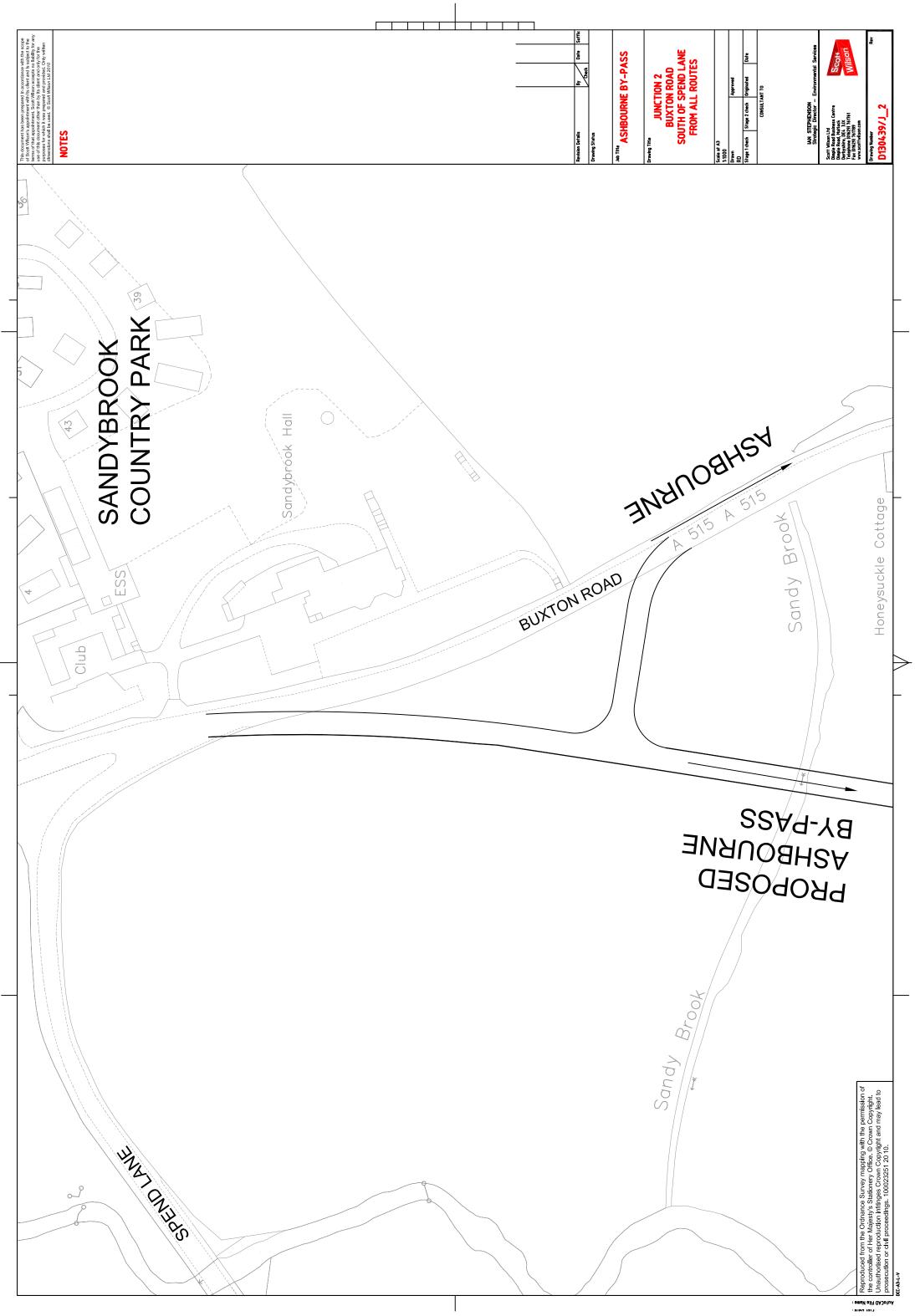
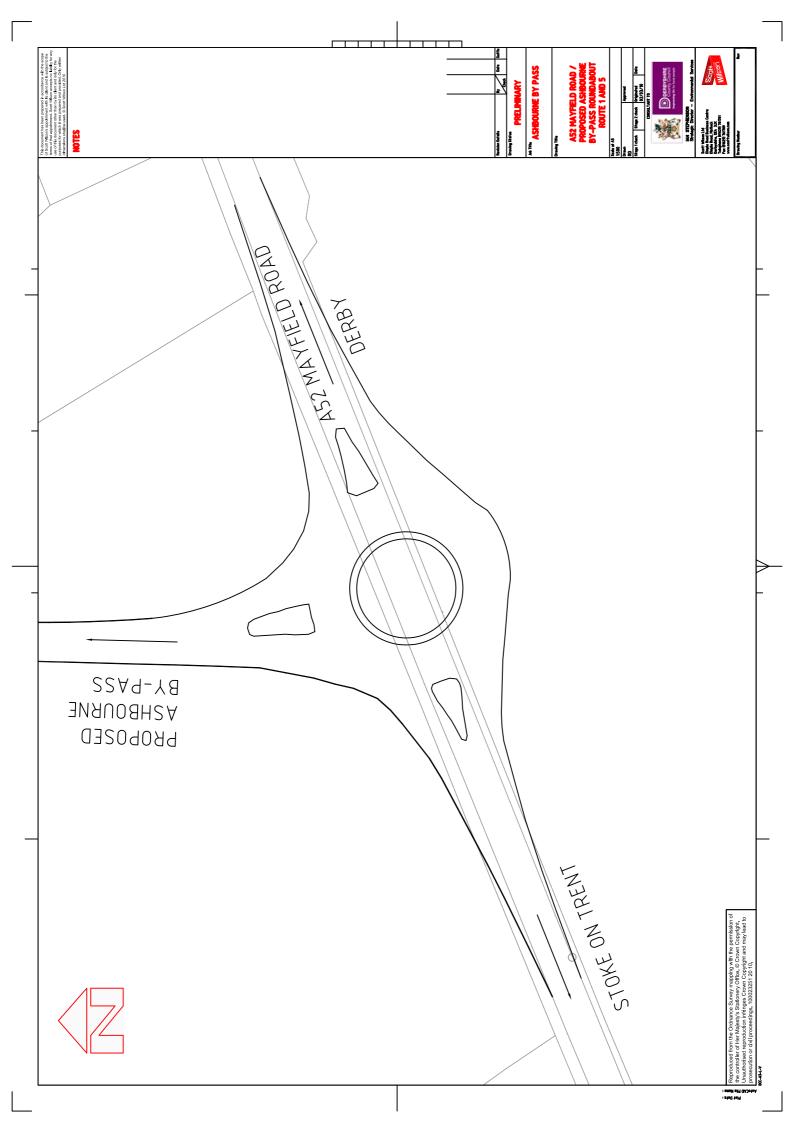
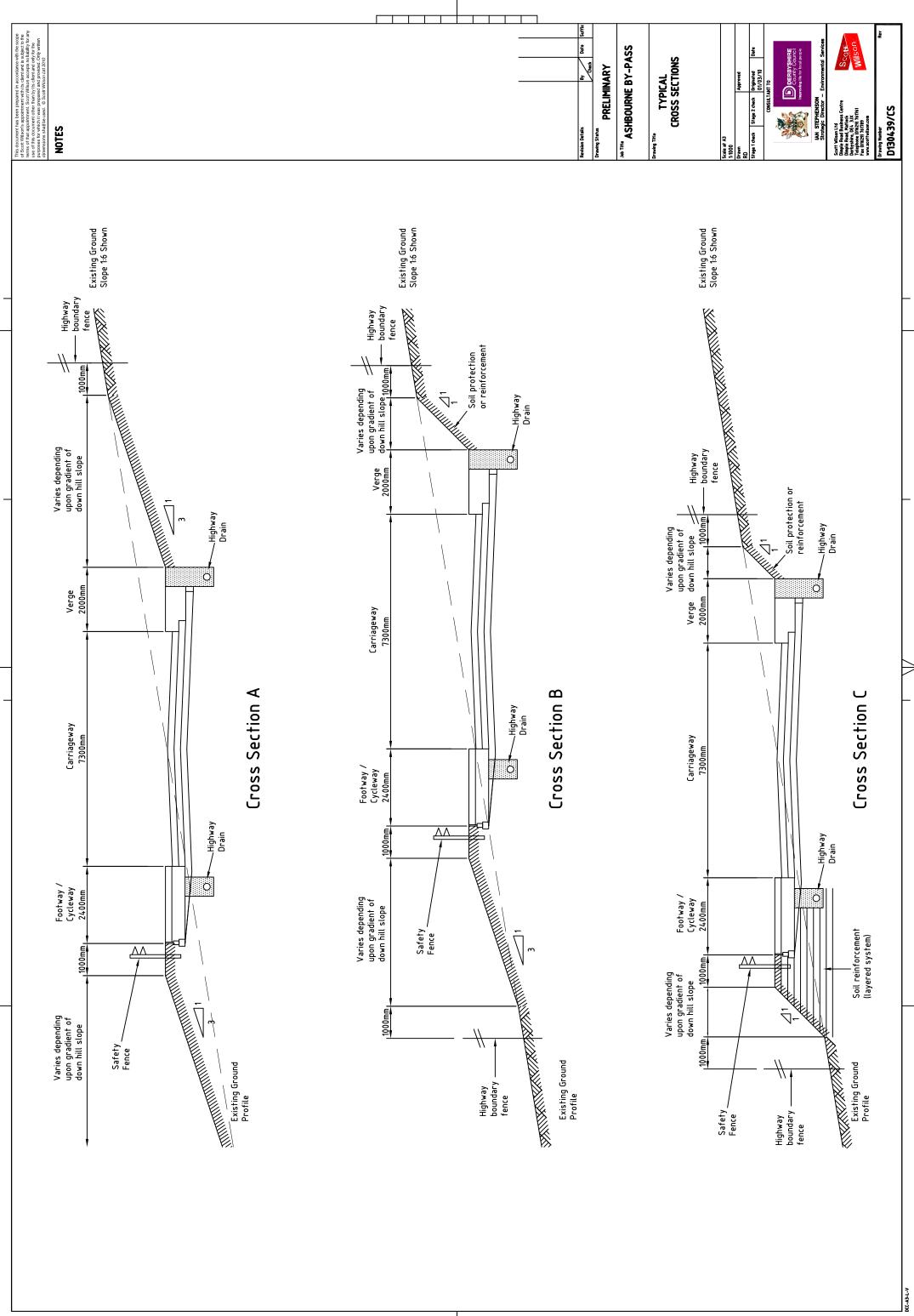


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Ashbourne Bypass Engineering Feasibility Study

## 9.3 Appendix C – Client Brief

Insert .pdf of Client Brief here

Ashbourne Bypass: Feasibility Study

# Derbyshire County Council

## Ashbourne Bypass: Feasibility Study

Ashbourne Bypass: Feasibility Study

#### 1 Introduction

- 1.1 Ashbourne is an attractive market town lying on the southern fringes of the Peak District National Park. The conservation area and local roads suffer greatly from congestion caused both by tourist traffic and by heavy lorries struggling up the steep and narrow A515. A bypass, linking the A52 with the A515, would potentially remove all but local traffic from the town, creating safer and healthier conditions for those who live in and visit it.
- 1.2 A number of alternative routes for a bypass scheme have been considered in the past, including using a former railway tunnel under the town. However, the current preference of the County Council is an outer western alignment between the A52 west of the town and the A515 to its north.
- 1.3 Derbyshire County Council are aware that the topography of the area will make it difficult to find an alignment that is both satisfactory in engineering terms and avoids a disproportionate environmental impact, although little in the way of investigation of the scheme is still has at this stage been undertaken.

### 2 Scope of Feasibility Study

- 2.1 Figure 1 (attached) shows corridor (shaded) through which a possible western bypass could be considered together with an Environmental Constraints Plan.
- 2.2 Derbyshire County Council wishes to undertake a feasibility exercise into the practicalities in providing a bypass for Ashbourne. This will need to cover engineering feasibility, costs, and constraints and, although it would not give us a definitive indication of the impacts of a scheme, it will help to establish its deliverability.
- 2.3 A comprehensive appraisal of planning constraints is not being requested at this time. There are though a number of constraints that need to be taken into account if a scheme were to be progressed in the corridor shown in Figure 1.
- 2.4 The shaded area is intended as a guide and not to be interpreted as a 'do not cross' line.
- 2.5 Initially, therefore, the commission requires the consultant to undertake the following specific tasks:

#### Ashbourne Bypass: Feasibility Study

- 2.5.1 From the Constraints Plan in Figure 1, identify constraints likely to be encountered by a potential route, or routes and describe the scale of mitigation required to address the concerns.
- 2.5.2 Review the topography indicated within the shaded area against the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges TD 9/93 Highway Link Design against horizontal and vertical constraints.
- 2.5.3 Provide revised corridors consistent with TD 9/93, assuming a design speed of 85 KpH, carriageways width of 7.3 metres wide with metre running strips. No lighting would be required.
- 2.5.4 Similarly, any works related to the retention or diversion of side roads or public footpaths, or any other constraint identified in Figure 1, should be identified.
- 2.5.5 From the Geology Plans Figures 2 and 3<sup>1</sup>, identify belowground constraints likely to be encountered by each of the potential routes. Describe where appropriate the scale of mitigation required to address the concerns. For example, are there any geological constraints entailing undue risks that need to be specified, together with likely engineering requirements such as piling, or other ground treatments.
- 2.5.6 Undertake a preliminary desk study of the areas geology, providing where appropriate advice regarding likely scope to any mitigation works.
- 2.5.7 Undertake preliminary design using MMX (or similar suitably appropriate data).
- 2.5.8 Describe the earthworks and structures likely to be required.
- 2.5.9 Record impacts of each alignment.
- 2.6 On the basis of the above, provide a preliminary estimate of the likely total cost of delivering each route option.

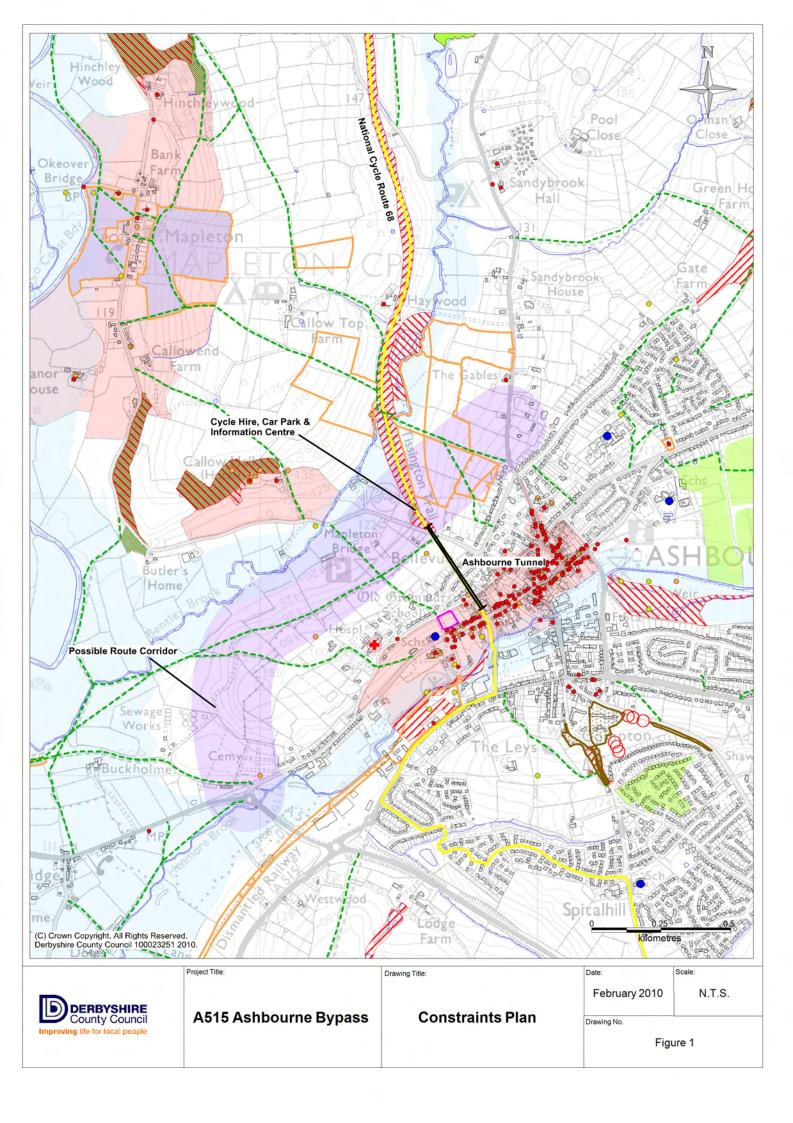
#### 3 Reporting

- 3.1 The report is intended for consideration by a wider 'lay' audience. It is anticipated the report provide a commentary upon the constraints to the scheme. For example, a particular alignment may require cutting. Whilst it is not anticipated that the report be a detailed engineering appraisal, the reader would be informed as to the implications for example a cutting depth of X metres would be required, this would entail encompassing a swathe of land Z metres deep.
- 3.2 Whilst at this stage the scope of the feasibility study does not include a detailed Environmental Statement, it is anticipated that any obvious Environmental impacts would be pointed out for instance if extensive cutting is envisaged this is likely to be visible from a considerable distance. Similarly, and again as an example, a number of routes potentially could be severed; these should be identified together with a commentary upon their implications.

#### 4 Budget

4.1 The maximum budget available for this work is £5,000.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Figures 3 and 4 are derived from information provided by the British Geological Survey. Unfortunately, restrictions on the County Council's licence prohibit placement of the data on the Internet in any nonqueryable electronic format so it is not possible to provide the base information required to undertake this part of the exercise. The Consultant will therefore need to procure this information from the BGS or likewise source.



Legend:
Water Course
<ul> <li>Protected Species (Indicative)</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Schools</li> </ul>
Listed Buildings
Registered Parks & Gardens
Sheduled Monument
Conservation Area
Ancient Woodland
Flood Plain
National Cycle Network
British Waterways Canal
Railway Line
Regionally Important Geological Site
Public Right of Way
🕂 Hospital
Tree Preservation Orders (TPO)
Ancient Monuments
Sports Ground/Playing Field
Local Wildlife Sites
Potential

