



# **Development Design Guide**

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## **Appendix 3 – Criteria for Traffic Assessment**

## Appendix 3 Criteria for traffic assessment

Traffic growth has had a major impact on our urban areas and elsewhere. Much of this growth is associated with new and expanded developments. Traffic impact assessments are normally prepared by developers in support of planning applications relating to new or modified developments. They enable the highway authority to assess whether any highway improvements are likely to be required, and, if so, the nature of those improvements.

The National Planning Policy Framework states that all developments that generate significant amounts of movement should be supported by a Transport Statement or Transport Assessment and submitted with a planning application for the development. It will then be used to determine whether the transport impact of the development is acceptable

Transport Assessments should consider the impact of the development on all transport modes, set out proposals to minimise the impact of the development on the transport network and promote measures to encourage sustainable transport. To this end, it is a usual requirement that a Transport Assessment is accompanied by a Travel Plan that will be implemented as part of the development proposals upon occupation and sets out measures to encourage sustainable transport.

The thresholds in the guidelines below are for guidance purposes and should not be read as absolutes. The Local highway Authority may interpret them in light of local circumstances. There are several qualitative factors that need to be taken into account and that are not captured by this document. There will also be site-specific issues that assessments will need to cover.

The guidance below is in line with the Department for Transport – *Guidance on Transport Assessment 2007*.

***Small developments not necessitating a transport statement or transport assessment should provide adequate information to show its impact on the highway network.***

*Information should include ( but not limited to ) access location and dimensions, parking provision, proposed drainage, visibility splays and a design and access statement considering access to the local network.*

Land Use Type	Land Use Description	No assessment / Transport Form only	TS	TA & TP
<b>A1 Food retail</b>	Retail sale of food goods to the public- food superstores, supermarkets, convenience food stores	<250 sq. m	>250<800sq. m	> 800 m2 GFA
<b>A1 Non-food retail</b>	Retail sale of non-food goods to the public; but includes sandwich bars – sandwiches or other cold food purchased and consumed off the premises, internet cafés	<800 sq. m	>800<1500 sq. m	> 1500 m2 GFA
<b>A2 Financial and Professional Services</b>	Financial services – banks, building societies and bureaux de change, professional services (other than health and medical services) – estate agents and employment agencies, other services – betting shops.	<1000 sq. m	>1000<2500sq. m	>2500 m2 GFA
<b>A3 Restaurants and cafés</b>	Restaurants and cafés – use for the sale of food for the consumption on the premises, excludes internet cafés.	<300 sq. m	>300<2500 sq. m	>2500 m2 GFA
<b>A4 Drinking Establishments</b>	Use as a public house, wine-bar or other drinking establishment	<300 sq. m	>300<600sq. m	>600 m2
<b>A5 Hot food takeaway</b>	Use for the sale of hot food for the consumption on or off the premises	<250 sq. m	>250<500sq. m	>500 m2
<b>B1 Business</b>	a. Offices other than in use within Class A2 (financial and professional services) b. Research and development – laboratories, studios c. Light industry	<1500 sq. m	>1500<2500sq. m	>2500 m2 GFA
<b>B2 General Industrial</b>	General industry (other than classified as in B1). The former 'special industrial' use classes, B3 – B7, are now all encompassed in the B2 use class	<2500 sq. m	>2500<4000sq. m	>4000 m2 GFA
<b>B8 Storage or Distribution</b>	Storage or distribution centres – wholesale warehouses, distribution centres and repositories	<3000 sq. m	>3000 <5000sq. m	>5000 m2 GFA
<b>C1 Hotels</b>	Hotels, boarding houses and guest houses, development falls within this class if 'no significant element of care is provided	<75 bedrooms	>75<100 bedrooms	>100 bedrooms
<b>C2 Residential institutions – hospitals, nursing homes</b>	Used for the provision of residential accommodation and care to people in need of care	<30 beds	>30<50 beds	>50 beds

Land Use Type	Land Use Description	No assessment / Transport Form	TS	TA & TP
<b>C2 Residential institutions – residential education</b>	Boarding schools and training centres	<50 beds	>50<150 students	> 150 Students
<b>C2 Residential institutions – institutional hostels</b>	Homeless shelters accommodation for people with learning difficulties and people on probation	<250 residents	>250<400 residents	>400 residents
<b>C3 Dwelling houses</b>	Dwellings for individuals, families or not more than six people living together as a single household. Not more than six people living together includes – students or young people sharing a dwelling and small group homes for disabled or handicapped people living together in the community	<50 units	>50<80 units	>80 units
<b>D1 Non-residential institutions</b>	Medical and health services- clinics and health centres, crèches, day nurseries, day centres and consulting rooms (not attached to the consultant's or doctor's house), museums, public libraries, art galleries, exhibition halls, non-residential education and training centres, places of worship, religious instruction and church halls	<500 sq.m	>500<1000 sq. m	1000 m2 GFA
<b>D2 Assembly and leisure</b>	Cinemas, dance and concert halls, sports halls, swimming baths, skating rinks, gymnasiums, bingo halls and casinos. Other indoor and outdoor sports and leisure uses not involving motorised vehicles or firearms.	<500 sq.m	>500<1500 sq. m	>1500 m2 GFA
<b>Others</b>	For example: Stadium, retail warehouse, clubs, amusement arcades, launderettes, petrol filling stations, taxi businesses, car/vehicle hire businesses and the selling and displaying of motor vehicles, nightclubs, theatres, hostels, builders yards, garden centres, Pos, travel and ticket agencies, hairdressers, funeral directors, hires shops, dry cleaners.		To be determined on case by case basis by Cumbria County Council	

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS	TS	TA	TA & TP
Any Development that is not in conformity with the adopted local plan/ local development framework			X
Any development generating 30 or more two-way vehicle movements in any hour		X	
Any development generating 100 or more two-way vehicle movements per day		X	
Any development proposing 100 or more parking spaces		X	
Any development that is likely to increase accidents or conflicts among motorised users and non-motorised users, particularly vulnerable road users such as children, disabled and elderly people.			X
Any development generating significant freight or HGV movements per day, or significant abnormal loads per year		X	
Any development proposed in a location where the local transport infrastructure is inadequate for example, substandard roads, poor pedestrian/cyclist facilities and inadequate public transport provisions.		X	
Any development proposed in a location within or adjacent to an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)		X	