## TRAFFIC ASSESMENT REPORT FOR SPORTS AVIATION AUSTRALIA AT THE INTERSECTION OF THE ACCESS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AND THE PRINCES HIGHWAY.

## Introduction

The development proposal is to construct accommodation and training facilities for prospective pilots. The proposal is to be constructed in 9 stages with the first stage lasting for 1 year then at six monthly intervals.
This report concerns the estimation of increased traffic flows due to the development over the nine stages and to propose a concept plan for the intersection upgrade at the intersection of the proposed development's access and the Princes Highway.

## Existing property access

At present the property is served by a sealed access terminating in a gravel road at a gate which is set back from the highway. The access is angled at approx 45 degrees to the highway. See appendix.
The access type is a hybrid between a Basic Right Turn (BAR) and an Auxiliary lane right turn (AU) in that unlike a BAR, the widened shoulder is sealed, but the widened length, although adequate for a 90 access angle, is inadequate for a 45 degree angle.
The left hand turn out of the access is sufficient for a HRV, having a 15 m radius. The right hand turn to the property enables a HRV to turn in as shown in the intersection design drawings.

## Traffic estimation

Highway traffic
Through traffic data has been obtained from the RMS for the week ending $23^{\text {rd }}$ October 2015 at hourly intervals over 24 hour periods. See Appendix
An estimation of the present traffic count has been calculated by obtaining traffic counts at the nearest permanent traffic counter north of Bega for the years 2015, 2016 and 2017 from the RMS traffic volume viewer. These AADT counts show that northbound traffic has increased by 1.15\% from 2015 to 2016 and $6.95 \%$ from 2016 to 2017 and southbound traffic has increased by $1.49 \%$ and $8.36 \%$ for the same intervals. It is assumed that traffic will continue to increase at the same rate for the duration of the construction of the nine development stages.
It can be seen that peak flows southwards are at 10-12 am and 4-5 pm. The peak flows northwards are 8-9 am and 1-4 pm. The development traffic is mainly between 8-9 am in and 4-5pm out. There is little
development traffic after 9 am and before 4 pm . Accordingly, the traffic estimation is based on 8-9 am flows and 4-5 pm.
The estimate of highway traffic up to and including the 9 stages is shown below. These figures are calculated from the worst day peak flow.

Morning peak 8 am 9 am Qt1 vph $=$ southbound $\mathrm{Qt} 2 \mathrm{vph}=$ northbound

| Stage | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Qt1 | 165 | 172 | 180 | 189 | 199 | 209 | 219 | 230 | 242 |
| Qt2 | 373 | 386 | 406 | 426 | 447 | 470 | 493 | 518 | 544 |

Evening peak 4 pm 5 pm Qt1 vph = southbound Qt2 vph = northbound

| Stage | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Qt1 | 302 | 315 | 331 | 347 | 365 | 383 | 402 | 422 | 443 |
| Qt2 | 187 | 193 | 203 | 213 | 224 | 235 | 247 | 259 | 272 |

## Development traffic.

There are two types of development flow, an irregular and a regular flow.
The irregular flow is due to students arriving in Australia, leaving Australia and going on recreational bus trips. Students arrive and leave at Canberra airport by 14 seat buses every 3 months. This is on the weekend as lectures and classes are between Monday and Friday. Stage 1 will involve 6 buses every 3 months and this will increase stage by stage to 30 buses every 3 months by stage 9 .
Any mid week recreational leave by the students will be by bus and will be after 7 pm at night. There are 7 social days on Sundays during a 3 month stay and this will be roughly between 8 am and 5 pm .
The regular flow is due to employees of the development, with the worst case entry and exit at 8-9 am and 4-5 pm. There will be less traffic flows earlier than 8-9 and later than 4-5.
The estimated 8-9 am and 4-5 pm flows to and from the development are shown below.

| Time | Stage | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8-9 am | Management | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
|  | Admin | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
|  | English intruct. | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 |
|  | Total | 11 | 13 | 17 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 25 | 27 | 29 |
|  | Qr | 5 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|  | Q | 6 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| $4-5 \mathrm{pm}$ | Flight theory instı | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|  | English instruct | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 |
|  | 1/2 ground staff | 4 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
|  | Total | 9 | 12 | 17 | 20 | 23 | 26 | 29 | 32 | 35 |
|  | Qr | 5 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 18 |
|  | Q | 5 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 18 |

A summary diagram of the total estimated peak highway and employee flows is shown below.


## Go kart track traffic flow

According to the owner Lance Ogier of the go-kart track, the facility is closed during the week. One or two people train during the week end. There is a race meeting on Sundays which involves 20-30 people. It not expected that the proposed development will add significantly to the weekend load due to the gokart track.

## Intersection design parameters

## Safe intersection sight distance

Safe intersection sight distances have been plotted on the survey plan. North and south long sections have been derived from the survey plan. See Appendix.
The safe intersection sight distance looking north towards the proposed property access is 235 m and is achievable by removing the trees where shown on the drawing.
The safe intersection sight distance looking south towards the intersection is achievable without any intervention.
See photos in Appendix.

## Practical Absorption Capacity

It is desirable that turning traffic minimises the interference with through traffic. This is especially desirable for access to a high speed through road. Calculations of practical absorption and waiting times for a BAR BAL intersection for stage 1 and a CHR AUL intersection for the following stages are shown
below. These calculations are based on the example calculation A4.1.5 in RTA of NSW Intersections at grade in lieu of a sidra analysis. The equations used that in Fig A.4.1 and Fig A4.2(a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h).

The morning RH turn into the development is opposed by northern traffic and also depends on the south traffic so north and south bound are added as major stream flow + left hand turn into development traffic.
This does not apply in the case of a CHR intersection because the RH turn traffic is now out of the southern flow, thus southern flow is subtracted from the major stream flow.
The evening RH turn out of the development is opposed by southern and northern flow.
The evening LH turn is opposed by northern flow.
A ta of 4 and a tf of 2 is used for the RH turn in as per Table A4.1
A ta of 14 and tf of 3 is used for RH turn out and LH turn out as per Table A4.1
The intersection absorption capacity and waiting times for minor flow are shown below.

| STAGE 1 | major stream volume | minor stream volume | Absorption cap. Waiting times |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RH in | 543 | 5 | 912 | 1.5 sec |
| RH out | 489 | 5 | 174 | 28 sec |
| LH out | 187 | 5 | 501 | 6.6 sec |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| STAGE 9 |  |  |  |  |
| RH in | 559 | 15 | 900 | 1.6 sec |
| RH out | 715 | 18 | 79 | 75 sec |
| LH out | 272 | 18 | 370 | 11.5 sec |

## Intersection design choice

Using the warrant in Guide to Road Design part 4 General, it can be seen that stage 1 traffic can be catered for with a BAR BAL. This will required minimum upgrade for the existing intersection.
After stage 1 , a $\operatorname{CHR}(S)$ and $A U L(S)$ can be used but this quickly turns into a CHR AUL requirement.
The RMS is unlikely to approve a $\operatorname{CHR}(S)$ AUL(S) initially to converted to a CHR AUL at a later date. This was confirmed with the Land Use Manager Southern Region in a phone conversation. Both intersection choices will cater for a 15 m radius turn HRV or 19 articulated vehicle.

## Stage 1

It is recommended that is necessary for stage 1. This is because

1. The turning traffic/ through traffic ratio implies a BAR treatment and there already is a hybrid BAR/AU treatment present.
2. The existing access has been designed for 15 m radius turns to enable HRV access and egress.
3. The access has more than 10 m sealed surface which minimises mud from the gravel road being dropped on the highway.
4. There is sufficient SISD and MGSD and ASD with the present access if the three marked trees are removed. See appendix EXISTING ACCESS PLAN and BAR BAL intersection.
5. There will be no requirement to encroach on any adjoining land holders.

## Stage 2 to stage 9

These stages will require a CHR AUL type intersection. This will involve a deceleration lane and storage length for right turning vehicles on the southbound lane.

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It will also require a deceleration lane on the northbound lane.
There will be considerable widening of the road to cater for a 3.5 m through lane as well as 3.5 m storage lanes. However there will be no requirement to encroach on existing landholders. The concept plans for the CHR AUL intersection is shown in the appendix.


## Jeff Lean BE (Hons) MIEAust 21 ${ }^{\text {st }}$ Dec 2017

## Appendix

Photos of worst case SISD views

Traffic count from RMS
Existing access plan with SISD sections from both directions scale 1:1000 A2

BAR BAL concept plan A1 sheet scale 1:500
CHR AUL concept plan A1 sheet scale 1:500

CHR AUL concept earthworks plan A1 sheet scale 1:500
DBYD information


Looking north from south of access, 1.15 m post just behind trees to be removed


Looking north from access showing clear view in excess of 350 m

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INTERSECTION CONCEPT CHR and AUL PLAN
SCALE 1:500 A1
Intersection upgrade concept plan for Lot 1 DP 245789 and Princes Hwy, Frogs Hollow


## SCOPE OF EARTHWORKS CONCEPT CHR AUL PLAN

SCALE 1:500 A1
Intersection upgrade concept plan for Lot 1 DP 245789 and Princes Hwy, Frogs Hollow


## Indicative Plans

| Issue Date: | 18/12/2017 | DIAL BEFORE YOU D/G <br> www.1100.com.au |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Location: | Frogs Hollow Lane,Frogs Hollow,NSW-2550 |  |  |









## Emergency Contacts

You must immediately report any damage to nbn ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ network that you are/become aware of. Notification may be by telephone - 1800626329.


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## The above plan must be viewed in conjunction with the Mains Cable Plan on the following page

 completeness of the information supplied can not be guaranteed as property boundaries, depths and other natural landscape features may change over time, and accordingly the plans are indicative only. Telstra does not warrant or hold out that its plans are accurate and accepts no responsibility for any inaccuracy shown on the plans.

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Exchange
(major cable present)
Footway access chamber (can vary from 1 -lid to 12 -lid)


Pillar/cabinet
(above the ground / free standing)


Above ground complex equipment housing (eg RIM)
Please Note: This equipment is powered by 240 V electricity.


Cable jointing pit (number indcating pit type)


Elevated cable joint (above ground joint on buried cable)

乙 Telstra Plant in shared utility trench
_ $\quad$ Aerial Cable (above ground)


Aerial Cable
(attached to joint use pole e.g. power)
L Direct buried cable


Buried transponder
MT) Marker, transponder
— $\mathrm{SMOF} \perp$ Optical fibre cable direct buried

Some examples of conduit type and size:
A - Asbestos cement, P-PVC / plastic, C - Concrete, GI-Galvanised iron, E - Earthenware.
Conduit sizes nominally range from 20 mm to 100 mm
P50 50 mm PVC conduit
P100 100 mm PVC conduit
A100 100 mm asbestos cement conduit
E $85 \quad 85 \mathrm{~mm}$ square earthenware conduit

Some examples of how to read Telstra plans:


Two separate conduit runs between two footway access chambers (manholes) 245 m apart. A nest of four 100 mm PVC conduits (P100) containing assorted cables in three ducts (one being empty) and one empty 100 mm concrete duct (C100) along the same route.

WARNING: Telstra plans and location information conform to Quality Level 'D' of the Australian Standard AS 5488

- Classification of Subsurface Utility Information. As such, Telstra supplied location information is indicative only. Spatial accuracy is not applicable to Quality Level D. Refer to AS 5488 for further details. Telstra does not warrant or hold out that its plans are accurate and accepts no responsibility for any inaccuracy shown on the plans. FURTHER ON SITE INVESTIGATION IS REQUIRED TO VALIDATE THE EXACT LOCATION OF TELSTRA PLANT PRIOR TO COMMENCING CONSTRUCTION WORK. A plant location service is an essential part of the process to validate the exact location of Telstra assets and to ensure the asset is protected during construction works. The exact position of Telstra assets can only be validated by physically exposing it. Telstra will seek compensation for damages caused to its property and losses caused to Telstra and its customers.



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