



Implementing ‘Decide & Provide’: Requirements for Transport Assessments

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Executive Summary

Oxfordshire County Council's (OCC) Local Transport and Connectivity Plan (LTCP), adopted July 2022, outlines a clear vision to deliver a net-zero Oxfordshire transport and travel system by 2040, improving health and wellbeing, tackling the climate emergency, reducing private vehicle use, and prioritising walking, cycling, and public transport.

As detailed in the LTCP, in order to achieve this, fundamental changes to the way the county's transport and travel system functions will need to be made. Such a substantial undertaking will necessarily entail a multi-pronged approach to reshaping the way places are connected.

Stemming from the framework set out in the LTCP there will be numerous strategies which will contribute to setting out how the transport and travel system is upgraded and reconfigured in order to achieve these aspirations. Amongst these, the forthcoming area transport strategies and transport corridor strategies will be key, as will OCC's new Parking Standards for New Developments (2022) document and the Street Design Guide (2021), which will help to ensure sites are master-planned to give primacy to high-quality walking, cycling, and public transport provision.

As set out in Policy 36 of the LTCP, another significant element of realising these aims will be to make the shift from an approach to transport planning characterised as 'predict and provide' towards adopting a 'decide and provide' approach instead.

This document details how the 'decide and provide' approach is to be implemented through the transport assessments (or transport statements) and infrastructure delivery mechanisms which accompany planning applications for proposed development.

Whilst the document focuses on how the transport assessment process needs to be adapted to help facilitate the 'decide and provide' approach, this forms only one part of working towards adopting this new approach to transport planning. Such an endeavour needs to stem from a comprehensive rethinking of spatial and transport planning, beginning at a strategic level and continuing throughout all stages of planning.

This document is primarily intended for use by developers and their consultants, transport officers at the county, and planning officers at the district and city councils. It applies to all developments but will be particularly pertinent to large residential and employment sites that are expected to generate significant travel demand. More detailed information on how different developments will need to follow this document is provided under the section, 'Stage 2: Scenario testing' (see section 3.4, pp.15-17).

The document is based on guidance that TRICS (2021) has produced, called the 'Guidance Note on the Practical Implementation of the Decide & Provide Approach' with further detail and requirements provided relevant to the LTCP.

It is set out in three main parts: the first outlines the guiding principles that underpin this approach; the second discusses how potential traffic impacts are to be modelled and how trip rates should be appropriately evidenced; and the final part details the process (summarised in the flow-diagram at Appendix 1) for implementing the approach through transport assessments by modelling a range of plausible scenarios and monitoring and managing outcomes.

PART ONE | Guiding Principles

This first part of the document explains the principles underpinning the ‘decide and provide’ approach; how transport assessments have been undertaken in the past; how the new approach will be based on the TRICS guidance; the role that this document plays as part of a wider set of strategies to decarbonise the transport network; and how this document relates to the National Planning Policy Framework (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2021) and the policies of the county’s five local plans.

1.1 ‘Decide and Provide’ instead of ‘Predict and Provide’

1.1.1 As outlined in the LTCP, ‘predict and provide’ can be broadly described as an approach to transport planning that uses current or historical traffic patterns to determine the future need for infrastructure. However, this approach tends to simply maintain the status quo by perpetuating dependence on the private car through provision of additional highway capacity.

1.1.2 By contrast, the ‘decide and provide’ approach to transport planning decides on a preferred vision of the future and then provides the means to work towards that whilst also accommodating uncertainty about the future. This offers the opportunity for more positive transport planning and will help to implement the LTCP transport user hierarchy by considering walking, cycling and public transport upfront.

1.1.3 This approach is captured in LTCP Policy 36 (2022a, p.106), which states that:

We will:

- a. Only consider road capacity schemes after all other options have been explored.
- b. Where appropriate, adopt a decide and provide approach to manage and develop the county’s road network.
- c. Assess opportunities for traffic reduction as part of any junction or road route improvement schemes.
- d. Require transport assessments accompanying planning applications for new development to follow the County Council’s ‘Implementing ‘Decide & Provide’: Requirements for Transport Assessments’ document.
- e. Promote the use of the ‘decide and provide’ approach in planning policy development to support site assessment.

1.2 Transport Assessments and the TRICS database

1.2.1 Traditionally, standard practice has been for transport assessments for large residential and employment sites to use data from the TRICS database to determine the anticipated vehicular trip generation (or trip rates) of a proposed development based on recent traffic survey data for comparable sites across the country.

1.2.2 Combined with census data from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) to determine geographical distribution patterns, trip rates have then been used to identify the potential traffic impact on the highway network, and in combination with the identification of connectivity needs for active and sustainable modes, transport modelling has then been used to identify where capacity on the network is exceeded.

1.2.3 Typically, developers have been required to improve junctions that have been forecast to be over capacity in future years where issues arise as a direct result of impacts

attributable to their development proposal. Alternatively, in locations where more comprehensive intervention has been identified as necessary, they have made financial contributions towards strategic schemes to be delivered by OCC. This tends to be in cases where third-party land is required, or where significant problems arise from the impact of multiple development sites and therefore not the responsibility of any individual development to resolve.

1.3 The new approach and the TRICS guidance

1.3.1 The new approach to undertaking transport assessments that OCC requires developers to follow is based on guidance that TRICS (2021) has produced, called the 'Guidance Note on the Practical Implementation of The Decide & Provide Approach'. OCC's document builds on the TRICS advice adding further detail where necessary and ensuring that it relates appropriately to the LTCP and Oxfordshire.

1.3.2 Essentially, this new approach still entails the need for proposed developments to assess their potential transport impact on the highway network, but instead of basing this solely on previous travel patterns as before, transport assessments will be required to model a range of plausible scenarios. As such transport modelling will still be necessary.

1.3.3 These plausible scenarios will be based on the characteristics of the proposed development site's location, its existing connectivity, the mitigation or connectivity improvements that will be either delivered directly by the site developers or through financial contributions towards OCC schemes, and the extrapolation of trends in travel behaviour.

1.3.4 The document also sets out how, through S106 legal agreements and travel plans, the impacts of developments will need to be monitored and managed over time.

1.3.5 Further to this, rather than identifying junctions that are forecast to be over capacity and then providing schemes to increase capacity for private vehicles, developers will instead be expected to first consider the extent to which they could address these issues by making provision for sustainable and active modes. These provisions should be of a sufficiently high quality to achieve the requisite modal shift to address the identified capacity issues. It should also be ensured that the provisions comply with policies requiring the promotion of sustainable and active modes, including due consideration of the transport user hierarchy identified in policies 1 and 2 in the LTCP (see further discussion of policy in sections 1.5-1.7).

1.3.6 Additionally, as before, in many cases development proposals will still be expected to make contributions towards strategic improvements to be delivered by OCC in addition to direct delivery of schemes by site developers as appropriate.

1.3.7 Whilst planning obligations will still be required to meet the tests set out in paragraph 57, p.16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Regulation 122(2) of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010, it is essential to note that following the requirements of this document will not afford developers an opportunity to reduce expenditure on appropriately justified infrastructure requirements or other planning obligations, such as contributions to public transport service enhancements or 'soft' measures such as car clubs, etc. As the TRICS guidance notes (2021a, paragraph 7.17, p.22):

It is important to state that the use of scenarios should not be carried out as a mechanism to minimise investment in the transport infrastructure. Using D&P [decide and provide] does not reduce the overall investment, rather it redistributes it to other travel modes.

1.4 The role of this document as part of other planning processes

1.4.1 It is important to note that individual sites will make a valuable contribution to decarbonising the transport network and are required to have demonstrated that they have mitigated their transport impact through policy-compliant means. However, decarbonising the transport network will not be most effectively achieved by only addressing transport needs on a site-by-site basis. Referring back to the necessarily multi-pronged approach to reshaping the transport network, this document, and the practices it requires are embedded through transport assessments (and transport statements), will form only one part of the means necessary to achieving the key aims of the LTCP.

1.4.2 Of fundamental importance will be ensuring that, through the forthcoming local plans for each of the district and city councils, development is allocated in locations where there are the best opportunities for reducing the need to travel by co-locating residential and employment uses, or where exists the best opportunities for providing high-quality active and sustainable transport infrastructure improvements.

1.4.3 These opportunities will need to be thoroughly explored and identified through the associated plan-making processes, as well as in more detail at the planning application stage. It is also important to acknowledge that this document and its requirements apply equally to allocated and non-allocated development sites.

1.4.4 Further to this, it will be important to ensure that these new practices promoted by OCC – including the forthcoming LTCP corridor and area strategies (and any resultant strategic schemes identified by OCC), this document, and the new Parking Standards for New Developments document – are appropriately referenced within the core policies of the forthcoming local plans, as these carry greater weight in planning decisions than the LTCP does by itself.

1.5 National and local policy context

1.5.1 Although this document sets out a new way of undertaking transport assessments and puts a greater emphasis on giving primacy to ensuring high-quality walking, cycling, and public transport provision across the county than has previously been the case, there is a significant body of existing policy that is supportive of this new approach. Provided below is a summary of the relevant national and local policy that lends weight to moving towards the ‘decide and provide’ approach.

1.6 NPPF and the DfT’s Decarbonising Transport plan

1.6.1 Section nine of the NPPF discusses the promotion of sustainable transport, which supports the aims of this document. Paragraph 104 (p.30) states that:

Transport issues should be considered from the earliest stages of plan-making and development proposals, so that:

- a) the potential impacts of development on transport networks can be addressed;
- b) opportunities from existing or proposed transport infrastructure, and changing transport technology and usage, are realised – for example in relation to the scale, location or density of development that can be accommodated;
- c) opportunities to promote walking, cycling and public transport use are identified and pursued;

d) the environmental impacts of traffic and transport infrastructure can be identified, assessed and taken into account – including appropriate opportunities for avoiding and mitigating any adverse effects, and for net environmental gains; and

e) patterns of movement, streets, parking and other transport considerations are integral to the design of schemes, and contribute to making high quality places.

1.6.2 Additionally, paragraphs 110 to 113 (pp.31-32) stipulate how development proposals should be considered. Of particular note, it states that it should be ensured that (p.32), “appropriate opportunities to promote sustainable transport modes can be – or have been – taken up, given the type of development and its location”.

1.6.3 Further to this, a key consideration when considering the sufficiency of connectivity provision for a development proposal is the requirement for it to be ensured that (p.32), “safe and suitable access to the site can be achieved for all users”. Bearing this in mind in the context of the subsequent paragraph, which states (paragraph 111, p.32):

Development should only be prevented or refused on highways grounds if there would be an unacceptable impact on highway safety, or the residual cumulative impacts on the road network would be severe.

...if a proposed development has not provided for safe and suitable connections to the site for walking and cycling, this should be considered to be an unacceptable impact on highway safety.

1.6.4 Finally, the Department for Transport (DfT) has produced a plan which sets out the government’s commitments and the actions needed to decarbonise the entire transport system in the UK, this is called, ‘Decarbonising transport: a better, greener Britain’ (DfT, 2021a), and states (p.158):

We recognise that the government has a role in helping Local Planning and Highways Authorities to better plan for sustainable transport and develop innovative policies to reduce car dependency. We need to move away from transport planning based on predicting future demand to provide capacity (‘predict and provide’) to planning that sets an outcome communities want to achieve and provides the transport solutions to deliver those outcomes (sometimes referred to as ‘vision and validate’). We will continue to work with MHCLG to identify how we can best support local authorities to develop innovative sustainable transport policies as part of the planning process, how this can be used to better assess planning applications, and better monitor local transport outcomes to deliver on our ambitions for sustainable transport use.

1.7 Local Plan policies

1.7.1 The four district councils and the city council all have policies in their respective local plans strongly supporting the promotion of sustainable and active transport modes and seeking to reduce the need to travel, key extracts from these policies are listed below.

1.7.2 Cherwell Local Plan 2011-2031: Part One, Policy SLE 4: Improved Transport and Connections (p.55):

All development where reasonable to do so, should facilitate the use of sustainable modes of transport to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling. Encouragement will be given to solutions which support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and reduce congestion.

1.7.3 Oxford Local Plan 2036, Policy M1: Prioritising walking, cycling, and public transport (pp.104-106):

Planning permission will only be granted for development that minimises the need to travel and is laid out and designed in a way that prioritises access by walking, cycling and public transport.

1.7.4 South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2011-2035, Policy TRANS2: Promoting Sustainable Transport and Accessibility (pp.149-150):

The Council will work with Oxfordshire County Council and others to...

- iii) ensure new development is designed to encourage walking and cycling, not only within the development, but also to nearby facilities, employment and public transport hubs;
- iv) support provision of measures which improve public transport (including Park & Ride), cycling and walking networks within and between towns and villages in the district;

and Policy TRANS4: Transport Assessments, Transport Statements and Travel Plans (p.153):

Proposals for new developments which have significant transport implications that either arise from the development proposed or cumulatively with other proposals will need to submit a Transport Assessment or a Transport Statement, and where relevant a Travel Plan. These documents will need to take into account Oxfordshire County Council guidance and Planning Practice Guidance and where appropriate, the scope should be agreed with Highways England.

1.7.5 Vale of White Horse Local Plan 2031: Part One, Core Policy 33: Promoting Sustainable Transport and Accessibility (p.124):

The Council will work with Oxfordshire County Council and others to...

- ii. ensure that developments are designed in a way to promote sustainable transport access both within new sites, and linking with surrounding facilities and employment

and Core Policy 35: Promoting Public Transport, Cycling and Walking (p.126):

- iii. ensure that new development is designed to encourage walking as the preferred means of transport, not only within the development, but also to nearby facilities and transport hubs

1.7.6 West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031, Policy T1: Sustainable transport (p.90):

Priority will be given to locating new development in areas with convenient access to a good range of services and facilities and where the need to travel by private car can be minimised, due to opportunities for walking, cycling and the use of public transport, particularly where this would help to reduce traffic congestion on the routes around Oxford and the Air Quality Management Areas at Witney and Chipping Norton.

and Policy T3: Public transport, walking and cycling (p.101):

All new development will be located and designed to maximise opportunities for walking, cycling and the use of public transport.

PART TWO | Transport Modelling, Evidencing Trip Rates, and Document Updates

This part of the document sets out the assumptions that should be made for permitted, committed and planned growth; the suitability of various evidentiary sources; the consideration of the long-term effects of Covid-related transport impacts; the relationship between car parking provision and trip rates; the applicability of the car trip reduction targets in the LTCP; how this document should inform the evidence base for local plans; and the requirement for periodic updates to the document.

2.1 Assumptions for permitted, committed, and planned growth

2.1.1 As before, a scoping exercise will need to be undertaken to ensure that transport assessments (and transport statements) take appropriate account of permitted, committed, and planned growth which will generate traffic impacts on the area of the highway network also impacted by the proposed development.

2.1.2 Amongst other matters, this will need to be considered in the context of whether it is intended for TEMPro (using DfT data to forecast the growth in trip origin-destinations over time) to be used and the appropriate inclusion of growth allocated in an emerging or adopted local plan.

2.1.3 As with proposed development itself, different scenarios accounting for permitted, committed, and planned growth may be required based on various plausible trip generation scenarios. This may include scenarios that assume that background growth will generate trips derived from current travel behaviours or that reductions in private car dependence will be achieved, which can be attributed to suitable rationale and evidence.

2.1.4 When considering the scenarios to be tested to account for background growth reference should be made as appropriate to the scenarios and assumptions identified in Table 1 (p.29, 2018) of the DfT's Road Traffic Forecasts 2018: Moving Britain Ahead.

2.1.5 Further to this, future year scenarios will need to be tested appropriate to the specific development proposal (taking into account its scale, build-out programme, etc.) and will need to be agreed with OCC transport officers. Where relevant, future year scenarios will also need to be agreed with National Highways.

2.1.6 In this way, the transport assessment can ensure that the residual cumulative impacts on the transport network can be adequately identified and addressed as required in the NPPF (paragraphs 111 and 113, p.32).

2.2 Sources of evidence for justifying trip rates

2.2.1 As importantly noted in the TRICS guidance (2021a, p.24):

A clear evidence-based approach to D&P should be taken and reported upon in the TA (or TS) accordingly. A robust evidentiary base, transparently and accurately sourced, remains as important as ever. Up-to-date and relevant evidence should be cited wherever possible.

2.2.2 The starting point for determining existing and forecast multi-modal trip rates for all scenarios will be using the TRICS database. However, should supplementary evidence be considered useful or necessary, the inclusion of other evidentiary sources could be considered.

2.2.3 One such potential source may be to utilise travel to work data from the ONS census in 2011. Census data from 2021 is not suitable as it was undertaken in the midst of the Covid pandemic so is not representative of typical travel patterns due to a number of influencing factors. How TRICS and census data can be utilised is discussed in more detail in Part Three (pp.12-21).

2.2.4 Other potential sources may include existing survey data from other sites, survey data of other locations commissioned by the applicants of the proposed development, or empirical studies from academic sources as long as they are from an appropriate timescale (typically no older than 3-5 years) and are sufficiently comparable in respect of location, proximity to key services, connectivity characteristics (i.e. walking, cycling, and public transport provision), and other significant variables.

2.2.5 The use of all evidentiary sources will need to be appropriately justified and their acceptability must be agreed with OCC transport officers. Where relevant, evidentiary sources will also need to be agreed with National Highways.

2.2.6 Use of DfT National Travel Survey (NTS) data to forecast multi-modal trip rates is not considered acceptable unless it can be justified that it is directly relatable to the specific characteristics of the proposed development. Typically, referencing national trends will be unacceptable as these are not directly relevant to any specific location. The NTS acknowledges the limitations of its findings in its Quality Report (DfT, 2020a, p.3), stating:

The NTS is not designed to produce robust data below regional level. Whilst it is possible to analyse data for smaller geographies than regions, for example local authorities, often many years of data need to be combined to obtain a suitable sample size. Even then this is not ideal as weightings are applied to the sample to be representative of England. This is likely to skew analyses as demographics at sub-national level can vary significantly from the national level.

2.2.7 Furthermore, while the NTS identifies a trend in the reduction of annual trips (DfT, 2020b, p.1) at the national level, analysis of ONS census data from 2001 and 2011 (Marsden, 2018) shows that this reduction has fallen more sharply in urban areas than in rural areas. Additionally, while the commuting mode share for private cars in London and regional centres has decreased over the same period, the mode share for private cars has instead increased in smaller towns and rural areas.

2.3 Accounting for Covid-related transport impacts

2.3.1 As noted in the LTCP (2022a, p.12), the long-term effects on travel behaviour resulting from the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic are still not yet known. Although much speculation has taken place about the potential shift towards more homeworking for office-based jobs, it remains too early to make any meaningful or quantifiable judgements about how shifts in travel behaviour are likely to be impacted in the mid to long-term.

2.3.2 Indeed, as of April 2022, traffic count data recorded across Oxfordshire by OCC shows that there is an uneven impact on peak time traffic levels and five-day average flows, with some areas seeing a return to pre-pandemic levels, while other locations are above or below pre-pandemic levels. Meanwhile, bus patronage typically remains significantly lower than pre-pandemic levels.

2.3.3 Accordingly, it may only be appropriate to include any predictions about Covid-related impacts on mode share or trip generation in future year scenarios as sensitivity tests at this juncture. However, should new travel patterns begin to emerge over the

course of the coming years and there is suitable supporting data to evidence these new behaviours, these could be considered in transport assessments in the mid to long-term as a separate scenario to be tested alongside other scenarios. Any suppositions made would also need to be carefully monitored to record whether these in fact materialise.

2.3.4 Collecting this data through monitoring will make an important contribution to understanding these emerging travel behaviour patterns, as recognised by the International Transport Forum in their Travel Transitions research report (2021).

2.4 Car parking provision and trip rates

2.4.1 Parking provision must be proposed in line with OCC's new Parking Standards for New Developments (2022). Studies have shown that the availability and convenience of car parking can have an effect on car usage, both at journey origin from residential developments (Transport for London, 2012 and Guo, 2013) and, in the context of commuting, at journey destination (Dalton, *et al*, 2013 and Christiansen, *et al*, 2017), with parking costs also an important factor.

2.4.2 However, these studies also show that there are a number of other factors that also influence car usage, including public transport availability and travel time or distance to work. Accordingly, when setting trip rate assumptions in transport assessments (or transport statements), the proposed car parking provision can be considered as an influencing factor but should not be identified in isolation as a means of reducing anticipated car trips.

2.4.3 Providing car parking in line with the latest OCC standards (alongside cycle parking) will need to form part of a wider strategy to encourage modal shift by providing improvements to sustainable and active modes, demand management measures, and master planning (in accordance with OCC's Street Design Guide, 2021).

2.5 Use of LTCP car trip reduction targets

2.5.1 The LTCP includes the following targets for replacing or removing car trips across the County (2022a, p.6):

By 2030 our targets are to:

- Replace or remove 1 out of every 4 current car trips in Oxfordshire
- Increase the number of cycle trips from 600,000 to 1 million cycle trips per week
- Reduce road fatalities or life changing injuries by 50%

By 2040 our targets are to:

- Deliver a net-zero transport network
- Replace or remove an additional 1 out of 3 car trips in Oxfordshire

By 2050 our targets are to:

- Deliver a transport network that contributes to a climate positive future
- Have zero, or as close as possible, road fatalities or life-changing injuries

2.5.2 At the time of writing, the means of achieving these targets have yet to be comprehensively identified. The forthcoming area transport strategies and transport corridor strategies, OCC's new Parking Standards for New Developments (2022) document and the Street Design Guide (2021) will all play important roles in working towards these targets, as will the emerging local plans, and individual development sites.

2.5.3 Therefore, it may be challenging to substantiate how these targets will be achieved to a sufficient degree of certainty for the purposes of modelling a core scenario. However,

with respect to traffic generated by a development site or background and committed growth, it may be appropriate for transport assessments to include additional sensitivity scenarios with these target reductions as a basis for trip rate assumptions. For further discussion of how uncertainty should inform the choice of core and alternative scenarios, see paragraphs 1.3 and 3.50 of the DfT's Uncertainty Toolkit (2021b) and sections 3 to 5 of the DfT's TAG Unit M4: Forecasting and Uncertainty (2019).

2.5.4 Furthermore, as the means of achieving these targets will not solely be within the control of any particular development proposal – rather they will be contributing towards these aims – it would be inappropriate for an accompanying transport assessment (or transport statement) to assume the delivery of strategic improvements is sufficiently certain, notably in the potential absence of funding or planning permission.

2.5.5 Some exceptions may be made for a specific scheme if a particular impact on site traffic or background growth is directly attributable to said scheme and if it has sufficient certainty of delivery (e.g. is fully funded and has planning permission).

2.6 Transport modelling for Local Plans

2.6.1 It is anticipated that the evidence base produced for the local plans of the respective districts and the city will be supported by modelling undertaken using the Oxfordshire Mobility Model.

2.6.2 To ensure a consistent approach with transport assessments for individual development proposals, the evidence bases for local plan development should also adopt a similar methodology as required in this document by modelling a range of plausible scenarios, which incorporate different assumptions about trip generation.

2.6.3 In this way, the plan-making process (as described in section 1.4) can anticipate potential issues with various spatial strategies that may be under consideration. It will enable the more successful identification of opportunities to ensure suitably high-quality sustainable and active mode connectivity, and opportunities to reduce the need to travel.

2.6.4 Accordingly, as with the process for identifying impacts at the planning application stage, the transport evidence for plan-making must also consider multiple plausible scenarios for trip generation (see Stage 2: Scenario testing, pp.15-17) associated with the spatial strategy identified in the local plan. This will help to ensure that connectivity for sustainable and active modes can be provided for sufficiently and instances where failing to do so results in locations on the highway network that are over capacity are understood.

2.7 Future updates to this document

2.7.1 In order to keep aligned to changes in local and national policy and legislation, this document will be periodically reviewed and updated. For example, the Planning for the Future White Paper (MHCLG, 2020, p.62) proposed significant reforms to the combined system of S106 contributions and the Community Infrastructure Levy by consolidating them into a single levy at a nationally-set rate. If such changes were to take place, this would prompt the requirement for this document to be amended accordingly.

2.7.2 It is recognised that the approach in this document represents a significant change in how transport assessments are undertaken, how the resultant connectivity improvements are identified, and how impacts are monitored over time. As the TRICS guidance acknowledges (para 11.7, p.29):

As transport professionals, we are directly experiencing the paradigm shift to a new D&P approach. It can be uncomfortable moving on from familiar and ingrained ways of working and we can only learn by doing.

2.7.3 Considering this represents a new way of working it is also possible that changes will need to be made to refine how the document works in practice. It is anticipated that a review of the OCC document will take place every 12-18 months, in line with the timescales identified in the TRICS guidance (paragraph 1.8, p.8).

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PART THREE | Implementing ‘Decide and Provide’ within Transport Assessments

This third and final part of the document details the process for implementing the ‘decide and provide’ approach through the transport assessment (or transport statement) accompanying a planning application. This is set out in three main stages: identifying accessibility characteristics; scenario testing; and monitoring and managing outcomes. A flow-diagram summarising the three stages of the process is provided at Appendix 1 (see p.23). A supplementary step-by-step guide has also been produced, which

It is critical that the process described below is undertaken thoroughly, all parameters are appropriately scoped and agreed with OCC, all assumptions are robustly evidenced, and that this is comprehensively and clearly reported in the resulting transport assessment (or transport statement). To this end, it is strongly recommended that pre-application highways advice is sought early in the application process to determine and agree the appropriate parameters (OCC, 2022b).

3.1 Stage 1: Identifying accessibility characteristics

3.1.1 The TRICS guidance advises that a visioning exercise should be undertaken to identify what kind of place is intended to be made through the proposed development. It states that three key questions should be answered (paragraph 6.5, p.17):

- What sort of place are we creating?
- What kind of activities do we need or desire to travel for?
- How will we provide for mobility?

3.1.2 These are very important questions to consider as part of a master-planning exercise and will help to identify and inform key elements of a proposed development such as its mix of uses and their relative locations to ensure that the optimal connectivity is achieved in accordance with the LTCP transport user hierarchy.

3.1.3 For the purposes of informing transport assessments, this high-level vision needs to be translated into suitably defined elements, which in turn can inform the necessary provision of on and off-site provision for all modes, parking levels, and public transport improvements.

3.1.4 This document considers accessibility as a combination of the influences of proximity and connectivity. Identifying the characteristics of a site inherent to its location, such as its proximity to key services, whether schools, leisure and healthcare centres are to be provided within the development, and those characteristics that can be changed through connectivity improvements, is fundamental to establish anticipated trip rates for the various scenarios to be tested by identifying comparable sites in the TRICS database.

3.2 Proximity and connectivity metrics for new developments

3.2.1 The comparable sites used in the TRICS database should be identified by following the general principles set out in the TRICS Good Practice Guide (2021b, see Section 4, pp.7-10). However, to ensure a sufficiently robust process has been undertaken in determining this comparability, in addition to this, the first activity for proposed residential development (for employment developments, see paragraphs 3.2.13-3.2.14) that should be undertaken is to determine which services are accessible within a 20-minute walk (i.e. 10 minutes each way) and whether the sites to be used as comparisons share similar accessibility characteristics.

3.2.2 The LTCP contains policies on promoting 20-minute neighbourhoods, including Policy 13 (2022a, p.61), which states that we will:

Work with our District and City Councils to ensure that regeneration schemes and new developments support application of the 20-minute neighbourhood model to create walkable, vibrant neighbourhoods.

As such, undertaking this assessment will also help to determine the extent to which a proposed development succeeds in meeting this policy objective. Furthermore, by identifying services that are beyond a 20-minute return walk, it will help to identify destinations to which improvements to cycling and public transport connectivity will need to be made. The 20-minute neighbourhood assessment is not intended as a comprehensive means of identifying all improvements for sustainable and active modes. Therefore, it should be noted that such improvements may also be required to destinations within a shorter distance and to other locations not identified through this process.

3.2.3 In line with the LTCP (2022a, see pp.56-61) and with the Town and Country Planning Association's (TCPA, 2021) guidance on 20-Minute Neighbourhoods, a 20-minute return walk should be based on an 800-metre walking distance, i.e. ten minutes there and ten minutes back. For the purposes of this document, this is taken to be within an 800-metre distance from the centre of the site. This must be based on available walking routes as opposed to a radius to better reflect actual, rather than theoretical, distances. The services to be identified as being within a 20-minute walk are:

- Primary school
- Secondary school
- Supermarket or local grocery shop (selling fresh food)
- GP surgery
- Employment (such as a town centre, science park, business park, industrial estate, or other employment sites of a similar scale, e.g. major hospital, university, etc.)

3.2.4 If the provision of any of these five key services forms an intrinsic part of the proposed development, then the distance to these new locations can be used.

3.2.5 The acceptability of these five services should be agreed as part of the transport assessment (or transport statement) scoping exercise. For example, the schools identified should have sufficient capacity (or can be expanded) to accommodate new pupils.

3.2.6 This assessment must also take appropriate account of severance issues caused by railways, roads (particularly dual-carriageways and motorways), waterways, or any other obstacle that would impact on walking and cycling routes. It must also take account of the comparable quality of the provision for walking and cycling. For example: whether the routes have street lighting; controlled crossings; footways of a suitable width, etc.

3.2.7 In addition to comparison sites being of a similar proximity to the five key services identified above, they should also have similar provision in terms of cycling connections (in terms of both destinations served and quality) and access to similar levels of bus and rail services in terms of both frequency, journey times (i.e. directness of service), and number of key destinations served.

3.2.8 The rationale for including these five services is based on the importance attributed to walkable access to education, healthcare, and jobs in the TCPA's guidance (see Section 2, pp.16-32).

3.2.9 Additionally, access to primary schools, supermarkets, and GP surgeries is identified in the Ministry for Housing, Communities, and Local Government's (MHCLG) English Indices of Deprivation 2019 Technical Report (p.51) as, "...important for people's day-to-day life and to which people need to have good geographical access". Proximity to these services is used as one of the indicators of deprivation.

3.2.10 Finally, the Department for Transport's National Travel Survey (DfT, 2020b, p.2) identifies the three most common trip purposes in 2019 (the most recent year for which data is available prior to the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic) as being: leisure (26%); shopping trips (19%); and commuting (15%), which lends further weight to the identification of the proximity of the services listed above. Some geographical variations in trip purpose proportions may exist, but it is likely that these three general trip purposes are common to all locations.

3.2.11 Although leisure trips are identified as the most common trip purpose, these are derived from the combination of six different journey purposes (as defined in the NTS): 'Visiting friends at private home'; 'Visiting friends elsewhere'; 'Entertainment / public activity'; 'Sport: participate'; 'Holiday: base'; and 'Day trip'. Consequently, given the diffuse nature of these destinations and their specificity to an individual, it is not possible to capture this trip purpose in the accessibility characteristics metrics.

3.2.12 Not all development proposals will be within a 20-minute walk of all of these key services but identifying the distances to these destinations will provide a sufficient understanding of whether a site's proximity to these locations is of appropriate comparability with sites in the TRICS database.

3.2.13 For proposed employment developments, the first step will be to identify existing employment sites of a similar scale to the proposed development and assess the proximity and scale of nearby settlements to establish the pool of potential employees for the site and the travel options available to them.

3.2.14 Instead of using the 20-minute neighbourhood metrics to establish the comparability of sites, an assessment should be undertaken to establish the relative quality of existing connectivity for walking and cycling, the frequency, journey times (i.e. directness of service), and number of key destinations served by bus and rail. In doing so, this will provide an indication of the potential for prospective employees to reach the site and the opportunities they have (or will have following improvements) to access the site by active and sustainable modes.

3.2.15 It is acknowledged that there are numerous factors that can influence the travel behaviour of residents and employees and therefore the accessibility characteristics identified above are an unavoidably imperfect means of determining the potential trip generation of a proposed development. Nevertheless, this remains an important exercise, especially in the context of considering a site's compliance with the LTCP Policy 13. When choosing suitable sites to be used as comparisons, it may be preferable (and more robust) to use the average trip generation of multiple sites that are broadly similar instead of using only one site that is more directly comparable.

3.3 Mixed-use development: internalisation and localisation

3.3.1 In addition to the assessment described above, where a proposed development includes a mix of uses, the resultant internal and external trips will need to be identified

and included in the modelling. These anticipated trip rates must be appropriately evidenced, and consideration will also need to be given as to how these trips can be provided for in respect of sustainable and active mode provision.

3.3.2 When considering the suitability of evidentiary sources these must take account of whether the sample data has appropriately comparable characteristics in terms of the ONS Indices of Multiple Deprivation, car ownership levels, rates of employment, and bus and rail connectivity. Additionally, the data sample size should be of a sufficient scale in order that small numbers of those working in that area do not unduly skew the data.

3.3.3 Examples of uses that may result in both internalisation and localisation (i.e. trips attracted from outside the development in the case of the latter) include schools, employment, sports and leisure facilities, and local shops within residential sites. Within large employment sites, examples include sports and leisure facilities and local shops.

3.3.4 The internalisation and localisation rates may vary between different future year scenarios depending on the phasing of facilities that are expected to influence these rates. For example, if there are future year scenarios to be modelled in 2025 and 2030 and a school is required to be provided on-site in 2028, its influence on internalisation and localisation rates should only be considered in the 2030 scenario.

3.4 Stage 2: Scenario testing

3.4.1 The testing of multiple scenarios is a central tenet of the approach advocated for in the TRICS guidance, which advises that (p.19):

Scenario planning covers a broad range of approaches, but in the context of this guidance it refers to the development of a set of plausible and divergent scenarios of the future that help expose uncertainty and, in turn, allow the uncertainty to be accommodated within plan making.

3.4.2 It later goes on to explain that the extent of scenario planning should be considered on a case-by-case basis with three main parameters to be considered to inform its requirement, these are (paragraph 9.5, p.25):

- **Scale** – The need for scenario planning will increase with the project size. All major planning applications relating to 500+ homes or 5,000m² employment/retail floorspace should be supported by scenario planning.
- **Sensitivity** – The need for scenario planning will also increase with increased project sensitivity, for example in less accessible rural areas or, conversely, highly congested, dense urban environments.
- **Complexity** – The need for scenario planning will also increase with project complexity.

3.4.3 As such, these parameters should be applied to the consideration of whether a development proposal requires multiple scenarios to be modelled. It is likely that many sites that would not meet the criteria for scale would still be required to test multiple scenarios due to their sensitive locations. It is strongly recommended that pre-application highways advice is sought early on in the process to agree modelling requirements.

3.4.4 Whilst the requirement for modelling multiple scenarios based on different trip rates may be less likely for smaller sites and minor applications, the principles of reducing dependence on the private car and providing for sustainable and active modes are applicable in all contexts. As noted in the TRICS guidance (2021a, p.25), 'As an approach, a way of thinking or mindset, D&P is relevant to all scales of development and its application can be tailored accordingly.'

3.4.5 For all scales of development, if a proposed development is delivering (or contributing towards) any kind of improvements to active and sustainable modes and intending to base a reduction in vehicular trip rates in a transport assessment on that basis or intending to justify a reduction in vehicular trip rates for any other reason, then at least two modal share assumption scenarios will be required to be modelled.

3.4.6 However, if a development is not able to justify lower trips through the aforementioned means, it is less likely that there will be a requirement for additional scenarios to be tested. This would raise other concerns though, as it would suggest that the development proposal was insufficiently providing for sustainable and active modes, thus potentially suggesting that it is not policy compliant and that it is not a sustainable location for development.

3.4.7 In most cases it is likely that there will be a need to model between two and five scenarios. It is likely that the scenarios will need to incorporate different trip rate assumptions for the development proposal, connectivity improvements, and extrapolated trends in trip rates for the site and background growth assumptions. These are explored in detail in this following section and are summarised as follows:

- 1. Reference cases:** These scenarios are essential to establish the baseline or 'without development' conditions of the transport network. Appropriate scenarios will need to be identified to reflect different trip generation assumptions for permitted, committed, and planned growth.
- 2. Do-minimum:** This will utilise trip rates derived from comparable sites from the TRICS database based on the proposed development's proximity to key services and its current connectivity provision (i.e. without proposed improvements).
- 3. With connectivity improvements:** Once proposed connectivity improvements are identified, a second set of comparable sites from TRICS (or derived from other sources) is identified that resemble more closely the accessibility characteristics of the proposed development when taking into account the associated proposed improvements.
- 4. Requirement and phasing of further improvements:** Should the proposed improvements modelled in the previous scenario prove to be inadequate to address the impacts of the development proposal, further improvements will need to be identified and modelled. This scenario may also be needed to identify the phasing of improvements, particularly for sites with a protracted build-out programme.
- 5. Extrapolated trends:** Trend data from TRICS will be used to extrapolate potential future behaviour resulting in vehicular trip rates increasing or decreasing (or remaining broadly static) over time in order to accommodate the uncertainty of future travel patterns, this reduction or growth in vehicular trips should be applied to the site and the background growth assumptions as appropriate.

3.4.8 The 'do-minimum' will be based on multi-modal trip rates derived from the TRICS database using other comparable sites. Detailed justification must be provided as to why these comparison sites are suitable (see section 3.2) and reflect as closely as possible the characteristics of the proposed development's location in its current state, i.e. without any of the proposed off-site improvements.

3.4.9 This justification must be reported in the transport assessment (or transport statement as applicable) and will include the accessibility characteristics (see Stage One,

pp.12-15) of the comparison sites plus an assessment of the connectivity provision at the comparison sites to ensure that the proposed improvements associated with the development proposal are also of a similar quality.

3.4.10 This means that the comparison sites should be of a similar proximity to the five services identified in stage one but also have similar provision in terms of walking and cycling connections and access to similar levels of bus services (and rail services if applicable) in terms of both frequency, journey times (i.e. directness of service), and number of key destinations served. This latter point is very important as considering proximity in isolation is insufficient, the propensity to walk and cycle will also be influenced by the quality and attractiveness of facilities.

3.4.11 The 'with connectivity improvements' scenario will need to include a list of the proposed off-site connectivity improvements and bus service enhancements, accompanied by supporting evidence of their deliverability and ongoing viability respectively. This should also take account of improvements to be delivered by others if a particular impact on site traffic or background growth is directly attributable to said scheme and if it has sufficient certainty of delivery (e.g. is fully funded and has planning permission).

3.4.12 The identification of connectivity improvements should consider the transport user hierarchy referenced in LTCP policies 1 and 2 (2022a, pp.36-39) and the embodied carbon of infrastructure referenced in Policy 27 (2022a, pp.88-90) in the LTCP. The resultant improvements identified for sustainable and active modes should always be delivered at an early stage of the build-out of a development to ensure that suitable travel choices are available and positive travel behaviours are embedded from the outset.

3.4.13 A separate review of the TRICS database can then be undertaken, this time to consider comparison sites that now more closely reflect a similar level of provision for walking, cycling and bus service levels, when taking into account the proposed connectivity improvement package associated with the proposed development, whilst also remaining comparable in respect of proximity to the five services identified in stage one.

3.4.14 The trip rates derived from this new set of comparison sites can then be used as a basis for modelling this subsequent scenario. If it is not possible to identify appropriately comparable sites in the TRICS database for the 'do-minimum' or 'with connectivity improvements' scenarios, then as discussed in section 2.2, other sources of evidence could be considered instead.

3.4.15 For instance, assuming that they can be demonstrated to have suitably comparable accessibility characteristics – using a similar methodology as described in section 3.2 – then the mode shares for travel to work data from the Lower Super Output Areas in the ONS 2011 census could be utilised. With appropriate justification, it could then be assumed that these modes shares apply to other trip purposes as well.

3.4.16 However, on the basis that TRICS covers the modal share of all trips generated by a site (regardless of purpose) and will likely be more up to date than the 2011 census, this should only be considered as a secondary option if it has already been established that there is no suitable data available from the TRICS database.

3.5 Further rationale for multiple scenario testing

3.5.1 Assuming improvements to active and sustainable transport provision are being proposed as part of a new development, it is critical that at least these two scenarios ('do-minimum' and 'with connectivity improvements') are modelled.

3.5.2 In any modelling exercise there is a reference case or a 'do-minimum' in order to enable the identification of the potential impacts of a proposal (in this case a development) and what the impact of any subsequently proposed mitigation (in this case connectivity improvements) are modelled as being. This is also necessary in order to inform whether any congestion issues arising from the development are satisfactorily addressed by the implementation of connectivity improvements or whether there remain residual impacts, the extent of said impacts, and therefore their acceptability. Without this reference case or 'do-minimum' scenario, the potential impacts of development will not have been adequately assessed as required in paragraphs 104 (p.30) and 113 (p.32) of the NPPF.

3.5.3 For example, if congestion issues are identified it is important that these do not have detrimental impacts on the journey time reliability of bus services or adversely hinder the progress of walking and cycling. In such instances bus priority measures or walking and cycling provision will be required to address these issues (see paragraphs 3.6.2 and 3.6.6 for more on this).

3.5.4 Furthermore, the modelling will form part of the evidence to justify the requirement for the connectivity improvements. By quantifying the potential modal shift achievable through the active and sustainable transport improvements and demonstrating their efficacy in addressing network capacity issues, their compliance with the three tests of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations will be demonstrated.

3.5.5 Additionally, testing multiple scenarios will illustrate what could happen if the connectivity improvement proposals do not achieve their desired effect, are later found to be undeliverable due to unforeseen issues, or are omitted from the subsequent S106 and S278 legal agreements, including any potential safety implications. In this way modelling these two scenarios reflects the need to accommodate uncertainty and various plausible outcomes, as is advocated for in section seven of the TRICS guidance (see pp.19-23).

3.5.6 There may also be particular locations where a choice needs to be made between a capacity improvement or a sustainable and active mode improvement. In such instances, the reference case or 'do-minimum' scenario will be necessary to properly inform this decision-making process, see further discussion of this issue in section 3.6.

3.5.7 Finally, the TRICS guidance advises practitioners (paragraph 7.19, p.22) to refer to the DfT's Uncertainty Toolkit to assist with identifying appropriate scenarios. In paragraph 3.31 (2021b, p.25) the toolkit states:

Scenarios can contain both pessimistic and optimistic elements, but objectivity and a balanced approach should be maintained. Optimistic scenarios (or scenarios which are beneficial to the proposal under consideration) should not be considered in isolation.

3.6 Considering further scenario testing and capacity improvements

3.6.1 It may be necessary to model an additional scenario in cases where significant congestion issues remain on the network after the modal shift attributable to the connectivity improvements identified in the second scenario have been taken into account.

3.6.2 For instance, capacity improvements may be justified in situations where congestion results in detrimental impacts on the journey time reliability – and therefore viable operation and attractiveness to passengers – of bus services but where the frequency of services does not warrant bus priority measures, or where the availability of land renders bus lanes (or similar) undeliverable.

3.6.3 Other scenarios that may give rise to the consideration of capacity improvements include where congestion results in highway safety issues, air quality concerns, or the impedance to walking and cycling (where segregated provision is undeliverable). However, the appropriateness of any capacity improvements will need to be considered in the context of potential carbon impacts (both embodied and operational). Furthermore, it is important to reiterate that LTCP Policy 36 (2022a, p.106) states that we will, “only consider road capacity schemes after all other options have been explored.”

3.6.4 In some locations a choice may need to be made between either delivering a capacity improvement or a sustainable and active transport improvement. Assuming that choosing the improvement to sustainable and active modes does not potentially give rise to unacceptable impacts (as noted in paragraphs 3.6.2-3.6.3), there will be a presumption in favour of the improvement that accords with the LTCP transport user hierarchy.

3.6.5 It will also be pertinent to consider the extent of potential congestion; if an improvement to walking and cycling has been facilitated by choosing not to deliver a capacity improvement and this results in queueing traffic for only short periods of the day but allows for an improvement for walking and cycling at all times, this should be considered in the decision-making process.

3.6.6 In other cases, there may be off-site sustainable and active mode improvements to be delivered (or contributed towards) by a development that do not conflict with potential capacity improvements.

3.6.7 Following the outcomes of the site’s monitoring (see section 3.7), if the anticipated mode shares are not achieved and car trips generated by the site are shown to be resulting in unacceptable impacts, it may be necessary for these capacity improvements to be delivered. However, it is important that such situations are given careful consideration: informed by suitable data; only considered once all sustainable and active mode improvements have been delivered; and that the requirement for the capacity improvement is considered as a ‘last resort’. Where relevant, these matters will also need to be agreed with National Highways.

3.6.8 In some instances, it may be appropriate for the monetary equivalent of the capacity scheme to be provided as a contribution towards strategic (i.e. delivered by OCC) improvements instead of the capacity scheme being delivered directly by the developer.

3.6.9 Another scenario will be required to identify whether the identified vehicular impacts based on current behaviour is shown to potentially increase when taking account of trends extrapolated from the TRICS database. If trends extrapolated from the TRICS database indicate an increase in vehicular trips, the potential resulting congestion will also need to be addressed appropriately, i.e. through further connectivity improvements.

3.6.10 Whether these trends actually materialise will need to be carefully monitored (see stage three on monitoring below) and if they do not transpire then the resultant issues will

need to be addressed in the S106 agreement as described above. This approach is supported in the TRICS guidance, which states (paragraph 12.3, p.30):

Should the monitoring and evaluation plan report demonstrate that the forecast trips have exceeded or indeed have not materialised then a revised schedule of transport interventions should be prepared and agreed with the planning and highway authority. In this regard the application of the monitoring regime and commitment in the obligation to follow the findings of the monitoring will be crucial to ensuring that the “decide” element is followed by “provide”.

3.6.11 The process for acquiring and analysing trend data from TRICS is described in section 16 of the TRICS guidance (2021a, p.35) and summarised as follows:

To establish historic trip trends, it is necessary to undertake a separate TRICS analysis for various time slices (initial advice is 5 year periods but this may be amended if considered appropriate) using a consistent set of filtering parameters for each time slice. The attained information can then be combined into a spreadsheet whereby the individual trip rates for each classification can be compared throughout the individual time slices to create a graph showing how trip rates have changed over time.

3.6.12 Further to this, assuming that the potential detrimental impacts of congestion on sustainable and active modes and other environmental and ecological receptors can be suitably and satisfactorily ameliorated (including air quality), it may be acceptable to allow some capacity issues affecting private motor vehicles only as this can act as an incentive to change mode choice (Metz, 2018).

3.6.13 Nevertheless, the acceptability of such instances will need to be carefully considered on a case-by-case basis and will need to be considered in the context of network management matters and OCC’s statutory duty under the Traffic Management Act (2004) to reduce and manage congestion.

3.6.14 Finally, sensitivity scenarios may be required to capture the potential impacts of strategic schemes delivered by OCC, including demand management projects. These will need to be considered appropriately according to the certainty of their delivery. It may also be useful for additional sensitivity scenarios to be tested utilising the LTCP targets of replacing or removing car trips, taking into consideration the discussion of the use of these targets in section 2.5.

3.7 Stage 3: Monitoring and managing outcomes

3.7.1 A fundamental part of implementing the ‘decide and provide’ approach as advocated in the TRICS guidance is the need to monitor the outcomes of its implementation through the travel plans accompanying development proposals. To this end, a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (MEP) is required where a transport assessment (or transport statement) accompanies a planning application, which will be secured and implemented through the travel plan as part of the S106 agreement where needed.

3.7.2 The costs incurred by OCC having to ensure that the requisite monitoring is carried out by the applicant, plus the resources associated with reviewing the resultant monitoring outputs, will need to be covered by a suitable fee and captured in the S106 agreement.

3.7.3 The MEP will record how the trip generation and mode share of the site evolves over time. The survey specification will need to be agreed with the appropriate OCC officers and should employ the TRICS Standard Assessment Methodology or similar (as outlined in section 22 of the TRICS Good Practice Guide, 2021). The surveys must be

multi-modal, their frequency, and number will depend on the scale of the development and the timing of associated infrastructure delivery.

3.7.4 Survey design will need to take account of multi-modal trips from all access points, including walking and cycling only accesses in addition to main vehicular accesses. Attitudinal surveys should also be considered to collect qualitative data around travel behaviours. Additionally, if there are specific junctions of concern in the vicinity of the site, which may experience problems if the anticipated mode shares are not achieved, then monitoring of these locations should be included in the survey scope.

3.7.5 In the case of strategic housing or employment sites whose construction programmes span many years, monitoring the trip generation and mode shares over time is particularly important. This will facilitate an understanding of whether the expected trip generation rates identified in the various modelled scenarios are occurring in practice. It may be appropriate for the requirement for surveys to be triggered by years passed since implementation and/or levels of dwelling occupations or floorspace.

3.7.6 Further to this, masterplans and design codes should be devised at the outset to allow for sufficient flexibility so that later phases of development can be adapted to influence travel behaviour and make better provision for active and sustainable modes or change layouts and levels of parking to respond to subsequent changes in policy.

3.7.7 If a phased approach to off-site connectivity improvements has been agreed, such as those identified as only being necessary through the fourth scenario, the results of the monitoring may be needed to be used to inform the timing of infrastructure delivery being adapted accordingly. As described in the TRICS guidance (2021a, paragraph 11.6, p.29):

The MEP should reflect the site build out and the timing of the monitoring and evaluation reports agreed with the relevant LPA and the highway authority. If transport outcomes have departed from the trajectories contained within the transport strategy, then the S106 must contain a mechanism to deal with the divergence from the agreed trip scenario.

3.7.8 The requirement for monitoring is particularly important given the need to ascertain whether the anticipated modal change resulting from infrastructure provision, and the trends identified through the extrapolation of historic data, transpire in reality. For instance, in lieu of a more sophisticated (and disproportionately complex) predictive analysis, it is likely to be assumed that the increase (or decrease) in vehicular trip rates will continue at the same rate into the future, when in fact it may become apparent that over time these trends accelerate, decelerate, or plateau.

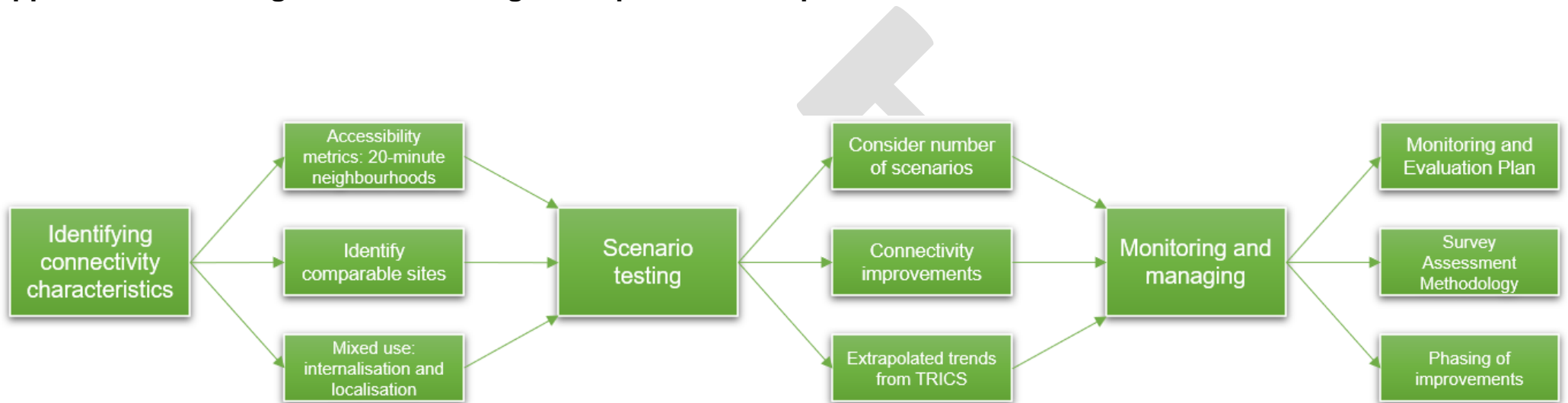
3.7.9 In the case of large-scale housing sites with a protracted build-out, it is important to monitor trip generation and mode share over multiple years as changes in behaviour may only be realised over a long-term period (Song, *et al*, 2017 and DfT, 2022).

3.7.10 Finally, if the proposed development generates traffic that will impact on any Air Quality Management Area in the vicinity, the MEP may also be required to monitor these impacts to ensure that vehicular traffic does not exceed that which is anticipated through any of the scenarios based on a reduction in trip rates. The methodology for any such monitoring and the potential ramifications of any exceedances will need to be agreed with OCC and the relevant Local Planning Authority.

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Appendix 1: flow-diagram summarising the implementation process



Stage One: identifying connectivity characteristics

1. For residential proposals, taking account of severance issues, measure 800-metre walking routes to five key services to determine if they are within a 20-minute return walk. For employment proposals, identify proximity to nearby settlements.
2. Review TRICS database to identify comparable sites to establish multi-modal trip rates, ensuring characteristics are sufficiently similar to the proposed site.
3. Determine rates of internalisation and localisation for mixed use development, supported by suitable evidence.

Stage Two: scenario testing

1. Consider the number of scenarios that will need to be tested. This will depend on the scale of the proposal and the sensitivity and complexity of its location.
2. Identify the connectivity improvement requirements and whether trip rate reductions can be attributed to them based on other sites from the TRICS database to derive rates for further scenarios.
3. Determine requirements for subsequent scenarios to be tested to identify the phasing of infrastructure or incorporating trends extrapolated from historic TRICS data.

Stage Three: monitoring and managing

1. Produce the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan to be implemented through the travel plan as part of the S106 legal agreement.
2. Agree the survey assessment methodology with OCC, ensuring that it is multi-modal and appropriately covers the build-out programme of the site. Also consider requirements for other impact assessments such as those relating to air quality.
3. Consider the potential requirement for phasing of connectivity improvements and secure this through the S106 and S278 legal agreements.