# DTPC

Report No. J266/TS May 2013

## Residential and Care Home redevelopment at Chatburn Road, Clitheroe

TRANSPORT STATEMENT

### Residential and Care Home redevelopment at Chatburn Road, Clitheroe

#### **CONTROLLED DOCUMENT**

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## Residential and Care Home redevelopment at Chatburn Road, Clitheroe

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#### 1. INTRODUCTION

DTPC has been appointed on behalf of Oakmere Homes in support of a planning application for the development of their Chatburn Road site, a greenfield plot NE of the town centre.

The proposals include the erection of 55 residential units and a 60 bed car home facility including access improvements and associated hard and soft landscaping, rear private amenity space for each dwelling house and off-street parking provision.

In order to advise the application, this report provides information on the scope of traffic and transport planning aspects of the development proposals, to assist in the determination of the future planning application.

It deals solely with the proposals as provided.

The TS discusses the following issues:

- Site and Local Area
- Existing Highway Conditions
- History
- Development Proposals
- Government Planning and Transportation Policy
- Sustainability
- Access Considerations
- Summary & Conclusions.

The report is based on scoping discussions with LCC.

The report shows that there are no reasons why the scheme should not be approved from a transportation point of view, the residual impacts are not considered severe as per policy but low level/minor in nature.

This report has been prepared solely in connection with the proposed development as stated above. As such, no responsibility is accepted to any third party for all or any part of this report, or in connection with any other development.

#### 2. NATIONAL AND LOCAL POLICY GUIDANCE

#### **National Policy**

Increasing travel choice and reducing dependency on car travel is an established aim across all areas of government policy development, documents and guidance alongside addressing climate change and reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Travel planning to date has focused on reducing single occupancy car use to specific destinations. Recent national guidance has broadened this, outlining the potential for Residential Travel Plans and addressing trips generated from individual origins (homes) to multiple and changing destinations. The Department for Transport (DfT) also published "Smarter Choices – Changing the Way We Travel" focusing on softer education and persuasive measures which are a key element of travel plans.

National planning policy ensuring that development plans and planning application decisions contribute to delivery of development that is sustainable. It states that development should ensure environmental, social and economic objectives will be achieved together over time.

It will also contribute to global sustainability, by addressing the causes and impacts of climate change, reducing energy use and emissions by encouraging development patterns that reduce the need to travel by car and impact of transporting goods as well as in making decisions in the location and design of development.

#### **Future of Transport 2004**

2004, Department for Transport (DfT) published a long-term strategy (*Future of Transport* White Paper) which examines the factors that will shape travel and transport over the next thirty years. It sets out how the Government will respond to the increasing demand for travel, maximising the benefits of transport while minimising the negative impact on people and the environment.

Central to the strategy is the need to bring transport costs under control, the importance of shared decision making at local, regional and national levels to ensure better transport delivery, and improvements in the management of the network to make the most of existing capacity.

#### **National Planning Policy Framework**

The NPPF has replaced the previous PPG13 and sets out the policy framework for sustainable development and supersedes the previous advice.

Abstracts are provided for reference, the **bold italics** are added to emphasis the key policies related to the development:

#### Achieving sustainable development

- 7 There are three dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. These dimensions give rise to the need for the planning system to perform a number of roles:
- an economic role contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by
  ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time
  to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and coordinating development
  requirements, including the provision of infrastructure;
- a social role supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of
  housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high
  quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community's needs and
  support its health, social and cultural well-being; and

an environmental role – contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic
environment; and, as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity, use natural resources
prudently, minimise waste and pollution, and mitigate and adapt to climate change including
moving to a low carbon economy.

#### The presumption in favour of sustainable development

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

For decision-taking this means

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

#### Core planning principles

- 1 7 W ithin the overarching roles that the planning system ought to play, a set of core land-use planning principles should underpin both plan-making and decision-taking.
- encourage the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed (brownfield land), provided that it is not of high environmental value;
- actively manage patterns of growth to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling, and focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable; and
- take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all, and deliver sufficient community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs.

#### Promoting sustainable transport

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

- 34 Plans and decisions should ensure developments that generate significant movement are located where the need to travel will be minimised and the use of sustainable transport modes can be maximised. However this needs to take account of policies set out elsewhere in this Framework, particularly in rural areas.
- Plans should protect and exploit opportunities for the use of sustainable transport modes for the movement of goods or people. Therefore, developments should be located and designed where practical to
- accommodate the efficient delivery of goods and supplies;
- give priority to pedestrian and cycle movements, and have access to high quality public transport facilities;
- create safe and secure layouts which minimise conflicts between traffic and cyclists or pedestrians, avoiding street clutter and where appropriate establishing home zones;
- incorporate facilities for charging plug-in and other ultra-low emission vehicles; and
- consider the needs of people with disabilities by all modes of transport.

#### **Decision-taking**

186 Local planning authorities should approach decision-taking in a positive way to foster the delivery of sustainable development. The relationship between decision-taking and plan-making should be seamless, translating plans into high quality development on the ground.

187 Local planning authorities should look for solutions rather than problems, and decision-takers at every level should seek to approve applications for sustainable development where possible. Local planning authorities should work proactively with applicants to secure developments that improve the economic, social and environmental conditions of the area.

#### **Regional and Local Policies**

Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the North West forms current statutory regional planning guidance. The development and implementation of travel plans support Policies DP5 of the RSS "Manage Travel Demand; reduce the need to travel, and Increase Accessibility" and DP6 "Marry Opportunity and Need".

The preparation and implementation of travel plans is also supported by the Transport Chapter in North West Regional Spatial Strategy "Connecting People and Places" particularly through the following specific policies:

RT1 – Integrated Transport Networks,

RT2 - Managing Travel Demand,

RT9 - Walking and Cycling.

#### Ribble Valley Local Plan and Core Strategy Consultation Transport Criteria

The Ribble Valley Plan Sets out detailed policies and specific proposals for the development and use of land in the area. The current Local Plans was adopted by the Council in 1998 and is currently undergoing review.

A number of policies have been "saved" under the Local Development Framework. Policy T1 'Development Proposals' in the Local Plan has the same criteria as the "Key Statement DMG3" Transport and Mobility in Appendix 4 of the Core Strategy Consultation document. It states that the

local planning authority will attach considerable weight to these criteria when making decisions on the development proposals.

The eight points of the criteria are set out below.

- 1: The availability and adequacy of public transport to serve those moving to and from the development.
- 2: The relationship of the site to primary route network:
- 3: The provision made for access to the development by pedestrian, cyclist and those with reduced mobility.
- 4: Proposals which promote development with the existing developed areas at locations which are highly accessible by means other that the private car.
- 5: Proposals which locate major generators of travel demand in existing centres which are highly accessible by means other than the private car.
- 6: Proposals which strengthen existing town and village centres which offer a range of everyday community shopping and employment opportunities by protecting and enhancing their visibility.
- 7: Proposals which locate developments in areas which maintain and improve choice for people to walk, cycle or catch public transport rather than drive between homes and facilities which they need to visit regularly.
- 8: Proposals which limit parking provision for developments and other on or off street parking provision to discourage reliance on the car for work and other journeys where there are effective alternatives.

The Ribble Valley Core Strategy Consultation Document and the Local Plan both state that the local planning authority will attach considerable weight to these criteria when making decisions on development proposals.

Subsequent chapters of this report describe the development proposals and surrounding existing facilities such as pedestrian footways, public transport services, cycle ways etc and sets out the development proposals comply with the guidelines and polices detailed above.

#### Summary

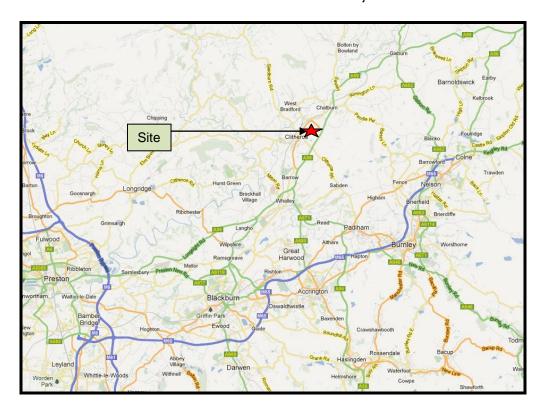
The overriding theme of national policy is that developments should be accessible by sustainable means of transport and accessible to all members of the local community relative to the location of the residential units.

The proposed development will incorporate uses with good linkages to local facilities and infrastructure which will promote sustainability by reducing the number of car trips to local facilities.

#### 3. SITE DESCRIPTION

#### Site location context

The proposed development site is located to the north east of Clitheroe (approximately 1km from the town centre). The site is located on Chatburn Road which is NE of the town centre which connects to the A59 to the east and Pimilico Road to the west at a roundabout junction.



Wider and local area context





#### **Local Highway Provision**

All the roads in the area are of a standard carriageway width appropriate for their usage and locally has a 30mph speed limit that changes to 40mph as it crosses the site frontage towards the NE.



Chatburn Road is an A class road A671 that runs from the town centre to the NE direction passed the Grammer School and Hospital to the Pimlico Link Road roundabout junction.

The area has a typical traffic flow charateristic associated with an uncongested urban area i.e. distinct AM and PM flow periods. The off peak periods are approx 2/3 of the peak period reflective of the employment to the NE.

The flows are biased towards the town centre movements across the full day.

The site frontage is shown below.



View to exiting access point



View left and right from proposed access point.

#### Safety review along frontage

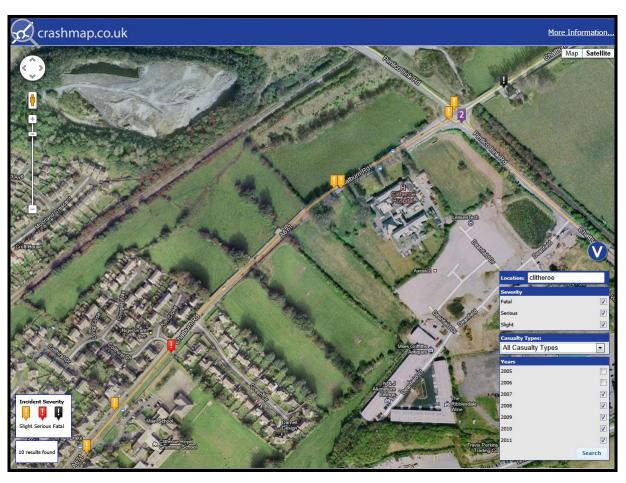
Access to the national data base has been undertaken for verified records and the resultant mapping shown below.

The results show that over the past 5 years the area along the site frontage has had no accidents recorded.

To the NE of the site has had 2 recorded events and to the SW 3 recorded accidents including one serious i.e. 1 per year. 2 of the 3 are 2007 accidents which are outside the 5 year window.

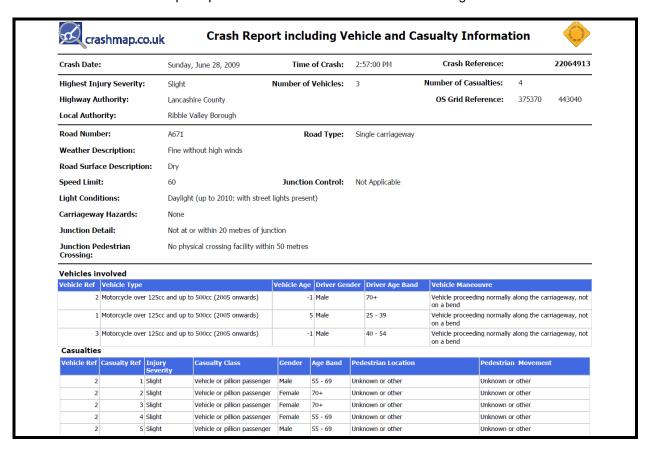
Records of this level would not normally raise a major concern, in this case the two clusters relate to the hospital and school area respectively.

Whilst any accident is regrettable incidents of this nature would not indicate a safety issue arising from the operation of the network along the site frontage.





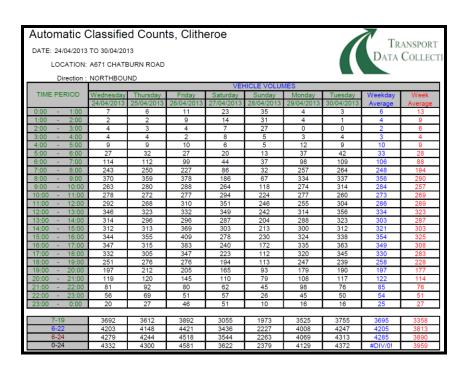
This occurred outside the peak period and involved a bus and would be regarded as a one off.

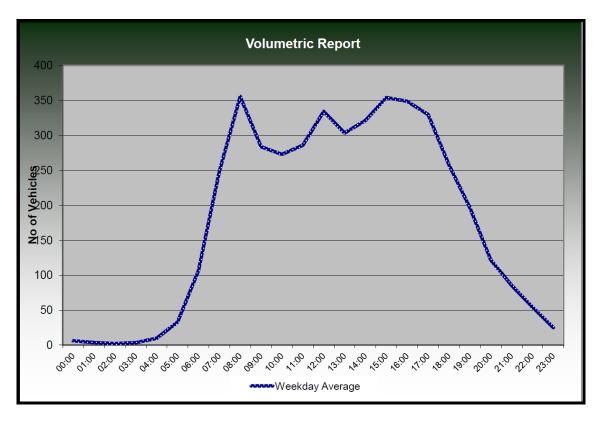


This accident involved three motorcycles and occurred outside the peaks and would be deemed a one off

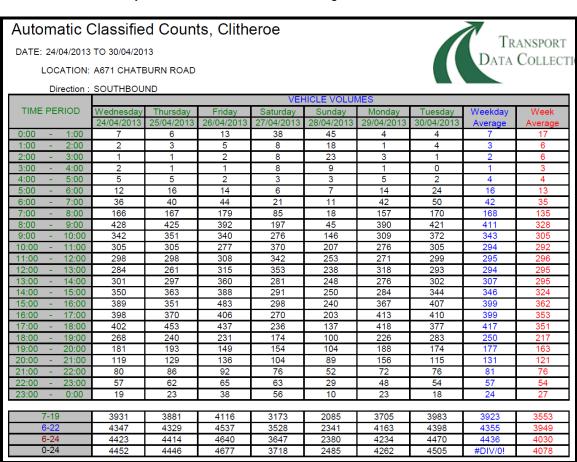
Overall the accidents would not be seen as a trend that would enable actions to be undertaken.

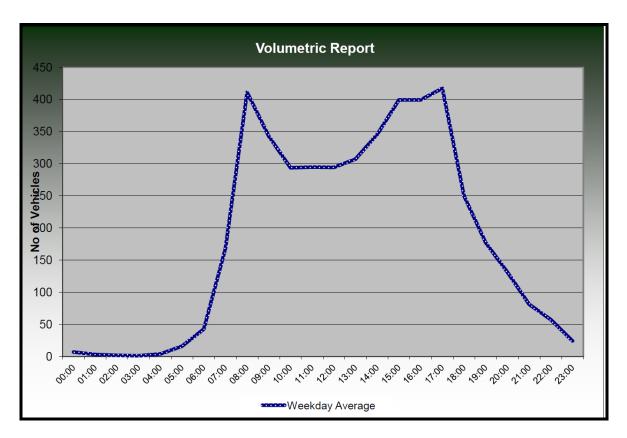
#### **Volumes**





The above flows are away from town across the site frontage.





The flows above are towards the centre.

Overall the flows are higher inbound to the centre especially in the peak periods.

#### **Speeds**

	85TH PERCENTILE								
TIME PERIOD	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday		
	24/04/2013	25/04/2013	26/04/2013	27/04/2013	28/04/2013	29/04/2013	30/04/2013		
0:00 - 1:00	50.6	60.0	54.9	50.0	53.3	42.4	52.4		
1:00 - 2:00	60.5	41.2	47.1	53.3	53.5	52.1	41.0		
2:00 - 3:00	43.2	51.9	54.0	51.5	54.3	-	-		
3:00 - 4:00	52.4	44.4	46.7	49.6	51.4	47.6	43.8		
4:00 - 5:00	50.1	45.9	45.6	46.6	49.2	47.6	43.7		
5:00 - 6:00	50.8	45.9	46.8	45.6	50.4	46.2	49.3		
6:00 - 7:00	46.3	45.5	46.0	49.1	50.3	44.8	45.4		
7:00 - 8:00	43.6	43.8	43.7	47.1	45.6	42.6	43.5		
8:00 - 9:00	40.5	39.4	39.5	42.1	44.9	40.1	39.4		
9:00 - 10:00	39.6	39.6	39.5	41.4	40.8	39.4	39.7		
10:00 - 11:00	39.4	40.0	40.0	40.8	42.0	38.8	39.8		
11:00 - 12:00	38.9	39.6	39.7	39.8	40.7	39.8	38.7		
12:00 - 13:00	39.1	39.0	39.8	40.4	40.0	39.5	38.6		
13:00 - 14:00	39.7	39.7	40.4	40.1	41.1	39.4	39.2		
14:00 - 15:00	39.0	39.2	39.5	40.8	41.1	38.7	39.2		
15:00 - 16:00	38.4	38.5	38.0	40.5	40.7	38.2	37.8		
16:00 - 17:00	39.0	38.7	40.6	40.3	44.0	40.2	39.5		
17:00 - 18:00	42.1	42.1	41.6	42.6	43.0	41.9	41.2		
18:00 - 19:00	41.9	41.7	41.4	42.8	44.1	42.0	41.9		
19:00 - 20:00	41.5	41.5	42.0	44.6	46.7	41.7	44.0		
20:00 - 21:00	44.0	43.9	42.6	44.1	45.8	44.4	44.3		
21:00 - 22:00	43.6	43.6	43.4	46.6	46.8	43.9	45.1		
22:00 - 23:00	44.7	44.1	45.5	46.0	47.5	47.2	44.7		
23:00 - 0:00	45.2	42.6	45.3	46.3	46.0	49.1	45.1		
10-12	39.2	39.8	39.8	40.2	41.3	39.3	39.2		
14-16	38.8	39.1	39.1	40.6	41.0	38.6	38.6		
0-24	40.9	40.9	41.0	42.1	43.4	40.9	40.9		
				Ī					
	VERAGE SPE		36.2						
7 DAY AVER	AGE 85th PERC	CENTILE	41.3						

North bound the speed is slightly higher than the posted limit of 40 mph.

	85TH PERCENTILE							
TIME PERIOD	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	
	24/04/2013	25/04/2013	26/04/2013	27/04/2013	28/04/2013	29/04/2013	30/04/2013	
0:00 - 1:00	46.7	53.9	48.4	42.8	47.3	41.6	40.3	
1:00 - 2:00	41.4	48.7	45.9	44.9	47.5	45.0	38.9	
2:00 - 3:00	38.0	41.0	41.4	46.7	49.8	39.2	39.0	
3:00 - 4:00	52.1	35.0	35.0	40.5	51.2	41.0	-	
4:00 - 5:00	44.5	53.6	54.5	49.0	59.6	42.7	37.8	
5:00 - 6:00	47.6	44.6	45.7	39.3	42.0	40.5	45.7	
6:00 - 7:00	41.2	43.8	43.5	46.9	50.7	41.3	40.8	
7:00 - 8:00	41.2	39.4	39.6	42.7	40.0	39.2	38.7	
8:00 - 9:00	36.7	37.3	37.4	39.7	43.2	36.0	37.2	
9:00 - 10:00	37.2	36.8	36.6	39.0	39.3	36.3	37.3	
10:00 - 11:00	37.7	37.4	37.3	38.6	38.8	36.4	37.6	
11:00 - 12:00	36.1	37.7	37.6	38.6	37.8	37.0	37.9	
12:00 - 13:00	36.9	37.2	38.0	38.3	38.0	36.9	38.6	
13:00 - 14:00	36.6	36.7	37.2	38.7	38.2	37.1	38.0	
14:00 - 15:00	36.4	36.2	37.0	39.2	38.8	37.4	36.5	
15:00 - 16:00	36.3	36.2	35.0	38.6	38.6	36.1	35.1	
16:00 - 17:00	37.6	37.8	38.3	39.3	39.9	37.3	37.3	
17:00 - 18:00	39.3	39.1	38.8	41.4	40.4	39.6	38.9	
18:00 - 19:00	41.3	41.8	41.3	41.8	40.5	40.6	39.6	
19:00 - 20:00	40.5	39.5	40.1	41.7	41.0	42.2	42.2	
20:00 - 21:00	41.1	40.3	39.8	43.9	40.0	41.8	41.1	
21:00 - 22:00	42.1	42.1	42.3	43.4	42.8	39.8	45.4	
22:00 - 23:00	41.8	42.4	44.6	43.1	46.7	43.0	43.8	
23:00 - 0:00	46.3	44.8	40.6	43.8	45.4	42.6	42.1	
10-12	37.0	37.6	37.4	38.6	38.3	36.7	37.8	
14-16	36.7	36.4	36.4	39.0	38.7	37.0	36.2	
0-24	38.4	38.4	38.4	40.1	40.1	38.3	38.5	
7.5437.4	VEDAGE COS	ED	0.1.0	İ				
	VERAGE SPE		34.0					
7 DAY AVERA	AGE 85th PERC	ENTILE	38.8					

Southbound towards the speed limit change the speeds are slightly less than the speed limit; the design of the sight lines would be based on the speed limits

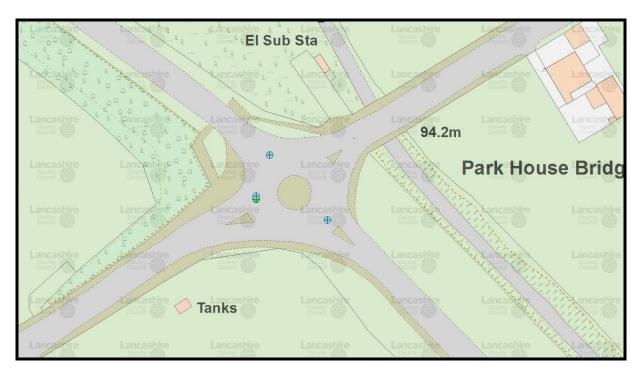
#### **Summary**

The local network is urban in nature, has few recorded accidents but none in the area of the site access and speeds observed around the posted limit. There are no link capacity issues.

#### 4. CHATBURN ROAD/PIMLICO LINK ROAD REVIEW

#### **Accident record**

LCC have asked for the roundabout to be reviewed as it is considered to have a safety issue related to it.



In the past 5 years five accidents have occurred at the junction.

Collision Deta	ils						
Location	Clitheroe, Ribble Valle	y					
Grid ref	375522, 443135						
Date	23/01/2008 08:15:00						
Severity	Slight						
Vehicles Involved	2						
Casualties	2	2					
Road	A671 Chatburn Road	A671 Chatburn Road					
Junction Distance							
Weather	Fine without high wind	ls					
Nearest Building							
Vehicle Types	Car; Car;						
Casualty Details							
ID TYPE		SEVERITY	CAR PASSENGER	BUS PASSENGER			
1 Driver or rider		Slight	Not a car passengers	Not a bus or coach passeng			
2 Vehicle or pillion p	passenger	Slight	Front seat passenger	Not a bus or coach passeng			

Collision Details							
Location	Clitheroe, Ribble Valle	у					
Grid ref	375522, 443135						
Date	23/01/2008 08:15:00						
Severity	Slight						
Vehicles Involved	2						
Casualties	2						
Road	A671 Chatburn Road	A671 Chatburn Road					
Junction Distance							
Weather	Fine without high wind	s					
Nearest Building							
Vehicle Types	Car; Car;						
Casualty Details							
ID TYPE		SEVERITY	CAR PASSENGER	BUS PASSENGER			
1 Driver or rider		Slight	Not a car passengers	Not a bus or coach passen			
2 Vehicle or pillion p	passenger	Slight	Front seat passenger	Not a bus or coach passen			

Collision Detai	ls					
Location	Clitheroe, Ribble Valle	y				
Grid ref	375522, 443136					
Date	11/05/2011 13:05:00					
Severity	Slight					
Vehicles Involved	2					
Casualties	1	1				
Road	A671 Chatburn Road	A671 Chatburn Road				
Junction Distance						
Weather	Fine without high wind	is				
Nearest Building						
Vehicle Types	Car; Car;					
Casualty Details						
ID TYPE		SEVERITY	CAR PASSENGER	BUS PASSENGER		
1 Vehicle or pillion p	assenger	Slight	Front seat passenger	Not a bus or coach passen		

Coll	Collision Details								
Locati	ion	Clithe	eroe, Ribble Valley						
Grid re	ef	3755	26, 443148						
Date		04/11	/2009 12:10:00						
Severi	rity	Slight	İ						
Vehicl	les Involved	2							
Casua	alties	1							
Road		A671	Chatburn Road						
Juncti	ion Distance								
Weath	her	Other							
Neare	est Building								
Vehicl	le Types	Good	s vehicle 7.5 tonnes	s mgw and over; Car;					
Casua	alty Details								
ID T	TYPE		SEVERITY	CAR PASSENGER	BUS PASSENGER				
1 0	Oriver or rider		Slight	Not a car passengers	Not a bus or coach passenger				

Collision De	Collision Details								
Location	Clithe	eroe, Ribble Valley							
Grid ref	3755	43, 443129							
Date	12/01	1/2008 10:44:00							
Severity	Sligh	t							
Vehicles Involved	2								
Casualties	1								
Road	A671	Pimlico Link Road							
Junction Distance									
Weather	Raini	ing without high wir	nds						
Nearest Building									
Vehicle Types	Car;	Car;							
Casualty Details									
ID TYPE		SEVERITY	CAR PASSENGER		BUS PASSENGER				
1 Driver or rider		Slight	Not a car passengers		Not a bus or coach passenger				

1 accident appears to have been recorded twice as such 4 accidents have occurred i.e. less than 1 per year which is within the expected rate for a junction i.e. 1 per year.

3 out of the 4 were two car accidents.

1 involved an hgv and car.

2 occurred in the AM in January.

All occurred during the working day period but before the evening peak.

There is no trend other than a roundabout.

#### **Observations**

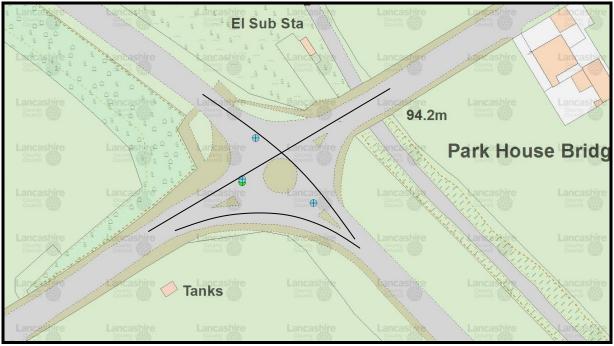


Left turn radii towards the town centre from the A671 approach is easy, the circulatory width is wide.



Approach from west side i.e. exiting from town area is virtually straight i.e. no deflection, similarly from the north towards the A59. As shown on the plan below.

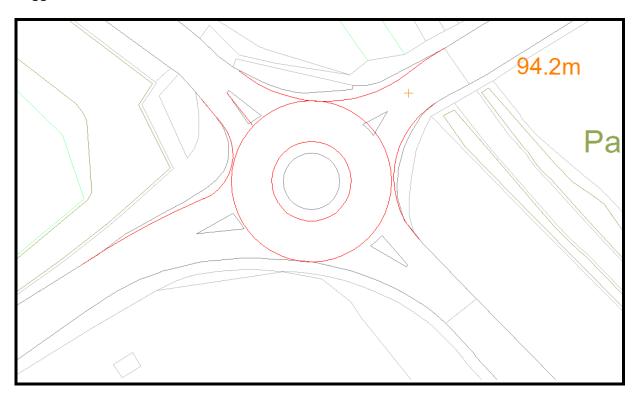




The circulatory carriageway is 9.3m wide and only one lane entries having a max width of 6m gives a range of 1-1.2 of 6-7.2m. It is thus very wide.

The left hand turn to the town centre is 57m, well above the design range.

#### **Suggestions**



An increase in the central island size would reduce the circulatory carriageway width and reduce speeds though the junction. It would also create more deflection from the west and north.

#### 5. EXISTING SUSTAINABLE TRAVEL OPTIONS TO THE SITE

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

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

- 1. accessibility on foot;
- 2. accessibility by cycle;
- accessibility by public transport;

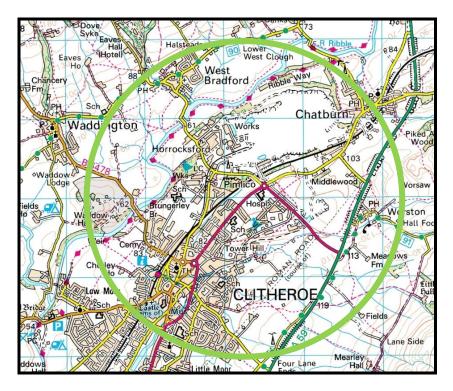
#### Walking and cycling

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

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

The pedestrian catchment area for the proposed development site extends to cover the local bus routes and services indicated for the site is inside the 400m desirable distance.

Importantly, the 2km distance covers other education and shopping facilities and Clitheroe town centre. There are, therefore, opportunities for residents to access a range of shopping, employment, leisure, and service facilities on foot. This is shown below.



2km walk distance

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

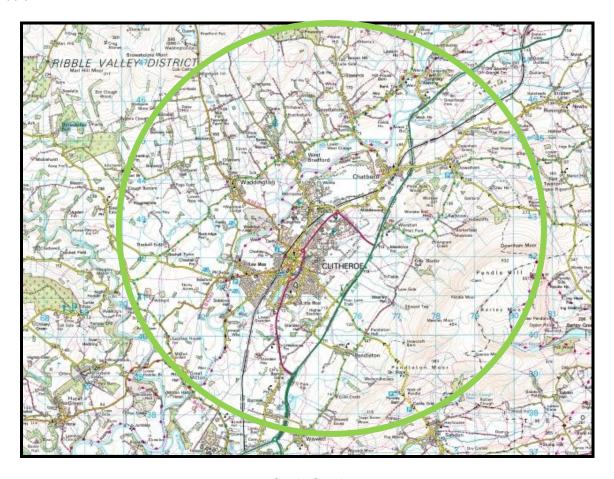
This is supported by the now superseded PPG 13 and the National Travel Survey which suggests that most walking distances are within 1.6km thus accepted guidance states that walking is the most important mode of travel at the local level supporting the above statement.

The DfT identify that 78% of walk trips are less than 1km in length, (DfT Transport Statistics GB). Importantly, the 2km walk catchment also extends to cover the full town centre. There are, therefore, opportunities for travel on foot.

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

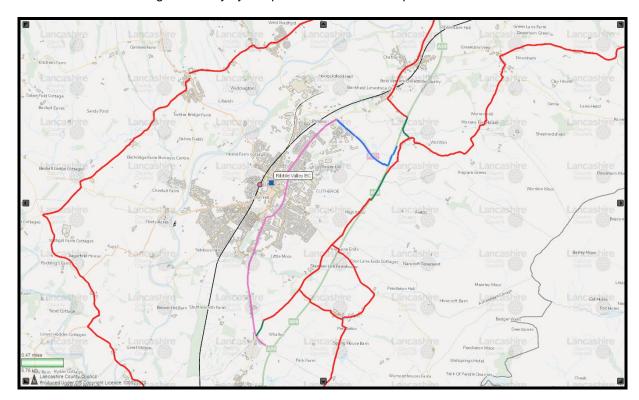
The National Travel Survey NTS (undertaken by the Dft) has identified that a mean distance of between 5 – 10 kilometres is considered a reasonable travel distance between home and workplace by bicycle dependant on the topography. For the purposes of this report the national guidance of 5km will be used.

As described in historic guidance, 'Cycling also has the potential to substitute for short car trips, particularly those under 5 km, and form part of longer journeys by public transport'. The 10km distance will cover a substantial area. The 5 km distance is indicated by the green circle on the figure below.



**Cycle Catchment** 

The plan shows the residential/employee catchment area within the 5km cycling distance a journey of around 25 minutes using a leisurely cycle speed of 12 kilometres per hour of the site.



#### Local cycle routes

The site is approx 300m from a cycle route that links into the wider regional network. There are opportunities to travel by cycle.

#### Travel by public transport

An effective public transport system is essential in providing good accessibility for large parts of the population to opportunities for work and leisure.

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

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

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

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

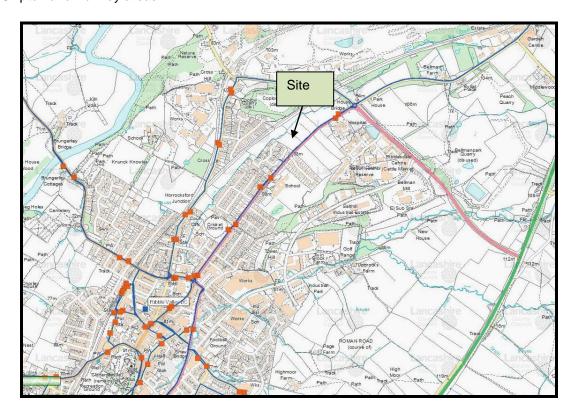
The bus stops north and south of the site are approx 300m away thus well within the 400m desirable distance from guidance.

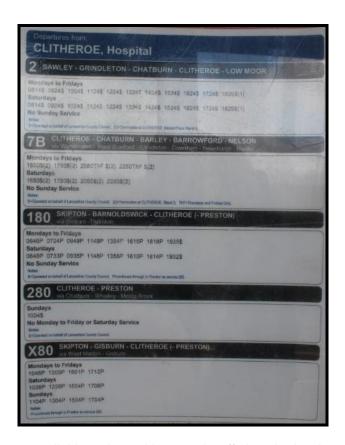




Bus stops towards and away from town

Locally the site is connected to the town centre and thus the wider area, to the east the site connects to Skipton and Burnley areas.





There are 5 routes that are available to the residents and staff, thus the local and wider area needs is met.

#### **Summary**

The site is thus well place to provide alternative modes of travel than the car for both local trip needs and wide trips via bus or train.

#### 6. THE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS AND LAYOUT

#### **Development Proposals**

The proposals includes for the erection of 55 residential units and a 60 bed care home including a new access and associated hard and soft landscaping, rear private amenity space for each dwelling house and a 200% off-street parking provision.

#### Layout

The site layout is illustrated on below (see architect drawing for full details) and included in the figures section.



The layout is in the form of a looped cul de sac with footpaths to ensure good external walking connections are provided.

#### **Access**

The site will utilise a new access to minimise the effect of the internal levels on the new layout. The sight lines based on a 40mph speed limit would be 120m based on DMRB.

The plan overleaf shows that the sight lines to the left are 88m where it becomes tangential and 90m to the right where it also becomes tangential.

The aces would be 5.5 m wide and 6m radii minimum with 2m footpaths.



#### Car parking

Parking for the residential units will accord with the council's current guidance. The care home is proposed to have 1 space per 4 beds as set out in RSS guidance i.e. 15 in total plus 3 disabled spaces = 18 in total.

#### Trip generation and impacts

As indicated the site has no fallback, all the trips are new.

Typical care home trips rates from TRIC'S are shown below:

	TRIP RATE for Land Use 05 - HEALTH/L - CARE HOME									
	VEHICLES									
	Calculation factor: 1 RESIDE									
BOLD print	BOLD print indicates peak (busiest) period									
		ARRIVALS			DEPARTURES			TOTALS		
	No.	Ave.	Trip	No.	Ave.	Trip	No.	Ave.	Trip	
Time Range	Days	RESIDE	Rate	Days	RESIDE	Rate	Days	RESIDE	Rate	
00:00 - 01:00	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	
01:00 - 02:00	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	
02:00 - 03:00	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	
03:00 - 04:00	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	
04:00 - 05:00	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	
05:00 - 06:00	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	
06:00 - 07:00	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	
07:00 - 08:00	2	47	0.172	2	47	0.108	2	47	0.280	
08:00 - 09:00	2	47	0.065	2	47	0.118	2	47	0.183	
09:00 - 10:00	2	47	0.086	2	47	0.065	2	47	0.151	
10:00 - 11:00	2	47	0.129	2	47	0.054	2	47	0.183	
11:00 - 12:00	2	47	0.140	2	47	0.129	2	47	0.269	
12:00 - 13:00	2	47	0.075	2	47	0.151	2	47	0.226	
13:00 - 14:00	2	47	0.129	2	47	0.086	2	47	0.215	
14:00 - 15:00	2	47	0.097	2	47	0.129	2	47	0.226	
15:00 - 16:00	2	47	0.065	2	47	0.140	2	47	0.205	
16:00 - 17:00	2	47	0.065	2	47	0.129	2	47	0.194	
17:00 - 18:00	2	47	0.086	2	47	0.097	2	47	0.183	
18:00 - 19:00	2	47	0.054	2	47	0.032	2	47	0.086	
19:00 - 20:00	1	35	0.343	1	35	0.200	1	35	0.543	
20:00 - 21:00	1	35	0.000	1	35	0.229	1	35	0.229	
21:00 - 22:00	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	
22:00 - 23:00	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	
23:00 - 24:00	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	
Total Rates:			1.506			1.667			3.173	

60 beds equate to 0.065 in the AM or 4 in and 0.118 or 7 out = 11 two way. In the PM 0.086 or 5 in and 0.097 or 6 out in the PM peak or 11 two way.

Recent applications and approvals have set out trip rates of:

Peak Period	Arr	Dep	Tot
AM	0.14	0.445	0.585
PM	0.437	0.226	0.663

These equate to trips for 55 units of:

Peak Period	Arr	Dep	Tot
AM	8	25	33
PM	24	12	36

These combined would indicate 44 two way trips in the AM and 47 in the PM.

From the survey the link has 767 two way trips in the AM and 747 in the PM.

The new trips equate to approx 5% new trips on the link. The link has no capacity issues.

#### **Impact during Construction**

The delivery of materials to and from the site will form a large component of the traffic generated by the construction process. A routeing strategy will be developed closer to the time of construction, based upon the principle of using appropriate major roads.

Whilst this is unavoidable, movements will be restricted, where appropriate, to hours that would not cause undue disturbance to the local area. This daily programme will seek to ensure that the timing of the arrival and departure of construction vehicles is managed so as to try and minimise the number of vehicles on the immediate local highway

The exact routes used by construction traffic will depend upon the sourcing of materials and the destination of any spoil removed from the site. These details will be agreed between the contractor and the Council prior to commencement of the works and signed where appropriate.

These can be detailed and agreed as part of the Construction Management plan.

During construction, the site will be secured so that it will only be accessible to construction workers and vehicles. This will be the case both when there is activity on-site, and also when the site is unmanned. Access to the site will be gated and controlled to ensure the potential for vandalism is minimised. All vehicles waiting to enter the site will be provided with sufficient stacking space to wait off the highway to minimise disruption to traffic.

#### 7. SUMMARY

The scheme accords with local and national policy to work towards reducing trips whilst acknowledging the sites urban location.

The layout accords with good practice.

The site is a sustainable location for development.

Traffic flows have been assessed for up to date levels, the location has no capacity issues based on a robust view of the flows and no capacity issues are expected to arise.

As such the scheme would have little or no impact on the local network

As such it is considered that there are no reasons why the scheme should not be approved from a transportation point of view, the residual impacts are not considered severe as per policy but low level/minor in nature.

	Figures
(	(Note for full site plan refer to Architects layout)

