## DI Screening Proforma

## Scheme description: Broughton Bypass

The Broughton Bypass scheme is the preferred solution to the congestion, environmental and road safety problems experienced in and around Broughton village
The proposed bypass is approximately 2 km in length and has been desianed as two sections running north and south of the existing B5269 Whittingham Lane along the A6 corridor

| Indicator | (a) Appraisal output criteria | (b) Potential impact (yes / no, positive/negative if known) | (c) Qualitative Comments | (d) Proceed to Step 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| User benefits | The TUBA user benefit analysis software or an equivalent process has been used in the appraisal; and/or the value of user benefits Transport Economic Efficiency (TEE) table is nonzero. | Yes, Positive | TUBA analysis of travel time and VOC benefits has been undertaken and showed significant User Benefits of the scheme | Yes |
| Noise | Any change in alignment of transport corridor or any links with significant changes ( >25\% or <$20 \%$ ) in vehicle flow, speed or \%HDV content. Also note comment in TAG Unit A3. | Yes, Positive | The Broughton Bypass provides a new alignment of the A6 North-South corridor. This intervention results in significant changes in traffic flow in and around Broughton with some of the links having a flow change of more than $25 \%$. | Yes |
| Air quality | Any change in alignment of transport corridor or any links with significant changes in vehicle flow, speed or \%HDV content: <br> - Change in 24 hour AADT of 1000 vehicles or more <br> - Change in 24 hour AADT of HDV of 200 HDV vehicles or more <br> - Change in daily average speed of 10 kph or more <br> - Change in peak hour speed of 20kph or more <br> - Change in road alignment of 5 m or more | Yes, Positive (NO2) Negative (PM10) | The Broughton Bypass provides a new alignment of the A6 North-South corridor resulting in significant changes in traffic flow in and around Broughton. There are multiple links with changes in AADT greater than 1000 vehicles. | Yes |
| Accidents | Any change in alignment of transport corridor (or road layout) that may have positive or negative safety impacts, or any links with significant changes in vehicle flow, speed, \%HGV content or any significant change ( $>10 \%$ ) in the number of pedestrians, cyclists or motorcyclists using road network. | Yes, Positive and Negative | The Broughton Bypass provides a new alignment of the A6 North-South corridor resulting in significant changes in traffic flow in and around Broughton. Accident analysis has been undertaken to calculate changes in number of accidents as a result of the scheme. | Yes |
| Security | Any change in public transport waiting/interchange facilities including pedestrian access expected to affect user perceptions of personal security. | No |  | No |
| Severance | Introduction or removal of barriers to pedestrian movement, either through changes to road crossing provision, or through introduction of new public transport or road corridors. Any areas with significant changes ( $>10 \%$ ) in vehicle flow, speed, \%HGV content. | Yes, Positive and Negative | Introduction of the new road corridor will have adverse effect on severance, however, there will be a beneficial impact from the new facilities for pedestrians and cyclists and from the reduction of traffic on A6. | Yes |
| Accessibility | Changes in routings or timings of current public transport services, any changes to public transport provision, including routing, frequencies, waiting facilities (bus stops / rail stations) and rolling stock, or any indirect impacts on accessibility to services (e.g. demolition \& re-location of a school). | No |  | No |
| Affordability | In cases where the following charges would occur; Parking charges (including where changes in the allocation of free or reduced fee spaces may occur); Car fuel and non-fuel operating costs (where, for example, rerouting or changes in journey speeds and congestion occur resulting in changes in costs); Road user charges (including discounts and exemptions for different groups of travellers); Public transport fare changes (where, for example premium fares are set on new or existing modes or where multi-modal discounted travel tickets become available due to new ticketing technologies); or Public transport concession availability (where, for example concession arrangements vary as a result of a move in service provision from bus to light rail or heavy rail, where such concession entitlement is not maintained by the local authority[1]). | Yes, Negative | According to TUBA results car fuel and non-fuel operating costs will vary with the scheme in place. | Yes |










