## AUDITING TEMPORARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

**PRESENTED BY** 

#### **KEVIN MCMAHON**

**Stewart Paton Associates Ltd** 

**Consulting Engineers & Forensic Investigation Specialists** 



Thread

Normal traffic route E





## What is being audited?

- Hands up all who have audited TTMS?
- Mostly related to a new road scheme or mostly related to maintenance operations?
- Mostly Motorway and Trunk Roads or local schemes?

On average, how many TTMS Audits per year?

1 or 2 5 to 10 greater than 10

### What, when, who & how?

HD 19/03 'The standard is not generally required for application to TTMS'

"Exceptional" "Considerable Period"

Guidance for Safer Temporary Traffic Management

Upon completion of the detailed design,...... At this stage a Road Safety Audit should be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges

Overall Project Designer or TM Contractor?

□ Full Audit to HD 19/03 or modified to suit circumstances?

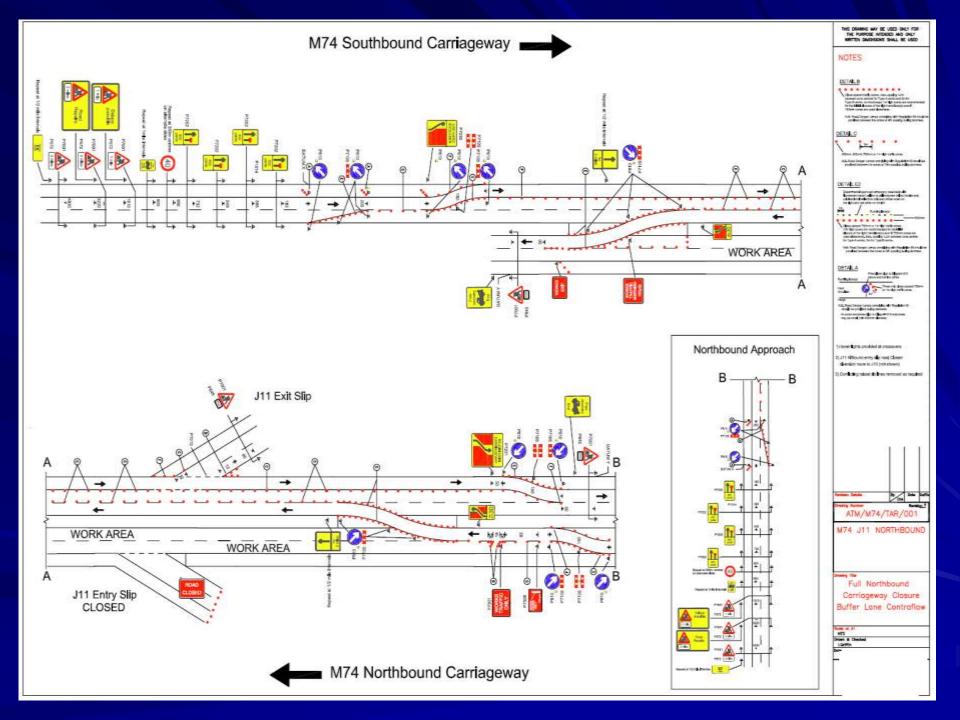
## Differences

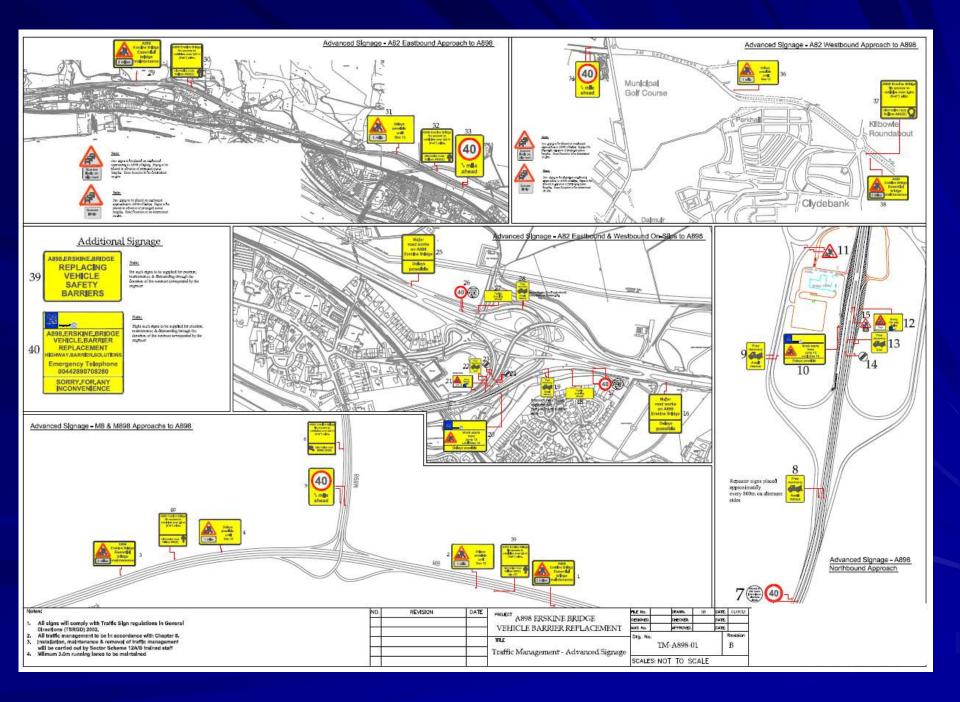
- Safety of Workforce as well as Road Users
- Lateral and longitudinal safety zones / no obstructions in safety zones / width of work areas / works accesses & exits
- Are temporary safety barriers required
  - Type / Set back / Working width / No intrusion of works into working width
- □ Chapter 8 compliant?
- Unusual and non-standard layouts

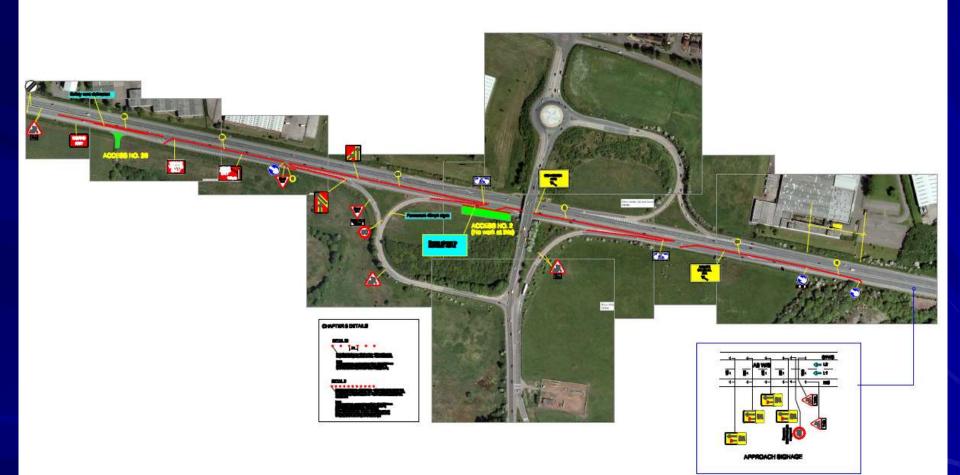
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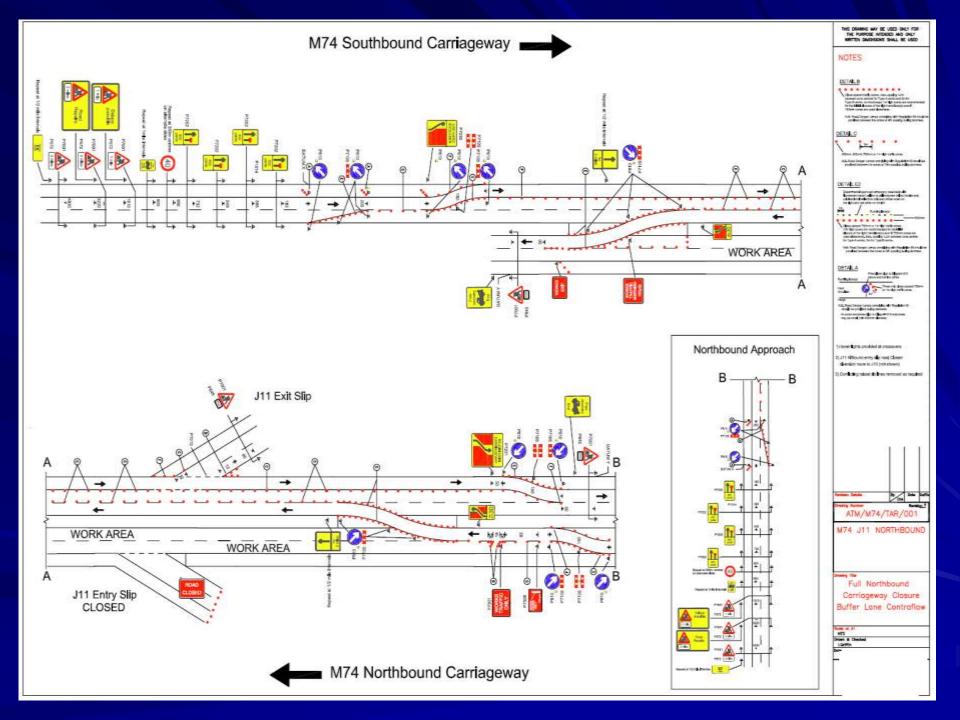
- Diversion Routes (official and unofficial) and impact on local roads
- Impact on regular users
- □ Not just the drivers Remember
  - Pedestrians –Barriers, ramps trips, gullies
  - Cyclists Width, conflict points, gullies
  - Accessibility Loss of facilities on a route
  - Equestrians Noise, proximity to traffic, containment

# QUALITY OF INFORMATION / BRIEF

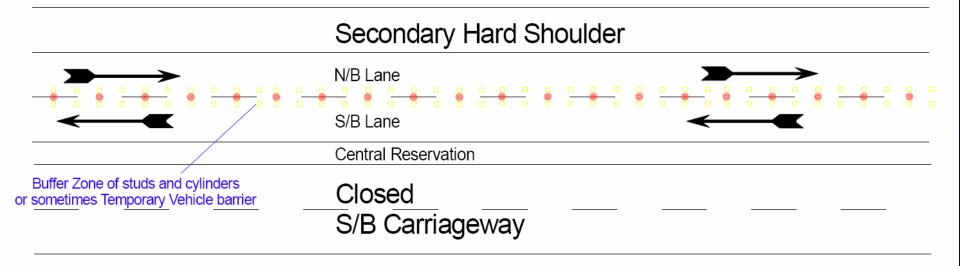








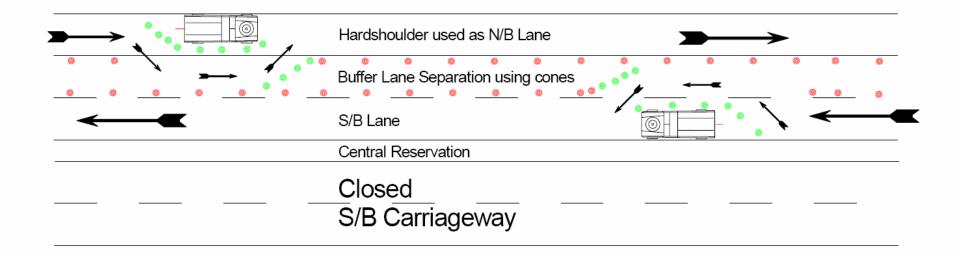
# RELAXATIONS & & ALTERNATIVES



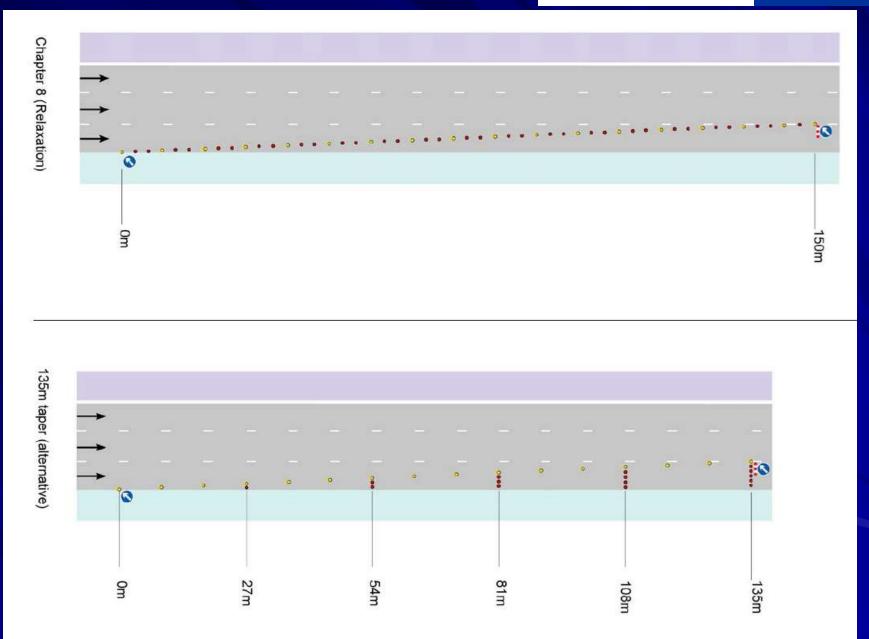
#### 2-Lane Motorway with Hardshoulder - Typical 1+1 Contraflow Layout Most Popular and Frequently Used Method

		$\rightarrow$				Hardshoulder used as N/B Lane
0	0	0	0	0	0	Buffer Lane Separation using cones
0		0	. 0	0	٢	<u> </u>
	←	-	ζ			S/B Lane
						Central Reservation
	_		-			Closed S/B Carriageway

#### 2-Lane Motorway with Hardshoulder - Buffer Lane Layout is More Commonly Specified Now

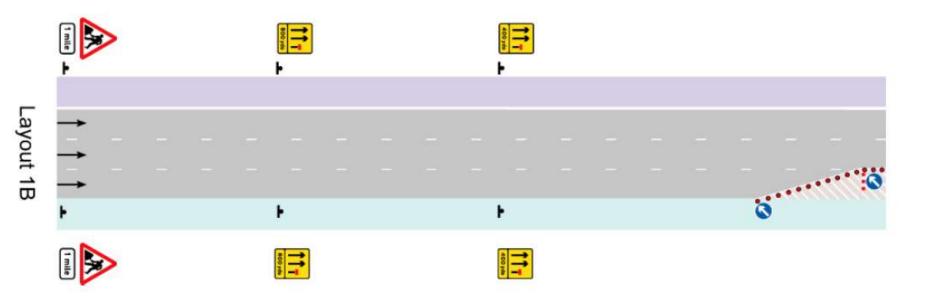


Big Advantage is it can allow for passage of broken down vehicles in either direction and prevent gridlocking and also removes the need for temporary studs and cylinders which are very problematic to install in poor weather conditions and will always fail to adhere on poor or heavy chipped surfaces and surface dressed roads. Also prevents problem tar spots remaining on good surfaces









## **TYPICAL PROBLEMS**





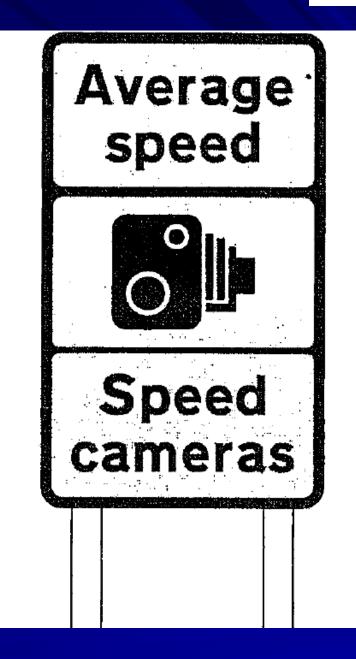
#### Normal traffic

#### Works traffic

Traffic lane Δ

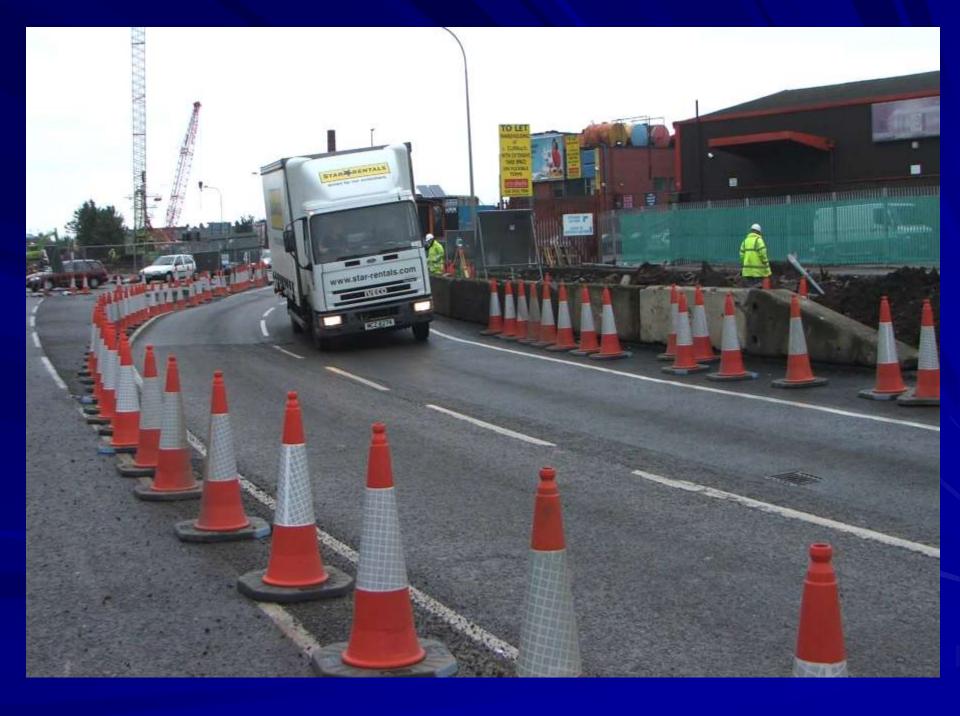
# Works exit lane



























# UNUSUAL LAYOUTS & SOLUTIONS







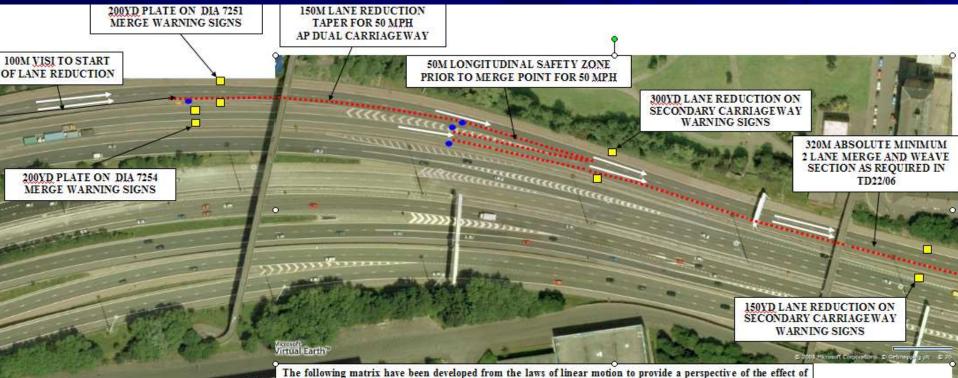












The following matrix have been developed from the laws of linear motion to provide a perspective of the effect o driver reaction time and co-efficient of friction during braking conditions -

Speed m/se		ction Time econds	μ	Stopping Distance m
22.4	(50mph)	1	0.4	86 (Normal braking)
22.4	5 <b>5</b> 2	2	0.4	109 (Normal braking)
22.4		1	0.55	69
22.4		2	0.55	91
22.4		1	0.7	59 (Emergency braking)
22.4		2	0.7	81 (Emergency braking)

A co-efficient of friction of 0.45 is adopted in accident investigations as a reasonable value on a good road in wet conditions.

It is therefore a reasonable conclusion that a driver could stop from a speed on 50mph within the 100m SSD available to the first cone if required to do so in wet weather.

# CONCLUSIONS

Process not transparent Lack of consistency **TTMS** often planned late in the day □Cut & paste from Chapter 8 Bespoke solutions sometimes required □All users need to be considered and, as with permanent works, the Road Safety Audit remains the one process that does this.