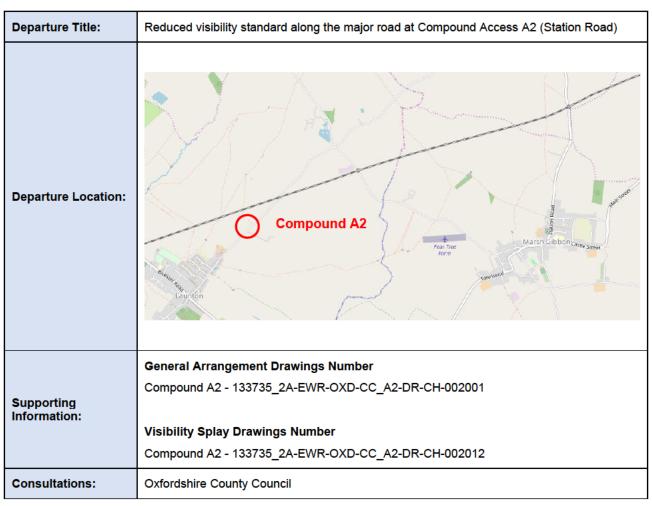


Departure Reference:	N017	Departure Type:	General
Document File	133735_RW-EWR-XX-XX-RP-	Local Highway	Oxfordshire County Council
Name:	CH-000149	Authority:	



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 junctions listed above do not appear to provide the required visibility distance 'y' from the junction along the major road, for their respective posted speed limits.

DESIGN DETAILS

Design Year Traffic Flow (AADT):	Unknown
	The design speed of the major road is calculated using advise in TD 9/93, Paragraph 1.7. Extracts from TD 9/93
Design Speed:	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	D2	AP	D3AP	D2M	D3M		
Carriageway Width (Ex. Metre Strips)	6	m	7.:	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 da	ita available for	4 lane	

1.5m Verge 31 28 25 23 There is no research data available for 4 lane 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

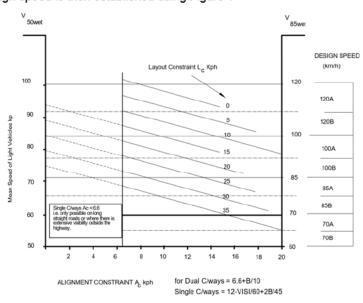


Figure 1 Selection of Design Speed (Rural Roads)

The design road speeds are calculated as follows;

Location	vw	В	Log10 VISI	VISI	Ac	Lc	Design speed kph
Comp.A2	0.5	90	2.26	180	13	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 for the junctions that are serving EWR construction compounds in a rural area. The construction compound junctions are temporary and will be removed when construction of EWR is complete. Vehicles using these junctions will be under the management of the EWR contractor who will have greater control on driver behaviour than if it were a public access. An 'x' distance of 2.4m is considered for visibility from the compound access roads.

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 improvements aim to improve safety by; increasing junction radii, increasing road widths and creating passing places for vehicles all within the existing highway boundary.

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)
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)

The 'y' distances for design and relevant posted speed at each location are;

Location	Design	Posted Speed	Design Speed
	Speed (kph)	(mph/kph)	'y' Distance (m)
A2	85	60/96	160

The 'x' and 'y' distances specified and achieved at each location are;

Location	'y' Distance			'x' Distance
	Specified (m)	Achiev	Achieved (m)	
		Existing	Proposed	
Comp. A2 Right	160	14	114	2.4
Comp. A2 Left	160	7	123	2.4

Visibility has been maximised as far as reasonably practicable without having an adverse impact on the mature vegetation. The constraints are beyond the control of EWR Alliance and it is not possible to amend the constraints or move the access locations, due to requirements for maintenance and construction of EWR. The A2 compound access is temporary and will be removed when construction of EWR is complete. Vehicles using the junction will be under



	the management of the EWR contractor who will have greater control on driver behaviour than if it were a public access.
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
Mitigation	To ensure the 'y' distances stated are achieved regular vegetation trimming will take place along the verge for the duration of the construction period.
Mitigation:	Station Road to the north of the compound access will be closed to allow the construction of the realigned section and associated overbridge.

CONCLUDING COMMENTS

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

The design for the A2 compound access widens an existing field access which currently has visibility that is substantially below the required 160m and as such the proposed works will improve this significantly.

It should also be noted that the section of Station Road to the north of the compound access will be closed shortly after the operation of A2 compound to allow the construction of the realigned section of Station Road and associated overbridge. Therefore, it is anticipated that the main of the vehicles in this area will be LGV construction traffic which will be under the control of EWR Alliance.

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

^{*}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/10.1001/journal.org/10.1001/j

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

