.2). Development Traffic - Use trips generated using agreed trip rates, and distribution using agreed gravity model distribution.

	Cumulative Impact Assessment of Adjacent Developments	Description	Growth to be applied
<p>Step 4 (Detailed Cumulative Impact Assessment)</p>	<p>Future Year Reference Case (with adjusted Background Growth) + Adjacent Development + Development</p>	<p>Base + Adjacent Developments + Background Growth (adjusted for adjacent developments) + Development</p>	<p>Committed Developments - Use Existing TA's. Background Growth - For car driver growth use TEMPRO & NTM adjustment. Planning Assumptions should be adjusted to reflect total Local Plan Development & with assessed & adjacent developments removed. For LGV & HGV Growth use NTM. (All should be in line with webTAG Unit 3.15.2). Adjacent Local Plan Developments (not committed) - Explicitly model trips from nearby Strategic Sites. Development Traffic - Use trips generated using agreed trip rates, and distribution using agreed gravity model distribution.</p>