Bathurst Southern Ring Road Route Study

October, 2008

Bathurst Regional Council



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Existing and future

population and employment + zone map

Appendix D

Existing and future land use plans

Appendix E

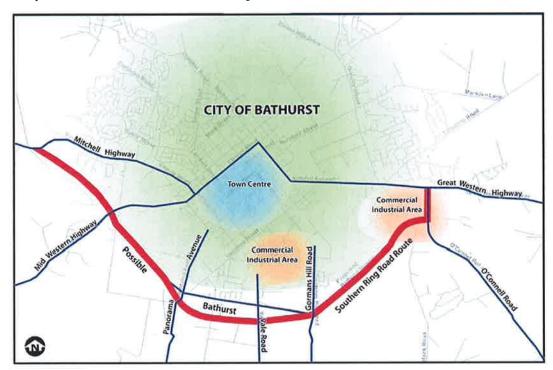
Traffic flow maps from traffic model Traffic flow maps from traffic model



Does Bathurst need a Southern Ring Road Route?

This report has explored how Bathurst Town Centre could benefit from a Southern Ring Road Route in the vicinity of the route shown in the figure below.

The Southern Ring Road Route investigated in this report skirted around South Bathurst, starting east of Littlebourne Street (O'Connell Road) and connecting with Gormans Hill Road, Vale Road, Panorama Avenue, the Mid Western Highway and ending at the Mitchell Highway. The advantage of a route is this general location is that it would not only function as a bypass route to remove heavy vehicles from the town centre, but it would also function as a local ring road for travel from one side of town to the other. Heavy vehicles could also use it when travelling to and from the business areas in South Bathurst.



A possible location for a Southern Ring Road Route

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The justification for a Southern Ring Road Route can be summarised as;

- The City of Bathurst is growing. The population of Bathurst is projected to increase by about 2-3% per year over the next 40 years from about 32,600 in 2006 to over 80,000 by 2050. The demand for commercial and industrial land is also projected to increase, from about 167 hectares in 2006, to over 274 hectares by 2050. The demand for industrial land is currently increasing at about 20 hectares per year while the demand for service business land is increasing at about 2.2 hectares per year.
- Commercial and industrial land is concentrated mostly in the South Bathurst area. Commercial and industrial areas attract a high number of trucks and service vehicles. Currently, heavy vehicles are using local streets when travelling through Bathurst, or travelling to and from the commercial and industrial areas. These local streets pass near or through school zones, residential areas, retail shopping areas, playgrounds, recreational areas and tourist areas. Without a more appropriate, heavy



duty route, trucks are becoming more intrusive. They can be noisy, damage the local roads and a safety issue for vulnerable pedestrians, pets and smaller vehicles. The current situation will deteriorate over the long term.

- The Bathurst Southern Ring Road Route is proposed as a solution to these problems. Heavy vehicles would not need to use local streets when travelling through Bathurst or when travelling to and from the business areas in South Bathurst. The Southern Ring Road Route would connect the Great Western Highway (east) with the Mitchell Highway (west) with intersections at Vale Road, Gormans Hill Road, O'Connell Road, the Mid Western Highway, Panorama Avenue and other connecting roads that may be built in the future.
- The proposed Southern Ring Road Route would function as an outer ring road and not as a pure bypass route, as are the Goulburn and Yass bypasses, which do not provide access to local streets linking to the town centres. The Bathurst Southern Ring Road Route will help connect local centres more directly. A ring road route is more attractive for local traffic wanting to use only sections of the Route.
- This study investigated how traffic would use a Southern Ring Road Route. To do this, a traffic model of the Bathurst area was built to predict future traffic levels in 2020 and 2050. To be confident the model could reliably predict future traffic flows, the model was first setup to check whether it could replicate 2006 traffic on major roads. This was done to an acceptable level of accuracy. Future traffic movements were then forecast by the model based on estimates of changes in population, employment and changes in land use, while also taking into account traffic changes due to retail, educational and recreational activity in the Bathurst area.
- The traffic model was based on actual traffic counts and a survey of where vehicle trips started and ended in 2008, plus existing and future population, employment and land area data provided by Bathurst Council.
- In the forecasts, the Southern Ring Road Route was assumed to be a 4 lane divided road (2 lanes in each direction) with high capacity, at-grade intersections at the cross-routes mentioned previously. This capacity for this standard of road would be around 36,000 vehicles per day.
- The traffic model predicted the Southern Ring Road Route would be well used. If a Southern Ring Road Route were opened in 2006, it would attract 8,000 vehicles per day. By 2020, this would increase to around 36,000 vehicles per day and then to almost 90,000 vehicles by 2050, if no other new routes were built by then to help share the traffic load. Clearly, the proposed route could not carry 90,000 vehicles but that level of demand indicates the changes that will need to occur over the next 40 years.
- About 10-15% of total vehicles were assumed to be heavy vehicles. That would be around 1,200 trucks per day in 2006, 4,000 trucks per day by 2020 and about 9,000 trucks per day by 2050. The impact of these vehicles on the town centre if there were no Bypass would be significant.
- Additional evidence regarding the need for the Southern Ring Road Route came from the percentages of through traffic that was forecast to divert to the route. In 2006, approximately 58% of through traffic would have chosen the route, 68% in 2020, 52% in 2030, 47% in 2040 and 44% in 2050. These forecasts assume no other changes were made to the existing road network. Almost 100% of through traffic from the Mitchell Highway, Vale Road and O'Connell Road would use the Route. Initially, a lower percentage of through traffic from the Great Western Highway would choose the Route but this would grow as congestion increases on local roads.



- Another benefit of a Southern Ring Road Route would be reduced traffic on residential streets. For example, total traffic flows on Bentinck Street were estimated to decrease by around 9%, while the number of heavy vehicles would decrease by up to 50%. For Durham Street, west of Bentinck Street, traffic would fall by up to 23%. Heavy vehicles numbers would fall by up to 55%. At Havannah Street, traffic is expected to decrease by 39% (and heavy vehicles by up to 55%). Some heavy vehicles will still need to use these streets for local deliveries to businesses in the area.
- A consequence of not constructing a Southern Ring Road would be a poorer outlook for commercial and industrial growth. Bathurst Regional Council, responding to local residents, might increasingly object to future developments concerned they will have a negative impact on their local environment and amenity. The technical reason for all this concern would be the lack of road capacity to support the development proposals.
- The Southern Ring Road Route could have a positive impact on tourism. Feedback from Goulburn-Mulwaree Council was an immediate drop in tourist visits once the Bypass opened, but recently visits have started to increase. Over the last 5 years, tourist traffic has tripled. Tourists commented that the city is quieter and a more enjoyable place to visit. Goulburn has a large Service Centre on its southern approach which draws tourists off the freeway and where tourist information is distributed. A Bathurst Southern Ring Road would provide the Regional Council with many opportunities to promote Bathurst through directional signs, advertising and by offering new accessible sites for service and information centres.
- The traffic model provided additional evidence regarding the need for the Southern Ring Road Route. It came from the percentages of through traffic that were forecast to divert to the route. In 2006, approximately 58% of through traffic would have chosen the route, 68% in 2020, 52% in 2030, 47% in 2040 and 44% in 2050. These forecasts assume no other changes were made to the existing road network. Almost 100% of through traffic from the Mitchell Highway, Vale Road and O'Connell Road would use the Route. Initially, a lower percentage of through traffic from the Great Western Highway would choose the Route but this would grow as congestion increases on local roads. The reason behind the traffic diversion is related to a quicker travel time between various origins and destinations along the route due to the increasing congestion on travel routes through the town centre.



Executive summary

Bathurst is a major hub for main road transport corridors in Western NSW. The Great Western Highway, Mid Western Highway and Mitchell Highway carry high traffic volumes at Bathurst, combining traffic from regional (through), tourists and local trips. The existing movement of through traffic causes Bathurst town centre particular concern regarding the safe and efficient movement of these vehicles and potential conflicts between through and local traffic, as well as the increasing rate of traffic delay in the town centre.

The objective of this study is to identify whether a case can be made for a Bathurst southern ring road route to reduce the need for increased regional traffic passing through the Bathurst town centre and reduce the need for heavy vehicles to use local roads in the Bathurst Town Centre. For the purposes of this study the location for the southern ring road route is shown in Figure A-1. If it can be proven that Bathurst would benefit from a southern ring road route then further detailed investigations would be required to determine the exact location of the route.

A traffic demand model was developed to predict traffic flows that would divert to a proposed Southern Ring Road Route. The model estimated the light and heavy vehicle traffic flows on existing roads in the Bathurst town centre for 2006, 2020, 2030, 2040 and 2050.

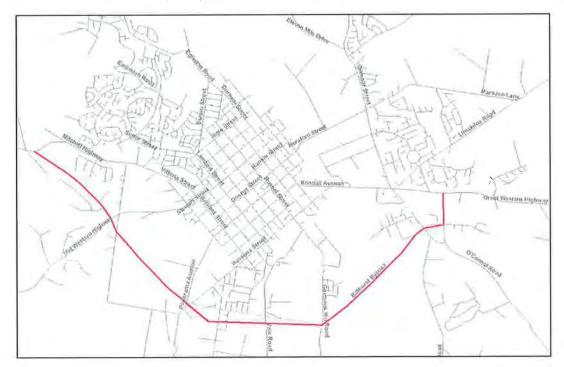


Figure A-1 Alignment for the Southern Ring Road Route adopted for this study

Existing Traffic Conditions.

A survey of existing traffic conditions was carried out between 11 and 17 March 2008. The survey included tube recorders counting at 11 locations around Bathurst which were left in place for at least a week. At these same locations an origin-destination (O-D) survey observed 100% of heavy vehicles



movements and 50% of car movements over a 12-hour period. Summary results from the traffic counters are provided in Table A-1 and the O-D survey results are shown in Table A-2 for each counting station.

Table A-1 Results from the automatic traffic counters

Site ID (refer to Figure 2- 4)	Road sections	Daily Average Traffic	Daily Heavy Vehicles	Heavy vehicles as % of all traffic
1 & 2	Mitchell Highway, Evans Plains Creek Bridge	7,505	1,274	17%
3 & 4	Mid Western Highway, west of McDiarmid Street	4,119	638	15%
5 & 6	Vale Road, south of Lloyds Road	3,845	356	9%
7 & 8	O'Connell Road, north of Blue Ridge Road	5,194	762	15%
9 & 10	Great Western Highway (east), west of Ashworth Drive	15,830	1,953	12%
11 & 12	Limekilns Road, south of Culnane Place	5,039	183	4%
13 & 14	Gilmour Street, between Tareena Avenue and Kelso Public School	5,287	366	7%
15 & 16	Durham Street, between Hope Street and Peel Street	10,778	551	5%
17 & 18	Rocket Street, between Seymour Street and Havannah Street	5,460	343	6%
19 & 20	Bentinck Street, between Durham Street and Howick Street	10,547	693	7%
21 & 22	Havannah Street, between Durham Street and Howick Street	9,704	958	10%

Table A-2 Results from the OD Survey

Site ID	Road sections	Tube Count		OD Survey		Sample Size	
		Light	Heavy	Light	Heavy	Light	Heavy
		Vehicle	Vehicle	Vehicle	Vehicle	Vehicle	Vehicle
1&2	Mitchell Highway, Evans Plains Creek bridge	4,343	878	1,700	485	39%	55%
3&4	Mid Western Highway, west of McDiarmid Street	2,577	455	975	341	38%	75%
5&6	Vale Road, south of Lloyds Road	2,492	316	1,205	149	48%	47%
7&8	O'Connell Road, north of Blue Ridge Road	3,807	628	1,291	310	34%	49%
9&10	Great Western Highway (east), west of Ashworth Drive	9,693	1,390	4,093	906	42%	65%
11&12	Limekilns Road, south of Culnane Place	3,760	142	-		7	9
13&14	Gilmour Street, between Tareena Avenue and Kelso Public School	3,916	344	1,557	182	40%	53%
15&16	Durham Street, between Hope Street and Peel Street	7,888	465	4,047	324	51%	70%
17&18	Rocket Street, between Seymour Street and Havannah Street	4,195	315	1,788	183	43%	58%
19&20	Bentinck Street, between Durham Street and Howick Street	8,087	617	3,439	268	43%	43%
21&22	Havannah Street, between Durham Street and Howick Street	7,175	746	3,467	645	48%	86%



Whilst the target sample size for the O-D survey was 100% for heavy vehicles and 50% for light vehicles as specified in the survey brief to the traffic survey company, the actual sample size achieved was less than required. The sampling ranged from 43% to 86% for heavy vehicles, and 34% to 51% for light vehicles. The low sampling was probably due an underestimation by the survey company on the number of surveyors they needed for the survey. However the sample size was still sufficient for this task. The results were used to calibrate the Bathurst TransCAD traffic model.

The Traffic Model

A traffic model was built of the Bathurst study area to consider present and forecast future traffic patterns with, and without, a southern ring road in the road network. The model was built in the TransCAD modelling software platform program, a GIS-based transport planning package. The base year contained land use descriptions from Council's most recent comprehensive information, which was for the year 2006. The road network in the base model was described as it was in 2007. Traffic was expanded to estimated levels for the years 2006, 2020 and 2050, so the impact of the Southern Ring Road could be measured for each period. One way in which the validity of the model is measured is in its ability to predict traffic movements that match how traffic is currently distributed through the Study Area. A comparison between surveyed and modelled traffic flow is summarised in the following table. It is labelled a 2006 model because that uses generating the traffic were assumed to be those for which we had data, 2006. Future developments can then be added into future years to see how such growth may impact traffic numbers and directions of flow. An annual travel demand growth rate of 1% is assumed for existing established areas.

Table A4 shows that the model replicated most of sites within a range of +/-20 percent and with R2 value 0.95, indicating a close match between counts and model volumes. Thus it is reasonable to conclude that the calibration of the existing situation in the model for the Bathurst study area is acceptable and can form the basis for forecasting future traffic on the proposed Southern Ring Road Route. This level of accuracy is acceptable for a strategic model.



Table A-3 Comparison of surveyed and modelled traffic flow for year 2006 (vehicles/day)

ite ID	Site ID Road	Model	del	Sur	Survey	Diffe	Difference	% Diff	% Difference
		NE/NW	SE/SW	NE/NW	SE/SW	NE/NW	SE/SW	NE/NW	SE/SW
18.2	Mitchell Highway, Evans Plains Creek Bridge	3,735	3,765	3,753	3,752	18	-13	%0	%0
3&4	Mid Western Highway, west of McDiarmid Street	2,060	2,055	2,064	2,055	4	0	%0	%0
5&6	Vale Road, south of Lloyds Road	1,920	1,930	1,907	1,938	-13	80	-1%	%0
78.8	O'Connell Road, north of Blue Ridge Road	3,485	1,710	3,497	1,697	12	-13	%0	-1%
9&10	Great Western Highway (east), west of Ashworth Drive	7,815	7,970	7,959	7,871	144	66-	2%	-1%
11&12	Limekilns Road, south of Culnane Place	2,005	2,645	2,348	2,691	343	46	17%	2%
13&14	Gilmour Street, between Tareena Avenue and Kelso Public School	2,220	2,100	2,491	2,796	271	969	12%	33%
15&16	Durham Street, between Hope Street and Peel Street	5,735	7,635	5,178	2,600	-557	-2,035	-10%	-27%
17&18	Rocket Street, between Seymour Street and Havannah Street	3,020	2,230	2,952	2,508	89	278	-5%	12%
19&20	Bentinck Street, between Durham Street and Howick Street	6.475	5,415	5.616	4.931	-859	-484	-13%	%6-
21822	Havannah Street, between Durham Street and Howick Street	6,220	5,225	4.616	5.088	-1.604	-137	-26%	-3%

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Land Use Changes

Changes in population and commercial/industrial GFA (ha) were forecast as inputs into changing traffic rates in the model and are summarised in the following table.

Table A-4 Changes in population and commercial/industrial GFA (ha)

	-			
Year	Population	Annual Population Growth	Growth in Commercial / Industrial floor area (ha)	Rate of growth in Commercial Industrial floor area
2006	32,653		166.92	
2020	39,690	1.4%	215.79	29.3%
2030	53,200	3.0%	266.65	23.6%
2040	66,800	2.3%	273,23	2.5%
2050	80,300	1.9%	274.17	0.3%

Network Changes

The only change made to the existing road network was the addition of the Southern Ring Road Route. There were no other changes to local, collector or arterial roads within the Bathurst town centre, nor were any changes identified that could be required to accommodate the increasing population and employment levels up to 2050.

Traffic Forecasts

In 2006, 2,200 vehicles (44% of through traffic) were predicted to divert to the Southern Ring Road Route, 3,700 vehicles (52% of through traffic) by 2020 and 10,950 vehicles (37% of through traffic) by 2050. This was based on an assumed average speed of 70km/h on the Southern Ring Road Route and no other changes on the road network.

The transport model predicted that the percentage of through traffic using the Southern Ring Road Route would increase if the travel time on the Southern Ring Road Route were reduced **or** the travel time on alternative through routes were increased. In other words, diversion to the Southern Ring Road Route is dependent upon the absolute travel time differences between alternative routes. Options for reducing travel time on the Southern Ring Road Route were to increase the speed limit, to grade separate critical intersections for Southern Ring Road Route and to provide the number of lanes to meet expected peak traffic demand comfortably. Other options include making alternative routes less attractive by increasing delays and/or reducing capacity.

The transport model predicted the following portions of through heavy vehicle movements would use the Southern Ring Road Route by 2050.



Table A-5 Estimated heavy vehicles using the Southern Ring Road Route 2050

From	Total heavy vehicle through traffic (2050) (vehicles per day)	% of heavy vehicles using the Southern Ring Road Route (vehicles per day)
Great Western Highway (east)	2,700	35%
Mitchell Highway	700	79%
Mid Western Highway	700	71%
Vale Road	1,150	83%
O'Connell Road	750	47%

The transport model predicted a higher portion of heavy vehicle through traffic would use the Southern Ring Road Route, which further strengthens the environmental and safety case for the Southern Ring Road Route.

The transport model results indicated that the Southern Ring Road Route in its proposed location would be used by local traffic, particularly westbound traffic, on the Great Western Highway. A high percentage of this traffic is estimated to turn onto the Southern Ring Road Route and then enter the east side of town via Russell Street. If this is not favoured, then it would be necessary to move the Southern Ring Road Route further south to deter motorists. On the other hand, this could be favoured by Council as it would divert a significant amount of traffic from Havannah and Bentinck Streets.

Hazardous Goods Movements through Bathurst:

The Southern Ring Road Route would provide a safer route for hazardous goods through Bathurst, as it could be located well away from residences, schools and other businesses.

Traffic Model Flow Diagrams

Detailed traffic flow diagrams from the transport model are in Appendix E.

Future Zoning of Industrial land

Approval for future zoning of industrial land is very dependent on good access for heavy vehicles. Without the Southern Ring Road Route heavy vehicles will continue to use existing streets and opposition to the release of more industrial land from local residents and businesses will also increase.

Tables 6-9 and 6-10 summarise traffic volumes on the current main access routes to the industrial land in Lloyds Road via the Havannah Street/ Bentinck Street/ Rocket Street route and the Russell Street/ Alpha Road/ Vale Road route. The traffic model indicates that the Southern Ring Road Route will reduce heavy vehicle traffic on these routes significantly by up to 70% in year 2020.

Potential to divert traffic away from the City

The traffic model provided additional evidence regarding the need for the Southern Ring Road Route. It came from the percentages of through traffic that were forecast to divert to the route. In 2006, approximately 58% of through traffic would have chosen the route, 68% in 2020, 52% in 2030, 47% in 2040 and 44% in 2050. These forecasts assume no other changes were made to the existing road network. Almost 100% of through traffic from the Mitchell Highway, Vale Road and O'Connell Road would use the Route. Initially, a lower percentage of through traffic from the Great Western Highway would choose the Route but this would grow as congestion increases on local roads. The reason behind the



traffic diversion is related to a quicker travel time between various origins and destinations along the route due to the increasing congestion on travel routes through the town centre.

Findings and conclusion

The conclusion from this study is that a Southern Ring Road Route would provide several advantages to Bathurst and further detailed studies to select a preferred route and estimate costs are warranted. These further investigations should also be directed by Bathurst Regional Council whether it prefers the road to function solely as a bypass or whether it should be integrated with the existing road network to relieve some local routes of local traffic.



Contributions of the Southern Ring Road Route were forecast by the transport model, as

- a high percentage of all light and heavy vehicles passing through Bathurst would divert to the Southern Ring Road Route – 44% in 2006, 52% in 2020 and 37% in 2050. The decreasing diversion of traffic to the Southern Ring Road Route is probably due to the strategic nature of the model. The most significant point is that the model is still predicting a high percentage of traffic diverting to the Southern Ring Road Route by 2050.
- the Southern Ring Road Route, in the location shown in this study, would attract a high percentage of local traffic, particularly westbound traffic approaching Bathurst with a destination in the industrial and educational facilities located on the south east of Bathurst
- a significant diversion of traffic from key local streets of around 20-30% on routes such as, Durham and Havannah Streets, with even higher diversions of heavy vehicles from these roads
- a significant increase in traffic on Gorman Hills Road and Russell Street as these roads become the major links to the Southern Ring Road Route from the Bathurst town centre
- a reduction in total light and heavy vehicles on link roads to and through the residential areas
- widening the Great Western Highway, east of the proposed start of the Southern Ring Road Route, should be considered as soon as possible if the route is to accommodate the predicted increases in traffic movements arising from the growth in Bathurst provided to the transport model for 2020
- the Southern Ring Road Route would reduce risks to residents and businesses from the movement of hazardous goods through Bathurst.
- failure to proceed with the Southern Ring Road Route could stifle future commercial and industrial development in South Bathurst



1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

Bathurst Regional Council sought a consultant to help it measure the need for a Southern Ring Road route to remove conflicts between heavy vehicles and local traffic, and thereby improve the amenity of the town.

In 2008, PB developed a Bathurst Area travel demand model using the transport planning software suite "TransCAD". The model assessed the impacts of potential future developments on the capacity of the existing road network for target years over the next 40 years. The model was calibrated and validated against 2006 traffic counts on the major highways and other roads. The model produced traffic forecasts in ten year increments up to 2050 on key roads with and without a possible Bathurst Southern Ring Road Route in the road network for the greater town area.

This report documents the process of PB in assessing the case for a Southern Ring Road Route from a review of existing traffic conditions, the impact of future traffic on the existing road network and the diversion of traffic that might occur if a Southern Ring Road Route were built on the southern alignment.

1.2 Study objectives

The study objectives were;

- to investigate the case for a Bathurst Southern Ring Road Route to reduce or remove the need for increasing through traffic to pass through the town centre
- to investigate the case for the Southern Ring Road Route to divert heavy vehicle traffic within the City and to provide a heavy vehicle route to the key industrial locations within the City
- to divert heavy vehicle traffic within Bathurst
- to provide a heavy vehicle route to the key industrial locations within Bathurst.

1.3 Study approach

The study approach for assessing the need for the Southern Ring Road Route has been based on a travel demand and assignment model developed specifically for Bathurst Regional Council. The traffic model uses a range of traffic data and population growth assumptions to forecast traffic growth in ten year increments up to year 2050. This report summarises existing and future traffic movements for light and heavy vehicles through Bathurst with and without the proposed Southern Ring Road Route.

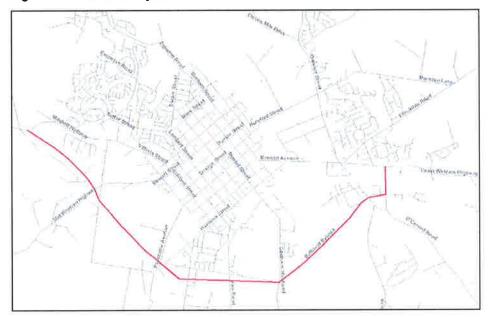
The study area covers the city of Bathurst and its surrounding area, as illustrated in Figure 1-1.

The general route of a possible alignment for a Southern Ring Road Route as adopted for this study is shown in Figure 1-2. Further investigations will be required to determine the final location of the Southern Ring Road Route.





Figure 1-1 Model study area



Note: This is a general route only and it should not be interpreted as an actual route for the Southern Ring Road as this would need to be the subject of further investigations

Figure 1-2 Alignment of Southern Ring Road Route adopted for this study



1.4 Structure of report

This report contains six further sections:

- Section 2: Existing traffic conditions describes the road network and land use and traffic conditions on the major highways
- Section 3: Traffic distribution describes regional traffic passing through Bathurst area and the mix of local versus through traffic on the major highways
- Section 4: Traffic model assumptions describes what they were and how they were used in the construction and calibration of the traffic model
- Section 5: Likely traffic growth from future land use and network assumptions for next 40 years
- Section 6: Traffic forecasts for the likely future travel patterns and growth on the Southern Ring Road Route and major highways
- Section 7: Summary of Findings.





2. Existing traffic condition

2.1 Road network

Bathurst is located approximately 200km west of Sydney at the junction of the Great Western Highway, Mitchell Highway and Mid Western Highway. The City of Bathurst is under the jurisdiction of Bathurst Regional Council.

Figure 2-1 shows the road hierarchy and residential roads south-east of Stewart Street, with load limit restrictions.

RTA approved B-double routes in Bathurst are the Mitchell Highway, Great Western Highway, Mid Western Highway, Vale Road, Bentinck Street, Rocket Street, Littlebourne Street, Adrienne Street, Lee Street/ Stockland Drive, O'Connell Road, Oberon Road, Durham Street and Corporation Avenue.

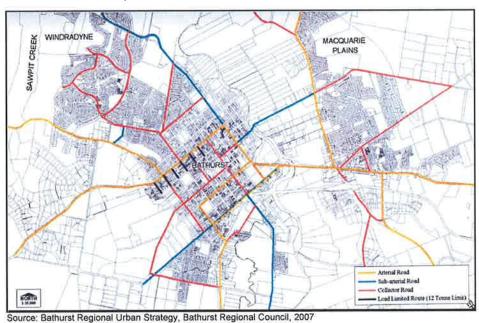


Figure 2-1 Road hierarchy, heavy vehicle routes and load restrictions

2.2 Land use

2.2.1 Introduction

Existing and future land use information within and surrounding the Bathurst urban area, including the adjoining villages of Eglinton, Raglan and Perthville, was obtained from the Bathurst Regional (Interim) Local Environmental Plan 2005 (Bathurst LEP 2005) and associated maps, as well as the Bathurst Region Urban Strategy (2007).



The aim of the land use analysis was to estimate population and employment within the Bathurst urban area for the periods 2006, 2020, 2030 2040 and 2050. The main outcomes being a spatial understanding of current and future land use that generate and attract traffic, gross site areas (GSA), number of residential dwellings and gross floor areas for employment land (i.e. commercial and industrial).

2.2.2 Bathurst Regional (Interim) Local Environmental Plan 2005

The Bathurst LEP (2005), prepared under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act* 1979, is the principle environmental planning instrument for the Bathurst region. It applies to all land within the local government area. Amongst other objectives, its aims include:

- to provide interim or transitional planning controls for the local government area of Bathurst Regional Council
- To facilitate the orderly and economic development of land.

The 14 land use zones in the Bathurst LEP 2005 are summarised in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 Zones in Bathurst LEP 2005 and their applicability and purpose

Zone	Applicability and purpose
1(a) Inner Rural Zone	 Applies to the general rural areas located near the urban fringe of Bathurst The main purpose of this zone is to support continued agricultural viability within close proximity to the Bathurst urban area
1(b) Market Garden Zone	Applies to the market garden area to the east of Bathurst town centre, between the urban area and Macquarie Plains
1(c) Rural Residential	The main purpose of this zone is to promote vegetable culture on smaller rural lots Applies to rural residential lots at Robin Hill and north-east of White
Zone	Rock The main purpose of this zone is to enable rural residential housing on land that is not of high agricultural value
1(d) Rural Special Purposes Zone	 Applies to the rural land around Mount Panorama The main purpose of this zone is to enable development that is consistent with both the existing rural and motor racing activities
1(e) Outer Rural Zone	Applies to the agricultural land located in the outer areas The main purpose of this zone is to support continued agricultural viability in the outer areas
1(f) Special Rural Small Holdings Zone	Applies to land at the central eastern extremity of the local government area The main purpose of this zone is to promote rural residential or
2(a) Residential Zone	hobby farm development Applies to the Bathurst residential area, including Eglinton, Perthville and Raglan
	 The main purpose of this zone is to permit housing within existing and new residential areas, including residential units and dual occupancies
2(v) Village Zone	 Applies to the outlying rural villages



Zone	Applicability and purpose		
	 The main purpose of this zone is to allow housing in a low density residential settlement environment, as well as other non-residentia development 		
3(a) General Business Zone	 Applies to the Bathurst CBD and small centres in Windradyne and Kelso The main purpose of this zone is to permit a diverse range of retail 		
	commercial and professional land uses		
3(b) Service Business Zone	 Applies to the Service Trade Centre at Robin Hill and the two precincts in Kelso on Sydney Road to the east of the CBD 		
	 The main purpose of this zone is to permit service business activities, such as bulky goods salesrooms or showrooms, away from the CBD 		
4(a) Industrial Zone	 Applies to the Kelso, Airport and South Bathurst industrial precincts, as well as historic locations on Bradwardine Road (Simplot), Mid-Western Highway and railway lands 		
	The main purpose of this zone is to provide fully serviced land that is suitable for industrial uses and will contribute to economic and employment growth		
5(a) Special Uses – Public Purposes Zone	 Applies to education, health and community land, including the airport, Charles Sturt University and TAFE at Mitchell, the cemetery, gaol, hospital, and various schools 		
	The main purpose of this zone is to identify land that may be used for a public purpose and cultural and social needs		
6(a) Local Recreation Zone	 Applies to the various parks throughout Bathurst, including the golf course 		
	 The main purpose of this zone is to provide adequate open space for community and recreational purposes 		
6(b) Regional Recreation	 Applies to publically owned Mount Panorama lands 		
Zone	 The main purpose of this zone is to enable development that is complimentary to motor racing and associated activities on Mount Panorama, including sports and recreation 		

2.2.3 Bathurst Region Urban Strategy (2007)

The Urban Strategy aimed to 'provide a broad land use strategy to guide the future land management and development of the urban areas and urban villages' (p. 7) and was used as the basis for identifying future potential land use scenarios. The Urban Strategy applied to all urban land uses within the Bathurst region, including the adjoining urban villages of Eglinton, Raglan and Perthville. It therefore nominally applies to the Study Area in the model.

The overriding objective of the Urban Strategy was to identify strategic responses and sustainable growth opportunities for the management and development of the urban areas. The Urban Strategy did not apply timeframes to these development opportunities, rather it provided a broad indication of where different types of development might occur in the future based on the expected growth of each land use. This information has been used to determine potential land use scenarios 2020, 2030, 2040 and 2050 within the traffic model.



2.2.4 Relevant Development Control Plans (DCPs)

Primary development controls for the various land uses are contained in the following DCPs:

- business development (2006)
- industrial development (2006)
- residential housing (2006)
- Residential subdivision (2006).

The main controls used were Floor Space Ratios (FSR) and minimum lot sizes, as well as guidelines for dwelling densities, within the various residential precincts.

2.2.5 Methodology

Current land uses within and adjoining the Bathurst urban area were based on the land use zones assigned under Bathurst LEP (2005). However, this method only allows the identification of land zoned for the designated purpose and does not distinguish between developed and undeveloped zoned land, which is particularly important in the case of residential and industrial zoned land. Therefore, the zoned land was compared against a recent Council aerial photograph of the area to determine the extent to which the zoned land had been developed. The accuracy of this base data is therefore limited by the currency of the aerial photograph. Despite this method not being verified by a site-based land use survey, it is the most efficient means of building up a picture of current land use in a timely fashion.

The main outcome of this analysis was a broad land use map, loosely based on the zones developed in the Bathurst LEP (2005). Within these zones, some minor discrepancies were disregarded. For example, the majority of small pocket parks were overlooked and assumed to be residential land use for trip generation/destination purposes.

Each zone was divided into smaller parcels, or travel zones, of a single land use. These parcels were based on ABS census collector district (CD) boundaries, to allow comparison against the 2006 Census data. The most important element of this analysis was the calculated Gross Site Areas (GSA) for each travel zone and each land use overall. These land areas were used as the basis for estimating dwelling numbers and Gross Floor Areas (GFAs) for use in the traffic modelling.

The total dwelling numbers were determined by applying an assumed gross dwelling density to the GSA, as summarised in Table 2-2. The maximum allowable dwelling densities based on the current development controls are also shown for comparison.



Table 2-2 Dwelling densities

Land Use	Assumed gross density (dwellings/hectare)	Maximum gross density (dwellings/hectare)
Residential	5.0	10.0
Medium Density Residential	10.0	30.0
Rural	0.05	<=0.05
Rural Residential	0.4	1.0
Market Garden	0.05	<=0.05

The assumed densities were derived by testing the known dwelling numbers against site areas for several different regions and land uses so as to determine the average, or typical, current densities.

For business, industrial and special use zones, the commonly used basis for forecasting employment numbers is gross floor area (GFA). This can be taken as the sum of the areas of each floor of a commercial/industrial building, which is very difficult to determine without undertaking on-site surveys of floor space. In this instance, GFA has been estimated using an assumed Floor Space Ratio (FSR) for each land use, as shown in Table 2-3. The site area is multiplied by the assumed FSR to determine the employment land use GFA within each travel zone.

Table 2-3 Floor Space Ratios (FSRs)

Land Use	Assumed FSR	Maximum FSR	
Business/Retail	0.5:1	2:1	
Service Business	0.2:1	1:1	
Industrial	0.2:1	1:1	
Special Use	0.1:1	N/A	

The maximum FSRs achievable under the current development controls were not used in the calculations, as they are for use at a site-specific level and do not make allowance for roads, and paths etc, which would have grossly over-estimated the GFAs. An estimate of the current development intensity (i.e. FSR) based on aerial photo interpretation was used instead.

In addition, the following assumptions were made in deriving dwelling numbers and GFAs;

- the business, industrial and recreation zones did not contain any dwellings
- the gross site areas (GSA) included roads and some small pocket parks, and was not sensitive to minor land use changes and other constraints, such as environmentally sensitive land
- the residential areas would be developed at similar intensities, except for Precinct 1 Inner town centre, which may be developed at somewhat higher densities (i.e. medium density)
- the assumed growth rate for the medium density residential area (surrounding the CBD)
 was 4 per cent per annum, through infill housing and redevelopment of older housing



- the assumed floor space growth rate in the CBD (i.e. major business zone) was 2 percent, accounting for infill development and redevelopment
- there would be no further growth in developed residential areas (e.g. developed areas will not change), which ignores minor growth through redevelopment of older housing stock for multi-unit dwellings and dual occupancy development
- the target number of dwellings within the study area was 10, 876 dwellings, based on the 2006 Census. Accordingly, the GSAs were factored by a multiplier of 0.972 to correlate the estimated dwelling values with the 2006 data. Thus the total number of dwellings across the study area (10,885) correlated to the 2006 Census
- the floor areas in the industrial and business zones were not correlated against known values, due to the absence of survey data
- industrial land that was already developed was not assumed to be developed at higher intensities. This ignored minor growth through redevelopment and infill development.
- the overall demand for industrial land was estimated to be 20 hectares per annum, or 200 hectares for each 10 year period based on current growth rates (Urban Strategy 2007)
- the overall demand for service business land is 2.2 hectares per annum, or 22 hectares for each 10 year period, based on current growth rates (Urban Strategy 2007)
- the GFA within the special uses zone will remain constant to 2050, which assumes no growth on this land.

The purpose of the land use modelling component was to capture the zoning of the area and land use intensities to estimate the quantum and distribution of population and employment that will drive the origins and destinations of travel estimated by the model for distribution to the road network. The model was used to project increases in densities and changes in land use in certain areas.

2.2.6 Current land use scenario

The current land use scenario, based on the above analysis, is shown in Figure 2-2.



Figure 2-2 Land use - current



2.3 Traffic

2.3.1 Definition of traffic parameters

Before describing the process used, it is useful to define some terms used in traffic measurements;

AADT (Annual Average Daily Traffic) is by definition the total traffic throughout the year divided by 365. It is the average 24-hour daily volume over the whole year - often used in traffic planning and design.

All AADT traffic count volumes are derived either from complete counts of all traffic on every day at permanent counting stations, or by sample counts over one or two weeks and statistical expansion using factors derived by State Road agencies over a long history of undertaking such analysis.

ADT (Average Daily Traffic) represent volumes derived from a shorter counting period, usually one or two selected weeks in the year.

AWT is Average Weekday Traffic, again derived from the sample week, as opposed to the average over the entire year (AAWT). AWE is average weekend.

2.3.2 AADT

Historic traffic data on major roads in NSW is usually sourced from the Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW (RTA) *Traffic Volume Data for Western Region*, 2002. In general, RTA reports traffic data in terms of annual average daily traffic (AADT). Historical data was also available for:

- Great Western Highway, east of Boyd Street
- Mid Western Highway, west of Browning Street
- Mitchell Highway, north of Mid Western Highway
- Great Western Highway, west of Gilmour Street
- Gilmour Street, north of Great Western Highway
- Durham Street, west of Bentinck Street
- Great Western Highway, north of Mitchell Highway
- Bentinck Street, south of Lambert Street.

Table 2-4 shows traffic volume changes at the above locations for the 11-year period between 1992 and 2002. The RTA data indicated that daily traffic was approximately 20,000 vehicles per day on the Great Western Highway, east of the Bathurst town centre, and approximately 10,000 vehicles per day on the Mitchell Highway, west of the Bathurst town centre. The highest traffic volumes on any route within the Bathurst town centre were of the order of 22,000 vehicles per day on the Great Western Highway, west of Gilmour Street.

Figure 2-3 shows how between 1992 and 2002, traffic outside the town centre grew between 1.1% and 4.1%. At the town boundary traffic, growth was very marginal, changing between a decrease of 4.0% and an increase of 2.2%. The average traffic growth, between 1992 and 2002, was approximately 1.1%, in and around, Bathurst.



Table 2-4 AADT trends at Bathurst (between 1992 and 2002)

Туре	Station No	Road	Location	AADT				Growth
				1992	1996	1999	2002	1992- 2002
Outside town centre	99.709	Great Western Hwy	East of Boyd St	14,024	19,491	18,801	19,713	4.1%
	99,847 ⁽¹⁾	Mid Western Hwy	West of Browning St	3,848	3,807	4,156	4,279	1.1%
	99,307	Mitchell Hwy	North of Mid Western Hwy		8,395	10,212	10,105	3.4%(2)
Within town	99.337	Great Western Hwy	West of Gilmour St	18,965	26,881	27,891	22,242	1.7%
centre	99.712	Gilmour St	North of Great Western Hwy	3,543	4,908	*	4,311	2.2%
	99.715	Durham St	West of Bentinck St		24,403	24,438	18,611	-4.0% ⁽²⁾
	99.722	Great Western Hwy	North of Mitchell Hwy	12,102	11,188	12,391	11,225	-0.7%
	99.860	Bentinck St	South of Lambert St	4,262	4,417	2,352	4,711	1.1%

Source: RTA Traffic Volume Data for Western Region, 2002

Notes (1) vehicle counts, (2) traffic growth between 1996 and 2002

The trends in AADT for each of these roads are shown graphically in Figure 2-3. It shows that

- There has been about a 20% decrease in traffic on the Great Western Highway west of Gilmour Street as compared to Durham Street west of Bentinck Street due in part to an increase in the use of Hereford Street as an alternative route.
- A small 1-2% increase in traffic within the town centre has been recorded on the Great Western Highway (west of Gilmour Street), Gilmour Street and Bentinck Street. However there is a decline in traffic on Great Western Highway (north of Mitchell Highway) and Durham Street.
- Traffic flows outside the town centre on the Great Western Highway east of Boyd Street, Mitchell Highway north of the Mid Western Highway, the Mid Western Highway west of Browning Street and Bentinck Street south of Lambert Street are all trending up by a few percentage points in the 10-year period between 1992 and 2002.
- These changes in traffic movements since 1992 may reflect the decrease in agricultural traffic generated west of Bathurst and an increase in business and commercial activity in Bathurst which is biased towards commercial areas east of Bathurst.



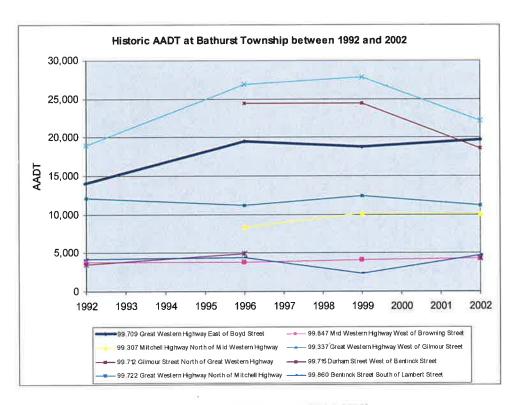


Figure 2-3 AADT trends on routes within Bathurst (1992-2002)

2.3.3 Daily traffic volumes

The most recent traffic information for the study area was obtained from tube counts at the 11 locations listed in Table 2-5. Given that the traffic was counted by direction, 22 weekly patterns were recorded. The tube counters recorded traffic counts 24 hours a day over seven continuous days from *Tuesday 11 March* to *Monday 17 March 2008*. Vehicles where classified into the 12 AUSTROADS categories of traffic types.



Table 2-5 Traffic survey locations

Site	Road	Location	Direction
1	Mitchell Hwy	Evans Plains Creek bridge, Dunkeld	Eastbound
2			Westbound
3	Mid Western Highway	West of McDiarmid Street	Eastbound
4			Westbound
5	Vale Road	south of Lloyds Road	Northbound
6			Southbound
7	O'Connell Road	north of Blue Ridge Road	North-west bound
8			South-east bound
9	Great Western Hwy	west of Ashworth Drive	Westbound
10			Eastbound
11	Limekilns Rd	South of Culnane Place	South-west bound
12			North-east bound
13	Gilmour St	between Tareena Avenue and Kelso Public School	Southbound
14			Northbound
15	Durham St	between Hope Street and Peel Street	South-east bound
16			North-west bound
17	Rocket Street	between Seymour Street and Havannah Street	North-west bound
18			South-east bound
19	Bentinck Street	between Durham Street and Howick Street	North-east bound
20			South-west bound
21	Havannah Street	between Durham Street and Howick Street	North-east bound
22			South-west bound

These survey locations are presented in Figure 2-4.



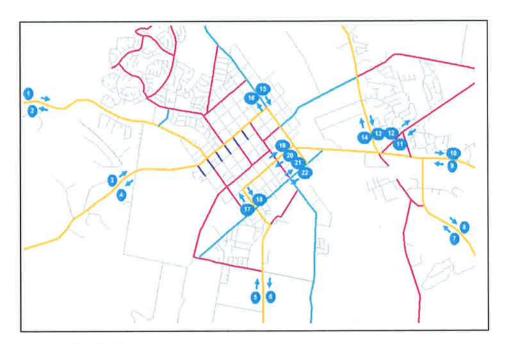


Figure 2-4 Traffic survey locations

Table 2-6 presents results from the traffic counters. The results are daily traffic flows for the average weekday, weekend and on the critical (busiest) day, which turned out to be Friday for the study area. The average daily figures are not directly comparable with the annual average daily traffic figures (see Table 2-6) due to seasonal variations and the varied years on which counts were taken.

The data also showed that Friday is the critical day for heavy vehicles in and around Bathurst – see Section 2.3.7 for further details.



Table 2-6 Daily traffic volumes from traffic count surveys (2008)

Site ID	Road sections	Average Weekday	Average Weekend	Critical day (Friday)	% Traffic Change	
					Friday Vs Weekday	Weekend Vs Weekday
1 & 2	Mitchell Highway, Evans Plains Creek Bridge	6,516	5,433	7,505	115%	83%
3 & 4	Mid Western Highway, west of McDiarmid Street	3,759	3,089	4,119	110%	82%
5 & 6	Vale Road, south of Lloyds Road	3,488	2,954	3,845	110%	85%
7 & 8	O'Connell Road, north of Blue Ridge Road	5,168	3,681	5,194	100%	71%
9 & 10	Great Western Highway (east), west of Ashworth Drive	14,179	12,837	15,830	112%	91%
11& 12	Limekilns Road, south of Culnane Place	4,816	3,623	5,039	105%	75%
13& 14	Gilmour Street, between Tareena Avenue and Kelso Public School	5,036	4,244	5,287	105%	84%
15& 16	Durham Street, between Hope Street and Peel Street	10,327	8,283	10,778	104%	80%
17& 18	Rocket Street, between Seymour Street and Havannah Street	5,155	3,436	5,460	106%	67%
19& 20	Bentinck Street, between Durham Street and Howick Street	9,924	7,311	10,547	106%	74%
21& 22	Havannah Street, between Durham Street and Howick Street	9,404	6,312	9,704	103%	67%

From Table 2-6 the following traffic characteristics are noted:

- Great Western Highway carried approximately 15,850 vehicles per day (vpd) on the eastern side of Bathurst, Mitchell Highway carried approximately 7,500 vpd to the western side of town, and Mid Western Highway carried approximately 4,100 vpd on the south-west side of town. Traffic at these locations comprised both local and inter-regional traffic which was either through traffic or traffic that had either an origin or destination within the Bathurst study area
- Durham Street, which connects with the Great Western Highway, carried approximately 10,800 vpd, which is significantly higher than the traffic flow on the Mitchell and Mid Western Highway
- traffic on Bentinck Street was slightly higher than Havannah Street within the Bathurst town centre
- critical Friday traffic across the network was about 5% to 15% higher than average weekday traffic
- weekend daily traffic was significantly lower than weekday traffic, for instance it was 10% to 20% lower on the Great Western, Mitchell and Mid Western Highways.



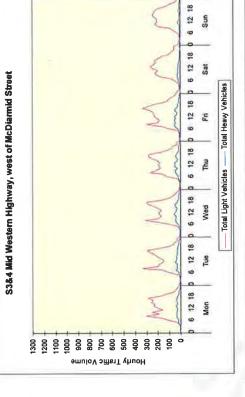
2.3.4 Daily variations

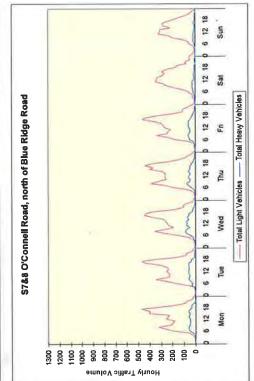
Results of the daily traffic counts at the 11 survey locations are presented in Figure 2-5 which shows the variation of the traffic profile over a one week period. The results indicate that:

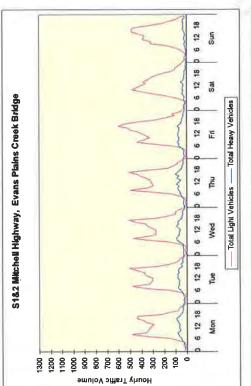
- Traffic on the highways vary from day to day. Generally, Friday was the busiest day at 9 out of the 11 survey locations.
- Between Monday and Thursday, traffic on the Mitchell Highway and Great Western Highway is relatively consistent, with a peak on the Friday.
- Durham Street, an arterial road through the town centre, was an exception. Results showed similar traffic levels between Monday and Wednesday, with a decline on Thursday and Friday.
- S1 & 2 (Mitchell Highway) the traffic trend is consistent from Tuesday to Thursday with a pronounced afternoon peak. Weekend traffic was much lower than weekdays, with a peak occurred in Saturday morning and Sunday afternoon. Of the seven days, the highest traffic was recorded on Friday, where 6,231 light vehicles and 1,274 trucks were recorded.
- S3 & 4 (Mid Western Highway) the traffic trend is consistent from Tuesday to Friday with even morning and afternoon peak flows. Weekend traffic was lower than weekdays. Of the seven days, the highest traffic was recorded on Friday, where 3,481 light vehicles and 638 trucks were recorded.
- S5 & 6 (Vale Road) the traffic trend is similar on weekdays with even morning and afternoon peak flows. Weekend traffic was lower than weekdays. Of the seven days, the highest traffic was recorded on Friday, where 3,489 light vehicles and 356 trucks were recorded.
- S7 & 8 (O'Connell Road) the traffic trend is similar on weekdays with a pronounced afternoon peak. Weekend traffic was lower than weekdays with a peak period occurred during mid-days. Of the seven days, the highest traffic was recorded on Thursday, where 4,704 light vehicles and 753 trucks were recorded.
- S9 & 10 (Great Western Highway) the traffic trend is consistent from Monday to Thursday with a pronounced afternoon peak. Weekend traffic was lower than weekdays with a peak period occurred during mid-days. Of the seven days, the highest traffic was recorded on Friday, where 13,877 light vehicles and 1,953 trucks were recorded.
- S11 & 12 (Limekilns Road) the traffic trend is consistent from Monday to Wednesday with fairly similar morning and afternoon peak traffic, and the traffic increased on Thursday and Friday with more traffic recorded during the afternoon peak. Weekend traffic was much lower than weekdays with a peak period occurred during mid-days. Of the seven days, the highest traffic was recorded on Friday, where 4,856 light vehicles and 183 trucks were recorded.
- S13 & 14 (Gilmour Street) the traffic trend is consistent from Monday to Friday with fairly even morning and afternoon peak traffic. Weekend traffic was lower than weekdays with a peak period occurred during mid-days. Of the seven days, the highest traffic was recorded on Friday, where 4,921 light vehicles and 366 trucks were recorded.



- S15 & 16 (Durham Street) the traffic trend is consistent from Monday to Wednesday with a prominent afternoon peak period, and the daily traffic generally decreased on Thursday and Friday. Weekend traffic was much lower than weekdays with a peak period occurred during mid-days. Of the seven days, the highest traffic was recorded on Friday, where 10,277 light vehicles and 551 trucks were recorded.
- S17 & 18 (Rocket Street) the traffic trend is consistent on weekdays with high traffic observed during the afternoon peak period. Weekend traffic was much lower than weekdays with a peak period occurred during mid-days. Of the seven days, the highest traffic was recorded on Friday, where 5,117 light vehicles and 343 trucks were recorded.
- \$19 & 20 (Bentinck Street) highest daily traffic was recorded on Monday and Tuesday. Traffic declined significantly on Wednesday and increased on Thursday and Friday. Prominent afternoon peak periods were observed on weekdays. Weekend traffic was lower than weekdays with a peak period occurred during mid-days. Of the seven days, the highest traffic was recorded on Friday, where 9,854 light vehicles and 693 trucks were recorded.
- S21 & 22 (Havannah Street) similar patterns were recorded on weekdays with short morning and afternoon peak periods. Mid day traffic was relatively lower on weekdays. Weekend traffic was lower than weekdays with a peak period occurred during mid-days. Of the seven days, the highest traffic was recorded on Friday, where 8,746 light vehicles and 958 trucks were recorded.







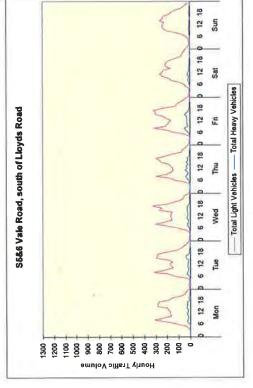
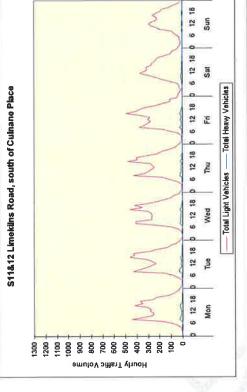
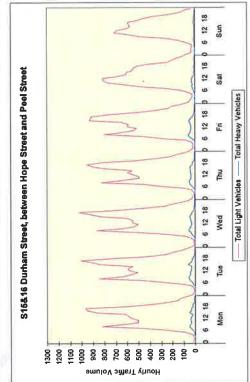
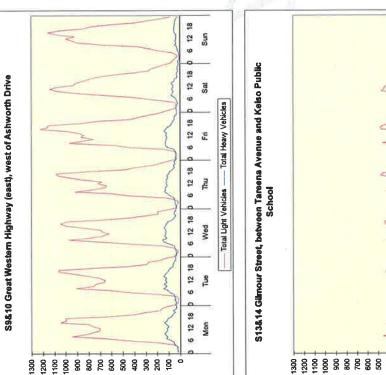


Figure 2-5 Daily traffic variation over a week







Hourly Traffic Volume

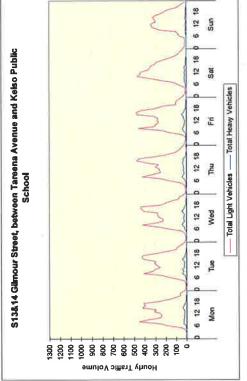
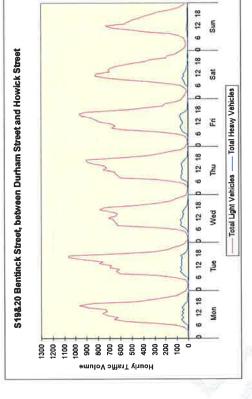
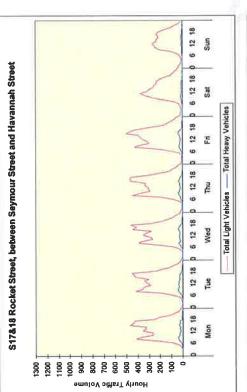
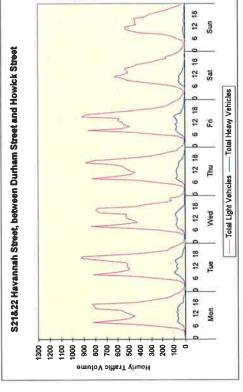


Figure 2-5 Daily traffic variation over a week (cont')







Daily traffic variation over a week Figure 2-5



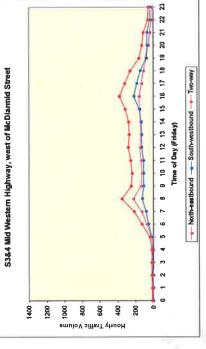
2.3.5 Hourly variations

Figure 2-6 shows hourly traffic volumes on the critical day (Friday) by direction of travel. This information was used to establish the pattern of vehicular travel throughout the day, and to identify peak traffic periods. The following points are noted in relation to peak hour traffic behaviour on key roads;

- the AM morning peak period in Bathurst begins is generally from 8am to 9am
- peak morning traffic movements were from 8am to 9am on the major highways due to the influence of local traffic including businesses, schools and other trips within the study area
- the PM afternoon peak occurred between 3pm to 5pm at most locations
- the PM peak was longer than the AM peak. The PM peak flows were fairly steady in the two hour period 3pm to 5pm
- S1 & 2 (Mitchell Highway) traffic recorded during the afternoon peak hour was higher than the morning peak in either direction. A total of 322 eastbound and 365 westbound were recorded between 4pm and 5pm
- S3 & 4 (Mid Western Highway) the morning peak traffic occurred in the northbound direction, whilst the afternoon peak traffic occurred in the opposite direction. The highest 2-way traffic was recorded during the afternoon peak between 4pm and 5pm, where 156 northbound and 219 southbound vehicles were recorded
- S5 & 6 (Vale Road) the morning peak traffic occurred in the northbound direction, whilst the afternoon peak traffic occurred in the opposite direction. The highest 2-way traffic was recorded during the morning peak between 8am and 9am, where 281 northbound and 81 southbound vehicles were recorded
- S7 & 8 (O'Connell Road) both the morning and afternoon peak traffic occurred in the northbound direction. The highest 2-way traffic was recorded during the afternoon peak between 4pm and 5pm, where 331 northbound and 180 southbound vehicles were recorded
- S9 & 10 (Great Western Highway) the morning peak traffic occurred in the westbound direction, whilst the afternoon peak traffic occurred in the opposite direction. The highest 2-way traffic was recorded during the afternoon peak between 3pm and 4pm, where 726 eastbound and 624 westbound vehicles were recorded
- S11 & 12 (Limekilns Road) the morning peak traffic occurred in the southbound direction, whilst the afternoon peak traffic occurred in the opposite direction. The highest 2-way traffic was recorded during the afternoon peak between 3pm and 4pm, where 264 northbound and 247 southbound vehicles were recorded
- S13 & 14 (Gilmour Street) the morning peak traffic occurred in the southbound direction, whilst the afternoon peak traffic occurred in the opposite direction over a longer time period. The highest 2-way traffic was recorded during the afternoon peak between 3pm and 4pm, where 283 northbound and 241 southbound vehicles were recorded
- S15 & 16 (Durham Street) the morning peak traffic occurred in the southbound direction (towards Bathurst town centre), whilst the afternoon peak traffic occurred in the opposite direction. The highest 2-way traffic was recorded during the afternoon peak between 3pm and 4pm, where 484 northbound and 497 southbound vehicles were recorded



- S17 & 18 (Rocket Street) both the morning and afternoon peak traffic occurred in the northbound direction. The highest 2-way traffic was recorded during the afternoon peak between 3pm and 4pm, where 289 northbound and 253 southbound vehicles were recorded
- S19 & 20 (Bentinck Street) traffic recorded during afternoon peak hour was approximately 38% more than that observed during the morning peak hour. The afternoon peak period occurred over a long time period between 12noon and 5pm. The highest 2-way traffic was recorded during the afternoon peak between 4pm and 5pm, where 567 north-eastbound and 458 south-westbound vehicles were recorded. During this peak hour, a total of 64 heavy vehicles or 6% (including two B-doubles) were recorded travelling on this road
- S21 & 22 (Havannah Street) the morning and afternoon peak periods are prominent with similar 2-way peak traffic flow, but traffic flow recorded during the afternoon peak was more dispersed between 3pm and 5pm. Mid-day traffic was relatively low. The highest 2-way traffic was recorded during the afternoon peak between 3pm and 4pm, where 492 north-eastbound and 522 south-westbound vehicles were recorded. During this peak hour, a total of 99 heavy vehicles or 11% (including two B-doubles) were recorded travelling on this road



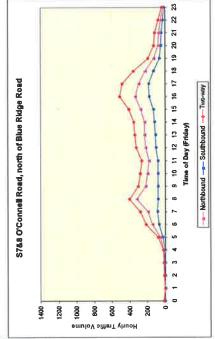
Hourly Traffic Volume

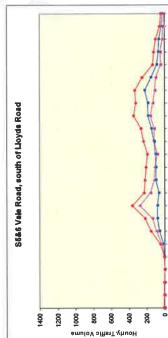
1200

40

Time of Day (Friday)

Eastbound --- Westbound --- Two-way





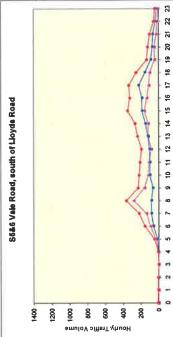
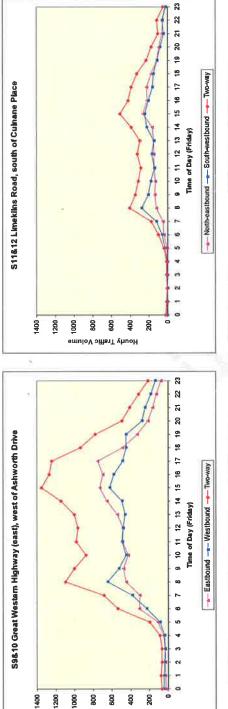
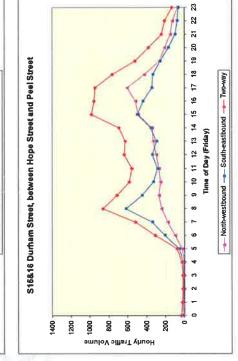


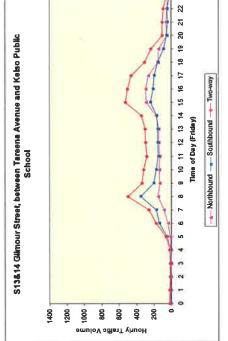
Figure 2-6 Hourly variation on the critical day Friday

Northbound --- Southbound --- Twe-way

S182 Mitchell Highway, Evans Plains Creek Bridge



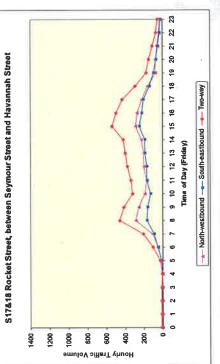




1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 18 20 21 22 23

Figure 2-6 Hourly variation on the critical day Friday (cont')

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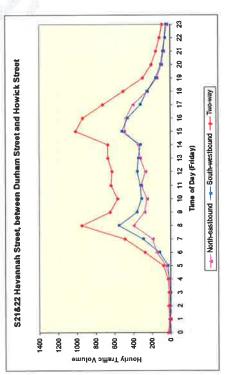


Figure 2-6 Hourly variation on the critical day Friday



Table 2-7 shows AM and PM peak one hour volumes at all survey sites. Peak hour directional data on Vale Road and O'Connell Road indicate a dominant northbound flow while Limekilns Road, Gilmour Street and Durham Street indicate a dominant southbound flow, particularly during the AM peak hour.

Table 2-7 AM and PM peak hour volumes on critical Friday

Site ID	Road sections	AM F	Peak (8 to	9am)	PM F	eak (3 to	4pm)
		NE/NW	SE/SW	Total (2-way)	NE/NW	SE/SW	Total (2-way)
1 & 2	Mitchell Highway, Evans Plains Creek Bridge	256	264	520	322	365	687
3 & 4	Mid Western Highway, west of McDiarmid Street	225	124	349	156	219	375
5 & 6	Vale Road, south of Lloyds Road	281	81	362	159	188	347
7 & 8	O'Connell Road, north of Blue Ridge Road	315	83	398	331	180	511
9 & 10	Great Western Highway (east), west of Ashworth Drive	449	645	1,094	726	624	1,350
11 & 12	Limekilns Road, south of Culnane Place	121	281	402	264	247	511
13 & 14	Gilmour Street, between Tareena Avenue and Kelso Public School	146	350	496	283	241	524
15 & 16	Durham Street, between Hope Street and Peel Street	242	616	858	484	497	981
17 & 18	Rocket Street, between Seymour Street and Havannah Street	292	169	461	289	253	542
19 & 20	Bentinck Street, between Durham Street and Howick Street	362	391	753	567	458	1,025
21 & 22	Havannah Street, between Durham Street and Howick Street	393	552	945	492	522	1,014

Source: PB survey 2008

2.3.6 Directional split of traffic

Whilst the directional split of traffic on major highways was fairly even on a daily basis, the directional split on other roads tend to be 45% and 55% in either direction. Of note, there was approximately 70% northbound traffic and 30% southbound split in traffic observed on O'Connell Road. Table 2-8 shows the directional split of traffic at all survey stations.



Table 2-8 Directional split of traffic on critical Friday

Site ID	Road sections	Daily	traffic (Fr	iday)	Dire	ectional sp	olit
		NE/NW	SE/SW	2-way	NE/NW	SE/SW	2-way
1 & 2	Mitchell Highway, Evans Plains Creek Bridge	3,752	3,753	7,505	50%	50%	100%
3 & 4	Mid Western Highway, west of McDiarmid Street	2,064	2,055	4,119	50%	50%	100%
5 & 6	Vale Road, south of Lloyds Road	1,907	1,938	3,845	50%	50%	100%
7 & 8	O'Connell Road, north of Blue Ridge Road	3,497	1,697	5,194	67%	33%	100%
9 & 10	Great Western Highway (east), west of Ashworth Drive	7,959	7,871	15,830	50%	50%	100%
11 & 12	Limekilns Road, south of Culnane Place	2,348	2,691	5,039	47%	53%	100%
13 & 14	Gilmour Street, between Tareena Avenue and Kelso Public School	2,491	2,796	5,287	47%	53%	100%
15 & 16	Durham Street, between Hope Street and Peel Street	5,178	5,600	10,778	48%	52%	100%
17 & 18	Rocket Street, between Seymour Street and Havannah Street	2,952	2,508	5,460	54%	46%	100%
19 & 20	Bentinck Street, between Durham Street and Howick Street	5,616	4,931	10,547	53%	47%	100%
21 & 22	Havannah Street, between Durham Street and Howick Street	4,616	5,088	9,704	48%	52%	100%

Source: PB survey 2008

2.3.7 Heavy vehicles

According to the AUSTROADS vehicle classification system, heavy vehicles include trucks with two or more axles, buses, semi-trailers and B-doubles (classification categories 3-12). Table 2-9 shows the number of heavy vehicles and the percentage of heavy vehicles recorded on the critical day, Friday. In general, Mitchell Highway had a relatively higher portion of heavy vehicles in its traffic stream. The NSW State average is between 8% and 12%. Heavy vehicle data showed that:

- The Great Western Highway carried about 1,950 heavy vehicles per day or about 12% of its total daily traffic
- the second highest number of daily heavy vehicles recorded was on the Mitchell Highway, which carried 1,270 heavy vehicles per day which was about 17% of the total daily traffic
- Havannah Street carried approximately 265 more heavy vehicles (or 38%) than Bentinck Street on the critical Friday
- Bentinck Street is an RTA-approved B-double route, where 22 B-doubles or longer vehicles were recorded on Friday. However, the surveys showed that approximately 33 B-double or longer vehicles also used the Havannah Street route instead, between South



Bathurst and the Great Western Highway, even though Havannah Street is not an approved B-Double route.

Table 2-9 Heavy vehicles distribution on the critical Friday

Site ID	Road sections	Daily Average Traffic	Daily Heavy Vehicles	Heavy vehicles as % of all traffic
1 & 2	Mitchell Highway, Evans Plains Creek Bridge	7,505	1,274	17%
3 & 4	Mid Western Highway, west of McDiarmid Street	4,119	638	15%
5 & 6	Vale Road, south of Lloyds Road	3,845	356	9%
7 & 8	O'Connell Road, north of Blue Ridge Road	5,194	762	15%
9 & 10	Great Western Highway (east), west of Ashworth Drive	15,830	1,953	12%
11 & 12	Limekilns Road, south of Culnane Place	5,039	183	4%
13 & 14	Gilmour Street, between Tareena Avenue and Kelso Public School	5,287	366	7%
15 & 16	Durham Street, between Hope Street and Peel Street	10,778	551	5%
17 & 18	Rocket Street, between Seymour Street and Havannah Street	5,460	343	6%
19 & 20	Bentinck Street, between Durham Street and Howick Street	10,547	693	7%
21 & 22	Havannah Street, between Durham Street and Howick Street	9,704	958	10%

2.4 Network capacity

2.4.1 Assessment criteria

In general, the performance of a road network is assessed in terms of both intersection and mid-block capacity. An urban road network is also largely influenced by the operating conditions of intersections and the number of side streets. Mid-block capacity is often used to assess when a particular road section may require widening or duplicating. Both intersection and mid-block capacities are expressed in terms of Level of Service (LOS).

LOS is fundamental to the planning, design and operation of roads and is the basis for determining the number of lanes to be provided in the road network. In general, there are six levels of service, from A to F, with level of service A representing the best operating condition and level of service F representing the worst operating condition. LOS for the key roads in Bathurst has been assessed according to the AUSTROADS Guide to Traffic Engineering Practice Part 2 – Road Capacity and the RTA Guide to Traffic Generating Developments, 2002.



2.4.2 Mid-block LOS

Mid-block LOS is a term used to describe the delay to vehicles between intersections caused by the interaction of other vehicles in the traffic stream. As traffic volumes increase motorists experience possible reductions in speed, increased difficulty in manoeuvring within the traffic stream and reduced gaps between vehicles. The result is that the "level of service" decreases as the traffic volume increases. A reduction in level of service occurs incrementally with increased traffic and would eventually reach a point when additional road capacity may be required to maintain acceptable performance.

Technical Publications (including AUSTROADS Guide to Traffic Engineering Practice Part 2 Roadway Capacity, The Highway Capacity Manual – TRB and RTA's Guide to Traffic Generating Developments) provide an indication of the thresholds for each level of service range. These thresholds are sometimes referred to as maximum service flows which are derived from volume to capacity ratios.

LOS threshold of D was selected for determining the maximum acceptable service flows for roads in the wider road network surrounding the Bathurst study area. Therefore, LOS calculations of E or F would indicate congestion or unacceptable capacity constraints. The LOS bands for urban and rural roads in Table 2-10 were derived from the above published guidelines.

Table 2-10 Link LOS thresholds for urban road peak hour flows per direction

Level of Service	One Lane (veh/hr)	Two Lanes (veh/hr)
А	200	900
В	380	1400
С	600	1800
D	900	2200
Ε	1400	2800

Source: Table 4.4, Guide to Traffic Generating Developments, RTA, v2.2, 2002



Table 2-11 Link LOS thresholds for rural road peak hour flows on two-lane roads (veh/hr)

T1-	Laurel of Carrier		Percent of He	avy Vehicle:	5
Terrain	Level of Service	0	5	10	15
	В	630	590	560	530
No. of	С	1030	970	920	870
Level	D	1630	1550	1480	1410
	E	2630	2500	2390	2290
	В	500	420	360	310
D. III	С	920	760	650	570
Rolling	D	1370	1140	970	700
	E	2420	2000	1720	1510
	В	340	230	180	150
A.A	С	600	410	320	260
Mountainous	D	1050	680	500	400
	E	2160	1400	1040	820

Source: Table 4.5, Guide to Traffic Generating Developments, RTA, v2.2, 2002

2.4.3 Measures of mid-block LOS

The mid-block LOS for the 11 survey sites included in the traffic survey are summarised in Table 2-12 which shows that the Great Western Highway and Durham Street are operating at LOS D, leaving little capacity for growth. The traffic surveys recorded the peak hour traffic flows.



Table 2-12 Mid-block LOS for 2008

ID	Road	Land use	HV%	Peak traffic v		LC	os
				AM	PM	AM	PM
	Arterial roads:				1		
1 & 2	Mitchell Highway, Evans Plains Creek Bridge	Rural	17%	520	687	В	С
3 & 4	Mid Western Highway, west of McDiarmid Street	Rural	15%	349	375	В	В
5 & 6	Vale Road, south of Lloyds Road	Rural	9%	362	347	В	В
7 & 8	O'Connell Road, north of Blue Ridge Road	Rural	15%	398	511	В	В
9 & 10	Great Western Highway (east), west of Ashworth Drive	Urban	•	645	726	D	D
13 & 14	Gilmour Street, between Tareena Avenue and Kelso Public School	Urban		350	283	В	В
17 & 18	Rocket Street, between Seymour Street and Havannah Street	Urban	*	292	289	В	В
19 & 20	Bentinck Street, between Durham Street and Howick Street	Urban	*	391	567	С	С
	Sub-arterial roads:						
15 & 16	Durham Street, between Hope Street and Peel Street	Urban	-	616	497	D	С
21 & 22	Havannah Street, between Durham Street and Howick Street	Urban	3	552	522	С	С
	Collector roads:						
11 & 12	Limekilns Road, south of Culnane Place	Urban		281	264	В	В

Note: For urban type, traffic volume is the highest one-way vph; For rural type, traffic volume is the two-way, vph for two-lanes

In summary, the LOS analysis indicated that the Great Western Highway and Durham Street currently have limited capacity for future traffic growth. All other roads in the survey are currently operating with acceptable performance and capacity (between B and C).





3. Traffic distribution

3.1 O-D survey

Traffic distribution was a key input to the Bathurst model. This was derived from the Origin and Destination (O-D) survey data collected by TTM Pty. Ltd. on <u>Thursday 13 March 2008</u>. The data was collected over a 12-hour period between 6.30am and 6.30pm. Full number plates were recorded manually by surveyors at survey locations identical to the location of the tube counters.

Whilst the target sample size for the O-D survey was 100% for heavy vehicles and 50% for light vehicles as specified in the survey brief to the traffic survey company, the actual sample size achieved was less than required. The sampling ranged from 43% to 86% for heavy vehicles, and 34% to 51% for light vehicles. The low sampling was probably due to human error and underestimation by the survey company on the number of surveyors they needed to perform the work.

It was necessary to quantify both through and local traffic to determine the potential use and need for a Bathurst Southern Ring Road Route. Through traffic was identified by matching the number plates of vehicles recorded at one of the 11 survey stations positioned around the Bathurst town centre. Through vehicles were identified as both entering and leaving Bathurst sometime over the 12 hour survey period and those vehicles that entered and left the town centre in less than 30 minutes which would be the main candidates for vehicles that would use the Southern Ring Road Route. Local traffic was traffic that may have entered and left the town centre by the same route or vehicles where there is only a record of the vehicle entering or leaving during but no record of the vehicle. The primary objective of the O-D survey was to assess the nature of through and local traffic movements during a typical weekday.

The traffic survey locations are shown in Figure 2-4.

PB used this O-D data in the traffic model as the basis for determining the through traffic distribution particularly for the major highways.

Table 3-1 is a summary of the traffic movements between selected survey stations during the 12-hour period (6.30am to 6.30pm).

For clarity interpretation of column headings in Table 3-1 are as follows,

- "From" and "To": direction of traffic from one road to another road i.e. from Great Western Highway to Vale Road
- "Traffic from Origin to Destination over 12 hours": total number of traffic movements recorded from matching number plates at the "From" location with the "To" location over the 12 hour survey period for light + heavy vehicles and heavy vehicles only.
- "% of traffic from origin to destination over 12 hours": percentage of vehicles movements from the previous two columns.
- "Through traffic from origin to destination in less than 30 minutes": the number of vehicle movements recorded from matching number plates at the "From" location with the "To" location in which the difference in time between the "From" location and "To" location was



less than 30 minutes. These vehicles were interpreted as though vehicles and were assumed not to stop in Bathurst on their way through.

• "% of through traffic from origin to destination in less than 30 minutes": percentage of through traffic from the previous two columns.

It should be however acknowledged that the O-D survey has limitations on accuracy due to:

- The reported survey stations are major highways and connector roads with Bathurst town centre. A proportion of traffic would be distributed to the local road network, outside the survey stations, for trips travelling to the town centre with a purpose, for example work, shopping, leisure and education etc.
- The target sample size was not achieved with less than 50% of light vehicles and 100% trucks recorded in the survey. See Appendix B for a summary of sample size at each survey station by vehicle type.
- The survey data could not be recovered at the survey station in Limekilns Road due to a faulty recording device. No data was available for analysis for this site. The truck flow at this location was 183 (4%) two-way on the critical Friday. The missing data would not significantly affect the overall origin-destination patterns.

Figures 3-1 to 3-7 graphically show the percentage of non-local traffic (as total traffic and heavy vehicles) between these selected survey stations over the 12-hour period between 6.30am and 6.30pm.



selected survey stations during the 12-hour period (6.30am to 6.30pm)

From Origin	To Destination	Traffic froi destination ov survey	Traffic from origin to destination over the 12 hour survey period	% of traffic from origin to destination over the 12 hour survey period	% of traffic from origin to estination over the 12 hour survey period	Through traff to destinatio 30 m	Through traffic from origin to destination in less than 30 minutes	% of throug origin to dest than 30	% of through traffic from origin to destination in less than 30 minutes
		All light & heavy vehicle	Heavy vehicle	All light & heavy vehicle	Heavy vehicle	All light & heavy vehicle	Heavy vehicle	All light & heavy vehicle	Heavy vehicle
Great Western	Great Western Highway	798	56	40%	22%	35	1	4%	4%
Highway	Mitchell Highway	315	37	16%	32%	80	18	72%	49%
	Mid Western Highway	99	m	3%	3%	9	2	11%	%29
	Durham Street	270	60	13%	%4	41	က	15%	38%
	Vale Road	53	7	3%	%9	10	2	19%	28%
	Gilmour Street	140	7	%2	%9	25	2	18%	78%
	O'Connell Road	100	14	2%	12%	23	7	23%	%09
	Other local roads in Bathurst	275	5	13%	12%	٠		•	•
Sub-total		2,006	117	100%	100%	220	35	11%	30%
Mitchell	Mitchell Highway	181	80	30%	17%	9	1	3%	13%
Highway	Great Western Highway	183	23	30%	46%	52	12	78%	25%
	Mid Western Highway	4	-	1%	5%	0	0	%0	%0
;	Durham Street south- eastbound	90	4	8%	% 6	8	0	4 %	%0
	Durham Street north- westbound	32	e	2%	2%	7	0	%9	%0
	Vale Road	15	0	2%	%0	4	0	27%	%0
	Gilmour Street	12	0	2%	%0	0	0	%0	%0
	O'Connell Road	31	e	2%	%9	7	2	23%	%29
	Other local roads in Bathurst	100	7	17%	15%				•
Sub-total		809	47	100%	100%	72	15	12%	32%
Mid Western	Mid Western Highway	146	16	78%	27%	-	0	1%	%0
Highway	Great Western Highway	123	12	24%	20%	56	9	21%	20%
	Mitchell Highway	o	0	5%	%0	0	0	%0	%0
	Durham Road	99	41	13%	24%	4	4	%9	29%



From Origin	To Destination	Traffic from origin to destination over the 12 hour survey period	n origin to er the 12 hour period	% of traffic from origin to destination over the 12 hour survey period	om origin to er the 12 hour period	Through traff to destination 30 mi	Through traffic from origin to destination in less than 30 minutes	% of through traffic from origin to destination in les than 30 minutes	% of through traffic from origin to destination in less than 30 minutes
		All light & heavy vehicle	Heavy vehicle	All light & heavy vehicle	Heavy vehicle	All light & heavy vehicle	Heavy vehicle	All light & heavy vehicle	Heavy vehicle
	Vale Road	11	ĸ	5%	%8	-	-	%6	20%
	Gilmour Street	6	0	2%	%0	0	0	%0	%0
	O'Connell Road	25	10	2%	17%	60	7	32%	402
	Other local roads in Bathurst	115	2	23%	4%	•			
Sub-total		504	59	100%	100%	40	18	8%	31%
Durham Street	Durham Street	1,316	23	22%	28%	72	1	%5	4%
	Great Western Highway	306	9	13%	12%	22	•	. 7%	10%
	Mitchell Highway	29	ro.	3%	%9	60	0	%5	%0
	Mid Western Highway	88	ıю	4%	%9	9	0	4.2	%0
	Vale Road	114	5	2%	18%	7	9	%9	33%
	Gilmour Street	72	4	3%	2%	4	0	%9	%0
	O'Connell Road	120	6	2%	4%	15	0	13%	%0
	Other local roads in Bathurst	298	17	12%	21%			•	•
Sub-total		2,378	82	100%	100%	129	7	2%	%6
Vale Road	Vale Road	231	18	%19	%09	23	5	401	28%
	Great Western Highway	13	1	4%	3%	2	+	15%	100%
	Mitchell Highway	4	-	1%	3%		÷	72%	100%
	Mid Western Highway	9	0	2%	%0	2	0	33%	%0
	Durham Street	26	4	8%	13%	4	n	15%	75%
	Gilmour Street	o	0	3%	%0	-	0	11%	%0
	O'Connell Road	12	0	3%	%0	2	-	17%	%0
	Other local roads in Bathurst	42	9	12%	21%		•	1.	٠
Sub-total		343	30	100%	100%	35	11	10%	37%
O'Connell Road	O'Connell Road	410	33	48%	%09	16	S	4%	15%
	Great Western Highway	99	4	8%	21%	ω	4	%6	28%

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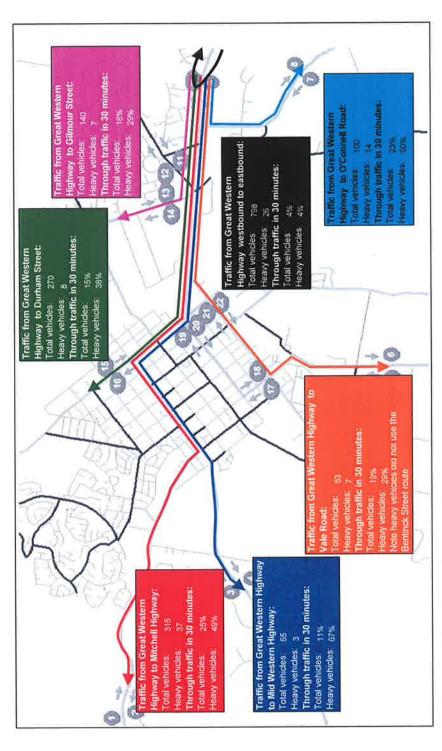
From Origin	To Destination	Traffic froi destination ov survey	Traffic from origin to destination over the 12 hour survey period	% of traffic f destination ov survey	% of traffic from origin to destination over the 12 hour survey period	Through traffic from origin to destination in less than 30 minutes	Through traffic from origin to destination in less than 30 minutes	% of through traffic from origin to destination in les than 30 minutes	% of through traffic from origin to destination in less than 30 minutes
		All light & heavy vehicle	Heavy vehicle	All light & heavy vehicle	Heavy vehicle	All light & heavy vehicle	Heavy vehicle	All light & heavy vehicle	Heavy vehicle
	Mitchell Highway	32	7	4%	11%	7	co.	22%	71%
	Mid Western Highway	စ	0	1%	%0	2	0	33%	%0
	Durham Street	91	-	11%	5%	15	-	16%	100%
	Vale Road	33	2	4%	8%	က	2	%6	40%
	Gilmour Street	43	0	2%	%0	7	0	16%	%0
	Other local roads in Bathurst	163	9	18%	8%			•	٠
Sub-total		844	99	100%	100%	92	17	%2	79%
Gilmour Street	Gilmour Street	258	=	35%	45%	25	9	10%	45%
	Great Western Highway	118	-	16%	4%	23	-	19%	100%
	Mitchell Highway	18	ო	2%	12%	e	0	17%	%0
	Mid Western Highway	56	-	4%	4%	-	0	4%	%0
	Durham Street	87	4	12%	15%	4	2	2%	20%
	Vale Road	26		4%	4%	6	1	12%	100%
	O'Connell Road	62	e	8%	12%	19	es.	31%	100%
	Other local roads in Bathurst	147	2	19%	%6		•	•	
Sub-total		742	26	100%	100%	78	12	11%	46%
Total		6,285	372		٠	630	115	10%	31%

"Traffic at Origin", "Traffic from origin to destination" and "% of traffic from origin to destination" is traffic flows recorded from the traffic survey results. They should not be compared to actual traffic flows recorded by the automatic traffic counters because the traffic survey sampled in average 41% cars and 60% heavy vehicles.

"% of through traffic from origin to destination" was trips that did not stay in Bathurst, as determined by matching number plates from the Origin-Destination Survey. The criterion used was that the travel time less than 20 to 30 minutes depending on the distance between station pairs.

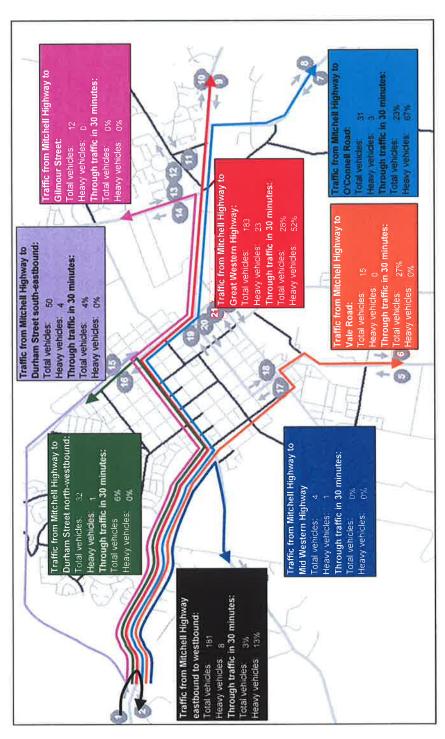
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Note: These are indicative routes taken based on the OD survey data

Indicative travel routes used by through traffic from Great Western Highway westbound to further destinations via other major roads Figure 3-1



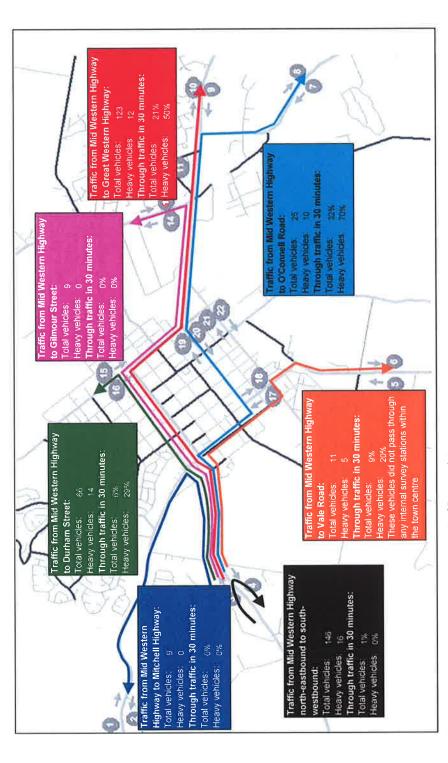
Note: These are indicative routes taken based on the OD survey data

Indicative travel routes used by through traffic from Mitchell Highway eastbound to further destinations via other major roads Figure 3-2

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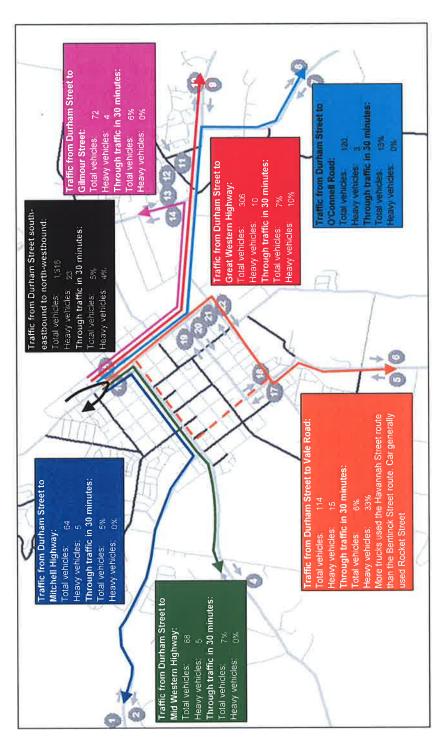
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Note: These are indicative routes taken based on the OD survey data

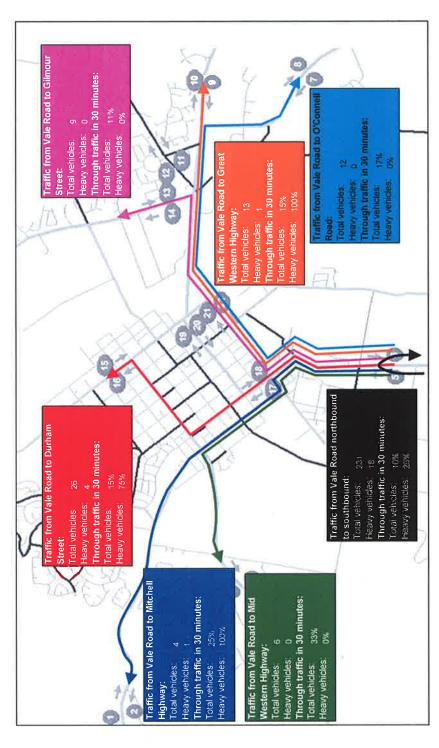
Indicative travel routes used by through traffic from Mid Western Highway north-eastbound to further destinations via other major roads Figure 3-3

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Note: These are indicative routes taken based on the OD survey data

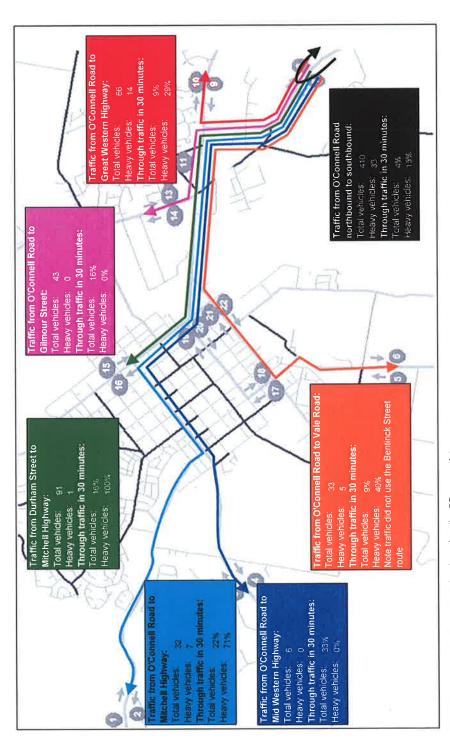
Indicative travel routes used by through traffic from Durham Street south-eastbound to further destinations via other major roads Figure 3-4



Note: These are indicative routes taken based on the OD survey data

Indicative travel routes used by through traffic from Vale Road northbound to further destinations via other major roads Figure 3-5

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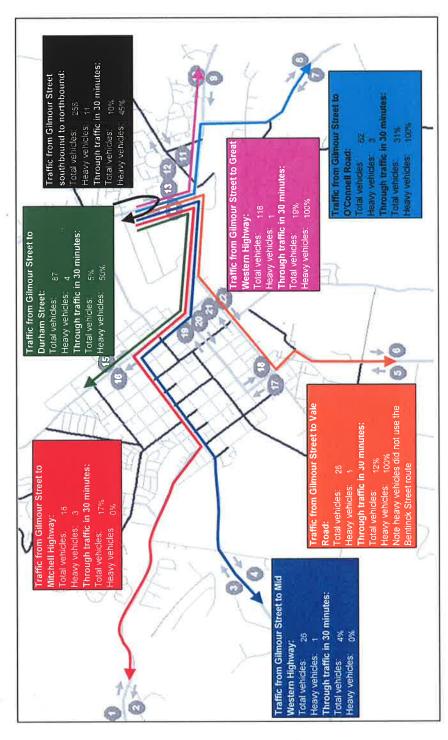
Note: These are indicative routes taken based on the OD survey data

Indicative travel routes used by through traffic from O'Connell Road northbound to further destinations via other major roads Figure 3-6

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Note: These are indicative routes taken based on the OD survey data

Indicative travel routes used by through traffic from Gilmour Street southbound to further destinations via other major roads Figure 3-7



Table 3-1 and Figure 3-1 indicate that:

- the majority of westbound traffic from the Great Western Highway to City of Bathurst was local traffic. Out of a total of 2,006 vehicles, 798 vehicles entered and left the City of Bathurst via Great Western Highway during the 12-hour period (e.g. for work, shopping etc.). As noted 4% of these round trips were made within 30 minutes.
- the next major travel pattern was represented by 315 westbound vehicles travelling between Great Western Highway and Mitchell Highway. Through traffic was approximately 25% of the total trips between these two survey locations.
- a total of 119 westbound vehicles travelled from Great Western Highway to Mitchell Highway, Mid Western Highway, Vale Road and O'Connell Road, which are potential candidate to use the Southern Ring Road Route.

Table 3-1 and Figure 3-2 indicate that:

- out of a total of 608 vehicles, 183 eastbound vehicles travelled Mitchell Highway to Great
 Western Highway. Approximately 28% of these trips were made within 30 minutes.
- the next major travel pattern was represented by 181 eastbound vehicles travelling between Mitchell Highway to City of Bathurst as local traffic. This is presented by 798 round trips, of which 3% were made within 30 minutes.
- a total of 63 eastbound vehicles travelled from Mitchell Highway to Great Western Highway, Mid Western Highway, Vale Road and O'Connell Road, which are potential candidate to use the Southern Ring Road Route.

Table 3-1 and Figure 3-3 indicate that:

- the majority of traffic from the Mid Western Highway to City of Bathurst was local traffic. Out of a total of 504 vehicles, 146 vehicles entered and left the City of Bathurst via Mid Western Highway during the 12-hour period (e.g. for work, shopping etc.). As noted 1% of these round trips were made within 30 minutes.
- the next major travel pattern was represented by 123 vehicles travelling between Mid Western Highway and Great Western Highway. Of which 21% were made within 30 minutes.
- a total of 35 vehicles travelled from Mid Western Highway to Great Western Highway, Mitchell Highway, Vale Road and O'Connell Road, which are potential candidate to use the Southern Ring Road Route.

Table 3-1 and Figure 3-4 indicate that:

- the majority of traffic from Durham Street to City of Bathurst was local traffic. Out of a total of 2,378 vehicles, 1,316 vehicles entered and left the City of Bathurst via Durham Street during the 12-hour period. Some of these trips could be generated from the Eglinton, Abercrombie and Lianarth areas etc. Approximately 5% of these round trips were made within 30 minutes.
- the next major travel pattern was represented by 306 vehicles travelling between Durham Street and Great Western Highway. This is presented by 123 trips, of which 21% were made within 30 minutes.

Table 3-1 and Figure 3-5 indicate that:



- the majority of traffic from Vale Road to City of Bathurst was local traffic. Out of a total of 343 vehicles, 231 vehicles entered and left the City of Bathurst via Vale Road during the 12-hour period. Some of these trips could be generated from the South Bathurst and areas located further south etc. As noted 10% of these round trips were made within 30 minutes.
- the next major travel pattern was represented by 42 vehicles travelling between Vale Road and other local roads outside the survey catchment within City of Bathurst.
- a total of 7 vehicles travelled from Vale Road to Great Western Highway, Mitchell Highway, Mid Western Highway and O'Connell Road, which are potential candidate to use the Southern Ring Road Route.

Table 3-1 and Figure 3-6 indicate that:

- the majority of traffic from O'Connell Road to City of Bathurst was local traffic. Out of a total of 844 vehicles, 410 vehicles entered and left the City of Bathurst via O'Connell Road during the 12-hour period. Approximately 4% of these round trips were made within 30 minutes.
- the next major travel pattern was represented by 163 vehicles travelling between O'Connell Road and other local roads outside the survey catchment within City of Bathurst.
- a total of 18 vehicles travelled from O'Connell Road to Great Western Highway, Mitchell Highway, Mid Western Highway and Vale Road, which are potential candidate to use the Southern Ring Road Route.

Table 3-1 and Figure 3-7 indicate that:

- the majority of traffic from Gilmour Street to City of Bathurst was local traffic. Out of a total of 742 vehicles, 258 vehicles entered and left the City of Bathurst via Gilmour Street during the 12-hour period. Approximately 10% of these round trips were made within 30 minutes.
- the next major travel pattern was represented by 147 vehicles travelling between Gilmour Street and other local roads outside the survey catchment within City of Bathurst.

In addition, Figures 3-1 to 3-7 provide the following trip patterns to/from the Great Western Highway (eastern end of the Southern Ring Road Route) in Bathurst for the 12-hour period (6.30am to 6.30pm):

- between Mitchell Highway and the Great Western Highway:
 - approximately 30% of total eastbound traffic observed at the Mitchell Highway survey station was observed at the Great Western Highway survey station and approximately 49% of eastbound heavy vehicle movements on the Mitchell Highway were observed at the Great Western Highway survey station
 - approximately 28% of total eastbound traffic observed at the Mitchell Highway and Great Western Highway survey stations were through traffic with a travel time less than 20 to 30 minutes and approximately 52% of heavy vehicles recorded at these stations were through movements. It is found that none of these trips used the Ophir Road and Durham Street route



- approximately 16% of total westbound traffic observed at the Great Western Highway survey station was observed at the Mitchell Highway survey station and the matching heavy vehicles movements was 32% at each survey station
- approximately 25% of total westbound traffic observed at the Great Western Highway and Mitchell Highway survey stations were through traffic that did not stop at Bathurst (i.e. with a travel time less than 20 to 30 minutes). Approximately 49% of heavy vehicles recorded at these stations were through traffic movements
- between Mid Western Highway and the Great Western Highway:
 - approximately 24% of total eastbound traffic observed at the Mid Western Highway survey station was observed at the Great Western Highway survey station and matching heavy vehicles traffic movements was 20% at the Mid Western survey station
 - Approximately 21% of total eastbound traffic movements observed at the Mid Western Highway and Great Western Highway survey stations were through traffic with a travel time less than 20 to 30 minutes. Approximately 50% of heavy vehicles recorded at these stations were through traffic
 - Approximately 3% of total westbound traffic movements were observed at the Great Western Highway survey station matched with the Mid Western Highway survey station. The matching heavy vehicles traffic was also 3% for this station pair. Overall, the number of matching traffic movements at this station pair is very low
 - approximately 11% of total westbound traffic observed at the Great Western Highway and Mid Western Highway survey stations were through traffic movements
 - approximately 67% of heavy vehicles recorded at these stations were through traffic
- between Vale Road and Great Western Highway:
 - Approximately 3% of traffic observed in Great Western Highway westbound matched with Vale Road southbound. The matching heavy vehicles traffic was 6% for this station pair. Overall, the number of matching traffic at this station pair is low
 - Approximately 19% of traffic observed in Great Western Highway westbound and Vale Road southbound were through traffic (non stopping with a travel time less than 20-30 minutes). Approximately 29% of heavy vehicles recorded at these stations were through traffic
 - The matching traffic between Vale Road northbound and Great Western Highway eastbound is low. However, approximately 15% of traffic observed in Vale Road northbound and Great Western Highway eastbound were through traffic (non stopping). All heavy vehicles recorded at these stations were through traffic
- between Durham Street and Vale Road
 - Approximately 5% of traffic observed in Durham Street southbound matched with Vale Road southbound. The matching heavy vehicles traffic was 18% for this station pair. Overall, the number of matching traffic at this station pair is low
 - Approximately 6% of total southbound traffic movements observed at Durham Street and Vale Road survey stations were through traffic movements with a travel time less than 20-30 minutes. Approximately 33% of heavy vehicles recorded at these stations were through traffic



- Approximately 8% of traffic observed in Vale Road northbound matched with Durham Street northbound. The matching heavy vehicles traffic was 13% for this station pair. Overall, the number of matching traffic at this station pair is low
- Approximately 15% of traffic observed in Vale Road northbound and Durham Street northbound was through traffic (non stopping with a travel time less than 20-30 minutes). Approximately 75% of heavy vehicles recorded at these stations were through traffic
- for the heavy vehicles travelling between Durham Street and Vale Road, approximately 56% used the Bentinck Street route, whilst 44% used the Havannah Street route
- between O'Connell Road and the Great Western Highway:
 - approximately 8% of total northbound traffic observed at the O'Connell Road survey station was observed at the Great Western Highway survey station and approximately 21% of northbound heavy vehicle movements on O'Connell Road were observed at the Great Western Highway survey station
 - approximately 9% of total eastbound traffic observed at the O'Connell Road and Great Western Highway survey stations were through traffic with a travel time less than 30 minutes and approximately 29% of heavy vehicles recorded at these stations were through movements.
 - approximately 5% of total southbound traffic observed at the Great Western Highway survey station was observed at the O'Connell Road survey station and the matching heavy vehicles movements was 12% at each survey station
 - approximately 23% of total southbound traffic observed at the Great Western Highway and O'Connell Road survey stations were through traffic that did not stop at Bathurst (i.e. with a travel time less than 30 minutes). Approximately 50% of heavy vehicles recorded at these stations were through traffic movements
- between Gilmour Street and the Great Western Highway:
 - approximately 7% of total northbound traffic observed at the Great Western Highway survey station was observed at the Gilmour Street survey station and the matching heavy vehicles movements was 6% at each survey station
 - approximately 18% of total northbound traffic observed at the Great Western Highway and Gilmour Street survey stations were through traffic that did not stop at Bathurst (i.e. with a travel time less than 30 minutes). Approximately 29% of heavy vehicles recorded at these stations were through traffic movements
 - approximately 16% of total southbound traffic observed at the Gilmour Street survey station was observed at the Great Western Highway survey station and approximately 4% of southbound heavy vehicle movements on Gilmour Street were observed at the Great Western Highway survey station
 - approximately 19% of total southbound traffic observed at the Gilmour Street and Great Western Highway survey stations were through traffic with a travel time less than 30 minutes and all heavy vehicles recorded at these stations were through movements.



- the majority of heavy vehicle traffic in Bathurst was of a "local" nature being 70% from the major feeding roads
- Through traffic was observed to represent between 21% and 25% of all traffic and in the order of 50% of heavy vehicles travelling east-west between Great Western Highway and Mitchell Highway during a 12 hour day time period between 6.30am and 6.30pm.





4. The traffic model

This section briefly describes the model design i.e. assumptions, input data and modelling steps used to forecast traffic on key roads and intersections within the Bathurst study area. It defines the geographic scope of the model, the structure of the model components, and outlines the calibration process to assess the reliability of the model results. The base year 2006 model was developed to reflect the interaction between existing land uses and the road network. Future year traffic models were developed to assess traffic impacts from a set of land use changes, including residential, industrial and commercial developments in 10-year intervals up to 2050.

4.1 Overview

Features of the transport model adopted for this study were:

- network model: TransCAD
- TransCAD Modelling Period: 24 hours daily
- existing land Use Data: 2006
- modelling year: 2006 (existing), 2020 (future), 2050 (future)
- coverage: Bathurst Study Area including future developments.

The network model was developed using the TransCAD transportation planning software. TransCAD provides a full set of transport and traffic modelling functionalities that can be fully integrated within a Geographic Information System (GIS). The model's GIS capability in terms of data management, data manipulation and presentation greatly enhances the efficiency of the model input and output.

4.2 Modelling objectives

The followings modelling objectives were developed to satisfy Bathurst Regional Council's requirements:

- analyse the likely diversion of through and local traffic to a Southern Link Road Route
- assess the traffic implications of future network changes associated with the Bathurst Southern Ring Road Route proposal.

4.3 Key model inputs

4.3.1 Network

Network structure

The 2006 base year road network has the following three main data components:

 a road link structure that incorporated the main urban and rural arterial, collector and local road networks



- a node coordinate system which defined intersection and travel zone locations and allows for the network to be overlaid on a GIS base map
- a transport zone layer.

Network attributes

The following data sources supplied by the Council were inputs into the 2006 base model network:

- 1. road hierarchy (see Figure 2-1)
- 2. posted speed limits
- 3. GIS mapping files which contain link attributes, including road centre line data (e.g. number of traffic lanes), lot boundary, and land use by zones
- 4. Aerial photos of the study area.

Extensive data checking was undertaken to ensure the 2006 base network reflected actual road network, land use distribution and traffic behaviour within the Bathurst study area.

Link type

The link type attributes used in the Bathurst Local Area model were used and are shown in Table 4-1. Refer to Figure 2-1 for the road hierarchies assumed in the model.

Table 4-1 Link type (TransCAD)

Link Code	Link Type	Description
99	Centroid connector	zone load points
11	Arterial (Urban)	Urban Within the main urban areas
12	Arterial (Rural)	Rural Arterial roads outside of urban areas
21	Sub arterial (Urban)	Urban
22	Sub arterial (Outer Urban)	Outer Urban
3	Collector	Local access function
4	Load Limited Route	12 Tonne Limit
5	Local road	Roads with distribution function

Speed flow curves

Speed-flow (or volume-delay) curves define, for each link type, the rate at which travel times increase during the traffic assignment process as traffic volumes increase. They therefore form an important input to the modelling of the effects of traffic congestion on travel times. The AM peak speed-flow curves used in Singleton Local model were retained for the Bathurst study area. Speed-flow relationships for this study were developed using the Bureau of Public Roads (BPR) function, which relates congested speed as a function of volume-to capacity ratio according to the following formula:



$$t = t_0 \left(1 + \alpha (v/C)^{\beta} \right)$$

Note:

t = travel time of the link-minutes

to = free flow travel time-minutes

α = link type specific parameter

β = link type specific parameter

C =capacity (vehicle/hr)

V = traffic volume (vehicle/hr).

The constants α and β are used to calibrate the BPR function for local conditions and represent the effects of roadside friction factors including pedestrians, parking access and other general roadside activity. Separate speed-flow curves were applied to roads with different link types. Calibration of speed-flow curves was undertaken as part of the development of the Bathurst Model.

Link capacity

Values for the daily capacities for the respective link types were based on the typical capacities. During the calibration process, capacity of specific links was altered iteratively. Table 4-2 summarised the initial values assumed in the Bathurst model.

Table 4-2 Link capacity (TransCAD)

Link Code	Link Type	Capacity per lane per day (pcu)
99	Centroid connector	100,000
11	Arterial (Urban)	9,000
12	Arterial (Rural)	9,000
21	Sub arterial (Urban)	9,000
22	Sub arterial (Rural)	3,000
3	Collector	5,000
4	Load Limited Route	3,000
5	Local road	3,000

Link impedances

Link impedance, usually measured as travel time, is a key input to the traffic assignment process. The impedance value was estimated based on assumed travel speed by link type.

Travel Zones

The zoning system was based on ABS Census Collection Districts (CCD). The CCD's where further sub-divided to achieve a fine level of detail needed to ensure land use and vehicle access points are properly reflected in the model. PB's model included some 207 travel zones as summarised in Appendix C.



Table 4-3 Travel zones assumed in traffic model

Land use	Number of Zones
Residential	103
Business	18
Industrial	19
Recreation	16
Special others (hospital, schools, recreational)	9
Externals	13
Other (market gardens / rural)	29
Totals	207

4.3.2 Traffic demand/trip table

Trip tables are essentially a representation of the travel demand or number of trips that occur between each origin-destination pair ("OD pair") without having regard to the actual route taken through the physical network. PB used trip tables in two key areas:

- for daily model calibration purposes, current year 2006 trip tables, adjusted to match observed traffic volumes in key locations, were used
- future year trip tables were developed for forecast years 2020, 2030, 2040 and 2050 taking into account the calibration adjustment to the base year
- in general, a trip table represents four types of trips as follows:
 - external to external through traffic with origin and destination are outside of Bathurst study area
 - external to internal traffic origin is outside of Bathurst but destination is within the Bathurst study area
 - internal to external traffic origin is within Bathurst study area but destination is outside of Bathurst
 - internal to internal traffic which travels within Bathurst study area. These are local trips

Developing a new trip table from survey data is a time consuming and iterative process. The 2006 Trip table is based on the following data sources:

- land use data segregated by dwelling, office, retail, industrial, schools and hospitals
- mid-block and intersection turning movements data
- External traffic contribution factors by agricultural and tourist traffic. For instance, agricultural traffic accounts for a large proportion of external to internal trips and vice versa.
- an iterative process was adopted to estimate base year daily trip table as follows:



- firstly, the production and attraction of trips at each travel zone categorised by land use data was estimated. Production relates to outbound trips and attraction relates to inbound trips. Appropriate daily trip generation rate was used from PB's survey data source, RTA's trip generation guidelines and previous Bathurst traffic studies. Appropriate adjustment factors were applied to reflect the daily travel condition
- secondly, through trips (external to external) was estimated from the O-D survey. We have refined external traffic behaviour via a matrix estimation process which also matched traffic counts at external stations
- the gravity model adopted for this study was based on a typical gravity model used in other similar studies.

4.4 Model calibration

4.4.1 Targets and result summary

Model calibration is the process by which the initial model inputs and parameters are adjusted in a logical and controlled way until the model matches a set of observed traffic data. This calibration process confirms that appropriate parameters are chosen, thus ensuring that when the model is used to make a forecast the results will be consistent with the inputs and current behavioural responses. The model was calibrated at three levels:

- Cordon lines which control total traffic entering and leaving the study area. The external
 count sites on the Great Western Highway, Mid Western Highway, Mitchell Highway,
 Littlebourne Street and Vale Road formed the model cordon boundary.
- individual roads based on traffic counts
- model calibration criteria were based on the US Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the "Model Reasonableness and Checking Manual" as described below:
 - the correlation coefficient, (R2) for region wide observed traffic counts versus estimated volumes should be greater than 0.88
 - the percent Root Mean Square Error (%RMSE) should be below 30%.

Table 4-4 presents the calibration and validation targets considered and results achieved for this model.



Table 4-4 Calibration and validation targets and results for 2006 daily model

Calibration	Calibration target	Model compliance
Objective		
Road traffic characteristics lead to	For links:	For links (22 count sites)
realistic route choice	$R^2 > 0.9$	R2 = 0.95
	■ %RMSE <30%	• %RMSE =16,7%
	% difference within ± 15% = 80% of sites	% difference within ± 15% = 82% of sites

Note: GEH statistics were calculated using peak one hour passenger car unit volumes

%RMSE = % root mean square error

4.4.2 Observed and modelled link volumes

Within the study area, the 22 counting stations were examined in detail. Adjustments to link attributes were made until modelled traffic volumes were close to the actual traffic volumes. In general, the model replicated most of sites within a range of +/-20 percent (see Table 4-4). Three sites were between +/-20% to 33%. Figure 4-1 shows the scatter plot of the observed and modelled volumes with R2 values 0.95, indicating a close match between counts and model volumes. Thus it is reasonable to conclude that the calibration of the existing situation in the model for the Bathurst study area is acceptable and can form the basis for forecasting future traffic on the proposed Southern Ring Road Route.

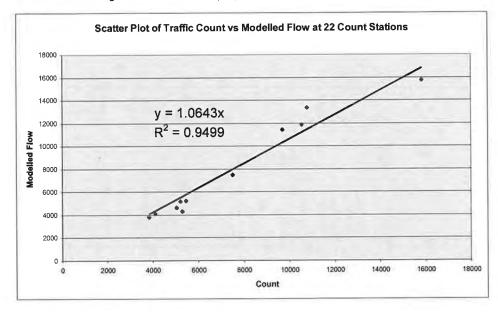


Figure 4-1 Scatter plot of observed and modelled link volumes (2006 daily, vehicles)



Table 4-5 Comparison of surveyed and modelled traffic flow for year 2006 (vehicles/day)

Site ID Road	Road	Mo	Model	Sur	Survey	Diffe	Difference	% Diff	% Difference
		NEINW	SEISW	NE/NW	SE/SW	NE/NW	SE/SW	NE/NW	SE/SW
18.2	Mitchell Highway, Evans Plains Creek Bridge	3,735	3,765	3,753	3,752	20	-13	%0	%0
384	Mid Western Highway, west of McDiarmid Street	2,060	2,055	2,064	2,055	4	0	%0	%0
5&6	Vale Road, south of Lloyds Road	1,920	1,930	1,907	1,938	-13	00	-1%	%0
7&8	O'Connell Road, north of Blue Ridge Road	3,485	1,710	3,497	1,697	12	-13	%0	-1%
9&10	Great Western Highway (east), west of Ashworth Drive	7,815	7,970	7,959	7,871	4	66-	2%	-1%
1812	11&12 Limekilns Road, south of Culnane Place	2,005	2,645	2,348	2,691	343	46	17%	2%
138.14	Gilmour Street, between Tareena Avenue and Kelso Public School	2,220	2,100	2,491	2,796	271	969	12%	33%
15&16	Durham Street, between h	5,735	7,635	5,178	5,600	-557	-2,035	-10%	-27%
17&18	Rocket Street, between Seymour Street and Havannah Street	3,020	2,230	2,952	2,508	-68	278	-2%	12%
19&20		6,475	5,415	5,616	4,931	-859	484	-13%	%6 -
1822	21822 Havannah Street hetween Durham Street and Howick Street	6,220	5,225	4,616	5,088	-1,604	-137	-26%	-3%





5. Traffic growth and network changes

5.1 Land use changes

The land use changes for each of the decades up to 2050 have been projected based on the strategic planning contained in Bathurst's Urban Strategy (2007), as discussed in Section 2. The resulting land use scenarios for 2020-2050 are based on potential growth on land zoned residential and industrial and land identified "for strategic development purposes only".

Table 5-1 summarises population and commercial / industrial GFA (ha) for each forecast year used in the model. The population estimate for 2020 was based on similar Council approvals to previous years. The estimates for 2030, 2040 are a pro-rata increase based on a target population of 80,000 by 2050 as required in Bathurst Regional Council's study brief as Council had not undertaken any detailed planning for these levels of population. This study has used these target populations purely to test their impact on the road network. Whether these target populations for each decade are achievable is outside the scope of this study.

The commercial / industrial GFAs (ha) were estimated from existing and future land use plans. The estimates for future commercial and industrial GFAs (ha) indicates there is a significant imbalance between population and employment by around 2040. There needs to be a large increase in commercial and industrial GFA by 2040 to correct this imbalance. Implications are that traffic flows beyond 2040 could be underestimated.

Table 5-1 Target population and estimate of commercial / industrial GFA (ha)

Year	Population	% Change in Population per year	Commercial / Industrial GFA (ha)	% Change in Commercial / Industrial GFA
2006	32,653		166.92	
2020	39,690	1.4%	215.79	29.3%
2030	53,200	3.0%	266.65	23.6%
2040	66,800	2.3%	273.23	2.5%
2050	80,300	1.9%	274.17	0.3%

Land use plans for each decade up to 2050 are shown in Figures 5-1 to 5-4.



Figure 5-1 Land use - 2020



Figure 5-2 Land use - 2030

[Insert appropriate figure]



Figure 5-3 Land use - 2040

[Insert appropriate figure]



Figure 5-4 Land use - 2050

[Insert appropriate figure]



5.2 Regional growth

Future traffic conditions in and around Bathurst will be influenced by the combined factors of background traffic growth and by changes to the transport network. Background traffic changes will be driven by planned and known changes in population and employment.

The majority of through traffic to Bathurst originates in Sydney (51%) with about 21% from elsewhere in NSW and 20% from elsewhere in Australia.

Bathurst Regional Council's Urban Strategy (2007) lists reasons why people visit Bathurst; holidays (40%), visiting friend and relatives (22%), business (17%) and just passing through (16%). Special events attracted 4% of visitors and local attractions (1%).

Traffic on the Great Western Highway was assumed to increase at about 1.39% per year up to 2050. The data sources reviewed include the following:

- Bureau of Transport and Regional Services (BTRE), Demand Projections for AUSLINK Non-Urban Corridors: Methodology and Projections, Working Paper 66. Main points were that the rate of increase in heavy vehicles (2.10%) on the Great Western Highway is projected to be slightly higher than for light vehicles (1.24%). The average increase is projected to be 1.39%
- An ABS survey of freight movements completed in 2001 and reported in Freight Movements, Summary (Catalogue 9220.0). Provides a summary of freight movements by mode around Australia. There was no specific reference to Bathurst or the Great Western Highway
- FDF Pty Ltd's Freight Info database of 1999 inter-regional freight flows this data set forms the basis of the Freight inter-regional database and forecasting package developed for AUSTROADS. It outlines government policies in funding and regulating freight moved by road and other modes and compares these policies with the polices from other countries i.e. the EU, Japan & Mexico
- BTRE Information Sheet 22 Freight between Australian Cities 1972 to 2001, which includes historical trends and forecasts to 2020 for the Sydney-Brisbane corridor by mode of transport
- NSW Freight Scoping Study prepared by SKM in 2002, which brings together freight data from a range of sources and includes high, medium and low forecasts by mode and major commodity groups for 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2020
- Traffic counts from RTA permanent counting sites.

New developments:

- The existing planning controls reflect these recommendations and they remain relevant for the future planning of Bathurst, particularly given the approval for an intermodal transport terminal to be located in the Parkes area. The intermodal transport terminal has the potential to significantly increase the amount of rail freight transport and heavy vehicle movements through the Bathurst area
- Assumed 7.5 dwellings per hectare for future residential developments.



■ The Australian Government Department of Transport and Regional Services undertook the Bells Line of Road Corridor Study in November 2005. The Bells Line of Road if upgraded would significantly improve accessibility between Bathurst and the Sydney region. The report concluded that the upgrade of the road to a four-lane B-Double route is feasible from an engineering perspective, but it does not appear to be feasible from an economic or financial perspective based on a range of growth strategies. It is highly unlikely that private investment would be forthcoming to progress the upgrade without significant government funding, their would be significant environmental and social impacts and that land acquisition was in the order of \$230 million in 2004 dollars

5.3 Network changes

The only change made to the existing road network was the addition of the proposed Southern Ring Road Route. There has been no attempt to add additional local, collector or arterial roads to the existing Bathurst road network. The result was that traffic flows on existing local roads quickly exceeded the road capacity as population and commercial / industrial GFA (ha) increased for each of the target years from 2020 to 2050.

Changes to the existing road network to accommodate the increases in population assumed would be the subject of further studies, in particular the widening of the Great Western Highway on the eastern approach to Bathurst.

Figure 5-5 shows the indicative Southern Ring Road Route location suggested by Council which was used in traffic modelling.

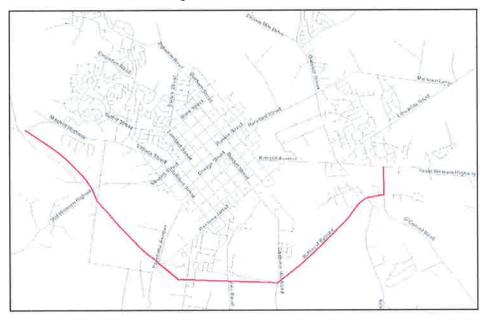


Figure 5-5 Indicative location for a proposed Southern Ring Road Route



5.4 Trip generation rate

The initial daily trip generation rates for the Bathurst model were adopted from the RTA Guide to Traffic Generating Developments as follows.

- residential trips were generated at 8.5 trips per day per dwelling
- industrial land generated vehicle trips at the rate of 10 trips per 100 sq.m GFA.

However TransCAD has the facility to adjust the number of trips to and from a particular traffic zone based on the traffic count survey results.

5.5 Future trip distribution

In determining future trip distribution to and from Bathurst study area, PB assessed potential population and industrial growth areas within the study area.



6. Traffic forecasts

The Bathurst transport model forecasts daily traffic flows on the Bathurst road network for years 2006, 2020 and 2050, with and without, a Southern Ring Road Route. Traffic flows for the intervening 10 year periods 2030 & 2040 were interpolated from the 2020 and 2050 modelled results

6.1 Likely diversion of future traffic to a Southern Link Road

This section has considered the likely usage of a Southern Ring Road Route to serve;

- through heavy vehicle movements
- local traffic needs and relief to local roads within Bathurst
- existing and future industrial and service business precincts of Bathurst
- likely future trends in heavy vehicle transport movements considered in light of new zonings and strategically identified uses from the Bathurst Region Urban Strategy.

Other issues considered were;

- the potential for a Southern Ring Road Route to divert tourist traffic away from the Bathurst town centre
- the variation in traffic flows along the Southern Ring Road Route.

6.1.1 Through traffic

Table 6-1 compares results from the model for all through traffic entering Bathurst on the following major access roads, with and without, the Southern Ring Road Route. For example the transport model predicts that of the 2,400 veh/day through traffic that would enter Bathurst from the east in 2006 on the Great Western Highway 450 veh/day would use the Southern Ring Road Route or 19%. In 2020 it is 38% and in 2050 it is 2850. Results for 2050 must be treated cautiously because the local road network assumed in this study for 2050 may be completely different to the road network in 2050. To accommodate a population of 80,000 there will be new roads linking the expanding residential and commercial areas also existing roads and road intersections will need to be upgraded.

- Great Western Highway
- Mitchell Highway
- Mid Western Highway
- Vale Road
- O'Connell Road.



Table 6-1 Through traffic entering Bathurst using the Southern Ring Road Route

Roadway	20	06	20)20	20)50
	Total Through Traffic	Using the Southern Ring Road Route	Total Through Traffic	Using the Southern Ring Road Route	Total Through Traffic	Using the Southern Ring Road Route
Great Western Highway	2,400	450	3,800	1,450	11,450	2850
Mitchell Highway	950	900	1,200	1,100	4,850	1,300
Mid Western Highway	400	350	550	450	6,200	3,100
Vale Road	200	150	400	300	4,800	2,950
O'Connell Road	1,000	350	1,150	400	2,100	750
TOTAL	4,950	2,200	7,100	3,700	29,400	10,950

Table 6-1 shows the expected traffic using the Southern Ring Road Route. These results are based an average speed of 70km/h on the Southern Ring Road Route and no major changes to the road network.

- 2,200 vehicles (44% of through traffic) in 2006
- **3**,700 vehicles (52%) by 2020
- 10,950 vehicles (37%) by 2050.

Tables 6-2 to 6-6 summarise through traffic flows along the Southern Ring Road Route between these access roads by light and heavy vehicle categories.



Table 6-2 Summary of through traffic 2006

From	То	Total Through Traffic	Through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route	Through traffic not on Southern Ring Road Route
Great Western Highway	Mitchell Highway	1,000	300	700
	Mid Western Highway	250	100	150
	Vale Road	50	50	All through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route
	O'Connell Road	250		121
Mitchell Highway	Great Western Highway	600	500	100
	Mid Western Highway	50	50	All through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route
	Vale Road	150	150	All through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route
	O'Connell Road	150	150	All through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route
Mid Western Highway	Great Western Highway	200	150	50
	Mitchell Highway	50	50	All through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route
	Vale Road	50	50	All through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route
	O'Connell Road	50	50	All through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route
Vale Road	Great Western Highway	50	50	All through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route
	Mitchell Highway	50	50	All through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route
	Mid Western Highway	0	0	.0
	O'Connell Road	50	50	All through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route
O'Connell Road	Great Western Highway	450		
	Mitchell Highway	250	250	All through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route
	Mid Western Highway	50	50	All through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route
	Vale Road	50	50	All through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route
TOTAL	· ·	3,800	2100	

Table 6-2 shows that:

- of the total 3,800 through traffic movements in 2006 approximately 58% of this traffic would use the Southern Ring Road Route
- the Southern Ring Road Route is most attractive to bypassing traffic coming from the Mitchell Highway, Mid Western Highway, Vale Road and O'Connell Road where almost 100% of through traffic from these roads will use the Bypass. Only 29% of traffic from the Great Western Highway is projected to use the Southern Ring Road Route.



Table 6-3 Summary of through traffic 2020

From	То	Total Through Traffic	Through traffic on the Southern Ring Road Route	Through traffic no on Southern Ring Road Route
Great Western Highway	Mitchell Highway	1,300	1,000	300
	Mid Western Highway	400	300	100
	Vale Road	200	150	50
	O'Connell Road	400	0	-
Mitchell Highway	Great Western Highway	850	750	100
	Mid Western Highway	50	50	All through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route
	Vale Road	150	150	All through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route
	O'Connell Road	150	150	50
Mid Western Highway	Great Western Highway	350	300	50
	Mitchell Highway	50	50	All through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route
	Vale Road	50	50	All through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route
	O'Connell Road	50	50	50
Vale Road	Great Western Highway	200	150	50
	Mitchell Highway	50	50	All through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route
	Mid Western Highway	50	50	All through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route
	O'Connell Road	50	50	All through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route
O'Connell Road	Great Western Highway	650	0	650
	Mitchell Highway	250	250	All through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route
	Mid Western Highway	100	100	All through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route
	Vale Road	50	50	All through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route
TOTAL		5,400	3,700	

Table 6-3 shows that:

- of the total 5,400 through traffic movements in 2020 approximately 68% of this traffic would use the Southern Ring Road Route
- the Southern Ring Road Route is most attractive to bypassing traffic coming from the Mitchell Highway, Mid Western Highway, Vale Road and O'Connell Road where almost 100% of through traffic from these roads will use the Southern Ring Road Route. The percentage of through traffic from the Great Western Highway that would use the Southern Ring Road Route has increased to 63% of total through traffic from the Great Western Highway



Table 6-4 Summary of through traffic 2030

From	То	Total Through Traffic	Through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route	Through traffic not on Southern Ring Road Route
Great Western Highway	Mitchell Highway	1,450	900	550
	Mid Western Highway	950	600	400
	Vale Road	800	450	350
	O'Connell Road	750	0	-
Mitchell Highway	Great Western Highway	1,000	750	250
	Mid Western Highway	1,150	150	1,050
	Vale Road	150	150	50
	O'Connell Road	150	150	50
Mid Western Highway	Great Western Highway	800	600	200
	Mitchell Highway	1,250	450	800
	Vale Road	250	250	All through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route
	O'Connell Road	100	100	50
Vale Road	Great Western Highway	1,050	950	150
	Mitchell Highway	100	100	All through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route
	Mid Western Highway	600	100	500
	O'Connell Road	100	100	All through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route
O'Connell Road	Great Western Highway	850	0	
	Mitchell Highway	300	300	All through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route
	Mid Western Highway	150	150	All through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route
	Vale Road	100	100	50
Total		12,050	6,350	

Table 6-4 shows that:

- of the total 12,050 through traffic movements in 2030 approximately 52% of this traffic would use the Southern Ring Road Route
- the percentage of through predicted to use the Southern Ring Road Route from each of the major highways has changed in 2030 possibly indicating the Southern Ring Road Route has reached its capacity to carry additional traffic.



Table 6-5 Summary of through traffic 2040

From	То	Total Through Traffic	Through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route	Through traffic not on Southern Ring Road Route
Great Western	Mitchell Highway	1,600	800	800
Highway	Mid Western Highway	1,500	850	700
	Vale Road	1,400	750	650
	O'Connell Road	1,100	0	+
Mitchell Highway	Great Western Highway	1,150	750	400
	Mid Western Highway	2,250	200	2,100
	Vale Road	150	150	50
	O'Connell Road	150	150	50
Mid Western Highway	Great Western Highway	1,250	900	350
	Mitchell Highway	2,450	850	1,600
	Vale Road	400	400	All through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route
	O'Connell Road	100	100	50
Vale Road	Great Western Highway	1,900	1,700	250
	Mitchell Highway	150	150	All through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route
	Mid Western Highway	1,100	150	950
	O'Connell Road	150	150	All through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route
O'Connell Road	Great Western Highway	1,050	0	*
	Mitchell Highway	350	350	All through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route
	Mid Western Highway	200	200	All through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route
	Vale Road	150	150	50
TOTAL		18,550	8,750	

Table 6-5 shows that:

- of the total 18,550 through traffic movements in 2040 approximately 47% of this traffic would use the Southern Ring Road Route
- the percentage of through predicted to use the Southern Ring Road Route from each of the major highways has changed in 2040 possibly indicating the Southern Ring Road Route has reached its capacity to carry additional traffic.



Table 6-6 Summary of through traffic 2050

From	То	Total Through Traffic	Through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route	Through traffic no on Southern Ring Road Route
Great Western	Mitchell Highway	1,750	700	1,050
Highway	Mid Western Highway	2,000	1,100	950
	Vale Road	1,950	1,050	950
	O'Connell Road	1,450	0	
Mitchell Highway	Great Western Highway	1,250	750	500
	Mid Western Highway	3,300	250	3,100
	Vale Road	150	150	50
	O'Connell Road	150	150	All through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route
Mid Western	Great Western Highway	1,700	1,200	500
Highway	Mitchell Highway	3,600	1,250	2,400
	Vale Road	550	550	All through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route
	O'Connell Road	100	100	All through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route
Vale Road	Great Western Highway	2,750	2,450	350
	Mitchell Highway	150	150	All through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route
	Mid Western Highway	1,600	200	1,400
	O'Connell Road	150	150	All through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route
O'Connell Road	Great Western Highway	1,200	0	
	Mitchell Highway	350	350	All through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route
	Mid Western Highway	200	200	All through traffic on Southern Ring Road Route
	Vale Road	200	200	50
TOTAL		24,550	10,950	

Table 6-6 shows that:

- of the total 24,550 through traffic movements in 2050 approximately 44% of this traffic would use the Southern Ring Road Route
- the traffic growth between Mitchell Highway and Great Western Highway become more steady with 750 vehicles expected using the Southern Ring Road Route
- the growth of traffic between Mitchell Highway and Mid Western Highway is significant. Approximately 250 through traffic movements are expected to use the Southern Ring Road Route in 2050
- the percentage of through traffic predicted to use the Southern Ring Road Route from each of the major highways has changed in 2040 possibly indicating the Southern Ring Road Route has reached its capacity to carry additional traffic.



The transport model has predicted a significant number of vehicles will use the Southern Ring Road Route. Further calibration of the model may reduce some of the inconsistencies in the results such as the disproportionate travel movements between the Mitchell Highway to Great Western Highway and Vale Road to Great Western Highway but for the purpose of this study the model clearly indicates that the Southern Ring Road Route will carry a high proportion of the through traffic.

6.1.2 Local traffic

The impact of the Southern Ring Road Route to divert traffic to or from local roads within Bathurst is summarised in Tables 6-7 and 6-8. Table 6-7 shows the patterns for all light and heavy vehicles on these roads and Table 6-8 is the impact for heavy vehicles only.

Table 6-7 indicates that there is expected to be a reduction in <u>total traffic flows</u> on all local streets listed in the table. The decrease is less than 10% of the total of all vehicles (light + heavy) on Bentinck Street, Brilliant Street, Durham Street (east of Bentinck Street), Rocket Street, Russell Street, Stewart Street and Vale Road. The decreases are 20-30% on Durham Street (west of Bentinck Street), the Great Western Highway (east and west of Havannah Street) and Havannah Street.

Table 6-8 highlights the more significant decreases in <u>heavy vehicle movements</u> on these roads, for example up to 55% of heavy vehicles movements would be removed from Havannah Street, 50% from Bentinck Street, 55% from Durham Street east of Bentinck Street and 57% west of Bentinck Street, and up to 71% on the Rocket/Brilliant/Russell Street corridor.

The significant reduction in heavy vehicle movements on local roads in Bathurst is a very strong positive reason for constructing the Southern Ring Road Route.

Figure 6-1 depicts the local road locations of which the traffic flow estimation are shown in Table 6-7 and Table 6-8.

An interesting result is the increase in traffic flows on Vale Road with the Southern Ring Road Route. This is probably due to Vale Road becoming a major access road between the Southern Ring Road Route and the South Bathurst industrial area. Hence traffic flows will increase in line with the increase in commercial and industrial activity in this area.

Caution in interpreting Model Results on Local Roads

The traffic model created for this study is a strategic model which means that caution is needed when interpreting traffic flows on the local roads within the town centre. The model is designed to predict with some confidence traffic flows on major roads, especially the Southern Ring Road Route.

Not all local roads have been included in the model hence traffic flows on the local roads included in the model may represent the cumulative traffic flows on a local road corridor and not necessarily on a particular road.

The overwhelming results in Tables 6-7 and 6-8 are a reduction in traffic flows on local roads. The few instances where traffic movements have been shown to increase is probably due to the strategic nature of this model as previously mentioned.



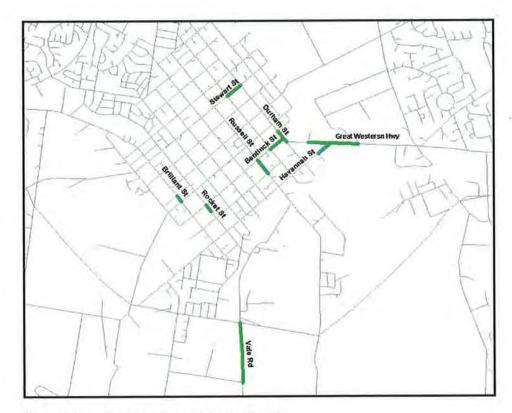


Figure 6-1 Link location map for local roads



Table 6-7 Traffic forecast on local roads (2-way – all vehicles)

Roadway	Location		NO South	NO Southern Ring Road Route	ad Route			WITH Sout	hern Ring R	WITH Southern Ring Road Route	
		2006	2020	2030	2040	2050	2006	2020	2030	2040	2050
Bentinck St	west of Durham Street	11,900	21,150	29,200	37,250	45,250	10,800	19,250	27,550	35,850	44,100
Brilliant St	north of William Street	7,450	10,450	14,700	18,900	23,100	6,800	9,900	11,850	13,800	15,700
Durham St	east of Bentinck Street	28,100	45,750	63,800	81,850	99,900	26,000	36,350	51,350	66,300	81,250
Durham St	west of Bentinck Street	27,800	44,000	58,750	73,500	88,200	25,100	39,350	49,050	58,700	68,350
Great Western Hwy	east of Havannah Street	32,500	59,900	86,650	113,350	140,050	26,300	40,100	61,950	83,800	105,650
Great Western Hwy	west of Havannah Street	23,350	41,900	61,000	80,100	99,150	20,100	28,900	43,150	57,400	71,650
Havannah St	south of Great Western Highway	9,300	18,650	26,450	34,250	42,000	6,250	11,450	19,300	27,150	34,950
Rocket St	south of Bentinck Street	5,300	6,500	14,750	23,000	31,200	5,150	8,100	15,000	21,850	28,700
Russell St	south of Bentinck Street	6,300	7,900	12,050	16,200	20,300	6,350	8,350	12,800	17,250	21,700
Stewart St	west of Durham Street	10,500	25,650	41,650	57,650	73,600	10,150	18,400	33,850	49,300	64,700
Vale Rd	south of Lloyds Road	3,850	5,700	11,450	17,200	22,900	3,750	6,050	12,300	18,550	24,800

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Roadway	Location			Difference	•				% Difference	ce	
		2006	2020	2030	2040	2050	2006	2020	2030	2040	2050
Bentinck St	west of Durham Street	-1,100	-1,900	-1,650	-1,400	-1,150	%6-	%6-	% 9-	**	-3%
Brilliant St	north of William Street	-650	-550	-2,850	-5,100	-7,400	%6-	-5%	-19%	-27%	-32%
Durham St	east of Bentinck Street	-2,100	-9,400	-12,450	-15,550	-18,650	%2-	-21%	-50%	-19%	-19%
Durham St	west of Bentinck Street	-2,700	4,650	-9,700	-14,800	-19,850	-10%	-11%	-17%	-20%	-23%
Great Western Hwy	east of Havannah Street	-6,200	-19,800	-24,700	-29,550	-34,400	-19%	-33%	-29%	-26%	-25%
Great Western Hwy	west of Havannah Street	-3,250	-13,000	-17,850	-22,700	-27,500	-14%	-31%	-29%	-28%	-28%
Havannah St	south of Great Western Highway	-3,050	-7,200	-7,150	-7,100	-7,050	-33%	-39%	-27%	-21%	-17%
Rocket St	south of Bentinck Street	-150	1,600	250	-1,150	-2,500	-3%	72%	2%	-5%	-8%
Russell St	south of Bentinck Street	90	450	750	1,050	1,400	1%	%9	%9	%9	%2
Stewart St	west of Durham Street	-350	-7,250	-7,800	-8,350	-8,900	-3%	-28%	-18%	-14%	-12%
Vale Rd	south of Lloyds Road	-100	350	850	1,350	1,900	-3%	%9	7%	8%	8%



Table 6-8 Traffic forecast on local roads (2-way – Heavy Vehicles only)

Roadway	Location		NO South	NO Southern Ring Road Route	ad Route			WITH Sout	WITH Southern Ring Road Route	oad Route	
		2006	2020	2030	2040	2050	2006	2020	2030	2040	2050
Bentinck St	west of Durham Street	009	1,100	1,800	2,500	3,150	200	250	1,150	1,750	2,300
Brilliant St	north of William Street	200	200	650	800	950	150	150	250	300	350
Durham St	east of Bentinck Street	1,700	2,700	4,200	5,700	7,200	1,250	1,150	2,250	3,350	4,400
Durham St	west of Bentinck Street	1,450	2,350	3,350	4,350	5,350	1,150	1,050	1,600	2,100	2,600
Great Western Hwy	east of Havannah Street	2,600	4,200	6,700	9,150	11,600	1,550	1,650	3,250	4,850	6,400
Great Western Hwy	west of Havannah Street	1,500	2,800	4,500	6,200	7,850	1,050	900	2,100	3,300	4,500
Havannah St	south of Great Western Highway	1,100	1,450	2,250	3,050	3,800	200	800	1,200	1,550	1,900
Rocket St	south of Bentinck Street	750	009	1,250	1,900	2,500	350	450	850	1,250	1,650
Russell St	south of Bentinck Street	150	300	750	1,200	1,600	150	300	450	600	200
Stewart St	west of Durham Street	650	1,550	2,100	2,600	3,100	450	450	950	1,400	1,850
Vale Rd	south of Lloyds Road	400	450	1,400	2,300	3,200	300	900	1,550	2,500	3,400

Roadway	Location			Difference					% Difference		
		2006	2020	2030	2040	2050	2006	2020	2030	2040	2050
Bentinck St	west of Durham Street	-100	-550	-650	-750	-850	-17%	-50%	-36%	~30%	-27%
Brilliant St	north of William Street	-350	-350	400	-500	-600	-70%	-70%	-62%	-63%	-63%
Durham St	east of Bentinck Street	450	-1,550	-1,950	-2,350	-2,800	-26%	-57%	46%	41%	-39%
Durham St	west of Bentinck Street	-300	-1,300	-1,750	-2,250	-2,750	-21%	-55%	-52%	-52%	-51%
Great Western Hwy	east of Havannah Street	-1,050	-2,550	-3,450	4,300	-5,200	40%	-61%	-51%	47%	45%
Great Western Hwy	west of Havannah Street	450	-1,900	-2,400	-2,900	-3,350	-30%	~89%	-53%	47%	43%
Havannah St	south of Great Western Highway	-600	-650	-1,050	-1,500	-1,900	-55%	45%	47%	49%	-20%
Rocket St	south of Bentinck Street	-400	-150	400	-650	-850	-53%	-25%	-35%	-34%	-34%
Russell St	south of Bentinck Street	0	0	-300	-600	-800	%0	%0	40%	-50%	-56%
Stewart St	west of Durham Street	-200	-1,100	-1,150	-1,200	-1,250	-31%	-71%	-55%	~46%	40%
Vale Rd	south of Lloyds Road	-100	150	150	200	200	-25%	33%	11%	%8	9%9



Tables 6-7 and 6-8 indicate that:

- Traffic is expected to reduce in local roads if the Southern Ring Road proceeds.
- Traffic in Bentinck Street is expected to reduce in the range of 3% to 9%, whilst the reduction in truck traffic is more significant in the range of 30% to 50%.
- Trucks would be diverted from Bentinck Street, however, the reduction in truck flow would be more significant in Havannah Street. This indicates Havannah Street carries more through truck traffic if the Ring Road will not be in place.
- Traffic reduction in Brilliant Street is expected to be in the range of 5% and 32%. About a third of the traffic would be shifted to Southern Ring Road Route by 2050.
- Traffic in Durham Street and the Great Western Highway would be reduced in the order of 20%. There would be a significant reduction in trucks in the order of 50%. Approximately 35,000 daily vehicles (including 5,000 trucks) would be diverted to the Southern Ring Road Route. This would ease traffic congestion problems considerably in these roads.
- Although there would be some marginal increases expected in Rocket Street and Russell Street as connecting roads to the Southern Ring Road Route in 2020, the truck flow would be declined significantly by about 30% to 50% at these locations. By 2050, a proportion of traffic is expected to be diverted from Rocket Street.
- Over 7,000 vehicles would be expected to be diverted per day from Stewart Street (Great Western Highway). This includes over 1,000 daily trucks shifting to the Southern Ring Road Route.
- Vale Road to the south of Lloyds Road is expected to experience a margin increase in traffic flow as this section of Vale Road connects directly with the Southern Ring Road Route.
- Truck traffic is expected to be reduced significantly in local roads as through traffic would be shifted to the Southern Ring Road Route. The most significant reduction is seen in the Great Western Highway, Durham Street, Havannah Street and Stewart Street (Great Western Highway) where over 1,000 trucks are expected to be shifted per day. More than 5,000 trucks would be diverted from the Great Western Highway to the east of Havannah Street.

6.1.3 Service to industrial areas

The industrial areas are shown in Figures 5-1 to 5-4, Access to the industrial areas is via;

- Littlebourne Street / Hampden Park Road / Lee Street
- Russell Street/Vale Road or Havannah/Russell/Rocket/Vale Roads.

Table 6-9 shows projected traffic movements to the Industrial Areas with the Southern Ring Road Route. There is a decrease in total vehicle and heavy vehicle movements to Lee Street. This is due to the shift of westbound traffic using the Southern Ring Road Route.

Figure 6-2 depicts the local road locations of which the traffic flow estimation are shown in Table 6-9 and Table 6-10.



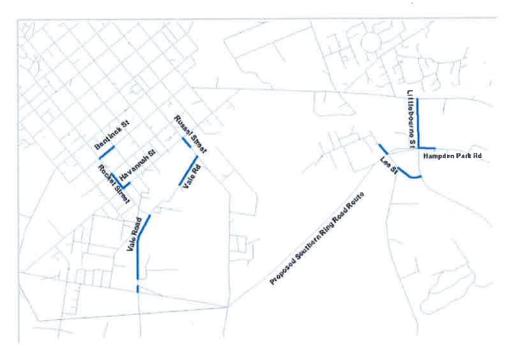


Figure 6-2 Link location map for roads in industrial area



Table 6-9 Traffic forecast to industrial areas (2-way – All Vehicles)

Roadway	Location		NO South	NO Southern Ring Road Route	ad Route			WITH Southern Ring Road Route	hern Ring F	Road Route	
		2006	2020	2030	2040	2050	2006	2020	2030	2040	2050
Lee St	west of Littlebourne Street	2,050	10,000	11,850	13,700	15,550	1,850	4,600	7,350	10,100	12,800
Lee St	west of Southern Ring Road Route	6,650	10,900	12,800	14,650	16,500	6,550	11,000	12,700	14,350	16,000
Hampden Park Rd	east of Littlebourne Street	2,600	12,500	14,800	17,050	19,300	2,600	12,500	14,800	17,050	19,300
Havannah St	east of Rocket Street	6,650	9,350	12,050	14,700	17,350	6.200	8,250	14,250	20,250	26,250
Bentinck St	east of Rocket Street	4,900	10,750	18,750	26,750	34,700	5,050	10,050	16,400	22,750	29,100
Rocket St	north of Havannah St	5,250	6,350	13,300	20,250	27,150	5,150	9,000	16,950	24,900	32,800
Russell St	Railway overpass	4,700	6,550	13,800	21,050	28,300	7,000	15,400	22,150	28,850	35,550
Alpha St	south of Russell Street	1,300	2,750	6,800	10,800	14,800	009	1,150	7,600	14,050	20,500
Vale Rd	south of Rocket Street	4,100	5,850	10,750	15,650	20,500	3,350	10,450	18,650	26,850	35,000
Vale Rd	north of Lloyds Road	2,900	5,000	11,050	17,100	23,150	3,650	11,050	19,700	28,300	36,900

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Roadway	Location			Difference					% Difference	ø	
		2006	2020	2030	2040	2050	2006	2020	2030	2040	2050
Lee St	west of Littlebourne Street	-200	-5,400	-4,500	-3,600	-2,750	-10%	-54%	-38%	-26%	-18%
Lee St	west of Southern Ring Road Route	-100	100	-100	-300	-500	-2%	1%	-1%	-2%	-3%
Hampden Park Rd	east of Littlebourne Street	0	0	0	0	0	%0	%0	%0	%0	%0
Havannah St	east of Rocket Street	-450	-1,100	2,200	5,550	8,900	%2-	-12%	18%	38%	51%
Bentinck St	east of Rocket Street	150	-700	-2,350	4,000	-5,600	3%	-7%	-13%	-15%	-16%
Rocket St	north of Havannah St	-100	2,650	3,650	4,650	5,650	-2%	42%	27%	23%	21%
Russell St	Railway overpass	2,300	8,850	8,350	7,800	7,250	49%	135%	61%	37%	26%
Alpha St	south of Russell Street	-700	-1,600	800	3,250	5,700	-54%	-58%	12%	30%	39%
Vale Rd	south of Rocket Street	-750	4,600	7,900	11,200	14,500	-18%	%62	73%	72%	71%
Vale Rd	north of Lloyds Road	750	6,050	8,650	11,200	13,750	26%	121%	78%	%59	28%

Table 6-10 Traffic forecast to industrial areas (2-way - heavy vehicles only)

Roadway	Location		NO South	NO Southern Ring Road Route	ad Route			WITH Sout	hern Ring F	WITH Southern Ring Road Route	
		2006	2020	2030	2040	2050	2006	2020	2030	2040	2050
Lee St	west of Littlebourne Street	100	1,350	1,600	1,800	2,000	400	750	1,000	1,250	1,500
Lee St	west of Southern Ring Road Route	200	1,150	1,400	1,600	1,800	200	1,150	1,400	1,650	1,850
Hampden Park Rd	east of Littlebourne Street	250	300	350	350	350	250	300	350	350	320
Havannah St	east of Rocket Street	650	750	1,100	1,400	1,700	300	450	900	1,300	1,700
Bentinck St	east of Rocket Street	400	650	1,400	2,100	2,800	350	450	750	1,050	1,350
Rocket St	north of Havannah St	750	650	1,250	1,800	2,350	350	450	1,000	1,500	2,000
Russell St	Railway overpass	800	950	1,700	2,450	3,200	200	900	1,400	1,850	2,300
Alpha St	south of Russell Street	200	350	800	1,250	1,650	100	100	900	1,100	1,600
Vale Rd	south of Rocket Street	009	750	1,400	2,050	2,700	350	750	1,450	2,150	2,850
Vale Rd	north of Lloyds Road	400	700	1,600	2,500	3,350	650	1,100	1,900	2,650	3,400

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Roadway	Location			Difference					% Difference	a	
		2008	2020	2030	2040	2050	2006	2020	2030	2040	2050
Lee St	west of Littlebourne Street	300	-600	-600	-550	-500	300%	-44%	-38%	-31%	-25%
Lee St	west of Southern Ring Road Route	0	0	0	20	20	%0	%0	%0	3%	3%
Hampden Park Rd	east of Littlebourne Street	0	0	0	0	0	%0	%0	%0	%0	%0
Havannah St	east of Rocket Street	-350	-300	-200	-100	0	-54%	40%	-18%	-1%	%0
Bentinck St	east of Rocket Street	-50	-200	-650	-1,050	-1,450	-13%	-31%	46%	-20%	-52%
Rocket St	north of Havannah St	400	-200	-250	-300	-350	-53%	-31%	-20%	-17%	-15%
Russell St	Railway overpass	-300	-50	-300	-600	-900	-38%	-5%	-18%	-24%	-28%
Alpha St	south of Russell Street	-100	-250	-200	-150	-50	-50%	-71%	-25%	-12%	-3%
Vale Rd	south of Rocket Street	-250	0	20	100	150	45%	%0	4%	2%	%9
Vale Rd	north of Lloyds Road	250	400	300	150	20	63%	21%	19%	%9	1%



Table 6-9 and 6-10 indicate that:

- Overall traffic would be reduced in Lee Street, Littlebourne Street, Bentinck Street with the Southern Ring Road Route. Traffic would use Vale Road (north of Lloyds Road) to access the industrial area in South Bathurst.
- Truck traffic would be reduced significantly in the range of 30% to 40% by year 2020 in the Havannah Street/ Bentinck Street/ Rocket Street route to and from the industrial area in South Bathurst. A large proportion of truck traffic would access the area via the Southern Ring Road Route and Vale Road. This reduction is also expected beyond year 2020 and more truck traffic will be declined in Bentinck Street.
- Truck traffic would be reduced significantly in the Russell Street/ Alpha Road/ Vale Road route to and from the industrial area in South Bathurst, A large proportion of truck traffic would access the area via the Southern Ring Road Route and Vale Road.

6.1.4 Trends in heavy vehicle movements

The Bathurst transport model has projected that heavy vehicle movements would increase at approximately 1% per year.

6.1.5 Potential to divert traffic away from the City

The traffic model provided additional evidence regarding the need for the Southern Ring Road Route. It came from the percentages of through traffic that were forecast to divert to the route. In 2006, approximately 58% of through traffic would have chosen the route, 68% in 2020, 52% in 2030, 47% in 2040 and 44% in 2050. These forecasts assume no other changes were made to the existing road network. Almost 100% of through traffic from the Mitchell Highway, Vale Road and O'Connell Road would use the Route. Initially, a lower percentage of through traffic from the Great Western Highway would choose the Route but this would grow as congestion increases on local roads.

The reason behind the traffic diversion is related to a quicker travel time between various origins and destinations along the route due to the increasing congestion on travel routes through the town centre.

6.2 Need for a Southern Link Road Southern Ring Road Route

The report has highlighted the need for the Southern Ring Road Route comes from

- the diversion of existing and future heavy vehicle traffic away from existing and future residential areas
- the relief to local traffic routes within Bathurst.

6.2.1 Diversion of heavy vehicles from residential areas

A benefit of a Southern Ring Road Route would be reduced traffic on residential streets. For example, total traffic flows on Bentinck Street were estimated to decrease by around 9%, while the number of heavy vehicles would decrease by up to 50%. For Durham Street, west of Bentinck Street, traffic would fall by up to 23%. Heavy vehicles numbers would fall by up to 55%. At Havannah Street, traffic is expected to decrease by 39% (and heavy vehicles by



up to 55%). Some heavy vehicles will still need to use these streets for local deliveries to businesses in the area

Figure 6-3 depicts the local road locations of which the traffic flow estimation are shown in Table 6-11 and Table 6-12.

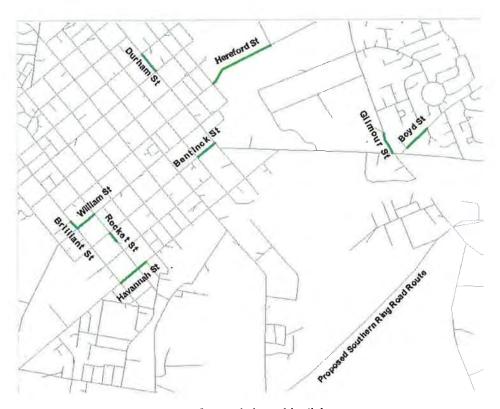


Figure 6-3 Link location map for roads in residential area

6.2.2 Relief to local traffic routes within Bathurst

The traffic model predicted the Southern Ring Road Route would be well used. If a Southern Ring Road Route were opened in 2006, it would attract 8,000 vehicles per day. By 2020, this would increase to around 36,000 vehicles per day, and then to almost 90,000 vehicles by 2050, if no other new routes were built by then to help share the traffic load. Clearly, the proposed route could not carry 90,000 vehicles but that level of demand indicates the changes that will need to occur over the next 40 years.

About 10-15% of total vehicles were assumed to be heavy vehicles. That would be around 1,200 trucks per day in 2006, 4,000 trucks per day by 2020 and about 9,000 trucks per day by 2050. The impact of these vehicles on the town centre if there were no Bypass would be significant.

Additional evidence regarding the need for the Southern Ring Road Route came from the percentages of through traffic that was forecast to divert to the route. In 2006, approximately 58% of through traffic would have chosen the route, 68% in 2020, 52% in 2030, 47% in 2040 and 44% in 2050. These forecasts assume no other changes were made to the existing



road network. Almost 100% of through traffic from the Mitchell Highway, Vale Road and O'Connell Road would use the Route. Initially, a lower percentage of through traffic from the Great Western Highway would choose the Route but this would grow as congestion increases on local roads.

Table 6-11 Traffic forecast to residential areas (2-way - All Vehicles)

Roadway			NO South		NO Southern King Road Route			1000 L II	BIIIV	WILL SOUTHERN KING KOAU KOULE	
		2006	2020	2030	2040	2050	2006	2020	2030	2040	2050
Bentinck St	west of Durham Street	11,900	21,150	29,200	37,250	45,250	10,800	19,250	27,550	35,850	44,100
Boyd St	north of Great Western Highway	4,650	10,300	14,600	18,850	23,100	5,050	8,050	10,600	13,150	15,700
Brilliant St	north of William Street	7,450	10,450	40,300	70,100	99,900	6,800	9,900	33,700	57,500	81,250
Durham St	west of Stewart Street	14,750	18,050	41,450	64,850	88,200	14,500	16,900	34,050	51,200	68,350
Gilmour St	north of Great Western Highway	5,450	18,450	29,000	99,550	140,050	5,900	10,000	41,900	73,800	105,650
Havannah St	north of Rocket Street	6,650	9,350	39,300	69,250	99,150	6,200	8,250	29,400	50,550	71,650
Havannah St	south of Rocket Street	3,250	7,800	19,200	30,600	42,000	2,300	5,050	15,050	25,000	34,950
Hereford St	east of Durham Street	11,150	23,500	26,100	28,650	31,200	10,100	15,700	20,050	24,400	28,700
Rocket St	south of Bentinck Street	5.300	6,500	11,100	15,700	20,300	5,150	8,100	12,650	17,200	21,700
William St	west of Rocket Street	2,200	5,350	28,100	50,850	73,600	1,750	4,050	24,300	44,500	64,700

Roadway	Location			Difference				%	% Difference	4)	
		2006	2020	2030	2040	2050	2006	2020	2030	2040	2050
Bentinck St	west of Durham Street	-1,100	-1,900	-1,650	-1,400	-1,150	%6-	%6-	% 9-	~4 ~	-3%
Boyd St	north of Great Western Highway	400	-2,250	4,000	-5,700	-7,400	%6	-22%	-27%	-30%	-32%
Brilliant St	north of William Street	-650	-550	-6,600	-12,600	-18,650	%6-	-5%	-16%	-18%	-19%
Durham St	west of Stewart Street	-250	-1,150	-7,400	-13,650	-19,850	-5%	% 9	-18%	-21%	-23%
Gilmour St	north of Great Western Highway	450	-8,450	-17,100	-25,750	-34,400	%8	46%	-29%	-26%	-25%
Havannah St	north of Rocket Street	450	-1,100	-9,900	-18,700	-27,500	%2-	-12%	-25%	-27%	-28%
Havannah St	south of Rocket Street	-950	-2,750	-4,150	-5,600	-7,050	-29%	-35%	-22%	-18%	-17%
Hereford St	east of Durham Street	-1,050	-7,800	-6,050	-4,250	-2,500	%6-	-33%	-23%	-15%	%8-
Rocket St	south of Bentinck Street	-150	1,600	1,550	1,500	1,400	-3%	72%	14%	10%	4.2
William St	west of Rocket Street	450	-1,300	-3,800	-6,350	-8,900	-20%	-24%	-14%	-12%	-12%

Table 6-12 Traffic forecast to residential areas (2-way - Heavy vehicles Only)

Roadway			NO Southe	NO Southern Ring Road Route	oad Route			WITH Sout	WITH Southern Ring Road Route	Road Route	
		2006	2020	2030	2040	2050	2006	2020	2030	2040	2050
Bentinck St	west of Durham Street	909	1,100	1,800	2,500	3,150	200	550	1,150	1,750	2,300
Boyd St	north of Great Western Highway	200	009	1,000	1,350	1,700	200	250	250	850	1,100
Brilliant St	north of William Street (assumed no load limits in place)	200	200	650	800	950	150	150	250	300	350
Durham St	west of Stewart Street	550	700	1,050	1,400	1,750	500	450	700	950	1,200
Gilmour St	north of Great Western Highway	300	850	1,200	1,500	1,800	350	550	700	850	950
Havannah St	north of Rocket Street	650	750	1,100	1,400	1,700	300	450	006	1,300	1,700
Havannah St	south of Rocket Street	200	650	950	1,250	1,550	90	150	920	950	1,300
Hereford St	east of Durham Street	400	1,150	1,550	1,950	2,350	400	200	700	900	1,050
Rocket St	south of Bentinck Street	750	009	1,250	1,900	2,500	350	450	850	1,250	1,650
William St	west of Rocket Street	150	200	450	200	950	150	150	400	650	850

Difference of traffic forecast to residential areas (2-way - Heavy vehicles Only)

Roadway	Location			Difference				•	% Difference	a)	
		2006	2020	2030	2040	2050	2006	2020	2030	2040	2050
Bentinck St	west of Durham Street	-100	-550	-650	-750	-850	-17%	-20%	-36%	-30%	-27%
Boyd St	north of Great Western Highway	0	-350	450	-500	909	%0	-58%	-45%	-37%	-35%
Brilliant St	north of William Street	-350	-350	400	-500	909-	%0/-	%0/-	-62%	-63%	-63%
Durham St	west of Stewart Street	-50	-250	-350	450	-550	%6-	-36%	-33%	-32%	-31%
Gilmour St	north of Great Western Highway	20	-300	-500	-650	-850	17%	-35%	-42%	43%	47%
Havannah St	north of Rocket Street	-350	-300	-200	-100	0	-54%	40%	-18%	%/-	%0
Havannah St.	south of Rocket Street	-150	-500	-400	-300	-250	-75%	<i>%22-</i>	-45%	-24%	-16%
Hereford St	east of Durham Street	0	-650	-820-	-1,050	-1,300	%0	-57%	-55%	-54%	-55%
Rocket St	south of Bentinck Street	400	-150	-400	-650	-850	-53%	-25%	-32%	-34%	-34%
William St	west of Rocket Street	0	-50	-50	-50	-100	%0	-25%	-11%	%2-	-11%



Tables 6-11 and 6-12 indicate that:

- overall traffic would be reduced in residential streets as a large proportion of through traffic would be shifted to the Southern Ring Road Route
- Truck traffic would be reduced significantly in residential streets with the Southern Ring Road Route. Significant reduction could be seen in Bentinck Street, Gilmour Street, Hereford Street and Rocket Street where thoroughfare traffic shift to major roads and the Southern Ring Road Route.

6.3 Sensitivity tests

6.3.1 Speed changes in the Southern Ring Road Route

The traffic model was developed based on an average traffic speed for the Southern Ring Road Route of 70km/h. A sensitivity test was undertaken to determine whether increasing the average speed on the Southern Ring Road Route to 100km/h made a difference to traffic flows on the Southern Ring Road Route. The results for 2020 in Table 6-13 show that traffic flows on the Southern Ring Road Route would increase by around 30% if the average speed on the Southern Ring Road Route was increased from 70 to 100 km/h, thus indicating that traffic flows on the Southern Ring Road Route are sensitive to its average travel speed. To achieve an average travel speed of 100 km/h would require grade separations along the corridor which would add to the cost and delivery time of the project.

Table 6-13 Comparison of traffic volume for speed changes from 70km/h to 100km/h in the Southern Ring Road Route in year 2020 (2-way all vehicles)

Southern Ring Road Route section	Southern Ring Road Route 70km/h	Southern Ring Road Route 100km/h	Difference	% Difference
between Mitchell Highway and Mid Western Highway	9,200	12,400	3,200	35%
between Mid Western Highway and Panorama Avenue	17,550	22,300	4,750	27%
between Panorama Avenue and College Road (existing road section)	17,150	21,700	4,550	27%
between College Road and Vale Road (existing road section)	17,000	21,600	4,600	27%
between Vale Road and O'Connell Road	36,600	36,850	250	1%

6.3.2 Widening the Great Western Highway

The Great Western Highway east and west of the proposed intersection with the Southern Ring Road Route currently contains two lanes and operates at, or near, capacity. Table 6-14 shows that widening this section of the Great Western Highway from 2 to 4 lanes will result in a decrease of through traffic on the Southern Ring Road Route by up to a 28%.



Table 6-14 Widening Great Western Highway from 2 lanes to 4 lanes in year 2020 with the Southern Ring Road Route (2-way all vehicles)

Road	Location	2-lane (existing)	4-lanes	Difference	% Difference
Kendall Street	west of Durham Street	Existing 4 lanes	31,950	2,550	9%
Great Western Highway	west of Havannah Street	Existing 4 lanes	31,600	2,700	9%
Great Western Highway	east of Havannah Street	Existing 4 lanes	42,650	2,550	6%
Great Western Highway	west of Gilmour Street	Existing 4 lanes	38,250	3,000	9%
Great Western Highway	east of Limekilns Road	21,800	30,300	8,500	39%
Great Western Highway	west of O'Connell Road	27,500	37,600	10,100	37%
Great Western Highway	east of O'Connell Road	40,100	40,100	0	0%
Proposed Southern Ring Road Route	between Mitchell Highway and Mid Western Highway	9,200	9,000	-200	-2%
Proposed Southern Ring Road Route	between Mid Western Highway and Panorama Avenue	17,550	15,700	-1,850	-11%
Proposed Southern Ring Road Route	between Panorama Avenue and College Road (existing road section)	17,150	15,150	-2,000	-12%
Proposed Southern Ring Road Route	between College Road and Vale Road (existing road section)	17,000	15,150	-1,850	-11%
Proposed Southern Ring Road Route	between Vale Road and O'Connell Road	36,600	26,350	-10,250	-28%

6.4 Suitable alternatives

This report has assumed a particular location for the Southern Ring Road Route between the Great Western Highway and the Mitchell Highway. It begins at the Great Western Highway/Littlebourne Street intersection and finishes at the Mitchell Highway beyond the existing residential areas. Other locations are possible and options may need to be investigated in the future to select the preferred alignment based on a reduction of through traffic in the Bathurst Town Centre and residential areas. For example, starting the Southern Ring Road Route further to the east, skirting around the southern side of Bathurst and finishing further west on the Mitchell Highway would allow the road to function more as a bypass but may reduce the route's capacity to be a local traffic relief route for moving industrial traffic out of the town centre.



6.8 Indicative construction staging

Table 6-15 Number of lanes required by forecast year

Year	Southern Ring Road Route section	Highest daily traffic volume (1-way)	1-hour traffic volume	Capacity (pcu/ hour) ¹	Volume/ capacity ratio	No. of lanes required in each direction
2020	between Mitchell Highway and Mid Western Highway	7,900	721	1,500	0.48	1
	between Mid Western Highway and Panorama Avenue	12,800	1,169	1,500	0.78	2
	between Panorama Avenue and College Road (existing road section)	11,850	1,082	1,500	0.72	2
	between College Road and Vale Road (existing road section)	11,900	1,086	1,500	0.72	2
	between Vale Road and O'Connell Road	24,050	2,196	1,500	1.46	2
2030	between Mitchell Highway and Mid Western Highway	16,000	1,461	1,500	0.97	1
	between Mid Western Highway and Panorama Avenue	20,100	1,835	1,500	1,22	2
	between Panorama Avenue and College Road (existing road section)	18,700	1,707	1,500	1.14	2
	between College Road and Vale Road (existing road section)	19,400	1,771	1,500	1.18	2
	between Vale Road and O'Connell Road	33,850	3,090	1,500	2.06	3
2040	between Mitchell Highway and Mid Western Highway	24,100	2,200	1,500	1.47	2
	between Mid Western Highway and Panorama Avenue	27,400	2,502	1,500	1.67	2
	between Panorama Avenue and College Road (existing road section)	25,500	2,328	1,500	1.55	2
	between College Road and Vale Road (existing road section)	26,850	2,451	1,500	1.63	2
	between Vale Road and	43,650	3,985	1500	2.66	3

¹ RTA Guide to Traffic Generating Developments: One-way mid block capacity per lane for an undivided 4 lane rural road



Year	Southern Ring Road Route section	Highest daily traffic volume (1-way)	1-hour traffic volume	Capacity (pcu/ hour) ¹	Volume/ capacity ratio	No. of lanes required in each direction
	O'Connell Road		•			
and High betw High Aver Road section betw and road betw	between Mitchell Highway and Mid Western Highway	32,150	2,935	1,500	1,96	2
	between Mid Western Highway and Panorama Avenue	34,650	3,163	1,500	2.11	3
	between Panorama Avenue and College Road (existing road section)	32,300	2,949	1,500	1.97	2
	between College Road and Vale Road (existing road section)	34,300	3,132	1,500	2.09	3
	between Vale Road and O'Connell Road	53,450	4,880	1,500	3.25	4



7. Summary of findings

Bathurst is a major hub of main road transport corridors in Western NSW. The Great Western Highway, Mid Western Highway and Mitchell Highway carry high traffic volumes through Bathurst, combining traffic from regional (through), tourists and local trips. The existing movement of through traffic in the Bathurst town centre is of particular concern for Council given the risks of safe and efficient movement of these vehicles and the conflicts between through and local traffic, as well as the increasing traffic delays in the town centre.

The objective of this study was to identify the need for a Bathurst southern ring road route to reduce the need for increased regional traffic to pass through the Bathurst town centre and reduce the need for heavy vehicles to use local roads in the Bathurst Town Centre. A traffic demand model was developed to predict traffic flows that would divert to a proposed Southern Ring Road Route and changes to traffic flows on existing roads in the Bathurst town centre for 2006, 2020, 2030, 2040 and 2050.

Traffic counts and an origin-destination study of general and heavy traffic were taken at 11 key locations in the Study Area. The results are summarised in the next two tables.

Table 7-1 Results from the automatic traffic counters

Site ID (refer to Figure 2-4)	Road sections	Daily Average Traffic	Daily Heavy Vehicles	Heavy vehicles as % of all traffic
1&2	Mitchell Highway, Evans Plains Creek Bridge	7,505	1,274	17%
3&4	Mid Western Highway, west of McDiarmid Street	4,119	638	15%
5&6	Vale Road, south of Lloyds Road	3,845	356	9%
7&8	O'Connell Road, north of Blue Ridge Road	5,194	762	15%
9&10	Great Western Highway (east), west of Ashworth Drive	15,830	1,953	12%
11&12	Limekilns Road, south of Culnane Place	5,039	183	4%
13&14	Gilmour Street, between Tareena Avenue and Kelso Public School	5,287	366	7%
15&16	Durham Street, between Hope Street and Peel Street	10,778	551	5%
17&18	Rocket Street, between Seymour Street and Havannah Street	5,460	343	6%
19&20	Bentinck Street, between Durham Street and Howick Street	10,547	693	7%
21&22	Havannah Street, between Durham Street and Howick Street	9,704	958	10%



Table 7-2 Results from the OD Survey (6.30am to 6.30pm on 13/03/2008)

Site ID	Road sections	Tube	Count	OD S	urvey	Sampl	e Size
		Light Vehicl	Heavy Vehicl	Light Vehicl	Heavy Vehicl	Light Vehicl	Heavy Vehicl
		е	е	е	е	е	е
1&2	Mitchell Highway, Evans Plains Creek bridge	4,343	878	1,700	485	39%	55%
3&4	Mid Western Highway, west of McDiarmid Street	2,577	455	975	341	38%	75%
5&6	Vale Road, south of Lloyds Road	2,492	316	1,205	149	48%	47%
7&8	O'Connell Road, north of Blue Ridge Road	3,807	628	1,291	310	34%	49%
9&10	Great Western Highway (east), west of Ashworth Drive	9,693	1,390	4,093	906	42%	65%
11&12	Limekilns Road, south of Culnane Place	3,760	142	-	-	-	-
13&14	Gilmour Street, between Tareena Avenue and Kelso Public School	3,916	344	1,557	182	40%	53%
15&16	Durham Street, between Hope Street and Peel Street	7,888	465	4,047	324	51%	70%
17&18	Rocket Street, between Seymour Street and Havannah Street	4,195	315	1,788	183	43%	58%
19&20	Bentinck Street, between Durham Street and Howick Street	8,087	617	3,439	268	43%	43%
21&22	Havannah Street, between Durham Street and Howick Street	7,175	746	3,467	645	48%	86%

The sample size ranged from 43% to 86% for heavy vehicles, and 34% to 51% for light vehicles which was adequate for calibrating the TransCAD traffic model for the Bathurst Area.



The traffic model

A traffic model was built of the Bathurst study area to consider present and forecast future traffic patterns with, and without, a southern ring road in the road network. The model was built in the TransCAD modelling software platform program, a GIS-based transport planning package. The base year contained land use descriptions from Council's most recent comprehensive information, which was for the year 2006. The road network in the base model was described as it was in 2007. Traffic was expanded to estimated levels for the years 2006, 2020 and 2050, so the impact of the Southern Ring Road could be measured for each period. One way in which the validity of the model is measured is in its ability to predict traffic movements that match how traffic is currently distributed through the Study Area. A comparison between surveyed and modelled traffic flow is summarised in the following table. It is labelled a 2006 model because that uses generating the traffic were assumed to be those for which we had data, 2006. Future developments can then be added into future years to see how such growth may impact traffic numbers and directions of flow. An annual travel demand growth rate of 1% is assumed of existing established areas.

Land use changes

Changes in population and commercial / industrial GFA (ha) were forecast as inputs into changing traffic rates in the model and are summarised in the following table.

Table 7-3 Changes in population and commercial / industrial GFA (ha)

Year	Population	% Change in Population per year	Commercial / Industrial GFA (ha)	% Change in Commercial / Industrial GFA
2006	32,653		166.92	
2020	39,690	1.4%	215.79	29.3%
2030	53,200	3.0%	266.65	23.6%
2040	66,800	2.3%	273.23	2.5%
2050	80,300	1.9%	274.17	0.3%

Network changes

The only change made to the existing road network was the addition of the Southern Ring Road Route. There were no other changes to local, collector or arterial roads within the Bathurst town centre, nor were any be required to accommodate the increasing population and employment levels up to 2050.

Traffic forecasts

In 2006, 2,200 vehicles (44% of through traffic) were predicted to divert to the Southern Ring Road Route, 3,700 vehicles (52% of through traffic) by 2020 and 10,950 vehicles (37% of through traffic) by 2050. This was based on an assumed average speed of 70km/h on the Southern Ring Road Route and no other changes on the road network.



The transport model predicted that the percentage of through traffic using the Southern Ring Road Route would increase if the travel time on the Southern Ring Road Route were reduced or the travel time on alternative through routes were increased. In other words, diversion to the Southern Ring Road Route is dependent upon the absolute travel time differences between alternative Southern Ring Road Route routes. Options for reducing travel time on the Southern Ring Road Route are to increase the speed limit, to grade separate critical intersections and to provide additional lanes to meet growing traffic demand. Other options include making alternative routes less attractive to through traffic reducing travel speeds and/or reducing their capacity.

The transport model predicted the following portions of through heavy vehicle movements would use the Southern Ring Road Route by 2050.

Table 7-4 Estimated heavy vehicles using the Southern Ring Road Route 2050

From	Total heavy vehicle through traffic	% of heavy vehicles using the Southern Ring Road Route
	(2050) (vehicles per day)	(vehicles per day)
Great Western Highway (east)	2,700	35%
Mitchell Highway	700	79%
Mid Western Highway	700	71%
Vale Road	1,150	83%
O'Connell Road	750	47%

The transport model predicted a higher portion of heavy vehicle through traffic would use the Southern Ring Road Route, which further strengthens the environmental and safety case for the Southern Ring Road Route.

The transport model results indicated that the Southern Ring Road Route in its proposed location would be used by local traffic, particularly westbound traffic, on the Great Western Highway. A high percentage of this traffic is estimated to turn onto the Southern Ring Road Route and then enter the east side of town via Russell Street. If this is not favoured, then it would be necessary to move the Southern Ring Road Route further south to deter motorists. On the other hand, this could be favoured by Council as it would divert a significant amount of traffic from Havannah and Bentinck Streets.

Hazardous goods movements through Bathurst

The Southern Ring Road Route would provide a safer route for hazardous goods through Bathurst, as it could be located well away from residences, schools and other businesses.



Traffic model flow diagrams

Detailed traffic flow diagrams from the transport model are included in Appendix E. They show;

- 2006 vehicle flows without Southern Ring Road Route
- 2006 heavy vehicles flows without Southern Ring Road Route
- 2006 vehicle flows with Southern Ring Road Route
- 2006 heavy vehicle flows with Southern Ring Road Route
- 2020 vehicle flows without Southern Ring Road Route
- 2020 heavy vehicles flows without Southern Ring Road Route
- 2020 vehicle flows with Southern Ring Road Route
- 2020 vehicle flows with Southern Ring Road Route (Great Western Highway Widening)
- 2020 heavy vehicle flows with Southern Ring Road Route
- 2020 heavy vehicle flows with Southern Ring Road Route (Great Western Highway Widening)
- 2050 vehicle flows without Southern Ring Road Route
- 2050 heavy vehicles flows without Southern Ring Road Route
- 2050 vehicle flows with Southern Ring Road Route
- 2050 vehicle flows with Southern Ring Road Route (Great Western Highway Widening)
- 2050 heavy vehicle flows with Southern Ring Road Route
- 2050 heavy vehicle flows with Southern Ring Road Route (Great Western Highway Widening)

Conclusion

The conclusion from this study is that a southern ring road route would provide many benefits to Council to justify further investigation of the option. Results from the study clearly indicate that future investigations should concentrate on integrating the Southern Ring Road Route with the existing road network to relieve local traffic congestion and not treat the Southern Ring Route purely as a bypass route.

Benefits of the southern ring road route forecast by the transport model include:

- a high percentage of all light and heavy vehicles passing through Bathurst would use the Southern Ring Road Route – 44% in 2006, 52% in 2020 and 37% in 2050
- the Southern Ring Road Route in the location shown in this study would attract a high percentage of local traffic, particularly westbound traffic approaching Bathurst with a destination in the industrial and educational facilities located on the south east of Bathurst
- a significant diversion of traffic from key local streets of around 20-30% on routes such
 as Brilliant, Durham and Havannah Streets, with even higher diversions of heavy
 vehicles from these roads



- a significant increase in traffic on Gorman Hills Road and Russell Street as these roads become the major links to the Southern Ring Road Route from the Bathurst town centre
- a reduction in total light and heavy vehicles on link roads to and through the residential
- widening the Great Western Highway, east of the proposed start of the Southern Ring Road Route, should be considered as soon as possible if the route is to accommodate the predicted increases in traffic movements arising from the growth in Bathurst provided to the transport model for 2020
- The Southern Ring Road Route would reduce risks to residents and businesses from the movement of hazardous goods through Bathurst.

Appendix A

Traffic survey data - tube counts

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製 インペックの発生利用を表示を表示するままれた事	製 マロハニタの発金質及果然に発表を表示されるれるのでき ・ スエトルードの中の発展が対象を表示であるのできます。	20 マー・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・	
	1 日本 スマトル・ドルッドの 学長 5 万元 2 元元 2 元元 2 元元 2 元元 2 元元 2 元元 2 元元	■ スストルの同様の学校に対象を表示であるのでは、 ■ ロローロルスの登場表面に対象を表示をあるためでは、 ■ ロローロルスの登場表面に対象を表示を示するとのよう。	
	□ ロロックルスの登場表象と対象を見る見からの子の本質		□ 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2

Appendix B

Traffic survey data – O-D survey

Sample size of the OD survey data

9	Road		2	Tube count ((13/03/2008)	_	Ī		ō	OD survey (13/03/2008)	13/03/2008)					Sample Size (%)	Size (%)		
		Lig (6.30	Light vehicles (6.30am to 6.30pm)	ss (md	Hea (6.30a	Heavy Vehicles (6.30am to 6.30pm)	» Ē	Lig (6.302	Light vehicles (6.30am to 6.30pm)	S (mc	Hez (6.30	Heavy Vehicles 6.30am to 6,30pm)	s: Jud	Lig (6.30 <i>a</i>	Light vehicles (6.30am to 6.30pm)	ss pm)	Hez (6.30	Heavy Vehicles (6.30am to 6.30pm)	se (md
		N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	SE/ SW	Two- way	N.W.	SE/ SW	Two- way	NE/	SE/ SW	Two- way	NE/	SE/ SW	Two- way	NE/	SE/ SW	Two- way	NW NE	SE/ SW	Two- way
18.2	Mitchell Highway, Evans Plains Creek Bridge	2,118	2,225	4,343	446	432	878	735	962	1,700	208	277	485	35%	43%	39%	47%	64%	%99
3&4	Mid Western Highway, west of McDiarmid Street	1,306	1,271	2,577	232	223	455	574	401	975	159	182	341	44%	32%	38%	%69	82%	75%
5&6	Vale Road, south of Lloyds Road	1,325	1 167	2,492	166	150	316	273	932	1,205	39	110	149	21%	%08	48%	23%	73%	47%
7&8	O'Connell Road, north of Blue Ridge Road	2,556	1.251	3,807	453	175	628	299	624	1,291	143	167	310	26%	20%	34%	32%	%56	49%
9&1	Great Western Highway (east), west of Ashworth Drive	4,795	4,898	6,693	721	699	1,390	1,827	2,266	4,093	446	460	906	38%	46%	42%	62%	%69	65%
118	Limekilns Road, south of Culnane Place	1,702	2,058	3,760	89	74	142		٠	*	•		•		ď	•		A	•
13&	Gilmour Street, between Tareena Avenue and Kelso Public School	1,827	2,089	3,916	160	184	344	200	857	1,557	06	92	182	38%	41%	40%	26%	20%	23%
15& 16	Durham Street, between Hope Street and Peel Street	3,665	4,223	7,888	220	245	465	1,926	2,121	4,047	142	182	324	93%	20%	21%	65%	74%	%02
17& 18	Rocket Street, between Seymour Street and Havannah Street	2,306	1,889	4,195	187	128	315	941	847	1,788	89	94	183	41%	45%	43%	48%	73%	28%
19& 20	Bentinck Street, between Durham Street and Howick Street	4.221	3,866	8,087	400	217	617	1,830	1,609	3,439	220	48	268	43%	45%	43%	25%	22%	43%
218	Havannah Street, between Durham Street and Howick Street	3,441	3,734	7,175	302	444	746	1,613	1,854	3,467	232	413	645	47%	20%	48%	%//	93%	%98
												Minimum	mnu mnu	21%	32%	34%	23%	22%	43%

86%

%56

%22

51%

%08

53%

Maximum

Bathurst Local Area Study

Prepared For

PB

Ву

TTM Group

08.05.08

1.0 Background

TTM has been commissioned to undertake an origin-destination survey the majority of roads entering and exiting the Bathurst local area. The study involved automatic counts at 11 sites in the same locations as the O-D cordon points.

2.0 Methodology

The origin-destination survey was conducted on Thursday 13.3.08 between the hours of 6.30am to 6.30pm. The automatic counts were conducted from the 12.3.08 – 20.3.08.

2.1 Origin-destination survey

The following table lists each of the 11 survey cordon points (refer also to the attached site map).

Station Number Site 1	Cordon Point Mitchell Hwy	Direction EB
Site 2 Site 3 Site 4	Mid Western Hwy	WB EB WB
Site 5 Site 6	Vale Rd	NB SB
Site 7 Site 8	O'Connell Rd	NB SB
Site 9 Site 10	Great Western Hwy	WB EB
Site 11 Site 12	Limekilns Rd	WB EB
Site 13 Site 14	Gilmour St Durham St	SB NB SB
Site 15 Site 16 Site 17	Rocket St	NB NB
Site 17 Site 18 Site 19	Bentinck St	SB NB
Site 20 Site 21	Havannah St	SB NB
Site 22	riavairiair Ot	SB

Dictaphones were used to record the number plates of vehicles passing each cordon point by direction. The sampling technique employed on the survey was as follows:

Light vehicles	Record all number plates on which the last number is a 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0
2 axle HV	Record the number plate of all vehicles
3-4 axle HV	Record the number plate of all vehicles
5+ axle HV	Record the number plate of all vehicles
Buses	Record the number plate of all vehicles
	2 axle HV 3-4 axle HV 5+ axle HV

The achieved sample rate was approximately 40% of light vehicles at the survey sites.

Where visible, staff recorded the presence of hazardous vehicle signs on trucks. This data has been reported in a separate spreadsheet.

2.2 Survey notes

- The weather was fine for the duration of the survey.
- Due to equipment malfunction at site 11/12 Limekilns Rd no data was retrievable from the dictaphone.
- · There were no observed accidents or traffic incidents during the survey
- All automatic count equipment was functioning normally throughout the survey

2.3 Automatic count surveys

Automatic counters were placed at each of the 11 O-D survey locations for a period of not less than 7 days. 16 counters were required for the 11 sites.

The auto count equipment was checked prior to the commencement of the O-D survey in order to ensure all sites were operational.

3.0 Analysis

3.1 O-D Data analysis

Data was keypunched and analysed through the ODAPA software. A matrix of movements has been generated for each survey period. The data is also presented in tabular / graphical format in terms of the key movements through the area based on the proportion of vehicles undertaking these movements.

For the analysis it has been assumed that a 90% sample rate for trucks and 40% sample rate for cars was achieved at the survey sites. An error rate of 10% has been assumed during analysis. Analysis has been provided using a 5 minute search frame (for peak periods) and a 'whole of period' search frame (for the 12 hour analysis).

3.2 O-D Data observations

The following notes the key movements from one of the seven main entry points to one of the seven main exit points.

Site 1 Mitchell Hwy

The highest number of matches for vehicles entering at this cordon point, for light vehicles was with station 2 (Mitchell Hwy) with a percentage of **30.84%**. The highest number of matches for heavy vehicles was with station 10 (Great Western Hwy East) with a percentage of **48.94%**.

Site 3 Mid Western Hwy

The highest number of matches for vehicles entering at this cordon point, for light vehicles was with station 4 (Mid Western Hwy) with a percentage of **29.21%**. The highest number of matches for heavy vehicles was with station 4 (Mid Western Hwy)) with a percentage of **27.12%**.

Site 5 Vale Rd

The highest number of matches for vehicles entering at this cordon point was with station 6 (Vale Rd) with a percentage of **68.05%** for light vehicles and **60%** for heavy vehicles.

Site 7 O'Connell Rd

The highest number of matches for vehicles entering at this cordon point was with station 8 (O'connell Rd) with a percentage of **48.46%** for light vehicles and **50%** for heavy vehicles.

Site 9 Great Western Hwy (East)

The highest number of matches for vehicles entering at this cordon point, for light vehicles was with station 10 (Great Western Hwy East) with a percentage of **40.87%**. The highest number of matches for heavy vehicles was with station 2 (Mitchell Hwy) with a percentage of **31.62%**.

Site 13 Gilmour St

The highest number of matches for vehicles entering at this cordon point was with station 14 (Gilmour St) with a percentage of **34.5%** for light vehicles and **42.31%** for heavy vehicles.

Site 15 Durham St

The highest number of matches for vehicles entering at this cordon point was with station 16 (Durham St) with a percentage of **56.32%** for light vehicles and **28.05%** for heavy vehicles.

3.3 Automatic count survey analysis

The data report for the auto counts has been provided in MS Excel format detailing 15 minutes Austroads class totals by direction at each site in addition to a weekly vehicle count summary for all vehicles.

Bathurst Origin Destination Survey Light Vehicles Matrix Matches 0630 - 1830 For vehicles sighted at the internal station and atleast one external station

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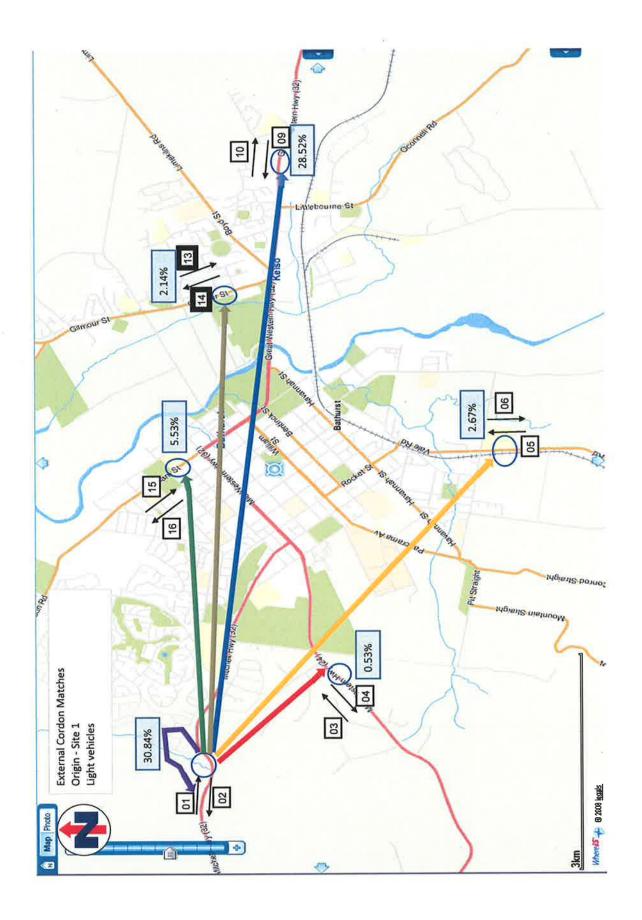
Bathurst Origin Destination Survey Light Vehicles Vehicles Matrix Matches 0630 - 1830

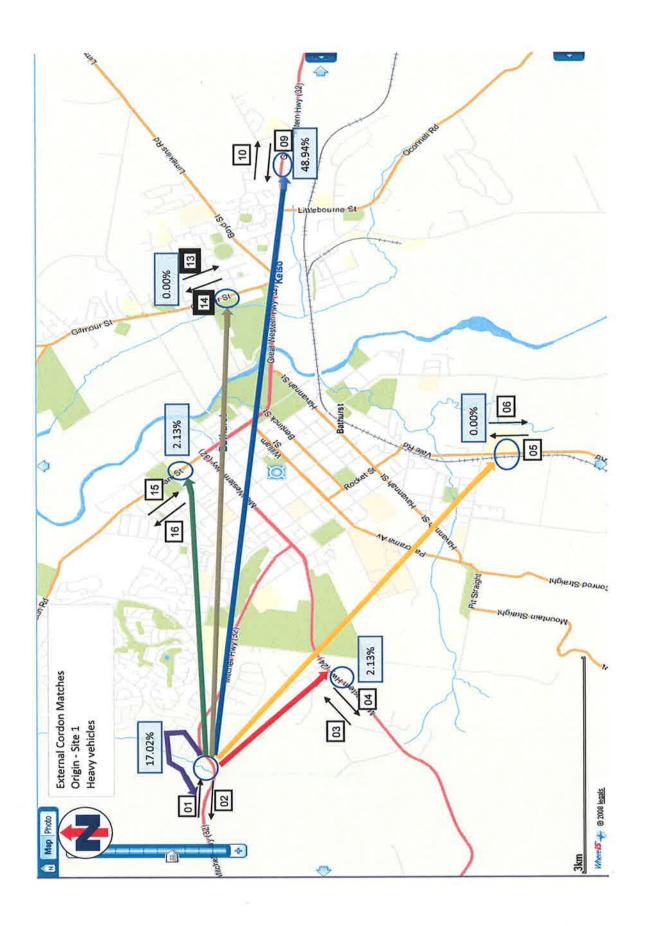


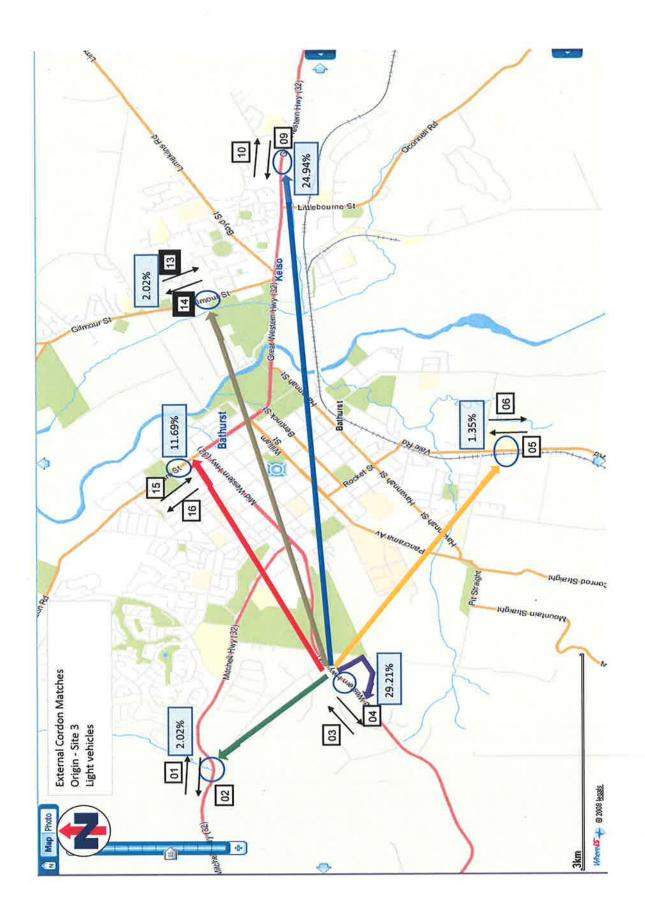
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6	15	25	9	6	99		15	12	28	37	22	12	28	77	385
7	12	25	3	6	6	28		377	37	52	34	43	65	90	778
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9	31	278	19	52	3	46	31	86		772	68	133	108	262	1889
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13	6	15	6	25		25	6	59	71	117		247	56	83	716
14	3	19	6	3	3	22	15	31	52	34	179		49	40	456
15	19	59	40	83	9	99	28	117	102	296	83	68		1293	2296
16	12	68	15	22	6	43	25	62	145	127	46	49	1006		1626

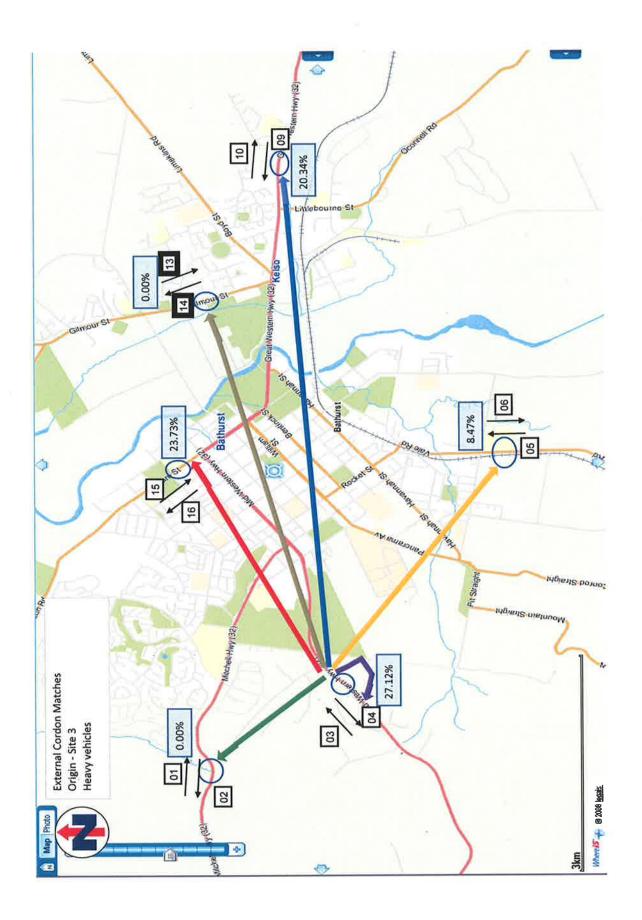
Bathurst Origin Destination Survey Heavy Vehicles Vehicles Matrix Matches 0630 - 1830

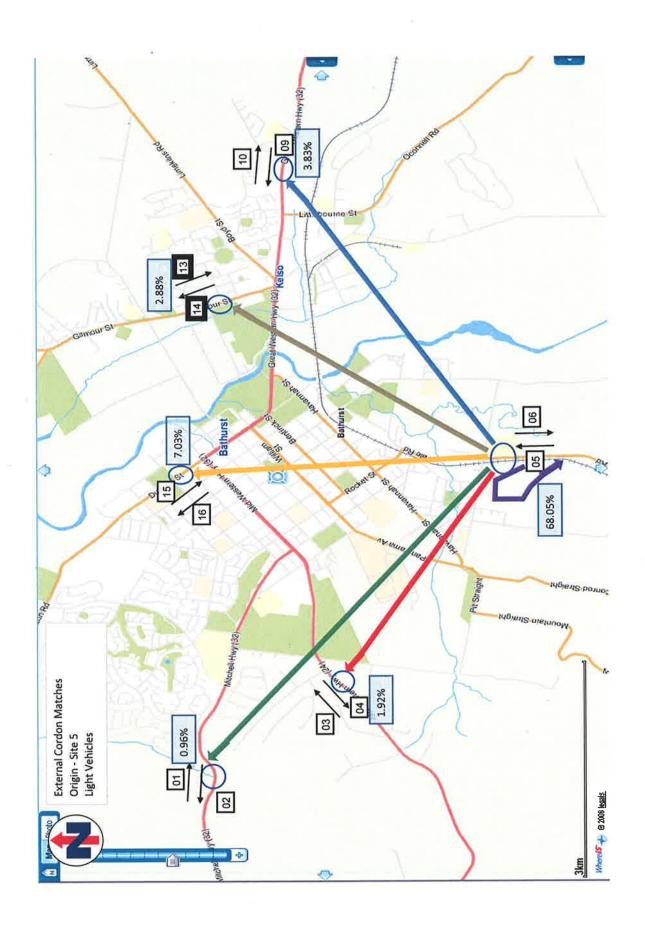
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3	0	0		16	0	5	0	10	1	12	0	0	1	14	59
4	0	0	19		0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	ì	28
5	0	1	0	0		18	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	4	30
6	0	1	0	1	18		1	5	4	10	3	0	8	5	56
7	1	7	1	0	0	5		33	4	14	0	0	0	1	66
8	0	1	0	1	0	3	49		10	7	4	0	0	1	76
9	1	37	3	3	0	7	3	14		26	3	7	5	8	117
10	4	10	3	1	0	5	14	10	70		3	4	5	4	133
13	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	3	1	1		11	1	4	26
14	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	4	0	15		5	3	33
15	3	5	5	5	4	15	0	3	0	10	5	4		23	82
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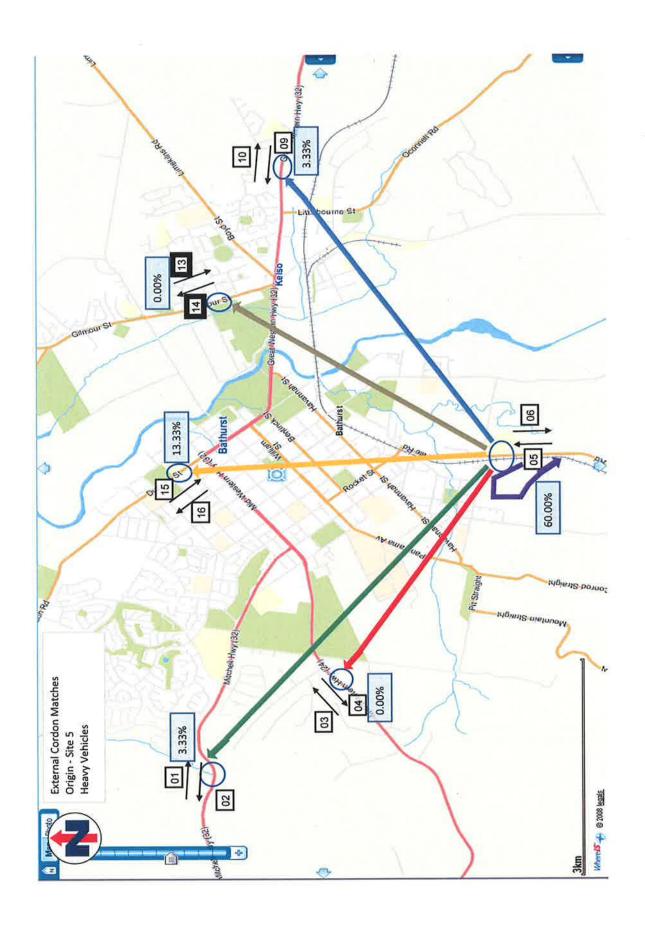


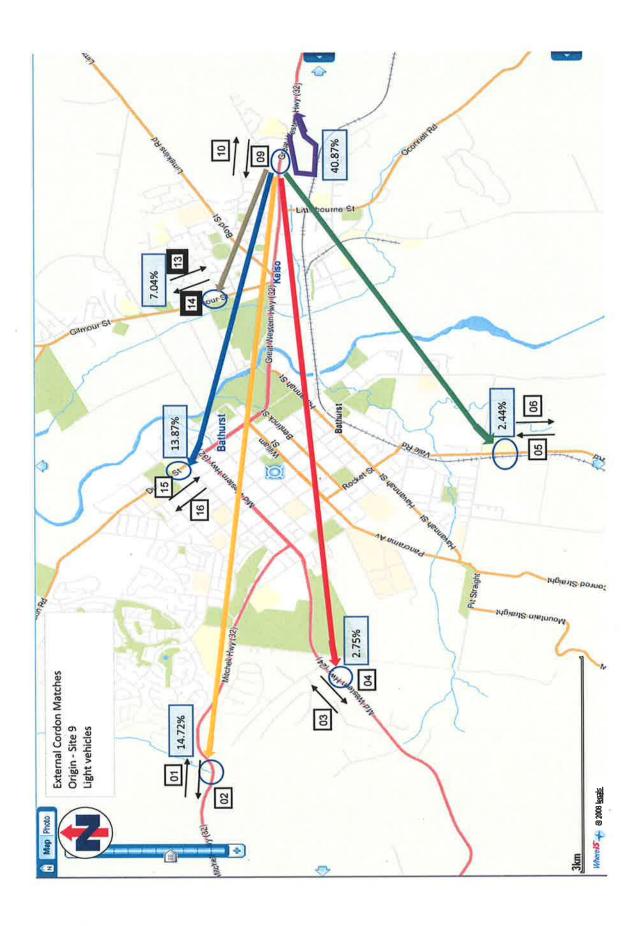


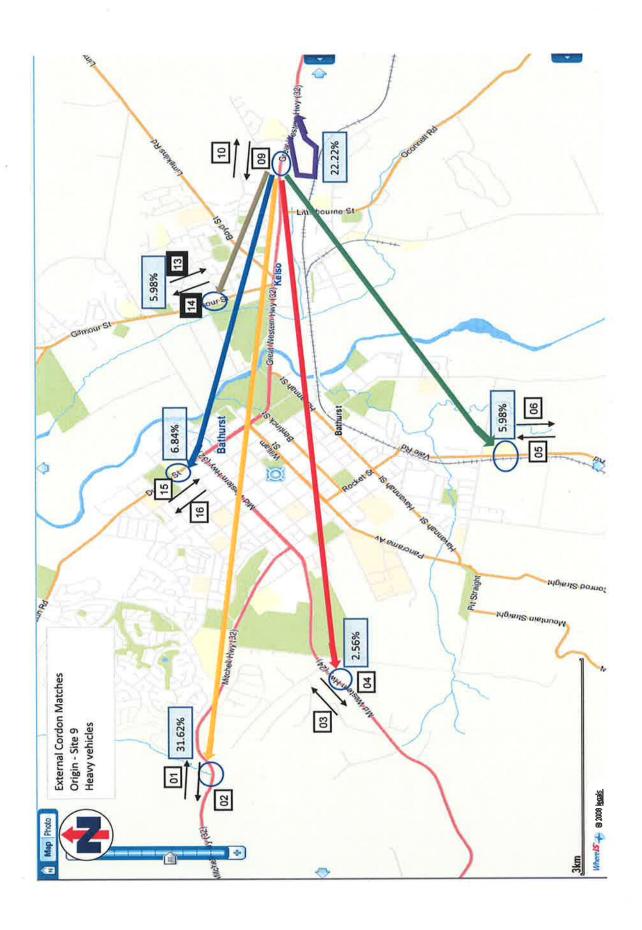


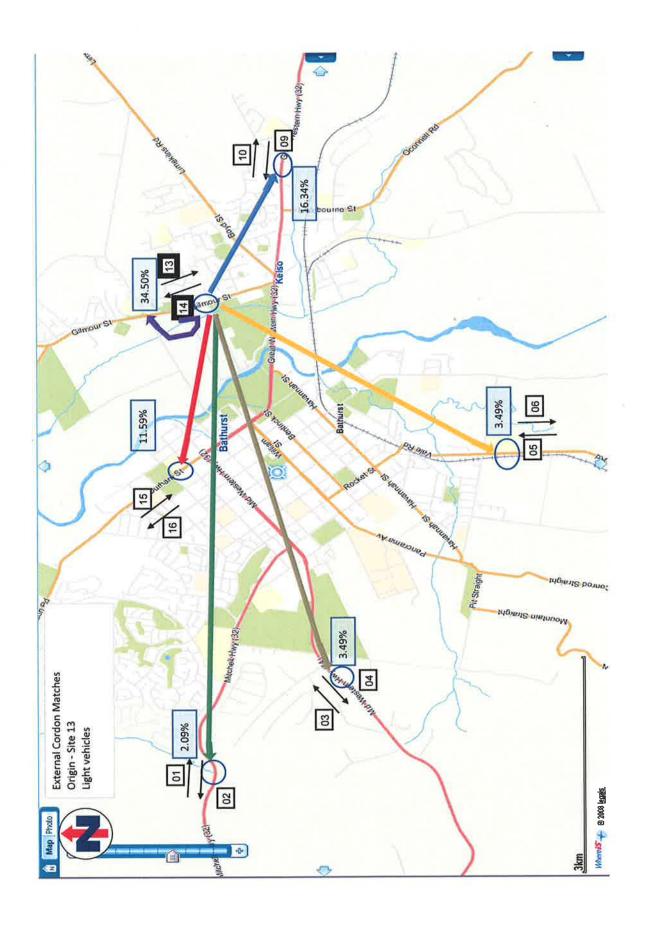


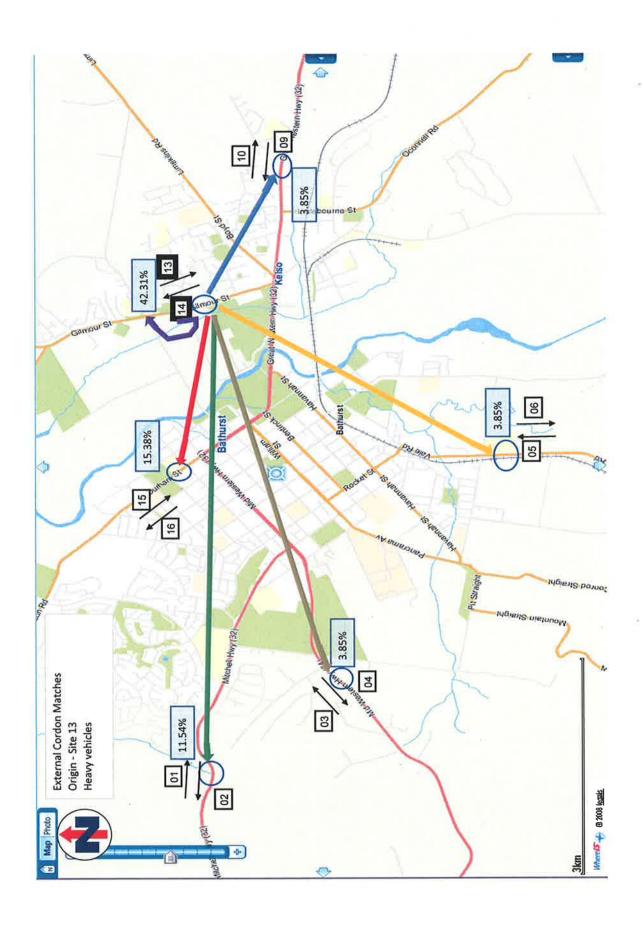


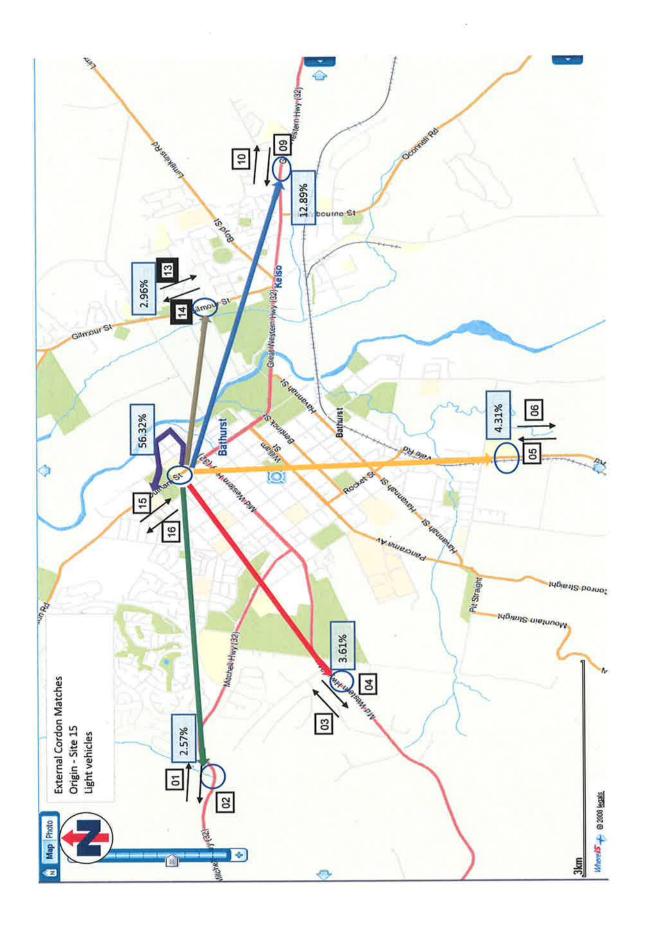


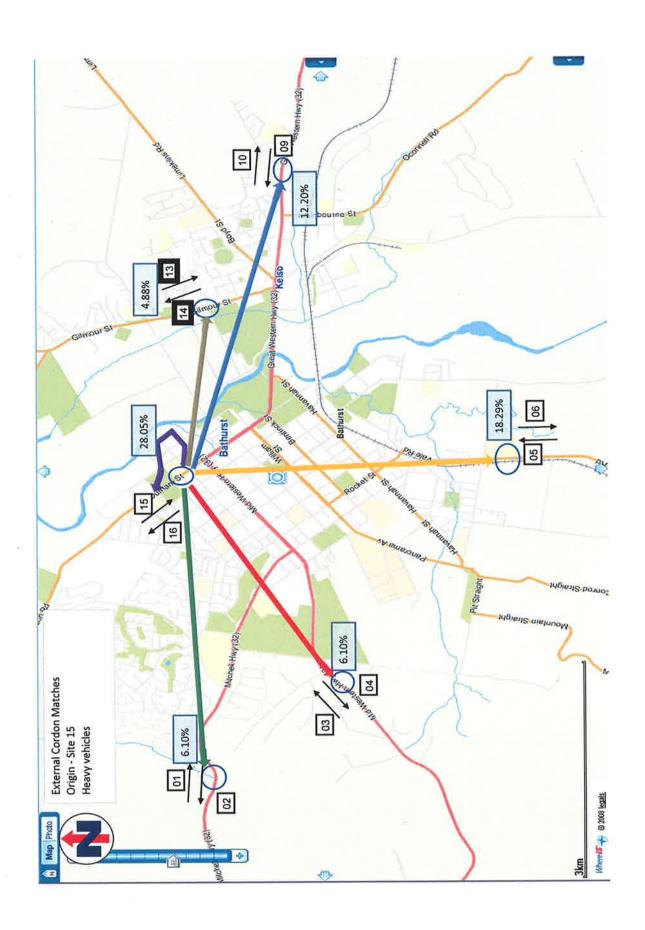






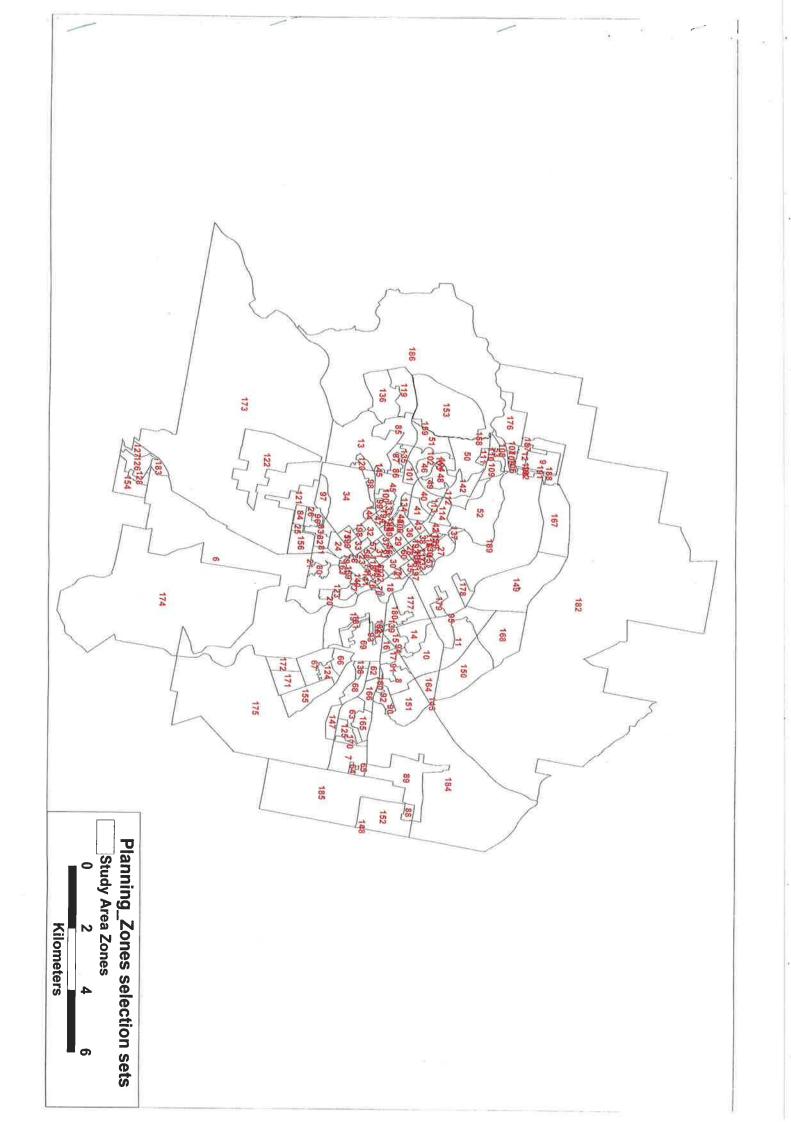






Appendix C

Existing and future population and employment + zone map

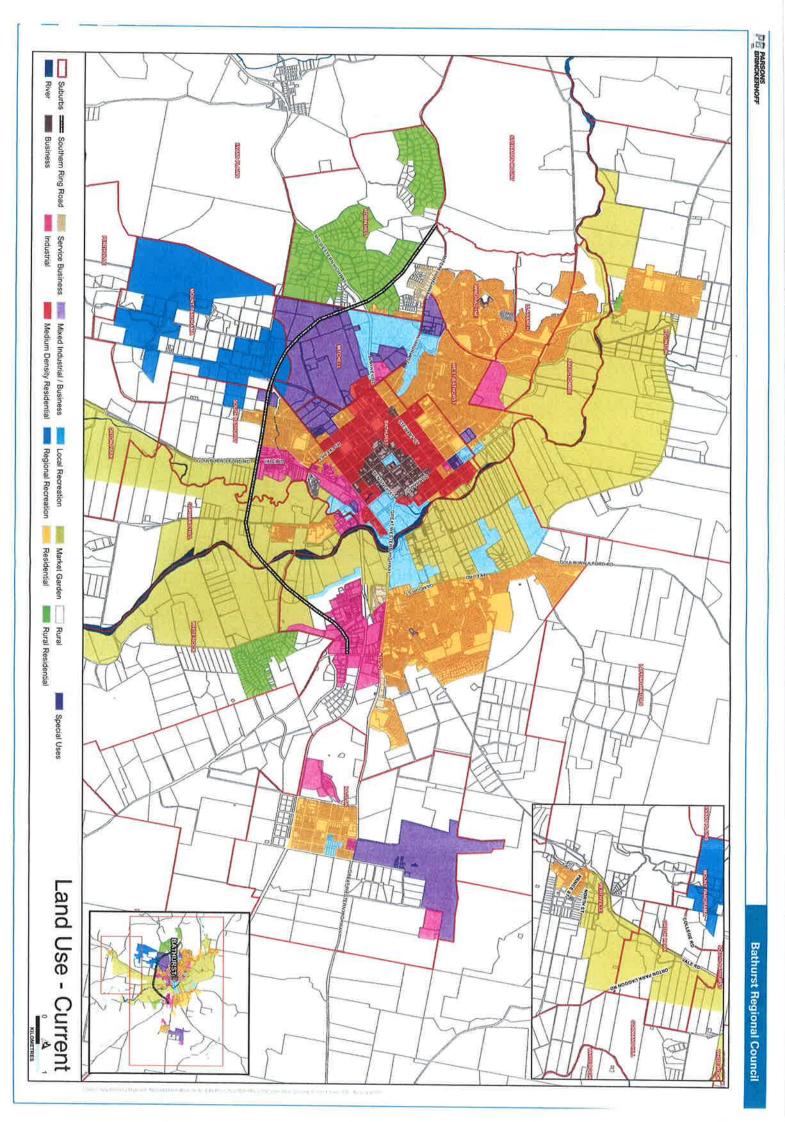


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Appendix D

Existing and future land use plans



Appendix E

Traffic flow maps from traffic model

Traffic flow maps from traffic model

All vehicles and heavy vehicles

- 2006 vehicle Flows without Bypass
- 2006 heavy vehicles Flows without Bypass
- 2006 vehicle Flows with Bypass
- 2006 heavy vehicles Flows with Bypass
- 2020 vehicle Flows without Bypass
- 2020 heavy vehicles Flows without Bypass
- 2020 vehicle Flows with Bypass
- 2020 vehicle Flows with Bypass (GWH Widening)
- 2020 heavy vehicles Flows with Bypass
- 2020 heavy vehicles Flows with Bypass (GWH Widening)
- 2050 vehicle Flows without Bypass
- 2050 heavy vehicles Flows without Bypass
- 2050 vehicle Flows with Bypass
- 2050 vehicle Flows with Bypass (GWH Widening)
- 2050 heavy vehicles Flows with Bypass
- 2050 heavy vehicles Flows with Bypass (GWH Widening).

