

Parking Access

- 5.8.4 Undertake capacity analysis of vehicle access to car park based on the highest peak traffic inflow. Particular consideration need to be given to access control systems (gates, barriers, ticketing systems etc.) and their capacity in relation to the expected peak traffic inflow.
- 5.8.5 \square Provide a table showing the volume/ capacity ratios (v/c ratio) for all access and exit roads to the development. For access/ exits with a v/c ratio > 0.5 a queue assessment will be required. Include 95%ile queue results and queuing capacity in the table. A v/c ratio > 1 will not be accepted.
- 5.8.6 Typical capacities and the methodology for the queue assessment are given in 9.2 on page 46.

Parking Circulation

- 5.8.7 Provide a drawing showing vehicle access to and circulation in the proposed car park (main movements). Show main pedestrian routes in the car park (from/ to lifts, gates, stairways etc.). Highlight conflict areas and proposed measures to address the conflict.
- 5.8.8 All turning radii and dimensions for the parking spaces and access to these parking spaces must comply with current Abu Dhabi design guidelines and must be checked using Autoturn or similar.

5.9 Pedestrian and Cycling Accessibility

- 5.9.2 Illustrate whether the development changes existing pedestrian routes in and around the plot.
- 5.9.3 Provide a drawing showing access to the nearest public transport facilities (bus stops, metro stations etc.). Illustrate the average walking time using isochrones (5min, 10min, 15min) based on the established access routes. Road crossings will naturally impact on the travel time, reducing the connectivity and distance covered. Typical speeds would be 1 m/sec for pedestrians.
- 5.9.4 🗹 Based on the isochrones above analyze/ estimate the resident population/ employment covered by the catchment areas.