# TRAFFIC & PARKING ASSESSMENT 21-23 LEXINGTON DRIVE, BELLA VISTA -PLANNING PROPOSAL

# PREPARED FOR CAPITAL CORPORATION

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# Capital Corporation

21-23 Lexington Drive, Bella Vista - Planning Proposal

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# 1. Introduction

# 1.1 Background

Stantec has been engaged by Capital Corporation to prepare a Traffic & Parking Assessment which will be submitted as part of a Planning Proposal to The Hills Shire Council for the construction of a mixed-use development at 21-23 Lexington Drive, Bella Vista.

The development will have a total gross floor area (GFA) of 27,692m<sup>2</sup>, comprising commercial/office spaces (23,541m<sup>2</sup>), food and beverage premises (800m<sup>2</sup>), gymnasium (251m<sup>2</sup>) and serviced apartments (3,100m<sup>2</sup>).

The development proposes to provide 635 parking spaces over five (5) levels.

It is noted that a Development Application has been submitted for this development which adopts the parking rates stipulated in The Hills Development Control Plan (DCP). This report has been prepared to address the Planning Proposal which proposes a reduced parking rate for office of 1 per 40 m<sup>2</sup> GFA.

## 1.2 Site Location

The subject site is located at 21-23 Lexington Drive, Bella Vista. The site location is shown in Figure 1-1.



#### Figure 1-1: Site Location (Source: HERE WeGo)

The site is currently undeveloped and has a frontage onto Lexington Drive. An accessway is currently provided along its southern boundary which belongs to the subject property. However, this accessway is currently subject to a Right of Way (RoW) shared with 13-19 Lexington Drive, Bella Vista.

# 1.3 Site Context

Figure 1-2 below shows the land use zoning of the subject site in the context of adjacent sites and the surrounding area.

The site is located within a B7 Business Park Zone, with the land uses in the immediate vicinity of the site also within the zone. The zoning controls further out vary as follows:

- The Bella Vista Farm to the south-east of the site is zoned RE1 (Public Recreation); and
- The land to the east of the site is zoned R2 (Low Density Residential). Similar zoning applies to the land to the west of Old Windsor Road.

Council's Local Environment Plan 2012 (LEP) lists the following relevant land uses that are permitted with consent in a B7 Business Park Zone, among other uses:

- Business premises;
- Food and drink premises;
- Office premises;
- Recreation facility (indoor); and
- Serviced apartments.





## 1.4 Scope of Report

This report includes an analysis of the capacity of the existing road network to accommodate the traffic generated by the proposed development.

The assessment documented in this report is based on on-site observations, aerial photography and surveys undertaken in the vicinity of the site.

# 2. Existing Road and Transport Network

### 2.1 Road Network

Vehicles accessing the site will generally approach the site via Norwest Boulevard or Celebration Drive, with some vehicles approaching from the south along Elizabeth MacArthur Drive. Old Windsor Road lies to the west of the site, and is grade separated at Norwest Boulevard.

**Lexington Drive** is a local road under the care and management of Council. It runs in a northwest to southeast alignment in the vicinity of the site and connects Celebration Drive in the north to Norwest Boulevarde to the south. Lexington Drive has a carriageway width of approximately 11 metres in the vicinity of the site, accommodating one lane of traffic in each direction, and kerbside parallel parking on either side of the road. Lexington Drive has a posted speed limit of 50 km/h. Lexington Drive is controlled by roundabouts at its intersections with Norwest Boulevarde, Woolworth Way and Meridian Place.

**Celebration Drive** is a local road under the care and management of Council. It runs in an east-west alignment at the northern end of Lexington Drive, at which the intersection has recently been upgraded to a signalised intersection. Celebration Drive forms another signalised intersection with Old Windsor Road and the North-West T-way at its western terminus. Celebration Drive has a posted speed limit of 50 km/hr and provides access to the Bella Vista Metro Station.

**Norwest Boulevard** is under the care and management of Transport for NSW (previously RMS). It runs in an east-west alignment at the southern end of Lexington Drive. The intersection is controlled by a signalised roundabout. At Old Windsor Road, Norwest Boulevard forms a raised interchange with Old Windsor Road, allowing all turning movements without disruption to through vehicles on Old Windsor Road.

# 2.2 Crash History Analysis

A search of Transport for New South Wales' (TfNSW) Crash and Casualty Statistics database has been undertaken for the most recent five-year period of available data, from 2014 to 2018. Crash statistics are confined to crashes that conform to the national guidelines for reporting and classifying road vehicle crashes. The guidelines include crashes that meet the following criteria:

- Were reported to the Police;
- Occurred on a road open to the general public;
- Involved at least on moving road vehicle; and
- Involved at least one person being injured, killed or at least one motor vehicle being towed away.

The search area comprised Lexington Drive from Meridian Place to Norwest Boulevard, inclusive of the intersections at the end of this section of Lexington Drive.



Figure 2-1 shows the locations of the crashes that meet the above criteria, relative to the subject site.

Figure 2-1: Crash Data (Source: TfNSW Centre for Road Safety)

A total of 22 crashes were recorded within the study area during the reporting period. These crashes are summarised as follows:

- 20 crashes occurred at one of the three roundabouts within the search area;
- Only one crash was recorded involving a vehicle leaving an access driveway;
- 13 crashes occurred at the Norwest Boulevard / Lexington Drive roundabout;
- Nine crashes resulted in no casualties;
- Six crashes resulted in a minor injury;
- Four crashes resulted in a moderate injury;
- Three crashes resulted in a serious injury; and
- No crashes resulted in a fatality.

### 2.3 Sustainable Transport

#### 2.3.1 Sydney Metro

The Bella Vista Metro Station is located approximately 550 metres walking distance to the north of the site. The station serves the Sydney Metro Northwest line, which runs from Tallawong Station in the north west to Chatswood toward the south east. The line will eventually connect to the City and Southwest lines, understood to be operational in 2024. The Metro connects with the Sydney Rail Network via interchanges at both Epping and Chatswood. **Figure 2-2** shows the route of the Sydney Metro Northwest line:



#### Figure 2-2: Sydney Metro Norwest Line

Key features of the Bella Vista Metro Station include:

- 800 commuter parking spaces;
- Bicycle parking and storage for 35 bicycles;
- 24 motorcycle spaces;
- Kiss and ride bays;
- A dedicated taxi rank; and
- Bus stops along Mawson Avenue directly in front of the station at the ground level.

### 2.3.2 Buses

The following bus routes that operate in the vicinity of the site are also illustrated in Figure 2-3:

- Route 602X Bella Vista Station to North Sydney;
- Route 607X Bella Vista Station to City QVB;
- Route 607N Tallawong Station to City QVB via North West T-Way and M2 (Night service);
- Route 664 Rouse Hill Station to Parramatta via Kellyville;
- Route 715 Rouse Hill Station to Seven Hills via Kellyville and Norwest; and
- Route 745 Norwest Hospital to St Marys via Stanhope Gardens (Figure 2-4).



#### Figure 2-3: Bus Services Operating in Vicinity of Site

The site also lies within the metro-connect on demand area, which operates as follows:

• Patrons download an app and order an on-demand bus service which takes them from a virtual stop within the service to one of three metro stations (Bella Vista, Norwest or Hills Showground);

- The service operates between Monday to Friday from 6:00am to 10:00am, and from 4:00pm to 9:00pm; and
- The service is cheap, starting at just over \$2 for a standard fare or just over \$1 for a concession holder.

The metro-connect on demand area is shaded in light blue in Figure 2-3.

The closest bus stops are located on Lexington Drive along the site frontage, and services the 745 route illustrated in **Figure 2-4**.



Figure 2-4: Bus Route 745

Bus stops are located on both sides of Norwest Boulevard to the southeast of the site, an approximate 300 metre walking distance from the site. The bus stops accessed by the buses servicing the Bella Vista Metro Station access the bus stops located within the station, approximately 550 metres walking distance from the site.

The timetables for each of these routes are constantly being reviewed, however it is understood that each of these services (except for the 607N night service) operate with regularity during both the AM and PM peak hours during the week.

The North West T-Way operates along the western side of Old Windsor Road, crossing to the eastern side to the north of Celebration Drive. The nearest T-Way bus stop to the site is located approximately 700 metres walking distance, opposite Celebration Drive.

### 2.3.3 Walking and Cycling

Pedestrian footpaths are located along both sides of Lexington Drive (**Figure 2-5**), Woolworths Way and Norwest Boulevard. No dedicated cycling paths are currently provided within the immediate vicinity of the site, however there is a shared path which runs along the eastern side of Old Windsor Road.



Figure 2-5: Pedestrian Footpath along Lexington Drive

# 3. Parking Assessment

## 3.1 Development Proposal

The proposal involves the construction of a 10-storey mixed-use development at 21-23 Lexington Drive, Bella Vista with a Gross Floor Area (GFA) of 27,692m<sup>2</sup>. A breakdown of the proposed land uses is summarised in **Table 3-1**.

Table 3-1: Proposed Development Schedule

Land Use	Proposed GFA (m <sup>2</sup> )	Notes
Commercial	23,541	
Food and beverage	800	Open to public
Serviced Apartments	3,100	58 units + 4 staff <sup>1</sup>
Gymnasium	251	Open to public
Total	27,692	

The development proposes to provide 635 car parking spaces within five (5) levels. Bicycle parking areas and end of trip facilities will also be provided.

Vehicular access into the site will be via two drive-way crossovers along Lexington Drive. The northern driveway will provide direct access to the Ground Floor, whilst the southern driveway will provide access to Level 1 car park level. The existing southern driveway is a designated Right of Way (ROW) with the adjacent development, 13-19 Lexington Drive.

The architectural plans are provided for reference in **Appendix A**.

### 3.2 Parking Requirements & Provisions

### 3.2.1 Car Parking Requirement & Provision

The following rates have been adopted to calculate the car parking requirements:

- **Commercial** one space per 40m<sup>2</sup> of GFA;
- Food & Beverage one space per 40m<sup>2</sup> GFA;
- Serviced apartments- one space per employee, plus one space per unit; and
- **Gymnasium** one space per 40m<sup>2</sup> of GFA.

The reduced parking rate for the office, food & beverage and gymnasium is considered to be appropriate for the following reasons:

- The proximity of the site to the Bella Vista Metro Station is approximately 550m walking distance. This is well within the walking catchment for a rail station, typically 800m;
- The recommended rate for commercial premises is 1 space per 40m<sup>2</sup> GFA (Bella Vista Station Precinct Recommended Development Control Plan Amendments The Hills);
- Over the next few years, with the level of potential growth in commercial, retail and residential developments within the Norwest Business Park and more particularly the Circa and Bella Vista Precincts following recent completion of Sydney Metro's Norwest line, the area will become considerably larger;

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> It has been assumed that four staff will be sufficient to serve the needs to 58 serviced apartment units.

- A parking rate of 1 space per 25m<sup>2</sup> GFA will not encourage a mode shift away from private vehicles. It is important to encourage more sustainable modes of transport to and from the site; and
- A Green Travel Plan and Transport Access Guide has been prepared to highlight the alternative travel mode options available to new employees, visitors and guests of the development, with the aim to achieve sustainable travel mode shifts (see **Appendix B**).

**Table 3-2** below outlines the overall parking requirement for the development proposal, according to the DCP.

Land Use	Unit/ GFA	DCP Rate	Requirement
Commercial	23,541m <sup>2</sup>	1 space per 40m <sup>2</sup>	589
Food & Beverage	800m <sup>2</sup>	1 space per 40m <sup>2</sup>	20
	58 units	l space per room	58
Serviced Apartments	4 staff	1 space per 2 staff	2
Gymnasium	251m <sup>2</sup>	1 space per 40m <sup>2</sup>	7
		Total	676

#### Table 3-2: Car Parking Requirements

The development requires the provision of 676 spaces.

The proposed development will provide a total of 635 parking spaces over five (5) levels of car parking:

- Basement Floor: 170 spaces
- Ground Floor: 111 spaces
- Level 1: 93 spaces
- Level 2: 129 spaces
- Level 3: 132 spaces

It is acknowledged that the proposed provision does not meet the requirements, however, the development will provide six (6) car share spaces. This is considered a beneficial initiative to transition away from private vehicles and encourage alternative modes of transport. The Council DCP does not provide specific rates for car share allowance, a provision of 1 car share per 8 standard spaces is considered to be reasonable. This provision when added to the 635 spaces result in an equivalent of 675 spaces.

The food and beverage areas will include restaurants/cafes which may also operate during the evenings and weekends. A parking requirement of 21 spaces would be required during the day, as indicated in **Table 3-2**.

During the evening, Council's DCP requires the provision of 1 space per 5 seats (90 spaces for 450 seats) for restaurants, plus 12 spaces per 100m<sup>2</sup> of GFA (160 spaces). Thus, about 250 spaces would be required during the evenings and weekends. During the evenings and weekend, parking spaces associated with the office component of the development, would be mostly vacant. Patrons of the restaurants would then be allowed to use the car park at those times.

### 3.2.2 Accessible Parking Provisions

The DCP requirement for accessible parking has been summarised in Table 3.3. It is noted that the accessible parking numbers are included in the general car parking requirements above.

The development proposes to provide 15 accessible spaces which exceeds the minimum requirement.

#### Table 3-3: Accessible Parking Requirements

Land Use	No of spaces	DCP Rate	DCP Requirement (minimum)
Commercial/ Food & Beverage/ Serviced Apartments	669 car spaces	2% of total car parking provision	13
Gymnasium	7 car spaces	3% of total car parking provision	1
		Total	14

### 3.2.3 Bicycle Parking Requirement & Provision

The Bella Vista Station Precinct Recommended DCP Amendments recommends that the rates summarised in **Table 3-4** should be adopted to calculate the bicycle parking requirements.

#### Table 3-4: Bicycle Parking Requirements & Provision

Land Use	GFA	DCP Rate	DCP Requirement (minimum)
Commercial	23,541m <sup>2</sup>	1 space per 600m <sup>2</sup>	39
Food & Beverage	800m <sup>2</sup>	1 space per 450m <sup>2</sup>	2
Serviced Apartments	-	-	-
Gymnasium	251m <sup>2</sup>	1 space per 4 employees + 1 space per 200m <sup>2</sup> GFA	2
		Total	43

The development proposes to provide 44 bicycle parking spaces which exceeds the minimum requirement. These spaces are provided in the Ground Floor.

### 3.2.4 Motorcycle Parking Requirement & Provision

The DCP requires all developments with more than 50 car parking spaces to provide motorcycle parking spaces. The requirements are summarised in **Table 3-5**. As the proposed development comprises 677 car parking spaces, 14 motorcycle spaces are required to be provided.

#### Table 3-5: Motorcycle Parking Requirements & Provision

Land Use	No. of spaces	DCP Rate	DCP Requirement (minimum)
Whole Development	676 car spaces	l space per 50 car spaces	14

The development proposes to provide 18 motorcycle parking spaces within the car park which exceeds the minimum requirements. The locations of these spaces are as follows:

- Basement Floor: 6 spaces
- Level 1: 5 spaces
- Level 2: 2 spaces
- Level 3: 5 spaces

### 3.2.5 Service Vehicle Parking Requirement & Provision

The DCP requirement for service vehicle parking has been summarised in **Table 3-6**. Table 3-6: Service Vehicle Parking Requirements & Provision

Land Use	Unit	DCP Rate	DCP Requirement (minimum)
Commercial	23,541m²	1 space for the first 1.860m <sup>2</sup> 1 space for the next 3,720m <sup>2</sup> 1 space for the next 3,720m <sup>2</sup> 1 space for each additional 9,250m <sup>2</sup>	5

Accordingly, the proposed development is required to provide five loading bays.

A loading dock which can accommodate two (2) Medium Rigid Vehicles (MRV) will be provided. The loading dock will be accessed off the Right-of-Way connecting to Lexington Drive. This loading area can accommodate one Large Rigid Truck. Three (3) service bays will also be provided within the car park to accommodate smaller scale servicing requirements (e.g. maintenance vehicles, courier deliveries etc.).

It is considered that two MRVs would be an appropriate provision for the proposed development, for the following reasons:

- The serviced apartments will require little loading demands once the apartments have been furnished prior to opening;
- The Waste Management Plan has indicated that two MRVs will be adequate in removing waste of a development of this size;
- Peak loading demands and waste collection for the proposed developments on the site will occur outside of peak hours and will be scheduled such to avoid conflict with other loading vehicles. This can be managed via a scheduling system and/or regular delivery timetables;
- The proposed loading space accessed via Lexington Drive is considered satisfactory to cater for the loading and waste demands of the development;
- Any additional loading demands such as couriers or catering vehicles can easily be accommodated within either the loading areas, or the service bays within the car park; and
- A Loading Dock Management Plan can be prepared in the future to manage the operations of the loading dock and service bays.

### 3.2.6 **Provision for Future Restaurants**

It should be noted that there may be a possibility in the future to designate the café and retail area as "Future Food and Beverage / Ancillary Retail" with the possibility to be used as a restaurant during the evening. In the event the 679 m<sup>2</sup> GFA of café/retail is used for café/restaurant at a future time, a parking requirement of 17 spaces would be required during the day, that is less than the 26 spaces required in **Table 2**. Thus, during the day, the proposed parking supply would cater for these facilities. During the evening, Council's DCP requires the provision of 1 space per 5 seats (20 spaces for 100 seats) for restaurants, plus 12 spaces per 100m<sup>2</sup> of GFA (82 spaces). Thus, about 100 spaces would be required during the evenings and weekends. During the evenings and weekend, parking spaces would be mostly vacant. Patrons of the restaurants would then be allowed to use the car park at that time.

## 3.3 Access & Car Park Layout

The car park access and layouts have been assessed as part of the Development Application and were found to be generally compliant with the Australian Standards.

# 4. Traffic Assessment

# 4.1 Existing Traffic Assessment

### 4.1.1 Traffic Counts

Stantec commissioned traffic counts to be undertaken at the following intersections on Thursday 28 February 2019.

- Norwest Boulevard / Lexington Drive (signalised roundabout);
- Lexington Drive / Woolworths Way (roundabout);
- Lexington Drive / Meridian Place (roundabout); and
- Existing driveway into 21-23 Lexington Drive.

The surveys indicated that traffic volumes across the network collectively peaked between 8:15am and 9:15am, and 4:00pm and 5:00pm for the AM and PM peak hours respectively. These volumes are presented in **Figure 4-1**.



Figure 4-1: Existing Traffic Volumes

### 4.1.2 Existing Operation of Critical Intersections

The concepts of intersection capacity and Level of Service (LoS), as defined in the Guidelines published by the RMS (2002), are described in **Appendix B** together with the criteria for their assessment. The assessment of the LoS of roundabouts and signed controlled intersections is based on the average delay (seconds/vehicle) of the critical movement. The assessment of the LoS of signalised intersections is based on the average delay (seconds/vehicle) of the average delay (seconds/vehicle) of the average delay (seconds/vehicle) of vehicles on all approaches.

An analysis of the operation of the intersections in the vicinity of the site was carried out using SIDRA 8.0. The results of this analysis are summarised in **Table 4-1**.

#### Table 4-1: Existing Operation of Critical Intersections

	AM P	eak	PM Peak		
Intersection	Average Delay (sec / veh)	Level of Service (LoS)	Average Delay (sec / veh)	Level of Service (LoS)	
Lexington Dr / Meridian Pl	15.8	В	13.4	A	
Lexington / Woolworths Way	37.5	С	11.9	A	
Norwest Blvd/ Lexington Dr	65.7	E	65.5	E	

As identified in **Table 4-1**, the following conclusions can be made from the above analysis:

- There are some existing capacity issues at the Norwest Boulevard and Lexington Drive intersection during both peak hours. It is understood that Council are aware of this issue and that the intersection has been designated for upgrade to a signalised intersection; and
- Other surrounding intersections are operating at acceptable level of service.

# 4.2 Development Traffic Assessment

### 4.2.1 Trip Generation

The trip generation of the proposed development were estimated based on the RMS Technical Direction (TDT) 2013/04a and the RMS Guide to Traffic Generating Developments 2002 (RMS Guide):

#### • Commercial/Office:

- AM peak hour: 1.6 trips per 100m<sup>2</sup> GFA
- PM peak hour: 1.2 trips per 100m<sup>2</sup> GFA
- Food & beverage:
  - AM peak hour: 2.5 trips per 100m<sup>2</sup> GFA<sup>2</sup>
  - PM peak hour: 5 trips per 100m<sup>2</sup> GFA

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The RMS Guide does not stipulate any specific rates for restaurants during the morning peak hour. It is expected that restaurants will generate less traffic during the morning peak compared to the evening, and based on data gathered, as rate of 2.5 trips per 100m<sup>2</sup> GFA is considered to be appropriate. The food and beverage premises are also expected to primarily serve the tenants of the building and surrounding buildings during the AM peak. As such, external trips during the morning peak is expected to be low.

#### • Serviced Apartments<sup>3</sup>:

- AM peak hour: 0.19 trips per unit
- PM peak hour: 0.15 trips per unit

#### Gymnasium:

- AM peak hour: 9 trips per 100m<sup>2</sup> GFA<sup>4</sup>
- PM peak hour: 9 trips per 100m<sup>2</sup> GFA

The estimated trip generation for the proposed development is summarised in Table 4-1.

Table 1.2: Peak Heur Trip Concration Pater for Proposed Develop	
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Land Use	GFA/Units	AM Peak Hour	Trips	PM Peak Hour	Trips
Commercial <sup>5</sup>	23,541m <sup>2</sup>	1.6 trips/ 100m <sup>2</sup> GFA	378	1.2 trips/ 100m <sup>2</sup> GFA	284
Food & Beverage	800m <sup>2</sup>	2.5 trips/ 100m <sup>2</sup> GFA	21	5 trips/ 100m <sup>2</sup> GFA	42
Serviced Apartments	58 units	0.19 trips/ unit	12	0.15 trips/ unit	9
Gymnasium	251m <sup>2</sup>	9 trips/ 100m <sup>2</sup> GFA	23	9 trips/ 100m² GFA	23
	Total		434		358

As per Table 4.2, the development is estimated to generate about 440 trips and 380 trips in the AM and PM peaks respectively.

### 4.2.2 Trip Distribution and Assignment

The peak hour inbound and outbound traffic generated by each land use is summarised in **Table 4-3**. The percentages adopted for the purposes of this assessment have been based on previous traffic survey data and generally accepted values.

		AM Peak		PM Peak			
Land Use	Arrival	Departure	Total	Arrival	Departure	Total	
Distribution %							
Commercial	80%	20%	100%	20%	80%	100%	
Food & Beverage	50%	50%	100%	80%	20%	100%	
Serviced Apartments	50%	50%	100%	70%	30%	100%	

Table 4-3: Peak Hour Arrival & Departure Traffic Volumes

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Due to the close proximity of the site to the Bella Vista Metro Station, the peak hour trip generation rates for high-density residential flat dwellings has been adopted for the assessment of the serviced apartments, as the serviced apartments is unlikely to generate traffic volumes similar to motels. The presence of Bella Vista Metro Station will encourage the uptake of public transport and will not likely result in a high traffic generation typically seen with a motel.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> RMS Guide does not provide rates for the AM peak. In the absence of any other data, the evening rate has been adopted.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Meeting rooms have been excluded from the calculations as they will not generate additional trips.

		AM Peak		PM Peak					
Land Use	Arrival	Departure	Total	Arrival	Departure	Total			
Gymnasium	70%	30%	100%	50%	50%	100%			
Trips	Trips								
Commercial	302	76	378	57	226	283			
Food & Beverage	11	11	22	34	8	42			
Serviced Apartments	6	6	12	6	3	9			
Gymnasium	16	7	23	12	12	24			
Total	335	100	435	109	249	358			

The trip distribution has been broken down further to the two access points as shown in **Table 4-**. The following assumptions have been made for the purposes of the trip assignment:

- Level 1-3will use the southern access (55%)
- Basement and Ground Floor will use the northern access (45%)

#### Table 4-4: Peak Hour Arrival & Departure Traffic Volumes at each Access Point

	AM F	<b>'eak</b>	PM Peak		
Access	Arrival	Departure	Arrival	Departure	
Northern Access	150	45	49	112	
Southern Access	185	55	60	137	
Total	335	100	109	249	

The route distribution of these trips is summarised in **Table 4-2**. These splits are based on traffic survey data and Stantec's work with similar developments in the vicinity of the site.

#### Table 4-2: Trip Distribution

		AM F	Peak	PM Peak	
Approach Roads	To/From	Arrival	Departure	Arrival	Departure
Distribution %					
Old Windsor Rd/Celebration	North	50%	50%	50%	50%
Old Windsor Rd/Norwest Blvd	West	20%	20%	20%	20%
Old Windsor Rd/Elizabeth McArthur	South	5%	5%	5%	5%
Windsor Rd/ Norwest Blvd	East	25%	25%	25%	25%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Trips at Intersection					
Old Windsor Rd/Celebration	North	168	50	55	125
Old Windsor Rd/Norwest Blvd	West	67	20	22	50
Old Windsor Rd/Elizabeth McArthur	South	17	5	5	12
Windsor Rd/ Norwest Blvd	East	84	25	27	62
	Total	336	100	109	249



The trip distribution of the proposed development is noted in Figure 4-2.

Figure 4-2: Proposed Development Peak Hour Traffic Volume



The total future volumes at the surrounding intersections are noted in Figure 4-3.

### 4.2.3 Future Operation of Critical Intersections

Stantec has assessed the future performance levels for the intersections likely to be impacted by the proposed development. The assessment has been undertaken using SIDRA 8.0 which modelled both the AM and PM peaks. The results of this analysis are included in **Appendix D** and summarised in **Table 4-3**.

	AM I	Peak	PM Peak		
Intersection	Delay (sec/veh) LoS		Delay (sec/ veh)	LoS	
Lexington Drive/ Meridian Place	20.3	В	13.6	A	
Lexington Drive/ Woolworths Way	51.0	D	20.7	В	
Norwest Boulevard/ Lexington Drive	>70	F	>70	F	

Table 4-3: Future Operation of Critical Intersections

As can be seen from Table 4.5, the completion of the proposed development will result in the intersection of Norwest Boulevard & Lexington Drive to a LoS 'F' in both the peak periods. However, this intersection is expected to be signalised in the next few years. The configuration of the signalised intersection is understood that the upgrade will accommodate traffic generated from future developments and background growth.

It is also evident from traffic surveys and on-site observations that there are capacity issues with the Lexington Drive corridor in its current state. It is understood that Council and RMS (now part of TfNSW) are aware of this. A traffic and transport study of the Norwest Business Park is currently underway on behalf of Council and State agencies to recommend suitable infrastructure upgrades to enable future developments and growth of the precinct.

Otherwise, it is expected that the proposed development will have minor impacts to the existing operations of surrounding intersections during weekday peak hours.

# 5. Assessment of Right of Way

The Right-of-Way (ROW) driveway to the south of the site will be shared between the proposed development and the adjacent development at 13-19 Lexington Drive. An assessment of the combined impact of both developments on the ROW's ability to provide good accessibility to and from Lexington Drive is provided in the following sections.

Council has previously raised concerns regarding the provision of two separate driveways to serve 21-23 Lexington Drive due to the aesthetic impact it may have on the existing streetscape. As such, two cases have been assessed as part of this traffic report:

- Case 1: Provision of two separate driveways (ROW and a northern driveway)
- Case 2: Provision of a single driveway (ROW only)

# 5.1 Expected Traffic Volume along ROW

The traffic volume expected to use the ROW is summarised in Table 5-1 overleaf.

#### Table 5-1: Total Trips Along ROW Driveway

			AM Peak		PM PEAK			
	Development	Arrival	Departure	Total	Arrival	Departure	Total	
	13-19 Lexington Dr*	112	31	143	46	90	136	
Case 1	21-23 Lexington Dr	185	55	241	60	137	208	
	Total	297	86	384	106	227	344	
	13-19 Lexington Dr*	112	31	143	46	90	136	
Case 2	21-23 Lexington Dr	335	100	435	109	249	358	
	Total	447	131	578	155	339	494	

\* Traffic volumes sourced from the 13-19 Lexington Drive Traffic Impact Assessment, prepared by Stantec.

The directional trip distribution at the ROW is summarised in **Table 5-2**. This is based on the trip distribution summarised in **Section 4.2.2** and those adopted in the 13-19 Lexington Drive Traffic Report.

#### Table 5-2: Directional Trip Distribution at ROW

			21-23 Le Dri	21-23 Lexington 13- Drive		13-19 Lexington Drive		Both Developments	
			AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	
		To the north	29	69	15	45	44	114	
	Departure	To the south	29	69	16	45	45	114	
Case 1		From the north	92	35	56	20	148	55	
	Arrival	From the south	93	35	56	20	149	55	
		To the north	50	125	15	45	65	170	
	Departure	To the south	50	125	16	45	66	170	
Case 2		From the north	168	55	56	20	224	75	
	Arrival	From the south	168	54	56	20	224	74	

### 5.2 Basis of Assessment

The movement likely to experience the most difficulty and extensive delays at the driveway to the ROW is the right turning movement from the ROW onto Lexington Drive. Thus, it is proposed to have two dedicated exit lanes, one lane for the right turn and one lane for the left turn movement, and one entry lane.

In order to assess the adequacy of the exit from the proposed mixed development onto Lexington Drive, the following analysis was carried out to estimate:

- The practical absorption capacity of the major traffic flow along Lexington Drive in the southbound direction; this is the volume of traffic which can safely enter the major traffic stream along Lexington Drive;
- The probability of an exiting vehicle being delayed.

The practical absorption capacity per entering lane is given by  $N_p = 0.8 \text{ N}$ , where N is the absorption capacity of the major flow calculated from:

$$N = \frac{Qc \times exp(-Qc.T/3600)}{1 - exp(-Qc.To/3600)}$$

Where Qc = major stream volume

T = critical gap acceptance (sec)

T<sub>o</sub> = follow up headway (sec)

exp = exponential function (e=2.7183)

The more conservative critical gap acceptance of T = 6 secs and follow up headway of  $T_o = 4$  secs assume good sight distance and reasonable grades with speed limits of 50km/h.

The practical absorption capacity at Lexington Drive for vehicles turning right from the ROW, and travelling northbound, was estimated based on the traffic volumes in **Table 5-2**.

Furthermore, the probability of delay for a vehicle right turning into Lexington Drive from the ROW is derived using the formula:

$$P_r = 1 - \exp(-Qc.T/3600)$$

## 5.3 Analysis of ROW

As aforementioned, two separate cases have been assessed:

- Case 1: Provision of two separate driveways (ROW and a northern driveway)
- Case 2: Provision of a single driveway (ROW only)

The assessment is based on the future scenario when both developments (13-19 & 21-23 Lexington Drive) are completed.

The results of this analysis are included in **Table 5-3**. The results indicate that in both cases the vehicles turning right from the ROW will experience delays over 80% of the time.

In both cases, the ROW will easily accommodate the traffic generated from the two developments during the morning peak period.

	Case 1: Two	o Driveways	Case 2: One Driveway		
Parameters	AM	PM	AM	PM	
Qc	1,324	1,187	1,302	1,131	
T (secs)	6	6	6	6	
T <sub>o</sub> (secs)	4	4	4	4	
Np	151	179	155	192	
Right-Turn Exiting Volume	43	114	65	170	
Right-Turn Exiting Volume/ $N_p$ (%)	28%	64%	42%	89%	
Probability of being delayed	89%	86%	89%	85%	

#### Table 5-3: Practical Absorption Capacity for Lexington Drive

During the afternoon peak, with two driveways (Case 1), the volume of the right turning exiting vehicles will account for 64 percent of the practical absorption capacity.

However, with only one driveway accessing the proposed development at 21-23 Lexington Drive (Case 2), the volume of the right turning exiting vehicles will account for near 90% percent of the practical absorption capacity. This is not acceptable.

From a traffic perspective, the proposed two driveways should be retained.

# 6. Conclusions

The proposed development at 21-23 Lexington Drive, Bella Vista will involve the construction of a 10-storey mixed-use building with a Gross Floor Area (GFA) of approximately 27,692 m<sup>2</sup> GFA.

The mixed-use development will comprise of commercial/office spaces (23,541m<sup>2</sup>), food and beverage premises (800m<sup>2</sup>), gymnasium (251m<sup>2</sup>) and serviced apartments (3,100m<sup>2</sup>).

Stantec has reviewed the traffic and parking impacts of the proposed development, and based on the assessment the following conclusions can be made:

The proposed car parking provision of 635 spaces. The allocation of six car spaces as shared cars spaces each replacing 8 standard spaces results in an equivalent of 675 spaces.

- A loading dock will be provided which can accommodate up to two Medium Rigid Vehicles (MRVs) at any one time. Three (3) service bays will also be provided within the car park which can accommodate vans/utes. As such, servicing for the development can be accommodated on-site;
- The car park access and layouts have been assessed as part of the Development Application and were found to be generally compliant with the relevant Australian Standards;
- The proposed development is expected to generate approximately 434 trips in the AM peak and 358 trips in the PM peak:
- Existing traffic surveys and on-site observations indicate that there are capacity issues with the Lexington Drive corridor. A traffic and transport study of the area is expected to be undertaken by Council and RMS to investigate suitable infrastructure upgrades to enable future developments and growth of the precinct;
- The results from the SIDRA network model indicates that the performance level of the intersection between Norwest Boulevard & Lexington Drive will deteriorate to a LoS 'F' at the completion of the proposed development. It is understood that Council and RMS are aware of the existing performance issues at this intersection and proposing to upgrade it to a signalised intersection in the coming years; and
- Other than the Norwest Boulevard & Lexington Drive intersection, the proposed development is expected to have minor impacts to the other surrounding intersections which will operate at an acceptable level of service.

# Appendices



# Appendix A Architectural Plans

# PROJECT SUMMARY

Address
---------

21-23 Lexington Drive, Bella Vista, NSW 2153 Lot: 7081 DP 1037626

Site Area

10,200m²

Land Use

Business Park (B7)

# PROPOSAL SUMMARY / COUNCIL DCP & LEP CONTROLS

	RECOMMENDED CONTROL	PROPOSED
Floor Space Ratio	2:1	2.7:1
Gross Floor Area	20,400m²	27,769m²
Max Building Height (RL)	116m	116m
		Top of Parapet: RL 116m
		Top of Building Component: R
Max Excavation Depth (RL)	74.1m	74.1m
Setbacks	20m to Lexington Drive	20m to Lexington Drive
	10m to Side/Rear (5m for Parking Levels)	10-12.5m to Side/Rear (5m for Parking Levels to Rear
Parking	682 Vehicle Spaces 14 Motorcycle Spaces 43 Bicycle Spaces	664 Vehicle Spaces 16 Motorcycle Spaces 44 Bicycle Spaces

NO.	REVISION	ΒY	CHK	DATE	NO.	REVISION	ΒY	CHK	DATE	NO.	REVISION	ΒY	CHK	DATE	LEGEND
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GFA BREAKDOWN				
	FOOD & BEVERAGE	OFFICE (incl. gym)	SERVICED APTS.	TOTAL
BASEMENT 01	-	46m²	-	46m²
GROUND FLOOR	800m²	400m²	-	1,200m²
LEVEL 01	-	46m²	-	46m²
LEVEL 02	-	1,241m²	-	1,241m²
LEVEL 03	-	183m²	-	183m²
LEVEL 04	-	3,646m²	-	3,646m²
LEVEL 05	-	3,646m²	-	3,646m²
LEVEL 06	-	3,646m²	-	3,646m²
LEVEL 07	-	3,646m²	-	3,646m²
LEVEL 08	-	3,646m²	-	3,646m²
LEVEL 09	-	3,646m²	-	3,646m²
LEVEL 10	-	-	3,100m²	3,100m²
TOTAL	800m²	<b>23,792m<sup>2</sup></b> (23,541m <sup>2</sup> office, 251m <sup>2</sup> gym)	3,100m²	27,692m²

# PARKING BREAKDOWN

	RECOMMENDED CONTROL	PROPOSED	
FOOD & BEVERAGE	1 per 40m <sup>2</sup> GFA (20 spaces)	20 spaces	
OFFICE + LOBBY	1 per 40m <sup>2</sup> GFA (589 spaces)	572 spaces (542 + 6 carshare spaces at an allowance of 5 per carshare space)	
GYMNASIUM	1 per 40m <sup>2</sup> GFA (7 spaces)	7 spaces	
SERVICED APARTMENTS	1 per apartment (58 spaces) plus 1 per 2 staff (2 spaces) = 60 spaces total	60 spaces	
SUBTOTAL	676 spaces	659 spaces	
SERVICE VEHICLES	5 spaces total	5 spaces (incl. 2 in Loading Dock)	
ΓΟΤΑL	681 spaces	664 spaces	
BICYCLE	2 spaces plus 5% of total parking (43 spaces)	44 spaces (1 above control)	
MOTORCYCLE	1 per 50 parking spaces (14 spaces)	16 spaces (2 above control)	
CAR SHARE SPACES	-	6 spaces	
ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING BAYS	-	5 spaces	
ACCESSIBLE	2% of parking provision (14 spaces)	14 spaces	
ARCHITECT Suite 41 & 42, Level 4 61 Marlborough Street Surry Hills, NSW 2010 T 02 9698 8510 ABN 63 131 365 896 Nominated Architect: Koichi Takada NSW Architects 6901 VIC Architects 16179	PROJECT 21-23 LEXINGTON DRIVE BELLA VISTA NSW 2153 STATUS PLANNING PROPOSAL DWG TITLE PROJECT SUMMARY	DATE   09/04/20   DRAWN   A     SCALE   NOT TO SCALE   CHECKED   A     PROJ NO.   19434   APPROVED     DWG NO.   REVISION   REVISION     DVOT ES:   DO NOT SCALE FROM DRAWINGS.   VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE BEFORE COMMENCING WORK.     COPYING OR THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS DRAWING IS STRICTLY	

	RECOMMENDED CONTROL	PROPOSED
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		RECOMMENDED CONTI	ROL	PROPOSED		
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OFFICE + LOBBY		1 per 40m² GFA (589 sp	aces)	572 spaces (542 + 6 carshare spaces at an allowance of 5 per carshare space)		
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ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHAR	GING BAYS	-		5 spaces		
ACCESSIBLE		2% of parking provision	(14 spaces)	14 spaces		
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# **21-23 LEXINGTON DRIVE** SUBJECT SITE

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TOP OF PARAPET

SERVICED APARTMENTS

RL 116.00

21-23 LEXINGTON DRIVE SUBJECT SITE

TOP OF PARAPET

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## Appendix B Green Travel Plan

# GREEN TRAVEL PLAN 21-23 LEXINGTON DRIVE, PREPARED FOR CAPITAL CORPORATION

05 June 2020

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This disclaimer shall apply notwithstanding that the report may be made available to other persons for an application for permission or approval to fulfil a legal requirement.

## QUALITY STATEMENT

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Manoj Sharma	Fred Gennaoui
PREPARED BY	
Suppy Hong	
	05/06/20
CHECKED BY	al asant
Fred Company	Here
	05/06/20
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#### SYDNEY

Level 4, 99 Walker Street, NORTH SYDNEY, NSW 2060 TEL +61 2 9493 9700, FAX +61 2 9493 9799

## **REVISION SCHEDULE**

			Signature or Typed Name (documentation on file)						
No.	Date	Description	Prepared by	Checked by	Reviewed by	Approved by			
1.0	17/04/20	Final	SH	FG	FG	FG			
2.0	21/04/20	Final 2	SH	FG	FG	FG			
3.0	05/06/20	Final 3	SH	FG	FG	FG			

## Capital Corporation

21-23 Lexington Drive, Bella Vista

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## **APPENDICES**

Appendix A Annual and Progress Monitoring, Survey and Review Results (to be appended)......1

## 1. Introduction

Capital Corporation proposes to construct a 10-storey mixed use development at 21-23 Lexington Drive, Bella Vista. The proposal will have a total gross floor area (GFA) of 27,692m<sup>2</sup> as set out below in **Table 1-1** below:

Table 1-1: Proposed Yield Schedule

Land Use	Proposed GFA (m <sup>2</sup> )	Notes
Commercial	23,541	
Food and beverage	800	Open to public
Serviced Apartments	3,100	58 units + 4 staff <sup>1</sup>
Gymnasium	251	Open to public
Total	27,692	

A seven-level car park is proposed on-site, accommodating a total of 635 car parking spaces. Vehicular access to the site is proposed to be provided via two separate driveways. A northern driveway will provide direct access to the Ground Floor, whilst the existing southern access will provide access to Level 1. This existing southern driveway will also be shared with the adjacent development (13-19 Lexington Drive). The car park will also accommodate a bicycle parking area.

A ground level pick-up / drop-off area will be provided along the front of the site, allowing a safe area for taxi services and emergency vehicles to access the site.

Loading and servicing areas will be provided on-site, and will be designed to allow for heavy vehicles to enter and exit the site in a forward direction via the existing vehicle access.

The purpose of this document is to establish the framework, objectives, targets, structure and systems for an operational Green Travel Plan for the site and associated development. The Green Travel Plan is structured as follows:

- Description of the existing sustainable transport facilities and services;
- The aim of the travel plan;
- Outlining of the targets;
- Actions to be implemented;
- Strategy for promoting and marketing the actions;
- Commitment and resources;
- Monitoring and review; and
- Governance and support.

The Green Travel Plan Initiatives are set out in the following sections.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> It has been assumed that four staff will be sufficient to serve the needs to 58 serviced apartment units.

## 2. Existing Sustainable Transport Options

The site has excellent access to sustainable transport facilities in the vicinity of the site, including bus services and walking and cycling facilities. The following discusses the existing facilities and services available to users of the site.

## 2.1 Sydney Metro

The Bella Vista Metro Station is located approximately 550 metres walking distance to the north of the site. The station serves the Sydney Metro Northwest line, which runs from Tallawong Station in the north west to Chatswood toward the south east. The line will eventually connect to the City and Southwest lines, understood to be operational in 2024. The Metro connects with the Sydney Rail Network via interchanges at both Epping and Chatswood. **Figure 2-1** shows the route of the Sydney Metro Northwest line:



### Figure 2-1: Sydney Metro Norwest Line

Key features of the Bella Vista Metro Station include:

- 800 commuter parking spaces;
- Bicycle parking and storage for 35 bicycles;
- 24 motorcycle spaces;
- Kiss and ride bays;
- A dedicated taxi rank; and
- Bus stops along Mawson Avenue directly in front of the station at the ground level.

### 2.2 Buses

The following bus routes that operate in the vicinity of the site are also illustrated in Figure 2-2:

- Route 602X Bella Vista Station to North Sydney;
- Route 607X Bella Vista Station to City QVB;
- Route 607N Tallawong Station to City QVB via North West T-Way and M2 (Night service);
- Route 664 Rouse Hill Station to Parramatta via Kellyville;
- Route 715 Rouse Hill Station to Seven Hills via Kellyville and Norwest; and



• Route 745 – Norwest Hospital to St Marys via Stanhope Gardens (Figure 2-3).

Figure 2-2: Bus Services Operating in Vicinity of Site

The site also lies within the metro-connect on demand area, which operates as follows:

- Patrons download an app and order an on-demand bus service which takes them from a virtual stop within the service to one of three metro stations (Bella Vista, Norwest or Hills Showground);
- The service operates between Monday to Friday from 6:00am to 10:00am, and from 4:00pm to 9:00pm; and
- The service is cheap, starting at just over \$2 for a standard fare or just over \$1 for a concession holder.

The metro-connect on demand area is shaded in light blue in Figure 2-2.

The closest bus stops are located on Lexington Drive along the site frontage, and services the 745 route illustrated in **Figure 2-3**.



### Figure 2-3: Bus Route 745

Bus stops are located on both sides of Norwest Boulevard to the southeast of the site, an approximate 300 metre walking distance from the site. The bus stops accessed by the buses servicing the Bella Vista Metro Station access the bus stops located within the station, approximately 550 metres walking distance from the site.

The timetables for each of these routes are constantly being reviewed, however it is understood that each of these services (except for the 607N night service) operate with regularity during both the AM and PM peak hours during the week.

The North West T-Way operates along the western side of Old Windsor Road, crossing to the eastern side to the north of Celebration Drive. The nearest T-Way bus stop to the site is located approximately 700 metres walking distance, opposite Celebration Drive.

### 2.3 Walking and Cycling

Pedestrian footpaths are located along Lexington Drive, Celebration Drive, Norwest Boulevarde, and the streets surrounding the site.

Designated bicycle routes are located in the nearby residential area along Northbridge Avenue, Brighton Drive and other local roads. The bicycle network map from RMS is shown below in **Figure 2-4**.



Figure 2-4: RMS Bicycle Network Map (Source: RMS Cycleway Finder)

## 3. Aim

The overall aim of the Green Travel Plan is to limit the number of staff who require access to their own private motor vehicle to travel to work by facilitating alternatives such as public transport, cycling, walking and car sharing.

Green Travel Plans have the potential to increase the use of walk, cycle and public transport modes for a range of trip types and can provide the following benefits:

- Reduce the need to provide parking (reducing costs associated with providing parking and helping to create more affordable housing outcomes);
- Contribute to corporate social responsibility relating to the triple bottom line, and improve corporate image as an innovative and environmentally-aware organisation;
- Help to attract and retain staff (reducing costs associated with staff turnover);
- Contribute to a healthier, happier and more active workplace (reducing costs associated with sick days and an unhealthy, unproductive workforce) by promote healthy forms of transport through walking and cycling trips;
- Create opportunities for healthier lifestyles and more vibrant, cohesive and accessible communities;
- Provide staff with potential travel cost savings;
- Help to appeal to a new generation of professionals who prioritise location and lifestyle over car ownership;
- Increase the potential market for the development by improving accessibility for those without access to a car;
- Reduce pressures on neighbourhoods through reduced congestion and on-street parking, ultimately improving amenity and the environment; and
- Reduce fuel costs and the reliance on fossil fuels, to reduce carbon emission and greenhouse gases.

The overall aim of the Green Travel Plan is to reduce the number of single occupancy private car trips to and from the site. The following specific objectives have been identified:

- Reduce the overall number of vehicle trips to and from the site;
- Increase carpooling where possible;
- Encourage the use of public transport to the site;
- Promote the use of walking and cycling modes; and
- Make visitors to the site aware of the sustainable transport alternative.

For this development, the targeted travel is that of staff commuting. As this is a daily journey that typically doesn't vary in its length or destination, it is easiest travel habit to change.

## 4. Targets

The existing travel mode share for the Norwest Business Park has been obtained from the Census data for 2011, which has been provided by the Bureau of Transports within their Journey to Work database. Where a journey to work is comprised of more than one mode, a priority mode is allocated to one of the following hierarchies, which is generally the mode with the largest likely (but not necessarily actual) duration of the trip. The database provided the following travel mode split.

Mode	Employees	Existing Mode Share
Train	347	2%
Bus	381	2%
Vehicle Driver	14,129	90%
Vehicle Passenger	765	5%
Walked Only	98	0.5%
Other Mode	97	0.5%
Total	15,717	100%

#### Table 4-1: Existing Travel Mode Share

Using this information as base data, the following targets are to be established for the site:

- Reduce the number of car trips associated with the site by 5% per annum for each year to Year 3 of implementing the Plan (starting when Metro is operational); and
- Increase the number of trips by sustainable transport modes (i.e. public transport, walk, and cycle) associated with the site by 5% per annum for each year to Year 3 of implementing the Plan.

The travel plan is intended to develop a package of site specific measures to promote and maximise the use of sustainable travel modes, including walking, cycling, public transport and car sharing. It will include a review of existing transport choices and sets targets so that the effective implementation of the plan can be assessed. These targets are to be realistic but ambitious enough to initiate substantial behavioural change to achieve the desired outcomes. The plan shall be reviewed regularly as part of an ongoing review to ensure it remains relevant and reflective of current conditions.

## 5. Green Travel Planning Initiatives

The following sections develop the Green Travel Plan for the site. The Plan is to establish a Travel Plan Management Group comprising at least the building owner, tenant representatives, and the activity operators who will meet regularly, adopting ownership and accountability for the actions, target setting and deliverables. The Plan is expected to be a living document, developed and progressed with the actual performance of the activities, measured and reviewed against the key targets.

### 5.1 Actions

The following actions are established to contribute achievement of the objectives. Actions are established to provide incentives for using sustainable transport modes.



Strategy	Aim	Action
	Public Transport Actions	
Travel pass loan schemes	Distribution of free or discounted public transport passes to encourage usage of public transport and help establish new transport habits amongst tenants/ staff	Subject to owner/tenant negotiations and incentives
Public transport for business travel	The commercial space organisation can promote public transport as the first preference for business travel. This should be supported by employees having access to travel passes	Subject to owner/tenant negotiations and incentives
Staff welcome packs	Train and bus timetables relevant to the local area must be included in the pack of information provided to staff upon commencing employment	Green Travel Plan Committee to prepare welcome packs and distribute
Education of available public transport services	Information about public transport routes provided within a prominent location on-site, including maps and timetables	Green Travel Plan Committee to provide on-site
	Active Transport Actions	
Provide bicycle parking on-site	Provide bicycle parking on-site in a secure, prominent location, to encourage staff to cycle	Applicant to establish on-site
Provide end of journey facilities	Providing facilities such as showers, change rooms, lockers	Applicant to establish on-site
Education of nearby pedestrian and cyclist facilities	Put up a noticeboard with leaflets and maps showing the main pedestrian and cyclist routes to key destinations	Green Travel Plan Committee to provide on-site
Promote inclusion with advertised events	Promote sustainable transport events such as Ride to Work Day and Walk to Work Day	Green Travel Plan Committee to promote
	Minimising Car Usage	
Car Sharing	Staff and visitors are encouraged to use a shared car (e.g. GoGet) to reduce the need for	Organise 'car sharing' arrangements with service providers

Strategy	Aim	Action										
	individuals to own their own vehicle	Six (6) car share spaces will be provided on-site.										
Carpooling	Establish a car pooling program to help people find someone to share in their daily commute	Prepare information sheets										
	Other Actions											
Flexible working hours	Allowing staff the flexibility to commute outside peak periods to reduce overall congestion and travel time	Manage staff rosters, and develop work-from-home policies and procedures, where possible										

## 6. Monitoring and Review

### 6.1 Strategy for Promoting and Marketing the Actions

The Travel Plan Management Group appoints a Travel Plan Coordinator to prepare a promotional and marketing strategy, including actions to support and drive the Green Travel Plan. In particular, the key responsibilities of the Travel Plan Coordinator will include:

- Coordinating implementation efforts;
- Conducting surveys or other data collection processes to measure progress;
- Communicating the travel plan to stakeholders;
- Coordinating events to promote awareness of the plan and associated initiatives; and
- Coordinating marketing and promotional programs.

The Coordinator is also to be responsible for monitoring, reviewing and updating the travel plan over time. It is likely that coordinators will require assistance from 'champions' to promote specific actions and encourage the uptake of initiatives.

### 6.2 Commitment of Resources

The establishment of a Green Travel Plan is to include financial support and human resources to allow for implementation, monitoring, review and continual improvement of the Travel Plan.

The Travel Plan will require funding to support implementation. Relevant infrastructure, such as cycle parking and showers, are to be provided (if not already provided) through the development of Actions and their implementation. The Travel Plan should identify existing and additional resources required to successfully implement the plan.

The Travel Plan Coordinator is to prepare an annual plan of financial commitment and resource allocation to be reviewed, considered and adopted by the Green Travel Plan Committee.

### 6.3 Monitoring and Review

Monitoring and reviewing a travel plan is one of the most critical components of the process, and sets out a systematic approach to measuring the impact of the travel plan. It is crucial to understand whether and how the travel plan is having an impact on mode share. The travel plan will be reviewed yearly to track progress with regards to implementation of actions and achievement of goals.

An annual travel survey of staff and visitors will be undertaken to firstly establish a baseline level of performance. The results of successive surveys are to be maintained in the Appendices (Refer Appendix A example) to the Travel Plan for continued progress monitoring and evaluation.

The results of this survey will be published in an annual report to the Green Travel Plan Committee. It will detail progress against objectives and targets, and will seek to answer the following:

- Are the targets still realistic? Are they still ambitious? Should they be updated?
- Is the building struggling to achieve particular targets? What are the likely reasons for this?
- Are there any gaps with regards to actions?
- What is preventing further improvement on mode share, and how can this be addressed?

The annual report will identify any modifications to the travel plan that are needed, such as revision of objectives or targets, or the addition or alteration of measures.

Initially, the Travel Plan Coordinator will be responsible for implementing the survey however this will eventually become the responsibility of the Travel Plan Management Group.

The steps outlined above should not be considered as a linear process, but rather an on-going cycle. Travel planning requires regular review and adjustment – a review may reveal the need to reconsider objectives or targets, or to add new actions to create greater incentives for the uptake of sustainable transport choices.

### 6.4 Governance Support

Governance support for the Travel Plan Coordinator is to be provided by the Green Travel Plan Committee. The committee is in effect a "Board". It shall therefore comprise:

- Key persons with an interest in the business, its efficient and effective operation;
- To enable the implementation of measures that may require works on the site, the committee should also include representation from the landlord or property owner representative;
- To provide for the application of the Plan in an everyday operational sense, the Travel Plan Coordinator should ideally be a person with operational responsibility and/or interface; and
- Specialist expertise may be incorporated within the committee, seconded as required or engaged in relation to specific tasks or undertakings.

Responsibilities of the Green Travel Plan Coordinator will include:

- Coordinating implementation efforts;
- Conducting surveys or other data collection processes to measure progress;
- Communicating the travel plan to stakeholders;
- Coordinating events to promote awareness of the plan and associated initiatives; and
- Coordinating marketing and promotional programs.

The Green Travel Plan Coordinator or Management Group will be required to oversee the implementation of the actions of the Travel Plan. These might not all be implemented at the same time but may be staged over time as appropriate. There may be some crucial actions that are implemented immediately while others might take longer to plan and develop.

Before implementing actions, it is a key responsibility of the Green Travel Plan Coordinator to make sure relevant stakeholders are on board. For example, if the Green Travel Plan involves reviewing company policies and proposing changes, relevant members of the senior management team will need to be on board to sanction and approve such changes.



Appendix A Annual and Progress Monitoring, Survey and Review Results (to be appended)

## Appendix C Guidelines for Evaluation of Intersection Capacity



### **Guidelines for Evaluation of Intersection Operation**

The RTA Guide to Traffic Generating Developments (October 2002, Issue 2.2), details the assessment of intersections. The assessment of the level of service of an intersection is based on the evaluation of the following Measures of Effectiveness:

- (a) Average delay (seconds/veh) (all forms of control)
- (b) Delay to critical movement (seconds/veh) (all forms of control)
- (c) Degree of saturation (traffic signals and roundabouts)
- (d) Cycle length (traffic signals)

SIDRA was used to calculate the relevant intersection parameters. The SIDRA software is an advanced lane-based micro-analytical tool for design and evaluation of individual intersections and networks of intersections including modelling of separate movement classes (light vehicles, heavy vehicles, buses, cyclists, large trucks, light rail / trams and so on). It provides estimates of capacity, level of service and a wide range of performance measures, including; delay, queue length and stops for vehicles and pedestrians, as well as fuel consumption, pollution emissions and operating costs.

It can be used to analyse signalised intersections (fixed-time / pretimed and actuated), signalised and unsignalised pedestrian crossings, roundabouts (unsignalised), roundabouts with metering signals, fully-signalised roundabouts, two-way stop sign and give-way / yield sign control, all-way stop sign control, single point interchanges (signalised), freeway diamond interchanges (signalised, roundabout, sign control), diverging diamond interchanges and other alternative intersections and interchanges. It can also be used for uninterrupted traffic flow conditions and merge analysis.

The best indicator of the level of service at an intersection is the average delay experienced by vehicles at that intersection. For traffic signals, the average delay over all movements should be taken. For roundabouts and priority control intersections (with Stop and Give Way signs or operating under the T-junction rule), the critical movement for level of service assessment should be that with the highest average delay.

With traffic signals, delays per approach tend to be equalised, subject to any over-riding requirements of signal co-ordination as well as to variations within individual movements. With roundabouts and priority-controlled intersections, the critical criterion for assessment is the movement with the highest delay per vehicle. With this type of control, the volume balance might be such that some movements suffer high levels of delay while other movements have minimal delay. An overall average delay for the intersection of 25 seconds might not be satisfactory if the average delay on one movement is 60 seconds.

The average delay for LoS 'E' should be no more than 70 seconds. The accepted maximum practical cycle length for traffic signals under saturated conditions is 120 - 140 seconds. Under these conditions 120 seconds is near maximum for two and three phase intersections and 140 seconds near maximum for more complex phase designs. Drivers and pedestrians expect cycle lengths of these magnitudes and their inherent delays in peak hours. A cycle length of 140 seconds for an intersection which is almost saturated has an average vehicle delay of about 70 seconds, although this can vary. If the average vehicle delay is more than 70 seconds, the intersection is assumed to be at LoS 'F'.

**Table C3** sets out average delays for different levels of service. There is no consistent correlation between definitions of levels of service for road links as defined elsewhere in this section, and the ranges set out in **Table C3**. In assigning a level of service, the average delay to the motoring public needs to be considered, keeping in mind the location of the intersection. For example, drivers in inner urban areas of Sydney have a higher tolerance of delay than drivers in country areas. **Table C3** provides a recommended baseline for assessment.



Level of Service	Average Delay per Vehicle (sec/veh)	Traffic Signals	Priority Controlled
Α	0 < x < 14	Good operation	Good operation
В	14 < x < 28	Good operation with acceptable delays and spare capacity	Acceptable delays and spare capacity
с	28 < x < 42	Satisfactory operation	Satisfactory operation, but crash history study required
D	42 < x < 56	Operating near capacity	Operating near capacity and crash history study required
E	56 < x < 70	At capacity, incidents will cause excessive delays	At capacity, requires other control mode
F	70 < x	Requires further study	Requires other control mode

#### Table C3: Level of Service Criteria for Intersections

The figures in **Table C3** are intended as a guide only. Any particular assessment should take into account site-specific factors including 95<sup>th</sup> percentile queue lengths (and their effect on lane blocking), the influence of nearby intersections and the sensitivity of the location to delays. In many situations, a comparison of the current and future average delay provides a better appreciation of the impact of a proposal, and not simply the change in the level of service.

The intersection degree of saturation (DoS) can also be used to measure the performance of isolated intersections. The DoS value can be determined by computer-based assessment programs. At intersections controlled by traffic signals, both queue length and delays increase rapidly as DoS approaches 1.000. An upper limit of 0.900 is appropriate, however when DoS exceeds 0.850, overflow queues start to become a problem. Satisfactory intersection operation is generally achieved with a DoS of about 0.700 - 0.800. (Note that these figures are based on isolated signalised intersections with cycle lengths of 120 seconds. In coordinated signal systems DoS might be actively maximised at key intersections).

Although in some situations additional traffic does not alter the level of service, particularly where the level of service is 'E' or 'F', additional capacity may still be required. This is particularly appropriate for LoS 'F', where small increases in flow can cause disproportionately greater increases in delay. In this situation, it is advisable to consider means of control to maintain the existing level of absolute delay. Suggested criteria for the evaluation of the capacity of signalised intersections based on the DoS are summarised in **Table C4**.

Level of Service	Optimum Cycle Length (seconds)	Movement Degree of Saturation (DoS)	Intersection Degree of Saturation (DoS)
A – Excellent	< 90	< 0.700	< 0.700
B – Very good	< 90	< 0.700	< 0.700
C – Good	90 - 120	0.700 – 0.800	0.700 – 0.850
D – Satisfactory	120 - 140	0.800 - 0.850	0.850 - 0.900
E – Poor	> 140	> 0.850	> 0.900
F – Extra capacity required	> 140	> 0.850	> 0.900

### Table C4: Criteria for Evaluating Capacity of Signalised Intersections

## Appendix D SIDRA Outputs

# Site: 101A [Existing - AM Peak - Lexington Drive & Meridian Place]

Existing AM Peak Site Category: (None) Roundabout

Move	Movement Performance - Vehicles													
Mov	Turn	Demand	Flows	Arrival I	Flows	Deg.	Average	Level of	95% Back	of Queue	Prop.	Effective A	ver. No.A	verage
ID		Iotal	ΗV	Iotal	ΗV	Satn	Delay	Service	Vehicles	Distance	Queued	Stop Rate	Cycles S	speed
		veh/h	%	veh/h	%	v/c	sec		veh	m		nato		km/h
South	: Lexin	gton Drive												
1	L2	56	0.0	55	0.0	0.258	6.6	LOS A	1.6	11.6	0.36	0.52	0.36	19.7
2	T1	159	5.3	156	5.3	0.258	3.6	LOS A	1.6	11.6	0.36	0.52	0.36	44.5
3	R2	107	2.0	105	2.0	0.258	8.0	LOS A	1.6	11.6	0.36	0.52	0.36	44.2
3u	U	15	21.4	14	21.5	0.258	10.2	LOS A	1.6	11.6	0.36	0.52	0.36	38.8
Appro	bach	337	4.1	<mark>330</mark> N1	4.1	0.258	5.8	LOS A	1.6	11.6	0.36	0.52	0.36	33.8
East:	Meridia	an Place												
4	L2	94	1.1	94	1.1	0.275	9.2	LOS A	2.0	14.3	0.91	0.89	0.91	27.1
5	T1	3	0.0	3	0.0	0.275	15.8	LOS B	2.0	14.3	0.91	0.89	0.91	17.0
6	R2	58	1.8	58	1.8	0.275	13.7	LOS A	2.0	14.3	0.91	0.89	0.91	38.0
6u	U	1	0.0	1	0.0	0.275	15.5	LOS B	2.0	14.3	0.91	0.89	0.91	38.6
Appro	bach	156	1.4	156	1.4	0.275	11.0	LOS A	2.0	14.3	0.91	0.89	0.91	31.0
North	: Lexin	gton Drive												
7	L2	242	0.0	242	0.0	0.803	5.6	LOS A	11.5	81.1	0.78	0.62	0.82	39.3
8	T1	754	1.3	754	1.3	0.803	5.6	LOS A	11.5	81.1	0.78	0.62	0.82	34.3
9	R2	53	0.0	53	0.0	0.803	15.4	LOS B	11.5	81.1	0.78	0.62	0.82	18.3
9u	U	19	11.1	19	11.1	0.803	12.3	LOS A	11.5	81.1	0.78	0.62	0.82	43.1
Appro	ach	1067	1.1	1067	1.1	0.803	6.2	LOS A	11.5	81.1	0.78	0.62	0.82	32.2
West:	24-32	Lexington	Drive											
10	L2	21	0.0	21	0.0	0.068	1.6	LOS A	0.4	2.5	0.48	0.32	0.48	18.1
11	T1	8	0.0	8	0.0	0.068	1.6	LOS A	0.4	2.5	0.48	0.32	0.48	17.5
12	R2	42	0.0	42	0.0	0.068	1.6	LOS A	0.4	2.5	0.48	0.32	0.48	14.8
12u	U	1	0.0	1	0.0	0.068	1.6	LOS A	0.4	2.5	0.48	0.32	0.48	22.8
Appro	bach	73	0.0	73	0.0	0.068	1.6	LOS A	0.4	2.5	0.48	0.32	0.48	16.3
All Ve	hicles	1633	1.7	<mark>1626</mark> N1	1.7	0.803	6.4	LOS A	11.5	81.1	0.70	0.62	0.72	30.3

Site Level of Service (LOS) Method: Delay (RTA NSW). Site LOS Method is specified in the Network Data dialog (Network 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.

Roundabout Capacity Model: SIDRA Standard.

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.

N1 Arrival Flow value is reduced due to capacity constraint at oversaturated upstream lanes.

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# Site: 104A [Existing - AM Peak - Lexington Drive & Woolworths Way]

Existing AM Peak Site Category: (None) Roundabout

Move	Movement Performance - Vehicles													
Mov	Turn	Demand	Flows	Arrival F	lows	Deg.	Average	Level of	95% Back	of Queue	Prop.	Effective A	ver. No.A	verage
UI		Iotal	HV	Iotal	ΗV	Sath	Delay	Service	Vehicles	Distance	Queued	Stop Rate	Cycles S	speed
		veh/h	%	veh/h	%	v/c	sec		veh	m				km/h
South	: Lexin	gton Drive												
1	L2	125	1.7	123	1.7	0.862	4.2	LOS A	18.7	133.0	0.81	0.51	0.81	38.5
2	T1	509	3.1	499	3.1	0.862	4.2	LOS A	18.7	133.0	0.81	0.51	0.81	31.4
3	R2	655	0.2	641	0.2	0.862	10.2	LOS A	18.7	133.0	0.81	0.51	0.81	26.9
3u	U	11	20.0	10	20.0	0.862	11.0	LOS A	18.7	133.0	0.81	0.51	0.81	31.4
Appro	bach	1300	1.6	1273 <sup>N1</sup>	1.6	0.862	7.3	LOS A	18.7	133.0	0.81	0.51	0.81	29.5
East:	Woolw	orths Way												
4	L2	43	2.4	43	2.4	0.037	1.5	LOS A	0.2	1.8	0.57	0.33	0.57	17.8
5	T1	4	0.0	4	0.0	0.021	2.1	LOS A	0.1	0.9	0.59	0.36	0.59	29.5
6	R2	11	10.0	11	10.0	0.021	2.3	LOS A	0.1	0.9	0.59	0.36	0.59	18.3
6u	U	3	0.0	3	0.0	0.021	2.1	LOS A	0.1	0.9	0.59	0.36	0.59	23.1
Appro	bach	61	3.4	61	3.4	0.037	1.7	LOS A	0.2	1.8	0.58	0.34	0.58	19.7
North	: Lexin	gton Drive												
7	L2	338	0.3	338	0.3	0.917	32.9	LOS C	21.3	152.5	1.00	1.65	2.39	13.7
8	T1	261	5.6	261	5.6	0.917	31.4	LOS C	21.3	152.5	1.00	1.65	2.39	11.3
9	R2	58	0.0	58	0.0	0.917	35.6	LOS C	21.3	152.5	1.00	1.65	2.39	22.1
9u	U	6	0.0	6	0.0	0.917	37.5	LOS C	21.3	152.5	1.00	1.65	2.39	11.3
Appro	bach	663	2.4	663	2.4	0.917	32.6	LOS C	21.3	152.5	1.00	1.65	2.39	13.7
West:	Irvine	Place												
10	L2	3	0.0	3	0.0	0.079	13.7	LOS A	0.6	4.4	0.99	0.85	0.99	24.9
11	T1	2	0.0	2	0.0	0.079	17.8	LOS B	0.6	4.4	0.99	0.85	0.99	23.4
12	R2	20	10.5	20	10.5	0.079	18.8	LOS B	0.6	4.4	0.99	0.85	0.99	24.9
12u	U	1	0.0	1	0.0	0.079	20.0	LOS B	0.6	4.4	0.99	0.85	0.99	34.8
Appro	bach	26	8.0	26	8.0	0.079	18.2	LOS B	0.6	4.4	0.99	0.85	0.99	25.2
All Ve	hicles	2051	2.0	<mark>2023</mark> N1	2.0	0.917	15.6	LOS B	21.3	152.5	0.87	0.89	1.32	22.5

Site Level of Service (LOS) Method: Delay (RTA NSW). Site LOS Method is specified in the Network Data dialog (Network 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.

Roundabout Capacity Model: SIDRA Standard.

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.

N1 Arrival Flow value is reduced due to capacity constraint at oversaturated upstream lanes.

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# Site: 105A [Existing - AM Peak - Norwest Boulevard & Lexington Drive]

Existing AM Peak Site Category: (None) Roundabout Metering

Move	Movement Performance - Vehicles													
Mov	Turn	Demand	Flows	Arrival	Flows	Deg.	Average	Level of	95% Back	of Queue	Prop.	Effective /	Aver. No.A	verage
U		Iotai	HV	Iotal	ΗV	Sath	Delay	Service	venicies	Distance	Queued	Stop Rate	Cycles S	peed
		veh/h	%	veh/h	%	v/c	sec		veh	m				km/h
South	: Elizal	oeth Macar	thur D	rive										
1	L2	11	10.0	11	10.0	0.024	8.9	LOS A	0.1	0.9	0.75	0.65	0.75	49.8
2	T1	214	0.5	214	0.5	0.441	9.0	LOS A	3.8	27.7	0.96	0.89	1.01	39.5
3	R2	87	12.0	87	12.0	0.441	15.0	LOS B	3.8	27.7	0.96	0.89	1.01	48.2
3u	U	1	0.0	1	0.0	0.441	16.5	LOS B	3.8	27.7	0.96	0.89	1.01	47.3
Appro	bach	313	4.0	313	4.0	0.441	10.7	LOS A	3.8	27.7	0.95	0.88	1.00	43.2
East:	Norwe	st Boulevai	rd											
4	L2	240	2.2	240	2.2	0.878	26.0	LOS B	41.2	298.2	0.95	0.80	1.31	41.9
5	T1	658	4.6	658	4.6	0.878	26.3	LOS B	41.2	298.2	0.95	0.80	1.32	47.3
6	R2	684	1.7	684	1.7	0.878	34.2	LOS C	37.4	266.0	0.95	0.81	1.38	32.5
6u	U	72	1.5	72	1.5	0.878	36.8	LOS C	37.4	266.0	0.95	0.81	1.38	44.3
Appro	ach	1654	2.9	1654	2.9	0.878	30.0	LOS C	41.2	298.2	0.95	0.81	1.35	41.0
North	: Lexin	gton Drive												
7	L2	197	5.3	197	5.3	0.234	4.4	LOS A	1.2	9.2	0.62	0.59	0.62	53.6
8	T1	28	7.4	28	7.4	0.234	4.0	LOS A	1.2	9.2	0.62	0.59	0.62	47.7
9	R2	104	3.0	104	3.0	0.146	9.9	LOS A	0.7	4.9	0.60	0.76	0.60	50.0
9u	U	4	25.0	4	25.0	0.146	12.4	LOS A	0.7	4.9	0.60	0.76	0.60	31.4
Appro	ach	334	5.0	<mark>333</mark> N	<sup>1</sup> 5.0	0.234	6.2	LOS A	1.2	9.2	0.62	0.65	0.62	51.7
West:	Norwe	est Bouleva	ırd											
10	L2	408	1.5	408	1.5	1.072	148.7	LOS F	71.6	513.6	1.00	2.90	6.15	10.8
11	T1	796	4.9	796	4.9	1.072	142.7	LOS F	71.6	513.6	1.00	2.73	5.93	19.1
12	R2	12	0.0	12	0.0	1.072	144.8	LOS F	49.0	357.3	1.00	2.63	5.81	18.8
12u	U	2	0.0	2	0.0	1.072	147.5	LOS F	49.0	357.3	1.00	2.63	5.81	19.7
Appro	bach	1218	3.7	1218	3.7	1.072	144.7	LOS F	71.6	513.6	1.00	2.79	6.01	16.5
All Ve	hicles	3518	3.5	3518	3.5	1.072	65.7	LOS E	71.6	513.6	0.94	1.48	2.86	27.0

Site Level of Service (LOS) Method: Delay (RTA NSW). Site LOS Method is specified in the Network Data dialog (Network 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.

Roundabout Capacity Model: SIDRA Standard.

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.

N1 Arrival Flow value is reduced due to capacity constraint at oversaturated upstream lanes.

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## V Site: 103A [Existing - AM Peak - Southern Access]

Existing AM Peak Site Category: (None) Giveway / Yield (Two-Way)

Move	Movement Performance - Vehicles													
Mov	Turn	Demand	Flows	Arrival	Flows	Deg.	Average	Level of	95% Back	of Queue	Prop.	Effective /	Aver. No.A	verage
ID		Total	ΗV	Total	ΗV	Satn	Delay	Service	Vehicles	Distance	Queued	Stop	Cycles S	Speed
		veh/h	%	veh/h	%	v/c	sec		veh	m		Rate		km/h
South	n: Lexin	gton Drive	/0	VOII/II	70	10	000		Ven					KITI/TT
1	L2	33	3.2	32	3.2	0.209	5.8	LOS A	0.0	0.2	0.01	0.05	0.01	56.4
2	T1	384	3.6	376	3.6	0.209	0.0	LOS A	0.0	0.2	0.01	0.05	0.01	56.1
3	R2	1	0.0	1	0.0	0.209	10.4	LOS A	0.0	0.2	0.01	0.05	0.01	56.1
Appro	bach	418	3.5	<mark>409</mark> N1	3.5	0.209	0.5	NA	0.0	0.2	0.01	0.05	0.01	56.2
Fast	Southe	ern Drivewa	av											
4	L2	1	.,	1	0.0	0.021	9.0	LOS A	0.1	0.5	0.84	0.86	0.84	33.0
6	R2	2	50.0	2	50.0	0.021	34.0	LOS C	0.1	0.5	0.84	0.86	0.84	33.0
Appro	bach	3	33.3	3	33.3	0.021	25.7	LOS B	0.1	0.5	0.84	0.86	0.84	33.0
N a with	ما معام	etee Deive												
	: Lexin	gton Drive											<b>0 40</b>	<b>57</b> 0
1	L2	4	0.0	4	0.0	0.486	8.1	LOSA	0.8	5.4	0.09	0.04	0.12	57.0
8	T1	737	2.0	737	2.0	0.486	0.3	LOS A	0.8	5.4	0.09	0.04	0.12	57.5
9	R2	40	0.0	40	0.0	0.486	8.2	LOS A	0.8	5.4	0.09	0.04	0.12	57.1
Appro	bach	781	1.9	781	1.9	0.486	0.8	NA	0.8	5.4	0.09	0.04	0.12	57.4
West	: Privat	e Access												
10	L2	4	0.0	4	0.0	0.004	6.8	LOS A	0.0	0.1	0.40	0.56	0.40	48.7
12	R2	7	14.3	7	14.3	0.050	23.3	LOS B	0.1	0.9	0.84	0.93	0.84	34.2
Appro	bach	12	9.1	12	9.1	0.050	17.3	LOS B	0.1	0.9	0.68	0.80	0.68	38.4
All Ve	hicles	1214	2.6	<mark>1205</mark> <sup>N1</sup>	2.6	0.486	0.9	NA	0.8	5.4	0.07	0.05	0.09	56.5

Site Level of Service (LOS) Method: Delay (RTA NSW). Site LOS Method is specified in the Network Data dialog (Network 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.

N1 Arrival Flow value is reduced due to capacity constraint at oversaturated upstream lanes.

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# ₩ Site: 104B [Existing - PM Peak - Lexington Drive & Woolworths Way]

Existing PM Peak Site Category: (None) Roundabout

Move	Movement Performance - Vehicles													
Mov	Turn	Demand F	lows	Arrival F	lows	Deg.	Average	Level of	95% Back	of Queue	Prop.	Effective A	ver. No.A	verage
ID		Total	ΗV	Total	ΗV	Satn	Delay	Service	Vehicles	Distance	Queued	Stop	Cycles S	Speed
		veh/h	%	veh/h	%	v/c	sec		veh	m		Nate		km/h
South	n: Lexin	gton Drive												
1	L2	25	0.0	25	0.0	0.310	3.6	LOS A	2.2	15.6	0.42	0.46	0.42	41.8
2	T1	313	0.3	311	0.3	0.310	3.6	LOS A	2.2	15.6	0.42	0.46	0.42	35.8
3	R2	47	2.2	47	2.2	0.310	9.6	LOS A	2.2	15.6	0.42	0.46	0.42	28.9
3u	U	16	0.0	16	0.0	0.310	10.0	LOS A	2.2	15.6	0.42	0.46	0.42	35.8
Appro	bach	401	0.5	<mark>399</mark> N1	0.5	0.310	4.6	LOS A	2.2	15.6	0.42	0.46	0.42	35.1
East:	Woolw	orths Way												
4	L2	481	0.0	481	0.0	0.605	10.7	LOS A	7.3	50.9	1.00	1.25	1.32	12.8
5	T1	2	0.0	2	0.0	0.245	7.7	LOS A	1.7	11.9	0.88	0.82	0.88	26.2
6	R2	125	0.8	125	0.8	0.245	7.7	LOS A	1.7	11.9	0.88	0.82	0.88	15.4
6u	U	3	0.0	3	0.0	0.245	7.7	LOS A	1.7	11.9	0.88	0.82	0.88	20.2
Appro	bach	612	0.2	612	0.2	0.605	10.1	LOS A	7.3	50.9	0.97	1.16	1.23	13.5
North	: Lexin	gton Drive												
7	L2	18	0.0	18	0.0	0.576	6.1	LOS A	5.0	35.7	0.59	0.50	0.59	25.4
8	T1	691	2.0	690	2.0	0.576	4.4	LOS A	5.0	35.7	0.59	0.50	0.59	30.7
9	R2	5	0.0	5	0.0	0.576	8.8	LOS A	5.0	35.7	0.59	0.50	0.59	43.0
9u	U	7	0.0	7	0.0	0.576	10.7	LOS A	5.0	35.7	0.59	0.50	0.59	30.7
Appro	bach	721	1.9	721	1.9	0.576	4.5	LOS A	5.0	35.7	0.59	0.50	0.59	30.6
West	Irvine	Place												
10	L2	26	0.0	26	0.0	0.170	5.5	LOS A	1.0	6.9	0.61	0.71	0.61	32.9
11	T1	4	0.0	4	0.0	0.170	9.6	LOS A	1.0	6.9	0.61	0.71	0.61	28.1
12	R2	129	0.0	129	0.0	0.170	10.0	LOS A	1.0	6.9	0.61	0.71	0.61	32.9
12u	U	1	0.0	1	0.0	0.170	11.9	LOS A	1.0	6.9	0.61	0.71	0.61	43.0
Appro	bach	161	0.0	161	0.0	0.170	9.3	LOS A	1.0	6.9	0.61	0.71	0.61	32.8
All Ve	hicles	1895	0.9	<mark>1892</mark> N1	0.9	0.605	6.7	LOS A	7.3	50.9	0.68	0.72	0.76	24.7

Site Level of Service (LOS) Method: Delay (RTA NSW). Site LOS Method is specified in the Network Data dialog (Network 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.

Roundabout Capacity Model: SIDRA Standard.

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.

N1 Arrival Flow value is reduced due to capacity constraint at oversaturated upstream lanes.

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Site: 101B [Existing - PM Peak - Lexington Drive & Meridian Place ]

₱₱ Network: N102 [Existing PM Peak]

Existing PM Peak Site Category: (None) Roundabout

Move	Movement Performance - Vehicles													
Mov ID	Turn	Demand F Total	Flows HV	Arrival F Total	Flows HV	Deg. Satn	Average Delay	Level of Service	95% Back Vehicles	of Queue Distance	Prop. Queued	Effective A Stop Rate	ver. No.A Cycles S	verage Speed
		veh/h	%	veh/h	%	v/c	sec		veh	m				km/h
South	: Lexin	gton Drive												
1	L2	49	0.0	49	0.0	0.462	7.5	LOS A	3.5	24.2	0.57	0.56	0.57	19.7
2	T1	404	0.0	403	0.0	0.462	4.4	LOS A	3.5	24.2	0.57	0.56	0.57	44.3
3	R2	78	1.4	78	1.4	0.462	9.0	LOS A	3.5	24.2	0.57	0.56	0.57	44.0
3u	U	20	0.0	20	0.0	0.462	10.8	LOS A	3.5	24.2	0.57	0.56	0.57	38.4
Appro	ach	552	0.2	550 <sup>N1</sup>	0.2	0.462	5.6	LOS A	3.5	24.2	0.57	0.56	0.57	37.6
East:	Meridia	an Place												
4	L2	179	0.0	179	0.0	0.334	4.9	LOS A	2.1	15.0	0.58	0.67	0.58	32.1
5	T1	1	0.0	1	0.0	0.334	11.7	LOS A	2.1	15.0	0.58	0.67	0.58	17.5
6	R2	174	1.2	174	1.2	0.334	9.5	LOS A	2.1	15.0	0.58	0.67	0.58	42.3
6u	U	1	0.0	1	0.0	0.334	11.3	LOS A	2.1	15.0	0.58	0.67	0.58	43.8
Appro	ach	355	0.6	355	0.6	0.334	7.2	LOS A	2.1	15.0	0.58	0.67	0.58	38.0
North	: Lexin	gton Drive												
7	L2	99	1.1	99	1.1	0.300	3.7	LOS A	1.9	13.7	0.39	0.52	0.39	40.8
8	T1	212	4.5	212	4.5	0.300	3.7	LOS A	1.9	13.7	0.39	0.52	0.39	36.3
9	R2	53	0.0	53	0.0	0.300	13.4	LOS A	1.9	13.7	0.39	0.52	0.39	18.5
9u	U	17	6.3	17	6.3	0.300	10.1	LOS A	1.9	13.7	0.39	0.52	0.39	45.4
Appro	ach	380	3.0	380	3.0	0.300	5.3	LOS A	1.9	13.7	0.39	0.52	0.39	29.4
West:	24-32	Lexington E	Drive											
10	L2	35	0.0	35	0.0	0.119	3.9	LOS A	0.7	5.1	0.71	0.57	0.71	17.9
11	T1	4	0.0	4	0.0	0.119	3.9	LOS A	0.7	5.1	0.71	0.57	0.71	17.2
12	R2	55	0.0	55	0.0	0.119	3.9	LOS A	0.7	5.1	0.71	0.57	0.71	14.6
12u	U	1	0.0	1	0.0	0.119	3.9	LOS A	0.7	5.1	0.71	0.57	0.71	22.5
Appro	ach	95	0.0	95	0.0	0.119	3.9	LOS A	0.7	5.1	0.71	0.57	0.71	16.1
All Ve	hicles	1381	1.1	<mark>1379</mark> <sup>N1</sup>	1.1	0.462	5.8	LOS A	3.5	24.2	0.53	0.58	0.53	31.4

Site Level of Service (LOS) Method: Delay (RTA NSW). Site LOS Method is specified in the Network Data dialog (Network 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.

Roundabout Capacity Model: SIDRA Standard.

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.

N1 Arrival Flow value is reduced due to capacity constraint at oversaturated upstream lanes.

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V Site: 103B [Existing - PM Peak - Southern Access]

Existing PM Peak Site Category: (None) Giveway / Yield (Two-Way)

Move	Movement Performance - Vehicles													
Mov	Turn	Demand	Flows	Arrival	Flows	Deg.	Average	Level of	95% Back	of Queue	Prop.	Effective /	Aver. No.A	verage
ID		Total	ΗV	Total	ΗV	Satn	Delay	Service	Vehicles	Distance	Queued	Stop	Cycles S	Speed
		veh/h	%	veh/h	%	v/c	sec		veh	m		Rale		km/h
South	n: Lexin	gton Drive				.,								
1	L2	9	22.2	9	22.3	0.241	6.0	LOS A	0.0	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.01	55.5
2	T1	473	0.7	471	0.7	0.241	0.0	LOS A	0.0	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.01	59.0
3	R2	1	0.0	1	0.0	0.241	8.3	LOS A	0.0	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.01	56.6
Appro	bach	483	1.1	<mark>481</mark> N1	1.1	0.241	0.1	NA	0.0	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.01	58.6
East:	Southe	ern Drivewa	ay											
4	L2	7	0.0	7	0.0	0.021	7.5	LOS A	0.1	0.5	0.56	0.71	0.56	45.2
6	R2	4	0.0	4	0.0	0.021	14.7	LOS B	0.1	0.5	0.56	0.71	0.56	45.2
Appro	bach	12	0.0	12	0.0	0.021	10.1	LOS A	0.1	0.5	0.56	0.71	0.56	45.2
North	: Lexin	gton Drive												
7	L2	1	0.0	1	0.0	0.264	7.8	LOS A	0.1	0.4	0.01	0.01	0.01	57.8
8	T1	518	1.8	518	1.8	0.264	0.0	LOS A	0.1	0.4	0.01	0.01	0.01	59.6
9	R2	4	0.0	4	0.0	0.264	8.1	LOS A	0.1	0.4	0.01	0.01	0.01	57.8
Appro	bach	523	1.8	523	1.8	0.264	0.1	NA	0.1	0.4	0.01	0.01	0.01	59.5
West	: Privat	e Access												
10	L2	21	0.0	21	0.0	0.020	7.3	LOS A	0.1	0.5	0.45	0.63	0.45	48.4
12	R2	53	4.0	53	4.0	0.173	16.0	LOS B	0.5	4.0	0.76	0.90	0.77	39.5
Appro	bach	74	2.9	74	2.9	0.173	13.5	LOS A	0.5	4.0	0.67	0.83	0.68	41.7
All Ve	hicles	1092	1.5	<mark>1090</mark> N1	1.5	0.264	1.1	NA	0.5	4.0	0.06	0.07	0.06	55.5

Site Level of Service (LOS) Method: Delay (RTA NSW). Site LOS Method is specified in the Network Data dialog (Network 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.

N1 Arrival Flow value is reduced due to capacity constraint at oversaturated upstream lanes.

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### Site: 105B [Existing - PM Peak - Norwest Boulevard & Lexington Drive]

Existing PM Peak Site Category: (None) Roundabout

Mov	Movement Performance - Vehicles													
Mov	Turn	Demand	Flows	Arrival	Flows	Deg.	Average	Level of	95% Back	of Queue	Prop.	Effective A	ver. No.A	verage
U		Iotai	ΗV	Iotai	ΗV	Sath	Delay	Service	venicies	Distance	Queuea	Stop Rate	Cycles S	speed
		veh/h	%	veh/h	%	v/c	sec		veh	m				km/h
South	n: Elizal	oeth Macar	thur Di	rive										
1	L2	34	0.0	34	0.0	0.121	14.8	LOS B	0.7	4.7	0.91	0.94	0.91	46.5
2	T1	16	0.0	16	0.0	0.301	12.6	LOS A	1.9	13.9	0.97	0.99	0.97	35.1
3	R2	96	3.1	96	3.1	0.301	18.2	LOS B	1.9	13.9	0.97	0.99	0.97	45.9
3u	U	1	0.0	1	0.0	0.301	20.0	LOS B	1.9	13.9	0.97	0.99	0.97	43.7
Appro	bach	147	2.0	147	2.0	0.301	16.8	LOS B	1.9	13.9	0.96	0.98	0.96	45.1
East: Norwest Boulevard														
4	L2	89	11.8	89	11.8	1.015	53.6	LOS D	35.5	258.1	1.00	2.11	4.26	32.2
5	T1	1239	3.6	1239	3.6	1.015	55.0	LOS D	35.5	258.1	1.00	2.08	4.24	34.7
6	R2	161	0.0	161	0.0	1.015	62.8	LOS E	31.0	221.8	1.00	2.03	4.22	22.9
6u	U	5	0.0	5	0.0	1.015	65.5	LOS E	31.0	221.8	1.00	2.03	4.22	34.4
Appro	bach	1495	3.7	1495	3.7	1.015	55.8	LOS D	35.5	258.1	1.00	2.08	4.24	33.5
North	: Lexing	gton Drive												
7	L2	394	2.7	394	2.7	0.761	11.3	LOS A	6.6	47.2	0.88	1.11	1.36	48.0
8	T1	152	0.7	152	0.7	0.761	10.7	LOS A	6.6	47.2	0.88	1.11	1.36	43.1
9	R2	723	0.4	723	0.4	0.791	15.1	LOS B	8.1	56.6	0.90	1.17	1.39	46.6
9u	U	1	0.0	1	0.0	0.791	17.1	LOS B	8.1	56.6	0.90	1.17	1.39	26.9
Appro	bach	1269	1.2	1269	1.2	0.791	13.4	LOS A	8.1	56.6	0.89	1.14	1.38	46.6
West	: Norwe	est Bouleva	rd											
10	L2	205	1.0	205	1.0	0.413	5.9	LOS A	3.2	22.7	0.56	0.55	0.56	54.2
11	T1	847	1.7	847	1.7	0.413	6.3	LOS A	3.2	22.7	0.57	0.57	0.57	61.3
12	R2	26	4.0	26	4.0	0.413	12.3	LOS A	3.0	21.6	0.58	0.58	0.58	54.6
12u	U	4	0.0	4	0.0	0.413	14.9	LOS B	3.0	21.6	0.58	0.58	0.58	62.7
Appro	bach	1083	1.7	1083	1.7	0.413	6.4	LOS A	3.2	22.7	0.57	0.56	0.57	60.2
All Ve	hicles	3994	2.3	3994	2.3	1.015	27.5	LOS B	35.5	258.1	0.85	1.33	2.21	42.4

Site Level of Service (LOS) Method: Delay (RTA NSW). Site LOS Method is specified in the Network Data dialog (Network 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.

Roundabout Capacity Model: SIDRA Standard.

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: 301A [PP - AM Peak - Lexington Drive & Meridian Place]

PP AM Peak Site Category: (None) Roundabout

Mov	Movement Performance - Vehicles													
Mov	Turn	Demand	Flows	Arrival I	Flows	Deg.	Average	Level of	95% Back	of Queue	Prop.	Effective A	Aver. No.A	verage
טו		Iotai	ΗV	Iotal	ΗV	Sath	Delay	Service	venicies	Distance	Queuea	Stop Rate	Cycles S	peed
		veh/h	%	veh/h	%	v/c	sec		veh	m				km/h
South	n: Lexin	gton Drive												
1	L2	56	0.0	52	0.0	0.282	6.8	LOS A	1.8	13.3	0.37	0.52	0.37	18.2
2	T1	211	4.0	197	4.0	0.282	3.8	LOS A	1.8	13.3	0.37	0.52	0.37	44.4
3	R2	107	2.0	100	2.0	0.282	8.3	LOS A	1.8	13.3	0.37	0.52	0.37	43.4
3u	U	15	21.4	14	21.6	0.282	10.5	LOS A	1.8	13.3	0.37	0.52	0.37	35.6
Appro	bach	388	3.5	362 <sup>N1</sup>	3.5	0.282	5.7	LOS A	1.8	13.3	0.37	0.52	0.37	32.9
East:	Meridia	an Place												
4	L2	94	1.1	94	1.1	0.399	13.6	LOS A	3.3	23.6	1.00	1.01	1.05	22.9
5	T1	3	0.0	3	0.0	0.399	20.3	LOS B	3.3	23.6	1.00	1.01	1.05	16.5
6	R2	58	1.8	58	1.8	0.399	18.2	LOS B	3.3	23.6	1.00	1.01	1.05	33.8
6u	U	1	0.0	1	0.0	0.399	19.9	LOS B	3.3	23.6	1.00	1.01	1.05	33.7
Appro	bach	156	1.4	156	1.4	0.399	15.5	LOS B	3.3	23.6	1.00	1.01	1.05	27.1
North	: Lexin	gton Drive												
7	L2	242	0.0	242	0.0	0.918	9.4	LOS A	23.5	165.8	1.00	0.77	1.16	37.4
8	T1	924	1.0	924	1.0	0.918	9.5	LOS A	23.5	165.8	1.00	0.77	1.16	32.0
9	R2	53	0.0	53	0.0	0.918	19.2	LOS B	23.5	165.8	1.00	0.77	1.16	18.1
9u	U	19	11.1	19	11.1	0.918	16.3	LOS B	23.5	165.8	1.00	0.77	1.16	41.0
Appro	bach	1238	0.9	1238	0.9	0.918	10.0	LOS A	23.5	165.8	1.00	0.77	1.16	30.7
West	: 24-32	Lexington	Drive											
10	L2	21	0.0	21	0.0	0.070	1.8	LOS A	0.4	2.6	0.51	0.34	0.51	18.1
11	T1	8	0.0	8	0.0	0.070	1.8	LOS A	0.4	2.6	0.51	0.34	0.51	17.5
12	R2	42	0.0	42	0.0	0.070	1.8	LOS A	0.4	2.6	0.51	0.34	0.51	14.8
12u	U	1	0.0	1	0.0	0.070	1.8	LOS A	0.4	2.6	0.51	0.34	0.51	22.8
Appro	bach	73	0.0	73	0.0	0.070	1.8	LOS A	0.4	2.6	0.51	0.34	0.51	16.3
All Ve	hicles	1855	1.5	1828 <sup>N1</sup>	1.5	0.918	9.3	LOS A	23.5	165.8	0.86	0.72	0.97	29.0

Site Level of Service (LOS) Method: Delay (RTA NSW). Site LOS Method is specified in the Network Data dialog (Network 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.

Roundabout Capacity Model: SIDRA Standard.

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.

N1 Arrival Flow value is reduced due to capacity constraint at oversaturated upstream lanes.

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## V Site: 302A [PP - AM Peak - Northern Access]

PP AM Peak Site Category: (None) Giveway / Yield (Two-Way)

Move	ement	Performa	nce -	Vehicle	s									
Mov ID	Turn	Demand F Total	lows HV	Arrival F Total	lows HV	Deg. Satn	Average Delay	Level of Service	95% Back Vehicles	of Queue Distance	Prop. Queued	Effective / Stop Rate	Aver. No.A Cycles S	verage Speed
		veh/h	%	veh/h	%	v/c	sec		veh	m				km/h
South	n: Lexin	gton Drive												
2	T1	451	3.5	418	3.5	0.394	6.0	LOS A	3.3	23.6	0.54	0.13	0.75	28.2
3	R2	78	0.0	72	0.0	0.394	18.6	LOS B	3.3	23.6	0.54	0.13	0.75	47.3
Appro	bach	528	3.0	<mark>489</mark> <sup>N1</sup>	3.0	0.394	7.9	NA	3.3	23.6	0.54	0.13	0.75	34.9
East:	Northe	rn Driveway	/											
4	L2	24	0.0	24	0.0	0.223	13.8	LOS A	0.7	4.7	0.87	0.96	0.93	35.1
6	R2	24	0.0	24	0.0	0.223	30.0	LOS C	0.7	4.7	0.87	0.96	0.93	35.1
Appro	bach	48	0.0	48	0.0	0.223	21.9	LOS B	0.7	4.7	0.87	0.96	0.93	35.1
North	: Lexing	gton Drie												
7	L2	78	0.0	78	0.0	0.538	5.6	LOS A	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.04	0.00	56.9
8	T1	998	1.4	997	1.4	0.538	0.0	LOS A	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.04	0.00	57.7
Appro	bach	1076	1.3	<mark>1075</mark> <sup>N1</sup>	1.3	0.538	0.4	NA	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.04	0.00	57.6
All Ve	hicles	1653	1.8	<mark>1613</mark> N1	1.8	0.538	3.3	NA	3.3	23.6	0.19	0.10	0.26	47.4

Site Level of Service (LOS) Method: Delay (RTA NSW). Site LOS Method is specified in the Network Data dialog (Network 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.

N1 Arrival Flow value is reduced due to capacity constraint at oversaturated upstream lanes.

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### V Site: 303A [PP - AM Peak - Southern Access]

PP AM Peak Site Category: (None) Giveway / Yield (Two-Way)

Move	Movement Performance - Vehicles													
Mov	Turn	Demand	Flows	Arrival	Flows	Deg.	Average	Level of	95% Back	of Queue	Prop.	Effective /	Aver. No.A	verage
ID		Iotal	ΗV	Iotal	ΗV	Satn	Delay	Service	Vehicles	Distance	Queued	Stop Rate	Cycles S	speed
		veh/h	%	veh/h	%	v/c	sec		veh	m		1 (010)		km/h
South	: Lexin	gton Drive												
1	L2	33	3.2	30	3.2	0.369	12.7	LOS A	2.5	18.1	0.46	0.15	0.62	50.4
2	T1	467	2.9	428	3.0	0.369	3.1	LOS A	2.5	18.1	0.46	0.15	0.62	34.7
3	R2	95	0.0	85	0.0	0.369	13.2	LOS A	2.5	18.1	0.46	0.15	0.62	50.2
Appro	bach	595	2.5	<mark>543</mark> <sup>N1</sup>	2.5	0.369	5.2	NA	2.5	18.1	0.46	0.15	0.62	42.3
East:	Southe	ern Drivewa	ay											
4	L2	28	0.0	28	0.0	0.064	9.4	LOS A	0.1	1.0	0.59	0.78	0.59	46.0
6	R2	31	3.4	31	3.4	0.213	30.7	LOS C	0.6	4.6	0.90	0.97	0.95	30.0
Appro	ach	59	1.8	59	1.8	0.213	20.4	LOS B	0.6	4.6	0.75	0.88	0.78	36.1
North	: Lexin	gton Drive												
7	L2	98	0.0	98	0.0	0.681	7.2	LOS A	1.5	10.5	0.12	0.09	0.21	54.9
8	T1	760	1.9	760	1.9	0.681	0.6	LOS A	1.5	10.5	0.12	0.09	0.21	48.4
9	R2	40	0.0	40	0.0	0.681	9.3	LOS A	1.5	10.5	0.12	0.09	0.21	55.0
Appro	ach	898	1.6	898	1.6	0.681	1.7	NA	1.5	10.5	0.12	0.09	0.21	51.3
West:	Privat	e Access												
10	L2	4	0.0	4	0.0	0.004	7.0	LOS A	0.0	0.1	0.43	0.57	0.43	48.6
12	R2	7	14.3	7	14.3	0.088	30.9	LOS C	0.2	1.3	0.88	0.95	0.88	30.0
Appro	ach	12	9.1	12	9.1	0.088	22.2	LOS B	0.2	1.3	0.72	0.81	0.72	34.9
All Ve	hicles	1563	2.0	<mark>1512</mark> <sup>N1</sup>	2.1	0.681	3.9	NA	2.5	18.1	0.27	0.15	0.38	45.7

Site Level of Service (LOS) Method: Delay (RTA NSW). Site LOS Method is specified in the Network Data dialog (Network 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.

N1 Arrival Flow value is reduced due to capacity constraint at oversaturated upstream lanes.

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## Site: 304A [PP - AM Peak - Lexington Drive & Woolworths

Way] PP AM Peak Site Category: (None) Roundabout

Mov	Movement Performance - Vehicles													
Mov ID	Turn	Demand Total	Flows HV	Arrival Total	Flows HV	Deg. Satn	Average Delav	Level of Service	95% Back Vehicles	of Queue Distance	Prop. Queued	Effective A Stop	ver. No.A Cvcles S	verage Speed
												Rate		
Ocut		veh/h	%	veh/h	%	v/c	sec		veh	m				km/h
Sour	1: Lexin		47	445	47	0.000	4 7		04.0	4745	0.07	0.54	0.07	20.0
1		125	1.7	115	1.7	0.909	4.7	LUSA	24.6	174.5	0.97	0.51	0.97	38.2
2	11	680	2.3	620	2.3	0.909	4.7	LOSA	24.6	174.5	0.97	0.51	0.97	31.1
3	R2	655	0.2	601	0.2	0.909	10.7	LOSA	24.6	1/4.5	0.97	0.51	0.97	26.7
30	U	11	20.0	10	20.0	0.909	11.6	LOSA	24.6	1/4.5	0.97	0.51	0.97	31.1
Appro	bach	1471	1.4	<mark>1346</mark>	1.4	0.909	7.4	LOS A	24.6	174.5	0.97	0.51	0.97	29.4
East:	Woolw	orths Way												
4	L2	43	2.4	43	2.4	0.039	1.7	LOS A	0.3	1.9	0.61	0.37	0.61	17.7
5	T1	4	0.0	4	0.0	0.022	2.4	LOS A	0.1	1.0	0.63	0.40	0.63	29.4
6	R2	11	10.0	11	10.0	0.022	2.6	LOS A	0.1	1.0	0.63	0.40	0.63	18.2
6u	U	3	0.0	3	0.0	0.022	2.4	LOS A	0.1	1.0	0.63	0.40	0.63	23.0
Appro	oach	61	3.4	61	3.4	0.039	2.0	LOS A	0.3	1.9	0.62	0.38	0.62	19.6
North	: Lexin	gton Drive												
7	L2	338	0.3	338	0.3	0.974	46.4	LOS D	30.7	219.3	1.00	1.97	3.06	11.2
8	T1	312	4.7	312	4.7	0.974	44.8	LOS D	30.7	219.3	1.00	1.97	3.06	8.7
9	R2	58	0.0	58	0.0	0.974	49.1	LOS D	30.7	219.3	1.00	1.97	3.06	17.8
9u	U	6	0.0	6	0.0	0.974	51.0	LOS D	30.7	219.3	1.00	1.97	3.06	8.7
Appro	oach	714	2.2	714	2.2	0.974	46.0	LOS D	30.7	219.3	1.00	1.97	3.06	10.8
West	: Irvine	Place												
10	L2	3	0.0	3	0.0	0.104	17.9	LOS B	0.8	6.0	1.00	0.89	1.00	22.2
11	T1	2	0.0	2	0.0	0.104	21.9	LOS B	0.8	6.0	1.00	0.89	1.00	21.6
12	R2	20	10.5	20	10.5	0.104	23.2	LOS B	0.8	6.0	1.00	0.89	1.00	22.2
12u	U	1	0.0	1	0.0	0.104	24.2	LOS B	0.8	6.0	1.00	0.89	1.00	31.9
Appro	bach	26	8.0	26	8.0	0.104	22.5	LOS B	0.8	6.0	1.00	0.89	1.00	22.6
All Ve	hicles	2272	1.8	2147 <sup>N1</sup>	1.9	0.974	20.3	LOS B	30.7	219.3	0.97	0.99	1.65	20.0

Site Level of Service (LOS) Method: Delay (RTA NSW). Site LOS Method is specified in the Network Data dialog (Network 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.

Roundabout Capacity Model: SIDRA Standard.

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.

N1 Arrival Flow value is reduced due to capacity constraint at oversaturated upstream lanes.

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## Site: 305A [PP - AM Peak - Norwest Boulevard & Lexington

Drive]

PP AM Peak Site Category: (None) Roundabout Metering

Move	Movement Performance - Vehicles													
Mov	Turn	Demand	Flows	Arrival	Flows	Deg.	Average	Level of	95% Back	of Queue	Prop.	Effective A	Aver. No.A	verage
ID		Iotal	HV	Iotal	HV	Satn	Delay	Service	Vehicles	Distance	Queued	Stop Rate	Cycles S	Speed
		veh/h	%	veh/h	%	v/c	sec		veh	m		Tate		km/h
South	i: Elizal	oeth Macar	thur Di	rive										
1	L2	11	10.0	11	10.0	0.026	9.8	LOS A	0.1	1.1	0.79	0.68	0.79	49.2
2	T1	231	0.5	231	0.5	0.533	13.8	LOS A	5.2	37.7	1.00	1.02	1.25	36.4
3	R2	87	12.0	87	12.0	0.533	19.8	LOS B	5.2	37.7	1.00	1.02	1.25	45.8
3u	U	1	0.0	1	0.0	0.533	21.2	LOS B	5.2	37.7	1.00	1.02	1.25	44.9
Appro	bach	329	3.8	329	3.8	0.533	15.3	LOS B	5.2	37.7	0.99	1.01	1.23	40.2
East:	Norwe	st Bouleva	rd											
4	L2	240	2.2	240	2.2	0.879	27.1	LOS B	45.4	329.0	0.95	0.82	1.31	41.5
5	T1	658	4.6	658	4.6	0.879	27.3	LOS B	45.4	329.0	0.95	0.82	1.31	46.8
6	R2	769	1.5	769	1.5	0.966	63.9	LOS E	49.8	352.8	0.99	1.17	2.15	22.0
6u	U	72	1.5	72	1.5	0.966	66.5	LOS E	49.8	352.8	0.99	1.17	2.15	32.9
Appro	bach	1739	2.8	1739	2.8	0.966	45.1	LOS D	49.8	352.8	0.97	0.99	1.72	33.7
North	: Lexin	gton Drive												
7	L2	222	4.7	222	4.7	0.259	4.7	LOS A	1.5	11.0	0.63	0.62	0.63	53.4
8	T1	34	6.3	34	6.2	0.259	4.3	LOS A	1.5	11.0	0.63	0.62	0.63	48.6
9	R2	124	2.5	124	2.5	0.165	10.1	LOS A	0.8	5.9	0.60	0.74	0.60	50.0
9u	U	4	25.0	4	24.9	0.165	12.7	LOS A	0.8	5.9	0.60	0.74	0.60	31.7
Appro	bach	384	4.4	<mark>383</mark> N1	4.4	0.259	6.5	LOS A	1.5	11.0	0.62	0.66	0.62	51.6
West	Norwe	est Bouleva	ırd											
10	L2	477	1.3	477	1.3	1.355	378.3	LOS F	108.8	772.6	1.00	4.33	10.89	4.6
11	T1	796	4.9	796	4.9	1.355	381.8	LOS F	155.4	1132.3	1.00	4.73	11.01	8.6
12	R2	12	0.0	12	0.0	1.355	387.8	LOS F	155.4	1132.3	1.00	4.76	11.02	8.4
12u	U	2	0.0	2	0.0	1.355	390.4	LOS F	155.4	1132.3	1.00	4.76	11.02	8.6
Appro	bach	1286	3.5	1286	3.5	1.355	380.6	LOS F	155.4	1132.3	1.00	4.58	10.96	7.1
All Ve	hicles	3739	3.3	<mark>3738</mark> N1	3.3	1.355	153.9	LOS F	155.4	1132.3	0.95	2.19	4.74	14.7

Site Level of Service (LOS) Method: Delay (RTA NSW). Site LOS Method is specified in the Network Data dialog (Network 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.

Roundabout Capacity Model: SIDRA Standard.

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.

N1 Arrival Flow value is reduced due to capacity constraint at oversaturated upstream lanes.

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### Site: 301B [PP - PM Peak - Lexington Drive & Meridian Place]

PP PM Peak Site Category: (None) Roundabout

Mov	Movement Performance - Vehicles													
Mov	Turn	Demand F	Flows	Arrival F	lows	Deg.	Average	Level of	95% Back	of Queue	Prop.	Effective A	ver. No.A	verage
טו		Iotai	ΗV	Iotal	ΗV	Sath	Delay	Service	venicies	Distance	Queuea	Stop Rate	Cycles a	speea
		veh/h	%	veh/h	%	v/c	sec		veh	m				km/h
South	n: Lexin	gton Drive												
1	L2	49	0.0	48	0.0	0.556	7.9	LOS A	4.6	32.6	0.63	0.58	0.63	18.1
2	T1	532	0.0	522	0.0	0.556	4.9	LOS A	4.6	32.6	0.63	0.58	0.63	43.6
3	R2	78	1.4	76	1.4	0.556	9.5	LOS A	4.6	32.6	0.63	0.58	0.63	42.6
3u	U	20	0.0	20	0.0	0.556	11.4	LOS A	4.6	32.6	0.63	0.58	0.63	34.6
Appro	bach	679	0.2	666 <sup>N1</sup>	0.2	0.556	5.8	LOS A	4.6	32.6	0.63	0.58	0.63	37.0
East:	Meridia	an Place												
4	L2	179	0.0	179	0.0	0.350	5.3	LOS A	2.3	16.0	0.63	0.70	0.63	31.7
5	T1	1	0.0	1	0.0	0.350	12.0	LOS A	2.3	16.0	0.63	0.70	0.63	17.5
6	R2	174	1.2	174	1.2	0.350	9.9	LOS A	2.3	16.0	0.63	0.70	0.63	42.0
6u	U	1	0.0	1	0.0	0.350	11.7	LOS A	2.3	16.0	0.63	0.70	0.63	43.4
Appro	bach	355	0.6	355	0.6	0.350	7.6	LOS A	2.3	16.0	0.63	0.70	0.63	37.6
North	: Lexin	gton Drive												
7	L2	99	1.1	99	1.1	0.341	3.9	LOS A	2.3	16.3	0.41	0.52	0.41	41.2
8	T1	267	3.5	267	3.5	0.341	3.9	LOS A	2.3	16.3	0.41	0.52	0.41	36.8
9	R2	53	0.0	53	0.0	0.341	13.6	LOS A	2.3	16.3	0.41	0.52	0.41	18.5
9u	U	17	6.3	17	6.3	0.341	10.4	LOS A	2.3	16.3	0.41	0.52	0.41	45.9
Appro	bach	436	2.7	436	2.7	0.341	5.3	LOS A	2.3	16.3	0.41	0.52	0.41	30.1
West	: 24-32	Lexington [	Drive											
10	L2	35	0.0	35	0.0	0.136	5.0	LOS A	0.9	6.2	0.79	0.67	0.79	17.7
11	T1	4	0.0	4	0.0	0.136	5.0	LOS A	0.9	6.2	0.79	0.67	0.79	17.1
12	R2	55	0.0	55	0.0	0.136	5.0	LOS A	0.9	6.2	0.79	0.67	0.79	14.4
12u	U	1	0.0	1	0.0	0.136	5.0	LOS A	0.9	6.2	0.79	0.67	0.79	22.3
Appro	bach	95	0.0	95	0.0	0.136	5.0	LOS A	0.9	6.2	0.79	0.67	0.79	15.9
All Ve	hicles	1564	0.9	1551 <sup>N1</sup>	1.0	0.556	6.0	LOS A	4.6	32.6	0.58	0.59	0.58	31.2

Site Level of Service (LOS) Method: Delay (RTA NSW). Site LOS Method is specified in the Network Data dialog (Network 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.

Roundabout Capacity Model: SIDRA Standard.

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.

N1 Arrival Flow value is reduced due to capacity constraint at oversaturated upstream lanes.

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### V Site: 302B [PP - PM Peak - Northern Access]

PP PM Peak Site Category: (None) Giveway / Yield (Two-Way)

Move	Movement Performance - Vehicles													
Mov ID	Turn	Demand F Total	lows HV	Arrival F Total	lows HV	Deg. Satn	Average Delay	Level of Service	95% Back Vehicles	of Queue Distance	Prop. Queued	Effective A Stop Rate	Aver. No.A Cycles S	verage Speed
		veh/h	%	veh/h	%	v/c	sec		veh	m		1 (010)		km/h
South	: Lexin	gton Drive												
2	T1	568	0.6	555	0.6	0.301	0.3	LOS A	0.4	2.7	0.08	0.03	0.09	55.0
3	R2	26	0.0	26	0.0	0.301	8.6	LOS A	0.4	2.7	0.08	0.03	0.09	55.9
Appro	bach	595	0.5	<mark>581</mark> <sup>N1</sup>	0.5	0.301	0.6	NA	0.4	2.7	0.08	0.03	0.09	55.2
East:	Northe	rn Driveway	1											
4	L2	58	0.0	58	0.0	0.211	7.7	LOS A	0.7	5.1	0.61	0.81	0.62	44.4
6	R2	58	0.0	58	0.0	0.211	14.1	LOS A	0.7	5.1	0.61	0.81	0.62	44.4
Appro	bach	116	0.0	116	0.0	0.211	10.9	LOS A	0.7	5.1	0.61	0.81	0.62	44.4
North	: Lexing	gton Drie												
7	L2	26	0.0	26	0.0	0.262	5.5	LOS A	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.03	0.00	57.2
8	T1	496	1.9	495	1.9	0.262	0.0	LOS A	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.03	0.00	58.5
Appro	bach	522	1.8	522	1.8	0.262	0.3	NA	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.03	0.00	58.2
All Ve	hicles	1233	1.0	<mark>1219</mark> <sup>N1</sup>	1.0	0.301	1.5	NA	0.7	5.1	0.10	0.10	0.10	53.3

Site Level of Service (LOS) Method: Delay (RTA NSW). Site LOS Method is specified in the Network Data dialog (Network 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.

N1 Arrival Flow value is reduced due to capacity constraint at oversaturated upstream lanes.

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#### V Site: 303B [PP - PM Peak - Southern Access]

PP PM Peak Site Category: (None) Giveway / Yield (Two-Way)

Movement Performance - Vehicles														
Mov	Turn	Demand	Flows	Arrival	Flows	Deg.	Average	Level of	95% Back	of Queue	Prop.	Effective A	Aver. No.A	verage
ID		Total	ΗV	Total	ΗV	Satn	Delay	Service	Vehicles	Distance	Queued	Stop	Cycles S	Speed
		veh/h	%	veh/h	%	vic	202		veh	m		Rate		km/h
South	: Lexin	gton Drive	70	VCII/II	/0	V/C	300		VCII					KI11/11
1	L2	9	22.2	9	22.7	0.279	8.9	LOS A	0.5	3.7	0.12	0.05	0.13	54.2
2	T1	498	0.6	484	0.7	0.279	0.4	LOS A	0.5	3.7	0.12	0.05	0.13	52.2
3	R2	32	0.0	30	0.0	0.279	9.2	LOS A	0.5	3.7	0.12	0.05	0.13	55.5
Appro	ach	539	1.0	524 <sup>N1</sup>	1.0	0.279	1.1	NA	0.5	3.7	0.12	0.05	0.13	53.1
Fact	South													
	JOULIE		1y 0.0	77	0.0	0.005	0.0		0.2	2.2	0.50	0.70	0.50	47.0
4	L2	11	0.0	11	0.0	0.085	8.0	LOSA	0.3	2.2	0.52	0.73	0.52	47.6
6	R2	75	0.0	75	0.0	0.288	19.9	LOS B	1.0	6.9	0.82	0.96	0.96	36.4
Appro	ach	152	0.0	152	0.0	0.288	13.9	LOS A	1.0	6.9	0.67	0.84	0.74	41.4
North	: Lexin	gton Drive												
7	L2	32	0.0	32	0.0	0.308	6.0	LOS A	0.1	0.6	0.02	0.03	0.02	56.8
8	T1	575	1.6	575	1.6	0.308	0.0	LOS A	0.1	0.6	0.02	0.03	0.02	56.8
9	R2	4	0.0	4	0.0	0.308	8.4	LOS A	0.1	0.6	0.02	0.03	0.02	56.8
Appro	bach	611	1.6	611	1.6	0.308	0.4	NA	0.1	0.6	0.02	0.03	0.02	56.8
West:	Privat	e Access												
10	L2	21	0.0	21	0.0	0.021	7.3	LOS A	0.1	0.5	0.46	0.63	0.46	48.4
12	R2	53	4.0	53	4.0	0.226	20.7	LOS B	0.7	5.3	0.83	0.95	0.90	35.9
Appro	bach	74	2.9	74	2.9	0.226	16.9	LOS B	0.7	5.3	0.72	0.86	0.77	38.7
All Ve	hicles	1375	1.2	1359 <sup>N1</sup>	1.2	0.308	3.1	NA	1.0	6.9	0.17	0.17	0.18	48.1

Site Level of Service (LOS) Method: Delay (RTA NSW). Site LOS Method is specified in the Network Data dialog (Network 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.

N1 Arrival Flow value is reduced due to capacity constraint at oversaturated upstream lanes.

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# Site: 304B [PP - PM Peak - Lexington Drive & Woolworths Way]

PP PM Peak Site Category: (None) Roundabout

Movement Performance - Vehicles														
Mov	Turn	urn Demand Flows		s Arrival Flows		Deg.	Average	Level of	95% Back	of Queue	Prop.	Effective A	ver. No.A	verage
שו		TOLAI	ΠV	Total	ΠV	Sam	Delay	Service	venicies	Distance	Queuea	Rate	Cycles a	speed
		veh/h	%	veh/h	%	v/c	sec		veh	m				km/h
South	: Lexin	gton Drive												
1	L2	25	0.0	24	0.0	0.340	3.7	LOS A	2.5	17.9	0.43	0.47	0.43	42.0
2	T1	368	0.3	353	0.3	0.340	3.8	LOS A	2.5	17.9	0.43	0.47	0.43	36.1
3	R2	47	2.2	46	2.3	0.340	9.9	LOS A	2.5	17.9	0.43	0.47	0.43	29.1
3u	U	16	0.0	15	0.0	0.340	10.2	LOS A	2.5	17.9	0.43	0.47	0.43	36.1
Appro	bach	457	0.5	438 <sup>N1</sup>	0.5	0.340	4.6	LOS A	2.5	17.9	0.43	0.47	0.43	35.4
East:	Woolw	orths Way												
4	L2	481	0.0	481	0.0	0.724	20.7	LOS B	11.2	78.2	1.00	1.67	1.70	9.6
5	T1	2	0.0	2	0.0	0.289	9.7	LOS A	2.1	14.8	0.95	0.91	0.95	25.1
6	R2	125	0.8	125	0.8	0.289	9.8	LOS A	2.1	14.8	0.95	0.91	0.95	14.6
6u	U	3	0.0	3	0.0	0.289	9.7	LOS A	2.1	14.8	0.95	0.91	0.95	19.2
Appro	ach	612	0.2	612	0.2	0.724	18.4	LOS B	11.2	78.2	0.99	1.51	1.54	10.6
North	: Lexin	gton Drive												
7	L2	18	0.0	18	0.0	0.670	6.5	LOS A	6.7	47.7	0.67	0.54	0.67	25.1
8	T1	817	1.7	817	1.7	0.670	4.8	LOS A	6.7	47.7	0.67	0.54	0.67	30.0
9	R2	5	0.0	5	0.0	0.670	9.3	LOS A	6.7	47.7	0.67	0.54	0.67	42.4
9u	U	7	0.0	7	0.0	0.670	11.2	LOS A	6.7	47.7	0.67	0.54	0.67	30.0
Appro	bach	847	1.6	847	1.6	0.670	4.9	LOS A	6.7	47.7	0.67	0.54	0.67	29.9
West:	Irvine	Place												
10	L2	26	0.0	26	0.0	0.176	5.8	LOS A	1.0	7.3	0.64	0.73	0.64	32.6
11	T1	4	0.0	4	0.0	0.176	9.9	LOS A	1.0	7.3	0.64	0.73	0.64	27.9
12	R2	129	0.0	129	0.0	0.176	10.3	LOS A	1.0	7.3	0.64	0.73	0.64	32.6
12u	U	1	0.0	1	0.0	0.176	12.1	LOS A	1.0	7.3	0.64	0.73	0.64	42.7
Appro	ach	161	0.0	161	0.0	0.176	9.5	LOS A	1.0	7.3	0.64	0.73	0.64	32.5
All Ve	hicles	2077	0.8	2058 <sup>N1</sup>	0.8	0.724	9.2	LOS A	11.2	78.2	0.71	0.82	0.88	22.6

Site Level of Service (LOS) Method: Delay (RTA NSW). Site LOS Method is specified in the Network Data dialog (Network 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.

Roundabout Capacity Model: SIDRA Standard.

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.

N1 Arrival Flow value is reduced due to capacity constraint at oversaturated upstream lanes.

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## Site: 305B [PP - PM Peak - Norwest Boulevard & Lexington Drive]

PP PM Peak Site Category: (None) Roundabout

Mov	Movement Performance - Vehicles													
Mov	Turn	Demand Total	Flows	Arrival Total	Flows	Deg. Satn	Average	Level of	95% Back	of Queue	Prop.	Effective A	ver. No.A	verage
		Total	110	Total	110	Call	Delay		Venieles	Distance	Queueu	Rate	Cycles c	opecu
		veh/h	%	veh/h	%	v/c	sec		veh	m				km/h
South	h: Elizal	beth Macar	thur Di	rive										
1	L2	36	0.0	36	0.0	0.123	14.5	LOS B	0.7	4.7	0.91	0.94	0.91	46.6
2	T1	22	0.0	22	0.0	0.320	12.7	LOS A	2.1	14.7	0.97	0.99	0.98	35.4
3	R2	101	3.1	101	3.1	0.320	18.3	LOS B	2.1	14.7	0.97	0.99	0.98	46.1
3u	U	1	0.0	1	0.0	0.320	20.2	LOS B	2.1	14.7	0.97	0.99	0.98	43.9
Appro	oach	160	2.0	160	2.0	0.320	16.7	LOS B	2.1	14.7	0.96	0.98	0.97	45.1
East:	Norwe	st Bouleva	rd											
4	L2	89	11.8	89	11.8	1.111	123.4	LOS F	70.4	511.7	1.00	3.36	8.04	20.1
5	T1	1239	3.6	1239	3.6	1.111	124.4	LOS F	70.4	511.7	1.00	3.26	7.86	21.1
6	R2	189	0.0	189	0.0	1.111	131.7	LOS F	58.9	421.5	1.00	3.10	7.60	12.7
6u	U	5	0.0	5	0.0	1.111	134.3	LOS F	58.9	421.5	1.00	3.10	7.60	21.1
Appro	oach	1523	3.6	1523	3.6	1.111	125.3	LOS F	70.4	511.7	1.00	3.24	7.84	20.1
North	n: Lexin	gton Drive												
7	L2	457	2.3	457	2.3	0.870	16.3	LOS B	10.2	72.8	0.94	1.31	1.84	43.8
8	T1	164	0.6	164	0.6	0.870	15.8	LOS B	10.2	72.8	0.94	1.31	1.84	40.2
9	R2	774	0.4	773	0.4	0.858	17.9	LOS B	10.6	74.4	0.94	1.29	1.68	44.5
9u	U	1	0.0	1	0.0	0.858	19.9	LOS B	10.6	74.4	0.94	1.29	1.68	25.0
Appro	oach	1396	1.1	<mark>1395</mark> <sup>N</sup>	<sup>1</sup> 1.1	0.870	17.1	LOS B	10.6	74.4	0.94	1.30	1.75	43.7
West	: Norwe	est Bouleva	ırd											
10	L2	227	0.9	227	0.9	0.429	5.9	LOS A	3.4	23.9	0.58	0.56	0.58	53.8
11	T1	847	1.7	847	1.7	0.429	6.4	LOS A	3.4	23.9	0.60	0.58	0.60	61.1
12	R2	26	4.0	26	4.0	0.429	12.5	LOS A	3.2	22.6	0.61	0.59	0.61	54.5
12u	U	4	0.0	4	0.0	0.429	15.0	LOS B	3.2	22.6	0.61	0.59	0.61	62.5
Appro	oach	1105	1.6	1105	1.6	0.429	6.5	LOS A	3.4	23.9	0.59	0.58	0.59	59.9
All Ve	ehicles	4184	2.2	4184	2.2	1.111	53.7	LOS D	70.4	511.7	0.87	1.80	3.63	31.3

Site Level of Service (LOS) Method: Delay (RTA NSW). Site LOS Method is specified in the Network Data dialog (Network 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.

Roundabout Capacity Model: SIDRA Standard.

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.

N1 Arrival Flow value is reduced due to capacity constraint at oversaturated upstream lanes.

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