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National Highways
Bridge House
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Date: 08 July 2022
Reference: 220708 J326431 Letter to NH v1

Dear Sir / Madam

RU/22/0776 – Weybridge Business Park – Response to National Highways Transport Matters

We write to you with respect to the above and on behalf of the applicant and our client Bridge Industrial.

We welcome your feedback on the application, which we understand is limited to a standard National Highways Planning Response (NHPR 21-09) with National Highways reference 95050.

The National Highways response recommends that planning permission not be granted for a period of 56 days to enable further assessment to be undertaken. This is on the basis that National Highways does not agree with the approach surrounding trip generation presented in the submitted Transport Assessment, in terms of solely assessing this on the basis of the Industrial Estate TRICS category.

Further assessment has been undertaken by mode on behalf of the applicant. This is provided in this letter for your consideration. Moreover, this mirrors content provided by way of a separate Technical Note [220629 J326431 TN003 v1.2] prepared by us on behalf the applicant. This was prepared in response to a document prepared on behalf of a local residents' group. In the interests of consistency, relevant content is retained and repeated in this letter.

Trip generation for B8 land use

Content already submitted in TN003 has been retained and is repeated as follows.

As a sensitivity assessment, a TRICS assessment of Commercial Warehousing covering the B8 land use and across the entirety of the site has now been undertaken, and compared with the Industrial Estate covering E(g)(ii), E(g)(iii) and B2 land uses submitted in the TA.

The TRICS search parameters for the B8 Commercial Warehousing are as follows:

- Region – England excluding Greater London
- Gross Floor Area Range – 6,650m² to 50,000m²
- Date Range – 01/01/10 to 03/04/19

mode transport planning

Registered in England and Wales: 9132558 Director: David Frisby

Registered address: mode transport planning (London) Ltd, Lombard House, 145 Great Charles Street, Birmingham B3 3LP

- Location – Edge of Town, Free Standing

The TRICS outputs for B8 Commercial Warehousing are enclosed for reference.

Furthermore, the trip generation sensitivity test has been converted into Passenger Car Units (PCU) with an HGV conversion factor of 2.5 PCUs. This is the worst-case PCU factor for HGVs as per the Department for Transport (DfT)'s WebTag modelling guidance and is the factor for motorways and all-purpose dual-carriageways. This is a worst-case where it should be noted that for all other road types, the factor is 2 for HGVs. This may be more applicable to Hamm Moor Lane, Addlestone Road and even Weybridge Road (where this is not a trunk road dual carriageway managed by National Highways), but the 2.5 factor has been adopted for additional robustness.

Converting to PCUs more accurately compares the existing and proposed land uses, by giving more weight to the HGV numbers which are more prevalent for the proposed land uses. In doing so, this provides for a significantly more robust net trip generation assessment in terms of ultimate impact on the surrounding highway network.

The total vehicular trip rates and associated PCU movements (as per factored HGVs) for the AM peak (08:00-09:00) and the PM peak (17:00-18:00) periods are summarised in [Tables 1 and 2](#), which compares the Industrial Estate trip rates submitted in the TA with the sensitivity test now undertaken for B8 Commercial Warehousing TRICS category.

Table 1 Industrial Estate PCU Trip Generation

Industrial Estate in PCU (non PCU)		AM Peak (08:00-09:00)			PM Peak (17:00-18:00)		
		Arrivals	Departures	Two Way	Arrivals	Departures	Two Way
All Units – 17,820sqm	Total Vehicular Trip Rate	0.379	0.143	0.522	0.168	0.426	0.594
	PCUs (vehicles)	73 (68)	28 (25)	99 (93)	30 (30)	78 (76)	108 (106)
Net	PCUs	-149	-6	-158	0	-117	-117

Table 2 Commercial Warehousing PCU Trip Generation Sensitivity

Commercial Warehousing in PCU (non PCU)		AM Peak (08:00-09:00)			PM Peak (17:00-18:00)		
		Arrivals	Departures	Two Way	Arrivals	Departures	Two Way
All Units – 17,820sqm	Vehicular Trip Rate	0.11	0.034	0.144	0.012	0.068	0.08
	PCUs (vehicles)	29 (20)	12 (6)	43 (26)	4 (2)	15 (12)	19 (14)
Net	PCUs	-193	-22	-214	-26	-180	-206

Tables 1 and 2 demonstrate that regardless of adopting Industrial Estate or B8 Commercial Warehousing trip rates, there would not be a net increase in PCUs as a result of the development proposals. In terms of ongoing congestion on the surrounding road network, a reduction in PCUs means that congestion would be expected to be lessened. To reiterate, this is on the basis of factoring up HGV trips by a worst-case 2.5 PCU factor.

In terms of the Commercial Warehousing scenario, which again represents a worst-case in terms of HGV trip generation, the HGV trip rates and trip generation in isolation are summarised in Table 3.

Table 3 Commercial Warehousing HGV Trip Rates and Trip Generation

	AM Peak (08:00-09:00)			PM Peak (17:00-18:00)			Daily		
	Arrivals	Departures	Two Way	Arrivals	Departures	Two Way	Arrivals	Departures	Two Way
Trip Rate	0.034	0.025	0.059	0.006	0.011	0.017	0.281	0.274	0.555
Trips	6	4	10	1	2	3	50	49	99

The HGV values in Table 3 very much represent a worst-case on the basis of all units being occupied by B8 occupiers.

We trust the above suitably and sufficiently responds to the request for further assessment work being undertaken. In doing so, we trust that all transport matters of interest to National Highways are now resolved, although we welcome any final outstanding queries you may have.

Yours sincerely,



Associate Director



Enc. TRICS Outputs for B8 Commercial Warehousing

Calculation Reference: AUDIT-754101-220222-0258

TRIP RATE CALCULATION SELECTION PARAMETERS:

Land Use : 02 - EMPLOYMENT
 Category : F - WAREHOUSING (COMMERCIAL)
 MULTI-MODAL TOTAL VEHICLES

Selected regions and areas:

02	SOUTH EAST	
	EX ESSEX	1 days
03	SOUTH WEST	
	DV DEVON	1 days
05	EAST MIDLANDS	
	LN LINCOLNSHIRE	1 days

This section displays the number of survey days per TRICS® sub-region in the selected set

Primary Filtering selection:

This data displays the chosen trip rate parameter and its selected range. Only sites that fall within the parameter range are included in the trip rate calculation.

Parameter: Gross floor area
 Actual Range: 6560 to 50000 (units: sqm)
 Range Selected by User: 3824 to 80066 (units: sqm)

Parking Spaces Range: All Surveys Included

Public Transport Provision:

Selection by: Include all surveys

Date Range: 01/01/10 to 03/04/19

This data displays the range of survey dates selected. Only surveys that were conducted within this date range are included in the trip rate calculation.

Selected survey days:

Monday	1 days
Wednesday	1 days
Friday	1 days

This data displays the number of selected surveys by day of the week.

Selected survey types:

Manual count	3 days
Directional ATC Count	0 days

This data displays the number of manual classified surveys and the number of unclassified ATC surveys, the total adding up to the overall number of surveys in the selected set. Manual surveys are undertaken using staff, whilst ATC surveys are undertaken using machines.

Selected Locations:

Edge of Town	2
Free Standing (PPS6 Out of Town)	1

This data displays the number of surveys per main location category within the selected set. The main location categories consist of Free Standing, Edge of Town, Suburban Area, Neighbourhood Centre, Edge of Town Centre, Town Centre and Not Known.

Selected Location Sub Categories:

Industrial Zone	1
Out of Town	1
No Sub Category	1

This data displays the number of surveys per location sub-category within the selected set. The location sub-categories consist of Commercial Zone, Industrial Zone, Development Zone, Residential Zone, Retail Zone, Built-Up Zone, Village, Out of Town, High Street and No Sub Category.

Secondary Filtering selection:

Use Class:

n/a	1 days
B8	2 days

This data displays the number of surveys per Use Class classification within the selected set. The Use Classes Order 2005 has been used for this purpose, which can be found within the Library module of TRICS@.

Filter by Site Operations Breakdown:

All Surveys Included

Population within 500m Range:

All Surveys Included

Population within 1 mile:

1,000 or Less	1 days
10,001 to 15,000	2 days

This data displays the number of selected surveys within stated 1-mile radii of population.

Population within 5 miles:

25,001 to 50,000	1 days
125,001 to 250,000	2 days

This data displays the number of selected surveys within stated 5-mile radii of population.

Car ownership within 5 miles:

0.6 to 1.0	1 days
1.1 to 1.5	2 days

This data displays the number of selected surveys within stated ranges of average cars owned per residential dwelling, within a radius of 5-miles of selected survey sites.

Travel Plan:

No	3 days
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This data displays the number of surveys within the selected set that were undertaken at sites with Travel Plans in place, and the number of surveys that were undertaken at sites without Travel Plans.

PTAL Rating:

No PTAL Present	3 days
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This data displays the number of selected surveys with PTAL Ratings.

LIST OF SITES relevant to selection parameters

1	DV-02-F-02	LIDL DISTRIBUTION CENTRE	DEVON
	CHILLPARK BRAKE		
	NEAR EXETER		
	CLYST HONITON		
	Free Standing (PPS6 Out of Town)		
	Out of Town		
	Total Gross floor area:	50000 sqm	
	Survey date: WEDNESDAY	03/04/19	Survey Type: MANUAL
2	EX-02-F-01	SPORTS SUPPLEMENTS	ESSEX
	BRUNEL WAY		
	COLCHESTER		
	SEVERALLS INDUSTRIAL PK		
	Edge of Town		
	Industrial Zone		
	Total Gross floor area:	6560 sqm	
	Survey date: FRIDAY	18/05/18	Survey Type: MANUAL
3	LN-02-F-01	BOOK SERVICE	LINCOLNSHIRE
	TRENT ROAD		
	GRANTHAM		
	Edge of Town		
	No Sub Category		
	Total Gross floor area:	32300 sqm	
	Survey date: MONDAY	29/11/10	Survey Type: MANUAL

This section provides a list of all survey sites and days in the selected set. For each individual survey site, it displays a unique site reference code and site address, the selected trip rate calculation parameter and its value, the day of the week and date of each survey, and whether the survey was a manual classified count or an ATC count.

TRIP RATE for Land Use 02 - EMPLOYMENT/F - WAREHOUSING (COMMERCIAL)

MULTI-MODAL TOTAL VEHICLES

Calculation factor: 100 sqm

BOLD print indicates peak (busiest) period

Total People to Total Vehicles ratio (all time periods and directions): 1.52

Time Range	ARRIVALS			DEPARTURES			TOTALS		
	No. Days	Ave. GFA	Trip Rate	No. Days	Ave. GFA	Trip Rate	No. Days	Ave. GFA	Trip Rate
00:00 - 01:00									
01:00 - 02:00									
02:00 - 03:00									
03:00 - 04:00									
04:00 - 05:00									
05:00 - 06:00	1	50000	0.024	1	50000	0.020	1	50000	0.044
06:00 - 07:00	1	50000	0.046	1	50000	0.030	1	50000	0.076
07:00 - 08:00	3	29620	0.074	3	29620	0.019	3	29620	0.093
08:00 - 09:00	3	29620	0.110	3	29620	0.034	3	29620	0.144
09:00 - 10:00	3	29620	0.101	3	29620	0.050	3	29620	0.151
10:00 - 11:00	3	29620	0.043	3	29620	0.035	3	29620	0.078
11:00 - 12:00	3	29620	0.046	3	29620	0.057	3	29620	0.103
12:00 - 13:00	3	29620	0.050	3	29620	0.064	3	29620	0.114
13:00 - 14:00	3	29620	0.102	3	29620	0.077	3	29620	0.179
14:00 - 15:00	3	29620	0.028	3	29620	0.077	3	29620	0.105
15:00 - 16:00	3	29620	0.028	3	29620	0.051	3	29620	0.079
16:00 - 17:00	3	29620	0.035	3	29620	0.066	3	29620	0.101
17:00 - 18:00	3	29620	0.012	3	29620	0.068	3	29620	0.080
18:00 - 19:00	3	29620	0.014	3	29620	0.070	3	29620	0.084
19:00 - 20:00	1	50000	0.014	1	50000	0.014	1	50000	0.028
20:00 - 21:00	1	50000	0.028	1	50000	0.022	1	50000	0.050
21:00 - 22:00									
22:00 - 23:00									
23:00 - 24:00									
Total Rates:			0.755			0.754			1.509

This section displays the trip rate results based on the selected set of surveys and the selected count type (shown just above the table). It is split by three main columns, representing arrivals trips, departures trips, and total trips (arrivals plus departures). Within each of these main columns are three sub-columns. These display the number of survey days where count data is included (per time period), the average value of the selected trip rate calculation parameter (per time period), and the trip rate result (per time period). Total trip rates (the sum of the column) are also displayed at the foot of the table.

To obtain a trip rate, the average (mean) trip rate parameter value (TRP) is first calculated for all selected survey days that have count data available for the stated time period. The average (mean) number of arrivals, departures or totals (whichever applies) is also calculated (COUNT) for all selected survey days that have count data available for the stated time period. Then, the average count is divided by the average trip rate parameter value, and multiplied by the stated calculation factor (shown just above the table and abbreviated here as FACT). So, the method is: $COUNT/TRP*FACT$. Trip rates are then rounded to 3 decimal places.

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Parameter summary

Trip rate parameter range selected:	6560 - 50000 (units: sqm)
Survey date date range:	01/01/10 - 03/04/19
Number of weekdays (Monday-Friday):	3
Number of Saturdays:	0
Number of Sundays:	0
Surveys automatically removed from selection:	0
Surveys manually removed from selection:	0

This section displays a quick summary of some of the data filtering selections made by the TRICS@ user. The trip rate calculation parameter range of all selected surveys is displayed first, followed by the range of minimum and maximum survey dates selected by the user. Then, the total number of selected weekdays and weekend days in the selected set of surveys are show. Finally, the number of survey days that have been manually removed from the selected set outside of the standard filtering procedure are displayed.

TRIP RATE for Land Use 02 - EMPLOYMENT/F - WAREHOUSING (COMMERCIAL)

MULTI-MODAL OGVS

Calculation factor: 100 sqm

BOLD print indicates peak (busiest) period

Time Range	ARRIVALS			DEPARTURES			TOTALS		
	No. Days	Ave. GFA	Trip Rate	No. Days	Ave. GFA	Trip Rate	No. Days	Ave. GFA	Trip Rate
00:00 - 01:00									
01:00 - 02:00									
02:00 - 03:00									
03:00 - 04:00									
04:00 - 05:00									
05:00 - 06:00	1	50000	0.016	1	50000	0.014	1	50000	0.030
06:00 - 07:00	1	50000	0.034	1	50000	0.018	1	50000	0.052
07:00 - 08:00	3	29620	0.026	3	29620	0.016	3	29620	0.042
08:00 - 09:00	3	29620	0.034	3	29620	0.025	3	29620	0.059
09:00 - 10:00	3	29620	0.042	3	29620	0.025	3	29620	0.067
10:00 - 11:00	3	29620	0.029	3	29620	0.021	3	29620	0.050
11:00 - 12:00	3	29620	0.016	3	29620	0.034	3	29620	0.050
12:00 - 13:00	3	29620	0.015	3	29620	0.033	3	29620	0.048
13:00 - 14:00	3	29620	0.011	3	29620	0.023	3	29620	0.034
14:00 - 15:00	3	29620	0.003	3	29620	0.009	3	29620	0.012
15:00 - 16:00	3	29620	0.016	3	29620	0.007	3	29620	0.023
16:00 - 17:00	3	29620	0.012	3	29620	0.008	3	29620	0.020
17:00 - 18:00	3	29620	0.006	3	29620	0.011	3	29620	0.017
18:00 - 19:00	3	29620	0.001	3	29620	0.012	3	29620	0.013
19:00 - 20:00	1	50000	0.008	1	50000	0.010	1	50000	0.018
20:00 - 21:00	1	50000	0.012	1	50000	0.008	1	50000	0.020
21:00 - 22:00									
22:00 - 23:00									
23:00 - 24:00									
Total Rates:			0.281			0.274			0.555

This section displays the trip rate results based on the selected set of surveys and the selected count type (shown just above the table). It is split by three main columns, representing arrivals trips, departures trips, and total trips (arrivals plus departures). Within each of these main columns are three sub-columns. These display the number of survey days where count data is included (per time period), the average value of the selected trip rate calculation parameter (per time period), and the trip rate result (per time period). Total trip rates (the sum of the column) are also displayed at the foot of the table.

To obtain a trip rate, the average (mean) trip rate parameter value (TRP) is first calculated for all selected survey days that have count data available for the stated time period. The average (mean) number of arrivals, departures or totals (whichever applies) is also calculated (COUNT) for all selected survey days that have count data available for the stated time period. Then, the average count is divided by the average trip rate parameter value, and multiplied by the stated calculation factor (shown just above the table and abbreviated here as FACT). So, the method is: $COUNT/TRP*FACT$. Trip rates are then rounded to 3 decimal places.

TRIP RATE for Land Use 02 - EMPLOYMENT/F - WAREHOUSING (COMMERCIAL)

MULTI-MODAL CYCLISTS

Calculation factor: 100 sqm

BOLD print indicates peak (busiest) period

Time Range	ARRIVALS			DEPARTURES			TOTALS		
	No. Days	Ave. GFA	Trip Rate	No. Days	Ave. GFA	Trip Rate	No. Days	Ave. GFA	Trip Rate
00:00 - 01:00									
01:00 - 02:00									
02:00 - 03:00									
03:00 - 04:00									
04:00 - 05:00									
05:00 - 06:00	1	50000	0.000	1	50000	0.000	1	50000	0.000
06:00 - 07:00	1	50000	0.002	1	50000	0.002	1	50000	0.004
07:00 - 08:00	3	29620	0.000	3	29620	0.000	3	29620	0.000
08:00 - 09:00	3	29620	0.001	3	29620	0.001	3	29620	0.002
09:00 - 10:00	3	29620	0.002	3	29620	0.000	3	29620	0.002
10:00 - 11:00	3	29620	0.000	3	29620	0.000	3	29620	0.000
11:00 - 12:00	3	29620	0.000	3	29620	0.001	3	29620	0.001
12:00 - 13:00	3	29620	0.001	3	29620	0.000	3	29620	0.001
13:00 - 14:00	3	29620	0.006	3	29620	0.005	3	29620	0.011
14:00 - 15:00	3	29620	0.000	3	29620	0.003	3	29620	0.003
15:00 - 16:00	3	29620	0.000	3	29620	0.000	3	29620	0.000
16:00 - 17:00	3	29620	0.000	3	29620	0.000	3	29620	0.000
17:00 - 18:00	3	29620	0.000	3	29620	0.001	3	29620	0.001
18:00 - 19:00	3	29620	0.000	3	29620	0.002	3	29620	0.002
19:00 - 20:00	1	50000	0.000	1	50000	0.000	1	50000	0.000
20:00 - 21:00	1	50000	0.000	1	50000	0.000	1	50000	0.000
21:00 - 22:00									
22:00 - 23:00									
23:00 - 24:00									
Total Rates:			0.012			0.015			0.027

This section displays the trip rate results based on the selected set of surveys and the selected count type (shown just above the table). It is split by three main columns, representing arrivals trips, departures trips, and total trips (arrivals plus departures). Within each of these main columns are three sub-columns. These display the number of survey days where count data is included (per time period), the average value of the selected trip rate calculation parameter (per time period), and the trip rate result (per time period). Total trip rates (the sum of the column) are also displayed at the foot of the table.

To obtain a trip rate, the average (mean) trip rate parameter value (TRP) is first calculated for all selected survey days that have count data available for the stated time period. The average (mean) number of arrivals, departures or totals (whichever applies) is also calculated (COUNT) for all selected survey days that have count data available for the stated time period. Then, the average count is divided by the average trip rate parameter value, and multiplied by the stated calculation factor (shown just above the table and abbreviated here as FACT). So, the method is: $COUNT/TRP*FACT$. Trip rates are then rounded to 3 decimal places.

TRIP RATE for Land Use 02 - EMPLOYMENT/F - WAREHOUSING (COMMERCIAL)

MULTI-MODAL VEHICLE OCCUPANTS

Calculation factor: 100 sqm

BOLD print indicates peak (busiest) period

Time Range	ARRIVALS			DEPARTURES			TOTALS		
	No. Days	Ave. GFA	Trip Rate	No. Days	Ave. GFA	Trip Rate	No. Days	Ave. GFA	Trip Rate
00:00 - 01:00									
01:00 - 02:00									
02:00 - 03:00									
03:00 - 04:00									
04:00 - 05:00									
05:00 - 06:00	1	50000	0.032	1	50000	0.024	1	50000	0.056
06:00 - 07:00	1	50000	0.078	1	50000	0.036	1	50000	0.114
07:00 - 08:00	3	29620	0.113	3	29620	0.027	3	29620	0.140
08:00 - 09:00	3	29620	0.155	3	29620	0.043	3	29620	0.198
09:00 - 10:00	3	29620	0.142	3	29620	0.077	3	29620	0.219
10:00 - 11:00	3	29620	0.059	3	29620	0.041	3	29620	0.100
11:00 - 12:00	3	29620	0.061	3	29620	0.081	3	29620	0.142
12:00 - 13:00	3	29620	0.062	3	29620	0.095	3	29620	0.157
13:00 - 14:00	3	29620	0.138	3	29620	0.123	3	29620	0.261
14:00 - 15:00	3	29620	0.035	3	29620	0.100	3	29620	0.135
15:00 - 16:00	3	29620	0.033	3	29620	0.068	3	29620	0.101
16:00 - 17:00	3	29620	0.053	3	29620	0.092	3	29620	0.145
17:00 - 18:00	3	29620	0.018	3	29620	0.098	3	29620	0.116
18:00 - 19:00	3	29620	0.017	3	29620	0.096	3	29620	0.113
19:00 - 20:00	1	50000	0.014	1	50000	0.020	1	50000	0.034
20:00 - 21:00	1	50000	0.036	1	50000	0.032	1	50000	0.068
21:00 - 22:00									
22:00 - 23:00									
23:00 - 24:00									
Total Rates:			1.046			1.053			2.099

This section displays the trip rate results based on the selected set of surveys and the selected count type (shown just above the table). It is split by three main columns, representing arrivals trips, departures trips, and total trips (arrivals plus departures). Within each of these main columns are three sub-columns. These display the number of survey days where count data is included (per time period), the average value of the selected trip rate calculation parameter (per time period), and the trip rate result (per time period). Total trip rates (the sum of the column) are also displayed at the foot of the table.

To obtain a trip rate, the average (mean) trip rate parameter value (TRP) is first calculated for all selected survey days that have count data available for the stated time period. The average (mean) number of arrivals, departures or totals (whichever applies) is also calculated (COUNT) for all selected survey days that have count data available for the stated time period. Then, the average count is divided by the average trip rate parameter value, and multiplied by the stated calculation factor (shown just above the table and abbreviated here as FACT). So, the method is: $COUNT/TRP*FACT$. Trip rates are then rounded to 3 decimal places.

TRIP RATE for Land Use 02 - EMPLOYMENT/F - WAREHOUSING (COMMERCIAL)

MULTI-MODAL PEDESTRIANS

Calculation factor: 100 sqm

BOLD print indicates peak (busiest) period

Time Range	ARRIVALS			DEPARTURES			TOTALS		
	No. Days	Ave. GFA	Trip Rate	No. Days	Ave. GFA	Trip Rate	No. Days	Ave. GFA	Trip Rate
00:00 - 01:00									
01:00 - 02:00									
02:00 - 03:00									
03:00 - 04:00									
04:00 - 05:00									
05:00 - 06:00	1	50000	0.000	1	50000	0.000	1	50000	0.000
06:00 - 07:00	1	50000	0.000	1	50000	0.000	1	50000	0.000
07:00 - 08:00	3	29620	0.003	3	29620	0.000	3	29620	0.003
08:00 - 09:00	3	29620	0.007	3	29620	0.000	3	29620	0.007
09:00 - 10:00	3	29620	0.014	3	29620	0.000	3	29620	0.014
10:00 - 11:00	3	29620	0.000	3	29620	0.000	3	29620	0.000
11:00 - 12:00	3	29620	0.000	3	29620	0.000	3	29620	0.000
12:00 - 13:00	3	29620	0.007	3	29620	0.002	3	29620	0.009
13:00 - 14:00	3	29620	0.015	3	29620	0.005	3	29620	0.020
14:00 - 15:00	3	29620	0.000	3	29620	0.008	3	29620	0.008
15:00 - 16:00	3	29620	0.000	3	29620	0.003	3	29620	0.003
16:00 - 17:00	3	29620	0.001	3	29620	0.007	3	29620	0.008
17:00 - 18:00	3	29620	0.000	3	29620	0.005	3	29620	0.005
18:00 - 19:00	3	29620	0.001	3	29620	0.009	3	29620	0.010
19:00 - 20:00	1	50000	0.000	1	50000	0.002	1	50000	0.002
20:00 - 21:00	1	50000	0.000	1	50000	0.000	1	50000	0.000
21:00 - 22:00									
22:00 - 23:00									
23:00 - 24:00									
Total Rates:			0.048			0.041			0.089

This section displays the trip rate results based on the selected set of surveys and the selected count type (shown just above the table). It is split by three main columns, representing arrivals trips, departures trips, and total trips (arrivals plus departures). Within each of these main columns are three sub-columns. These display the number of survey days where count data is included (per time period), the average value of the selected trip rate calculation parameter (per time period), and the trip rate result (per time period). Total trip rates (the sum of the column) are also displayed at the foot of the table.

To obtain a trip rate, the average (mean) trip rate parameter value (TRP) is first calculated for all selected survey days that have count data available for the stated time period. The average (mean) number of arrivals, departures or totals (whichever applies) is also calculated (COUNT) for all selected survey days that have count data available for the stated time period. Then, the average count is divided by the average trip rate parameter value, and multiplied by the stated calculation factor (shown just above the table and abbreviated here as FACT). So, the method is: $COUNT/TRP*FACT$. Trip rates are then rounded to 3 decimal places.

TRIP RATE for Land Use 02 - EMPLOYMENT/F - WAREHOUSING (COMMERCIAL)

MULTI-MODAL BUS/TRAM PASSENGERS

Calculation factor: 100 sqm

BOLD print indicates peak (busiest) period

Time Range	ARRIVALS			DEPARTURES			TOTALS		
	No. Days	Ave. GFA	Trip Rate	No. Days	Ave. GFA	Trip Rate	No. Days	Ave. GFA	Trip Rate
00:00 - 01:00									
01:00 - 02:00									
02:00 - 03:00									
03:00 - 04:00									
04:00 - 05:00									
05:00 - 06:00	1	50000	0.002	1	50000	0.000	1	50000	0.002
06:00 - 07:00	1	50000	0.000	1	50000	0.000	1	50000	0.000
07:00 - 08:00	3	29620	0.001	3	29620	0.000	3	29620	0.001
08:00 - 09:00	3	29620	0.006	3	29620	0.000	3	29620	0.006
09:00 - 10:00	3	29620	0.001	3	29620	0.000	3	29620	0.001
10:00 - 11:00	3	29620	0.001	3	29620	0.001	3	29620	0.002
11:00 - 12:00	3	29620	0.002	3	29620	0.000	3	29620	0.002
12:00 - 13:00	3	29620	0.005	3	29620	0.003	3	29620	0.008
13:00 - 14:00	3	29620	0.003	3	29620	0.005	3	29620	0.008
14:00 - 15:00	3	29620	0.000	3	29620	0.001	3	29620	0.001
15:00 - 16:00	3	29620	0.001	3	29620	0.001	3	29620	0.002
16:00 - 17:00	3	29620	0.000	3	29620	0.000	3	29620	0.000
17:00 - 18:00	3	29620	0.000	3	29620	0.007	3	29620	0.007
18:00 - 19:00	3	29620	0.001	3	29620	0.001	3	29620	0.002
19:00 - 20:00	1	50000	0.004	1	50000	0.002	1	50000	0.006
20:00 - 21:00	1	50000	0.004	1	50000	0.000	1	50000	0.004
21:00 - 22:00									
22:00 - 23:00									
23:00 - 24:00									
Total Rates:			0.031			0.021			0.052

This section displays the trip rate results based on the selected set of surveys and the selected count type (shown just above the table). It is split by three main columns, representing arrivals trips, departures trips, and total trips (arrivals plus departures). Within each of these main columns are three sub-columns. These display the number of survey days where count data is included (per time period), the average value of the selected trip rate calculation parameter (per time period), and the trip rate result (per time period). Total trip rates (the sum of the column) are also displayed at the foot of the table.

To obtain a trip rate, the average (mean) trip rate parameter value (TRP) is first calculated for all selected survey days that have count data available for the stated time period. The average (mean) number of arrivals, departures or totals (whichever applies) is also calculated (COUNT) for all selected survey days that have count data available for the stated time period. Then, the average count is divided by the average trip rate parameter value, and multiplied by the stated calculation factor (shown just above the table and abbreviated here as FACT). So, the method is: $COUNT/TRP*FACT$. Trip rates are then rounded to 3 decimal places.

TRIP RATE for Land Use 02 - EMPLOYMENT/F - WAREHOUSING (COMMERCIAL)

MULTI-MODAL PUBLIC TRANSPORT USERS

Calculation factor: 100 sqm

BOLD print indicates peak (busiest) period

Time Range	ARRIVALS			DEPARTURES			TOTALS		
	No. Days	Ave. GFA	Trip Rate	No. Days	Ave. GFA	Trip Rate	No. Days	Ave. GFA	Trip Rate
00:00 - 01:00									
01:00 - 02:00									
02:00 - 03:00									
03:00 - 04:00									
04:00 - 05:00									
05:00 - 06:00	1	50000	0.002	1	50000	0.000	1	50000	0.002
06:00 - 07:00	1	50000	0.000	1	50000	0.000	1	50000	0.000
07:00 - 08:00	3	29620	0.005	3	29620	0.000	3	29620	0.005
08:00 - 09:00	3	29620	0.007	3	29620	0.000	3	29620	0.007
09:00 - 10:00	3	29620	0.003	3	29620	0.001	3	29620	0.004
10:00 - 11:00	3	29620	0.001	3	29620	0.001	3	29620	0.002
11:00 - 12:00	3	29620	0.002	3	29620	0.000	3	29620	0.002
12:00 - 13:00	3	29620	0.008	3	29620	0.003	3	29620	0.011
13:00 - 14:00	3	29620	0.005	3	29620	0.006	3	29620	0.011
14:00 - 15:00	3	29620	0.000	3	29620	0.003	3	29620	0.003
15:00 - 16:00	3	29620	0.001	3	29620	0.002	3	29620	0.003
16:00 - 17:00	3	29620	0.000	3	29620	0.005	3	29620	0.005
17:00 - 18:00	3	29620	0.000	3	29620	0.007	3	29620	0.007
18:00 - 19:00	3	29620	0.001	3	29620	0.005	3	29620	0.006
19:00 - 20:00	1	50000	0.004	1	50000	0.002	1	50000	0.006
20:00 - 21:00	1	50000	0.004	1	50000	0.000	1	50000	0.004
21:00 - 22:00									
22:00 - 23:00									
23:00 - 24:00									
Total Rates:			0.043			0.035			0.078

This section displays the trip rate results based on the selected set of surveys and the selected count type (shown just above the table). It is split by three main columns, representing arrivals trips, departures trips, and total trips (arrivals plus departures). Within each of these main columns are three sub-columns. These display the number of survey days where count data is included (per time period), the average value of the selected trip rate calculation parameter (per time period), and the trip rate result (per time period). Total trip rates (the sum of the column) are also displayed at the foot of the table.

To obtain a trip rate, the average (mean) trip rate parameter value (TRP) is first calculated for all selected survey days that have count data available for the stated time period. The average (mean) number of arrivals, departures or totals (whichever applies) is also calculated (COUNT) for all selected survey days that have count data available for the stated time period. Then, the average count is divided by the average trip rate parameter value, and multiplied by the stated calculation factor (shown just above the table and abbreviated here as FACT). So, the method is: $COUNT/TRP*FACT$. Trip rates are then rounded to 3 decimal places.

TRIP RATE for Land Use 02 - EMPLOYMENT/F - WAREHOUSING (COMMERCIAL)

MULTI-MODAL TOTAL PEOPLE

Calculation factor: 100 sqm

BOLD print indicates peak (busiest) period

Total People to Total Vehicles ratio (all time periods and directions): 1.52

Time Range	ARRIVALS			DEPARTURES			TOTALS		
	No. Days	Ave. GFA	Trip Rate	No. Days	Ave. GFA	Trip Rate	No. Days	Ave. GFA	Trip Rate
00:00 - 01:00									
01:00 - 02:00									
02:00 - 03:00									
03:00 - 04:00									
04:00 - 05:00									
05:00 - 06:00	1	50000	0.034	1	50000	0.024	1	50000	0.058
06:00 - 07:00	1	50000	0.080	1	50000	0.038	1	50000	0.118
07:00 - 08:00	3	29620	0.120	3	29620	0.027	3	29620	0.147
08:00 - 09:00	3	29620	0.170	3	29620	0.044	3	29620	0.214
09:00 - 10:00	3	29620	0.161	3	29620	0.078	3	29620	0.239
10:00 - 11:00	3	29620	0.060	3	29620	0.042	3	29620	0.102
11:00 - 12:00	3	29620	0.063	3	29620	0.082	3	29620	0.145
12:00 - 13:00	3	29620	0.078	3	29620	0.100	3	29620	0.178
13:00 - 14:00	3	29620	0.163	3	29620	0.137	3	29620	0.300
14:00 - 15:00	3	29620	0.035	3	29620	0.115	3	29620	0.150
15:00 - 16:00	3	29620	0.034	3	29620	0.073	3	29620	0.107
16:00 - 17:00	3	29620	0.054	3	29620	0.104	3	29620	0.158
17:00 - 18:00	3	29620	0.018	3	29620	0.110	3	29620	0.128
18:00 - 19:00	3	29620	0.019	3	29620	0.111	3	29620	0.130
19:00 - 20:00	1	50000	0.018	1	50000	0.024	1	50000	0.042
20:00 - 21:00	1	50000	0.040	1	50000	0.032	1	50000	0.072
21:00 - 22:00									
22:00 - 23:00									
23:00 - 24:00									
Total Rates:			1.147			1.141			2.288

This section displays the trip rate results based on the selected set of surveys and the selected count type (shown just above the table). It is split by three main columns, representing arrivals trips, departures trips, and total trips (arrivals plus departures). Within each of these main columns are three sub-columns. These display the number of survey days where count data is included (per time period), the average value of the selected trip rate calculation parameter (per time period), and the trip rate result (per time period). Total trip rates (the sum of the column) are also displayed at the foot of the table.

To obtain a trip rate, the average (mean) trip rate parameter value (TRP) is first calculated for all selected survey days that have count data available for the stated time period. The average (mean) number of arrivals, departures or totals (whichever applies) is also calculated (COUNT) for all selected survey days that have count data available for the stated time period. Then, the average count is divided by the average trip rate parameter value, and multiplied by the stated calculation factor (shown just above the table and abbreviated here as FACT). So, the method is: $COUNT/TRP*FACT$. Trip rates are then rounded to 3 decimal places.