

Traffic Management Inspections

The good, the bad and the ugly



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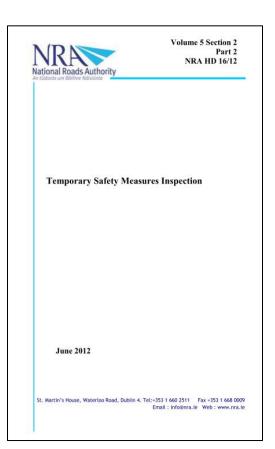
Content

- Overview of NRA HD 16/12
- Types of Road Works Inspected
- Compliance with NRA HD 16/12
- Good Practice Examples The Good
- Recurring Issues The Bad and The Ugly
- Advice Notes Issued



NRA HD16/12

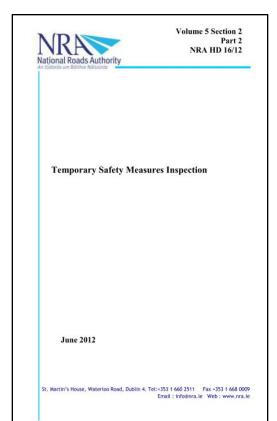
- Temporary Safety Measures
 Inspection (TSMI) safety procedure
 for road works that was introduced by
 the NRA to comply with EU Directive
 2008/96/EC on Road Infrastructure
 Safety Management (EU RISM).
- Standard addresses the requirements of the EU Directive and its transposition into Irish Law under S.I. No. 472 of 2011.





NRA HD16/12

- The purpose of a TSMI is to ensure that the standards applying to TSM at road works are properly applied and to record impacts of road works on the safety of traffic flow.
- TSMI are required on all National Roads.

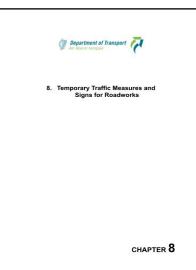


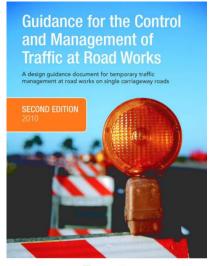


Temporary Safety Measures – Guidance Docs

Chapter 8 of the Traffic Signs Manual.

 Guidance for the Control and Management of Traffic at Road Works.







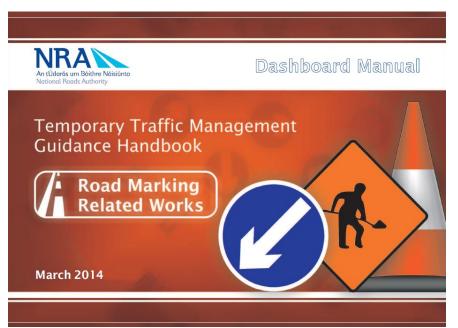


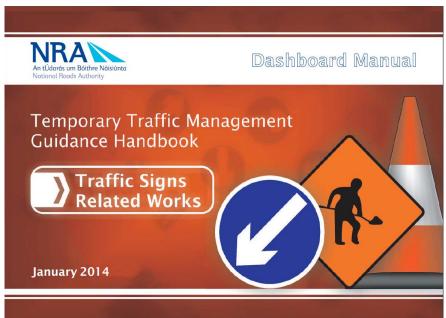






Temporary Safety Measures – Guidance Docs



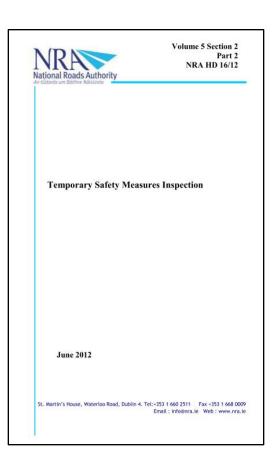


- Easy-to-use reference documents for planning and implementing Temporary Traffic Management (TTM) for routine road marking/sign maintenance works.
- Short duration works, max 1 day, Site Specific Risk Assessment required prior to implementation.



NRA HD 16/12 : TSMI – Responsibility

- NRA are responsible for TSMI on projects sanctioned/or procured by the NRA.
- Local Authorities (LA) are responsible for TSMI on projects sanctioned and/or procured by the LA.
- Statutory Undertakers/Road Operators are responsible for TSMI on projects or infrastructure under their management.





NRA Procured Works

- Major Projects
- Signs and Road Markings
- Motorway Maintenance and Renewal Contracts (MMaRC)
- Eirspan Bridge Works
- Intelligent Transport Systems











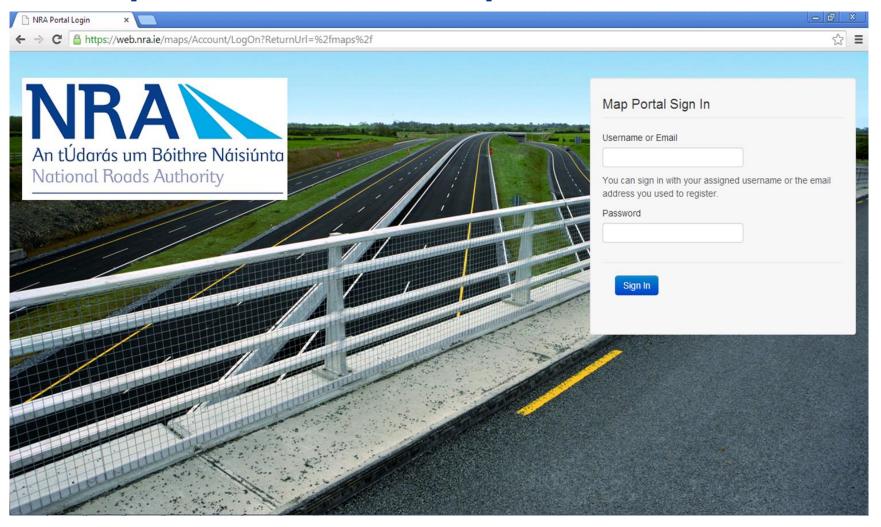
NRA HD 16/12 : TSMI – Frequency

 The frequency of TSMI shall be subject to the following minimum requirements:

Duration of Road Works	% of sites to be inspected per annum	Frequency of Inspection
Exceeding 1 year in duration	100% of sites to be inspected	Quarterly
6 month to 1 year in duration	100% of sites to be inspected	Two Inspections
1 month to 6 months in duration	50% of sites to be inspected	Single Inspection
Greater than 1 day, less than 1 month	10% to 20% of sites to be inspected	Single Inspection
1 day in duration	Random	Single Inspection

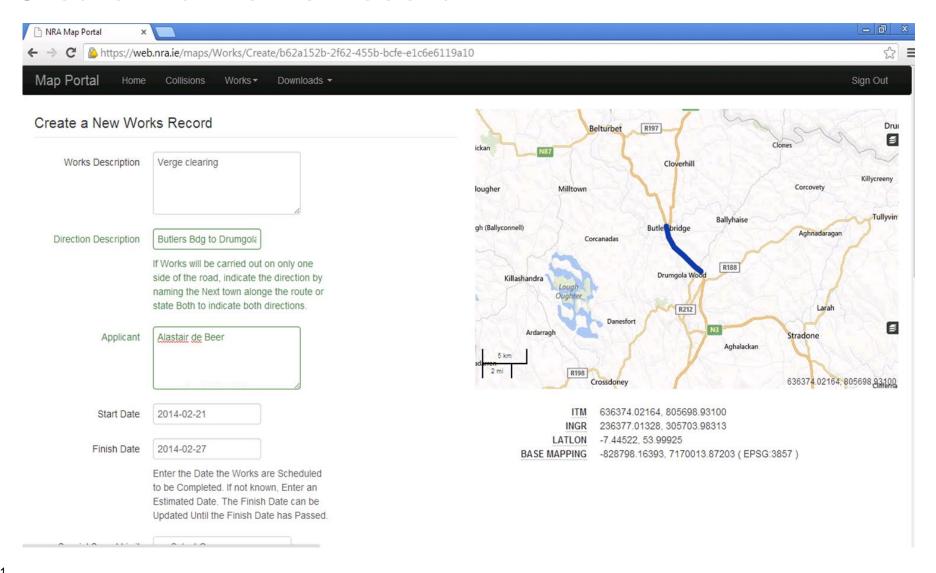


NRA Map Portal to Fulfil Requirements of Directive





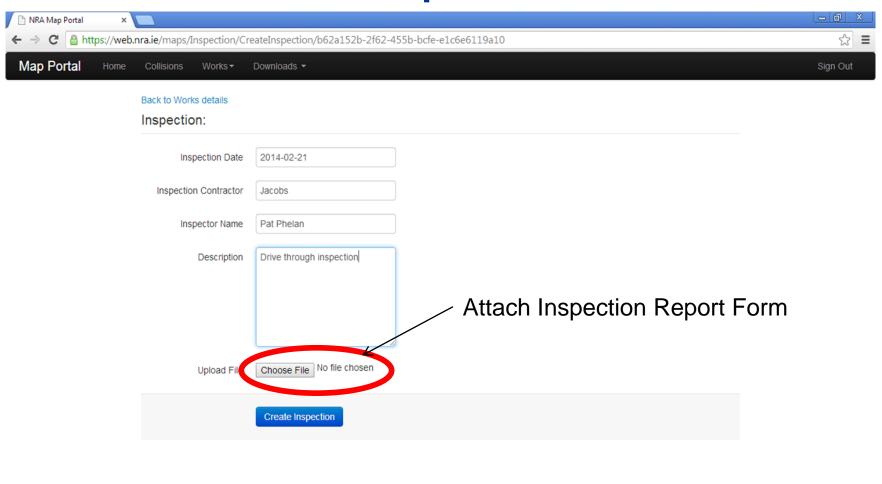
Create the Works Record





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Attach the Record of Inspection

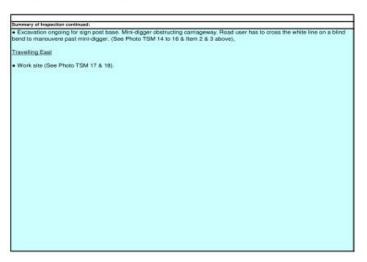




Inspection Form Example









Good Practice – The Good





Principles of Traffic Management

• W → Warn

• I → Inform

 \bullet E \longrightarrow End



The Good - Static TSM on Motorway

Warn





 Additional warning signs beyond Chapter 8 requirements provided



The Good - Static TSM on Motorway

Inform





 Advance warning to inform of lane closure ahead at 1km and every 200m both sides of carriageway



The Good - Static TSM on Motorway

Direct





- Clear direction through TSM layout
- Road works end sign provided on diverge lane



The Good - Static TSM on Motorway

Direct





- Merging traffic warned and directed through TSM layout
- Works vehicles fitted with rear reflective markings
- Lateral Safety Zone maintained by staggered cones



The Good - Static TSM on Motorway





- Site access warning sign provided at works exit
- Road works end signs provided both sides of carriageway



The Good - Semi-Static TSM on Motorway





- Road user warned of hazard ahead
- Road user informed of nature and extent of hazard



The Good - Semi-Static TSM on Motorway





- Repeater sign within TSM layout
- Road user directed around hazard



The Good - Short Duration Works on Motorway



- IPV with rear mounted flashing arrow in advance of works vehicle
- Longitudinal Safety Zone maintained
- Work-site well defined



The Good - Short Duration Works on Single Carriageway



- Good visibility
- Reflective material clean
- Warning vehicle in advance of works vehicle
- Work-site well defined



The Good - Mobile Lane Closure

Good Visibility



 Appropriate rear mounted signage





The Good - Static Layout at Eirspan Bridge



- Motorist is well informed
- Work-site well defined
- Equipment well maintained



The Good - Deployment of Equipment



 Advance warning signs installed from deployment vehicle protected by IPV



 Lead in taper installed on live lane protected by IPV



The Good - Deployment of Equipment





- Vehicles move behind taper and commence installing longitudinal cones
- Longitudinal cones laid out on trafficked side from low level platform inside deployment vehicle
- Material should not be deployed from a vehicle if vehicle is acting as IPV



Public Interface

- Pedestrians Term includes mobility impaired pedestrians, pushchairs and wheelchair users.
- At all roadwork sites, where there is existing provision for pedestrians, consideration must be given to providing or maintaining facilities or access.
- Where footways are affected by construction or maintenance work, a safe route should be provided for pedestrians, at all times past the works area.



The Good - Public Interface



- Pedestrians separated from works
- Safe route provided and signed
- Ramp installed for vulnerable users



Recurring Issues - The Bad









- Motorway offramp
- No advance warning signs on approach
- Work site poorly defined





- 120 Kph
 motorway dual
 carriageway
- No advance road works signs on approach
- Duration of works?



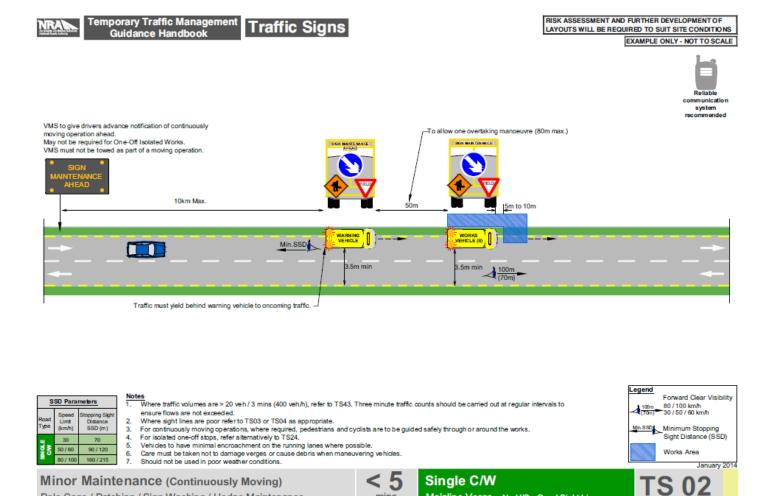


- 100 Kph road
- Solid white line
- Poor forward visibility
- Priority (Yield Sign) in use



TTM Guidance Handbook Extract

Pole Caps / Patching / Sign Washing / Hedge Maintenance



Short duration sign maintenance

Mainline Verge - No H/S - Good Sight Lines

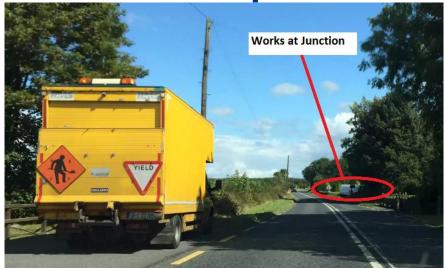




- 100 Kph road
- No protection to operatives
- Confusing for the road user



The Bad - Inadequate TSM





- 100 kph road
- Warning vehicle does not inform road user
- Advance warning signs indicating nature and direction of hazard should be installed
- Work site poorly defined



The Bad - Misleading Signs/Markings



- End of no overtaking sign erected
- Solid permanent road marking
- Poor forward visibility



The Bad - Misleading Signs/Markings

End of No Overtaking Sign Erected

 Permanent no overtaking sign at location



 Solid permanent road marking





The Bad - Exiting Vehicles



- Speed limit 120Kph
- Lateral Safety
 Zone of 1.2
 metres required
- Where possible, exit/enter vehicle on non-traffic side



The Bad - Lateral Safety Zone



- 100Kph, Lateral Safety Zone of 1.2 metres required
- Safety Zone Must be kept clear of ALL plant, materials and personnel



The Bad - Deployment of Equipment



Operative not allowing sufficient time to cross live carriageway



The Bad - Deployment of Equipment



 Operative unloading equipment from trafficked side of vehicle



The Bad - Deployment of Equipment



- Operative unloading equipment from trafficked side of vehicle in live carriageway
- Vehicles exiting motorway?



The Bad - Public Safety





- Pedestrian not informed
 - No safe route provided



The Ugly?







The Ugly?





Advice Notes

 Available for download from the Publications Section of the NRA website.



Health and Safety Advice Note

Temporary Traffic Measures - Exiting Vehicles



This Advice Note acts as a reminder to persons involved in the construction and maintenance of the road network in relation to exiting/entering vehicles in close proximity to live traffic:

- A method statement and risk assessment should be prepared for all works activities.
- A site safety induction should be completed for all operatives involved in a work activity,
- The procedure for and the method of safe access and egress to the workplace should be addressed in the method statement and risk assessment and briefed to operatives as part of the site safety induction.



- Where it is necessary to exit a works vehicle in close proximity to a live carriageway lane, a safe system of access and egress should be used,
- Temporary Safety Measures should be utilised in accordance with Chapter 8 of the Traffic Signs Manual.
- Operatives should exit /enter vehicles from the side furthest away from live traffic i.e for hard shoulder works - the near-side,
- Operatives should be aware of weather conditions, road speed and lateral safety zones,
- Operatives should be aware of approaching traffic.

NRA An tÚdarás um Bóithre Náisiúnta National Roads Authority

Health and Safety Advice Note

Temporary Traffic Measures - Temporary Safety Barriers



This Advice Note has been prepared to advise on best practice with respect to Working Widths of Temporary Safety Barriers at Temporary Traffic Measures

Chapter 8 of the Traffic Signs Manual gives guidance on Temporary Safety Barriers to be used at Temporary Traffic Management layouts.

- Where Safety Barriers are used not only to delineate the areas where pedestrians or traffic should go but also to prevent errant vehicles encroaching into the area of the roadworks, their design shall be in accordance with IS EN 1317 and NRA TD 19, which specify the performance parameters required for safety barriers for use on public roads.
- The placement of barriers should allow for the required working width.



- This working width can be included as part of the lateral safety zone. The lateral safety zone/working width may be used for the purpose of an emergency lane.
- At no time should vehicles be parked, materials stored, or operations be carried out within the working width or lateral clearance
- The design of the layout of barriers must adhere to the manufacturer's requirements to ensure the temporary safety barrier acts as intended on impact. Manufacturer's requirements include:
 - Maintaining clear working width;
 Anchorage of terminals;
 - o Interlocking of units, e.g. on
 - Interlocking of units, e. concrete barriers.

Further Guidance is given on Temporary Safety Barriers in NRA TD 19 of the DMRB.



Health and Safety Advice Note

Temporary Traffic Measures -End of No Overtaking



This Advice Note has been prepared to provide guidance on the positioning of End of No Overtaking signs at Temporary Traffic Measures

- Table 8.2.4 of Chapter 8 of the Traffic Signs Manual gives guidance on the use of sign RUS 014 No Overtaking at Temporary Traffic Management layouts.
- No Overtaking sign RUS 014 prohibits overtaking at locations where it is considered dangerous to do so.
- At the point where the overtaking restriction ends, Sign RUS 014 shall be erected together with a Supplementary Plate P 010, End.
- Ideally the End of No Overtaking sign should be positioned opposite the No Overtaking sign as per Fig 4.4.2 of the Guidance for the Control and Management of Traffic at Roadworks.



- •The position of the End of No Overtaking sign-should not be in conflict with the permanent road signs or road markings i.e. it should not be positioned at a location where overtaking is permanently prohibited.
- If a suitable location for positioning the End of No Overtaking sign is not identified on site, consideration should be given to the removal of the End of No Overtaking sign from the Traffic Management layout in consultation with the Traffic Management Designer.
- Any modifications made to the Traffic Management Plan to suit site specific conditions must be recorded on the Traffic Management Plan.



Thank you for your attention



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