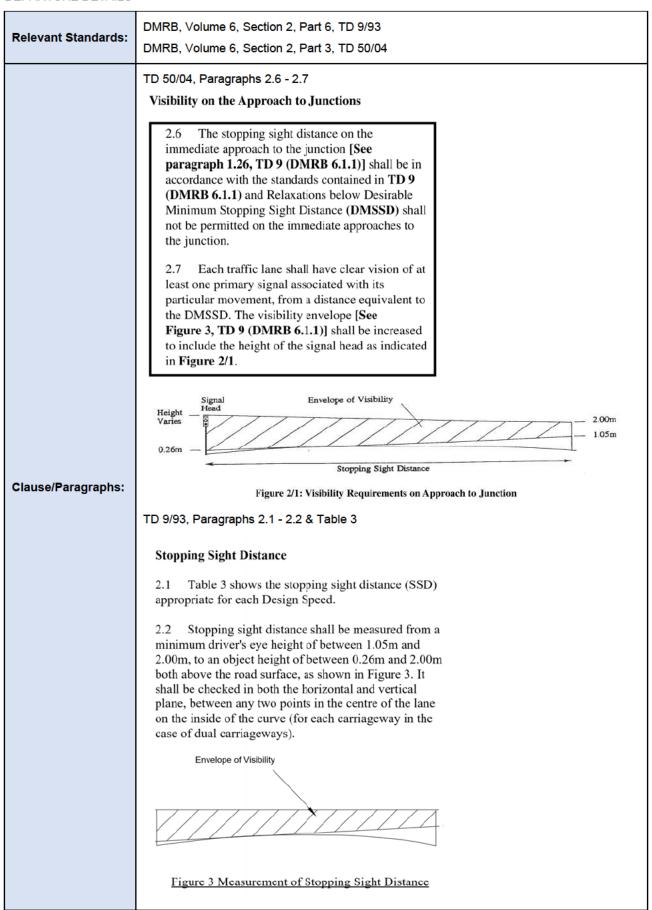


| Departure Reference: | N013 | Departure Type: | Specific |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| Document File | 133735_RW-EWR-XX-XX-RP- | Local Highway | Oxfordshire County Council |
| Name: | CH-000143 | Authority: | |

| Departure Title: | Reduced visibility distance to primary signal at junctions on accesses to Haul Road Crossing 2. |
|----------------------------|---|
| Departure Location: | HRC 2 - Station Road |
| Supporting Information: | General Arrangement Drawing Number HRC 2 - 133735_2A-EWR-OXD-HRC_2-DR-CH-010001 Signal Head Visibility Drawings Numbers HRC 2 - 133735_2A-EWR-OXD-HRC_2-DR-CH-010009 HRC 2 - 133735_2A-EWR-OXD-HRC_2-DR-CH-010010 |
| Consultations: | Oxfordshire County Council |



DEPARTURE DETAILS





| | DESIGN SPEED kph | 120 | 100 | 85 | 70 | 60 | 50 | V²/R |
|---------------------------|---|--|---|--|---|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| | STOPPING SIGHT DISTANCE m Desirable Minimum One Step below Desirable Minimum | 295 215 | 215 160 | 160 120 | 120 90 | 90 70 | 70 50 | |
| | HORIZONTAL CURVATURE m. Minimum R* without elimination of Adverse Camber and Transitions Minimum R* with Superelevation of 2.5% Minimum R* with Superelevation of 3.5% Desirable Minimum R with Superelevation of 5% One Step below Desirable Minimum R with Superelevation of 7% Two Steps below Desirable Minimum Radius with Superelevation of 7% VERTICAL CURVATURE Desirable Minimum* Crest K Value | 2880 2040 1440 1020 720 510 | 2040 1440 1020 720 510 360 | 1440 1020 720 510 360 255 | 1020 720 510 360 255 180 | 720 510 360 255 180 127 | 520 360 255 180 127 90 | 5 7.07 10 14.14 20 28.28 |
| | One Step below Desirable Min Crest K Value Absolute Minimum Sag K Value | 182 100 37 | 100 55 26 | 30 20 | 17 20 | 17 10 13 | 6.5 9 | |
| | OVERTAKING SIGHT DISTANCES Full Overtaking Sight Distance FOSD m. FOSD Overtaking Crest K Value | * * <u>Tabl</u> | 580 400 | 490 285 | 410 200 | 345 142 | 290 100 | |
| Departure Description: | Visibility to signal heads from traffic ap | proach | ning the | junctio | on. | | | |
| Associated Departures: | None | | | | | | | |
| Reason for Departure: | Reduced visibility to signal heads for tr | affic a | pproacl | ning jur | nctions | at Hau | l Road | Crossing 2. |

DESIGN DETAILS

| Design Year Traffic Flow (AADT): | Unknown |
|----------------------------------|--|
| | TD 50/04 Paragraphs 2.2 and 2.3 provide advice on determining design speeds on approaches to the junction. The approach suggested in paragraph 2.3 relies on measured traffic flows. Presently this information is not available for the junctions being considered the methods described in paragraph 2.2 will be adopted. Design Speed |
| Design Speed: | 2.2 Some design standards are dependent on the approach speed of vehicles and reference should be made to TD 9 (DMRB 6.1.1) to determine appropriate design speeds for each entry arm. Where these design speed related standards cannot be achieved then traffic management measures should be introduced to reduce the approach speed to an appropriate value, for the available Stopping Sight Distance (SSD). |
| | 2.3 TA 22 (DMRB 5.1.4) provides guidance for determining speed limits, and design speeds based upon the 85th percentile approach speed of traffic. |
| | The design speed of the major road can be 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 Lc 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 | | w | S2 | 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 Im & 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 |
| | | | | | 71 | | | | | | |

1.5m Verge 31 28 25 23 0.5m Verge 33 30 There is no research data available for 4 lane Single Carriageway roads between 12 and 14.6m width (S4). In the limited ciramstances 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

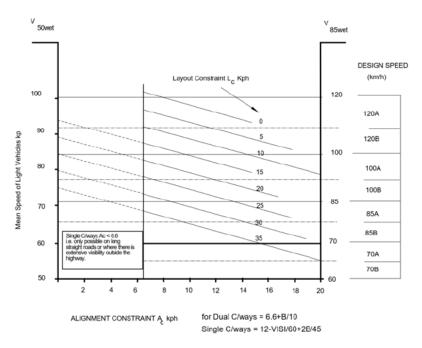


Figure 1 Selection of Design Speed (Rural Roads)



| The design road speed is calculated as follows; | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|---------------|------|----|----|------------------------|
| Location | vw | В | Log10 VISI | VISI | Ac | Lc | Design speed kph |
| HRC 2 | 0.5 | 124 | 2.17 | 150 | 15 | 30 | 85 |

| JUSTIFICATION | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| | The SSD for design | gn and relevant po | sted speed at this | s location is; | | | |
| | Location | Design Speed (kph) | Posted Speed (mph/kph) | Design Speed SSD (m) | | | |
| | HRC 2 | 85 | 60/96 | 160 | | | |
| | The specified and speed is; | achievable SSD f | rom Table 3 for the | e haul road crossin | ng based on its design | | |
| Safety: | Location | Specified SSD (m) | Achieved | i SSD (m) | | | |
| ŕ | | 33D (III) | Southern Approach | | | | |
| | HRC 2 | 160 | 28 | 50 | | | |
| | The specified SSD is not achieved for HRC 2 in either direction. Signalising the haul road crossing has been proposed with the aim of improving safety for road users. HRC 2 proposed layout is similar to the existing level crossing; whereby, advanced signage is used to relay the hazard to vehicle users and pedestrians. | | | | | | |
| | layout is similar to the existing level crossing; whereby, advanced signage is used to relay the | | | | | | |
| Congestion/Delay: | be minimised with the revertive stage being on the main roads at the haul road crossing. As a result, the signals will only change on demand, to allow site haulage vehicles to cross, reverting back to green on the main arms. There are also no all-red stages catering for pedestrians, which will help minimise delay to vehicles using the junctions. | | | | | | |
| Environment/ Sustainability: | It is not proposed to provide the full SSD on approach to HRC 2, as this would involve heavy vegetation clearance, including several mature trees. As the crossing is only temporary for the duration of the EWR works, it is an unreasonable approach to take and would be a long-term detriment to the area. | | | | | | |
| Accessibility: | EWR Alliance have no control over the land required to provide the SSD for HRC 2, although as mentioned above this would not be a favourable approach to take, due to the environmental impact. | | | | | | |
| Maintenance: | | Any vegetation trimming required to provide the SSD, 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 |
| Mitigation: | Advanced warning signs will be provided on the approach to the haul road crossing. Vegetation clearance will be undertaken to help achieve the improved SSD limits detailed above. This will be done under guidance from the environmental team on the project. |

CONCLUDING COMMENTS

It was felt that providing a signalised junction would provide the greatest level of safety for road users in the vicinity of the haul road crossing. The SSD approaching the signals has been maximised as far as reasonably practicable, given the extent of vegetation and tree clearance or road realignment which would be required to provide the full SSD, and that the signals are not planned to be permanent.

Also the duration of usage by private vehicles will be short due to the closure of this section of Station Road to allow the construction of the proposed realignment and associated overbridge.

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE

| | Name | Signed | Date | |
|------------|-----------------|--------|------|--------|
| Originator | Andrew Kirk | | 03/0 | 4/2020 |
| Reviewer | Lisa Taylor | | 03/0 | 4/2020 |
| Authorised | Gareth Johnston | | 03/0 | 4/2020 |



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 |
|------|----------|--------|------|
| | | | |
| | | | |

^{*}comments are to be provided on the form provided. Responses will be provided back to the LHA on these forms and close out monitored. Link to template: <a href="https://doi.org/10.25/10.25/20.

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

