

TRAFFIC IMPACT STUDY

**120 MAPLEVIEW DR.
CITY OF BARRIE
SIMCOE COUNTY**

**PREPARED FOR:
A.R.G. GROUP OF COMPANIES**

**PREPARED BY:
C.F. CROZIER & ASSOCIATES INC.
1 FIRST STREET, SUITE 200
COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO
L9Y 1A1**

1ST SUBMISSION: MAY 2022

CFCA FILE NO. 2181-6334

The material in this report reflects best judgment in light of the information available at the time of preparation. Any use which a third party makes of this report, or any reliance on or decisions made based on it, are the responsibilities of such third parties. C.F. Crozier & Associates Inc. accepts no responsibility for damages, if any, suffered by any third party as a result of decisions made or actions based on this report.



REVISION NUMBER	DATE	COMMENTS
Issued For Draft	May 20, 2022	Draft Submission to Client
Issued for first submission	May 27, 2022	First Submission to the City of Barrie

1.0 Executive Summary

C.F. Crozier & Associates Inc. (Crozier) was retained by A.R.G. Group of Companies (The Client) to complete a Traffic Impact Study (TIS) for the proposed industrial development located at 120 Mapleview Drive, in the City of Barrie, Simcoe County. This TIS has been prepared to support the Site Plan Application for the subject lands.

The site is approximately 3.95 ha and is currently partially vacant, with an existing temporary building at the south end of the property. The majority of the property is open field with some areas of woodlot cover. The site is located north of Mapleview Drive West, adjacent to an existing industrial building on the property. The lot spans approximately 300 m east of Veterans Drive. The site is bound by Veterans Drive to the west and existing industrial/employment developments to the north, south, and east.

The site forms part of the northern portion of the existing lot that extends south to Mapleview Drive and contains the existing industrial building. For this application, the proposed development is being treated as a separate site, as confirmed with City staff. Per the conversations with the City, the site will not require a severance and will be considered as separately conveyable parcels, and the part lots/ blocks will be dealt with individually under Section 50(5) of the planning act.

The existing industrial development currently has two entrances, one to the south that is blocked off by a concrete barrier, and one to the north that is controlled by a gate. As the north access will be utilized for the proposed development, the south access will be reinstated to service the existing industrial building at 120 Mapleview Drive. The existing entrance to the north will have the traffic gate removed and will be converted to be one of two accesses for the proposed development.

The industrial development is proposed to consist of a 1-storey industrial warehouse building (18,357.83 m²) with office space (269.19 m²) and a proposed future office mezzanine (269.19 m²), 51 paved asphalt loading spaces with 1 Drive-in Over Head Garage Door (OHGD), and 133 paved asphalt parking spaces, including 2 Barrier-Free Parking Spaces. Access to the site is proposed through two full move access on Veterans Drive. The site accesses (new and proposed) were designed per the geometric standards provided by City staff. These standards also conform to TAC Figure 8.9.2 and Table 8.9.1. The site accesses all have a width and curb radii of 9 m to 12 m.

The proposed Veterans Drive site accesses were assessed under future total traffic volume conditions based on a growth rate of 3% on Veterans Drive. The volumes on Veterans Drive were established from turning movement counts collected at the existing site access.

The proposed development is forecasted to generate 48 and 51 two-way trips in the weekday a.m. and p.m. peak hours, respectively. 80% of the trips were distributed to the south towards Mapleview Drive, with the remaining 20% distributed to the north.

Intersection analysis of the 2027 future total traffic volumes indicates that both accesses are anticipated to operate with a Level of Service (LOS) "C" or better during the weekday a.m. and p.m. peak hours.

It is concluded that the traffic generated by the proposed industrial development can be supported by the boundary road network.

The analysis contained within this report was completed based on the Site Plan dated April 5th, 2022. Any minor changes to the Site Plan will not affect the conclusions contained within this report.

Table of Contents

1.0	Executive Summary	ii
2.0	Introduction	1
2.1	Background	1
2.2	Purpose and Scope	1
2.3	Development Proposal	1
3.0	Existing Conditions	1
3.1	Development Lands	1
3.2	Key Intersections	2
3.3	Boundary Road Network	2
3.4	Traffic Data	2
4.0	Future Background Conditions.....	3
4.1	Horizon Years & Growth Rate	3
5.0	Site Generated Traffic.....	3
5.1	Trip Generation	3
5.2	Trip Distribution and Assignment	3
6.0	Total Future Conditions	4
6.1	Basis of Assessment	4
6.2	Intersection Operations.....	4
7.0	Sight Access Safety	4
7.1	Sight Distance Assessment	4
8.0	Access Geometry.....	5
9.0	Conclusions	6

List of Tables

Table 1: Boundary Road Network	2
Table 2: Peak Hour Factors	2
Table 3: Trip Generation	3
Table 4: 2027 Future Total Levels of Service	4
Table 5: Sight Distance	5

List of Appendices

Appendix A:	Terms of Reference Correspondence
Appendix B:	Traffic Data
Appendix C:	ITE 11 th Edition Trip Generation Excerpts
Appendix D:	Level of Service Definitions
Appendix E:	Detailed Capacity Analysis
Appendix F:	Geometric Design Guide Excerpts
Appendix G:	TAC Access Spacing Excerpts

List of Figures

Figure 1A:	Site Plan
Figure 1B:	Site Plan with Waste Collection Tracking
Figure 2:	Site Location Plan
Figure 3:	Existing 2022 Traffic Volumes
Figure 4:	Trip Distribution
Figure 5:	Trip Assignment
Figure 6:	Future Total 2027 Traffic Volumes

2.0 Introduction

2.1 Background

C.F. Crozier & Associates Inc. (Crozier) was retained by A.R.G. Group of Companies (The Client) to complete a Traffic Impact Study (TIS) for the proposed industrial development located at 120 Mapleview Drive, in the City of Barrie, Simcoe County. This TIS has been prepared to support the Site Plan Application, based on the most recent Site Plan prepared by Nestico Architect Inc. (April 5, 2022).

2.2 Purpose and Scope

The purpose of the Traffic Impact Study was to review the impacts of the proposed development on the boundary road network and to recommend warranted mitigation measures.

The study reviews the following aspects of the proposed development from a transportation engineering perspective:

- Existing traffic volumes on the boundary road network
- Forecasted trip generation of the proposed development
- Traffic operations at the proposed site accesses
- Access safety and geometry

The TIS has been prepared in accordance with the Terms of Reference established with the City of Barrie. **Appendix A** contains the terms of reference correspondence.

2.3 Development Proposal

The industrial development is proposed to consist of a 1-storey industrial warehouse building (18,357.83 m²) with office space (269.19 m²) and a proposed future office mezzanine (269.19 m²). The proposed development also consists of 51 paved asphalt loading spaces and 1 Drive-in Over Head Garage Door (OHGD), 133 paved asphalt parking spaces, including 2 barrier-free parking spaces. Access to the Site is proposed through two full move access on Veterans Drive.

Figure 1A contains the Site Plan prepared by Nestico Architect Inc. (April 5, 2022).

3.0 Existing Conditions

3.1 Development Lands

The subject lot is approximately 3.95 ha and is currently partially vacant, with an existing temporary building at the south end of the property. The majority of the property is open field with some areas of woodlot cover. The site is located north of Mapleview Drive West, adjacent to an existing industrial building. The lot spans approximately 300 m east of Veterans Drive. The subject lot is bound by Veterans Drive to the west and existing industrial/employment developments to the north, south, and east. The location of the site is reflected on the Site Location Plan included as **Figure 2**.

The site on which the proposed industrial building is proposed to be constructed is the northern portion of the lot that extends south to Mapleview Drive and contains the existing industrial building. For the purpose of this application, the proposed development is being treated as a separate site, as confirmed with City staff. Per the conversations with the City, the site will not require a severance

and will be considered as separately conveyable parcels, and the part lots/ blocks will be dealt with individually under section 50(5) of the planning act.

The existing industrial development currently has two entrances, one to the south that is blocked off by a concrete barrier, and one to the north that is controlled by a traffic gate. As the north access will be utilized for the proposed industrial building, the south access will be reinstated to service the existing industrial building at 120 Mapleview Drive. The existing entrance to the north will have the traffic gate removed and will be converted to be one of two accesses for the proposed development.

3.2 Key Intersections

Per the agreed upon Terms of Reference, the enclosed scoped analysis was prepared for the proposed site accesses to Veterans Drive. The volumes on Veterans Drive were established based on turning movement counts completed at the existing Veterans Drive site access.

3.3 Boundary Road Network

The external boundary road network is described in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Boundary Road Network

Roadway	Veterans Drive
Direction	North-South
Classification	Arterial
Jurisdiction	City of Barrie
Posted Speed Limit	60 km/h
Number of Lanes Per Direction	2 with a two-way centre left-turn lane
Sidewalk	1.5m Sidewalk (Both sides)
Transit	City of Barrie bus stop at northeast corner of Veterans Drive and Caplan Avenue

3.4 Traffic Data

Turning movement counts at the existing site access were undertaken by Spectrum Traffic Data Inc. staff from 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. and from 4:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. on April 12, 2022. The turning movement count data is included in **Appendix B**. **Figure 3** illustrates the 2022 existing traffic volumes.

Peak hour factors (PHF) associated with the weekday a.m. and p.m. peak hours were calculated for the existing site access. **Table 2** outlines the PHFs as calculated and applied to the model for their respective intersections.

Table 2: Peak Hour Factors

Intersection	Peak Hour	Peak Hour Factor
Veterans Drive and Existing Site Access	7:45 – 8:45 a.m.	0.98
	4:30 – 5:30 p.m.	0.97

4.0 Future Background Conditions

4.1 Horizon Years & Growth Rate

In accordance with the agreed upon Terms of Reference, the five-year horizon (2027) was reviewed. A growth rate of 3% was used to forecast future traffic volumes on Veterans Drive, as supplied by City staff.

5.0 Site Generated Traffic

5.1 Trip Generation

The development will result in additional vehicles on the boundary road network that previously did not exist. The trip generation of the development was forecasted using the fitted curve equations provided in the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) Trip Generation Manual, 11th Edition. Per the Site Plan (April 5, 2022), the industrial development is proposed to consist of a 1-storey industrial warehouse building (18,357.83 m²) with office space (269.19 m²) and a proposed future office mezzanine (269.19 m²). Accordingly, LUC 150 "Warehousing", was used to forecast trips generated by the site.

Table 3 summarizes the trip generation of the site. **Appendix C** contains relevant excerpts from the ITE Trip Generation Manual.

Table 3: Trip Generation

Land Use	Peak Hour	Number of Trips		
		Inbound	Outbound	Total
LUC 150 'Warehousing' (203,397.11 sq ft)	Weekday A.M.	37	11	48
	Weekday P.M.	14	37	51

5.2 Trip Distribution and Assignment

The trips generated by the industrial development were distributed to the boundary road network based on existing traffic patterns and the anticipated catchment areas. The existing traffic on Veterans Drive is primarily heading to/from Mapleview Drive. This is likely because Mapleview has direct access to Highway 400 interchanges. Therefore, the future total volumes were distributed with 80% travelling to/from the south and 20% travelling to/from the north in both the a.m. and p.m. peak hours. The volumes were divided evenly between the two site accesses.

The truck loading bays are located along the south face of the proposed industrial building and in closest proximity to the south access (Site Access "B"). Accordingly, a heavy vehicle percentage of 20% was applied to the inbound and outbound traffic volumes at Site Access "B". It was assumed that the north access (Site Access "A") would primarily service staff, and accordingly only passenger vehicles were assumed to utilize that access. The 20% heavy vehicle percentage is consistent with Table I.1 in the ITE Trip Generation, 9th Edition. The majority of truck activity is anticipated outside of the roadway peak hours.

The trip distribution is illustrated in **Figure 4**, with the corresponding trip assignment illustrated in **Figure 5**.

6.0 Total Future Conditions

6.1 Basis of Assessment

The traffic impacts arising from the proposed development were assessed based on the site generated traffic illustrated in **Figure 5**, being superimposed on the background traffic volumes. The resulting 2027 future total traffic volumes for the weekday a.m. and p.m. peak hours are illustrated in **Figure 6**.

6.2 Intersection Operations

The operations of the study intersections were analyzed based on the 2027 total traffic volumes illustrated in **Figure 6**. **Table 4** outlines the 2027 future total traffic Levels of Service. Level of Service definitions are included in **Appendix D** and detailed capacity analysis worksheets are included in **Appendix E**.

Table 4: 2027 Future Total Levels of Service

Intersection	Control	Peak Hour	Level of Service	Control Delay (seconds)	Maximum Volume-to-Capacity Ratio
Veterans Drive and Proposed Site Access "A"	Stop	A.M.	B	11.5 s	0.01 (WB)
		P.M.	C	18.3 s	0.07 (WB)
Veterans Drive and Proposed Site Access "B"	Stop	A.M.	B	12.8 s	0.01 (WB)
		P.M.	C	22.2 s	0.07 (WB)

The study intersections are expected to operate with a LOS "C" or better in the weekday a.m. and p.m. peak hours under 2027 future total traffic volume conditions. After the north existing access is converted to the proposed Site Access "B", the gate that is currently in place will be removed. This will alleviate concerns of vehicles queuing on Veterans Drive to enter the site.

7.0 Sight Access Safety

7.1 Sight Distance Assessment

A sight distance assessment was completed to demonstrate that the proposed accesses provide sufficient stopping and intersection sight distances on Veterans Drive. The minimum stopping sight distance and the minimum intersection sight distance requirements were obtained from the Transportation Association of Canada (TAC) Geometric Design Guide for Canadian Roads (GDGCR) (June 2017).

Section 2.5 of the Geometric Design Guide for Canadian Roads provides stopping sight distances for various design speeds on level roadways. As noted previously, the posted speed limit on Veterans Drive is 60 km/h. Accordingly, a design speed of 70 km/h was selected, reflecting an industry standard increase of 10 km/h for lower speed roads. For a design speed of 70 km/h, a stopping sight distance of 105 m is required.

Section 9.9 of the TAC GDGCR provides intersection sight distances for different intersection control types. For these accesses, the applicable cases include:

- Case B1 – Left turns from the minor road (Site Access)
- Case B2 – Right turns from the minor road (Site access)

When we compare these cases and their sight distances, Case B1 has the greatest sight distance requirement of 150 m for 70 km/h design speed roads. The required intersection sight distance and stopping sight distance was taken from Table 9.9.4 (Geometric Design Guide for Canadian Roads, June 2017, pg. 68) as outlined in **Appendix F**.

Table 5 outlines the available stopping sight distance and intersection sight distance at the proposed access.

Table 5: Sight Distance

Access	Oncoming Traffic	Design Speed	Stopping Sight Distance		Intersection Sight Distance	
			Minimum Standard ¹	Available Distance	Minimum Standard ²	Available Distance
North Site access 1	Northbound	70 km/h	105 m	+200 m	130 m	+200 m
	Southbound	70 km/h	105 m	100 m to intersection, can see +200 m through intersection	150 m	100 m to intersection, can see +200 m through intersection
South Site Access 2	Northbound	70 km/h	105 m	+200 m	130 m	+200 m
	Southbound	70 km/h	105 m	+170 m	150 m	+170 m

Note¹: Section 2.5 (Geometric Design Guide for Canadian Roads, June 2017)

Note²: Table 9.9.4 (Geometric Design Guide for Canadian Roads, June 2017, pg. 68)

As summarized in **Table 5**, the available sight distance at the site accesses exceeds the minimum sight distance requirements.

8.0 Access Geometry

The proposed site accesses were designed to adhere to the minimum geometry requirements prescribed by the City of Barrie.

New North Access (Proposed Access "A"):

- Access width of 9 m
- Curb radii of 9 m
- A 28 m offset from property line is provided, exceeding the 0.3 m minimum

New South Access (Proposed Access "B"):

- Access width of 12 m
- Curb radii of 12 m
- A 1.2 m offset from property line is provided, exceeding the 0.3 m minimum
- A 12 m tangent was maintained between the existing access to the south

Existing Access:

- Access width of 12 m
- Curb radii of 12 m
- A 12 m is tangent maintained between the existing access to the north
- Swept path analysis for the loading bay demonstrates sufficient internal circulation to ensure

vehicles can enter and exist in a forward motion. The swept path analysis can be found on the Site Plan (**Figure 1**)

All accesses have been designed per the geometric standards provided by City staff. These standards also conform to TAC Figure 8.9.2 and Table 8.9.1. According to Table 8.9.1, the site accesses are classified as two-way industrial accesses with a minimum width and curb radii of 9 m. The relevant TAC excerpts are shown in **Appendix G**.

9.0 Conclusions

The analysis contained within this report has resulted in the following key findings:

- The proposed development is forecasted to generate 48 and 51 two-way trips in the weekday a.m. and p.m. peak hours, respectively.
- Under 2027 future total traffic conditions, the study intersections are anticipated to operate with a Level of Service "C" or better during the weekday a.m. and p.m. peak hours.
- The site accesses (new and proposed) were designed per the geometric standards provided by City staff. These standards also conform to TAC Figure 8.9.2 and Table 8.9.1. The site accesses all have a width and curb radii of 9 m to 12 m.
- The available sight distance at the site accesses exceeds the minimum sight distance requirements. Site Access "A" has clear sight lines greater than 200 m. While the intersection of Veterans Drive and Caplan Avenue is approximately 100 m from the site, sight distance is available beyond the intersection.

It is concluded that the traffic generated by the proposed industrial development can be supported by the boundary road network from an operations and safety perspective.

The analysis contained within this report was completed based on the Site Plan dated April 5th, 2022. Any minor changes to the Site Plan will not affect the conclusions contained within this report.

Prepared by,

C.F. CROZIER & ASSOCIATES INC.



Madeleine Ferguson, P.Eng.
Manager of Transportation
MF/ib

J:\2100\2181- A.R.G. Group of Companies\6334- 120 Mapleview Dr W\Reports\2022.05.20_6334_FINAL TIS (May 2022).docx

APPENDIX A

Terms of Reference

From: Madeleine Ferguson
Sent: April 5, 2022 2:06 PM
To: Justin MacDonald
Cc: Isaac Bennoit
Subject: RE: 120 Mapleview Drive - Transportation TOR

Thanks for confirming!
Maddie

Madeleine Ferguson, P.Eng. | Manager of Transportation
1 First Street, Suite 200 | Collingwood, ON L9Y 1A1
T: 705.446.3510



Crozier Connections: [f](#) [t](#) [in](#) [v](#)

Read our latest news and announcements [here](#).

From: Justin MacDonald <Justin.MacDonald@barrie.ca>
Sent: April 5, 2022 1:58 PM
To: Madeleine Ferguson <mferguson@cfcrozier.ca>
Cc: Isaac Bennoit <ibennoit@cfcrozier.ca>
Subject: RE: 120 Mapleview Drive - Transportation TOR

Good afternoon Maddie

That all seems reasonable for the proposed development.

Thanks.

Justin MacDonald, C.E.T., PTP
Project Delivery – Transportation Planning, Development Services
The City of Barrie
Mobile 705-734-8020
Please consider the environment before printing this email.

From: Madeleine Ferguson <mferguson@cfcrozier.ca>
Sent: Tuesday, April 5, 2022 1:37 PM
To: Justin MacDonald <Justin.MacDonald@barrie.ca>

Cc: Isaac Bennoit <ibennoit@cfcrozier.ca>

Subject: 120 Mapleview Drive - Transportation TOR

Hi Justin,

Thanks again for meeting with us to discuss this project. We are glad to hear that there was a resolution regarding the accesses configuration for the site. Further to our discussion, we've formalized our Terms of Reference for your review and confirmation. Please let us know if there's anything we've missed from our discussion.

The current Site Plan proposes the construction of a one (1) storey industrial warehouse building (18,357.83 m²) with office space (269.19 m²) and a proposed future office mezzanine (269.19 m²). Two accesses to Veterans Drive are proposed and have been designed to align with the geometric parameters previously provided.

The proposed Terms of Reference as are follows:

- We will assess the weekday a.m. and p.m. peak hours of the proposed site accesses. Turning movement counts will be commissioned at the existing site access to establish current volumes on Veterans Drive. These will be compared to the historical turning movement counts previously provided.
- We will assess the horizon year of 2027, which is assumed to capture the full build-out of the development.
- We will use the provided growth rate of 3% to forecast the 2027 future background traffic volumes on Veterans Drive.
- We will forecast the trip generation characteristics of the development using the ITE Trip Generation Manual, 11th Edition.
 - We will distribute trips to the boundary road network based on Transportation Tomorrow Survey Data and expected catchment areas. This may be adjusted based on observed travel patterns.
- We will review the proposed site accesses from a geometrics and safety perspective.

Please let us know if you have any questions.

Thanks,
Maddie

Madeleine Ferguson, P.Eng. | Manager of Transportation
1 First Street, Suite 200 | Collingwood, ON L9Y 1A1
T: 705.446.3510



Crozier Connections: [f](#) [t](#) [in](#) 

Read our latest news and announcements [here](#).

This email was sent on behalf of C.F. Crozier & Associates Inc. and may contain confidential and/or privileged information for the sole use of the intended recipient. If you have received this email in error, please contact the sender and delete all copies. Any review or distribution by anyone other than the intended recipient is strictly prohibited.

APPENDIX B

Traffic Data



Turning Movement Count (1 . VETERANS DR & 120 MAPLEVIEW DR)

Start Time	N Approach VETERANS DR					E Approach 120 MAPLEVIEW DR					S Approach VETERANS DR					Int. Total (15 min)	Int. Total (1 hr)
	Thru N:S	Left N:E	UTurn N:N	Peds N:	Approach Total	Right E:N	Left E:S	UTurn E:E	Peds E:	Approach Total	Right S:E	Thru S:N	UTurn S:S	Peds S:	Approach Total		
07:00:00	83	0	1	0	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	35	119	
07:15:00	104	0	0	0	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	0	41	145	
07:30:00	128	0	0	0	128	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	0	0	58	186	
07:45:00	147	0	1	0	148	0	1	0	0	1	0	80	0	0	80	229	679
08:00:00	141	0	0	0	141	0	2	0	1	2	0	93	0	0	93	236	796
08:15:00	139	0	0	0	139	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	0	0	87	226	877
08:30:00	143	0	0	0	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	0	0	92	235	926
08:45:00	135	0	1	0	136	0	1	0	0	1	0	91	0	0	91	228	925
09:00:00	140	0	0	0	140	0	0	0	1	0	0	85	0	0	85	225	914
09:15:00	141	0	0	0	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	93	0	0	93	234	922
09:30:00	137	0	0	0	137	0	0	0	3	0	0	84	0	0	84	221	908
09:45:00	124	0	0	0	124	0	0	0	2	0	0	95	0	0	95	219	899
BREAK																	
16:00:00	133	0	0	0	133	0	0	0	0	0	0	193	0	0	193	326	
16:15:00	168	0	0	0	168	0	0	0	2	0	0	187	0	0	187	355	
16:30:00	153	0	0	0	153	0	0	0	3	0	0	217	0	0	217	370	
16:45:00	144	0	0	0	144	0	0	0	1	0	0	230	0	0	230	374	1425
17:00:00	157	0	0	0	157	0	0	0	2	0	0	212	0	0	212	369	1468
17:15:00	171	0	1	0	172	0	0	0	0	0	0	215	0	0	215	387	1500
17:30:00	104	0	0	0	104	0	0	0	2	0	0	191	0	0	191	295	1425
17:45:00	123	0	0	0	123	0	0	0	1	0	0	177	0	0	177	300	1351
18:00:00	107	0	0	0	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	0	0	118	225	1207
18:15:00	111	0	0	0	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	1	0	111	222	1042
18:30:00	95	0	2	0	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	148	0	0	148	245	992
18:45:00	106	0	1	0	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	0	0	101	208	900
Grand Total	3134	0	7	0	3141	0	8	0	18	4	0	3033	1	0	3034	6179	-
Approach%	99.8%	0%	0.2%		-	0%	200%	0%		-	0%	100%	0%		-	-	-
Totals %	50.7%	0%	0.1%		50.8%	0%	0.1%	0%		0.1%	0%	49.1%	0%		49.1%	-	-
Heavy	55	0	0		-	0	4	0		-	0	46	0		-	-	-
Heavy %	1.8%	0%	0%		-	0%	50%	0%		-	0%	1.5%	0%		-	-	-
Bicycles	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Bicycle %	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-



Peak Hour: 07:45 AM - 08:45 AM Weather: Scattered Clouds (1.97 °C)

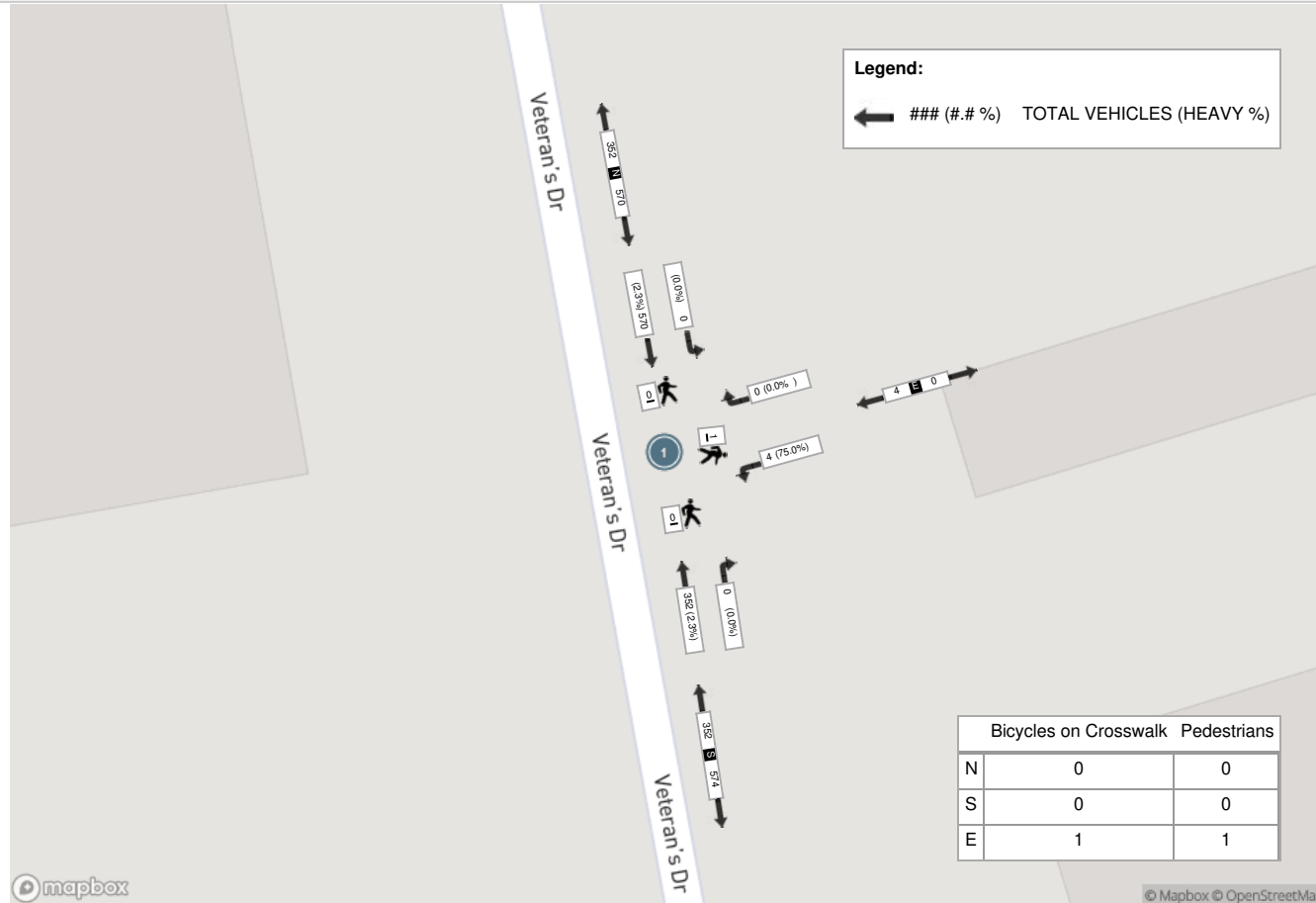
Start Time	N Approach VETERANS DR					E Approach 120 MAPLEVIEW DR					S Approach VETERANS DR					Int. Total (15 min)
	Thru	Left	UTurn	Peds	Approach Total	Right	Left	UTurn	Peds	Approach Total	Right	Thru	UTurn	Peds	Approach Total	
07:45:00	147	0	1	0	148	0	1	0	0	1	0	80	0	0	80	229
08:00:00	141	0	0	0	141	0	2	0	1	2	0	93	0	0	93	236
08:15:00	139	0	0	0	139	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	0	0	87	226
08:30:00	143	0	0	0	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	0	0	92	235
Grand Total	570	0	1	0	571	0	4	0	1	3	0	352	0	0	352	926
Approach%	99.8%	0%	0.2%		-	0%	133.3%	0%		-	0%	100%	0%		-	-
Totals %	61.6%	0%	0.1%		61.7%	0%	0.4%	0%		0.3%	0%	38%	0%		38%	-
PHF	0.97	0	0.25		0.96	0	0.38	0		0.38	0	0.95	0		0.95	-
Heavy	13	0	0		13	0	3	0		3	0	8	0		8	-
Heavy %	2.3%	0%	0%		2.3%	0%	75%	0%		100%	0%	2.3%	0%		2.3%	-
Lights	557	0	1		558	0	0	0		0	0	344	0		344	-
Lights %	97.7%	0%	100%		97.7%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	97.7%	0%		97.7%	-
Single-Unit Trucks	11	0	0		11	0	2	0		2	0	6	0		6	-
Single-Unit Trucks %	1.9%	0%	0%		1.9%	0%	50%	0%		66.7%	0%	1.7%	0%		1.7%	-
Buses	1	0	0		1	0	0	0		0	0	1	0		1	-
Buses %	0.2%	0%	0%		0.2%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0.3%	0%		0.3%	-
Articulated Trucks	1	0	0		1	0	1	0		1	0	1	0		1	-
Articulated Trucks %	0.2%	0%	0%		0.2%	0%	25%	0%		33.3%	0%	0.3%	0%		0.3%	-
Pedestrians	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
Pedestrians%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Bicycles on Crosswalk	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
Bicycles on Crosswalk%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	50%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-



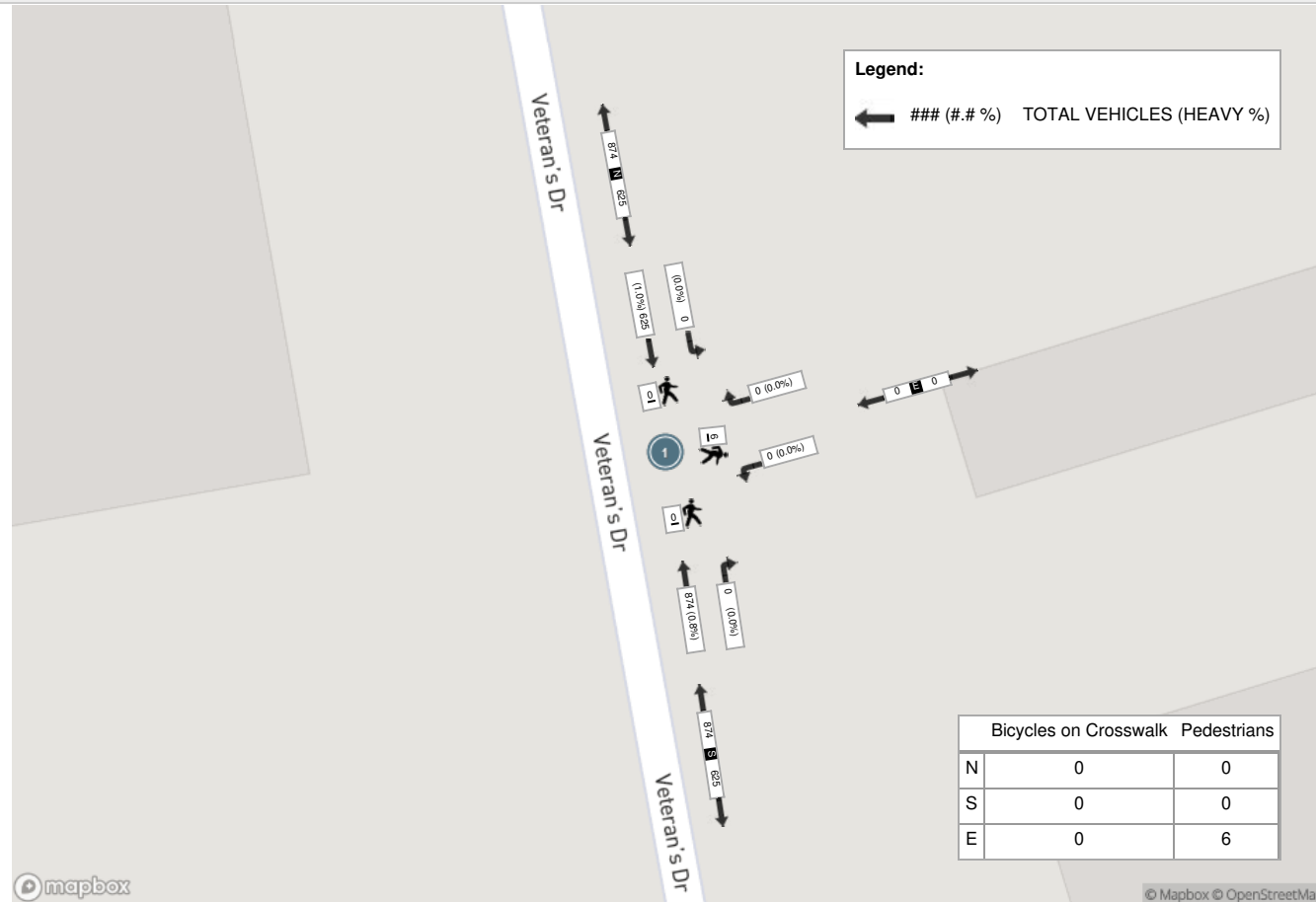
Peak Hour: 04:30 PM - 05:30 PM Weather: Broken Clouds (17.57 °C)

Start Time	N Approach VETERANS DR					E Approach 120 MAPLEVIEW DR					S Approach VETERANS DR					Int. Total (15 min)
	Thru	Left	UTurn	Peds	Approach Total	Right	Left	UTurn	Peds	Approach Total	Right	Thru	UTurn	Peds	Approach Total	
16:30:00	153	0	0	0	153	0	0	0	3	0	0	217	0	0	217	370
16:45:00	144	0	0	0	144	0	0	0	1	0	0	230	0	0	230	374
17:00:00	157	0	0	0	157	0	0	0	2	0	0	212	0	0	212	369
17:15:00	171	0	1	0	172	0	0	0	0	0	0	215	0	0	215	387
Grand Total	625	0	1	0	626	0	0	0	6	0	0	874	0	0	874	1500
Approach%	99.8%	0%	0.2%		-	0%	0%	0%		-	0%	100%	0%		-	-
Totals %	41.7%	0%	0.1%		41.7%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	58.3%	0%		58.3%	-
PHF	0.91	0	0.25		0.91	0	0	0		0	0	0.95	0		0.95	-
Heavy	6	0	0		6	0	0	0		0	0	7	0		7	-
Heavy %	1%	0%	0%		1%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0.8%	0%		0.8%	-
Lights	619	0	1		620	0	0	0		0	0	867	0		867	-
Lights %	99%	0%	100%		99%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	99.2%	0%		99.2%	-
Single-Unit Trucks	5	0	0		5	0	0	0		0	0	5	0		5	-
Single-Unit Trucks %	0.8%	0%	0%		0.8%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0.6%	0%		0.6%	-
Buses	1	0	0		1	0	0	0		0	0	1	0		1	-
Buses %	0.2%	0%	0%		0.2%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0.1%	0%		0.1%	-
Articulated Trucks	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	1	0		1	-
Articulated Trucks %	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0.1%	0%		0.1%	-
Pedestrians	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
Pedestrians%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Bicycles on Crosswalk	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
Bicycles on Crosswalk%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-

Peak Hour: 07:45 AM - 08:45 AM Weather: Scattered Clouds (1.97 °C)



Peak Hour: 04:30 PM - 05:30 PM Weather: Broken Clouds (17.57 °C)



APPENDIX C

ITE 11th Edition Excerpts

Land Use: 150

Warehousing

Description

A warehouse is primarily devoted to the storage of materials, but it may also include office and maintenance areas. High-cube transload and short-term storage warehouse (Land Use 154), high-cube fulfillment center warehouse (Land Use 155), high-cube parcel hub warehouse (Land Use 156), and high-cube cold storage warehouse (Land Use 157) are related uses.

Additional Data

The technical appendices provide supporting information on time-of-day distributions for this land use. The appendices can be accessed through either the ITETripGen web app or the trip generation resource page on the ITE website (<https://www.ite.org/technical-resources/topics/trip-and-parking-generation/>).

The sites were surveyed in the 1980s, the 1990s, the 2000s, and the 2010s in California, Connecticut, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Texas.

Source Numbers

184, 331, 406, 411, 443, 579, 583, 596, 598, 611, 619, 642, 752, 869, 875, 876, 914, 940, 1050

Warehousing (150)

Vehicle Trip Ends vs: 1000 Sq. Ft. GFA

On a: Weekday,

Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic,

One Hour Between 7 and 9 a.m.

Setting/Location: General Urban/Suburban

Number of Studies: 36

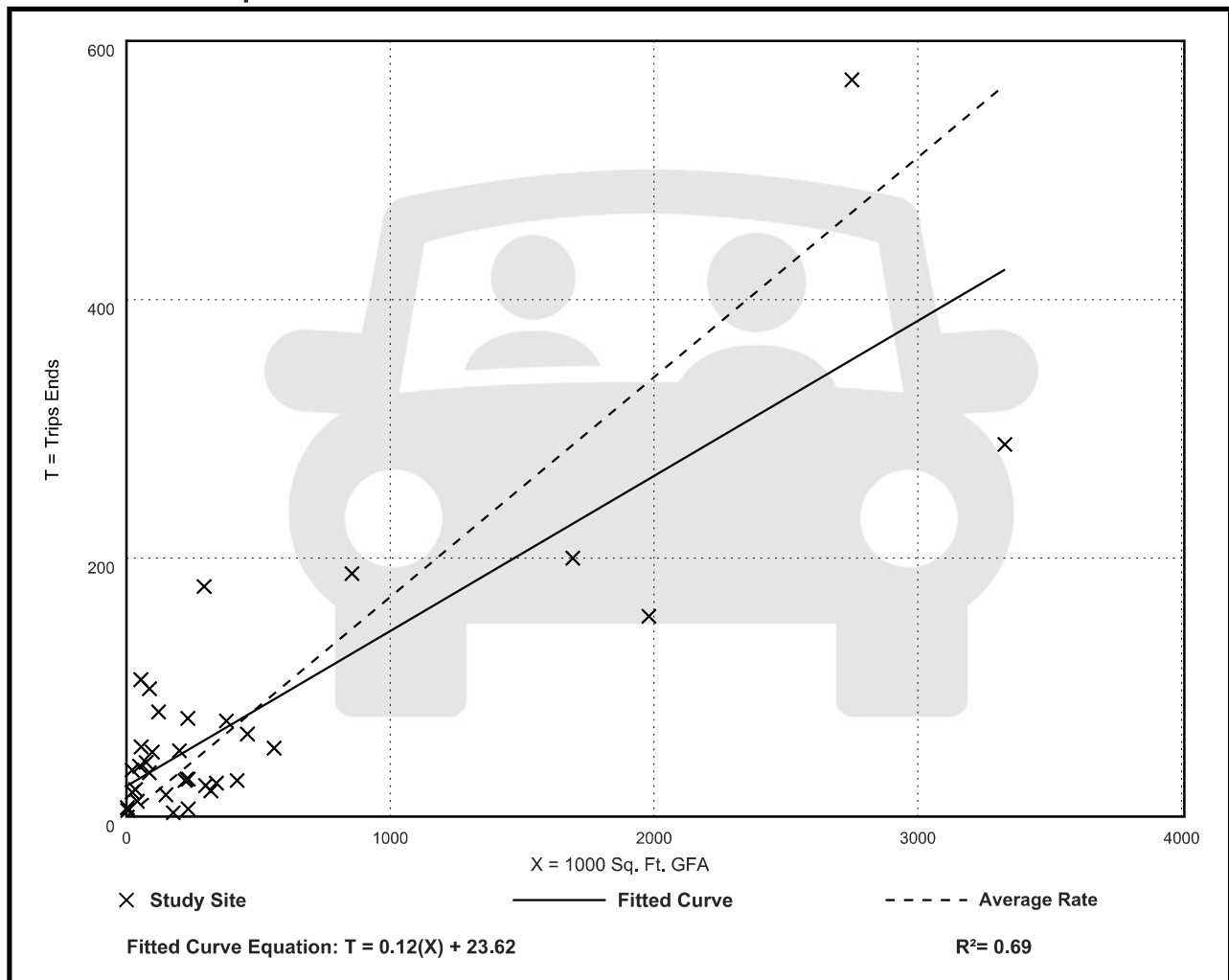
Avg. 1000 Sq. Ft. GFA: 448

Directional Distribution: 77% entering, 23% exiting

Vehicle Trip Generation per 1000 Sq. Ft. GFA

Average Rate	Range of Rates	Standard Deviation
0.17	0.02 - 1.93	0.19

Data Plot and Equation



Warehousing (150)

Vehicle Trip Ends vs: 1000 Sq. Ft. GFA

On a: Weekday,

Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic,

One Hour Between 4 and 6 p.m.

Setting/Location: General Urban/Suburban

Number of Studies: 49

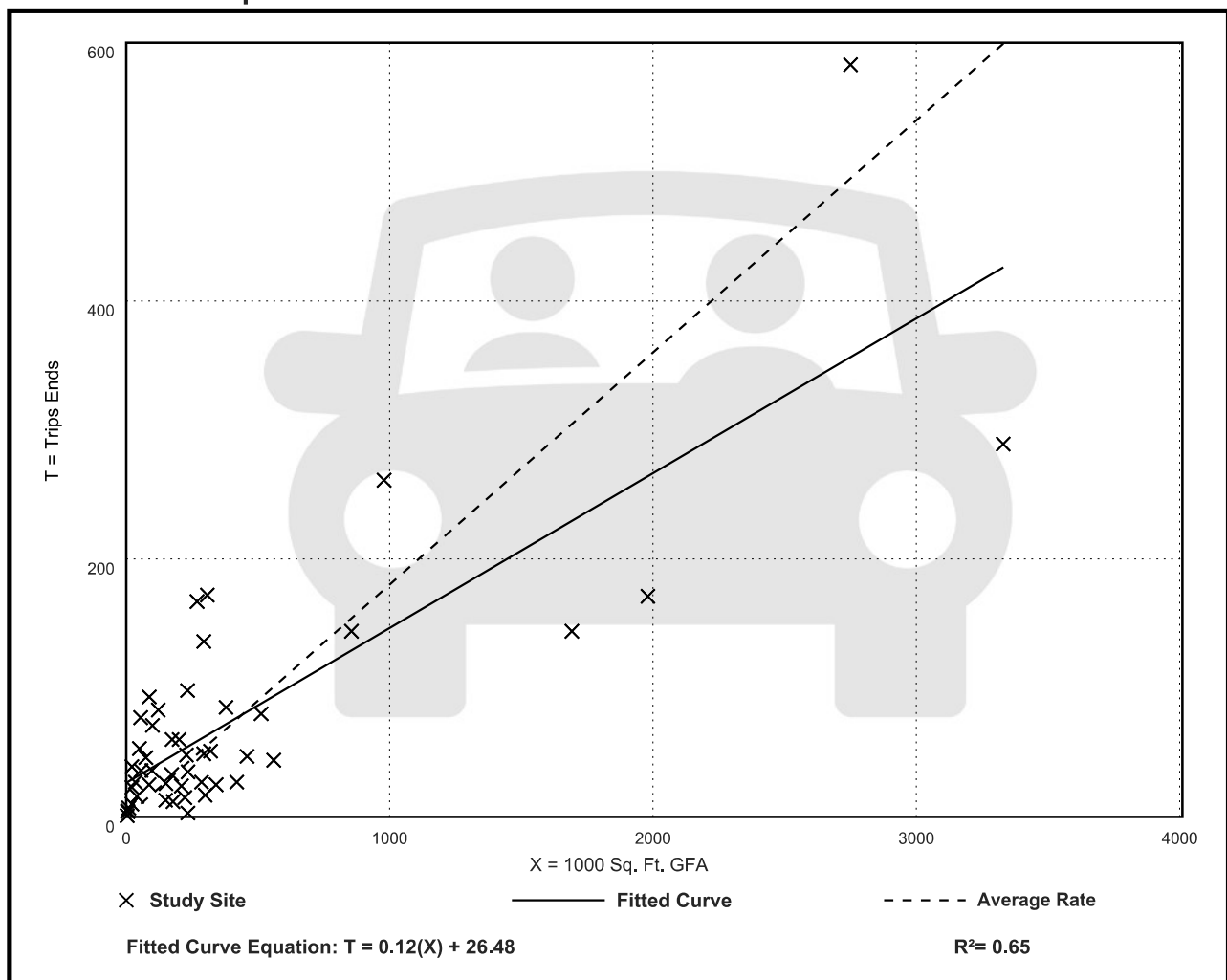
Avg. 1000 Sq. Ft. GFA: 400

Directional Distribution: 28% entering, 72% exiting

Vehicle Trip Generation per 1000 Sq. Ft. GFA

Average Rate	Range of Rates	Standard Deviation
0.18	0.01 - 1.80	0.18

Data Plot and Equation



APPENDIX D

Level of Service Definitions

Level of Service Definitions

Two-Way Stop Controlled Intersections

Level of Service	Control Delay per Vehicle (seconds)	Interpretation
A	≤ 10	EXCELLENT. Large and frequent gaps in traffic on the main roadway. Queuing on the minor street is rare.
B	> 10 and ≤ 15	VERY GOOD. Many gaps exist in traffic on the main roadway. Queuing on the minor street is minimal.
C	> 15 and ≤ 25	GOOD. Fewer gaps exist in traffic on the main roadway. Delay on minor approach becomes more noticeable.
D	> 25 and ≤ 35	FAIR. Infrequent and shorter gaps in traffic on the main roadway. Queue lengths develop on the minor street.
E	> 35 and ≤ 50	POOR. Very infrequent gaps in traffic on the main roadway. Queue lengths become noticeable.
F	> 50	UNSATISFACTORY. Very few gaps in traffic on the main roadway. Excessive delay with significant queue lengths on the minor street.

Adapted from Highway Capacity Manual 2000, Transportation Research Board

APPENDIX E

Detailed Capacity Analysis

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis

7: Veterans Drive & Site Access A

2027 Future Total A.M.
05-18-2022

						
Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations			 			 
Traffic Volume (veh/h)	4	1	408	15	4	665
Future Volume (Veh/h)	4	1	408	15	4	665
Sign Control	Stop		Free		Free	Free
Grade	0%		0%		0%	0%
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Hourly flow rate (vph)	4	1	443	16	4	723
Pedestrians						
Lane Width (m)						
Walking Speed (m/s)						
Percent Blockage						
Right turn flare (veh)						
Median type			TWLT		TWLT	
Median storage veh			2		2	
Upstream signal (m)						
pX, platoon unblocked						
vC, conflicting volume	820	230			459	
vC1, stage 1 conf vol	451					
vC2, stage 2 conf vol	370					
vCu, unblocked vol	820	230			459	
tC, single (s)	6.8	6.9			4.1	
tC, 2 stage (s)	5.8					
tF (s)	3.5	3.3			2.2	
p0 queue free %	99	100			100	
cM capacity (veh/h)	519	779			1113	
Direction, Lane #	WB 1	NB 1	NB 2	SB 1	SB 2	SB 3
Volume Total	5	295	164	4	362	362
Volume Left	4	0	0	4	0	0
Volume Right	1	0	16	0	0	0
cSH	556	1700	1700	1113	1700	1700
Volume to Capacity	0.01	0.17	0.10	0.00	0.21	0.21
Queue Length 95th (m)	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Control Delay (s)	11.5	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0
Lane LOS	B			A		
Approach Delay (s)	11.5	0.0		0.0		
Approach LOS	B					
Intersection Summary						
Average Delay			0.1			
Intersection Capacity Utilization			28.4%		ICU Level of Service	A
Analysis Period (min)			15			

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis

5: Veterans Drive & Site Access B

2027 Future Total A.M.
05-18-2022

							
Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	
Lane Configurations							
Traffic Volume (veh/h)	4	1	423	15	4	665	
Future Volume (Veh/h)	4	1	423	15	4	665	
Sign Control	Stop		Free			Free	
Grade	0%		0%			0%	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	
Hourly flow rate (vph)	4	1	460	16	4	723	
Pedestrians							
Lane Width (m)							
Walking Speed (m/s)							
Percent Blockage							
Right turn flare (veh)							
Median type			TWLT		TWLT		
Median storage veh			2		2		
Upstream signal (m)							
pX, platoon unblocked							
vC, conflicting volume	838	238			476		
vC1, stage 1 conf vol	468						
vC2, stage 2 conf vol	370						
vCu, unblocked vol	838	238			476		
tC, single (s)	7.2	7.3			4.5		
tC, 2 stage (s)	6.2						
tF (s)	3.7	3.5			2.4		
p0 queue free %	99	100			100		
cM capacity (veh/h)	463	711			966		
Direction, Lane #	WB 1	WB 2	NB 1	NB 2	SB 1	SB 2	SB 3
Volume Total	4	1	307	169	4	362	362
Volume Left	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Volume Right	0	1	0	16	0	0	0
cSH	463	711	1700	1700	966	1700	1700
Volume to Capacity	0.01	0.00	0.18	0.10	0.00	0.21	0.21
Queue Length 95th (m)	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Control Delay (s)	12.8	10.1	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0
Lane LOS	B	B			A		
Approach Delay (s)	12.3		0.0		0.0		
Approach LOS	B						
Intersection Summary							
Average Delay			0.1				
Intersection Capacity Utilization			28.4%		ICU Level of Service		A
Analysis Period (min)			15				

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis

7: Veterans Drive & Site Access A

2027 Future Total P.M.
05-18-2022

						
Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations			 		 	 
Traffic Volume (veh/h)	15	4	1013	6	1	726
Future Volume (Veh/h)	15	4	1013	6	1	726
Sign Control	Stop		Free		Free	Free
Grade	0%		0%		0%	0%
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Hourly flow rate (vph)	16	4	1101	7	1	789
Pedestrians						
Lane Width (m)						
Walking Speed (m/s)						
Percent Blockage						
Right turn flare (veh)						
Median type			TWLT		TWLT	
Median storage veh			2		2	
Upstream signal (m)						
pX, platoon unblocked						
vC, conflicting volume	1501	554			1108	
vC1, stage 1 conf vol	1104					
vC2, stage 2 conf vol	396					
vCu, unblocked vol	1501	554			1108	
tC, single (s)	6.8	6.9			4.1	
tC, 2 stage (s)	5.8					
tF (s)	3.5	3.3			2.2	
p0 queue free %	94	99			100	
cM capacity (veh/h)	265	481			638	
Direction, Lane #	WB 1	NB 1	NB 2	SB 1	SB 2	SB 3
Volume Total	20	734	374	1	394	394
Volume Left	16	0	0	1	0	0
Volume Right	4	0	7	0	0	0
cSH	291	1700	1700	638	1700	1700
Volume to Capacity	0.07	0.43	0.22	0.00	0.23	0.23
Queue Length 95th (m)	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Control Delay (s)	18.3	0.0	0.0	10.7	0.0	0.0
Lane LOS	C			B		
Approach Delay (s)	18.3	0.0		0.0		
Approach LOS	C					
Intersection Summary						
Average Delay			0.2			
Intersection Capacity Utilization			38.2%		ICU Level of Service	A
Analysis Period (min)			15			

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis

5: Veterans Drive & Site Access B

2027 Future Total P.M.
05-18-2022

							
Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	
Lane Configurations							
Traffic Volume (veh/h)	15	4	1019	6	1	740	
Future Volume (Veh/h)	15	4	1019	6	1	740	
Sign Control	Stop		Free			Free	
Grade	0%		0%			0%	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	
Hourly flow rate (vph)	16	4	1108	7	1	804	
Pedestrians							
Lane Width (m)							
Walking Speed (m/s)							
Percent Blockage							
Right turn flare (veh)							
Median type			TWLT		TWLT		
Median storage veh			2		2		
Upstream signal (m)							
pX, platoon unblocked							
vC, conflicting volume	1516	558			1115		
vC1, stage 1 conf vol	1112						
vC2, stage 2 conf vol	404						
vCu, unblocked vol	1516	558			1115		
tC, single (s)	7.2	7.3			4.5		
tC, 2 stage (s)	6.2						
tF (s)	3.7	3.5			2.4		
p0 queue free %	93	99			100		
cM capacity (veh/h)	226	430			528		
Direction, Lane #	WB 1	WB 2	NB 1	NB 2	SB 1	SB 2	SB 3
Volume Total	16	4	739	376	1	402	402
Volume Left	16	0	0	0	1	0	0
Volume Right	0	4	0	7	0	0	0
cSH	226	430	1700	1700	528	1700	1700
Volume to Capacity	0.07	0.01	0.43	0.22	0.00	0.24	0.24
Queue Length 95th (m)	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Control Delay (s)	22.2	13.4	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.0
Lane LOS	C	B			B		
Approach Delay (s)	20.4		0.0		0.0		
Approach LOS	C						
Intersection Summary							
Average Delay			0.2				
Intersection Capacity Utilization			38.4%		ICU Level of Service		A
Analysis Period (min)			15				

APPENDIX F

Geometric Design Guide Excerpts

Stopping sight distance is the sum of the distance travelled during the perception and reaction time and the braking distance.

$$SSD = 0.278Vt + 0.039 \frac{V^2}{a} \quad (2.5.2)$$

Where:

SSD = Stopping sight distance (m)

t = Brake reaction time, 2.5 s

V = Design speed (km/h)

a = Deceleration rate (m/s²)

Table 2.5.2 gives the minimum stopping sight distances on level grade, on wet pavement, for a range of design speeds. These values are used for vertical curve design, intersection geometry and the placement of traffic control devices. The stopping sight distances quoted in **Table 2.5.2** may need to be increased for a variety of reasons related to grade and vehicle type as noted below.

Table 2.5.2: Stopping Sight Distance on level roadways for Automobiles⁵⁴

Design speed (km/h)	Brake reaction distance (m)	Braking distance on level (m)	Stopping sight distance	
			Calculated (m)	Design (m)
20	13.9	4.6	18.5	20
30	20.9	10.3	31.2	35
40	27.8	18.4	46.2	50
50	34.8	28.7	63.5	65
60	41.7	41.3	83.0	85
70	48.7	56.2	104.9	105
80	55.6	73.4	129.0	130
90	62.6	92.9	155.5	160
100	69.5	114.7	184.2	185
110	76.5	138.8	215.3	220
120	83.4	165.2	248.6	250
130	90.4	193.8	284.2	285

Note: Brake reaction distance predicated on a time of 2.5 s; deceleration rate of 3.4 m/s² used to determine calculated sight distance.

Table 9.9.3: Time Gap for Case B1, Left Turn from Stop

Design Vehicle	Time Gap (t_g)(s) at Design Speed of Major Road
Passenger car	7.5
Single-unit truck	9.5
Combination truck (WB 19 and WB 20)	11.5
Longer truck	To be established by road authority

Notes: Time gaps are for a stopped vehicle to turn left onto a two-lane highway with no median and with grades of 3% or less. The table values should be adjusted as follows:

- For multi-lane highways: For left turns onto two-lane highways with more than two lanes, add 0.5 s for passenger cars and 0.7 s for trucks for each additional lane, from the left, in excess of one, to be crossed by the turning vehicle.
- For minor approach grades: If the approach grade is an upgrade that exceeds 3%, add 0.2 s for each percent grade for left turns.
- Some road authorities use higher values for certain specialized vehicles (e.g., Alberta uses 22 s for very long log trucks).

The intersection sight distance along the major road (distance b in **Figure 9.9.2**) is determined by:

$$ISD = 0.278 V_{\text{major}} t_g \quad (9.9.1)$$

Where:

ISD = intersection sight distance (length of the leg of sight triangle along the major road) (m)

V_{major} = design speed of the major road (km/h)

t_g = time gap for minor road vehicle to enter the major road (s)

For example, a passenger car turning left onto a two-lane major road should be provided sight distance equivalent to a time gap of 7.5 s in major-road traffic. If the design speed of the major road is 100 km/h, this corresponds to a sight distance of $0.278(100)(7.5) = 208.5$ or 210 m, rounded for design.

A passenger car turning left onto a four-lane undivided roadway will need to cross two near lanes, rather than one. This increases the recommended gap in major-road traffic from 7.5 to 8.0 s. The corresponding value of sight distance for this example would be 223 m. If the minor-road approach to such an intersection is located on a 4% upgrade, then the time gap selected for intersection sight distance design for left turns should be increased from 8.0 to 8.8 s, equivalent to an increase of 0.2 s for each percent grade.

The design values for intersection sight distance for passenger cars are shown in **Table 9.9.4**. **Figure 9.9.4** includes design values, based on the time gaps for the design vehicles included in **Table 9.9.3**.

No adjustment of the recommended sight distance values for the major-road grade is generally needed because both the major- and minor-road vehicle will be on the same grade when departing from the intersection. However, if the minor-road design vehicle is a heavy truck and the intersection is located near a sag vertical curve with grades over 3%, then an adjustment to extend the recommended sight distance based on the major-road grade should be considered.

Table 9.9.4: Design Intersection Sight Distance – Case B1, Left Turn From Stop

Design Speed (km/h)	Stopping Sight Distance (m)	Intersection Sight Distance for Passenger Cars	
		Calculated (m)	Design (m)
20	20	41.7	45
30	35	62.6	65
40	50	83.4	85
50	65	104.3	105
60	85	125.1	130
70	105	146.0	150
80	130	166.8	170
90	160	187.7	190
100	185	208.5	210
110	220	229.4	230
120	250	250.2	255
130	285	271.1	275

Note: Intersection sight distance shown is for a stopped passenger car to turn left onto a two-lane highway with no median and grades 3% or less. For other conditions, the time gap should be adjusted and the sight distance recalculated.

Sight distance design for left turns at divided-highway intersections should consider multiple design vehicles and median width. If the design vehicle used to determine sight distance for a divided-highway intersection is larger than a passenger car, then sight distance for left turns will need to be checked for that selected design vehicle and for smaller design vehicles as well. If the divided-highway median is wide enough to store the design vehicle with a clearance to the through lanes of approximately 1 m at both ends of the vehicle, no separate analysis for the departure sight triangle for left turns is needed on the minor-road approach for the near roadway to the left. In most cases, the departure sight triangle for right turns (case B2) will provide sufficient sight distance for a passenger car to cross the near roadway to reach the median. Possible exceptions are addressed in the discussion of case B3.

The time gaps in **Table 9.9.3** can be decreased by 1.0 s for right-turn maneuvers without undue interference with major-road traffic. These adjusted time gaps for the right turn from the minor road are shown in **Table 9.9.5**. Design values based on these adjusted time gaps are shown in **Table 9.9.6** for passenger cars. **Figure 9.9.5** includes the design values for the design vehicles for each of the time gaps in **Table 9.9.5**.

Table 9.9.5: Time Gap for Case B2—Right Turn from Stop and Case B3—Crossing Maneuver

Design Vehicle	Time Gap (t_g)(s) at Design Speed of Major Road
Passenger car	6.5
Single-unit truck	8.5
Combination truck (WB 19 and WB 20)	10.5

Note: Time gaps are for a stopped vehicle to turn left onto a two-lane highway with no median and with grades of 3% or less. The table values should be adjusted as follows:

- For multi-lane highways: For left turns onto two-lane highways with more than two lanes, add 0.5 s for passenger cars and 0.7 s for trucks for each additional lane, from the left, in excess of one, to be crossed by the turning vehicle.
- For minor approach grades: If the approach grade is an upgrade that exceeds 3%, add 0.1 s for each percent grade for left turns.

APPENDIX G

TAC Access Spacing Excerpts

collector roadways, while a 3.0 m minimum is the suggested dimension for both commercial and industrial land uses. If there is a need to provide parallel parking between driveways along the roadway, a spacing of 6.0 to 7.5 m is suitable. If the spacing provided is in the range of 3.0 to 5.0 m, the space may appear inviting to a driver wishing to park, but if used, severely hampers the operation of the driveways by reducing sight lines and interfering with the turning paths of the vehicles.

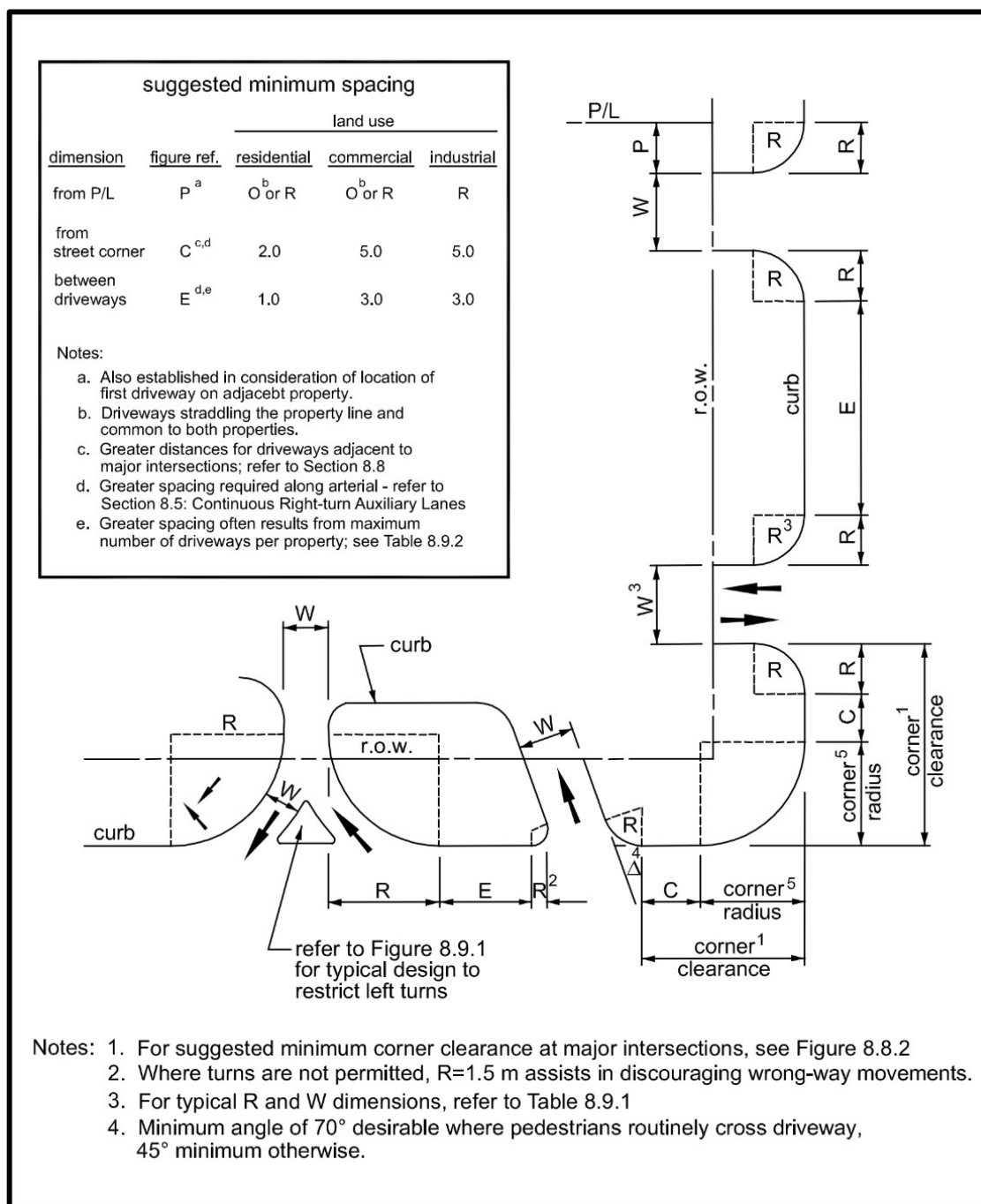


Figure 8.9.2: Driveway Spacing Guidelines – Locals and Collectors

contrasting construction materials across the driveway assists in defining a pedestrian crossing zone to the driver.

The radius of the curb return style or the flare required to accommodate an equivalent turning radius is meaningful only when considered in combination with the width of the driveway throat.

8.9.5 WIDTH

The width of a two-way driveway is measured parallel to the road since turns are generally oriented at right angles. The dimension is typically measured beyond any entrance flare. The width of one-way driveways, which are normally skewed, is measured perpendicular to the driveway.

It is desirable to state suitable driveway widths as a design domain. Dimensions at the lower end of the domain are intended to define the minimum spatial and operational requirements. The maximum dimensions assist in preventing driveways from becoming unwieldy with large paved areas and poorly defined travel paths. The most appropriate width of a driveway is determined in combination with the radius of the curb return (or the design vehicle turning radius and flare dimensions, if a straight flared design is adopted), the desired operating characteristics such as turning speed, and physical limitations which may exist at the site.

Table 8.9.1 provides a typical design domain for driveway throat widths and radii for both two-way and one-way operation. In locations where special vehicles such as long combination vehicles or similar vehicles are present, wider driveway throat dimensions or larger radii may be required.

Table 8.9.1: Typical Driveway^c Dimensions

Dimension (m)	Land Use		
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial
Width (W)			
- One way	3.0 ^a – 4.3	4.5 ^a – 7.5	5.0 – 9.0
- Two way	2.0 ^a – 7.3	7.2 ^a – 12.0 ^b	9.0 ^a – 15.0 ^b
Right turn radius (R)	3.0 – 4.5	4.5 – 12.0	9.0 – 15.0

Notes:

- Minimum widths are normally used with radii at or near the upper end of the specified range
- Increased widths may be considered for capacity purposes; where up to 3 exit lanes and 2 entry lanes are employed, 17.0 m is the maximum width exclusive of any median
- Applicable to driveways only, not road intersections

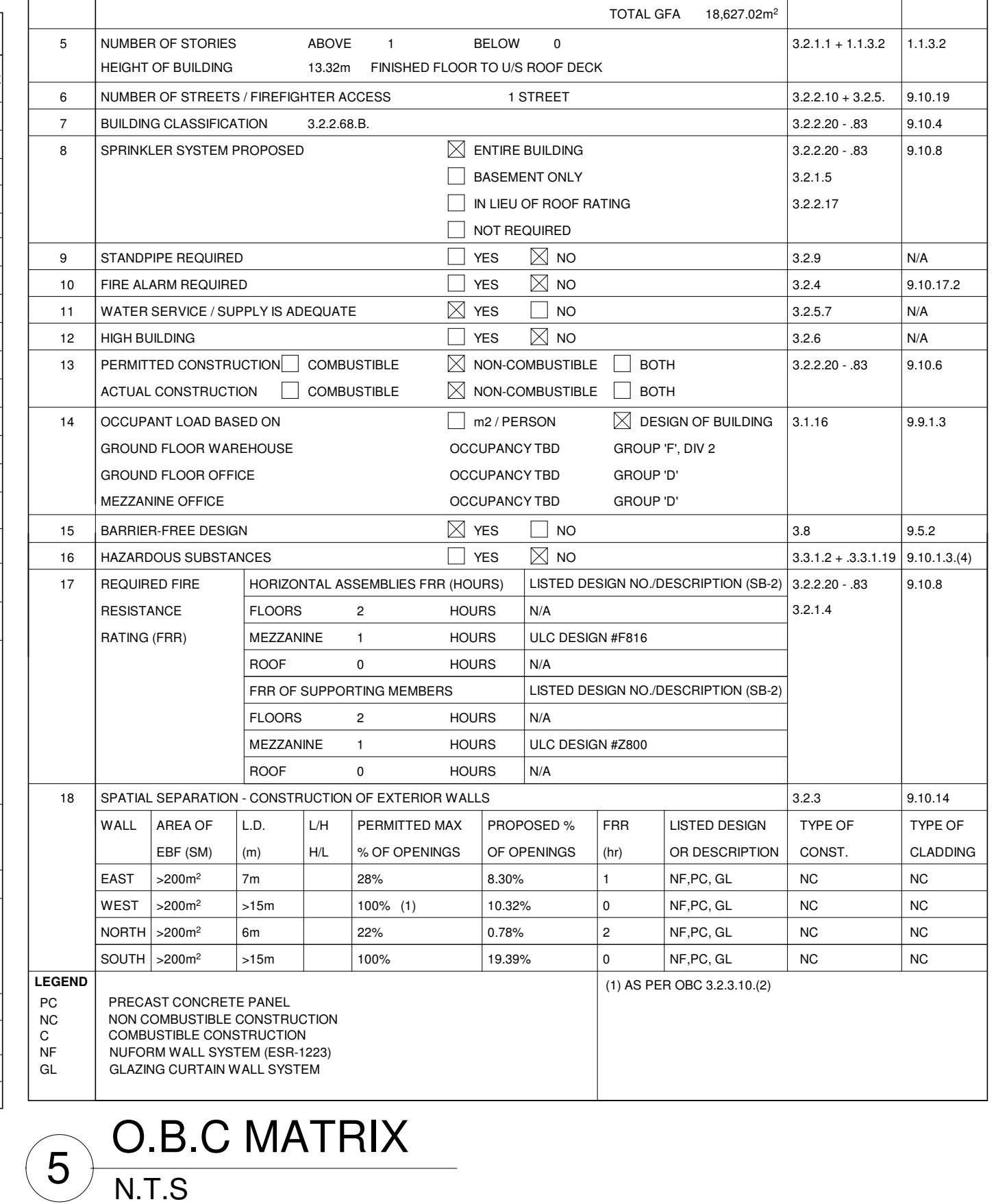
8.9.6 ANGLE OF DRIVEWAY

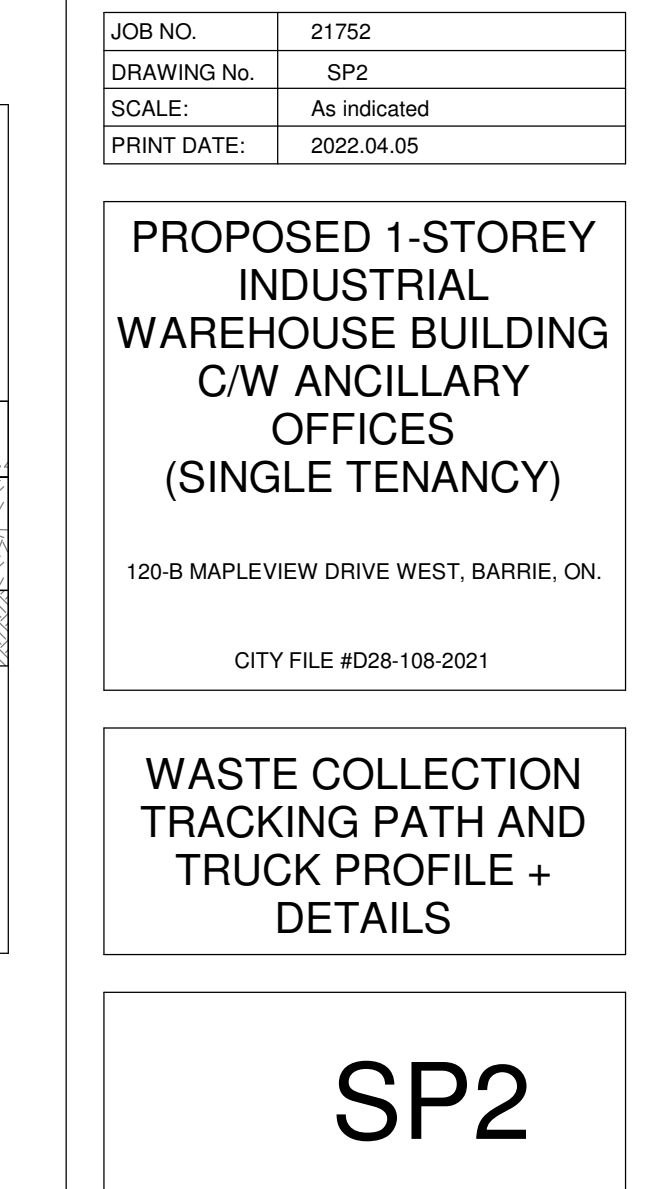
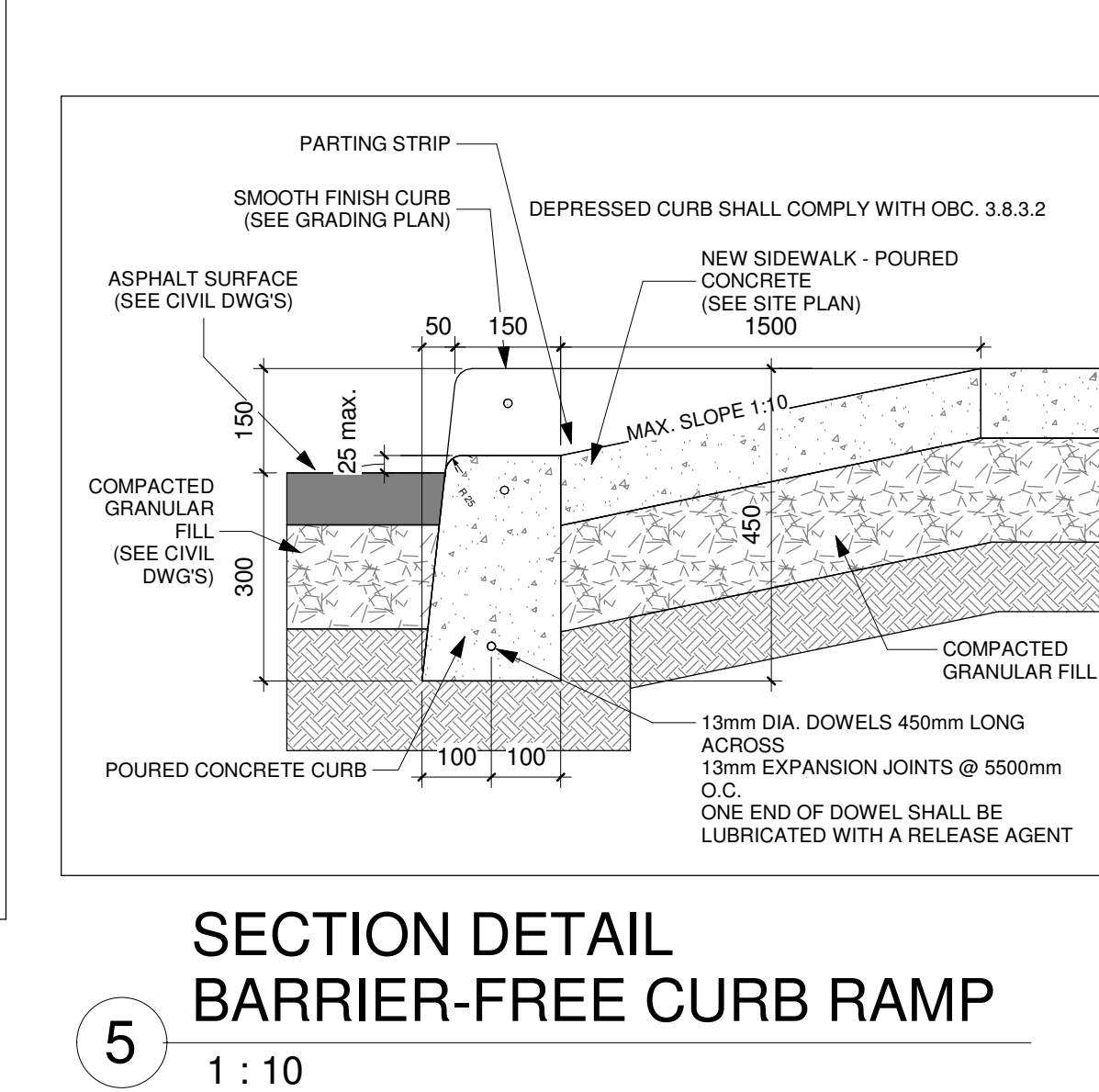
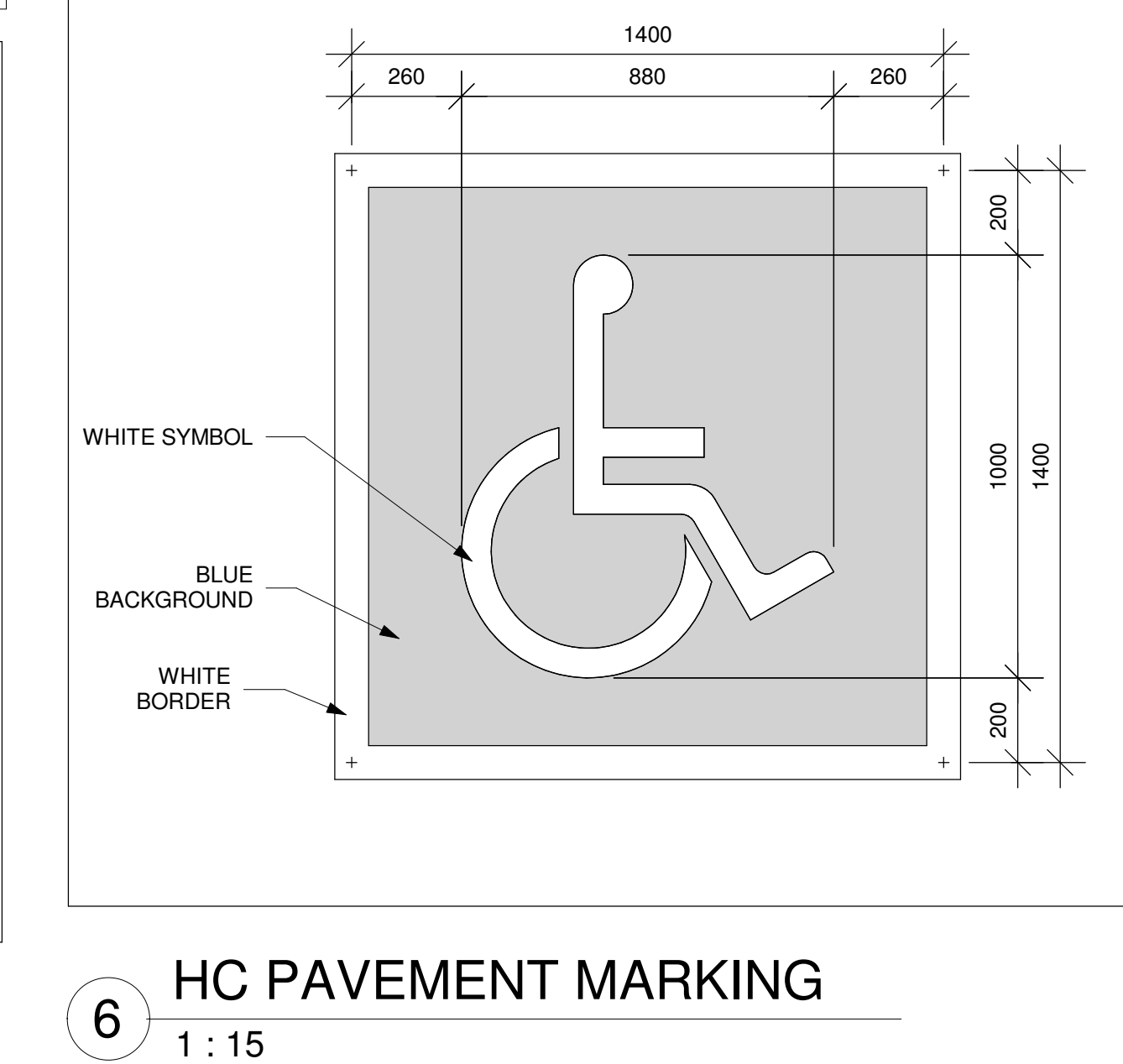
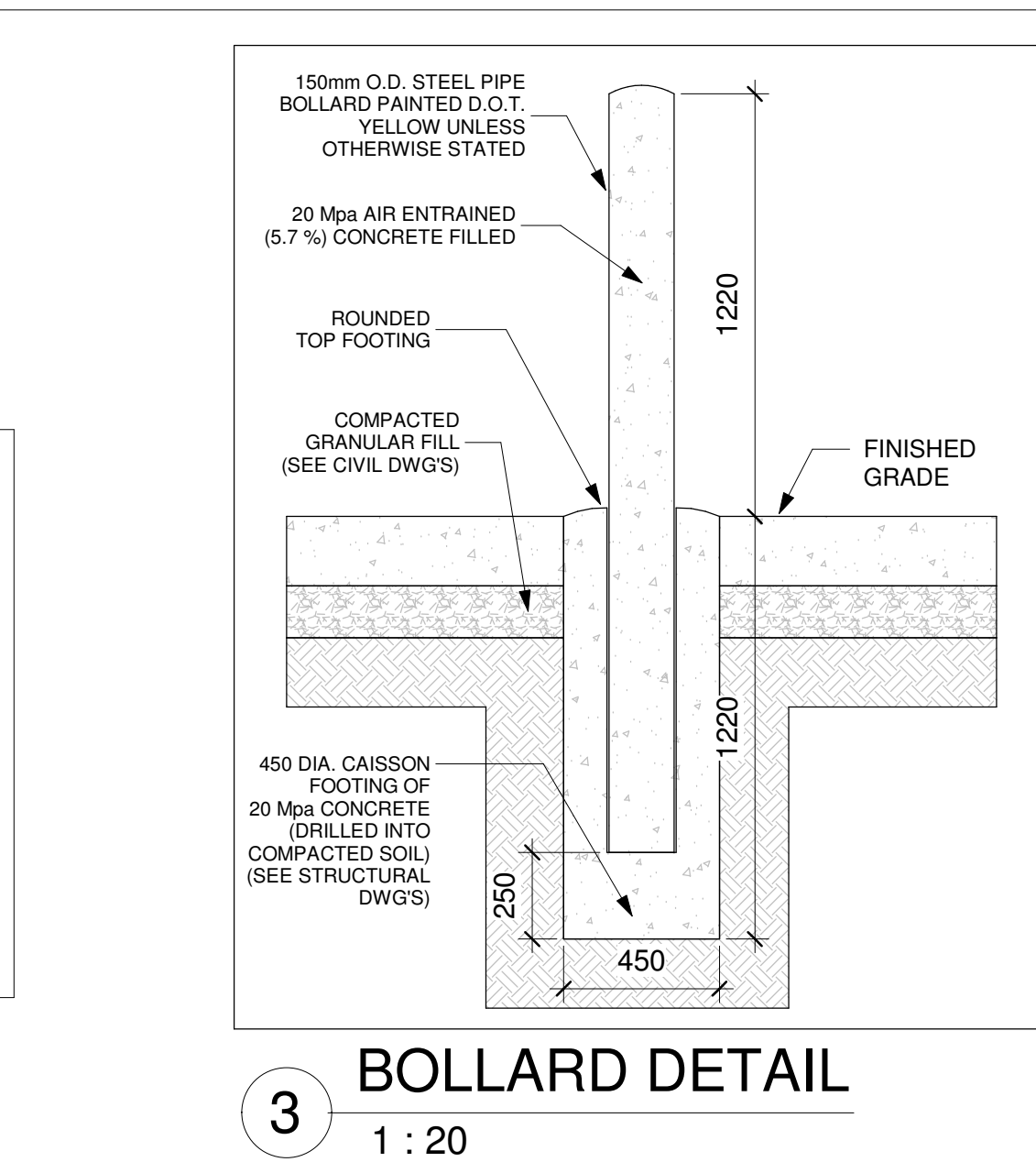
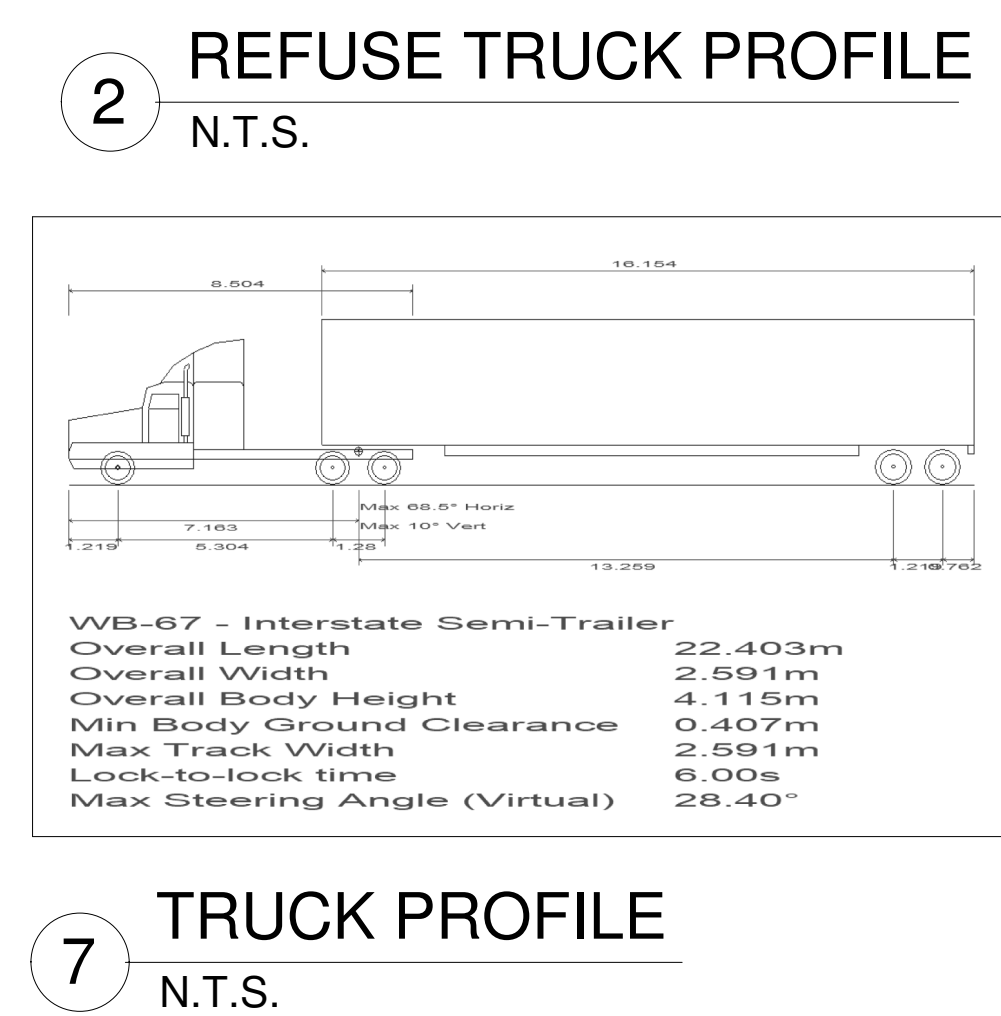
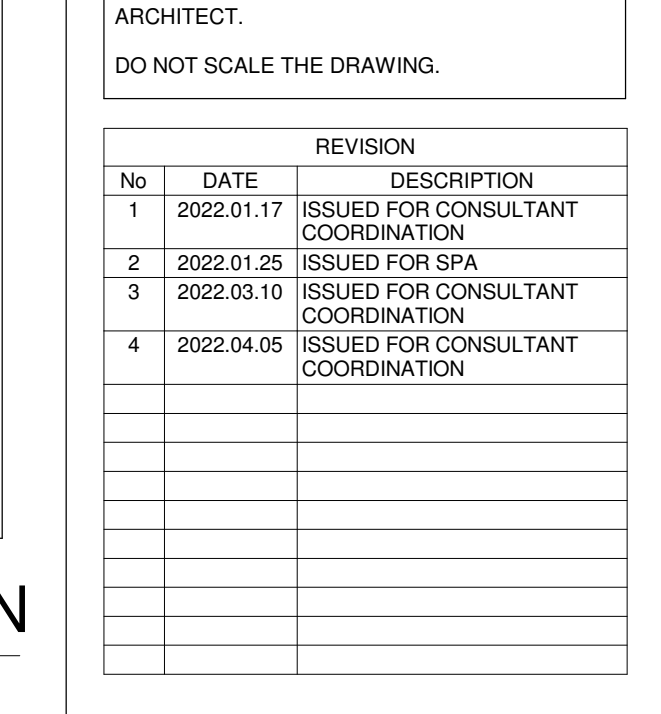
Two-way driveways normally intersect the roadway curb at or near 90°. However, a minimum acute angle of 70°, as measured from the roadway curb line, normally operates in an acceptable manner.

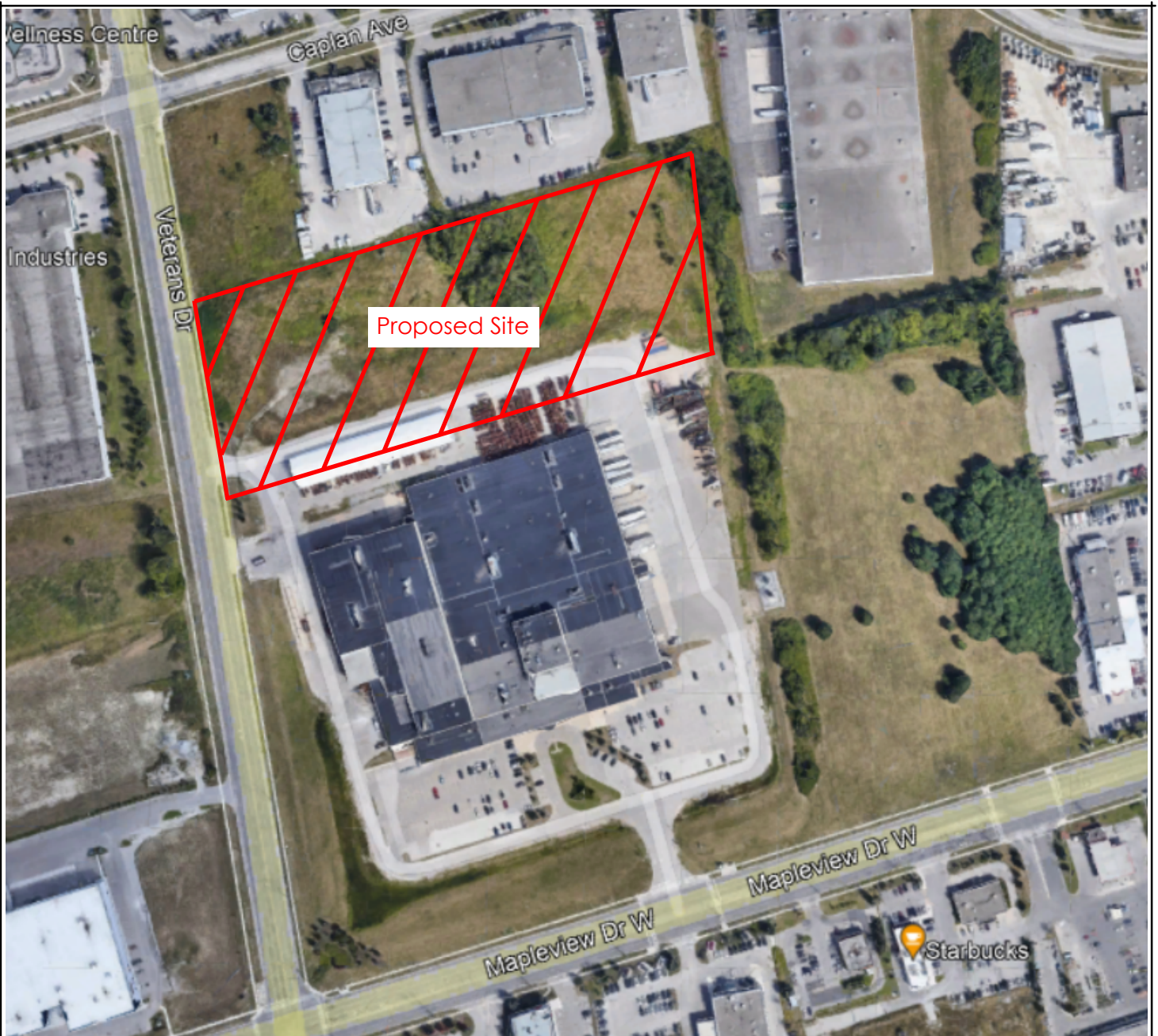
For one-way driveways, where a skewed intersection assists in efficient traffic operation, skews in the range of 45° to 60° are appropriate in industrial areas where pedestrians are infrequent. For commercial and residential land uses, where pedestrian volumes are normally moderate to high, minimum skew angles in the range of 60° to 70° are preferred to improve the driver's visibility of the pedestrian, and vice versa, and to encourage lower turning speeds.

List of Figures

Figure 1A:	Site Plan
Figure 1B:	Site Plan with Waste Collection Tracking
Figure 2:	Site Location Plan
Figure 3:	Existing 2022 Traffic Volumes
Figure 4:	Trip Distribution
Figure 5:	Trip Assignment
Figure 6:	Future Total 2027 Traffic Volumes







Legend



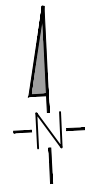
SIGNAL CONTROL



STOP CONTROL

xx(yy)

A.M. (P.M.)
PEAK HOUR TRAFFIC
VOLUMES



NOTE:

THIS FIGURE IS SCHEMATIC ONLY
AND IS NOT TO BE SCALED.

120 Maplevue Street

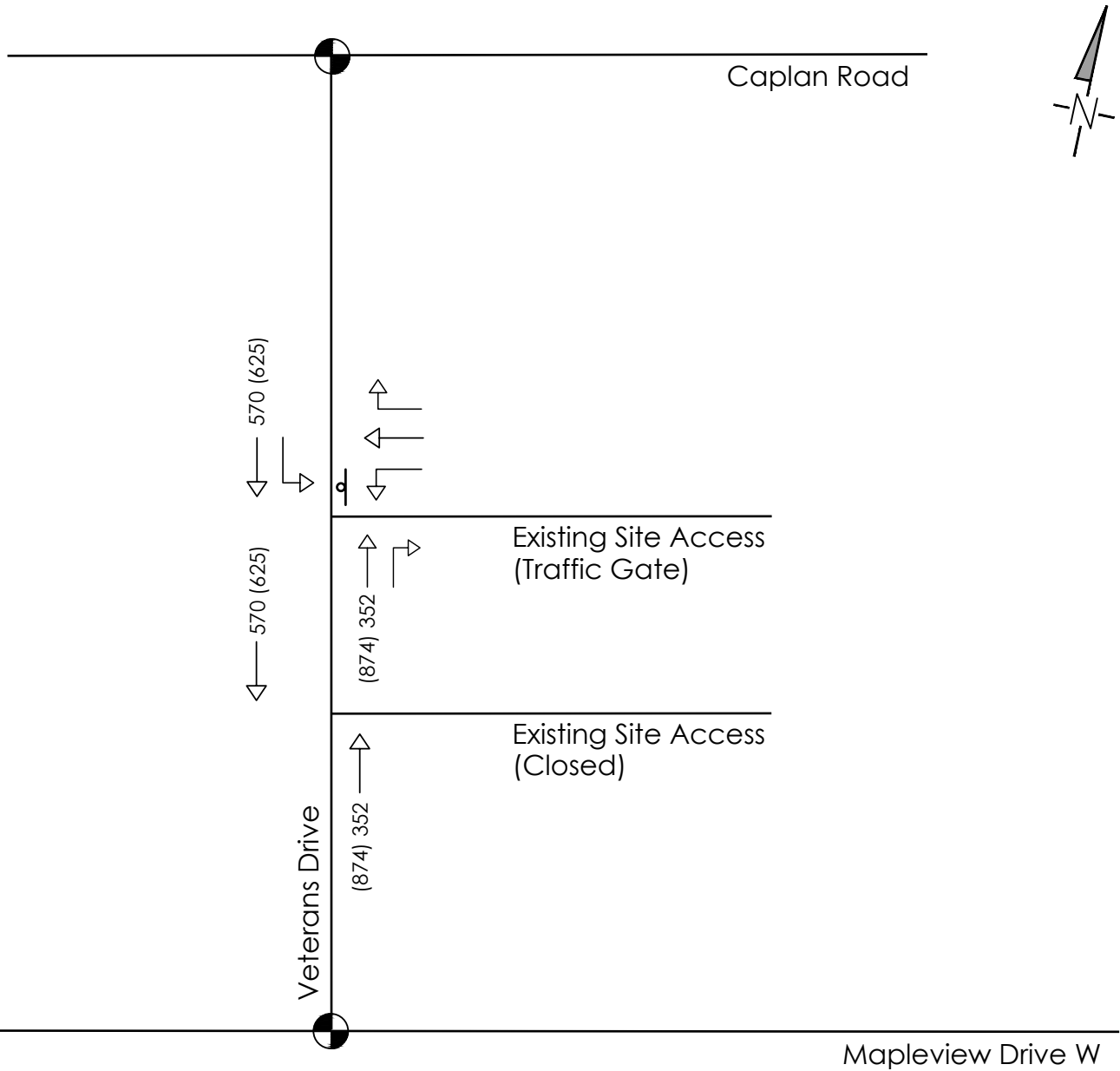
Site Location Plan



CROZIER
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

ADMIRAL BUILDING
1 FIRST STREET, SUITE 200
COLLINGWOOD, ON L9Y 1A1
705 446-3510 T
705 446-3520 F
WWW.CFCROZIER.CA

Drawn	I.B.	Design	I.B.	Project No.	281-6334
Date	2022-04-20	Check	I.B.	Scale	N.T.S.
				Dwg.	FIG. 02



Legend



SIGNAL CONTROL



STOP CONTROL

xx(yy)

A.M. (P.M.)
PEAK HOUR TRAFFIC
VOLUMES

NOTE:

THIS FIGURE IS SCHEMATIC ONLY
AND IS NOT TO BE SCALED.

120 Mapleview Street

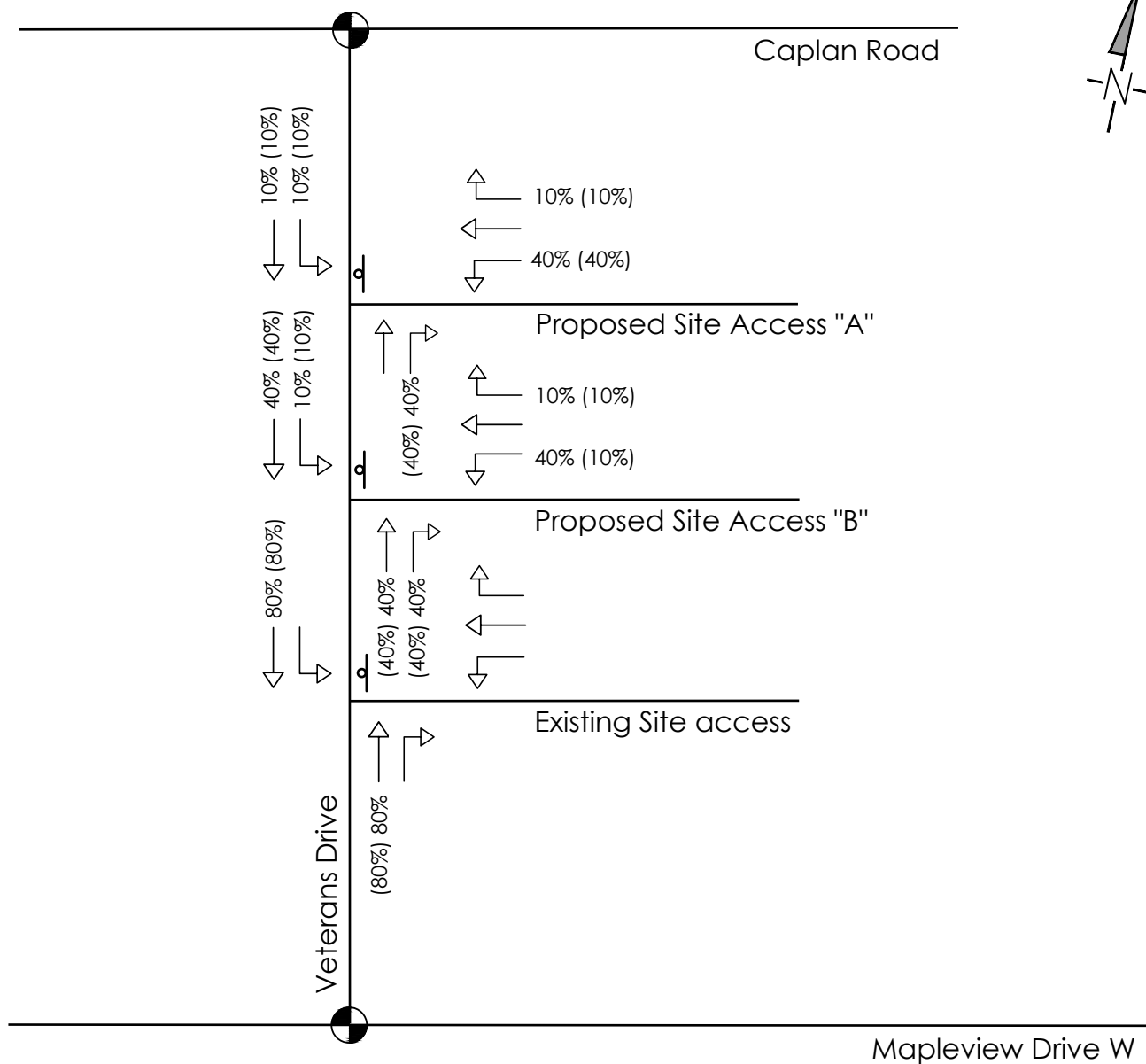
Existing Traffic Volumes (2027)



CROZIER
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

ADMIRAL BUILDING
1 FIRST STREET, SUITE 200
COLLINGWOOD, ON L9Y 1A1
705 446-3510 T
705 446-3520 F
WWW.CFCROZIER.CA

Drawn	I.B.	Design	I.B.	Project No.	281-6334
Date	2022-04-20	Check	I.B.	Scale	N.T.S.
				Dwg.	FIG. 03



Legend



SIGNAL CONTROL



STOP CONTROL

xx(yy)

A.M. (P.M.)
PEAK HOUR TRAFFIC
VOLUMES

NOTE:

THIS FIGURE IS SCHEMATIC ONLY
AND IS NOT TO BE SCALED.

120 Maplevue Street

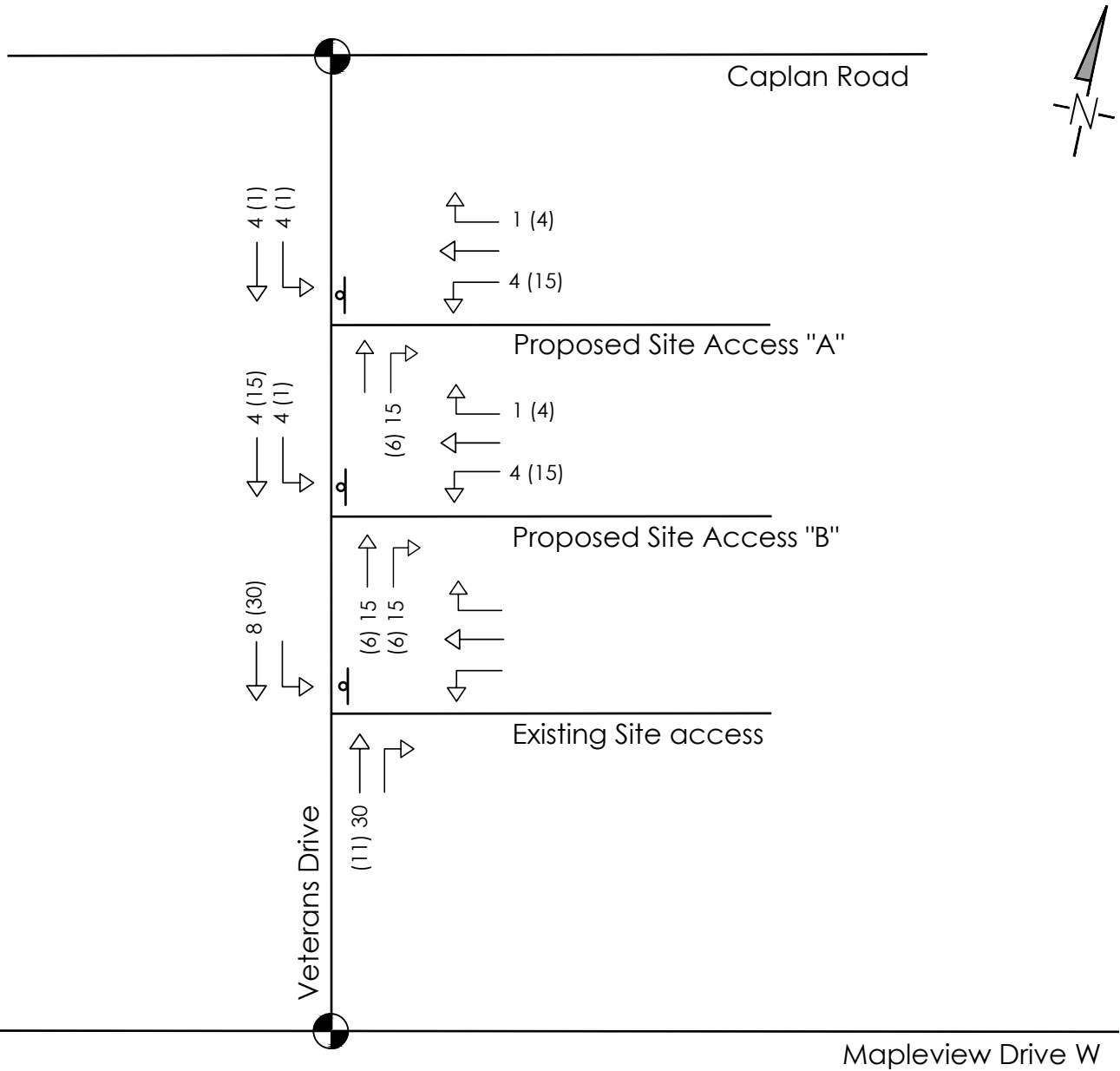
Trip Distribution



CROZIER
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

ADMIRAL BUILDING
1 FIRST STREET, SUITE 200
COLLINGWOOD, ON L9Y 1A1
705 446-3510 T
705 446-3520 F
WWW.CFCROZIER.CA

Drawn	I.B.	Design	I.B.	Project No.	281-6334
Date	2022-04-20	Check	I.B.	Scale	N.T.S.
				Dwg.	FIG. 04



120 Maplevue Street

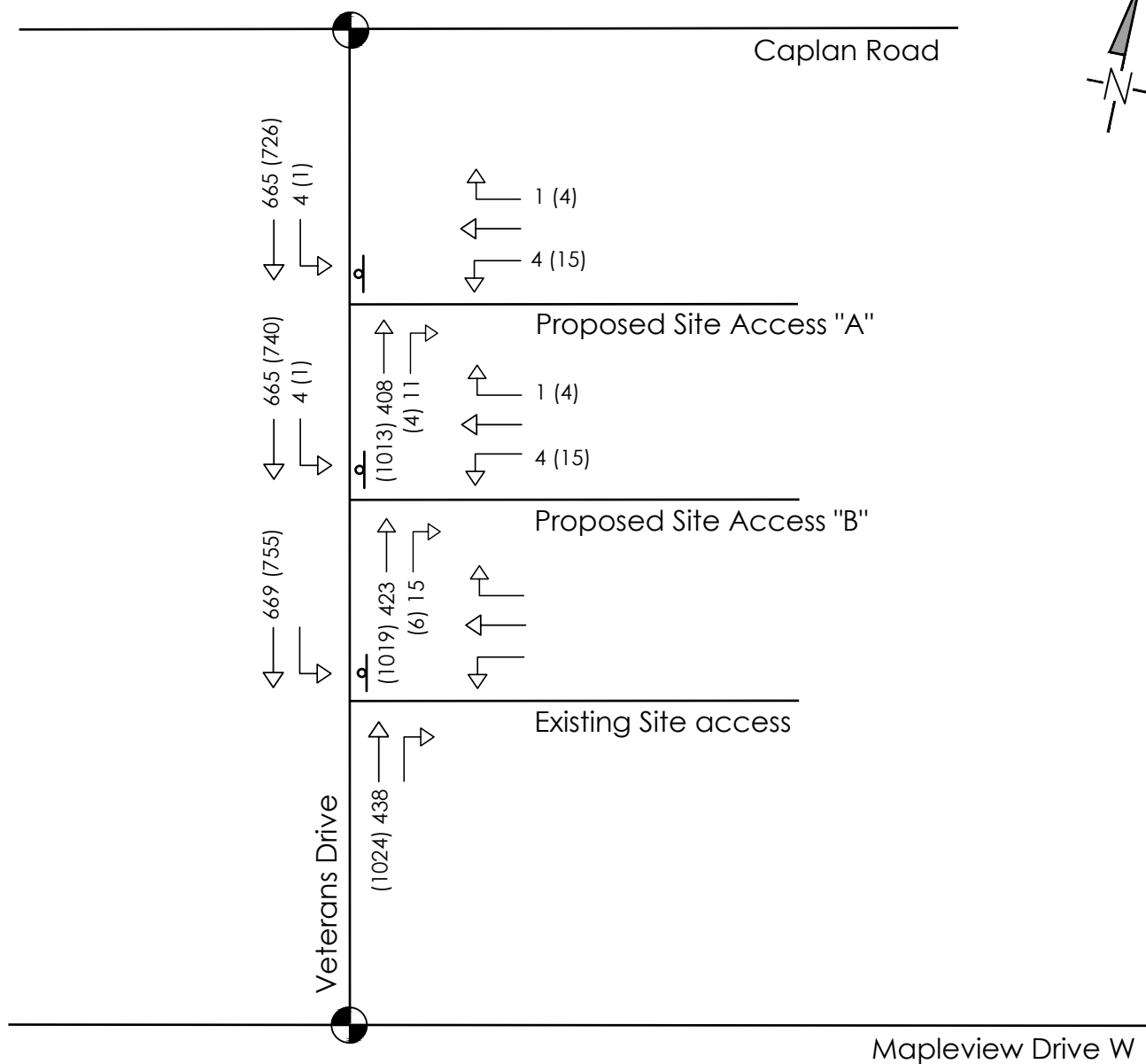
Trip Assignment



CROZIER
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

ADMIRAL BUILDING
1 FIRST STREET, SUITE 200
COLLINGWOOD, ON L9Y 1A1
705 446-3510 T
705 446-3520 F
WWW.CFCROZIER.CA

Drawn	I.B.	Design	I.B.	Project No.	281-6334
Date	2022-04-20	Check	I.B.	Scale	N.T.S.
				Dwg.	FIG. 05



Legend



SIGNAL CONTROL



STOP CONTROL

xx(yy)

A.M. (P.M.)
PEAK HOUR TRAFFIC
VOLUMES

NOTE:

THIS FIGURE IS SCHEMATIC ONLY
AND IS NOT TO BE SCALED.

120 Mapleview Street

Future Totals (2027)



CROZIER
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

ADMIRAL BUILDING
1 FIRST STREET, SUITE 200
COLLINGWOOD, ON L9Y 1A1
705 446-3510 T
705 446-3520 F
WWW.CFCROZIER.CA

Drawn	I.B.	Design	I.B.	Project No.	281-6334
Date	2022-04-20	Check	I.B.	Scale	N.T.S.
				Dwg.	FIG. 06