

Departure Reference:	N021	Departure Type:	General
Document File	133735_RW-EWR-XX-XX-RP-	Local Highway	Oxfordshire County Council
Name:	CH-000167	Authority:	

Departure Title:	Reduced visibility standard at the junction with the highway network at permanent field access A2_PA_15 (Bicester Road)
Departure Location:	OA2_PA_15
Supporting Information:	General Arrangement Drawing Number  133735_2A-EWR-OXD-A2_PA_15-DR-CH-010001  Visibility Splay Drawing Numbers  133735_2A-EWR-OXD-A2_PA_15-DR-CH-010007
Consultations:	Oxfordshire County Council

# DEPARTURE DETAILS

Relevant Standards: DMRB, Volume 6, Section 2, Part 6, TD 41/95 DMRB, Volume 6, Section 2, Part 6, TD 9/93	
Clause/Paragraphs:	TD 41/95, Paragraph 2.22



	2.22 The "Y' all purpose trunk Table 2/1: Design speed of major road (kph)							
	"Y" Distance (m)	295	215	160	120	90	70	
	Note, these figures correspond to the Desirable Minimum Stopping Sight Distances set out in Table 3 in TD9 (DMRB 6.1.1). Relaxations are not available on these figures.					le .		
Departure Description:	Visibility from mir	nor ar	m alo	ng ma	ajor ro	oad is	s sub	o-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 the 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 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		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	M	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 Verze	31	28	25	23	There is no research data available for 4 lane						

1.5m Verge 31 28 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 cirumstances for their use descibed in this document, Design Speed should be estimated asuming a normal D2AP with a Layout Constraint of 15 - 13 kph

### Table | Layout Constraint Lc kph

# Design speed is then established using Figure 1

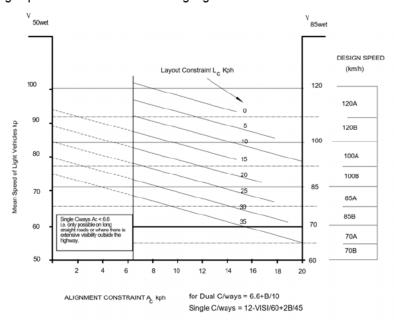


Figure 1 Selection of Design Speed (Rural Roads)

# The design road speed is calculated as follows;

Location	vw	В	Log10 VISI	VISI	Ac	Lc	Design speed kph
A2_PA_15	8.0	117	2.20	158	15	30	85

### JUSTIFICATION

Safety:	TD 41/95, Paragraph 2.21 states:	
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Normally, an "X" distance of 4.5m shall be provided for a direct access where use in the design year is forecast not to exceed 500 AADT. The choice of set back distance is related to the forecast traffic using the access. For lightly used accesses, for example those serving a single dwelling or a small cul-de-sac of a half a dozen dwellings, the set back "X" may be reduced to 2.4m. The 2.4m set back relates to normally only one vehicle wishing to join the trunk road at one time. The 4.5m covers the situation where two light vehicles may want to accept the same gap in the trunk road traffic. Where in the case of lightly used accesses the site conditions are particularly difficult, then the set back "X" may be reduced to 2.0m as a Relaxation. Any further reduction would be a Departure from Standard under para 1.15.

All accesses have been designed with an 'x' distance of 2.4m, in line with TD41/95 Paragraph 2.21 which is deemed appropriate due to the low volumes of traffic that is anticipated to use the accesses.

2.22 The "Y" distance along the major road, the all purpose trunk road, shall be determined from Table 2/1:

Design speed of major road (kph)	120	100	85	70	60	50
"Y" Distance (m)	295	215	160	120	90	70

Table 2/1: Value of "Y" Distance

Note, these figures correspond to the Desirable Minimum Stopping Sight Distances set out in Table 3 in TD9 (DMRB 6.1.1). Relaxations are not available on these figures.

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

Location	Design	Posted Speed	Design Speed	Temporary or
	Speed (kph)	(mph/kph)	'y' Distance (m)	Permanent
A2_PA_15	85	60/96	160	Permanent

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

Other Access		'x' Distance Achieved (m)		
Ref:	Specified (m)	Achiev	(,	
		Existing Location	Proposed Location	
A2_PA_15 Left	160	25	123	2.4
A2_PA_15 Right	160	46	152	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 the requirements of maintenance and construction of EWR2.  A2_PA_15 is a permanent farm access which replaces an existing field access that is currently located on the inside of a bend further south. The visibility of the proposed location is restricted to the left due to the highway boundary which is out of the control of the EWR2 Alliance. Visibility to the right is restricted due to the railway overbridge abutment on the Bicester Road and the current road geometry.
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:	Upgrading the access at its existing location 315m south.	
Mitigation:	The access has been located in the position which provides the optimum visibility in both directions.	

### CONCLUDING COMMENTS

The design speed calculated along Launton Road is 85kph, this is lower than the posted speed of 60mph/96kph and requires an 'y' distance of 160m to be provided.

A2\_PA\_15 is a permanent access that is sited at a location to maximise the 'y' distance in each direction and provides sight visibility that is very close to the requirement for the design speed of the road. However, it still does not meet the full requirement due to the existing road geometry.

In its current location the existing field access is located approximately 315m to the south on the inside of a bend with visibility which is substantially lower than what will be achieved in the proposed location.

# 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.

