

Public Document Pack

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9 June 2021

PLANNING POLICY COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Planning Policy Committee will be held **virtually via Zoom** on **Tuesday 1 June 2021 at 6.00 pm** and you are requested to attend.

Members: Councillors Bower (Chair), Hughes (Vice-Chair), Chapman, Charles,

Coster, Elkins, Goodheart, Jones, Lury, Thurston and Yeates

PLEASE NOTE: This meeting will be a 'virtual meeting' and any member of the press and public may listen-in and view the proceedings via a weblink which will be publicised on the Council website at least **24 hours** before the meeting.

This meeting is held in accordance with the resolution of Extraordinary Council on 12 May 2021 [minute 551] which continues Section 5 Part 5 of the Constitution (The Virtual Meeting Procedure Rules) and declares the use of Council powers, under Section 111 of the Local Government Act 1972, and the general power of competence under Section 1 of the Localism Act 2011, for making advisory decisions, as appropriate.

This Council's revised Rules of Procedures for 'virtual meetings' can be found by clicking on this link: https://www.arun.gov.uk/constitution

Any members of the public wishing to address the Committee meeting during Public Question Time, will need to email committees@arun.gov.uk by 5.15 pm on Friday 21 May 2021 in line with current Procedure Rules. It will be at the Chief Executive's/Chair's discretion if any questions received after this deadline are considered.

For further information on the items to be discussed, please contact: committees @arun.gov.uk

<u>AGENDA</u>

7. ARUN LOCAL PLAN UPDATE - ACTIVE TRAVEL STUDY (Pages 1 - 32)

This is the Active Travel Connectivity Study presentation given by Adam Bunce from 2020 Consultancy at the meeting on 1 June 2021.

Note: If Members have any detailed questions, they are reminded that they need to inform the Chair and relevant Director in advance of the meeting.

Note: Filming, Photography and Recording at Council Meetings – The District Council supports the principles of openness and transparency in its decision making and permits filming, recording and the taking of photographs at its meetings that are open to the public. This meeting may therefore be recorded, filmed or broadcast by video or audio, by third parties. Arrangements for these activities should operate in accordance with guidelines agreed by the Council and as available via the following link Filming Policy



ACTIVE TRAVEL CONNECTIVITY STUDY

MEMBERS PRESENTATION
1ST JUNE 2021







2020 Consultancy has been commissioned by Arun District Council to undertake an Active Travel study into provision for Non-Motorised Users (NMUs), which include pedestrians, cyclists, wheelchair users, horse riders, and those on scooters, to determine the current active travel infrastructure across the Arun district and where improvements can be made.

Page

The aim of this study is to assess the active travel network across Arun to identify existing NMU routes and develop new potential routes that creates a safe and attractive provision to promote and increase the number of trips made by walking, cycling, wheeling, and horse riding for everyday journeys.

What is Active Travel?

Active travel is primarily defined as making journeys by walking, cycling and scooting. It can also include horse-riding. It is an approach to travel and transport that focuses on physical activity as opposed to motorised means.

ວ ຜິ Active Travel infrastructure includes:

- Traffic free paths;
- Shared use paths;
- Segregated cycle paths;
- Bridleways;
- Quietways.



A traffic free path provides a route for NMUs that is away from traffic and the road network. The main benefit of these paths is the attractive environment with no traffic conflict. The main drawback is often the paths require land to be acquired making delivery challenging and time consuming.

EXAMPLE OF SHARED USE PATH



A shared use path is a wide footway that enables pedestrians and cyclists to share the same space. A shared use path should ideally be at least 3.5m wide to provide sufficient space for users.

The main benefit of a shared use path is the universal connectivity it provides. A shared use path can connect into any trip generator if there is sufficient space. The main drawback is the additional width required, which can make it difficult to deliver where limited roadspace is available.

EXAMPLE OF SEGREGATED CYCLE PATH

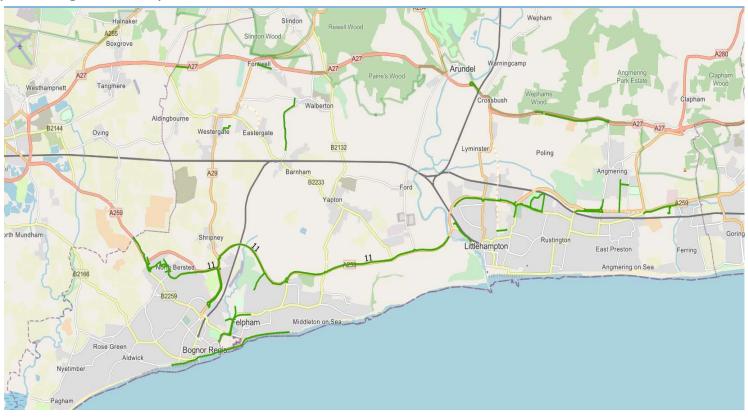


A segregated cycle path is a facility designed specifically for cyclists for locations where there is benefit for segregation. Examples when a segregated path would be beneficial is in urban environments where there is high volumes of pedestrians and cyclists.

The main benefit of these paths is the protection for cyclists from traffic whilst avoiding pedestrians meaning more direct travel. The main drawback is the need to have sufficient room within the public highway to allow a safe facility that has the appropriate segregation.

EXISTING ACTIVE TRAVEL PROVISION

The map below demonstrates the existing active travel provision across the Arun District. This doesn't include any bridleways and public rights of way.



TRIP GENERATORS

There are a number of trip generators across the Arun District that could be accessed by active travel. These include.











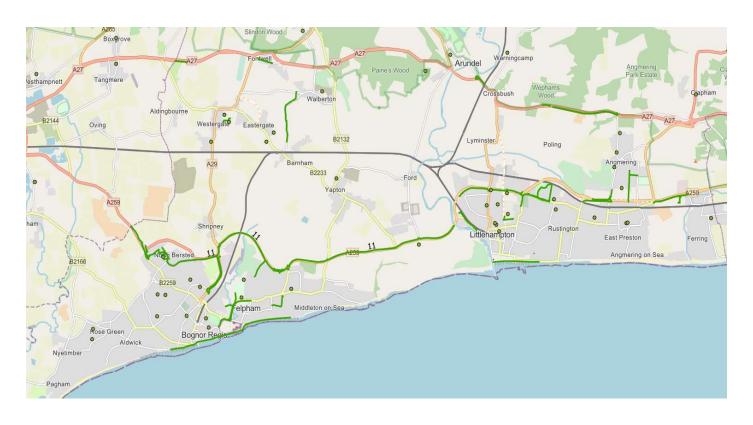
Tourist attractions

Public transport nodes

Education establishments

A lot of education establishments are near existing active travel routes, which means small connections will provide a lot better connectivity, increasing the likelihood of achieving modal shift for school / college journeys.

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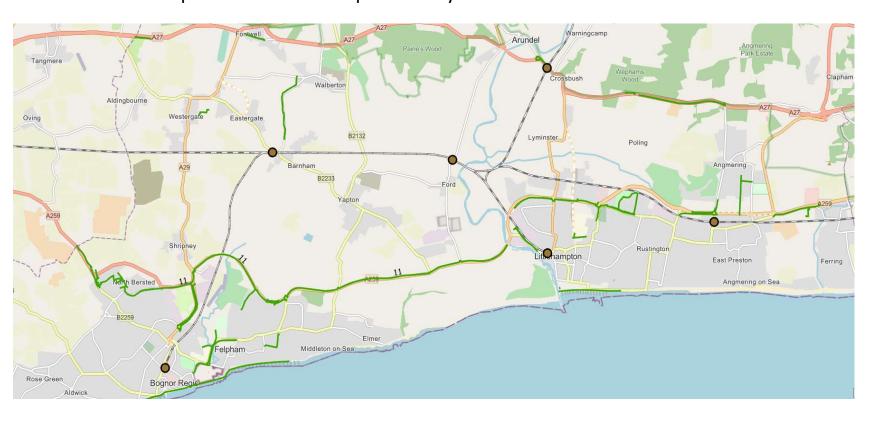


TRIP GENERATORS



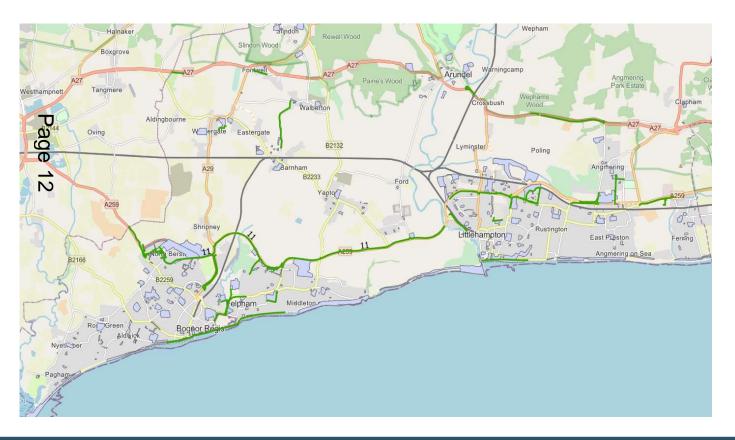
| Location | Existing Active Travel Route | Education Establishment | Linkage Distance | Location | Existing Active Travel Route | Education Establishment | Linkage Distance | Location | Existing Active Travel Route | Education Establishment | Linkage Distance |
|-----------------|---|---|---|-------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|---------------|---|--|-------------------------|
| Dognov Dogio | A29 North Bersted / The | Bognor Regis Nursery School | 1.5km from A29 | North Bersted | A259 North Bersted to Littlehampton / A29 North Bersted / Rowan Way | South Bersted CofE Primary School | 1.2km from A259 | Littlehampton | A259 Littlehampton / B2187 Littlehampton | Cornfield School | 0.1km from A259 |
| | Esplanade Bognor Regis | | 1.3km from The Esplanade | | | | 0.4km from A29 | Littlehampton | A259 Littlehampton / Rosemead open space | | 1.1km from A259 |
| Bognor Regis | The Esplanade Bognor Regis / B2259 Felpham | Edward Bryant Primary School St Mary's Catholic Primary School | 1.2km from The Esplanade | | | | 1.3km from Rowan Way | | | | 0.2km from Rosemead |
| | , 3333 | | 0.75km from B2259 | Felpham | B2259 Felpham / Stanhorn Grove development site | Felpham Adult & Community Learning Centre | 0.2km from B2259 | Littlehampton | B2187 Littlehampton | Summerlea Community Primary School | 0.2km from B2187 |
| Bognor R | The Esplanade Bognor Regis / B2259 Felpham | | 0.5km from The Esplanade | | | | 1.2km from Stanhorn Grove | Rustington | B2187 Littlehampton | Rustington Community Primary School | 0.5km from B2187 |
| 10 | | | 0.5km from B2259 | | | | 0.8km from | Rustington | A259 Littlehampton | Georgian Gardens Community Primary School | 0.8km from A259 |
| North Bersted | A259 North Bersted to Littlehampton / Rowan Way | Bartons Primary School | 1.0km from A259 0.1km from Rowan Way | Felpham | B2259 Felpham / Stanhorn Grove development site | Downview Primary School | 0.6km from Stanhorn | Angmering | A259 Littlehampton / Rowan Way Angmering | The Angmering School | 0.8km from A259 |
| | | Bersted Green Primary School | 1.0km from A259 | | | | Grove 0.5km from | East Preston | | | 0.4km from Rowan Way |
| North Bersted | A259 North Bersted to Littlehampton / A29 North Bersted / Rowan Way | | 0.9km from Rowan Way | Felpham | King George V playing field / A259 North Bersted to Littlehampton | Bishop Tufnell CofE Primary School | King George | | A259 Littlehampton / Rowan Way Angmering | East Preston Junior School | 1.3km from A259 |
| | | | 1.0km from A29 | | | | 0.9km from A259 | | | | 1.0km from Rowan Way |
| North Bersted L | A259 North Bersted to Littlehampton / A29 North Bersted / Rowan Way | Laburnum Grove Junior School | A259 0.9km from | Climping Littlehampton | A259 North Bersted to Littlehampton | St Mary's CofE Primary School | 0.25km from A259 | East Preston | A259 Littlehampton / Rowan Way Angmering | East Preston Infant School | 1.3km from A259 |
| | | | Rowan Way 1.0km from A29 | | A259 Littlehampton | Lyminster Primary School | 0.04km from A259 | | | | 1.0km from Rowan Way |

There are six rail stations across the Arun District. Whilst all of these stations have active travel infrastructure within close proximity, the infrastructure is sporadic and doesn't provide any onward connections.



TRIP GENERATORS

As a District with many rural settlements along with coastlines, there are many open spaces across Arun. These are shown in purple in the plan below along with the existing active travel routes.

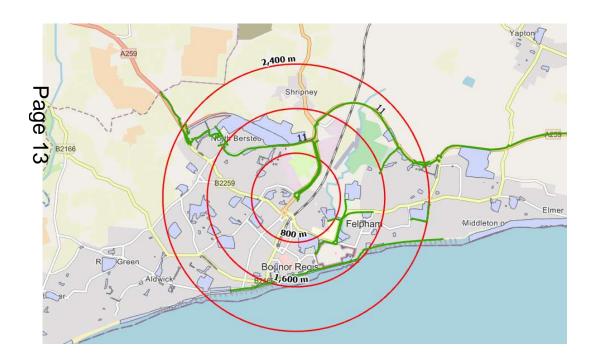


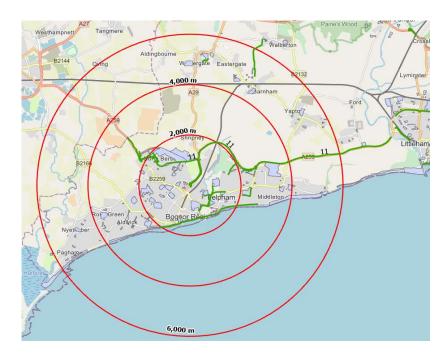
The plan demonstrates that several the open spaces are served by active travel facilities. However, this is not sufficient enough to provide a realistic chance of achieving a good level of modal shift.

While key open spaces such as the Bognor and Littlehampton seafront include existing paths for large parts of the accessible coastline, there is missing links that prevent NMUs from safely accessing the coastal paths.

TRIP GENERATORS

Taking into account the 10,20-, and 30-minute travelling time for walking and cycling it's possible to identify how many open spaces across the District can be accessed from the existing active travel infrastructure, and how many links are required from the existing infrastructure to connect to the open spaces.





A public consultation exercise to be undertaken to understand opinion on active travel generally across the District, both views on existing facilities and barriers to usage, as well as views on where improvements should be focused. The results of the consultation fed into the optioneering exercise undertaken as part of the commission, which assisted in the prioritisation of routes and links, especially the benefit cost assessment.

على blic Consultation for the Arun District active travel feasibility study began on Monday 12th October 2020 for a period مَعَ 7 weeks, concluding on Monday 30th November 2020. Stakeholder included the following:

- Relevant Arun District Council and West Sussex County Council officers;
- District Councillors;
- Parish and Town Councils;
- Public transport groups;
- Environmental groups;
- Disability groups.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The consultation process resulted in 294 completed questionnaires. The key headlines include:

46% (136 responses) of respondents were received from an Arundel postcode

rage 1

80% of respondents feel there isn't enough suitable active travel facilities within Arun to make active travel attractive

Concerns with safety was by far the greatest barrier to using active travel with 77% of respondents choosing this option

Connections to parks & open spaces (64%) is the trip generator respondents would like to see improved followed by homes to public transport (63%)

89% of respondents stated that delivering more safer active travel infrastructure would encourage active travel for journeys

Traffic free paths is the favoured active travel infrastructure followed by shared use paths alongside roads

ASSESSING POTENTIAL ACTIVE TRAVEL ROUTES



Part of the requirement of this study, was to identify potential new active travel routes across the District, which would need to be prioritised as limited funding (if any) would be available for the delivery of active travel infrastructure.

To allow potential routes to be assessed, a three-stage bespoke, robust criteria was developed to enable routes to be scored and prioritised. The assessment criteria included the following considerations:

- OStage 1 LTN 1/20 Guidance;
- Stage 2 Arun District Council Objectives;
- Stage 3 Benefit and cost

For each potential route, the assessment broke the route into sections based on any change. For instance, if a route commenced as a traffic free path and then became a shared use path, the end of section one and start of section two would be at the point of this change. This allowed each section to be scored independently.

To provide a score for each section of route a rating was developed, which provided a number between 1-5 based on the specific criteria. Based on this method, the lower the number, the more the section of route meets the specific criteria. For instance, a wide traffic free path will likely score 1 for safety as there is little opportunity for conflict, meaning safety will be at a high level. Alternatively, an on-road quietway along a road that has high volumes of traffic and speed will likely score a 5 as this will not be appropriate for active travel.

| 5 | Unacceptable |
|---|--------------|
| 4 | Poor |
| 3 | Acceptable |
| 2 | Good |
| 1 | Excellent |

15 potential routes have been identified that are located across the district. These routes meet the scheme objectives although they offer various alternative benefits based on location, facility, and connectivity. Each of the 15 proposed routes have been assessed using the appraisal criteria. The 15 proposed routes are shown below.

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ASSESSING POTENTIAL ACTIVE TRAVEL ROUTES

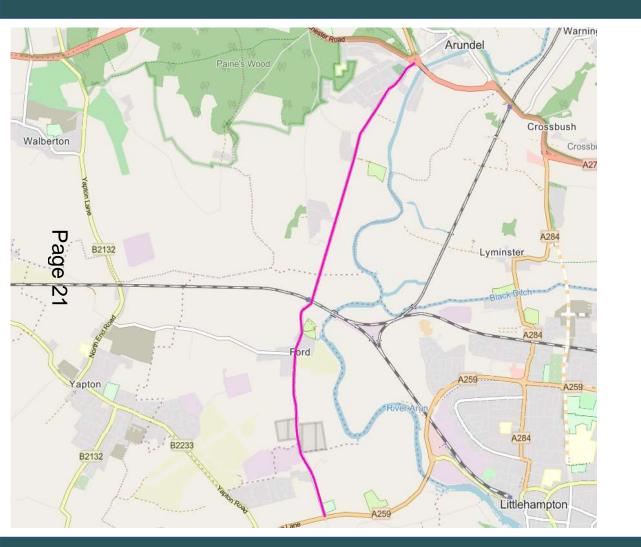
| Route No. | Route Title | Total Score | Total LTN 1/20 Score | Total ADC Objective Score | Total BCR Score |
|--------------|--|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Littlehampton to A27 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 3.1 |
| 2 | Fontwell to Felpham | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| 3 | Barnham to Aldingbourne | 2.4 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| 4 | Walberton to Arundel | 2.6 | 1.8 | 3.3 | 2.8 |
| 5 | Yapton to Middleton on Sea | 2.7 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 2.8 |
| 6 | Ford to North Mundham (Old Canal route) | 2.3 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 2.8 |
| 7 | Arundel to Littlehampton (River Arun route) | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.4 |
| 8 | Arundel to Littlehampton (Ford Road route) | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| 9 | NCN2 Littlehampton to Goring by Sea Inbound Option | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 2.2 |
| 10 | NCN2 Coastal Option | 3.0 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 3.8 |
| 12 | Aldwick Region | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.4 |
| 13 | Angmering Region | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 3.0 |
| 14 | Slindon to Fontwell | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 2.9 |
| 15 | Slindon to Walberton | 2.5 | 2 | 2.8 | 2.7 |

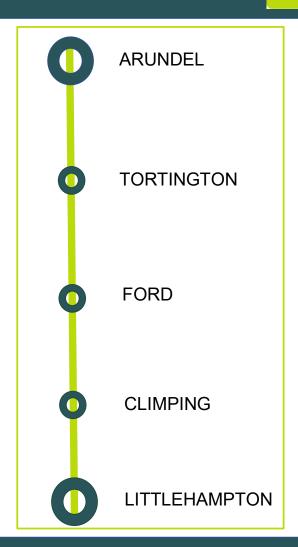
ASSESSING POTENTIAL ACTIVE TRAVEL ROUTES

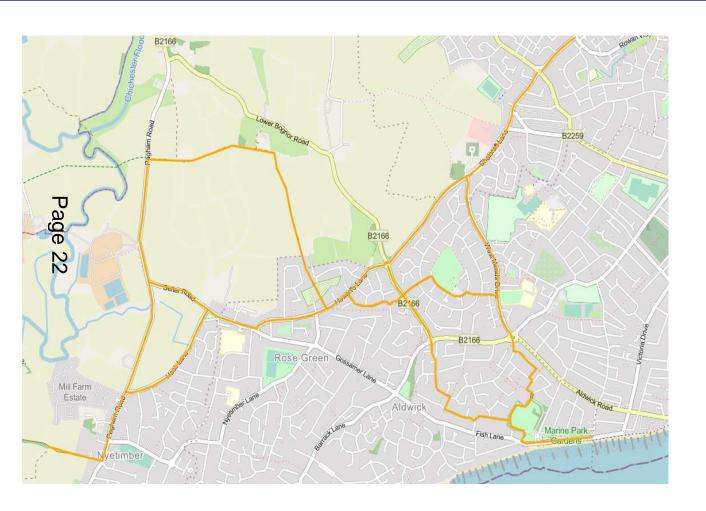
2020

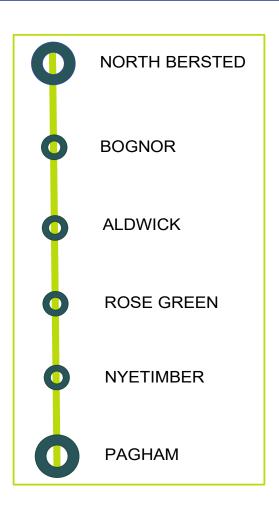
| Route | Total Length | Key Trip Generators | Regions Linked | Links to Strategic Development Sites | Proposed Provision Identified | Length of Provision Type |
|-------------------------------|----------------|--|--|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | 0 | C | | On-road quietway | 2.9km (31%) |
| Route 2 - Fontwell to | 9.4km | Schools, Employment, Public Transport nodes, Leisure, Open Spaces, | Fontwell, Walberton, Barnham, Flansham, | SD6 – Fontwell | Shared use path | 2.5km (26%) |
| Felpham Missing Links | 9.4km | | Felpham | | Traffic free path | 4.0km (43%) |
| | | | | SD40 Climping SD9 | On-road quietway | 1.9km |
| Route 6 - Ford to North | 8.0km (within | Leisure, Open Spaces, Employment | Climping, Ford, Yapton, | SD10 – Climping, SD8 – Ford, SD7 – Yapton | | (24%) |
| Mundham (Old Canal route) | Arun District) | | Shripney | SD5 - BEW | Traffic free path | 6.1km |
| ge | | | | SDS - DEW | Hame nee pain | (76%) |
| Route 8—Arundel to | | Schools, Employment, | | | Shared use path | 1.3km (24%) |
| Littlehampton (Ford Road | 5.4km | Public Transport nodes, Open Space, Tourism | Arundel, Ford, Climping, Littlehampton | SD10 – Climping, SD8 – Ford | On-road quietway | 0.7km (13%) |
| route) | | | Littoriampion | 1 010 | Traffic free path | 3.4km (63%) |
| | | Schools, Employment, | Littlehampton, Rustington, | | On-road quietway | 4.7km (34%) |
| Route 9 - NCN2 Inbound Option | 13.7km | Public Transport nodes, Leisure, Open Space, Tourism | East Preston, Ferring, Goring | SD4 – Littlehampton West Bank | Traffic free path | 6.8km (50%) |
| | | | by Sea | Barin | Shared use path | 2.2km (16%) |
| | | | | SD3 – West of Bersted, | On-road quietway | 2.6km (23%) |
| Route 12 – Aldwick Region | 11.5km | Schools, Employment, Open Space, Tourism | Aldwick, Bognor Regis, North Bersted, Rose Green, | SD2 – Pagham North | Shared use path | 4.4km (38%) |
| | | Open opace, roundin | Nyetimber, Pagham | SD1 – Pagham South | Traffic free path | 4.5km (39%) |

ARUNDEL TO LITTLEHAMPTON FORD ROAD ROUTE

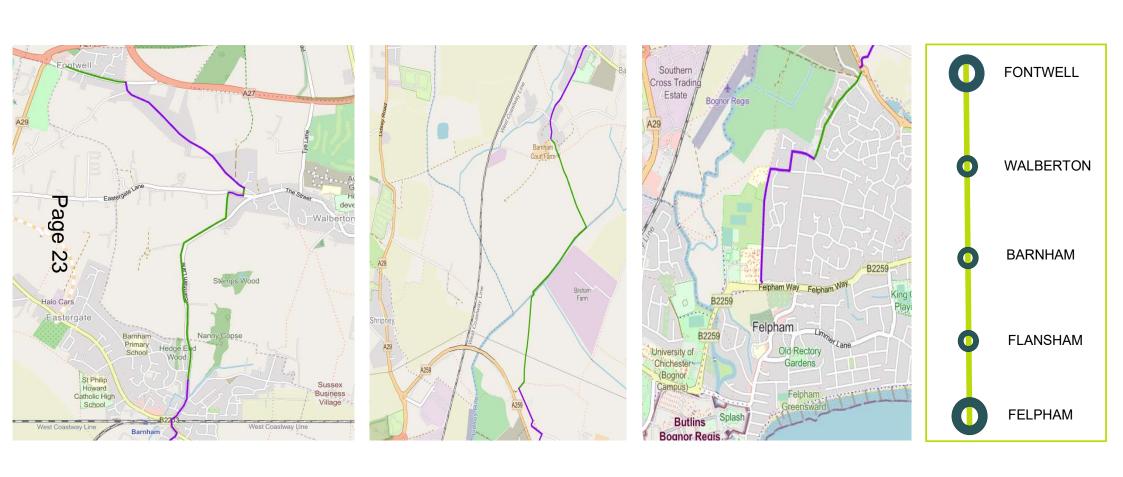




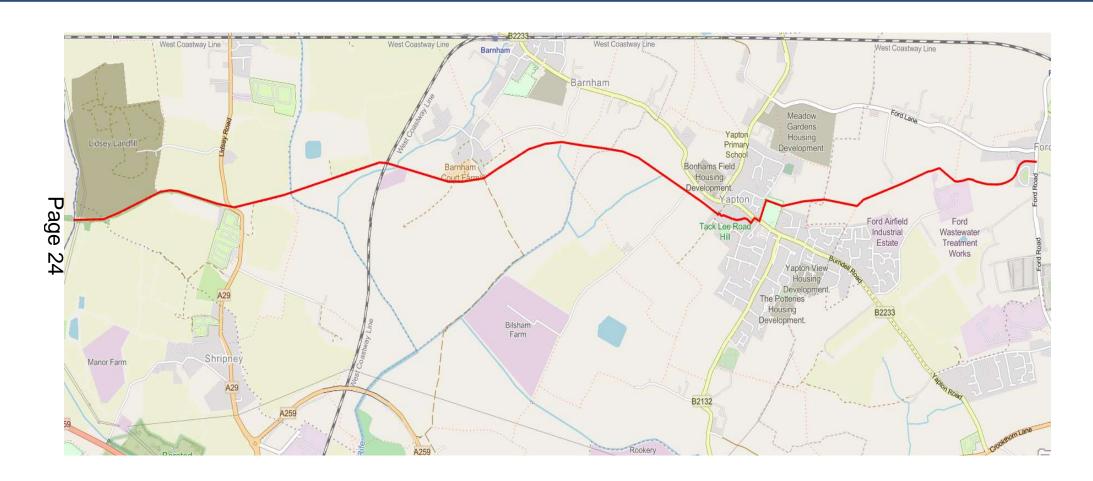




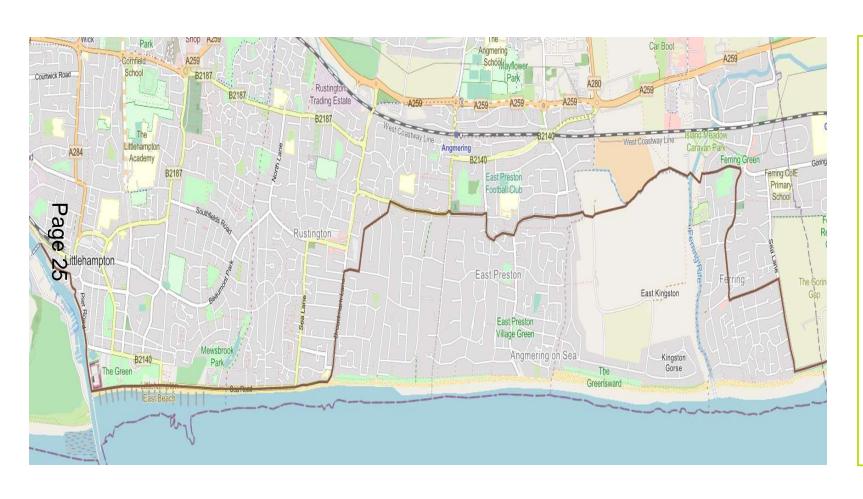
FONTWELL TO FELPHAM MISSING LINKS ROUTE

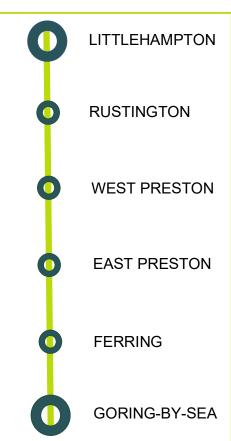


FORD TO NORTH MUNDHAM OLD CANAL ROUTE



NCN2 LITTLEHAMPTON TO GORING-BY-SEA ROUTE

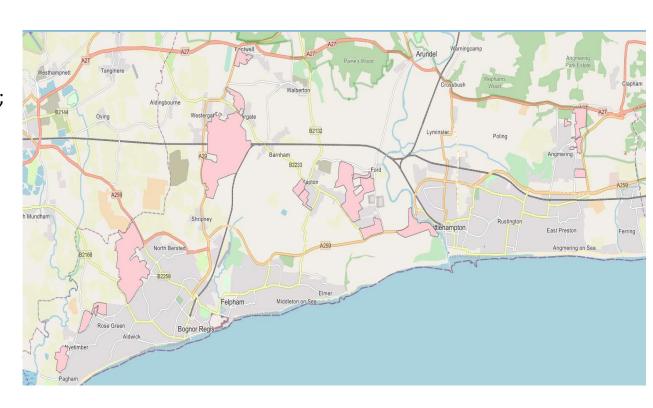




STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT SITES

The Arun Local Plan contains 12 allocated strategic development sites across the District. These are:

- Angmering North (SD9);
- Angmering South and East (SD11);
- Barnham, Eastergate, Westergate (BEW) (SD5);
- Land West of Bersted (SD3);
- Enterprise Bognor Regis (Employment);
- Climping (SD10);
- Fontwell (SD6);
- Ford (SD8);
- Littlehampton West Bank (SD4);
- Pagham North (SD2);
- Pagham South (SD1);
- Yapton (SD7).



Consideration of the strategic development sites was an important aspect of this active travel study. It is important that proposed routes link to these sites to increase the potential for modal shift to occur. Providing these links gives ADC the platform to ensure developers include high quality active travel provision within masterplans. Examples of high-quality active travel provision in development sites is shown below.





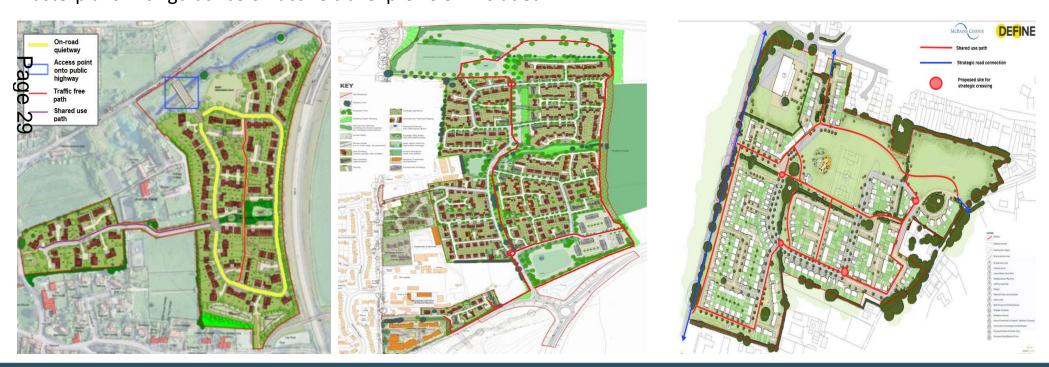


There is a big contrast between the existing active travel provision and the strategic development sites and the proposed active travel provision and the strategic development sites, as shown below.

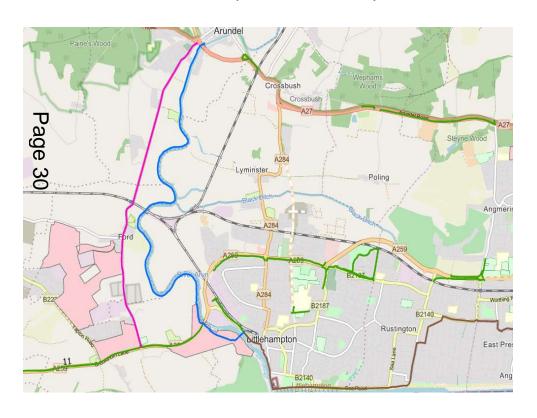




Some of the strategic development site masterplans are more developed than others. This provides the opportunity to provide more detailed advice on active travel provision during the planning process, which will result in a better provision moving forward. Below is some examples of strategic development sites that have more developed masterplans with guidance on active travel provision included.



The plans below are examples of how the strategic development sites can link to the proposed active travel routes that have been identified as part of this study.





COST OF PRIORITY ROUTES

| \frown | \frown |
|---------------|----------|
| | |
| $\overline{}$ | |

| | | Route 8A | Route 8B | Route 12 | Route 2 | Route 6 | Route 9 |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|------------|-----------|
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Series 100 | Preliminaries | 291,116 | 342,454 | 511,890 | 57,466 | 346,298 | 378,552 |
| Series 200 | Site Clearance | 9,799 | 10,630 | 31,108 | 1,661 | 9,713 | 16,063 |
| Series 300 | Fencing | 91,318 | 91,318 | 90,594 | 0 | 0 | 31,454 |
| Series 500 | Drainage and Service Ducts | 8,930 | 8,930 | 0 | 17,860 | 8,930 | 17,860 |
| Series 500 | Earthworks | 87,002 | 109,268 | 157,139 | 11,361 | 129,809 | 122,781 |
| Series 700 | Pavements | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,916 |
| Series 1100 | Kerbs, Footways and Paved areas | 587,784 | 726,636 | 1,130,437 | 107,868 | 805,285 | 832,136 |
| Series 0200 | Traffic Signs and Road Markings | 46,926 | 31,657 | 53,264 | 25,913 | 35,687 | 54,368 |
| Series 7900 | Restricted Working hours | 25,400 | 25,400 | 118,691 | 23,811 | 14,850 | 68,329 |
| Schedule of rates total | | 1,148,275 | 1,346,293 | 2,093,123 | 245,940 | 1,350,572 | 1,528,459 |
| Site Specific items | | 20,000 | 0 | 0 | 40,000 | 1,025,400 | 40,000 |
| Traffic Management | | 124,000 | 124,750 | 139,500 | 114,700 | 26,500 | 102,300 |
| Contingency | | 29,112 | 34,245 | 51,189 | 5,747 | 34,630 | 37,855 |
| Price Fluctuations Works Estimates | | 14,487 | 17,612 | 25,611 | 2,857 | 17,810 | 19,468 |
| | | 1,335,874 | 1,522,900 | 2,309,423 | 409,244 | 2,457,912 | 1,728,082 |
| Optimism Bias (44%) | | 587,785 | 670,076 | 1,016,146 | 180,067 | 1,080,161 | 760,356 |
| Scheme Estimate | | 1,923,659 | 2,192,976 | 3,325,569 | 589,311 | 3,5235,073 | 2,488,438 |

PHASE 2 – SUPPORTING LOCAL PLAN REVIEW

Review phase 1 outputs against the emerging local plan review to respond to new/additional key opportunities to link existing and proposed active travel networks with new development locations/place making and ensuring that they link up;

Provide constraints advice which will identify opportunities and constraints to delivering joined up active travel networks through new strategic housing sites and feeding into sustainability appraisal objectives for the Dassessment of new sites;

ωldentification of phase 2 priority active travel schemes, as part of a joined-up network and to be supported by evidence which will support the inclusion of the schemes into Local Plan policy.