

Prepared for RBG SERVICES GROUP PTY LTD

Traffic Impact Assessment Report

Planning Proposal 41 McLaren Street, North Sydney

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1 Introduction

1.1 Study Objectives

Ason Group has been commissioned by RBG Services Group Pty Ltd to prepare a Traffic Impact

Assessment (TIA) report to support a Planning Proposal relating to the subject site at 41 McLaren

Street, North Sydney (the Site). The Planning Proposal seeks approval for an increase to the

permitted building height on the subject Site, which would allow for a 46-storey mixed-use

development comprising of 10,148m² commercial gross floor area (GFA) and 224 residential

apartments (the Proposal).

The Site is located within the Local Government Area of North Sydney Council (the Council), and the

Planning Proposal has been assessed against that Council's controls.

This TIA report addresses the relevant traffic, transport and parking implications of the Proposal,

including compliance with relevant State and Local Government controls and Australian Standards.

In preparing this TIA report, Ason Group has referenced the following reports and key planning

documents that are relevant to development at the Site:

North Sydney Council Development Control Plan 2013 (DCP).

North Sydney Council Local Environmental Plan 2013 (LEP).

Chatswood to Sydenham - State Significant Infrastructure Application Report, prepared by

Transport for NSW (TfNSW), dated November 2015 (Metro Report).

Draft Ward Street Precinct Master Plan planning documents.

This TIA report also references general access, traffic and parking guidelines, including:

Roads & Maritime Services (RMS) Guide to Traffic Generating Developments, 2002 (RMS

Guide).

RMS Technical Direction TDT 2013/04a, Guide to Traffic Generating Developments - Updated

traffic surveys (RMS Guide Update).

Australian Standard 2890.1 (2004): Off-street car parking (AS2890.1).

Australian Standard 2890.2 (2002): Off-street commercial vehicle facilities (AS2890.2).

Australian Standard 2890.6 (2009): Off-street parking for people with disabilities (AS2890.6).

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2 Existing Conditions

2.1 Site and Location

The Site is located at 41 McLaren Street, North Sydney, approximately 600 metres north of the North

Sydney Railway Station and 300 metres south of North Sydney Oval. The Site is rectangular in

configuration with an approximate area of 2,359m² and is legally described as Lot 1, DP 557103.

The Site is zoned B4 (Mixed-Use) and currently accommodates a commercial development known as

Simsmetal House, a heritage item of local significance. Vehicular access to the Site is currently

provided by two separate vehicle crossings on Harnett Street.

Figure 1 provides an appreciation of the Site and its location with regard to the local road network.

2.2 Road Network

With reference to Figure 1, the key local roads influenced by the application include:

Warringah Freeway - an RMS classified Freeway (F1) that generally runs in a north-south

direction in the vicinity of the Site and forms a principal arterial link between the Sydney Harbour

Bridge and Willoughby Road, Naremburn. The Warringah Freeway is subject to an 80 km/h

speed zoning and generally carries at least 4 lanes of traffic in either direction within a divided

carriageway. Traffic volumes along the Freeway are in the order of 100,000 vehicles per day

(vpd) local to the Site.

Pacific Highway – an RMS classified Highway (A1) that generally runs in a northwest-southeast

direction in the vicinity of the Site and forms a major arterial link between the Sydney CBD and

Hornsby to the north. The Pacific Highway carries about 60,000 vpd local to the Site. It is subject

to a 60 km/h speed zoning and generally carries 3 lanes of traffic in either direction within an

undivided carriageway.

Miller Street - a local collector road that generally runs in a north-south direction to the west of

the Site, providing a key link between Falcon Street (to the north) and the Pacific Highway (to the

south). Miller Street is subject to a 50 km/h speed zoning and generally carries 1 lane of traffic in

either direction with a parking lane on both sides of the street. Clearway restrictions apply along

Miller Street, during peak periods, increasing the street's capacity to 2 southbound lanes in the

morning peak and 2 northbound lanes in the evening peak.

Walker Street – a local road that runs in a north-south direction to the east of the Site, carrying

1 lane of traffic in either direction with parking provided on both sides of the street. The road is

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generally subject to a 50 km/h speed zoning however, 40 km/h School Zone speed limits apply in the morning and afternoon for school drop-off and pick-up and drop-off at Wenona School.

- McLaren Street a local road that runs in an east-west direction along the northern frontage of the Site, carrying 1 lane of traffic in either direction along an undivided carriageway. Parking is provided on both sides of McLaren Street with the road subject to a 50 km/h speed zoning. 40 km/h School Zone speed limits apply along McLaren Street between Miller Street and Walker Street adjacent to the Site.
- Harnett Street a local road the runs in a north-south direction and forms the eastern Site boundary. Restricted parking is provided on the western side of the road, whilst the eastern side is subject to "No Parking" restrictions. It forms a priority controlled intersection with McLaren Street, at the north-eastern corner of the Site.

It can be seen from **Figure 1** that the Site is conveniently located with respect to the arterial and local road network serving the region. It is therefore able to effectively distribute traffic onto the wider road network, minimising local traffic impacts.

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Figure 1 - Site and Location Plan



2.3 Public Transport

2.3.1 Rail

The *Integrated Public Transport Service Planning Guidelines*, Sydney Metropolitan Area (TfNSW, December 2013), states that train services influence the travel mode choices of areas within 800 metres walking distance (approximately 10 minutes) of a railway station. It is therefore noteworthy that the Site is located approximately 600 metres from North Sydney railway station, on the North Shore branch of the North Shore, Northern and Western Line. Accordingly, a significant proportion of future commuters travelling to / from the Site would use the train services at North Sydney Station.

The station's location within the Sydney Trains Network Map is shown in Figure 2 and the existing train services that operate in the locality are shown in Figure 3.



Figure 2 - Suburban Rail Network



North Sydney station provides direct services to Redfern, Central, Town Hall, Wynyard and Parramatta railway stations. Connections to Intercity train services and other services on the rail network are available at Redfern and Central stations. **Table 1** summarises the peak hour train frequencies for North Sydney station.

Table 1 - Train Frequencies at North Sydney Train Station

Station – Line	To City	From City	Total					
North Sydney Station - via North Shore, Northern and Western lines								
Morning Peak Hour (8-9AM)	16	16	32					
Off Peak Hour	6	6	12					
Afternoon Peak Hour (5-6PM)	15	12	27					

The above table demonstrates that North Sydney railway station is well serviced in the peak periods with trains arriving every 4 minutes in each direction. Furthermore, the station is conveniently located from the Sydney CBD with a 13 minute travel time between North Sydney and Central stations.

2.3.2 Bus

With regard to bus travel, the same TfNSW guidelines state that bus services influence the travel mode choices of sites within 400 metres walk (approximately 5 minutes) of a bus stop. In this regard, the Site is accessible by public bus services with existing bus routes and stops also shown in **Figure 3** with the details of each service that stops within 400 metres of the Site presented in **Table 2**. The table details each route number, route description and service frequencies during the morning and evening peak periods.

Table 2 - Existing Bus Services

Route No.	Route	Route Description	Service Frequency
E50	Milsons Point to Manly	Milsons Point, North Sydney, Neutral Bay, Balgowlah, Manly	Weekday: Every 10 minutes during the peak, not operating off-peak.
173	Milsons Point to Narraweena	Milsons Point, North Sydney, Neutral Bay, Cremorne, Seaforth, Frenches Forest, Narraweena	Weekday: Every 20 minutes during the peak, not operating off-peak.
L78	Milsons Point to Dee Why	Milsons Point, North Sydney, Neutral Bay, Mosman, Manly Vale, Brookvale, Dee Why	Weekday: Every 20 minutes during the peak, not operating off-peak.
187	Milsons Point to Newport	Milsons Point, North Sydney, Neutral Bay, Mosman, Balgowlah, Brookvale, North Curl Curl, Narrabeen, Mona Vale, Newport	Weekday: Single service during peak.
202, 203, 207, 208, 209	City to Northbridge, Castlecrag and Lindfield	Sydney, North Sydney, Cammeray, Northbridge, Willoughby East, Roseville, Lindfield	Weekday: Every 20-30 minutes during the peak, not operating off-peak.
227, 228, 229, 230	Milsons Point to Mosman Junction, Clifton Gardens, Beauty Point and Mosman Wharf	Milsons Point, North Sydney, Neutral Bay, Mosman	Weekday: Every 15-30 minutes during the peak, every 30 minutes off-peak. Weekend: Every 30-60 minutes off- peak.

Table 2 demonstrates that the area is well serviced by buses along Miller Street between Milsons Point and locations such as Mosman, Manly, Lindfield and Dee Why during the weekday peak and off-peak periods. Bus stops are located near the corner of Miller Street and McLaren Street, approximately 100 metres walking distance from the Site, providing access to these services.

2.4 Pedestrian and Cycling Network

There is adequate pedestrian accessibility to key local facilities and transport facilities to and from the Site. Pedestrian footpaths are provided on both sides of McLaren Street and Walker Street, providing access to destinations such as the North Sydney Commercial Core, North Sydney Station and North Sydney Oval.

As shown in **Figure 3**, the Site has good access to the local bicycle network. Off-road paths are located along Miller Street to the south and Ridge Street to the north. These paths link to the wider cycling network providing a convenient route to Neutral Bay, Lane Cove and the Sydney CBD.

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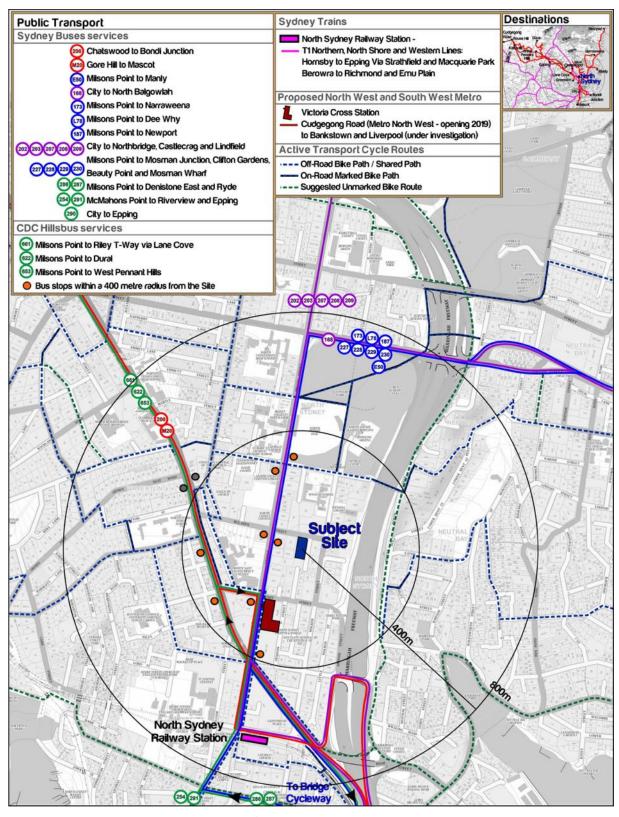


Figure 3 - Public and Active Transport Services



2.5 Journey to Work Data Analysis

The existing travel patterns of residents within the surrounding locality were surveyed as part of the 2011 Census and the findings are presented in the Journey-to-Work data provided by the Bureau of Transport Statistics. The data is presented graphically in *Figure 4* and indicates that the primary destinations for residents within the locality are the Sydney CBD, North Sydney, Mosman, Chatswood, Lane Cove & Ryde and Hunters Hill, which covers approximately 85% of the total employed residents within the area. The modal share data shows that 40% of trips were undertaken by public transport and 33% of trips were taken by private cars.

Furthermore, the existing travel patterns of people who work within the locality was also surveyed in the 2011 Census. The data is also presented graphically in **Figure 4** and indicates that the primary origin of workers are from within the local area of North Sydney, Mosman, Chatswood and Lane Cove, which covers approximately 23% of all people who work within the study area. The modal share data shows that 46% of all trips were undertaken by public transport and 43% of all trips were undertaken by private cars.

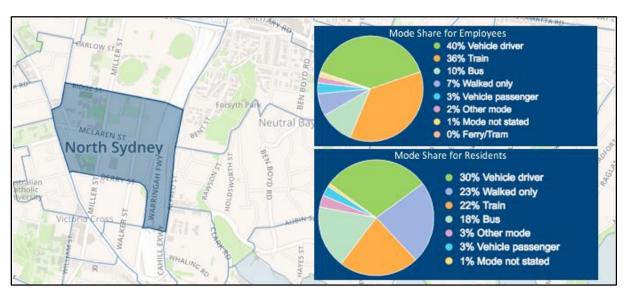


Figure 4 - Journey-to-Work Data for Travel Zone 1951

2.6 Existing Traffic Generation

The Site currently accommodates an 8-storey commercial development having a total GFA of approximately 10,148m² and 91 car parking spaces provided over two basement levels.

Given that the existing development accommodates a 'constrained' level of car parking, it is considered that the most accurate way of assessing the traffic generation of the existing development is to use a 'trip per parking space' rate, as opposed to a 'trip per area' rate.

In developing the update to the RMS Guide, TDT 2013/04a, surveys of 10 commercial developments

were undertaken by GTA Consultants. A similar development was analysed at 100 Arthur Street,

North Sydney, which incorporated consistent development and site characteristics as the Proposal.

The following parking space trip rates were derived from the comparable development:

0.38 AM Peak trips per parking space

0.32 PM Peak trips per parking space

Accordingly, the existing development, with an estimated 50 car parking spaces, is expected to

generate the following peak hourly traffic volumes:

19 trips (15 in, 4 out) during the morning peak hour

16 trips (3 in, 13 out) during the evening peak hour

The above generation has been used to assess the net increase in traffic generation as a result of the

Proposal, as is discussed in Section 6.1 of this report.

2.7 **Existing Network Performance**

For the purposes of assessing the existing performance, morning (7-9am) and evening (4-6pm) traffic

surveys were undertaken of the below key intersections:

Miller Street / McLaren Street: and

McLaren Street / Walker Street.

The performance of these two intersections have been analysed using the SIDRA Intersection

modelling program to assess existing intersection capacity. SIDRA modelling outputs a range of

performance measures, in particular:

Degree of Saturation (DOS) - The DOS is used to measure the performance of intersections

where a value of 1.0 represents an intersection at theoretical capacity. As the performance of an

intersection approaches DOS of 1.0, queue lengths and delays increase rapidly. It is usual to

attempt to keep DOS to less than 0.9, with satisfactory intersection operation generally achieved

with a DOS below 0.8.

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- Average Vehicle Delay (AVD) The AVD (or average delay per vehicle in seconds) for intersections also provides a measure of the operational performance of an intersection and is used to determine an intersection's Level of Service (see below). For priority (Give Way, Stop & Roundabout controlled) intersections, the AVD reported is that for the movement with the highest AVD.
- Level of Service (LOS) This is a comparative measure that provides an indication of the operating performance, based on AVD.

The following table provides a recommended baseline for assessment as per the RMS Guide:

Level of Service	Average Delay per Vehicle (secs/veh)	Traffic Signals, Roundabout	Give Way and Stop Signs		
Α	less than 14	Good operation	Good operation		
В	15 to 28	Good with acceptable delays & spare capacity	Acceptable delays & spare capacity		
С	29 to 42	Satisfactory	Satisfactory, but accident study required		
D	43 to 56	Operating near capacity	Near capacity & accident study required		
E	57 to 70	At capacity; at signals, incidents will cause excessive delays. Roundabouts require other control mode	At capacity, requires other control mode		
F	More than 70	Unsatisfactory and requires additional capacity.	Unsatisfactory and requires other control mode or major treatment.		

The following **Table 3** presents a summary of the results of the SIDRA analysis of the key intersection under the 'existing traffic conditions' scenario. The detailed output of the SIDRA results are attached at **Appendix A**.

Table 3 - Existing Local Intersection Performance

Intersection	Period	Degree of Saturation (DoS)	Average Intersection Delay (AVD)	Level of Service (LoS)
Miller St / McLaren St	AM	0.580	17.5	В
Miller St / McLaren St	PM	0.572	18.1	В
McLaren St / Walker St	AM	0.129	8.4	Α
wicharen St / Walker St	PM	0.195	7.8	Α



The table above demonstrates that the intersection of Miller Street and McLaren Street is currently operating at a Level of Service of B in the morning and evening peak periods. This is considered "Good with acceptable delays & spare capacity" for a signalised intersection as per the RMS Guide criteria above. The priority controlled intersection at McLaren Street and Walker Street experiences very short delays, operating at a Level of Service of A in the morning and evening peak periods. Therefore, the analysis demonstrates that the key intersections that are influenced by the Proposal are operating satisfactorily.



3 Strategic Context

3.1 Sydney Metro

3.1.1 Sydney's Rail Future

The Sydney Metro is a new standalone rail network identified in *Sydney's Rail Future* and consists of the Sydney Metro Northwest (previously known as the North West Rail Link) and the Sydney Metro City & Southwest. TfNSW proposes to construct and operate a new underground rail line, about 16km long, with new stations between Chatswood and Sydenham (known as the Chatswood to Sydenham project), as part of the NSW Government's plan to implement Sydney's Rail Future. The proposed route and stations for the new Sydney Metro are shown in *Figure 5*.

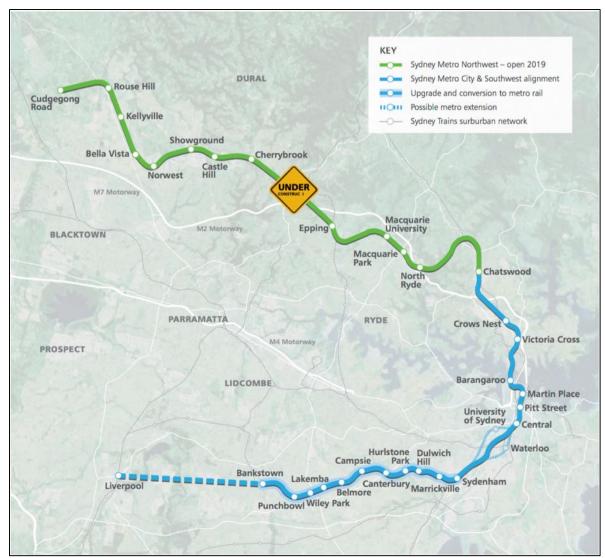


Figure 5 - Proposed Sydney Metro Route and Stations

Once complete, Sydney Metro City & Southwest would deliver a major increase in the capacity of

Sydney's rail network, with the capacity to run up to 30 trains per hour through the Sydney CBD in

each direction. This provides the foundation for delivering a 60 per cent increase in the number of

trains operating on Sydney's rail network in peak periods, which would cater for an extra 100,000

commuters per hour.

Some of the key components of the project would include:

About 15 kilometres of twin rail tunnels (that is, 2 tunnels located side-by-side) between Mowbray

Road, Chatswood and north of Sydenham Station (near Bedwin Road, Marrickville).

Realignment of the existing T1 North Shore Line surface track within the existing rail corridor

between Chatswood Station and in the vicinity of Brand Street, Artarmon, including a new bridge

for a section of the 'down' (northbound) track to pass over the proposed northern dive structure.

About 250 metres of aboveground metro tracks between Chatswood Station and the northern

dive structure.

New metro stations at Crows Nest, Victoria Cross, Barangaroo, Martin Place and Pitt Street, as

well as new underground platforms at Central Station.

The Sydney City Metro project was approved for construction on 9 January 2017, with early works

currently being undertaken. The estimated total period for the major construction works would be

approximately 7 years, with the Sydney City Metro planned to be open in late 2024.

3.1.2 Victoria Cross Metro Station

Of significance to the Site is the proposed station at Victoria Cross, which currently has a preferred

location at the north eastern corner of McLaren Street / Miller Street intersection (approximately 100m

west of the Site). It would be strategically located within the North Sydney Commercial Centre and

close to a number of educational institutions (including the Australian Catholic University and Northern

Sydney Institute of TAFE Bradfield Campus) and mixed employment areas along Miller Street, Walker

Street and the Pacific Highway.

The metro station at Victoria Cross would support the continued growth of the North Sydney CBD as

an integral part of Global Sydney. The new station would improve customer experience at the existing

North Sydney Station by relieving demand in peak times. The station at Victoria Cross would:

Create a new transport focus in the North Sydney CBD.

Contribute to the attractiveness of the North Sydney CBD by adding to and integrating with the

public domain.

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• Improve the connectivity to and permeability through the area surrounding the station.

The preferred location of the proposed Victoria Cross Station is shown in Figure 6.

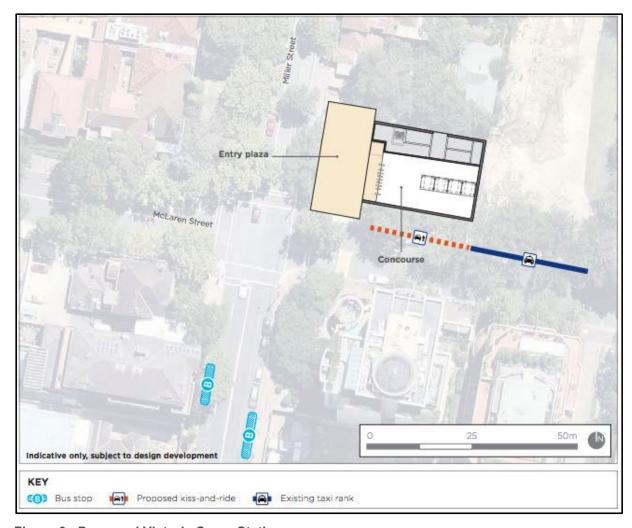


Figure 6 - Proposed Victoria Cross Station

(Source: Sydney Metro, City & Southwest – Chatswood to Sydenham, Victoria Cross Station and Artarmon Substation Modification Report)

In this regard, the Proposal is well suited to take advantage of the new infrastructure upon its completion in 2024. The improved access to transport services would ensure that future residents and tenants have a wide range of options, in addition to the numerous existing transport options, as alternatives to private vehicle use.



3.2 Draft Ward Street Precinct Master Plan

The Ward Street Precinct is located at the northern end of the North Sydney CBD and contains a mix of commercial, mixed use and residential development. The precinct, which the Site is situated within, is bound by McLaren Street to the north, Berry Street to the south, Miller Street to the west and includes a number of properties on the eastern side of Walker Street, south of Hampden Street and is shown by Figure 7.



Figure 7 - Ward Street Precinct

The draft Ward Street Precinct Master Plan prepared by North Sydney Council, aims to significantly improve the public domain offering of the CBD and carefully plan for its urban renewal. Specifically, the draft Master Plan proposes to replace the Ward Street car park with a major new community facility and a 1,450m² public plaza that is connected by active, pedestrian focussed laneways, as shown by **Figure 8** overleaf.

The draft Master Plan was publicly exhibited between 26 January and 10 March 2017 and is currently still under consideration by North Sydney Councillors. The Draft Master Plan is at this stage intended to encourage discussion on the future of the precinct for further refinement of the plan. There is presently no detailed design or development application seeking to implement the draft Master Plan.



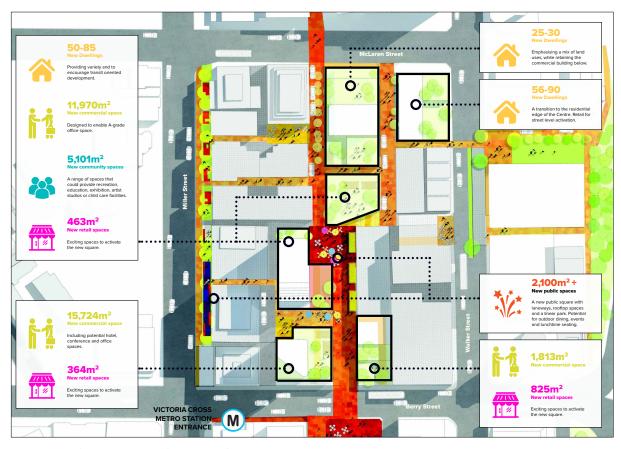


Figure 8 - Concept Plan for Ward Street Precinct

In this regard, it is evident that the Site is extremely well located to allow for further refinement of the Master Plan with the aim of achieving a superior design outcome for the Precinct, in terms of pedestrian connectivity and public open space.



4 Overview of Planning Proposal

The development contemplated under the Planning Proposal application is shown by the architectural plans prepared by Harry Seidler & Associates, included at a reduced scale in **Appendix B**. In summary, the Planning Proposal contemplates alterations and additions to the existing *Simsmetal House* building and the construction of a new 37-storey residential tower above, consisting of the following:

- Commercial GFA of 7,285m²
- Provision of 224 residential apartments comprising:
 - 22 x studio apartments
 - 78 x one-bedroom apartments
 - 86 x two-bedroom apartments
 - 32 x three-bedroom apartments
 - 6 x four-bedroom apartments
- Provision of 5 basement levels of parking comprising:
 - 219 x car parking spaces (including 40 accessible spaces and 24 visitor parking spaces)
 - 278 x bicycle parking spaces
 - 24 x motorcycle spaces
 - 2 x small rigid vehicle (SRV) loading bays
- Relocate the two (2) existing vehicular access driveways onto Harnett Street.

The traffic and parking implications arising from the Proposal are discussed in the following sections.



5 Parking Requirements

5.1 Proposed Parking Provisions

The North Sydney DCP stipulates maximum car parking rates for all developments, and includes different rates for a number of land-uses based on the zoning of a site. The subject Site is zoned B4 (Mixed-Use) and accordingly, the development contemplated under the Planning Proposal is required to be assessed in accordance with the rates outlined in **Table 4** below.

Table 4 – DCP Car Parking Requirement

Land Use	No. / Area (m²)	Maximum Parking Rate	Maximum No. Spaces Permitted	Parking Provision
Commercial				
Commercial	7,285m ²	1 space per 400m ² GFA	18	22
Residential				
Studio / One- Bedroom	100	0.5 spaces / dwelling	50	407
Two or more Bedroom	124	1.0 space / dwelling	124	197
	Total		192	219

It is evident from Table 4 that the development contemplated under the Planning Proposal would be permitted to provide up to a maximum of 192 car parking spaces, including 174 residential spaces and 18 commercial spaces. In response, the architectural drawings included in Appendix B show that the development would provide a total of 219 car parking spaces including 197 residential spaces and 22 commercial spaces.

It should be noted that Council's DCP does not provide visitor parking rate, hence the development provides an oversupply of 27 parking spaces. The RMS guide recommends residential development to provide one visitor parking space for every 5 – 7 residential units, however Councils may wish to reduce this requirement for buildings located in close proximity to public transport. Accordingly, application of RMS visitor parking rate correlates to a visitor parking demand of 32-45 space for the proposed development. Thus, the oversupply of 27 parking spaces is considered appropriate in this instance, noting the Site is well located to public transport services.

5.2 Accessible Parking

Clause 10.2.1, P6 of the North Sydney DCP-Part B stipulates that each adaptable residential

apartment is required to be allocated an accessible car parking space. Additionally, Clause 10.3.1, P2

of the North Sydney DCP-Part B stipulates that 1-2% of all non-residential car parking is required to be

provided as accessible parking. Accordingly, the Proposal provides 40 accessible parking spaces in

compliance with Councils DCP.

Bicycle Parking 5.3

Clause 10.5.1, P1 of the North Sydney DCP-Part B requires bicycle parking to be provided at the

following rates:

Residential Land Use

1 bicycle space per dwelling, plus

1 bicycle space per 10 units for visitors

Commercial Land Use

1 bicycle space per 150m² for occupants (staff), plus

1 space per 400m² of GFA for visitors

Application of the above rates to the Proposal results in a requirement for a total of

314 bicycle spaces comprising 247 residential spaces and 67 commercial spaces. In response,

architectural drawings included in Appendix B show that the development would provide a total of 278

bicycle spaces including 52 spaces within a designated bicycle parking area on Basement Level 1 and

226 storage lockers that are large enough to accommodate a bicycle and hence, can be regarded as bicycle parking spaces in accordance with Clause 10.5.1, P1(a) of the North Sydney DCP-Part B.

Compliance with Council's parking requirements will be further investigated at DA stage noting that it

is likely this can be achieved.

5.4 Motorcycle Parking

The North Sydney DCP requires the provision of motorcycle parking at the rate of 1 space per 10 car

spaces, or part thereof. Application of this rate to the proposed 219 car spaces results in a

requirement of 22 motorcycle spaces. In response, the architectural drawings included in Appendix B

show that the development would provide a total of 24 motorcycle spaces, thereby satisfying the

minimum requirements of the North Sydney DCP.

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5.5 Service Vehicle Parking

Council's service vehicle requirements are outlined in Clause 10.4 of the North Sydney DCP-Part B.

The relevant section requires at least 1 service delivery space, capable of accommodating:

One (1) 12.5 metre Heavy Rigid Vehicle (HRV); or

Two (2) 8.8 metre Medium Rigid Vehicles (MRV)

However, as a consequence of design constraints associated with the heritage significance of the

Simsmetal House building, particularly with providing a 4.5 metre head height clearance into the

basement car park, it is proposed that servicing of the development be limited to vehicles not greater

than a 6.4 metre small rigid vehicle (SRV) with a 3.5 metre head height clearance. In this regard, the

architectural drawings included in Appendix B show that the development would seek to provide a

total of two (2) SRV bays, which is considered an acceptable compromise between satisfying

Council's service vehicle parking requirements and maintaining the heritage significance of the

Simsmetal House building.

Additionally, it is noted that Hartnett Street is provided in the form of a cul-de-sac with no turning head

provided at its southern end. Larger vehicles such as Council's waste collection vehicle would

therefore have difficulty with entering and exiting Hartnett Street in a forward direction. With this in

mind, it is considered appropriate that waste collection of the development may need to be undertaken

with the use of a private contractor such that the size of the waste collection vehicle could also be

limited to an SRV. This arrangement would ensure that waste collection could be undertaken on-site

and eliminate the requirement for larger vehicles to undertake reverse movements on the public

roadway. This matter will be assessed in greater detail at DA stage in liaison with Council waste

services. It can be concluded that a reasonable and appropriate waste strategy could be implemented

to ensure that the heritage integrity of the site.

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6 Traffic Impacts

6.1 Future Traffic Generation

Residential

In developing the update to the RMS Guide, TDT 2013/04a, surveys of 9 high-density residential

developments were undertaken by Halcrow. A similar residential development was analysed at

1 Cambridge Lane, Chatswood, which incorporated consistent development and site characteristics as

the Proposal. Consistent characteristics included parking provision and accessibility score noting its

close proximity to Chatswood railway station. The following trip rates were derived from the

comparable development:

0.14 AM Peak trips per apartment

0.12 PM Peak trips per apartment

Accordingly, the residential component, with 224 apartments, will generate the following peak hourly

traffic volumes:

31 trips (6 in, 25 out) during the morning peak hour

27 trips (22 in, 5 out) during the evening peak hour

Commercial

Given that the North Sydney DCP permits only a 'constrained' level of car parking, it is considered that

the most accurate way of assessing the traffic generation of the Proposal is to use a 'trip per parking

space' rate, as opposed to a 'trip per area' rate. Similar to the above, a comparable commercial

development was surveyed by GTA Consultants in developing the RMS Guide Update.

This development is located at 100 Arthur Street, North Sydney, being comparable to the Proposal in

terms of parking provision and accessibility score noting its close proximity to North Sydney railway

station. The following parking space trip rates were derived from the comparable development:

0.38 AM Peak trips per parking space

0.32 PM Peak trips per parking space

Accordingly, the commercial component, with 22 car parking spaces, will generate the following peak

hourly traffic volumes:

Planning Proposal for 41 McLaren Street, North Sydney | Traffic Impact Assessment

8 trips (6 in, 2 out) during the morning peak hour

7 trips (1 in, 6 out) during the evening peak hour

Combined

Having regard for the above, the development is expected to generate in the order of:

39 veh/hr (12 in, 27 out) during the morning peak hour

34 veh/hr (23 in, 11 out) during the evening peak hour

The above is not a net increase however as it does not take into consideration the generation of the existing development, as is discussed in Section 2 of this report. In this regard, the expected net increase in traffic generation as a result of the Proposal is as follows:

20 veh/hr (-3 in, 23 out) during the morning peak hour

18 veh/hr (20 in, -2 out) during the evening peak hour

Therefore, the traffic analysis demonstrates that the Proposal would generate – on average – approximately 1 additional trip to the surrounding road network every 3-4 minutes (approximately) during the morning and evening peak periods, with reduced impacts at other times. The following section assesses the impact of the proposed traffic generation on the local intersections.

6.2 Future Road Network Performance

The above net increase in peak period traffic generation will be split into both directions (in/out) and distributed to the east and west along McLaren Street, thereby minimising impacts. For the purposes of assessment, the below distributions have been assumed, having regard for the surveyed traffic volumes of the key intersections and access routes to/from the major arterial roads of Pacific Highway and Warringah Freeway:

60% via McLaren Street / Walker Street intersection

40% via McLaren Street / Miller Street intersection

The traffic impacts of the Proposal have been analysed using SIDRA modelling, with Error! Reference source not found. overleaf providing a comparison between the existing and future intersection performances.

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Table 5 - Existing & Future Local Intersection Performance

Intersection	Scenario	Period	Degree of Saturation (DoS)	Average Intersection Delay (AVD)	Level of Service (LoS)
	Eviation	AM	0.580	17.5	В
Miller St / McLaren	Existing	PM	0.572	18.1	В
St	With	AM	0.584	17.9	В
	Development	PM	0.575	18.1	В
	Eviotina	AM	0.129	8.4	А
McLaren St / Walker	Existing	PM	0.195	7.8	Α
St	With	AM	0.142	8.5	Α
	Development	PM	0.196	7.9	Α

It can be seen from **Table 5Error! Reference source not found.** that the additional traffic generated by the development will have a negligible impact on the performance of both intersections with only minor increases to intersection delays and Degree of Saturations, and no change to existing Levels of Service.

Accordingly, the SIDRA modelling results confirm that the traffic impacts of the Proposal can be accommodated within the existing road network, with no upgrades required. The Proposal is therefore considered supportable on traffic generation grounds.

7 Access and Internal Design Aspects

The site access, internal circulation and car parking arrangements have been developed with

consideration of the requirements of Council's DCP and the relevant Australian Standards (AS2890.1,

AS2890.2 and AS2890.6). The following characteristics are noteworthy with regard to the design of

the site access driveway, loading docks and basement car parking.

7.1 Site Access

Access to the Site is proposed from Hartnett Street via the following two driveways:

Service vehicle and commercial parking access:

A single 5.5 metre entry/exit driveway for commercial (heavy) vehicles, located on the eastern

Site boundary and towards the southern end of the Site.

Car park access:

A single 6.0 metre entry/exit driveway for light vehicles only, centrally located on the eastern Site

boundary.

The proposed driveway providing access to the basement car parking complies with Category 2

driveway (User Class 1 and 1A, with a local road frontage servicing 100-300 parking spaces) in

accordance with AS2890.1 which requires a 6.0-9.0 metre wide combined entry/exit driveway.

Furthermore, it is important to note that the commercial vehicle driveway has been configured to

enable the necessary manoeuvres for the largest vehicle to be accommodated on-site, being a 6.4

metre SRV. The swept path analysis attached at Appendix C demonstrates that the necessary

manoeuvres would be accommodated under this scenario.

7.2 Car Park Design

The internal design of the car park has been developed with consideration of AS2890.1, as outlined in

the following:

All parking space dimensions are to be provided for a Class 1A user, which requires a minimum

space length of 5.4m, a minimum width of 2.4m and a minimum aisle width of 5.8m.

All spaces located adjacent to obstructions greater than 150mm in height are to be provided with

an additional width of 300mm. This includes any landscaping that exceeds 150mm.

All accessible parking spaces are designed in accordance with AS2890.6. Spaces are provided

with a clear width of 2.4m and located adjacent to a minimum shared area of 2.4m.

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7.3 Commercial Vehicle Facilities

The circulation areas for commercial vehicles have been designed having regard for the requirements of AS2890.2. In this regard, the following is considered noteworthy:

- Swept path analysis has been performed using a 6.4 metre SRV, to verify the design widths of the circulation roads and driveways. The results of this analysis reveal that the necessary manoeuvres of the largest vehicle expected to access the site are able to be accommodated under the Proposal.
- A clear head height clearance of 3.5 metres has been provided above the service vehicle area.

It is important to note the loading bays require a total with of 7 metres (2 adjacent loading bays x minimum width of 3.5 metres each), however a total loading bay width of 6.5 metres is provided. Noting the heritage status of the building, the development can be appropriately conditioned to provide a loading bay width of 7 metres during the Development Application stage.

7.4 Design Summary

The internal configuration of the Site – including light and heavy vehicular access, car parking and servicing areas – has been designed generally in accordance with the requirements of Council's DCP and the relevant Australian Standards of AS2890.1, AS2890.2 and AS2890.6.

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8 Conclusions

The key findings of this Traffic Impact Assessment can be summarised as follows:

- The Planning Proposal seeks approval for an increase to the permitted building height on the subject Site, which would allow for a 46-storey mixed-use development having an 7,285m² commercial gross floor area (GFA) and 224 residential apartments (the Proposal).
- The development would generate in the order of 39 and 34 vehicle trips during the morning and evening peak periods respectively. The net increase in traffic generation will however be only 20 and 18 vehicle trips during the morning and evening peak periods respectively, once the generation of the existing development is taken into account.
- The SIDRA modelling results confirm that the additional traffic generated by the development will have a negligible impact on the performance of key intersections in the locality with only minor increases to intersection delays and Degree of Saturations, and no change to existing Levels of Service. Accordingly, the SIDRA modelling results confirm that the traffic impacts of the Proposal can be accommodated within the existing road network, with no upgrades required. The Proposal is therefore considered supportable on traffic generation grounds.
- A maximum of 192 car parking spaces are permitted under application of the North Sydney DCP. In response, the Proposal is able to accommodate a total of 219 car parking spaces (an oversupply of 27 spaces). It should be noted that the North Sydney DCP does not provide visitor parking rates, hence the RMS Guide provides a basis for visitor parking rates. It was concluded that the development would generate a visitor parking demand of approximately 32-45 parking spaces, thus the oversupply of 27 spaces is considered appropriate in this instance (noting the Site is considered to be well serviced by public transport).
- The Proposal includes the provision of two (2) SRV bays, which is considered an acceptable compromise between satisfying Council's service vehicle parking requirements for use of larger vehicles and maintaining the heritage significance of the Simsmetal House building.
- The internal configuration of the Site including light and heavy vehicular access, car parking and servicing areas has been designed in accordance with Council's DCP and the relevant Australian Standards of AS2890.1, AS2890.2 and AS2890.6.

It is therefore concluded that the Planning Proposal is supportable on traffic planning grounds.

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Appendix A

Site: 1 [Walker x McLaren - EX AM]

Walker St x McLaren St Existing AM Peak Giveway / Yield (Two-Way)

Move	ment Per	formance -	Vehicle	es							
Mov ID	OD Mov	Demand Total veh/h	Flows HV %	Deg. Satn v/c	Average Delay	Level of Service	95% Back Vehicles veh	Distance	Prop. Queued	Effective Stop Rate per veh	Average Speed
South	: Walker St		70	V/C	sec		ven	m		per veri	km/h
1	L2	243	0.4	0.186	5.6	LOS A	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.39	48.3
2	T1	119	0.0	0.186	0.0	LOS A	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.39	52.2
Appro	ach	362	0.3	0.186	3.7	NA	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.39	49.6
North:	Walker St	(200m)									
8	T1	261	0.0	0.205	0.7	LOS A	0.8	5.4	0.27	0.17	54.3
9	R2	89	0.0	0.205	7.0	LOSA	0.8	5.4	0.27	0.17	49.5
Appro	ach	351	0.0	0.205	2.3	NA	0.8	5.4	0.27	0.17	53.1
West:	McLaren S	St (160m)									
10	L2	52	2.0	0.035	5.9	LOS A	0.1	1.0	0.21	0.54	43.8
12	R2	93	1.1	0.129	8.4	LOS A	0.4	3.0	0.49	0.77	40.8
Appro	ach	144	1.5	0.129	7.5	LOS A	0.4	3.0	0.39	0.69	41.8
All Ve	nicles	857	0.4	0.205	3.8	NA	0.8	5.4	0.18	0.35	49.5

Site Level of Service (LOS) Method: Delay (RTA NSW). Site LOS Method is specified in the Parameter Settings dialog (Site tab).

Vehicle movement LOS values are based on average delay per movement.

Minor Road Approach LOS values are based on average delay for all vehicle movements.

NA: Intersection LOS and Major Road Approach LOS values are Not Applicable for two-way sign control since the average delay is not a good LOS measure due to zero delays associated with major road movements.

SIDRA Standard Delay Model is used. Control Delay includes Geometric Delay.

Gap-Acceptance Capacity: SIDRA Standard (Akçelik M3D).

HV (%) values are calculated for All Movement Classes of All Heavy Vehicle Model Designation.

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Site: 1 [Walker x McLaren - FU AM]

Walker St x McLaren St Future AM Peak Giveway / Yield (Two-Way)

Move	Movement Performance - Vehicles											
Mov ID	OD Mov	Demand Total	HV	Deg. Satn	Average Delay	Level of Service	95% Back Vehicles	Distance	Prop. Queued	Effective Stop Rate	Average Speed	
South	: Walker St	veh/h	%	v/c	sec	_	veh	m	_	per veh	km/h	
1	L2	243	0.4	0.186	5.6	LOS A	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.39	48.3	
2	T1	119	0.0	0.186	0.0	LOS A	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.39	52.2	
Appro	ach	362	0.3	0.186	3.7	NA	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.39	49.6	
North:	Walker St	(200m)										
8	T1	261	0.0	0.205	0.7	LOS A	0.8	5.4	0.27	0.17	54.3	
9	R2	89	0.0	0.205	7.0	LOSA	0.8	5.4	0.27	0.17	49.5	
Appro	ach	351	0.0	0.205	2.3	NA	0.8	5.4	0.27	0.17	53.1	
West:	McLaren S	St (160m)										
10	L2	56	1.9	0.038	5.9	LOS A	0.2	1.1	0.21	0.54	43.8	
12	R2	102	1.0	0.142	8.5	LOS A	0.5	3.3	0.50	0.77	40.7	
Appro	ach	158	1.3	0.142	7.6	LOS A	0.5	3.3	0.40	0.69	41.8	
All Vel	nicles	871	0.4	0.205	3.8	NA	0.8	5.4	0.18	0.36	49.3	

Site Level of Service (LOS) Method: Delay (RTA NSW). Site LOS Method is specified in the Parameter Settings dialog (Site tab).

Vehicle movement LOS values are based on average delay per movement.

Minor Road Approach LOS values are based on average delay for all vehicle movements.

NA: Intersection LOS and Major Road Approach LOS values are Not Applicable for two-way sign control since the average delay is not a good LOS measure due to zero delays associated with major road movements.

SIDRA Standard Delay Model is used. Control Delay includes Geometric Delay.

Gap-Acceptance Capacity: SIDRA Standard (Akçelik M3D).

HV (%) values are calculated for All Movement Classes of All Heavy Vehicle Model Designation.

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V Site: 1 [Walker x McLaren - EX PM]

Walker St x McLaren St Existing PM Peak Giveway / Yield (Two-Way)

Move	ment Per	formance -	Vehicle	s							
Mov ID	OD Mov	Demand I Total	HV	Deg. Satn	Average Delay	Level of Service	95% Back Vehicles	Distance	Prop. Queued	Effective Stop Rate	Average Speed
South	Walker St	veh/h	%	v/c	sec		veh	m		per veh	km/h
		` '									
1	L2	236	0.0	0.218	5.5	LOS A	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.32	49.5
2	T1	193	0.0	0.218	0.0	LOS A	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.32	53.4
Appro	ach	428	0.0	0.218	3.1	NA	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.32	51.3
North:	Walker St	(200m)									
8	T1	142	0.0	0.094	0.4	LOS A	0.2	1.6	0.18	0.10	56.3
9	R2	25	0.0	0.094	7.2	LOSA	0.2	1.6	0.18	0.10	51.4
Appro	ach	167	0.0	0.094	1.5	NA	0.2	1.6	0.18	0.10	55.6
West:	McLaren S	St (160m)									
10	L2	58	0.0	0.042	6.1	LOS A	0.2	1.2	0.28	0.56	43.7
12	R2	160	0.0	0.195	7.8	LOS A	0.7	4.8	0.46	0.74	41.7
Appro	ach	218	0.0	0.195	7.4	LOS A	0.7	4.8	0.41	0.69	42.2
All Vel	nicles	814	0.0	0.218	3.9	NA	0.7	4.8	0.15	0.38	49.4

Site Level of Service (LOS) Method: Delay (RTA NSW). Site LOS Method is specified in the Parameter Settings dialog (Site tab).

Vehicle movement LOS values are based on average delay per movement.

Minor Road Approach LOS values are based on average delay for all vehicle movements.

NA: Intersection LOS and Major Road Approach LOS values are Not Applicable for two-way sign control since the average delay is not a good LOS measure due to zero delays associated with major road movements.

SIDRA Standard Delay Model is used. Control Delay includes Geometric Delay.

Gap-Acceptance Capacity: SIDRA Standard (Akçelik M3D).

HV (%) values are calculated for All Movement Classes of All Heavy Vehicle Model Designation.

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Site: 1 [Walker x McLaren - FU PM]

Walker St x McLaren St Future PM Peak Giveway / Yield (Two-Way)

Move	Movement Performance - Vehicles											
Mov	OD	Demand		Deg.	Average	Level of	95% Back		Prop.	Effective	Average	
ID	Mov	Total veh/h	HV %	Satn v/c	Delay	Service	Vehicles veh	Distance	Queued	Stop Rate per veh	Speed km/h	
South	: Walker St		70	V/C	sec		Ven	m		per veri	km/h	
1	L2	245	0.0	0.223	5.5	LOS A	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.33	49.4	
2	T1	193	0.0	0.223	0.0	LOS A	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.33	53.3	
Appro	ach	438	0.0	0.223	3.1	NA	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.33	51.2	
North:	Walker St	(200m)										
8	T1	142	0.0	0.097	0.5	LOSA	0.3	1.8	0.20	0.11	55.9	
9	R2	28	0.0	0.097	7.2	LOSA	0.3	1.8	0.20	0.11	51.0	
Appro	ach	171	0.0	0.097	1.6	NA	0.3	1.8	0.20	0.11	55.1	
West:	McLaren S	St (160m)										
10	L2	58	0.0	0.042	6.1	LOS A	0.2	1.2	0.28	0.56	43.7	
12	R2	160	0.0	0.196	7.9	LOS A	0.7	4.8	0.47	0.74	41.6	
Appro	ach	218	0.0	0.196	7.4	LOS A	0.7	4.8	0.42	0.70	42.2	
All Vel	nicles	826	0.0	0.223	3.9	NA	0.7	4.8	0.15	0.38	49.3	

Site Level of Service (LOS) Method: Delay (RTA NSW). Site LOS Method is specified in the Parameter Settings dialog (Site tab).

Vehicle movement LOS values are based on average delay per movement.

Minor Road Approach LOS values are based on average delay for all vehicle movements.

NA: Intersection LOS and Major Road Approach LOS values are Not Applicable for two-way sign control since the average delay is not a good LOS measure due to zero delays associated with major road movements.

SIDRA Standard Delay Model is used. Control Delay includes Geometric Delay.

Gap-Acceptance Capacity: SIDRA Standard (Akçelik M3D).

HV (%) values are calculated for All Movement Classes of All Heavy Vehicle Model Designation.

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Site: 1 [Miller x McLaren - EX AM]

Miller St x McLaren St Existing AM Peak

Signals - Fixed Time Isolated Cycle Time = 60 seconds (Optimum Cycle Time - Minimum Delay)

Movement Performance - Vehicles											
Mov	OD	Demand		Deg.	Average	Level of	95% Back		Prop.	Effective	Average
ID	Mov	Total	HV	Satn	Delay	Service	Vehicles	Distance	Queued	Stop Rate	Speed
Courth	. Millor Ct /	veh/h	%	v/c	sec		veh	m		per veh	km/h
	n: Miller St (,	0.4	0.447	40.0	1004	4.0	44.0	0.40	0.00	44.4
1	L2	136	3.1	0.117	10.2	LOS A	1.6	11.3	0.42	0.68	41.1
2	T1	276	6.9	0.449	14.5	LOS A	6.6	48.8	0.78	0.67	37.5
3	R2	26	0.0	0.449	20.0	LOS B	6.6	48.8	0.78	0.67	34.3
Approach		438	5.3	0.449	13.5	LOS A	6.6	48.8	0.67	0.67	38.4
East: McLaren St (160m)											
4	L2	77	0.0	0.252	30.1	LOS C	2.1	14.4	0.91	0.75	24.9
5	T1	154	0.0	0.580	25.9	LOS B	4.3	30.3	0.95	0.77	29.1
Appro	oach	231	0.0	0.580	27.3	LOS B	4.3	30.3	0.94	0.77	27.6
North: Miller St (200m)											
7	L2	52	0.0	0.559	19.5	LOS B	9.8	75.2	0.80	0.71	34.8
8	T1	533	12.3	0.559	14.7	LOS B	9.8	75.2	0.81	0.73	36.5
9	R2	153	0.0	0.559	22.4	LOS B	7.1	52.5	0.85	0.77	33.1
Appro	ach	737	8.9	0.559	16.6	LOS B	9.8	75.2	0.82	0.73	35.6
West	McLaren S	St (230m)									
10	L2	62	1.7	0.092	19.1	LOS B	1.2	8.5	0.69	0.71	33.6
11	T1	103	1.0	0.276	16.2	LOS B	3.2	22.8	0.81	0.66	34.6
12	R2	41	0.0	0.276	21.7	LOS B	3.2	22.8	0.81	0.66	34.6
Appro	ach	206	1.0	0.276	18.1	LOS B	3.2	22.8	0.77	0.67	34.3
All Vehicles		1612	5.6	0.580	17.5	LOS B	9.8	75.2	0.79	0.71	34.7

Site Level of Service (LOS) Method: Delay (RTA NSW). Site LOS Method is specified in the Parameter Settings dialog (Site tab).

Vehicle movement LOS values are based on average delay per movement.

Intersection and Approach LOS values are based on average delay for all vehicle movements.

SIDRA Standard Delay Model is used. Control Delay includes Geometric Delay.

Gap-Acceptance Capacity: SIDRA Standard (Akçelik M3D).

HV (%) values are calculated for All Movement Classes of All Heavy Vehicle Model Designation.

Movement Performance - Pedestrians											
Mov	Description	Demand	Average	Level of Average Back of Queue			Prop.	Effective			
ID	Description	Flow ped/h	Delay sec	Service	Pedestrian ped	Distance m	Queued	Stop Rate per ped			
P1	South Full Crossing	53	24.4	LOS C	0.1	0.1	0.90	0.90			
P2	East Full Crossing	53	15.4	LOS B	0.1	0.1	0.72	0.72			
P3	North Full Crossing	53	18.4	LOS B	0.1	0.1	0.79	0.79			
P4	West Full Crossing	53	16.2	LOS B	0.1	0.1	0.73	0.73			
All Pe	destrians	211	18.6	LOS B			0.79	0.79			

Level of Service (LOS) Method: SIDRA Pedestrian LOS Method (Based on Average Delay) Pedestrian movement LOS values are based on average delay per pedestrian movement.

Intersection LOS value for Pedestrians is based on average delay for all pedestrian movements.

MOVEMENT SUMMARY

Site: 1 [Walker x McLaren - FU AM]

Walker St x McLaren St Future AM Peak Giveway / Yield (Two-Way)

Move	ment Per	formance -	Vehicle	s							
Mov ID	OD Mov	Demand Total	HV	Deg. Satn	Average Delay	Level of Service	95% Back Vehicles	Distance	Prop. Queued	Effective Stop Rate	Average Speed
South	: Walker St	veh/h	%	v/c	sec	_	veh	m	_	per veh	km/h
1	L2	243	0.4	0.186	5.6	LOS A	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.39	48.3
2	T1	119	0.0	0.186	0.0	LOS A	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.39	52.2
Appro	ach	362	0.3	0.186	3.7	NA	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.39	49.6
North: Walker St (200m)											
8	T1	261	0.0	0.205	0.7	LOS A	0.8	5.4	0.27	0.17	54.3
9	R2	89	0.0	0.205	7.0	LOSA	0.8	5.4	0.27	0.17	49.5
Appro	ach	351	0.0	0.205	2.3	NA	0.8	5.4	0.27	0.17	53.1
West:	McLaren S	St (160m)									
10	L2	56	1.9	0.038	5.9	LOS A	0.2	1.1	0.21	0.54	43.8
12	R2	102	1.0	0.142	8.5	LOS A	0.5	3.3	0.50	0.77	40.7
Appro	ach	158	1.3	0.142	7.6	LOS A	0.5	3.3	0.40	0.69	41.8
All Vel	nicles	871	0.4	0.205	3.8	NA	0.8	5.4	0.18	0.36	49.3

Site Level of Service (LOS) Method: Delay (RTA NSW). Site LOS Method is specified in the Parameter Settings dialog (Site tab).

Vehicle movement LOS values are based on average delay per movement.

Minor Road Approach LOS values are based on average delay for all vehicle movements.

NA: Intersection LOS and Major Road Approach LOS values are Not Applicable for two-way sign control since the average delay is not a good LOS measure due to zero delays associated with major road movements.

SIDRA Standard Delay Model is used. Control Delay includes Geometric Delay.

Gap-Acceptance Capacity: SIDRA Standard (Akçelik M3D).

HV (%) values are calculated for All Movement Classes of All Heavy Vehicle Model Designation.

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MOVEMENT SUMMARY

Site: 1 [Miller x McLaren - EX PM]

Miller St x McLaren St Existing PM Peak

Signals - Fixed Time Isolated Cycle Time = 60 seconds (Optimum Cycle Time - Minimum Delay)

Movement Performance - Vehicles											
Mov	OD	Demand		Deg.	Average	Level of	95% Back		Prop.	Effective	Average
ID	Mov	Total	HV °⁄	Satn	Delay	Service	Vehicles	Distance	Queued	Stop Rate	Speed
South	veh/h % v/c South: Miller St (200m)				sec		veh	m		per veh	km/h
1	L2	109	0.0	0.114	18.1	LOS B	2.4	17.2	0.68	0.71	35.1
2	T1	378	10.3	0.572	15.2	LOS B	8.7	66.1	0.81	0.71	36.9
3	R2	18	0.0	0.572	20.8	LOS B	8.7	66.1	0.82	0.71	33.8
Appro	ach	505	7.7	0.572	16.0	LOS B	8.7	66.1	0.78	0.71	36.3
East:	McLaren S	St (160m)									
4	L2	84	0.0	0.230	28.1	LOS B	2.1	15.0	0.88	0.75	25.9
5	T1	169	0.0	0.542	23.7	LOS B	4.5	31.8	0.92	0.74	30.4
Appro	ach	254	0.0	0.542	25.1	LOS B	4.5	31.8	0.91	0.75	28.8
North	: Miller St (200m)									
7	L2	34	0.0	0.334	19.2	LOS B	5.2	37.9	0.73	0.64	35.0
8	T1	295	6.4	0.334	15.0	LOS B	5.2	37.9	0.76	0.66	36.3
9	R2	59	0.0	0.334	24.6	LOS B	3.3	23.7	0.83	0.72	32.0
Appro	ach	387	4.9	0.334	16.9	LOS B	5.2	37.9	0.77	0.67	35.4
West:	McLaren S	St (230m)									
10	L2	69	0.0	0.093	17.7	LOS B	1.3	8.9	0.65	0.71	34.8
11	T1	59	0.0	0.166	13.9	LOS A	1.8	12.9	0.74	0.62	36.2
12	R2	32	0.0	0.166	19.4	LOS B	1.8	12.9	0.74	0.62	36.0
Appro	ach	160	0.0	0.166	16.6	LOS B	1.8	12.9	0.70	0.66	35.5
All Ve	hicles	1306	4.4	0.572	18.1	LOS B	8.7	66.1	0.79	0.70	34.3

Site Level of Service (LOS) Method: Delay (RTA NSW). Site LOS Method is specified in the Parameter Settings dialog (Site tab).

Vehicle movement LOS values are based on average delay per movement.

Intersection and Approach LOS values are based on average delay for all vehicle movements.

SIDRA Standard Delay Model is used. Control Delay includes Geometric Delay.

Gap-Acceptance Capacity: SIDRA Standard (Akçelik M3D).

HV (%) values are calculated for All Movement Classes of All Heavy Vehicle Model Designation.

Movement Performance - Pedestrians											
Mov	Description	Demand	Average		Average Back		Prop.	Effective			
ID	Description	Flow ped/h	Delay sec	Service	Pedestrian ped	Distance m	Queued	Stop Rate per ped			
P1	South Full Crossing	53	24.4	LOS C	0.1	0.1	0.90	0.90			
P2	East Full Crossing	53	16.9	LOS B	0.1	0.1	0.75	0.75			
P3	North Full Crossing	53	16.9	LOS B	0.1	0.1	0.75	0.75			
P4	West Full Crossing	53	17.7	LOS B	0.1	0.1	0.77	0.77			
All Pe	destrians	211	19.0	LOS B			0.79	0.79			

Level of Service (LOS) Method: SIDRA Pedestrian LOS Method (Based on Average Delay) Pedestrian movement LOS values are based on average delay per pedestrian movement.

Intersection LOS value for Pedestrians is based on average delay for all pedestrian movements.

MOVEMENT SUMMARY

Site: 1 [Miller x McLaren - FU PM]

Miller St x McLaren St Future PM Peak

Signals - Fixed Time Isolated Cycle Time = 60 seconds (Optimum Cycle Time - Minimum Delay)

Movement Performance - Vehicles											
Mov	OD	Demand		Deg.	Average	Level of	95% Back		Prop.	Effective	Average
ID	Mov	Total veh/h	HV %	Satn v/c	Delay sec	Service	Vehicles veh	Distance m	Queued	Stop Rate per veh	Speed km/h
South	South: Miller St (200m)										
1	L2	109	0.0	0.115	18.1	LOS B	2.4	17.3	0.68	0.71	35.1
2	T1	378	10.3	0.575	15.2	LOS B	8.7	66.3	0.82	0.71	36.8
3	R2	19	0.0	0.575	20.8	LOS B	8.7	66.3	0.82	0.72	33.8
Appro	ach	506	7.7	0.575	16.0	LOS B	8.7	66.3	0.79	0.71	36.3
East:	McLaren S	St (160m)									
4	L2	84	0.0	0.230	28.1	LOS B	2.1	15.0	0.88	0.75	25.9
5	T1	169	0.0	0.542	23.7	LOS B	4.5	31.8	0.92	0.74	30.4
Appro	ach	254	0.0	0.542	25.1	LOS B	4.5	31.8	0.91	0.75	28.8
North	: Miller St (200m)									
7	L2	35	0.0	0.335	19.2	LOS B	5.2	38.0	0.73	0.64	35.0
8	T1	295	6.4	0.335	15.1	LOS B	5.2	38.0	0.76	0.66	36.3
9	R2	59	0.0	0.335	24.6	LOS B	3.3	23.8	0.83	0.72	32.0
Appro	ach	388	4.9	0.335	16.9	LOS B	5.2	38.0	0.77	0.67	35.4
West:	McLaren S	St (230m)									
10	L2	69	0.0	0.093	17.7	LOS B	1.3	8.9	0.65	0.71	34.8
11	T1	65	0.0	0.174	13.9	LOS A	2.0	13.8	0.74	0.62	36.3
12	R2	32	0.0	0.174	19.5	LOS B	2.0	13.8	0.74	0.62	36.1
Appro	ach	166	0.0	0.174	16.6	LOS B	2.0	13.8	0.71	0.65	35.6
All Ve	hicles	1315	4.4	0.575	18.1	LOS B	8.7	66.3	0.79	0.70	34.3

Site Level of Service (LOS) Method: Delay (RTA NSW). Site LOS Method is specified in the Parameter Settings dialog (Site tab).

Vehicle movement LOS values are based on average delay per movement.

Intersection and Approach LOS values are based on average delay for all vehicle movements.

SIDRA Standard Delay Model is used. Control Delay includes Geometric Delay.

Gap-Acceptance Capacity: SIDRA Standard (Akçelik M3D).

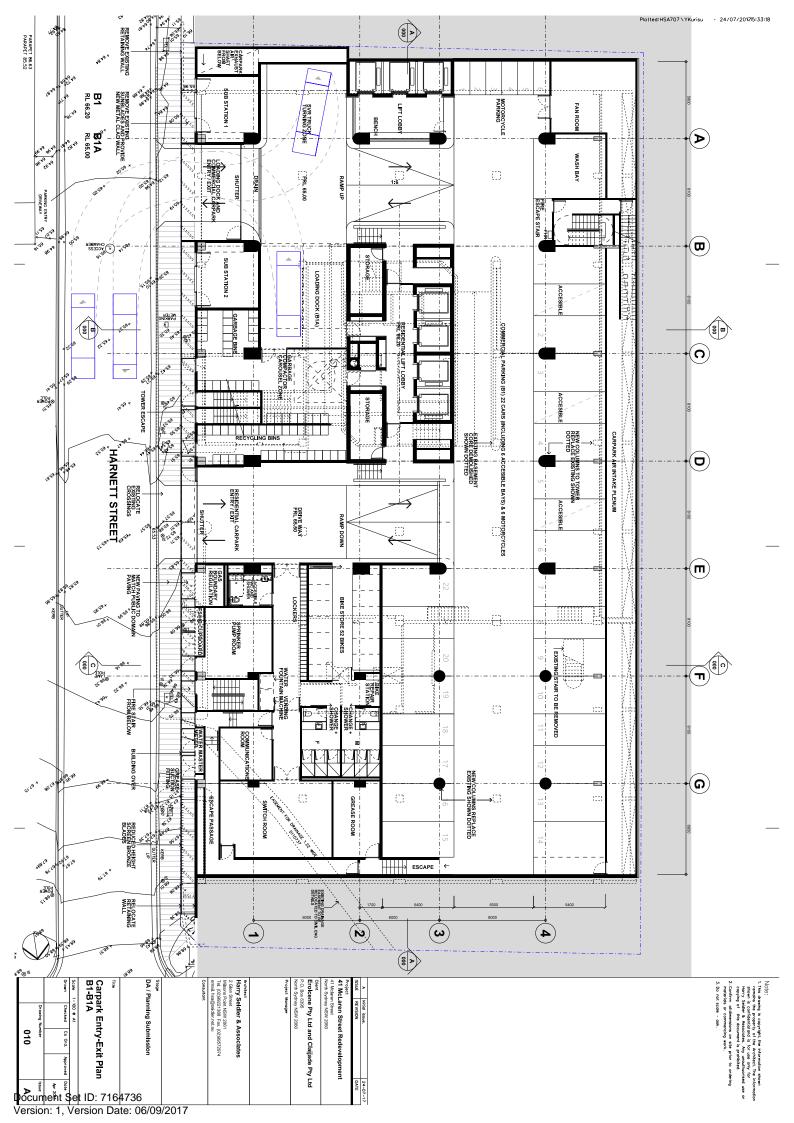
HV (%) values are calculated for All Movement Classes of All Heavy Vehicle Model Designation.

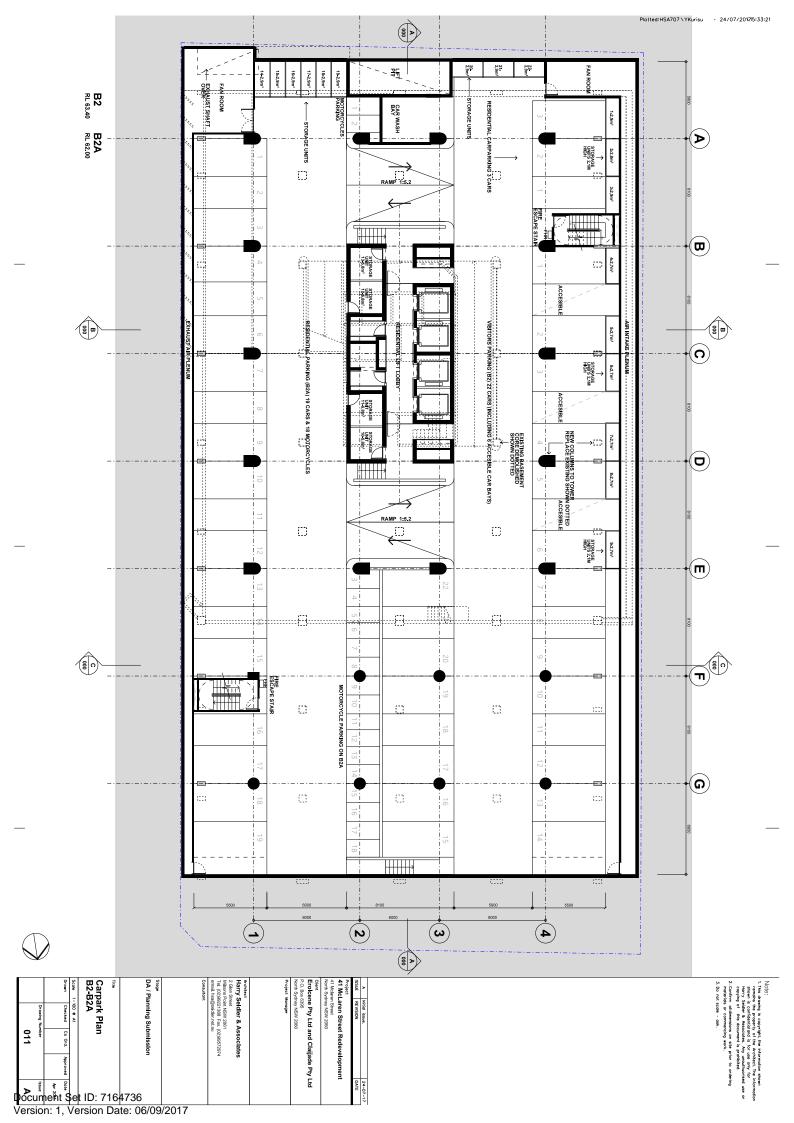
Movement Performance - Pedestrians											
Mov	Description	Demand	Average		Average Back		Prop.	Effective			
ID	Description	Flow ped/h	Delay sec	Service	Pedestrian ped	Distance m	Queued	Stop Rate per ped			
P1	South Full Crossing	53	24.4	LOS C	0.1	0.1	0.90	0.90			
P2	East Full Crossing	53	16.9	LOS B	0.1	0.1	0.75	0.75			
P3	North Full Crossing	53	16.9	LOS B	0.1	0.1	0.75	0.75			
P4	West Full Crossing	53	17.7	LOS B	0.1	0.1	0.77	0.77			
All Pe	destrians	211	19.0	LOS B			0.79	0.79			

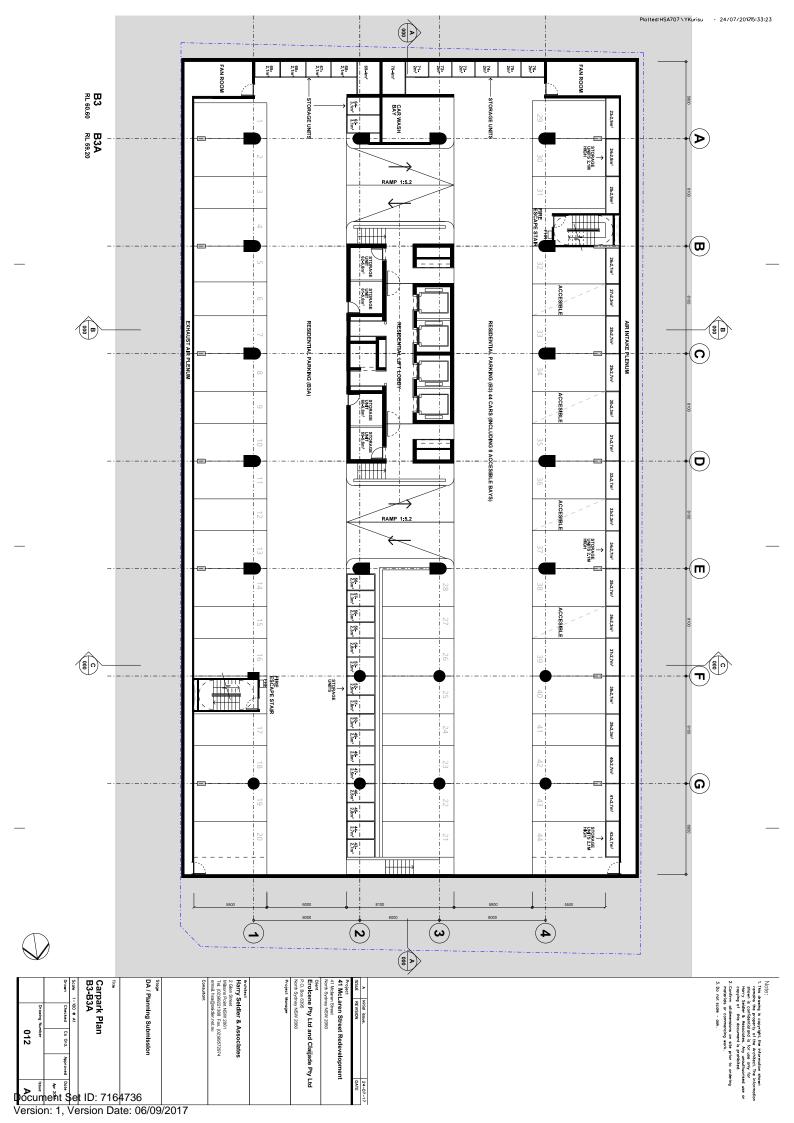
Level of Service (LOS) Method: SIDRA Pedestrian LOS Method (Based on Average Delay) Pedestrian movement LOS values are based on average delay per pedestrian movement.

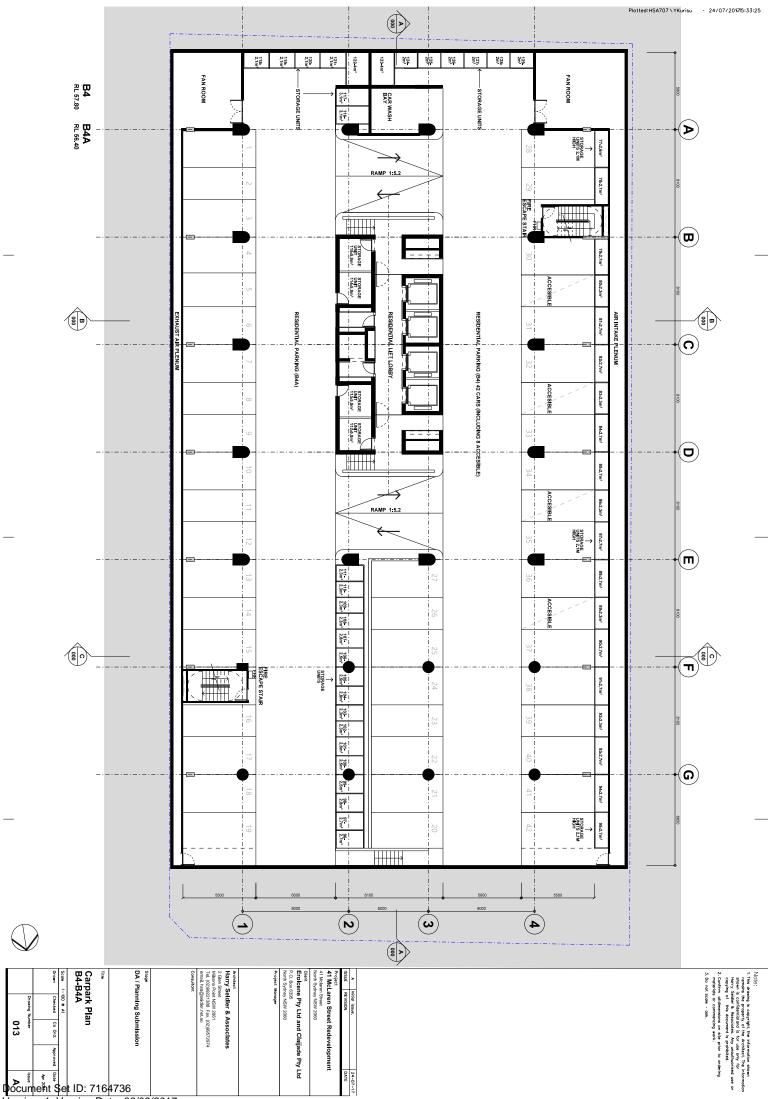
Intersection LOS value for Pedestrians is based on average delay for all pedestrian movements.

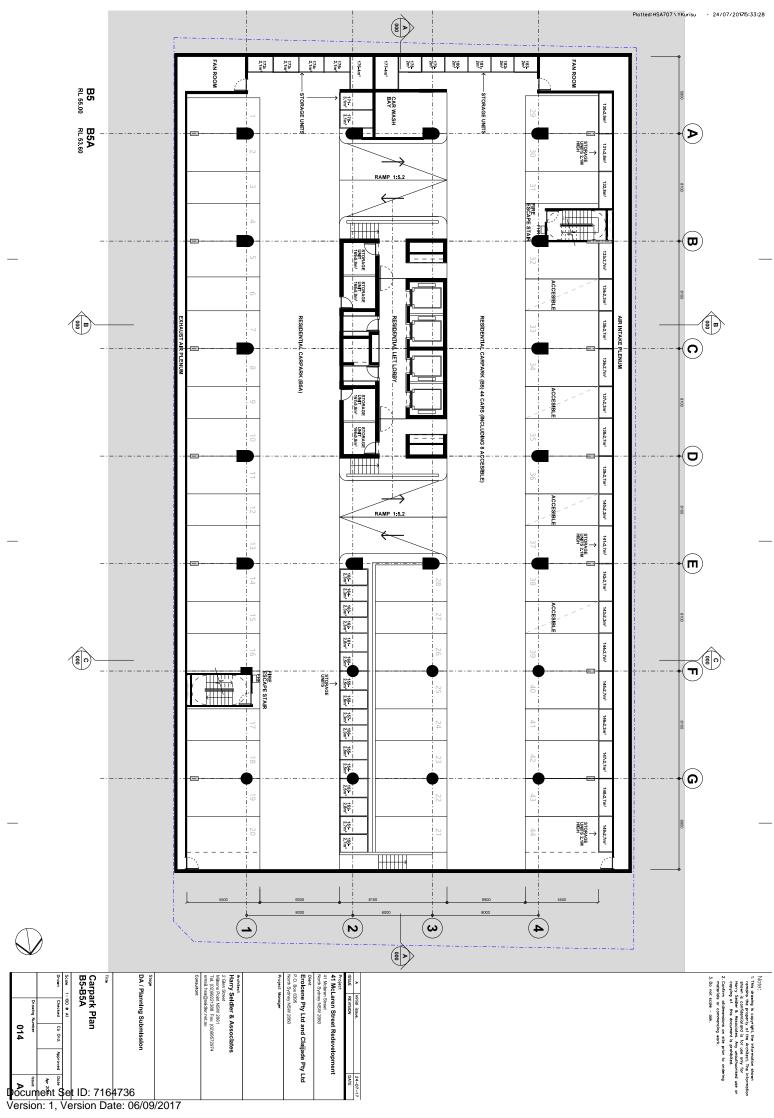
Appendix B

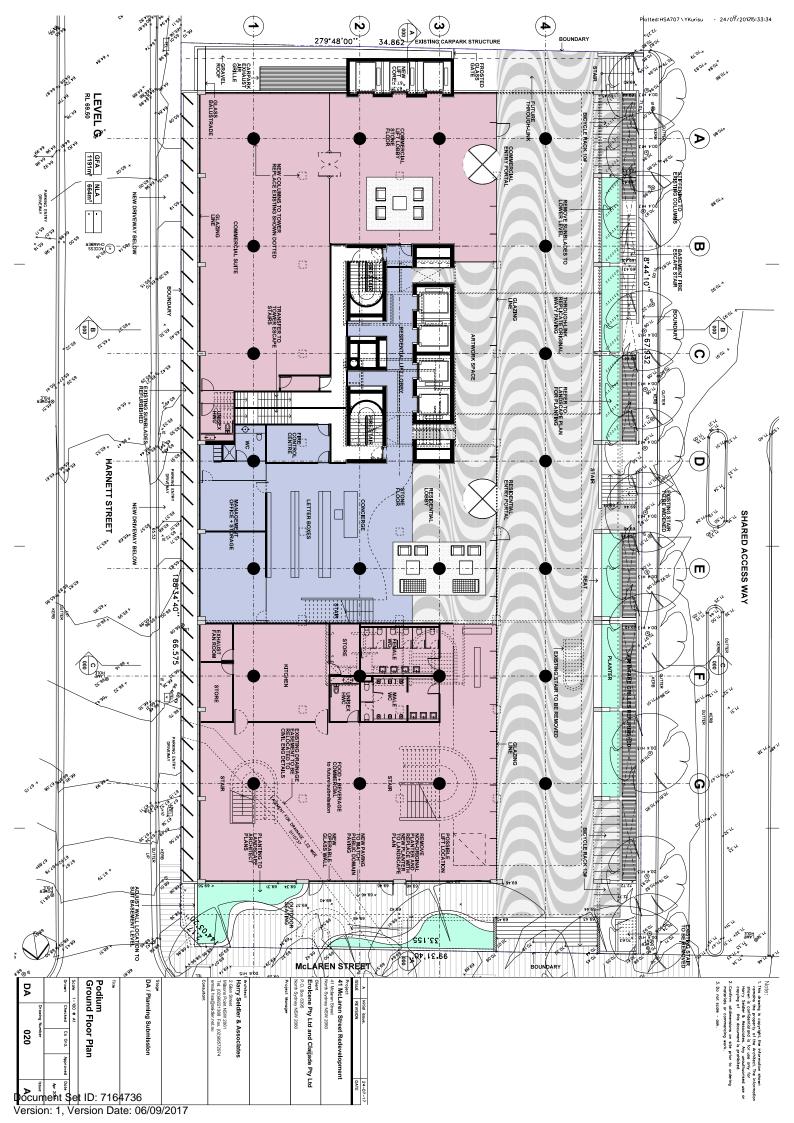












Appendix C

