

Liveable Neighbourhoods Coppermill Area Scheme London Ambulance Service (LAS) Liaison Meeting Minutes

18 February 2020 14:00 to 15:00

Attendees:

LAS
LBWF
LBWF

Ref:	Minutes:	Outlined By:	Action:
001	An overview of the delivery and design was outlined for all schemes listed below: • Coppermill Area • Markhouse Area – Series 4 • Hilltop Area • Odessa Road Corridor		
002	The Coppermill Area Liveable Neighbourhoods scheme objectives and design rationale was outlined. It was noted that at present there are 3x modal filters and 1x bus gate proposed at the locations shown below: 1. South Access Road (Bus Gate) – outside Barn Croft school 2. Low Hall Lane – junction with Markhouse Road 3. Station Road – junction with St James Street 4. Edward Road – junction with Coppermill Lane It was suggested to conduct an on-site LAS vehicle access test at the proposed Station Road modal filter.		
003	The Markhouse Area-Series 4 scheme objectives and design rationale was outlined. It was noted that at present there are 4x modal filters proposed at the locations shown below: 1. Belgrave Road (north of the junction Rutland Road) 2. Chelmsford Road (south of the junction Collingwood Road) 3. Rutland Road (between Somerset Road / Devonshire Road) 4. St Barnabas Road (south of the junction Collingwood Road) The Hilltop Area scheme objectives and design rationale was		
004	outlined. It was noted that at present there are 3x modal filters proposed at the locations shown below:		



	T	T	T
	Howard Road - junction with Church Hill		
	Rectory Road - junction with Church Hill		
	3. Seaford Road - between Hurst Road and The Drive.		
	The South Leytonstone-Phase001-Odessa Road Corridor		
	scheme objectives and design rationale was outlined. And It was		
	noted that at present there are zero modal filters proposed at the		
005	locations shown below. If the current bid is successful, there will		
	be further future proposals that will be subject to LAS approval.		
	It was outlined that the schemes will provide an accessible grid of		
	streets on the periphery of each scheme extents, which is made		
	up of primary distributors. To allow emergency access inside the		
	outer boundary (within the residential areas), the schemes will		
006	incorporate an internal accessible grid of a selection of secondary		
000	distributors that will allow access to residential local distributors		
	and therefore allow vehicular access to all addresses within the		
	scheme boundary. Access on the internal grid will be facilitated		
	via the implementation of either camera enforced timed closures		
	or lockable bollards.		
	It was outlined that the procedures described in item		
	reference 006 and the proposed measures shown on the		
	scheme design plans and outlined in items reference		
007	002/003/004/005 are acceptable and approved by the LAS.		
	The LAS will have opportunity to comment on the final detailed		
	design plans within the statutory consultation stage.		
	It is unlikely LAS response times will be affected by any of the		
	scheme proposals. This is because generally the LAS do not		
	mobilise from a given point (i.e. a headquarters/local LAS		
000	station). The common scenario is either a) a LAS unit will be		
800	mobilised from a point that is in the nearest proximity to the		
	incident or b) a mobile unit will accept the call to attend an		
	incident, usually from a location near to the incident. This is to		
	enable the shortest response time.		
	LAS vehicles utilise Satnav, which will be updated by the LAS to		
	reflect any changes to the highways layout.		
	,		
	LAS also issue iPads to their mobile units, which have the Waze		
009	app installed as standard to enable immediate knowledge of		
	recent changes to the highways network.		
	g, c		
	Liaison with local LAS would be beneficial to explain the scheme		
	layout upon implementation.		
	Potential traffic displacement from secondary distributors to		
	primary distributors will not affect LAS response times because in		
010	an emergency blue lights and a siren will be used to bypass all		
	traffic.		
	It is not a foregone conclusion that traffic will automatically		
011	displace as proven by the traffic reduction figures on Forest		
	i mephano de proton es ano namo reducion ngaros en resolt	<u> </u>	l



	Road.		
012	LAS response times may be improved by the reduction of traffic		
	and congestion in the residential areas.		
	It was also noted that should the South Access Road modal		
	filter/bus gate be implemented that it would provide improved		
	access for the LAS and emergency services to the council depot		
	and Argall Estate if implemented.		
	However, it was outlined by the LAS that it would be preferable to		
013	allow all emergency vehicles (marked and unmarked) to pass		
010	through camera controlled modal filters/bus gates by including a		
	clause within the traffic management orders that exempts		
	vehicles passing through that are on official		
	"Police/Fire/Ambulance purposes".		
	This is to be investigated by the LBWF project delivery team.		
014	Pedestrian and cycle safety will be improved by the reduction of		
014	traffic and congestion in the residential areas by reducing vehicle frequency and resulting potential conflict.		
	Crime and fear of crime will be reduced by implementing		
015	improvements to the alleyways (lighting/surfacing/designing out		
	crime measures).		
016	All signage is to be compliant with DfT and TSRGD guidelines.		
	It would be beneficial to the emergency services if street name		
017	signs are to include accessible house numbers where modal		
	filters are implemented if possible.		
018	Signage plans to be made available to the LAS if requested at the appropriate design stages.		
	The LAS are included as key stakeholders throughout the	<u> </u>	
	Statutory Consultation stage.		
019	,g		
	The LAS will also be notified of all key stages throughout the		
	project lifespan.		
020	The LAS will be included within the Road Safety Audit process if		
	requested.		