Appendix D Healthy Streets Assessment

Highways Rebuttal to PoE

London Electricity Board Depot, Churchfields Road

Churchfields Road BR3

SLR Project No.: 237324

5 August 2025

Key scoring rules ›

Healthy Streets Check: Shared Access Road

		Scoring System					Enter score here		Notes
		3	2	1	0	More info on each question	Existing layout	Proposed layout	Please supplement your answers with detailed notes where possible
1	**Total volume of two way motorised traffic**	There are fewer than 500 vehicles per hour at peak.	There are 500 to 1000 vehicles per hour at peak.	There are more than 1000 vehicles per hour at peak, where people cycling are separated from motorised traffic.	**There are more than 1000 vehicles per hour at peak, where people cycling are mixed with motorised traffic.**	ⓘ	3	3	Traffic survey data shows peak hour movments of 124 vehicles. When surveyed Scaffold Yard trips are added, peak hour flows reach 129 vheicles.
2	**Interaction between large vehicles and people cycling**	No large vehicles are using the street, or cycle traffic is separated from motorised traffic.	The proportion of large vehicles is less than 2% of motorised traffic, 7am to 7pm.	The proportion of large vehicles is 2% to 5% of motorised traffic, 7am to 7pm. **or** The proportion of large vehicles is greater than 5% of motorised traffic, 7am to 7pm, and people are cycling either: - in a nearside general traffic lane or bus lane at least 4.5m wide, or - in a cycle lane where the combined width of the cycle lane and the next general traffic lane is at least 4.5m.	**The proportion of large vehicles is greater than 5% of motorised traffic, 7am to 7pm, and people are cycling either:** **- in a nearside general traffic lane or bus lane less than 4.5m wide, or** **- in a cycle lane where the combined width of the cycle lane and the next general traffic lane is less than 4.5m.**	ⓘ	0	0	The proportion of large vehicles is 5.4% in the baseline. The proportion of large vehicles is 7.2% when Scaffold Yard trips are included.
3	**Speed of motorised traffic**	85th percentile speed is less than 20mph. **or** Existing 85th percentile speed is 20 to 25 mph, but there are some proposals to reduce speed further. **or** Existing 85th percentile speed is over 25 mph but a complete redesign of the street environment should reduce this to below 20mph.	85th percentile speed is 20 to 25mph. **or** Existing 85th percentile speed is 25 to 30 mph, but there are some proposals to reduce speed further.	85th percentile speed is 25 to 30mph. **or** Existing 85th percentile speed is greater than 30 mph, but there are some proposals to reduce speed further.	**85th percentile speed is greater than 30mph.** **or** **Existing 85th percentile speed is greater than 30 mph, and there are no proposals to reduce this speed.**	ⓘ	3	3	The route has a 5mph speed limit, for robustness a 10mph 85th percentile speed has been assumed.
4	**Traffic noise based on peak hour motorised traffic volumes**	There are fewer than 55 vehicles per hour (c. <58 DB).	There are 55 to 450 vehicles per hour (c. 58-70 DB).	There are more than 450 vehicles per hour (c. >70 DB).	–	ⓘ	2	2	Traffic survey data shows peak hour movments of 124 vehicles. When surveyed Scaffold Yard trips are added, peak hour flows reach 129 vheicles.
5	**Noise from large vehicles**	The proportion of large vehicles is less than 5% (c. +0 to +3DB).	The proportion of large vehicles is 5 to 10% (c. +3 to +5 DB).	The proportion of large vehicles is greater than 10% (c. +5 DB and over).	–	ⓘ	2	2	The proportion of large vehicles is 5.4% in the baseline. The proportion of large vehicles is 7.2% when Scaffold Yard trips are included.

6	**NO2 concentration** (from London Atmospheric Emission Inventory)	**If assessing existing:** The NO2 concentration is less than 32µg/m3. **If assessing proposal:** The existing NO2 concentration is less than 32µg/m3 **or** the existing concentration is 32 to 40µg/m3 with local traffic volume reduction measures proposed.	**If assessing existing:** The NO2 concentration is 32 to 40µg/m3. **If assessing proposal:** The existing NO2 concentration is 32 to 40µg/m3 with no proposal to reduce local traffic volume **or** the existing NO2 concentration is greater than 40µg/m3 with local traffic volume reduction measures proposed.	**If assessing existing:** The NO2 concentration is greater than 40µg/m3 (legal limit value). **If assessing proposal:** The existing NO2 concentration is greater than 40µg/m3 with no proposal to reduce local traffic volume.	–	ⓘ	3	3	The NO2 concentration is less than 32ug/m3.
7	**Reducing private car use**	There is no through-movement for motorised traffic, with access limited to local residents, deliveries and public service vehicles.	There are some time or movement restrictions for motorised traffic.	There are no access restrictions for motorised traffic.	–	ⓘ	3	3	No through movements, limited to operational needs and those using the Recycling Centre.
8	**Ease of crossing side roads for people walking**	Side roads are closed to motor traffic. **or** Side roads are one-way out for motor vehicles and have features to encourage drivers to turn cautiously.	Side roads are two-way or one-way in for motor vehicles, and have features to encourage drivers to turn cautiously.	Side roads have dropped kerbs only.	**Side roads have no dropped kerbs.**	ⓘ	1	1	There are existing dropped kerbs and no changes proposed.
9	**Controlled crossings to meet pedestrian desire lines**	**If assessing existing:** All main pedestrian desire lines are provided for with controlled crossings. **If assessing proposal:** A new controlled crossing(s) is proposed or crossing(s) relocated to meet all main desire lines.	Only some of the main pedestrian desire lines are provided for with controlled pedestrian crossings.	No main pedestrian desire lines are provided for with controlled pedestrian crossings.	–	ⓘ	1	1	There are no controlled crossing facilities and no changes proposed.
10	**Type and suitability of pedestrian crossings away from junctions**	Crossing is uncontrolled, with conflicting traffic volume less than 200 vehicles per hour. **or** A Zebra or parallel crossing is provided. **or** Crossing is signalised so that people crossing the main carriageway have priority, while traffic on the main carriageway has on-demand green.	Crossing is uncontrolled, with conflicting traffic volume between 200 and 1000 vehicles per hour. **or** Crossing is signalised and straight-across where the distance to cross is less than 15m or greater than 15m in a 20mph speed limit. **or** Crossing is signalised and staggered where the distance to cross is greater than 15m in a 30mph+ speed limit.	Crossing is uncontrolled, with conflicting traffic volume greater than 1000 vehicles per hour. **or** Crossing is signalised and straight-across where the distance to cross is greater than 15m in a 30mph+ speed limit.	–	ⓘ	3	3	Crossings are uncontrolled with peak vehicle flows of 124 in the baseline and 129 following inclusion of Scaffold Yard trips.
11	**Additional features to support people using controlled crossings**	Controlled crossings have many additional features to enhance their quality (please see scoring guidance).	Controlled crossings have some additional features to enhance their quality (please see scoring guidance).	Controlled crossings have no additional features to enhance their quality (please see scoring guidance). **or** There is no step-free access at the crossing point and/or there is no physical delineation between the footway and carriageway away from crossing points.	–	ⓘ	1	1	No physical delineation is provided between the footway and carraigeway away from crossing points in the baseline, no changes are proposed.

12	**Width of clear continuous walking space**	There is 2m or more clear width for walking in quiet locations (flows of <600 pedestrians an hour). **or** There is 2.5m or more clear width for walking in moderately busy locations (flows of 600-1200 pedestrians an hour). **or** There is 3m or more in busy locations (flows of >1200 pedestrians an hour).	There is 2m to 2.5m clear width for walking in moderately busy locations (flows of 600-1200 pedestrians an hour). **or** There is 2.5m to 3m in busy locations (flows of >1200 pedestrians an hour).	There is 1.5m to 2m clear width for walking in quiet and moderate locations (flows of <1200 pedestrians an hour). **or** There is 2m to 2.5m clear width for walking in busy locations (flows of >1200 pedestrians an hour).	**There is less than 1.5m clear width for walking.**	ⓘ	**0**	**0**	There is less than a 1.5m clear width for walking.
13	**Sharing of footway with people cycling**	No part of the footway is designated as shared use for walking and cycling.	Part or all of a footway wider than 3m with fewer than 200 pedestrians per hour is designated as shared use.	Part or all of a footway used by more than 200 pedestrians per hour is designated as shared use. **or** Part or all of a footway less than 3m wide is designated as shared use.	–	ⓘ	**3**	**3**	Footways are not shared use.
14	**Collision risk between people cycling and turning motor vehicles**	Side roads are closed to motorised traffic, or turning movements by motor vehicles are minimised. **and** At signal-controlled junctions, all conflicting movements between cycle traffic and turning motor traffic are separated.	Some measures are in place to reduce turning movements by motor vehicles at priority junctions. **and** At signal-controlled junctions, cycle movements are not separated and fewer than 5% of turning vehicle movements are made by larger vehicles but mitigation measures are in place.	There are no restrictions on turning movements by motor vehicles at side roads and other uncontrolled accesses. **and** At signal-controlled junctions, cycle movements are not separated and more than 5% of turning vehicle movements are made by larger vehicles but mitigation measures are in place.	**At signal-controlled junctions, cycle movements are not separated, more than 5% of turning vehicle movements are made by larger vehicles and there are no mitigation measures in place.**	ⓘ	**1**	**1**	There are no restrictions on turning movements. There are no signal controlled junctions in the surrounding area.
15	**Effective width for cycling**	**Where cycles are separated from other traffic,** the width of the lane or track is 2.2m or more (one-way) or 3.5m or more (two-way). **Otherwise:** Width of the nearside bus lane, general traffic lane (where there is no cycle lane) or width of the cycle lane plus adjacent general traffic lane is 4.5m or more.	**Where cycles are separated from other traffic,** the width of the lane or track is 1.5m to 2.2m (one-way) or 2.5m to 3.5m (two-way). **Otherwise:** Width of the nearside bus lane, general traffic lane (where there is no cycle lane) or width of the cycle lane plus adjacent general traffic lane is between 4m and 4.5m.	**Where cycles are separated from other traffic,** the width of the lane or track is less than 1.5m (one-way) or less than 2.5m (two-way). **Otherwise:** Width of the nearside bus lane, general traffic lane (where there is no cycle lane) or width of the cycle lane plus adjacent general traffic lane is 3.2m or less.	**Width of the nearside general traffic lane (where there is no cycle lane) or width of the cycle lane plus adjacent general traffic lane is between 3.2m and 3.9m.**	ⓘ	**0**	**0**	Width of the nearside lane is 3.2 metres or less with no cycle lane provided. No change is proposed.
16	**Impact of kerbside activity on cycling**	There is no kerbside activity. **or** People cycling are physically separated from parking or loading facilities.	There is occasional kerbside activity, and people cycling can keep at least 1.0m clearance to vehicles parked or loading.	There is frequent or continuous kerbside activity, and people cycling can keep at least 1.0m clearance to vehicles parked or loading.	**People cycling cannot maintain at least 1.0m clearance from vehicles parked or loading, or they are required to change lane to do so.**	ⓘ	**1**	**1**	There is some queueing associated with the Recycling Centre, at these times cyclists would be able to keep a 1m clearance. Notwithstanding this, it is not expected that there would not be a high level of cyclist activity and / or vehicle movements. It is also worthy to note that forward visiblity for cyclists is suitable to allow them to make a reasonable decision about overtaking stationary vehicles. Finally, I am not aware of any collisions being recorded involving a cyclist along this road.

17	**Quality of carriageway surface**	The carriageway surface is even and smooth, with sufficient skid resistance. **or** There are defects but resurfacing of the whole carriageway is proposed.	There are a few minor defects in the carriageway surface (please see scoring guidance).	There are many minor defects in the carriageway surface (please see scoring guidance).	**There are major defects in the carriageway surface (please see scoring guidance).**	ⓘ	**1**	**1**	There are minor defects, no changes are proposed.
18	**Quality of footway surface**	There is an even and level surface for walking on footways. **or** There are defects but resurfacing of the whole footway is proposed.	There are a few minor defects in the footway surface (please see scoring guidance).	There are many minor defects in the footway surface (please see scoring guidance).	**There are major defects in the footway surface (please see scoring guidance).**	ⓘ	**1**	**1**	There are minor defects on the pedestrian route, no changes are proposed.
19	**Surveillance of public spaces**	There is constant surveillance – because mixed use buildings overlook the street or space, or because there are many people using the space or walking through.	There is intermittent surveillance – because surrounding buildings are single-use or do not completely overlook the street, or because there are few people using the space or walking through.	There is poor surveillance – because few buildings overlook the street or space, there is little activity.	–	ⓘ	**1**	**1**	Few buildings overlook the street.
20	**Provision of cycle parking**	Cycle parking exceeds existing demand and is accessible by all.	Cycle parking meets existing demand and is accessible by all.	Cycle parking does not meet existing demand. **or** Cycle parking meets existing demand but is not accessible by all.	–	ⓘ	**1**	**1**	No change to cycle parking is proposed.
21	**Street trees**	**If assessing existing:** There are multiple trees, with canopies spaced less than 15m apart on average. **If assessing proposal:** All existing trees are to be retained and the street is already tree-lined with less than 15m between tree canopies. **or** All existing trees are to be retained, with planting of new trees designed to reduce the average canopy spacing to less than 15m.	**If assessing existing:** There are multiple trees, with canopies spaced more than 15m apart on average. **If assessing proposal:** Not all existing trees are to be retained, however new planting will ensure the overall number of trees is maintained or increased. **or** All existing trees are to be retained, however the canopy spacing will remain more than 15m on average.	**If assessing existing:** There are no trees, or only one tree. **If assessing proposal:** There are no existing or proposed trees. **or** The number of trees has been reduced.	–	ⓘ	**3**	**3**	There are multiple trees on the northern side of the access with canopies spaced less than 15m apart.
22	**Planting at footway-level** (excluding trees)	**If assessing existing:** There is substantial planting in good condition designed to create or improve social space and/or act as a connection between other green spaces (eg pocket park, rain garden, community garden area). **If assessing proposal:** Existing greenery is to be enhanced with integrated SuDS features or new planting or new areas of greenery are proposed.	**If assessing existing:** There is some planting, eg shrubs, verges, hedges, ornamental flower beds, or adaptation for some animal species. **If assessing proposal:** Existing standalone greenery is to be retained.	**If assessing existing:** There is no planting, or existing planting is in a poor condition. **If assessing proposal:** No green infrastructure is proposed, or the size of existing greenery is to be reduced.	–	ⓘ	**1**	**1**	There is no existing planting and none proposed.

23	**Walking distance between resting points** (benches and other informal seating)	There is less than 50m between resting points on both sides of the road.	There is between 50m and 150m between resting points on at least one side of the road.	There is more than 150m between resting points on at least one side of the road.	–	ⓘ	1	1	No change to resting points proposed.
24	**Walking distance between sheltered areas protecting from rain.** Including fixed awning or other shelter provided by buildings/infrastructure	There is less than 50m between sheltered areas.	There is between 50m and 150m between sheltered areas.	There is more than 150m between sheltered areas.	–	ⓘ	1	1	No changes to sheltered areas are proposed.
				Are there any bus services running on this street? (Y/N) If not, do not complete metrics 25-28			**N**	**N**	**An answer is required here in order to generate results**
25	**Factors influencing bus passenger journey time**	There are positive influences on bus journey time, e.g. bus lanes, and/or exemptions for buses from movement bans for general traffic.	Buses are mixed with traffic but not significantly delayed.	There are negative influences on bus journey time, e.g. unclear markings, narrow lane width, parking/loading issues, short cage length, mixing with congested traffic.	–	ⓘ			
26	**Bus stop accessibility**	Bus stop is wheelchair accessible, with a shelter, clear space for boarding and alighting and there is a clearway in place at the bus stop.	Bus stop is wheelchair accessible but either there is no shelter or the cage length is insufficient for the bus service frequency.	Bus stop is not wheelchair accessible, i.e. the kerb height is less than 100mm and/or there is a lack of boarding or alighting space for a wheelchair user.	–	ⓘ			
27	**Bus lane operation**	Bus lanes operate 24/7.	Bus lane hours of operation are limited and do not cover all hours of the day / week.	There are no bus lanes.	–	ⓘ			
28	**Impact of kerbside activity on bus operations**	There is no parking or loading that adversely impacts on bus performance.	There is occasional parking or loading activity, but with minimal impact on bus operations.	There is frequent or continuous kerbside activity, regularly impacting on bus performance.	–	ⓘ			
				Are there any rail/underground/bus stations accessible from this street? (Y/N) If not, do not complete metrics 29-31			**N**	**N**	**An answer is required here in order to generate results**
29	**Bus stop connectivity with other public transport services**	The bus stop is within sight of another service – less than 50m away.	The bus stop is between 50m and 150m away from another service.	The bus stop is more than 150m away from another service.	–	ⓘ			
30	**Step-free access from the street to the station entrance**	All entry points to the station are step-free.	The main entry point to the station is not step-free but step-free alternatives are provided.	There is no step-free access to the station.	–	ⓘ			
31	**Support for interchange between cycling and underground/rail**	Secure cycle parking is provided close to station access points, and suitably exceeds existing demand.	Cycle parking is available close to station access points that meets existing demand.	There is insufficient cycle parking to meet demand, or cycle parking is poorly located for station access points.	–	ⓘ			
					If 'zero' scores (known road danger issues) remain, please explain why opposite:		**3**	**3**	***Cyclists are not separated from traffic on access route in the existing or proposed layout. Howveer it is important to note that cycle flows along access are very low, As such, intereaction with traffic including HGVs is not signifcant.***

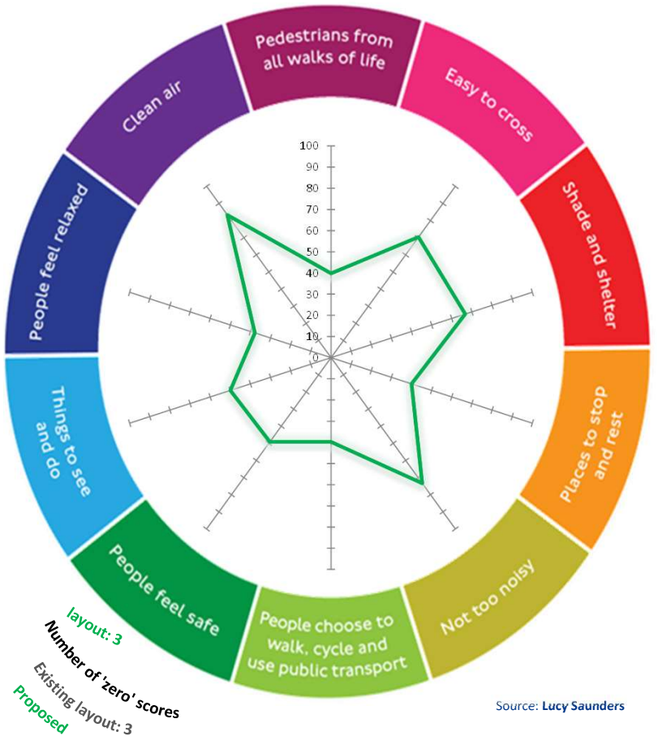
Healthy Streets Check Summary Results

Indicators explained ›

An overview of how each metric aligns with different Indicators

Interpreting results ›

A summary of how to use and improve on your results



Source: **Lucy Saunders**

Healthy Streets Indicator scores (%)

(Results will only display once all metrics have been scored)

	Existing layout	Proposed layout
Pedestrians from all walks of life	40	40
Easy to cross	70	70
Shade and shelter	67	67
Places to stop and rest	40	40
Not too noisy	73	73
People choose to walk, cycle and use public transport	40	40
People feel safe	49	49
Things to see and do	50	50
People feel relaxed	38	38
Clean air	83	83
Overall Healthy Streets Check score	46	46
Number of 'zero' scores	3	3

(Proposed layout score from applicable metrics) 0%

This Page is Intentionally Left Blank

Key scoring rules ›

	Healthy Streets Check: Churchfields Road	Scoring System					Enter score here		Notes
		3	2	1	0	More info on each question	Existing layout	Proposed layout	Please supplement your answers with detailed notes where possible
1	**Total volume of two way motorised traffic**	There are fewer than 500 vehicles per hour at peak.	There are 500 to 1000 vehicles per hour at peak.	There are more than 1000 vehicles per hour at peak, where people cycling are separated from motorised traffic.	**There are more than 1000 vehicles per hour at peak, where people cycling are mixed with motorised traffic.**	ⓘ	3	3	Traffic survey data shows peak hour movments of 319 vehicles. When surveyed Scaffold Yard trips are added, peak hour flows reach 329 vheicles.
2	**Interaction between large vehicles and people cycling**	No large vehicles are using the street, or cycle traffic is separated from motorised traffic.	The proportion of large vehicles is less than 2% of motorised traffic, 7am to 7pm.	The proportion of large vehicles is 2% to 5% of motorised traffic, 7am to 7pm. **or** The proportion of large vehicles is greater than 5% of motorised traffic, 7am to 7pm, and people are cycling either: - in a nearside general traffic lane or bus lane at least 4.5m wide, or - in a cycle lane where the combined width of the cycle lane and the next general traffic lane is at least 4.5m.	**The proportion of large vehicles is greater than 5% of motorised traffic, 7am to 7pm, and people are cycling either:** **- in a nearside general traffic lane or bus lane less than 4.5m wide, or** **- in a cycle lane where the combined width of the cycle lane and the next general traffic lane is less than 4.5m.**	ⓘ	0	0	The proportion of large vehicles is 8.2% in the baseline. The proportion of large vehicles is 8.8% when Scaffold Yard trips are included.
3	**Speed of motorised traffic**	85th percentile speed is less than 20mph. **or** Existing 85th percentile speed is 20 to 25 mph, but there are some proposals to reduce speed further. **or** Existing 85th percentile speed is over 25 mph but a complete redesign of the street environment should reduce this to below 20mph.	85th percentile speed is 20 to 25mph. **or** Existing 85th percentile speed is 25 to 30 mph, but there are some proposals to reduce speed further.	85th percentile speed is 25 to 30mph. **or** Existing 85th percentile speed is greater than 30 mph, but there are some proposals to reduce speed further.	**85th percentile speed is greater than 30mph.** **or** **Existing 85th percentile speed is greater than 30 mph, and there are no proposals to reduce this speed.**	ⓘ	1	1	Typically accepted that 85th percentile speeds are 6-8mph higher than average speeds (see TRL Report 312, paragraph 4.11). Average speeds are recorded at 19.63mph (eastbound) and 19.70mph (westbound) therefore 85th percentile speeds are expected to be 27-28mph. No changes are proposed to reduce speeds further.
4	**Traffic noise based on peak hour motorised traffic volumes**	There are fewer than 55 vehicles per hour (c. <58 DB).	There are 55 to 450 vehicles per hour (c. 58-70 DB).	There are more than 450 vehicles per hour (c. >70 DB).	–	ⓘ	2	2	Traffic survey data shows peak hour movments of 319 vehicles. When surveyed Scaffold Yard trips are added, peak hour flows reach 329 vheicles.
5	**Noise from large vehicles**	The proportion of large vehicles is less than 5% (c. +0 to +3DB).	The proportion of large vehicles is 5 to 10% (c. +3 to +5 DB).	The proportion of large vehicles is greater than 10% (c. +5 DB and over).	–	ⓘ	2	2	The proportion of large vehicles is 8.2% in the baseline. The proportion of large vehicles is 8.8% when Scaffold Yard trips are included.

6	**NO2 concentration** (from London Atmospheric Emission Inventory)	**If assessing existing:** The NO2 concentration is less than 32µg/m3. **If assessing proposal:** The existing NO2 concentration is less than 32µg/m3 **or** the existing concentration is 32 to 40µg/m3 with local traffic volume reduction measures proposed.	**If assessing existing:** The NO2 concentration is 32 to 40µg/m3. **If assessing proposal:** The existing NO2 concentration is 32 to 40µg/m3 with no proposal to reduce local traffic volume **or** the existing NO2 concentration is greater than 40µg/m3 with local traffic volume reduction measures proposed.	**If assessing existing:** The NO2 concentration is greater than 40µg/m3 (legal limit value). **If assessing proposal:** The existing NO2 concentration is greater than 40µg/m3 with no proposal to reduce local traffic volume.	–	ⓘ	**3**	**3**	The NO2 concentration is less than 32ug/m3 (as taken from the website indicated in the Healthy Streets guidance).
7	**Reducing private car use**	There is no through-movement for motorised traffic, with access limited to local residents, deliveries and public service vehicles.	There are some time or movement restrictions for motorised traffic.	There are no access restrictions for motorised traffic.	–	ⓘ	**1**	**1**	There are no restrictions in place in the current situation and no changes proposed.
8	**Ease of crossing side roads for people walking**	Side roads are closed to motor traffic. **or** Side roads are one-way out for motor vehicles and have features to encourage drivers to turn cautiously.	Side roads are two-way or one-way in for motor vehicles, and have features to encourage drivers to turn cautiously.	Side roads have dropped kerbs only.	**Side roads have no dropped kerbs.**	ⓘ	**1**	**1**	There are existing dropped kerbs and no changes proposed.
9	**Controlled crossings to meet pedestrian desire lines**	**If assessing existing:** All main pedestrian desire lines are provided for with controlled crossings. **If assessing proposal:** A new controlled crossing(s) is proposed or crossing(s) relocated to meet all main desire lines.	Only some of the main pedestrian desire lines are provided for with controlled pedestrian crossings.	No main pedestrian desire lines are provided for with controlled pedestrian crossings.	–	ⓘ	**1**	**1**	There are no controlled crossing facilities and no changes proposed.
10	**Type and suitability of pedestrian crossings away from junctions**	Crossing is uncontrolled, with conflicting traffic volume less than 200 vehicles per hour. **or** A Zebra or parallel crossing is provided. **or** Crossing is signalised so that people crossing the main carriageway have priority, while traffic on the main carriageway has on-demand green.	Crossing is uncontrolled, with conflicting traffic volume between 200 and 1000 vehicles per hour. **or** Crossing is signalised and straight-across where the distance to cross is less than 15m or greater than 15m in a 20mph speed limit. **or** Crossing is signalised and staggered where the distance to cross is greater than 15m in a 30mph+ speed limit.	Crossing is uncontrolled, with conflicting traffic volume greater than 1000 vehicles per hour. **or** Crossing is signalised and straight-across where the distance to cross is greater than 15m in a 30mph+ speed limit.	–	ⓘ	**2**	**2**	Crossings are uncontrolled with peak vehicle flows of 319 in the baseline and 329 following inclusion of Scaffold Yard trips.
11	**Additional features to support people using controlled crossings**	Controlled crossings have many additional features to enhance their quality (please see scoring guidance).	Controlled crossings have some additional features to enhance their quality (please see scoring guidance).	Controlled crossings have no additional features to enhance their quality (please see scoring guidance). **or** There is no step-free access at the crossing point and/or there is no physical delineation between the footway and carriageway away from crossing points.	–	ⓘ	**1**	**1**	No physical delineation is provided between the footway and carraigeway away from crossing points in the baseline, no changes are proposed.

12	**Width of clear continuous walking space**	There is 2m or more clear width for walking in quiet locations (flows of <600 pedestrians an hour). **or** There is 2.5m or more clear width for walking in moderately busy locations (flows of 600-1200 pedestrians an hour). **or** There is 3m or more in busy locations (flows of >1200 pedestrians an hour).	There is 2m to 2.5m clear width for walking in moderately busy locations (flows of 600-1200 pedestrians an hour). **or** There is 2.5m to 3m in busy locations (flows of >1200 pedestrians an hour).	There is 1.5m to 2m clear width for walking in quiet and moderate locations (flows of <1200 pedestrians an hour). **or** There is 2m to 2.5m clear width for walking in busy locations (flows of >1200 pedestrians an hour).	**There is less than 1.5m clear width for walking.**	ⓘ	**2**	**2**	Footway widths are 2 metres.For a robust assessment it has been assumed that pedestrian flows would not exceed 1200 per hour in either baseline or future scenarios.
13	**Sharing of footway with people cycling**	No part of the footway is designated as shared use for walking and cycling.	Part or all of a footway wider than 3m with fewer than 200 pedestrians per hour is designated as shared use.	Part or all of a footway used by more than 200 pedestrians per hour is designated as shared use. **or** Part or all of a footway less than 3m wide is designated as shared use.	–	ⓘ	**3**	**3**	Footways are not shared use.
14	**Collision risk between people cycling and turning motor vehicles**	Side roads are closed to motorised traffic, or turning movements by motor vehicles are minimised. **and** At signal-controlled junctions, all conflicting movements between cycle traffic and turning motor traffic are separated.	Some measures are in place to reduce turning movements by motor vehicles at priority junctions. **and** At signal-controlled junctions, cycle movements are not separated and fewer than 5% of turning vehicle movements are made by larger vehicles but mitigation measures are in place.	There are no restrictions on turning movements by motor vehicles at side roads and other uncontrolled accesses. **and** At signal-controlled junctions, cycle movements are not separated and more than 5% of turning vehicle movements are made by larger vehicles but mitigation measures are in place.	**At signal-controlled junctions, cycle movements are not separated, more than 5% of turning vehicle movements are made by larger vehicles and there are no mitigation measures in place.**	ⓘ	**1**	**1**	There are no restrictions on turning movements. There are no signal controlled junctions in the surrounding area.
15	**Effective width for cycling**	**Where cycles are separated from other traffic,** the width of the lane or track is 2.2m or more (one-way) or 3.5m or more (two-way). **Otherwise:** Width of the nearside bus lane, general traffic lane (where there is no cycle lane) or width of the cycle lane plus adjacent general traffic lane is 4.5m or more.	**Where cycles are separated from other traffic,** the width of the lane or track is 1.5m to 2.2m (one-way) or 2.5m to 3.5m (two-way). **Otherwise:** Width of the nearside bus lane, general traffic lane (where there is no cycle lane) or width of the cycle lane plus adjacent general traffic lane is between 4m and 4.5m.	**Where cycles are separated from other traffic,** the width of the lane or track is less than 1.5m (one-way) or less than 2.5m (two-way). **Otherwise:** Width of the nearside bus lane, general traffic lane (where there is no cycle lane) or width of the cycle lane plus adjacent general traffic lane is 3.2m or less.	**Width of the nearside general traffic lane (where there is no cycle lane) or width of the cycle lane plus adjacent general traffic lane is between 3.2m and 3.9m.**	ⓘ	**0**	**0**	Width of the nearside lane is between 3.2 and 3.9 metres with no cycle lane provided. No change is proposed.
16	**Impact of kerbside activity on cycling**	There is no kerbside activity. **or** People cycling are physically separated from parking or loading facilities.	There is occasional kerbside activity, and people cycling can keep at least 1.0m clearance to vehicles parked or loading.	There is frequent or continuous kerbside activity, and people cycling can keep at least 1.0m clearance to vehicles parked or loading.	**People cycling cannot maintain at least 1.0m clearance from vehicles parked or loading, or they are required to change lane to do so.**	ⓘ	**0**	**0**	Churchfields Road has on-carriageway bus cages and, in the instance that a bus occupies these a cyclist would not be able to maintain a 1m clearance without changing lane.

17	**Quality of carriageway surface**	The carriageway surface is even and smooth, with sufficient skid resistance. **or** There are defects but resurfacing of the whole carriageway is proposed.	There are a few minor defects in the carriageway surface (please see scoring guidance).	There are many minor defects in the carriageway surface (please see scoring guidance).	**There are major defects in the carriageway surface (please see scoring guidance).**	ⓘ	**1**	**1**	There are minor defects, no changes are proposed.
18	**Quality of footway surface**	There is an even and level surface for walking on footways. **or** There are defects but resurfacing of the whole footway is proposed.	There are a few minor defects in the footway surface (please see scoring guidance).	There are many minor defects in the footway surface (please see scoring guidance).	**There are major defects in the footway surface (please see scoring guidance).**	ⓘ	**1**	**1**	There are minor defects, no changes are proposed.
19	**Surveillance of public spaces**	There is constant surveillance – because mixed use buildings overlook the street or space, or because there are many people using the space or walking through.	There is intermittent surveillance – because surrounding buildings are single-use or do not completely overlook the street, or because there are few people using the space or walking through.	There is poor surveillance – because few buildings overlook the street or space, there is little activity.	–	ⓘ	**2**	**2**	There is some mix in building types including employment, education and residential uses.
20	**Provision of cycle parking**	Cycle parking exceeds existing demand and is accessible by all.	Cycle parking meets existing demand and is accessible by all.	Cycle parking does not meet existing demand. **or** Cycle parking meets existing demand but is not accessible by all.	–	ⓘ	**1**	**1**	No change to cycle parking is proposed.
21	**Street trees**	**If assessing existing:** There are multiple trees, with canopies spaced less than 15m apart on average. **If assessing proposal:** All existing trees are to be retained and the street is already tree-lined with less than 15m between tree canopies. **or** All existing trees are to be retained, with planting of new trees designed to reduce the average canopy spacing to less than 15m.	**If assessing existing:** There are multiple trees, with canopies spaced more than 15m apart on average. **If assessing proposal:** Not all existing trees are to be retained, however new planting will ensure the overall number of trees is maintained or increased. **or** All existing trees are to be retained, however the canopy spacing will remain more than 15m on average.	**If assessing existing:** There are no trees, or only one tree. **If assessing proposal:** There are no existing or proposed trees. **or** The number of trees has been reduced.	–	ⓘ	**1**	**1**	Trees are intermittent and no change is proposed.
22	**Planting at footway-level** (excluding trees)	**If assessing existing:** There is substantial planting in good condition designed to create or improve social space and/or act as a connection between other green spaces (eg pocket park, rain garden, community garden area). **If assessing proposal:** Existing greenery is to be enhanced with integrated SuDS features or new planting or new areas of greenery are proposed.	**If assessing existing:** There is some planting, eg shrubs, verges, hedges, ornamental flower beds, or adaptation for some animal species. **If assessing proposal:** Existing standalone greenery is to be retained.	**If assessing existing:** There is no planting, or existing planting is in a poor condition. **If assessing proposal:** No green infrastructure is proposed, or the size of existing greenery is to be reduced.	–	ⓘ	**1**	**1**	There is no existing planting and none proposed.

23	**Walking distance between resting points** (benches and other informal seating)	There is less than 50m between resting points on both sides of the road.	There is between 50m and 150m between resting points on at least one side of the road.	There is more than 150m between resting points on at least one side of the road.	–	ⓘ	1	1	No change to resting points proposed.
24	**Walking distance between sheltered areas protecting from rain.** Including fixed awning or other shelter provided by buildings/infrastructure	There is less than 50m between sheltered areas.	There is between 50m and 150m between sheltered areas.	There is more than 150m between sheltered areas.	–	ⓘ	1	1	No changes to sheltered areas are proposed.
				Are there any bus services running on this street? (Y/N) If not, do not complete metrics 25-28			**Y**	**Y**	**An answer is required here in order to generate results**
25	**Factors influencing bus passenger journey time**	There are positive influences on bus journey time, e.g. bus lanes, and/or exemptions for buses from movement bans for general traffic.	Buses are mixed with traffic but not significantly delayed.	There are negative influences on bus journey time, e.g. unclear markings, narrow lane width, parking/loading issues, short cage length, mixing with congested traffic.	–	ⓘ	2	2	Limited delays as demonstrated by journey time data.
26	**Bus stop accessibility**	Bus stop is wheelchair accessible, with a shelter, clear space for boarding and alighting and there is a clearway in place at the bus stop.	Bus stop is wheelchair accessible but either there is no shelter or the cage length is insufficient for the bus service frequency.	Bus stop is not wheelchair accessible, i.e. the kerb height is less than 100mm and/or there is a lack of boarding or alighting space for a wheelchair user.	–	ⓘ	1	1	Bus stops are accessible but no shelter is provided.
27	**Bus lane operation**	Bus lanes operate 24/7.	Bus lane hours of operation are limited and do not cover all hours of the day / week.	There are no bus lanes.	–	ⓘ	1	1	There are no bus lanes.
28	**Impact of kerbside activity on bus operations**	There is no parking or loading that adversely impacts on bus performance.	There is occasional parking or loading activity, but with minimal impact on bus operations.	There is frequent or continuous kerbside activity, regularly impacting on bus performance.	–	ⓘ	1	1	There is frequent parking provision.
				Are there any rail/underground/bus stations accessible from this street? (Y/N) If not, do not complete metrics 29-31			**N**	**N**	**An answer is required here in order to generate results**
29	**Bus stop connectivity with other public transport services**	The bus stop is within sight of another service – less than 50m away.	The bus stop is between 50m and 150m away from another service.	The bus stop is more than 150m away from another service.	–	ⓘ			
30	**Step-free access from the street to the station entrance**	All entry points to the station are step-free.	The main entry point to the station is not step-free but step-free alternatives are provided.	There is no step-free access to the station.	–	ⓘ			
31	**Support for interchange between cycling and underground/rail**	Secure cycle parking is provided close to station access points, and suitably exceeds existing demand.	Cycle parking is available close to station access points that meets existing demand.	There is insufficient cycle parking to meet demand, or cycle parking is poorly located for station access points.	–	ⓘ			
					If 'zero' scores (known road danger issues) remain, please explain why opposite:		**3**	**3**	***Cyclists are not separated from traffic on Churchfields Road in the existing or proposed layout. Howveer it is important to note that cycle flows along Churchfields Road are low, As such, intereaction with traffic including HGVs is not signifcant.***

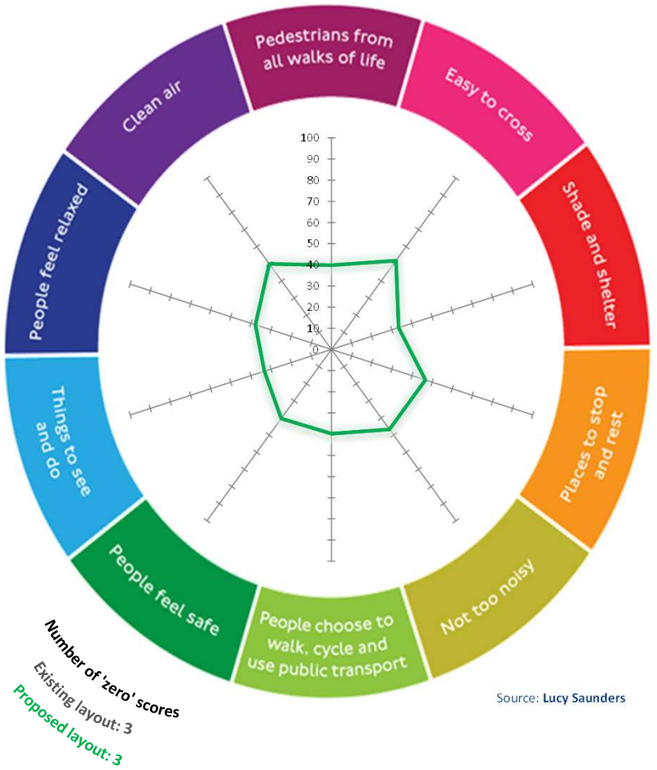
Healthy Streets Check Summary Results

Indicators explained ›

An overview of how each metric aligns with different Indicators

Interpreting results ›

A summary of how to use and improve on your results



Source: **Lucy Saunders**

Healthy Streets Indicator scores (%)

(Results will only display once all metrics have been scored)

	Existing layout	Proposed layout
Pedestrians from all walks of life	40	40
Easy to cross	52	52
Shade and shelter	33	33
Places to stop and rest	47	47
Not too noisy	47	47
People choose to walk, cycle and use public transport	40	40
People feel safe	40	40
Things to see and do	33	33
People feel relaxed	38	38
Clean air	50	50
Overall Healthy Streets Check score	41	41
Number of 'zero' scores	3	3
(Proposed layout score from applicable metrics)		0%