164 Harefield Road, Uxbridge UB8 1PP

Transport Statement

July 2024

Revision Schedule

Transport Statement
July 2024

Rev	Date	Details	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Approved by
1	July 2024	First	P Giesberg	S. Bamford	P Giesberg

Planning for Sustainability
124 City Road
London
EC1V 2NX

Tel. +44(0)207 112 7590
www.planningforsustainability.co.uk

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1 Introduction

Planning for Sustainability has been appointed to provide a transport statement to support the planning application for the construction of a new three bedroom detached house in the existing garden of 164 Harfield Road, Uxbridge, London.

The site is located in north Uxbridge, approximately 1km north of the town centre. The site benefits from close proximity to the A40, M40 and M25 and is located within the London Borough of Hillingdon (LBH).

The site currently contains one residents dwelling. The proposals seek planning permission for the retention of the existing dwelling and the construction of an additional dwelling. The dwellings will be provided with appropriate levels of car and cycle parking in accordance with local standards.

2 Policy Context

There are a number of documents which contain planning policies relevant to transport. The key policy documents which set out the context for this development are as follows:

- National Planning Policy Framework – Dec 2023;
- The London Plan – March 2021;
- Hillingdon Local Plan Part 2: Development Management Policies – January 2020

2.1 National Policy

National Planning Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Governments national planning policies and how they should be applied to developments. The whole document has a focus on how developments can be delivered sustainably.

Section 9, entitled 'Promoting Sustainable Transport' refers to the policies relevant to travel and transport. **Paragraph 108 states:**

> *"Transport issues should be considered from the earliest stages of plan-making and development proposals, so that:*
>
> *a) the potential impacts of development on transport networks can be addressed;*
>
> *b) opportunities from existing or proposed transport infrastructure, and changing transport technology and usage, are realised – for example in relation to the scale, location or density of development that can be accommodated;*
>
> *c) opportunities to promote walking, cycling and public transport use are identified and pursued;*
>
> *d) the environmental impacts of traffic and transport infrastructure can be identified, assessed and taken into account – including appropriate opportunities for avoiding and mitigating any adverse effects, and for net environmental gains; and*
>
> *e) patterns of movement, streets, parking and other transport considerations are integral to the design of schemes, and contribute to making high quality places."*

Paragraph 109 emphasises the importance of sustainable locations which not only reduce the need to travel but also "*offer a genuine choice of transport modes*" for residents.

Paragraph 111 discusses off-street parking, explaining that for both residential and non-residential developments councils need to consider these factors when setting local parking standards:

> *"a) the accessibility of the development;*
> *b) the type, mix and use of development;*
> *c) the availability of and opportunities for public transport;*
> *d) local car ownership levels; and*
> *e) the need to ensure an adequate provision of spaces for charging plug-in and other ultra-low emission vehicles."*

Also in reference to parking standards, paragraph 112 states:

> *"Maximum parking standards for residential and non-residential development should only be set where there is a clear and compelling justification that they are necessary for managing the local road network, or for optimising the density of development in city and town centres and other locations that are well served by public transport."*

Paragraph 114 states:

> *"In assessing sites that may be allocated for development in plans, or specific applications for development, it should be ensured that:*
>
> *a) appropriate opportunities to promote sustainable transport modes can be – or have been – taken up, given the type of development and its location;*
> *b) safe and suitable access to the site can be achieved for all users;*
> *c) the design of streets, parking areas, other transport elements and the content of associated standards reflects current national guidance, including the National Design Guide and the National Model Design Code; and*
> *d) any significant impacts from the development on the transport network (in terms of capacity and congestion), or on highway safety, can be cost effectively mitigated to an acceptable degree"*

Paragraph 115 explains when developments should be refused on highways grounds as follows:

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

2.2 Regional Policy

The London Plan (March 2021)

The London Plan (March 2021) sets out the framework for development in London over the next 25 years. With regards to transport, the relevant policies to the proposals at this site are as follows:

Policy T1 Strategic approach to transport

"A) Development Plans should support, and development proposals should facilitate:

1) the delivery of the Mayor's strategic target of 80 per cent of all trips in London to be made by foot, cycle or public transport by 2041

2) the proposed transport schemes set out in Table 10.1.

B) All development should make the most effective use of land, reflecting its connectivity and accessibility by existing and future public transport, walking and cycling routes, and ensure that any impacts on London's transport networks and supporting infrastructure are mitigated."

Policy T2 Healthy Streets

"A) Development proposals and Development Plans should deliver patterns of land use that facilitate residents making shorter, regular trips by walking or cycling.

B) Development Plans should:

1) promote and demonstrate the application of the Mayor's Healthy Streets Approach to: improve health and reduce health inequalities; reduce car dominance, ownership and use, road danger, severance, vehicle emissions and noise; increase walking, cycling and public transport use; improve street safety, comfort, convenience and amenity; and support these outcomes through sensitively designed freight facilities.

2) identify opportunities to improve the balance of space given to people to dwell, walk, cycle, and travel on public transport and in essential vehicles, so space is used more efficiently and streets are greener and more pleasant.

C In Opportunity Areas and other growth areas, new and improved walking, cycling and public transport networks should be planned at an early stage, with delivery phased appropriately to support mode shift towards active travel and public transport. Designs for new or enhanced streets must demonstrate how they deliver against the ten Healthy Streets Indicators.

D Development proposals should:

1) demonstrate how they will deliver improvements that support the ten Healthy Streets Indicators in line with Transport for London guidance

2) reduce the dominance of vehicles on London's streets whether stationary or moving

3) be permeable by foot and cycle and connect to local walking and cycling networks as well as public transport."

Policy T4 Assessing and mitigating transport impacts

"A) Development Plans and development proposals should reflect and be integrated with current and planned transport access, capacity and connectivity.

B) When required in accordance with national or local guidance,179 transport assessments/statements should be submitted with development proposals to ensure that impacts on the capacity of the transport network (including impacts on pedestrians and the cycle network), at the local, network-wide and strategic level, are fully assessed. Transport assessments should focus on embedding the Healthy Streets Approach within, and in the vicinity of, new development. Travel Plans, Parking Design and Management Plans, Construction Logistics Plans and Delivery and Servicing Plans will be required having regard to Transport for London guidance.180

C) Where appropriate, mitigation, either through direct provision of public transport, walking and cycling facilities and highways improvements or through financial contributions, will be required to address adverse transport impacts that are identified.

D) Where the ability to absorb increased travel demand through active travel modes has been exhausted, existing public transport capacity is insufficient to allow for the travel generated by proposed developments, and no firm plans and funding exist for an increase in capacity to cater for the increased demand, planning permission will be contingent on the provision of necessary public transport and active travel infrastructure.

E) The cumulative impacts of development on public transport and the road network capacity including walking and cycling, as well as associated effects on public health, should be taken into account and mitigated.

F) Development proposals should not increase road danger."

Policy T5 Cycling

"A) Development Plans and development proposals should help remove barriers to cycling and create a healthy environment in which people choose to cycle. This will be achieved through:

1) supporting the delivery of a London-wide network of cycle routes, with new routes and improved infrastructure

2) securing the provision of appropriate levels of cycle parking which should be fit for purpose, secure and well-located. Developments should provide cycle parking at least in accordance with the minimum standards set out in Table 10.2 and Figure 10.3, ensuring that a minimum of two short-stay and two long-stay cycle parking spaces are provided where the application of the minimum standards would result in a lower provision.

B) Cycle parking should be designed and laid out in accordance with the guidance contained in the London Cycling Design Standards.182 Development proposals should demonstrate how cycle parking facilities will cater for larger cycles, including adapted cycles for disabled people.

C) Development Plans requiring more generous provision of cycle parking based on local evidence will be supported.

D) Where it is not possible to provide suitable short-stay cycle parking off the public highway, the borough should work with stakeholders to identify an appropriate on-street location for the required provision. This may mean the reallocation of space from other uses such as on-street car parking. Alternatively, in town centres, adding the required provision to general town centre cycle parking is also acceptable. In such cases, a commuted sum should be paid to the local authority to secure provision.

E) Where it is not possible to provide adequate cycle parking within residential developments, boroughs must work with developers to propose alternative solutions which meet the objectives of the standards. These may include options such as providing spaces in secure, conveniently-located, on-street parking facilities such as bicycle hangers

F) Where the use class of a development is not fixed at the point of application, the highest potential applicable cycle parking standard should be applied."

Policy T6 Car parking

"A) Car parking should be restricted in line with levels of existing and future public transport accessibility and connectivity.

B) Car-free development should be the starting point for all development proposals in places that are (or are planned to be) well-connected by public transport, with developments elsewhere designed to provide the minimum necessary parking ('car-lite'). Car-free development has no general parking but should still provide disabled persons parking in line with Part E of this policy.

C) An absence of local on-street parking controls should not be a barrier to new development, and boroughs should look to implement these controls wherever necessary to allow existing residents to maintain safe and efficient use of their streets.

D) The maximum car parking standards set out in Policy T6 .1 Residential parking to Policy T6 .5 Non-residential disabled persons parking should be applied to development proposals and used to set local standards within Development Plans.

E) Appropriate disabled persons parking for Blue Badge holders should be provided as set out in Policy T6 .1 Residential parking to Policy T6 .5 Non-residential disabled persons parking.

F) Where provided, each motorcycle parking space should count towards the maximum for car parking spaces at all use classes.

G) Where car parking is provided in new developments, provision should be made for infrastructure for electric or other Ultra-Low Emission vehicles in line with Policy T6 .1 Residential parking, Policy T6 .2 Office Parking, Policy T6 .3 Retail parking, and Policy T6 .4 Hotel and leisure uses parking. All operational parking should make this provision, including offering rapid charging. New or re-provided petrol filling stations should provide rapid charging hubs and/or hydrogen refuelling facilities.

I) Adequate provision should be made for efficient deliveries and servicing and emergency access.

K) Boroughs that have adopted or wish to adopt more restrictive general or operational parking policies are supported, including borough-wide or other area-based car-free policies. Outer London

boroughs wishing to adopt minimum residential parking standards through a Development Plan Document (within the maximum standards set out in Policy T6 .1 Residential parking) must only do so for parts of London that are PTAL 0-1. Inner London boroughs should not adopt minimum standards. Minimum standards are not appropriate for non-residential use classes in any part of London.

L) Where sites are redeveloped, parking provision should reflect the current approach and not be re-provided at previous levels where this exceeds the standards set out in this policy. Some flexibility may be applied where retail sites are redeveloped outside of town centres in areas which are not well served by public transport, particularly in outer London."

2.3 Local Policies

Hillingdon Local Plan Part 2: Development Management Policies

The purpose of the Hillingdon Local Plan Part 2: Development Management Policies document is to provide policies that form the basis of the Council's decisions on individual planning applications. Chapter 8 discuses transport.

Policy DMT 1: Managing Transport Impacts reads as follows:

"A) Development proposals will be required to meet the transport needs of the development and address its transport impacts in a sustainable manner. In order for developments to be acceptable they are required to:

i) be accessible by public transport, walking and cycling either from the catchment area that it is likely to draw its employees, customers or visitors from and/or the services and facilities necessary to support the development;

ii) maximise safe, convenient and inclusive accessibility to, and from within developments for pedestrians, cyclists and public transport users;

iii) provide equal access for all people, including inclusive access for disabled people;

iv) adequately address delivery, servicing and drop-off requirements; and

v) have no significant adverse transport or associated air quality and noise impacts on the local and wider environment, particularly on the strategic road network.

B) Development proposals will be required to undertake a satisfactory Transport Assessment and Travel Plan if they meet or exceed the appropriate thresholds. All major developments11 that fall below these thresholds will be required to produce a satisfactory Transport Statement and Local Level Travel Plan. All these plans should demonstrate how any potential impacts will be mitigated and how such measures will be implemented."

Policy DMT 2: Highways Impacts states:

"Development proposals must ensure that:

i) safe and efficient vehicular access to the highway network is provided to the Council's standards;

ii) they do not contribute to the deterioration of air quality, noise or local amenity or safety of all road users and residents;

iii) safe, secure and convenient access and facilities for cyclists and pedestrian are satisfactorily accommodated in the design of highway and traffic management schemes;

iv) impacts on local amenity and congestion are minimised by routing through traffic by the most direct means to the strategic road network, avoiding local distributor and access roads; and

v) there are suitable mitigation measures to address any traffic impacts in terms of capacity and functions of existing and committed roads, including along roads or through junctions which are at capacity."

Policy DMT 4: Public Transport states:

"A) The Council will support and promote the enhancement of public transport facilities, including at key interchanges that address the needs of the Borough. The Council may require developers to mitigate transport impacts from development proposals by improving local public transport facilities and services, which may include:

i) improvements to address inclusive access;

ii) ensuring that bus stops are conveniently located for passengers;

iii) implementation of bus priority and bus stop accessibility measures;

iv) providing for bus route requirements and associated road layouts;

v) improvements to the network of services; and

vi) improvements to infrastructure to support cycling.

B) Public transport measures may be required to be included in the highways layout design where they are identified in a transport assessment, travel plan or integral to the acceptability of the proposal."

Policy DMT 5: Pedestrian and Cyclists:

"A) Development proposals will be required to ensure that safe, direct and inclusive access for pedestrians and cyclists is provided on the site connecting it to the wider network, including:

i) the retention and, where appropriate, enhancement of any existing pedestrian and cycle routes;

ii) the provision of a high quality and safe public realm or interface with the public realm, which facilitates convenient and direct access to the site for pedestrian and cyclists;

iii) the provision of well signposted, attractive pedestrian and cycle routes separated from vehicular traffic where possible; and

iv) the provision of cycle parking and changing facilities in accordance with Appendix C, Table 1 or, in agreement with Council."

Policy DMT 6: Vehicle Parking reads as follows:

> *"A) Development proposals must comply with the parking standards outlined in Appendix C Table 1 in order to facilitate sustainable development and address issues relating to congestion and amenity. The Council may agree to vary these requirements when:*
> *i) the variance would not lead to a deleterious impact on street parking provision, congestion or local amenity; and/or*
> *ii) a transport appraisal and travel plan has been approved and parking provision is in accordance with its recommendations.*
> *B) All car parks provided for new development will be required to contain conveniently located reserved spaces for wheelchair users and those with restricted mobility in accordance with the Council's Accessible Hillingdon SPD"*

The Hillingdon parking standards are contained in Table 1

Table 1. Hillingdon Parking Standards

Dwelling Size	Car Parking Maximum	Cycle Parking Maximum
1 or 2 bed unit	2 spaces per dwelling	1 space per dwelling
3+ bed unit	2 spaces per dwelling	2 spaces per dwelling

2.4 Summary

On the basis of the above review, it is evident that the accessibility of the site via sustainable modes of transport is a key consideration in assessing the acceptability of a planning proposal. Furthermore, developers should provide adequate car and cycle parking while being prepared to provide improvement to the local sustainable transport network.

The following sections of this report review the accessibility of the site and evaluates whether the development proposals will encourage sustainable modes of transport. In addition, an assessment has been carried out to establish the impact of the proposals on the highway network.

3 Baseline

3.1 The site

The site is located at 164 Harefield Road in the north of Uxbridge, in the London Borough of Hillingdon (LBH). The property is situated on the south side of Harefield Road.

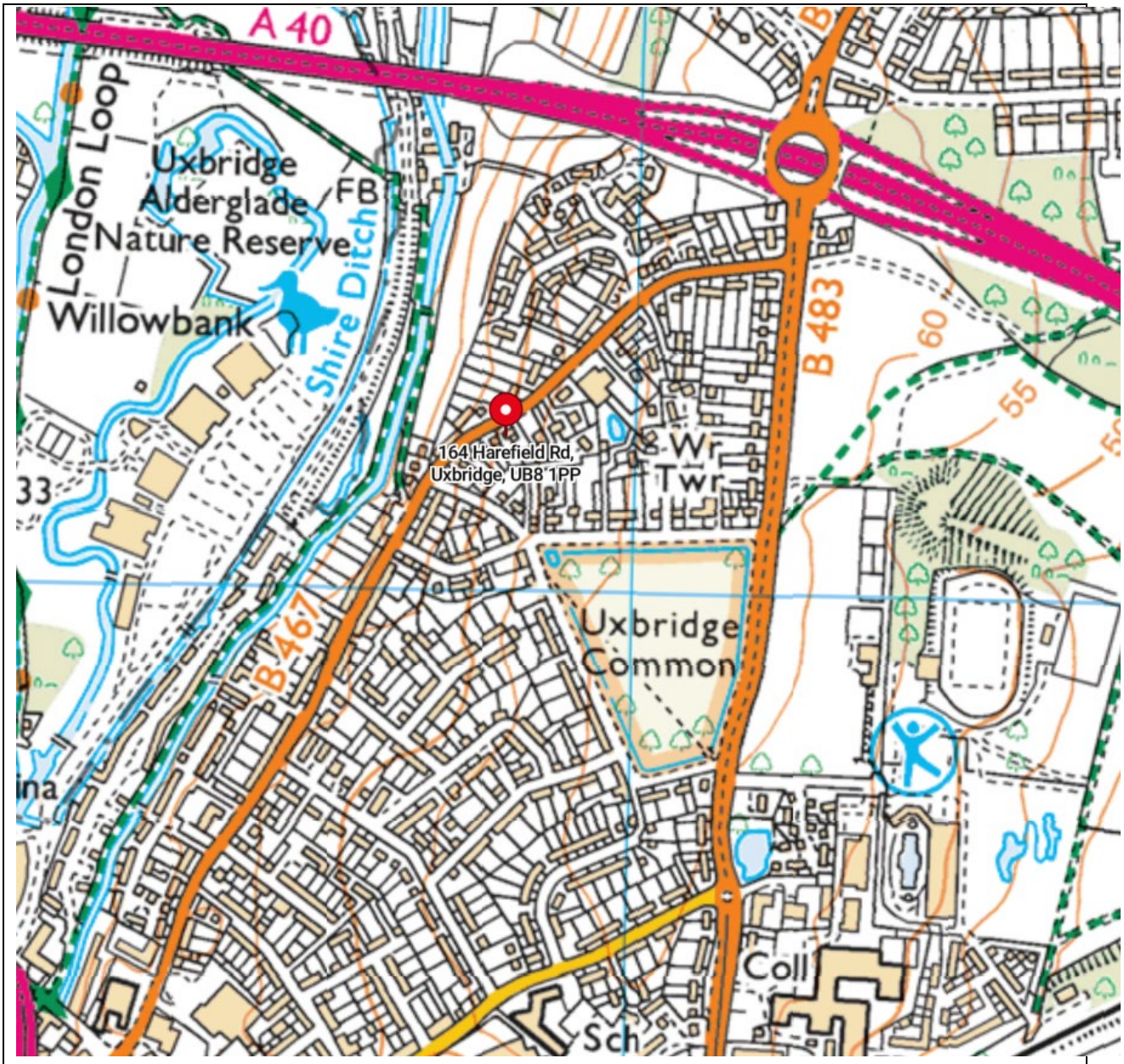


Figure 1. Site location plan

Harefield Road is located in a residential area and the site is bound by residential dwellings on all sides. The site is in close proximity to the A40, M40 and M25.

The site is currently occupied by a single residential dwelling, which is located in the north-eastern corner of the site. Access is currently achieved by a crossover from Harefield Road into the site.

3.2 Highway Network

Harefield Road operates with a 30mph speed limit and is residential in nature, with dwellings on both sides of the road. There are footways on both sides of the road and the road is lit. Parking along Harefield Road is restricted by single yellow line.

Harefield Road leads to Park Road, which is a dual carriageway with two lanes for each direction of traffic. This road operates with a 40 mph speed limit and connects the site with the centre of Uxbridge to the south and the A40 to the north. A cycle lane is provided in the northbound carriageway, with a wide footpath provided along this edge of the road. A shared foot and cycleway is provided along the edge of the southbound carriageway.

3.3 Sustainable Transport Accessibility

Walking and Cycling

Walking and cycling are generally considered sustainable alternative methods of transport to the private car. Additionally, such modes of transport are considered for longer journeys as ways of accessing other methods of travel such as the bus or train. The Chartered Institute of Highways and Transportation released two documents, ‘Planning for Walking’ in April 2015 and ‘Planning for Cycling’ in October 2014. These documents provide an insight into sustainable methods of transport, including:

- “Across Britain about 80% of journeys shorter than 1 mile ae made wholly on foot… but beyond that distance cars are the dominant mode” (Planning for Walking, 2015)”
- “Majority of cycling trips are used for short distances, with 80% being less than five miles and with 40% being less than two miles” (Planning for Cycling, 2014)”

The NPPF recognises that “the transport system needs to be balanced in favour of sustainable transport modes, giving people a real choice about how they travel”. Furthermore, Manual for Streets identifies ‘walkable neighbourhoods’ as “having a range of facilities within 10 minutes’ (up to about 800m) walking distance of residential areas which residents can comfortably access on foot”.

Within Manual for Streets, it is noted that 800 metres is not considered the maximum walking distance for pedestrians, highlighting that waking can replace short car trips, particularly those under 2 kilometres. The National Travel Survey 2020 (NTS) has noted that “81% of all trips under one mile are walks”, making it the most frequent mode of travel for very short distances.

Walk and Cycle Accessibility

The site can be accessed on foot via the existing access road, which operates as a shared surface at present. Harefield Road, has footways on either side of the road and is considered suitable for access on foot. The footways provided along Park Road and the majority of local residential streets makes it possible to safely access central Uxbridge on foot.

The 30mph speed limit along Harefield Road makes it suitable to access via cycle. The cycle infrastructure provided along Park Road makes it possible to safety access central Uxbridge from the site by cycle. National Cycle Network Route 6 is located 1.7km (a 5 minute cycle) west of the site as shown in Figure 2 below.

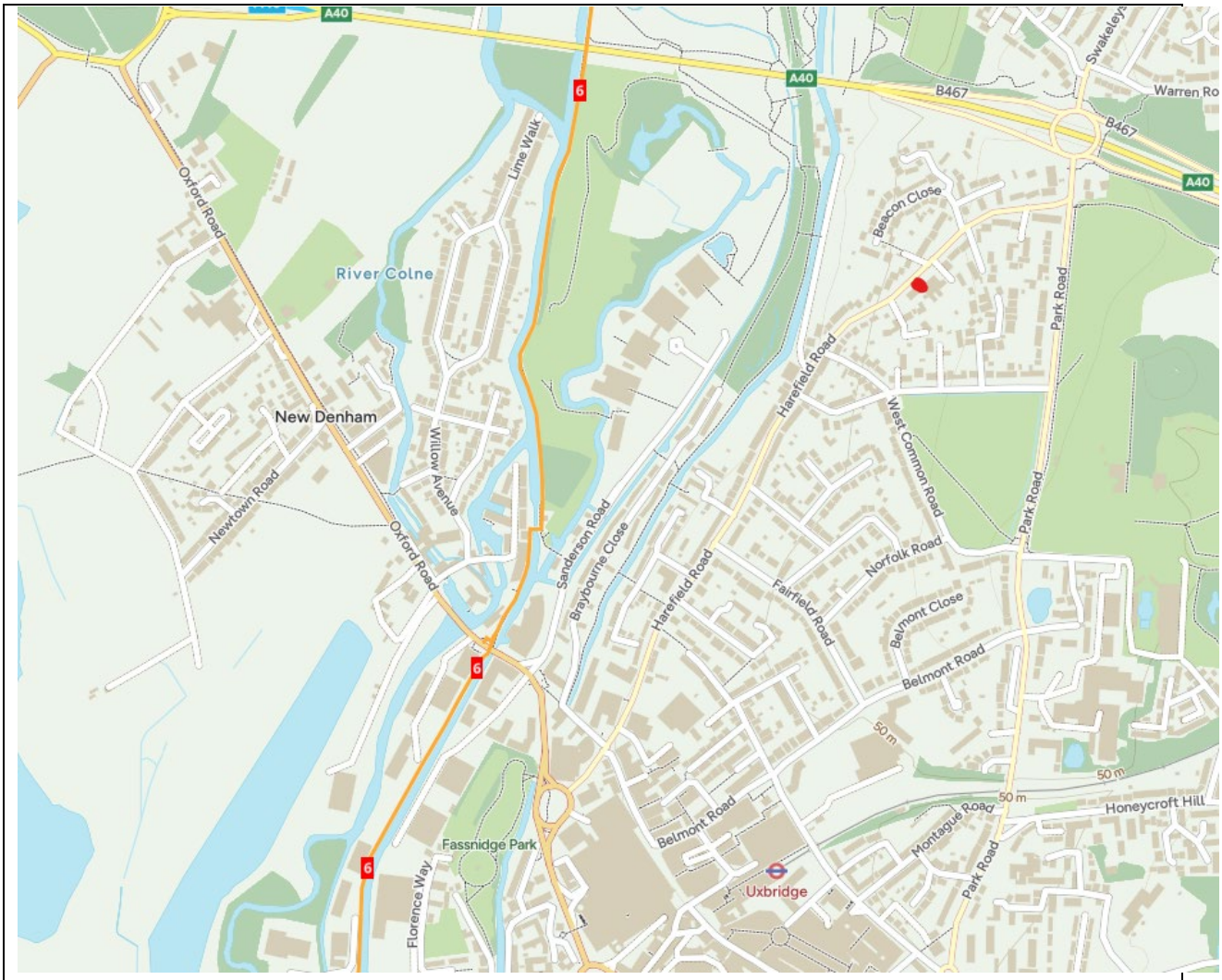


Figure 2 – National Cycle Routes Map

National guidance suggests that people are willing to cycle up to 5 miles (8 kilometres) to reach a destination, within that distance from the site, residents will be able to access:

- Uxbridge (1.4km);
- Ickenham (3.2km);
- Hillingdon (4.2km);
- Ruislip (5.3km);
- Hayes (6.6km).

Public Transport

Public Transport Accessibility Levels (PTALs) provide a guide to the relative accessibility of a site. PTAL scores range from 1 to 6b where 6b is the highest score and 1 is the lowest. The TfL WebCAT website indicates that the site has a PTAL of 1b, which indicates the site has poor access to public transport links.

The low PTAL of the site is based solely upon the proximity and regularity of local bus and trains services. It should be noted that while Uxbridge Underground station is outside the distance the PTAL database considers walkable, it is possible to walk or cycle between the site and the station, indicating the site is more accessible than the PTAL output suggests. Uxbridge station is located 1.4km from the site, which relates to a 17 minute walk or 4 minute cycle journey.

The PTAL map is shown in Figure 3 below.

Accessibility by Bus

As shown in Figure 3, the closest bus stops to the site are located 125 east (a 2 minute walk) of the site on Harefield Road. These stop serve bus routes U9 and U10. In addition there are bus stops on Park Road 650m away (a 8 minute walk). These stops serve bus route U1. The details of these bus services are contained in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Local bus services

Service	Route	Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun
U1	Ruislip – Ickenham – Uxbridge – West Drayton	Every 13 – 15 minutes	Every 15 minutes	Every 30 minutes
U9	Uxbridge – Ickenham – Harefield	Every 20 minutes	Every 30 minutes	Hourly
U10	Uxbridge – Ickenham – Ruislip	Every 1hr 30 mins	Every 1hr 30 mins	No Service

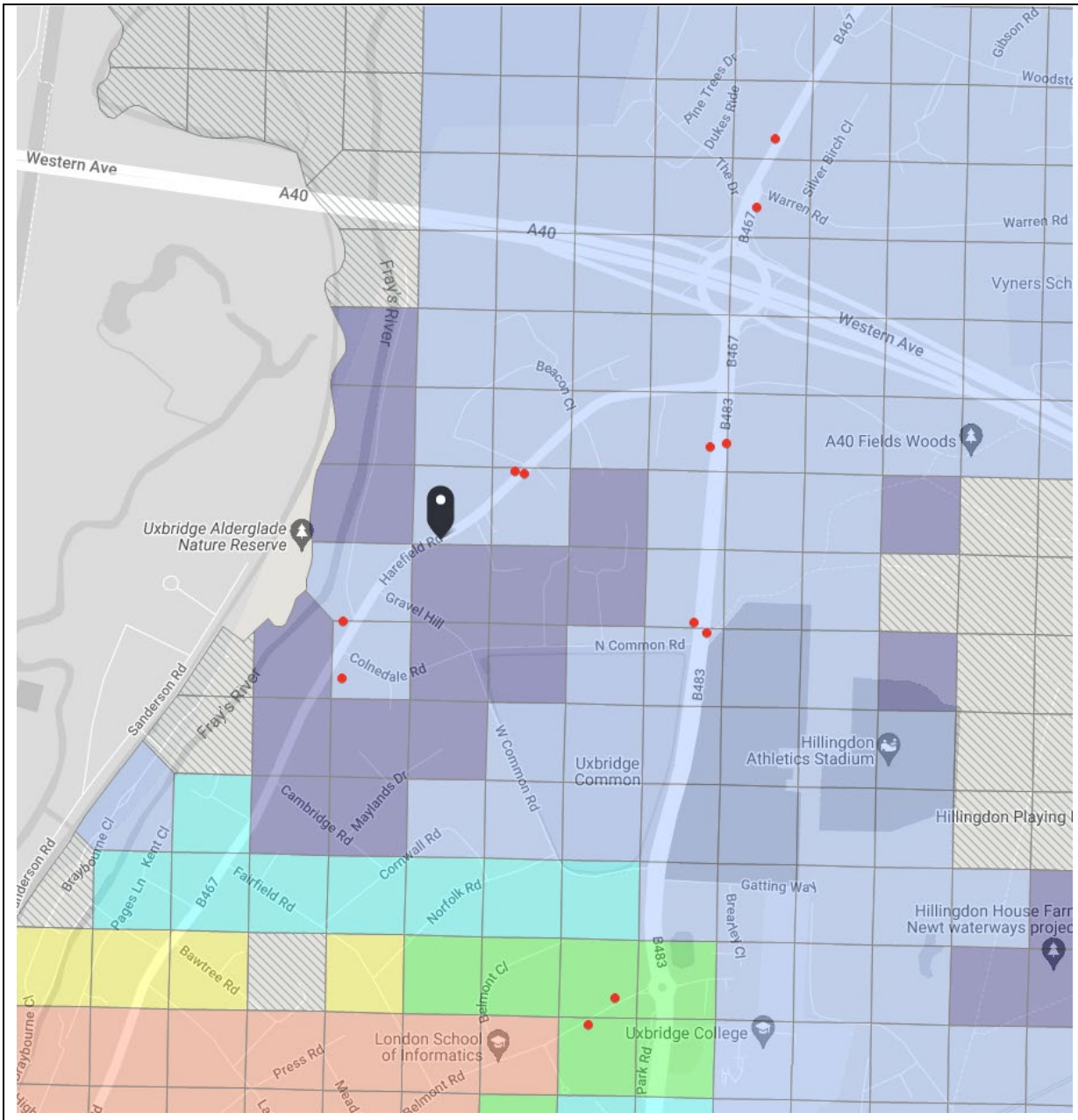


Figure 3 PTAL map

Accessibility by Train

The closest station to the site is Uxbridge Underground station, which is located 1.4km, a 12 minute walk or 4 minute cycle from the site. Uxbridge Underground station is situated on both the Metropolitan and Piccadilly Lines.

Some of the destinations accessible from Uxbridge on the Metropolitan line and the journey times are as follows:

- Harrow-on-the-Hill – 18 minutes
- Baker Street – 39 minutes

- Liverpool Street – 53 minutes.

Some of the destinations accessible from Uxbridge on the Piccadilly line and the journey times are as follows:

- Acton Town – 33 minutes
- Gloucester Road – 47 minutes
- Kings Cross & London St Pancras International – 48 minutes.

The above demonstrates that while the site achieves a low PTAL rating it is still possible to access the site via a variety of sustainable modes, with the ability to reduce reliance on the private car.

3.4 Road Safety Review

Consideration has been given to crashmap.com to identify incidents that have occurred on the road network surrounding the site over the last 10 years (up until the end of 2022). The data has indicated that two incidents have occurred within 200m of the site. Both of these were slight in severity, and each involved two car. The limited incidents indicates that the local highway network does not suffer from any material safety issues. As a result, the increase in traffic associated with the proposed development is unlikely to cause any additional road safety issues.

3.5 Summary

The above review has demonstrated that access to the site can be achieved via sustainable modes, including by bus, on foot and by cycle. Additionally, there are no concerns regarding the safety of the local highway network.

4 Development proposal

The development proposal for the site includes the retention of the existing dwelling and subsequent construction of an additional house. The dwellings will be provided with appropriate levels of car and cycle parking. Car parking for the new house will be behind the existing house and the car parking for the existing house will be provide by removing the grassed area at the front of the house and replace that with car parking space.

The architect's site layout plan is shown in Appendix 1.

Access arrangements

Vehicular access to the new dwelling will use the retained access provisions of the site as it is now, which is by crossing over the pavement into the site. Access to the carparking spaces of the existing house will be through the same existing access road. All vehicles are likely to enter and leave the highway driving forward.

The width of the shared driveway at the entrance is 5.0 m narrowing where the existing house starts to 4.1 m. The area immediate behind the entrance is 7.9x 5.7 m allowing ample space to enter the car parking area designated for the existing house.

Car Parking Provision

Both the existing and the new dwelling are proposed to be served by two car parking spaces. This is considered to be adequate in line with both the PTAL, the size of the dwelling and local policy on car parking spaces.

Cycle Parking Provision

Development proposals for the site include two cycle parking spaces for each dwelling, this is in line with the standards set out in the Hillingdon Local Plan: Development Management Policies document, and the 2021 London Plan. Cycle storge will be located in the rear gardens of each dwelling.

Servicing Arrangements

The local authority organises kerb site collection of refuse in this area avoiding the need for access for refuse vehicles to the site.

The access road is also a sufficient width to enable fire engines to access the site.

5 Trip generation

This section sets out the existing trips along the access road and how the number of trips along this road will increase due to the development proposals.

Predicted Trip Generation

In order to assess the implications of two additional dwellings at the site, the TRICS database has been interrogated for the category '03 – Residential: A – Houses Privately Owned' under the following criteria:

- Sites within Greater London;
- Locations classed as 'Suburban';
- Sites with between 12-24 units.

A summary of the vehicular trip rates and resultant trips during the morning and evening peak hour and throughout an average weekday is contained in Table 5.1 below, the full TRICS report is contained at Appendix 2.

Table 3 Predicted Vehicular Trips (One Additional Dwelling)

	Weekday AM Peak 08:00-09:00		Weekday PM Peak 17:00-18:00		Total Weekday Movements	
	Arr	Dep	Arr	De	Arr	Dep
Vehicular Trip Rates	0.197	0.268	0.197	0.127	2.634	2.635
Vehicular Trips	0	0	0	0	3	3

Table 3 shows that across an average weekday, the construction of an additional dwelling on the site would lead to 6 additional vehicle trips along the access road each day. The predicted additional vehicle trips in the morning and evening peak hours will be negligible.

6 Summary and conclusion

This Transport Statement has been prepared to support a planning application for the residential development at the land behind 164 Harefield Road, Hillingdon. The proposal seek planning permission for the retention of the existing dwelling and the construction of an additional residential dwelling. All of the dwelling will be provided with adequate levels of car and cycle parking.

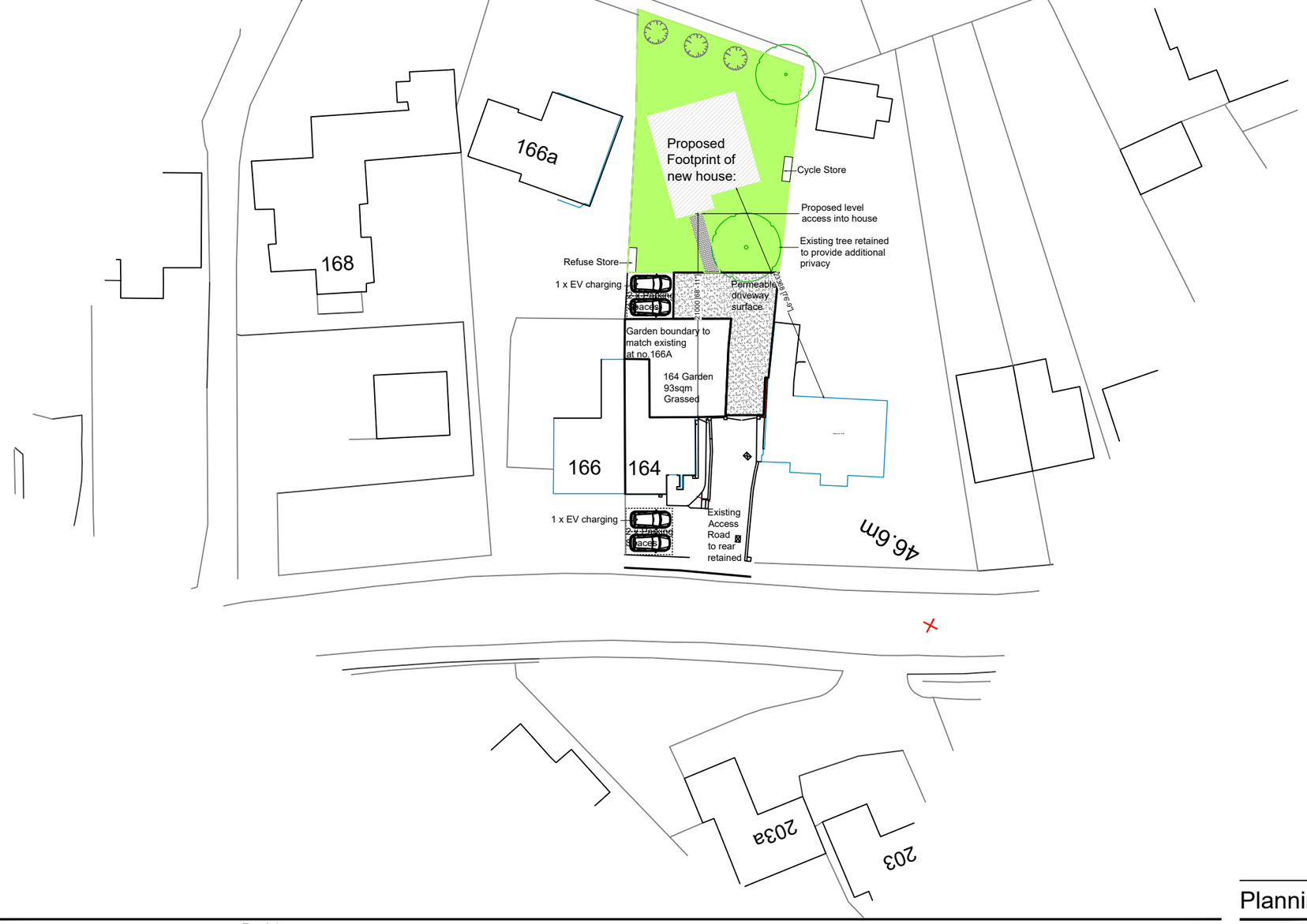
In summary this Transport Statement has identified the following:

- The site is located in a good walking and cycling environment;
- Bus services are accessible within close proximity of the site;
- The site will be provided with adequate car and cycle parking;
- Servicing and emergency vehicles will be able to access the site via the access road;
- The proposals will lead to an immaterial increase in traffic flows on the local highway network.

Conclusion

In view of the above, the proposed development is considered to be acceptable in transport terms and meets with local and national policy criteria. The assessment work undertaken has shown that there will not be any demonstrable harm arising from the proposed scheme and it will not cause any severe impacts. Therefore, there are no traffic and transport related reasons why the development should not be granted planning consent.

Appendix 1 Proposed Site Layout Plan



Client

Project

Rear of 164 Harefield Rd, UB8 1PP

Drawing title

Proposed Site Plan

Revisions

1:500 scale 0 5 10
1:200 scale 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
1:100 scale 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
1:50 scale 0 1 2 3 4 5

London Fields Studios
11-17 Exmouth Place
London E8 3RW
T +44(0)20 7993 4530 F +44(0)20 7923 4753

Planning

FDR

File reference	
23777 - F00	
Drawn by	Date drawn
FN	July 2024
Checked by	Date checked
RP	4/7/24

Scale at A3	Project number	Drawing number	Revision
1:500	23777	102	

Appendix 2 TRICS Output

Calculation Reference: AUDIT-734001-220617-0610

TRIP RATE CALCULATION SELECTION PARAMETERS:

Land Use : 03 - RESIDENTIAL
Category : A - HOUSES PRIVATELY OWNED
MULTI-MODAL TOTAL VEHICLES

Selected regions and areas:

01	GREATER LONDON		
	KI	KINGSTON	2 days
	KN	KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA	1 days
	SK	SOUTHWARK	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: No of Dwellings
Actual Range: 12 to 24 (units:)
Range Selected by User: 9 to 30 (units:)

Parking Spaces Range: All Surveys Included

Parking Spaces per Dwelling Range: All Surveys Included

Bedrooms per Dwelling Range: All Surveys Included

Percentage of dwellings privately owned: All Surveys Included

Public Transport Provision:
Selection by: Include all surveys

Date Range: 01/01/06 to 05/11/19

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:

Thursday	3 days
Friday	1 days

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

Selected survey types:

Manual count	4 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 undertaking using machines.

Selected Locations:

Suburban Area (PPS6 Out of Centre)	4

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:

Residential Zone	3
Built-Up Zone	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:

C3	4 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®.

Population within 500m Range:

All Surveys Included

Population within 1 mile:

25,001 to 50,000	2 days
50,001 to 100,000	2 days

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

Population within 5 miles:

500,001 or More	4 days

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

Car ownership within 5 miles:

0.5 or Less	1 days
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	4 days

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	2 days
3 Moderate	1 days
4 Good	1 days

This data displays the number of selected surveys with PTAL Ratings.

LIST OF SITES relevant to selection parameters

1 KI-03-A-01 DETACHED KINGSTON
COOMBE RISE
KINGSTON UPON THAMES

Suburban Area (PPS6 Out of Centre)
Residential Zone
Total No of Dwellings: 12
Survey date: THURSDAY *24/06/10* *Survey Type: MANUAL*

2 KI-03-A-02 DETACHED KINGSTON
WOLSEY CLOSE
KINGSTON UPON THAMES

Suburban Area (PPS6 Out of Centre)
Residential Zone
Total No of Dwellings: 20
Survey date: THURSDAY *24/06/10* *Survey Type: MANUAL*

3 KN-03-A-01 TERRACED KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
BARLBY ROAD
NORTH KENSINGTON

Suburban Area (PPS6 Out of Centre)
Built-Up Zone
Total No of Dwellings: 24
Survey date: FRIDAY *26/01/07* *Survey Type: MANUAL*

4 SK-03-A-01 SEMI DET. & TERRACED SOUTHWARK
TIMBER POND ROAD
CANADA WATER

Suburban Area (PPS6 Out of Centre)
Residential Zone
Total No of Dwellings: 15
Survey date: THURSDAY *23/10/08* *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 03 - RESIDENTIAL/A - HOUSES PRIVATELY OWNED
MULTI-MODAL TOTAL VEHICLES
Calculation factor: 1 DWELLS
BOLD print indicates peak (busiest) period
Total People to Total Vehicles ratio (all time periods and directions): 2.11

	ARRIVALS			DEPARTURES			TOTALS		
Time Range	No. Days	Ave. DWELLS	Trip Rate	No. Days	Ave. DWELLS	Trip Rate	No. Days	Ave. DWELLS	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									
06:00 - 07:00									
07:00 - 08:00	4	18	0.127	4	18	0.296	4	18	0.423
08:00 - 09:00	4	18	0.197	4	18	0.268	4	18	0.465
09:00 - 10:00	4	18	0.155	4	18	0.155	4	18	0.310
10:00 - 11:00	4	18	0.183	4	18	0.197	4	18	0.380
11:00 - 12:00	4	18	0.296	4	18	0.239	4	18	0.535
12:00 - 13:00	4	18	0.225	4	18	0.268	4	18	0.493
13:00 - 14:00	4	18	0.239	4	18	0.113	4	18	0.352
14:00 - 15:00	4	18	0.211	4	18	0.225	4	18	0.436
15:00 - 16:00	4	18	0.268	4	18	0.254	4	18	0.522
16:00 - 17:00	4	18	0.254	4	18	0.296	4	18	0.550
17:00 - 18:00	4	18	0.197	4	18	0.127	4	18	0.324
18:00 - 19:00	4	18	0.282	4	18	0.197	4	18	0.479
19:00 - 20:00									
20:00 - 21:00									
21:00 - 22:00									
22:00 - 23:00									
23:00 - 24:00									
Total Rates:			2.634			2.635			5.269

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.*

Parameter summary

Trip rate parameter range selected:	12 - 24 (units:)
Survey date date range:	01/01/06 - 05/11/19
Number of weekdays (Monday-Friday):	4
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 03 - RESIDENTIAL/A - HOUSES PRIVATELY OWNED
MULTI-MODAL TOTAL PEOPLE
Calculation factor: 1 DWELLS
BOLD print indicates peak (busiest) period
Total People to Total Vehicles ratio (all time periods and directions): 2.11

	ARRIVALS			DEPARTURES			TOTALS		
Time Range	No. Days	Ave. DWELLS	Trip Rate	No. Days	Ave. DWELLS	Trip Rate	No. Days	Ave. DWELLS	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									
06:00 - 07:00									
07:00 - 08:00	4	18	0.254	4	18	0.930	4	18	1.184
08:00 - 09:00	4	18	0.338	4	18	0.915	4	18	1.253
09:00 - 10:00	4	18	0.225	4	18	0.338	4	18	0.563
10:00 - 11:00	4	18	0.437	4	18	0.451	4	18	0.888
11:00 - 12:00	4	18	0.606	4	18	0.563	4	18	1.169
12:00 - 13:00	4	18	0.423	4	18	0.577	4	18	1.000
13:00 - 14:00	4	18	0.465	4	18	0.169	4	18	0.634
14:00 - 15:00	4	18	0.423	4	18	0.451	4	18	0.874
15:00 - 16:00	4	18	0.451	4	18	0.394	4	18	0.845
16:00 - 17:00	4	18	0.620	4	18	0.408	4	18	1.028
17:00 - 18:00	4	18	0.408	4	18	0.380	4	18	0.788
18:00 - 19:00	4	18	0.507	4	18	0.380	4	18	0.887
19:00 - 20:00									
20:00 - 21:00									
21:00 - 22:00									
22:00 - 23:00									
23:00 - 24:00									
Total Rates:			5.157			5.956			11.113

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.*