

Departure Reference:	N009	Departure Type:	General
Document File	133735_RW-EWR-XX-XX-RP-	Local Highway	Oxfordshire County Council
Name:	CH-000115	Authority:	

Departure Title:	Reduced visibility standard along the major road at: • Junction Improvement – A3-J-2 (Unnamed Road)
Departure Location:	A3-J-2 Godington Stratton Audley
Supporting Information:	General Arrangement Drawing Number A3-J-2 - 133735_2A-EWR-OXD-A3_J_2-DR-CH-010001 Visibility Splay Drawings Number A3-J-2 - 133735_2A-EWR-OXD-A3_J_2-DR-CH-010011 & 010012
Consultations:	Oxfordshire County Council

DEPARTURE DETAILS

Relevant Standards:	DMRB, Volume 6, Section 2, Part 6, TD 42/95 DMRB, Volume 6, Section 2, Part 6, TD 9/93
Clause/Paragraphs:	TD 42/95, 7.6c



Volume 6 Section 2 Part 6 TD 42/95

c. The distance back along the minor road from which the full visibility is measured is known as the 'x' distance. It is measured back along the centreline of the minor road from the continuation of the line of the nearside edge of the running carriageway of the major road. The 'x' distance shall be desirably 9m (but see para 7.8). From this point an approaching driver shall be able to see clearly points to the left and right on the nearer edge of the major road running carriageway at a distance given in Table 7/1, measured from its intersection with the centreline

Design Speed of Major Road	`y' Distance
(kph)	(m)
50	70
60	90
70	120
85	160
100	215
120	295

Table 7/1: 'y' Visibility Distances from the Minor Road (Relaxations not available - para 7.6c)

Departure Description:	Visibility from minor arm along major road is sub-standard.
Associated Departures:	None
Reason for Departure:	The junction listed above does not appear to provide the required visibility distance 'y' from the junction along the major road, for their respective posted speed limit.

DESIGN DETAILS

Design Year Traffic Flow (AADT):	Unknown
Design Speed:	The design speed of the major road is calculated using advise in TD 9/93, Paragraph 1.7. Extracts from TD 9/93 1.7 Existing Rural Road Improvements: (including short diversions or bypasses up to about 2 km in length) Design Speed shall be derived in a similar manner to Paragraph 1.6 above, with Ac measured over a minimum length of 2 km incorporating the improvement, provided there are no discontinuities such as roundabouts. The strategy for the contiguous sections of road, however, must be considered when determining Ac and the cross-sectional design. It might be unnecessary to provide a full Standard cross-section for a minor re-alignment within a low Standard route, unless it represented a stage of a realistic improvement strategy.



Selection of Design Speed

1.6 New Rural Roads: Design Speed shall be derived from Figure 1, which shows the variation in speeds for a given Lc against Ac. The Design Speeds are arranged in bands, ie. 120, 100, 85, etc., within which suffixes A and B indicate the higher and lower categories of each band. An initial alignment to a trial Design Speed should be drawn

up, and Ac measured for each section of the route demonstrating significant changes thereof, over a minimum length of 2 km. The Design Speed calculated from the ensuing Ac and Le should be checked against the initial choice to identify locations where elements of the initial trial alignment may be relaxed to achieve cost or environmental savings, or conversely where design should be upgraded, according to the calculated Design Speed. If any changes to road geometry result, then the Design Speed should be recalculated to check that it has not changed.

Paragraph 1.3 identifies how Alignment Constraint, Ac is calculated for a single carriageway;

Ac = 12 - VISI/60 + 2B/45

Where: B = Bendiness in degrees/km

And VISI is established from Annex A, paragraph 3;

3. For existing roads, an empirical relationship has been derived which provides estimates of VISI given in bendiness and verge width (applicable up to VISI = 720m) i.e.

 $Log_{10} VISI = 2.46 + VW/25 - B/400$

where:

VW = Average verge width (averaged for

both sides of the road)

B = Bendiness (Degree per km - minimum

Length of about 2 km)

This relationship is valid for existing roads, but on long straight roads, or where sight distance is available outside the highway boundary, significant underestimates of VISI will result.

Paragraph 1.4 identifies how the Layout Constraint Lc is established

1.4 <u>Layout Constraint Le:</u> This measures the degree of constraint imparted by the road cross section, verge width, and frequency of junctions and accesses. Table 1 shows the values of Lc relative to cross section features and density of access, expressed as the total number of junctions, laybys and commercial accesses per km, summed for both sides of the road, where:

L = Low Access numbering 2 to 5 per km

M = Medium Access numbering 6 to 8 per km

H = High Access numbering 9 to 12 per km



Road Type	S2		WS2 D2AP		D3AP	D2M	D3M				
Carriageway Width (Ex. Metre Strips)	6	m	7.3	3m	10)m	_	ual 3m	Dual 11m	Dual 7.3m & Hard Shoulder	Dual 11m & Hard Shoulder
Degree of Access and Junctions	Н	М	М	L	М	L	М	L	L	L	L
Standard Verge Width	29	26	23	21	19	17	10	9	6	4	0
1.5m Verge	31	28	25	23		There	is no res	earch de	ta available for	4 lane	

1.5m Verge 31 28 25 23 0.5m Verge 33 30

Single Carriageway roads between 12 and 14.6m width (S4). In the limited cirumstances for their use descibed in this document, Design Speed should be estimated assuming a normal D2AP with a Layout Constraint of 15 - 13 kph

Table 1 Layout Constraint Lc kph

Design speed is then established using Figure 1

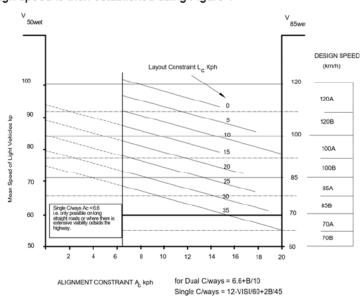


Figure 1 Selection of Design Speed (Rural Roads)

The design road speed is calculated as follows;

Location	vw	В	Log10 VISI	VISI	Ac	Lc	Design speed kph
A3-J-2	0.5	39	2.38	241	10	30	85

JUSTIFICATION

TD 42/95, Paragraph 7.8 states:

Safety:

7.8 In difficult circumstances, the `x' distance may be taken as a Relaxation from 9.0m to 4.5m for lightly trafficked simple junctions, and in exceptionally difficult circumstances, to 2.4m back from the nearer edge of the major road running carriageway. The `x' distance, from which full `y' distance visibility is provided, shall not be more than 9m, as this induces high minor road approach speeds into the junction, and leads to excessive land take.



The junction circumstances are considered exceptionally difficult in this location as the junction is a private access which is being improved as part of road widening. The proposed widening and junction improvement is temporary and will be removed when construction of EWR is complete. Vehicles using this junction will be private vehicles and as such it is anticipated that the traffic flows will be low. An 'x' distance of 2.4m is considered for visibility from the private access.

The two main contributing factors to limited sight visibility is the availability of land and the geometry of the existing highway. However, the proposed junction improvement increases the radii and increases the existing carriageway to allow two large vehicles to safely pass.

TD 42/95, Paragraph 7.6, Table 7/1 provides distances ('y').

c. The distance back along the minor road from which the full visibility is measured is known as the 'x' distance. It is measured back along the centreline of the minor road from the continuation of the line of the nearside edge of the running carriageway of the major road. The 'x' distance shall be desirably 9m (but see para 7.8). From this point an approaching driver shall be able to see clearly points to the left and right on the nearer edge of the major road running carriageway at a distance given in Table 7/1, measured from its intersection with the centreline

of the minor road. This is called the 'y' distance and is defined in Fig 7/1. Relaxations are not available for this distance.

7.7 If the line of vision lies partially within the major road carriageway, it shall be made tangential to the nearer edge of the major road running carriageway, as shown in Fig 7/2.

Design Speed of Major Road	`y' Distance
(kph)	(m)
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60	90
70	120
85	160
100	215
120	295

Table 7/1: 'y' Visibility Distances from the Minor Road (Relaxations not available - para 7.6c)

The 'y' distances for design and relevant posted speed at this location is;

Location	Design Speed (kph)		Design Speed 'y' Distance (m)	
A3-J-2	85	60/96	160	

The 'x' and 'y' distances specified and achieved at this location is;

Location		'x' Distance		
	Specified (m)	Achiev	Achieved (m)	
		Left	Right	
A3-J-2 Proposed Access	160	129	64	2.4
Existing Access	160	132	69	2.4

Visibility has been maximised as far as reasonably practicable. The constraints are beyond the control of EWR Alliance and it is not possible to amend the constraints or move the access location, due to requirements for maintenance and construction of EWR.

A3-J-2 proposes to increase the turning entry and exit radius of an existing junction and widen the road to facilitate larger vehicles which will be using the road to gain access to the EWR construction compounds. The sight visibility of 129m to the left of the junction and 64m to the



	right is similar to the existing arrangement. Large mature trees to the left and road geometry to the right restrict the visibility and to gain full visibility requirements (160m) mature vegetation would need to be cleared and road geometry amended. A widened junction radius and improved width of road increases safety allowing vehicles to pass in a safer manner.
Congestion/Delay:	n/a
Environment/ Sustainability:	It is not proposed to provide the full 'y' distance, as this would involve heavy vegetation clearance, including several mature trees.
Accessibility:	n/a
Maintenance:	Any vegetation trimming required to provide the 'y' distances, will be maintained during the course of the works, with this carried out at the appropriate time of year.
Economic (whole life cost):	n/a

MITIGATION

Risk Assessment Classification:	n/a
Other Options Considered:	n/a
On the approach, on both directions, agricultural vehicle ahead signs to TSRGD Dia with supplementary plate "Tractors Turning" will be installed to warn drivers that the risk of encountering agricultural vehicle entering and existing the private access.	

CONCLUDING COMMENTS

The design speed calculated at this location was 85kph which was lower than the posted speed of 60mph/100kph.

The sub-standard 'y' distance for A3-J-2 junction improvement is due to the existing road geometry and third-party land ownership. The junction improvement includes entry/exit radius alterations and road widening where the 'give way' line will be changed. However, the amendments will create a safer junction with more space for vehicle manoeuvres and sight visibility similar to the existing scenario.

To provide warning of large agricultural vehicles possibly turning TSRGD Sign 553.1 will be installed with supplementary plates 150m in advance of the private access.

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE

	Name	Signed	Date
Originator	Andrew Kirk		09/06/2020
Reviewer	Lisa Taylor		09/06/2020
Authorised	Gareth Johnston		09/06/2020



LOCAL HIGHWAY AUTHORITY RESPONSE

For completion by Local Highway Authority Representative

Category		Tick
1	Approved	
2	Approved with comments*	
3	Rejected with comments*	

Name	Position	Signed	Date

Note: Where comments impact upon a design decision or have multidiscipline impacts, they will be entered into BIMCollab the projects online issues management system.

