

Sharon Craig

From: Diane Clarke <Diane.CLARKE@networkrail.co.uk>
Sent: 06 July 2022 10:54
To: Planning
Subject: Ribble Valley 3-2022-0619 Vicarage Lane conversion of water tower to dwelling 06072022
Attachments: Network Rail dev form Asset-Protection-Initial-Enquiry-Questionnaire.docx
Categories: To Upload

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OFFICIAL

Planning Application No: 3/2022/0619

Grid Ref: 368701 433234

Proposal: Conversion of redundant water tower and valve house to create a single dwelling to include the creation of a short access track.

Location: Water Tank and Valve House off Vicarage Lane Wilpshire BB1 9HY

With reference to the protection of the railway, Network Rail has no objection in principle to the proposal, but below are requirements which must be met as the proposal includes works within 10m of the railway boundary and an interface with the railway boundary - therefore undertaking the works with the agreement and supervision of Network Rail is required. This is to ensure that the works on site, and as a permanent arrangement, do not impact upon the safe operation and integrity of the existing operational railway and for the avoidance of doubt of both the council and the developer who may not be aware of the potential for outside party proposals to impact upon the railway.

Please forward the attached documents, forms and asset protection contact details to the applicant for actioning

Network Rail recognises that conditions are imposed for a planning purpose and that they are fairly and reasonably related to the development and not be manifestly unreasonable. We believe that the comments included in this email are indeed fair and reasonable and relate to Network Rail's need to ameliorate the impacts that might otherwise flow from the development.

Measurements to railway tracks and railway boundary

When designing proposals, the developer and council are advised, that any measurements must be taken from the operational railway / Network Rail boundary and not from the railway tracks themselves. From the existing railway tracks to the Network Rail boundary, the land will include critical infrastructure (e.g. cables, signals, overhead lines, communication equipment etc) and boundary treatments (including support zones) which might be adversely impacted by outside party proposals unless the necessary asset protection measures are undertaken. No proposal should increase Network Rail's liability. To ensure the safe operation and integrity of the railway, Network Rail issues advice on planning applications and requests conditions to protect the railway and its boundary.

RAMS

The developer is to submit directly to Network Rail, a Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) for all works to be undertaken within 10m of the operational railway under Construction (Design and Management) Regulations, and this is in addition to any planning consent. Network Rail would need to be re-assured the works on site follow safe methods of working and have also taken into consideration any potential impact on Network Rail land and the existing operational railway infrastructure. Builder to ensure that no dust or debris is allowed to contaminate

Network Rail land as the outside party would be liable for any clean-up costs. Review and agreement of the RAMS will be undertaken between Network Rail and the applicant/developer.

The applicant /developer should submit the RAMs directly to:

AssetProtectionLNWNorth@networkrail.co.uk

Encroachment

The developer/applicant must ensure that their proposal, both during construction, and after completion of works on site, does not affect the safety, operation or integrity of the operational railway, Network Rail land and its infrastructure or undermine or damage or adversely affect any railway land and structures.

- There must be no physical encroachment of the proposal onto Network Rail land, no over-sailing into Network Rail air-space and no encroachment of foundations onto Network Rail land or under the Network Rail boundary.
- All buildings and structures on site including all foundations / fencing foundations must be constructed wholly within the applicant's land ownership footprint.
- Buildings and structures must not over-sail Network Rail air-space.
- Any future maintenance must be conducted solely within the applicant's land ownership.
- Rainwater goods must not discharge towards or over the railway boundary
- Should the applicant require access to Network Rail land to facilitate their proposal they would need to approach the Network Rail Asset Protection Team at least 20 weeks before any works are due to commence on site. The applicant would be liable for all costs incurred in facilitating the proposal and an asset protection agreement may be necessary to undertake works. Network Rail reserves the right to refuse any works by an outside party that may adversely impact its land and infrastructure.
- Any unauthorised access to Network Rail air-space or land will be deemed an act of trespass.

Lighting

To ensure the ongoing safety of the operational railway the applicant's lighting design must demonstrate no overspill of light onto Network Rail land.

Scaffolding

Scaffolding which is to be constructed within 10 metres of the Network Rail / railway boundary must be erected in such a manner that at no time will any poles over-sail the railway and protective netting around such scaffolding must be installed. The applicant / applicant's contractor must consider if they can undertake the works and associated scaffolding / access for working at height within the footprint of their land ownership boundary. The applicant is reminded that when pole(s) are erected for construction or maintenance works, they must have a minimum 3m failsafe zone between the maximum height of the pole(s) and the railway boundary.

Access to Railway

All roads, paths or ways providing access to any part of the railway undertaker's land both temporary and permanent, must remain open and unblocked (24/7, 365 – around the clock) both during construction works and as a permanent arrangement.

- The proposal must not encroach onto any Network Rail access road, paths or ways of access to any part of Network Rail land. This also includes emergency vehicles ability to access and exit Network Rail land.
- The applicant is reminded that each Network Rail has a specific right of way and as such any developer is requested to contact the Network Rail Property Services Team to discuss the impact of the proposal upon our access.

Drainage proposals and Network Rail land

The NPPF states:

"178. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that:

- a) A site is suitable for its proposed use taking account of ground conditions and any risks arising from land instability."*

And

"163. When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should ensure flood risk is not increased elsewhere."

In order to comply with the NPPF, the applicant must ensure that the proposal drainage does not increase Network Rail's liability, or cause flooding pollution or soil slippage, vegetation or boundary issues on railway land. Therefore, the proposed drainage on site will include the following:

- All surface waters and foul waters must drain away from the direction of the railway boundary.
- Soakaways for the proposal must be placed at least 30m from the railway boundary.
- Any drainage proposals for less than 30m from the railway boundary must ensure that surface and foul waters are carried from site in closed sealed pipe systems.

Excavation and Earthworks and Network Rail land:

The NPPF states:

"178. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that:

- a) A site is suitable for its proposed use taking account of ground conditions and any risks arising from land instability."*

In order to comply with the NPPF, the applicant will agree all excavation and earthworks within 10m of the railway boundary with Network Rail. Network Rail will need to review and agree the works to determine if they impact upon the support zone of our land and infrastructure as well as determining relative levels in relation to the railway.

Network Rail would need to agree the following:

- Alterations to ground levels
- De-watering works
- Ground stabilisation works
- Works to retaining walls
- Construction and temporary works
- Maintenance of retaining walls
- Ground investigation works must not be undertaken unless agreed with Network Rail.
- Confirmation of retaining wall works (either Network Rail and/or the applicant).
- Alterations in loading within 15m of the railway boundary must be agreed with Network Rail.
- For works next to a cutting or at the toe of an embankment the developer / applicant would be required to undertake a slope stability review.

Network Rail would need to review and agree the methods of construction works on site to ensure that there is no impact upon critical railway infrastructure. No excavation works are to commence without agreement from Network Rail. The council are advised that the impact of outside party excavation and earthworks can be different depending on the geography and soil in the area. The council and developer are also advised that support zones for railway infrastructure may extend beyond the railway boundary and into the proposal area. Therefore, consultation with Network Rail is requested. Any right of support must be maintained by the developer.

3m Gap

Network Rail requires that the developer includes a minimum 3 metres gap between the buildings and structures on site and the railway boundary. Less than 3m from the railway boundary to the edge of structures could result in construction and future maintenance works being undertaken on Network Rail land, and close to the railway boundary potentially impacting support zones or lineside cabling. All the works undertaken to facilitate the design and layout of the proposal should be undertaken wholly within the applicant's land ownership footprint including all foundation works. Network Rail requires a minimum 3m easement between structures on site and the railway boundary to ensure that we can maintain and renew our boundary treatments. No part of the structure should over-sail the railway boundary or discharge rainwater goods onto or toward the railway boundary.

Noise

The council and the developer (along with their chosen acoustic contractor) are recommended to engage in discussions to determine the most appropriate measures to mitigate noise and vibration from the existing operational railway to ensure that there will be no future issues for residents once they take up occupation of the dwellings.

The NPPF states, *"182. Where the operation of an existing business or community facility could have a significant adverse effect on new development (including changes of use), in its vicinity, the applicant (or 'agent of change') should be required to provide suitable mitigation before the development has been completed."*

Network Rail is aware that residents of developments adjacent to or in close proximity to, or near to the existing operational railway have in the past discovered issues upon occupation of dwellings with noise and vibration. It is therefore a matter for the developer and the council via mitigation measures and conditions to ensure that any existing noise and vibration, and the potential for any future noise and vibration are mitigated appropriately prior to construction.

To note are:

- The current level of railway usage may be subject to change at any time without prior notification including increased frequency of trains, night-time train running, heavy freight trains, trains run at weekends /bank holidays.
- Maintenance works to trains could be undertaken at night and may mean leaving the trains' motors running which can lead to increased levels of noise and vibration.
- Network Rail carry out works at night on the operational railway when normal rail traffic is suspended and these works can be noisy and cause vibration.
- Network Rail may need to conduct emergency works on the existing operational railway line which may not be notified to residents in advance due to their safety critical nature and may occur at any time of the day or night, during bank holidays and at weekends.
- Works to the existing operational railway may include the presence of plant and machinery as well as vehicles and personnel for works.
- The proposal should not prevent Network Rail from its statutory undertaking. Network Rail is a track authority. It may authorise the use of the track by train operating companies or independent railway operators and may be compelled to give such authorisation. Its ability to respond to any enquiries regarding intended future use is therefore limited.
- The scope and duration of any Noise and Vibration Assessments may only reflect the levels of railway usage at the time of the survey.
- Any assessments required as part of CDM (Construction Design Management) or local planning authority planning applications validations process are between the developer and their appointed contractor.
- Network Rail cannot advise third parties on specific noise and vibration mitigation measures. Such measures will need to be agreed between the developer, their approved acoustic contractor and the local planning authority.
- Design and layout of proposals should take into consideration and mitigate against existing usage of the operational railway and any future increase in usage of the said existing operational railway.
- Noise and Vibration Assessments should take into account any railway depots, freight depots, light maintenance depots in the area. If a Noise and Vibration Assessment does not take into account any depots in the area then the applicant will be requested to reconsider the findings of the report.
- Railway land which is owned by Network Rail but which may be deemed to be 'disused' or 'mothballed', may be brought back into use. Any proposals for residential development should include mitigation measures agreed between the developer, their acoustic contractor and the LPA to mitigate against future impacts of noise and vibration, based on the premise that the railway line may be brought back into use.
- Works may be carried out to electrify railway lines and this could create noise and vibration for the time works are in progress. Electrification works can also result in loss of lineside vegetation to facilitate the erection of stanchions and equipment.

Trees

Proposals for the site should take into account the recommendations of, '[BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction](#)', which needs to be applied to prevent long term damage to the health of trees on Network Rail land so that they do not become a risk to members of the public in the future.

No trees shall be planted next to the boundary with the railway land and the operational railway, except for evergreen shrubs which shall be planted a minimum distance from the Network Rail boundary that is equal to their expected mature growth height. The vegetation planting must be in line with the attached matrix which has been agreed with the Tree Council. This is to prevent long term issues with leaf fall impacting the operational railway.

BAPA (Basic Asset Protection Agreement)

As the proposal includes works which could impact the existing operational railway and in order to facilitate the above, a **BAPA** (Basic Asset Protection Agreement) will need to be agreed between the developer and Network Rail. The developer will be liable for all costs incurred by Network Rail in facilitating this proposal, including any railway site safety costs, possession costs, asset protection costs / presence, site visits, review and agreement of proposal documents and any buried services searches. The BAPA will be in addition to any planning consent.

The applicant / developer should liaise directly with Asset Protection to set up the BAPA (form attached).
AssetProtectionLNWNorth@networkrail.co.uk

No works are to commence until agreed with Network Rail. Early engagement with Network Rail is strongly recommended.

From

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