



EAST FLOAT HIGHWAY NETWORK IMPROVEMENTS – POTENTIAL TRIGGER POINTS

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Wirral council transportation officers have requested that consideration be given to potential trigger points for highway infrastructure improvements to be delivered on the highways network in association with the East Float major regeneration scheme. SBA has therefore undertaken an analysis of this matter using the Paramics model built to assess the highway network serving the East Float development.

2.0 Methodology

2.1 The Paramics model is considered to be the most appropriate tool for this analysis, allowing a matrix of trips to be imputed for various scenarios.

2.2 The distribution of traffic accessing the development will be dictated to a degree by the phasing arrangements including the location of car parks. At this stage, therefore, a simplified approach is required to distributing development trips to/from various areas within the East Float site as there is no fixed phasing plan. Flexibility is required in terms of phasing given the timescales associated with the project and need to be dictated by market conditions.

2.3 It should be noted that although the Northbank East and Hydraulic Tower development proposals benefit from planning consents, this does not mean these developments would be completed in full before any other area of the East Float site would be developed. As such, for the purpose of this assessment, the base scenarios do not include Northbank East or the Hydraulic Tower developments but are included in the development assessment scenarios, along with development within other Quarters of East Float.

2.4 Trip generation information has been derived in total based on the working development trajectory and to simplify matters these trips have been allocated to each Quarter based on the percentage of total development within each Quarter. This is shown in Table A appended to this technical note. It is considered beneficial to relate trigger points to scale of development so the overall size of development is included in the trajectory, see Table A.

2.5 It should be noted that although the trip generations in Table A are related to the various Quarters, there are common access points and routes through key junctions on the



network for access to various Quarters. The methodology is therefore considered adequate in terms of assessing the likely overall levels of development that is likely to trigger the requirements for highway improvements, although this process will be refined as part of the reserved matters application process.

2.6 Further assessment of trigger points will be required as part of the Transport Assessment to support the reserved matters planning applications, based on the most up to date information, always considering the desire to reduce overall car use before setting out essential highway improvement needs.

2.7 To assess network operation for various scenarios, the Paramics model has been run for a 2015, 2020, 2025 and 2030 AM and PM peak periods, related to a scale of development, and hence trips at these various stages. The Paramics model has then been used to determine where on the network problems may arise for each scenario. Where problems have been identified for a particular future scenario, improvements have been included within the model and further assessment undertaken.

2.8 The findings of this approach are summarised in the following section. Appended to this note is a summary of the Paramics model output in visual form together with further explanation as to network operation and trigger points based on the working trajectory.

3.0 Results

3.1 The results of the testing of the various scenarios are set out below

2015: c 200,000m²

3.2 No major improvements identified as being required, apart from at the Dock Road/Birkenhead Road/Four Bridges junction, as identified from the Northbank East planning approval.

3.3 It is suggested that minor amendments are made to the Gorsey Lane/Dock Road/Duke Street traffic signal controlled junction to allow two northbound ahead lanes to improve operation beyond 2015, for the PM peak.

3.4 All other junctions operate satisfactorily at 2015.



2020: c 450,000m²

- 3.5 At 2020 AM peak the right turn from Dock Road into Duke Street, at the Gorsey Lane/Dock Road/Duke Street traffic signal controlled junctions approaches capacity. This can however be resolved by an amendment to the phasing of the signals based on the Paramics modelling. For the PM peak the minor amendments to lane markings for northbound traffic provides for adequate operation.
- 3.6 Gorsey Lane grade separated roundabout – for the AM peak capacity problems are seen on the westbound exit from the Kingsway Tunnel. This can be resolved by providing lane markings to allow two left turn lanes into Gorsey Lane, or by signalisation of this arm.
- 3.7 During the PM peak, queues can be observed forming on the internal link and northbound roundabout approach. The issue can be resolved through signalisation.
- 3.8 To conclude, based on the Paramics modelling improvements are required at the Gorsey Lane/Tunnel Approach junction by 2020.
- 3.9 Poulton Bridge Road/Dock Road/Docks Link Roundabout - this operates satisfactorily in the AM peak, but during the PM peak northbound on Poulton Bridge Road becomes a capacity issue. Significant improvements are therefore likely to be required by 2020.
- 3.10 Tower Road/Canning Street/Rendell Street - for the AM peak the Paramics model identifies queuing at the Tower Road southbound approach to the junction. Consideration should therefore be given to improving this junction at 2020.
- 3.11 All other locations operate satisfactorily.

2025: c 675,000m²

- 3.12 By 2025, problems are identified in the AM and PM peak at the Gorsey Lane/Dock Road/Duke Street traffic signal junction, necessitating the identified major improvement scheme compared to the interim more minor improvements described earlier.
- 3.13 No other major improvements identified.



2030: c 900,000m²

- 3.14 By 2030 the full dualling of Duke Street will be required in addition to the already identified junction improvements including the provision of a new bridge. However whilst for capacity reasons the dualling is not required until 2030, the larger access junction arrangements which are linked to the dualling will be required by 2025. It would be possible to relocate the access further south to allow provision of the larger access junction and avoid the need for dualling until later in the life of the development but if retained as shown both the access and dualling would be required by 2025.
- 3.15 At 2030 the proposed improvements to the Duke Street/Corporation Road roundabout will also be required.

4.0 Summary

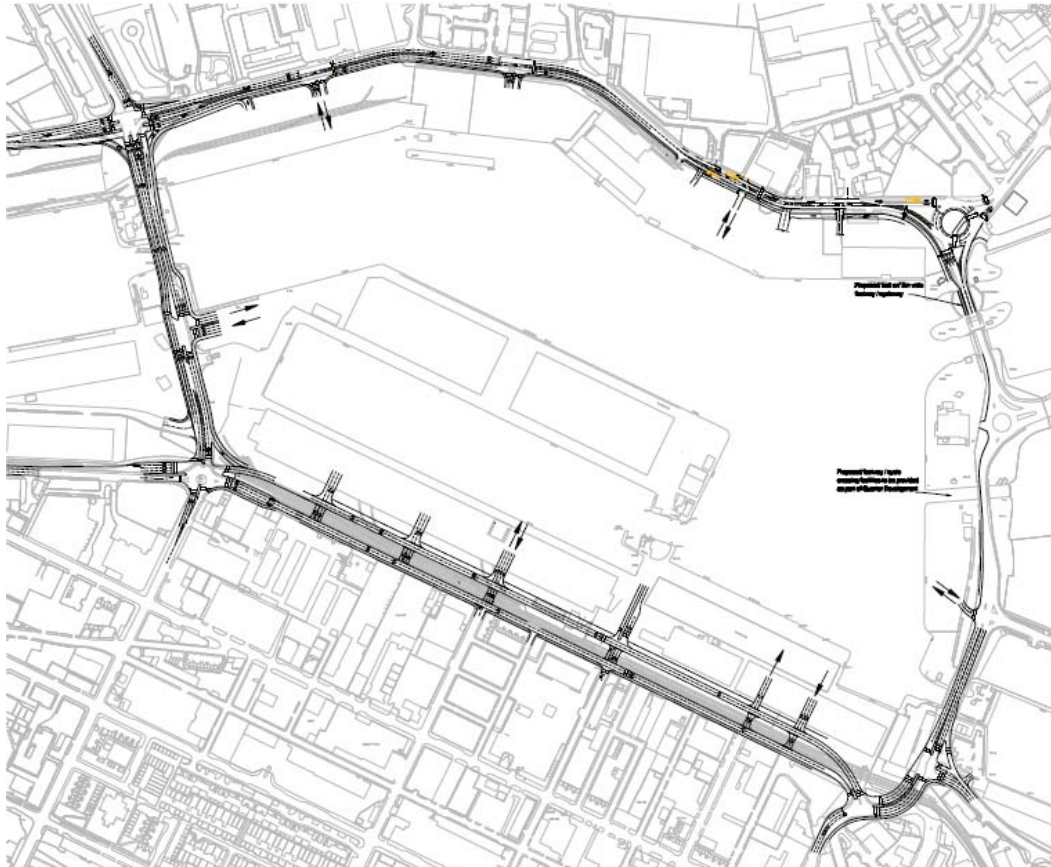
Based on the Paramics modelling, a summary of the recommended trigger points for the various elements of the highway infrastructure improvements is provided below by location:

- Dock Road/Four Bridges/Birkenhead Road – 2015 c 200,000m²
- Poulton Bridge Road/Docks Link/Dock Road – 2020 c 400,000m²
- Gorsey Lane/Kingsway Tunnel Approaches Grade Separated Junction – 2020 c 400,000m²
- Tower Road/Canning Street/Rendell Street/Corporation Street – 2020 c 400,000m²
- Dock Road/Gorsey Lane/Duke Street traffic signal controlled junction minor improvements required at 2020 c 400,000m².
Major improvements 2025 c 675,000m²
- Corporation Road/Duke Street roundabout – 2030 c 900,000m²
- Duke Street dualling including new bridge – 2030 c 900,000m² or 2025 c 675,000m² with currently shown access main arrangement to Sky City.

Paramics Modelling Phased Infrastructure Results

2015

Initial model included 2015 development traffic with reduced access arrangements. The diagram below shows the access points modelled indicated by arrows:



The Sky City junction has been modelled as a cut down version that has one lane left turn into the development rather than two.

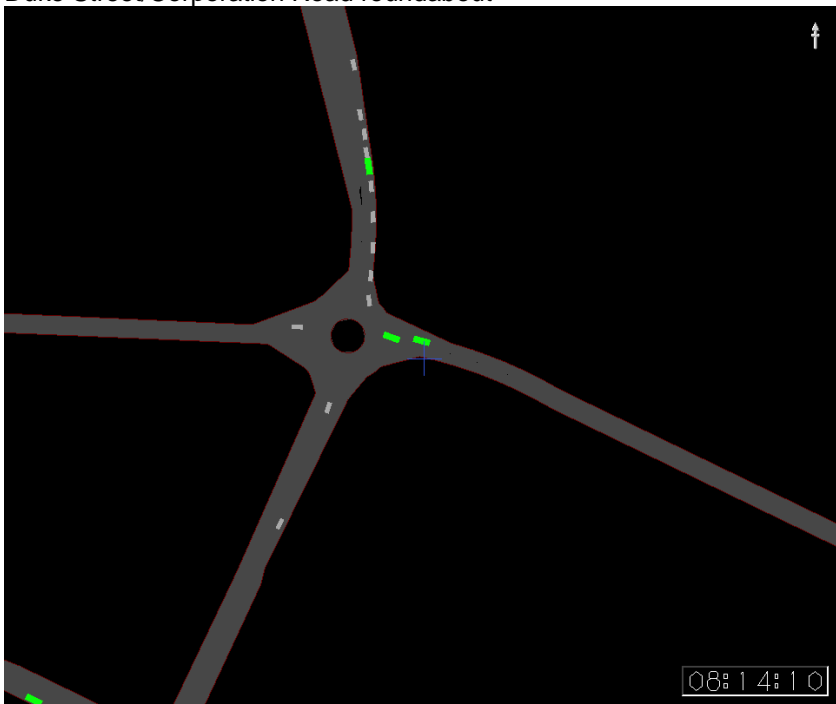
It is assumed that the proposals at the Tower Road/Dock Road/Kelvin Road junction are in place by 2015 as part of the North Bank East development proposals.

2015 identified issues include queuing northbound at the Duke Street/ Dock Road junction and transient queuing at the Duke Street/Corporation Road roundabout. The following diagrams illustrate the issues:

Duke Street/Dock Road



Duke Street/Corporation Road roundabout



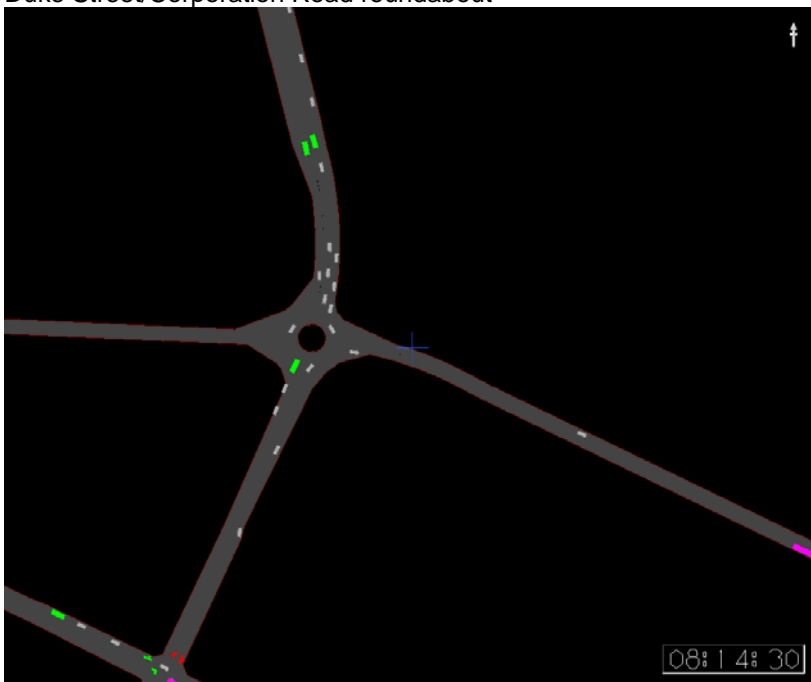
The single lane queuing northbound on Duke Street/Dock Road can be mitigated by allowing straight on traffic to use both lanes. The existing junction layout and signal staging (which runs the northbound approach unopposed) allows this to be achieved with minimal white lining updates.

Duke Street/Dock Road



Similarly, the carriageway widths are sufficient to allow 2 lanes on the approach and circulating carriageway of the Duke Street/Corporation Road junction. White lining at the roundabout would encourage better use of the existing road layout.

Duke Street/Corporation Road roundabout



No other significant issues were identified for the 2015 AM or PM scenarios.

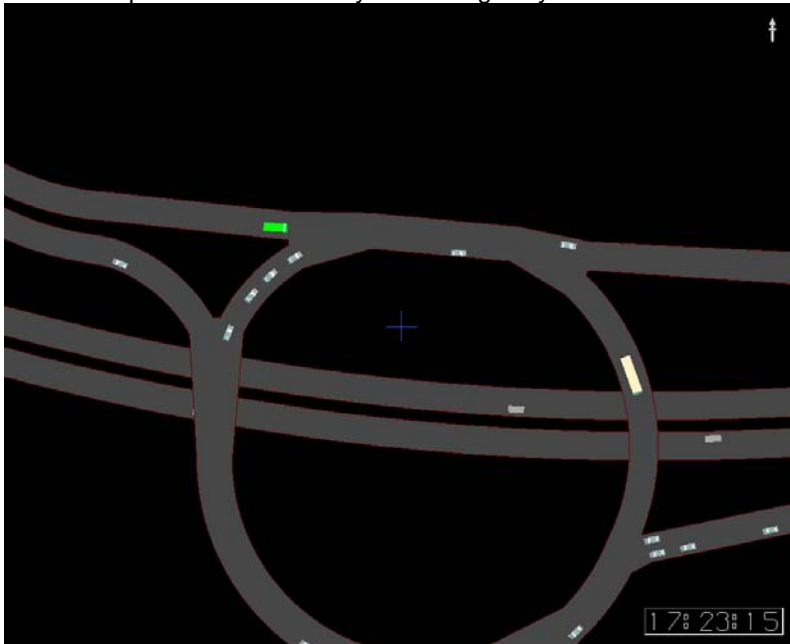
2020

2020 traffic flows were assigned to the network constructed for 2015. The following issues were identified:

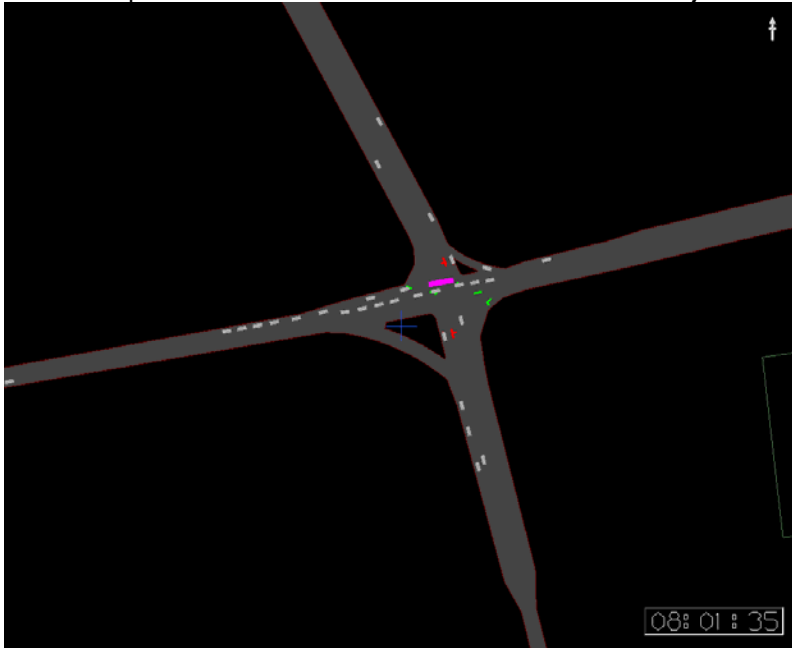
Queuing on the westbound approach to the Gorsey Lane/Kingsway Tunnel Roundabout:



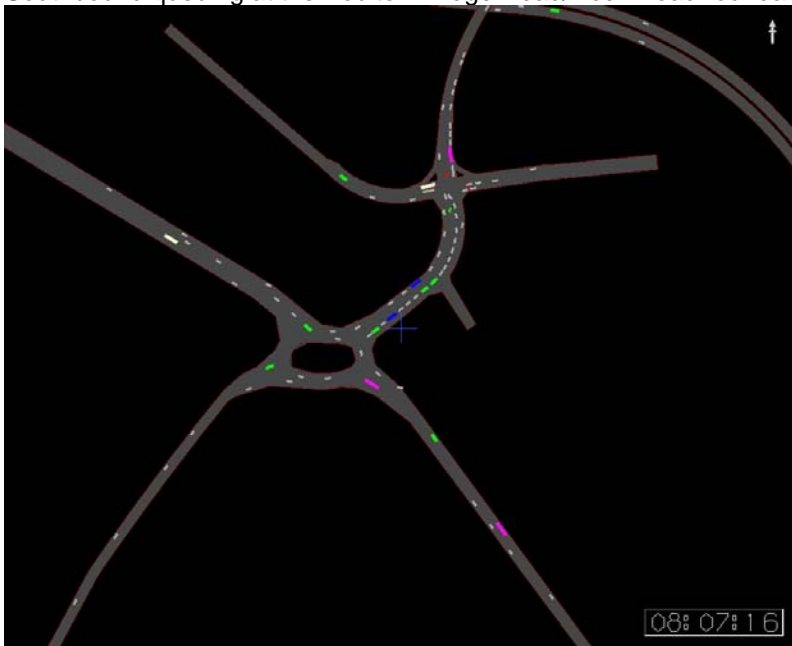
Transient queues at the Gorsey Lane/Kingsway Tunnel Roundabout circulating stopline:



Transient queues eastbound at the Duke Street/Dock Road junction:



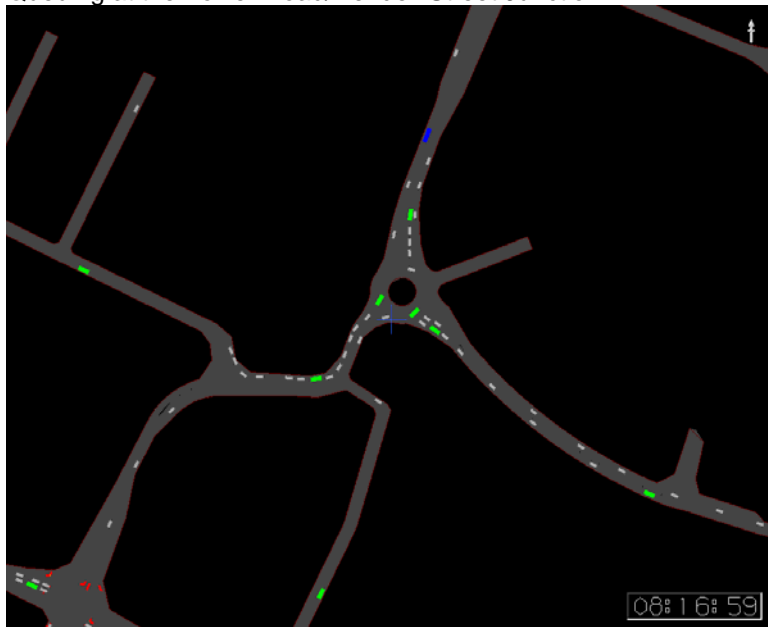
Southbound queuing at the Poulton Bridge Road/Dock Road roundabout in the AM peak:



Northbound queuing at the Poulton Bridge Road/Dock Road roundabout in the PM peak:



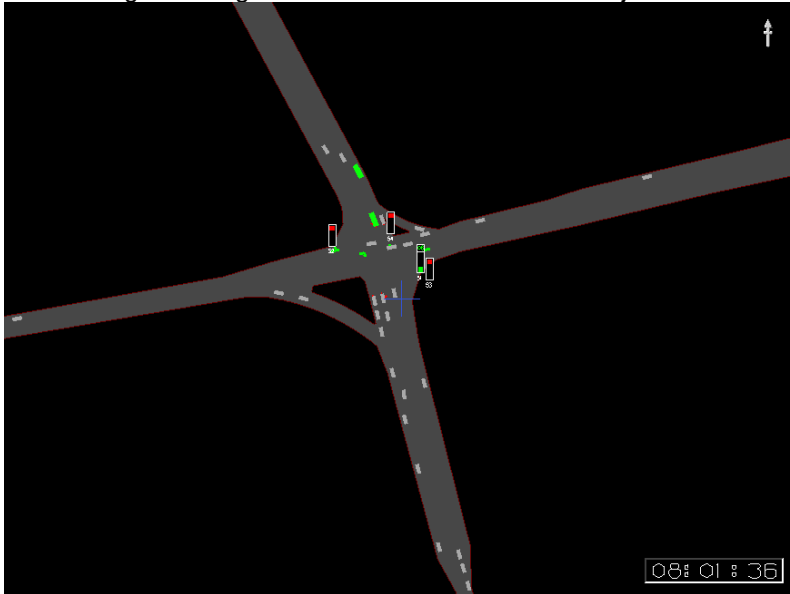
Queuing at the Tower Road/Rendell Street Junction



The transient queues eastbound at the Duke Street/Dock Road junction and the queuing on the westbound approach to the Gorsey Lane/Kingsway Tunnel roundabout can be addressed by use of amended signal timings and white lining to allow two lanes to turn left respectively. However, the other capacity would need more significant junction improvements and as such the proposed infrastructure layouts have been included.

Minor improvement works were tested at the Dock Road/Poulton Bridge Road junction but these were not sufficient to address the capacity issues.

Revised signal timings at the Duke Street/Dock Road junction:

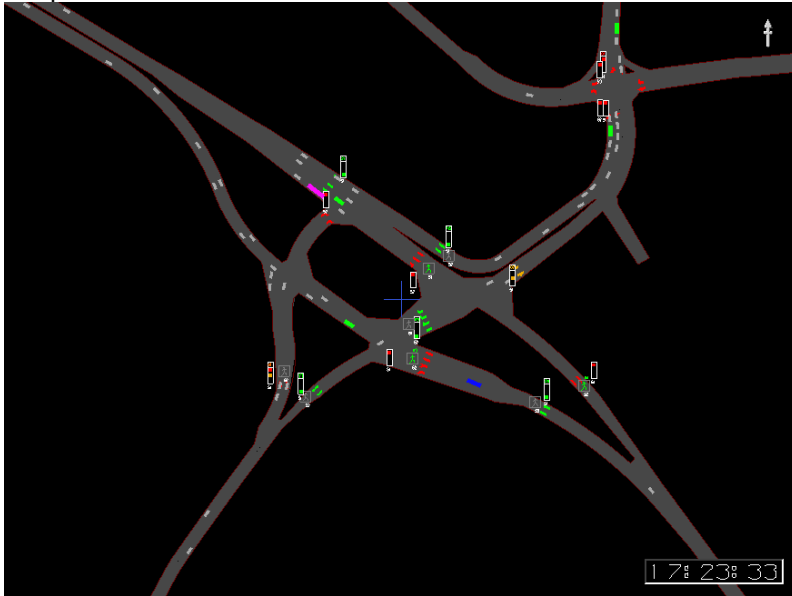


Full signalised proposals at the Poulton Bridge Road/Dock Road roundabout. This includes updating of the signal timings at the Mill Lane junction to the north of Poulton Bridge/Dock Road roundabout in order to allow the Poulton Bridge Road/Dock Road roundabout to operate at full capacity:

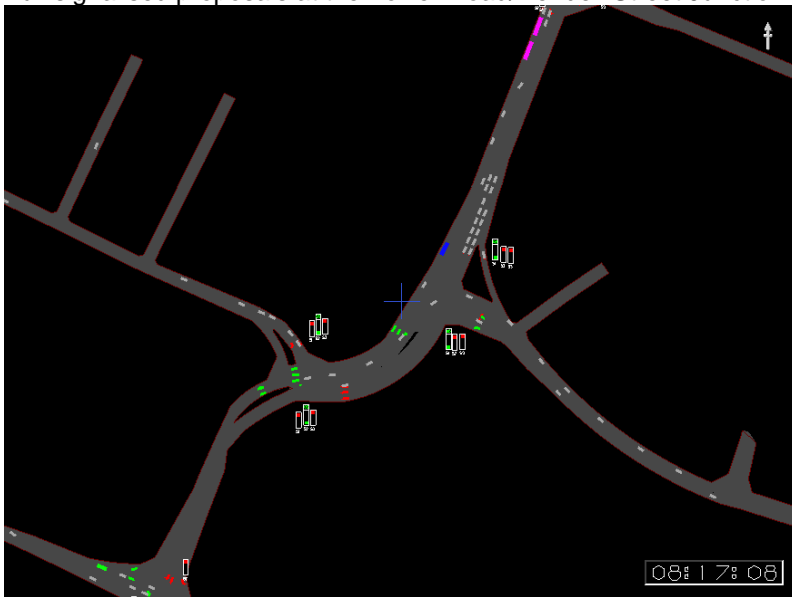
AM peak:



PM peak:



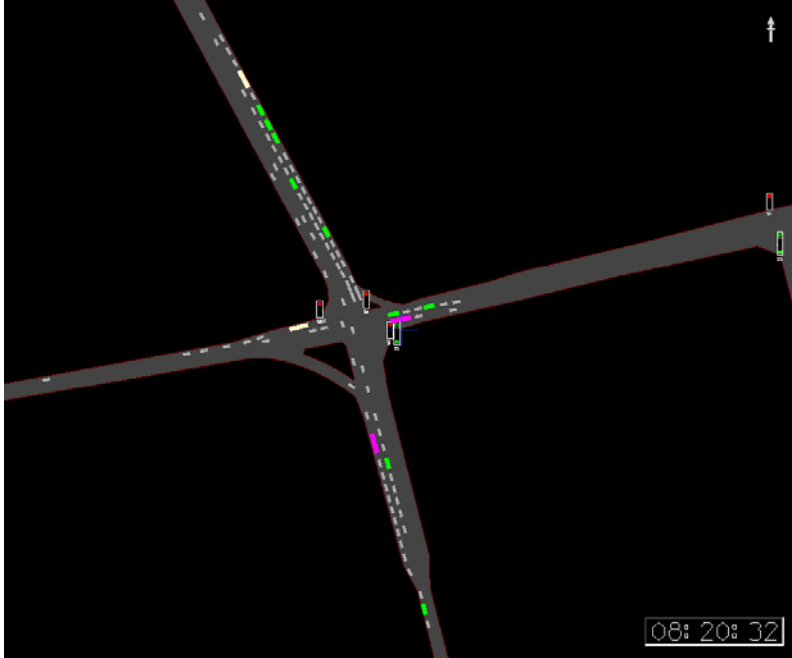
Full signalled proposals at the Tower Road/Rendell Street Junction



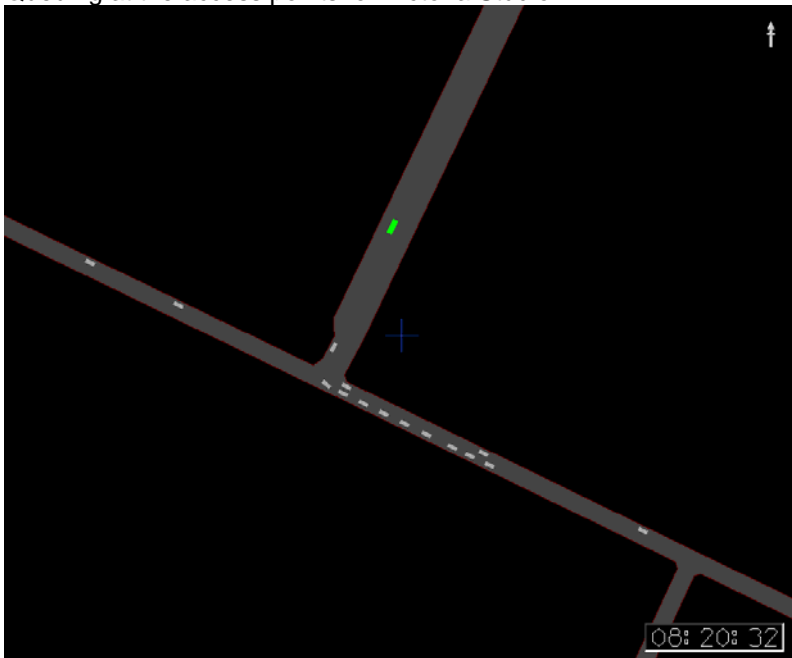
2025

Assignment of the 2025 traffic flows to the resultant 2020 network highlighted the following issues:

Queuing at Duke Street/Dock Road:



Queuing at the access points for Victoria Studio:



2025 Mitigation

Mitigation of the queuing at Duke Street/Dock Road would require significant infrastructure improvements. As such, the full proposed layout for this junction has been assumed.

As it is unlikely that the additional access into Victoria Studio would be constructed without the construction of the boulevard arrangement, this also means that the Duke Street/Corporation Road junction improvements would be required in order to tie the boulevard arrangement into the junction.

With the inclusion of these changes, the network constitutes the entire highways infrastructure proposed as part of the development. The exceptions are the inclusion of the second access point to North Bank West and inclusion of the second left turn lane at the Sky City access. These are assumed to be required by 2025 due to the internal site layout rather than due to offsite needs.

Additional Tests

A test network was built that included the full infrastructure proposals with the exception of the bridge widening on Duke Street. However, due to the additional flows using this route, if bridge widening is not carried out, traffic blocks back into the Dock Road junction in the AM peak and the Corporation Road junction in the PM peak as there is insufficient space between the junctions and the bridge to allow the traffic to merge in turn.