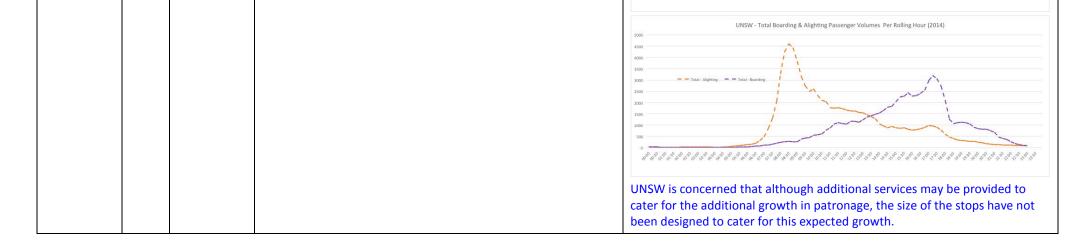
Modifications Report – December 2014

Review of TfNSW's Modifications Report with regards to UNSW interests.

Reference Document	Page	Section	Summary of Issues	UNSW Response			
			LIGHT RAIL VEHICLES				
Modification s Report (Dec 2014)	12	3.3 Grosvenor Street stop	The Modifications Report states that: Pedestrian Impacts In combination with the longer platforms (refer to section 3.6), there would be a marginally higher risk of pedestrians not complying with the pedestrian signals or crossing directly between the platform and the footpath. Appropriate educational campaigns (as identified in section 10.10 of the CSELR Project EIS (Volume 1A) (Transport for NSW, 2013)) would be implemented to encourage higher levels of compliance and safety across the corridor, in addition to the provision of appropriate warning signage.	 UNSW requires further information (i.e. plans) showing the proposed changes to the stops at High Street and Anzac Parade to be able to assess the proposed changes to the stops. It is noted that TfNSW has acknowledged the 'marginally higher risk of pedestrians not complying with the pedestrian signals or crossing directly between the platform and the footpath' associated with a longer centre island stop. The changes to the proposed centre island stops at High Street (UNSW prefers the side platforms) and Anzac Parade are not addressed in the Modifications Report. Without this further information, UNSW is not able to assess the proposed changes and implications. 			
	25	3.6.2 Description of the modified design	The Modifications Report states that: The modified design would provide larger LRVs approximately 67 metres in length (allowing for an increased vehicle capacity of approximately 466 people) as well as associated increases to the length of each stop. Each of the increases to approved stop lengths would be accommodated within the approved project footprint and would retain the general design of the approved stops (i.e. island stop, side platform stop etc.). All additional facilities and infrastructure associated with each of the stops (canopies, stop furniture, signage, bike parking (if proposed)) would be maintained as part of the design for the increased stop lengths.	 UNSW requires further information (i.e. plans) showing the proposed changes to the stops at High Street and Anzac Parade to be able to assess the proposed changes to the stops. It is claimed that the longer stops 'would be accommodated within the approved project footprint'. However, no information or plans are provided to support this claim for the High Street and Anzac Parade stops. The increase in length of the platform, as well as the increase in length of the LRV, has the potential to significantly change the layout and operation of the stops, in particular the High Street stop. No details are provided regarding the proposed 67m-long LRV such as door locations and swept paths. In particular, swept path changes at the High Street / Wansey Road intersection may impact on the layout surrounding properties. 			
	25	3.6.2 Description of the modified design	It is understood that the increased stop lengths would align with the proposed 67 metre LRVs. The approved lengths of the Central Station and Moore Park stops were 90 metres (as special event platforms). The proposed length of these stops would be reduced to approximately 75 metres as part of the modification to accommodate the changed LRV sizes.	UNSW requires further information (i.e. plans) showing the proposed changes to the stops at High Street and Anzac Parade to be able to assess the proposed changes to the stops. For the Anzac Parade centre island stop, with a potential 98m platform length, there is no detail regarding any proposed reduction in the length of the 98m platform footprint. The 98m platform footprint is possible due to the location of the proposed northern Pedestrian Operated Signals at College Walk.			

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	26	3.6.2 Description of the modified design	The Modifications Report states: Future capacity for the service frequency to increase to up to approximately 3 minutes in the CBD and 6 minutes on each branch line would also be available in response to additional patronage demand, where necessary. In these future operations (at least 10 years after opening) during the peak hour the there is potential capacity to increase to enable the movement of up to 8,620 passengers per hour (18.5 LRVs per hour each carrying up to 466 passengers). This would represent an increase of approximately 20 per cent in peak capacity against the approved project which would have enabled the movement of up to 7,200 passengers (24 LRVs per hour each carrying up to 300 passengers). This increase would provide for significant 'future proofing' against patronage growth and/or expansion of the network. This capacity does not include special events which would provide up to 10,800 passengers per hour. The proposed infrastructure could further increase ultimate capacity through future service frequencies of up to 2 minutes in the CBD and 4 minutes on the branch lines. This would require a significant increase in future demand and is therefore not addressed in this report.	UNSW is concerned that the impacts of the proposed changes to the service frequency (and capacity of the LRV) on the stop operation, capacity and safety have not been adequately addressed. UNSW's estimated patronage (that includes only UNSW staff and students) using the most recent 2014 campus survey data indicates light rail passenger volumes (in 2021) at the Anzac Parade and High Street stops that are higher than TfNSW's passenger volumes (in 2038) at the stops. UNSW is able to provide this detailed information to DP+I and/or TfNSW. The results UNSW 2014 Travel Survey and Campus Counts are now available. UNSW 2014 Travel Survey – The survey was conducted over a three-week period in April 2014 and received a significant number of responses from approximately 2,500 staff and 7,700 students. The responses represented 19.6% of staff and students attending the campus. UNSW 2014 Campus Counts – In 2014, simultaneously with the Travel Survey, the University conducted a count of movements at the campus perimeter during a typical semester's week. The aim was to obtain more specific data of where and how many pedestrians, cars, bicycles, motorbikes and commercial vehicles arrived and departed from, the campus. All arrival and departure movements at strategic points on the campus perimeter were counted in 15 minute intervals over a 24 hours period for 7 days – Friday 4 th April to Thursday 11 th April. This updated data has been used to predict expected usage of the High Street and Anzac Parade stops. The graphs below present the predicted boarding and alighting at the UNSW stops (for 2014). Key findings are:
				2014 Type 15 Minute Hourly Daily
				Volume Volume Alighting 930 2781 12516
				Anzac Parade Anginting 550 2701 12510 Boarding 1013 2719 14607 Alighting 569 1830 8124
				High Street Alighting 569 1830 8124 Boarding 238 584 3792
				Total (bothAlighting1437461120640
				 stops) Boarding 1166 3187 18399 Adopting a conservative 2% p.a. growth rate for the campus population (which has grown at 5% p.a. since 2007) and retaining the existing proportion of public transport users (60%), light rail patronage for the campus stops will increase by 15% by 2021. Assuming a peak hour capacity (at opening in 2021) of 3,495 pax per hour (7.5 LRV per hour x 466 pax per LRV) per line, UNSW passengers will utilise up to 90% of the capacity of the services. All the above figures are for UNSW staff and students only. Additional passengers already on each LRV will reduce their capacity to take on passengers at the UNSW stops. Passengers from the surrounding areas using the UNSW stops will increase crowding on the stops and at the access points to the stops.

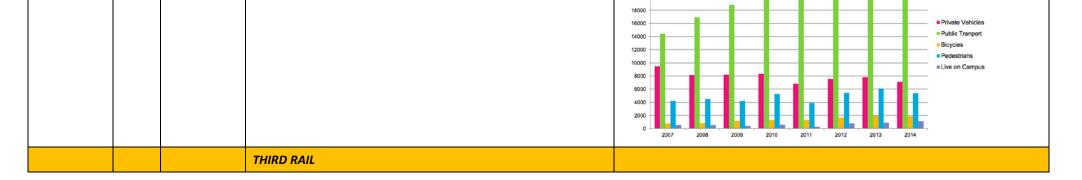


Reference Document	Page	Section	Summary of Issues				UNSW Response											
	27	3.6.2 Description of the modified design	The Modificati Table 3.2 Comparisor modified d Time of day <i>LRV service frequency</i> 10.00 pm to 7.30 am ¹ 7.30 am to 9.30 am 9.30 am to 5.00 pm 7.00 pm to 7.00 pm 7.00 pm to 10.00 pm <i>LRV service frequency</i> 5.00 am to 7.00 pm 7.00 pm to 10.00 pm 10.00 pm 10.00 pm Service frequency 5.00 am to 7.00 pm 7.00 pm to 10.00 pm	CBD/S Moo Opening CD/S Moo Opening 10 3 4 3 5 7 in minutes (aj 4 3 5 7 in minutes (aj 6 4 5 6	vice headway (vice Park Future pproved project 10 2.5 3 2.5 5 coposed modifit 5 3.25 5 6	Kensingto Opening t) 20 6 8 10 ication) ² 12 8 10 12 10 12 10 12	 Future Future 20 5 6 5 10 6.5 10 12 	Ram Opening 20 6 8 6 10 10 12 8 10 12	dwick Future 20 5 6 5 10 10 6.5 10 10 12	UNSW has repeated safety at the High Str the capacity of the Li undertake a detailed of each of the UNSW The proposed change frequency (6 minutes stops at UNSW. No d changes on the opera Based on the details if project opening will b implemented until 20 UNSW has repeatedly at these stops. The p to be significant rease safety of each of the UNSW agrees with th Information Report (J	eet and V is con review 1 stops. in LRV (1 up to 8 letails are ition of th n the Mc be 2021, 1 031, ten y raised t roposed ons to rev UNSW st e statem une 2014	Anzac Pa sidered t the capace 300 pax u minutes) e provided he High S odification the future vears afte he conce increase view the o ops. eent on pa 4) that 'it	rade stop o be sign ity, oper p to 466 will signf d regardi treet and treet and ropening rns of pa the capa capacity, age 18 of is always	ps. The p ificant ju ation and pax) and icantly ch ng the im d Anzac P. t, it is und frequence g. ssenger a city of the operatio	change ange to ange to ange to arade sto derstood derstood derstood derstood and pede e LRV is o n and pa Additior err on th	in service ger safety in service usage of th these ops. that as not be strian safe considered issenger		
	28	3.6.3 Change in impact	The Modificati Operational as The longer LRV approximately people for the LRVs would als minutes (comp EIS) within the to 6 minutes a a reduction in	ssessmer /s would 466 pec previous o opera oared to CBD and s assesse	nt have an ople (com sly propo te at pec 3 minut d 8 minu ed in the	increase opared to osed 45 m ok hour h res as ass tes alon <u>o</u> CSELR Pl	o approx netre lon neadways sessed in g the bra roject Els	imately 3 g LRVs). s of up to the CSEL nches (co S). This re	300 The 4 R Project ompared epresents	caution with respect of compromised.'	patrona er areas 2014 (A UNSW p passeng ill be sigr I Informa and aligh ion and p	ge numbe is betwee e, UNSW M 8-9) is passenger	ers indica n 21% a 's predic significa s in 2036 other ar apacity a rot (June ne UNSW	ates that nd 91% o ted numb ntly high o (AM) fo eas are in nd safety 2014) pro stops. T	the prop of the tot per (of U er than 1 r Anzac I ncluded i r issues a ovided a The follov	al use of NSW staff IfNSW's Parade. If in the in the summary of wing tables		
			route, with ope network.	erationa	l benefit.	s for the	integrat	ed transı	port	the 2014 Travel Surve Page 16 TfNSW Addition 2036 AM Hourly	al Informa UNSW A	ation repor Anzac Pde Alighting	UNSW	14) High St Alighting		otal Alighting		
									To/from UNSW To/from other areas Total	66 642 708	1327 346 1673	115 727 842	1310 1493 2803	181 1369 1550	2637 1839 4476			
										Proportion of passenger	s from UN	ISW and ot	her areas	(from abov	/e table)			
										2036 AM	UNSW A	Anzac Pde	UNSW	High St	То	otal		
										Hourly	Boarding	Alighting	Boarding	Alighting	Boarding	Alighting		
										To/from UNSW	9%	79%	14%	47%	12%	59%		
										To/from other areas	91%	21%	86%	53%	88%	41%		
						Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%						
												UNSW Passenger Numb						
												2014 AM (8-9)	-	Anzac Pde		High St	Та	otal
											-	-						
										Hourly To/from UNSW	132	Alighting 1990	103	1287	235	3277		
										To/from other areas	0	0	0	0	235	0		
										Total	132	1990	103	1287	235	3277		
										Comparison of 2036 AM	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>							
										Comparison		Anzac Pde		High St		otal		
										Hourly	Boarding	Alighting	Boarding	Alighting	Boarding	Alighting		
										To/from UNSW	100%	50%	-10%	-2%	30%	24%		
										To/from other areas	-	-	-	-	-	-		
										Total	-	-	-	-	-	-		
										 The above tables high The proportion of of the total use of passengers is the UNSW's predicted significantly high 	f passeng f the UNS refore co d numbe er than T	gers from SW stops. Inservativ r of UNSV fNSW's pr	other an The UN e. V passen	eas is bet SW analy gers in 2(vsis using D14 (AM	; only UNS ^v 8-9) is		
										 significantly higher in 2036 (AM) for a UNSW's predicted expected to be 15 	Anzac Pa d numbe	rade. r of UNSV	V passen	gers in 20	021 (AM			

		expected to be 15% higher than the 2014 (AM 8-9) numbers.
		The 15 years of growth from 2021 to 2036 has not been calculated due to
		too many uncertainties, but it is considered that the passenger numbers
		will be even larger.
	•	It is expected that for the PM peak there will be similar disrecpancies.

Reference Document	Page	Section	Summary of Issues	UNSW Response
	31	3.6.3 Change in impact	The Modifications Report states: Other intersection impacts Coordination of traffic signals at the Grosvenor Street/Bridge Street intersection and the Hunter Street/Margaret Street intersection (including Jamison and Bond Streets) would be required as part of the proposed modification. This would ensure that LRVs can clear both intersections at once without stopping, resulting from insufficient available storage length between these two intersections for the longer LRVs. Similarly, coordination of traffic signals at the Devonshire Street/Marlborough Street intersection and the Devonshire Street/Crown Street intersection would also be required. It is assessed that the longer clearance times involved with the longer LRVs would result in some minor additional delays along the side streets, with lesser impacts in Surry Hills due to the local operation and lower volumes experienced along these streets. However, given that the headways between LRVs would be increased (service frequency decreased), the overall traffic impact is expected to be limited compared to the approved project. Traffic analysis undertaken during the detailed design process (in consultation with Roads and Maritime), would ensure that satisfactory traffic signal operation for all road users is achieved along the route.	It is noted that longer LRVs will require more time to clear each intersection, in particular at intersections where the LRV will be travelling slow e.g. High Street / Wansey Road.

Reference Page Section Document	Summary of Issues	UNSW Response
31 3.6.3 Ch in impact	 The Modifications Report states: Pedestrian impacts The proposed opening headways of 4 minutes would increase the available time for pedestrian movements to and form the platform during the morning and afternoon peaks. This would also increase the number of passengers boarding and alighting each service. Passenger wait times would also increase slightly as a result of the slightly longer headways during the peak periods, but would generally be shorter outside the peaks. Given that the platforms would be proportionally longer to cater for the 67 metre LNVs, pedestrian capacity on the longer platforms is expected to be sufficient to meet the required demand. As such, no significant adverse pedestrian impacts are expected. Further detailed pedestrian modeling would be undertaken during detailed design to confirm that pedestrian amenity and safety is appropriately catered for at the stops and immediate surrounds (platform access routes). The combination of longer platforms, reduced pedestrian waiting areas at traffic signals adjacent to some platforms, and changes to pedestrians not complying with the pedestrian signals, crossing away from traffic signals (mid-block) or crossing directly between the platform and the footpath. The detailed design phase would investigate urban design opportunities to minimise mid-block crossing together with appropriate ducational campaings (as identified in section 10.10 of the CSELR Project EIS (Volume 1A) (Transport for NSW, 2013)) would be implemented to encourage higher levels of compliance and safety across the corridor, in addition to the provision of appropriate warning signage. 	UNSW's 2014 campus surveys indicate that 60.1% of all staff and students use public transport to access the campus, an 0.6% increase since 2007. This, coupled with an increase in campus population of 41% during the same period, indicates the significant role that the light rail will provide for access to the campus. It is predicated that approximately 49% of UNSW shaft and students will use the light rail. UNSW has significant concerns that TINSW has not addressed the issue of how passengers will get on to and off each of the stops. There is no mention how a 55% increase in passenger capacity on each LRV will impact the ramps and crossing points. The second crossing at the north end of the Anza C Parade stop is considered essential to cater for the increased passenger flows. All previous advice from TINSW has been that the stops have been designed to cater for 'one load' of a LRV to board or alight. TINSW propose to cater for the increased length of to and off each of the stops. There is no mention how a 55% increase in passenger capacity on each LRV will impact the ramps and crossing points. At Anza Carade, it is highly unlikely that 466 passenger swill ge to to and off each of the stops. There is no mention how a 55% increase in passenger capacity on each LRV will impact the ramps and crossing points. At Anza Carade, it is highly unlikely that 466 passenger swuld be to cross Anza Parade uning the 308 accords 'wall' (phase (every 110 seconds) at the Pedestrian Operated Signals. This lack of capacity will encourage pedestrians to cross against the signals or to cross at unsignalised locations. Alternatively, Anza Carade, Arave Carade, Arawed be analysis of the couper for longer periods of time to allow pedestrians to clear the platform. This would also increase delays to the LRV.



Reference Document	Page	Section	Summary of Issues	UNSW Response
wire-free infrastructurinfrastructure will be provided within the CBD. There is no mention of if this infrastructure could be used in other sensitive areas such as High Street past UNSW.CBDThe Modifications Report states:		infrastructure will be provided within the CBD. There is no mention of if this infrastructure could be used in other sensitive areas such as High Street past UNSW. The Modifications Report states: The modified design would continue to require a transition between the OHWs and the APS at the Town Hall stop. At Town Hall, overlap of the OHW and APS would facilitate a transition from one system to the other. Transition between the below vehicle (APS) to above vehicle (OHW) power supply would occur within the Town Hall stop (as would have occurred as part of the approved project) where a stationary LRV would simultaneously lower the roof pantograph (connection between the LRV and OHW) and the underfloor connection point to the ground level power supply system (or reversing this procedure for outbound	It is understood that a ground level power supply system, Alstom's Aesthetic Power Solution (APS) will be used within the CBD. It is understood that the APS also provides a lower EMI outcome than traditional power supplies. To minimise the impacts on sensitve environments along High Street, UNSW requests further investigation of the use of third rail wire-free infrastructure.	
			NOISE / EMI	
	34	3.6.3 Change in impact	The Modifications Report states:	 Figure 3.9 indicates that the longer LRVs will increase the duration of the maximum noise level. The Modifications Report does not provide any detail of the expected increased Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) and vibration impacts. There are many sensitive environments at UNSW that will be affected by EM and vibration. As stated in our previous submission: Sensitive environments at UNSW include but are not limited to: Current and future research spaces, such as the Lowy Cancer Research Centre and Wallace Wurth Building (which front High Street), the Tyree Energy Technologies Building which fronts Anzac Parade, the Mark Wainwright Analytical Centre, the Newton Building and Old Main Building and research development sites such as the Materials Science and Engineering Building Stages 1 and 2 and the Biosciences Renewal Project Stages 1 and 2; Teaching and performance spaces in vicinity of the proposed stops and construction compound; Student accommodation along both Anzac Parade and High Street; Teaching and performance spaces at NIDA at Anzac Parade (and adjacen to the proposed construction compound location); and Other UNSW environments in the vicinity of the proposed stops.
	38	3.6.3 Change in impact	NCAD4.1 Comparison of the previously assessed and potential additional noise exceedances for each Noise Catchment Area Area Area description Potential number of exceedances (proposed modification) Type of receptor function of the provide of proposed (number of exceedances and noise exceedances) NCAD4.1 Kensington between Alicon Road and Todman Avenue 1 11 Separate develop (number of exceedances (number of exceedances)) NCAD4.2 Kensington between Alicon Road and Todman Avenue 1 11 Separate develop (n) NCAD4.3 Kingsford from Strachan Street to 0 2 Mixed use (2) Commercial (13) NCAD5.1 Alicon Road and Varasey Road to 0 1 Unit (1) NCAD5.2 Alicon Road and Varasey Road to 0 0 No change NCAD5.3 Alicon Road and Warasey Road to 0 2.3 Separate develing (1) Unit (5) Commercial (1) NCAD5.4 Randwick Kancocourse to 0 3 2.3 Separate develing (2) Unit (5) Commercial (5) NCAD5.4 Randwick Kupsila previct and 3 2.3 Separate develing (2) Unit (5) Commercial (5) NCAD5.4 Randwick Kupsila previct and 3 2.3 Separate develing (2) Unit (5) Commercial (5) NCAD5.4 Randwick Kupsila previct and 3 2.3 S	 Table 3.4 indicates a significant increase in the number of exceedances in the Kensington and Randwick area. UNSW is concerned that the table and associated figures do not present the full impact of the increase in additional noise exceedences. On the associated figures, 'the potential number of exceedences is represented by 'blocks' of receptors and not individual dwellings within blocks or buildings'. This method of presentation significantly underrepresents the potential impact on UNSW's high density residential buildings
	42	3.6.3 Change in impact	Figure 3.17 shows:	Figure 3.17 does not idientify several UNSW residential properties along Anzac Parade that are the same distance from the light rail alignment as other identifed properties e.g. New College on the east side of Anzac Parade south of Day Street.

		New College	
43	3.6.3 Change in impact	Figure 3.18 shows:	The UNSW High Street stop is shown (incorrectly?) on Wansey Road. It is understood that the stop had been relocated to High Street. It is unclear if the modelled noise impact are based on the stop in High Street or in Wansey Road.

Reference Document	Page	Section	Summary of Issues UNSW Response
		3.6.3 Change in impact	IREES CONTRACTOR CONTRAC
	33		The Modifications Report states: The Modifications Report states: The As a card proposed to retrovate a card of the proposed to state of the proposed to the proposed to state of the proposed to the propropsed to the proposed to the proposed to
			AESTHETIC IMPACTS
	32	3.6.3 Change in impact	The Modifications Report states: The extended LRVs would also result in a minor visual impact at each stop not just the terminus stops (Circular Quay stop, Randwick stop and Kingsford stop) due to the longer LRVs presenting a slightly arger visual mass whilst stationary at this location and whilst statif change shifts. However this would not substantially alter the previous assessment presented in the CSELR Project EIS (Volume IB) (Transport for NSW, 2013). However, while the longer vehicles would be more visible, they would operate less frequently during peak periods, offsetting this impact.
	66	3.9.2 Description of the modified design	The Modifications Report states: This type of power supply represents proven technology and has been installed in a number of light rail systems within Europe, ncluding Bordeaux and Nice, in order to minimise visual impacts and preserve the appearance of the historic cities. In addition to the aesthetic benefits, APS is also considered to be one of the most available transmission power supply technologies, reducing the impacts of poor weather on system performance and providing light rail customers with greater reliability. It is considered that Anzac Parade at University Mall and High Street at Wansey Road are stops of significant importance and any visual impacts should be minimised. UNSW considers that the use of the third rail infrastructure at these locations will provide a significant aesthetic benefit that will complement the importance of these locations.
	OTHER		DTHER CONTRACT
	97	4.4 Operation	The Modifications Report states: Table 13 Reset devicemental management measures for the CSELR proposed - spectral Table 13 Reset devicemental management measures for the CSELR proposed - spectral Mile Table theorem is measures for the CSELR proposed - spectral Mile Tableways information measures for the CSELR proposed - spectral Mile Tableways information measures for the CSELR proposed - spectral Mile Tableways information measures for the CSELR proposed in the sector spectral proposed in the sector spectra proposed proposed in the sector spectral proposed prop

Reference Document	Page	Section	Summary of Issues	UNSW Response
	n/a	n/a	At the meeting with TfNSW 17 November 2014, it was advised that Customer Service Attendents (37) would be included in the Project.	There is no mention of Customer Service Attendents in the Modifications Report. UNSW is concerened that, based on previous discussions with TfNSW, Customer Service Attendents will be used at heavily patronised stops to marshall passengers. If Anzac Parade is considered, there are four potential locations to access the stop as well as other pedestrians wanting to cross the full width of Anzac Parade. The independent Road Safety Audit undertaken of the propsoed Anzac Parade stop (March 2014) states: It is understood that marshals may be employed to stop and control
				pedestrians on either side of Anzac Parade prior to crossing at the University Mall crossing in the event that the centre island platform is not large enough to cater for demand. While the use of marshals seems like a good idea in theory, compliance is likely to be poor. Marshalling is expected to be difficult when dealing with large numbers of pedestrians without physical barriers stopping and corralling pedestrians. Verbal messages and directions are likely to be unheeded, with most pedestrians likely to be aware of the lack of power available to the marshals, and be intent on boarding the next available light rail vehicle regardless of directions provided by a marshal. Passive control measures such as larger platforms and storage and waiting areas are obviously the best way to deal with peak demands. The provision of the centre island platform will help somewhat deal with the changing tidal flow demands (compared to other possible platform arrangement such as two side loading platforms).
	69	3.10 Revised construction methodolog y for the tunnel under Anzac Parade	The Modifications Report states that a 'cut and cover' technique will be used to construct the Anzac Parade tunnel, as shown in Figure 3.26 below.	As the bus way is used by a significiant nubmer of buses that service UNSW, the impacts on the bus way during construction must be minimised. Additionally, some environments at the Kensington campus also have sensitive periods, such as exam, enrolment and census periods. Exams are typically held during the whole of June and whole of November and from 9am to 5pm throughout the day, enrolment periods are typically from mid- February to mid-March and mid-July to mid-August and census periods are generally from the beginning of April to mid-August and census periods are generally from the beginning of April to mid-April and the beginning of September to mid-September. Summer exams also occur in early to mid-February, typically from 9am to 4pm. Further, student vacation periods' acting as study time precedes each of the exam periods and are also considered sensitive periods. It is noted that many exams are held at Randwick Racecourse during the above times.