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PROPOSED STUDENT AND KEY WORKER RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION MANFRED STREET, LIVERPOOL

TRANSPORT STATEMENT

14.11.16

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# TRANSPORT STATEMENT

## CONTROLLED DOCUMENT

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# PROPOSED STUDENT AND KEY WORKER RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION MANFRED STREET, LIVERPOOL

# TRANSPORT STATEMENT

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# The presumption in favour of sustainable development

14 At the heart of the National Planning Policy Framework *is a presumption in favour of sustainable development*, which should be seen as a golden thread running through both planmaking and decision-taking.

#### For decision-taking this means

- approving development proposals that accord with the development plan without delay; and
- where the development plan is absent, silent or relevant policies are out-of-date, granting permission unless:
  - any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole; or
  - specific policies in this Framework indicate development should be restricted

# Core planning principles

- 17 Within the overarching roles that the planning system ought to play, a set of core land-use planning principles should underpin both plan-making and decision-taking.
- encourage the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed (brownfield land), provided that it is not of high environmental value;
- actively manage patterns of growth to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling, and focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable; and
- take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all, and deliver sufficient community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs.

# Promoting sustainable transport

- Transport policies have an important role to play in facilitating sustainable development but also in contributing to wider sustainability and health objectives. Smarter use of technologies can reduce the need to travel. The transport system needs to be balanced in favour of sustainable transport modes, giving people a real choice about how they travel. However, the Government recognises that different policies and measures will be required in different communities and opportunities to maximise sustainable transport solutions will vary from urban to rural areas.
- 32 All developments that generate significant amounts of movement should be supported by a Transport Statement or Transport Assessment. Plans and decisions should take account of whether:
- the opportunities for sustainable transport modes have been taken up depending on the nature and location of the site, to reduce the need for major transport infrastructure;
- safe and suitable access to the site can be achieved for all people; and
- improvements can be undertaken within the transport network that cost effectively limit the significant impacts of the development. <u>Development should only be prevented or refused</u> on transport grounds where the residual cumulative impacts of development are severe.
- 34 Plans and decisions should ensure developments that generate significant movement are located where the need to travel will be minimised and the use of sustainable transport modes can be

maximised. However this needs to take account of policies set out elsewhere in this Framework, particularly in rural areas.

- 35 Plans should protect and exploit opportunities for the use of sustainable transport modes for the movement of goods or people. Therefore, developments should be located and designed where practical to
- accommodate the efficient delivery of goods and supplies;
- give priority to pedestrian and cycle movements, and have access to high quality public transport facilities;
- create safe and secure layouts which minimise conflicts between traffic and cyclists or pedestrians, avoiding street clutter and where appropriate establishing home zones;
- incorporate facilities for charging plug-in and other ultra-low emission vehicles; and
- consider the needs of people with disabilities by all modes of transport.
- 36 A key tool to facilitate this will be a Travel Plan. All developments which generate significant amounts of movement should be required to provide a Travel Plan.
- 37 Planning policies should aim for a balance of land uses within their area so that people can be encouraged to minimise journey lengths for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities.
- For larger scale residential developments in particular, planning policies should promote a mix of uses in order to provide opportunities to undertake day-to-day activities including work on site. Where practical, particularly within large-scale developments, key facilities such as primary schools and local shops should be located within walking distance of most properties.
- 39 If setting local parking standards for residential and non-residential development, local planning authorities should take into account:
- the accessibility of the development;
- the type, mix and use of development;
- the availability of and opportunities for public transport;
- local car ownership levels; and
- an overall need to reduce the use of high-emission vehicles.
- 40 Local authorities should seek to improve the quality of parking in town centres so that it is convenient, safe and secure, including appropriate provision for motorcycles. They should set appropriate parking charges that do not undermine the vitality of town centres. Parking enforcement should be proportionate.
- Local planning authorities should identify and protect, where there is robust evidence, sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choice.

### Decision-taking

- 186 Local planning authorities should approach decision-taking in a positive way to foster the delivery of sustainable development. The relationship between decision-taking and planmaking should be seamless, translating plans into high quality development on the ground.
- 187 Local planning authorities should look for solutions rather than problems, and decision-takers at every level should seek to approve applications for sustainable development where possible. Local planning authorities should work proactively with applicants to secure developments that improve the economic, social and environmental conditions of the area.

### **Core Strategy**

The following abstracts are provided for those that relate to transport matters.

# Strategic Policy 1

#### Sustainable Development Principles

To ensure the sustainable growth of the City new development should be located and designed so that resources are used prudently, the local and wider environment is protected, the challenges of climate change are addressed and the needs of the whole community are taken into account. New development should:

- As a first priority, be located on previously-developed land and buildings ahead of greenfield
  sites
- Improve accessibility, reduce the need to travel by motorised transport and where travel is necessary, enable convenient and safe access by sustainable transport modes

The site reuses brownfield land in the urban area.

# **Strategic Policy 34**

### **Improving Accessibility and Managing Demand for Travel**

- Development proposals should make the best use of existing transport infrastructure.
   Where this cannot be achieved, development should be phased to coincide with new transport infrastructure provision.
- Developments which singly or in combination have a significant impact on the movement
  of people or goods, should, through the provision of Travel Plans, positively manage travel
  demand and contribute to the improvement of accessibility in general, particularly by more
  sustainable modes of transport including walking, cycling and public transport.

The site lies in an urban area supported by high quality walking, cycling and public transport facilities.

#### **Local Transport Planning Policy**

#### Policy T6, Cycling

The City Council will promote and support initiatives designed to maximise the role of cycling as a transport mode by:

- Introducing appropriate traffic calming and speed reduction measures on designated cycle routes and areas of high cycle usage; and
- Ensuring that secure cycling parking facilities are provided at locations regularly visited by the public and requiring new developments to provide secure cycle parking facilities.

The proposed development will incorporate suitable amounts of cycle parking to meet the needs of their uses.

#### Policy T7, Walking and Pedestrians

The City Council will implement measures to encourage walking as a mode of transport and to make the pedestrian environment safer and more convenient by:

- Improving signing, lighting, surfaces, visibility and crossing places throughout the City and particularly within the City Centre, District Centres and other shopping centres;
- Improving access and mobility for all pedestrians, and particularly disabled people and carers with small children;
- Catering for pedestrians' needs in the design of all new highway improvement schemes, traffic management schemes, the road maintenance programme, and giving consideration to the provision of safe and convenient walking routes through all major development and redevelopment sites; and
- Investigating the possibility of introducing traffic calming measures and speed reduction measures in areas where heavy pedestrian flows are experienced or can be anticipated.

In relation to the above the area has local measures which have included improved pedestrian crossing facilities.

### Policy T12, Car Parking Provision in New Developments

All new developments including changes of use, which generate a demand for car parking will be required to make provision for car parking on site, to meet the minimum operational needs of the development. Additional space for non-operational car parking will be permitted up to a maximum standard. This will be determined by:

- · The nature and type of use;
- Whether off-site car parking would result in a danger to highway and pedestrian safety;
- Whether the locality in which the proposed development is located is served by public car parking facilities;
- · Whether off-site parking would result in demonstrable harm to residential amenity; and
- The relative accessibility of the development site by public transport services.

The proposed development is seen as a natural extension to the local offer and will form the basis of shared trips in the area.

The roads in the immediate area of the development have excellent public bus connections, and the City Centre is within an easy walking distance.

#### Summary

The overriding theme of national policy is that developments must be accessible by sustainable means of transport and accessible to all members of the local community. Local policy is to echo the sustainability sentiment of national policy.

The proposed development is located on brownfield land in the urban environment which makes it a sustainable use of land as well improving local amenity. Also, the development will incorporate uses with good linkages to local facilities and infrastructure which will promote sustainability by reducing the number of car trips to local facilities.

#### Furthermore there are:

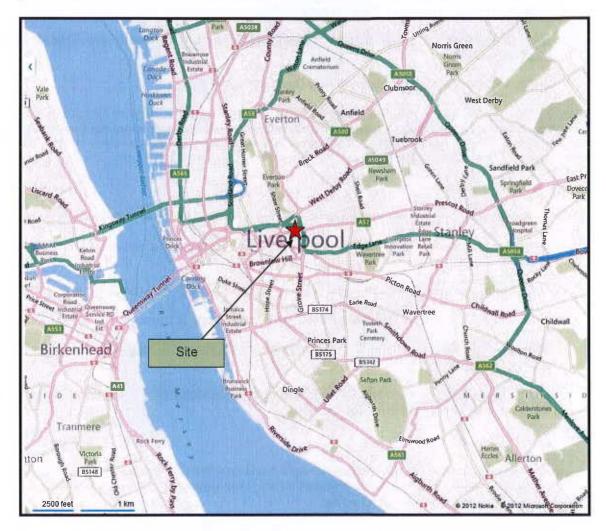
Pedestrian and cycle linkages to a number of locations and facilities are available, frequent public transport services to other major centres and interchanges, and adequate parking provision all ensure that this development is as sustainable, as required in local and national policy.

#### 3. SITE DESCRIPTION

#### Site location context

The site is situated on the north easterly edge of Liverpool City Centre in a mixed use employment and residential area to the south of the A580 corridor.

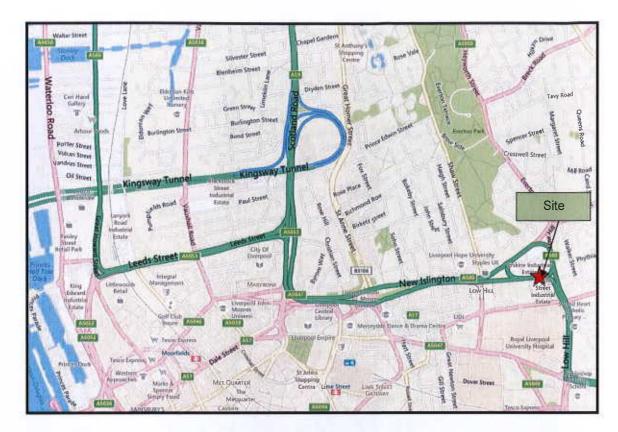
Situated off the A580 leading to Edge Lane M62 corridor, the site is highly accessible by a variety of modes and is also within a reasonable walking distance of a wide variety of city centre facilities and attractions.



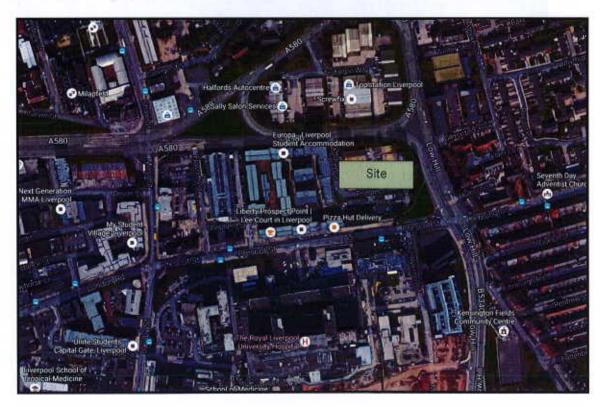
Site location plan in relation to neighbouring settlements and locally overleaf

From the site, the A580 corridor gives the most convenient access to the primary radial route corridors in Liverpool.

The A5047 Edge Lane for the M62 and areas to the east; the A5038 Lime Street and Renshaw Street for destinations to the south; and the A59 Scotland Road for access to Southport, the M58 and areas to the north.



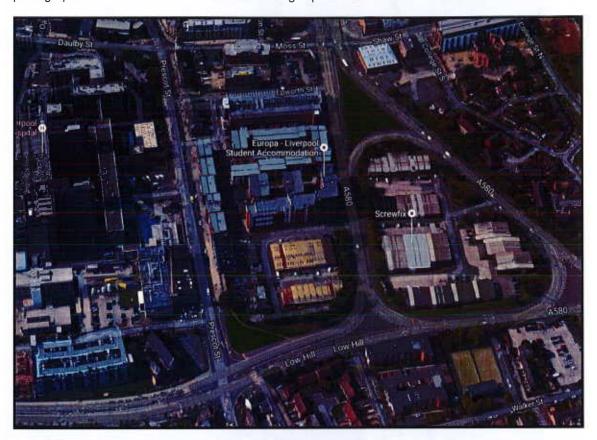
Local area setting and the site.



# **Local Highway Provision**

All the roads in the area are of a standard carriageway width appropriate for their usage, with footpaths and street lighting. They serve primarliy an urban centre catchment containing local services/retail units and employment. From site observation the area has a typical traffic flow

charateristic associated with an urban area i.e. distinct AM and PM flow periods. A detailed photographic record of the local access and setting is provided below for future reference



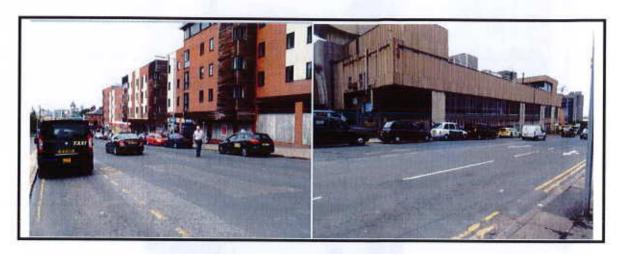
The site is currently accessed from Manfred Street off the A580.

The site clearly has parking internally and along the north side of the road.



Pedestrian facilities on Prescott Road

The road is wide and the footpaths over 2.5m in with street lighting along its length



Taxi rank on Prescott Road



View towards Harper Street into site showing barrier and path across grassed area



View left and right from Manfred Street



View along Manfred Street and Prospect Street.



Prospect Street showing parking bay



Harper street south and north from Prospect Street

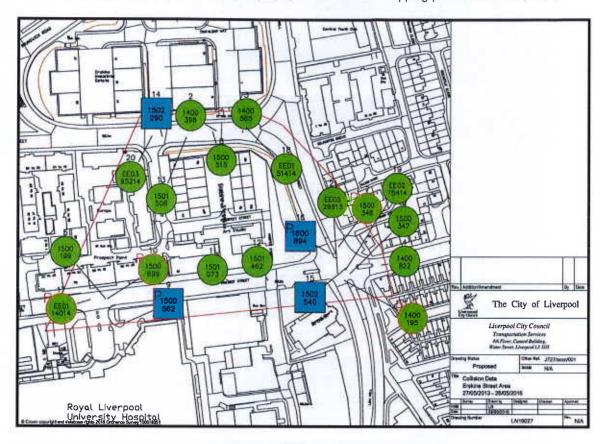
#### Accident review

The LCC accident record data collected by the police about road traffic crashes occurring on British roads where someone is injured.

This data is approved by the National Statistics Authority and reported on by the Department for Transport each year. This site uses data obtained directly from official sources but compiled in to an easy to use format showing each incident on a map. Incidents are plotted to within 10 metres of their

location and as such, can sometimes appear to be off the carriageway. Where a number of incidents occur in the same location they are grouped together.

Access to the I data base has been undertaken and the resultant mapping provided for reference.



The surrounding network has recorded events but the internal frontage has no recorded accidents.

The nearby Prescott Street/Erskine junction has had 8 accidents over the 3 years i.e. 3 per year, three of the accidents occurred in 2013 to 2016.

The accidents are typical of a major signalised junction and dual carriageway in the urban area and slight accidents with right turns/rear end shunts would be anticipated as typical events.

Prescott Street has 6 recorded events along a busy road linking to the main hospital access with significant turning movements and non car users. The area has crossing facilities and good visibility along the route.

A review of the accidents shows 1 as road rage/drive off; suicide attempt, cyclist on wrong side of road; collision trying to let ambulance to pass; pedestrian crossing on red signal and pedestrian walking between parked buses these are not events where mitigation would work.

The site will reduce car movements from the Manfred Street junction thus reducing the potential conflicts.

Increased walk/cycle can use the local facilities.

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17	Road No A57 Grid 335955E Section Ref 390858N	SLIGHT	05/01/2014	1	20:55	DRK STL	Wet/Damp	Rain	Įυ	1	.VEH		
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	PED WALKING ACROSS THE EN	TRANCE TO	THE ROYAL	ноя	PITAL,	V1	Veh1, car, S	-> N			Casua Vehicle		1
18	Road No A580 Grid 336090E Section Ref 391003N	SLIGHT	06/02/2014	5	19:25	DRK STL	Wet/Damp	Rain	and the second			gr.	MX
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Va .	Location	Severty	Dame .	Day	Time	Street Lighting	Road Surface	Waster	Padestrian Oracion	Factors		Invol	end.
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21	Road No A5049 Grid 335169E Section Ref 390879N	SLIGHT	22/11/2013	6	09:56	L	Dry	Fine					GV
W	A5049 LOW HILL, at its Junction v L06381/L07489	vith A57 PRE	SCOT STREE	T, LI	VERPO	OL, MERSEY	SIDE,		Liverpool				
	THREE VEHICLE, SLIGHT INJUR	RY RTC.					Veh1, car, S Veh2, taxi, S Veh3, goods		8		Vehicle		3

Whilst any accident is regrettable incidents of this nature would not indicate a significant safety issue arising from the operation of the network at the site access and local area.

## Fallback

There are approximately 40 parking spaces contained on the existing Site

The fall back industrial use would have associated trips on the network.

## Summary

The site is located in the core urban area close to the city centre and the facilities there, it has a good local infrastructure around the site with a bus route and good walking connections.

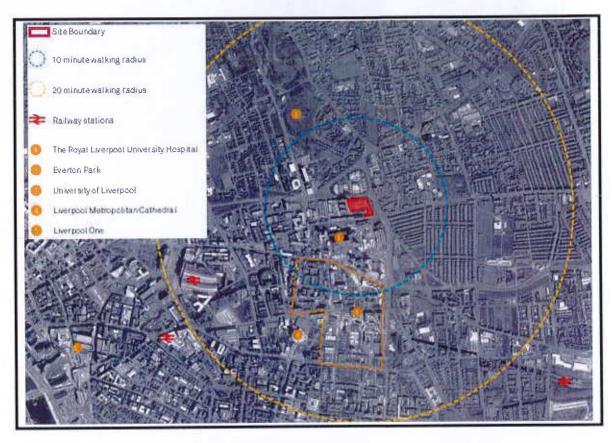
## 4. EXISTING NON MOTORISED TRAVEL OPTIONS TO THE SITE

It is important to recognise that national Government guidance encourages accessibility to new developments by non-car travel modes. New proposals should attempt to influence the mode of travel to the development in terms of gaining a shift in modal split towards non car modes, thus assisting in meeting the aspirations of current national and local planning policy.

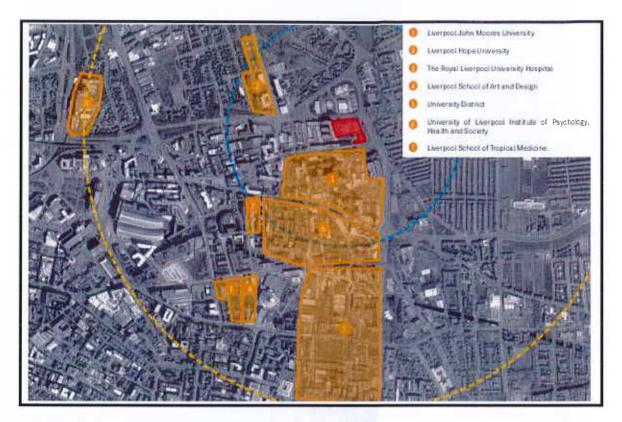
The accessibility of the proposed development sites by the following modes of transport has, therefore, been considered:

- 1. Accessibility on foot and cycle;
- 2. Accessibility by public transport.

#### **Facilities**



In addition to the above the local detail of the key employment centres for Hospital and University uses is shown overleaf.



## Walking and cycling

The proximity of the site in relation to the central core of Liverpool City Centre, pedestrian facilities are numerous and generally of good quality – particularly in areas which have experienced urban realm improvements as part of the City Centre Movement Strategy (CCMS) which seeks to discourage through traffic within the City Centre; has significant improvements to public transport facilities; and wide ranging urban realm / pedestrian enhancements.

The local area has excellent facilities to promote movement of pedestrians, zebra/puffin crossings, wide footways, and directional signage to aid visitors to the area.

The proposed development site is located in the urban area with a range of local land uses, services and facilities.

Experience from good practice in Travel Planning development generally suggests that pedestrians are prepared to walk up to 2kms between home and workplace, provided that accessible footway routes are identified.

ACCEPTABLE W	ALKING DISTANCES [INSTI	TUTE OF HIGHWAYS AND TRAN	SPORTATION]
Walking Distance	Local Facilities *	District Facilities**	Other
Desirable	200m	500m	400m
Acceptable	400m	1000m	800m
Preferred Maximum	800m	2000m	1200m

<sup>\*</sup> Includes food shops, public transport, primary schools, crèches, local play areas

<sup>\*\*</sup> Includes employment, secondary schools, health facilities, community / recreation facilities

Importantly, the 0.8km yellow / 2km brown distance are the 10 and 25 minutes walk journeys covers other education and shopping facilities. There are, therefore, opportunities for residents/students to access a range of shopping, employment, leisure, and service facilities on foot.

For the key urban areas a 400m distance to bus stops based on urban studies corresponds to a walk time of 5 minutes, based upon typical normal walking speed, the site lies well within this distance for the stops shown.

The CIHT report provides guidance about journeys on foot. It does not provide a definitive view on distances, but does suggest a preferred maximum distance of 2000m for walk commuting trips this extends to cover a considerable part of the urban area.

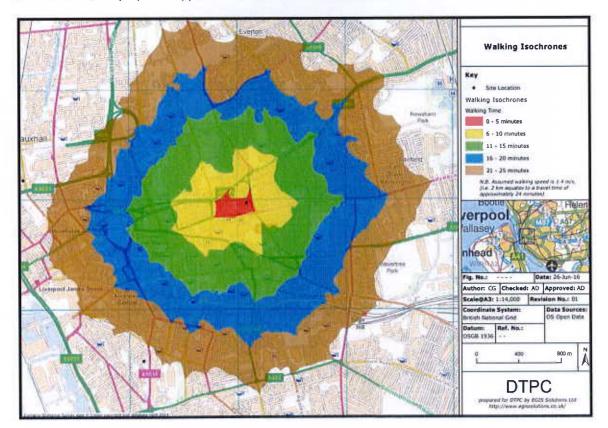
This is supported by the now superseded PPG 13 and the National Travel Survey which suggests that most walking distances are within 1.6km thus accepted guidance states that walking is the most important mode of travel at the local level supporting the above statement.

The DfT identify that 78% of walk trips are less than 1km in length, (DfT Transport Statistics GB).

Importantly, the 2km walk catchment also extends to cover the full residential and employment area. There are, therefore, significant opportunities for travel on foot.

Clearly, there is also potential for walking to form part of a longer journey for residents via the bus services.

In conclusion, the proposed application site can be considered as being accessible on foot.



**Walk Catchments** 

Clearly, there is also potential for walking to form part of a longer journey for residents and employees to and from the proposed development.

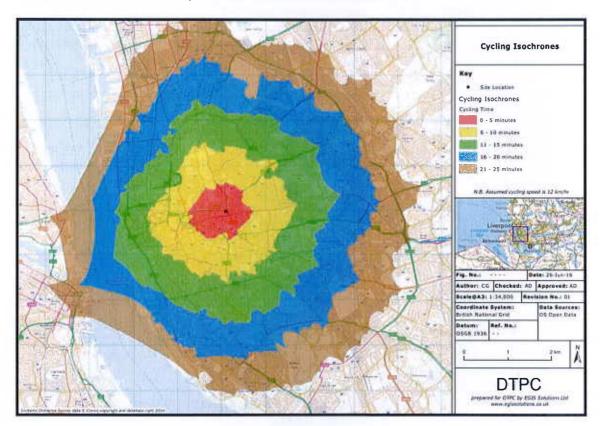
# There are existing pedestrian routes in the vicinity of the site that will assist the accessibility of the site for pedestrians.

Historic Guidance and perceived good practice suggests: "Cycling also has potential to substitute for short car trips, particularly those under 5km and to form part of a longer journey by public transport" The CIHT guidance 'Cycle Friendly Infrastructure' (2004) states that: "Most journeys are short.

Three quarters of journeys by all modes are less than five miles (8km) and half under two miles (3.2km) (DOT 1993, table 2a). These are distances that can be cycled comfortably by a reasonably fit person." (para 2.3)

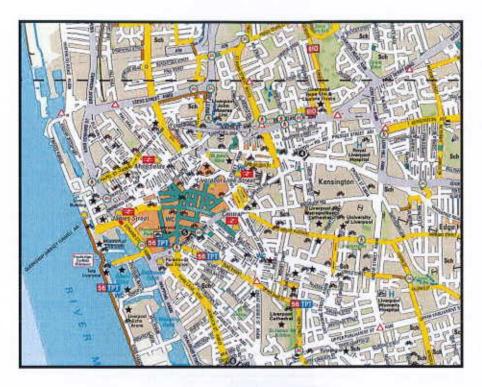
The National Travel Survey NTS (undertaken annually by the DfT) has identified that bicycle use depends on topography, but a mean distance of between 5-10 kilometres is considered a reasonable travel distance between home and workplace. For the purposes of this report the national guidance of 5km has been used.

The brown area indicates the 5 km distance. It incorporates a substantial part of the adjacent urban areas, which means the development site is well linked to the wider area.

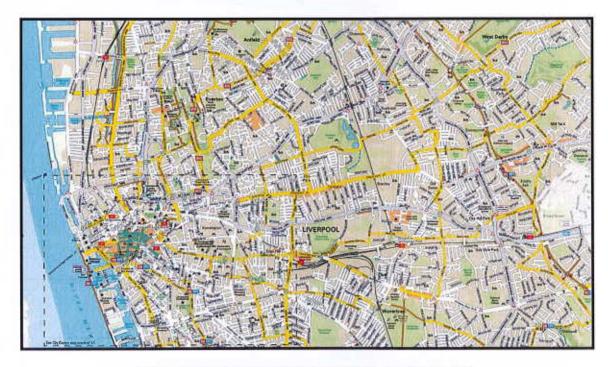


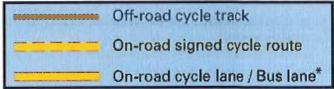
**Cycle Catchments** 

The local area has no dedicated cycle paths but has lower flows compared to the main urban network.



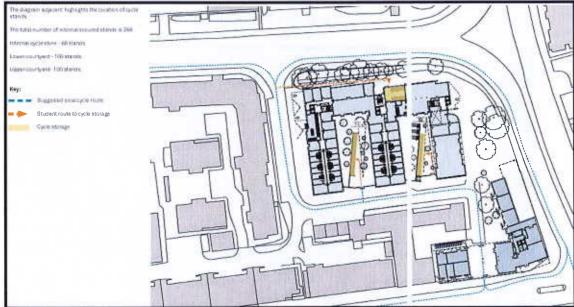
Local area and wider network





Cycle parking has been provided at nodes of activity – including retail and leisure centres and at various locations around the area. The site adds to this provision.





Scheme cycle offer 268 spaces

Therefore, there are a variety of leisure, employment and amenity attractions within the cycle catchment area that can access the site.

In conclusion, the proposed application site can be considered as being served by the cycle network and is therefore accessible by cycle.

#### **Public Transport**

An effective public transport system is essential in providing good accessibility for large parts of the population to opportunities for work, education, shopping, leisure and healthcare in the town and beyond.

The CIHT 'Guidelines for Planning for Public Transport in Developments' (March 1999) set out that, in considering public transport provision for development, three questions need to be addressed:

"What is the existing situation with respect to public transport provision in and around the development?

What transport provision is required to ensure that the proposed development meets national and local transport policy objectives?

Are the transport features of the development consistent with the transport policy objectives, and if not, can they be changed to enable the policy objectives to be achieved?" (para 4.18).

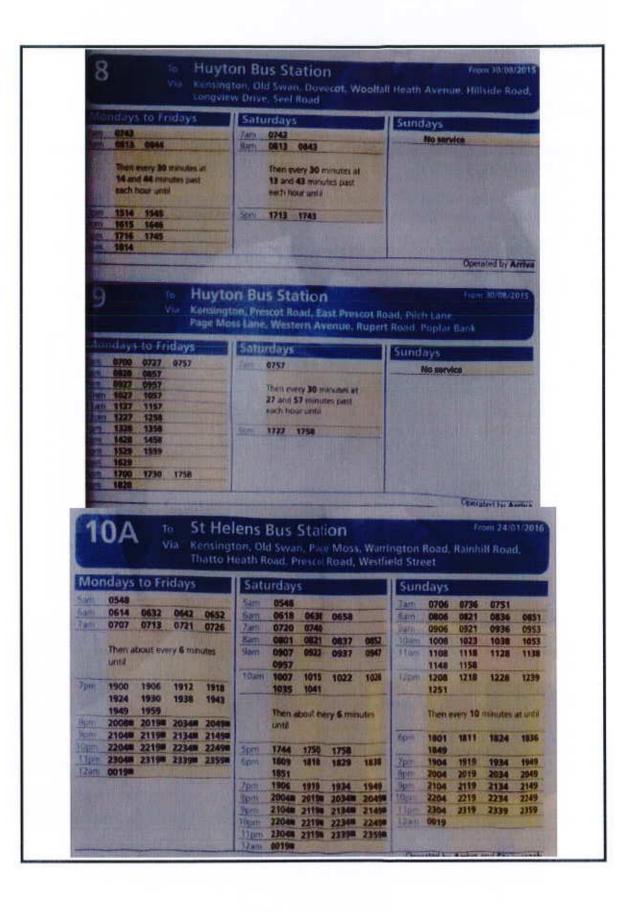
As shown in the walking section the development site is located well within 400 metres from the nearest bus stops.

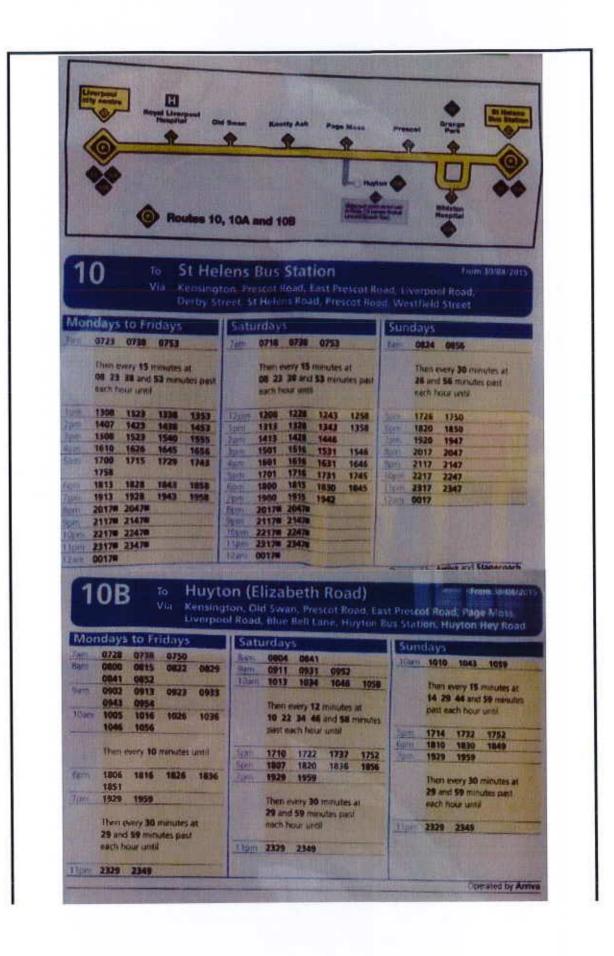
The bus stops closest to the site are along Kensington and Prescott Road, as shown by the image below.

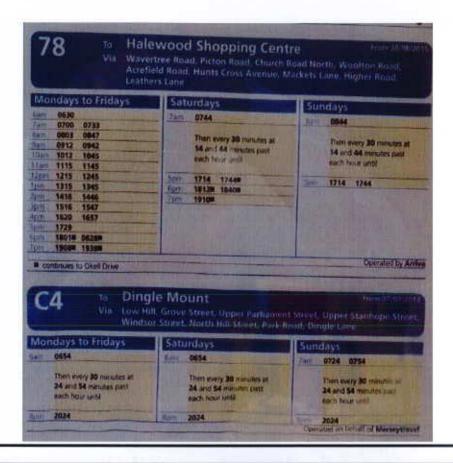


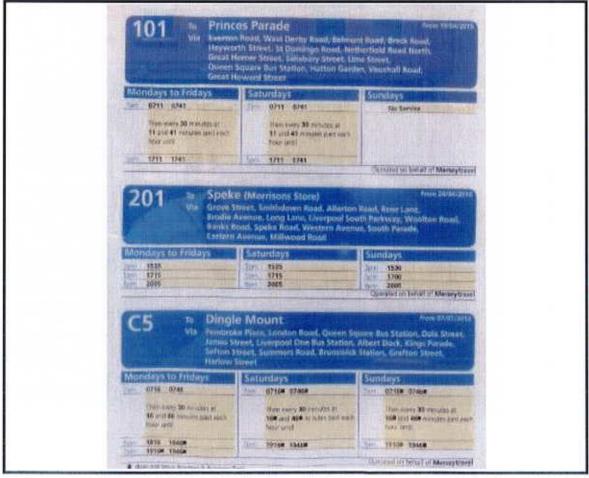


Prescott Road bus stops and timetables below









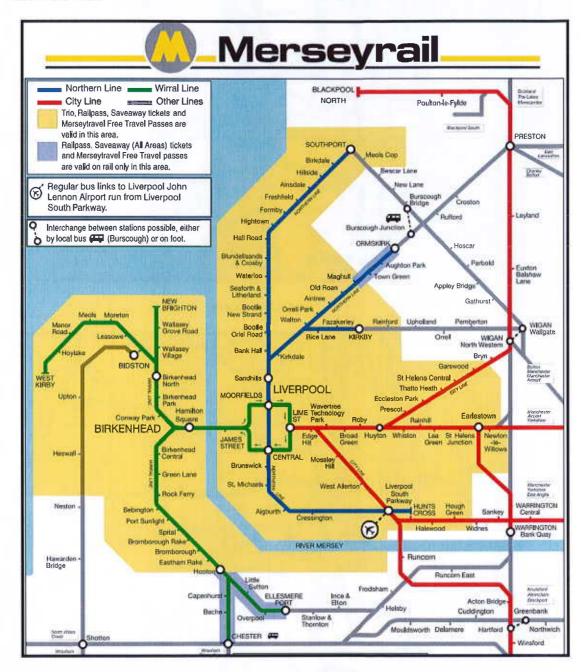


Local bus routes



#### Rail network

The local rail station is a 1km walk or cycle distance from policy and allows the site to access a wide catchment area.



#### Rail network

Lime Street is the closest interchange points for Liverpool and the surrounding area.

The services overleaf provide an opportunity for the students to access the wider area from the proposed development via public transport.



#### Private hire

As with most cities the taxi offering is supplemented by private hire vehicles pre booked for pick up and drop off, ideally suited for evening leisure trips etc.

## Summary

In summary, the application site can be considered as having a very good potential to be accessible by walk, cycle and public transport in accordance with planning policy guidance related to urban areas.

# 5. ACCESSIBILITY ASSESSMENT

The following assessment is based on LCC SPD, score needed below and assessment follows.

C3 Dwelling Houses (For flats	Urban Centre	Major & Large	4	4	5	3
(For flats with no		Medium	2	3	5	3
'internal circulation', issues, i.e. no car park, reduce walking and cycling target by 1.)	Other Urban	Major & Large	4	5	5	1
		Medium	4	3	5	1

		Access Diagram			
developme (This can l	ram been submitted wh ent and how this links to be included within the D has not been submitted	the surrounding roa esign and Access St	ds, footpaths and sig atement, see Section	ht lines?	Yes
Access on	Foot			Points	Score
Safety	Is there safe pedestrian pedestrians passing the sides of the road)? If no y access.	site (2m minimum widi	th footpath on both		Yes
Location	Housing Development:		Yes	2	2
	within 500m of a district Accessibility Map 1 in A Other development: Is to local housing (i.e. within houses per hectare (see Appendix F)	ppendix F) ne density of existing 800m) more than 50	No	0	
Internal	Does 'circulation' and ad		Yes	1	1
Layout	reflect direct, safe and easy to use pedestrian routes for all; with priority given to pedestrians when they have to cross roads or cycle routes?		No	0	
External Layout	Are there barriers betwee facilities or housing which access? (see Merseysic	ch restrict pedestrian le Code of Practice on	There are barriers	-2	
Access and Mobility)e.g.  No dropped kerbs at crossings desire lines; Steep gradients;  A lack of a formal crossing when heavy traffic; Security concerns, e.g. lack of lines.		at crossings or on crossing where there is	There are no barriers	1	1
Other	The development links to Accessibility Map 1). If r	o identified recreational no, please provide reas	walking network (see ons why not.		Yes
				Total (B)	
Summary	Box A: Minimum Standard (from Table 3.1)	4 accommodation	Comments or action any shortfall	n needed	to correct
	Box B: Actual Score	5			

NEW STREET	/ Cycle			Points	Score
Safety	Are there safety issues or a road junctions with for cyclists due to the le issues in your application	in 400m of the site (e.g. vel of traffic)? If yes, yo	dangerous right turns		Yes /
Cycle Parking	Does the development location with natural su communal cycle parkin parking standards and	rveillance, or where ap g facilities? If no, you n	propriate contribute to nust address cycle		Yes /
Location	Housing Development:		2	2	
	within 1 mile of a district Accessibility Map 1) Other Development: Is housing (e.g. within 1 n houses per hectare (se Appendix F)	the density of local nile) more than 50	0		
Internal	Does 'circulation' and a		Yes	1	1
layout	reflect direct and safe of given to cyclists where vehicles?		0		
External Access	route (see Accessibility	development is within 400m of an existing or proposed cycle (see Accessibility Map 1 in Appendix F) and / or proposes to te a link to a cycle route, or develop a route?			
	The development is not route (see Accessibility		ting or proposed cycle	-1	ja
Other	Development includes	shower facilities and	Yes	1	1
	lockers for cyclists		No	1 0	
				Total (B)	
Summary	Box A:  Minimum Standard  (From Table 3.1)	4 accommodation	Comments or action any shortfall	needed	to correc
	Box B:				
		5			

Public Transport			Points	Score
		Yes	2	0
		No	0	
		There are barriers	0	
A lack of dropped Pavements less th A lack of formal cr heavy traffic; or	kerbs; lan 2m wide; ossings where there is	There are no barriers	1	1
High (four or more bus	ur)	2	2	
Medium (two or three bu	1			
Low (less than two bus	0			
The proposal contribute	1			
	1	0		
The proposal contribute	1			
			Total (B):	
Box A:	5	Comments or action any shortfall	needed	to corre
Minimum Standard	accommodation	Scheme scores	3 based	on the
(from Table 3.1)		frequency over 4 per hou however it is within easy walk of		
Box B: Total Score	3	ous shelte	ers are	
	Is the site within a 200m walking distance of a bu 400m of a rail station? (2 in Appendix F).  Are there barriers on directorates to bus stops or rail. A lack of dropped. Pavements less the A lack of formal or heavy traffic; or Bus access kerbs.  High (four or more bus steed the modern access kerbs.)  Medium (two or three but Low (less than two bus). The proposal contributes stations in the vicinity at in the site.  The proposal contributes the proposal contributes stations in the vicinity at in the site.  The proposal contributes the proposal contributes stations in the vicinity at in the site.  Box A:  Minimum Standard (from Table 3.1)  Box B:	Is the site within a 200m safe and convenient walking distance of a bus stop, and/or within 400m of a rail station? (See Accessibility Map 2 in Appendix F).  Are there barriers on direct and safe pedestrian routes to bus stops or rail stations i.e.  A lack of dropped kerbs; Pavements less than 2m wide; A lack of formal crossings where there is heavy traffic; or Bus access kerbs.  High (four or more bus services or trains an hormal dium (two or three bus services or trains an hormal lack (less than two bu	Is the site within a 200m safe and convenient walking distance of a bus stop, and/or within 400m of a rail station? (See Accessibility Map 2 in Appendix F).  Are there barriers on direct and safe pedestrian routes to bus stops or rail stations i.e.  A lack of dropped kerbs; Pavements less than 2m wide; A lack of formal crossings where there is heavy traffic; or Bus access kerbs.  High (four or more bus services or trains an hour)  Medium (two or three bus services or trains an hour)  Low (less than two bus services or trains an hour)  The proposal contributes to bus priority measures serving the site  The proposal contributes to bus stops, bus interchange or bus or rail stations in the vicinity and/or provides bus stops or bus interchange in the site  The proposal contributes to an existing or new bus service  Box A:  Minimum Standard  (from Table 3.1)  Comments or action any shortfall  Scheme scores of frequency over however it is with the city centre, bus provided.	Is the site within a 200m safe and convenient walking distance of a bus stop, and/or within 400m of a rail station? (See Accessibility Map 2 in Appendix F).  Are there barriers on direct and safe pedestrian routes to bus stops or rail stations i.e.  A lack of dropped kerbs; Pavements less than 2m wide; A lack of formal crossings where there is heavy traffic; or Bus access kerbs.  High (four or more bus services or trains an hour)  Medium (two or three bus services or trains an hour)  1 Low (less than two bus services or trains an hour)  The proposal contributes to bus priority measures serving the site  The proposal contributes to bus stops, bus interchange or bus or rail stations in the vicinity and/or provides bus stops or bus interchange in the site  The proposal contributes to an existing or new bus service  Box A:  Minimum Standard (from Table 3.1)  Comments or action needed any shortfall  Scheme scores 3 based frequency over 4 per however it is within easy to the city centre, bus shelte be provided.

Vehicle Ac	cess and Parking		Points	Score
Vehicle access	Is there safe access to safety issues.	and from the road? If no, you must add	ress	Yes
and circulation	Can the site be adequal issues.	ely serviced? If no, you must address se	ervice	Yes
	the state of the s	nience of other users (pedestrians, cyc fected by the proposal? If yes, you mus		No
	Has access for the eme must provide emergence	ergency services been provided? If no, y sy service provision.	you	Yes
Parking	For development which the site easily accessed (i.e. minimising the imp neighbourhoods) (see A please provide an expla	rorks		
Parking	The off-street parking p that development type.		No	
	The off-street parking p development type	nat 1	1 No	
	The off-street parking prin Section 4 for that devivith another development		Yes 2	
	For development in cor			
	<ul> <li>Is it a car free dev</li> </ul>	1	Yes 1	
	<ul> <li>Supports the contribution of disab measures in the longer</li> </ul>	ntified	Yes 1	
			Total (B)	
Summary	Box A: Minimum Standard (From Table 3.1)	any shortfall. appropriate for parking (see s	action needed If conditions ar or the reduced I section 4), but th d, please explai	re level of nis has not

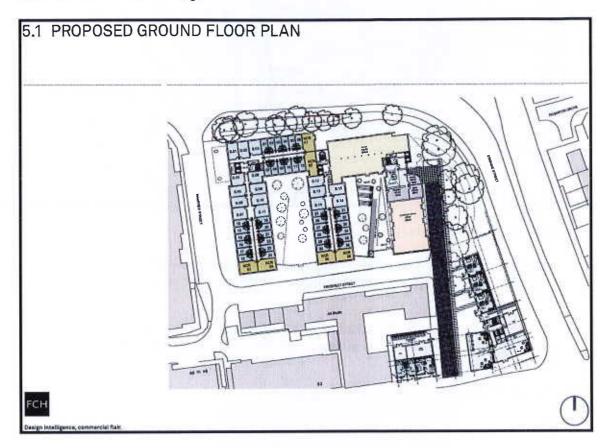
The site meets the scoring requirement and the local facilities meet the needs of an urban centre.

#### 6. THE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS AND LAYOUT

## **Development Proposals**

The proposed development comprises 1007 student beds to the north of Prospect Street and 142 key worker units at the corner of Prescott Road and Erskine Street.

Full details in architects drawings

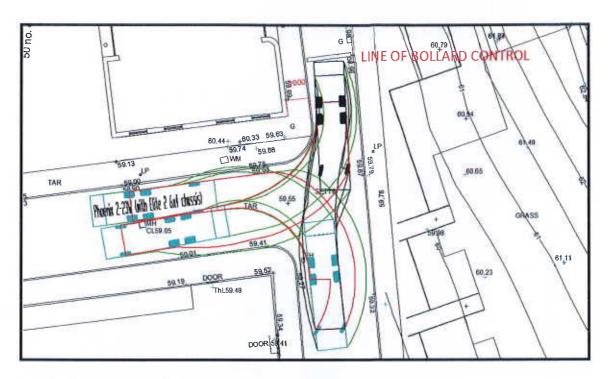


Site Layout

## Servicing strategy

The larger deliveries are accommodated using the turning head shown for a large refuse vehicle.

Smaller vans/deliveries can be accommodated on road.



#### Car parking Policy and review

The highly accessible nature of the scheme as with most centre type schemes would require staff to use walk/cycle/car share/public transport as their chosen mode of transport. These are set out in the sustainability chapter.

As stated before car parking for visitors to the accommodation or those using the area as a shared trip/employees car sharing etc can use the on street parking offer along with local long/short stay parking around the area.

The site is a city centre based car free development.

#### Cycling

Cycling is sustainable fast, efficient and can lead to a healthier life style. The promotion of cycling needs to be encouraged through a series of publicity campaigns. A number of organisations improve cycle access to their site by working in partnership with local authorities and cycling groups such as Sustrans (www.sustrans.org.uk).

Consideration will be given when forward planning to:

- Increase the provision of safe, secure parking as demand grows
- Provide lockers, access to changing/drying facilities and showers for staff

In order to further encourage the use of cycling the following measures would also be implemented:

- Promote and publicise cycling producing cycle maps promoting safe cycle routes to the home
- Cycle user groups will ensure that the voice of cyclist is heard and will help liaise with the Council
  as required. BikeBudi and local BUG groups should be investigated

Promotion tools to encourage cycling include Bike to Work Weeks this can also coincide with a police tagging scheme.

Liverpool's cycle hire scheme "Citybike". Citybike is the largest public bicycle sharing scheme outside of London – with 160 bike stations in operation across Liverpool with a range of tariff options available, including a student membership discount. More information, including a map of the existing live bike stations, can be found on the Citybike webpage: <a href="http://www.citybikeliverpool.co.uk/LandingPage.aspx">http://www.citybikeliverpool.co.uk/LandingPage.aspx</a>

#### Student Accommodation:

2 x 100 external cycle storage spaces;

1 x 68 internal cycle storage spaces

Student Total: 268 cycle storage spaces for 1007 beds would be 0.27/unit

#### **Residential Apartments:**

1 x 68 internal cycle storage spaces for 142 key worker apartments would be 0.48/unit

Scheme total: 336 cycle spaces

The census shows the use of cycles at less than 1% of the commute trips, the offer is greater than this.

In conclusion, the proposed application site can be considered as being served by the cycle network and is therefore accessible by cycle.

#### Mitigation review

City cycle club subscription for local station - Costs Full cost year 1 and 2 for 25% of the units, half cost year 3 and 4 and 25% of costs year 5 and 6. At £60/year per unit. Cost for 1149 units would be £65893 if fully utilised. This will be managed by the on site team and TPC through the FTP.

Similar support for bus usage Metro card for area C £631/year, for first year only for 25% of the residents. Costs are £197995 if fully taken up

#### 7. SUMMARY

The scheme accords with local and national policy to site development adjacent to transport linkages and other attractions to minimise trips and share trip movements.

The site has a sustainable location and the site layout is designed to accord with good practice.

There are no operational issues that would arise if the development was to proceed as such the scheme would have little or no impact on the local network over the current accepted mitigation.

The mitigation is set out in support of the scheme and is considered reasonable and proportional to the site needs.

It is considered that there are no reasons why the scheme should not be approved from a transportation point of view.