

## Appendix K

### EB2/EB3R Final Scenario – Lane performance Summaries

# LANE SUMMARY

Site: 8.1 [8.1 U-turn - West of Marriot Rd (Site Folder: AM)]

Network: N101 [AM  
(Network Folder: General)]

Site Category: (None)

Signals - EQUISAT (Fixed-Time/SCATS) Coordinated Cycle Time = 30 seconds (Site Practical Cycle Time)

Lane Use and Performance															
	DEMAND FLOWS		ARRIVAL FLOWS		Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Aver. Delay sec	Level of Service	85% BACK OF QUEUE		Lane Config	Lane Length m	Cap. Adj. %	Prob. Block. %
	[ Total veh/h	HV %	[ Total veh/h	HV %						[ Veh	Dist ] m				
SouthEast: Ti Rakau Drive (East)															
Lane 1	780	11.0	780	11.0	1810	0.431	100	0.1	LOS A	0.0	0.0	Full	147	0.0	0.0
Lane 2	780	11.0	780	11.0	1810	0.431	100	0.1	LOS A	0.0	0.0	Full	147	0.0	0.0
Lane 3	68	5.9	68	5.9	267	0.255	100	18.2	LOS B	0.8	6.2	Short	14	0.0	NA
Lane 4 (B)	25	100.0	25	100.0	478	0.052	100	2.1	LOS A	0.1	0.9	Full	147	0.0	0.0
Approach	1652	12.2	1652	12.2		0.431		0.8	LOS A	0.8	6.2				
NorthWest: Ti Rakau Drive (West)															
Lane 1	533	14.2	533	14.2	711	0.750	100	11.1	LOS B	7.2	56.7	Full	73	0.0	0.0
Lane 2	533	14.2	533	14.2	711	0.750	100	11.1	LOS B	7.2	56.7	Full	73	0.0	0.0
Lane 3 (B)	13	100.0	13	100.0	478	0.027	100	2.1	LOS A	0.0	0.5	Full	73	0.0	0.0
Approach	1079	15.2	1079	15.2		0.750		11.0	LOS B	7.2	56.7				
Intersection	2731	13.4	2731	13.4		0.750		4.8	LOS A	7.2	56.7				

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

Lane LOS values are based on average delay per lane.

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

Delay Model: SIDRA Standard (Geometric Delay is included).

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

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

Approach Lane Flows (veh/h)										
SouthEast: Ti Rakau Drive (East)										
Mov. From SE To Exit:	T1	U	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.	
Lane 1	780	-	780	11.0	1810	0.431	100	NA	NA	
Lane 2	780	-	780	11.0	1810	0.431	100	NA	NA	
Lane 3	-	68	68	5.9	267	0.255	100	0.0	2	
Lane 4	25	-	25	100.0	478	0.052	100	NA	NA	
Approach	1584	68	1652	12.2		0.431				
NorthWest: Ti Rakau Drive (West)										
Mov. From NW To Exit:	T1	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.		
Lane 1	533	533	14.2	711	0.750	100	NA	NA		
Lane 2	533	533	14.2	711	0.750	100	NA	NA		
Lane 3	13	13	100.0	478	0.027	100	NA	NA		
Approach	1079	1079	15.2		0.750					
Total %HV Deg. Satn (v/c)										
Intersection	2731	13.4		0.750						

Lane flow rates given in this report are based on the arrival flow rates subject to upstream capacity constraint where applicable.

Merge Analysis											
	Exit Lane Number	Short Lane Length m	Percent Opng in Lane %	Opposing Flow Rate veh/h	Critical Gap sec	Follow-up Headway sec	Lane Flow Rate veh/h	Lane Capacity veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Min. Delay sec	Merge Delay sec
SouthEast Exit: Ti Rakau Drive (East)											
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>											
Full Length Lane	1	Merge Analysis not applied.									
Full Length Lane	2	Merge Analysis not applied.									
Full Length Lane	3	Merge Analysis not applied.									
NorthWest Exit: Ti Rakau Drive (West)											
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>											
Full Length Lane	1	Merge Analysis not applied.									
Full Length Lane	2	Merge Analysis not applied.									
Full Length Lane	3	Merge Analysis not applied.									

# LANE SUMMARY

Site: 10.1 [10.1 U-turn - East of Edgewater Dr (West) (Site Folder: AM)]

Network: N101 [AM (Network Folder: General)]

Site Category: (None)

Signals - EQUISAT (Fixed-Time/SCATS) Coordinated Cycle Time = 40 seconds (Site Practical Cycle Time)

Lane Use and Performance															
	DEMAND FLOWS [ Total HV ]		ARRIVAL FLOWS [ Total HV ]		Cap.	Deg. Satn	Lane Util.	Aver. Delay	Level of Service	85% BACK OF QUEUE [ Veh Dist ]		Lane Config	Lane Length	Cap. Adj.	Prob. Block.
	veh/h	%	veh/h	%	veh/h	v/c	%	sec			m		m	%	%
SouthEast: Ti Rakau Drive (East)															
Lane 1	771	10.7	771	10.7	998	0.773	100	10.6	LOS B	12.2 <sup>N4</sup>	93.5 <sup>N4</sup>	Full	64	0.0	50.0
Lane 2	771	10.7	771	10.7	998	0.773	100	10.6	LOS B	12.2 <sup>N4</sup>	93.5 <sup>N4</sup>	Full	64	0.0	50.0
Lane 3 (B)	25	100.0	25	100.0	657	0.038	100	0.2	LOS A	0.0	0.1	Full	64	0.0	0.0
Approach	1567	12.1	1567	12.1		0.773		10.5	LOS B	12.2	93.5				
NorthWest: Ti Rakau Drive (West)															
Lane 1	537	13.6	537	13.6	1783	0.302	100	0.0	LOS A	0.0	0.0	Full	81	0.0	0.0
Lane 2	538	13.6	538	13.6	1783	0.302	100	0.0	LOS A	0.0	0.0	Full	81	0.0	0.0
Lane 3	112	10.7	112	10.7	194	0.576	100	25.6	LOS C	2.1	16.0	Short	15	0.0	NA
Lane 4 (B)	13	100.0	13	100.0	657	0.020	100	0.2	LOS A	0.0	0.1	Full	81	0.0	0.0
Approach	1200	14.3	1200	14.3		0.576		2.4	LOS A	2.1	16.0				
Intersection	2767	13.0	2767	13.0		0.773		7.0	LOS A	12.2	93.5				

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

Lane LOS values are based on average delay per lane.

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

Delay Model: SIDRA Standard (Geometric Delay is included).

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

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

<sup>N4</sup> Average back of queue has been restricted to the available queue storage space.

Approach Lane Flows (veh/h)										
SouthEast: Ti Rakau Drive (East)										
Mov. From SE To Exit:	T1	Total	%HV		Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL %	Ov. Lane No.	
Lane 1	771	771	10.7		998	0.773	100	NA	NA	
Lane 2	771	771	10.7		998	0.773	100	NA	NA	
Lane 3	25	25	100.0		657	0.038	100	NA	NA	
Approach	1567	1567	12.1			0.773				
NorthWest: Ti Rakau Drive (West)										
Mov. From NW To Exit:	T1	U	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL %	Ov. Lane No.	
Lane 1	537	-	537	13.6	1783	0.302	100	NA	NA	
Lane 2	538	-	538	13.6	1783	0.302	100	NA	NA	
Lane 3	-	112	112	10.7	194	0.576	100	20.7	2	
Lane 4	13	-	13	100.0	657	0.020	100	NA	NA	
Approach	1088	112	1200	14.3		0.576				
Total %HV Deg. Satn (v/c)										
Intersection	2767	13.0		0.773						

Lane flow rates given in this report are based on the arrival flow rates subject to upstream capacity constraint where applicable.

Merge Analysis												
	Exit Lane Number	Short Lane Length m	Percent Opng in Lane %	Opposing Flow Rate veh/h	pcu/h	Critical Gap sec	Follow-up Headway sec	Lane Flow Rate veh/h	Capacity veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Min. Delay sec	Merge Delay sec
SouthEast Exit: Ti Rakau Drive (East)												
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>												
Full Length Lane	1	Merge Analysis not applied.										
Full Length Lane	2	Merge Analysis not applied.										
Full Length Lane	3	Merge Analysis not applied.										
NorthWest Exit: Ti Rakau Drive (West)												
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>												
Full Length Lane	1	Merge Analysis not applied.										
Full Length Lane	2	Merge Analysis not applied.										
Full Length Lane	3	Merge Analysis not applied.										

# LANE SUMMARY

Site: 13.0 [13.0 Gossamer Dr / Ti Rakau Dr (Site Folder: AM)]

Network: N101 [AM  
(Network Folder: General)]

Site Category: (None)

Signals - EQUISAT (Fixed-Time/SCATS) Isolated Cycle Time = 150 seconds (Site User-Given Phase Times)

Lane Use and Performance															
	DEMAND FLOWS		ARRIVAL FLOWS		Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Aver. Delay sec	Level of Service	85% BACK OF QUEUE		Lane Config	Lane Length m	Cap. Adj. %	Prob. Block. %
	[ Total ]	[ HV ]	[ Total ]	[ HV ]						[ Veh ]	[ Dist ]				
South: Fremantle Place															
Lane 1	20	10.0	20	10.0	93	0.215	100	81.5	LOS F	1.3	10.0	Short	9	0.0	NA
Lane 2	21	4.8	21	4.8	98	0.213	100	79.0	LOS E	1.4	10.0	Full	285	0.0	0.0
Approach	41	7.3	41	7.3		0.215		80.2	LOS F	1.4	10.0				
East: Ti Rakau Drive (East)															
Lane 1	769	10.6	769	10.6	796	0.967	100	77.1	LOS E	63.7	486.1	Full	636	0.0	0.0
Lane 2	739	10.8	739	10.8	764 <sup>1</sup>	0.967	100	76.8	LOS E	60.1	459.5	Full	636	0.0	0.0
Lane 3 (B)	28	100.0	28	100.0	204	0.137	100	34.7	LOS C	1.2	15.0	Short	60	0.0	NA
Lane 4	172	8.4	172	8.4	244	0.705	82 <sup>6</sup>	73.4	LOS E	11.1	83.6	Short	150	0.0	NA
Lane 5	210	8.4	210	8.4	244	0.860	100	82.5	LOS F	14.9	111.9	Short	103	0.0	NA
Approach	1918	11.5	1918	11.5		0.967		76.6	LOS E	63.7	486.1				
North: Gossamer Drive															
Lane 1	359	9.5	359	9.5	365	0.982	100	101.3	LOS F	24.8	187.8	Short	150	0.0	NA
Lane 2	358	9.5	358	9.5	365 <sup>1</sup>	0.982	100	101.0	LOS F	24.8	187.6	Full	1010	0.0	0.0
Lane 3	41	14.6	41	14.6	124	0.330	100	77.5	LOS E	2.7	20.9	Short	28	0.0	NA
Approach	758	9.8	758	9.8		0.982		99.9	LOS F	24.8	187.8				
West: Ti Rakau Drive (West)															
Lane 1	31	6.5	31	6.5	718	0.043	100	32.9	LOS C	1.2	8.8	Short	28	0.0	NA
Lane 2	505	13.7	505	13.7	542 <sup>1</sup>	0.932	100	74.5	LOS E	38.4	300.7	Full	479	0.0	0.0
Lane 3	473	13.7	473	13.7	507 <sup>1</sup>	0.932	100	74.4	LOS E	35.5	277.5	Full	479	0.0	0.0
Lane 4	53	7.5	53	7.5	194	0.274	100	69.3	LOS E	3.2	23.7	Short	23	0.0	NA
Lane 5 (B)	27	100.0	27	100.0	207	0.130	100	34.6	LOS C	1.1	14.4	Full	479	0.0	0.0
Approach	1089	15.3	1089	15.3		0.932		72.0	LOS E	38.4	300.7				
Intersection	3806	12.2	3806	12.2		0.982		80.0	LOS E	63.7	486.1				

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

Lane LOS values are based on average delay per lane.

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

Delay Model: SIDRA Standard (Geometric Delay is included).

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

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

<sup>1</sup> Reduced capacity due to a short lane effect. Short lane queues may extend into the full-length lanes. Some upstream delays at entry to short lanes are not included.

<sup>6</sup> Lane under-utilisation due to downstream effects

Approach Lane Flows (veh/h)													
South: Fremantle Place													
Mov. From S To Exit:	L2		T1		R2		Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.
	W	N	E										
Lane 1	20	-	-	-	20	10.0		93	0.215	100	24.7	2	
Lane 2	-	10	11		21	4.8		98	0.213	100	NA	NA	

Approach	20	10	11	41	7.3				0.215			
East: Ti Rakau Drive (East)												
Mov.	L2	T1	R2	Total	%HV							
From E						Cap.	Deg.	Lane	Prob.	Ov.		
To Exit:	S	W	N			veh/h	v/c	Util.	SL Ov.	Lane		
								%	%	No.		
Lane 1	15	754	-	769	10.6	796	0.967	100	NA	NA		
Lane 2	-	739	-	739	10.8	764 <sup>1</sup>	0.967	100	NA	NA		
Lane 3	-	28	-	28	100.0	204	0.137	100	0.0	2		
Lane 4	-	-	172	172	8.4	244	0.705	82 <sup>6</sup>	0.0	2		
Lane 5	-	-	210	210	8.4	244	0.860	100	22.5	4		
Approach	15	1521	382	1918	11.5							0.967
North: Gossamer Drive												
Mov.	L2	T1	R2	Total	%HV							
From N						Cap.	Deg.	Lane	Prob.	Ov.		
To Exit:	E	S	W			veh/h	v/c	Util.	SL Ov.	Lane		
								%	%	No.		
Lane 1	359	-	-	359	9.5	365	0.982	100	35.6	2		
Lane 2	358	-	-	358	9.5	365 <sup>1</sup>	0.982	100	NA	NA		
Lane 3	-	10	31	41	14.6	124	0.330	100	0.0	2		
Approach	717	10	31	758	9.8							0.982
West: Ti Rakau Drive (West)												
Mov.	L2	T1	R2	U	Total	%HV						
From W												
To Exit:	N	E	S	W			Cap.	Deg.	Lane	Prob.	Ov.	
							veh/h	v/c	Util.	SL Ov.	Lane	
									%	%	No.	
Lane 1	31	-	-	-	31	6.5	718	0.043	100	0.0	2	
Lane 2	-	505	-	-	505	13.7	542 <sup>1</sup>	0.932	100	NA	NA	
Lane 3	-	473	-	-	473	13.7	507 <sup>1</sup>	0.932	100	NA	NA	
Lane 4	-	-	10	43	53	7.5	194	0.274	100	17.7	3	
Lane 5	-	27	-	-	27	100.0	207	0.130	100	NA	NA	
Approach	31	1005	10	43	1089	15.3						0.932
Total %HV Deg. Satn (v/c)												
Intersection	3806	12.2										0.982

Lane flow rates given in this report are based on the arrival flow rates subject to upstream capacity constraint where applicable.

- 1 Reduced capacity due to a short lane effect. Short lane queues may extend into the full-length lanes. Some upstream delays at entry to short lanes are not included.
- 6 Lane under-utilisation due to downstream effects

Merge Analysis												
	Exit Lane Number	Short Lane Length m	Percent Opng in Lane %	Opposing Flow Rate veh/h	pcu/h	Critical Gap sec	Follow-up Headway sec	Lane Capacity veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Min. Delay sec	Merge Delay sec	
South Exit: Fremantle Place												
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>												
Full Length Lane	1	Merge Analysis not applied.										
East Exit: Ti Rakau Drive (East)												
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>												
Full Length Lane	1	Merge Analysis not applied.										
Full Length Lane	2	Merge Analysis not applied.										
North Exit: Gossamer Drive												
Merge Type: <b>Zipper</b>												
Exit Short Lane	1	150	50.0	105	109	2.50	2.00	213	1675	0.127	0.0	0.0
Merge Lane	2	-	50.0	107	111	2.50	2.00	210	1674	0.125	0.0	0.0
West Exit: Ti Rakau Drive (West)												
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>												

Full Length Lane	1	Merge Analysis not applied.
Full Length Lane	2	Merge Analysis not applied.
Full Length Lane	3	Merge Analysis not applied.

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From E To Exit:	S	W			Cap. veh/h	Satn v/c	Util. %	SL Ov. %	Lane No.
Lane 1	84	-	84	6.4	459	0.183	100	16.0	2
Lane 2	-	333	333	4.4	416 <sup>1</sup>	0.801	100	NA	NA
Lane 3	-	393	393	4.4	490	0.801	100	NA	NA
Approach	84	725	810	4.6		0.801			
West: Pakuranga Road (West)									
Mov. From W To Exit:	T1 E	R2 S	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.
Lane 1	-	23	23	100.0	263	0.087	100	NA	NA
Lane 2	296	-	296	5.7	486	0.609	100	NA	NA
Lane 3	296	-	296	5.7	486	0.609	100	NA	NA
Lane 4	-	319	319	17.9	393	0.810	100	0.0	3
Lane 5	-	319	319	17.9	393	0.810	100	25.4	4
Approach	592	660	1252	13.7		0.810			
Total %HV Deg. Satn (v/c)									
Intersection	3262	11.3		0.810					

Lane flow rates given in this report are based on the arrival flow rates subject to upstream capacity constraint where applicable.

- <sup>1</sup> Reduced capacity due to a short lane effect. Short lane queues may extend into the full-length lanes. Some upstream delays at entry to short lanes are not included.

Merge Analysis												
	Exit Lane Number	Short Lane Length m	Percent Opng in Lane % veh/h	Opposing Flow Rate pcu/h	Critical Gap sec	Follow-up Headway sec	Lane Capacity Flow Rate veh/h	Capacity veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Min. Delay sec	Merge Delay sec	
South Exit: Ti Rakau Drive												
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>												
Full Length Lane	1	Merge Analysis not applied.										
Full Length Lane	2	Merge Analysis not applied.										
Full Length Lane	3	Merge Analysis not applied.										
East Exit: Pakuranga Road (East)												
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>												
Full Length Lane	1	Merge Analysis not applied.										
Full Length Lane	2	Merge Analysis not applied.										
West Exit: Pakuranga Road (West)												
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>												
Full Length Lane	1	Merge Analysis not applied.										
Full Length Lane	2	Merge Analysis not applied.										
Full Length Lane	3	Merge Analysis not applied.										

# LANE SUMMARY

Site: 2.1 [2.1 Pakuranga Plaza / Pakuranga Rd (Site Folder: AM)]

Network: N101 [AM (Network Folder: General)]

Site Category: (None)  
Give-Way (Two-Way)

Lane Use and Performance															
	DEMAND FLOWS		ARRIVAL FLOWS		Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Aver. Delay sec	Level of Service	85% BACK OF QUEUE		Lane Config	Lane Length m	Cap. Adj. %	Prob. Block. %
	[ Total veh/h ]	[ HV % ]	[ Total veh/h ]	[ HV % ]						[ Veh ]	[ Dist m ]				
East: Pakuranga Road (East)															
Lane 1	479	4.5	428	4.6	1879	0.227	100	0.6	LOS A	0.0	0.0	Full	121	0.0	0.0
Lane 2	480	4.7	428	4.7	1882	0.227	100	0.0	LOS A	0.0	0.0	Full	121	0.0	0.0
Approach	959	4.6	856 <sup>N1</sup>	4.6		0.227		0.3	NA	0.0	0.0				
West: Pakuranga Road (West)															
Lane 1	521	6.9	521	6.9	1856	0.281	100	0.0	LOS A	0.0	0.0	Full	108	0.0	0.0
Lane 2	347	6.9	347	6.9	1238	0.281	100	0.0	LOS A	0.0	0.0	Full	108	-33.3 <sup>N3</sup>	0.0
Approach	868	6.9	868	6.9		0.281		0.0	NA	0.0	0.0				
SouthWest: Pakuranga Plaza															
Lane 1	46	4.3	46	4.3	87	0.527	100	48.9	LOS E	1.1	7.7	Full	196	-27.0 <sup>N7</sup>	0.0
Approach	46	4.3	46	4.3		0.527		48.9	LOS E	1.1	7.7				
Intersection	1873	5.7	1770 <sup>N1</sup>	6.0		0.527		1.4	NA	1.1	7.7				

Site Level of Service (LOS) Method: Delay (SIDRA). Site LOS Method is specified in the Network Data dialog (Network tab). Lane LOS values are based on average delay per lane.

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

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 lanes.

Delay Model: SIDRA Standard (Geometric Delay is included).

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

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

<sup>N1</sup> Arrival Flow value is reduced due to capacity constraint at oversaturated upstream lanes.

<sup>N3</sup> Capacity Adjustment due to downstream lane blockage determined by the program.

<sup>N7</sup> The capacity reduction has been determined from the queue blockage probability of a Site further downstream due to intermediate continuous lanes.

Approach Lane Flows (veh/h)										
East: Pakuranga Road (East)										
Mov. From E To Exit:	L1	T1	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.	
	SW	W								
Lane 1	52	376	428	4.6	1879	0.227	100	NA	NA	
Lane 2	-	428	428	4.7	1882	0.227	100	NA	NA	
Approach	52	804	856	4.6		0.227				
West: Pakuranga Road (West)										
Mov. From W To Exit:	T1	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.		
	E									
Lane 1	521	521	6.9	1856	0.281	100	NA	NA		
Lane 2	347	347	6.9	1238	0.281	100	NA	NA		
Approach	868	868	6.9		0.281					
SouthWest: Pakuranga Plaza										

Mov. From SW To Exit:	L3 W	R1 E	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.
Lane 1	12	34	46	4.3	87	0.527	100	NA	NA
Approach	12	34	46	4.3	0.527				
Total %HV Deg.Satn (v/c)									
Intersection	1770	6.0	0.527						

Lane flow rates given in this report are based on the arrival flow rates subject to upstream capacity constraint where applicable.

Merge Analysis											
	Exit Lane Number	Short Lane Length m	Percent Opng in Lane %	Flow Rate veh/h	Opposing Flow Rate pcu/h	Critical Gap sec	Follow-up Headway sec	Lane Capacity Flow Rate veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Min. Delay sec	Merge Delay sec
East Exit: Pakuranga Road (East)											
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>											
Full Length Lane	1	Merge Analysis not applied.									
Full Length Lane	2	Merge Analysis not applied.									
West Exit: Pakuranga Road (West)											
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>											
Full Length Lane	1	Merge Analysis not applied.									
Full Length Lane	2	Merge Analysis not applied.									
SouthWest Exit: Pakuranga Plaza											
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>											
Full Length Lane	1	Merge Analysis not applied.									

# LANE SUMMARY

Site: 3.0 [3.0 Pakuranga Highway / Pakuranga Rd (Site Folder: AM)]

Network: N101 [AM (Network Folder: General)]

Site Category: (None)

Signals - EQUISAT (Fixed-Time/SCATS) Isolated Cycle Time = 150 seconds (Site User-Given Phase Times)

Lane Use and Performance															
	DEMAND FLOWS		ARRIVAL FLOWS		Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Aver. Delay sec	Level of Service	85% BACK OF QUEUE		Lane Config	Lane Length m	Cap. Adj. %	Prob. Block. %
	[ Total HV ]	%	[ Total HV ]	%						[ Veh ]	[ Dist ]				
East: Pakuranga Road (East)															
Lane 1 (B)	28	100.0	28	100.0	665	0.042	100	17.8	LOS B	0.7	9.4	Short	24	0.0	NA
Lane 2	1057	5.1	1057	5.1	1070 <sup>1</sup>	0.988	100	74.8	LOS E	88.2	644.3	Full	183	0.0	100.0
Lane 3	1100	5.1	1100	5.1	1114	0.988	100	75.0	LOS E	94.9	693.1	Full	183	0.0	100.0
Lane 4	428	4.3	428	4.3	376 <sup>1</sup>	1.138	100	212.5	LOS F	54.4	394.9	Full	183	0.0	87.5 <sup>8</sup>
Lane 5	428	4.3	428	4.3	376 <sup>1</sup>	1.138	100	212.5	LOS F	54.4	394.9	Short	60	0.0	NA
Approach	3041	5.8	3041	5.8		1.138		113.1	LOS F	94.9	693.1				
NorthWest: Pakuranga Road (West)															
Lane 1	313	5.6	313	5.6	708	0.442	100	26.4	LOS C	11.5	84.1	Full	121	0.0	0.0
Lane 2	313	5.6	313	5.6	708	0.442	100	26.4	LOS C	11.5	84.1	Full	121	0.0	33.3 <sup>8</sup>
Lane 3	288	9.4	288	9.4	346	0.832	100	73.3	LOS E	19.5	147.8	Short	98	0.0	NA
Approach	913	6.8	913	6.8		0.832		41.1	LOS D	19.5	147.8				
West: Pakuranga Road Busway Link (Northbound)															
Lane 1 (B)	9	100.0	9	100.0	454	0.020	100	30.7	LOS C	0.4	4.7	Full	215	0.0	0.0
Approach	9	100.0	9	100.0		0.020		30.7	LOS C	0.4	4.7				
SouthWest: Flyover															
Lane 1	108	7.4	108	7.4	362	0.298	100	60.6	LOS E	6.0	44.9	Short	70	0.0	NA
Lane 2	388	4.9	388	4.9	644 <sup>1</sup>	0.603	100	42.9	LOS D	19.6	142.7	Full	1162	0.0	0.0
Lane 3	435	4.9	435	4.9	721	0.603	100	44.1	LOS D	22.6	165.1	Full	1162	0.0	0.0
Approach	931	5.2	931	5.2		0.603		45.5	LOS D	22.6	165.1				
Intersection	4894	6.0	4894	6.0		1.138		86.7	LOS F	94.9	693.1				

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

Lane LOS values are based on average delay per lane.

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

Delay Model: SIDRA Standard (Geometric Delay is included).

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

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

<sup>1</sup> Reduced capacity due to a short lane effect. Short lane queues may extend into the full-length lanes. Some upstream delays at entry to short lanes are not included.

<sup>8</sup> Probability of Blockage has been set on the basis of a queue that overflows from a short lane.

Approach Lane Flows (veh/h)											
East: Pakuranga Road (East)											
Mov. From E To Exit:	L2	L1	R1	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL %	Ov. Lane No.	
Lane 1	28	-	-	28	100.0	665	0.042	100	0.0	2	
Lane 2	-	1057	-	1057	5.1	1070 <sup>1</sup>	0.988	100	NA	NA	
Lane 3	-	1100	-	1100	5.1	1114	0.988	100	NA	NA	
Lane 4	-	-	428	428	4.3	376 <sup>1</sup>	1.138	100	NA	NA	
Lane 5	-	-	428	428	4.3	376 <sup>1</sup>	1.138	100	100.0	4	

Approach	28	2157	856	3041	5.8		1.138			
NorthWest: Pakuranga Road (West)										
Mov. From NW To Exit:	L1	R2	Total	%HV		Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.
	E	SW								
Lane 1	313	-	313	5.6		708	0.442	100	NA	NA
Lane 2	313	-	313	5.6		708	0.442	100	NA	NA
Lane 3	-	288	288	9.4		346	0.832	100	53.0	2
Approach	625	288	913	6.8			0.832			
West: Pakuranga Road Busway Link (Northbound)										
Mov. From W To Exit:	T1	Total	%HV			Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.
	E									
Lane 1	9	9	100.0			454	0.020	100	NA	NA
Approach	9	9	100.0				0.020			
SouthWest: Flyover										
Mov. From SW To Exit:	L2	R1	Total	%HV		Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.
	NW	E								
Lane 1	108	-	108	7.4		362	0.298	100	0.0	2
Lane 2	-	388	388	4.9		644 <sup>1</sup>	0.603	100	NA	NA
Lane 3	-	435	435	4.9		721	0.603	100	NA	NA
Approach	108	823	931	5.2			0.603			
Total %HV Deg. Satn (v/c)										
Intersection	4894	6.0		1.138						

Lane flow rates given in this report are based on the arrival flow rates subject to upstream capacity constraint where applicable.

- <sup>1</sup> Reduced capacity due to a short lane effect. Short lane queues may extend into the full-length lanes. Some upstream delays at entry to short lanes are not included.

Merge Analysis												
	Exit Lane Number	Short Lane Length m	Percent Opng in Lane % veh/h	Opposing Flow Rate pcu/h	Critical Gap sec	Follow-up Headway sec	Lane Flow Rate veh/h	Capacity veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Min. Delay sec	Merge Delay sec	
South Exit: Pakuranga Road Busway Link (Southbound) Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>												
Full Length Lane	1	Merge Analysis not applied.										
East Exit: Pakuranga Road (East) Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>												
Full Length Lane	1	Merge Analysis not applied.										
Full Length Lane	2	Merge Analysis not applied.										
Full Length Lane	3	Merge Analysis not applied.										
NorthWest Exit: Pakuranga Road (West) Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>												
Full Length Lane	1	Merge Analysis not applied.										
Full Length Lane	2	Merge Analysis not applied.										
SouthWest Exit: Flyover Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>												
Full Length Lane	1	Merge Analysis not applied.										
Full Length Lane	2	Merge Analysis not applied.										

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# LANE SUMMARY

Site: 4.0 [4.0 Palm Ave / Aylesbury St (Site Folder: AM)]

Network: N101 [AM  
(Network Folder: General)]

Site Category: (None)

Signals - EQUISAT (Fixed-Time/SCATS) Coordinated Cycle Time = 144 seconds (Site User-Given Phase Times)

Lane Use and Performance															
	DEMAND FLOWS		ARRIVAL FLOWS		Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Aver. Delay sec	Level of Service	85% BACK OF QUEUE		Lane Config	Lane Length m	Cap. Adj. %	Prob. Block. %
	[ Total HV ]	%	[ Total HV ]	%						[ Veh ]	[ Dist ]				
South: Ti Rakau Drive (East)															
Lane 1	515	9.2	515	9.2	560	0.919	100	74.2	LOS E	21.3 <sup>N4</sup>	160.7 <sup>N4</sup>	Full	110	0.0	50.0
Lane 2	565	9.3	565	9.3	615 <sup>1</sup>	0.919	100	65.4	LOS E	21.3 <sup>N4</sup>	160.7 <sup>N4</sup>	Full	110	0.0	50.0
Lane 3	33	6.1	33	6.1	135	0.244	100	74.4	LOS E	2.0	14.9	Short	86	0.0	NA
Lane 4 (B)	53	100.0	53	100.0	506	0.105	100	3.9	LOS A	0.4	4.6	Full	110	0.0	0.0
Approach	1166	13.3	1166	13.3		0.919		66.8	LOS E	21.3	160.7				
East: Aylesbury Street															
Lane 1	76	9.2	76	9.2	115	0.658	100	76.5	LOS E	5.0	37.5	Short	30	-10.5 <sup>N3</sup>	NA
Lane 2	137	9.5	137	9.5	184 <sup>1</sup>	0.746	100	70.2	LOS E	7.7 <sup>N4</sup>	58.4 <sup>N4</sup>	Full	40	0.0	50.0
Approach	213	9.4	213	9.4		0.746		72.5	LOS E	7.7	58.4				
North: Ti Rakau Drive (West)															
Lane 1 (B)	23	100.0	23	100.0	506	0.045	100	3.8	LOS A	0.1	1.9	Full	174	0.0	0.0
Lane 2	148	17.6	146	17.7	205	0.712	100	73.3	LOS E	9.3	74.7	Short	100	0.0	NA
Lane 3	290	16.5	286	16.7	544	0.526	100	40.3	LOS D	14.3	114.5	Full	174	-10.5 <sup>N3</sup>	0.0
Lane 4	278	16.5	274	16.7	522 <sup>1</sup>	0.526	100	39.9	LOS D	13.6	108.9	Full	174	-10.5 <sup>N3</sup>	0.0
Lane 5	15	0.0	15	0.0	141	0.105	100	72.9	LOS E	0.9	6.2	Short	14	0.0	NA
Approach	754	19.0	744 <sup>N1</sup>	19.1		0.712		46.1	LOS D	14.3	114.5				
West: Palm Avenue															
Lane 1	120	4.2	120	4.2	313	0.384	100	60.8	LOS E	6.7	48.6	Full	87	-4.0 <sup>N7</sup>	0.0
Approach	120	4.2	120	4.2		0.384		60.8	LOS E	6.7	48.6				
Intersection	2253	14.3	2243 <sup>N1</sup>	14.4		0.919		60.1	LOS E	21.3	160.7				

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

Lane LOS values are based on average delay per lane.

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

Delay Model: SIDRA Standard (Geometric Delay is included).

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

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

<sup>1</sup> Reduced capacity due to a short lane effect. Short lane queues may extend into the full-length lanes. Some upstream delays at entry to short lanes are not included.

<sup>N1</sup> Arrival Flow value is reduced due to capacity constraint at oversaturated upstream lanes.

<sup>N3</sup> Capacity Adjustment due to downstream lane blockage determined by the program.

<sup>N4</sup> Average back of queue has been restricted to the available queue storage space.

<sup>N7</sup> The capacity reduction has been determined from the queue blockage probability of a Site further downstream due to intermediate continuous lanes.

Approach Lane Flows (veh/h)													
South: Ti Rakau Drive (East)													
Mov. From S To Exit:	L2		T1		R2		Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL %	Ov. Lane No.
	W	N	E										
Lane 1	120	395	-	515	9.2	560	0.919	100	NA	NA			
Lane 2	-	565	-	565	9.3	615 <sup>1</sup>	0.919	100	NA	NA			



Lane 3	-	-	33	33	6.1	135	0.244	100	0.0	2
Lane 4	-	53	-	53	100.0	506	0.105	100	NA	NA
Approach	120	1013	33	1166	13.3		0.919			
East: Aylesbury Street										
Mov. From E To Exit:	L2	T1	R2	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.
	S	W	N							
Lane 1	76	-	-	76	9.2	115	0.658	100	35.5	2
Lane 2	-	10	127	137	9.5	184 <sup>1</sup>	0.746	100	NA	NA
Approach	76	10	127	213	9.4		0.746			
North: Ti Rakau Drive (West)										
Mov. From N To Exit:	L2	T1	R2	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.
	E	S	W							
Lane 1	-	23	-	23	100.0	506	0.045	100	NA	NA
Lane 2	146	-	-	146	17.7	205	0.712	100	0.0	3
Lane 3	-	286	-	286	16.7	544	0.526	100	NA	NA
Lane 4	-	274	-	274	16.7	522 <sup>1</sup>	0.526	100	NA	NA
Lane 5	-	-	15	15	0.0	141	0.105	100	0.0	4
Approach	146	583	15	744	19.1		0.712			
West: Palm Avenue										
Mov. From W To Exit:	L2	T1	R2	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.
	N	E	S							
Lane 1	51	27	42	120	4.2	313	0.384	100	NA	NA
Approach	51	27	42	120	4.2		0.384			
Total %HV Deg. Satn (v/c)										
Intersection	2243	14.4					0.919			

Lane flow rates given in this report are based on the arrival flow rates subject to upstream capacity constraint where applicable.

- <sup>1</sup> Reduced capacity due to a short lane effect. Short lane queues may extend into the full-length lanes. Some upstream delays at entry to short lanes are not included.

Merge Analysis											
	Exit Lane Number	Short Lane Length m	Percent Opng in Lane %	Opposing Flow Rate veh/h	Critical Gap sec	Follow-up Headway sec	Lane Capacity veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Min. Delay sec	Merge Delay sec	
South Exit: Ti Rakau Drive (East)											
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>											
Full Length Lane	1										Merge Analysis not applied.
Full Length Lane	2										Merge Analysis not applied.
Full Length Lane	3										Merge Analysis not applied.
East Exit: Aylesbury Street											
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>											
Full Length Lane	1										Merge Analysis not applied.
North Exit: Ti Rakau Drive (West)											
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>											
Full Length Lane	1										Merge Analysis not applied.
Full Length Lane	2										Merge Analysis not applied.
Full Length Lane	3										Merge Analysis not applied.
West Exit: Palm Avenue											
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>											
Full Length Lane	1										Merge Analysis not applied.





To Exit:	SW	NW			veh/h	v/c	%	%	No.		
Lane 1	404	-	404	12.8	1229	0.328	100	46.1	2		
Lane 2	404	-	404	12.8	1229	0.328	100	NA	NA		
Lane 3	-	474	474	9.1	464	1.020	100	NA	NA		
Lane 4	-	474	474	9.1	464	1.020	100	NA	NA		
Lane 5	-	25	25	100.0	155	0.161	100	NA	NA		
Approach	807	972	1779	12.0	1.020						
NorthEast: Reeves Road											
Mov.	R2	Total	%HV		Cap.	Deg.	Lane	Prob.	Ov.		
From NE					veh/h	Satn	Util.	SL	Lane		
To Exit:	NW					v/c	%	%	No.		
Lane 1	28	28	100.0		368	0.076	100	NA	NA		
Approach	28	28	100.0		0.076						
NorthWest: Ti Rakau Drive (West)											
Mov.	L2	T1	R2	Total	%HV		Cap.	Deg.	Lane	Prob.	Ov.
From NW							veh/h	Satn	Util.	SL	Lane
To Exit:	NE	SE	SW					v/c	%	%	No.
Lane 1	9	13	-	22	100.0	184	0.120	100	NA	NA	
Lane 2	-	268	-	268	17.3	609	0.440	100	NA	NA	
Lane 3	-	268	-	268	17.3	609	0.440	100	NA	NA	
Lane 4	-	-	99	99	7.1	217	0.456	100	0.0	3	
Approach	9	549	99	657	18.5	0.456					
SouthWest: Pakuranga Highway											
Mov.	L2	R2	Total	%HV		Cap.	Deg.	Lane	Prob.	Ov.	
From SW						veh/h	Satn	Util.	SL	Lane	
To Exit:	NW	SE					v/c	%	%	No.	
Lane 1	132	-	132	10.6	263	0.502	100	0.0	2		
Lane 2	-	248	248	12.3	294 <sup>1</sup>	0.844	100	5.7	3		
Lane 3	-	259	259	12.3	307	0.844	100	0.0	4		
Lane 4	-	259	259	12.3	307	0.844	100	NA	NA		
Approach	132	767	899	12.0	0.844						
Total %HV Deg.Satn (v/c)											
Intersection	3363	14.0	1.020								

Lane flow rates given in this report are based on the arrival flow rates subject to upstream capacity constraint where applicable.

- 1 Reduced capacity due to a short lane effect. Short lane queues may extend into the full-length lanes. Some upstream delays at entry to short lanes are not included.

Merge Analysis											
	Exit Lane Number	Short Lane Length m	Percent Opng in Lane %	Opposing Flow Rate veh/h	Critical Gap sec	Follow-up Headway sec	Lane Capacity Flow Rate veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Min. Delay sec	Merge Delay sec	
SouthEast Exit: Ti Rakau Drive (East)											
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>											
Full Length Lane	1	Merge Analysis not applied.									
Full Length Lane	2	Merge Analysis not applied.									
Full Length Lane	3	Merge Analysis not applied.									
Full Length Lane	4	Merge Analysis not applied.									
NorthEast Exit: Reeves Road											
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>											
Full Length Lane	1	Merge Analysis not applied.									
NorthWest Exit: Ti Rakau Drive (West)											
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>											
Full Length Lane	1	Merge Analysis not applied.									

Full Length Lane	2	Merge Analysis not applied.										
Full Length Lane	3	Merge Analysis not applied.										
SouthWest Exit: Pakuranga Highway												
Merge Type: <b>Zipper</b>												
Exit Short Lane	1	280	50.0	251	266	2.50	2.00	404	1477	0.273	0.0	0.2
Merge Lane	2	-	50.0	202	215	2.50	2.00	502	1545	0.325	0.0	0.1
SouthWest Exit: Pakuranga Highway												
Merge Type: <b>Zipper</b>												
Exit Short Lane	3	10	50.0	202	215	2.50	2.00	99	1545	0.064	0.0	0.1
Merge Lane	2	-	50.0	49	51	2.50	2.00	404	1743	0.232	0.0	0.0

# CCG LANE SUMMARY

Common Control Group: CCG3 [Aylesbury/ WR/ Reeves Rd]

Network: N101 [AM  
(Network Folder: General)]

EQUISAT (Fixed-Time/SCATS) Isolated Cycle Time = 112 seconds (CCG User-Given Phase Times)

Lane Use and Performance (CCG)															
	DEMAND FLOWS		ARRIVAL FLOWS		Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Aver. Delay sec	Level of Service	85% BACK OF QUEUE		Lane Config	Lane Length m	Cap. Adj. %	Prob. Block. %
	[ Total veh/h ]	[ HV % ]	[ Total veh/h ]	[ HV % ]						[ Veh ]	[ Dist ] m				
Site: 5.2v [5.2 Aylesbury St/ Reeves Rd/ Busway Link signalised]															
SouthEast: Reeves Road (East)															
Lane 1	136	8.1	136	8.1	330	0.412	100	14.9	LOS B	2.4	18.0	Full	27	-8.6 <sup>N7</sup>	0.0
Approach	136	8.1	136	8.1		0.412		14.9	LOS B	2.4	18.0				
East: Pakuranga Rd Busway Link (Southbound)															
Lane 1 (B)	28	100.0	28	100.0	142	0.197	100	54.1	LOS D	1.3	16.8	Full	203	0.0	0.0
Approach	28	100.0	28	100.0		0.197		54.1	LOS D	1.3	16.8				
NorthWest: Aylesbury Street															
Lane 1	21	0.0	21	0.0	141	0.149	100	51.4	LOS D	1.0	6.8	Full	284	-31.1 <sup>N7</sup>	0.0
Approach	21	0.0	21	0.0		0.149		51.4	LOS D	1.0	6.8				
SouthWest: Reeves Road (South)															
Lane 1	116	22.5	115	22.6	193	0.596	100	48.0	LOS D	5.4	45.1	Full	180	-42.6 <sup>N7</sup>	0.0
Approach	116	22.5	115 <sup>N1</sup>	22.6		0.596		48.0	LOS D	5.4	45.1				
Intersection	301	21.6	300 <sup>N1</sup>	21.7		0.596		33.8	LOS C	5.4	45.1				
Site: 7.3v [7.3 William Roberts Rd / Reeves Rd signalised]															
SouthEast: Reeves Rd (East)															
Lane 1	303	8.3	303	8.3	321 <sup>1</sup>	0.943	100	76.2	LOS E	18.7	140.1	Full	810	0.0	0.0
Lane 2	108	7.4	108	7.4	376	0.287	100	43.4	LOS D	4.5	33.6	Short	45	0.0	NA
Approach	411	8.0	411	8.0		0.943		67.6	LOS E	18.7	140.1				
NorthWest: Reeves Rd (West)															
Lane 1	107	15.0	107	15.0	464	0.230	100	43.1	LOS D	4.8	37.9	Full	27	0.0	46.2
Approach	107	15.0	107	15.0		0.230		43.1	LOS D	4.8	37.9				
SouthWest: William Roberts Road (South)															
Lane 1	333	12.3	332	12.3	351	0.947	100	75.2	LOS E	21.0	162.3	Full	223	0.0	0.0
Approach	333	12.3	332 <sup>N1</sup>	12.3		0.947		75.2	LOS E	21.0	162.3				
Intersection	851	10.6	849 <sup>N1</sup>	10.6		0.947		67.5	LOS E	21.0	162.3				

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

Lane LOS values are based on average delay per lane.

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

Delay Model: SIDRA Standard (Geometric Delay is included).

Queue Model: SIDRA Standard.

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

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

<sup>1</sup> Reduced capacity due to a short lane effect. Short lane queues may extend into the full-length lanes. Some upstream delays at entry to short lanes are not included.

<sup>N1</sup> Arrival Flow value is reduced due to capacity constraint at oversaturated upstream lanes.

<sup>N7</sup> The capacity reduction has been determined from the queue blockage probability of a Site further downstream due to intermediate continuous lanes.

Approach Lane Flows (CCG) (veh/h)										
Site: 5.2v [5.2 Aylesbury St/ Reeves Rd/ Busway Link signalised]										
SouthEast: Reeves Road (East)										
Mov. From SE To Exit:	L2 SW	T1 NW	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.	
Lane 1	101	35	136	8.1	330	0.412	100	NA	NA	
Approach	101	35	136	8.1		0.412				
East: Pakuranga Rd Busway Link (Southbound)										
Mov. From E To Exit:	L1 SW	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.		
Lane 1	28	28	100.0	142	0.197	100	NA	NA		
Approach	28	28	100.0		0.197					
NorthWest: Aylesbury Street										
Mov. From NW To Exit:	T1 SE	R2 SW	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.	
Lane 1	11	10	21	0.0	141	0.149	100	NA	NA	
Approach	11	10	21	0.0		0.149				
SouthWest: Reeves Road (South)										
Mov. From SW To Exit:	L2 NW	T1 NE	R2 SE	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.
Lane 1	12	9	95	115	22.6	193	0.596	100	NA	NA
Approach	12	9	95	115	22.6		0.596			
Total										
Intersec		300		21.7		0.596				
Site: 7.3v [7.3 William Roberts Rd / Reeves Rd signalised]										
SouthEast: Reeves Rd (East)										
Mov. From SE To Exit:	L2 SW	T1 NW	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.	
Lane 1	303	-	303	8.3	321 <sup>1</sup>	0.943	100	NA	NA	
Lane 2	-	108	108	7.4	376	0.287	100	0.0	1	
Approach	303	108	411	8.0		0.943				
NorthWest: Reeves Rd (West)										
Mov. From NW To Exit:	T1 SE	R2 SW	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.	
Lane 1	85	22	107	15.0	464	0.230	100	NA	NA	
Approach	85	22	107	15.0		0.230				
SouthWest: William Roberts Road (South)										
Mov. From SW To Exit:	L2 NW	R2 SE	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.	

Lane 1	25	307	332	12.3	351	0.947	100	NA	NA
Approach	25	307	332	12.3		0.947			
Total %HV Deg.Satn (v/c)									
Intersection	849	10.6		0.947					

Lane flow rates given in this report are based on the arrival flow rates subject to upstream capacity constraint where applicable.

- 1 Reduced capacity due to a short lane effect. Short lane queues may extend into the full-length lanes. Some upstream delays at entry to short lanes are not included.

Merge Analysis (CCG)												
	Exit Lane Number	Short Lane Length m	Percent Opng in Lane % veh/h	Opposing Flow Rate pcu/h	Critical Gap sec	Follow-up Headway sec	Lane Flow Rate veh/h	Capacity veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Min. Delay sec	Merge Delay sec	
Site: 5.2v [5.2 Aylesbury St/ Reeves Rd/ Busway Link signalised]												
SouthEast Exit: Reeves Road (East)												
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>												
Full Length Lane	1										Merge Analysis not applied.	
NorthEast Exit: Pakuranga Rd Busway Link (Northbound)												
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>												
Full Length Lane	1										Merge Analysis not applied.	
NorthWest Exit: Aylesbury Street												
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>												
Full Length Lane	1										Merge Analysis not applied.	
SouthWest Exit: Reeves Road (South)												
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>												
Full Length Lane	1										Merge Analysis not applied.	
Site: 7.3v [7.3 William Roberts Rd / Reeves Rd signalised]												
SouthEast Exit: Reeves Rd (East)												
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>												
Full Length Lane	1										Merge Analysis not applied.	
NorthWest Exit: Reeves Rd (West)												
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>												
Full Length Lane	1										Merge Analysis not applied.	
SouthWest Exit: William Roberts Road (South)												
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>												
Full Length Lane	1										Merge Analysis not applied.	



# CCG LANE SUMMARY

Common Control Group: CCG2 [WRR / Mattson]

Network: N101 [AM  
(Network Folder: General)]

EQUISAT (Fixed-Time/SCATS) Isolated Cycle Time = 110 seconds (CCG User-Given Phase Times)

Lane Use and Performance (CCG)															
	DEMAND FLOWS		ARRIVAL FLOWS		Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Aver. Delay sec	Level of Service	85% BACK OF QUEUE		Lane Config	Lane Length m	Cap. Adj. %	Prob. Block. %
	[ Total veh/h ]	[ HV % ]	[ Total veh/h ]	[ HV % ]						[ Veh ]	[ Dist ] m				
Site: 7.0 [7.0 William Roberts Rd / Ti Rakau Dr]															
SouthEast: Ti Rakau Drive (East)															
Lane 1	535	11.2	535	11.2	953	0.561	100	5.7	LOS A	7.1	54.7	Full	60	0.0	6.7
Lane 2	535	11.2	535	11.2	953	0.561	100	1.1	LOS A	1.6	12.3	Full	60	0.0	0.0
Lane 3	442	11.2	442	11.2	788	0.561	100	1.1	LOS A	1.3	10.1	Full	60	-17.4 <sup>N7</sup>	0.0
Lane 4	96	8.3	96	8.3	123 <sup>1</sup>	0.778	100	58.9	LOS E	4.8	36.3	Short	20	0.0	NA
Lane 5 (B)	25	100.0	25	100.0	630	0.040	100	0.6	LOS A	0.0	0.3	Full	60	0.0	0.0
Approach	1633	12.4	1633	12.4		0.778		6.0	LOS A	7.1	54.7				
NorthEast: William Roberts Road Extension															
Lane 1	165	10.3	165	10.3	313	0.527	100	46.9	LOS D	7.3	56.0	Short	80	0.0	NA
Lane 2	167	8.4	167	8.4	183	0.910	100	70.4	LOS E	9.7	73.0	Full	110	-17.4 <sup>N7</sup>	0.0
Approach	332	9.3	332	9.3		0.910		58.7	LOS E	9.7	73.0				
NorthWest: Ti Rakau Drive (West)															
Lane 1	359	11.6	358	11.6	706	0.507	100	23.6	LOS C	10.9	83.8	Full	107	0.0	0.0
Lane 2	474	15.2	472	15.3	930	0.507	100	17.9	LOS B	14.5	114.6	Full	107	0.0	21.3
Lane 3	474	15.2	472	15.3	930	0.507	100	17.9	LOS B	14.5	114.6	Full	107	0.0	21.3
Lane 4 (B)	13	100.0	13	100.0	630	0.021	100	0.6	LOS A	0.0	0.2	Full	107	0.0	0.0
Approach	1320	15.1	1314 <sup>N</sup> <sub>1</sub>	15.1		0.507		19.3	LOS B	14.5	114.6				
Intersection	3285	13.2	3279 <sup>N</sup> <sub>1</sub>	13.2		0.910		16.7	LOS B	14.5	114.6				
Site: 7.5 [7.5 Mattson Rd/ Ti Rakau Dr]															
SouthEast: Ti Rakau Drive (East)															
Lane 1	256	10.4	256	10.4	285	0.898	100	73.0	LOS E	15.3	116.8	Short	25	-46.3 <sup>N3</sup>	NA
Lane 2	472	11.1	472	11.1	525 <sup>1</sup>	0.898	100	40.5	LOS D	21.2	162.6	Full	143	-1.5 <sup>N7</sup>	26.7
Lane 3	857	11.1	857	11.1	954	0.898	100	37.0	LOS D	27.3 <sup>N4</sup>	209.0 <sup>N4</sup>	Full	143	0.0	50.0
Lane 4 (B)	25	100.0	25	100.0	620	0.040	100	13.3	LOS B	0.6	7.4	Full	143	0.0	0.0
Approach	1609	12.4	1609	12.4		0.898		43.4	LOS D	27.3	209.0				
NorthWest: Ti Rakau Drive (West)															
Lane 1	131	14.4	131	14.5	935	0.140	27 <sup>6</sup>	28.8	LOS C	5.8	45.7	Full	60	0.0	0.0
Lane 2	482	14.4	480	14.5	935	0.513	100	4.4	LOS A	4.8	38.0	Full	60	0.0	0.0
Lane 3	482	14.4	480	14.5	935	0.513	100	1.0	LOS A	1.2	9.8	Full	60	0.0	0.0
Lane 4	26	15.4	26	15.4	303	0.086	100	52.9	LOS D	1.2	9.8	Short	25	0.0	NA
Lane 5 (B)	13	100.0	13	100.0	620	0.021	100	1.5	LOS A	0.0	0.4	Full	60	0.0	0.0
Approach	1134	15.4	1130 <sup>N</sup> <sub>1</sub>	15.5		0.513		6.9	LOS A	5.8	45.7				
SouthWest: Mattson Road															
Lane 1	54	7.4	54	7.4	160	0.338	100	49.2	LOS D	2.4	17.8	Full	282	-50.0 <sup>N3</sup>	0.0
Lane 2	25	12.0	25	12.0	217	0.115	100	51.5	LOS D	1.1	8.4	Full	282	0.0	0.0
Approach	79	8.9	79	8.9		0.338		50.0	LOS D	2.4	17.8				
Intersection	2822	13.5	2818 <sup>N</sup> <sub>1</sub>	13.5		0.898		28.9	LOS C	27.3	209.0				

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

Lane LOS values are based on average delay per lane.

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

Delay Model: SIDRA Standard (Geometric Delay is included).

Queue Model: SIDRA Standard.

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

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

- 1 Reduced capacity due to a short lane effect. Short lane queues may extend into the full-length lanes. Some upstream delays at entry to short lanes are not included.
- 6 Lane under-utilisation due to downstream effects
- N1 Arrival Flow value is reduced due to capacity constraint at oversaturated upstream lanes.
- N3 Capacity Adjustment due to downstream lane blockage determined by the program.
- N4 Average back of queue has been restricted to the available queue storage space.
- N7 The capacity reduction has been determined from the queue blockage probability of a Site further downstream due to intermediate continuous lanes.

Approach Lane Flows (CCG) (veh/h)										
Site: 7.0 [7.0 William Roberts Rd / Ti Rakau Dr]										
SouthEast: Ti Rakau Drive (East)										
Mov. From SE To Exit:	T1 NW	R2 NE	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.	
Lane 1	535	-	535	11.2	953	0.561	100	NA	NA	
Lane 2	535	-	535	11.2	953	0.561	100	NA	NA	
Lane 3	442	-	442	11.2	788	0.561	100	NA	NA	
Lane 4	-	96	96	8.3	123 <sup>1</sup>	0.778	100	70.7	3	
Lane 5	25	-	25	100.0	630	0.040	100	NA	NA	
Approach	1537	96	1633	12.4		0.778				
NorthEast: William Roberts Road Extension										
Mov. From NE To Exit:	L2 SE	R2 NW	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.	
Lane 1	165	-	165	10.3	313	0.527	100	0.0	2	
Lane 2	-	167	167	8.4	183	0.910	100	NA	NA	
Approach	165	167	332	9.3		0.910				
NorthWest: Ti Rakau Drive (West)										
Mov. From NW To Exit:	L2 NE	T1 SE	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.	
Lane 1	347	10	358	11.6	706	0.507	100	NA	NA	
Lane 2	-	472	472	15.3	930	0.507	100	NA	NA	
Lane 3	-	472	472	15.3	930	0.507	100	NA	NA	
Lane 4	-	13	13	100.0	630	0.021	100	NA	NA	
Approach	347	967	1314	15.1		0.507				
Total %HV Deg.Satn (v/c)										
Intersection	3279	13.2		0.910						
Site: 7.5 [7.5 Mattson Rd/ Ti Rakau Dr]										
SouthEast: Ti Rakau Drive (East)										
Mov. From SE To Exit:	L2 SW	T1 NW	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.	
Lane 1	35	221	256	10.4	285	0.898	100	100.0	2	

Lane 2	-	472	472	11.1	525 <sup>1</sup>	0.898	100	NA	NA
Lane 3	-	857	857	11.1	954	0.898	100	NA	NA
Lane 4	-	25	25	100.0	620	0.040	100	NA	NA
Approach	35	1574	1609	12.4		0.898			
NorthWest: Ti Rakau Drive (West)									
Mov. From NW To Exit:	T1	R2	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.
Lane 1	131	-	131	14.5	935	0.140	27 <sup>6</sup>	NA	NA
Lane 2	480	-	480	14.5	935	0.513	100	NA	NA
Lane 3	480	-	480	14.5	935	0.513	100	NA	NA
Lane 4	-	26	26	15.4	303	0.086	100	0.0	3
Lane 5	13	-	13	100.0	620	0.021	100	NA	NA
Approach	1104	26	1130	15.5		0.513			
SouthWest: Mattson Road									
Mov. From SW To Exit:	L2	R2	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.
Lane 1	54	-	54	7.4	160	0.338	100	NA	NA
Lane 2	-	25	25	12.0	217	0.115	100	NA	NA
Approach	54	25	79	8.9		0.338			
Total %HV Deg.Satn (v/c)									
Intersection	2818	13.5		0.898					

Lane flow rates given in this report are based on the arrival flow rates subject to upstream capacity constraint where applicable.

- 1 Reduced capacity due to a short lane effect. Short lane queues may extend into the full-length lanes. Some upstream delays at entry to short lanes are not included.
- 6 Lane under-utilisation due to downstream effects

Merge Analysis (CCG)											
	Exit Lane Number	Short Lane Length m	Percent Opng in Lane % veh/h	Opposing Flow Rate pcu/h	Critical Gap sec	Follow-up Headway sec	Lane Flow Rate veh/h	Lane Capacity veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Min. Delay sec	Merge Delay sec
Site: 7.0 [7.0 William Roberts Rd / Ti Rakau Dr]											
SouthEast Exit: Ti Rakau Drive (East)											
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>											
Full Length Lane	1										Merge Analysis not applied.
Full Length Lane	2										Merge Analysis not applied.
Full Length Lane	3										Merge Analysis not applied.
Full Length Lane	4										Merge Analysis not applied.
NorthEast Exit: William Roberts Road Extension											
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>											
Full Length Lane	1										Merge Analysis not applied.
NorthWest Exit: Ti Rakau Drive (West)											
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>											
Full Length Lane	1										Merge Analysis not applied.
Full Length Lane	2										Merge Analysis not applied.
Full Length Lane	3										Merge Analysis not applied.
Full Length Lane	4										Merge Analysis not applied.

Site: 7.5 [7.5 Mattson Rd/ Ti Rakau Dr]												
SouthEast Exit: Ti Rakau Drive (East)												
Merge Type: <b>Priority</b>												
Exit Short Lane	1	40	0.0	480	515	3.00	2.00	131	1271	0.103	0.9	1.1
Merge Lane	2	-	100.0	Merge Lane is not Opposed				480	1800	0.267	0.0	0.0
NorthWest Exit: Ti Rakau Drive (West)												
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>												
Full Length Lane	1	Merge Analysis not applied.										
Full Length Lane	2	Merge Analysis not applied.										
Full Length Lane	3	Merge Analysis not applied.										
Full Length Lane	4	Merge Analysis not applied.										
SouthWest Exit: Mattson Road												
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>												
Full Length Lane	1	Merge Analysis not applied.										

# LANE SUMMARY

Site: 7.1 [7.1 William Roberts Rd / Cortina PI (Site Folder: AM)]

Network: N101 [AM (Network Folder: General)]

Site Category: (None)  
Give-Way (Two-Way)

Lane Use and Performance															
	DEMAND FLOWS		ARRIVAL FLOWS		Cap.	Deg. Satn	Lane Util.	Aver. Delay	Level of Service	85% BACK OF QUEUE		Lane Config	Lane Length	Cap. Adj.	Prob. Block.
	[ Total	HV ]	[ Total	HV ]	veh/h	v/c	%	sec		[ Veh	Dist ]		m	%	%
NorthEast: William Roberts Road (North)															
Lane 1	368	8.7	368	8.7	1593	0.231	100	1.9	LOS A	0.7	5.1	Full	223	0.0	0.0
Approach	368	8.7	368	8.7		0.231		1.9	NA	0.7	5.1				
NorthWest: Cortina Place															
Lane 1	92	13.0	92	13.1	740	0.124	100	5.3	LOS A	0.3	2.7	Full	177	0.0	0.0
Approach	92	13.0	92	13.1		0.124		5.3	LOS A	0.3	2.7				
SouthWest: William Roberts Road (South)															
Lane 1	447	11.0	445	11.0	1740	0.256	100	0.7	LOS A	0.0	0.0	Full	110	0.0	0.0
Approach	447	11.0	445 <sup>N1</sup>	11.0		0.256		0.7	NA	0.0	0.0				
Intersection	907	10.3	905 <sup>N1</sup>	10.3		0.256		1.7	NA	0.7	5.1				

Site Level of Service (LOS) Method: Delay (SIDRA). Site LOS Method is specified in the Network Data dialog (Network tab). Lane LOS values are based on average delay per lane.

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

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 lanes.

Delay Model: SIDRA Standard (Geometric Delay is included).

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

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

<sup>N1</sup> Arrival Flow value is reduced due to capacity constraint at oversaturated upstream lanes.

Approach Lane Flows (veh/h)										
NorthEast: William Roberts Road (North)										
Mov. From NE To Exit:	T1	R2	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL %	Ov. Lane No.	
	SW	NW								
Lane 1	284	84	368	8.7	1593	0.231	100	NA	NA	
Approach	284	84	368	8.7		0.231				
NorthWest: Cortina Place										
Mov. From NW To Exit:	L2	R2	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL %	Ov. Lane No.	
	NE	SW								
Lane 1	29	63	92	13.1	740	0.124	100	NA	NA	
Approach	29	63	92	13.1		0.124				
SouthWest: William Roberts Road (South)										
Mov. From SW To Exit:	L2	T1	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL %	Ov. Lane No.	
	NW	NE								
Lane 1	149	296	445	11.0	1740	0.256	100	NA	NA	
Approach	149	296	445	11.0		0.256				
Total %HV Deg. Satn (v/c)										

Intersection	905	10.3	0.256
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Lane flow rates given in this report are based on the arrival flow rates subject to upstream capacity constraint where applicable.

Merge Analysis											
	Exit Lane Number	Short Lane Length m	Percent Opng in Lane %	Opposing Flow Rate veh/h	Critical Gap sec	Follow-up Headway sec	Lane Flow Rate veh/h	Capacity veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Min. Delay sec	Merge Delay sec
NorthEast Exit: William Roberts Road (North) Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>											
Full Length Lane	1		Merge Analysis not applied.								
NorthWest Exit: Cortina Place Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>											
Full Length Lane	1		Merge Analysis not applied.								
SouthWest Exit: William Roberts Road (South) Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>											
Full Length Lane	1		Merge Analysis not applied.								

# LANE SUMMARY

Site: 13.0 [13.0 Gossamer Dr / Ti Rakau Dr (Site Folder: PM)] Network: N101 [PM (Network Folder: General)]

Site Category: (None)

Signals - EQUISAT (Fixed-Time/SCATS) Isolated Cycle Time = 150 seconds (Site User-Given Phase Times)

Lane Use and Performance															
	DEMAND FLOWS		ARRIVAL FLOWS		Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Aver. Delay sec	Level of Service	85% BACK OF QUEUE		Lane Config	Lane Length m	Cap. Adj. %	Prob. Block. %
	[ Total veh/h	[ HV %	[ Total veh/h	[ HV %						[ Veh	[ Dist ] m				
South: Fremantle Place															
Lane 1	12	8.3	12	8.3	82	0.146	100	82.3	LOS F	0.8	5.9	Short	9	0.0	NA
Lane 2	27	7.4	27	7.4	84	0.321	100	81.8	LOS F	1.8	13.5	Full	285	0.0	0.0
Approach	39	7.7	39	7.7		0.321		82.0	LOS F	1.8	13.5				
East: Ti Rakau Drive (East)															
Lane 1	788	7.7	788	7.7	884	0.891	100	46.1	LOS D	51.1	381.5	Full	636	0.0	0.0
Lane 2	756	7.7	756	7.7	848 <sup>1</sup>	0.891	100	45.6	LOS D	48.1	359.2	Full	636	0.0	0.0
Lane 3 (B)	28	100.0	28	100.0	235	0.119	100	35.0	LOS D	1.2	15.5	Short	60	0.0	NA
Lane 4	259	5.6	259	5.6	261	0.994	82 <sup>6</sup>	118.0	LOS F	22.8	167.3	Short	150	0.0	NA
Lane 5	316	5.6	316	5.6	261	1.212	100	273.5	LOS F	44.3	324.5	Short	103	0.0	NA
Approach	2147	8.3	2147	8.3		1.212		87.9	LOS F	51.1	381.5				
North: Gossamer Drive															
Lane 1	167	8.7	167	8.7	321	0.518	100	56.1	LOS E	8.2	61.6	Short	150	0.0	NA
Lane 2	168	8.7	168	8.7	325	0.518	100	56.1	LOS E	8.3	62.2	Full	1010	0.0	0.0
Lane 3	59	5.1	59	5.1	72	0.821	100	90.6	LOS F	4.3	31.2	Short	28	0.0	NA
Approach	394	8.1	394	8.1		0.821		61.3	LOS E	8.3	62.2				
West: Ti Rakau Drive (West)															
Lane 1	116	1.7	116	1.7	815	0.142	100	30.4	LOS C	4.4	31.2	Short	28	0.0	NA
Lane 2	597	8.6	597	8.6	537 <sup>1</sup>	1.112	100	183.5	LOS F	71.8	539.8	Full	479	0.0	25.9
Lane 3	630	8.6	630	8.6	566 <sup>1</sup>	1.112	100	182.5	LOS F	75.5	567.6	Full	479	0.0	30.5
Lane 4	58	1.7	58	1.7	210	0.276	100	68.3	LOS E	3.4	24.5	Short	23	0.0	NA
Lane 5 (B)	27	100.0	27	100.0	239	0.113	100	34.9	LOS C	1.1	14.9	Full	479	0.0	0.0
Approach	1428	9.5	1428	9.5		1.112		163.1	LOS F	75.5	567.6				
Intersection	4008	8.7	4008	8.7		1.212		112.0	LOS F	75.5	567.6				

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

Lane LOS values are based on average delay per lane.

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

Delay Model: SIDRA Standard (Geometric Delay is included).

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

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

<sup>1</sup> Reduced capacity due to a short lane effect. Short lane queues may extend into the full-length lanes. Some upstream delays at entry to short lanes are not included.

<sup>6</sup> Lane under-utilisation due to downstream effects

Approach Lane Flows (veh/h)													
South: Fremantle Place													
Mov. From S To Exit:	L2		T1		R2		Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.
	W	N	E										
Lane 1	12	-	-	-	12	8.3		82	0.146	100	0.0	2	
Lane 2	-	10	17		27	7.4		84	0.321	100	NA	NA	

Approach	12	10	17	39	7.7						0.321
East: Ti Rakau Drive (East)											
Mov.	L2	T1	R2	Total	%HV		Deg.	Lane	Prob.	Ov.	
From E							Satn	Util.	SL Ov.	Lane	
To Exit:	S	W	N				v/c	%	%	No.	
Lane 1	17	771	-	788	7.7		884	0.891	100	NA	NA
Lane 2	-	756	-	756	7.7		848 <sup>1</sup>	0.891	100	NA	NA
Lane 3	-	28	-	28	100.0		235	0.119	100	0.0	2
Lane 4	-	-	259	259	5.6		261	0.994	82 <sup>6</sup>	87.8	2
Lane 5	-	-	316	316	5.6		261	1.212	100	100.0	4
Approach	17	1555	575	2147	8.3						1.212
North: Gossamer Drive											
Mov.	L2	T1	R2	Total	%HV		Deg.	Lane	Prob.	Ov.	
From N							Satn	Util.	SL Ov.	Lane	
To Exit:	E	S	W				v/c	%	%	No.	
Lane 1	167	-	-	167	8.7		321	0.518	100	0.0	2
Lane 2	168	-	-	168	8.7		325	0.518	100	NA	NA
Lane 3	-	10	49	59	5.1		72	0.821	100	25.0	2
Approach	335	10	49	394	8.1						0.821
West: Ti Rakau Drive (West)											
Mov.	L2	T1	R2	U	Total	%HV		Deg.	Lane	Prob.	Ov.
From W							Satn	Util.	SL Ov.	Lane	
To Exit:	N	E	S	W			v/c	%	%	No.	
Lane 1	116	-	-	-	116	1.7	815	0.142	100	24.8	2
Lane 2	-	597	-	-	597	8.6	537 <sup>1</sup>	1.112	100	NA	NA
Lane 3	-	630	-	-	630	8.6	566 <sup>1</sup>	1.112	100	NA	NA
Lane 4	-	-	10	48	58	1.7	210	0.276	100	20.7	3
Lane 5	-	27	-	-	27	100.0	239	0.113	100	NA	NA
Approach	116	1254	10	48	1428	9.5					1.112
Total %HV Deg. Satn (v/c)											
Intersection	4008	8.7									1.212

Lane flow rates given in this report are based on the arrival flow rates subject to upstream capacity constraint where applicable.

- 1 Reduced capacity due to a short lane effect. Short lane queues may extend into the full-length lanes. Some upstream delays at entry to short lanes are not included.
- 6 Lane under-utilisation due to downstream effects

Merge Analysis												
	Exit Lane Number	Short Lane Length m	Percent Opng in Lane %	Opposing Flow Rate veh/h	pcu/h	Critical Gap sec	Follow-up Headway sec	Lane Capacity veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Min. Delay sec	Merge Delay sec	
South Exit: Fremantle Place												
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>												
Full Length Lane	1	Merge Analysis not applied.										
East Exit: Ti Rakau Drive (East)												
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>												
Full Length Lane	1	Merge Analysis not applied.										
Full Length Lane	2	Merge Analysis not applied.										
North Exit: Gossamer Drive												
Merge Type: <b>Zipper</b>												
Exit Short Lane	1	150	50.0	130	134	2.50	2.00	385	1646	0.234	0.0	0.1
Merge Lane	2	-	50.0	193	197	2.50	2.00	261	1568	0.166	0.0	0.1
West Exit: Ti Rakau Drive (West)												
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>												



Full Length Lane	1	Merge Analysis not applied.
Full Length Lane	2	Merge Analysis not applied.
Full Length Lane	3	Merge Analysis not applied.

# LANE SUMMARY

Site: 1.0 [1.0 Pakuranga Rd / Ti Rakau Dr (Site Folder: PM)] Network: N101 [PM (Network Folder: General)]

Site Category: (None)

Signals - EQUISAT (Fixed-Time/SCATS) Coordinated Cycle Time = 100 seconds (Site Practical Cycle Time)

Lane Use and Performance															
	DEMAND FLOWS		ARRIVAL FLOWS		Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Aver. Delay sec	Level of Service	85% BACK OF QUEUE		Lane Config	Lane Length m	Cap. Adj. %	Prob. Block. %
	[ Total veh/h	HV %	[ Total veh/h	HV %						[ Veh	Dist ] m				
South: Ti Rakau Drive															
Lane 1	232	7.3	230	7.3	474	0.486	100	38.1	LOS D	8.6	63.7	Full	174	0.0	0.0
Lane 2	232	7.3	230	7.3	474	0.486	100	38.1	LOS D	8.6	63.7	Full	174	0.0	0.0
Lane 3	97	5.2	96	5.2	481	0.200	100	35.0	LOS D	3.3	23.8	Short	87	0.0	NA
Lane 4 (B)	23	100.0	23	100.0	285	0.081	100	25.2	LOS C	0.5	6.7	Full	174	0.0	0.0
Approach	584	10.6	580 <sup>N1</sup>	10.6		0.486		37.0	LOS D	8.6	63.7				
East: Pakuranga Road (East)															
Lane 1	65	10.8	61	10.8	484	0.126	100	32.9	LOS C	2.0	15.1	Short	21	-2.7 <sup>N3</sup>	NA
Lane 2	427	5.3	401	5.3	484 <sup>1</sup>	0.828	100	40.9	LOS D	17.7	129.6	Full	98	0.0	40.7
Lane 3	480	5.3	450	5.3	544	0.828	100	41.4	LOS D	19.6 <sup>N4</sup>	143.2 <sup>N4</sup>	Full	98	0.0	50.0
Approach	972	5.7	912 <sup>N1</sup>	5.7		0.828		40.6	LOS D	19.6	143.2				
West: Pakuranga Road (West)															
Lane 1 (B)	53	100.0	53	100.0	285	0.186	100	25.8	LOS C	1.3	16.4	Full	380	0.0	0.0
Lane 2	440	5.1	440	5.1	544	0.808	100	39.8	LOS D	19.3	141.3	Full	380	0.0	0.0
Lane 3	440	5.1	440	5.1	544	0.808	100	39.8	LOS D	19.3	141.3	Full	380	0.0	0.0
Lane 4	358	8.5	358	8.5	440	0.814	100	47.7	LOS D	16.3	122.3	Short	178	-2.7 <sup>N3</sup>	NA
Lane 5	369	8.5	369	8.5	453	0.814	100	47.5	LOS D	16.7	125.3	Short	105	0.0	NA
Approach	1660	9.6	1660	9.6		0.814		42.8	LOS D	19.3	141.3				
Intersection	3216	8.6	3152 <sup>N1</sup>	8.8		0.828		41.1	LOS D	19.6	143.2				

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

Lane LOS values are based on average delay per lane.

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

Delay Model: SIDRA Standard (Geometric Delay is included).

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

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

<sup>1</sup> Reduced capacity due to a short lane effect. Short lane queues may extend into the full-length lanes. Some upstream delays at entry to short lanes are not included.

<sup>N1</sup> Arrival Flow value is reduced due to capacity constraint at oversaturated upstream lanes.

<sup>N3</sup> Capacity Adjustment due to downstream lane blockage determined by the program.

<sup>N4</sup> Average back of queue has been restricted to the available queue storage space.

Approach Lane Flows (veh/h)										
South: Ti Rakau Drive										
Mov. From S To Exit:	L2	R2	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL %	Ov. Lane No.	
	W	E								
Lane 1	230	-	230	7.3	474	0.486	100	NA	NA	
Lane 2	230	-	230	7.3	474	0.486	100	NA	NA	
Lane 3	-	96	96	5.2	481	0.200	100	0.0	2	
Lane 4	23	-	23	100.0	285	0.081	100	NA	NA	
Approach	483	96	580	10.6		0.486				
East: Pakuranga Road (East)										

Mov. From E To Exit:	L2	T1	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.
Lane 1	61	-	61	10.8	484	0.126	100	0.0	2
Lane 2	-	401	401	5.3	484 <sup>1</sup>	0.828	100	NA	NA
Lane 3	-	450	450	5.3	544	0.828	100	NA	NA
Approach	61	851	912	5.7		0.828			
<b>West: Pakuranga Road (West)</b>									
Mov. From W To Exit:	T1	R2	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.
Lane 1	-	53	53	100.0	285	0.186	100	NA	NA
Lane 2	440	-	440	5.1	544	0.808	100	NA	NA
Lane 3	440	-	440	5.1	544	0.808	100	NA	NA
Lane 4	-	358	358	8.5	440	0.814	100	0.0	3
Lane 5	-	369	369	8.5	453	0.814	100	31.2	4
Approach	880	780	1660	9.6		0.814			
<b>Total %HV Deg. Satn (v/c)</b>									
Intersection	3152	8.8		0.828					

Lane flow rates given in this report are based on the arrival flow rates subject to upstream capacity constraint where applicable.

- <sup>1</sup> Reduced capacity due to a short lane effect. Short lane queues may extend into the full-length lanes. Some upstream delays at entry to short lanes are not included.

<b>Merge Analysis</b>												
	Exit Lane Number	Short Lane Length m	Percent Opng in Lane % veh/h	Opposing Flow Rate pcu/h	Critical Gap sec	Follow-up Headway sec	Lane Flow Rate veh/h	Capacity veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Min. Delay sec	Merge Delay sec	
<b>South Exit: Ti Rakau Drive</b>												
<b>Merge Type: Not Applied</b>												
Full Length Lane	1											
Full Length Lane	2											
Full Length Lane	3											
<b>East Exit: Pakuranga Road (East)</b>												
<b>Merge Type: Not Applied</b>												
Full Length Lane	1											
Full Length Lane	2											
<b>West Exit: Pakuranga Road (West)</b>												
<b>Merge Type: Not Applied</b>												
Full Length Lane	1											
Full Length Lane	2											
Full Length Lane	3											

# LANE SUMMARY

Site: 2.1 [2.1 Pakuranga Plaza / Pakuranga Rd (Site Folder: **PM**)] Network: N101 [PM (Network Folder: General)]

Site Category: (None)  
Give-Way (Two-Way)

Lane Use and Performance															
	DEMAND FLOWS		ARRIVAL FLOWS		Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Aver. Delay sec	Level of Service	85% BACK OF QUEUE		Lane Config	Lane Length m	Cap. Adj. %	Prob. Block. %
	[ Total veh/h	HV %	[ Total veh/h	HV %						[ Veh	Dist ] m				
East: Pakuranga Road (East)															
Lane 1	479	5.8	448	5.9	1867	0.240	100	0.3	LOS A	0.0	0.0	Full	121	0.0	0.0
Lane 2	481	5.7	449	5.7	1870	0.240	100	0.0	LOS A	0.0	0.0	Full	121	0.0	0.0
Approach	960	5.7	897 <sup>N1</sup>	5.8		0.240		0.1	NA	0.0	0.0				
West: Pakuranga Road (West)															
Lane 1	492	5.1	492	5.1	1878	0.262	100	0.0	LOS A	0.6 <sup>N5</sup>	4.7 <sup>N5</sup>	Full	108	0.0	0.0
Lane 2	492	5.1	492	5.1	1878	0.262	100	0.0	LOS A	0.6 <sup>N5</sup>	4.1 <sup>N5</sup>	Full	108	0.0	0.0
Approach	984	5.1	983 <sup>N1</sup>	5.1		0.262		0.0	NA	0.6	4.7				
SouthWest: Pakuranga Plaza															
Lane 1	106	4.7	106	4.7	317	0.334	100	7.3	LOS A	0.6	4.2	Full	196	-37.6 <sup>N7</sup>	0.0
Approach	106	4.7	106	4.7		0.334		7.3	LOS A	0.6	4.2				
Intersection	2050	5.4	1986 <sup>N1</sup>	5.5		0.334		0.5	NA	0.6	4.7				

Site Level of Service (LOS) Method: Delay (SIDRA). Site LOS Method is specified in the Network Data dialog (Network tab). Lane LOS values are based on average delay per lane.

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

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 lanes.

Delay Model: SIDRA Standard (Geometric Delay is included).

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

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

<sup>N1</sup> Arrival Flow value is reduced due to capacity constraint at oversaturated upstream lanes.

<sup>N5</sup> Continuous Lane results determined by Back of Queue values of downstream lanes (proportional to lane movement flows).

<sup>N7</sup> The capacity reduction has been determined from the queue blockage probability of a Site further downstream due to intermediate continuous lanes.

Approach Lane Flows (veh/h)										
East: Pakuranga Road (East)										
Mov. From E To Exit:	L1	T1	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.	
	SW	W								
Lane 1	21	426	448	5.9	1867	0.240	100	NA	NA	
Lane 2	-	449	449	5.7	1870	0.240	100	NA	NA	
Approach	21	875	897	5.8		0.240				
West: Pakuranga Road (West)										
Mov. From W To Exit:	T1	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.		
	E									
Lane 1	492	492	5.1	1878	0.262	100	NA	NA		
Lane 2	492	492	5.1	1878	0.262	100	NA	NA		
Approach	983	983	5.1		0.262					
SouthWest: Pakuranga Plaza										

Mov. From SW To Exit:	L3 W	R1 E	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.
Lane 1	42	64	106	4.7	317	0.334	100	NA	NA
Approach	42	64	106	4.7		0.334			
Total %HV Deg.Satn (v/c)									
Intersection	1986	5.5		0.334					

Lane flow rates given in this report are based on the arrival flow rates subject to upstream capacity constraint where applicable.

Merge Analysis											
	Exit Lane Number	Short Lane Length m	Percent Opng in Lane %	Flow Rate veh/h	Opposing Flow Rate pcu/h	Critical Gap sec	Follow-up Headway sec	Lane Capacity Flow Rate veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Min. Delay sec	Merge Delay sec
East Exit: Pakuranga Road (East)											
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>											
Full Length Lane	1										Merge Analysis not applied.
Full Length Lane	2										Merge Analysis not applied.
West Exit: Pakuranga Road (West)											
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>											
Full Length Lane	1										Merge Analysis not applied.
Full Length Lane	2										Merge Analysis not applied.
SouthWest Exit: Pakuranga Plaza											
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>											
Full Length Lane	1										Merge Analysis not applied.

# LANE SUMMARY

Site: 3.0 [3.0 Pakuranga Highway / Pakuranga Rd (Site Folder:  Network: N101 [PM (Network PM)] Folder: General)]

Site Category: (None)

Signals - EQUISAT (Fixed-Time/SCATS) Isolated Cycle Time = 150 seconds (Site User-Given Phase Times)

Lane Use and Performance															
	DEMAND FLOWS		ARRIVAL FLOWS		Cap.	Deg. Satn	Lane Util.	Aver. Delay	Level of Service	85% BACK OF QUEUE		Lane Config	Lane Length	Cap. Adj.	Prob. Block.
	[ Total	HV ]	[ Total	HV ]	veh/h	v/c	%	sec		[ Veh	Dist ]		m	%	%
East: Pakuranga Road (East)															
Lane 1 (B)	9	100.0	9	100.0	701	0.013	100	15.6	LOS B	0.2	2.7	Short	24	0.0	NA
Lane 2	518	5.1	518	5.1	1152 <sup>1</sup>	0.449	100	17.7	LOS B	16.6	121.2	Full	183	0.0	0.0
Lane 3	528	5.1	528	5.1	1176	0.449	100	17.8	LOS B	17.1	124.7	Full	183	0.0	0.0
Lane 4	418	5.0	418	5.0	386 <sup>1</sup>	1.082	100	169.7	LOS F	47.6	347.5	Full	183	0.0	75.0 <sup>8</sup>
Lane 5	418	5.0	418	5.0	386 <sup>1</sup>	1.082	100	169.7	LOS F	47.6	347.5	Short	60	0.0	NA
Approach	1891	5.5	1891	5.5		1.082		84.9	LOS F	47.6	347.5				
NorthWest: Pakuranga Road (West)															
Lane 1	474	4.9	473	4.9	527	0.897	100	57.4	LOS E	24.2 <sup>N4</sup>	176.8 <sup>N4</sup>	Full	121	0.0	50.0
Lane 2	474	4.9	473	4.9	527	0.897	100	57.4	LOS E	24.2 <sup>N4</sup>	176.8 <sup>N4</sup>	Full	121	0.0	50.0
Lane 3	95	7.4	95	7.4	222	0.427	100	71.0	LOS E	5.9	43.6	Short	98	0.0	NA
Approach	1042	5.1	1041 <sup>N1</sup>	5.1		0.897		58.6	LOS E	24.2	176.8				
West: Pakuranga Road Busway Link (Northbound)															
Lane 1 (B)	28	100.0	28	100.0	525	0.053	100	25.5	LOS C	1.0	13.5	Full	215	0.0	0.0
Approach	28	100.0	28	100.0		0.053		25.5	LOS C	1.0	13.5				
SouthWest: Flyover															
Lane 1	124	10.5	124	10.5	225	0.552	100	73.3	LOS E	7.8	59.5	Short	70	0.0	NA
Lane 2	711	4.3	711	4.3	742 <sup>1</sup>	0.958	100	75.6	LOS E	54.4	395.0	Full	1162	0.0	0.0
Lane 3	803	4.3	803	4.3	838	0.958	100	75.7	LOS E	64.0	464.6	Full	1162	0.0	0.0
Approach	1638	4.8	1638	4.8		0.958		75.5	LOS E	64.0	464.6				
Intersection	4599	5.7	4598 <sup>N1</sup>	5.7		1.082		75.2	LOS E	64.0	464.6				

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

Lane LOS values are based on average delay per lane.

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

Delay Model: SIDRA Standard (Geometric Delay is included).

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

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

<sup>1</sup> Reduced capacity due to a short lane effect. Short lane queues may extend into the full-length lanes. Some upstream delays at entry to short lanes are not included.

<sup>8</sup> Probability of Blockage has been set on the basis of a queue that overflows from a short lane.

<sup>N1</sup> Arrival Flow value is reduced due to capacity constraint at oversaturated upstream lanes.

<sup>N4</sup> Average back of queue has been restricted to the available queue storage space.

Approach Lane Flows (veh/h)											
East: Pakuranga Road (East)											
Mov. From E To Exit:	L2	L1	R1	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.	
Lane 1	9	-	-	9	100.0	701	0.013	100	0.0	2	
Lane 2	-	518	-	518	5.1	1152 <sup>1</sup>	0.449	100	NA	NA	
Lane 3	-	528	-	528	5.1	1176	0.449	100	NA	NA	

Lane 4	-	-	418	418	5.0	386 <sup>1</sup>	1.082	100	NA	NA
Lane 5	-	-	418	418	5.0	386 <sup>1</sup>	1.082	100	100.0	4
Approach	9	1046	836	1891	5.5		1.082			
NorthWest: Pakuranga Road (West)										
Mov. From NW To Exit:	L1	R2	Total	%HV		Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.
	E	SW								
Lane 1	473	-	473	4.9		527	0.897	100	NA	NA
Lane 2	473	-	473	4.9		527	0.897	100	NA	NA
Lane 3	-	95	95	7.4		222	0.427	100	0.0	2
Approach	946	95	1041	5.1			0.897			
West: Pakuranga Road Busway Link (Northbound)										
Mov. From W To Exit:	T1	Total	%HV			Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.
	E									
Lane 1	28	28	100.0			525	0.053	100	NA	NA
Approach	28	28	100.0				0.053			
SouthWest: Flyover										
Mov. From SW To Exit:	L2	R1	Total	%HV		Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.
	NW	E								
Lane 1	124	-	124	10.5		225	0.552	100	0.3	2
Lane 2	-	711	711	4.3		742 <sup>1</sup>	0.958	100	NA	NA
Lane 3	-	803	803	4.3		838	0.958	100	NA	NA
Approach	124	1514	1638	4.8			0.958			
Total %HV Deg. Satn (v/c)										
Intersection	4598	5.7					1.082			

Lane flow rates given in this report are based on the arrival flow rates subject to upstream capacity constraint where applicable.

- <sup>1</sup> Reduced capacity due to a short lane effect. Short lane queues may extend into the full-length lanes. Some upstream delays at entry to short lanes are not included.

Merge Analysis												
	Exit Lane Number	Short Lane Length m	Percent Opng in Lane %	Flow Rate veh/h	Opposing Flow Rate pcu/h	Critical Gap sec	Follow-up Headway sec	Lane Flow Rate veh/h	Capacity veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Min. Delay sec	Merge Delay sec
South Exit: Pakuranga Road Busway Link (Southbound) Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>												
Full Length Lane	1											Merge Analysis not applied.
East Exit: Pakuranga Road (East) Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>												
Full Length Lane	1											Merge Analysis not applied.
Full Length Lane	2											Merge Analysis not applied.
Full Length Lane	3											Merge Analysis not applied.
NorthWest Exit: Pakuranga Road (West) Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>												
Full Length Lane	1											Merge Analysis not applied.
Full Length Lane	2											Merge Analysis not applied.
SouthWest Exit: Flyover Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>												
Full Length Lane	1											Merge Analysis not applied.
Full Length Lane	2											Merge Analysis not applied.

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# CCG LANE SUMMARY

Common Control Group: CCG3 [Aylesbury/ WR/ Reeves Rd] Network: N101 [PM (Network Folder: General)]

EQUISAT (Fixed-Time/SCATS) Isolated Cycle Time = 108 seconds (CCG User-Given Phase Times)

Lane Use and Performance (CCG)															
	DEMAND FLOWS		ARRIVAL FLOWS		Cap.	Deg. Satn	Lane Util.	Aver. Delay	Level of Service	85% BACK OF QUEUE		Lane Config	Lane Length	Cap. Adj.	Prob. Block.
	[ Total veh/h ]	[ HV % ]	[ Total veh/h ]	[ HV % ]						[ Veh ]	[ Dist ]				
	veh/h	%	veh/h	%	veh/h	v/c	%	sec			m	m	%	%	
Site: 5.2v [5.2 Aylesbury St/ Reeves Road/ Busway Link signalised]															
SouthEast: Reeves Road (East)															
Lane 1	50	6.0	49	6.0	198	0.246	100	26.9	LOS C	1.3	9.2	Full	27	0.0	0.0
Approach	50	6.0	49 <sup>N1</sup>	6.0		0.246		26.9	LOS C	1.3	9.2				
East: Pakuranga Rd Busway Link (Northbound)															
Lane 1 (B)	9	100.0	9	100.0	116	0.078	100	54.1	LOS D	0.4	5.3	Full	203	0.0	0.0
Approach	9	100.0	9	100.0		0.078		54.1	LOS D	0.4	5.3				
NorthWest: Aylesbury Street															
Lane 1	126	4.0	126	4.0	173	0.724	100	51.1	LOS D	6.2	45.0	Full	284	-47.9 <sup>N3</sup>	0.0
Approach	126	4.0	126	4.0		0.724		51.1	LOS D	6.2	45.0				
SouthWest: Reeves Road (South)															
Lane 1	202	21.3	199	21.5	264	0.751	100	45.6	LOS D	9.5	78.9	Full	180	-44.7 <sup>N3</sup>	0.0
Approach	202	21.3	199 <sup>N1</sup>	21.5		0.751		45.6	LOS D	9.5	78.9				
Intersection	387	15.5	382 <sup>N1</sup>	15.7		0.751		45.2	LOS D	9.5	78.9				
Site: 7.3v [7.3 William Roberts Rd / Reeves Rd signalised]															
SouthEast: Reeves Rd (East)															
Lane 1	121	4.1	121	4.1	200	0.604	100	56.2	LOS E	5.7	41.3	Full	810	0.0	0.0
Lane 2	28	3.6	28	3.6	208	0.134	100	50.3	LOS D	1.2	8.8	Short	45	0.0	NA
Approach	149	4.0	149	4.0		0.604		55.1	LOS E	5.7	41.3				
NorthWest: Reeves Rd (West)															
Lane 1	283	7.1	280	7.1	591	0.474	100	32.0	LOS C	5.3 <sup>N4</sup>	39.5 <sup>N4</sup>	Full	27	0.0	50.0
Approach	283	7.1	280 <sup>N1</sup>	7.1		0.474		32.0	LOS C	5.3	39.5				
SouthWest: William Roberts Road (South)															
Lane 1	440	5.9	415	6.0	511	0.811	100	45.5	LOS D	19.7	145.3	Full	223	0.0	0.0
Approach	440	5.9	415 <sup>N1</sup>	6.0		0.811		45.5	LOS D	19.7	145.3				
Intersection	872	6.0	844 <sup>N1</sup>	6.2		0.811		42.7	LOS D	19.7	145.3				

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

Lane LOS values are based on average delay per lane.

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

Delay Model: SIDRA Standard (Geometric Delay is included).

Queue Model: SIDRA Standard.

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.

**N3** Capacity Adjustment due to downstream lane blockage determined by the program.

**N4** Average back of queue has been restricted to the available queue storage space.

Approach Lane Flows (CCG) (veh/h)													
Site: 5.2v [5.2 Aylesbury St/ Reeves Road/ Busway Link signalised]													

SouthEast: Reeves Road (East)										
Mov. From SE To Exit:	L2 SW	T1 NW	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.	
Lane 1	37	12	49	6.0	198	0.246	100	NA	NA	
Approach	37	12	49	6.0		0.246				
East: Pakuranga Rd Busway Link (Northbound)										
Mov. From E To Exit:	L1 SW	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.		
Lane 1	9	9	100.0	116	0.078	100	NA	NA		
Approach	9	9	100.0		0.078					
NorthWest: Aylesbury Street										
Mov. From NW To Exit:	T1 SE	R2 SW	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.	
Lane 1	116	10	126	4.0	173	0.724	100	NA	NA	
Approach	116	10	126	4.0		0.724				
SouthWest: Reeves Road (South)										
Mov. From SW To Exit:	L2 NW	T1 NE	R2 SE	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.
Lane 1	10	28	160	199	21.5	264	0.751	100	NA	NA
Approach	10	28	160	199	21.5		0.751			
Total		382		15.7		0.751				
Intersection										
Site: 7.3v [7.3 William Roberts Rd / Reeves Rd signalised]										
SouthEast: Reeves Rd (East)										
Mov. From SE To Exit:	L2 SW	T1 NW	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.	
Lane 1	121	-	121	4.1	200	0.604	100	NA	NA	
Lane 2	-	28	28	3.6	208	0.134	100	0.0	1	
Approach	121	28	149	4.0		0.604				
NorthWest: Reeves Rd (West)										
Mov. From NW To Exit:	T1 SE	R2 SW	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.	
Lane 1	212	68	280	7.1	591	0.474	100	NA	NA	
Approach	212	68	280	7.1		0.474				
SouthWest: William Roberts Road (South)										
Mov. From SW To Exit:	L2 NW	R2 SE	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.	
Lane 1	20	395	415	6.0	511	0.811	100	NA	NA	

Approach	20	395	415	6.0	0.811
	Total	%HV	Deg.Satn	(v/c)	
Intersection	844	6.2	0.811		

Lane flow rates given in this report are based on the arrival flow rates subject to upstream capacity constraint where applicable.

Merge Analysis (CCG)											
	Exit Lane Number	Short Lane Length m	Percent Opng in Lane	Opposing Flow Rate % veh/h	Critical Gap pcu/h	Follow-up Headway sec	Lane Flow Rate veh/h	Capacity veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Min. Delay sec	Merge Delay sec
Site: 5.2v [5.2 Aylesbury St/ Reeves Road/ Busway Link signalised]											
SouthEast Exit: Reeves Road (East)											
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>											
Full Length Lane	1										Merge Analysis not applied.
NorthEast Exit: Pakuranga Rd Busway Link (Southbound)											
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>											
Full Length Lane	1										Merge Analysis not applied.
NorthWest Exit: Aylesbury Street											
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>											
Full Length Lane	1										Merge Analysis not applied.
SouthWest Exit: Reeves Road (South)											
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>											
Full Length Lane	1										Merge Analysis not applied.
Site: 7.3v [7.3 William Roberts Rd / Reeves Rd signalised]											
SouthEast Exit: Reeves Rd (East)											
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>											
Full Length Lane	1										Merge Analysis not applied.
NorthWest Exit: Reeves Rd (West)											
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>											
Full Length Lane	1										Merge Analysis not applied.
SouthWest Exit: William Roberts Road (South)											
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>											
Full Length Lane	1										Merge Analysis not applied.

# LANE SUMMARY

Site: 7.1 [7.1 William Roberts Rd / Cortina PI (Site Folder: PM)] Network: N101 [PM (Network Folder: General)]

Site Category: (None)  
Give-Way (Two-Way)

Lane Use and Performance															
	DEMAND FLOWS [ Total HV ] veh/h %		ARRIVAL FLOWS [ Total HV ] veh/h %		Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Aver. Delay sec	Level of Service	85% BACK OF QUEUE [ Veh Dist ] m	Lane Config	Lane Length m	Cap. Adj. %	Prob. Block. %	
NorthEast: William Roberts Road (North)															
Lane 1	192	6.3	191	6.2	1767	0.108	100	0.7	LOS A	0.1	0.9	Full	223	0.0	0.0
Approach	192	6.3	191 <sup>N1</sup>	6.2		0.108		0.7	NA	0.1	0.9				
NorthWest: Cortina Place															
Lane 1	229	10.5	228	10.5	732	0.312	100	6.3	LOS A	1.1	8.3	Full	177	0.0	0.0
Approach	229	10.5	228 <sup>N1</sup>	10.5		0.312		6.3	LOS A	1.1	8.3				
SouthWest: William Roberts Road (South)															
Lane 1	563	6.0	529	6.1	1805	0.293	100	0.5	LOS A	0.0	0.0	Full	110	0.0	0.0
Approach	563	6.0	529 <sup>N1</sup>	6.1		0.293		0.5	NA	0.0	0.0				
Intersection	984	7.1	948 <sup>N1</sup>	7.4		0.312		1.9	NA	1.1	8.3				

Site Level of Service (LOS) Method: Delay (SIDRA). Site LOS Method is specified in the Network Data dialog (Network tab). Lane LOS values are based on average delay per lane.

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

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 lanes.

Delay Model: SIDRA Standard (Geometric Delay is included).

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

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

<sup>N1</sup> Arrival Flow value is reduced due to capacity constraint at oversaturated upstream lanes.

Approach Lane Flows (veh/h)										
NorthEast: William Roberts Road (North)										
Mov. From NE To Exit:	T1	R2	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.	
	SW	NW								
Lane 1	178	13	191	6.2	1767	0.108	100	NA	NA	
Approach	178	13	191	6.2		0.108				
NorthWest: Cortina Place										
Mov. From NW To Exit:	L2	R2	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.	
	NE	SW								
Lane 1	31	197	228	10.5	732	0.312	100	NA	NA	
Approach	31	197	228	10.5		0.312				
SouthWest: William Roberts Road (South)										
Mov. From SW To Exit:	L2	T1	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.	
	NW	NE								
Lane 1	122	407	529	6.1	1805	0.293	100	NA	NA	
Approach	122	407	529	6.1		0.293				
Total %HV Deg. Satn (v/c)										

Intersection	948	7.4	0.312
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Lane flow rates given in this report are based on the arrival flow rates subject to upstream capacity constraint where applicable.

Merge Analysis												
	Exit Lane Number	Short Lane Length m	Percent Opng in Lane %	Flow Rate veh/h	Opposing Flow Rate pcu/h	Critical Gap sec	Follow-up Headway sec	Lane Flow Rate veh/h	Capacity veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Min. Delay sec	Merge Delay sec
NorthEast Exit: William Roberts Road (North) Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>												
Full Length Lane	1											Merge Analysis not applied.
NorthWest Exit: Cortina Place Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>												
Full Length Lane	1											Merge Analysis not applied.
SouthWest Exit: William Roberts Road (South) Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>												
Full Length Lane	1											Merge Analysis not applied.

# LANE SUMMARY

Site: 4.0 [4.0 Palm Ave / Aylesbury St (Site Folder: PM)]

Network: N101 [PM (Network Folder: General)]

Site Category: (None)

Signals - EQUISAT (Fixed-Time/SCATS) Coordinated Cycle Time = 149 seconds (Site User-Given Phase Times)

Lane Use and Performance															
	DEMAND FLOWS		ARRIVAL FLOWS		Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Aver. Delay sec	Level of Service	85% BACK OF QUEUE		Lane Config	Lane Length m	Cap. Adj. %	Prob. Block. %
	[ Total HV ]	%	[ Total HV ]	%						[ Veh ]	[ Dist ]				
South: Ti Rakau Drive (East)															
Lane 1	283	8.3	282	8.3	420	0.670	100	56.5	LOS E	14.9	112.1	Full	110	0.0	16.7
Lane 2	353	7.2	351	7.2	524 <sup>1</sup>	0.670	100	49.9	LOS D	20.0	148.5	Full	110	0.0	42.6
Lane 3	49	6.1	49	6.1	345	0.141	100	58.0	LOS E	2.6	19.3	Short	86	0.0	NA
Lane 4 (B)	23	100.0	23	100.0	313	0.074	100	15.7	LOS B	0.5	6.2	Full	110	0.0	0.0
Approach	708	10.6	704 <sup>N1</sup>	10.6		0.670		52.0	LOS D	20.0	148.5				
East: Aylesbury Street															
Lane 1	36	5.6	35	5.6	337	0.104	100	54.9	LOS D	1.9	13.7	Short	30	0.0	NA
Lane 2	84	6.0	82	6.0	347	0.235	100	55.7	LOS E	4.5	33.0	Full	40	0.0	0.0
Approach	120	5.8	117 <sup>N1</sup>	5.8		0.235		55.5	LOS E	4.5	33.0				
North: Ti Rakau Drive (West)															
Lane 1 (B)	53	100.0	53	100.0	313	0.170	100	16.2	LOS B	1.2	15.1	Full	174	0.0	0.0
Lane 2	290	9.7	289	9.7	336	0.858	100	76.3	LOS E	20.0	151.9	Short	100	0.0	NA
Lane 3	250	8.8	249	8.8	283	0.879	100	77.7	LOS E	17.8	133.8	Full	174	0.0	2.7 <sup>8</sup>
Lane 4	225	8.8	224	8.8	255 <sup>1</sup>	0.879	100	77.4	LOS E	15.8	119.2	Full	174	0.0	0.0
Lane 5	30	3.3	30	3.3	109	0.274	100	79.8	LOS E	1.9	14.0	Short	14	0.0	NA
Approach	848	14.6	844 <sup>N1</sup>	14.6		0.879		73.3	LOS E	20.0	151.9				
West: Palm Avenue															
Lane 1	87	2.3	87	2.3	284	0.306	100	64.9	LOS E	5.1	36.2	Full	87	0.0	0.0
Approach	87	2.3	87	2.3		0.306		64.9	LOS E	5.1	36.2				
Intersection	1763	11.8	1752 <sup>N1</sup>	11.9		0.879		63.1	LOS E	20.0	151.9				

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

Lane LOS values are based on average delay per lane.

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

Delay Model: SIDRA Standard (Geometric Delay is included).

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

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

<sup>1</sup> Reduced capacity due to a short lane effect. Short lane queues may extend into the full-length lanes. Some upstream delays at entry to short lanes are not included.

<sup>8</sup> Probability of Blockage has been set on the basis of a queue that overflows from a short lane.

<sup>N1</sup> Arrival Flow value is reduced due to capacity constraint at oversaturated upstream lanes.

Approach Lane Flows (veh/h)											
South: Ti Rakau Drive (East)											
Mov. From S To Exit:	L2	T1	R2	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL %	Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.
	W	N	E								
Lane 1	149	132	-	282	8.3	420	0.670	100	NA	NA	
Lane 2	-	351	-	351	7.2	524 <sup>1</sup>	0.670	100	NA	NA	
Lane 3	-	-	49	49	6.1	345	0.141	100	0.0	2	
Lane 4	-	23	-	23	100.0	313	0.074	100	NA	NA	

Approach	149	506	49	704	10.6		0.670				
East: Aylesbury Street											
Mov.	L2	T1	R2	Total	%HV		Deg.	Lane	Prob.	Ov.	
From E						Cap.	Satn	Util.	SL	Ov.	Lane
To Exit:	S	W	N			veh/h	v/c	%	%	%	No.
Lane 1	35	-	-	35	5.6	337	0.104	100	0.0	2	
Lane 2	-	19	62	82	6.0	347	0.235	100	NA	NA	
Approach	35	19	62	117	5.8		0.235				
North: Ti Rakau Drive (West)											
Mov.	L2	T1	R2	Total	%HV		Deg.	Lane	Prob.	Ov.	
From N						Cap.	Satn	Util.	SL	Ov.	Lane
To Exit:	E	S	W			veh/h	v/c	%	%	%	No.
Lane 1	-	53	-	53	100.0	313	0.170	100	NA	NA	
Lane 2	289	-	-	289	9.7	336	0.858	100	53.7	3	
Lane 3	-	249	-	249	8.8	283	0.879	100	NA	NA	
Lane 4	-	224	-	224	8.8	255 <sup>1</sup>	0.879	100	NA	NA	
Lane 5	-	-	30	30	3.3	109	0.274	100	14.8	4	
Approach	289	526	30	844	14.6		0.879				
West: Palm Avenue											
Mov.	L2	T1	R2	Total	%HV		Deg.	Lane	Prob.	Ov.	
From W						Cap.	Satn	Util.	SL	Ov.	Lane
To Exit:	N	E	S			veh/h	v/c	%	%	%	No.
Lane 1	19	32	36	87	2.3	284	0.306	100	NA	NA	
Approach	19	32	36	87	2.3		0.306				
Total %HV Deg. Satn (v/c)											
Intersection	1752	11.9		0.879							

Lane flow rates given in this report are based on the arrival flow rates subject to upstream capacity constraint where applicable.

- <sup>1</sup> Reduced capacity due to a short lane effect. Short lane queues may extend into the full-length lanes. Some upstream delays at entry to short lanes are not included.

Merge Analysis												
	Exit Lane Number	Short Lane Length m	Percent Opng in Lane % veh/h	Opposing Flow Rate pcu/h	Critical Gap sec	Follow-up Headway sec	Lane Flow Rate veh/h	Capacity veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Min. Delay sec	Merge Delay sec	
South Exit: Ti Rakau Drive (East)												
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>												
Full Length Lane	1		Merge Analysis not applied.									
Full Length Lane	2		Merge Analysis not applied.									
Full Length Lane	3		Merge Analysis not applied.									
East Exit: Aylesbury Street												
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>												
Full Length Lane	1		Merge Analysis not applied.									
North Exit: Ti Rakau Drive (West)												
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>												
Full Length Lane	1		Merge Analysis not applied.									
Full Length Lane	2		Merge Analysis not applied.									
Full Length Lane	3		Merge Analysis not applied.									
West Exit: Palm Avenue												
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>												
Full Length Lane	1		Merge Analysis not applied.									







Lane 1	427	-	427	8.5	1016 <sup>1</sup>	0.421	100	62.8	2	
Lane 2	427	-	427	8.5	1016 <sup>1</sup>	0.421	100	NA	NA	
Lane 3	-	314	314	7.7	564	0.557	100	NA	NA	
Lane 4	-	217	217	7.7	389	0.557	100	NA	NA	
Lane 5	-	13	13	100.0	118	0.110	100	NA	NA	
Approach	854	543	1398	9.0		0.557				
NorthEast: Reeves Road										
Mov. From NE To Exit:	R2	Total	%HV		Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.	
	NW									
Lane 1	9	9	100.0		243	0.037	100	NA	NA	
Approach	9	9	100.0			0.037				
NorthWest: Ti Rakau Drive (West)										
Mov. From NW To Exit:	L2	T1	R2	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.
	NE	SE	SW							
Lane 1	28	25	-	53	100.0	173	0.306	100	NA	NA
Lane 2	-	227	-	227	7.9	563	0.403	100	NA	NA
Lane 3	-	227	-	227	7.9	563	0.403	100	NA	NA
Lane 4	-	-	71	71	11.3	300	0.235	100	0.0	3
Approach	28	479	71	578	16.7		0.403			
SouthWest: Pakuranga Highway										
Mov. From SW To Exit:	L2	R2	Total	%HV		Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.
	NW	SE								
Lane 1	154	-	154	7.1		613	0.251	100	0.0	2
Lane 2	-	348	348	7.0		380 <sup>1</sup>	0.916	100	31.3	3
Lane 3	-	387	387	7.0		423	0.916	100	0.0	4
Lane 4	-	387	387	7.0		423	0.916	100	NA	NA
Approach	154	1123	1277	7.0			0.916			
Total %HV Deg. Satn (v/c)										
Intersection	3261	9.9					0.916			

Lane flow rates given in this report are based on the arrival flow rates subject to upstream capacity constraint where applicable.

- <sup>1</sup> Reduced capacity due to a short lane effect. Short lane queues may extend into the full-length lanes. Some upstream delays at entry to short lanes are not included.

Merge Analysis											
	Exit Lane Number	Short Lane Length m	Percent Opng in Lane %	Opposing Flow Rate veh/h	Critical Gap sec	Follow-up Headway sec	Lane Capacity Flow Rate veh/h	Capacity veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Min. Delay sec	Merge Delay sec
SouthEast Exit: Ti Rakau Drive (East)											
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>											
Full Length Lane	1	Merge Analysis not applied.									
Full Length Lane	2	Merge Analysis not applied.									
Full Length Lane	3	Merge Analysis not applied.									
Full Length Lane	4	Merge Analysis not applied.									
NorthEast Exit: Reeves Road											
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>											
Full Length Lane	1	Merge Analysis not applied.									
NorthWest Exit: Ti Rakau Drive (West)											
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>											
Full Length Lane	1	Merge Analysis not applied.									
Full Length Lane	2	Merge Analysis not applied.									

Full Length Lane	3	Merge Analysis not applied.										
SouthWest Exit: Pakuranga Highway												
Merge Type: <b>Zipper</b>												
Exit Short Lane	1	280	50.0	249	260	2.50	2.00	427	1485	0.288	0.0	0.2
Merge Lane	2	-	50.0	214	223	2.50	2.00	498	1535	0.324	0.0	0.1
SouthWest Exit: Pakuranga Highway												
Merge Type: <b>Zipper</b>												
Exit Short Lane	3	10	50.0	214	223	2.50	2.00	71	1534	0.046	0.0	0.1
Merge Lane	2	-	50.0	35	37	2.50	2.00	427	1758	0.243	0.0	0.0

# CCG LANE SUMMARY

Common Control Group: CCG2 [WRR / Mattson]

Network: N101 [PM (Network Folder: General)]

EQUISAT (Fixed-Time/SCATS) Isolated Cycle Time = 69 seconds (CCG User-Given Phase Times)

Lane Use and Performance (CCG)															
	DEMAND FLOWS		ARRIVAL FLOWS		Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Aver. Delay sec	Level of Service	85% BACK OF QUEUE		Lane Config	Lane Length m	Cap. Adj. %	Prob. Block. %
	[ Total veh/h ]	[ HV % ]	[ Total veh/h ]	[ HV % ]						[ Veh ]	[ Dist ] m				
Site: 7.0 [7.0 William Roberts Rd / Ti Rakau Dr]															
SouthEast: Ti Rakau Drive (East)															
Lane 1	436	8.1	436	8.1	801	0.545	100	12.4	LOS B	7.7	57.9	Full	60	0.0	11.8
Lane 2	436	8.1	436	8.1	801	0.545	100	4.7	LOS A	4.1	30.6	Full	60	0.0	0.0
Lane 3	436	8.1	436	8.1	801	0.545	100	4.7	LOS A	4.1	30.6	Full	60	0.0	0.0
Lane 4	198	7.1	198	7.1	243 <sup>1</sup>	0.814	100	39.4	LOS D	6.6	48.7	Short	20	0.0	NA
Lane 5 (B)	13	100.0	13	100.0	519	0.025	100	2.8	LOS A	0.1	0.7	Full	60	0.0	0.0
Approach	1520	8.7	1520	8.7		0.814		11.4	LOS B	7.7	57.9				
NorthEast: William Roberts Road Extension															
Lane 1	234	9.0	233	9.0	453	0.515	100	26.2	LOS C	6.2	46.7	Short	80	0.0	NA
Lane 2	138	6.5	137	6.5	128	1.075	100	119.8	LOS F	9.0	66.4	Full	110	0.0	0.0
Approach	372	8.1	371 <sup>N1</sup>	8.1		1.075		60.9	LOS E	9.0	66.4				
NorthWest: Ti Rakau Drive (West)															
Lane 1	369	5.7	368	5.7	335	1.101	100	131.1	LOS F	21.3 <sup>N4</sup>	156.4 <sup>N4</sup>	Full	107	0.0	50.0
Lane 2	498	7.8	497	7.8	573	0.868	79 <sup>5</sup>	31.6	LOS C	17.9	133.5	Full	107	-28.6 <sup>N3</sup>	35.3
Lane 3	698	7.8	697	7.8	803	0.868	79 <sup>5</sup>	28.3	LOS C	20.9 <sup>N4</sup>	156.4 <sup>N4</sup>	Full	107	0.0	50.0
Lane 4 (B)	25	100.0	25	100.0	519	0.048	100	2.8	LOS A	0.1	1.3	Full	107	0.0	0.0
Approach	1590	8.7	1587 <sup>N</sup>	8.7		1.101		52.8	LOS D	21.3	156.4				
Intersection	3482	8.7	3478 <sup>N</sup>	8.7		1.101		35.6	LOS D	21.3	156.4				
Site: 7.5 [7.5 Mattson Rd/ Ti Rakau Dr]															
SouthEast: Ti Rakau Drive (East)															
Lane 1	226	6.9	226	6.9	238	0.949	100	58.4	LOS E	8.9	65.9	Short	25	-7.9 <sup>N3</sup>	NA
Lane 2	578	8.0	578	8.0	610 <sup>1</sup>	0.949	100	47.2	LOS D	24.1	180.0	Full	143	0.0	36.1
Lane 3	761	8.0	761	8.0	802	0.949	100	46.1	LOS D	27.9 <sup>N4</sup>	209.0 <sup>N4</sup>	Full	143	0.0	50.0
Lane 4 (B)	13	100.0	13	100.0	511	0.025	100	12.1	LOS B	0.2	2.9	Full	143	0.0	0.0
Approach	1578	8.6	1578	8.6		0.949		48.0	LOS D	27.9	209.0				
NorthWest: Ti Rakau Drive (West)															
Lane 1	164	8.0	164	8.0	802	0.204	27 <sup>6</sup>	24.1	LOS C	4.9	36.4	Full	60	0.0	0.0
Lane 2	603	8.0	601	8.0	802	0.750	100	6.8	LOS A	9.3	69.6	Full	60	0.0	28.6
Lane 3	603	8.0	601	8.0	802	0.750	100	3.5	LOS A	5.4	40.6	Full	60	0.0	0.0
Lane 4	60	6.7	60	6.7	460	0.130	100	32.6	LOS C	1.8	13.4	Short	25	0.0	NA
Lane 5 (B)	25	100.0	25	100.0	511	0.049	100	3.8	LOS A	0.1	1.8	Full	60	0.0	0.0
Approach	1454	9.5	1451 <sup>N</sup>	9.5		0.750		8.4	LOS A	9.3	69.6				
SouthWest: Mattson Road															
Lane 1	26	3.8	26	3.8	414	0.063	100	25.6	LOS C	0.6	4.3	Full	282	-11.8 <sup>N3</sup>	0.0
Lane 2	38	7.9	38	7.9	127	0.300	100	40.3	LOS D	1.2	8.9	Full	282	0.0	0.0
Approach	64	6.3	64	6.3		0.300		34.3	LOS C	1.2	8.9				
Intersection	3096	8.9	3093 <sup>N</sup>	9.0		0.949		29.1	LOS C	27.9	209.0				

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

Lane LOS values are based on average delay per lane.

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

Delay Model: SIDRA Standard (Geometric Delay is included).

Queue Model: SIDRA Standard.

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

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

- 1 Reduced capacity due to a short lane effect. Short lane queues may extend into the full-length lanes. Some upstream delays at entry to short lanes are not included.
- 5 Lane under-utilisation found by the program
- 6 Lane under-utilisation due to downstream effects
- N1 Arrival Flow value is reduced due to capacity constraint at oversaturated upstream lanes.
- N3 Capacity Adjustment due to downstream lane blockage determined by the program.
- N4 Average back of queue has been restricted to the available queue storage space.

Approach Lane Flows (CCG) (veh/h)										
Site: 7.0 [7.0 William Roberts Rd / Ti Rakau Dr]										
SouthEast: Ti Rakau Drive (East)										
Mov. From SE To Exit:	T1	R2	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.	
Lane 1	436	-	436	8.1	801	0.545	100	NA	NA	
Lane 2	436	-	436	8.1	801	0.545	100	NA	NA	
Lane 3	436	-	436	8.1	801	0.545	100	NA	NA	
Lane 4	-	198	198	7.1	243 <sup>1</sup>	0.814	100	99.6	3	
Lane 5	13	-	13	100.0	519	0.025	100	NA	NA	
Approach	1322	198	1520	8.7		0.814				
NorthEast: William Roberts Road Extension										
Mov. From NE To Exit:	L2	R2	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.	
Lane 1	233	-	233	9.0	453	0.515	100	0.0	2	
Lane 2	-	137	137	6.5	128	1.075	100	NA	NA	
Approach	233	137	371	8.1		1.075				
NorthWest: Ti Rakau Drive (West)										
Mov. From NW To Exit:	L2	T1	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.	
Lane 1	368	-	368	5.7	335	1.101	100	NA	NA	
Lane 2	-	497	497	7.8	573	0.868	79 <sup>5</sup>	NA	NA	
Lane 3	-	697	697	7.8	803	0.868	79 <sup>5</sup>	NA	NA	
Lane 4	-	25	25	100.0	519	0.048	100	NA	NA	
Approach	368	1219	1587	8.7		1.101				
Total %HV Deg.Satn (v/c)										
Intersection	3478	8.7		1.101						
Site: 7.5 [7.5 Mattson Rd/ Ti Rakau Dr]										
SouthEast: Ti Rakau Drive (East)										
Mov. From SE To Exit:	L2	T1	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.	
Lane 1	81	145	226	6.9	238	0.949	100	100.0	2	
Lane 2	-	578	578	8.0	610 <sup>1</sup>	0.949	100	NA	NA	



Site: 7.5 [7.5 Mattson Rd/ Ti Rakau Dr]												
SouthEast Exit: Ti Rakau Drive (East)												
Merge Type: <b>Priority</b>												
Exit Short Lane	1	40	0.0	601	625	3.00	2.00	164	1154	0.142	1.1	1.5
Merge Lane	2	-	100.0	Merge Lane is not Opposed				601	1800	0.334	0.0	0.0
NorthWest Exit: Ti Rakau Drive (West)												
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>												
Full Length Lane	1	Merge Analysis not applied.										
Full Length Lane	2	Merge Analysis not applied.										
Full Length Lane	3	Merge Analysis not applied.										
Full Length Lane	4	Merge Analysis not applied.										
SouthWest Exit: Mattson Road												
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>												
Full Length Lane	1	Merge Analysis not applied.										

# LANE SUMMARY

Site: 8.1 [8.1 U-turn - West of Marriot Rd (Site Folder: PM)]

Network: N101 [PM (Network Folder: General)]

Site Category: (None)

Signals - EQUISAT (Fixed-Time/SCATS) Coordinated Cycle Time = 40 seconds (Site Practical Cycle Time)

Lane Use and Performance															
	DEMAND FLOWS		ARRIVAL FLOWS		Cap.	Deg. Satn	Lane Util.	Aver. Delay	Level of Service	85% BACK OF QUEUE		Lane Config	Lane Length	Cap. Adj.	Prob. Block.
	[ Total	HV ]	[ Total	HV ]	veh/h	v/c	%	sec		[ Veh	Dist ]		m	%	%
SouthEast: Ti Rakau Drive (East)															
Lane 1	781	7.8	781	7.8	1846	0.423	100	0.1	LOS A	0.0	0.0	Full	147	0.0	0.0
Lane 2	781	7.8	781	7.8	1846	0.423	100	0.1	LOS A	0.0	0.0	Full	147	0.0	0.0
Lane 3	95	6.3	95	6.3	200	0.476	100	24.8	LOS C	1.7	12.6	Short	14	0.0	NA
Lane 4 (B)	13	100.0	13	100.0	657	0.020	100	0.2	LOS A	0.0	0.1	Full	147	0.0	0.0
Approach	1670	8.4	1670	8.4		0.476		1.5	LOS A	1.7	12.6				
NorthWest: Ti Rakau Drive (West)															
Lane 1	700	7.9	699	7.9	1015	0.689	100	7.8	LOS A	9.5	70.7	Full	73	0.0	12.1
Lane 2	700	7.9	699	7.9	1015	0.689	100	7.8	LOS A	9.5	70.7	Full	73	0.0	12.1
Lane 3 (B)	25	100.0	25	100.0	657	0.038	100	0.2	LOS A	0.0	0.1	Full	73	0.0	0.0
Approach	1424	9.6	1423 <sup>N</sup>	9.6		0.689		7.7	LOS A	9.5	70.7				
Intersection	3094	9.0	3093 <sup>N</sup>	9.0		0.689		4.3	LOS A	9.5	70.7				

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

Lane LOS values are based on average delay per lane.

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

Delay Model: SIDRA Standard (Geometric Delay is included).

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.

Approach Lane Flows (veh/h)										
SouthEast: Ti Rakau Drive (East)										
Mov.	T1	U	Total	%HV	Cap.	Deg. Satn	Lane Util.	Prob. SL	Ov.	Ov. Lane No.
From SE					veh/h	v/c	%	%		
To Exit:	NW	SE								
Lane 1	781	-	781	7.8	1846	0.423	100	NA	NA	
Lane 2	781	-	781	7.8	1846	0.423	100	NA	NA	
Lane 3	-	95	95	6.3	200	0.476	100	5.3	2	
Lane 4	13	-	13	100.0	657	0.020	100	NA	NA	
Approach	1575	95	1670	8.4		0.476				
NorthWest: Ti Rakau Drive (West)										
Mov.	T1	Total	%HV	Cap.	Deg. Satn	Lane Util.	Prob. SL	Ov.	Ov. Lane No.	
From NW				veh/h	v/c	%	%			
To Exit:	SE									
Lane 1	699	699	7.9	1015	0.689	100	NA	NA		
Lane 2	699	699	7.9	1015	0.689	100	NA	NA		
Lane 3	25	25	100.0	657	0.038	100	NA	NA		
Approach	1423	1423	9.6		0.689					
Total %HV Deg. Satn (v/c)										
Intersection	3093	9.0		0.689						



Lane flow rates given in this report are based on the arrival flow rates subject to upstream capacity constraint where applicable.

Merge Analysis												
	Exit Lane Number	Short Lane Length m	Percent Opng in Lane %	Opposing Flow Rate veh/h	pcu/h	Critical Gap sec	Follow-up Headway sec	Lane Flow Rate veh/h	Capacity veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Min. Delay sec	Merge Delay sec
SouthEast Exit: Ti Rakau Drive (East)												
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>												
Full Length Lane	1	Merge Analysis not applied.										
Full Length Lane	2	Merge Analysis not applied.										
Full Length Lane	3	Merge Analysis not applied.										
NorthWest Exit: Ti Rakau Drive (West)												
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>												
Full Length Lane	1	Merge Analysis not applied.										
Full Length Lane	2	Merge Analysis not applied.										
Full Length Lane	3	Merge Analysis not applied.										

# LANE SUMMARY

Site: 10.1 [10.1 U-turn - East of Edgewater Dr (West) (Site Folder: PM)]

Network: N101 [PM (Network Folder: General)]

Site Category: (None)

Signals - EQUISAT (Fixed-Time/SCATS) Coordinated Cycle Time = 40 seconds (Site Practical Cycle Time)

Lane Use and Performance															
	DEMAND FLOWS		ARRIVAL FLOWS		Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Aver. Delay sec	Level of Service	85% BACK OF QUEUE		Lane Config	Lane Length m	Cap. Adj. %	Prob. Block. %
	[ Total veh/h	HV %	[ Total veh/h	HV %						[ Veh	Dist ] m				
SouthEast: Ti Rakau Drive (East)															
Lane 1	796	7.7	796	7.7	1016	0.783	100	11.0	LOS B	12.5 <sup>N4</sup>	93.5 <sup>N4</sup>	Full	64	0.0	50.0
Lane 2	796	7.7	796	7.7	1016	0.783	100	11.0	LOS B	12.5 <sup>N4</sup>	93.5 <sup>N4</sup>	Full	64	0.0	50.0
Lane 3 (B)	13	100.0	13	100.0	657	0.020	100	0.2	LOS A	0.0	0.1	Full	64	0.0	0.0
Approach	1604	8.4	1604	8.4		0.783		10.9	LOS B	12.5	93.5				
NorthWest: Ti Rakau Drive (West)															
Lane 1	678	8.0	678	8.0	1844	0.367	100	0.0	LOS A	0.0	0.0	Full	81	0.0	0.0
Lane 2	678	8.0	678	8.0	1844	0.367	100	0.0	LOS A	0.0	0.0	Full	81	0.0	0.0
Lane 3	117	6.8	117	6.8	199	0.588	100	25.7	LOS C	2.2	16.2	Short	15	0.0	NA
Lane 4 (B)	25	100.0	25	100.0	657	0.038	100	0.2	LOS A	0.0	0.1	Full	81	0.0	0.0
Approach	1497	9.4	1497	9.4		0.588		2.0	LOS A	2.2	16.2				
Intersection	3101	8.9	3101	8.9		0.783		6.6	LOS A	12.5	93.5				

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

Lane LOS values are based on average delay per lane.

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

Delay Model: SIDRA Standard (Geometric Delay is included).

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

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

<sup>N4</sup> Average back of queue has been restricted to the available queue storage space.

Approach Lane Flows (veh/h)										
SouthEast: Ti Rakau Drive (East)										
Mov. From SE To Exit:	T1	Total	%HV		Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.	
	NW									
Lane 1	796	796	7.7		1016	0.783	100	NA	NA	
Lane 2	796	796	7.7		1016	0.783	100	NA	NA	
Lane 3	13	13	100.0		657	0.020	100	NA	NA	
Approach	1604	1604	8.4			0.783				
NorthWest: Ti Rakau Drive (West)										
Mov. From NW To Exit:	T1	U	Total	%HV	Cap. veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Lane Util. %	Prob. SL Ov. %	Ov. Lane No.	
	SE	NW								
Lane 1	678	-	678	8.0	1844	0.367	100	NA	NA	
Lane 2	678	-	678	8.0	1844	0.367	100	NA	NA	
Lane 3	-	117	117	6.8	199	0.588	100	22.0	2	
Lane 4	25	-	25	100.0	657	0.038	100	NA	NA	
Approach	1380	117	1497	9.4		0.588				
Total %HV Deg. Satn (v/c)										
Intersection	3101	8.9		0.783						

Lane flow rates given in this report are based on the arrival flow rates subject to upstream capacity constraint where applicable.

Merge Analysis												
	Exit Lane Number	Short Lane Length m	Percent Opng in Lane %	Opposing Flow Rate veh/h	pcu/h	Critical Gap sec	Follow-up Headway sec	Lane Flow Rate veh/h	Capacity veh/h	Deg. Satn v/c	Min. Delay sec	Merge Delay sec
SouthEast Exit: Ti Rakau Drive (East)												
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>												
Full Length Lane	1	Merge Analysis not applied.										
Full Length Lane	2	Merge Analysis not applied.										
Full Length Lane	3	Merge Analysis not applied.										
NorthWest Exit: Ti Rakau Drive (West)												
Merge Type: <b>Not Applied</b>												
Full Length Lane	1	Merge Analysis not applied.										
Full Length Lane	2	Merge Analysis not applied.										
Full Length Lane	3	Merge Analysis not applied.										

## Appendix L

Base 2018 Model Update Report

# Eastern Busway - Base 2018 Model Update Report

Prepared for Auckland Transport (AT)  
Prepared by Beca Limited

28 February 2019



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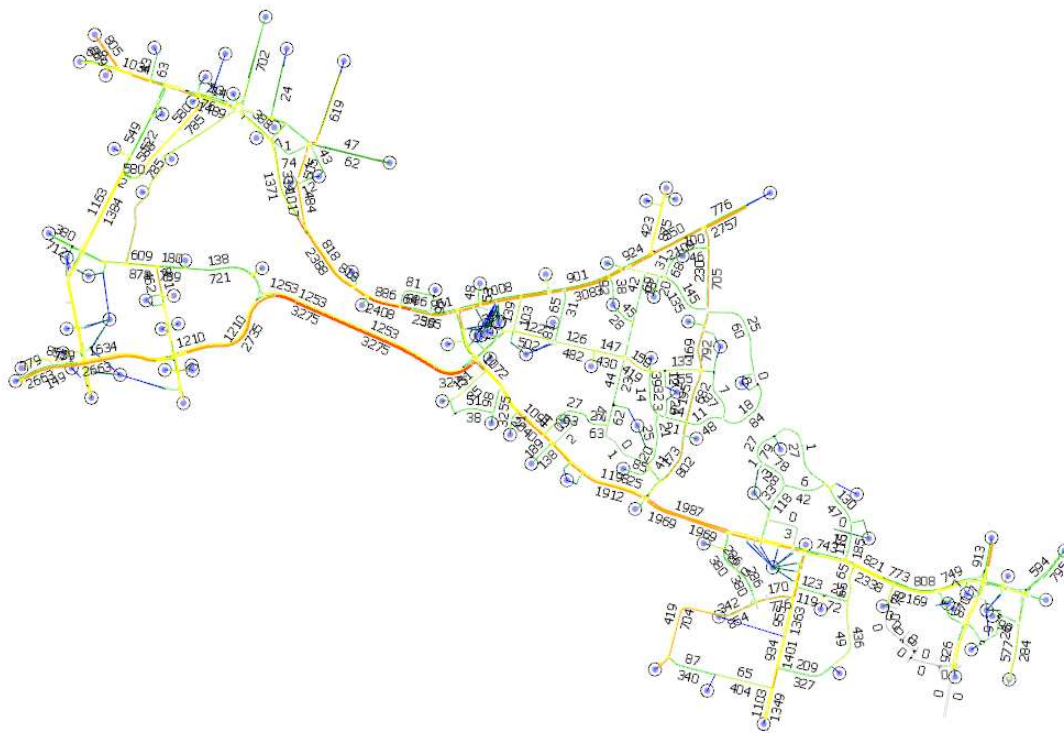
## List of Abbreviations

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Abbreviation	
ADTA	Auckland Dynamic Traffic Assignment (model)
AFC	Auckland Forecasting Centre
AMETI	Auckland-Manuka Eastern Transport Initiative
AT	Auckland Transport
GEH	Gesellschaft zur Erhaltung alter und gefährdeter Haustierrassen (statistic)
JDF	Junction Delay Function
MSM	Macro Strategic Model
NZTA	New Zealand Transport Agency
QLD	Queensland model (Aimsun model in Australia)
SCATS	Sydney Coordinated Adaptive Traffic System
TPF	Turn Delay Function
VDF	Volume Delay Function
EB	Eastern Busway

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## Revision History

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## Document Acceptance

Action	Name	Signed	Date
Prepared by	Ling Hoong		1 March 2019
Reviewed by	Caleb Deverell / Nyan Aung Lin		1 March 2019
Approved by	Andrew Murray		1 March 2019
on behalf of	Beca Limited		

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## Executive Summary

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This report details the update and calibration/validation of the Aimsun model for the Eastern Busway Project. The purpose of this model is to provide a consistent and common base for project developments in the East Auckland Area, primarily along Ti Rakau Drive for the EB 2 and EB3 detailed design work.

The model covers two three-hour peak periods (6.30 am – 9.30 am, and 3.30 pm – 6.30 pm). The modelled periods were chosen to capture the congestion typically experienced in the modelled area.

The model consists of macro and micro tiers with the respective assignment methods: static assignment and microscopic dynamic assignment (DTA). The macro tier provides an interim stage to calibrate the demand through demand adjustment and to generate 80% of paths for the micro DTA. Based on previous modelling of the area, an 80-to-20 split in static versus dynamic path assignment was considered appropriate. This gave better control of modelling route choice in the area and sense-checks during the model development process showed that route distribution in the model is reasonable.

Various observed data were provided by Auckland Transport (AT) for the model development. These included traffic counts, travel time, public transport timing, and signal timing.

The traffic demands come from the AMETI EMME traffic model and were processed before assigning to the Aimsun model. This demand interface process includes a minor refinement of AMETI traffic model zones and application of 2-to-3 hour expansion factors to fit the Aimsun model period. Demand adjustment as part of the validation process was done manually.

The model network was developed in line with the Auckland Dynamic Traffic Assignment Model (ADTA) network coding guideline, which sets out the recommended network coding methodology for Aimsun models in Auckland. This included a standard system of classification and labelling of different turn movement types which were important function variables in the ADTA-developed cost functions also adopted in this model for calculating junction and turn delays.

Model validation showed that the model meets the validation target criteria for Category C: Urban Area in NZTA Model Development Guidelines on individual link flows and turn flows for each hour between 7am – 9am, and 4pm – 6pm. Travel times in the model fit reasonably well with the observed.

Overall, the base year model is considered acceptably calibrated and validated for the purposes of the EB2/3 design work.

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Background

This report documents the calibration and validation of the Aimsun model to the year 2018.

The Eastern Busway project is focused on developing an integrated multi-modal transport system that supports population and economic growth in East Auckland and Manukau. This involves providing more and better transport choices and aims to significantly enhance the safety, quality and attractiveness of passenger transport, walking and cycling environments.

Beca Ltd (Beca) was commissioned by the Auckland Transport (AT) to update the existing microsimulation model in Aimsun software for testing scenarios relating to the Eastern Busway project. Figure 1 shows the extent of the model. The model was calibrated to 2018 observations and will be used to forecast operational performance for various future scenarios in 2026.

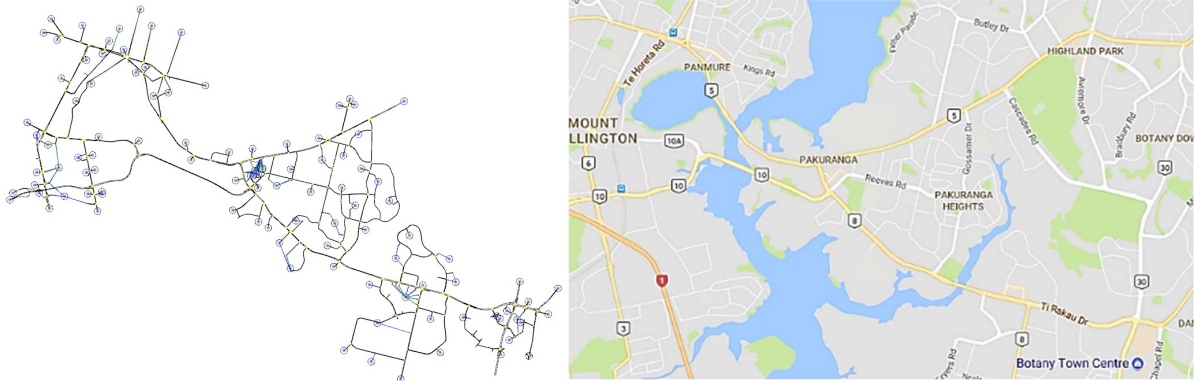


Figure 1 - Snapshot of Aimsun model network and zone structure

## 1.2 Report Structure

The remainder of this report is structured as follows:

- Chapter 2 Describes the model's background and structure;
- Chapter 3 Details the model's data inputs;
- Chapter 4 Details the model's parameter inputs;
- Chapter 5 Presents the calibration and validation results;
- Chapter 6 Presents conclusions of this report;

## 2 Model Background and Structure

### 2.1 Background and Focus

Previously, an update of the Base model had been undertaken in 2017, focusing on the area around the Panmure Town Centre, including the Panmure roundabout, King's Roundabout and Lagoon Drive, which were of interest for the EB1 project. SCATS and manual traffic counts and observed travel time data were used to validate the model to a 2016 base year for EB1 option-testing.

This update focuses on the EB2/3 corridor which is along Ti Rakau Drive from Pakuranga Highway to Botany (Figure 2). This base year for this model update is 2018 where 2018 input demand were sourced from the AMETI traffic model and calibration/validation process used 2018 counts and travel time information.

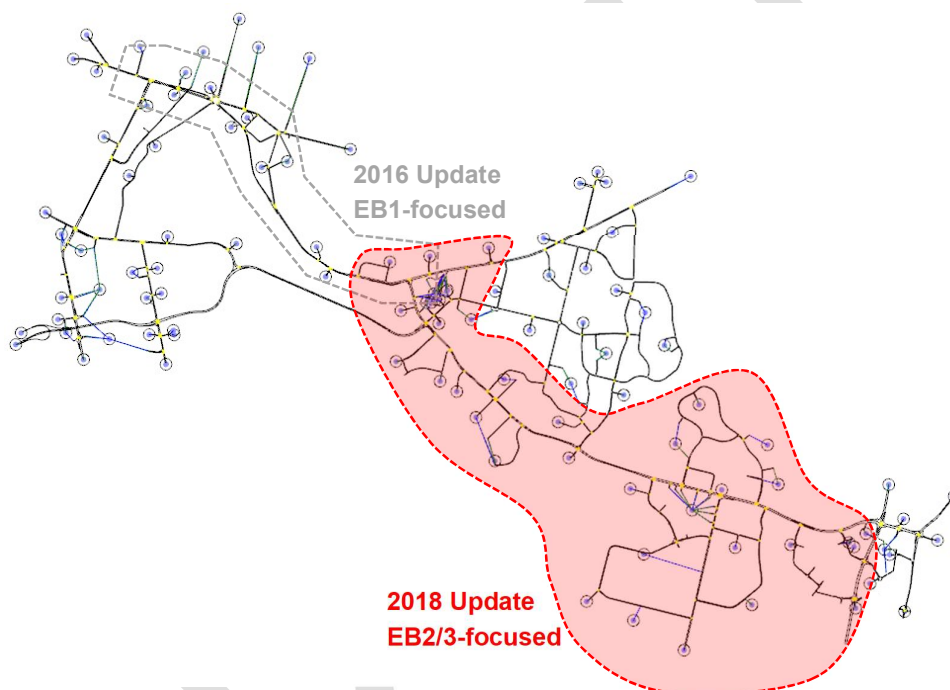


Figure 2 - Aimsun model focus areas: 2016/ EB1-focused (grey) and 2018/ EB2/3-focused (red)

## 2.2 Model Structure

The Aimsun model follows the hierarchical modelling structure that has been used successfully on other major projects in Auckland since the early 1990's. This involves the following three components:

- A strategic multi-modal **Demand (Macro Strategic Model, MSM)** model (an EMME model developed by AFC) that relates forecast land use (such as population and employment), to travel patterns at a strategic, region-wide level;
- A **Traffic Assignment** model (an EMME model developed by Arup) that has a more refined network representation for the wider study area. It takes the demand matrices from the Demand model and is calibrated to match traffic conditions particularly in the study area of interest. This model provides the cordon matrices for the Project Operational model.
- A **Project Operational** model (an Aimsun model and the focus of this report) that has a more refined network in a smaller project area. This model loads the vehicle trip patterns predicted by the assignment model onto the road network to test various options and investigate the traffic effects at a more detailed level.

It is the **project operational** model, developed in Aimsun that is detailed in this report.

The **demand** model was developed in EMME and is the Macro Strategic Model (MSM) developed by AFC. Also AMETI traffic assignment model was developed in EMME software.

The overall model structure is shown schematically in Figure 3 which comprises a hierarchical structure with the MSM model providing the multi-modal demand forecasts, and the EMME traffic assignment model and the Aimsun project model used for assignment and network performance modelling.

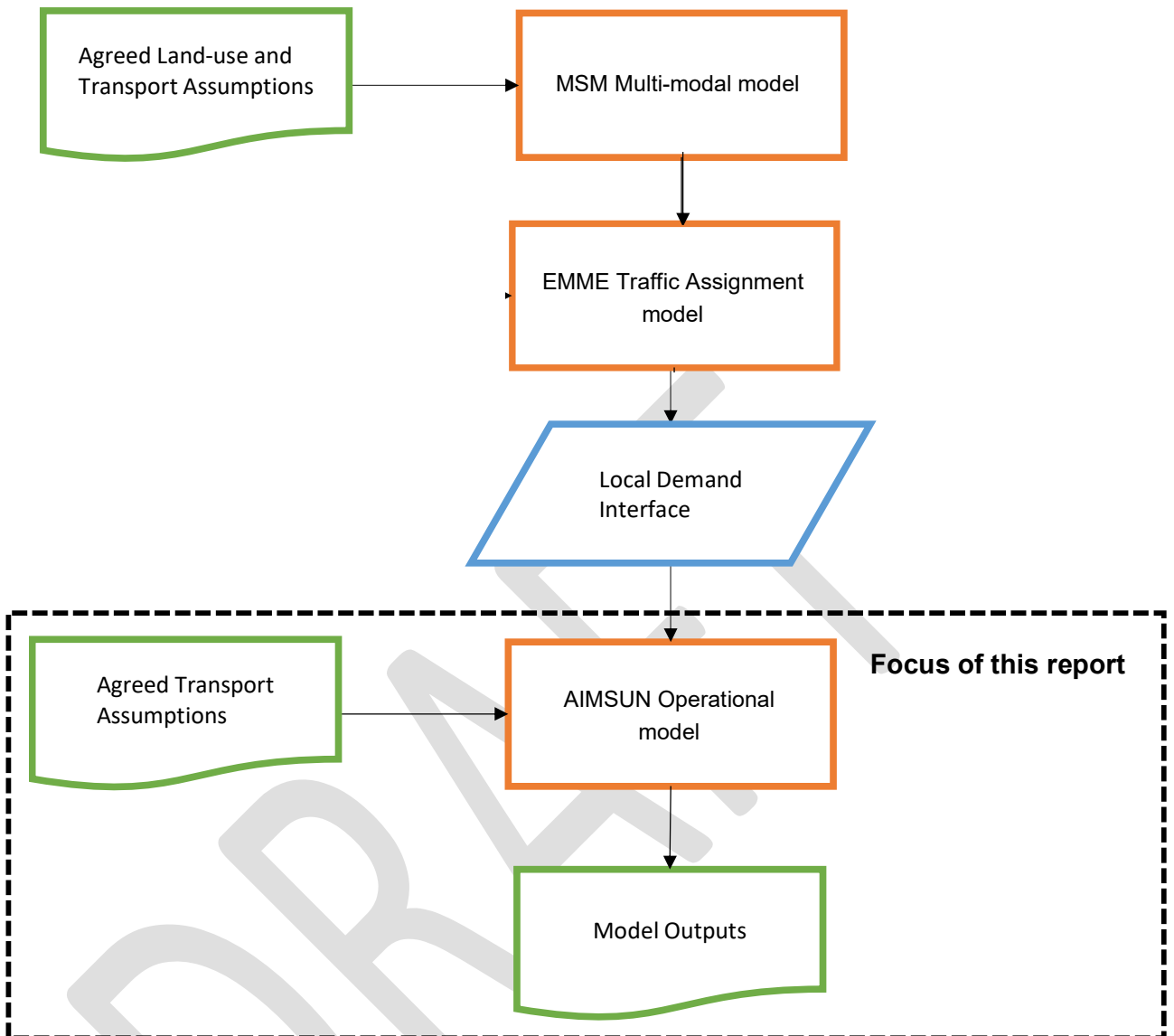


Figure 3 - Model Structure

### 2.2.1 MSM Demand Model

The MSM model is a traditional 4-step multi-modal model. The original model was developed for the year 2006, using the 2006 Census data and observed travel data. The model was updated in 2017/ 2018 using Census data from 2013, and validated to 2016 conditions. Separate models exist for the morning and evening commuter peaks and weekday inter-peak periods.

The model itself comprises the following key modules:

- **Trip Generation.** This is where the number of person-trips are estimated as a function of the land use data (population, employment, school roll etc.);
- **Mode Choice.** This is where the choice of preferred travel mode is determined, based on the relative attractiveness of the various modes. The key modes are car-driver, car passenger, bus passenger, train passenger and ferry passenger. A process is used to also consider 'slow' modes, such as walking and cycling;

- **Trip Distribution.** This is where the trips produced in each zone (generally by the households), are matched to a preferred destination. This distribution is predicted as a function of the relative attractiveness of each destination zone (generally related to employment), and the travel costs to reach each destination;
- **Time of Day.** This is where the proportion of daily trips occur in each peak. The proportion occurring in each peak changes in future-year models in response to the changes in travel time and costs; and
- **Trip Assignment.** This is where the resulting travel demands, in the form of origin to destination trip tables, are loaded to the road and public transport networks. An iterative process is used to firstly identify the lowest-cost route between each origin and destination, followed by an estimation of the speeds and delays on each route associated with the predicted traffic flows on the route.

The MSM model is operated by AFC and is implemented in the EMME software, which is a well-used and proven platform for this kind of analysis.

It is therefore the MSM model that predicts the overall regional traffic patterns, based on the inputs and forecasts of population and employment growth, together with the assumed level of road and public transport infrastructure.

The MSM standard model years are 2016, 2026 and so on. To get the 2018 regional demand, a demand interpolation process was undertaken between 2016 and 2026 scenarios. The 2016 scenario is the validated MSM base year scenario. As part of this project, a 2026 scenario was developed using the today network layout and bus service patterns.

### 2.2.2 EMME Traffic Assignment Model

This model was originally developed by Arup in 2010 and was peer-reviewed. This peer-reviewed model was used as the traffic assignment model for the previous AMETI project. The model takes its traffic demands from the MSM model and has the same model extent as MSM but has a more refined network representation in the wider study area of interest (Manukau and Auckland City areas). A zone refinement process was undertaken as an interface between the MSM and traffic assignment models.

### 2.2.3 Aimsun Operational Model

The Aimsun model is only a traffic operational model in that it takes the localised traffic demands from the EMME traffic assignment model, assigns them to the road network and tests the operation of the network. Land use data is not directly used in this part of the model, and it only considers vehicle traffic i.e. it represents bus vehicles but not passengers.

## 2.3 Model Time Period

The Aimsun model models two peak periods:

- AM: 6.30am – 9.30am
- PM: 3.30pm – 6.30pm

The traffic counts and typical traffic conditions were evaluated to determine that these time periods are suitable to capture the peak traffic on the network and ending at a time when traffic cooldown is typically observed. Each peak consists of a 15 minute warm-up prior to the peak start time in order to generate an appropriate level of demand inside the network before the official start of the peak.



## 3 Model Data Inputs

---

### 3.1 Network

Most of the road network was formed from the previous version of the Aimsun model (updated for 2016 base year). Additional road network was added in around Cryers Road and Burswood Road in the South East area of the model. Further refinements or error-checking over the whole model were conducted based on ADTA network coding conventions (Ref. 160520\_DTA\_Template\_JMAC\_v2.1.3). Network parameters are detailed in Chapter 4.1.

### 3.2 Demand

The initial demand was from the AMETI assignment model (refer to Chapter 2.2.2) and restructured to match the zone structure in the Aimsun model.

#### 3.2.1 Demand Expansion

The two-hour to three-hour demand expansion factor for each peak was 1.38. This has been applied to the two-hour EMME demands to create a three-hour demand as a starting point for model calibration/validation.

#### 3.2.2 Zone Disaggregation

As discussed earlier, most of the zone refinement was undertaken between the MSM and AMETI traffic assignment models. Only a very limited zone was further refined in the demand interface process between the AMETI traffic and Aimsun models. This process was retained from the previous base model 2016. A zone to zone correlation table is provided in Appendix A.

### 3.2.3 Demand Release Profiles

For developing traffic release profiles, the zones in the Aimsun model were grouped into six sectors: Panmure, West, Internal, North, East and South (Figure 4). Within the Internal sector, a subset of zones was created to separately represent the region nearest the Panmure Bridge and assigned its own demand profile.

Figure 5 and Figure 6 show the sector-to-sector profiles applied in the Aimsun model. Traffic count profiles at key locations on the network were used as a guideline to develop these demand profiles.

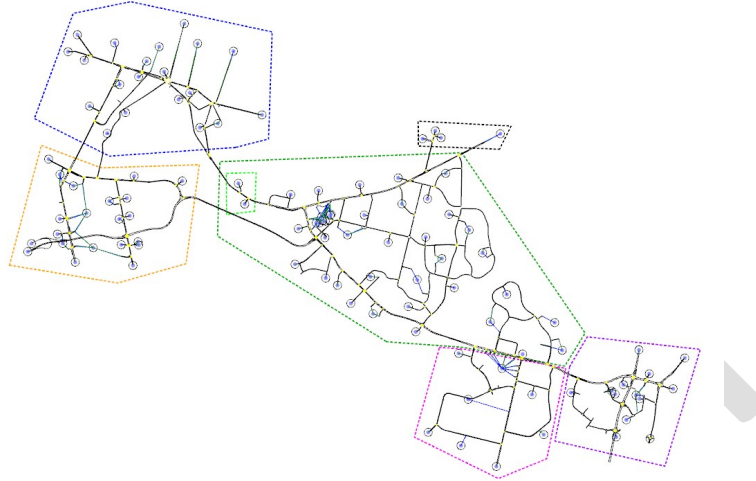


Figure 4 - Aimsun model sectors: Panmure (blue), West (yellow), Internal (dark green) with Panmure Bridge subset (light green), North (black), South (Pink), and East (purple)

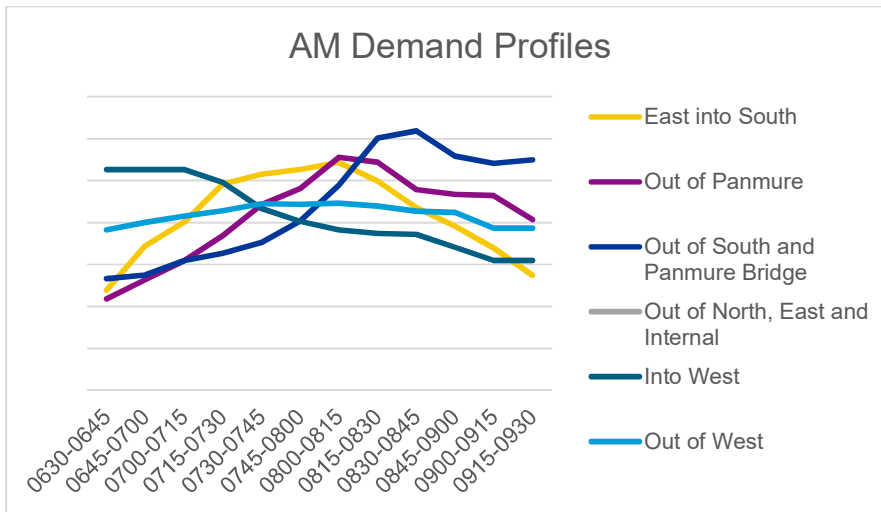


Figure 5 - AM Demand Profiles

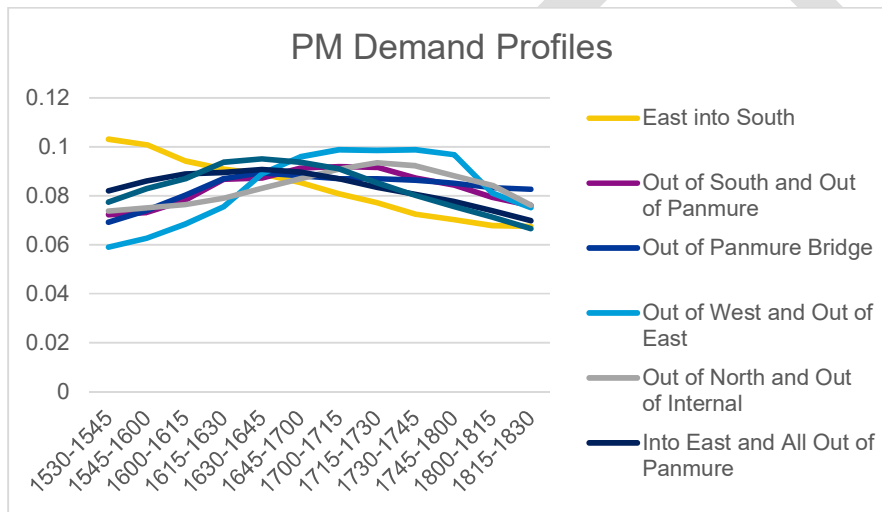


Figure 6 - PM Demand Profiles

### 3.3 Count Data

All count data for 2018 were provided by AFC, including SCATS detector counts and some manual counts. The locations of these counts used for link validation and turn validation (refer to Chapter 5) are shown in Figure 7 and Figure 8 respectively.

Link validation data was based on the average SCATS data of Tuesdays to Thursdays in March 2018. Turn validation data was based on the average of manual counts taken between Tuesday 12 June 2018 to Thursday 14 June 2018.

A sense-check of count continuity across the network was carried out and only counts that were consistent with adjacent counts were retained. This consisted of the majority of counts. All manual turn counts were checked for continuity with adjacent relevant SCATS counts and all were retained regardless of continuity since manual counts are considered more robust in general and these had been specifically provided by AFC for turn validation in the focus area. All counts used in validation were used as-is, without any further smoothing or processing.

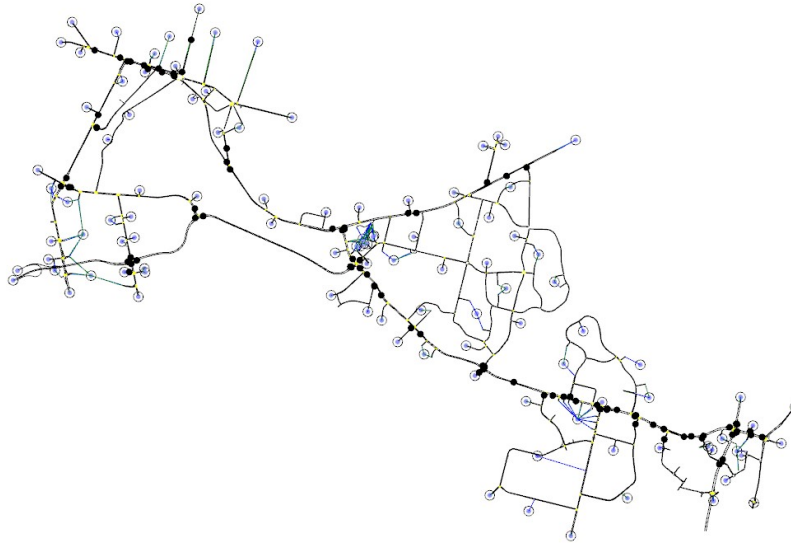


Figure 7 - Count locations used for link validation

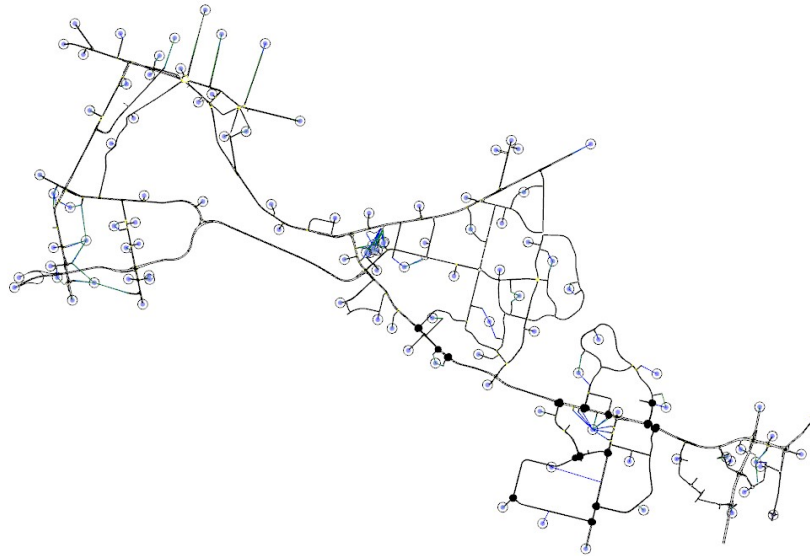


Figure 8 - Count locations used for turn validation, specifically for the model's focus area

### 3.4 Travel Time Data

The general traffic travel time data for key routes on the network (Figure 9) of Tuesdays to Thursdays in June 2018 was provided by AFC as summarised by Snitch GPS data. The full routes were provided in segments in order to understand the travel time and condition along the route. Following a sense-check of the travel times on Google, only the mean travel time on Ti Rakau Drive between Pakuranga Road and Pakuranga Highway was adjusted. All other travel times were accepted and retained for use in the validation.

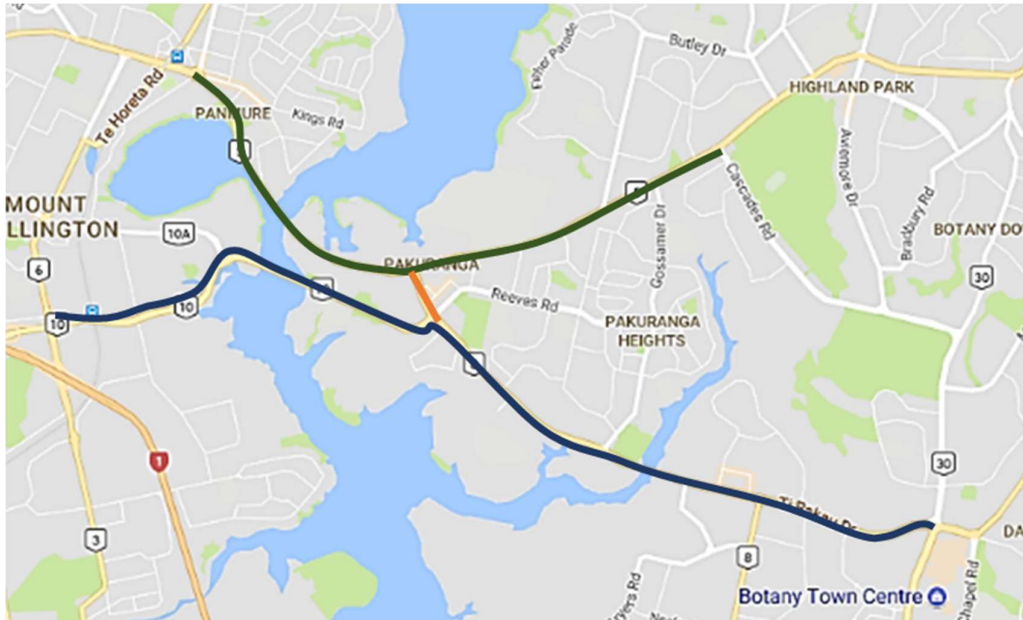


Figure 9 - Travel time routes from Snitch GPS data for reporting travel time validation in Chapter 5

### 3.5 Public Transport Data

All bus schedules and bus routes were obtained from the Auckland Transport (AT) website. Bus dwell time at bus stops were fixed at 30 sec mean stop time and deviation of 5. Bus travel time data was provided by AFC for March 2018 which included detailed timing of when each bus arrives and leaves each bus stop for each route. Following a sense-check of the travel times calculated from the raw data against AT's Journey Planner App, the average and maximum travel time of the routes were adjusted. The full list of bus services in the model is provided in Appendix D.

### 3.6 Signal Timing Data

The SCATS signal timing data of 7 March 2018 was provided by AFC for every signalised intersection within the model area. This was used to derive the signal timing coded into the model.

Average of maximum and minimum green times was used to develop the actuated control plan used in the dynamic assignment and initially used in the static assignment. During the model development process, it was noted that a fixed signal plan was more appropriate for model stability in the static assignment. Average green time from the single-day SCATS data was used as a starting point for developing the fixed control plan. Priority was placed on obtaining realistic turn delays and ensuring appropriate route choice distribution across the network rather than strict adherence to the average green times reported from that single day.

## 4 Model Parameter Inputs

### 4.1 Network Parameters

#### 4.1.1 Road-Type Parameters

Road type distribution on the model network is summarised in Figure 10. Road type parameters were mostly retained from the ADTA model and provided in Appendix B. Adjustments were made to user-defined cost, third user-defined costs and capacity as part of the calibration process of route choice on the network. Lane-changing cooperation was also adjusted on certain road types to reflect the level of congestion as seen on Google's traffic view modes, and the travel time data.

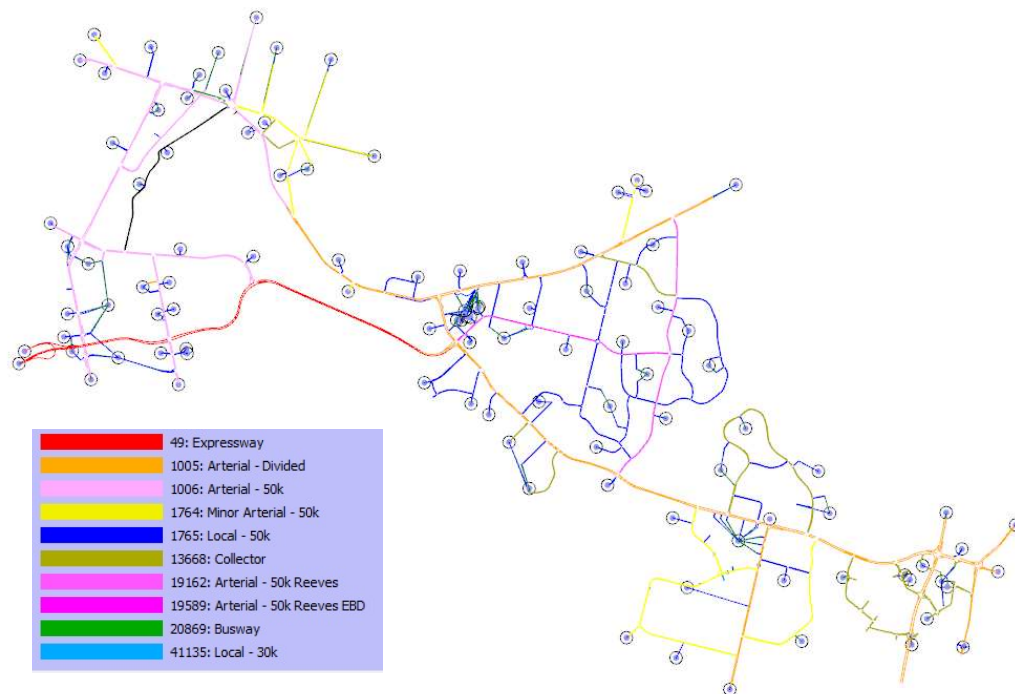


Figure 10 - Road Type Definition in the Aimsun Model

#### 4.1.2 Attribute Overrides

The parameters of some sections and turns were controlled during assignment runs using Aimsun's attribute override functionality. This approach allows parameter values to be adjusted to a value more suitable than the default calculations at a particular section or turn. The parameter values that have been adjusted using attribute overrides are:

- Section maximum speed
- Turn capacity
- Turn look-ahead distance
- Lane-changing cooperation

The full list of these attribute overrides applied in the model is provided in Appendix E.

#### 4.1.3 Traffic Management

Traffic management schemes on the network were applied using Aimsun's traffic management functionality. This approach also allows certain conditions of the road to be applied when they are typically observed during the modelled period and not necessarily throughout the period. Traffic management schemes in the model applied are:

- Panmure Bridge Eastbound Lane Closure: 1 Lane Closed, 6 am – 11 am
- Panmure Bridge Westbound Lane Closure: 1 Lane Closed, 3 pm – 8 pm
- Pakuranga Highway Maximum Speed Change to 55 km/h: 7.15 am – 8.45 am
- Pakuranga Highway Maximum Speed Change to 60 km/h: 4.15 pm – 6.15 pm

Ideally the speed reduction on Pakuranga Highway should be reflected by the model response, rather than the inputs. However this behaviour is hard to replicate in the model due to the unique nature of the road. For example, there is a hidden queue extended from the Pakuranga Highway and Carbine Road intersection to the Wipuna Road in the AM peak. The local drivers reduce their speeds on the bridge accordingly as they know there is a hidden queue in the downstream at the sharp corner. This traffic management inputs were not introduced in this update, they are inherited from the previous model.

## 4.2 Vehicle Parameters

Vehicle parameters were determined based on comparison and sensitivity testing with those adopted in existing Aimsun models such as ADTA (AFC), and QLD (Aecom) as well as input from the NZTA Axle Classification system. List of key vehicle parameters in the model are provided in Appendix C.

## 4.3 Cost Calculation

All functions related to calculating the cost of travel time and travel distance in the model were adopted from the ADTA model and used in the static assignment only. The travel time component consists of 1) link travel times, represented by a Volume Delay Function (VDF) on Sections, and 2) delays associated with making a turn at an intersection, represented by a Turn Penalty Function (TPF) and Junction Delay Function (JDF). Cost function scripts used in the model are provided in Appendix G.

The travel distance component reflects perceived vehicle operating costs and helps stabilise the traffic assignment.

### 4.3.1 Volume Delay Function

The VDF is based on the Akçelik VDF, which is widely adopted by strategic models in New Zealand, including MSM. Its formulation is as follows:

$$t = t_0 \{ 1 + 0.25 r_f [ z + (z^2 + 8 J_{AX} / (Q t_{0r_f}))^{0.5} ] \}$$

where:

t = average travel time per unit distance (seconds per km)

t<sub>0</sub> = free flow travel time per unit distance (seconds per km)

J<sub>A</sub> = Akçelik friction parameter

z = x - 1

x = q / Q = degree of saturation

q = demand flow rate (pcu/hr)

Q = capacity (pcu/hr)

r<sub>f</sub> = the ratio of flow period to minimum travel time

The distance component, which is added to the travel time cost, is as follows:

$$d = d_f \times r_f \times L$$

where:

d = the distance cost

d<sub>f</sub> = distance factor (0.5 for cars and 1.0 for Trucks)

r<sub>f</sub> = road type factor

L = length of the section

This function was applied to every Section in the model, including centroid connectors. Different values of free flow speed, link capacity and Akçelik friction factors were defined by road type using Section attributes (Appendix B).



### 4.3.2 Intersection Delays – Signalised Movements

Aimsun provides default TPFs for signalised turning movements based on their respective green time split, adopting the procedures from Chapter 18 of the Highway Capacity Manual (HCM) 2010.

This procedure requires a movement capacity as an input and in the model this was estimated based on the following formula:

$$Q = Q_s \times I \times g / C$$

where:

**Q** = capacity of the turning movement (pcu/hr)

**Q<sub>s</sub>** = saturation flow at signal for the turning movement (pcu/hr/lane)

**I** = number of lanes for the turning movement

**g** = green time for the turning movement

**C** = cycle time at the signal

The saturation flow  $Q_s$  estimation was adopted from the ADTA model and is based on the relationship between saturation flow and turning speed from simulation tests conducted in Aimsun (Figure 11).

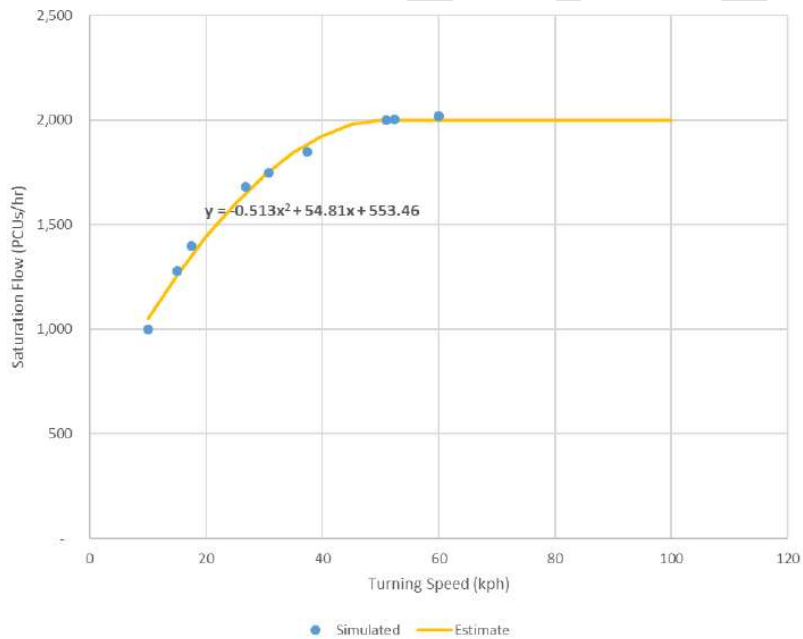


Figure 11 - Adopted Relationship between Signal Saturation Flow and Turning Speed. The line of best fit through the simulated saturation flows for turning speeds between 10 and 50 km/hr, where 10 km/hr is the minimum turning speed applied in ADTA. The saturation flow was capped at 2,000 pcu/hr/lane for turning speeds higher than 50 km/hr.

### 4.3.3 Intersection Delays – Priority Movements

Delays at priority-controlled intersections were represented by JDFs.

Relationships between the capacity of priority movements and the opposing flow were estimated using a linear relationship:

$$Q = Q_s - r \times f_o$$

where:

**Q** = capacity of the turning movement (pcu/hr)

**Q<sub>s</sub>** = saturation flow for the turning movement i.e. capacity of the turning movement at zero opposing flow (pcu/hr); intercept

**r** = the rate at which the capacity decreases as opposing flow increases; slope

**f<sub>o</sub>** = the flow opposing this turning movement (pcu/hr)

The resulting turn capacity **Q** was applied to the Akçelik VDF formula from Chapter 4.3.1 assuming a friction factor of 1.0 to calculate the corresponding turning delay for the priority movement.

The calibrated capacity intercepts and slopes for all priority turning movement types as used in the ADTA model is provided in Appendix F.

## 4.4 Model Assignment Parameters

### 4.4.1 Assignment Methodology

Based on previous modelling, an 80-to-20 split in static versus dynamic path assignment was considered appropriate for the microscopic simulation. This gave better control of modelling route choice in the area and sense-checks during the model development process showed that route distribution in the model was reasonable and supported the use of the method.

### 4.4.2 Static Assignment Parameters

Table 1 shows the key parameters of the static assignment used in the Aimsun model.

Table 1 - Key Static Assignment Parameters

Static Assignment Parameters	
Assignment Engine	Frank and Wolf Assignment
Maximum Iterations	50
Relative Gap	0.1 %

### 4.4.3 Dynamic Assignment Parameters

All dynamic assignment parameters (Table 2 and Table 3) were determined based on comparison and sensitivity testing with those adopted in existing Aimsun models such as ADTA (AFC), and QLD (Aecom).

Table 2 - Key Dynamic Assignment Parameters

Dynamic Assignment Parameters		
Main		
Network Loading	Microscopic Simulator	
Assignment Approach	Stochastic Route Choice	
Using Warm-Up	(5% of demand, 15 min)	
Using a Saved Initial State	No	
Attributes Overrides	(refer to Appendix E)	
Performance Settings:		
Simulation Threads	4	
Route Choice Threads	4	
Behaviour		
Car Following:		
Two-Lane Car-Following Model	No	
Apply Slope Model	No	
Lane Changing:		
Distance Zone Variability	40%	
Two-Way Two-Lane Overtaking Model	No	
Queue Speeds:		
Queue Entry Speed	1 m/s	
Queue Exit Speed	1 m/s	

Table 3 - Key Dynamic Assignment Parameters continued

Dynamic Assignment Parameters					
<b>Reaction Time</b>					
Simulation Step	0.8 sec				
Reaction Time Settings	Fixed				
Reaction Time at Stop	1.15 sec				
Reaction Time at Traffic Light	1.35 sec				
<b>Arrivals</b>					
Global Arrivals	Normal				
<b>Dynamic Traffic Assignment</b>					
<b>Costs:</b>					
Cycle	5 min				
Number of Intervals	3				
Attractiveness Weight	5				
User-Defined Cost Weight	1				
Use Link Costs from Replication	None				
Group Route Choice Intervals	No				
<b>Fixed Routes:</b>	Following OD Routes	Following Input Path Assignment			
Car	100%	80%			
Truck	100%	100%			
Max. Paths to Use From Input Path Assignment	All				
<b>Stochastic Route Choice:</b>					
Model	C-Logit				
Enroute	No				
Enroute After Virtual Queue	No				
<b>Stochastic Route Choice - Basic:</b>					
Path Calculation	Source	Max. Number of Initial Paths to Consider			
	K-SP	1			
Max. Paths per Interval	For All Veh	3			
<b>Stochastic Route Choice – Parameters:</b>	Origin	Destination	Scale	Beta	Gamma
	All	All	12	0.15	1

## 5 Calibration and Validation Results

### 5.1 General Approach

Calibration and validation for the model were undertaken with reference to criteria for Category C: Urban Area in NZTA Model Development Guidelines (Criteria) on individual link flows, turn flows and travel time for each hour between 7am – 9am, and 4pm – 6pm.

Adjustments to demand and network during the calibration process were carefully considered with respect to implications on model response and forecasting.

Several sense-checks were made as part of the calibration process including checks on route-choice, turn delays in the static assignment, demand profiles, HCV counts and visual congestion on the network.

### 5.2 Demand Adjustment

#### 5.2.1 Manual Adjustment

All demand adjustments for the model were done manually and summarised in Table 4 - Table 9. During the demand adjustment, care was taken to retain the demand distribution from the strategic model. Adjustments were made to resolve majority of the network issues in the first instance, before demand adjustments were made.

Table 4 – AM Post-Adjusted Sector-to-Sector Demands

	East	Internal	North	South	Panmure	West	
East	3,465	1,664	210	6,545	940	2,889	15,713
Internal	965	1,101	1,160	1,922	1,570	2,769	9,487
North	520	1,301	0	860	4,128	3,451	10,260
South	3,716	1,268	90	2,865	374	499	8,811
Panmure	493	558	982	448	4,957	5,700	13,137
West	1,177	1,001	1,039	992	3,931	8,024	16,164
Total	10,336	6,892	3,481	13,632	15,900	23,331	73,572

Table 7 - PM Post-Adjusted Sector-to-Sector Demands

	East	Internal	North	South	Panmure	West	
East	4,374	2,299	916	3,808	1,104	1,881	14,382
Internal	2,293	1,224	1,867	1,239	733	1,431	8,787
North	131	1,582	0	169	1,296	1,319	4,498
South	8,000	2,248	229	3,166	873	793	15,310
Panmure	928	1,671	3,528	507	4,548	4,777	15,958
West	1,867	3,065	4,493	375	5,892	7,621	23,314
Total	17,592	12,089	11,033	9,264	14,447	17,823	82,249

Table 5 - AM Sector-to-Sector Demand Adjustment

	East	Internal	North	South	Panmure	West	Total
East	-651	-77	-37	21	74	217	-454
Internal	-506	-68	17	-180	-154	12	-880
North	-397	-50	0	-104	-576	0	-1,128
South	-537	-192	-185	64	2	117	-731
Panmure	-99	-85	230	-417	-1,187	-433	-1,991
West	-25	-6	-3	172	-198	-276	-336
Total	-2,216	-478	22	-444	-2,040	-364	-5,520

Table 8 - PM Sector-to-Sector Demand Adjustment

	East	Internal	North	South	Panmure	West	Total
East	800	420	162	-218	420	299	1,882
Internal	-216	-21	566	-348	-131	-36	-185
North	-370	356	0	-341	99	-432	-688
South	11	378	-471	599	134	126	778
Panmure	-216	42	976	-129	-335	425	763
West	2	593	-269	-20	141	-1,035	-586
Total	11	1,768	964	-456	329	-653	1,963

Table 6 - AM Sector-to-Sector Demand Percent Adjustment

	East	Internal	North	South	Panmure	West	Total
East	-16%	-4%	-15%	0%	8%	8%	-3%
Internal	-34%	-6%	2%	-9%	-9%	0%	-8%
North	-43%	-4%	0%	-11%	-12%	0%	-10%
South	-13%	-13%	-67%	2%	1%	30%	-8%
Panmure	-17%	-13%	31%	-48%	-19%	-7%	-13%
West	-2%	-1%	0%	21%	-5%	-3%	-2%
Total	-18%	-6%	1%	-3%	-11%	-2%	-7%

Table 9 - PM Sector-to-Sector Demand Percent Adjustment

	East	Internal	North	South	Panmure	West	Total
East	22%	22%	21%	-5%	61%	19%	15%
Internal	-9%	-2%	44%	-22%	-15%	-2%	-2%
North	-74%	29%	0%	-67%	8%	-25%	-13%
South	0%	20%	-67%	23%	18%	19%	5%
Panmure	-19%	3%	38%	-20%	-7%	10%	5%
West	0%	24%	-6%	-5%	2%	-12%	-2%
Total	0%	17%	10%	-5%	2%	-4%	2%

## 5.2.2 Turn Delay Check

Turn delays from the static assignment were monitored to ensure that no major delays were adversely affecting path assignment and route distribution, as well as to gauge model stability.

To facilitate stability of the static assignment, a fixed signal control plan was used (whereas an actuated control plan was used in the dynamic assignment). Priority was placed on reducing turn delay and ensuring appropriate route choice distribution across the network rather than strict adherence to the maximum green times reported from the single-day SCATS data.

## 5.3 Static Assignment Results

### 5.3.1 Convergence

The static assignment for each modelled period was stable and attained the relative gap (rgap) before 50 iterations (Figure 12 and Figure 13). 80% of the path assignments from the static assignment was set to be retained during the dynamic assignment.

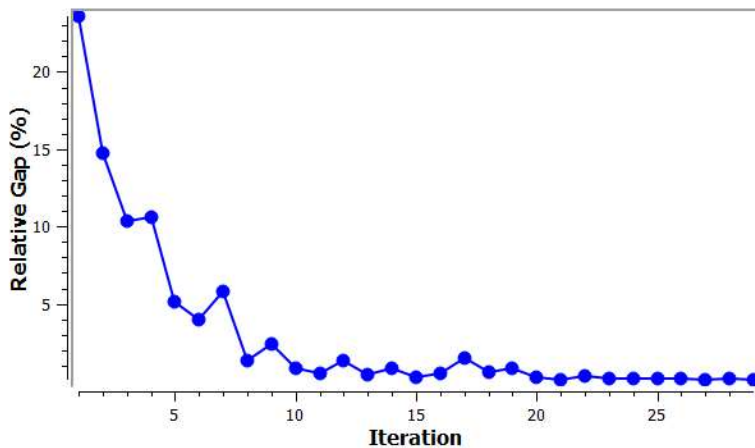


Figure 12 - AM Peak Static Assignment Convergence

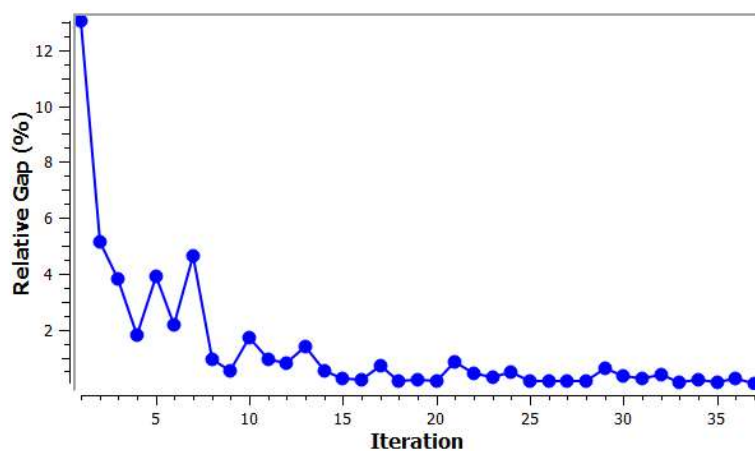


Figure 13 - PM Peak Static Assignment Convergence

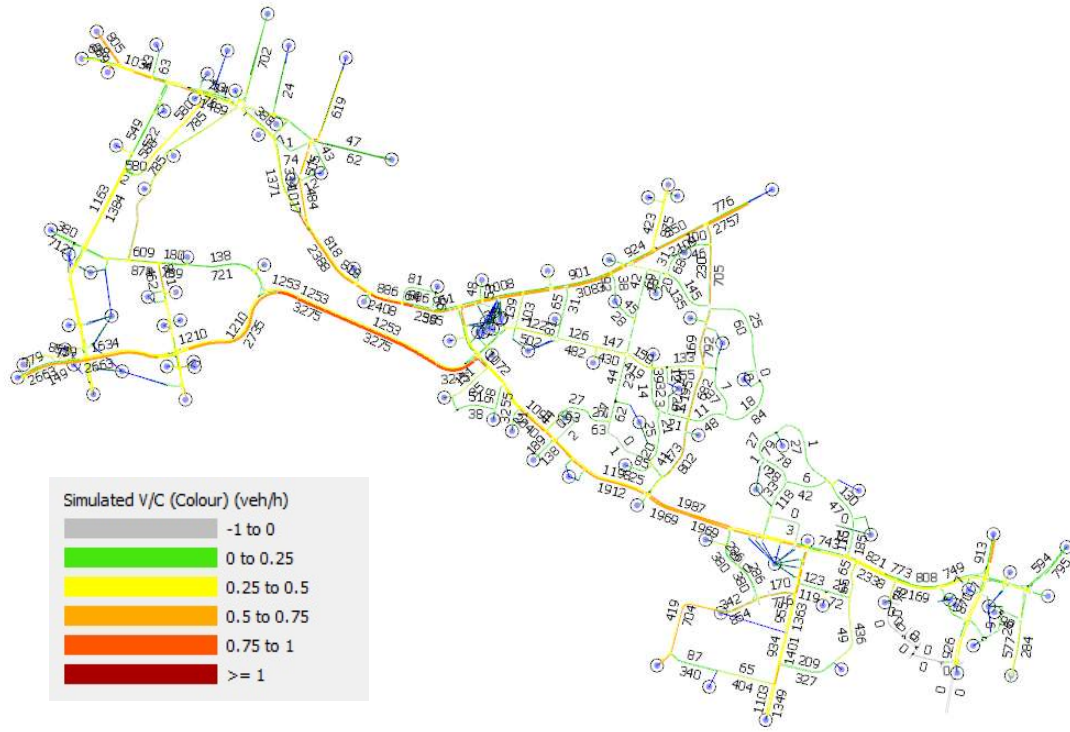


Figure 14 - AM Peak Assigned Flow in PCU/hr (6.15 am – 9.30 am)

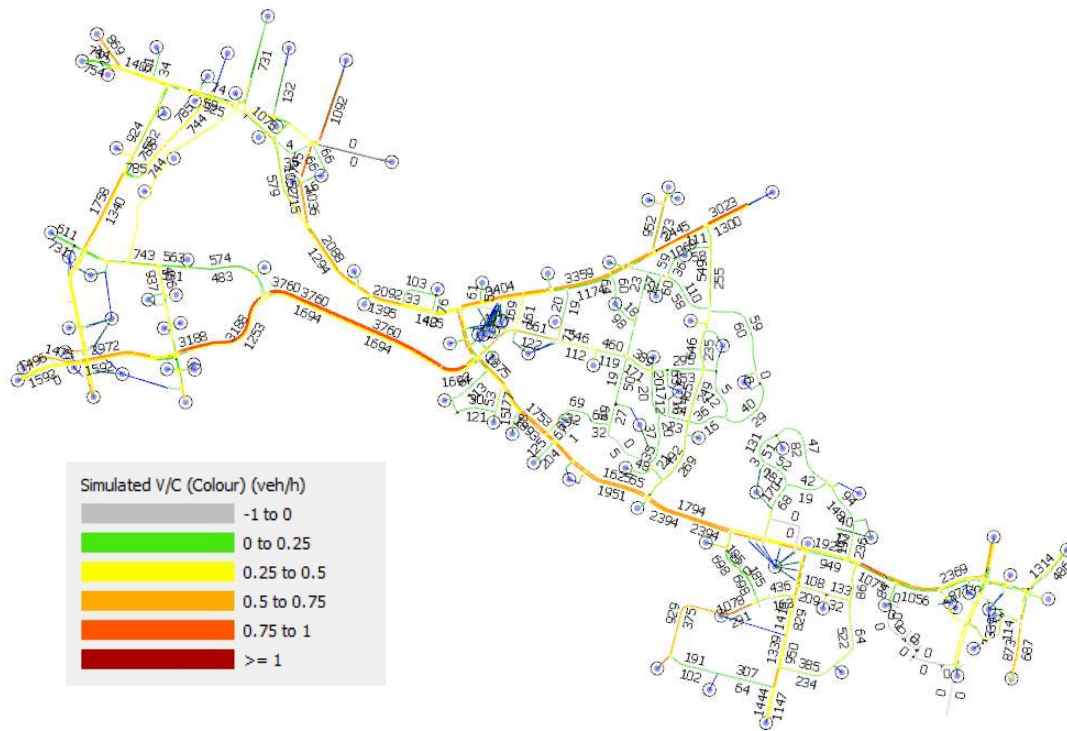


Figure 15 - PM Peak Assigned Flow in PCU/hr (3.15 pm – 6.30 pm)

## 5.4 Validation Results

### 5.4.1 Link Counts Validation

Results for individual link counts (Table 10 and Figure 16) network-wide show that the model satisfies the validation criteria for GEH, R<sup>2</sup> and RMSE.

Table 10 - Summary of Individual Link Counts Validation Results across Network

	AM (%)		PM (%)		NZTA Guideline
	7am - 8am	8am - 9am	4pm - 5pm	5pm - 6pm	Category C
GEH <5	85	85	91	87	>80%
GEH <7.5	94	95	98	99	>85%
GEH <10	99	98	99	100	>90%
R <sup>2</sup>	0.98	0.98	0.99	0.99	>0.95
RMSE	12	13	10	9	<20%



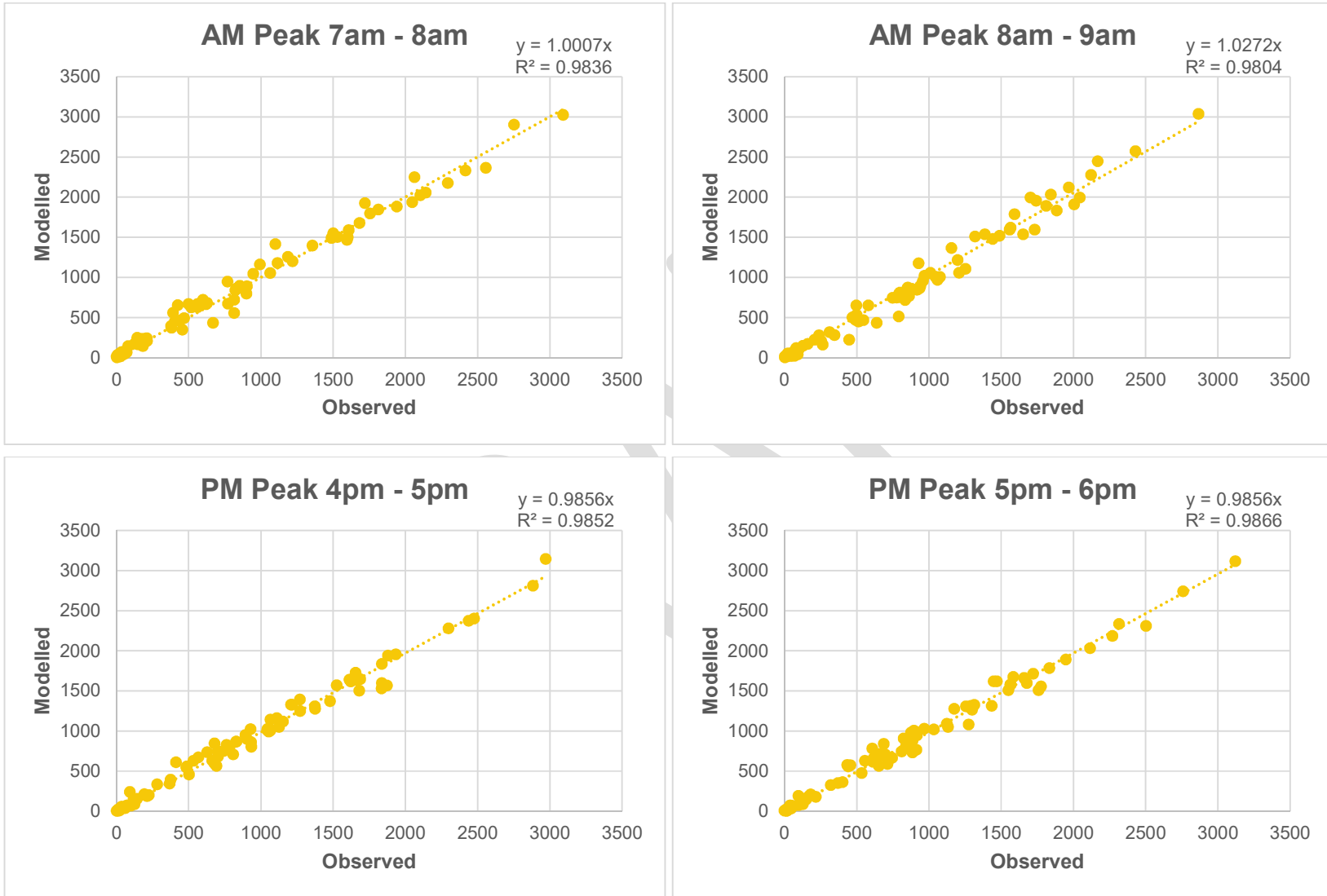


Figure 16 - Link Counts Validation Scatter Plots

## 5.4.2 Turn Counts Validation

Results for individual turn counts (Table 11) in the focus area show that the model satisfies the validation criteria for GEH,  $R^2$  and RMSE. Where the modelled counts did not meet the GEH <5 criteria, the manual counts at that turn were either found to be unreasonable when cross-checked with adjacent counts or there was lack of information on reliability and therefore given less priority for validation.

Table 11 - Summary of Individual Turn Counts Validation Results in Focused Area

	AM (%)		PM (%)		NZTA Guideline
	7am - 8am	8am - 9am	4pm - 5pm	5pm - 6pm	Category C
GEH <5	84	85	78	84	>80%
GEH <7.5	93	91	94	94	>85%
GEH <10	96	98	99	100	>90%
$R^2$	0.99	0.98	0.99	0.99	>0.95
RMSE	19	19	19	14	<20%

## 5.5 Flow Profile Validation

Flow profiles at key locations across the network (Figure 17) were monitored. Overall, the modelled flow profiles follow the observed profiles reasonably well (Figure 18 and Figure 19).

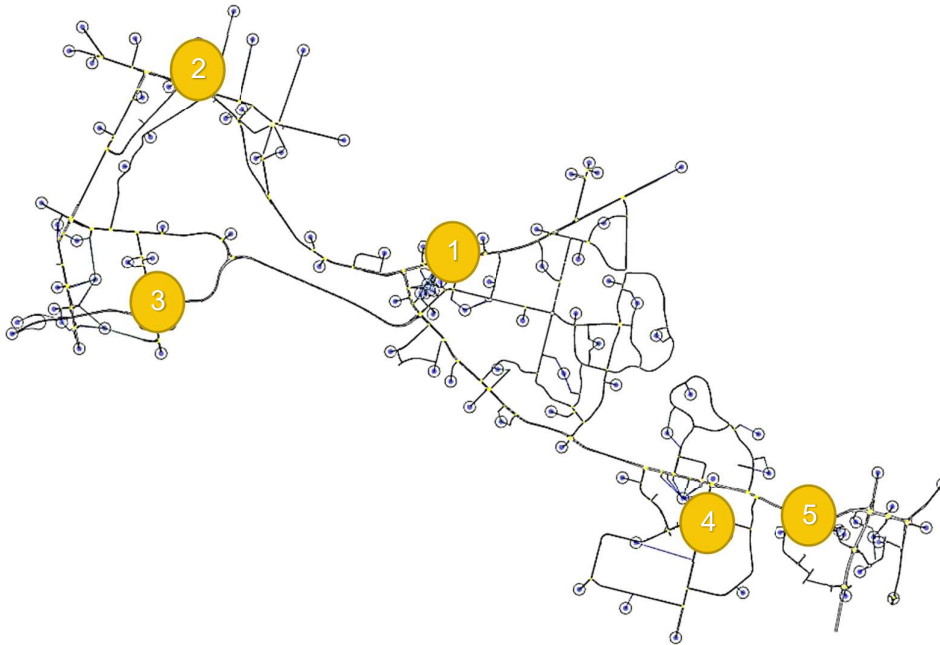
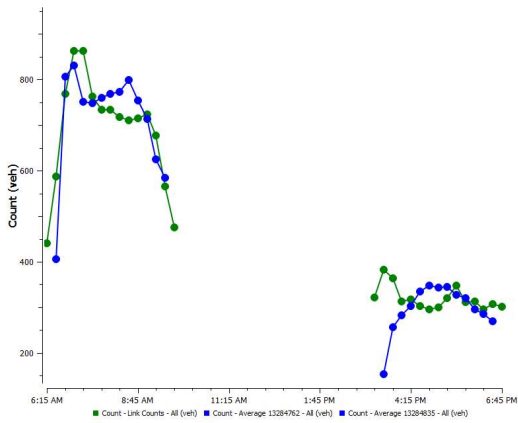


Figure 17 - Profile Validation Locations

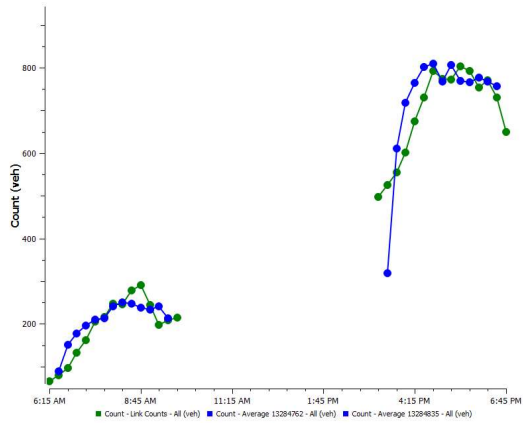
**1 – Pakuranga Road / Lewis Road**

**Westbound**



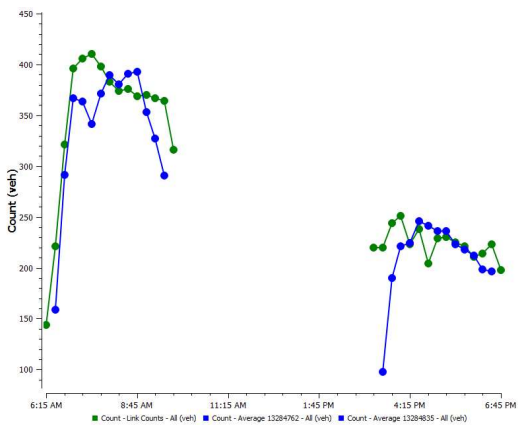
**1 – Pakuranga Road / Lewis Road**

**Eastbound**



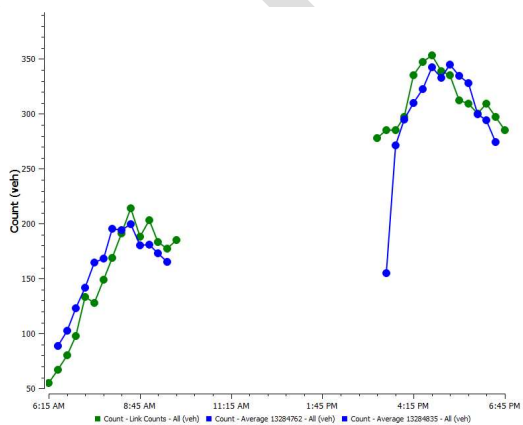
**2 – Panmure Roundabout, Mount Wellington Approach**

**Westbound**



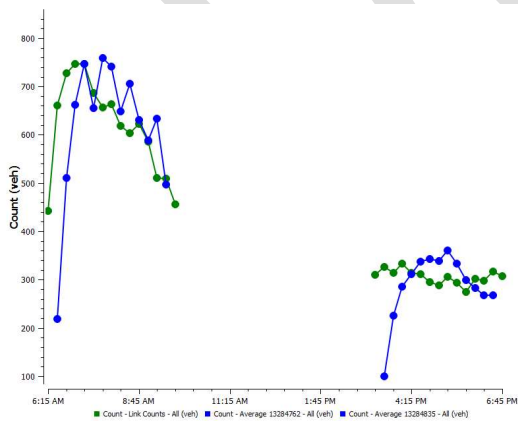
**2 – Panmure Roundabout, Mount Wellington Approach**

**Eastbound**



**3 – South-Eastern Highway / Carbine Road**

**Westbound**



**3 – South-Eastern Highway / Carbine Road**

**Eastbound**

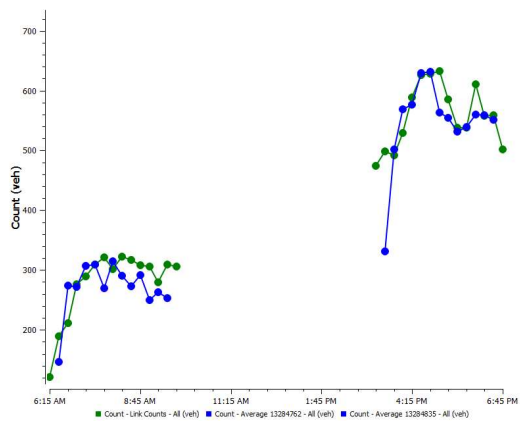
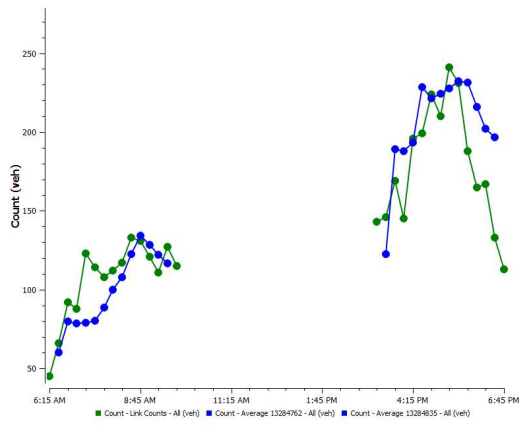


Figure 18 - Flow Profile Validation (modelled in blue, observed in green)

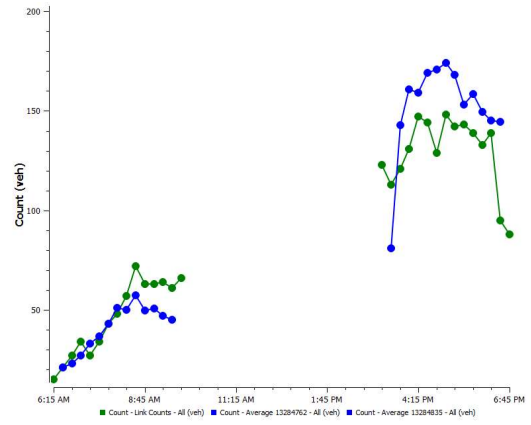
4 –Ti Rakau Drive / Harris Road

Harris Road Westbound



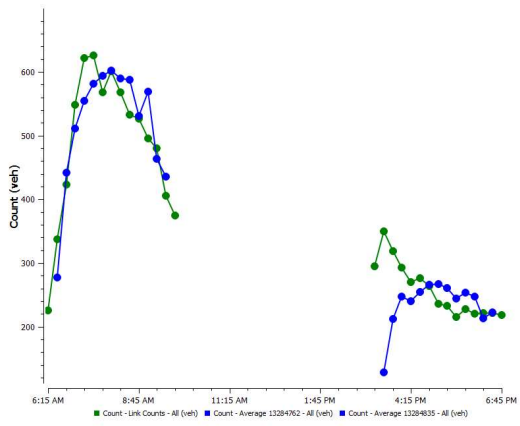
4 –Ti Rakau Drive / Harris Road

Harris Road Eastbound



5 – Ti Rakau Drive / Huntington Drive

Westbound



5 – Ti Rakau Drive / Huntington Drive

Eastbound

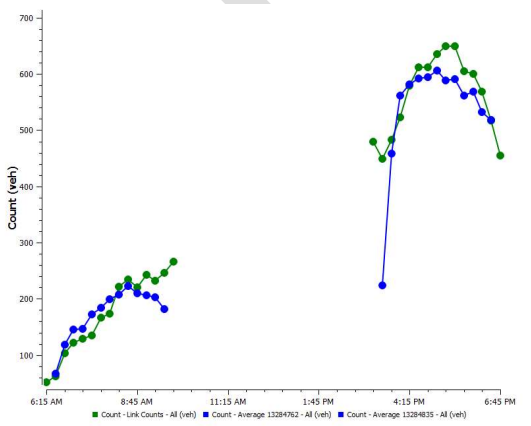


Figure 19 - Flow Profile Validation (modelled in blue, observed in green) continued

## 5.6 HCV Count Validation

A sense-check of the modelled proportion of vehicles assigned as NZTA Axle Class 4 and above (medium and heavy vehicles) was made at key locations across the network. Estimates of car to HCV proportions were made based on available tube count data and judgement. Overall, the modelled proportions match the estimates reasonably well (Figure 20).

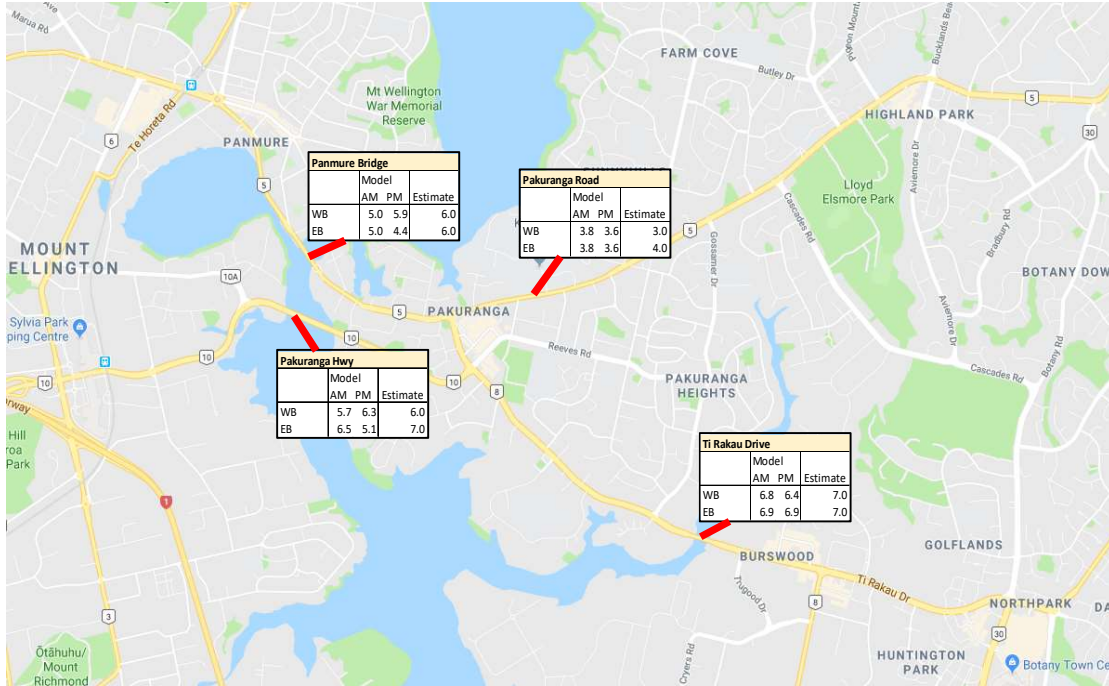


Figure 20 - Comparison of HCV percentage at key locations on the network

As described, the HCV includes MCV counts and we understand the survey at intersections only include pure HCV and hence this data was not used in this validation.

## 5.7 Travel Time Validation

Journey time versus distance graphs show that the modelled travel times were generally a good fit to the observed travel time (Figure 22 - **Error! Reference source not found.**). Signals at the modelled intersections were actuated based on minimum and maximum green times provided from the SCATS data of 7 March 2018. Adjustments were made up to five seconds above and below the maximum green time where required to calibrate travel times. Despite these adjustments, it is noted that:

- For the AM peak, modelled travel time from Edgewater Drive to Pakuranga Highway on Ti Rakau Drive is slightly low in the second hour. Overall 92% of the routes meet the Criteria for the AM peak.
- For the PM peak, modelled travel time from Jellicoe Road to Ti Rakau Drive is slightly low in the second hour. Overall 92% of the routes meet the Criteria for the PM peak.

Nevertheless, all modelled travel times (routes summarised in Figure 21) were within the 15<sup>th</sup> and 85<sup>th</sup> percentile of observed travel time. Therefore, the model is considered acceptably validated for travel time.

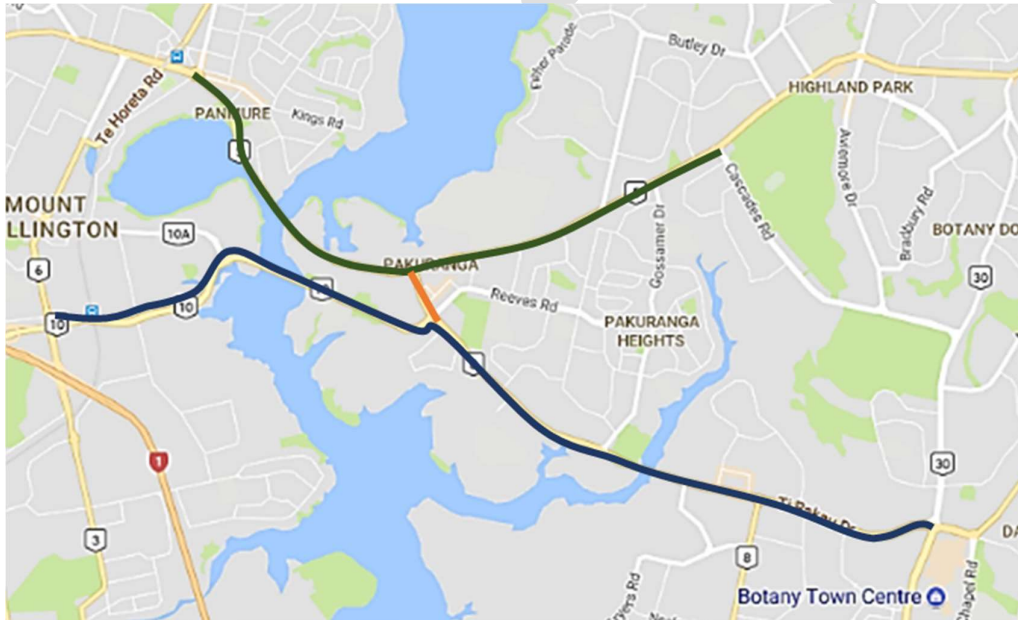


Figure 21 - Travel time routes (traffic) from Snitch GPS data for reporting travel time validation in Chapter 5

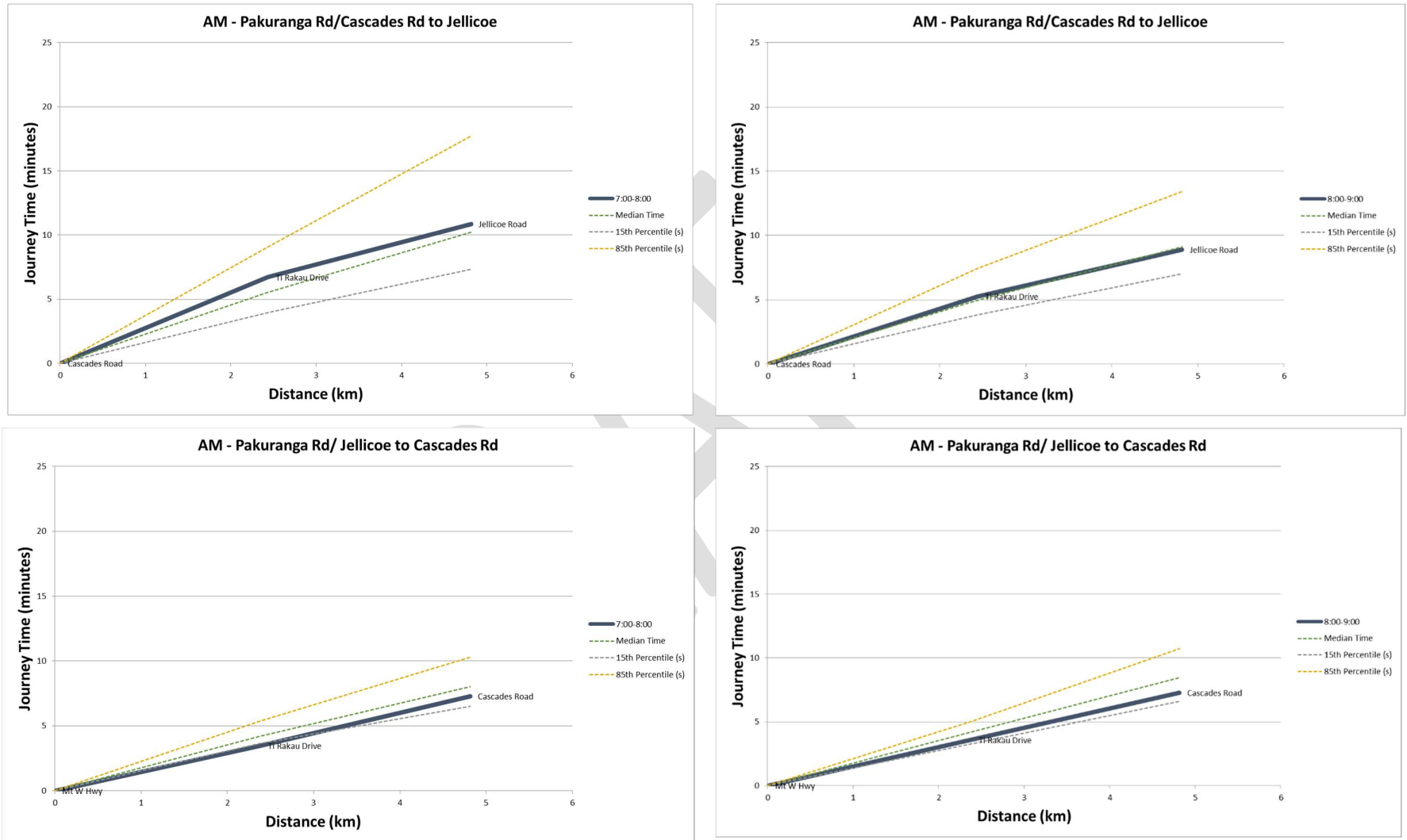


Figure 22 - Travel Time Validation Graphs: AM Pakuranga Road/ Cascades Road to Mount Wellington Highway

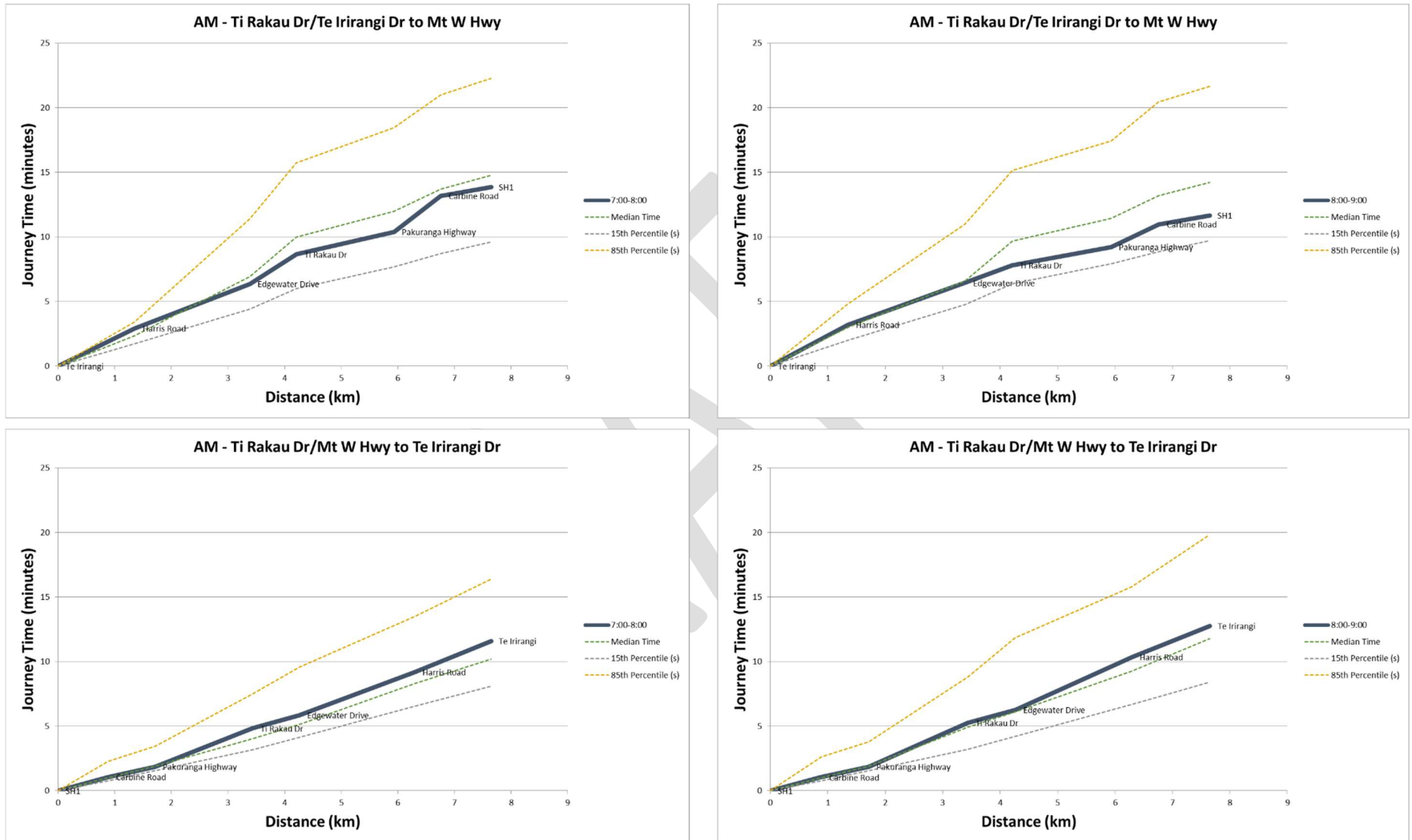


Figure 23 - Travel Time Validation Graphs: AM Ti Rakau Drive/ Te Iirangi Drive to Mount Wellington Highway



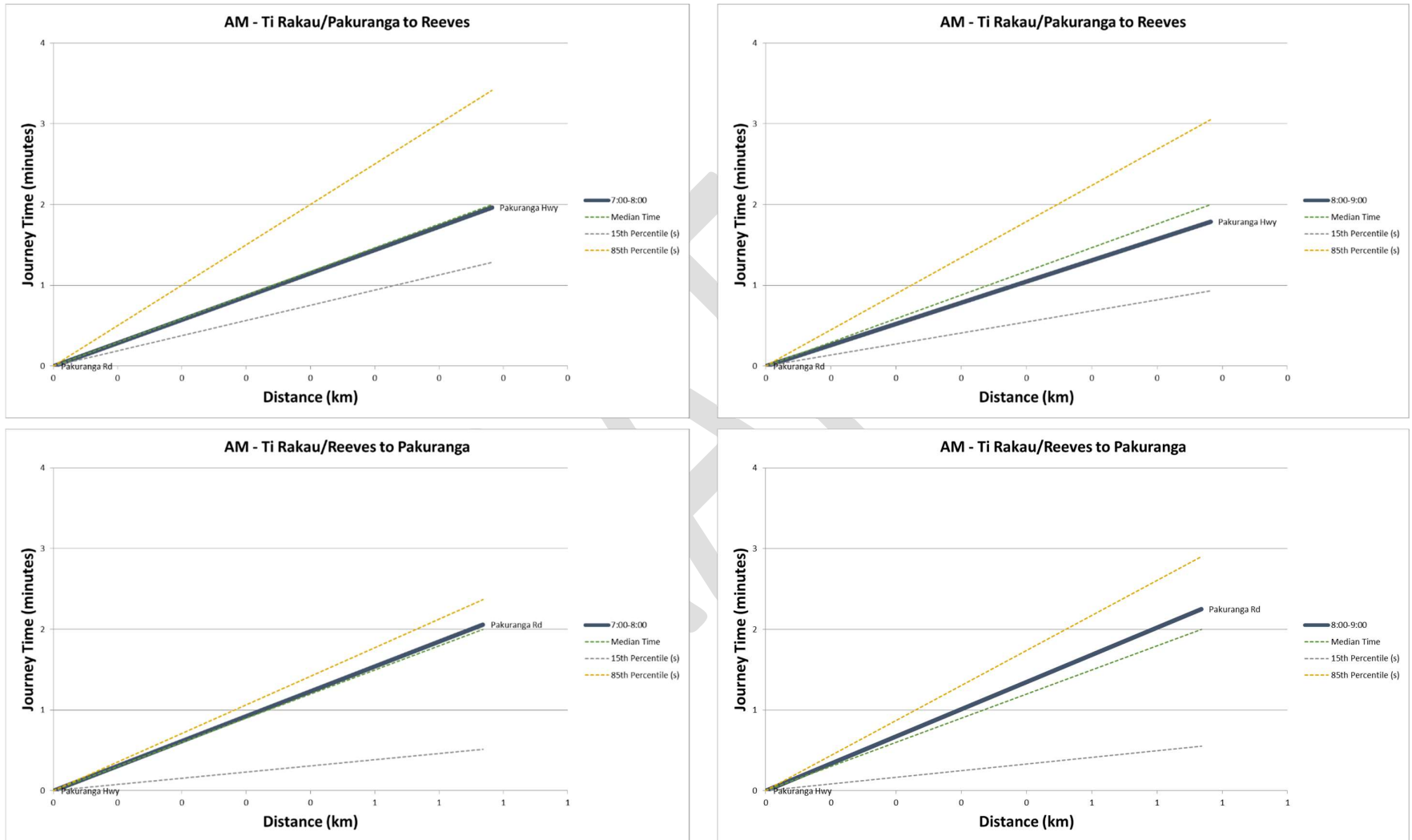


Figure 24 - Travel Time Validation Graphs: AM Ti Rakau Drive/ Pakuranga Road to Reeves Road

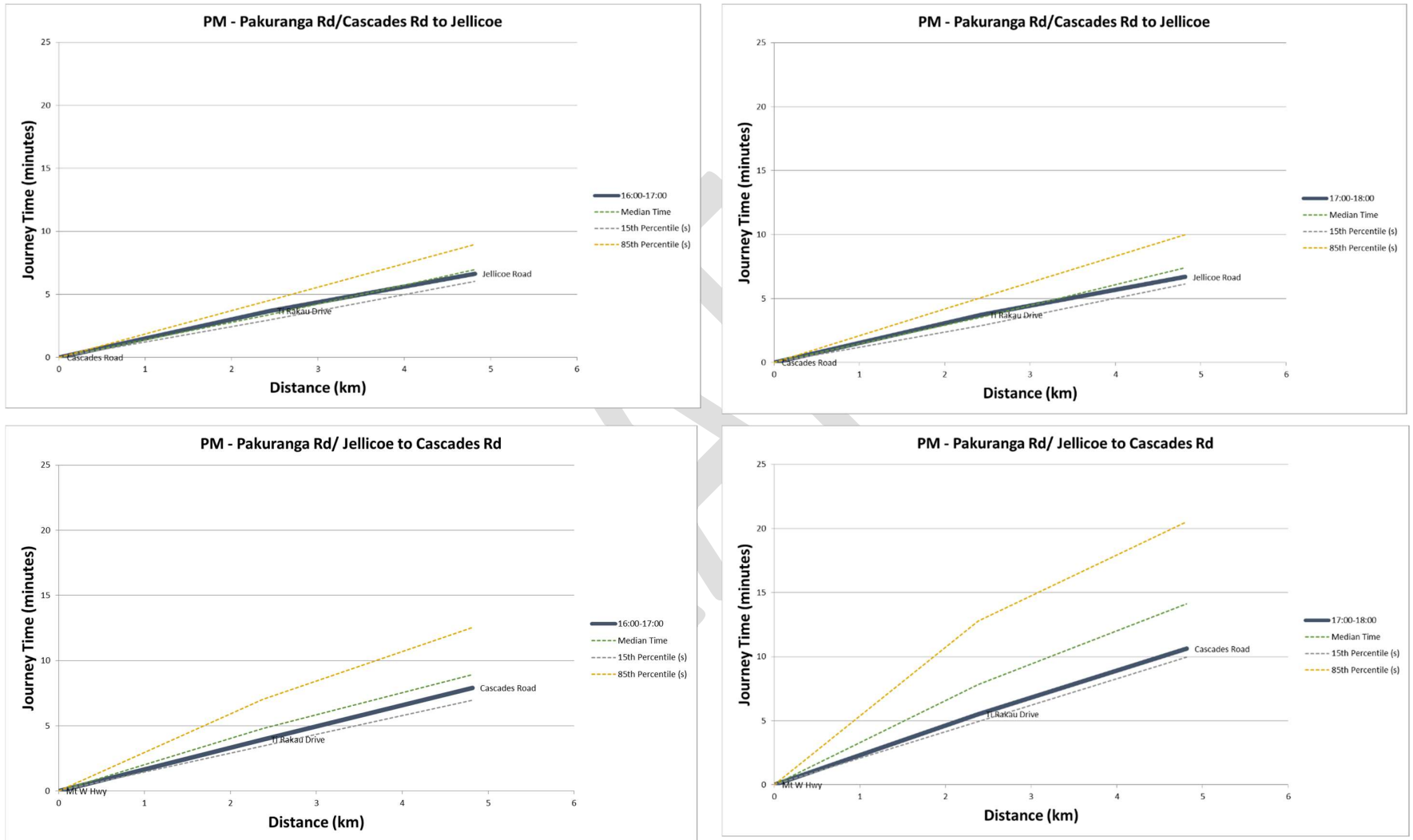


Figure 25 - Travel Time Validation Graphs: PM Pakuranga Road/ Cascades Road to Mount Wellington Highway

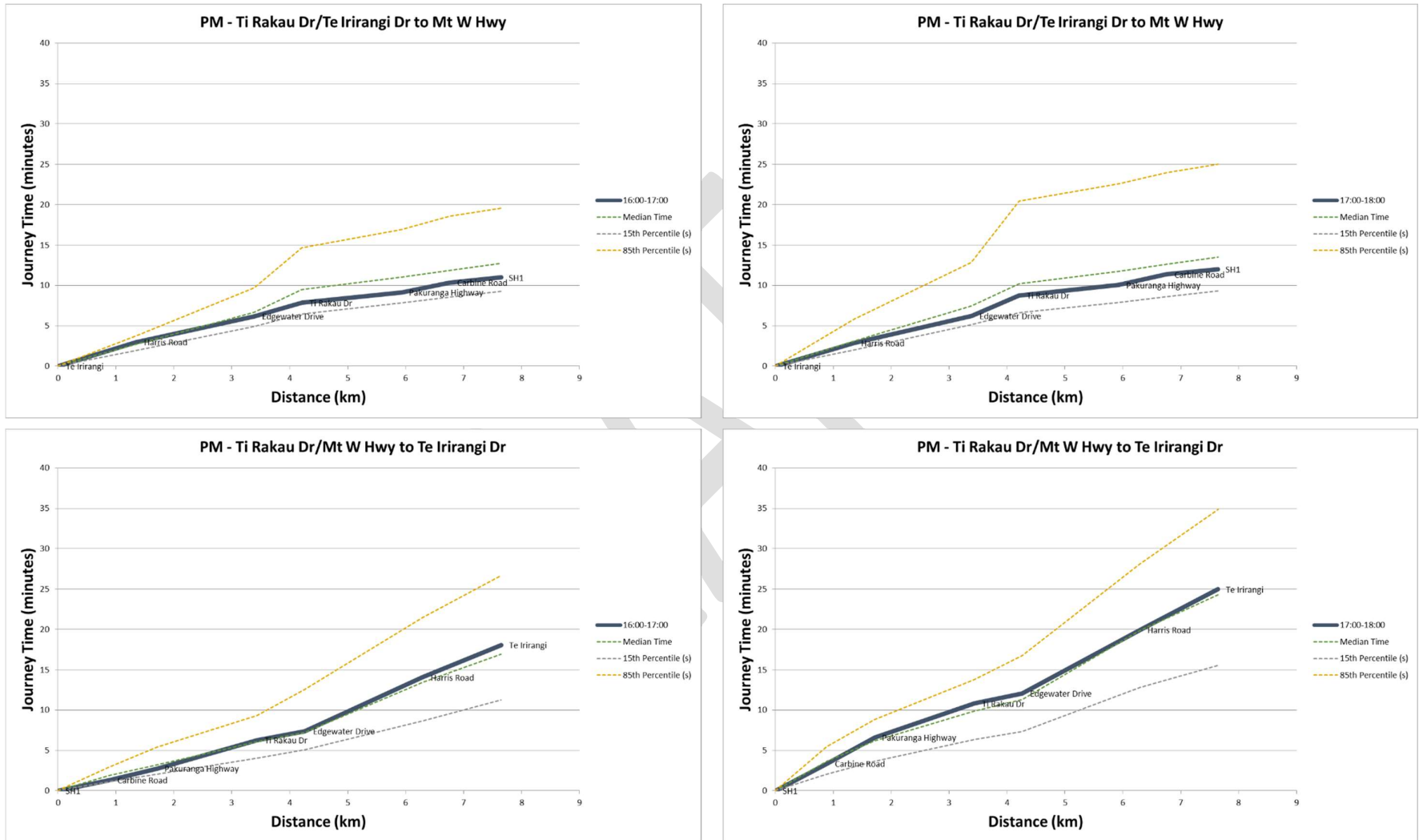


Figure 26 - Travel Time Validation Graphs: PM Ti Rakau Drive/ Te Irirangi Drive to Mount Wellington Highway

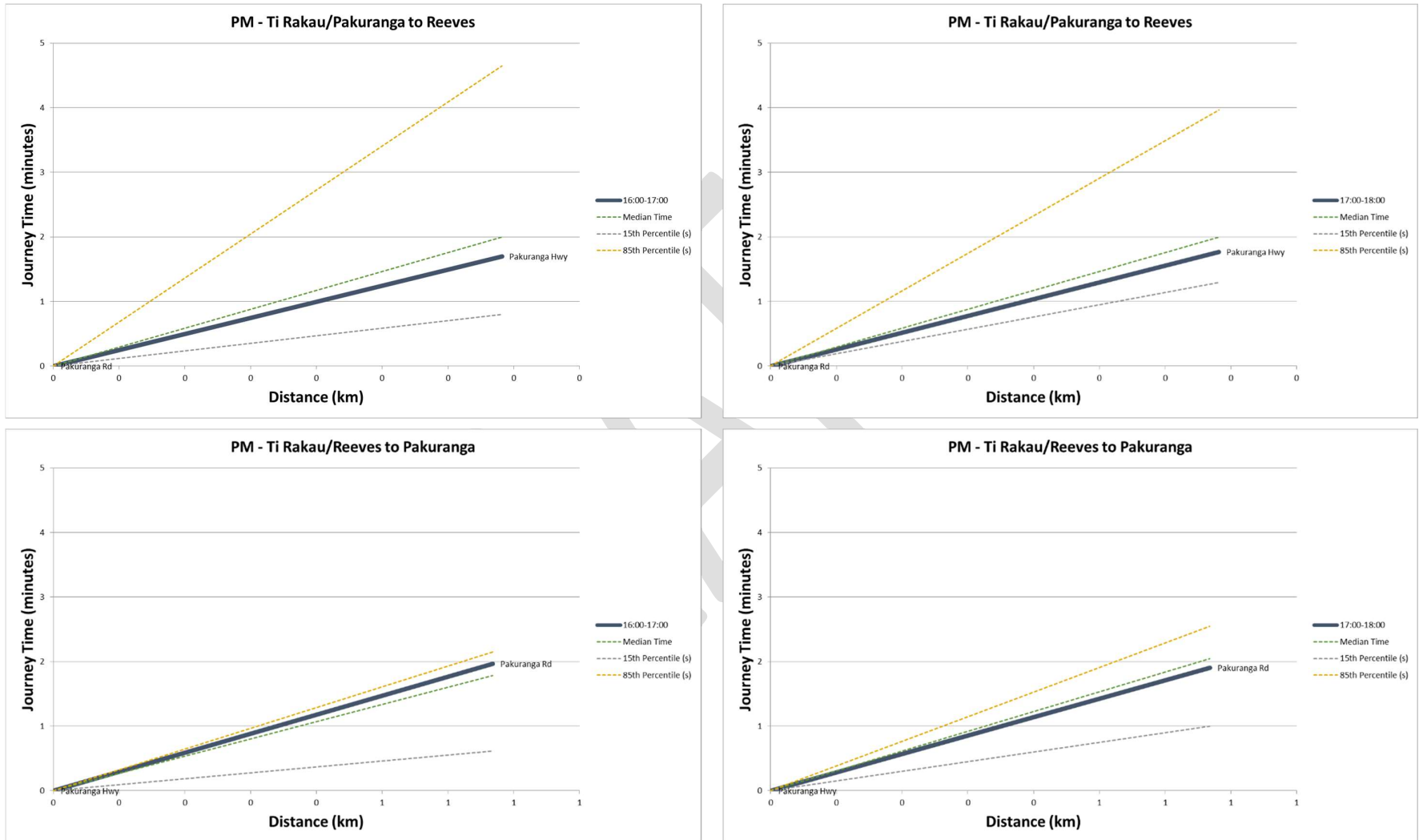


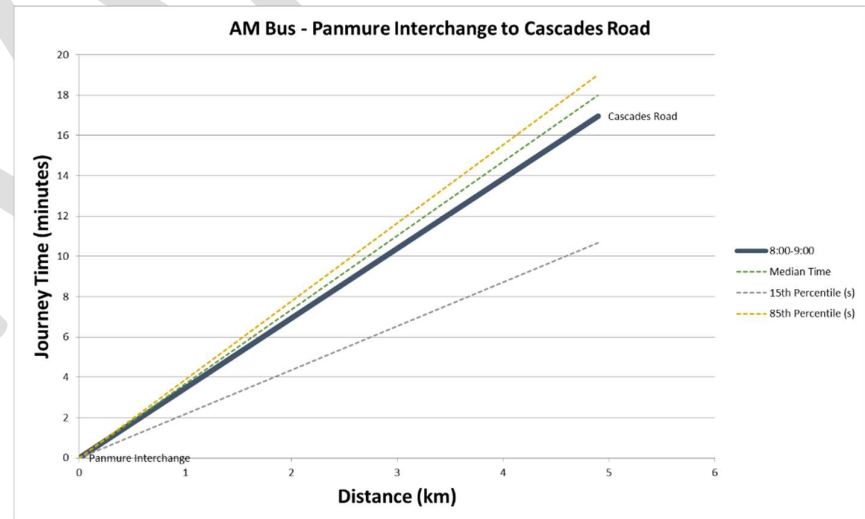
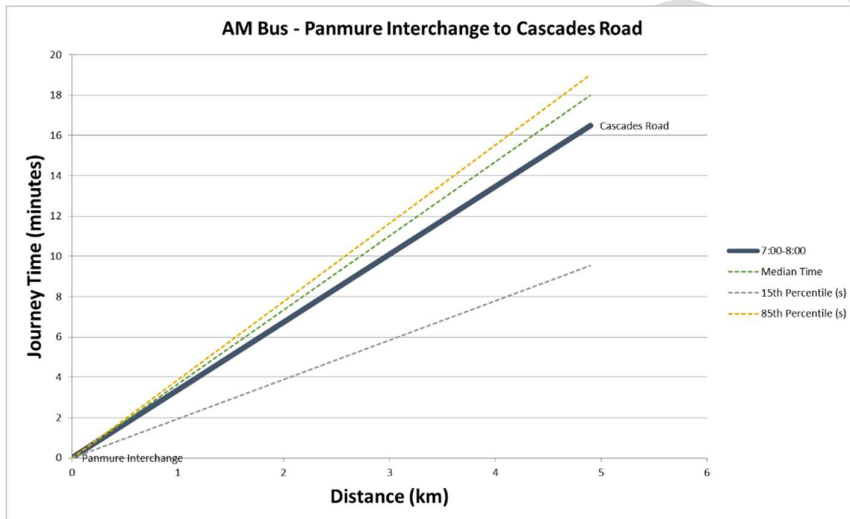
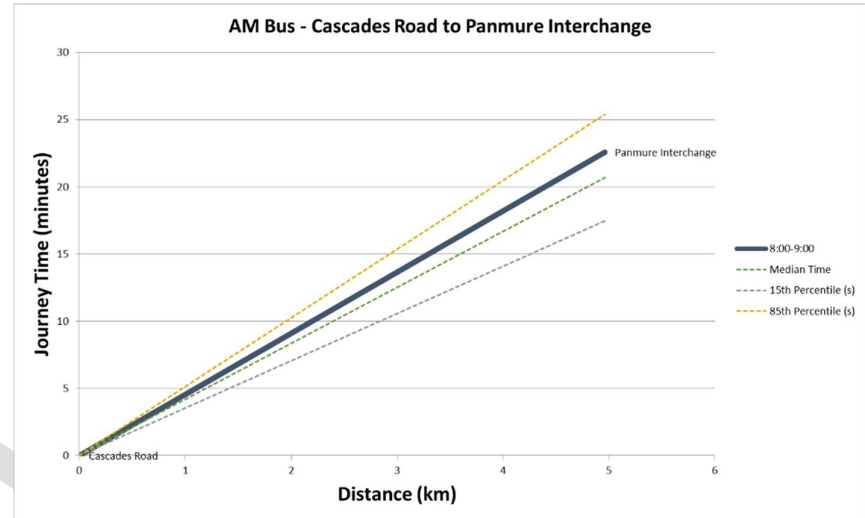
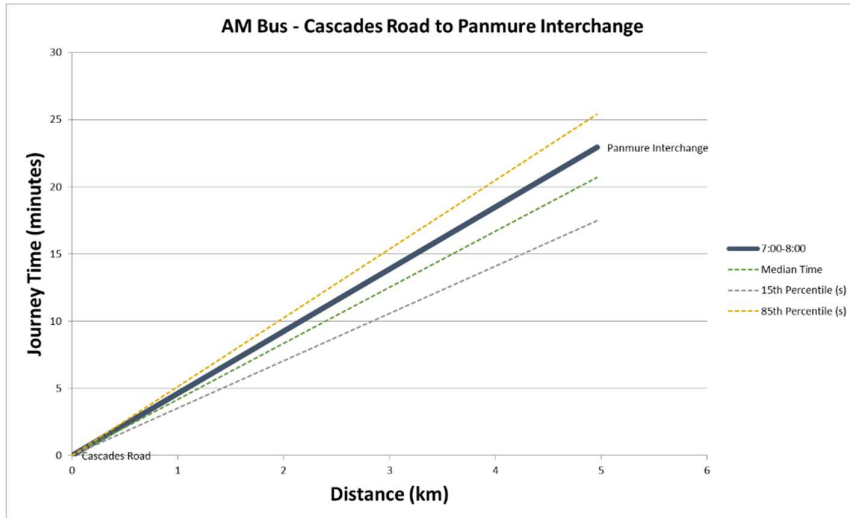
Figure 27 - Travel Time Validation Graphs: PM Ti Rakau Drive/ Pakuranga Road to Reeves Road

Bus travel time for key corridors in the model also fit reasonably well with observed (Figure 28 - Figure 29). The routes are:

- Bus Route 70 – between Botany Town Centre and Panmure Interchange.
- Bus Route 72 – between Cascades Road and Panmure Interchange.

From the bus journey time graphs, it is noted that

- For the AM peak, modelled travel time from the Botany to Panmure Town Centre is low in the first hour. Overall 88% of the routes meet the Criteria for the AM peak.
- For the PM peak, modelled travel time between the Botany and Panmure from Jellicoe Road to Ti Rakau Drive is high in the second hour. The additional travel time is occurring in the Panmure area and does not impact on the focus area. For the future year, the bus travel time along this route will be monitored to ensure it does not increase unrealistically. Overall 75% of the routes meet the Criteria for the PM peak which is below the target 85%.



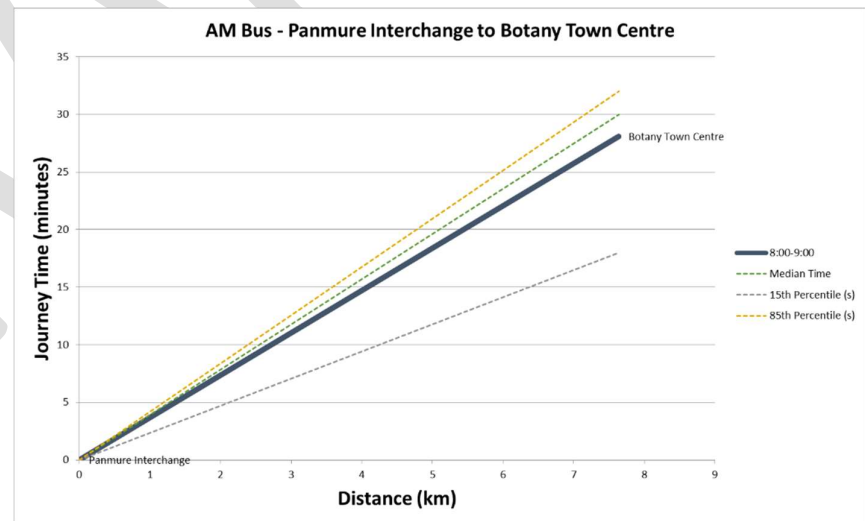
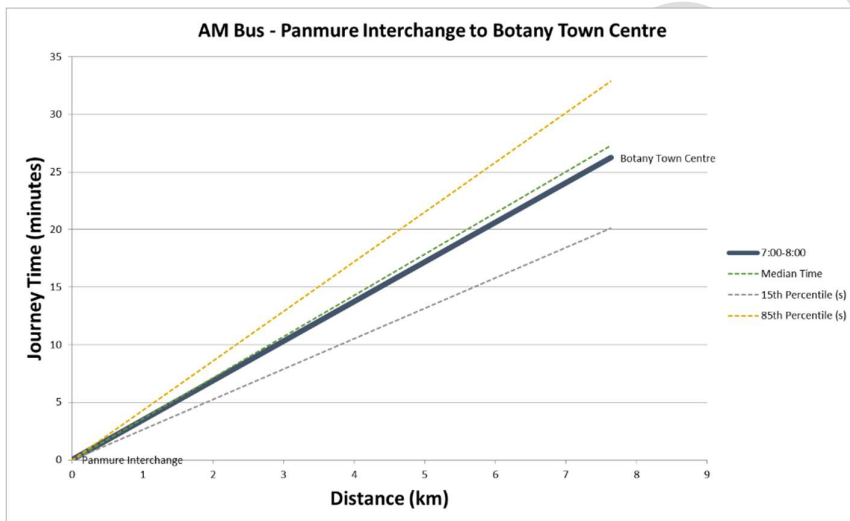
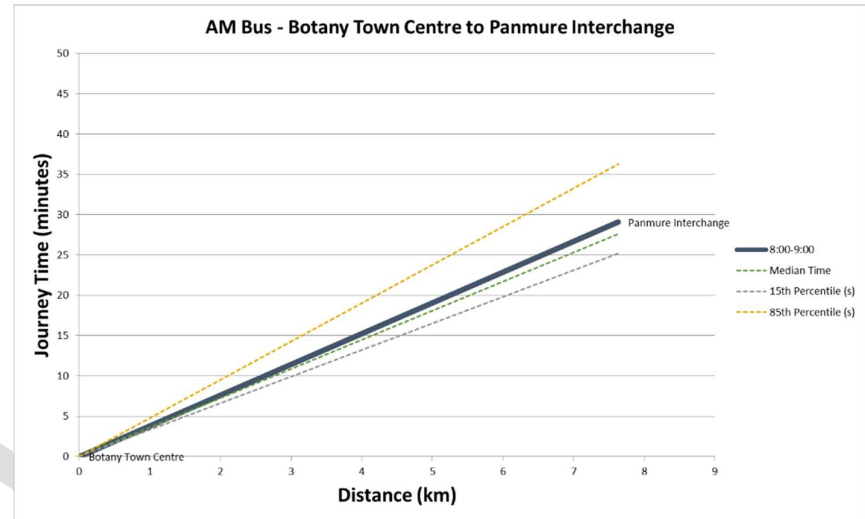
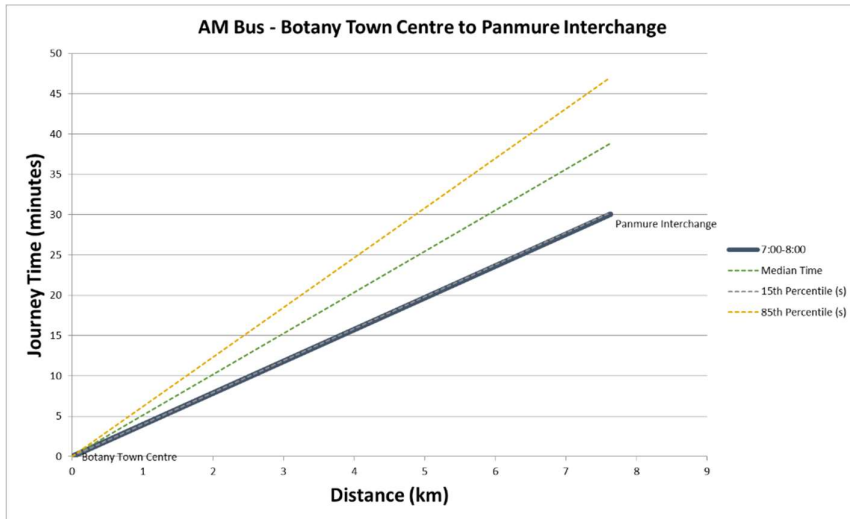
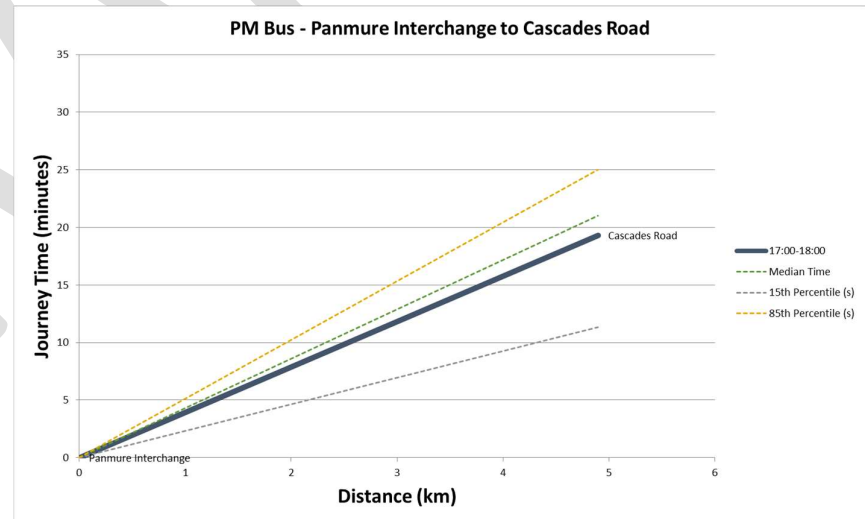
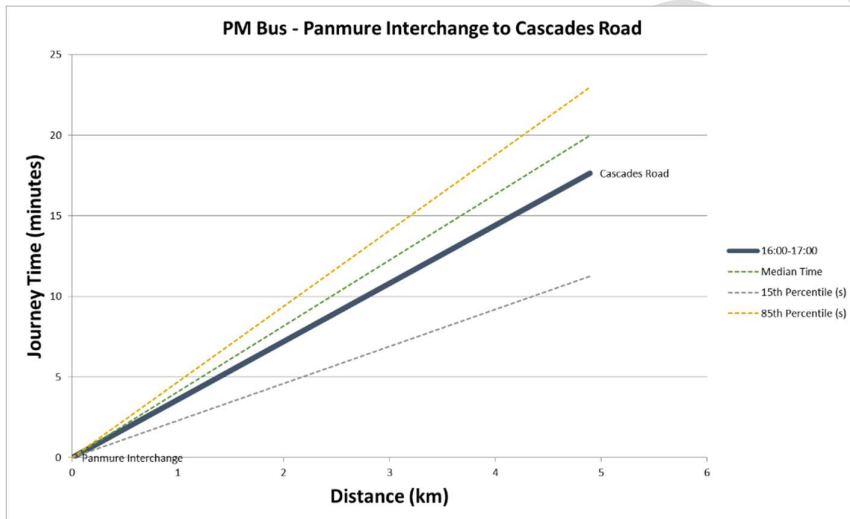
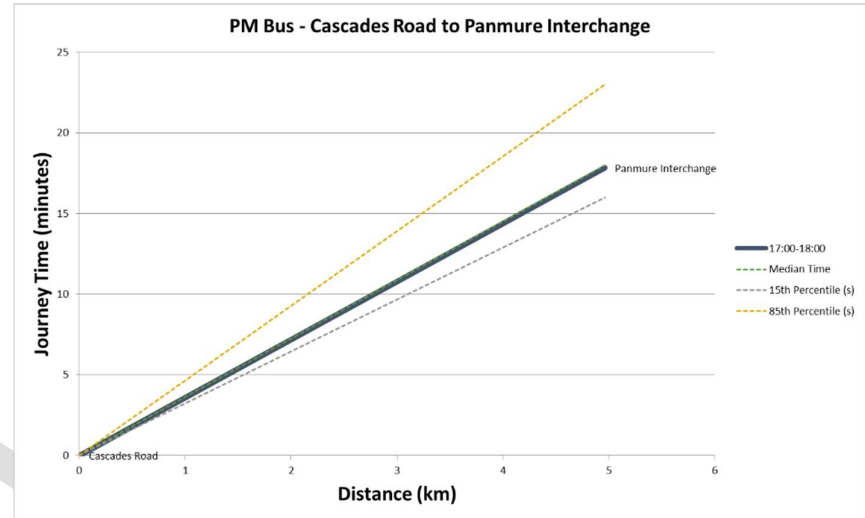
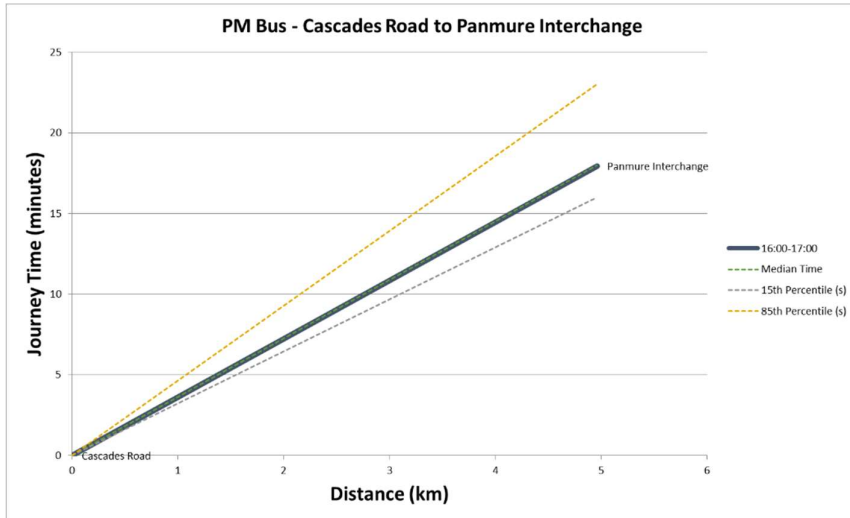


Figure 28 – Travel Time Validation: AM Bus





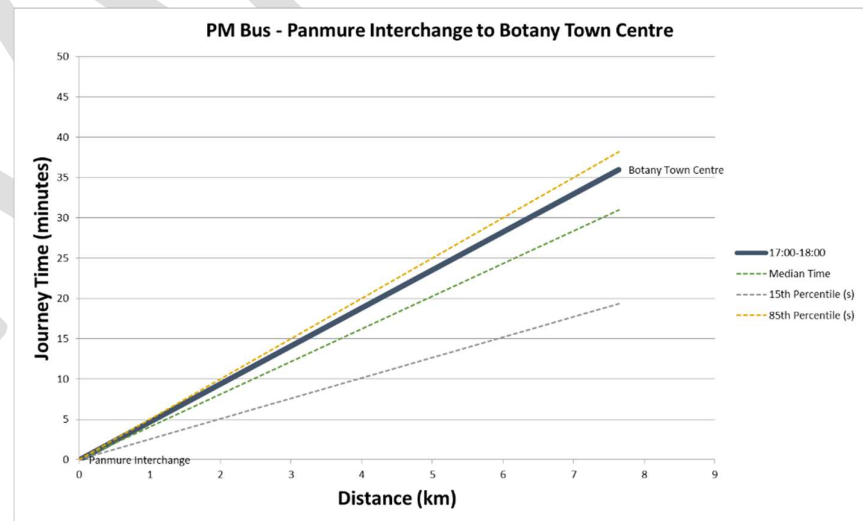
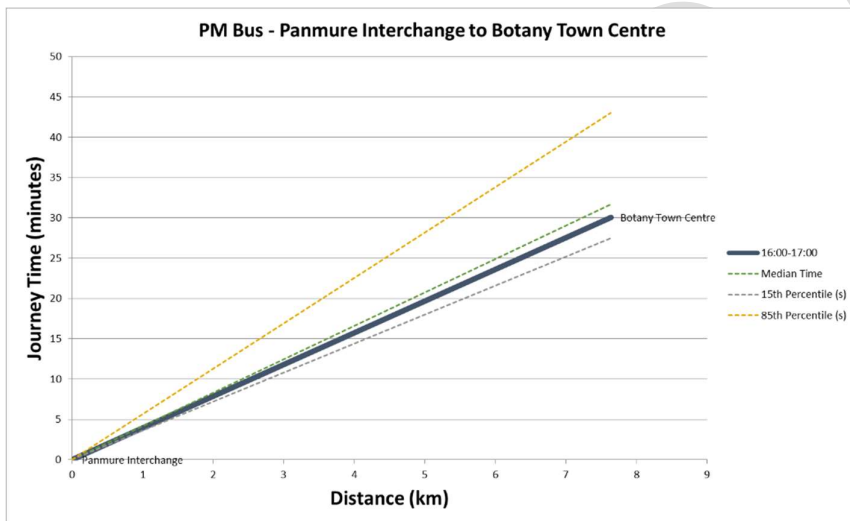
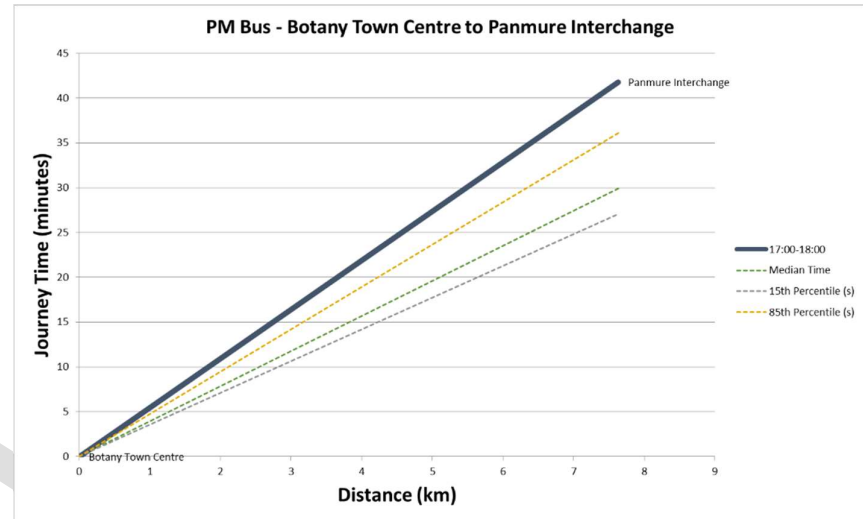
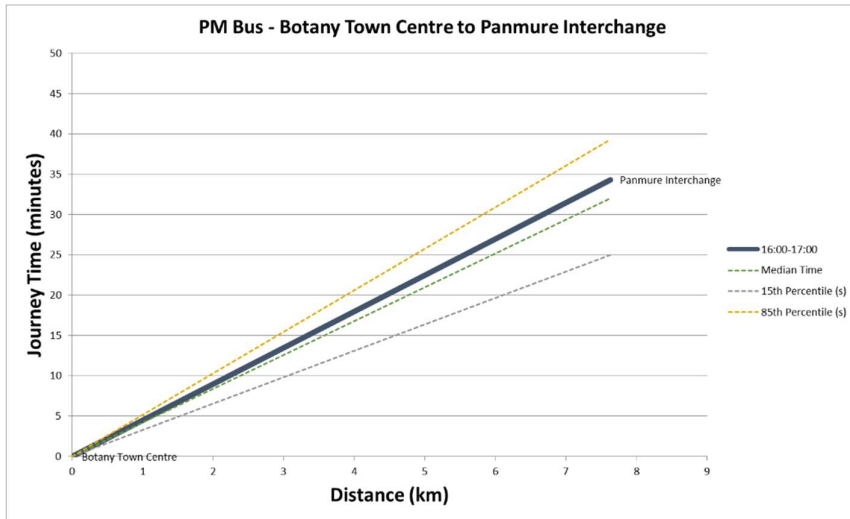


Figure 29 - Travel Time Validation: PM Bus

## 5.8 Traffic Congestion Check

Traffic count and travel time data are the principle measures of the model performance. Traffic congestion on the network was monitored as an additional sense-check of model performance.

Side-by-side comparison to Google's live traffic view-mode for Thursday 21 February 2019 show that the model represents congestion on the network reasonably well (Figure 30 and Figure 31). In the AM peak, less congestion was seen on Ti Rakau Drive Northbound in the model compared to observed, and this was reflected in the faster travel time for that segment. However, also in the AM, although less congestion was seen on Pakuranga Highway Westbound in the model compared to observed, this was not reflected in the travel time validation. In the PM peak, less congestion was seen on Ti Rakau Eastbound in the model, however this was not reflected in the travel time validation.

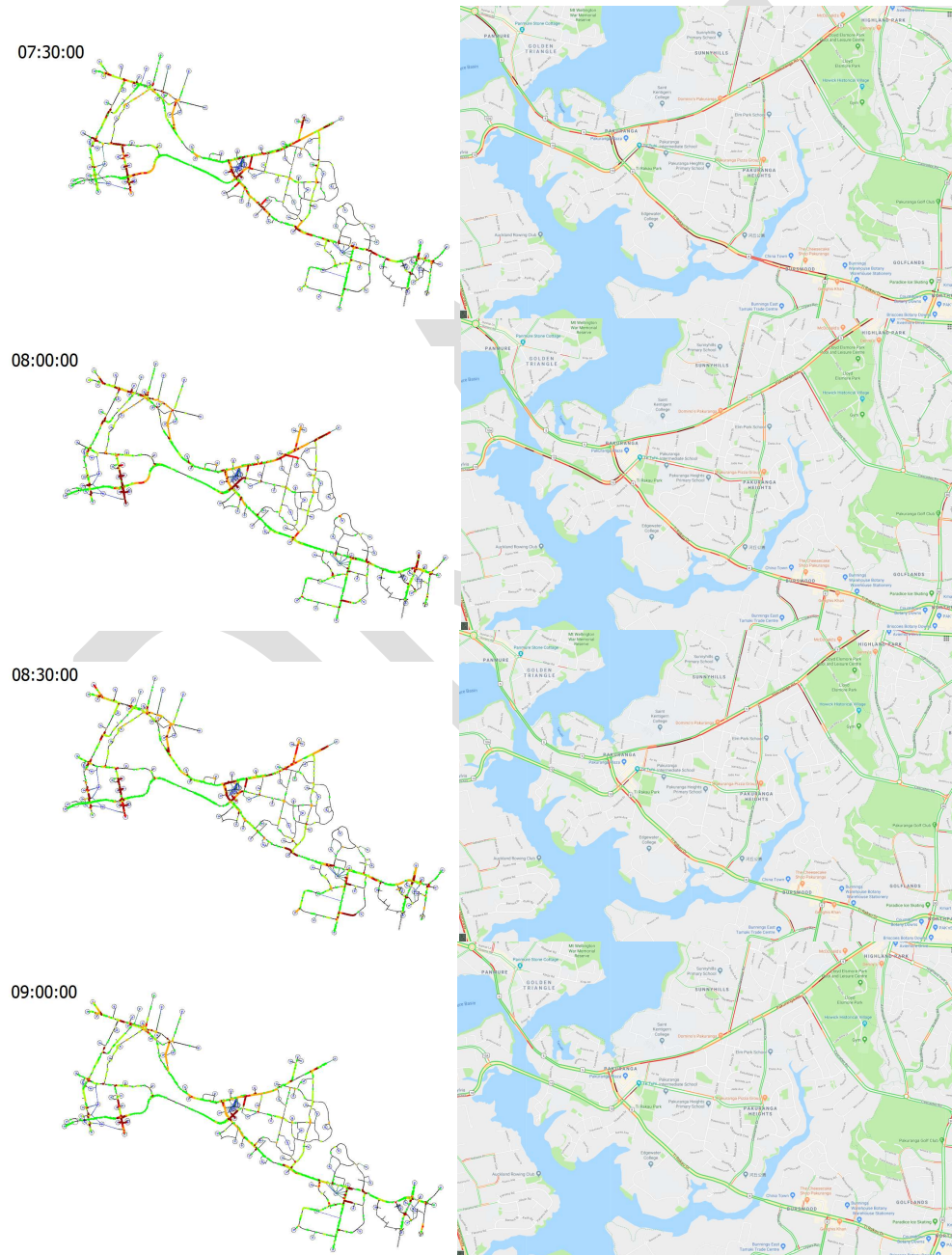


Figure 30 – AM Modelled Congestion versus Observed

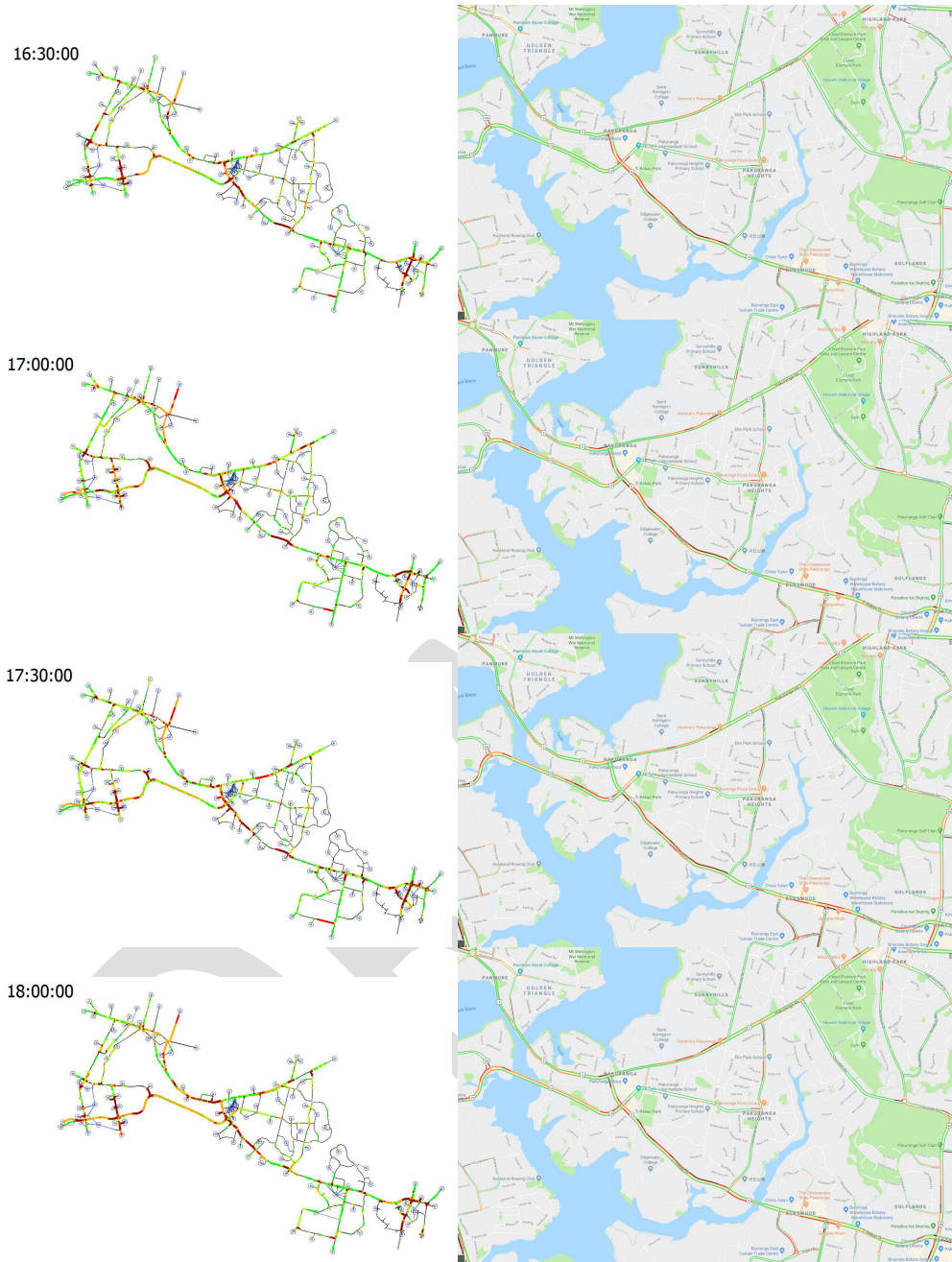


Figure 31 - PM Modelled Congestion versus Observed

This comparison is useful to understand the location of the congestion however the exact definition of congestion in Google's traffic is unknown. Hence it is used as an indication.

## 5.9 Route Choice Sense Check

Route choice in the model could not be directly calibrated and/or validated because there was no available data. However, sense-checks were made in the **static** model (which contributes 80% of the route choice) using previous experiences and observed traffic count-split information at intersections. Overall, route distribution in the model appears reasonable (Figure 32 - Figure 34).

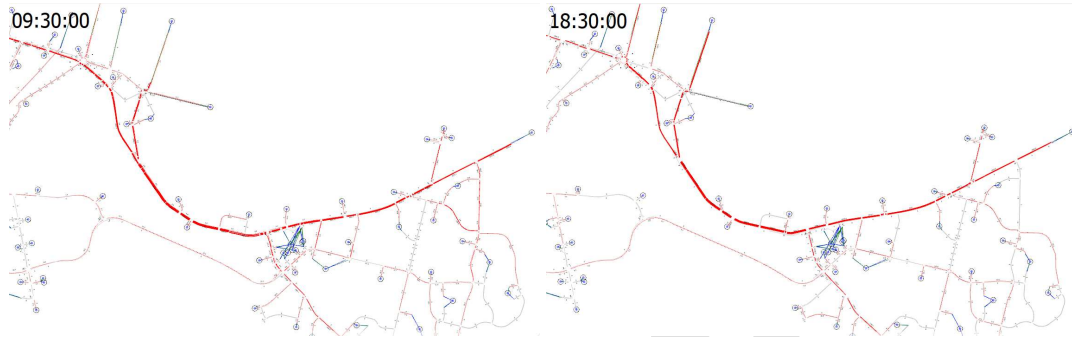


Figure 32 - Route Choice Split: AM Panmure Bridge Westbound (left) and PM Panmure Bridge Eastbound (right)

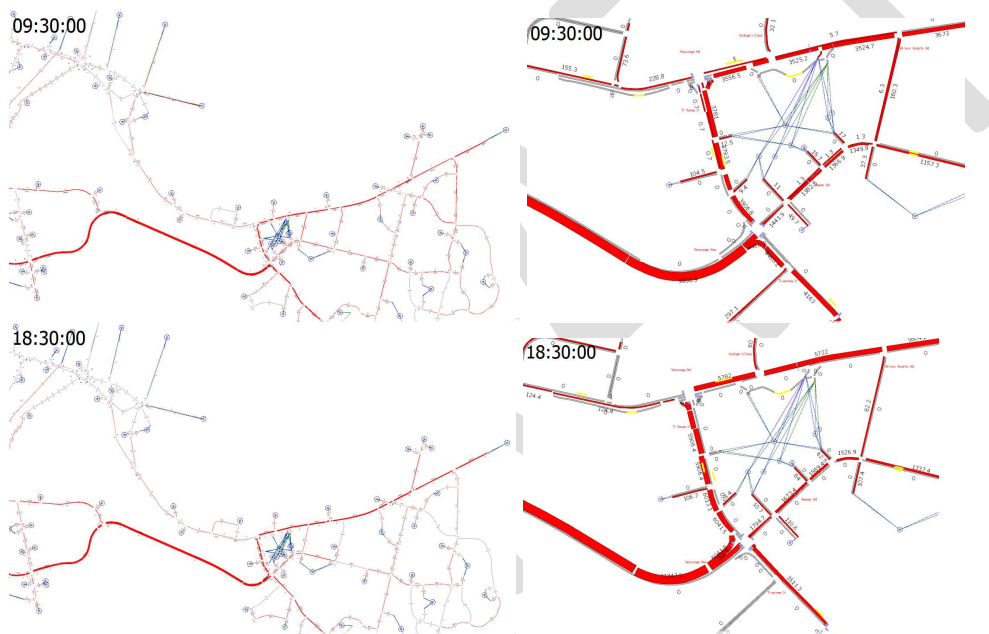


Figure 33 - Route Choice Split: AM Pakuranga Highway Westbound (above) and PM Pakuranga Highway Eastbound (below)

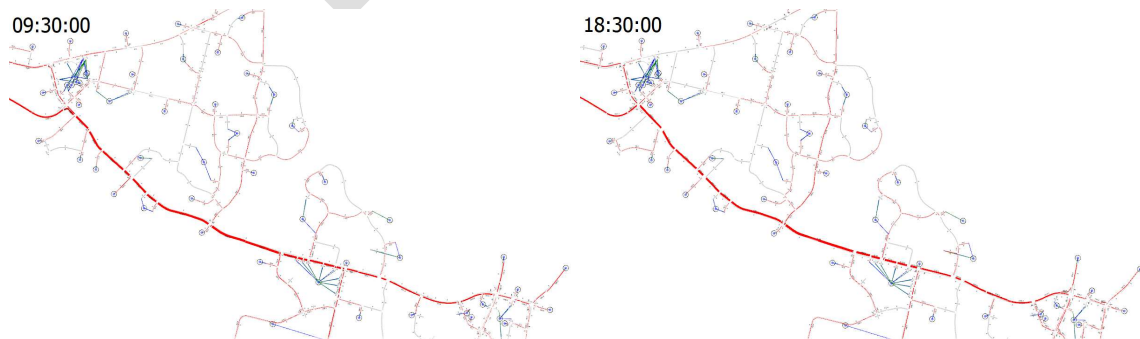


Figure 34 - Route Choice Split: AM Pakuranga Highway Westbound (above) and PM Pakuranga Highway Eastbound (below)

### 5.10 Model Stability

Model stability was monitored and found to be within acceptable thresholds of a coefficient of variance (COV) <5% across the modelled periods, except in the AM past 9am (Figure 35). However, since the demand and the total travel time are falling at approximately the same profile, this is not an issue.

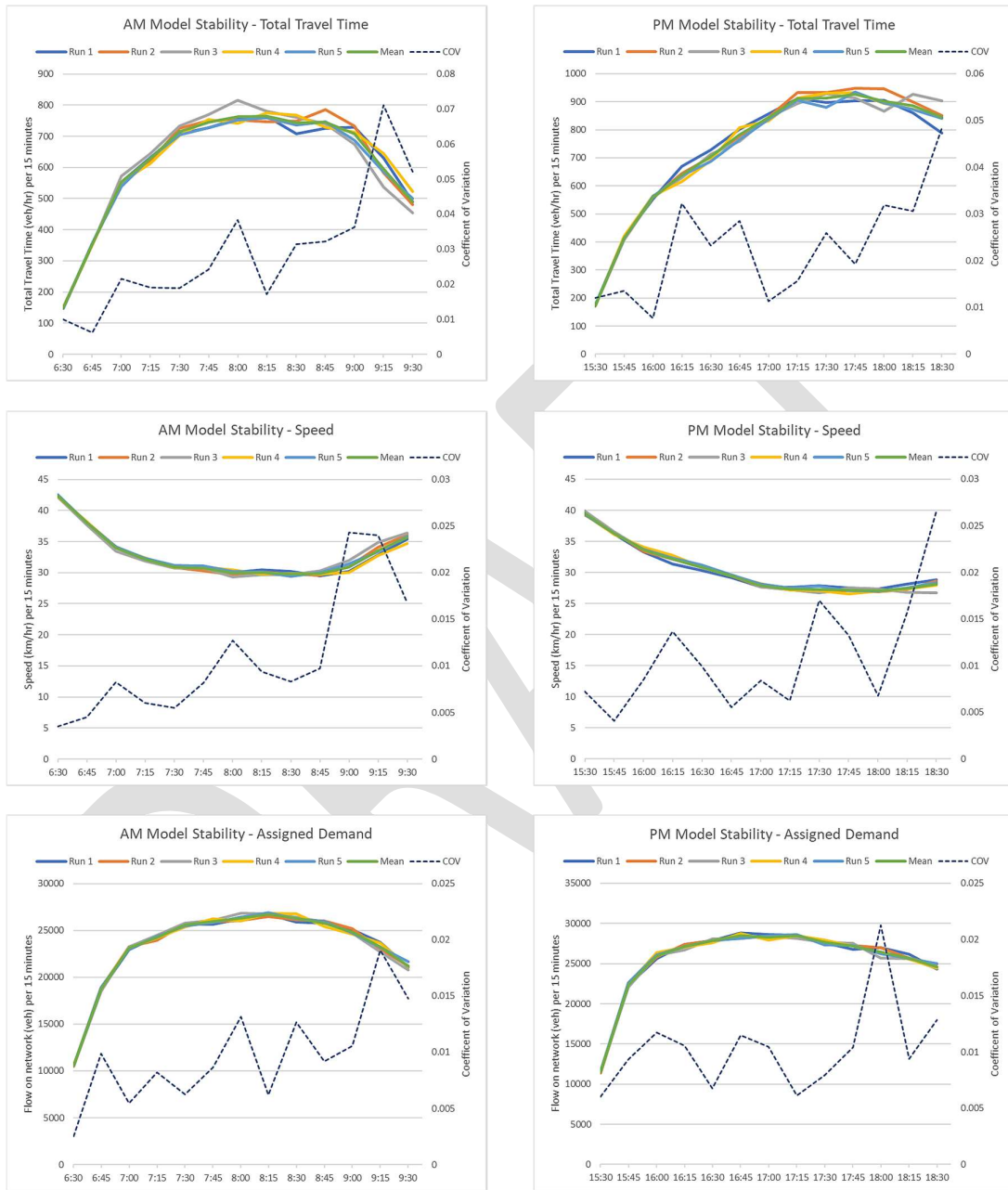


Figure 35 - Model Stability: Total Travel Time, Speed and Flow Plots

## 6 Conclusion

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This report details the update and calibration/validation of the Aimsun model for the Eastern Busway Project. The purpose of this model is to provide a consistent and common base for project developments in the East Auckland Area, primarily along Ti Rakau Drive for the EB 2 and EB3 detailed design work.

The model covers two three-hour peak periods (6.30 am – 9.30 am, and 3.30 pm – 6.30 pm). The modelled periods were chosen to capture the congestion typically experienced in the modelled area.

The model consists of macro and micro tiers with the respective assignment methods: static assignment and microscopic dynamic assignment (DTA). The macro tier provides an interim stage to calibrate the demand through demand adjustment and to generate 80% of paths for the micro DTA. Based on previous modelling of the area, an 80-to-20 split in static versus dynamic path assignment was considered appropriate. This gave better control of modelling route choice in the area and sense-checks during the model development process showed that route distribution in the model is reasonable.

Various observed data were provided by Auckland Transport (AT) for the model development. These included traffic counts, travel time, public transport timing, and signal timing.

The traffic demands come from the AMETI EMME traffic model and were processed before assigning to the Aimsun model. This demand interface process includes a minor refinement of AMETI traffic model zones and application of 2-to-3 hour expansion factors to fit the Aimsun model period. Demand adjustment as part of the validation process was done manually.

The model network was developed in line with the Auckland Dynamic Traffic Assignment Model (ADTA) network coding guideline, which sets out the recommended network coding methodology for Aimsun models in Auckland. This included a standard system of classification and labelling of different turn movement types which were important function variables in the ADTA-developed cost functions also adopted in this model for calculating junction and turn delays.

Model validation showed that the model meets the validation target criteria for Category C: Urban Area in NZTA Model Development Guidelines on individual link flows and turn flows for each hour between 7am – 9am, and 4pm – 6pm. Travel times in the model fit reasonably well with the observed.

Overall, the base year model is considered acceptably calibrated and validated for the purposes of the EB2/3 design work.

Appendix A

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## **Traffic to Aimsun Zone Correspondence**

Aimsun Zone	NEW CORDON Aimsun-EMME REF
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
10	10
11	11
12	12
13	13
14	14
15	15
16	16
17	17
18	18
19	19
20	20
21	21
22	22
23	23
24	24
25	25
26	26
27	27
28	28
29	29
30	30
31	31
205	205
210	210
286	286
296	296
297	297
412	412
540	540
545	545
546	546
547	547
548	548
555	555
560	560
561	561
562	562
563	563
568	568
572	572
582	582
583	583
599	599
649	649
650	650
651	651
652	652
653	653
654	654
655	655
656	656
657	657
658	658
659	659
660	660
662	662
663	663
664	664

Aimsun Zone	NEW CORDON Aimsun-EMME REF
665	665
666	666
667	667
668	668
669	669
670	670
671	671
672	672
673	673
677	677
678	678
693	693
694	694
695	695
697	697
698	698
699	699
705	705
706	706
865	865
867	867
868	868
869	869
870	870
871	871
873	873
896	896
897	897
900	900
901	901
902	902
903	903
1013	13
1017	17
1654	654
1656	656
1902	902
1903	903
2903	903



## Appendix B

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# Road Parameters

Table B1 – Key Road Type Parameters: Main

	Maximum Speed (km/h)	User-Defined Cost	Third User-Defined Cost	Capacity per Lane (PCUs/h)
Arterial	50	1.4	1.2	1600
Arterial - 50k Reeves	50	1.6	1.4	1200
Arterial - 50k Reeves EBD	50	1.6	1.4	1200
Arterial - Divided	60	1.2	1.1	1600
Busway	60	1	1.2	1600
Collector	50	2	1.4	900
Collector - Ireland	50	2	1.4	900
Expressway	80	0.9	0.2	2100
Local - 30k	30	5	2	500
Local - 50k	50	3	1.6	500
Minor Arterial	50	1.4	1.2	1400

Table B2 - Key Road Type Parameters: Dynamic Models

Road-Type Parameters								
Dynamic Models - Section Parameters								
	Lane Changing				Side Lane			Consider Two-Lane Car Following Model
	Cooperation (%)	Aggressiveness (%)	Breaking Intensity	Imprudent Lane Changing	Cooperation Distance	Merging Distance	Merge: First veh on is first veh off	
Arterial	50	0	Regular	No	Whole Lane	Default	Yes	Yes
Arterial - 50k Reeves	50	0	Regular	No	Whole Lane	Default	Yes	Yes
Arterial - 50k Reeves EBD	50	0	Regular	No	Whole Lane	Default	Yes	Yes
Arterial - Divided	80	0	Regular	No	Whole Lane	Default	Yes	Yes
Busway	50	0	Regular	No	Whole Lane	Default	Yes	Yes
Collector	50	0	Regular	No	Whole Lane	Default	Yes	Yes
Collector - Ireland	50	0	Regular	No	Whole Lane	Default	Yes	Yes
Expressway	80	0	Regular	No	Whole Lane	Default	Yes	Yes
Local - 30k	50	0	Regular	No	Whole Lane	Default	Yes	Yes
Local - 50k	50	0	Regular	No	Whole Lane	Default	Yes	Yes
Minor Arterial	50	0	Regular	No	Whole Lane	Default	Yes	Yes
	Queue Discharge							
	Acceleration Factor	Additional Reaction Time at Stop (sec)	Additional Reaction Time at Traffic Light (sec)					
Arterial	No Change	0	0					
Arterial - 50k Reeves	No Change	0	0					
Arterial - 50k Reeves EBD	No Change	0	0					
Arterial - Divided	No Change	0	0					
Busway	No Change	0	0					
Collector	No Change	0	0					
Collector - Ireland	No Change	0	0					
Expressway	No Change	0	0					
Local - 30k	No Change	0	0					
Local - 50k	No Change	0	0					
Minor Arterial	No Change	0	0					

Table B3 - Key Road Type Parameters: Dynamic Models continued

Road-Type Parameters						
Dynamic Models - Turn Parameters						
	Microscopic Model					
	Distance Zone 1 (m)	Distance Zone 2 (m)	Additional Waiting Time Before Losing Turn (sec)	Yellow Box Speed (km/h)		
Arterial	333.3	166.67	0	10		
Arterial - 50k Reeves	333.3	166.67	0	10		
Arterial - 50k Reeves EBD	333.3	166.67	0	10		
Arterial - Divided	333.3	166.67	0	10		
Busway	333.3	166.67	0	10		
Collector	277.78	138.89	0	10		
Collector - Ireland	277.78	138.89	0	10		
Expressway	555.56	277.78	0	10		
Local - 30k	277.78	138.89	0	10		
Local - 50k	277.78	138.89	0	10		
Minor Arterial	277.78	138.89	0	10		
	Giveaway Model					
	Initial Safety Margin (sec)	Initial Giveaway Time Factor	Visibility to Give Way (m)	Final Safety Margin (sec)	Final Give Way Time Factor	Visibility along Main Stream (m)
Arterial	3	1	25	1	2	60
Arterial - 50k Reeves	3	1	25	1	2	60
Arterial - 50k Reeves EBD	3	1	25	1	2	60
Arterial - Divided	3	1	25	1	2	60
Busway	3	1	25	1	2	60
Collector	3	1	25	1	2	60
Collector - Ireland	3	1	25	1	2	60
Expressway	3	1	25	1	2	100
Local - 30k	3	1	25	1	2	60
Local - 50k	3	1	25	1	2	60
Minor Arterial	3	1	25	1	2	60

Appendix C

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## Vehicle Parameters

Table C1 - Key Vehicle Parameters

Vehicle Parameters				
Main				
Length (m)	Mean	Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Car	4.5	0.4	3.3	5.3
Truck	11.3	4.3	6.5	19.1
Bus	13	1	12.6	13.5
Width (m)	Mean	Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Car	1.75	0	1.75	1.75
Truck	2.4	0	2.4	2.4
Bus	2.4	0	2.4	2.4
Max Desired Speed (km/h)	Mean	Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Car	110	10	80	120
Truck	100	5	80	110
Bus	90	10	70	100
Dynamic Models - Main				
Speed Acceptance	Mean	Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Car	1.05	0.1	0.9	1.3
Truck	1.05	0.1	1	1.1
Bus	1	0.1	0.9	1.1
Clearance (m)	Mean	Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Car	1.5	0.5	1	2.3
Truck	2	0.5	1.5	3
Bus	1.5	0.5	1	2.5
Max Give Way Time (secs)	Mean	Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Car	10	2.5	5	15
Truck	25	5	10	35
Bus	35	10	20	60
Dynamic Models - Experiment Defaults				
	Reaction Time	Reaction Time at Stop	Reaction Time for Front Veh	Probability
Car	0.8	1.15	1.35	1
Truck	0.8	1.3	1.7	1
Bus	0.8	1.3	1.7	1

Table C1 - Key Vehicle Parameters continued

Vehicle Parameters				
Microscopic Model - Main				
<b>Max Acceleration (m/s<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Deviation</b>	<b>Minimum</b>	<b>Maximum</b>
Car	2.7	0.2	2.2	3.5
Truck	1.45	0.6	0.5	2.4
Bus	1	0.3	0.8	1.8
<b>Normal Deceleration (m/s<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Deviation</b>	<b>Minimum</b>	<b>Maximum</b>
Car	3.5	0.2	3	4
Truck	3	0.3	2	3.5
Bus	2	1	1.5	4.5
<b>Max Deceleration (m/s<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Deviation</b>	<b>Minimum</b>	<b>Maximum</b>
Car	6	0.5	5	7
Truck	5	0.5	4	6
Bus	5	1	4	6
<b>Sensitivity Factor</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Deviation</b>	<b>Minimum</b>	<b>Maximum</b>
Car	1.1	0	1.1	1.1
Truck	1.1	0	1.1	1.1
Bus	1	0	1	1
<b>Gap (secs)</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Deviation</b>	<b>Minimum</b>	<b>Maximum</b>
Car	1.1	0.2	0.5	2
Truck	1.3	0.2	0.5	2.5
Bus	1.1	0.2	0.5	2.5
<b>Headway Aggressiveness</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Deviation</b>	<b>Minimum</b>	<b>Maximum</b>
Car	0	0	-1	1
Truck	0	0	-1	1
Bus	0	0	-1	1
<b>Favours Stop and Go</b>				
Car	No			
Truck	No			
Bus	No			
<b>Lane-Changing Model</b>	<b>Staying in Overtaking Lane</b>	<b>Imprudent Lane Changing</b>		
Car	No	No		
Truck	No	No		
Bus	No	No		
<b>Margin for Overtaking Manouver (secs)</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Deviation</b>	<b>Minimum</b>	<b>Maximum</b>
Car	5	3	1	10
Truck	5	3	1	10
Bus	5	3	1	10

Table C1 - Key Vehicle Parameters continued

Vehicle Parameters			
Static Models			
	Transportation Mode	PCUs	
<b>Car</b>	None	1	
<b>Truck</b>	None	2.5	
<b>Bus</b>	None	2.5	

Appendix D

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## **Bus Services List**



**Base 2018 Bus Services**

31

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35

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70

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72X

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72M

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72C

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352

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351

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353

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711

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355

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739

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712

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735

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733

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734

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323

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743

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751

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Appendix E

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## **Attribute Overrides and Applicability**

**Attribute Overrides and Applicability**

Attribute Override Name	AM	PM	Static	Dynamic
Base 2016 Yellow Box	√	√	√	√
Base 2018 Section Speed	√	√	√	√
Base 2018 Turn Capacity	√	√	√	√
Harris Rd Lane Cooperation	√	√	√	√
Ti Rakau Lane Cooperation	√		√	√
Pakuranga Rd Look Aheads	√		√	√
Pakuranga Rd Section Speed		√	√	√

Appendix F

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## **Junction and Turn Delay Calculation Parameters**

## Intersection Coding Adopted from ADTA

To assist with scripting and automation, a classification system was applied to turn movements to signify different conflict situations at intersections. The external ID of each turn movement was set to a 4-digit code following the convention below:

XYZZ

where **X** = intersection type

**Y** = number of approaches/legs

**ZZ** = movement type

These 4-digit codes were used in each JDF and TPF cost function scripts to allocate the correct calibration parameters to each turn at the calibration stage

<b>X</b>	<b>INTERSECTION TYPE</b>
1	Signalised
2	Roundabout
3	Priority intersection – Give-way sign at Minor Road
4	Priority intersection – Stop sign at Minor Road
5	Two-way one lane bridge
6	Zebra pedestrian crossing
<b>Y</b>	<b>NUMBER OF APPROACHES</b>
<b>ZZ</b>	<b>MOVEMENT TYPE<sup>1</sup></b>
00	Unopposed Turn (e.g. Through and left turn on Major Road, as well as signalised movements)
01	Left Turn – 1-lane opposing
02	Left Turn – 2-lane or more opposing
03	Through Movement Crossing One-way Road – 2-lane one-way
04	Through Movement Crossing One-way Road – 3-lane one-way
05	Through Movement Crossing One-way Road – 4-lane one-way
06	Through Movement Crossing Two-way Road – 2-lane two-way
07	Through Movement Crossing Two-way Road – 4-lane two-way
08	Through Movement Crossing Two-way Road – 6-lane two-way
09	Right Turn from Major Road - Across 1 lane
10	Right Turn from Major Road - Across 2 lanes
11	Right Turn from Major Road - Across 3 lanes
12	Right Turn from Minor Road – One-way
13	Right Turn from Minor Road – 2-lane two-way Major Road / Across 1 lane
14	Right Turn from Minor Road – 4-lane two-way Major Road / Across 2 lanes
15	Right Turn from Minor Road – 6-lane two-way Major Road / Across 3 lanes
16	Staged Right Turn from Minor Road – Across 1 lane with flush median or merge lane in the middle
17	Staged Right Turn from Minor Road – Across 2 lanes with flush median or merge lane in the middle
18	Staged Right Turn from Minor Road – Across 3 lanes with flush median or merge lane in the middle

### ADTA-Calibrated Intercept and Slope Values for turn types used in JDF

Turn External Id	Number of Approach lanes for this Movement	Intercept	Slope
1x01	x	735	0.37
1x02	x	925	0.35
1x03	x	400	0.18
1x04	x	330	0.15
1x06	x	300	0.08
1x07	x	225	0.05
1x09	x	595	0.29
1x10	x	595	0.25
1x11	x	630	0.27
1x13	x	300	0.08
1x14	x	225	0.05
1x15	x	225	0.05
2xxx	1	1,200	0.7
2xxx	2	2,500	0.8
2xxx	3	3,100	0.8
3x01	x	735	0.37
3x02	x	925	0.35
3x03	x	400	0.18
3x04	x	330	0.15
3x05	x	330	0.15
3x06	x	300	0.08
3x07	x	225	0.05
3x08	x	225	0.05
3x09	x	595	0.29
3x10	x	595	0.25
3x11	x	630	0.27
3x12	x	400	0.18
3x13	x	300	0.08
3x14	x	225	0.05
3x15	x	225	0.05
3x16	x	400	0.18
3x17	x	330	0.15
3x18	x	330	0.15
4x01	x	510	0.21
4x02	x	505	0.09
4x03	x	355	0.15
4x04	x	310	0.14
4x05	x	310	0.14
4x06	x	230	0.05
4x07	x	230	0.05
4x08	x	230	0.05
4x09	x	595	0.29
4x10	x	595	0.25
4x11	x	630	0.27
4312	x	355	0.15
4313	x	230	0.05
4314	x	230	0.05
4315	x	230	0.05
4316	x	355	0.15
4317	x	310	0.14
4318	x	310	0.14
4412	x	355	0.15
4413	x	235	0.16
4414	x	235	0.16
4415	x	230	0.05
4416	x	355	0.15
4417	x	310	0.14
4418	x	310	0.14
5x03	x	500	0.2

Appendix G

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## **Cost Function Scripts**

## Volume Delay Function

```
model = None
tollCarColumn = None
tollTruckColumn = None
assignedVolColumn = None
laneCapacityColumn = None

def checkExperimentContext(context, turning):
    global model
    global tollCarColumn
    global tollTruckColumn
    global assignedVolColumn
    global laneCapacityColumn
    if model == None:
        model = context.experiment.getModel()

    # get the section type
    sectionType = model.getType('GKSection')
    if tollCarColumn == None:
        tollCarColumn = sectionType.getColumnByExternalName ("TOLL - CAR", 0)
    if tollTruckColumn == None:
        tollTruckColumn = sectionType.getColumnByExternalName ("TOLL - TRUCK", 0)

    # get the road type
    roadType = model.getType('GKRoadType')
    if laneCapacityColumn == None:
        laneCapacityColumn = roadType.getColumnByExternalName('Lane Capacity',0)

    turnType = model.getType('GKTurning')
    if assignedVolColumn == None:
        assignedVolColumn = turnType.getColumn('MACRO:' + str(context.experiment.getId()) + '_GKTurning_macroAssignedVolume_0', 0)

def travelTime(context, section, funcVolume):

    global model

    #define the peak hour factor based on peak
    # get the experiment
    experiment = context.experiment
    # get the scenario
    scenario = experiment.getScenario()
    # get the traffic demand
    trafficDemand = scenario.getDemand()
    # get the start time of the demand
    startTime = trafficDemand.initialTime()
    # get the duration of the demand
    assignmentDuration = trafficDemand.duration().hour()

    #set parameters from sections
    speed = section.getSpeed()
    volume = funcVolume.getVolume()
    length = section.length3D()
    capacity = section.getCapacity()
    capacityperlane = section.getRoadType().getDataValueDouble(laneCapacityColumn)
    JA = section.getUserDefinedCost3()

    # assign volume peak hour factor based on peak
    phfVol = 1.0

    # fixed, global factor
    if startTime.hour() == 6:
        phfVol = 1.15
    elif startTime.hour() == 11:
        phfVol = 1.02
    elif startTime.hour() == 15:
        phfVol = 1.05

    # assign speed peak hour factor based on peak
    phfSpeed = 1.0
    ""
    # fixed, global factor
    if startTime.hour() == 6:
        phfSpeed = 1.1595
    elif startTime.hour() == 11:
        phfSpeed = 1.0707
    elif startTime.hour() == 15:
        phfSpeed = 1.1422
    ""

    #calculate additional parameters
    #apply peak volume factor when calculating degree of saturation
    X = (volume * phfVol) / capacity
    T0 = 1000 / (speed / 3.6) # minimum travel time for section

    #calculate dealy based of the Akcelik delay function

    Tf = 1.0 # Analysis Flow Period, taken as 1 hour
    Rf = (Tf*3600) / T0 # unitless ratio
    #JA = 0.2
    eightX = (8.0 * JA * X ) / (capacityperlane * Tf)

    Time = T0 * ( 1 + 0.25*Rf*((X-1.0)+(X-1.0)**2 + eightX)**0.5) #give seconds per Km

    # peak hour travel time in seconds
    peakHourTravelTime = (Time * (length / 1000))
```



```

# peak hour speed in m/s
peakHourSpeed = length / peakHourTravelTime
# three hour average speed in m/s
threeHourAveSpeed = peakHourSpeed * phfSpeed
# cap the speed at the section maximum speed
if threeHourAveSpeed > (speed / 3.6):
    threeHourAveSpeed = (speed / 3.6)
# four hour average travel time in seconds
threeHourAveTravelTime = length / threeHourAveSpeed

return (threeHourAveTravelTime / 60)

def distCost(context, section, funcVolume):
    """
    The distance factor adopted from Wellington N2A model
    P:\429\4291565\Technical\300 Technical\320 Models\321 Network Build\N2A_GeneralisedCostDistanceFactor.xlsx

    Assumptions
    Fuel cost                1.75    $/litre
    fuel consumption         9.5      l/100km
    fuel rate                0.16625 $/km
    Assume gc is just fuel cost

    Assumed acg Value of time    16.27    $/hr, 2002 (EEM urban arterial)
    Update factor to 2015        1.44      EEM
    VoT 2015                    23.43    $/hr
    Update factor 2016 estimated 1.01
    VoT 2016 est                23.66    $/hr, 2002 (EEM urban arterial)
    Value of time               2.536    min/$
    gc of fuel                  0.422    mins per km

    Assume 0.4 for Car

    Truck factor was agreed to be 1.0
    """

    # get the length of the section
    length = section.length3D()/1000 # length in km

    # factor for the distance component (unit: mins/km)
    className = str(context.userClass.getName())
    if className[0:3] == "Car":
        distFactor = 0.5
    else:
        distFactor = 1.0

    # get the user defined cost of the section
    roadTypeFactor = section.getUserDefinedCost()

    # calculate the distance cost
    distanceCost = distFactor * roadTypeFactor * length

    return distanceCost

# this function calculates the speed in km/hr of the section
def calculateSpeed(context, section, funcVolume):
    # convert travel time to seconds
    tTime = travelTime(context, section, funcVolume) * 60.0
    # get the section length in metres
    length = section.length3D()
    # calculate and return the speed in km/hr
    return (length / tTime)*3.6

# this function calculates the truck percentage
def calculateTruckPercentage(context, section, funcVolume):
    # get the car volume
    carVolume = (funcVolume.getVolume(model.getCatalog().findByName('Car - ALL', model.getType('GKVehicle')))) +
                funcVolume.getVolume(model.getCatalog().findByName('Car - L - LOV',
model.getType('GKVehicle')))) +
                funcVolume.getVolume(model.getCatalog().findByName('Car - L - HOV',
model.getType('GKVehicle')))) +
                funcVolume.getVolume(model.getCatalog().findByName('Car - M - LOV',
model.getType('GKVehicle')))) +
                funcVolume.getVolume(model.getCatalog().findByName('Car - M - HOV',
model.getType('GKVehicle')))) +
                funcVolume.getVolume(model.getCatalog().findByName('Car - H - LOV',
model.getType('GKVehicle')))) +
                funcVolume.getVolume(model.getCatalog().findByName('Car - H - HOV',
model.getType('GKVehicle'))))
    # get the truck volume
    truckVolume = funcVolume.getVolume(model.getCatalog().findByName('Truck', model.getType('GKVehicle')))

    # error handling for zero volume
    if (carVolume + truckVolume) > 0:
        truckPercentage = (truckVolume / (carVolume + truckVolume)) * 100
    else:
        truckPercentage = 0
    # return the truck percentage
    return truckPercentage

def vdf(context, section, funcVolume):
    # assign the global variables
    checkExperimentContext(context, section)

    # calculate average section speed in km/hr
    speed = calculateSpeed(context, section, funcVolume)

```

```

# calculate the truck percentage on this section
truckPercentage = calculateTruckPercentage(context, section, funcVolume)

# calculate total cost
totalCost = travelTime(context, section, funcVolume) + distCost(context, section, funcVolume)

return totalCost

```

## Volume Delay Function (Connector)

```

def travelTimeConnector(context, connection, funcVolume):

    # work out the time period
    experiment = context.experiment
    scenario = experiment.getScenario()
    trafficDemand = scenario.getDemand()
    duration = trafficDemand.duration()
    durationInHours = duration.toHours()

    #set parameters
    speed = 30.0
    capacity = 200.0 * durationInHours # set to 200 veh/hr, capacity need to be total over three hours
    capacityperlane = 200.0
    JA = 10.0

    volume = funcVolume.getVolume()
    length = connection.length3D()
    totalVolume = volume

    #calculate additional parameters

    X = totalVolume / capacity
    T0 = 1000 / (speed / 3.6) # minimum travel time for section

    #calculate dealy based of the Akcelik delay function

    Tf = 1.0 # Analysis Flow Period, taken as 1 hour
    Rf = (Tf*3600) / T0 # unitless ratio
    #JA = 0.2
    eightX = (8.0 * JA * X) / (capacityperlane * Tf)

    Time = T0 * ( 1 + 0.25*Rf*((X-1.0)+((X-1.0)**2 + eightX)**0.5)) #give seconds per Km

    TotalTravelTime = (Time * (length / 1000))/60

    return TotalTravelTime

def distCostConnector(context, connection, funcVolume):

    """
    The distance factor adopted from Wellington N2A model
    P:\429\4291565\Technical\300 Technical\320 Models\321 Network Build\N2A_GeneralisedCostDistanceFactor.xlsx

    Assumptions
    Fuel cost                                1.75      $/litre
    fuel consumption                          9.5        l/100km
    fuel rate                                 0.16625   $/km
    Assume gc is just fuel cost

    Assumed acg Value of time                16.27     $/hr, 2002 (EEM urban arterial)
    Update factor to 2015                     1.44      EEM
    VoT 2015                                  23.43     $/hr
    Update factor 2016 estimated 1.01
    VoT 2016 est                              23.66     $/hr, 2002 (EEM urban arterial)
    Value of time                             2.536     min/$
    gc of fuel                                 0.422     mins per km

    Assume 0.4 for Car

    Truck factor was agreed to be 1.0
    """

    # get the length of the section
    length = connection.length3D()/1000 # length in km

    # factor for the distance component (unit: mins/km)
    className = str(context.userClass.getName())
    dashIndex = className.find("-")
    vehName = className[dashIndex:]
    if vehName == "Car" :
        distFactor = 0.5
    elif vehName == "Truck":
        distFactor = 1.0
    else:
        distFactor = 0.0

    # calculate the distance cost
    distanceCost = distFactor * length

    return distanceCost

def vdf(context, connection, funcVolume):

```

```

# calculate total cost
totalCost = travelTimeConnector(context, connection, funcVolume) + distCostConnector(context, connection, funcVolume)

return totalCost

```

## Junction Delay Function

```

def travelTime( context, turn, volume, ownVolume, conflictVolume ):
    model = context.experiment.getModel()
    # work out the time period
    experiment = context.experiment
    scenario = experiment.getScenario()
    trafficDemand = scenario.getDemand()
    duration = trafficDemand.duration()
    durationInHours = duration.toHours()

    #define the peak hour factor based on peak
    # get the experiment
    experiment = context.experiment
    # get the scenario
    scenario = experiment.getScenario()
    # get the traffic demand
    trafficDemand = scenario.getDemand()
    # get the start time of the demand
    startTime = trafficDemand.initialTime()
    # assign peak hour factor based on peak
    # use 1.0 to start adjust as required during calibration - base on observed data
    phfVol = 1.0

    if startTime.hour() == 6:
        phfVol = 1.15
    elif startTime.hour() == 11:
        phfVol = 1.02
    elif startTime.hour() == 15:
        phfVol = 1.05

    # assign travel time factor to reduce peak hour travel time to three hour average travel time
    phfTT = 1.0
    """
    if startTime.hour() == 6:
        phfTT = 0.6946
    elif startTime.hour() == 11:
        phfTT = 0.8726
    elif startTime.hour() == 15:
        phfTT = 0.7902
    """

    turnType = model.getType('GKTurning')
    userSlopeColumn = turnType.getColumnByExternalName('Turn Capacity Slope',0)

    #set give-way linear parameters and calculate give-way turn capacity
    Slope = turn.getDataValueDouble(userSlopeColumn)
    Intercept = turn.getCapacity ()
    OpposingFlow = (conflictVolume.getVolume() * phfVol) / durationInHours # AIMSUN return total volume over the time period

    overrides = experiment.getNetworkAttributesOverrides()
    targetId = turn.getId()
    for override in overrides:
        objects = override.getObjects()
        for object in objects:
            if object.getId() == targetId:
                for column, value in override.getObjectData(object).iteritems():
                    if column.getName() == 'GKTurning::capacityAtt':
                        Intercept = int(value)

    Capacity = (Intercept - Slope * OpposingFlow) # per hour

```

```

#calculate dealy based of the Akcelik dealy function
turnFlow = volume.getVolume()
if Capacity < 50:
    if Intercept < 50:
        Capacity = Intercept
    else:
        Capacity = 50

X = (turnFlow * phfVol) / (Capacity * durationInHours)
TurnLength = turn.length3D()
TurnSpeed = turn.getSpeed()
T0 = 1
Tf = 1.0
Rf = (Tf*3600) / T0
JA = 1.0 # Curve Parameter
eightX = 8.0 * JA * X / (Capacity * Tf)

Time = (T0 * ( 1 + 0.25*Rf*((X-1.0)+((X-1.0)**2 + eightX)**0.5)))/60

return Time * phfTT

def jdf( context, turn, volume, ownVolume, conflictVolume ):

    TT = travelTime( context, turn, volume, ownVolume, conflictVolume )

    #debugging
    #print 'JDF of turn %i with volume of %f and opposing volume of %f calculated the travel time at %f % (turn.getId(), volume.getVolume(),
conflictVolume.getVolume(), TT)

    return TT

```

## Turn Delay Function

```

'''
Updated 04/05/2017
From built-in Aimsun 8.2 TPF - Example for Signalized Intersection

Updated 01/08/2017
Refined turn saturation flow to be a function of turn speed
'''

experimentId = None
analysisPeriod = 0.0 # [h]
phfVol = 1.0
phfTT = 1.0

def initialiseContext(context):
    global experimentId
    global analysisPeriod
    global phfVol
    global phfTT
    if context.experiment.getId() != experimentId:
        experimentId = context.experiment.getId()
        analysisPeriod = context.experiment.getScenario().getDemand().duration().toHours()
    #define the peak hour factor based on peak
    # get the experiment
    experiment = context.experiment
    # get the scenario
    scenario = experiment.getScenario()
    # get the traffic demand
    trafficDemand = scenario.getDemand()
    # get the start time of the demand
    startTime = trafficDemand.initialTime()
    # assign peak hour factor based on peak
    phfVol = 1

    if startTime.hour() == 6:
        phfVol = 1.15
    elif startTime.hour() == 10:

```

```

        phfVol = 1.02
    elif startTime.hour() == 15:
        phfVol = 1.05

    # assign travel time factor to reduce peak hour travel time to four hour average travel time
    phfTT = 1
    """
    if startTime.hour() == 6:
        phfTT = 0.6946
    elif startTime.hour() == 10:
        phfTT = 0.8726
    elif startTime.hour() == 15:
        phfTT = 0.7902
    """

# free flow travel time [min]
def freeFlowTravelTime(turn):
    return turn.length3D()/1000.0 * 60.0/turn.getSpeed()

# actual green duration for actuated phases [s]
# calculated considering the demand and the queue discharge rate
def actualGreen(turn, volume):
    dischargeRate = 0.5 # [veh/s]
    requiredGreen = volume / dischargeRate # [s]
    numberOfCycles = 3600.0 * analysisPeriod / turn.getCycle()
    return min(max(requiredGreen / numberOfCycles, turn.getMinGreenTime()), turn.getMaxGreenTime())

# HCM2010 progression adjustment factor
def progressionAdjustmentFactor(green, cycle):
    g_over_c = green / cycle
    P = min(1.33 * g_over_c, 1.0)
    top_part = (1.0 - P)
    bottom_part = 1.0 - g_over_c
    return top_part / bottom_part

# HCM2010 uniform control delay (quick estimation method) [s]
def uniformControlDelay(volume, capacity, green, cycle):
    g_over_c = green / cycle
    X = (volume * phfVol) / (capacity * analysisPeriod)
    top_part = 0.5 * cycle * (1.0 - g_over_c)**2
    bottom_part = 1.0 - (min(1.0, X) * g_over_c)
    return top_part / bottom_part

# HCM2010 incremental delay (quick estimation method) [s]
def incrementalDelay(volume, capacity):
    X = (volume * phfVol) / (capacity * analysisPeriod)
    return 900.0 * analysisPeriod * ((X - 1.0) + ((X - 1.0)**2 + (4.0 * X / (capacity * analysisPeriod)))**0.5)

# HCM2010 control delay (quick estimation method) [min]
def controlDelay(volume, capacity, green, cycle):
    pf = progressionAdjustmentFactor(green, cycle)
    d_one = uniformControlDelay(volume, capacity, green, cycle)
    d_two = incrementalDelay(volume, capacity)
    res = (pf * d_one) + d_two
    return res / 60.0 * phfTT

def calculateCapacity(turn):
    # get the speed of the turn
    speed = turn.getSpeed()
    # if the speed is less than 50 km/hr
    if speed < 50:
        # calculate saturation flow based on speed
        s = -0.513*speed**2 + 54.81*speed + 553.46
    # else
    else:
        # saturation flow (PCUs/hr)
        s = 2000.0
    # get the turn object as coded (GKTurn)
    turnObject = turn.getMaster()

```

```

# get the index of the left most lane for this turn
leftMostLanes = turnObject.getOriginFromLane()
# get the index of the right most lane for this turn
rightMostLanes = turnObject.getOriginToLane()
# calculate number of lanes
lanes = rightMostLanes - leftMostLanes + 1
# the capacity is saturation flow * lanes * green / cycle
capacity = s * lanes * (turn.getGreenTime() / turn.getCycle())

return capacity

def tpf(context, turn, volume):
    initialiseContext(context)
    res = freeFlowTravelTime(turn)
    if turn.getCycle() > 0.0:
        green = turn.getGreenTime()
        if turn.getControlJunctionType() == 4: # actuated
            green = actualGreen(turn, volume.getVolume())
        # error handling for 0 green time in control plan for this turn
        if green > 0:
            if green < turn.getCycle():
                res += controlDelay(volume.getVolume(), calculateCapacity(turn), green, turn.getCycle())
            else:
                print 'turn %u in node %u has no green time in the control plan used' % (turn.getMaster().getld(), turn.getMaster().getNode().getld())
    return res

```

Appendix H

---

## **Count Validation Tables**











Appendix I

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## **Travel Time Validation Tables**



