

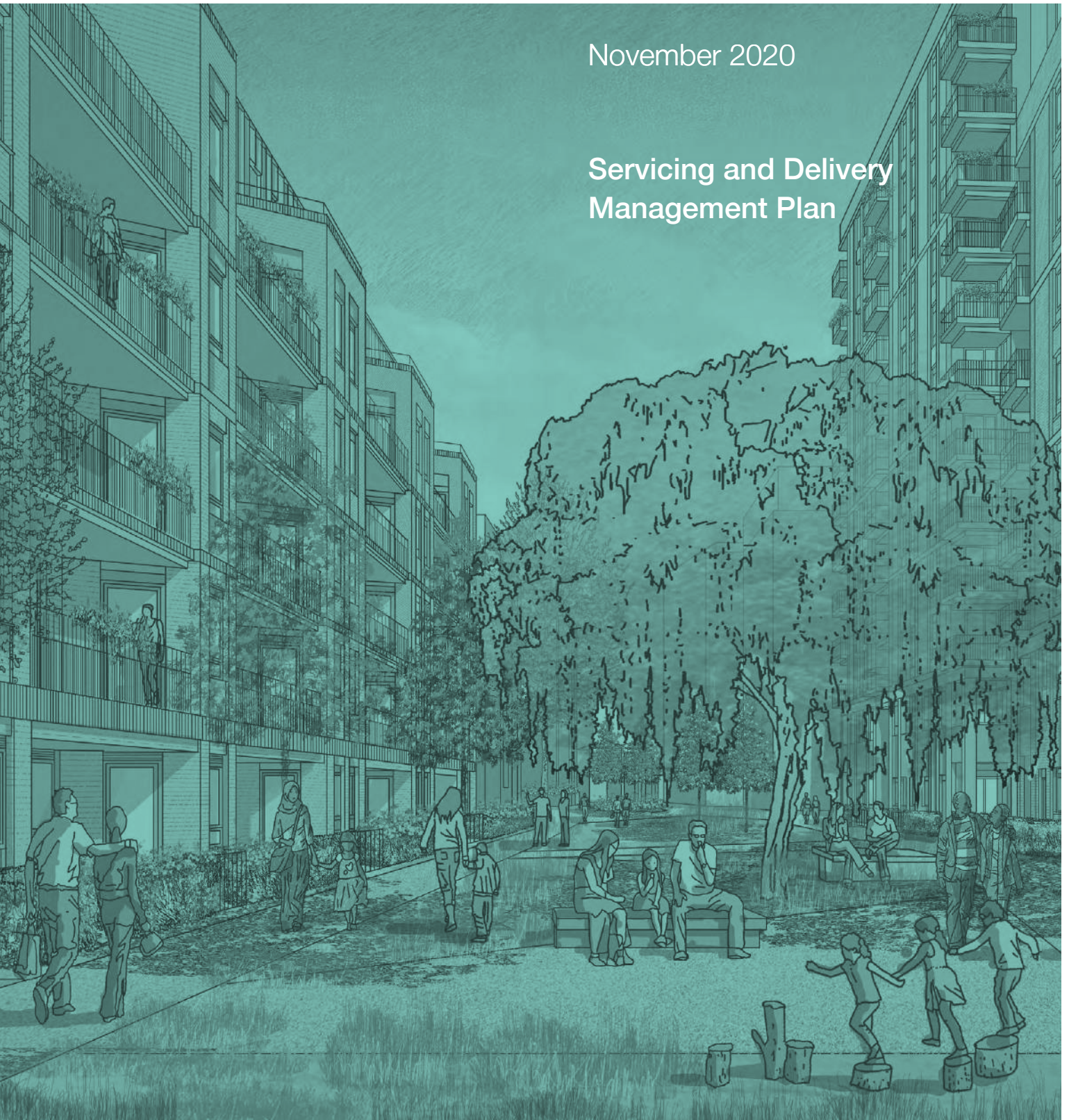
CAMBRIDGE ROAD ESTATE – PLANNING APPLICATION 20/02942/FUL

SERVICING AND DELIVERY MANAGEMENT PLAN

****NO AMENDMENT TO DOCUMENT SINCE SUBMISSION OF
APPLICATION IN NOVEMBER 2020 – ORIGINAL SUBMISSION DOCUMENT****

November 2020

Servicing and Delivery
Management Plan



The Applicant

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The project site

Cambridge Road Estate Project hub

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Application forms

Covering letter

Application Form and Notices

CIL Additional Information Form

Design proposals

Planning Statement

Design and Access Statement

- Vol.1 - The Masterplan
- Vol.2 - The Detailed Component

The Masterplan

- Parameter Plans
- Illustrative Plans
- Design Guidelines

Phase 1 Architecture and Landscape

- GA Plans, Sections and Elevations

Supporting information

Statement of Community Involvement

Rehousing Strategy

Financial Viability Appraisal

Draft Estate Management Strategy

Transport Assessment

Phase 1 Travel Plan

Car Parking Management Plan

Servicing and Delivery Management Plan

Construction Logistics Plan

Construction Method Statement and Construction
Management Plan

Sustainable Design and Construction Statement
(Including Circular Economy Statement)

Environmental Statement

- Non Technical Summary
- Vol.1 – Technical Reports
- Vol.2 – Technical Appendices
- Vol.3 - Townscape and Visual Impact
Assessment

Energy Statement (Including Overheating
Assessment and Whole Life Cycle Assessment)

Daylight and Sunlight

Internal Assessment of the Detailed Component

External Assessment of the Illustrative Masterplan

Extraction and Ventilation Strategy

Noise Impact Assessment

Arboricultural Report and Tree Conditions Survey

Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Method
Statement

Preliminary Ecological and Bat Survey Report

Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment

Archaeology and Heritage Assessment

Ground Conditions Assessment

Utilities Report

Flood Risk Assessment

Phase 1 Drainage Statement

Fire Strategy Report

Accessibility Audit

Health Impact Assessment

Equalities Impact Assessment

Outline Delivery and Servicing Management Plan

Cambridge Road Estate

29 September 2020

Prepared for
Cambridge Road (RBK) LLP



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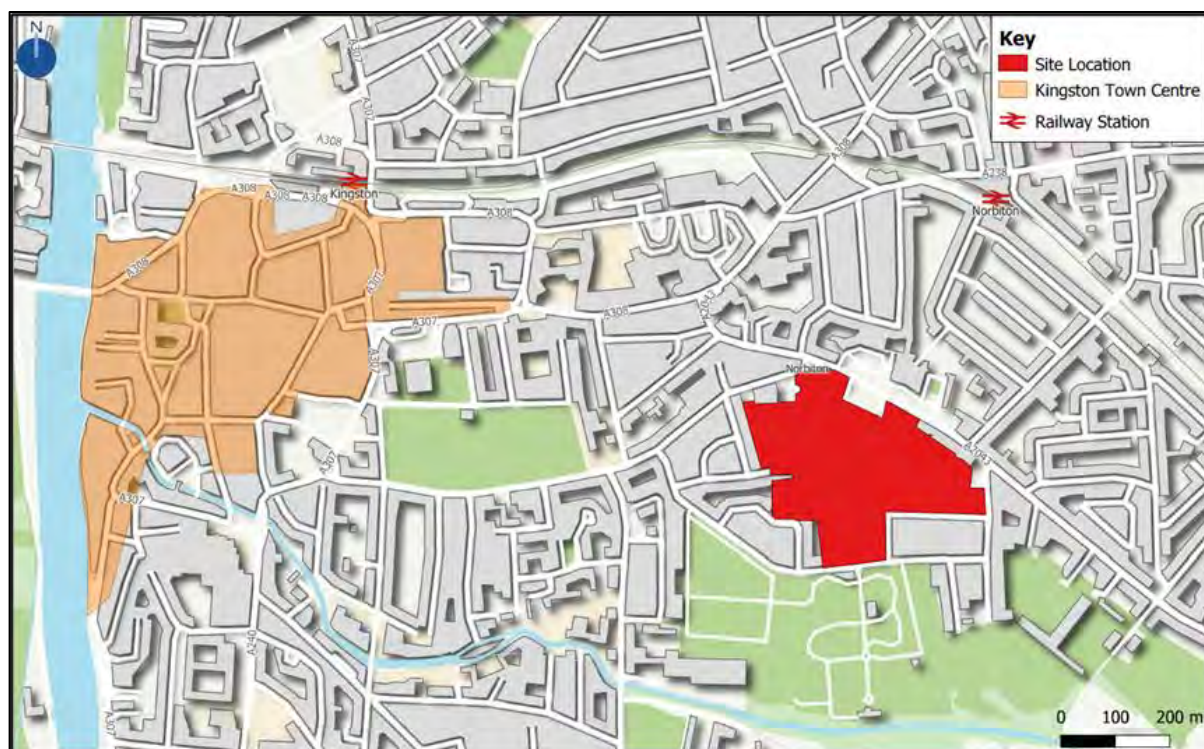
Figure 1.1	Site Location Plan
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1. Introduction

1.1 Preamble and Development Proposals

- 1.1.1 Markides Associates (MA) have been commissioned by Cambridge Road (RBK) LLP (hereafter referred to as ‘the applicant’) to prepare this Phase 1 Outline Delivery and Servicing Plan (DSP) in support of the application to redevelop the Cambridge Road Estate (the site). This DSP also provides a framework Delivery and Servicing Strategy for the entire Masterplan. This document can be updated to accommodate future phases and updates that will follow to support the regeneration of the site.
- 1.1.2 The purpose of this DSP is to inform the local authority as to how the applicant will manage service vehicle trips to and from the development in order to minimise the impact on the local and surrounding public highway.
- 1.1.3 This report is set out as follows:
- **Section 1** summarises the development proposals and relevant national and local policy in relation to deliveries and servicing.
 - **Section 2** describes the proposed servicing provision at the Site including bays and vehicle routing.
 - **Section 3** contains the forecast servicing vehicle trip generation.
 - **Section 4** identifies the objectives of the DSP.
 - **Section 5** presents measures and initiatives to improve delivery and servicing efficiency at the site.
- 1.1.4 The site falls within the administrative authority area of the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames (RBK) who act as both the planning and highway authority.
- 1.1.5 The Cambridge Road Estate (CRE) indicated in **Figure 1.1** is located approximately 1km to the east of Kingston and is surrounded by largely residential development to the north, east and west, with Kingston Cemetery to the south.

Figure 1.1 Site Location Plan



1.2 Description of Development

1.2.1 The Cambridge Road Regeneration proposed development is:

“Hybrid Planning Application for a mixed use development, including demolition of existing buildings and erection of up to 2,170 residential units (Use Class C3), 290sqm of flexible office floorspace (Use Class E), 1,395sqm of flexible retail/commercial floorspace (Use Class E/Sui Generis), 1,250sqm community floorspace (Use Class F2), new publicly accessible open space and associated access, servicing, landscaping and works.

Detailed permission is sought for Phase 1 for erection of 452 residential units (Use Class C3), 1,250sqm community floorspace (Use Class F2), 290sqm of flexible office floorspace (Use Class E), 395sqm of flexible retail/commercial floorspace (Use Class E/Sui Generis), new publicly accessible open space and associated access, servicing, parking, landscaping works including tree removal, refuse/recycling and bicycle storage, energy centre and works

Outline permission (with appearance and landscaping reserved) is sought for the remainder of the development (“the Proposed Development”).”

1.2.2 The proposed masterplan is shown in **Appendix A** of the related Transport Assessment Report.

1.2.3 The overarching servicing and delivery strategy for the masterplan development is based on:

- Residential refuse collection will occur on street from waste collection points situated around the site.
- Residential delivery and servicing trips are accommodated on-street due to the low level of movement, and to make the most efficient use of land when considering other factors such as parking provision, public realm, landscaping etc.
- Commercial delivery and servicing vehicles will use specific bays situated in close proximity to those commercial units.
- A method of control will prevent unauthorised vehicles from accessing parts of the site such as pedestrian priority routes and underground parking areas using methods of control such as ANPR barrier or a collapsible bollard.

1.3 DSP Policy Context and Guidance

Adopted London Plan 2016 Consolidated with Alterations Since 2011

- 1.3.1 The London Plan identifies under Policy 6.3 Assessing Effects of Development on Transport Capacity and Policy 6.14 Freight, that DSP's should be secured to help ease congestion and improve safety.

Draft London Plan (2019)

- 1.3.2 The draft London Plan sets out in Policy T7 'Deliveries, servicing and construction', that "Delivery and Servicing Plans will be required and should be developed in accordance with Transport for London guidance and in a way which reflects the scale and complexities of developments." Furthermore, development proposals "should facilitate safe, clean and efficient deliveries and servicing," as well as providing adequate space for servicing and storage.
- 1.3.3 In terms of location of deliveries, these "should be made off-street, with on-street loading bays only used where this is not possible," while in terms of timing of deliveries, "developments should be designed and managed so that deliveries can be received outside of peak hours and in the evening or night time."
- 1.3.4 Policy T7 makes clear that missed deliveries are a key concern, with "as many as two in every three delivery slots [are] missed" with efficient consolidation and management required. In addition, DSPs should include measures to minimise the instances of missed deliveries, such as the provision of "large letter or parcel boxes and concierges accepting deliveries."
- 1.3.5 Development proposals should "demonstrate 'good' on-site ground conditions ratings or the mechanisms to reach this level," with the introduction of a Fleet Operator Recognition Scheme (FORS) to plan for and monitor site conditions.

TfL DSP Guidance: Making Freight Work for You

- 1.3.6 Transport for London (TfL) have also produced guidance to formulate DSPs, stating that they can be used to:
- Manage deliveries to reduce the number of trips, particularly during peak hours.

- Identify where safe and legal loading can take place.
- Promote the use of delivery companies who can demonstrate their commitment to best practice, e.g. the Fleet Operator Recognition Scheme (FORS).

1.3.7 The guidance also states that implementing a DSP can result in the following benefits:

- Save time and money.
- Reduce the environmental impact of an organisation.
- Improve the safety of delivery and servicing activity at a site.
- Cut congestion in the local area.
- Ensure an organisation is supplied during planned events.

Fleet Operator Recognition Scheme (FORS) and Construction Logistics and Community Safety (CLOCS)

1.3.8 FORS is a voluntary compliance scheme designed to promote best practice for commercial vehicle operators. FORS includes all facets of vehicle safety, efficiency, and environmental protection by encouraging operators to measure, monitor and improve the performance of their vehicle or fleet so they can achieve a competitive advantage to stand out from others in the industry.

1.3.9 CLOCS is a national Standard that requires all stakeholders in construction to take responsibility for health & safety. It demands collaborative action to prevent fatal or serious collisions between vehicles servicing construction projects and vulnerable road users: pedestrians, cyclists, and motorcyclists.

1.3.10 The Contracts Manager will give priority to contractors able to demonstrate FORS and CLOCS compliance or compliance to similar schemes.

RBK Servicing Policy

1.3.11 Policy SB1(d) states the Council will work with businesses “to manage freight movements to their sites to minimise the impact on surrounding residential areas”.

1.3.12 The council adopted the Sustainable Transport SPD in 2013 which states that:

- Development proposals need to “Demonstrate that delivery and servicing activities for the site can take place without disruption to pedestrians, cyclists, and vehicles; both on and off the site.”
- “Applicants are required to submit a Delivery Servicing Plan where the development involves significant or disruptive servicing activities
- “Delivery Servicing Plans should contain a range of measures that outline how the development will minimise the impact of delivery and servicing activities on the surrounding highway network when the development is operational. Delivery Servicing Plans should demonstrate a process of surveying and analysing delivery and servicing activities on site (gathering information) leading to the identification

of measures to consolidate, manage, and improve delivery and servicing activities. It should also include identifying the most appropriate route for delivery vehicles to and from the development site.”

1.3.13 The process of a Delivery and Servicing Plan is in 3 stages as set out in RBK’s SPD:

- Stage 1: Outline of development and a snapshot of issues that will be addressed
- Stage 2: Survey of delivery and servicing activities after the site has been operational for 6 months. The stage 1 report should be revised and amended on the basis of these surveys and resubmitted to the council.
- Stage 3: Ongoing monitoring and revisions to the document to meet objectives and initiatives where appropriate.

1.4 DSP Requirement, Status and Scope

1.4.1 As set out above, the requirement for the planning application to be supported by a DSP has been established in both the regional and local policy context and has also been identified during pre-application discussions with RBK / TfL.

1.4.2 This DSP has therefore been produced to address that requirement.

1.4.3 This Phase 1 outline DSP acknowledges that the management of deliveries is a constantly evolving process and identifies the wider strategies that site occupants will adopt. This DSP also considers the impact of delivery and servicing across the entire masterplan and provides a framework for the delivery and servicing strategy as later stages of the site are developed.

1.4.4 It is anticipated that a condition on the planning permission will require the submission and approval of a detailed DSP for each phase of the development which will detail the exact location and operation of the delivery and servicing arrangements.

1.4.5 The focus of the DSP is on strategies associated with the residential and commercial elements of the development proposals as these will generate the most delivery movements. The movements for the commercial elements are likely to be regular and planned, enhancing the chance of success of the DSP.

1.4.6 The management of residential deliveries is more problematic given their frequency is varied both in terms of operator and time. The DSP will however identify where residential delivery movements can be safely accommodated, including refuse collection and identify measures to improve efficiency.

1.5 Transport Assessment

1.5.1 The planning application is also supported by a Transport Assessment (TA), which includes estimates of the number of vehicle movements generated by the proposed scale of development and should be read in conjunction with this document.

- 1.5.2 The TA provides a thorough description of the local highway network as well as existing land uses, established access strategies and existing traffic flows.

2. Delivery and Service Vehicle Access

2.1 Overview

- 2.1.1 Delivery and servicing demands will be generated by all the proposed land uses. Residential development typically results in deliveries by post, online shopping orders, online food deliveries and refuse collection movements.
- 2.1.2 Commercial development is typically associated with stock replacement and deliveries and waste collection. The development will also generate occasional servicing trips associated with general maintenance.

2.2 Masterplan

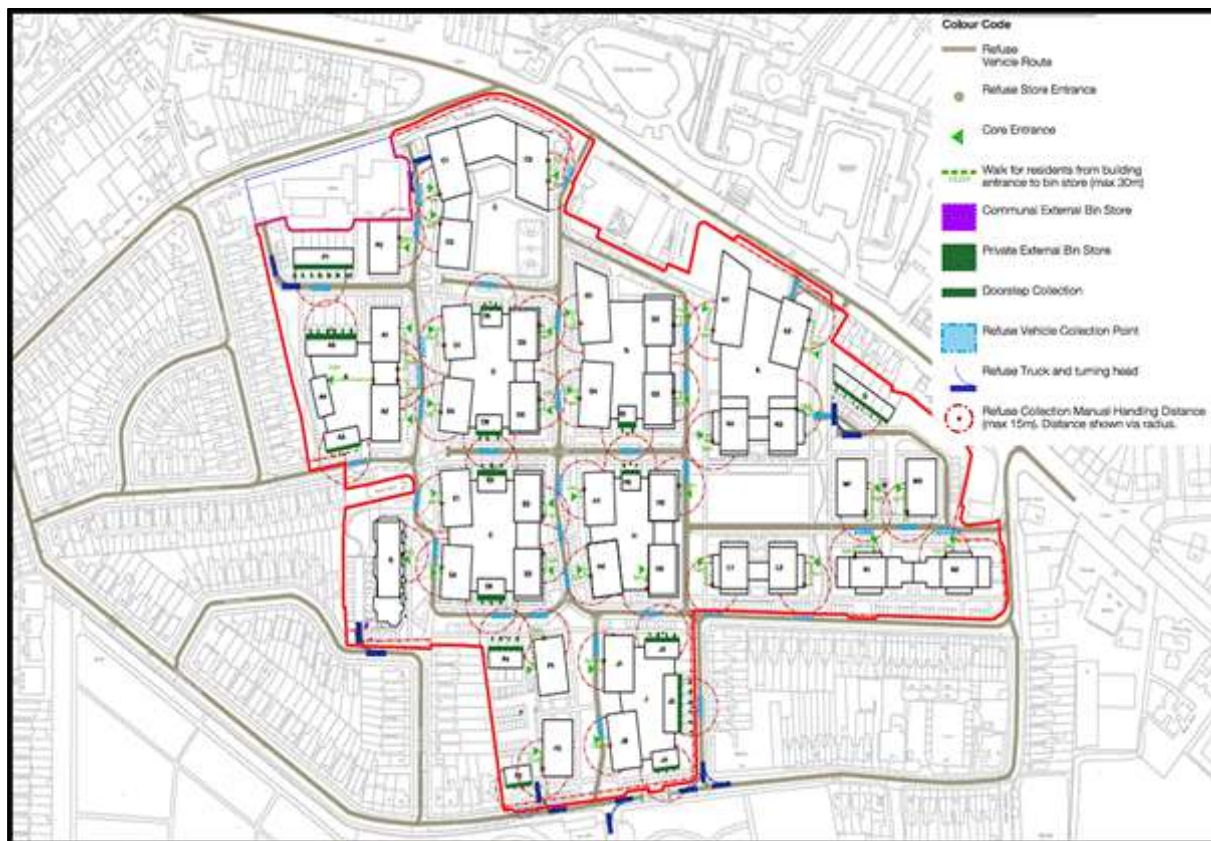
Residential Servicing

- 2.2.1 Residential servicing is expected to occur on-street given the levels of traffic outlined below in Section 3. No servicing will occur from basement/podium parking areas, with all servicing activities occurring at street level.
- 2.2.2 The on-street parking courts have been designed to accommodate panel vans and 7.5t box vans where they can turn and load/unload, which reduces the impact on the main vehicular routes within the estate.
- 2.2.3 Due to their infrequent use it is expected that larger HGV's will stop on-street to load and unload, which is appropriate when balancing the different needs of the masterplan in achieving appropriate parking numbers, providing appropriate landscaping and good public realm and making the most effective use of the land available.

Residential Refuse Collection

- 2.2.4 Under the masterplan development, residential delivery vehicles will be able to access the site from Somerset Rd, St Peters Street, Burritt Rd, Vincent Rd, Willingham Way and Rowlls Rd. The masterplan layout allows for refuse vehicles to access all parts of the site.
- 2.2.5 Residential refuse collection will occur on-street with **Image 2.1** showing the routes, stopping locations and the proximity to the bin store.

Image 2.1 Residential Refuse Collection Routes



Source: Extract from Patel Taylor Drawing 503-PTA-MP-00-DR-A-1228 P03

2.2.6 The above plan shows the location of communal and private bin stores, the refuse vehicle collection point and the proposed turning head.

Commercial Servicing and Deliveries

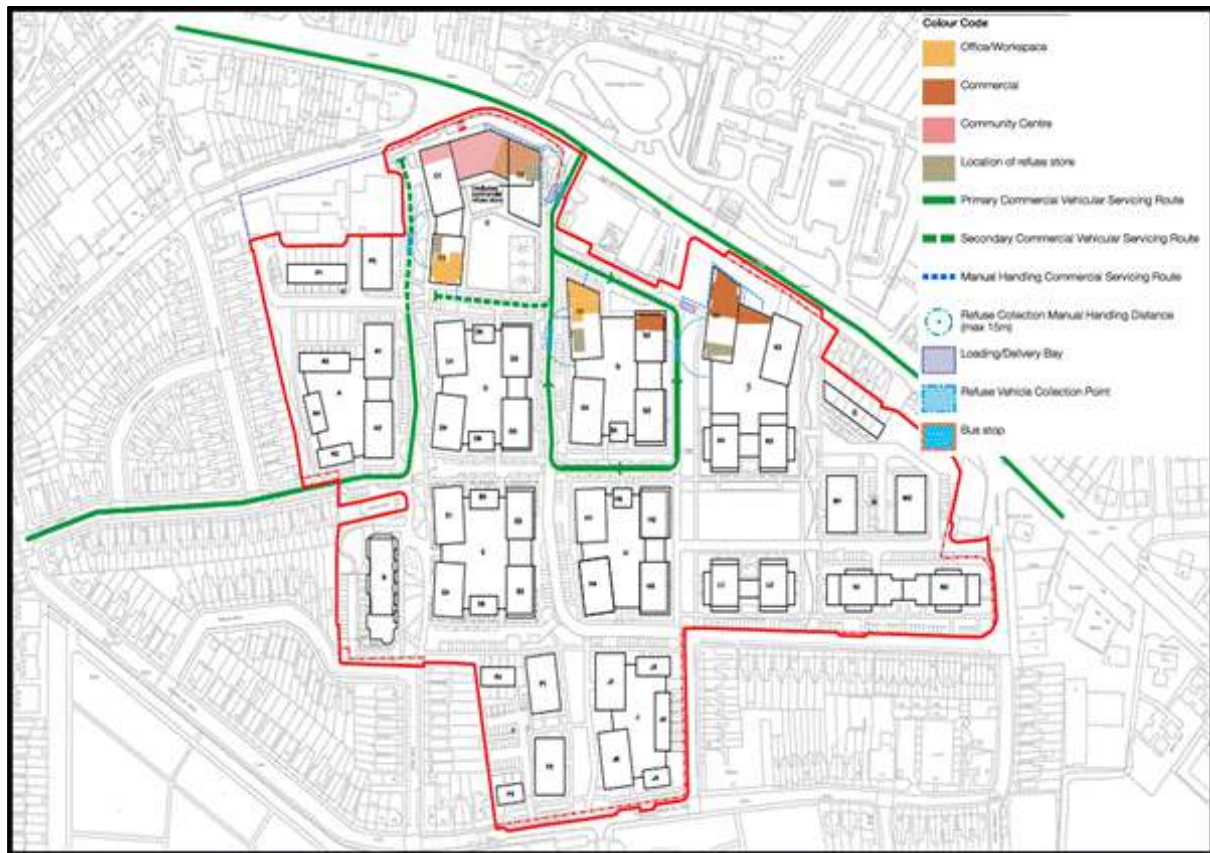
2.2.7 **Table 2.1** shows which roads that will be used to access the commercial units within each block. Tenants will be required to inform delivery companies which accesses to use.

Table 2.1 Main Road Access for each Commercial Unit

Road	Block
Somerset Road	C2
St Peters Road	C1, C2, C3, G1, G2, K1

2.2.8 **Image 2.2** shows the main routes for commercial servicing.

Image 2.2 Commercial Servicing and Delivery Routes



Source: Extract from Patel Taylor Drawing 503-PTA-MP-00-DR-A-1227 P04

2.2.9 Three loading bays are proposed within the site. All bays can accommodate a 12m rigid vehicle. Vehicle tracking will be provided for each RMA demonstrating that each phase can accommodate refuse vehicles.

Commercial Refuse Collection

2.2.10 Commercial and retail waste will be stored by the tenants in their own demise, with all tenants encouraged to ensure recyclable and non-recyclable waste streams are separated adequately, until the point it reaches capacity where it will then be transferred to a collection point by the tenant. Private contractors appointed by the facilities management team will then collect the commercial waste.

2.2.11 The private commercial and retail waste collection will occur from the three loading bays provided for within the site in close proximity to the commercial uses.

2.3 Phase 1 Servicing /Refuse Arrangements

Residential Refuse Collection

- 2.3.1 Residents will transfer their waste to various waste stores on site, from here the waste will be collected by the RBK refuse collection team. All the refuse storage locations are within 15m of the road. It is anticipated the waste will be collected once a week.
- 2.3.2 For Phase 1, residential delivery and refuse vehicles will enter the site via Somerset Rd, Willingham Way, and Rowlls Road and stop on the existing road network. Turning heads are provided allowing vehicles to enter and exit the site in forward gear.
- 2.3.3 **Image 2.3** shows the refuse collection points for Block C.

Image 2.3 Residential Refuse Collection – Block C

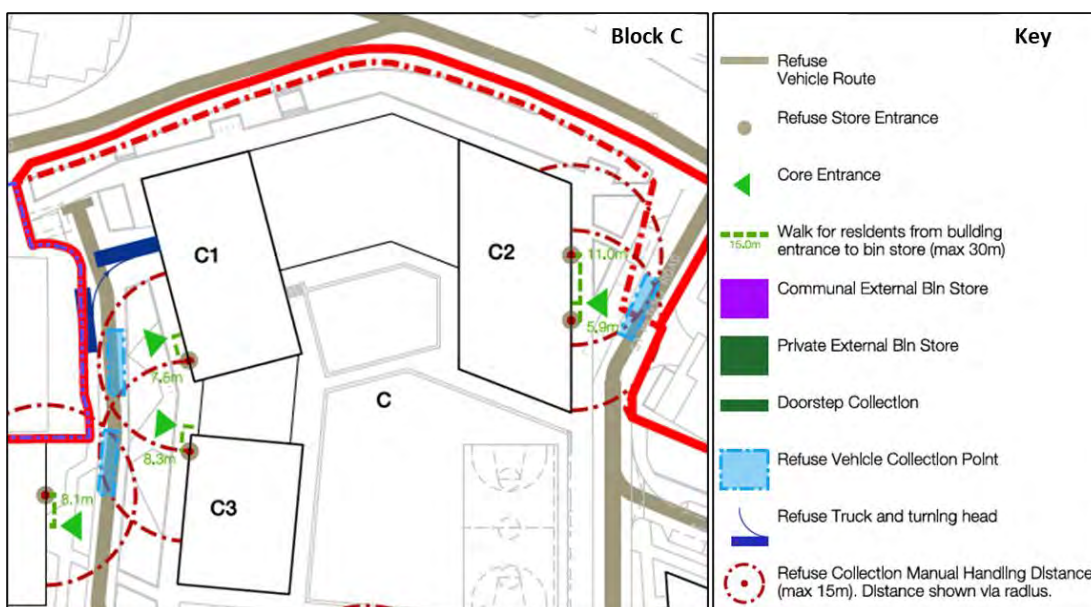
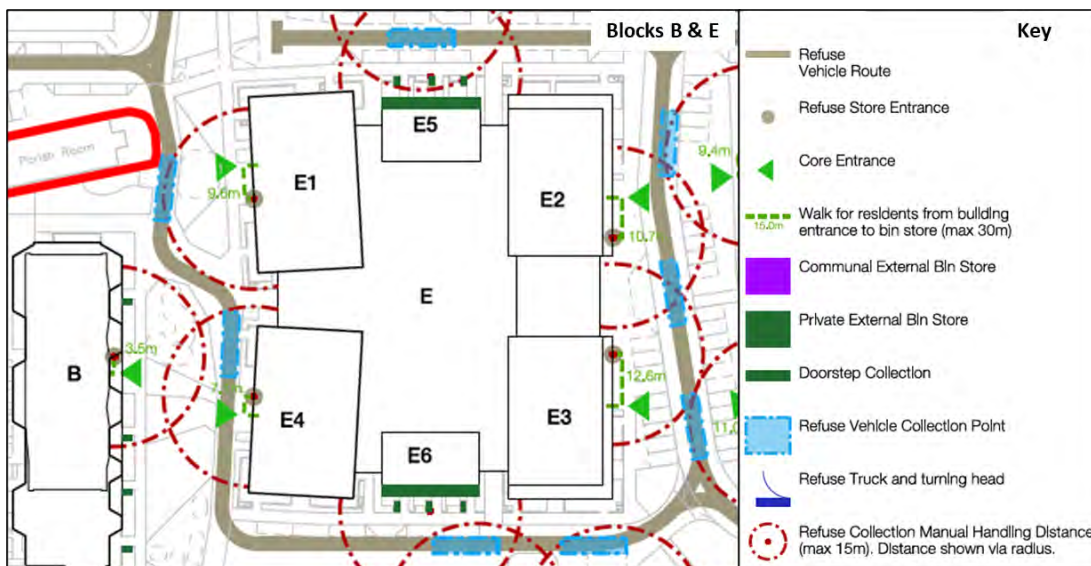


Image 2.4 Residential Refuse Collection – Blocks B & E



Residential Servicing and Deliveries

2.3.4 In line with the masterplan any delivery and servicing trips for Phase 1 will occur from the parking courts or from on-street. Tracking is provided in Section 2.4 which shows that turning within parking courts can accommodate Panel Vans and 7.5t Box Vans. Anything larger will load/unload from on-street.

Commercial – Deliveries and Refuse Collection

2.3.5 Commercial and retail waste will be stored by the tenants in their own demise, with all tenants encouraged to ensure recyclable and non-recyclable waste streams are separated adequately, until the point it reaches capacity where it will then be transferred to a collection point by the tenant. Private contractors appointed by the facilities management team will then collect the commercial waste.

2.3.6 Commercial delivery and service vehicles will access the site from St Peters Road using the new delivery and servicing bay situated adjacent to Block C3 to undertake deliveries for the commercial uses.

2.3.7 **Image 2.5** shows the location of the Phase 1 loading bay and turning area.

Image 2.5 Phase 1 Loading Bay



2.3.8 Some minor amendments to the kerb line are required in order to accommodate turning for a 12m rigid vehicle. Importantly no parking is lost for the parking areas in-front of Madingley. Smaller delivery vehicles can service Plots C1 and C2 from the parking area to the south accessed via Washington Close. Tracking is provided in the Section 2.4.

2.4 Phase 1 Swept Path Analysis

2.4.1 The following vehicle swept path analysis has been undertaken for the Phase 1 development proposals to demonstrate that servicing, delivery and refuse vehicles can adequately access, turn within and egress the site:

- Drawing 19157-MA-XX-XX-DR-C-0101 – P01: Refuse Vehicle (Blocks B & E)
- Drawing 19157-MA-XX-XX-DR-C-0102 – P01: 7.5t Box Van (Blocks B & E)
- Drawing 19157-MA-XX-XX-DR-C-0103 – P01: Panel Van (Blocks B & E)
- Drawing 19157-MA-XX-XX-DR-C-0104 – P01: Fire Appliance (Blocks B & E)
- Drawing 19157-MA-XX-XX-DR-C-0106 – P01: Refuse Vehicle (Blocks C)
- Drawing 19157-MA-XX-XX-DR-C-0107 – P01: 10 & 12m Rigid (Blocks C)
- Drawing 19157-MA-XX-XX-DR-C-0108 – P02: 7.5t Box & Panel Van (Blocks C)
- Drawing 19157-MA-XX-XX-DR-C-0109 – P01: Carriageway Amendments (Blocks C)

3. Masterplan and Phase 1 Delivery and Servicing Movements

3.1 Preamble

- 3.1.1 Whilst the parking ratio and nature of the residential and commercial floor space will ensure that the majority of resident, employee and visitor trips will be via sustainable modes, it is acknowledged that the land uses will generate vehicle demands associated with servicing and deliveries.
- 3.1.2 The number trips associated with the residential and commercial elements of the Masterplan and Phase 1 scenarios are provided.

3.2 Commercial Delivery and Service Trips

- 3.2.1 The TA forecasts the anticipated number of movements using the TRICS database. **Table 3.1** shows the split of number of commercial LGV/HGV trips for each use, with the trips associated with Phase 1 shown in red.

Table 3.1 Proposed Commercial Delivery and Service Vehicle Trips (HGV's)

Use	Block	AM Peak Hour (08:00-09:00)		PM Peak Hour (17:00-18:00)		Daily Trips (07:00-21:00)	
		LGV	HGV	LGV	HGV	LGV	HGV
Retail	C	0	0	0	0	2	3
	G	0	0	0	0	1	1
	K	0	0	1	0	2	4
Workspace	C	0	0	0	0	1	0
	G	0	0	0	0	1	0
Community	C	0	0	0	0	3	0
Café (Community)	C	0	0	0	0	1	0
Phase 1 Total		0	0	0	0	6	3
Phase 1 Grand Total		0		0		9	
Masterplan Total		0	0	1	0	10	10
Masterplan Grand Total		0		1		20	

** Slight differences are observed due to rounding to form complete trips.*

- 3.2.2 The table above shows that the commercial units are expected to generate 1 trip in the AM peak, 1 in the PM peak and 20 trips across the day. The split between LGV and HGV across the day is 50/50 between LGV and HGV vehicles.

3.3 Anticipated Delivery / Service Trips – Residential

3.3.1 **Table 3.2** shows the anticipated of number of residential (LGV/HGV) trips for each Block, with the trips associated with Phase 1 shown in red.

Table 3.2 Proposed Residential Delivery and Service Vehicle Trips

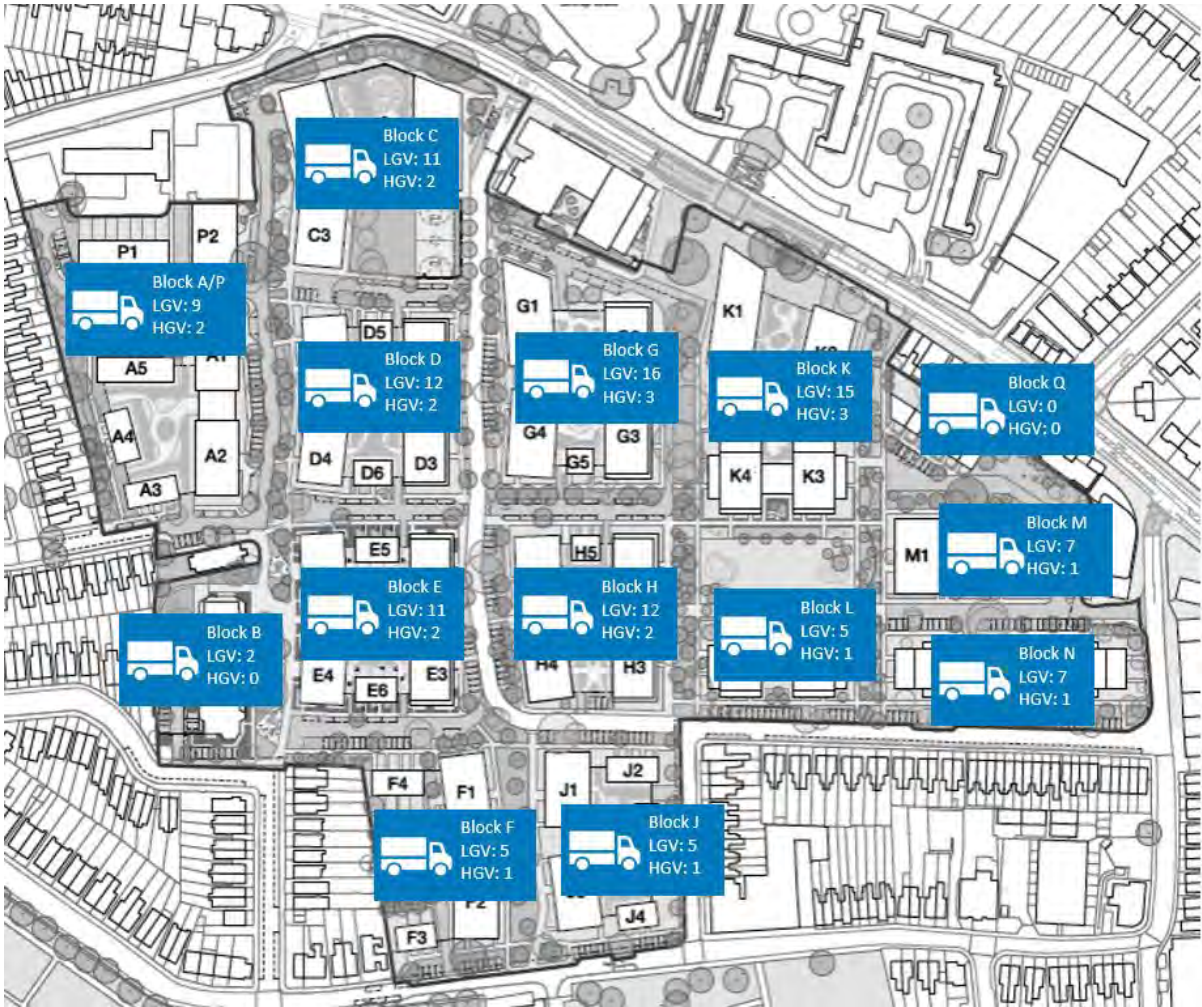
Block	AM Peak Hour (08:00-09:00)		PM Peak Hour (17:00-18:00)		Daily Trips (07:00-21:00)	
	LGV	HGV	LGV	HGV	LGV	HGV
A	0	0	1	0	6	1
B	0	0	0	0	2	0
C	1	0	2	0	11	2
D	1	0	2	0	12	2
E	1	0	2	0	11	2
F	0	0	1	0	5	1
G	1	0	3	0	16	3
H	1	0	2	0	12	2
J	0	0	1	0	5	1
K	1	0	3	0	15	3
L	0	0	1	0	5	1
M	1	0	1	0	7	1
N	1	0	1	0	7	1
P	0	0	1	0	3	1
Q	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phase 1 Total	2	0	4	0	24	4
Phase 1 Grand Total	2		4		29	
Masterplan Total	9	1	22	0	118	21
Masterplan Grand Total	9		13		139	

** Differences are observed due to rounding*

3.3.2 During the AM peak there will be a total of 9 servicing vehicle trips, with 22 trips in the PM peak and 139 over the course of a day. The table above also shows that the number of delivery and servicing trips for Phase 1 is 2 in the AM peak, 4 in the PM peak and 29 across the day.

3.3.3 **Image 3.1** below shows the number of delivery and servicing trips across the day for the masterplan graphically across each block.

Image 3.1 Block layout - Daily servicing trips



4. Delivery and Servicing Plan Objectives

4.1 Objectives

4.1.1 This DSP has been developed through the planning process and seeks to support a sustainable development. Guidance provided within the London Freight Plan (2007) and TFL's best practice guidance (2010) form the backbone of the contents.

4.1.2 The following objectives are identified as relevant and achievable:

- Demonstrate that goods and services can be delivered, and waste removed, in a safe, efficient and environmentally friendly way.
- Identify deliveries that could be reduced, re-timed or even consolidated, particularly during busy periods.
- Improve the reliability of deliveries to the site.
- Reduce the operating costs of building occupants and freight companies.
- Reduce the impact of freight activity on local residents and the environment.

5. Delivery and Servicing Management Plan Measures

5.1 Overview and Scope

- 5.1.1 This section outlines a number of qualitative measures that the future occupants will be encouraged to implement as part of their ongoing operation to manage their delivery and service demands.
- 5.1.2 It is recognised that residential deliveries will occur on an ad-hoc basis. As such, these trips cannot be effectively regulated or consolidated.

5.2 DSP Responsibility

- 5.2.1 The responsibility for all aspects of the DSP will fall within the remit of the respective site wide residential and commercial Travel Plan Co-ordinators (TPC).
- 5.2.2 The site-wide assets are likely to be managed by an appointed estate management company and it is envisaged that the role of the Residential TPC can be included within this remit, fulfilled within an existing role. The management of servicing and deliveries is typically covered under someone's role in such companies for developments of this scale. Any commercial organisation which leases any of the retail or office space will, depending on the size, will nominate a Travel Plan Champion (TPCh).
- 5.2.3 The ancillary non-residential uses as individual units within the masterplan are unlikely meet TfL travel planning thresholds – as a result it is assumed that they will have an active role in the wider TP document for the site. This creates a more holistic approach to the site whilst avoiding the need and potential conflict of several different land uses operating on separate travel plans.
- 5.2.4 It is proposed that the TPCs' roles and responsibilities will be assigned 3 months before initial occupation of the both the residential and employment aspects of the development. The TPC will liaise with each commercial units TPCh regarding any delivery / servicing issues.

5.3 Residential Measures

- 5.3.1 Residents will be informed of their responsibility to liaise with the TPC and/or estate management, to inform them of any deliveries that require extended periods of set-down, such as when moving home or receiving oversized deliveries such as white goods. The TPC will then suggest to residents a time during which they should arrange these deliveries, outside of any peak periods associated with the commercial uses. This arrangement will be detailed in the residential Welcome Pack that will be produced as part of the TP.

5.4 Flexible/Commercial

Location of Deliveries

- 5.4.1 At first occupation, commercial occupants will be informed of the locations where delivery and servicing activity should occur, including turning movements, and any restrictions that

are in place. A map showing loading and unloading locations; will be included in communications with the supplier.

- 5.4.2 The occupants will then be requested to inform their appointed delivery agents prior to accessing the site.

Timing of Deliveries

- 5.4.3 At first occupation commercial occupants will be encouraged to manage deliveries so that they occur outside of network peak periods, thereby removing the additional contribution to local congestion.

- 5.4.4 Furthermore, should demand dictate, the TPC will consider the implementation of a delivery management system that all commercial occupiers would use to centrally book available delivery slots to ensure there is not a clustering of deliveries occurring at the same time.

Consolidation and Backloading

- 5.4.5 Consolidation is the act of transporting several part loads in one vehicle to reduce the number of required journeys or by adopting backloading where spare capacity on vehicle return legs is utilised.

- 5.4.6 The TPC will encourage the commercial occupants to consolidate and/or backload as much as possible and/or use delivery agents that adopt such a practice.

- 5.4.7 The TPC will also investigate if there is potential to backload across the different operators.

Encourage Best Practice Among Delivery Agents

- 5.4.8 As part of the DSP, the TPC will encourage future occupants to use delivery agents that are members of a best practice scheme such as TfL's Freight Operator Recognition Scheme (FORS) and investigate whether deliveries and collections to the site can be undertaken using electric or hybrid vehicles or even cargo bikes.

- 5.4.9 FORS helps suppliers across London to be safer, greener and more efficient with organisations needing to fulfil certain criteria to gain membership.

- 5.4.10 The TPC will also encourage occupants to insist that drivers of regular deliveries to the site should undertake some form of cyclist awareness training.

- 5.4.11 Procurement will ensure suppliers are engaged with sustainability and look to reduce their impact on the environment, use safe practices and vehicles, reduce costs through efficient freight movement and agree to specific routing to and from the site.

5.5 Monitoring and Reporting

- 5.5.1 The TPC will undertake a Baseline Delivery and Servicing Survey 3 months after 75% occupancy of the residential units, or 6 months after first occupation of the commercial floor space, whichever is sooner.

- 5.5.2 The surveys will assess the delivery and service vehicle activity generated by the site. Subsequent surveys will occur on the 1st, 3rd and 5th anniversaries of the baseline survey.
- 5.5.3 The survey will record the following information:
- The number of deliveries to the site.
 - The vehicle classification.
 - The arrival time.
 - The length of stay.
 - The set down area from which the delivery/collection is made.
 - The purpose of the trip including item description.
 - Whether the supply company is a member of any best practice scheme, such as FORS.
- 5.5.4 The results of the surveys, along with matters raised during stakeholder meetings and the measures that have been implemented to address them, will be reported to RBK / TfL via monitoring reports.
- 5.5.5 Good practice from Transport for London details the problems that are typical of the data collection process, many of which are likely to be experienced at this site. These, along with suggested solutions, are set out in **Table 5.1**.

Table 5.1 Data Collection Problems and Solutions

Problem	Solution
No central receiving point – goods are received on an ad-hoc or individual basis	Ask staff to record details of the deliveries they receive and collate all the information at the end of the survey period
Staff unwilling to accurately or diligently record information on the nature of all delivery and servicing activities	Early engagement of staff to help them understand the advantages of freight related activity Implement dedicated data collection process for a specified period of time
Lack of resources to collate the information coming from disparate parts of the organisation/development	Early engagement with scenario management to promote the benefits of a DSP

6. Summary and Conclusions

6.1 Summary

6.1.1 This outline DSP sets out the measures for Phase 1 of the masterplan and a framework for the masterplan as a whole to ensure that servicing has been considered for the outline element of the hybrid application. It is expected that a full DSP will be developed once the commercial operators have been identified and will subsequently provide all known details available at that stage, relating to the following:

6.1.2 In relation to the commercial element of the proposals:

- The hours of operation and shift times.
- The expected level of staffing required across the working period.
- Any related employee policy.
- Details of the expected delivery and servicing vehicle types.
- An updated trip generation assessment and details of vehicle frequencies.
- Details of the individual(s) or parties responsible for the Plan and matters of liaison.

6.1.3 In relation to the residential element of the proposals:

- Prior to occupation of the scheme, materials for the resident's Welcome Packs that include enough information for residents to order deliveries appropriately to the site.
- Following occupation of the scheme and in tandem with the Residential Travel Plan, a site survey to identify the level of delivery trips to the site.

6.2 Conclusions

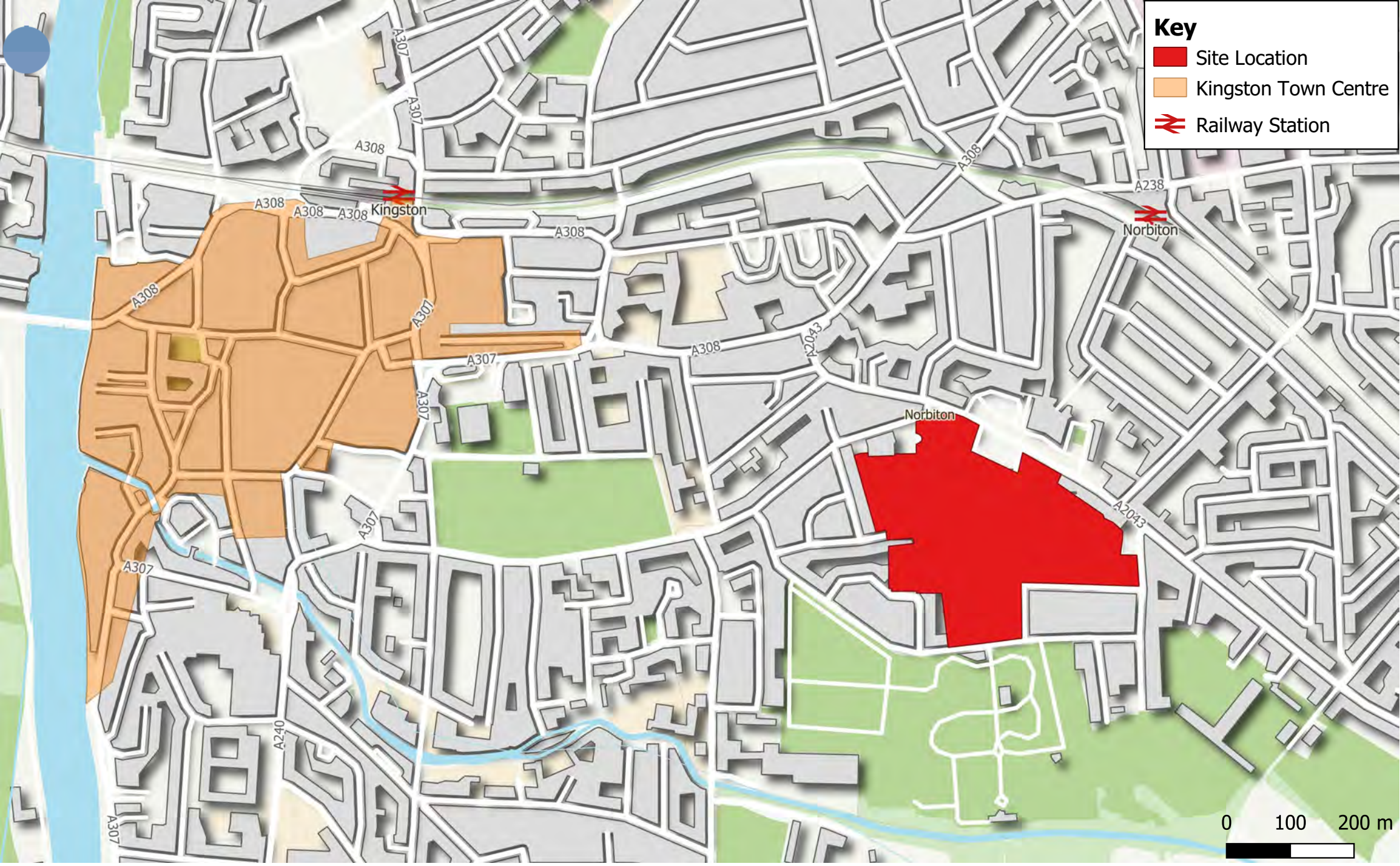
6.2.1 This DSP has been produced to generate an understanding of the delivery and servicing proposals on the site for the Cambridge Rd Estate regeneration development. In addition, this DSP identifies how delivery/service vehicle movements will be managed. All deliveries can be accommodated on site.

6.2.2 The DSP has also identified that the majority of delivery, servicing and waste collection trips will occur between 0700-1700. The developer will try to reduce the level of delivery and service vehicle trips through a number of measures including integration between the TPC and the delivery companies, consolidation and backloading.

6.2.3 It has been illustrated that the development proposal will not generate a significant number of delivery/servicing movements during peak hours.

FIGURES

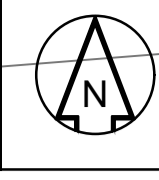
Figure 1.1 Site Location Plan



Cambridge Road Estate
Figure 1.1: Site Context Plan

DRAWINGS

- Drawing 19157-MA-XX-XX-DR-C-0101 – P01: Refuse Vehicle (Blocks B & E)
- Drawing 19157-MA-XX-XX-DR-C-0102 – P01: 7.5t Box Van (Blocks B & E)
- Drawing 19157-MA-XX-XX-DR-C-0103 – P01: Panel Van (Blocks B & E)
- Drawing 19157-MA-XX-XX-DR-C-0104 – P01: Fire Appliance (Blocks B & E)
- Drawing 19157-MA-XX-XX-DR-C-0106 – P01: Refuse Vehicle (Blocks C)
- Drawing 19157-MA-XX-XX-DR-C-0107 – P01: 10 & 12m Rigid (Blocks C)
- Drawing 19157-MA-XX-XX-DR-C-0108 – P02: 7.5t Box & Panel Van (Blocks C)
- Drawing 19157-MA-XX-XX-DR-C-0109 – P01: Carriageway Amendments (Blocks C)



KEY:
VISIBILITY SPLAY ————



1 to 21
Conington

Parish* Room

Energy Centre

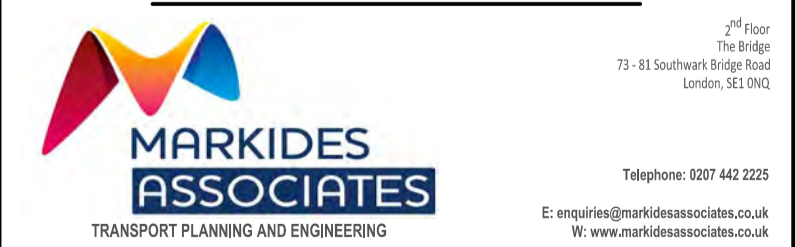
Indicative Parking Layout

WILLINGHAM WAY

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Rev		Comment	By	Chkd	Appr	Date	
Current Revision							
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Project: CAMBRIDGE ROAD ESTATE, KINGSTON
Drawing Title: VISIBILITY SPLAYS

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1 to 21
Conington

Parish Room

CYCLE
###

PLANT
###

BIN
###

ENTRANCE

CYCLE
###

3B5P

(93)

4B7P

(115)

3B6P-D

(102)

3B6P

(102)

4B8P

(124)

2B3P (WCH)
###

3B5P (WCH)
###

Energy Centre
###

Indicative Parking Layout

1B2P

(50)

Refuse

External Lobby

Plant

3B6P-D

(102)

3B5P-D

(93)

4B6P-H

(112)

5B6P-H

(116)

4B6P-H

(112)

Cycles

4B6P-H

(112)

5B6P-H

(116)

4B6P-H

(112)

Cycle Storage

Substation

Refuse

Lobby

Plant

3B6P-D

(102)

1B2P-M4

(55)

Storage

1B2P

(50)

Refuse

Lobby

Plant

4B5P-D

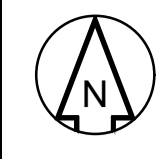
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3B6P-D

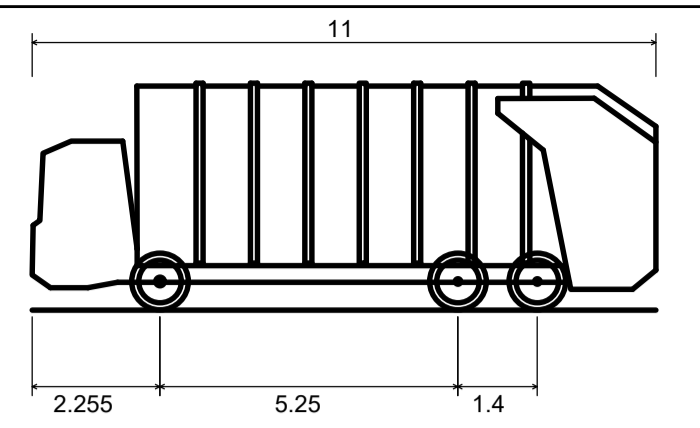
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1B2P

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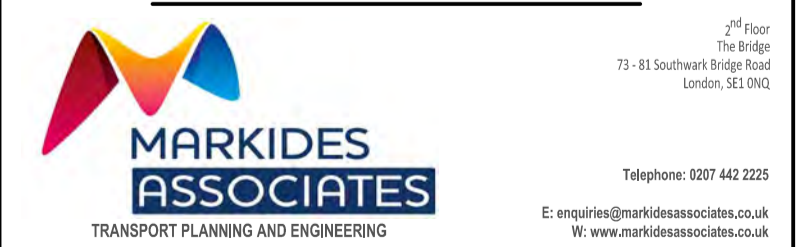
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11m Refuse Vehicle
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 Overall Width 2.500m
 Overall Body Height 4.000m
 Min Body Ground Clearance 0.366m
 Track Width 2.450m
 Lock to lock time 4.00s
 Kerb to Kerb Turning Radius 8.750m

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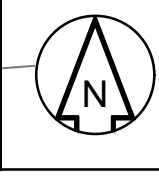
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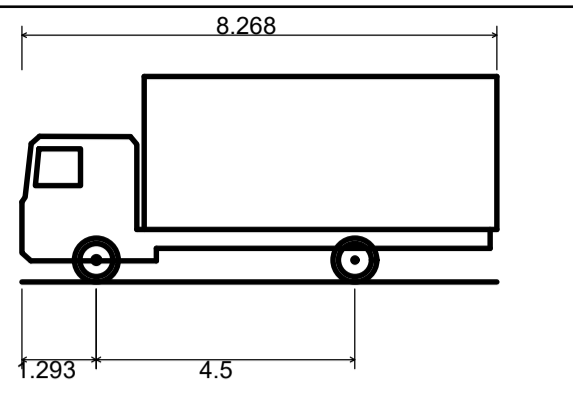
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1 to 21
Conington

Parish Room



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7.5t Box Van (2016)
Overall Length 8.268m
Overall Width 2.300m
Overall Body Height 3.575m
Min Body Ground Clearance 0.371m
Track Width 2.176m
Lock to lock time 4.00s
Kerb to Kerb Turning Radius 7.500m



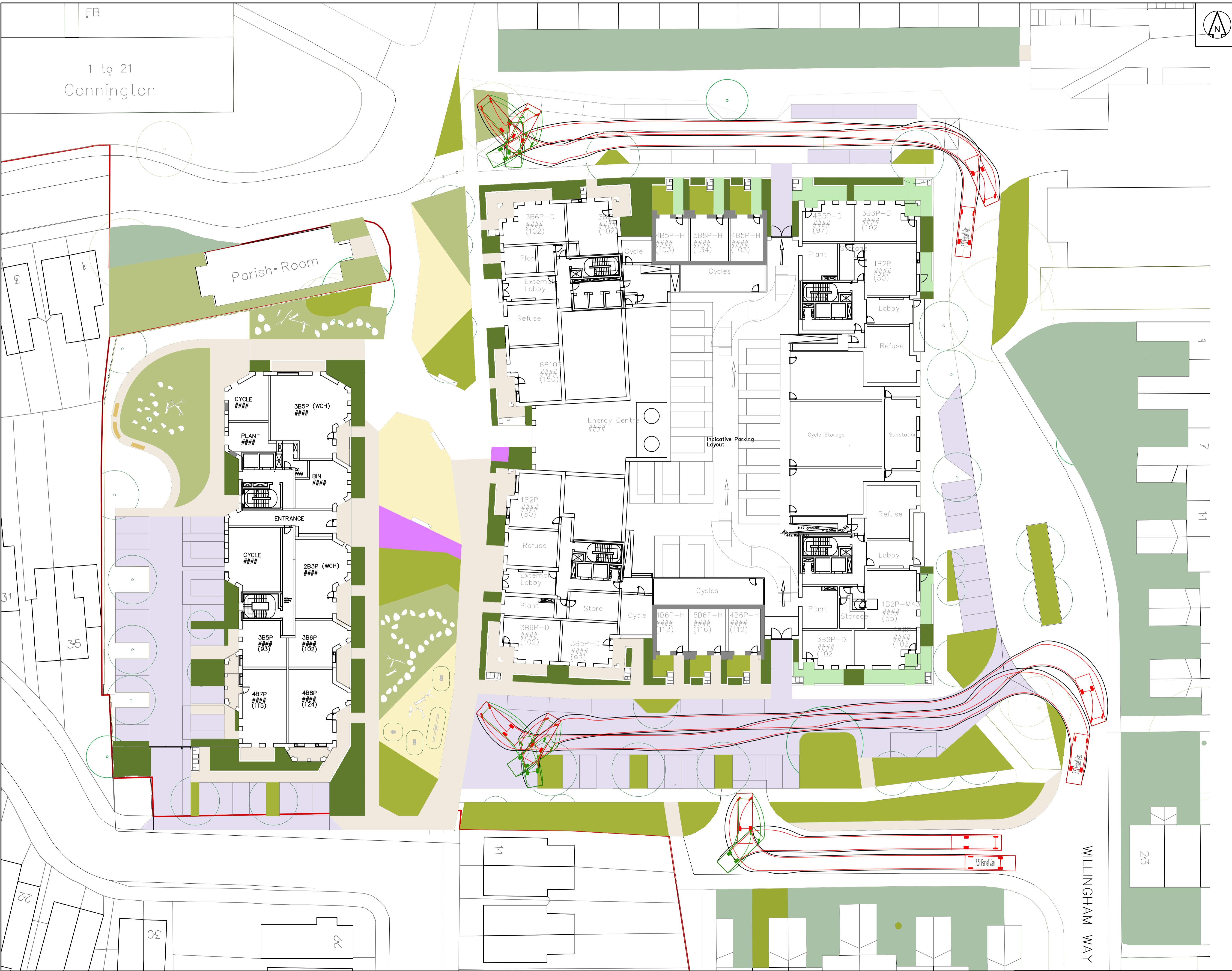
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Project
CAMBRIDGE ROAD ESTATE,
KINGSTON
Drawing Title
BOX VAN
SWEEP PATH ANALYSIS

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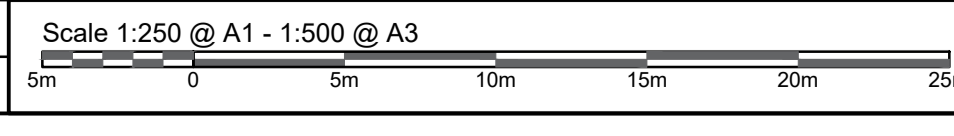
7.5t Panel Van
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 Overall Width 2.192m
 Overall Body Height 2.544m
 Min Body Ground Clearance 0.316m
 Track Width 1.865m
 Lock to lock time 4.00s
 Kerb to Kerb Turning Radius 7.400m

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Rev	Comment		By	Chkd	Appr	Date
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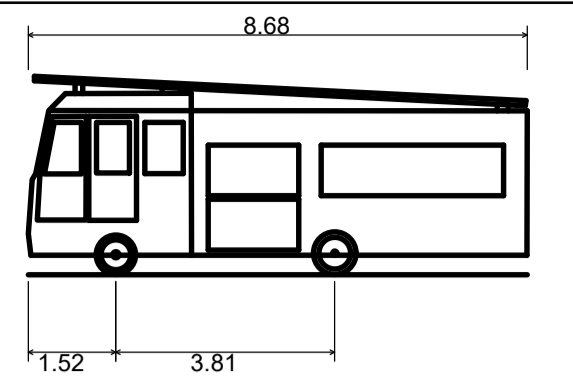


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 Drawing Title: **PANEL VAN SWEEP PATH ANALYSIS**



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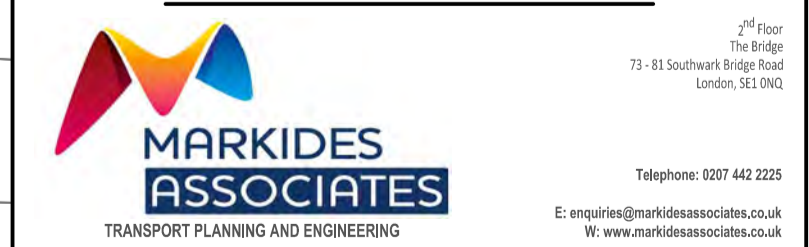


DB32 Fire Appliance
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 Min Body Ground Clearance 0.337m
 Max Track Width 2.121m
 Lock to lock time 6.00s
 Kerb to Kerb Turning Radius 7.910m

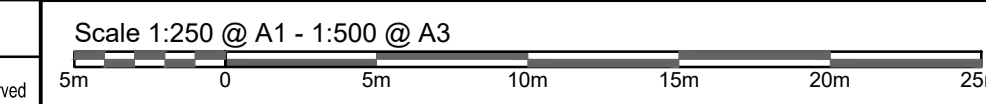


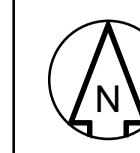
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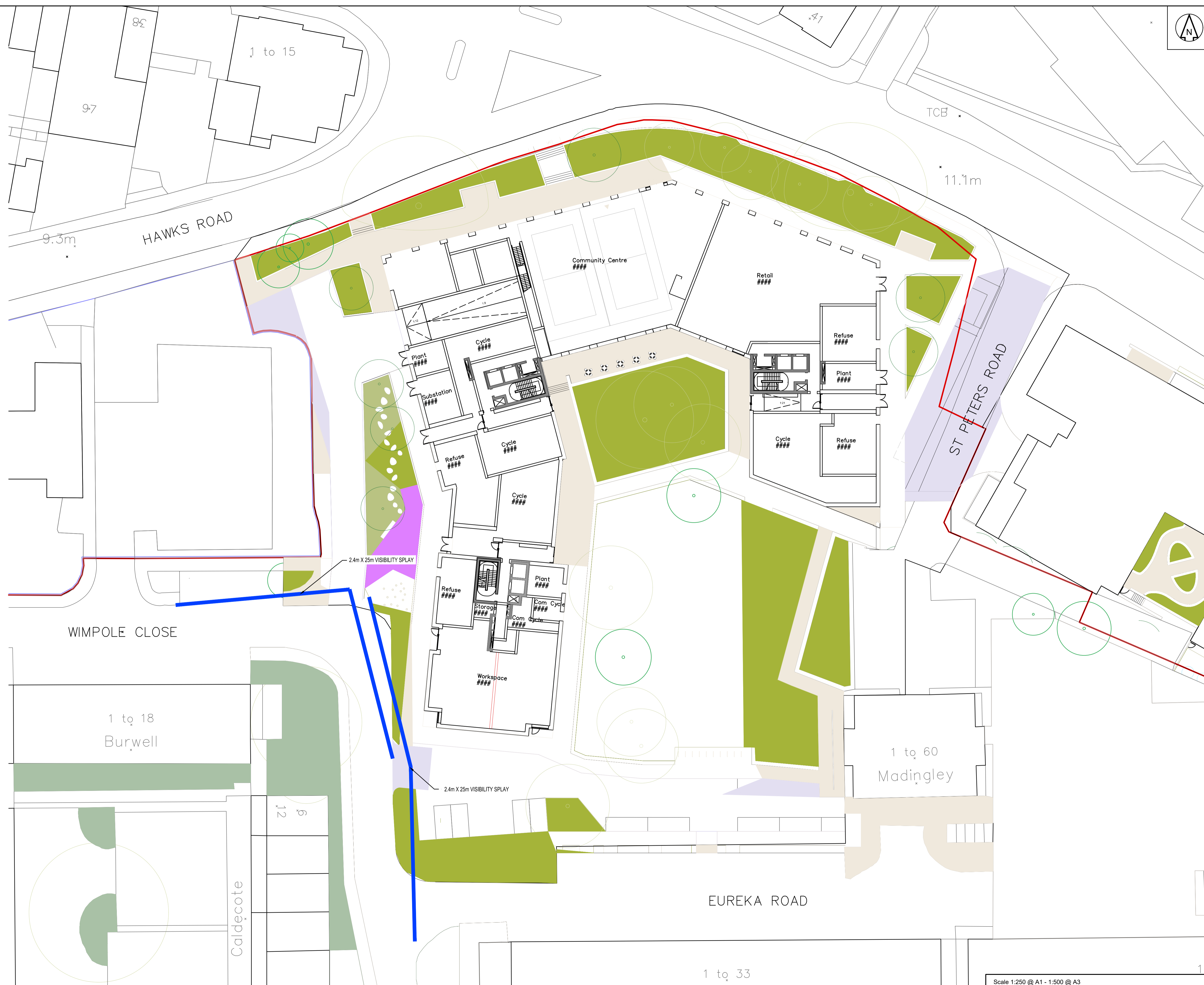


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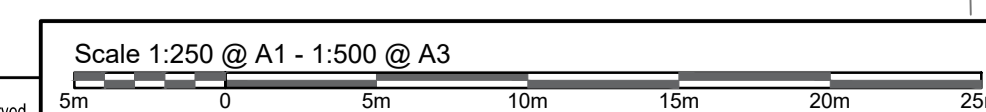


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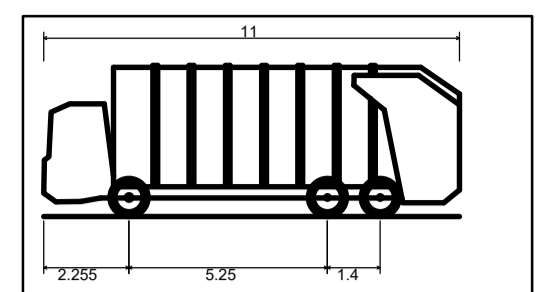


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 Drawing Title: **BLOCK C VISIBILITY SPLAYS**





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11m Refuse Vehicle
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 Overall Width 2.500m
 Overall Body Height 4.000m
 Min Body Ground Clearance 0.366m
 Track Width 2.450m
 Lock to lock time 4.00s
 Kerb to Kerb Turning Radius 8.750m

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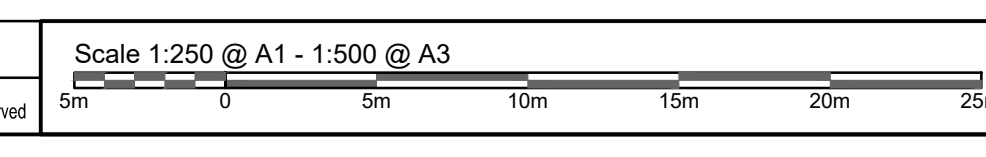
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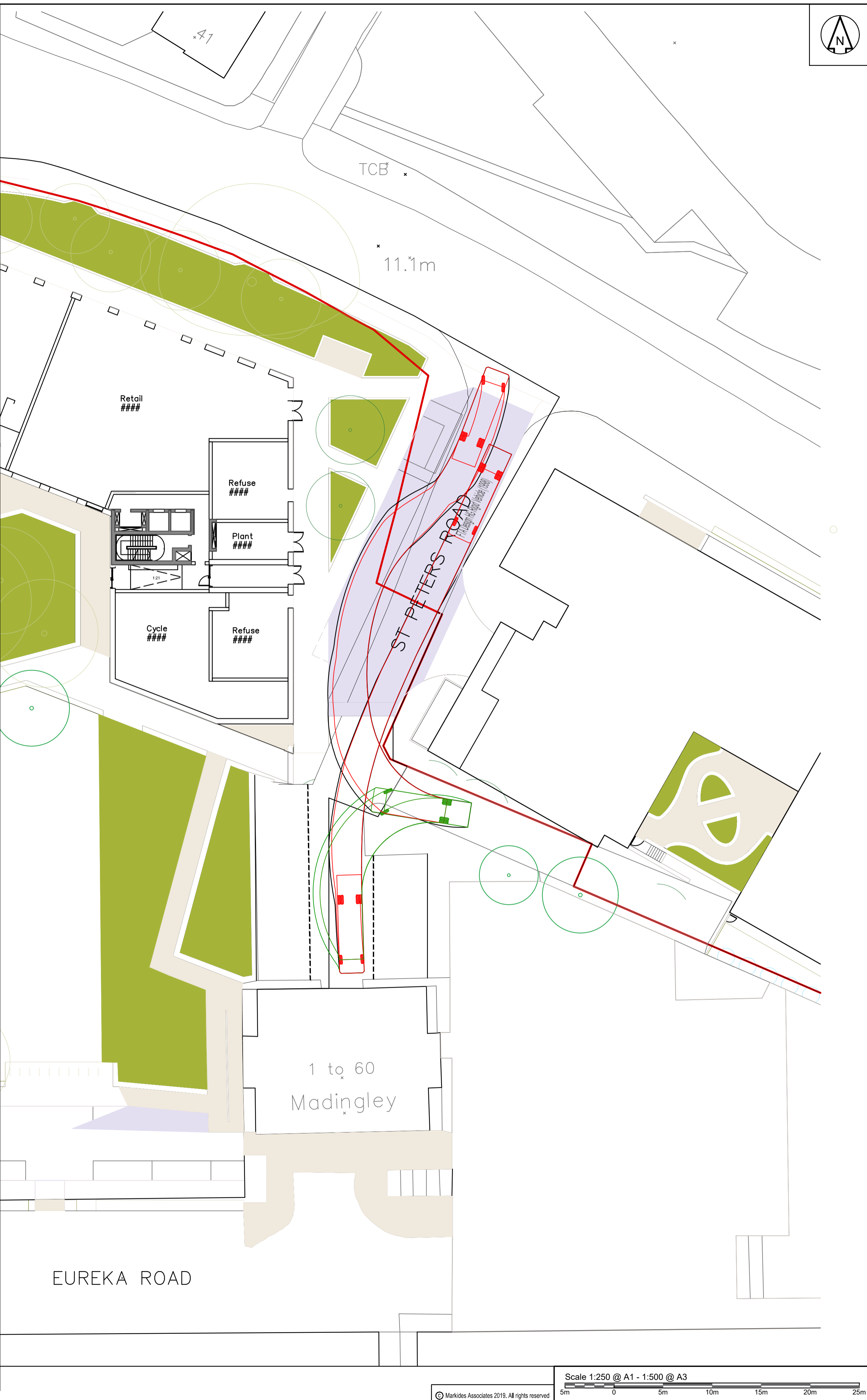
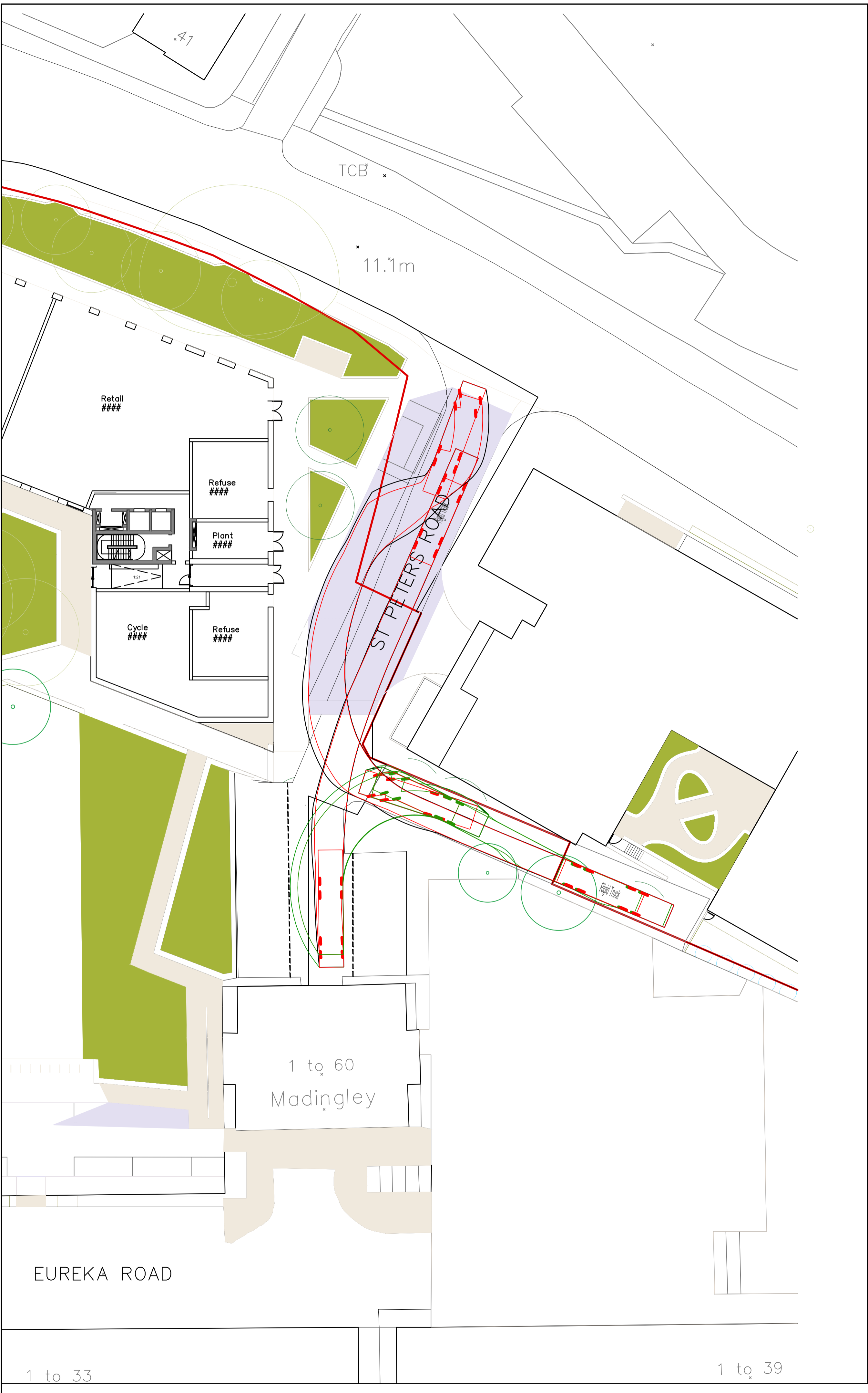
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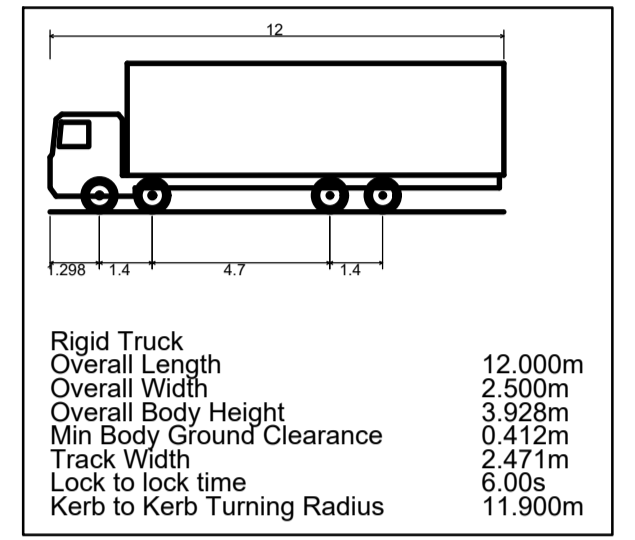
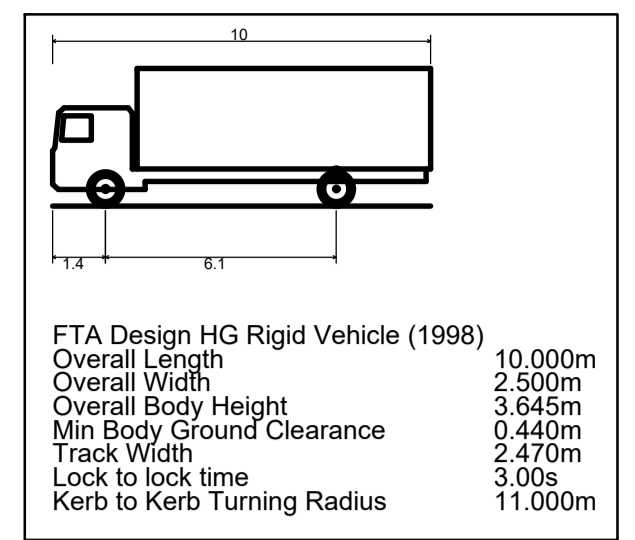
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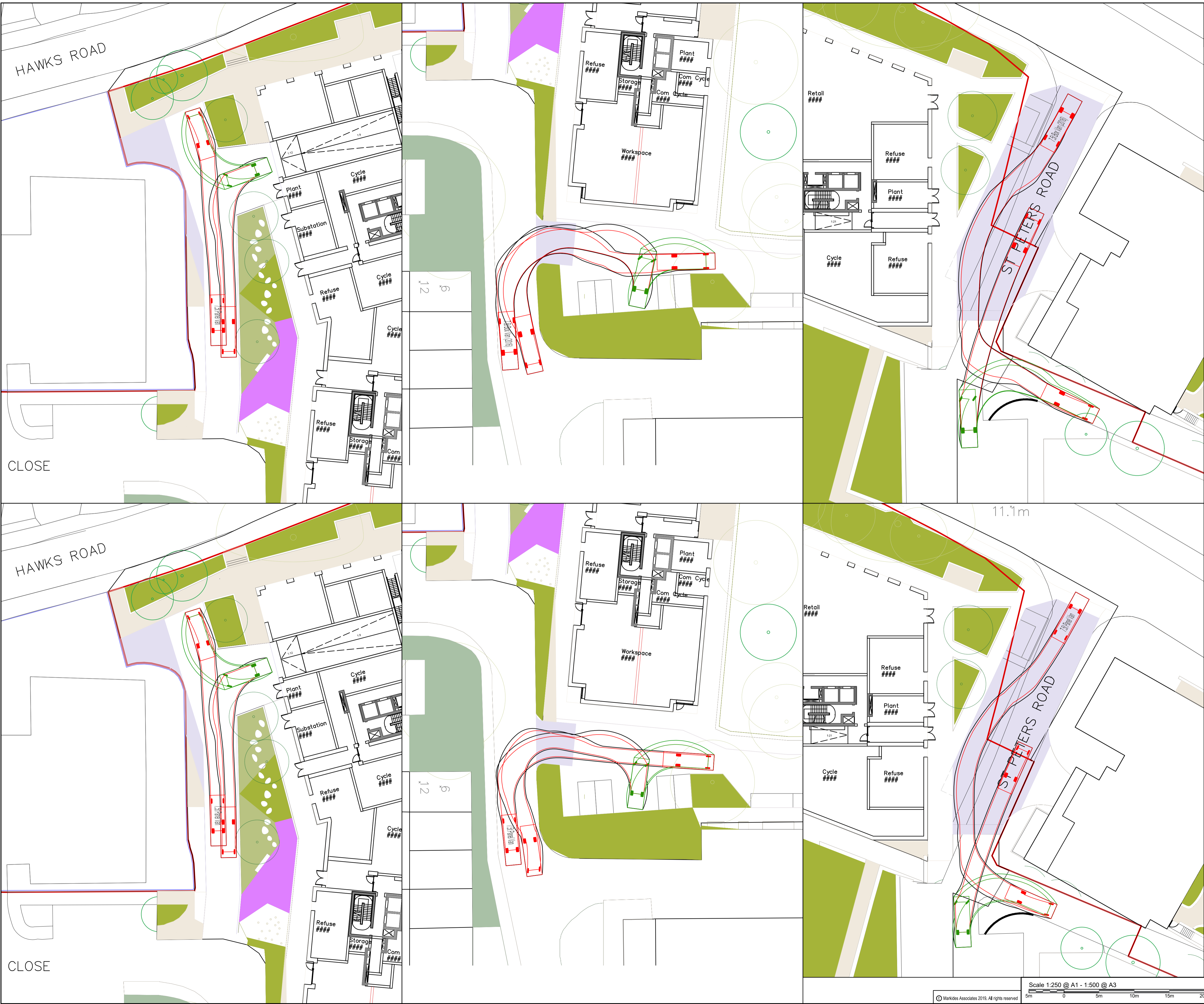


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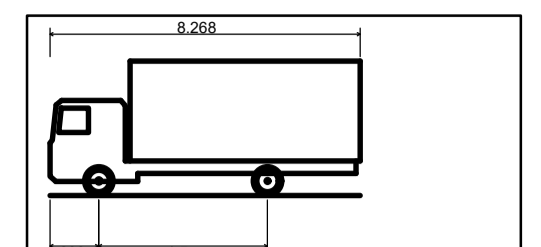
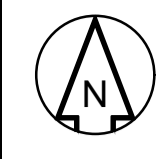
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 E: enquiries@markidesassociates.co.uk
 W: www.markidesassociates.co.uk

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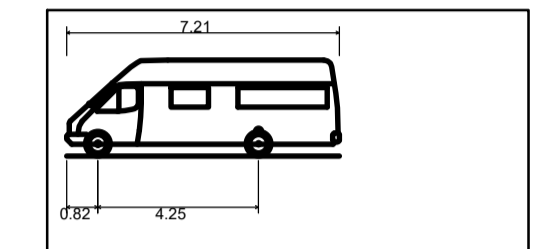
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 Track Width 2.175m
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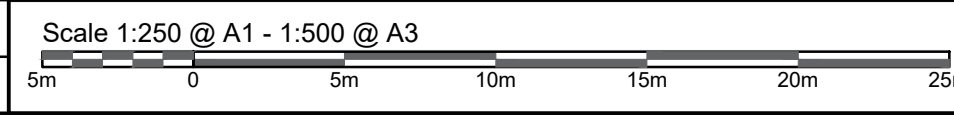
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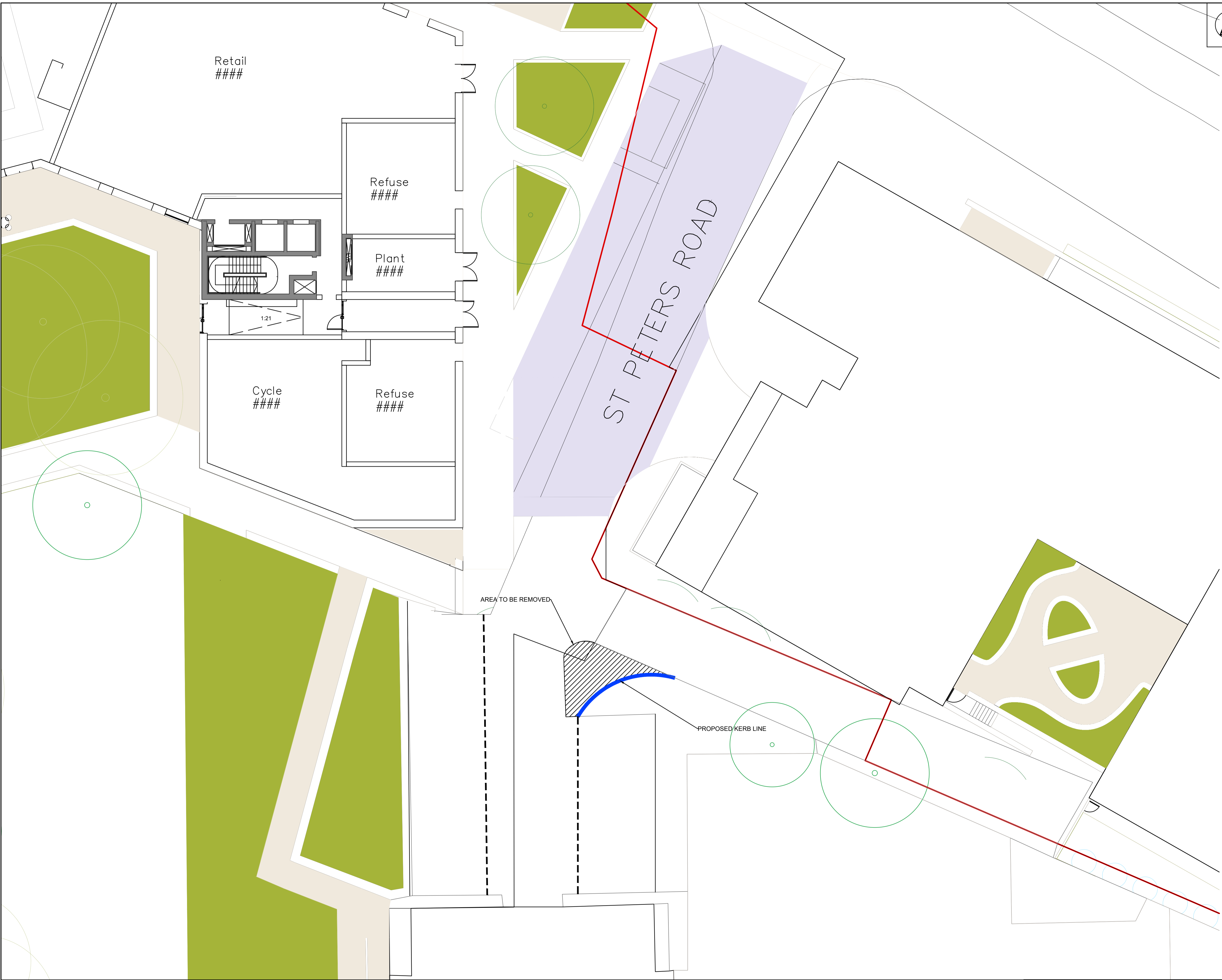
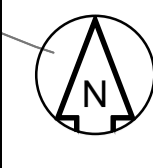
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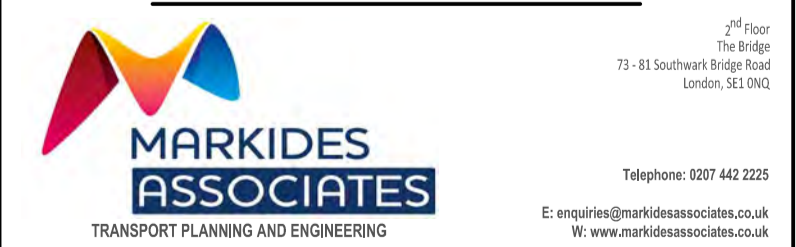
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 Drawing Title
BLOCK C BOX AND PANEL VAN





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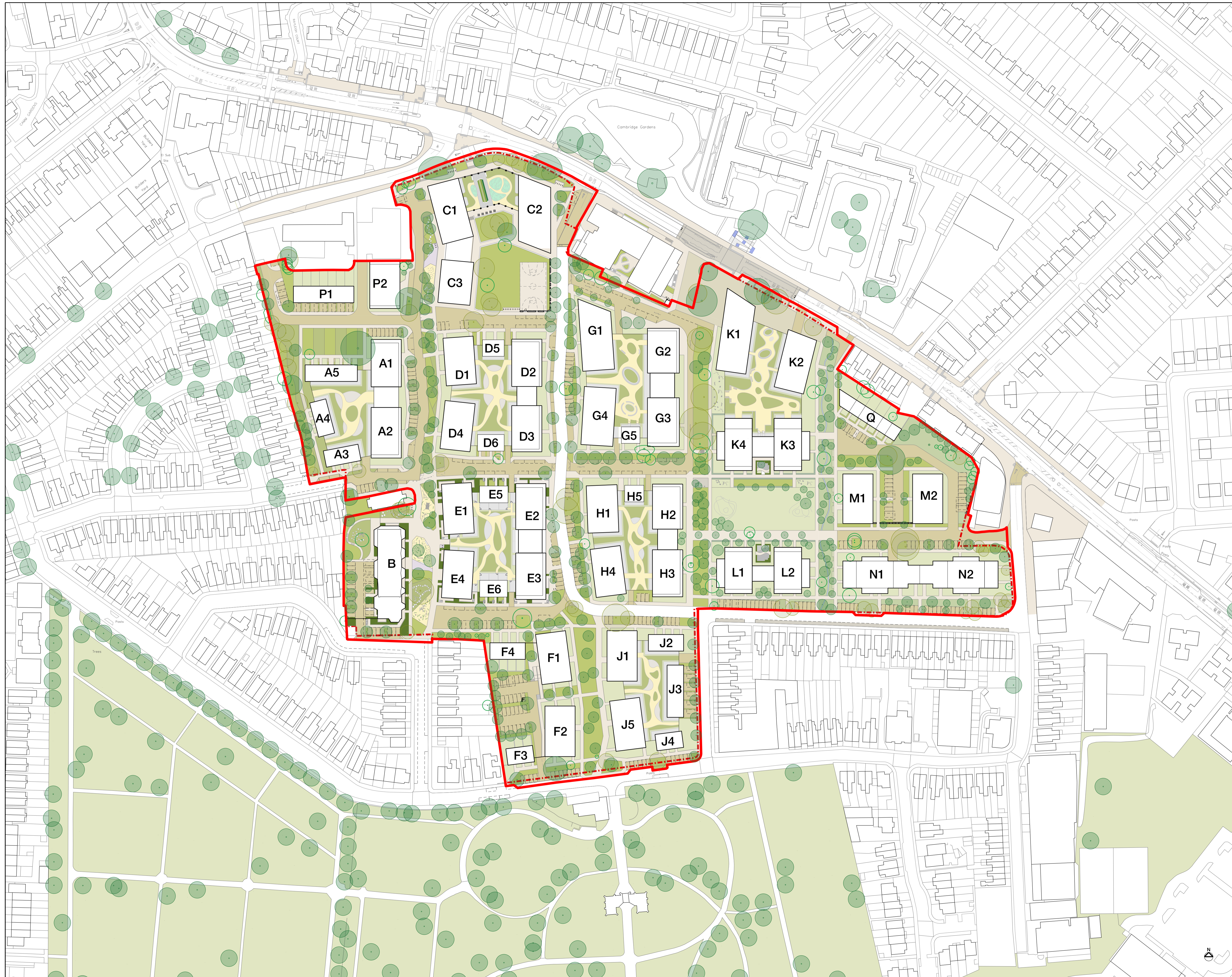


Project
**CAMBRIDGE ROAD ESTATE,
 KINGSTON**

Drawing Title
ST PETER ROAD REALIGNMENT

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A – SITE MASTERPLAN



General Notes
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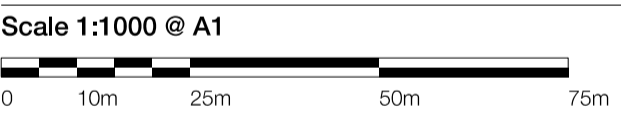
Contractors must ensure that cross referenced drawings and specifications noted on these drawings are checked on a regular basis to ensure that the latest revisions are used.



Client
 Countryside
 Aurora House
 71 - 75 Uxbridge Road
 London W5 5SL

Architect
 Patel Taylor
 48 Rawstorne Street
 London
 EC1V 7ND

Site Boundary
 - - - - Title boundary
 - - - - Planning boundary



Issue Record	By	Chk	Date
P24 For information	TS	RM	23.10.2020
P23 Tracking and access	TS	RM	15.10.2020
P22 Parking and additional trees retained	TS	TS	12.10.2020
P21 Tracking amendments	TS	TS	01.10.2020
P20 Title boundary added	NE	NE	07.09.2020
P19 For information	TS	TS	02.09.2020
P18 Planning boundary removed	NE	RM	12.08.2020
P17 Vehicle access amendments	TS	RM	04.08.2020
P16 For information	TS	RM	20.07.2020
P15 For information	EP	NE	14.05.2020

Title
 Proposed masterplan

Project
 Cambridge Road

Scale
 1:1000 @ A1 1:2000 @ A3

Status
 For information

Drawing Number **Revision**
 503-PTA-MP-RF-DR-A-1201 P24

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 London EC1V 7ND
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The Design Team

ACD Environmental

Arboricultural consultant

Architecture in Perspective

Visualisation artist

AWA Consulting

MEP engineer

Base Models

Physical modelmaker

Barton Willmore

Planning consultant

Environmental Impact Assessment

Townscape Impact Assessment

Countryside Properties

Developer

CTP Consulting

Structural & Civil engineer

David Bonnett Associates

Access and Inclusive Design consultant

Ensafe

Air Quality consultants

GIA

Daylight / Sunlight / RoL consultant

Greengage Environmental

Ecology and biodiversity consultant

Hodkinson Consulting

Sustainability / Energy consultant

H+H Fire

Fire consultant

Markides

Transport consultant

Patel Taylor

Architect / Landscape Architect

Pipers

Physical modelmaker

Realm

Visualisation and verified views

Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames

Project Joint Venture partner

Soundings

Community engagement consultant

SRE

Wind and microclimate consultant

Terence O'Rourke

Archaeology and heritage consultant

ULL Property

Viability consultant

WYG

Noise and vibration

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Andrew Taylor
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Number 5096844