

Proposed Mixed-Use Development

**60-78 Regent Street,  
Redfern**

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**TRAFFIC AND PARKING ASSESSMENT REPORT**

25 November 2014

Ref 14696

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| <b>1. INTRODUCTION .....</b>                        | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>2. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT .....</b>                | <b>4</b>  |
| <b>3. TRAFFIC ASSESSMENT .....</b>                  | <b>9</b>  |
| <b>4. PARKING ASSESSMENT .....</b>                  | <b>20</b> |
| <b>5. CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PLAN.....</b> | <b>29</b> |

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

|                 |                               |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>Figure 1</b> | Location                      |
| <b>Figure 2</b> | Site                          |
| <b>Figure 3</b> | Road Hierarchy                |
| <b>Figure 4</b> | Existing Traffic Controls     |
| <b>Figure 5</b> | Existing Public Transport     |
| <b>Figure 6</b> | Existing Parking Restrictions |
| <b>Figure 7</b> | Heavy Vehicle Route Map       |

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

This report has been prepared to accompany an Application for a mixed-use development proposal to be located at 60-78 Regent Street, Redfern (Figures 1 and 2).

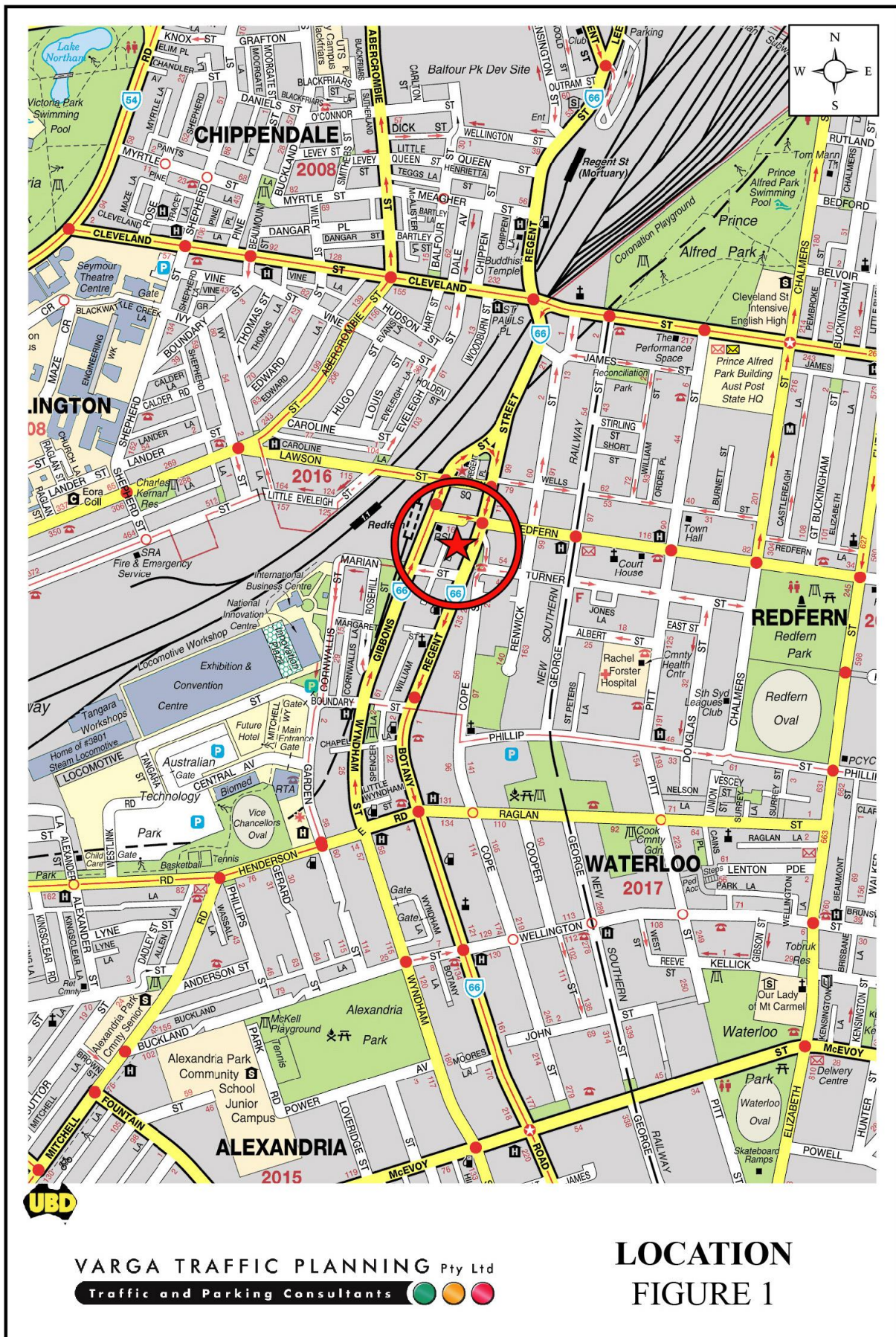
The proposed development will involve the demolition of the existing commercial buildings on the site to facilitate the construction of a new mixed-use development comprising retail uses at street level and student accommodation on the levels above.

There is no car parking to be provided on the site.

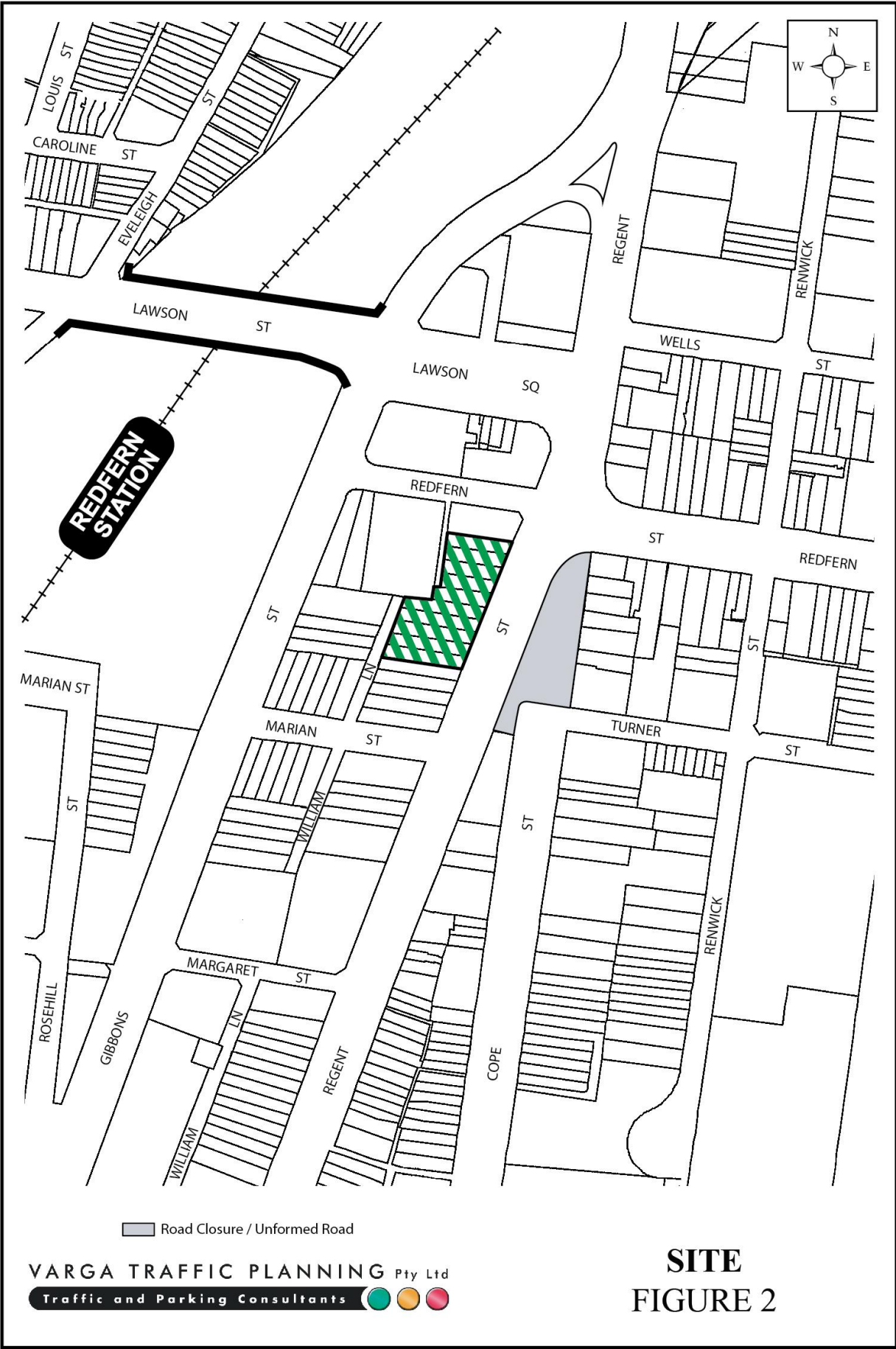
The subject site is ideally located to suit the needs of students relying on public transport or alternate forms of transport such as walking and cycling. The site is readily accessible by an extensive range of public transport services as detailed in Chapter 3 of this report. In addition, the subject site is also located within easy walking (or cycling) distance of several tertiary education facilities, including University of Sydney, University of Technology and Sydney TAFE College.

The purpose of this report is to assess the traffic and parking implications of the development proposal and to that end this report:

- describes the site and provides details of the development proposal
- reviews the road network in the vicinity of the site, and the traffic conditions on that road network
- estimates the traffic generation potential of the development proposal
- assesses the traffic implications of the development proposal in terms of road network capacity
- assesses the parking implications of the development proposal







## 2. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

### Site

The subject site is located on the western side of Regent Street, between Redfern Street & Marion Street. The site has a street frontage approximately 54m in length to Regent Street, approximately 25m in length to William Lane. The site occupies an area of approximately 1,428m<sup>2</sup>.

The site is currently occupied by various commercial buildings (~2400m<sup>2</sup>). Pedestrian access at the rear of Property Numbers 60-68 is provided via a service laneway that runs along the rear of the site, off Redfern Street. Vehicular access to the rear of Property Numbers 70-78 is provided via William Lane.

### Proposed Development

The proposed development will involve the demolition of the existing commercial buildings on the site to facilitate the construction of a new mixed-use development comprising retail shops at street level and student accommodation on the levels above.

A total of 134 student accommodation units are proposed in the new building as follows:

|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| Studio units:        | 85         |
| 4 bedroom units:     | 4          |
| 5 bedroom units:     | 1          |
| 6 bedroom units:     | 44         |
| <b>TOTAL UNITSS:</b> | <b>134</b> |

The student accommodation also consists of a reception area, a lounge, a games room, a laundry room, a meeting room, a study room and a media room located on the first floor level. The entry lobby for the student accommodation facility is located at ground floor level, fronting a proposed new through-site pedestrian link which extends between Regent Street, William Lane and Redfern Street.

A number of retail tenancies are also proposed on the ground floor level, fronting Regent Street, with a cumulative floor area of 626m<sup>2</sup>.

A dance rehearsal room is also proposed on the ground floor level, fronting William Lane with a cumulative floor area of 113m<sup>2</sup>.

Off-street car parking is not proposed on the site. However, as noted in the foregoing, the subject site is ideally located to suit the needs of students relying on public transport or alternate forms of transport such as walking and cycling. The site is readily accessible by an extensive range of public transport services as detailed in Chapter 3 of this report. In addition, the subject site is also located within easy walking (or cycling) distance of several tertiary education facilities, including University of Sydney, University of Technology and Sydney TAFE College.

Loading/servicing for the proposed development is expected to be undertaken by a variety of commercial vehicles up to and including 9.8m long medium rigid trucks. The loading dock is to be located on the ground floor level. The proposed loading dock will have a minimum width of 6.0m and a depth of approximately 11.0m, and will be capable of accommodating 2 light commercial vehicles such as utilities, “white vans” or small 6.4m long SRV rigid trucks simultaneously, or 1 larger rigid truck up to 9.8m in length such as a commercial garbage collection truck. Vehicular access to the loading dock is to be provided via a site access driveway located at the southern end of the William Lane site frontage.

Plans of the proposed development have been prepared by *Bates Smart Pty Ltd* and are reproduced in the following pages.



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BATES<sup>SM</sup>SMART<sup>TM</sup>

|             |  |         |    |
|-------------|--|---------|----|
| Issue       | 1:500 @ A3   |         |    |
| Drawn       | JH   | Checked | BD |
| Project No. | S11798   |         |    |
| Status      | Concept Design   |         |    |
| Print Date  | 27/10/2014 12:53:08 PM   |         |    |
| Print File  | S:\11798\11798_100_urgent\sheet\02_100concept.dwg<br>-- 2014-10-27 12:53:08 PM |         |    |

60-78 Regent St  
Redfern  
Siteplan[illegible]

PRELIMINARY  
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



PRELIMINARY  
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



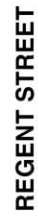
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| Sheet       | DA   |         |    |
| PLT Date    | 2011/02/14 6:07:28 PM  |         |    |
| PLT File    | S:\11798\11798_11798.dwg, user: jh, plot job: S:\11798\11798_11798.dwg |         |    |
| Drawing No. | A02.000[5]   |         |    |

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[illegible]

### **3. TRAFFIC ASSESSMENT**

#### **Road Hierarchy**

The road hierarchy allocated to the road network in the vicinity of the site by the Roads and Maritime Services is illustrated on Figure 3.

Regent Street is classified by the RMS as a *State Road* and provides the key southbound road link in the area between Broadway and Botany Road. It typically carries three traffic lanes in a one-way southbound direction in the vicinity of the site.

Gibbons Street is also classified by the RMS as a *State Road* and provides the key northbound road link in the area. It typically carries 3 lanes in a one-way northbound direction in the vicinity of the site.

Cleveland Street is also classified by the RMS as a *State Road* and provides the key east-west road link in the area, linking City Road to Anzac Parade. It typically carries two traffic lanes in each direction in the vicinity of the site with turning bays provided at key locations.

Redfern Street (west of Chalmers Street) is a local, unclassified road which is primarily used to provide vehicular and pedestrian access to frontage properties. Restricted kerbside parking is generally permitted on both sides of the road.

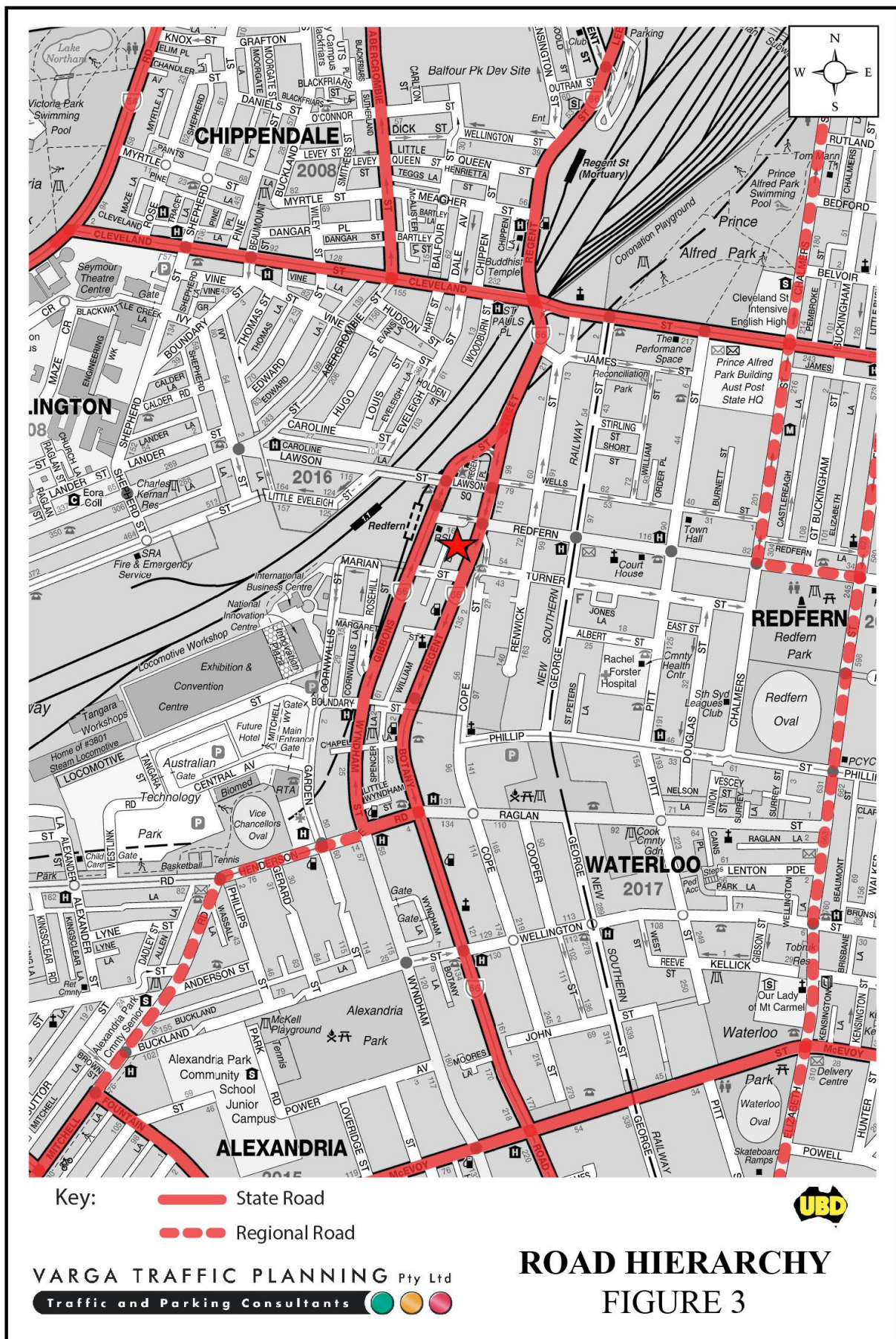
Williams Lane is a local, unclassified road which is primarily used to provide vehicular and pedestrian access to frontage properties.

#### **Existing Traffic Controls**

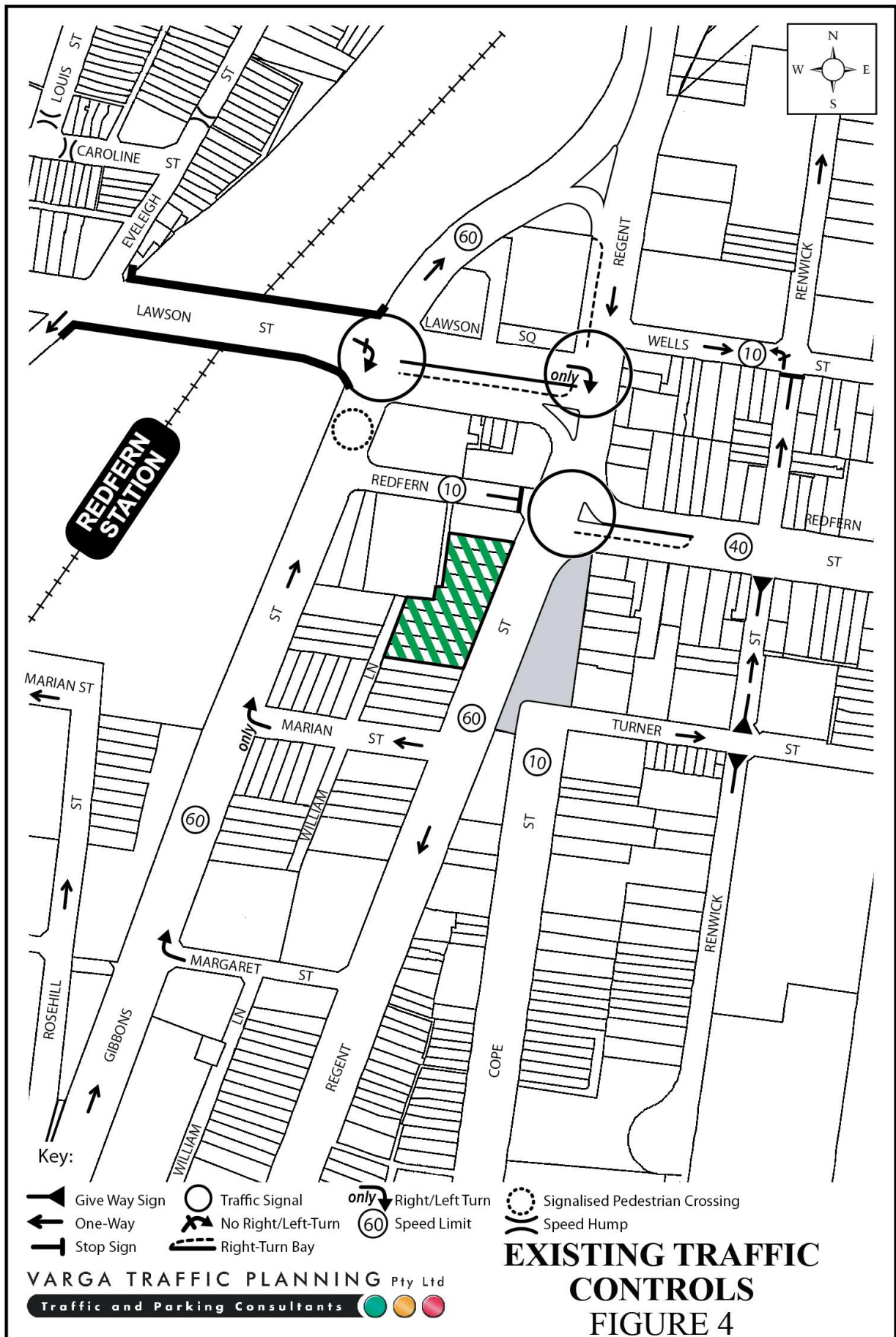
The existing traffic controls which apply to the road network in the vicinity of the site are illustrated on Figure 4. Key features of those traffic controls are:

- a 60 km/h SPEED LIMIT which applies to Regent Street
- a 10km/h SPEED LIMIT which applies to Redfern Street (west of Regent Street)











- a 40km/h SPEED LIMIT which applies to Redfern Street (east of Regent Street)
- TRAFFIC SIGNALS in Regent Street where it intersects with Redfern Street and Lawson Street
- a STOP SIGN in Redfern Street where it intersects with Regent Street.

### Existing Public Transport Services

The existing public transport services available to the site are illustrated on Figure 5. The 305, 308, 309, 310, L09 and N11 bus services all operates along Regent Street and Gibbons Street, with the closet southbound bus stop located just 40m south of the site and the closest northbound bus stop located just 80m west of the site on Gibbons Street, outside Redfern Railway Station.

There are approximately 1000 bus services per day on weekdays operating in the immediate vicinity from the site, as well as approximately 600 bus services per day on Saturdays and approximately 300 bus services per day on Sundays and public holidays, as set out below:

| Bus Routes and Frequencies |   |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|----------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Route No.                  | Route   | Weekdays    |             | Saturday    |             | Sunday      |             |
|                            |   | IN          | OUT         | IN          | OUT         | IN          | OUT         |
| 305                        | Railway Square to Stamford Plaza Hotel        | 9           | 9           | -           | -           | -           | -           |
| 308                        | Marrickville Metro to City                    | 34          | 35          | 26          | 26          | 16          | 16          |
| 309                        | Port Botany & Eastgardens to City             | 69          | 69          | 43          | 46          | 30          | 29          |
| 310                        | Port Botany & Eastgardens to City             | 49          | 54          | 37          | 37          | 26          | 26          |
| L09                        | Port Botany & Eastgardens to City             | 5           | 11          | -           | -           | -           | -           |
| N11                        | Cronulla to City                              | 19          | 19          | 18          | 18          | 18          | 18          |
| M20                        | Gore Hill to Botany                           | ~60         | ~60         | ~37         | ~37         | ~37         | ~37         |
| M50                        | Drummoyne to Coogee                           | ~58         | ~58         | ~37         | ~37         | ~37         | ~37         |
| 345                        | Kingsford to City via Rosebery                | 1           | 1           | -           | -           | -           | -           |
| 372                        | Coogee to City via Randwick                   | 73          | 78          | 53          | 54          | 51          | 49          |
| 393                        | La Perouse & Malabar to City via Anzac Bridge | 99          | 87          | 57          | 34          | 44          | 38          |
| 395                        | Maroubra to City via Anzac Bridge             | 30          | 35          | 21          | 21          | 21          | 19          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>               |   | <b>~506</b> | <b>~516</b> | <b>~329</b> | <b>~310</b> | <b>~280</b> | <b>~269</b> |



In addition, the site is located approximately less than 2 minutes walking distance from Redfern Railway Station which provides access to all suburban rail services.

Accordingly, it is clear that the subject site is readily accessible by public transport services.

### **Sydney's Walking Future**

Sydney's Walking Future aims to get more people walking by making walking more convenient, particularly for trips under 2km. Walking trips can comprise a "walk only" trip when an entire trip from origin to destination is walked. Walking trips can also comprise walking at either end of a public transport journey.

Encouraging more people to walk is an effective way to free-up capacity on the transport system and to reduce congestion in busy centres. The benefits of walking can include:

- long-term cost savings by incorporating walking infrastructure into major transport projects
- reduce traffic congestion, particularly where walking trips are made during peak periods
- extend the catchment area of public transport services
- public health benefits associated with reduced obesity, and
- reduced greenhouse gas emissions.

### **Sydney Cycling Future**

Sydney's Cycling future aims to encourage more people to ride a bike for transport by making it a more convenient transport option. Measures to grow the number of people riding bicycles include:

- provide facilities which can encourage residents and employees to cycle for short trips, particularly on the most constrained parts of the transport network
- integrating bike riding into the way communities are designed
- delivering local initiatives that make the greatest improvements to safety and local access
- working in partnership with businesses to develop travel plans to encourage residents and employees to ride a bike
- providing improved bicycle access to public transport facilities.

### **NSW Long-Term Transport Master Plan (2012)**

The Master Plan prepared by Transport for NSW sets the direction for transport planning for the next 20 years, providing a framework for transport policy and investment decisions that respond to key challenges.

The plan sets out the transport challenges over the next 20 years:

- integrating modes to meet customer needs
- getting Sydney moving again
- providing essential access for regional NSW
- supporting efficient and productive freight
- addressing state wide challenges across the transport network.

The Master Plan also identifies solutions and actions that integrate, grow, modernise and manage the transport system in the short term (0-5 years) and longer term (10-20 years).

### **Planning Guidelines for Walking and Cycling**

The *Planning Guidelines for Walking and Cycling* identify a number of city-scale design principles that can assist the creation of walkable and cyclable cities and neighbourhoods.

These principles emphasise urban renewal and the creation of compact, mixed use, accessible centres around public transport stops. At the neighbourhood scale, design principles can be reinforced through the creation of local and accessible centres and neighbourhoods with connected street patterns and road design which aim to reinforce local walking and cycling networks.

In particular, the *Guidelines* note that increased population density is an important element in creating a walkable and cyclable city. A compact development brings activities close together, making them more accessible by foot or by bicycle, without the need to use a car. Increased population density also enhances the viability of public transport services.

### **Work Place Travel Plan**

A Work Place Travel Plan aims to manage transport through a series of measures that promote and facilitate more sustainable modes of travel with a view to reducing motor vehicle use. A Work Place Travel Plan establishes travel mode targets in consultation with residents and employees which are to be reviewed on a regular basis. The key tasks of the Work Place Travel Plan Coordinator will include:

- undertake regular surveys to identify the travel modes of building occupants
- maintain and update the information provided in the Transport Access Guide, and
- set new travel mode targets on an ongoing pace in consultation with residents and employees.

### **Transport Access Guide**

The aim of a Transport Access Guide is to ensure that residents and employees are aware of the options available for travel to the subject development by walking, cycling or public transport.



A Transport Access Guide will typically include a map illustrating public transport routes, cycle ways and walking paths, as well as key destinations in the vicinity of the site such as tertiary education facilities.

The Transport Access Guide will be developed in accordance with the principles identified by Transport for NSW and Sydney City Council prior to issue of the Occupation Certificate.

### **Projected Traffic Generation**

An indication of the traffic generation potential of the development proposal is provided by reference to the former Roads and Maritime Services publication *Guide to Traffic Generating Developments, Section 3 - Landuse Traffic Generation (October 2002)*.

The RMS *Guidelines* are based on extensive surveys of a wide range of land uses and nominates the following traffic generation rates which are applicable to the development proposal:

The RMS *Guidelines* are based on extensive surveys of a wide range of land uses. The RMS *Guidelines* do not nominate a traffic generation rate for student accommodation. For the purposes of this assessment therefore, the traffic generation rate nominated in the RMS *Guidelines* for high density residential apartments has been adopted as follows:

#### **High Density Residential Flat Buildings**

0.29 peak hour vehicle trips

The RMS *Guidelines* do not nominate a traffic generation rate for small, local shops, referring only to major regional shopping centres incorporating supermarkets and department stores. It also does not nominate a traffic generation rate for dance rehearsal rooms. For the purposes of this assessment therefore, the traffic generation rate of 2.0 peak hour vehicle trips/100m<sup>2</sup> GFA nominated in the RMS *Guidelines* for commercial premises has been adopted in respect of the retail component and dance rehearsal room component of the development proposal.

Application of the above traffic generation rates to the various components of the development proposal yields a traffic generation potential of approximately 54 vehicle trips per hour during commuter peak periods as set out below:

**Projected Future Traffic Generation**

|  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Residential Apartments (134 Apartments):   | 38.9 peak hour vehicle trips        |
| Commercial Premises (746m <sup>2</sup> ):  | 14.9 peak hour vehicle trips        |
| <b>TOTAL TRAFFIC GENERATION POTENTIAL:</b> | <b>53.8 peak hour vehicle trips</b> |

That projected future level of traffic generation potential should however, be offset or *discounted* by the volume of traffic which could reasonably be expected to be generated by the existing uses of the site, in order to determine the *nett increase (or decrease)* in traffic generation potential of the site expected to occur as a consequence of the development proposal when compared with the previously approved development on the site.

Application of the abovementioned “commercial premises” traffic generation rate nominated in the RMS *Guidelines* to the existing commercial/retail building on the site (estimated to be approximately 2,400m<sup>2</sup>) yields a traffic generation potential of approximately 48 peak hour vehicle trips.

Accordingly, it is likely that the proposed development will result in an *increase* in the traffic generation potential of the site of approximately 6 vph as set out below:

**Projected Nett Increase in Peak Hour Traffic Generation Potential  
of the site as a consequence of the development proposal**

|   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| Projected Future Traffic Generation Potential:        | 53.8 vehicle trips       |
| Existing Traffic Generation Potential (Estimated):    | -48.0 vehicle trips      |
| <b>NETT INCREASE IN TRAFFIC GENERATION POTENTIAL:</b> | <b>5.8 vehicle trips</b> |

That projected “increase” in traffic activity of 6 vph as a consequence of the development proposal is minimal, and will clearly not have any unacceptable traffic implications in terms of road network capacity, as is demonstrated by the following section of this report.

In practice however, it is readily acknowledged that both the existing and proposed future uses of the site would generate very little traffic activity (apart from the occasional service vehicle or delivery vehicle movement) due to the constrained parking provisions on the site.

In particular, the proposed development is not expected to generate *any* traffic activity (apart from the occasional service/delivery vehicle) because:

- it is not proposed to provide any car parking on the site
- there are no unrestricted kerbside parking areas in the vicinity of the site which could be used by students or staff of the retail shops
- car ownership rates amongst students tend to be zero, and
- this site has been chosen because of its excellent accessibility to public transport and tertiary institutions thereby effectively eliminating the need for prospective future residents to own a car.

Accordingly, traffic activity generated by the completed development is expected to comprise only the occasional delivery vehicle. This could be expected to comprise say, 2 service vehicles generating a maximum of approximately 4 vehicles per hour (vph) during commuter peak periods (i.e. 2 vph IN and 2 vph OUT).

That projected level of traffic activity during peak periods is *statistically insignificant* and clearly does not require any traffic surveys or intersection capacity analysis of nearby intersections to demonstrate that those “additional” traffic flows can be accommodated on the existing road network without difficulty.

In particular, it is clear that the proposed development will *not* require any road upgrades or intersection improvements, and it is therefore reasonable to conclude that the proposed development will not have any unacceptable traffic implications in terms of road network capacity.

## **4. PARKING IMPLICATIONS**

### **Existing Kerbside Parking Restrictions**

The existing kerbside parking restrictions which apply to the road network in the vicinity of the site are illustrated on Figure 6 and comprise:

- 1 HOUR PARKING restrictions along the western side of Regent Street, including the site frontage
- NO PARKING restrictions along both sides of William Lane and within the vicinity of the site, including the William Lane site frontage
- BUS ZONES at regular intervals along both sides of Regent Street.

### **Off-Street Parking Provisions**

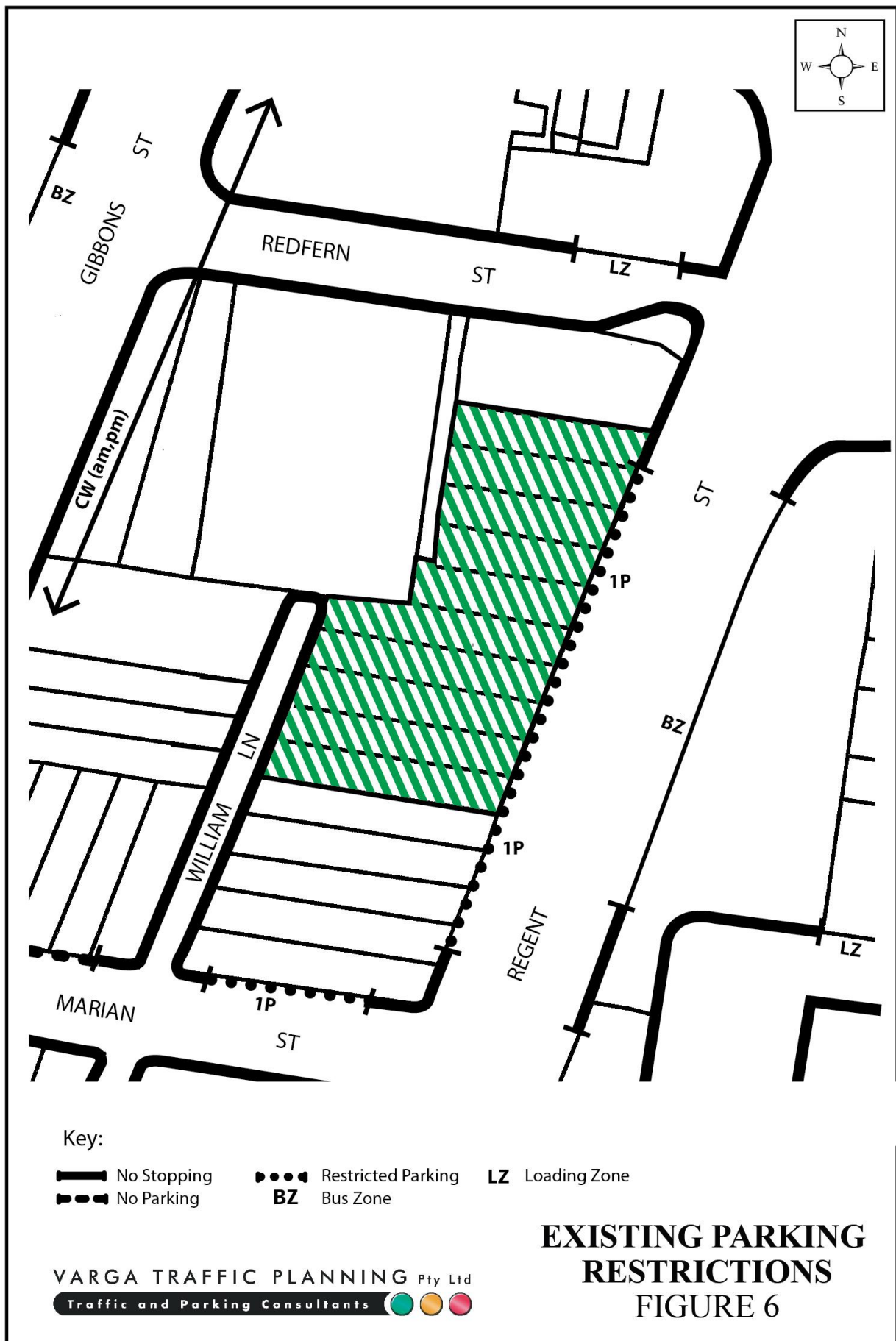
The off-street parking requirements for most sites located in the Sydney LGA are specified in Council's *Sydney LEP 2012*. However, the *Sydney LEP 2012* does *not* apply to the subject site.

The subject site is zoned *Business Zone (E) – Mixed Use* under the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Major Development) 2005* and is identified as a *Redfern-Waterloo Authority Site*. Part 5 of the *SEPP (Major Development) 2005* does not specify any off-street parking requirements, and notes that:

#### **3 Relationship with other environmental planning instruments**

All other environmental planning instruments do not apply to the Redfern-Waterloo Authority Sites, except for other State environmental planning policies.

In summary, off-street parking is not required by the planning controls which apply to the site, and accordingly, off-street parking is not proposed on the site.





By way of comparison, *if* the *Sydney LEP 2012* was applicable to the site, the site would most likely be located in *Category B* for the student accommodation component and in *Category D* for the retail component. The *Sydney LEP 2012* specifies the following *maximum* number of parking spaces permitted to be provided on the site for residential and retail uses respectively:

#### **7.5 Residential flat buildings, dual occupancies and multi dwelling housing**

- (1) The maximum number of car parking spaces for residential flat buildings, dual occupancies and multi dwelling housing is as follows:
  - (b) on land in category B:
    - (i) for each studio dwelling – 0.2 spaces
    - (ii) for each 1 bedroom dwelling – 0.4 spaces, and
    - (iii) for each 2 bedroom dwelling – 0.8 spaces, and
    - (iv) for each 3 or more bedroom dwelling – 1.1 spaces

#### **7.7 Retail premises**

- (1) This clause does not apply to a building if the building has more than 2,000 square metres of gross floor area used for the purposes of retail premises.
- (2) The maximum number of car parking spaces for a building used for the purposes of retail premises is as follows:
  - (d) if the building is on land in category D and has a floor space ratio greater than 3.5:1, the following formula is to be used:

$$M = (G \times A) : (50 \times T)$$

Where

**M** is the maximum number of parking spaces, and

**G** is the gross floor area of all retail premises in the building in square metres, and

**A** is the site area in square metres, and

**T** is the total gross floor area of all buildings on the site in square metres.

It is noted however, that the *Sydney LEP* does not nominate a parking rate specifically for student accommodation units, referring only to residential flat buildings.

Application of the above *maximum* parking rates to the proposed development indicates that the *maximum* number of parking spaces permitted to be provided on the site is 73 spaces as set out in the table below:

**Maximum Number of Parking Spaces Permitted  
Under the Sydney LEP 2012**

|                                   |                    |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Residential Component:            | 70.9 spaces        |
| Retail Component:                 | 1.8 spaces         |
| <b>Maximum Parking Permitted:</b> | <b>72.7 spaces</b> |

The proposed development satisfies the parking rates specified in the *Sydney LEP 2012*, in that the number of parking spaces proposed on the site (i.e. zero spaces) does *not* exceed the *maximum* parking provisions permitted under the LEP where it is applicable to the site.

### **Loading/Service Provisions**

The proposed new mixed-use building is expected to be serviced by a variety of light commercial vehicles such as utilities, “white vans” and small 6.4m long SRV rigid trucks, and on some occasions, by larger rigid trucks such as a 9.8m long commercial garbage truck.

The proposed loading dock is to be located at ground floor level at the rear of the site, along the William Lane frontage of the site.

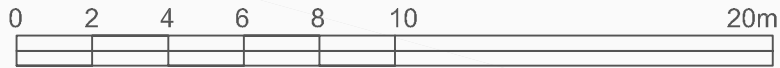
The loading dock has been designed to accommodate 2 light commercial vehicles simultaneously, or a large 9.8m long rigid truck such as a commercial garbage truck. The manoeuvring area has been designed to accommodate the swept turning path requirements of these medium rigid trucks, allowing them to enter the site in a reverse direction and exit the site in a forward direction at all times.

*Swept turning path* diagrams illustrating the manoeuvring requirements of the various light commercial vehicles and rigid trucks expected to service the site are reproduced in the following pages, confirming that these vehicles will be able to service the site using the proposed loading dock without difficulty.

The geometric design layout of the proposed loading facilities has been designed to comply with the relevant requirements specified in the Standards Australia publication *Parking Facilities Part 2 - Off-Street Commercial Vehicle Facilities AS2890.2:2002* in respect of loading dock dimensions and service area requirements for 9.8m long rigid trucks.

In summary, the proposed loading facilities satisfy the relevant requirements specified in both Council's Parking Code as well as the Australian Standards and it is therefore concluded that the proposed development will not have any unacceptable loading implications.

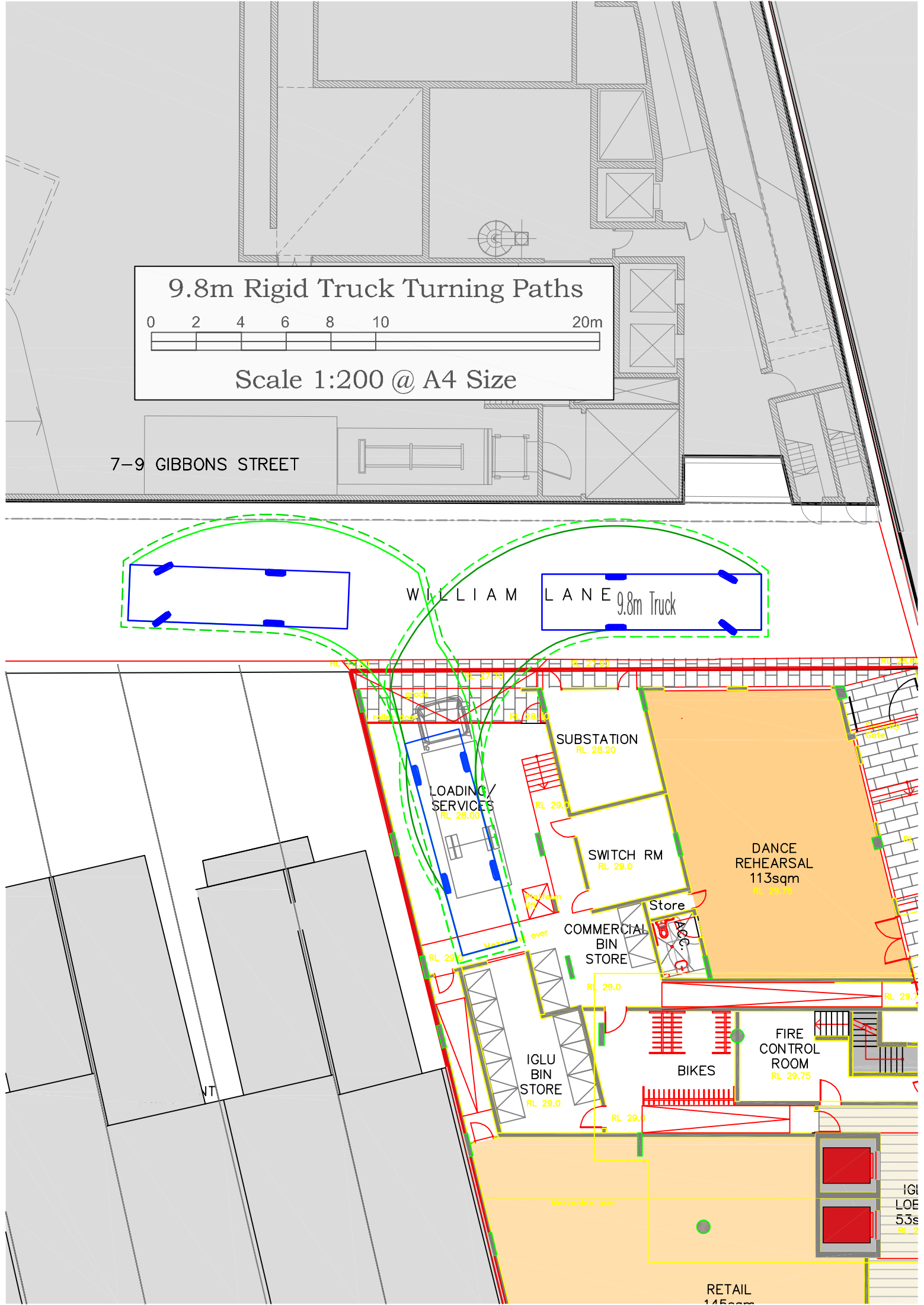
# 9.8m Rigid Truck Turning Paths



Scale 1:200 @ A4 Size

7-9 GIBBONS STREET

WILLIAM LANE 9.8m Truck

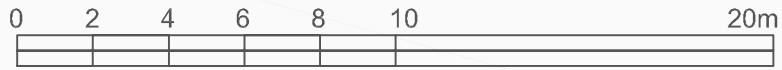








# 6.4m SRV Truck Turning Paths



Scale 1:200 @ A4 Size

7-9 GIBBONS STREET

WILLIAM

SRV- Small Rigid Vehicle

RL 28.20 RL 27.90 RL 27.90 RL 28.60

grade  
roller door

SUBSTATION  
RL 28.20

LOADING  
SERVICES  
RL 28.90

SWITCH RM  
RL 29.0

DANCE  
REHEARSAL  
113sqm  
RL 29.75

Store

COMMERCIAL  
BIN STORE

RL 29.0

Mezzanine over

IGLU  
BIN STORE  
RL 29.0

BIKES

FIRE  
CONTROL  
ROOM  
RL 29.75

IGLU  
LOBBY  
53sqm  
RL 29.75

RETAIL  
145sqm  
RL 29.40

## 5. CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PLAN

### Construction Schedule

The construction activities are expected to be undertaken over a duration of approximately 18 months and will involve between 3 and 20 staff as set out below. Working hours are proposed from 7:00am to 5:00pm Monday-Friday and 8:00am-12 noon on Saturday. No work is to be carried out on Sundays or Public Holidays.

| CONSTRUCTON PROGRAM - DURATION AND STAFFING LEVELS |              |           |                 |
|--|--------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Stage  | Work         | Duration  | Number of Staff |
| 1  | Demolition   | 1 month   | 3 - 8           |
| 2  | Excavation   | 3 months  | 3 - 8           |
| 3  | Construction | 14 months | 3 - 20          |

### Demolition & Excavation Stage

All spoil will be loaded wholly within the site, with all trucks to enter and exit the site whilst travelling in a forward direction at all times, using either the Regent Street or William Lane frontages of the site.

All truck movements across the footpath will be undertaken under the supervision of an authorised RMS-accredited *traffic controller* whose primary responsibility will be to ensure the safety of pedestrian movements along the site frontage.

### Works Zone

A *Works Zone* is proposed along the Regent Street frontage of the site. *Works Zones* are provided for the use of vehicles associated with construction activities, such as the delivery of materials or the removal of waste materials, and are *not* permitted to be used by construction employees' private vehicles.

The proposed *Works Zone* will be approximately 42m in length and is to be located in an existing *indented* parking bay. The *indented* parking bay is *not* subject to any clearway restrictions. The existing parking restrictions in the *indented* parking bay comprise 1 Hour

Parking restrictions between 8:30am-5:00pm Monday-Friday and 8:30am-12:00pm on Saturdays. Kerbside parking in the *indented* parking bay is unrestricted at other times.

The proposed *Works Zone* will result in the *temporary* loss of 7 kerbside parking spaces which are currently subject to the 1 Hour time limit during business hours, as detailed above.

The *temporary* loss of these kerbside parking spaces is not expected to have any adverse effects, particularly given that the adjacent shops which the kerbside parking is intended to serve will have been demolished.

### **Construction Truck Routes**

All heavy vehicles involved in the demolition, excavation and construction of the proposed development would approach and depart the site via Regent Street or Gibbons Street as indicated on Figure 7.

### **Construction Traffic Activity**

The *maximum* traffic activity expected to be generated by the development proposal during demolition and construction is expected to be in the order of 10 vph (i.e. 5 vph TO and 5 vph FROM the site) and is expected to occur during the demolition phase and during major concrete pours.

Traffic activity generated at other times during the construction phase of the development will be lower and is expected to comprise approximately 6 vph (i.e. 3 vph TO and 3 vph FROM the site).

That level of traffic activity during the demolition and construction phases of the proposed development is minimal, and will clearly not have any unacceptable traffic implications in terms of road network capacity.

In particular, it is clear that the traffic activity generated by the proposed demolition and construction activities will *not* require any road improvements or intersection upgrades to accommodate the “additional” traffic flows that may be generated by the site.

### **Authorised Traffic Controller**

An authorised traffic controller will be required to supervise the movement of all vehicles across the footpath during the demolition and excavation stages of the project. An authorised traffic controller will also be required during the construction stage of the project to facilitate major deliveries to the site, such as concrete pours.

### **Tradesmen and Contractor Car Parking**

Tradesmen and contractors will not be permitted to park their private vehicles on the site or in the proposed *Works Zone*. All contractors and tradesmen will be encouraged to travel to/from work by public transport for the duration of construction activities.



