URBAN TRANSPORT
MASTER PLAN STUDY
FOR THE
JOHOR BAHRU CONURBATION
MALAYSIA



TECHNICAL REPORT 8
TRAFFIC ENGINEERING AND
MANAGEMENT STUDY

**MARCH 1982** 

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

GOVERNMENT OF MALAYSIA

国際協力事業団

LIBRARY 1074649[3]

18857

	CONTENTS	PAGE
1.	EXISTING ROAD CONDITIONS	3
	1.1 Road Network in Johor Bahru	3
	1.2 Width of the Right of Way	5
	1.3 Number of Lanes	5
	1.4 Pavement	6
2.	EXISTING TRAFFIC CONDITIONS	7
	2.1 Traffic Volume on Road Network	7
	2.2 Turn Movements at Major	
	Intersections	12
	2.3 The Fluctuation of Traffic Volume	12
	2.4 Traffic Composition	22
3.	THE TRAFFIC SIGNALS	24
	3.1 The Traffic Signal System	24
	3.2 Installation and Operational	
	Characteristics	24
4.	TRAFFIC REGULATIONS	28
	4.1 Traffic Signs and Road Markings	28
	4.2 One-way Streets and Turning	
	Restrictions	29
	4.3 Other Traffic Regulations	31
5.	TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	32
	5.1 Traffic Accident Statistics	32
	5.2 Analysis of Traffic Accidents	32
6.	PARKING	40

			PAGE
	6.1	Introduction	40
	6.2	Parking Facilities	40
	6.3	Parking Characteristics	42
	6.4	Present Supply and Demand of Parking Space	44
7.	PEDE	STRIAN FACILITIES	44

•

.

.

	LIST OF FIGURES	PAGE
1.1	The Road Network in Johor Bahru	4
1.2	Existing Intersection Geometrics	8
2,1	Major Traffic Flow in MPJB	11
2.2	Turning Movement Flow at Major Intersections	13
2.3	The Hourly Fluctuations of Incoming and Coming Traffic Volumes at Major Road Sections in Johor Bahru	17
3.1	Existing Signal Locations	25
4.1	The Existing One-way System	30
6.1	Parking Spaces in the CBD of Johor Bahru	41
7.1	The Existing Pedestrian Facilities	45
	LIST OF TABLES	PAGE
2.1	Traffic Composition of the Selected Road Sections	23
3.1	Summary of Signal Inventory	26

M Mil	,	ERONAL TEHRA	
`	• • • • • • • •	Administration of the second	ž. s
."\		The state of the s	

.7.	The second second section is the second seco	
1.5		٠.
	$\{(a,b),(b,c),(b,c)\} \in \{a,b\}, \qquad (a,b) \in A$	
	$(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_4, a_4, a_4, a_4, a_4, a_4, a_4$	i
·	And the second of the second o	
. "		
		:
· •	effective and the control of the con	

,			•		

$\gamma^{-1} + \gamma^{-1}_{I} \gamma^{-1}$	

#### 1. EXISTING ROAD CONDITIONS

### 1.1 ROAD NETWORK IN JOHOR BAHRU

The road network in Johor Bahru is shown in Fig. 1-1.

From the north-west, Federal Route 1 branches into Jalan Skudai, the coastal road which joins Jalan Tun Abdul Razak, also stretching to the causeway. (The latter is Federal Route 1). From the north-east, Jalan Tebrau joins Jalan Tun Abdul Razak at the interchange located at the north of the C.B.D.

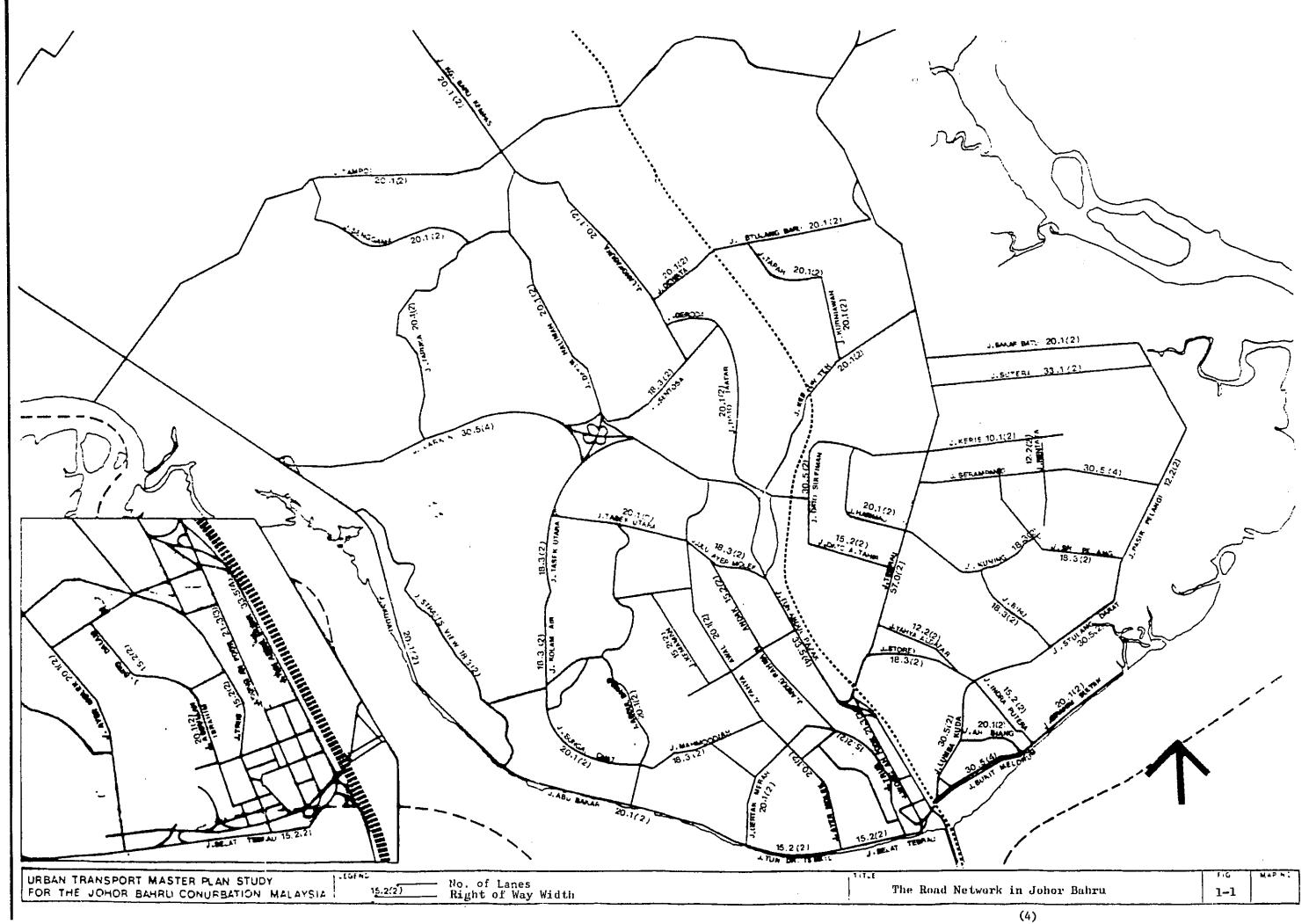
To the east, Jalan Pasir Pelangi, Jalan Lumba Kuda and Jalan Bukit Meldrum cross the railway line into the C.B.D. via southern interchange near the causeway.

The road network, which may be conceived as radial in pattern, is irregular as can be seen in the discontinuity of the streets and the frequent occurence of sharp-angled and T intersections. The geometrics of some major intersections and interchanges illustrated in Fig. 1-2.

There are 3 flyover crossings on Federal Route 1 and a roundabout for traffic dispersal is adopted near the causeway entrance where major streets connect.

Federal Route I (Jalan Larkin, Jalan Tun Abdul Razak) and Jalan Tebrau are functionally categorized as Primary Distributors.

The coastal road (Jalan Skudai, Jalan Abu Bakar and Jalan Dr. Ismail), Jalan Lumba Kuda, Jalan Kebun Teh, Jalan Tampoi, Jalan Tasek Utara, Jalan Datin Halima, Jalan Yahya Awal, Jalan Trus and Jalan Wong Ah Fook are categorized as District Distributors.



# 1.2. WIDTH OF THE RIGHT OF WAY

The right of way of the primary distributors and district distributors which form the street network ranges from 15m to 57m in width (with existing carriageways ranging in width from 7m to 25m) as illustrated in Fig. 1.1. The figures along the road links denote the width of the right of way of the road links. Most right-of-ways in Johor Bahru fall within 20m, though those of Jalan Tun Abdul Razak, Jalan Lumba Kuda, Jalan Sutera and Jalan Tebrau are more than 30m.

Rights of way ranging from 15 to 20m can at the most accommodate two-lane carriageway, which are the passage ways for cars, footpaths and shoulders which provide spaces for bus stops, bicycle passages as well as for parking.

#### 1.3. NUMBER OF LANES

As mentioned in 1.2 above, the number of lanes allocated for the passage of vehicles is mostly 2 lanes except for a few streets, for example, like Jalan Tun Abdul Razak, Jalan Larkin, Wong Ah Fook and so forth.

The figures in bracket along the road links denote the number of lanes of the road links (Fig. 1.1.).

In some intersection approaches, additional lanes for turning to the right are provided, Center markings with broken lines are always drawn, but continuous lines for side markings bordering shoulders which are seen in other countries are seldom seen here.

### 1.4. PAVEMENT

Most of the main streets inside the city are paved with asphalt concrete. Some minor streets inside the C.B.D. and some roads outside the C.B.D. are paved only on the carriageways, so that vehicles stopped on the carriageway for the right turning often hamper the passage of the following cars because cars are reluctant to use unpaved shoulder.

Drainage channels between pavement and footpaths are mostly covered so that extra pavement spaces are available for traffic. However, open drains which are detrimental to the safe and smooth flow of traffic can be seen in some places.

## 2. EXISTING TRAFFIC CONDITIONS

### 2.1 TRAFFIC VOLUME ON ROAD NETWORK

The Study team conducted several traffic surveys, namely, Cordon line traffic counting survey and screen line traffic counting survey, which are related to 0 - D survey and turning movement traffic counting survey at major intersections. The study team also compiled the data from JKR traffic census. Summaries of these are included in the Technical Reports.

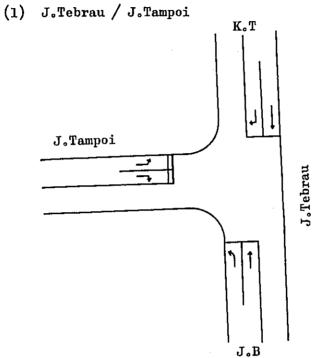
The 16 hour (6.00 am - 10.00 pm) traffic volume of cars on the road network in Johore Bahru are illustrated in Figure 2.1. These traffic volumes illustrated are mainly taken from those of turning movement traffic counting survey at major intersections in Johore Bahru, supplemented by those from the Cordon line traffic counting survey, screen line traffic counting survey and JKR traffic census.

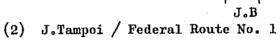
In Johore Bahru, traffic which goes to the C.B.D. from the north-west use Federal Route I and the coastal road which branches from the Federal Route I.

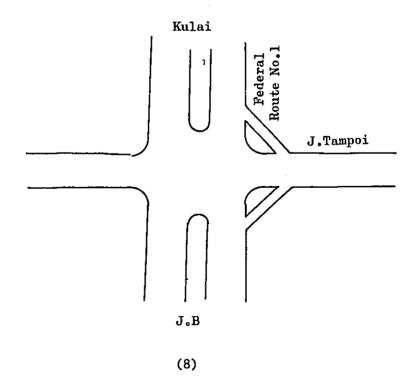
Traffic from the north east to the C.B.D. use Jalan Tebrau, which also collects the traffic originating from the area surrounding it. So, on the section of Jalan Tebrau just before the merging point with the Federal Route I, some 35,323 cars/16 hours were recorded.

Traffic on Jalan Tun Abdul Razak into which Jalan Tebrau merges, Jalan Lumba Kuda, and the coastal road join in the C.B.D. in front of the Immigration Complex (at the causeway).

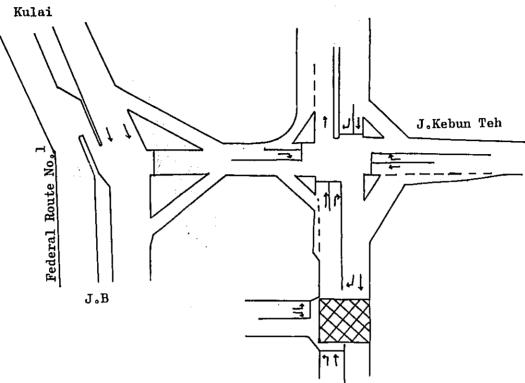
Fig. 1-2 Existing Intersection Geometries

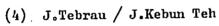


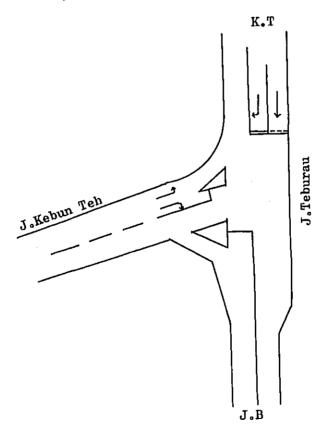


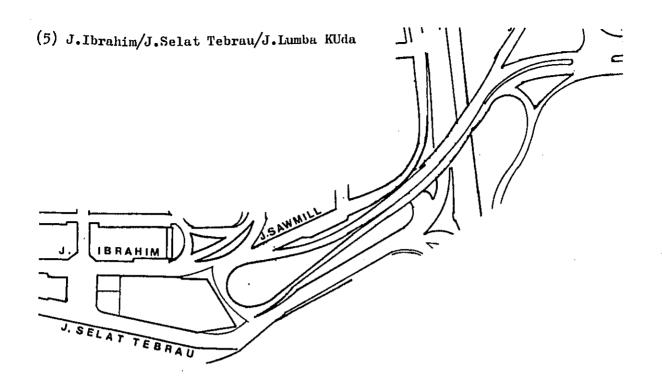


## (3) J.Kebun Teh / Federal Route No.1

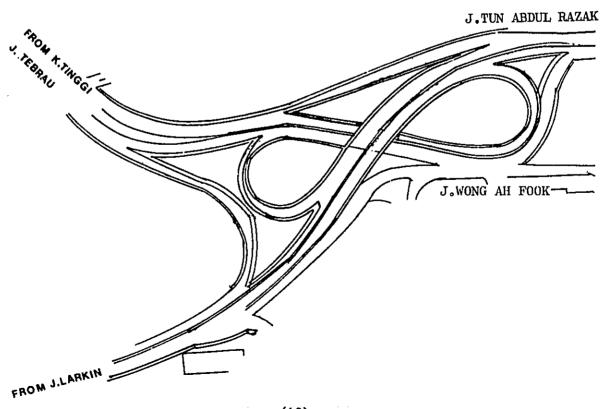


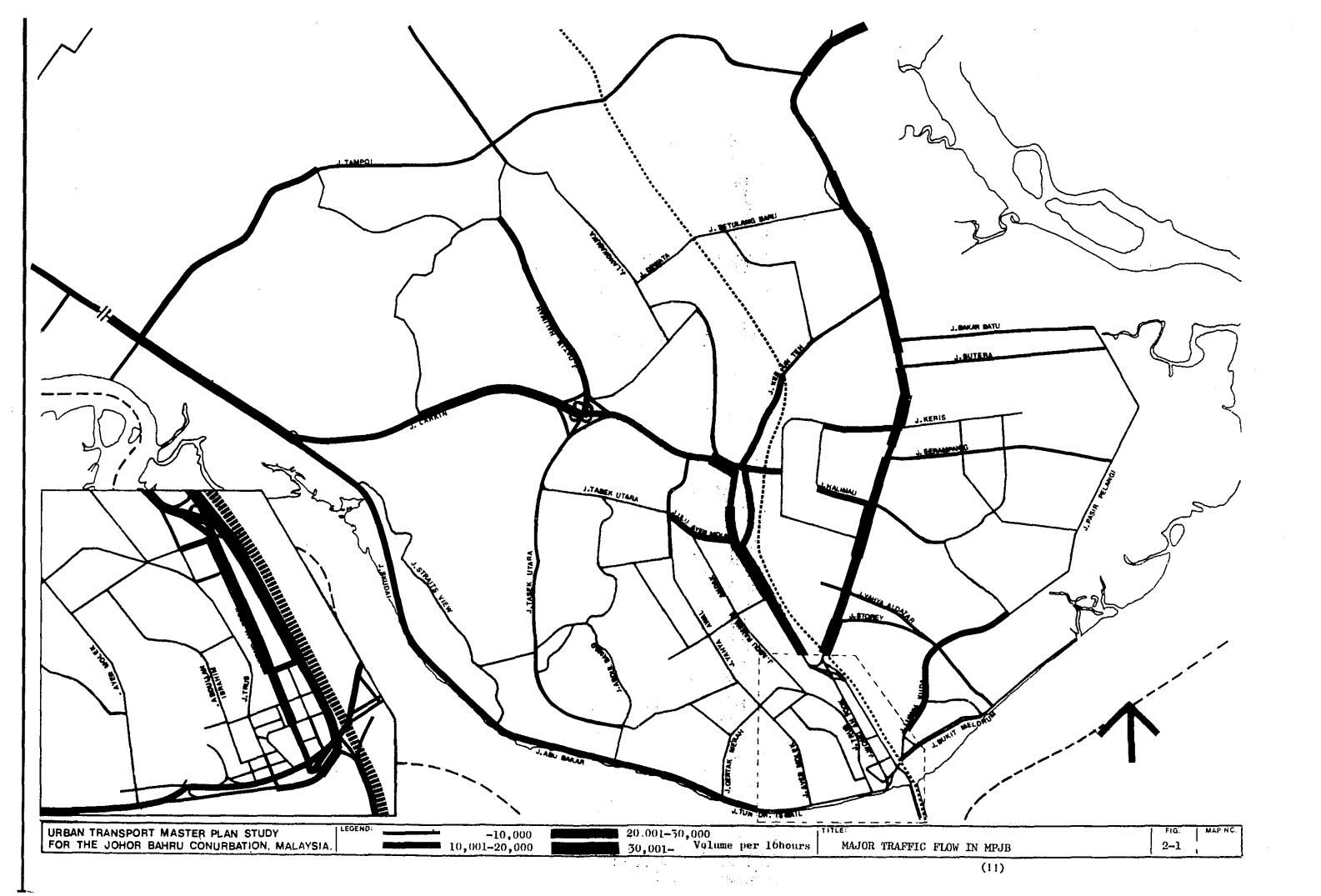






(6) J.Larkin/J.Tebrau/J.Tun Abdul Razak/J.Wong Ah Fook





There, the complicated traffic interchange design, including roundabout type of traffic dispersal and grade separation of Jalan Lumba Kuda has been adopted to cope with the heavy traffic (which is composed of those of the causeway, Jalan Tun Abdul Razak, the coastal road, Jalan Lumba Kuda, and Jalan Wong Ah Fook) However, there still remains a critical bottle neck, especially at the merging point of the circle of Jalan Lumba Kuda.

2.2 TURN MOVEMENTS AT MAJOR INTER-SECTIONS Turn movements at major intersections in Johore Bahru are illustrated in Figure 2.2. Data is obtained from the turning movement survey. The traffic flow in Johore Bahru is now orientated to the C.B.D. because the road network is of radial type.

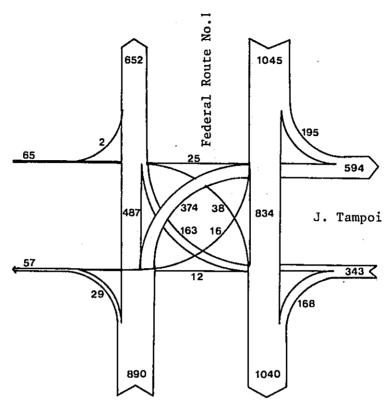
However, the traffic circulation in C.B.D. is not simple because there exist one way streets, the street network pattern is irregular and diversion of traffic from congested intersections also occurs. So, turning movements at intersections have some specific features which reflect the circulation pattern.

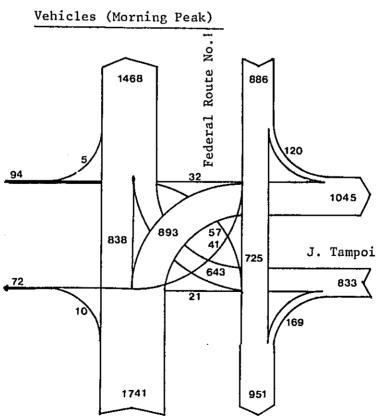
2.3 THE FLUCTUATION OF TRAFFIC VOLUME

The hourly fluctuations of incoming and out-going traffic volumes at major road sections in Johore Bahru are illustrated in Figure 2.3. The figures used for the graphs are from the turning movement traffic counting survey at major intersections.

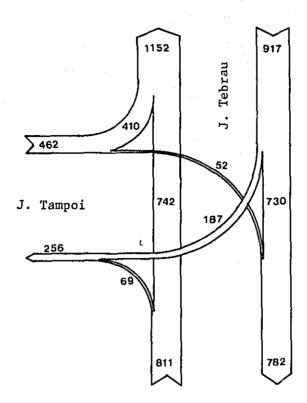
Prominent peaks can be seen on Jalan Tun Abdul Razak, Jalan Tebrau near the C.B.D. and Jalan Lumba Kuda, which are radial roads. And peaks can be found but peak concentrations are not so high on the radial road sections far from the C.B.D. as seen on the Federal Route

### (1) Federal Route No. 1/Jalan Tampoi

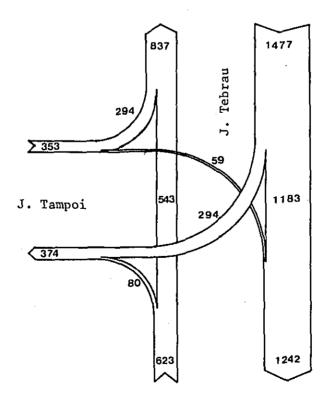




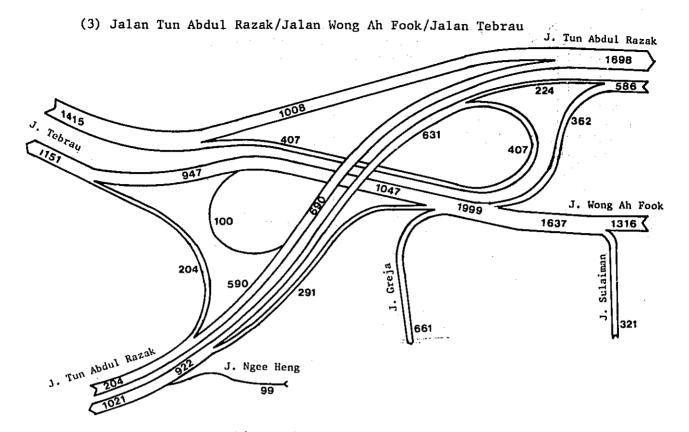
Vehicles (Evening Peak)



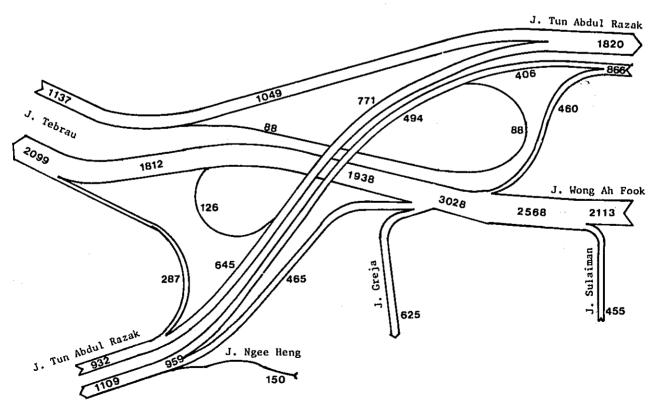
Vehicles (Morning Peak)



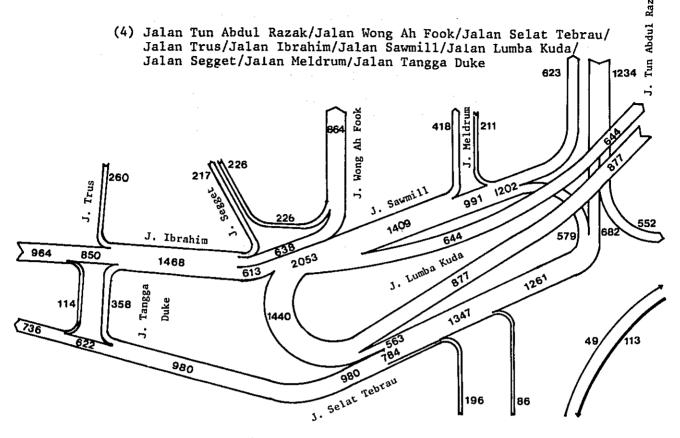
Vehicles (Evening Peak)



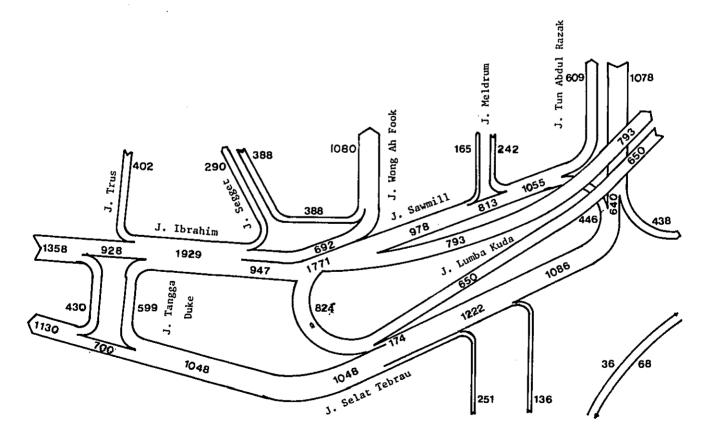
Vehicles (Morning Peak)



Vehicles (Evening Peak)
(15)

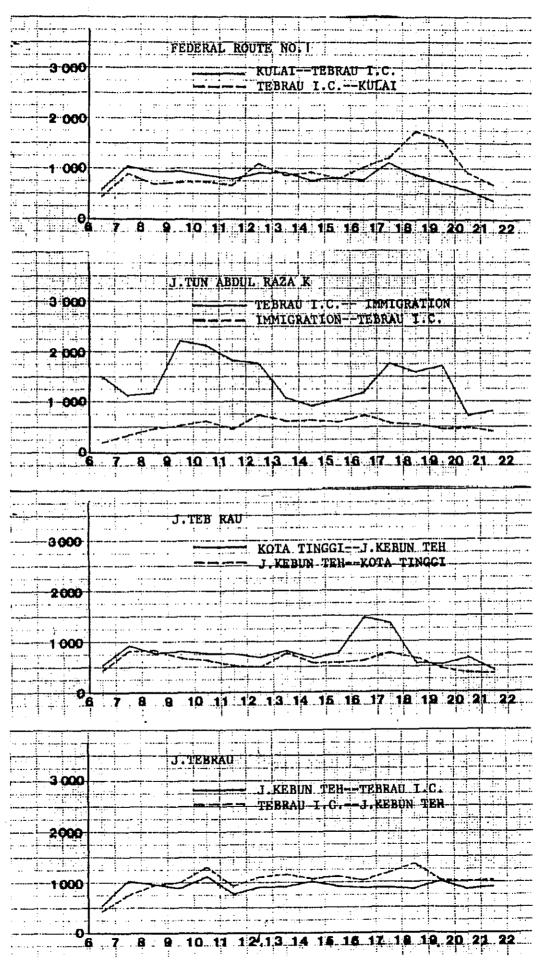


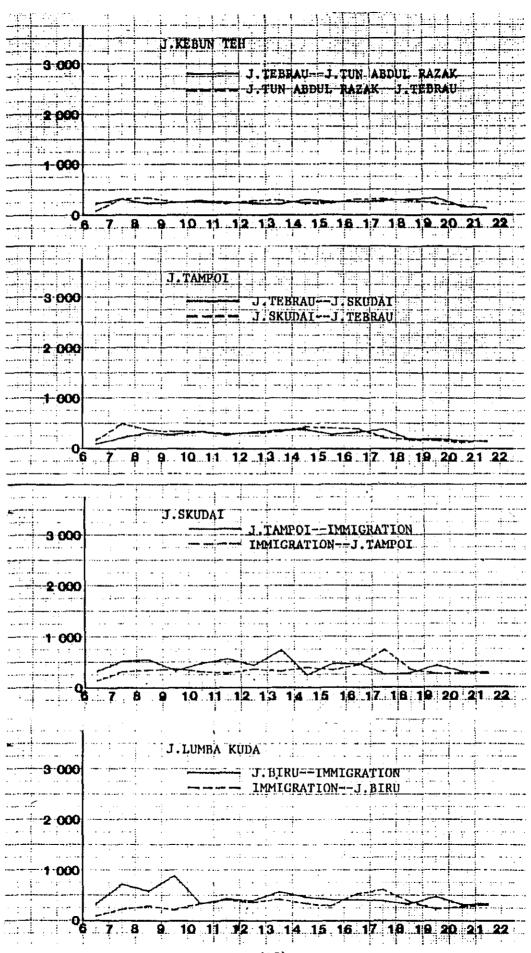


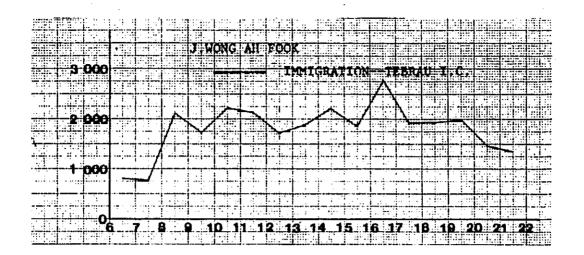


Vehicles (Evening Peak)
(16)

-3 The Hourly Fluctuations of Incoming and Coming Traffic Volumes at Major Road Sections in Johor Bahru







I and Jalan Skudai.

Peaks cannot be distinctly found on Jalan Kebun Teh and Jalan Tampoi, which are ring roads.

Morning peaks and evening peak for commuting traffic into C.B.D. are judged to fall between 7.00 am and 8.00 am and between 4.00 pm and 6.00 pm respectively. But observed peak hours do not always correspond to the above assumed peak hours. It is understood that the commuting traffic into C.B.D. is not so high compared with traffic of other purposes.

The observed concentration rates are as follows:-

ROAD NAME	DIRECTION	CONCENTRATION * RATES	PEAK HOUR
Federal Route No.1	Kulai - Tebrau I.C (incoming)	8.6%	17.00-18.00
	Tebrau I.C - Kulai (outgoing)	12.0%	18.00-19.00
J. Tun Abdul Razak	Tebrau I.C - Immigration (incoming)	9.7%	9.00-10.00
	Immigration - Tebrau I.C (outgoing)	8.7%	12.00-13.00
J. Tebrau	Kota Tinggi - J. Kebun Te (incoming)	h 11.8%	16.00-17.00
	J. Kebun Teh - Kota Tingg (outgoing)	i 8.8%	8.00- 9.00
J. Tebrau	J. Kebun Teh - Tebrau I.C (incoming)	7.7%	10.00-11.00
	Tebrau I.C - J. Kebun Teh (outgoing)	8.3%	18.00-19.00
J. Kebun Teh	J. Tebrau - J. Tun Abdul (incoming)	Razak 8.1%	19.00-20.00
	J. Tun Abdul Razak - J. T (outgoing)	ebrau 7.1%	8.00- 9.00
J. Tampoi	J. Tebrau - J. Skudai (incoming)	9.2%	17.00-18.00
	J. Skudai - J. Tebrau (outgoing)	10.5%	7.00- 8.00
J. Skudai	J. Tampoi - Immigration (incoming)	11.0%	13.00-14.00
	Immigration - J. Tampoi (outgoing)	13.6%	17.00-18.00
J. Lumba Kuda	J. Biru - Immigration (incoming)	12.0%	9.00-10.00
	Immigration - J. Biru (outgoing)	12.4%	17.00-18.00
J. Wong Ah Fook	Immigration - Tebrau I.C (outgoing)	11.5%	16.00-17.00 (one-way)

<sup>\*</sup> CR = Traffic Volume of P.H x 100

<sup>(%)</sup> Traffic Volume of 16 hrs.

### 2.4 TRAFFIC COMPOSI-TION

The traffic composition of the selected road sections is tabulated in Table 2.1.

The number of cars predominates, taking up about 60% to 85% of the total traffic volumes (four and more wheeled vehicles) while heavy lorries and buses together contribute to about 2% to 30% of the volumes.

The shares of heavy lorries are prominent on Jalan Tampoi, Jalan Tebrau in suburban area, Jalan Kebun Teh and Jalan Tun Abdul Razak in out-bound direction, with 26.2%, 13.8%, 9.5% and 19.2% respectively.

Table 2.1: TRAFFIC COMPOSITION OF THE SELECTED ROAD SECTIONS

	ROAD SECTIONS	•	CAR : , ·	VAN & PICK UP MEDIUM LORRY	BUS	HEAVY	TOTAL	TOTAL NUMBER
			(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
1.	Federal Route	(in)	72.0	16.3	4.0	7.7	100.0	12954
	No. 1	(out)	68.5	17.8	6.2	7.5	100.0	14510
		(av.)	70.1	17.1	5.2	7.6	100.0	27464
2.	J. Tun Abdul	(in)	82.8	6.8	4.4	6.0	100.0	22883
	Razak	(out)		6.1	5.3	19.2	100.0	8412
		(av.)		6.6	4.6	9.5	100.0	31295
3.	J. Tebrau	(in)	67.9	11.1	4.6	16.4	100.0	12536
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(out)		12.9	4.9	10.6	100.0	9595
		(av.)		11.9	4.7		100.0	22131
4.	J. Tebrau	(in)	86.1	8.6	2.4	2.9	100.0	14482
		(out)		8.3	2.5	3.5	100.0	16456
		(av.)		8.5	2.5	3.2	100.0	30938
5.	J. Kebun Teh	(in)	72.8	12.8	4.2	10.2	100.0	4063
		(out)		12.1	3.1	8.8	100.0	4856
		(av.)		12.4	3.6	9.5	100.0	8919
6.	J. Tampoi	(in)	56.1	1 <b>3.7</b> .	2.9	27.3	100.0	4738
		(out)		13.4	3.3	25.0	100.0	4247
		(av.)		13.6	3.1	26.2	100.0	8985
7.	J. Skudai	(in)	84.3	8.7	6.3	0.7	100.0	6653
, -		(out)		9.2	5.8	1.3	100.0	5470
		(av.)		8.9	6.1	1.0	100.0	12123
8.	J. Lumba Kuda	(in)	87.0	9.0	1.9	2.1	100.0	7355
- •		(out)		10.9	2.0	4.3	100.0	5380
		(av.)		9.8	2.0	3.0	100.0	12735
9.	J. Wong Ah Fook	(out)	91.5	6.4	0.9	1.2	100.0	28561

Note: 1. Figures are taken from the "Turning Movement Traffic Counting Survey at Major Intersections".

<sup>2.</sup> Figures are based on 16 hours (6.00 am. - 10.00 pm.) counts.

#### 3. THE TRAFFIC SIGNALS

#### 3.1 THE TRAFFIC SIGNAL SYSTEM

A traffic signal inventory survey was conducted in Johor Bahru. The signal control locations are illustrated in Fig. 3.1, as identified by blackened circles with number. The type of signal control, the name of manufacturers, operational status and intersection type are summarized in Table 3.1.

There are 18 traffic signals operating in Johor Bahru.

Of these signals,

14 are fixed time traffic signals installed at intersections.

3 are pedestrian crossing traffic signals which are actuated by push buttons located at both ends of the pedestrian crossing mid-block or near the intersection.

I is a manually actuated signal which is installed in front of the fire station and is operated only when the fire engines go out or come back.

Most of local controllers, fixed time or actuated, are manufactured by SIEMENS Company.

# 3.2 INSTALLATION AND OPERATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Pedestal type installations and signal heads situated on the near-left and far-right corners of intersections are standard in the C.B.D.

Pedestral type installations located at the near-left corner and mast arms for horizontal overhead displays on the far left

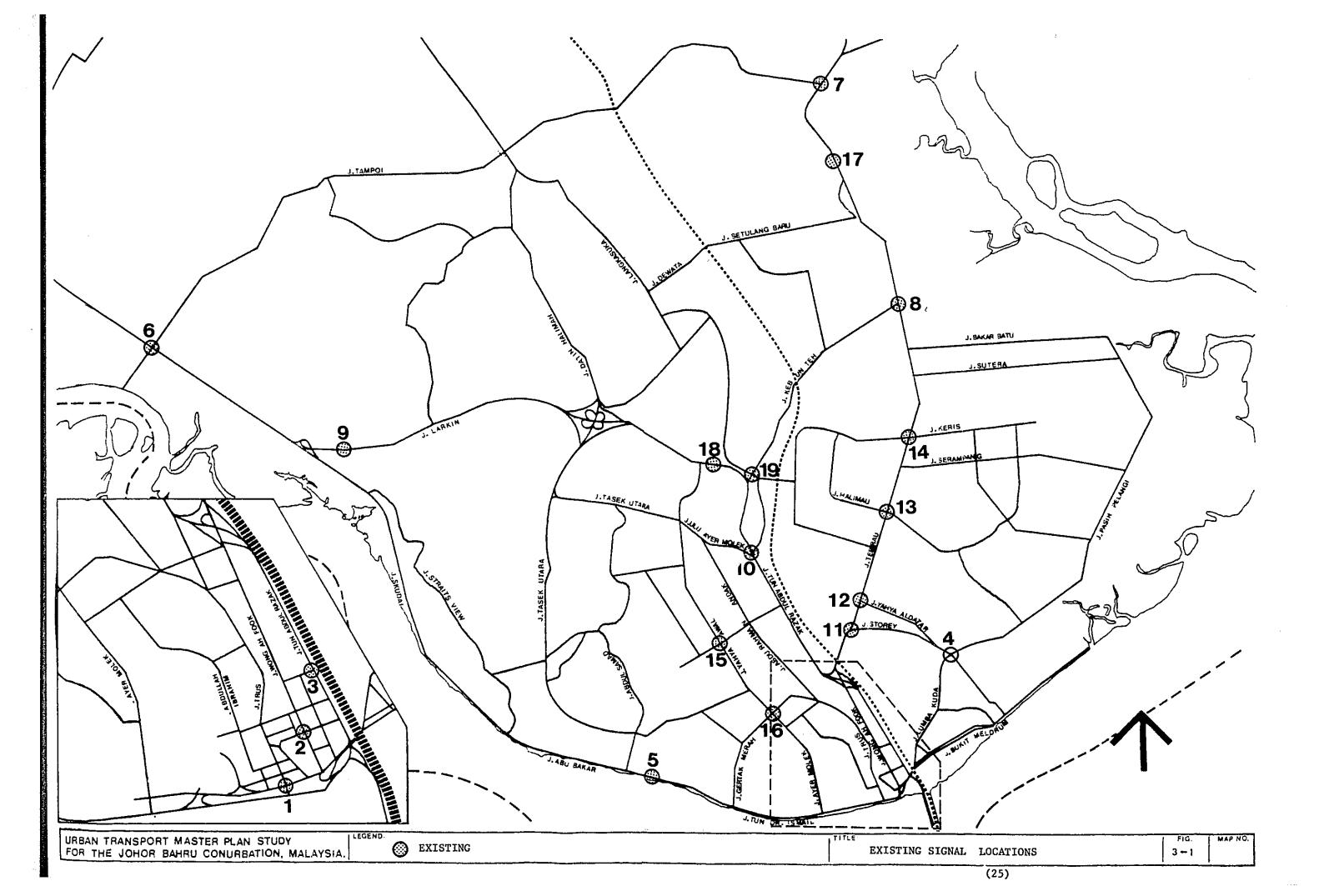


Table 3.1. Summary of signal inventory

Signal	Type of	Manufacturer	Operational	status	Type of:
location	control	. 1	cycle (Sec)	No of	intersection
		:		phases	
No.1	Pedestrian	not confirmed	<u>-</u>	_	
	actuation				
No.2	Fixed Time	Siemens	65	2	4 legs
No.3	-ditto-	not confirmed	115	. 3	Т
No.4	-ditto-	Siemens	60	2	4 legs
No.5	Pedestrian	-ditto-	_	-	
	Actuation				
No.6.	Fixed Time	-ditto-	103	3	4 legs
No.7	-ditto-	-ditto-	65	3	т
No.8	-ditto-	-ditto-	95	3	T
No.9	-ditto-	GEC	50	3	т
No.10	-ditto-	not confirmed	123	4	4 legs
No.11	-ditto-	Siemens	68	2	Skewed 4 leg
No.12	-ditto-	-ditto-	73	2	4 legs
No.13	-ditto-	-ditto-	120	4	-ditto-
No.14	-ditto-	-dítto-	107	4	-ditto-
No.15	-ditto-	-ditto-	48	2 .	-ditto-
No.16	-ditto-	-ditto-	54	2	-ditto-
No.17	Pedestrian	not confirmed	-	-	
	Actuation	,			
No.18	Manual	not confirmed	_	-	
	Actuation				
	{	1	}		
•					

corner (or medium left) are usually adopted on the wide arterial streets and the arterial roads outside of the C.B.D. This kind of installation gives good visibility.

Pedestrian signals are installed at the pedestrian crossings with heavy pedestrian demand.

This pedestrian signal shows symbolic walking or standing figures.

This type of display is useful on the pedestrian crossings of intersections where the pedestrian passage is often disturbed by the vehicle movements like left or right turning. However, the number of them is limited.

The signal indications are not coordinated with those of neighboring intersections.

In terms of signal phases, 2 phases are usually adopted at intersections with 4 legs and 3 or 4 phases are adopted at the intersections where right-turning demand is so heavy on some approaches that additional phases for right turners are required.

3 phases are usually adopted for signal control at "T" intersections.

The typical cycle times operated for 2 phase, 3 phase and 4 phase controls at the intersections with 4 legs are about 60 sec., 100 sec., and 115 sec. respectively. And the typical cycle time for 3 phase control at "T" intersections is about 80 sec.

Generally, signals are so well operated and traffic congestions and confusions due to signal operation deficiency

seldom occur. However, burn-out lamps and dirty lenses can still be found. And obsolete lenses and lamps now used have to be replaced by new ones which are widely used in other countries to improve the visibility.

Traffic signal installation and maintenance in Johor Bahru is currently carried out by the Municipal Council, Johor Bahru.

#### 4. TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

# 4.1 TRAFFIC SIGNS AND ROAD MARKINGS

In order to attain safe, smooth and efficient traffic flow through the application of available traffic engineering methodologies, controls and technologies, traffic signs and markings as well as traffic signals are essential tools which must be consistently applied.

The consistency of the installation and application of traffic signs and markings is extremely necessary. Recognition of this is evident from the Government of Malaysia Gazette on traffic signs (size, colour and type) (Amendment) Rules 1979, which revised the Road Traffic Ordinance 1959, Rule 6 of the Traffic Signs (size, colour and type). In this revision, most of the size, colour and type of the traffic signs were changed into internationally recommended ones which are widely adopted all-over the world.

While signs and markings have for the most part been standardized and properly installed in Johor Bahru, some of them do not comply with the revised rules as mentioned above and some are so dilapidated that they do not function properly. Reflective sheetings

are used for most of signs but some of the old type of signs are not reflectorized.

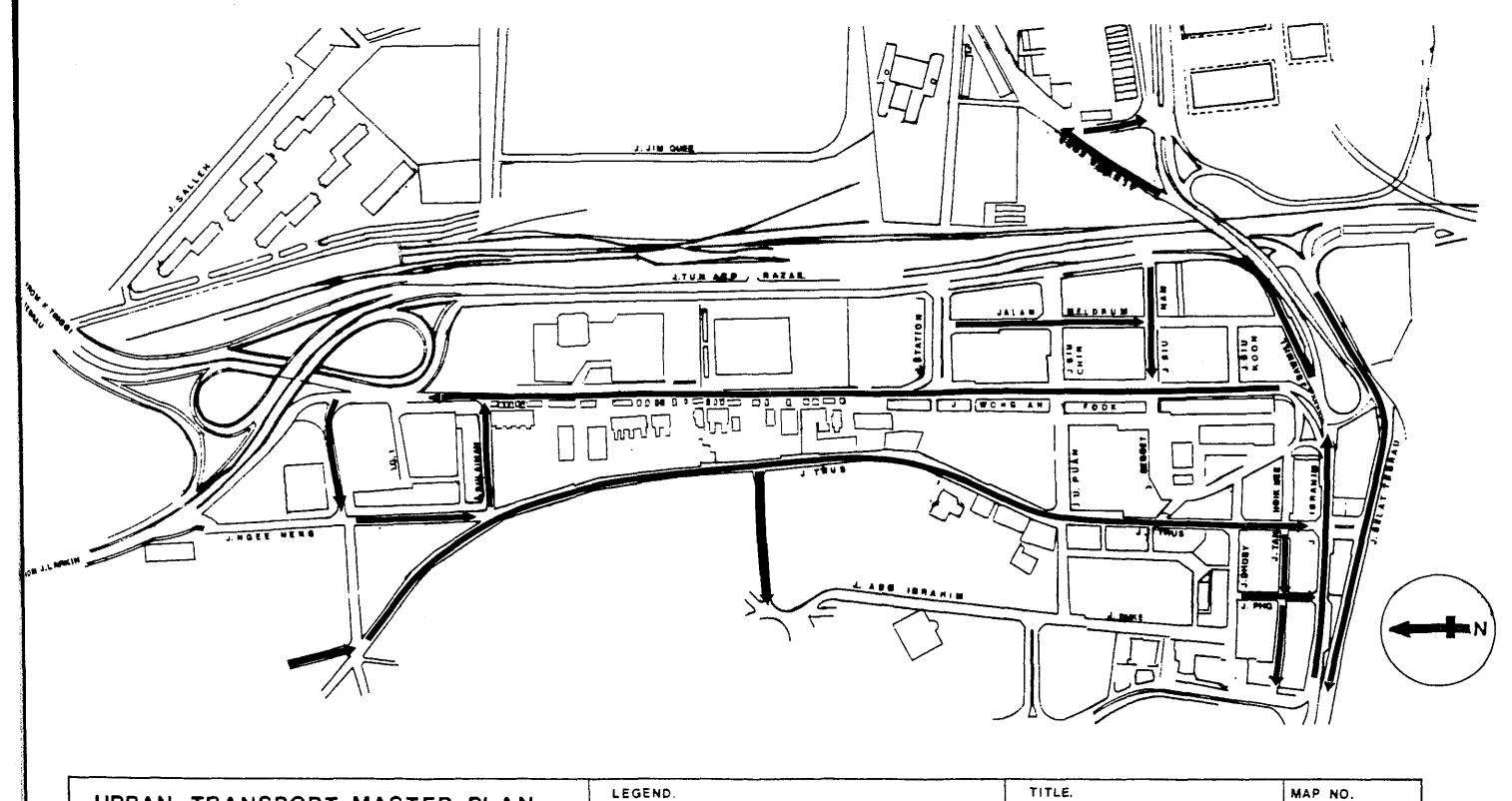
Road markings are also used. Center
lines are either dashed (to allow overtaking)
or continuous (prohibiting overtaking). Two
yellow lines across the road indicate a
pedestrian crossing. Lane and stop lines
are also used. Arrows are used to indicate
straight or turning movements at intersections,
and yellow lines at the edge of the pavement
indicate parking prohibition.

The black and white tripe marking on the curbs of footpaths or shoulders and channelizing islands are often found. These are effectively functioned for delineating cars as well as reminding of the prohibition of parking.

Some of the markings are too worn out to be clearly visible although they are properly installed. Most of the markings are poorly reflective. Cold paint of ICI standard is usually used and at some sites polymer plastic marking sheetings with aluminium backing have been tried to highten the visibility.

# 4.2 ONE-WAY STREETS AND TURNING RESTRICTIONS

One-way streets now adopted in the C.B.D. of Johor Bahru are illustrated in Fig. 4.1. The one-ways of Jalan Wong Ah Fook and Jalan Trus seem to be made to facilitate circulation and distribution within the C.B.D. Jalan Selat Tebrau and Jalan Ibrahim are made into a pair of one-way streets to provide higher capacity, thereby easing traffic at the



URBAN TRANSPORT MASTER PLAN
STUDY FOR THE JOHOR BAHRU
CONURBATION, MALAYSIA.

The Existing One-way
System
FIG.

4-1

Roundabout which is the most critical bottleneck. Other one-way streets are designed either to faciltitate circulation or to provide for parking spaces.

Traffic circulation as a result of this one-way system functions well so that there are few heavy congestions which severely retard economic and social activities, although some congestions do occur intermittently.

Turning restrictions are widely adopted especially in the C.B.D. to comply with the one-way circulation system.

# 4.3 OTHER TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

Parking prohibition, speed limit, no overtaking, taxi-stands, stopping before entering intersections and "Give Way" are major concerns of the traffic regulations imposed in Johor Bahru.

Stop signs before entering intersections are widely adopted on the approaches to the intersection with the circulating roadways likewise designated.

These regulations are for the most part properly applied but regulations are insufficiently applied to bicycles, hawkers and pedestrians.

### 5. Traffic Accidents

### 5.1 Traffic Accident Statistics

The yearly statistics for traffic accident for Johore Bahru District and part of Kota Tinggi District is as shown below:-

Year	No. of Accidents	No. Killed
1975	1403	99
1976	2154	101
1977	1787	118
1978	1808	90
1980	2037	116

Source : Police Traffic Departments

### 5.2 Analysis of Traffic Accidents

An analysis has been made of the traffic accident records from January to December of 1980. The analysis is as shown below:-

#### 1. Accident According to Area

		Johor Bahru	<u>Kota Tinggi</u>
a.	Urban	892	36
ъ.	Suburban	268	30
c.	Rural Area	174	21.
	Total	1334	277

# 2. Accident According to Road Geometry

		Johor Bahru	Kota Tinggi
a. <u>Lev</u>	el Road		1.7
i.	Straight	655	. 127
ii.	Corner	143	. 44
iii.	Sharp Corner	15	10
iv.	Hidden Corner	5	4
v.	Round-about	8	1
vi.	T/Y Junction	321	22
vii.	Bridge	4	3
įviii.	4 Junction	157	3
b. <u>Slo</u>	pe		
i.	Straight	14	35
ii.	Corner	6	22
iii.	Sharp Corner	1	3
îσ.	Hidden Corner	1	1
c. Ste	ep Slope		
i.	Straight	3	2
ii.	Corner	**	-
iii.	Sharp Corner	-	
iv.	Hidden Corner	1	
	Total	1334	277

# 3. Accident According to Road Management

		Johor Bahru	Kota Tinggi
a.	Traffic Signals	155	8
ъ.	Police	19	-
c.	No Control	1158	267
d.	Level Crossing - Gate	e -	-
e.	Level Crossing without Gate	it 1	-
f.	Pedestrian Crossing v Light Signals	with -	-
g.	Pedestrian Crossing without Light	1	2
	Total	1334_	277

### 4. Accident According to Speed Limit

		Johor Bahru	Kota Tinggi
a.	20 mph	422	27
ъ.	30 mph	60.3	42
c.	40 mph	13	_
d.	50 mph	2	1
e.	No Speed Limit	294	207
	Total	1334	277

### 5. Accident According to Road Marking

-		Johor Bahru	Kota Tinggi
a.	Divider	153	17
ъ.	Double White Line	50	19
c.	Lane Lines	714	152
d.	No Line	337	83
e.	One Way	80	6
	Total	1334	277

### 6. Accident According to Road Surface

		<u> Johor Bahru</u>	Kota Tinggi
a.	Paved	1042	159
ъ.	Crusher Run	284	96
c.	Laterite	8	22
	Total	<u> 1334                                   </u>	<u> </u>

### 7. Accident According to Road Condition

		Johor Bahru	Kota Tinggi
a.	Good & Dry	1144	181
ъ.	Good & Wet	153	31
c.	Poor & Dry	21	19
d.	Poor & Wet	11	29
e.	Under Repair	2	3
f.	Under Construction	2	2
g.	Obstruction without Lights Signal	1	-
h.	Flood	1	1
i.	Others	1	11
	Total	1334	277 ======

# 8 Accident According to Weather

		Johor Bahru	Kota Tinggi
a. Abs	ence of Strong Wind	4 4	
i.	Clear	1151	193
íi.	Foggy	82	26
iii.	Drizzling	72	30
ív.	Heavy Rain	26	16
b. Str	ong Wind		
i.	Clear	-	5
ii.	Foggy	1	3
iii.	Drizzling	2	2
iv.	Heavy Rain		2
	Total	1344	277

# 9. Accident According to Lighting

		Johor Bahru	Kota Tinggi
a.	Clear Daylight	967	177
ь.	Poor Daylight	102	49
c.	Good Streetlight	172	11
d.	Poor Streetlight	43	3
e.	Dark	50	37
	Total	1344	277

# 10. Accident According to Time in a Day

	Johor Bahru	Kota Tinggi
12 midnight - 1 a.m.	37	3
1 a.m 2 a.m.	28	6
2 a.m 3 a.m.	12	2
3 a.m 4 a.m.	13	3
4 a.m 5 a.m.	.10	4
5 a.m 6 a.m.	.19	4
6 a.m 7 a.m.	.35	9
7 a.m 8 a.m.	55	16
8 a.m 9 a.m.	79	16
9 a.m 10 a.m.	101	17

	Johor Bahru	Kota Tinggi
10 a.m 11 a.m.	9.3	10
11 a.m 12 noon	80	.17
12 noon - 1 p.m.	101	17
1 p.m 2 p.m.	72	27
2 p.m 3 p.m.	78	26
3 p.m 4 p.m.	70	18
4 p.m 5 p.m.	95	23
5 p.m 6 p.m.	80	25
6 p.m 7 p.m.	69	1
7 p.m 8 p.m.	50	13
8 p.m 9 p.m.	44	8
9 p.m 10 p.m.	.39	7
10 p.m 11 p.m.	42	4
11 p.m 12 midnight	32	1
Total	1344	277

### 11. Accident According to Day in a Week

		Johor Bahru	Kota Tinggi
a.	Sunday	168	. 40
ъ.	Monday	177	40
c.	Tuesday	208	34
d.	Wednesday	195	47
e.	Thursday	200	44
f.	Friday	179	36
g.	Saturday	207	36
	Total	1344	277

# 12. Accident According to Months

	Johor Bahru	Kota Tinggi
January	120	14
February	.119	25
March	87	15
April	125	18
May	110	34
June	134	28
July	103	22
August	1.16	26
September	119	28
October	109	29
November	94	20
December	98	18
Total	1334	<u> </u>

### 13. Accident Analysis/Vehicle Involved

		Johor Bahru	Kota Tinggi
a. Ind	iyidual Vehicle		
i.	Car	1288	180
îi.	Motorcycle	291	78
iii.	Bicycle	25	10
iv.	Van	62	15
v.	Others	10	5
b. Pub	lic Transport		
i.	Bus	79	5
ii.	School Bus	.15	4
iii.	Taxi	94	5
iv.	School Car	-	-
v.	Train	-	
vi.	Trishaw	1	-
vii.	Others	5	2

	:	Johor Bahru	Kota Tinggi
c. Bus	iness Vehicle	* .	•
i.	Heavy Lorry	186.	53
ii.	Lîght Lorry	47	32
iii.	Bullock Cart	÷	~
iv.	Vehicle pulled by h	and -	~
v.	Others	1	10
d. Gov	ernment Vehicle		
i.	Car	2.1	9
îi.	Lorry	6	4
iii.	Rus	1	-
iv.	Motorcycle	-	-
v.	Others	6	7
e. <u>Pol</u>	ice Vehicle		
i.	Car	5	1
ii.	Lorry		-
iiî.	Bus	-	-
iv.	Motorcycle	~	-
v.	Others	3	-
f. Arm	y Vehicle		•
i.	Car	5	3
ii.	Lorry	9	3
iii.	Bus	2	-
iy.	Motorcycle	~	-
у.	Others	2	1
g. Oth	ers		
i.	Pedestrian	186	15
ii.	Permanent Structure	116	.32
iii.	Animal	4	2
iv.	Others	278	83
	Total	<u> </u>	== <u>559</u>

		Johor Bahru	Kota Tinggi
J4. a.	Total Accidents	1334	277
ь.	Total Death	27	16
c.	Total Fatally Injured	92	30
d.	Total Lightly Injured	304	154
e.	Total Casualties	423	200
f	Estimated Demage	\$280 326/=	\$201 620/=

#### PARKING

#### 6.1 INTRODUCTION

A parking survey was conducted and the findings are described in this section.

In the CBD of Johor Bahru, free parking is generally prohibited except along limited portions of streets and the Municipal Council has marked parking spaces where parking is allowed on one or both sides of streets. A parking charge is imposed by the Municipal Council. At present, parking spaces seem to be considered as insufficient on the whole, even if off-street parking is included.

Jalan Wong Ah Fook and Jalan Segget, are often congested with cars looking for a vacant lot to park or load. This hampers the smooth flow of traffic.

#### 6.2 PARKING FACILITIES

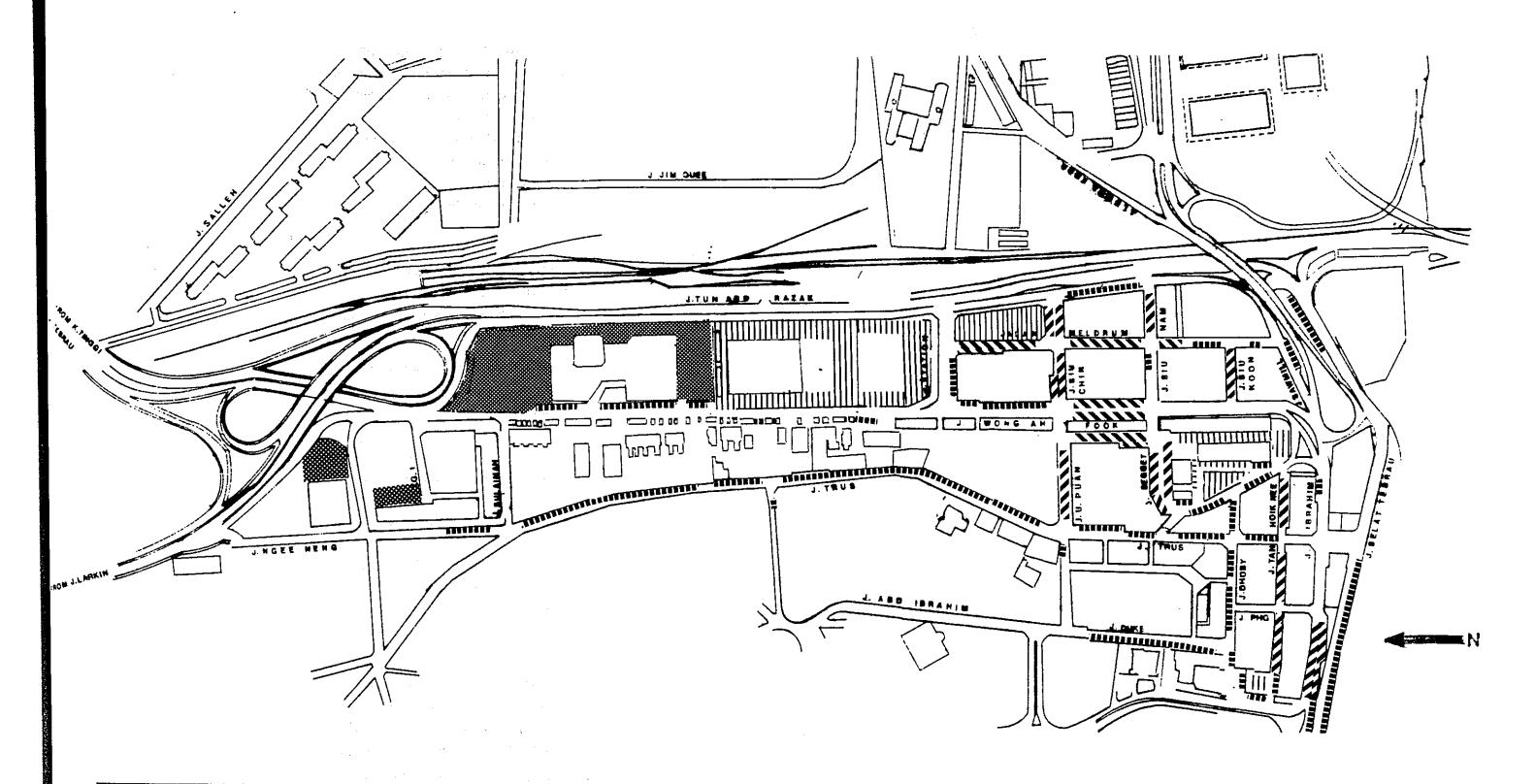
Fig. 6.1 shows the locations of on-street and off-street parking spaces (public or Private) in the CBD of Johor Bahru.

#### (a) On-street parking

Hatched and dotted marks indicate parking lots on both sides and parking lots on one side. The prohibition of parking on both sides is applied to those portions of the streets where traffic concentrate. The potential capacity of on-street parking within the CBD is estimated to be about 770 units for cars and 170 units for motor-cycles from the above.

#### (b) Off-street parking

There are public off-parking spaces and a tax stand along Jalan Segget and private off-street parking spaces in Kompleks Tun Abdul Razak, Restaurant Rakyat, Merlin Tower Hotel, Johor Tower and Orchid Hotel.



URBAN TRANSPORT MASTER PLAN STUDY FOR THE JOHOR BAHRU CONURBATION, MALAYSIA. TITLE.

Parking Spa
Both Side Parking Lots
Off Street Private Parking Space
Off Street Public Parking Space

Parking Spaces in the C.B.D. of Johor Bahru FIG.

The capacity of the off-street parking in the CBD is estimated to be of the following:

Public ... 348 units for cars

37 units for motorcycles

Private .. 764 units for cars

153 units for motorcycles

Total 1114 units for cars
190 units for motorcycles

# 6.3 PARKING CHARACTERISTICS

From the interview survey conducted along Jalan Wong Ah Fook and Jalan Segget and at off-street parking spaces, Kompleks Tun Abdul Razak and JB central market, basic information on parking characteristics were obtained.

The distribution of parking purposes is shown below;

		Percentage	(%)
		Wednesday	Sunday
1.	Going to work	16.2	6.5
2.	Business engagement	18.4	23.6
3.	Shopping/Marketing	26.9	21.3
4.	For food/entertainment	nt 5.0	9.1
5.	School .	0.6	1.3
6.	Social visit	5.6	7.4
7.	Goods & Freight deliv	very10.3	9.1
8.	Others	17.0	21.7
	TOTAL	106.0	100.0

These figures reflect the wide use of the cars in Johor Bahru for various purposes, although it is some doubt as to why the percentage of business engagement is higher on Sunday when many offices are closed than on Wednesday.

The distribution by walking distances to the destination is shown in the next page.

Note that the second	Percentage	(%) <sup>2</sup>	
Walking distance	Wednesday	Sunday	1.1
less than 50 m	79.2	94.8	
51 - 100 m	8.9	4.6	
101 - 150 m	5 <b>.5</b>	0.6	
151 - 200 m	3.4	<b>-</b>	
201 - 250 m			
251 - 300 m	1.4		
301 - 350 m	0.3	-	
over 350 m	1.0	<b>-</b>	
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	

Even on Wednesday, about 80% drivers park within 50 m from their destinations.

The duration of parking differs by the purposes of parking. The distribution of the duration of parking by purposes is shown below:

			(percen	tage)
Purpose	•	-		
Duration	Going to Work	Business Engagement	Shopping/ Marketing	Delivery of goods
Less than 30min	70.7	50.0	50.0	91.2
31min to 1 hr.	1.6	41.9	15.6	5.9
1 hr. to 3 hrs.	3.2	4.6	33.6	2.9
3 hrs to 5 hrs.	4.8	2.3	0.8	0.0
5 hrs to 8 hrs	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
over 8 hrs.	18.6	1,2	0.0	0.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

At home, about 58 % of car owners interviewed have garages, but 42 % have to park on vacnat land (28%), on the road (12%) and in charged car parks (2%) during the night.

6.4 PRESENT SUPPLY AND
DEMAND OF PARKING
SPACE

Available on-street parking and public off-street parking spaces are fully occupied during the day time in the CBD, although private off-street parking spaces are available most of time.

Since private off-street parking spaces are still available and the walking distances from parking lots are quite short to the destinations, the shortage of parking supply does not seem to severely retard economic and social activities at this point of time.

However, excess parking cars in certain busy areas (such as along Jalan Segget and Jalan Wong Ah Fook) and near some offices (such as the post office and banks where the demand is highly concentrated in time) cause confusion and congestion. This cannot be neglected as it is.

On-street parking should be minimized to increase road capacity in view of the increased demand expected within the CBD.

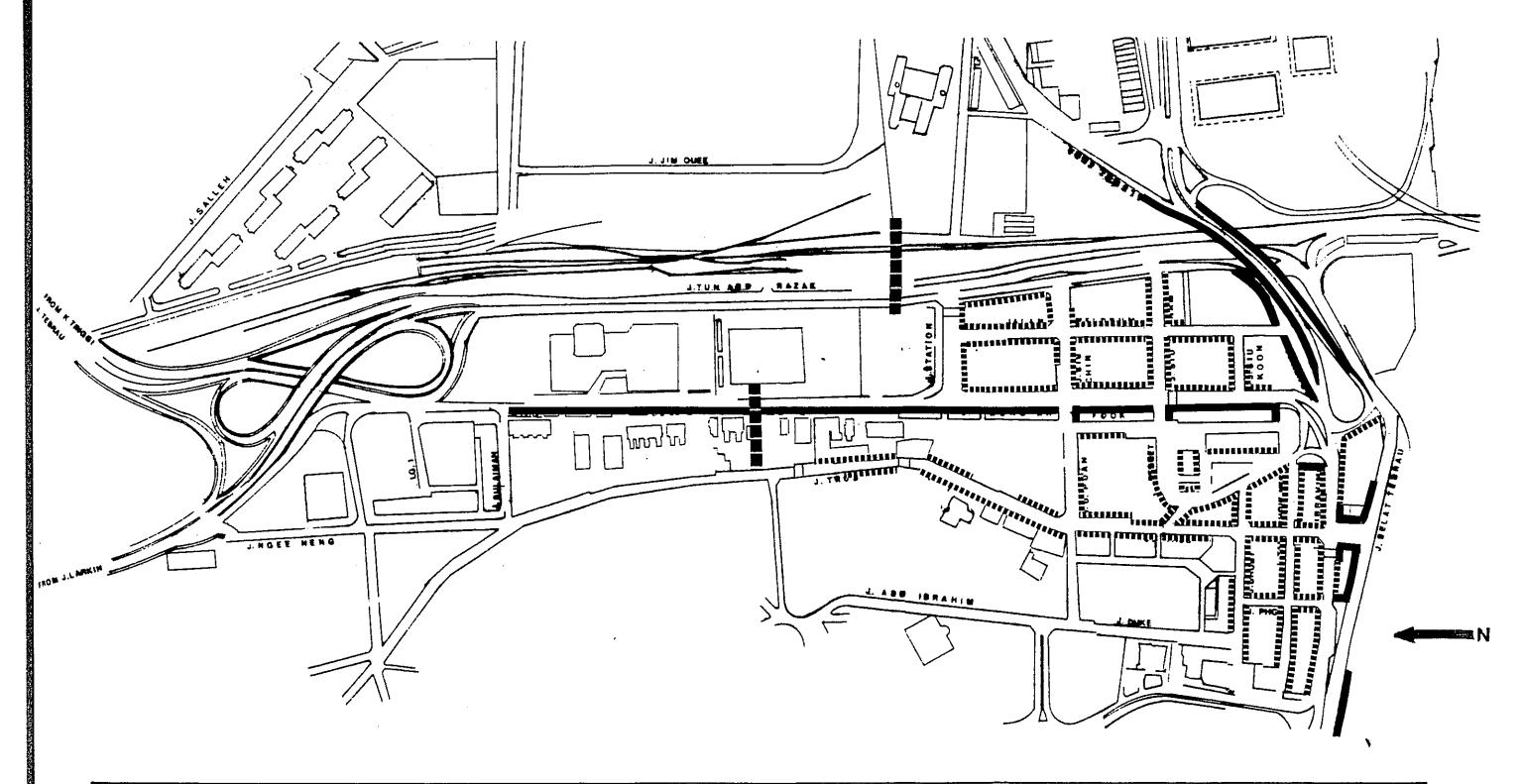
This suggests the neccessity of developing off-street parking facilities away from the street, together stricter enforcement of car parking requirements on new developments.

7. PEDESTRIAN FACILITIES

The existing pedestrian facilities in the CBD are illustrated in Fig.7.1

In general, pedestrian facilities are insufficient and some of them are inadequately installed so that pedestrians are often exposed to danger.

There are five-foot ways along the streets in the CBD. Some of them are not wide enough to accommodate heavy pedestrian demand in busy



URBAN TRANSPORT MASTER PLAN

STUDY FOR THE JOHOR BAHRU

CONURBATION, MALAYSIA.

LEGEND.

Side-walk

Five-foot way

Pedestrian crossing

Pedestrian Bridge

TITLE.

The Existing Pedestrian

FIG.

7-1

areas. Some are partly hampered by displayed wares and unloaded goods. There are many changes of level in some areas, thus discouraging pedestrian use.

There are side-walks along Jalan Wong Ah Fook at the channel side. They are not wide enough to accommodate the continous passage of pedestrians, especially near bus stops. Side walks in the CBD (except along Jalan Wong Ah Fook) are too narrow and are not continous, such that few pedestrians use them.

Pedestrian crossing with yellow parallel lines are found only at five locations in the CBD. Three of them are at signalized intersections and the other two are installed near schools for school children's crossing.

Pedestrian crossings are insufficient.

Pedestrian crossings (if clearly marked) are judged to effectively encourage pedestrians to use them consciously or unconsciously, so that random crossings be reduced. This is especially desired on circulating roadways to reduce pedestrian related accidents.

There are two pedestrian bridges, one of which is between the railway station and low cost flats and the market place over Jalan Tun Abdul Razak and the other one of which is between the market place and Jalan Trus over. Jalan Wong Ah Fook. Both pedestrian bridges are well utilized, although many persons are seen to cross the streets even near the bridges. However, bridges are in poor conditions.

