

Proposed Aldi Food Store

Afan Way, Port Talbot

STAFF TRAVEL PLAN

Prepared by: Entran Ltd

On behalf of: Aldi Stores Limited



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Proposed Aldi Food Store

Afan Way, Port Talbot

TRAVEL PLAN

Revision	Date	Notes	Author	Checked	Approved
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

1.1.1 Entran Ltd has been appointed by Aldi Stores Ltd to prepare a Travel Plan in connection with the proposed food retail development. This document is relevant to staff of the proposed Aldi store and will suggest initiatives to maximise the sustainable transport opportunities of the site and will, prior to trading, be developed as a standalone document. This Travel Plan has been prepared in line with national, regional and local policy and should be seen as an on-going process that will be implemented by the occupiers of the development.

1.2 Development Proposals - Overview

1.2.1 As shown in **Appendix A**, the proposal comprises:

ACCESS

- Primary vehicle and pedestrian access from Afan Way with Aldi servicing via a separate access to the rear of the site
- · Access form via right turn ghost island with a two lane exit
- · Direct Pedestrian and cycle access to both store fronts

ALDI

- 1931 sqm GFA Aldi
- Total 117 customer car parking spaces including;
 - 6 Disabled parking bays
 - 9 P&C parking bays
 - 4 external Sheffield cycle stands
 - 12 active EVCPs

COFFEE DRIVE THRU (excluded from this Travel Plan)

- 188 sqm GFA coffee drive thru;
- Total 20 customer car parking spaces;
 - 2 Disabled parking bays
 - 2 external Sheffield cycle stands
 - 6 active EVCPs

1.3 Site Location and Scale

- 1.3.1 The application site is located on Afan Way, Port Talbot.
- 1.3.2 Aldi have a policy of limited trading hours, which are generally as follows:

Monday – Saturday 0800am – 2200pm; and
 Sunday 1000am – 1700pm.

1.3.3 Up to 40 staff are employed at each store, comprising a Store Manager, Assistant Store Manager and Store Assistants.



1.4 Travel Plan Structure

- 1.4.1 The Travel Plan for the site is structured as follows:
 - What is a travel plan?
 - Policy;
 - The development and its location;
 - Travel Plan Approach;
 - Objectives and Benefits;
 - Measures, Actions and Targets; and
 - Monitoring Strategy.



2.0 WHAT IS A TRAVEL PLAN

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 A Travel Plan seeks to reduce car use, encouraging alternative transport choices and reducing the need to travel. It sets aims and tangible targets so that 'real' change in transport behaviour can be achieved i.e. encouraging a modal shift away from single occupancy car use to more sustainable means of travel such as public transport, walking and cycling.
- 2.1.2 A clear definition of a Travel Plan is as follows:

"A Travel Plan is a long term travel management strategy built on a package of site specific measures aimed at promoting sustainable travel, with an emphasis on reducing reliance on single occupancy car journeys and reducing the need to travel."

- 2.1.3 The ultimate aim of any Travel Plan should be to influence long term changes in travel behaviour by providing the right package of measures that promote and value sustainable transport initiatives. It is crucial to the success of a Travel Plan that the measures are site specific and tailored to the needs of the existing and future users of the site.
- 2.1.4 A Travel Plan is a dynamic process which will grow and develop with time, and with the changing circumstances of the site and the environment in which it works. It should be stressed that the Travel Plan will be flexible when determining which exact measures are implemented, and allow for changes to be made in line with Travel Plan performance.

2.2 Why a Travel Plan is required

- 2.2.1 A Travel Plan should be viewed as a positive tool that will have a real benefit to the users of the site and to the surrounding area. By submission of this document the applicant is committing the operator of the site to implement the recommendations of this TP.
- 2.2.2 Travel Plans help to reduce the impact of travel on the environment and reduce costs for individuals and have a number of benefits such as:
 - Helping to inform the design and operation of the development;
 - The promotion of measures such as walking and cycling, which can help to improve the health of staff at the site;
 - The reduction in the cost of travelling to and from the site;
 - The reduction of congestion and improved access to the site. This has the knock on effect of reducing local pollution levels in terms of noise and harmful vehicle emissions such as Carbon Monoxide; and
 - The improvement of accessibility by facilitating and promoting sustainable transport initiatives, thus reducing the reliance on the car.

2.3 Components of the Travel Plan

- 2.3.1 As explained earlier, this draft TP sets the parameters for a full TP to be developed following interpretation of the proposed initial travel surveys. There are a number of key components required within the TP to ensure that an effective and successful strategy is implemented. The key components include:
 - Background Information the existing travel habits of staff must be identified and the reasons for them understood, before any attempt can be made to influence transport choices;
 - Objectives and targets once the existing conditions are known and appropriate audits undertaken, realistic, attainable, time-bound objectives can be developed, in the light of operational and budgetary constraints. Objectives and targets may be different. Objectives may



- be as abstract as explaining the reason for implementing certain measures whereas targets may be measurable outcomes or goals;
- Measures having set the objectives the appropriate measures required to attain them should be
 identified. This process will be an evolutionary one and the measures adopted may vary over time
 as new partners are found and the effectiveness of measures are evaluated. Therefore, both long
 and short term policies and initiatives need to be developed. As directed the measures should be
 'worked up' in partnership with the local highway and planning authorities;
- This TP identifies two types of measure; secured and potential. The secured measures are those
 which will be delivered as part of the proposed TP. These may include both infrastructure and
 management practices. The proposed measures are those which are not considered appropriate
 at this stage but which will need to be reviewed following each survey and review session;
- Raising awareness and Marketing it is essential, if the plan is to succeed, for the staff to "take ownership" of the Plan. A wave of awareness and involvement must be created and the strategy to achieve this must be flexible, but an outline approach is set out within this TP; and
- Monitoring and Review The range of success achieved can only be recognised if attitudes to transport and the measures adopted are monitored from the beginning. This TP therefore sets a programme for surveys and reviews.
- 2.3.2 It should be noted that each TP is a document that will evolve over time as additional information becomes available and the travel habits of staff change. To consider any document to be the definitive TP for the development will lead to an ineffective, and ultimately, obsolete initiative. The plan needs to set out the policy objectives and initiatives, but allow them to develop and evolve over time.



3.0 THE DEVELOPMENT AND ITS LOCATION

3.1 Development Composition

3.1.1 The proposal comprises:

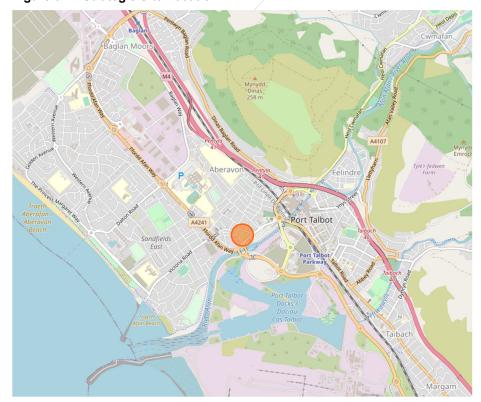
ACCESS

- Primary vehicle and pedestrian access from Afan Way with Aldi servicing via a separate access to the rear of the site
- · Access form via right turn ghost island with a two lane exit
- Direct Pedestrian and cycle access to both store fronts

ALDI

- 1931 sqm GFA Aldi
- Total 117 customer car parking spaces including;
 - 6 Disabled parking bays
 - 9 P&C parking bays
 - 4 external Sheffield cycle stands
 - 12 active EVCPs
- 3.1.2 The application site is located on Afan Way, Port Talbot some 650m south of Port Talbot Town Centre. The strategic site location is illustrated in **Figure 3.1** with the local context shown in **Figure 3.2** below.

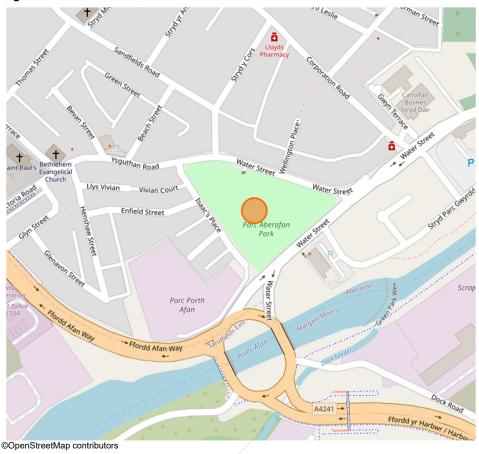
Figure 3.1 - Strategic Site Location



©OpenStreetMap contributors



Figure 3.2 - Local Context



3.2 Local Transport Network

Site Access

- 3.2.1 Although now not in use, the site previously benefitted from two access points.
- 3.2.2 The accesses were formed as simple priority junctions with no dedicated footways provided into the site.
- 3.2.3 The existing site access arrangement is illustrated below in **Figure 3.3**

Figure 3.3 – Existing Site Access





Local Highway Network

- 3.2.4 Afan Way turning in to Water Street forms a c.10m wide street lit single carriageway road with numerous right turn lanes and hatched areas bounded by footways to both sides. The local speed limit is 30mph.
- 3.2.5 Afan way / Water Street links the site to the A4241 to the south of the site and the Town Centre / A48 to the north, from where the greater highway network can be accessed.

Sustainability audit

3.2.6 Initial pedestrian, cycle and public transport audits have been carried out for the area surrounding the site to include an analysis of the current facilities for journeys by modes other than the private car.

Pedestrian and Cyclists

- 3.2.7 Active Travel Wales Design Guidance (2014) sets out the procedures and processes to meet the goals of the Active Travel Wales Act 2013. The aim is to make active travel (e.g. walking and cycling) the most attractive option for most shorter journeys, and to leave the car behind where suitable to do so. The Act requires local authorities to produce active travel maps and deliver continuous year on year improvements in active travel routes and facilities.
- 3.2.8 An active travel map for walking and cycling has been produced for Port Talbot which is summarised below in Figure 3.4 and highlights the range of current active travel routes in the local area. This is now explored in context to existing facilities surrounding the site. Map notes are solid lines representing existing walking and cycling routes, with dashed lines representing proposed future routes.



Figure 3.4 - Active Travel Map for Local Area

- 3.2.9 The Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) TD 91/05 "Provision for Non-Motorised Users" states in paragraph 2.3 that "walking is used to access a wide variety of destinations including educational facilities, shops, and places of work, normally within a range of up to 2 miles. Walking and rambling can also be undertaken as a leisure activity, often over longer distances".
- 3.2.10 Acceptable walking distances will vary considerably depending on various factors such as fitness and land topography; however, guidelines by the Institution of Highways and Transportation (IHT) state the acceptability of distances in metres to various attractions, are as follows:



9

- Desirable: 500m
- Acceptable: 1,000m (12-13 mins)
- Preferred Maximum: 2,000m
- 3.2.11 Manual for Streets usefully adds 'The propensity to walk is influenced not only by distance, but also by the quality of the walking experience. A 20-minute walk alongside a busy highway can seem endless, yet in a rich and stimulating street, such as in a town centre, it can pass without noticing. Residential areas can offer a pleasant walking experience if good quality landscaping, gardens or interesting architecture are present' (MfS, Para 6.3.1).
- 3.2.12 TD 91/05 states in paragraph 2.11 that "cycling is used for accessing a variety of different destinations, including educational facilities, shops and places of work, up to a range of around 5 miles. Cycling is also undertaken as a leisure activity, often over much longer distances. As well as being a mode of transport in its own right, cycling frequently forms part of a journey in combination with cars and public transport".
- 3.2.13 Local Transport Note (LTN) 2/08 Cycle Infrastructure Design details in paragraph 1.5 "Typical cycle trip distances". In common with other modes, many utility cycle journeys are less than three miles, although, for commuter journeys a trip distance of over five miles is not uncommon. Novice and occasional leisure cyclists cycle longer distances where the cycle ride is the primary purpose of their journey. A round trip on a way-marked leisure route could easily involve distances of 20-30 miles. Experienced cyclists will often be prepared to cycle longer distances for whatever journey purpose".
- 3.2.14 Design Guidance: Active Travel (Wales) Act 2013 deals with the needs of cyclists at section 4.8 and considers amongst other things Factors Affecting Cycling Effort. Section 6 deals with Designing for Walking and Cycling.
- 3.2.15 The key objectives of national and local policy is minimising the need to travel, reducing the proportion of journeys made by private car by making the use of public transport, making walking and cycling more attractive, influencing the location and layout/links between development to maximise the use and value of existing and planned sustainable transport investment. The goal is to make cycling and walking a realistic choice for a range of journeys encouraging access for all age groups and abilities.

Walking and Cycling

- 3.2.16 Within a walk distance of 2.0km, the site is accessible on foot via footways along all local roads, providing a continuous link between the site and the local area. This includes controlled and uncontrolled pedestrian crossing points with dropped kerbs.
- 3.2.17 There is good permeability of footway links through the local area with a network of footpaths and footways adjacent and to the south of the site linking the site to residential areas. A good proportion of travel to and from an ALDI store is often made on foot therefore this would provide a good environment to aid connected journeys by this mode of travel.
- 3.2.18 Footways are provided on both sides of Afan Way with a crossing point provided approx. 60m to the north of the site access which includes dropped kerbs, tactile paving and refuge as well as some traffic calming.
- 3.2.19 There are no identified hazards to pedestrians accessing the site.
- 3.2.20 There is no existing dedicated cycle provision local to the site, that said the majority of the side roads which form the main non-car access routes are subject to 20mph speed limits and benefit from traffic calming. These routes therefore afford cyclists adequate opportunity to cycle to the site. However, and as shown above, the Council have numerous schemes coming forward that will actively promote travel to the site by bike.
- 3.2.21 This review of facilities and routes has identified that there are no major obstacles to customers or staff walking or cycling to and from the site.

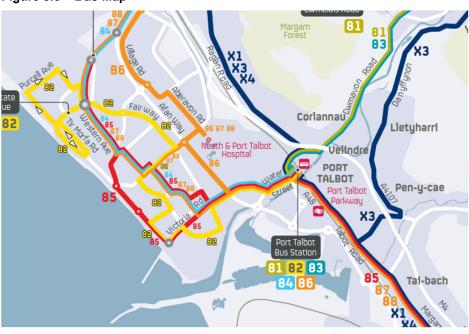
Public Transport

- 3.2.22 Four existing Bus services pass along Water Street, with stops including layby, shelter and raised kerbs located within 100m of the site, with no obstructions to pedestrians accessing the stops to/from
- 3.2.23 These routes are 84, 85, 86 and 87/88, with the town's bus station some 480m from the site.



- 3.2.24 It can be concluded that the site is very well located to allow for customers to access the site by bus.
- 3.2.25 Bus mapping is shown in **Figure 3.5** below.

Figure 3.5 - Bus Map



Summary

3.2.26 It is evident that opportunities exist to travel to and from the site by foot, by bike and local public transport. This is a good site to promote sustainable travel and reduce reliance on the private car.



4.0 TRAVEL PLAN APPROACH

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 This Travel Plan has been prepared as a concise document to present the Company's commitment to managing multimodal access to its development.
- 4.1.2 Aldi are also committed to reducing reliance on the private car for journeys to work and maximising the potential and opportunities for employees to travel by sustainable modes. In this regard, this Travel Plan has been developed with reference to both local and national guidance.
- 4.1.3 This Plan presents a long term strategy for reducing dependence of staff on travel by private car and in this regard this Travel Plan itself will be an ever evolving document, amended as required once the referred staff travel surveys have been completed. The Plan will then naturally evolve and change as subsequent staff surveys are undertaken.

4.2 Approach

- 4.2.1 In order for a Travel Plan to be successful, it must influence behaviour as opposed to dictate a specific modal use. In order for this to be achieved, the Plan must successfully alter an individual's perception in the following ways:
 - the Individual must be able to appreciate that a change in behaviour will benefit them;
 - he/ she is enabled to change his/her behaviour; and
 - An individual must be encouraged to take action, by experimenting with transport modes.
- 4.2.2 Measures should focus on the areas that need most development in order to ensure that all of the above factors are covered. A Travel Plan should therefore consider as a minimum the following three points:
 - Raise awareness of the Travel Plan and its benefits, the sustainable transport infrastructure and incentives to encourage use;
 - Improve accessibility and to discourage single occupancy vehicle use as a primary mode of travel;
 and
 - Measures should be developed and provided to encourage a behavioural shift and adoption of sustainable modes of transport.



5.0 OBJECTIVES, BENEFITS AND TARGETS

5.1 Objectives

- 5.1.1 The primary purpose of this Travel Plan is to determine a realistic range of actions to encourage the use of more sustainable modes of transport to travel to and from the site. The principle objectives of the Travel Plan are therefore:
 - To encourage staff to use more sustainable modes of transport to travel to and from the site;
 - To improve awareness of transport issues and reduce the impact of traffic on the local environment:
 - To raise customer awareness of sustainable travel options;
 - To minimise the proportion of private car journeys to and from the proposed development;
 - To increase the proportion of journeys to and from the proposed development by sustainable modes of transport in particular car share; and
 - To minimise the number of single occupancy car trips to and from the proposed development.

5.2 Benefits

- 5.2.1 This Travel Plan will assist both staff and customers in making an informed decision on how they travel to and from the site and encourage them to use sustainable transport. This will reduce reliance on single occupancy car travel and encourage a reduction in car trips generated by the development.
- 5.2.2 Other benefits of the Travel Plan may include:
 - · Reduction in congestion and traffic related pollution;
 - · Increase in employee attendance levels; and
 - A healthier work force.
- 5.2.3 Table 5.1, below, summarises some of the benefits of implementing a TP and indicates who will benefit.

Table 5.1: Who will benefit from the Travel Plan?

Benefit	Visitors	Staff	Community/ Environment
Cost Savings	V	V	
Healthier staff and reduced absenteeism	V	V	
Improved site access	\checkmark	\checkmark	V
Reduced Congestion	√	√	√
Reduced accidents	V	V	√
Improved staff morale		V	
Improved quality of life	V	V	√
Reduced stress	√	√	
Improved local air quality	V	V	V



Reduced noise			\checkmark
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5.3 Targets

- 5.3.1 Table 5.2 below presents expected and proposed mode share targets. Mode share targets should, however, be re-entered following the results of the first survey and based on this information, future achievable 'SMART' targets to be devised in liaison with the Local Authority. Nevertheless, based on collected staff travel data from other Aldi stores the following indicative minimum targets are proposed in the first instance (see Table 5.2 below).
- 5.3.2 It should be noted that the following table provides both staff numbers and percentage splits and is based on recent surveys at other sites. Future targets and reviews have to be carefully considered against the limited staff numbers to ensure unrealistic aspirations do not unnecessarily burden the Travel Plan initiatives.

Mode of Travel	Expected Initial Modal Split	2 year Modal Split Target	5 Year Modal Split Target
Car Driver	80%	78%	75%
Car Passenger, Cycle, Walk, Bus	20%	22%	24%
Motorcycle	0%	0%	1%

Table 5.2 - Indicative Staff Mode Share Targets

5.3.3 The above targets will be reviewed and amended as survey information becomes available and appropriate measures as stated later in this Travel Plan introduced.



6.0 MEASURES AND ACTIONS

6.1 Background

- 6.1.1 A wide range of measures and actions will be used to encourage car-sharing, public transport use, cycling and walking in accordance with national and local policies.
- 6.1.2 Firstly, within two months of opening Entran Ltd be appointed as the Travel Plan Co-ordinator, Entran Contact details:

Robert Williams,

Entran Limited

2nd & 3rd Floors

Northgate House

Upper Borough Walls

Bath

BA1 1RG

Tel: 0117 937 4077

- 6.1.3 At this point all partners to the Travel Plan will be advised of the appointment.
- 6.1.4 Entran will, on all matters, liaise with Aldi's Property Director Rob Jones, who will ensure that internally all measures are implemented. If any internal matters arise with the Travel Plan, the communication process will be reversed.

6.2 Measures and Actions

- 6.2.1 The Travel Plan Co-ordinator will ensure that the Travel Plan is implemented; operating efficiently and that all the measures for encouraging sustainable travel are in place. Responsibilities include:
 - Promoting and encouraging travel modes other than the car, including providing information to staff via a notice board in the staff room, which will be checked every <u>three</u> months;
 - Promoting car sharing;
 - Identify employee travel habits through staff surveys;
 - · Monitoring and reviewing the Travel Plan; and
 - Ensuring the needs of the less mobile is incorporated in the Plan.
- 6.2.2 The measures developed on site shall be largely based on the outcomes of the initial travel survey. Some measures are essential in meeting with current standards, for example the quantity of cycle and car parking provision, other measures will be unique to the site. As such the following sections are intended to give an overview of the potential measures that could be implemented by the Travel Plan Co-ordinator if the travel survey highlights them as being appropriate.

6.3 TP Measures

- 6.3.1 Due to the changing characteristics of the development over time it would be ineffective for the TP to specify TP measures or funding for measures that may not be required, Nevertheless, funding will be made available for the implementation of measures should the need arise through the monitoring process. In this regard therefore, required measures must be determined by reference to travel surveys and importantly, an understanding of the factors that would motivate staff to alter their travel behaviour. The programme of surveys and monitoring therefore not only needs to identify travel behaviour but also attitudes to travel and key motivators for change.
- 6.3.2 Notwithstanding this, the TP's measures are divided into sub-categories:
 - Hard measures these are infrastructure provision or improvements;
 - Soft measures these are management measure, incentives, marketing initiatives etc;



- Secured measures these are measures that will be implemented; and
- Failsafe measures these are an 'arsenal' of measures available to the TP Coordinator to be chosen according to survey feedback so that resources can be targeted towards those measures found to be most effective.
- 6.3.3 The following tables describe both secure and failsafe measures per mode. Secure measures are those that will be adopted prior to recruitment of staff or as part of the build process, with the failsafe measures being those that could be introduced should the need arise.
- 6.3.4 In addition, all employees will receive details of the TP upon commencement of employment and a copy of the TP will be kept in the staff room.

Hard measures				
Secu	red	Failsafe		
•	Good on-site lighting; Lockers; New footway across store frontage	Additional pedestrian signage;		
Soft r	Soft measures			
Secured		Failsafe		
•	Marketing – promoting walking in all written and electronic material - Travel pack	Personalised Travel Planning.		
	Notice board in staff room displaying the above			

Table 6.1 - Measures to encourage walking

Hard	Hard measures			
Secu	red	Failsafe		
	Good on-site lighting; 10 external prominent and covered cycle parking spaces via Sheffield loops—usage to be monitored — See Appendix E Provision for in-store cycle storage facilities for employees convenient to staff room Implement the Government backed cycle purchase scheme (Aldi standard)	Additional cycle parking		
Soft r	Soft measures			
Secured		Failsafe		
•	Marketing – promoting cycling in all written and electronic material - Travel pack	 Negotiated discount with local bike shop; Personalised travel planning. 		
•	Notice board in staff room displaying cycle routes to and from the development			



Table 6.2 - Measures to encourage cycling

Soft r	Soft measures			
Secured		Failsafe		
•	Marketing – promoting the use of public transport in all written and electronic material; Travel pack (including bus routes and bus/train timetable info)	 Personalised travel planning; Investigate bus discounts for staff 		
•	Travel notice board in staff room displaying bus timetables			

Table 6.3 - Measures to encourage public transport use

Hard measures		
Secured	Failsafe	
Marketing – promoting car sharing in all written and electronic material as well as interview and induction process	Personalised travel planning	
Guaranteed ride home (emergency only)		

Table 6.4 - Measures to encourage car sharing

- 6.3.5 The Travel Pack (to be agreed with NPTC) will contain information on the alternatives to single-occupancy car use available to staff including;
 - comprehensive walking and cycling route maps linking the site to local infrastructure including shops, residential areas and bus station
 - Bus maps and timetables as well as leaflets describing the health benefits of cycling and walking;
 - · contact details of the Travel Plan Co-ordinator for the site; and
 - Useful resources such as the Transport Direct Journey Planner website to enable people to plan their own journeys.
- 6.3.6 Travel Packs will be issued to all staff as part of their induction process. Staff will also be advised of the Travel Plan and Pack during the interview process.
- 6.3.7 Typical warehouse cycle parking is shown below as **Figure 6.1**.

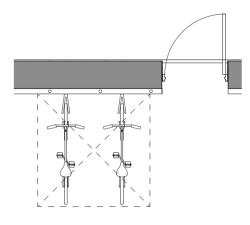


Figure 6.1 Warehouse Cycle Parking



7.0 MONITORING

7.1.1 Monitoring Strategy

- 7.1.1 An important part of the Travel Plan is the continual monitoring and review of its effectiveness. It is essential that a Travel Plan is not a one-off event, but a continually evolving process. Regular monitoring and reviewing will help to gauge progress towards targets and objectives, and, if necessary, enable the Travel Plan to be refined and adapted in order to improve its progression.
- 7.1.2 The stages to monitoring a Travel Plan include:
 - Collection of base data i.e.: soon after opening and resultant setting of travel mode targets;
 - Measures implemented over a period of time are recorded;
 - · Collection of future data at defined point;
 - · Comparison of data collected; and
 - Review of mode share against target and resultant implementation of new measures or setting of revised targets.
- 7.1.3 In terms of this Travel Plan, it is important to note that it will not be possible to collect any 'before' data for the site since it is currently in a different land use.

7.2 Survey of Employee Travel Patterns

7.2.1 The effectiveness of the Travel Plan will need to be monitored and reviewed in partnership with the local authority. This review process will identify the most effective measures and key motivators influencing people's travel choices. The schedule of monitoring and review will be as follows:

Survey	Date	Review / Reports
1.	2 months after first occupation	 Within 1 month of survey review survey findings and report to local authority. Submit Final Travel Plan to NPTC for approval
		 Feedback findings to staff within 1 month of local authority review
	/	Senior staff member to implement review outcomes and Travel Plan within 2 months of being approved
2.	1 year after first	Identify actions from Review 1
/	occupation	 Review survey 2 findings and report to local authority within 1 month of survey and update Travel Plan
		 Feedback findings to staff within 1 month of local authority review
		 Senior staff member to implement review outcomes prior to Survey 3.
3.	2 and 5 and years after	Identify actions from Review 2
	first occupation	 Review survey 3 findings and report to local authority within 1 month of survey and update Travel Plan
		 Feedback findings to staff within 1 month of local authority review
		Senior staff member to implement review outcomes.

Table 7.1 – Schedule of monitoring and review



- 7.2.2 The communication strategy, monitoring and review process contained within this document will instil a culture of sustainable travel within the company and focus resources on the methods most effective in reducing single car occupancy.
- 7.2.3 A sample staff questionnaire is included as **Appendix B.**

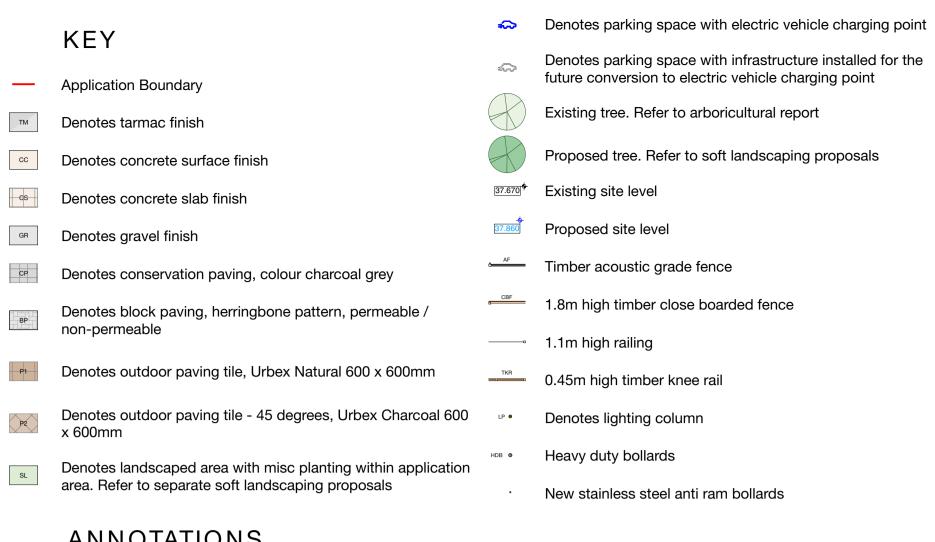
7.3 Partnership Arrangement

- 7.3.1 As discussed, the Travel Plan will be monitored to ensure that the aims and objectives are met and that the development accords with the terms of the planning permission.
- 7.3.2 The Local Authority are an important partner in the Travel Plan process. However, it is important that the relationship between the site occupiers and the Councils is a genuine partnership arrangement and not seen by any party as being a matter of enforcement or penalties. With this in mind all objectives or targets must be agreed by all parties as being:
 - · challenging;
 - realistic;
 - measurable; and
 - achievable.
- 7.3.3 If the objectives do not meet all these requirements they will be ineffective.
- 7.3.4 The Travel Plan will be a continuously evolving 'live' document. It may therefore be necessary to amend mode share baselines and targets depending on the result of the on-going surveys. These evolving changes should be communicated to and agreed with the Council.
- 7.3.5 If targets or objectives are not met it may be decided following discussions between the Travel Plan Co-ordinator and the Council that measures could be modified or alternative measures implemented



Appendix A





ANNOTATIONS

Proposed site access with right hand filter lane off Afan Way and two lane egress

Pedestrian crossing

Pedestrian access

Existing electric sub station with area of hardstanding for access

Exsting facing brick masonry boundary / retaining walls retained

Vehicle crash barrier and retaining wall to Afan Way

Existing masonry wall along Water Street to be rebuilt as facing brickwork retaining wall

Low noise external plant area enclosed by acoustic grade timber fence and 2.5m high palisade fencing. Galvanised finish

Retaining wall with guard railing above

1.8m high close boarded fence to site boundary

New facing brick boundary retaining wall with 1.1m high railings above along Issac's Place

Proposed Aldi double pole sign. Location subject to separate advertisement consent and agreement with the statutory authority to build within the sewer easement.

Proposed Starbucks totem sign position. Location subject to separate advertisement consent and agreement with the statutory authority to build within the sewer easement.

Future gigabit broadband provision brought into site. Location indicative

Surface water attenuation pond for highway drainage, subject to separate sab and highway application

Covered trolley bay

Parent & Child spaces

Disabled spaces

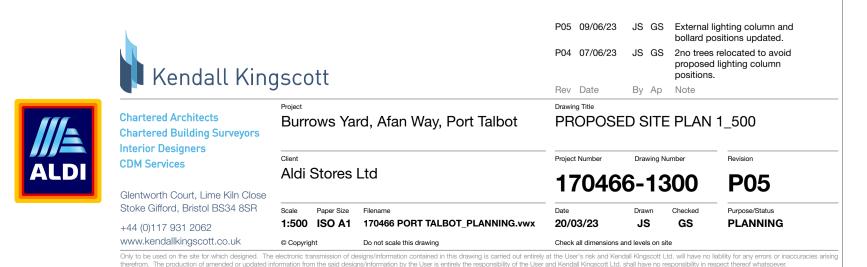
Active EVCP spaces

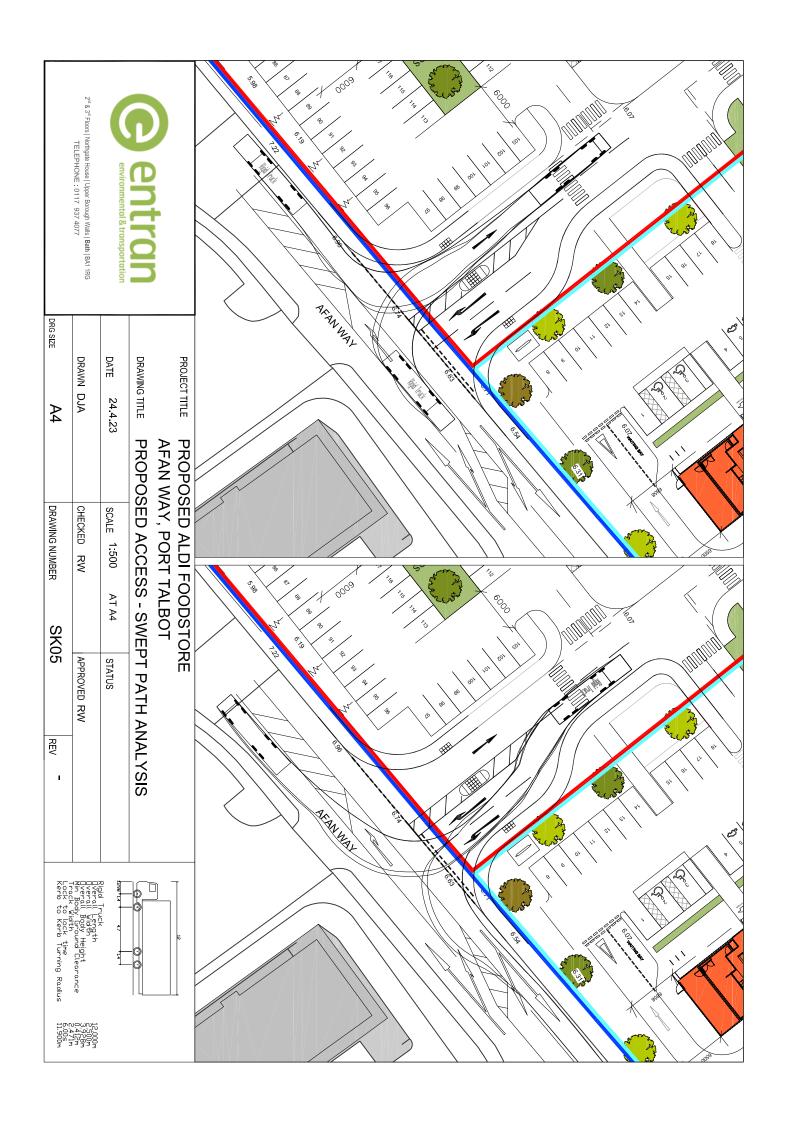
Loading bay ramp and bin store

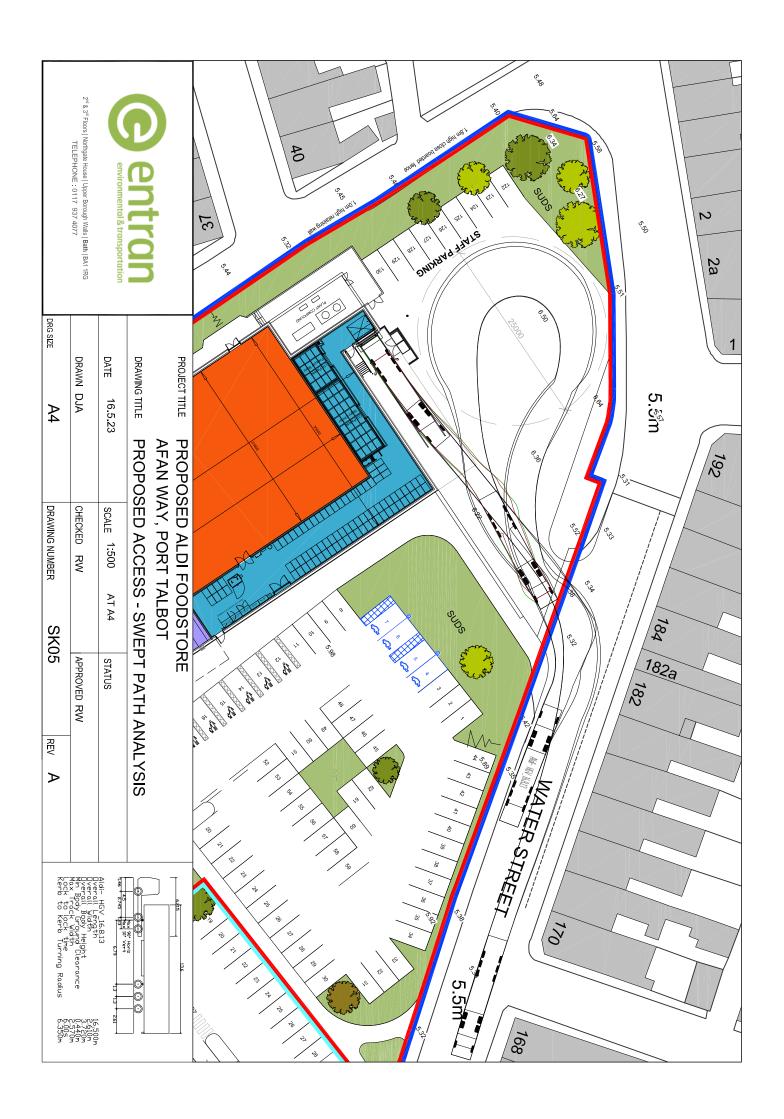
Starbucks bin store and plant area

Approximate location of existing telegraph poles. Service to be diverted

ALDI PARKING	117	STARBUCKS PARKIN	G 28	PARKING TOTAL	145
Typically 2.6m w x 5	i.0m I spaces	Typically 2.6m w x 4.9n	n I spaces		
STANDARD DISABLED PARENT & CHILD ACTIVE EVCP	90 6 9 12	STANDARD DISABLED ACTIVE EVCP	20 2 6	STANDARD DISABLED PARENT & CHILD ACTIVE EVCP	110 8 9 18
APPLICATION ARE 12,135 sqm / 2.999		tares		ALDI BICYCLE SPACES STARBUCKS BICYCLE SPACE TOTAL BICYCLE SPACES	8 3 11









Appendix B



1. Staff Travel Survey

Aldi is constantly looking to develop it's Travel Plan and evaluate the travel options available to staff and visitors. Your involvement in the development of the plan is crucial, please spare a few minutes to complete the questionnaire. All the information you provide will be treated in strictest confidence. Please tick the boxes that correspond to your answers or write in the spaces provided as appropriate.

SECTION A: ABOUT YOUR JOURNEY TO THE SITE

1. Where do you travel from to come to the site?

Postcode				_		Street		
Town								
1a How m	anv tim	es do vo	u norma	ally travel	to the st	ore each	week?	
ra. How in	arry tirri	es do yo	u mormi	any nave	to the st	ore each	WCCK:	
1b. At wha	t time d	o you no	rmally	arrive?				
2. How often do y					ansport to	o travel to	o work?	
(тіск ар	propria	te box in	eacn co	oiumn)				
	Walk	Cycle	Bus	Train	Car	Car	Car	Other
					Driver	Driver	Passenger	(specify)
					(alone)	(with		
5 days a week or						others)		
more								
3 or 4 days a week								
0 1 :		,						
Once or twice a week								
WEEK								
1 to 3 times a								
month								
1 000								
Less								
	l		L	1				



SECTION B: IF YOU EVER TRAVEL TO THE STORE BY CAR

Time savings	Health Reasons
Cost savings	Use the car during the day
Convenience/flexibility	Lack of suitable alternative transport
Dropping off/Collecting Children	Other (please state)
ould you be prepared to car share?	?
Yes	No
Maybe	I already car share
Comments	
N C: ALTERNATIVES	
N C: ALTERNATIVES	ge you to use the bus for your journey to/fr ich would you like to see?
N C: ALTERNATIVES ch of the following would encourage k? If you already travel by bus, whi	
N C: ALTERNATIVES ch of the following would encourag k? If you already travel by bus, whi ase tick up to four boxes.	ich would you like to see?
ch of the following would encourage k? If you already travel by bus, whit ase tick up to four boxes. Direct Bus Services Improved waiting facilities e.g. shelters, seating Better information on rates and	More frequent bus services Discount tickets extended for all local bus services Real time information at stop
ch of the following would encourage k? If you already travel by bus, whit ase tick up to four boxes. Direct Bus Services Improved waiting facilities e.g. shelters, seating	More frequent bus services Discount tickets extended for all local bus services



6. Which of the following would enco	urage v	ou to cv	cle to/from	work? I	f you al	ready cycle
which would you most like to see?		,			,	, ., .,
Please tick up to four boxes.						
Better cycle routes on the road	s		Improved	cycle pa	arking at	the
leading to the site			site			
Improved facilities eg lockers		Better information on cycle routes and location of cycle facilities				
Arrangement to buy/hire bicycle at discounted rates	а		Improved	cycle se	curity	
Comments						
					.,	
				/		
7. What factors would encourage you	to walk	to and	from work?	If you a	already	walk, what
would you like to see improved.						
Please tick up to two boxes			/			
Better walking routes			better lit wa	alking p	aths in	the
on the roads leading to the site?		site?				
More information about		Other	(ple	ase	sta	ate)
walking routes?						
8. Would you take advantage of any Would they encourage you to chan in the course of work?				r for jou	irneys u	ndertaken
	Would you use?			Would it change how you travel?		
/	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure
Flex-time – making it easier to fit in with public transport or car share etc.						
Cycle mileage allowance for 'business mileage'						
Provision of pool car for business travel off-site						
		1	I	1	1	1



<u> </u>	D: ABOUT Y	OU							
9. Your A	ge:								
18 – 24					25 – 39				
40 – 59					60+				
10. Your	Gender:								
Male					Female				
44 100									
	is your job	role?							
Job Role									
12. Do yo	u have a fu	ll car driv	ing lic	ense?					
Yes				No)				
the travel				No	a discussion group	to identify id			
					ntives (financial or on able modes of				
	se space		•		/	regarding	41	Traval	DI: