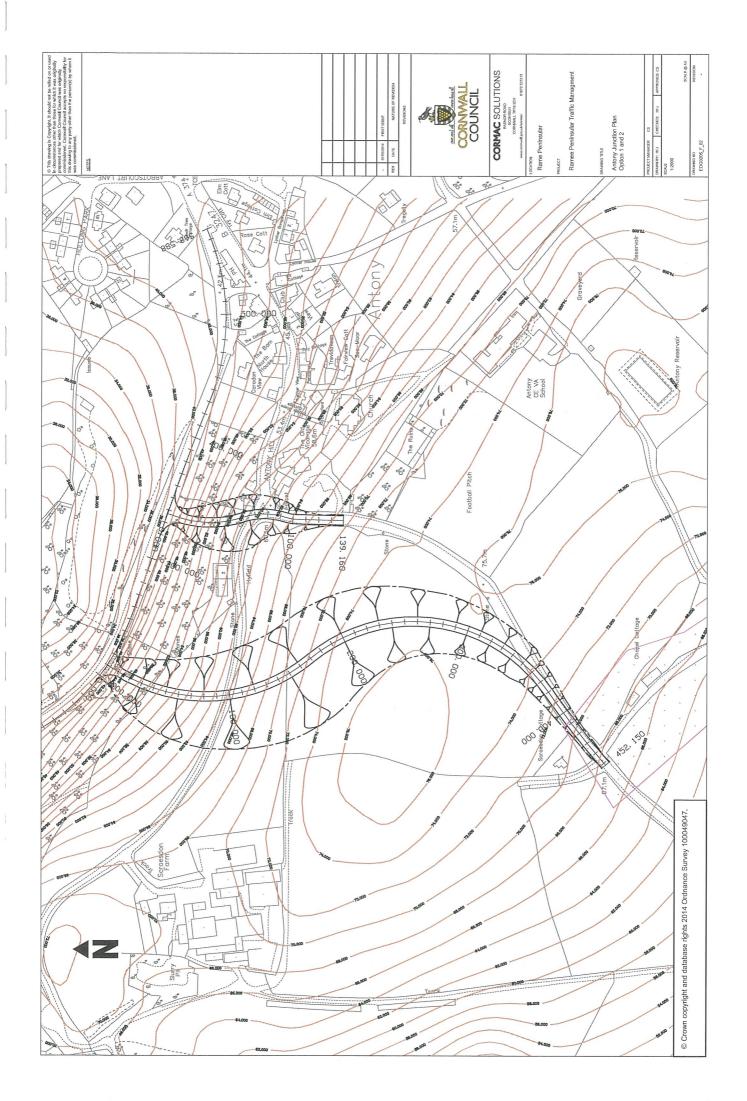
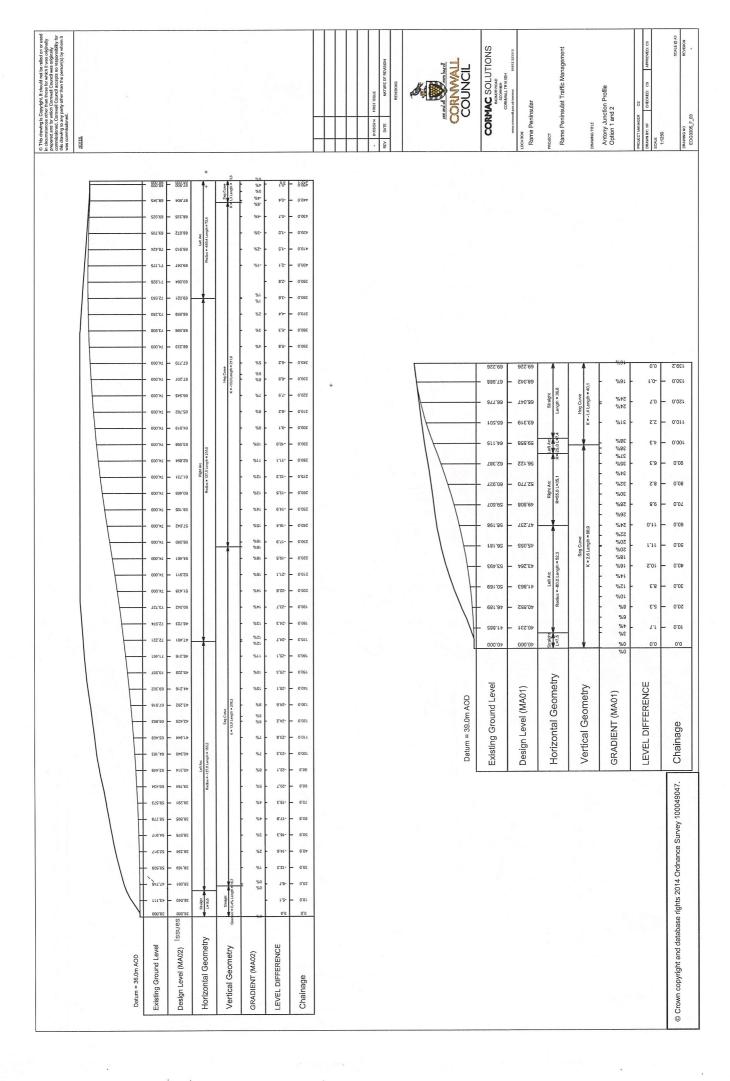
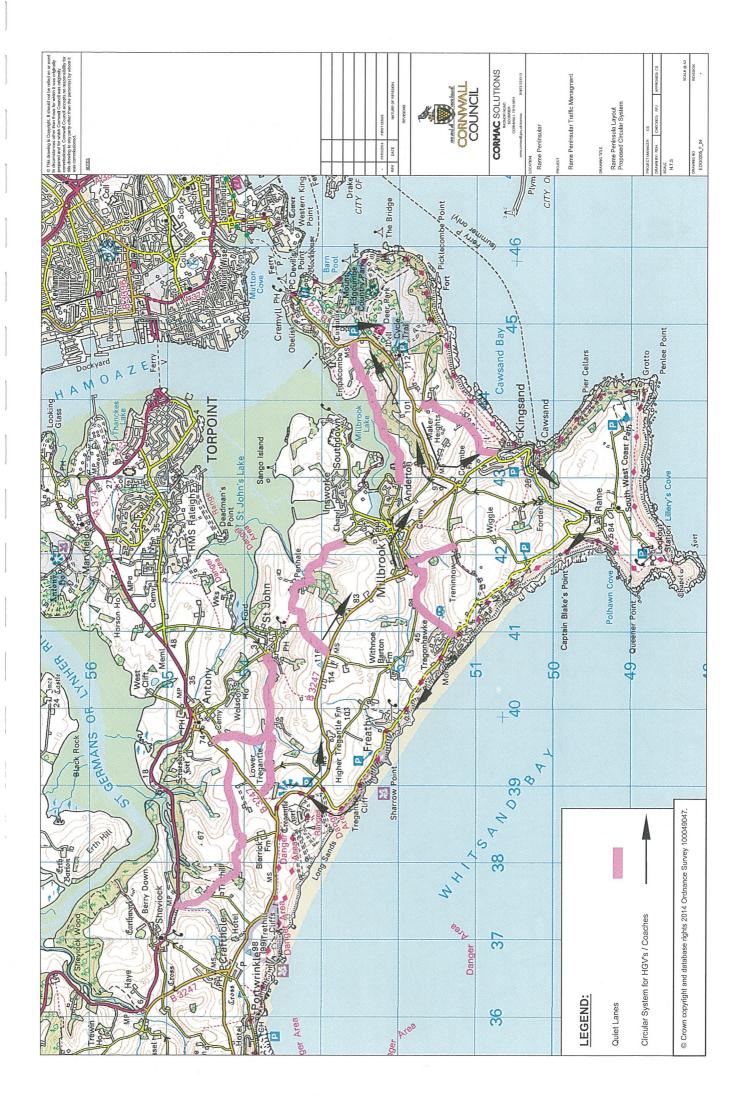
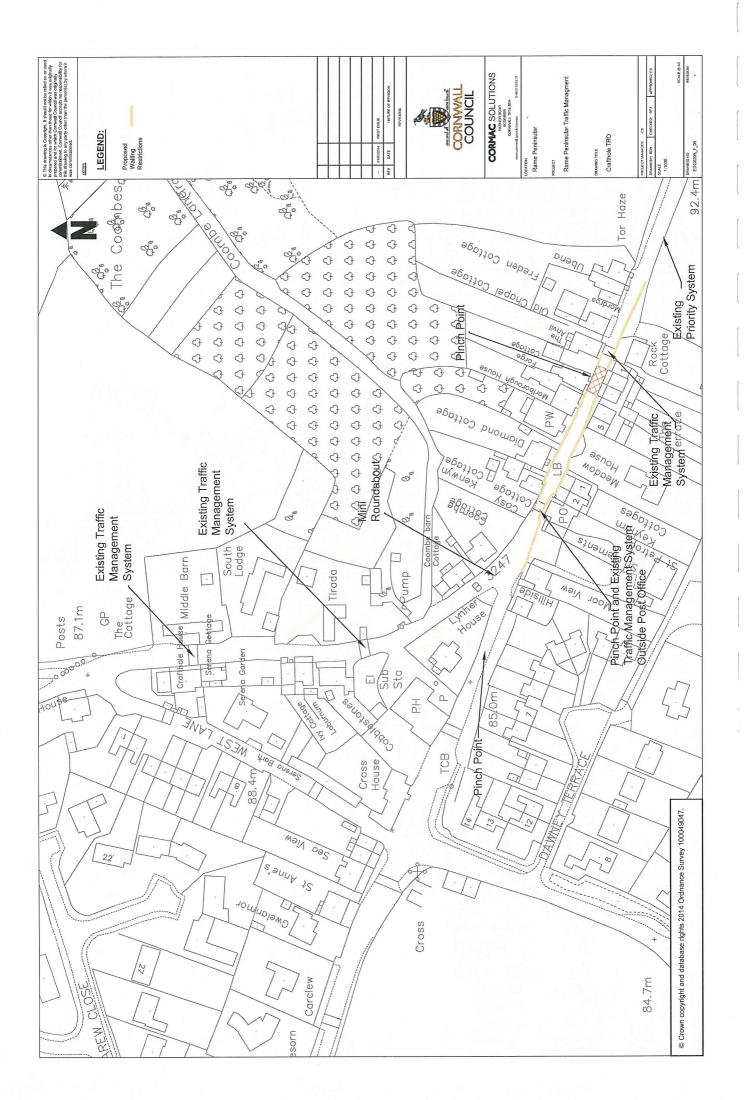
APPENDIX A DRAWINGS

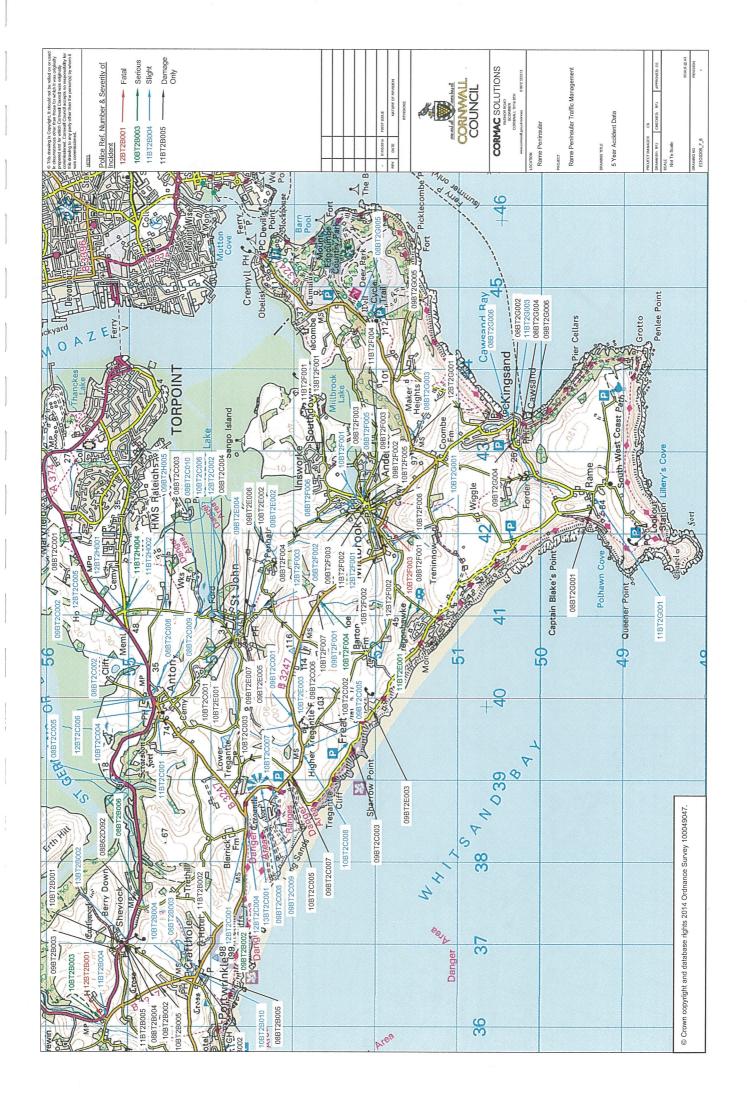


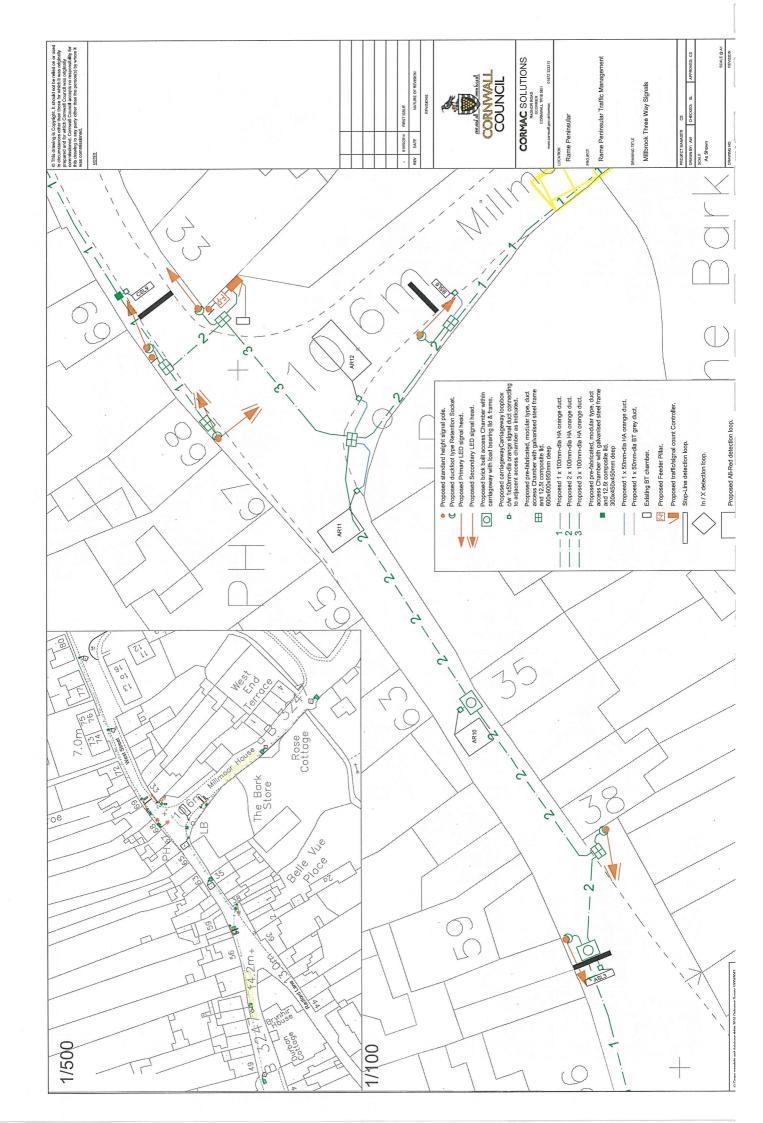


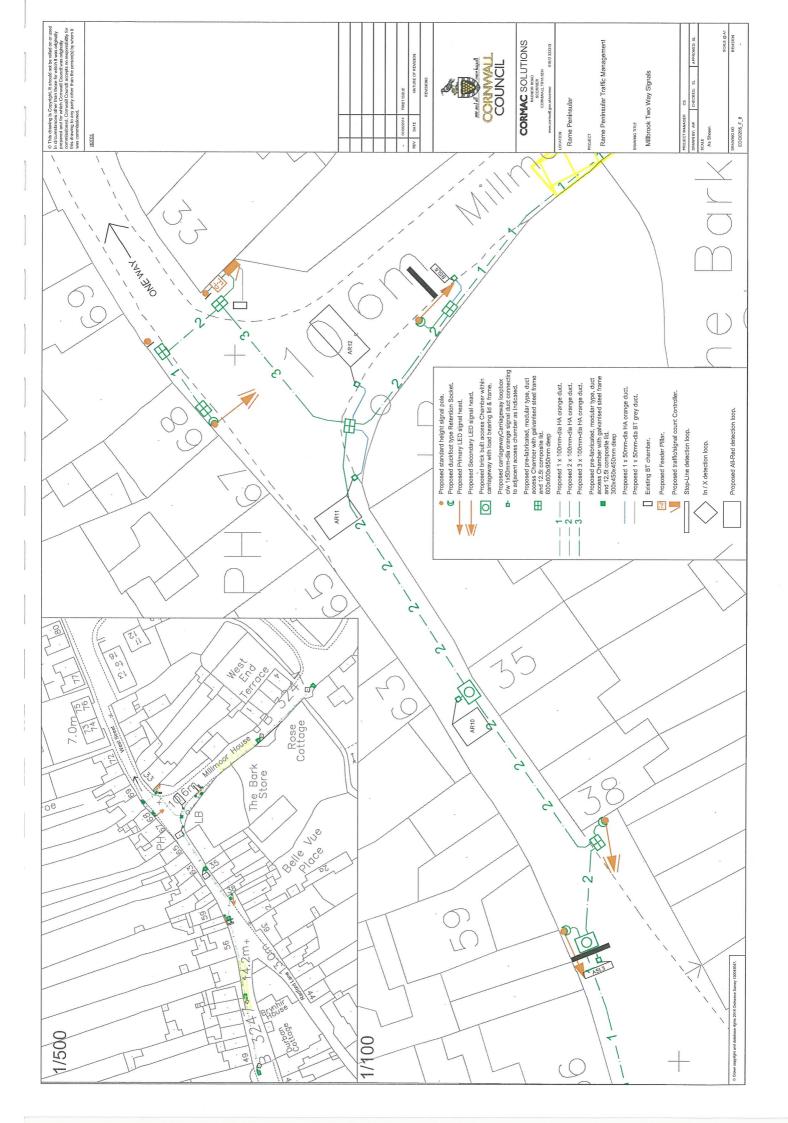


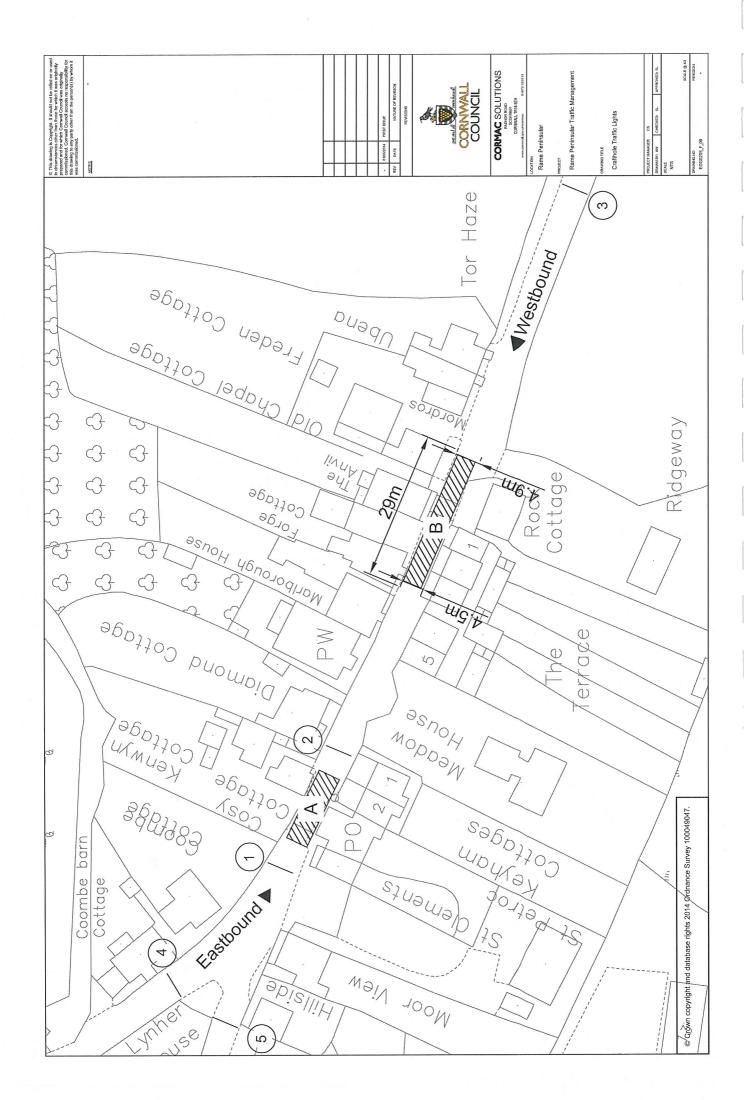




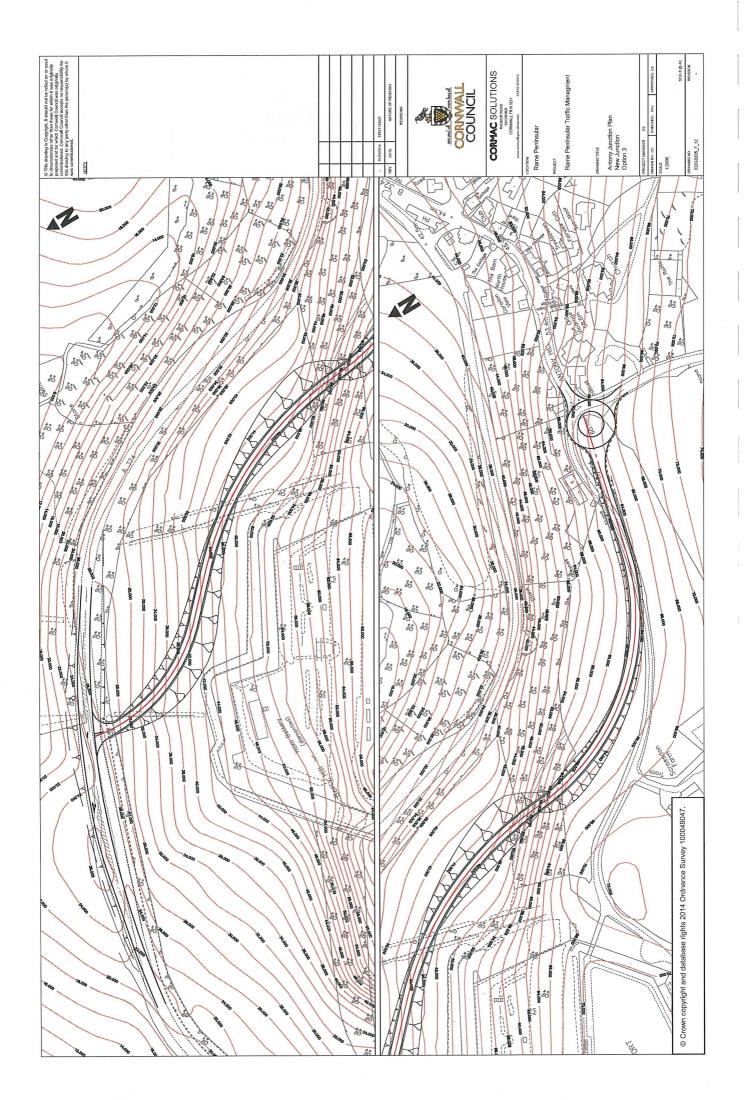












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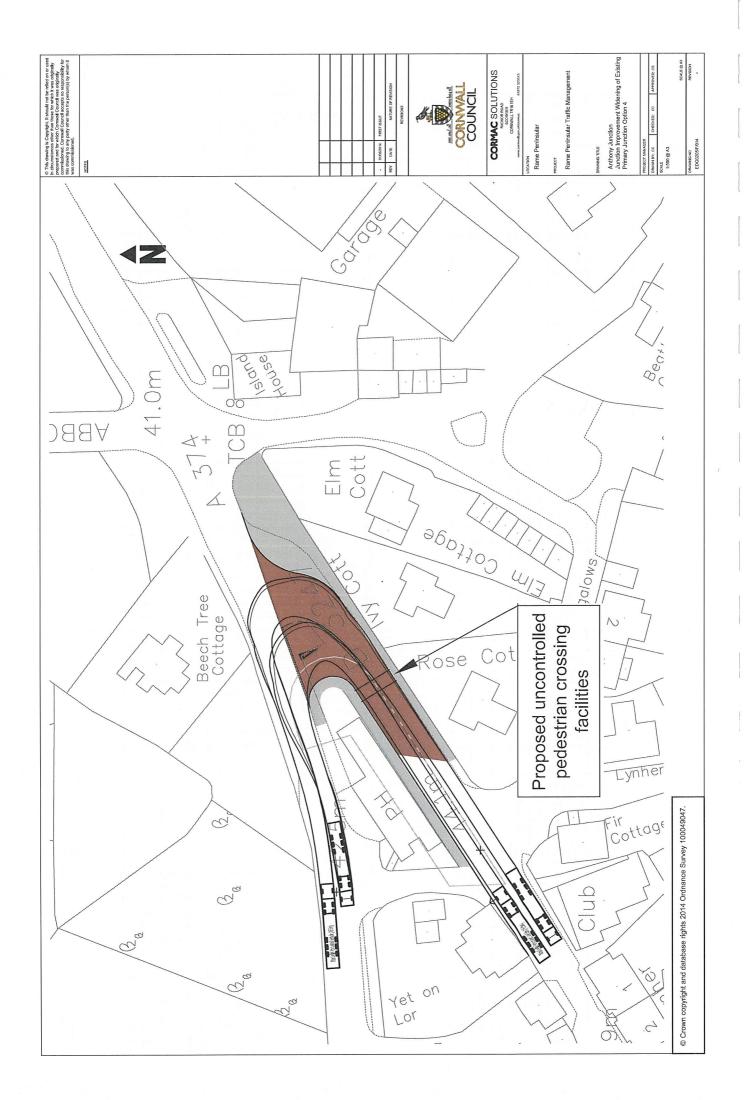
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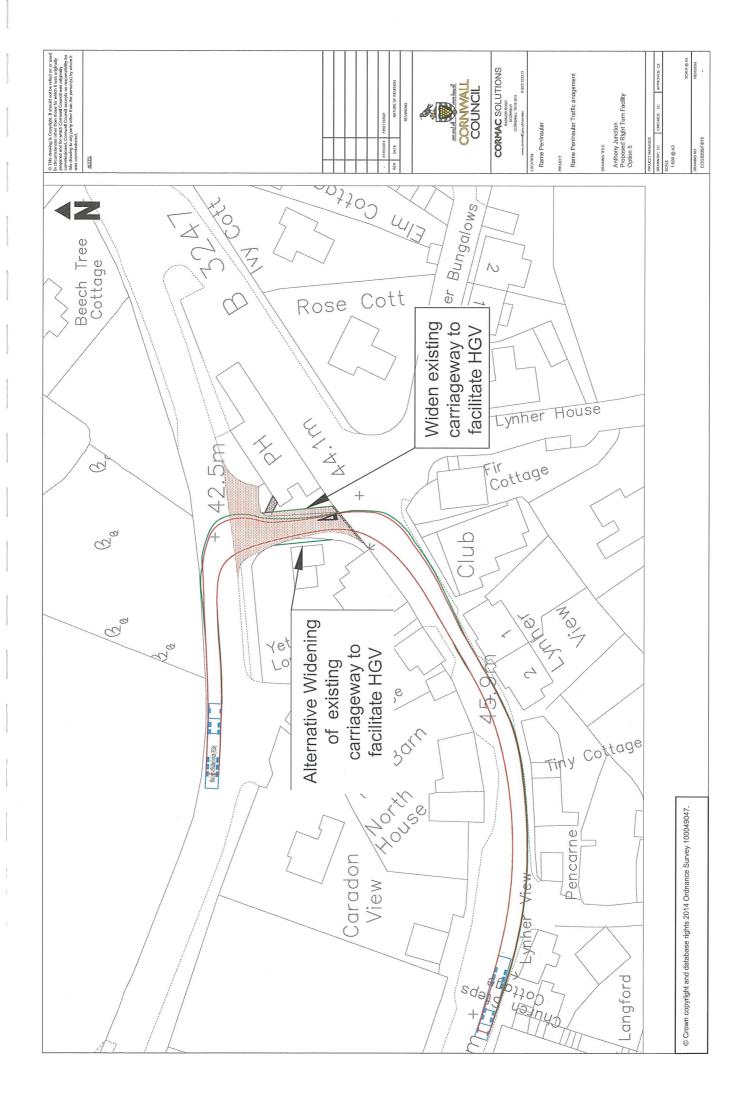
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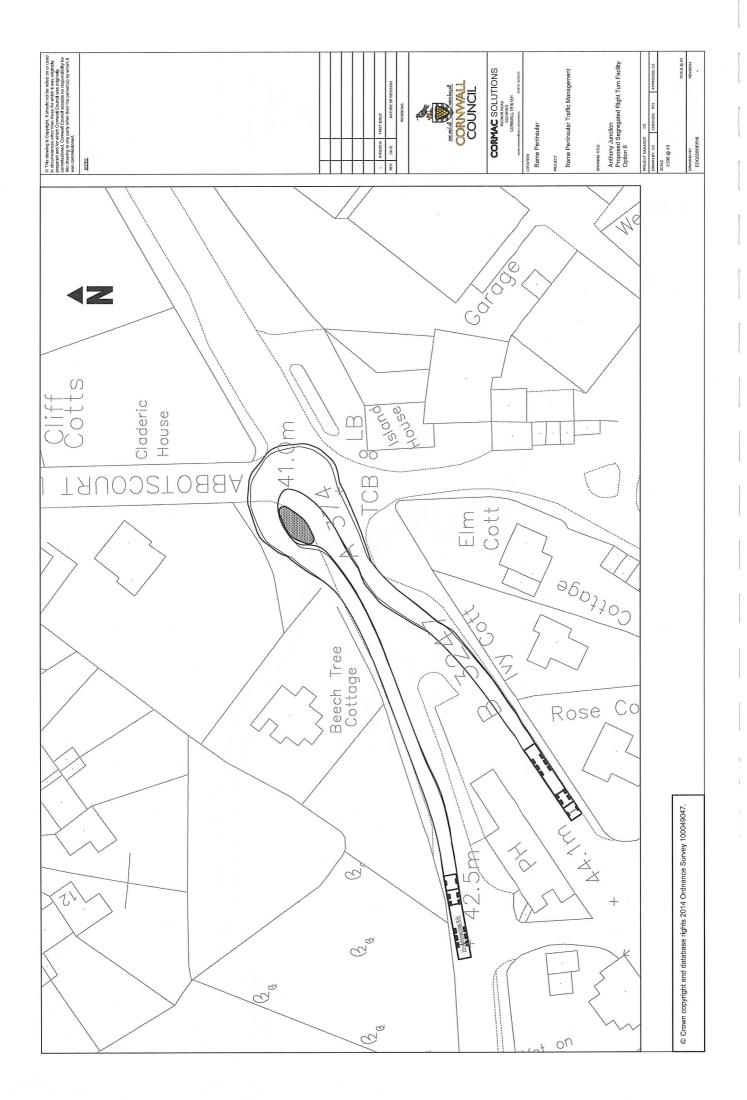
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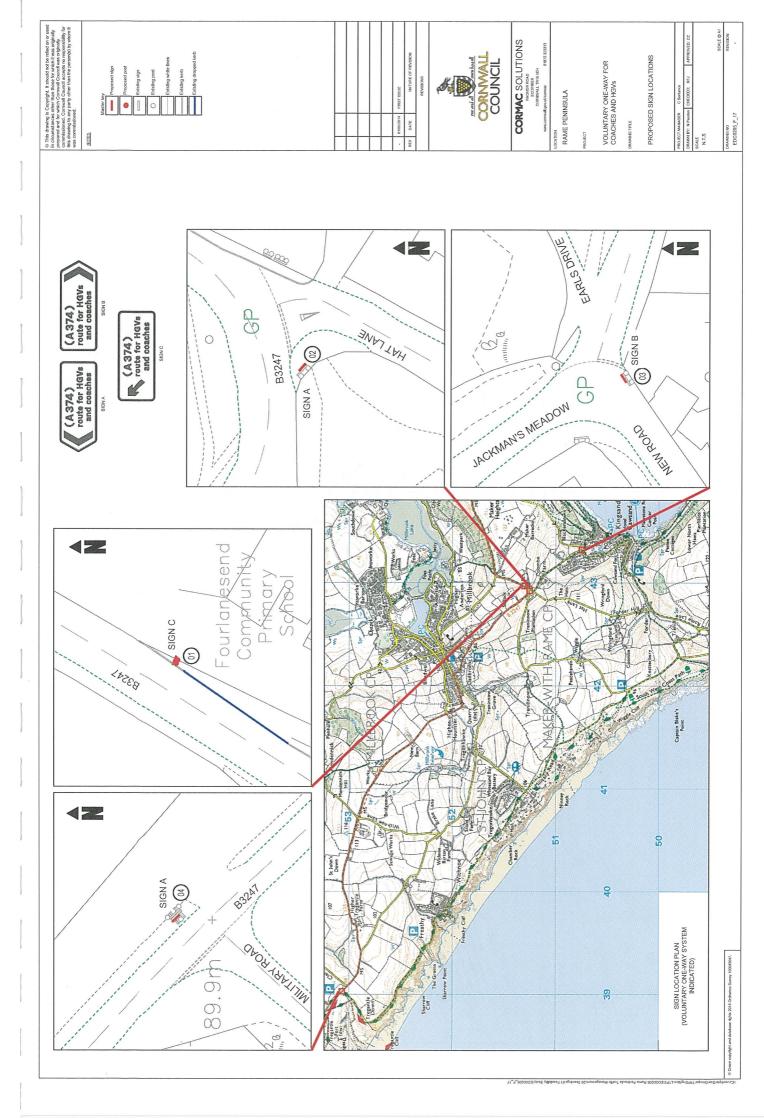
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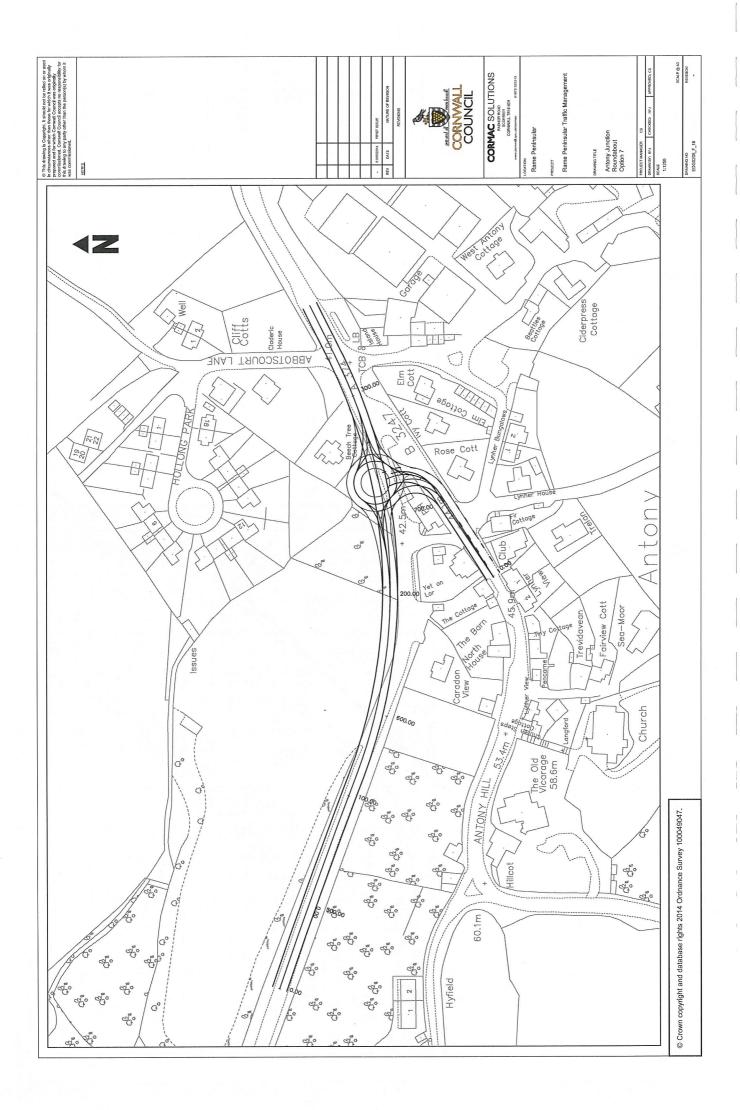
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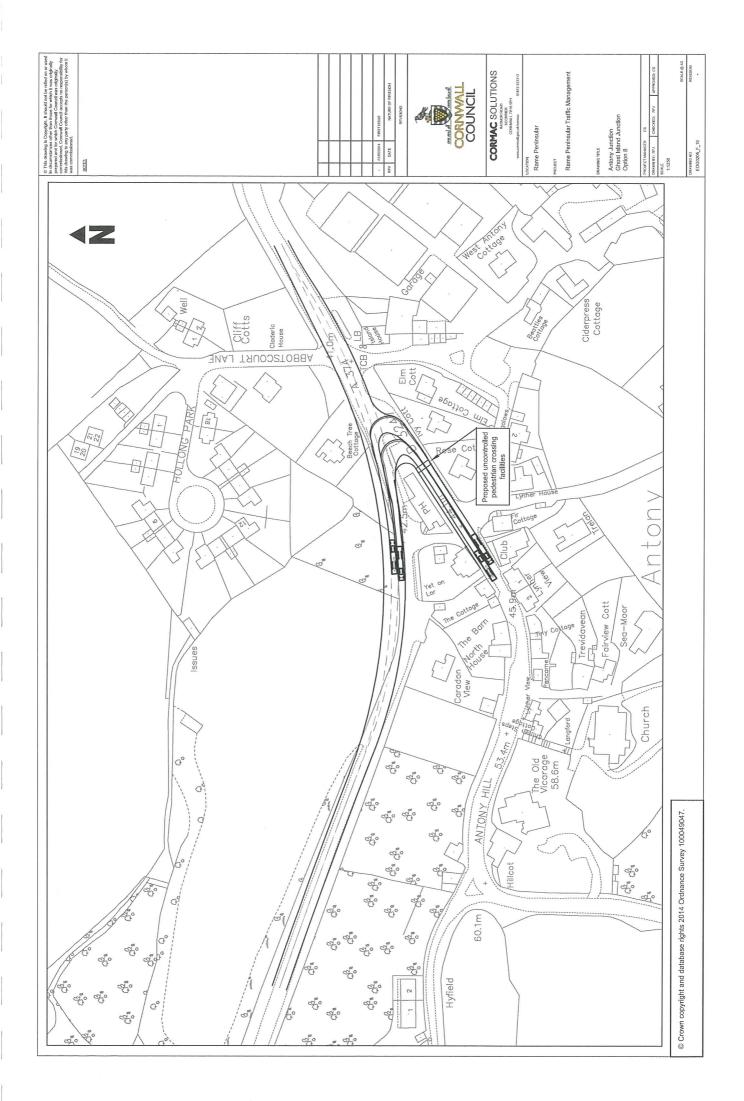


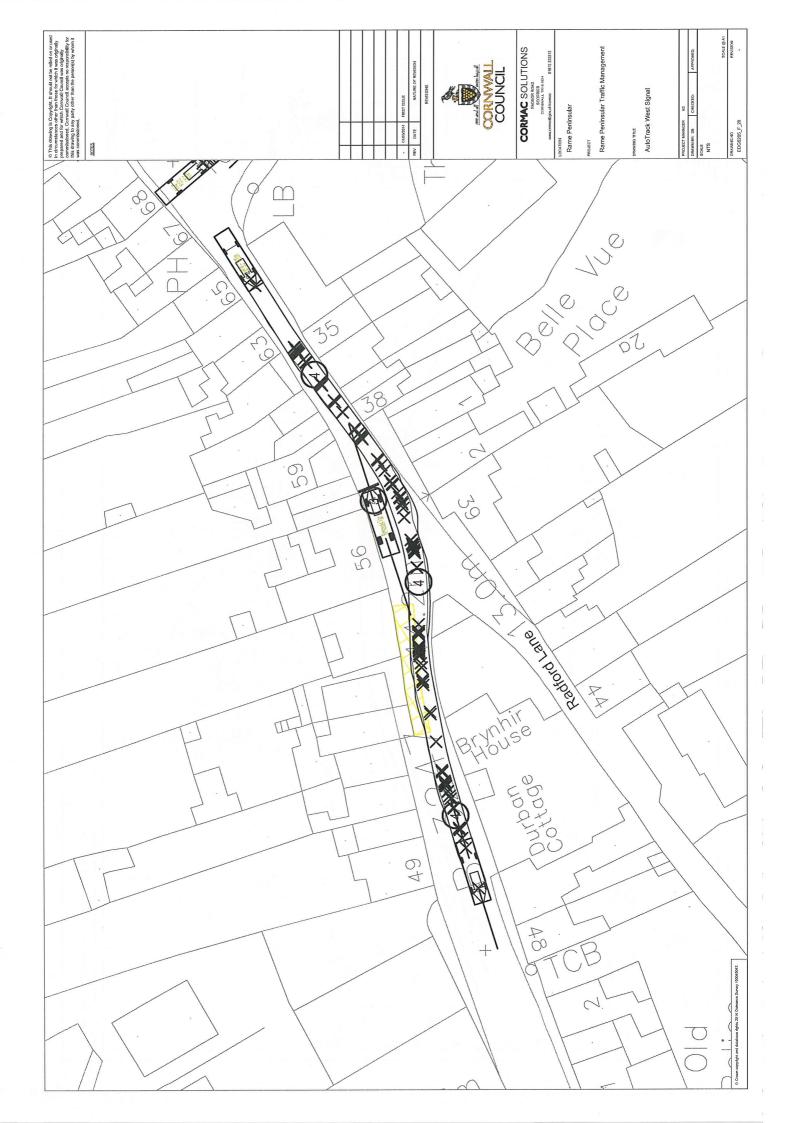


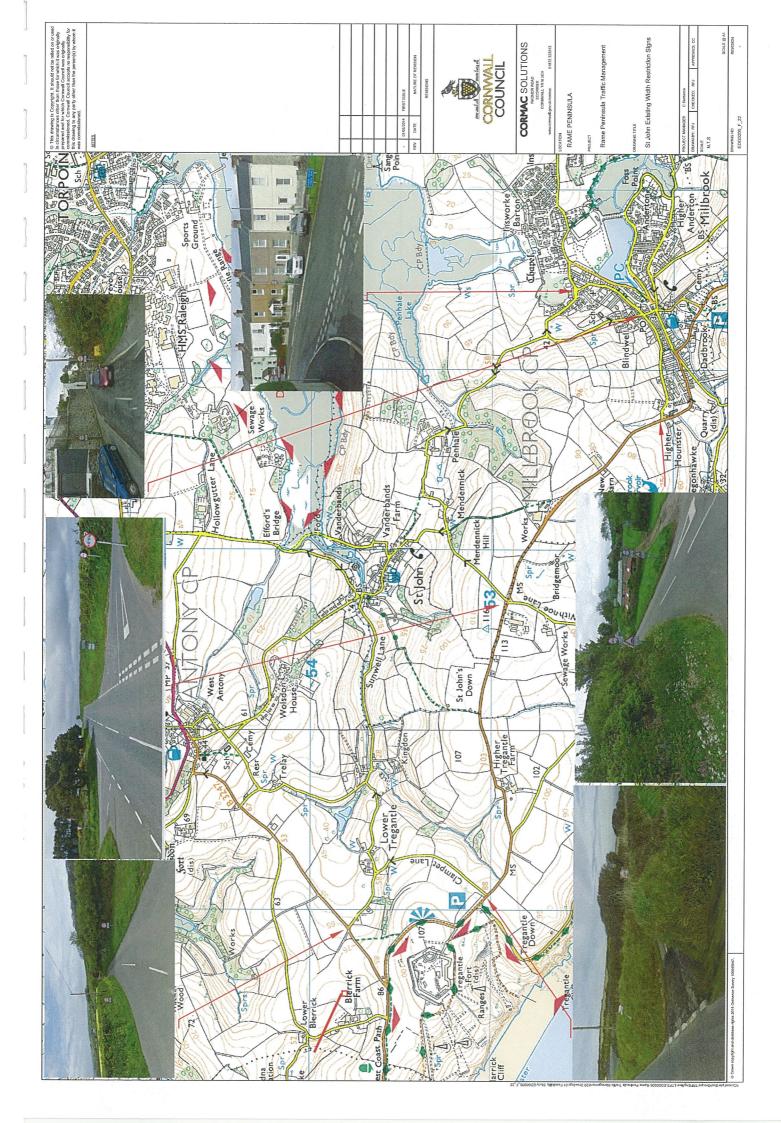


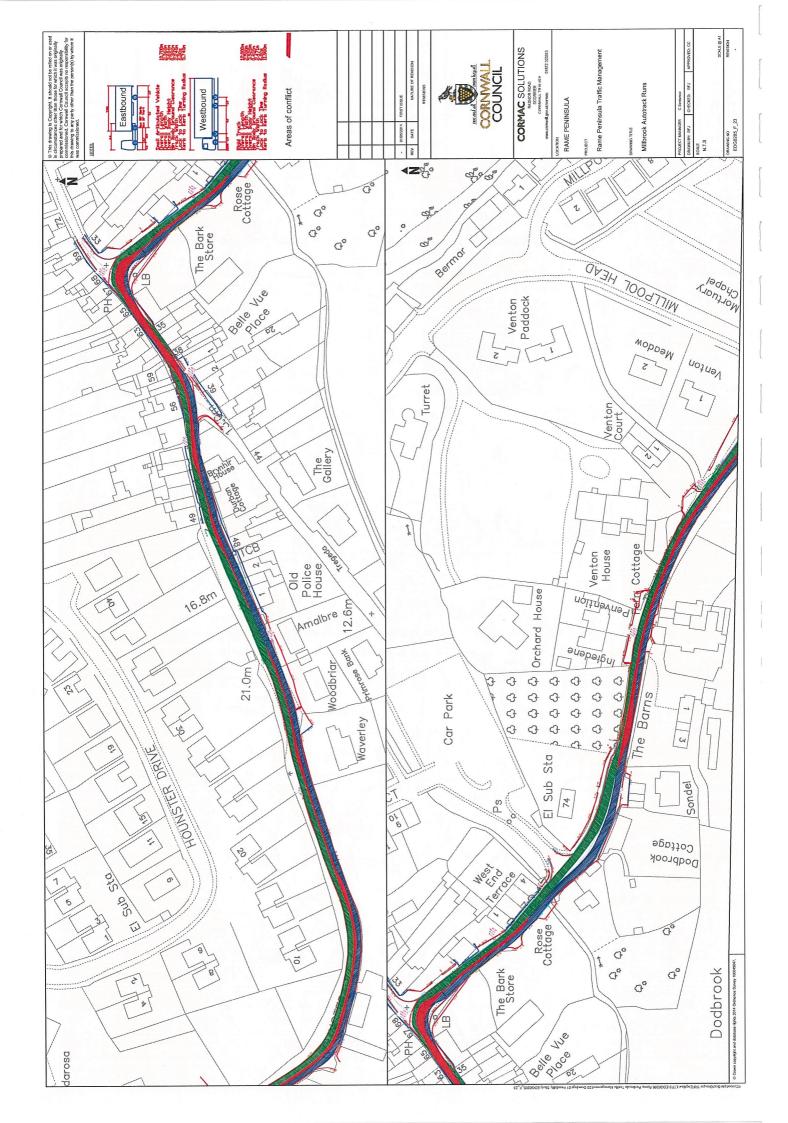












APPENDIX B

G0205/F2 Millbrook Traffic Sign Assessment



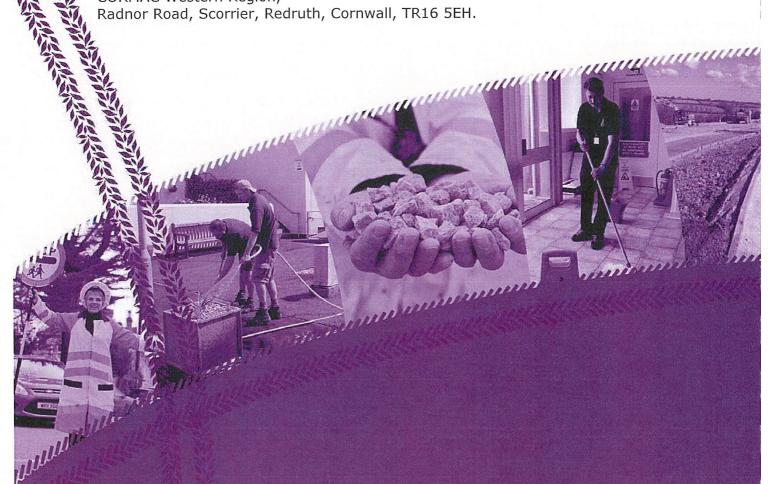




Millbrook Traffic Signal Assessment

EDG0205-F2 Revision No. 01 Date: 23/07/2014

CORMAC Consultancy CORMAC Western Region, Radnor Road, Scorrier, Redruth, Cornwall, TR16 5EH.



Millbrook Traffic Signal Assessment

Issue & Revision Record							
Revision	Date	Originator	Checked	Authorised	Purpose of Issue	Nature of Change	
01	13/12/13	AS	AC	AJA	Final	Original	
					- 100		



Prepared by Engineering Design Group If you would like this report in another format, please contact

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report examines the workability of two traffic signal options proposed for Millbrook in South East Cornwall. This involves a two stage and a three stage design. Existing constraints on the network are outlined. This includes geometry and the composition of existing traffic flows. The presence of larger vehicles is identified as an issue particularly in relation to observations made on site.

For the purposes of assessment historic traffic data is reviewed and a base model is developed to cover both neutral and summer periods at Millbrook. The model results show little cause for concern in relation to proposed traffic signals when the averaged queuing results are considered from the model. However a variety of caveats are identified in relation to the proposed signals that would influence the workeability of the signals in reality. These include careful consideration of the ability of proposed signals to cope with larger vehicles, impact on driver behaviour and pollution generation.

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1	INTRODUCTION				
	1.1 Overview				
	1.2 Report Structure				
2	CURRENT ISSUES				
	2.1 Study Area				
3	DO - SOMETHING SCENARIOS				
	3.2 Traffic Signal Option				
	3.3 Voluntary One – Way Option				
4	ANALYSIS OF OPTIONS				
	4.1 Test Data				
	4.2 Test Periods				
	4.3 Saturation Flows				
5	MODEL RESULTS				
6	CONCLUSION				
	6.2 Recommendations and Further Worl				

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

- 1.1.1 This report examines the possibility of installing traffic signals in Millbrook. The need for this report was identified as part of a larger exercise examining traffic management across the Rame Peninsula in South East Cornwall.
- 1.1.2 The workability of two proposed traffic signal options are examined. The evaluation of these options is a recommendation of the Rame Peninsula Traffic Management Report.

1.2 Report Structure

- 1.2.1 Following this introductory section, this report is set out in the following sections:
 - Section 2 Current Issues;
 - Section 3 Do Something Scenarios;
 - Section 4 Method of Analysis;
 - Section 5 Model Results;
 - Section 6 Conclusions and Recommendations.

2 CURRENT ISSUES

2.1 Study Area

2.1.1 Millbrook is a small settlement located centrally within the Rame Peninsula. The principle route to and from Millbrook is the B3247.

2.1.2 Figure 2.1 shows the study area within the Rame Peninsula

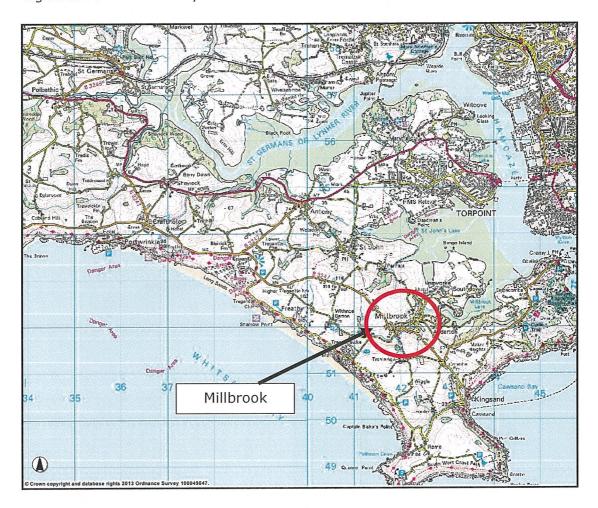


Figure 2.1 Study Area

- 2.1.3 In terms of layout the B3247 becomes windy and has a carriageway width of less than 5.5m within Millbrook. This route is difficult for HGV's and has several pinch points with properties accessing directly onto the road. At the bottom of the B3247 Hounster Hill approach to Millbrook a section of single lane road exists which ends in an acute right bend that blocks forward visibility in both directions. This is shown in **Appendix 1** Photos A4, A6, A7 and A8.
- 2.1.4 Driving out of the village there are further pinch points. **Appendix 1** contains site photographs which identify constraints on the network in Millbrook.

2.1.5 The most acute restriction is a narrow 50m section which operates on a 'first come first served basis' and relies on driver courtesy. In the past white lining and coloured surfacing have been provided through the section to improve pedestrian safety and provide a virtual footway. A priority working system was previously trialled but was removed when it was found to have worsened the situation causing increased driver frustration. This was caused in part by skewing the willingness of drivers on the approaches to courtesy reverse, for example drivers with priority were refusing to reverse even though it involved a relatively short distance when they possibly may have been more willing to before the priority working was installed.

3 DO - SOMETHING SCENARIOS

- 3.1.1 Two options have been suggested to address congestion on Hounster Hill on the approach in to Millbrook. These are:
 - Traffic signals and possible changes to one way system and use of car park;
 and
 - Voluntary One Way System for HGV's and Buses

3.2 Traffic Signal Option

- 3.2.1 **Appendix 2** shows the proposal for a 2 way traffic signal system with a reversal of the one way system on West Street. **Appendix 3** shows the proposal for a 3 way traffic signal system; this is similar to existing directional traffic movement.
- 3.2.2 This report has been produced to provide a view regarding the workability of these specific scenarios.

3.3 Voluntary One – Way Option

The Rame Peninsular Traffic Management Report (authored by the Strategic Projects Team of the CORMAC Engineering Design Group) states that an alternative scheme that would potentially help address the issues of traffic problems in Millbrook would be a voluntary one-way system for HGV / Buses shown in **Figure 3.3.**

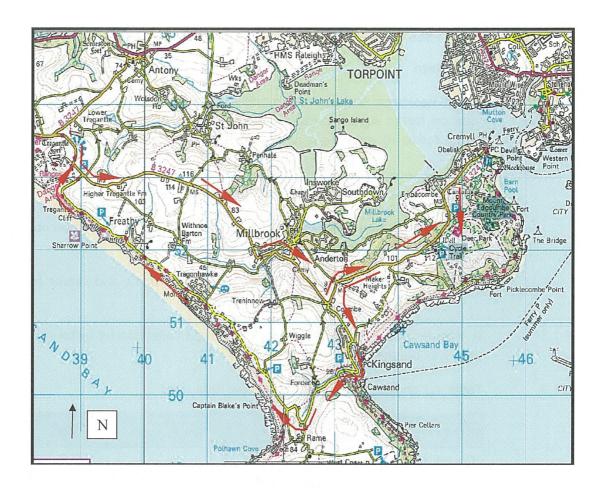


Figure 3.3 Possible One Way HGV / Bus Route

4 ANALYSIS OF OPTIONS

4.1 Test Data

A test has been requested covering an initial scenario only in order to provide a view on traffic signal operation in terms of congestion and delay and workability. Three forms of data were felt to be most appropriate for use in completing this test:-

- · Historic Quantitative traffic flow data;
- Quantitative saturation flow data and queue lengths to be observed on site if possible; and
- Qualitative data relating to vehicle movement and driver behaviour from site visits.
- 4.1.1 It was decided to not proceed with raw data collection as factoring up of existing data was deemed to be acceptable.

4.1.2 Table 4.1 shows the historic traffic flow data used

Count	Date	Location
Count A	11/10/2001	
Count B	30/08/2001	B3247 Tregantle Fort Junction
Count C	18/04/2007 \	and entrane or manners
Count D	22/08/2007	
Count E	10/06/2013	
Count F	22/08/2013	West Street Millbrook
Count G	7/10/1996	
Count H	21/06/2004	

Table 4.1 Historic Data

- 4.1.3 To form a base model it was necessary to establish 2014 neutral traffic flows. This was developed by applying traffic growth prediction factors to the 2006 West Street turning count. It was also necessary to develop a test of the model applicable to the higher levels of traffic experienced in the Summer holiday period.
- 4.1.4 Summer Test Model flows were developed by comparing data from June and August at the B3247 Tregantle Fort Junction. The percentage difference between these two counts is shown in Table 4.2

Hour Beginning	% Increase
07:00	-5
08:00	-11
09:00	19
10:00	41
11:00	70
12:00	53
13:00	72
14:00	50
15:00	43
16:00	59
17:00	53
18:00	68

Table 4.2 Summer Increase Factor at B3247 Tregantle Fort Junction by hour

4.1.5 From Table 4.2 it can be seen that the influence of summer traffic is significant and therefore the need to test a summer scenario is justified.

4.2 Test Periods

- 4.2.1 The test model involved two periods
 - Neutral Period Scenario
 - Summer Factor Scenario
- 4.2.2 Testing covered the 3 stage traffic signal option only as the 2 stage operation with reversed flow on West Street would by its nature be more efficient. This is because less inter-green time would be lost through not having to start vehicles across three traffic movements.
- 4.2.3 LINSIG V3 was selected as the most appropriate package for testing the proposed signals. LINSIG requires classified vehicle flows to be broken down and reconstructed into Passenger Car Unit (PCU) flows however for the tests in this report PCU factors were not applied. This is because a proportionally large amount of work is required to create PCU flows which would be not have significant influence on the results in certain outcome situations like this.
- 4.2.4 Only the PM peak model was run as the movements on all approaches were higher in the 1600 peak than any other period including lunch and am peaks.

4.3 Saturation Flows

- 4.3.1 Saturation flows are required for the form of traffic signal modelling used in the report and due to lack of observable congestion it was not possible to record saturation flows during the site visits. Therefore three sensitivity test scenarios were completed
 - 800 PCU's per lane per hour;

- 1200 PCU's per lane per hour; and
- 1700 PCU's per lane per hour
- 4.3.2 It should be emphasised that the three levels of lane saturation range from what is considered to be realistic at 1200 1700 per hour down to 800 which would be unlikely to occur in reality, however form a useful check to inform decisions.

5 MODEL RESULTS

5.1 The turning flows used in the traffic modelling are shown in Table 4.3

Turning Counts (Vehicles)			
Approach 1 = Hounster Hill			
Approach 2 = Crafthole			
Approach 3 = West Street			
	Model Time	Model Time of Year	
From Approach 1 to	Summer	Neutral	
2	135	85	
3	0	0	
From Approach 2 to			
3	0	0	
1	235	148	
		1	
From Approach 3 to		0.4	
1	38	24	
2	102	64	

Table 4.3 Modelled Traffic Flows

5.1.1 For a traffic signal controlled junction the critical performance indicators are the Degree of Saturation (DoS), which applies to individual approaches and the Practical Reserve Capacity (PRC), which applies to the junction as a whole. For a junction to be considered to be operating within capacity individual DoS's should not exceed 90% and the PRC should be positive. If the DoS exceeds 90% or the PRC becomes a negative number the junction is operating above capacity and significant queues and delays can form.

Millbrook Linsig 3	Model Results	117	capacity	mean max queue	cycle time	PRC
	Right Turn down Hounster Hill	800	167	4.9	48	1.4
Neutral PM	Left turn from Cremyl	800	133	1.9		
	West Street Ahead	800	150	3.8		
	Results		capacity	mean max queue	cycle time	PRC
	Right Turn down Hounster Hill	1200	275	2.3	48	67.2
Neutral PM	Left turn from Cremyl	1200	200	1.4		
	West Street Ahead	1200	200	1.4		
	Results		capacity	mean max queue	cycle time	PRC
	Right Turn down Hounster Hill	1700	390	1.9	48	136.9
Neutral PM	Left turn from Cremyl	1700	283	1.2		
	West Street Ahead	1700	283	1.3		
	Results Right Turn down Hounster		capacity	mean max queue	cycle time	PRC
	Hill	800	183	31.8	48	-42.4
Summer PM	Left turn from Cremyl	800	133	8.1		
	West Street Ahead	800	133	9.8		
	Results Right Turn down Hounster	. 27	capacity	mean max queue	cycle time	PRC
	Hill	1200	275	5.6	48	5.3
Summer PM	Left turn from Cremyl	1200	200	2.7		
	West Street Ahead	1200	200	2.9		
	Results Right Turn down Hounster	vila.	capacity	mean max queue	cycle time	PRC
	Hill	1700	390	3.5	48	49.2
Summer PM	Left turn from Cremyl	1700	390	2.1		
	West Street Ahead	1700	390	2.2		

Table 5.1 Summary of Model Results

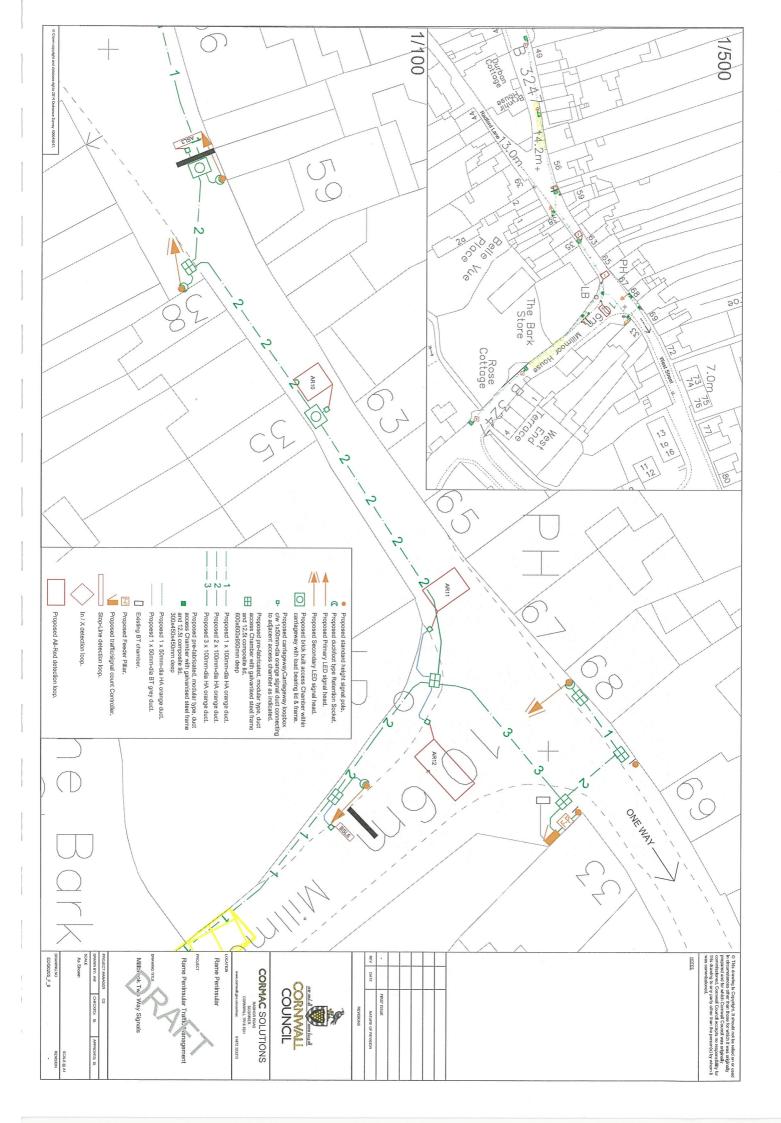
5.1.2 The table above shows that in the neutral PM peak queuing is minimal. During the Summer PM peek queues are increased. All of the above show Hounster Hill as the worst performing approach

6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1.1 The Quantitative figures above do not show queue levels of concern. qualitative observations made on site raise a greater level of concern, as to the likely net benefit of installing the proposed traffic signals. The only cause of delay was due to larger vehicles making very slow and careful progress through narrow sections, if the composition of traffic flow were unchanged then this would still be the case under traffic signal control. In relation to this the negative influence of driver behaviour should be considered. An example would be the school coach that took two minutes to navigate a three point turn within an area that would be within the internal section of proposed traffic signals (shown in **Appendix 1**). In addition the boat transport lorry took 40 seconds to navigate this same area. The LINSIG model shows an optimised average cycle time of the signals of 48 seconds. In such a situation undoubtedly drivers would receive a green on the opposing approach and not be able to proceed while such vehicles made manoeuvres like this. This would potentially violate government guidance, that states there is a duty on the traffic signal designer to avoid new signal sites falling in to disrepute with users.
- 6.1.2 The presence of signals may exacerbate driver frustration, as drivers would possible feel they had a level of priority when under a green signal. This may to an extent replicate the situation which occurred with the abandoned give and take priority scheme.
- 6.1.3 Careful consideration must be given to the existence of four significant pinch point reservoirs that exist on the approaches to the proposed signals. These are in addition to the very narrow stretch within the proposed interior area of the signals between the stop lines. There is a risk that tail end blocking could possibly occur. This is where a platoon passing on green may not be able to progress smoothly through one of the pinch points, with the effect that when the signals change state the opposing platoon may be impeded due to the presence of blocked back vehicles.
- In addition it is very important to consider the increase in pollution related to noise and emissions that would occur. If traffic signals were installed at this low flow site the number of newly generated incidents of vehicles stopping and starting should be considered in respect of pollution generation as the topography of the site lends itself to the possible canyon pollution effect. For example the site is not unlike Gunnislake which is now an AQMA due to in part to vehicles waiting at traffic signals in Gunnislake.
- 6.1.5 Currently traffic flows can be considered low for example on the busiest approach average summer peak hour flow is approximately 4 vehicles a minute with the neutral peek being closer to 2 vehicles a minute on average (this was confirmed at the site visit, where periods of several minutes elapsed between vehicle arrivals).

6.2 Recommendations and Further Work

- 6.2.1 A topographical survey would confirm if geometric restrictions apply or not, especially in relation to the pinch points and reservoirs on the approaches to signals.
- 6.2.2 Consideration should be given to removal of certain classifications of vehicle from the route, as these were the only cause of congestion witnessed on site visits. Operating this removal with the highway in its current form should be considered, this is to avoid any unnecessary effort and cost related to signal installation and ongoing future operation.
- 6.2.3 Consideration must be given to any unique circumstances or driver behaviours occurring during the summer months, as this report has only been able to cover empirical site visits and observations for the neutral time of year.



Appendix 1 Site Observations and Photographs

Weds 5th March Site Visit by Alan Shailes 15.30 – 17.30 pm

At 15.35pm upon arrival the gaps in traffic at the junction were up to 2 minutes. Generally traffic flow was very low.

At 16.06 pm 3 transit vans platooned through following a Travis Perkins delivery lorry, vehicles were in a platoon probably having bunched up on the approach down the hill.

The Travis Perkins Delivery Lorry was then seen returning and waiting on the wrong side of the road tucked in to the West Street junction apron. The driver undertook this manoeuvre to achieve visibility and let any oncoming vehicles pass down the inside of the vehicle on the non standard side before progressing through the junction as shown in the photo below.



Delivery Lorry waiting in offside area of carriageway

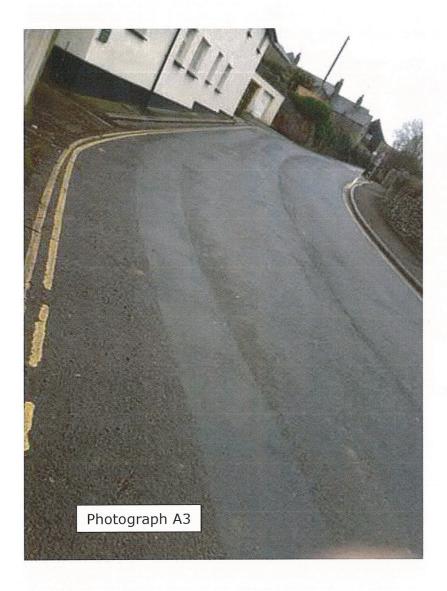
At this time it was observed that vehicles were waiting correctly before entering the yellow box adjacent to Dodbrook house.

To the South East of the yellow box towards Cremyl there is narrow geometry where vehicles exiting the junction were naturally adopting a central line when egressing the narrow section unopposed as shown in photograph A2. This

highlights the reservoir and pinch point to the South of the proposed signals



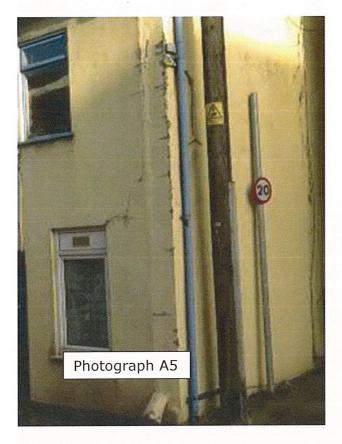
Egressing vehicles adopting central carriageway path through reservoir and pinch point to the South of proposed signals



Photograph A3 shows a second narrow pinch point to the South of the proposed traffic signals which also has no footway.

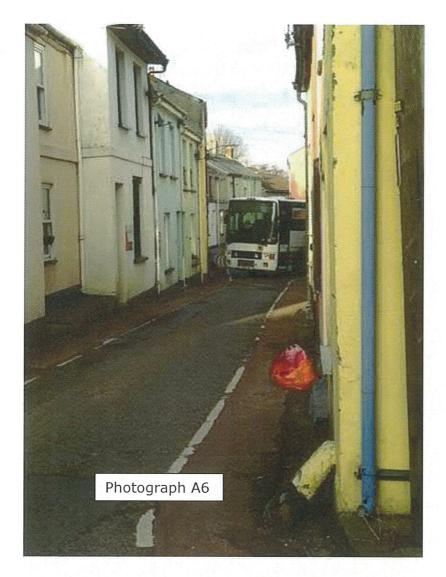
At 16.15 PM Traffic was observed to be very intermittent and arrifing in bursts with no perceptible sign of queueing other than when large vehicles travelled through the study area. An example is shown in **Photograph A4**.



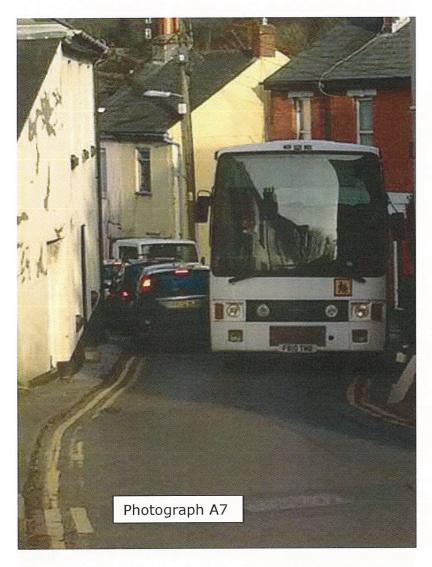


The boat lorry in Photograph A4 damaged one of the buildings as shown in Photograph A5. There are several boatyards in the area so movements like those shown in photograph A5 are assumed to be regular.

Photograph A4 also highlights a particular geometrical restriction where the silver car is shown positioned in the same area as the proposed stop line for the downhill approach to the traffic signals.



At 16:47 PM a school coach was observed travelling East to West and was recorded taking 2 minutes to travel through the narrow section and proposed internal area of the traffic signals. This was due to the driver making a 3 point turn to negotiate the narrow stretch.



After 5pm traffic flow dropped considerable with regular periods of traffic silence. Flows were so low by 5.30pm the site visit finished.

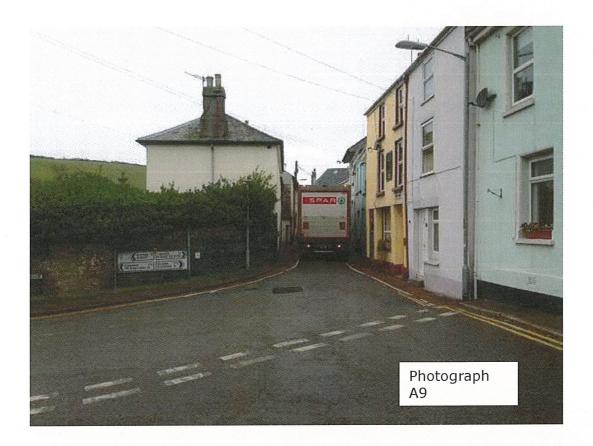
Weds 5th March Site Visit by Alan Shailes 8.30 – 9.30 am

Upon arrival it was observed vehicles were managing themselves successfully negotiating the narrow section through courtesy.

At 8.32 am a large Spar Lorry travelled outbound shown below this successfully made passage however dominated the highway as shown.

Between 8.35 and 8.45 am primary school children were observed leaving three houses within the vicinity of the proposed traffic signals with parents.





A traffic count between 8.35 – 8.40 across the junction showed 16 vehicle movements including 1 motorbike 2 pedalcycles and 1 OGV.

At 8.43am the Spar HGV returned in a Southerly direction and came in to a conflict with a North bound scaffold lorry. The scaffold lorry chose to courtesy reverse and let the spar lorry through. This lorry was then shown to have a platoon of at least ten vehicles behind it that had in effect bunched up down the hill behind the Spar lorry.

This manoeuvre is outlined in sequencial Photographs A10 – A16 below (photograph A16 also shows the close proximity of vehicles and pedestrians within the internal area of the proposed traffic signals):-



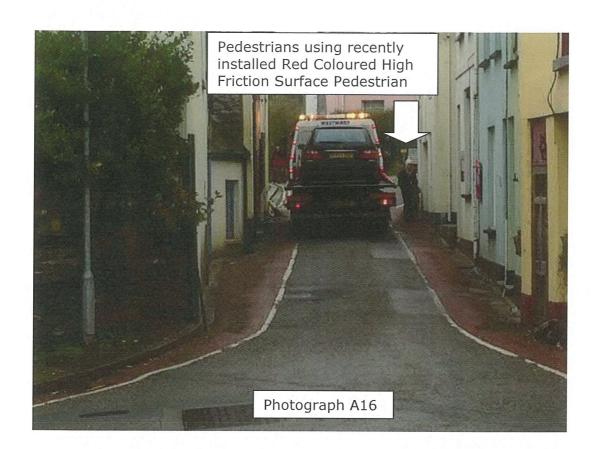












Reply to questions raised by Rame Cluster Group



Comments on the final draft for review version of the Rame Peninsula Traffic Management.

Report Ref EDG0205/F1 rev A

The following points should be addressed to finalise the report.

1. A comment on the inclusion of a lay-by on the B3247 east of Tregantle farm and on the road into Wilcove, even if this is simply to state that there should be no difficulty in achieving this subject to permission of the landowner. Comment was included in the previous version circulated to the Transport Infrastructure sub group of the Rame NDP.

Response: Where a road is only wide enough for one line of vehicles the consideration of passing place facilities may be considered as a solution subject to the composition of vehicle movement, type of road and availability of land and buildability.

2. On page 9 reference is made to the problem of proliferation of signs for the circulatory system. These comments are accepted but we consider that there should be some balancing comments on the benefits of introducing the circulatory system, particularly in relation to the need for a solution in Millbrook.

Response: All traffic schemes must adhere with the rural highways best practice guidelines which sets out the councils expectations on traffic signing proliferation; however a pragmatic approach to signing in some cases will be considered where the benefits of signing outweigh the environmental consequences e.g. road safety.

- 3. In the final paragraph on page 10 the paragraph opens with the statement that 'The voluntary system could be augmented with the use of prohibitory signs and traffic regulation orders'. We agree and believe reference could be given here to perhaps introducing it at Hounsters Hill. Response: there are technical, procedural and practical reasons that need to be overcome before we could commit to this type of TRO.
- If a TRO is proposed it will require statutory and public consultation and there is no guarantee that the Order will be made. It may be difficult to get public support considering that the return route is longer and along a lower class of road; Road Haulage organisations will likely challenge where it affects running costs
- Exemptions will be required to this type of TRO e.g. 'Except for Access'. These will dilute the effectiveness of the restriction depending on where it is located.
- Communication of the restriction to drivers Signing has to be appropriate and legal.
- Cornwall Council cannot enforce this type of TRO. The support of Devon and Cornwall Police is integral to this type of order being implemented.
- The practical considerations of a large HGV being prevented access to Millbrook also need examination to ensure that there would be appropriate turning areas.
- It is considered that it will be difficult to persuade drivers to follow the longer alternative route without significant promotion of a voluntary one way route involving liaison and communication with Hauliers etc.



- 4. In section 6.5 reference is made to a document covering highway diversion including the B3247. The report says the Rame group could receive a copy on request. We wish to receive a copy. Response: It is understood that this report is still in draft form A copy will be provided when available. Neil Grigg at Cormac Bodmin is compiling ngrigg@cormacltd.co.uk.
- 5. In Antony we support the recommendations for Junction option3 and also junction option 8. However, we are not convinced that option 5 is viable, because it will involve HGV's moving from a standing stop up the hill out of the village while also negotiating a sharp bend. Response: It is considered that option 5 would be viable as modern vehicles will be capable of negotiating the hill even from a standing start, it is accepted that this option will result in HGV's travelling through the village, but they will travel at a lower speed than if they were directed to travel downhill through the village. This option is also more likely to be buildable than the significantly more costly scheme options presented. Modifying the road layout at this location to allow HGV access through the village has a significant impact on route availability throughout the Rame network
- 6. The last sentence of section 7.4.4 is considered very weak. It should be replaced with words to the effect. It is therefore recommended that s desire to improve the junction via option 3 because it is central to the long term economic viability of the whole of Rame by providing a safe route for HGV's onto the peninsula and to provide for additional commuter traffic capacity to allow development on the peninsula. Response: We cannot agree to this statement without a business case being produced. We will revise the report to clarify this. ."
- There is frequent comment throughout the report that in Millbrook the road is too narrow to allow two HGV's to pass but no solution other than further work to design and assess the viability of a traffic light system. We consider that a low cost solution would be to prohibit HGV's from proceeding up Hounsters Hill. This could be achieve by putting an advisory sign for HGV's to turn left at Four Lanes End School because of a restriction to HGVs half a mile ahead, and prohibitory signs at the main turning into Millbrook where any vehicle that had ignored the early sign or vehicles coming from Millbrook would be advised to turn left. It might also be necessary to place sign at the bottom of Hounsters Hill to stop a HGV travelling up the hill from West Lane up the hill rather than turning left onto the B3247. Response: This results in similar responses to question 3 above. There would need to be a thorough investigation of turning facilities at Millbrook at the prohibition point. There is the temptation for drivers to abuse a restriction further out of the village on the basis of being allowed 'Access'.



- 8. There is great disappointment that the only recommendation in Crafthole is for more traffic studies. That is what has been happening for the past 10 years. We would like to see the option of two build-outs included in the report. We believe with some changes in road daytime parking might be acceptable to residents along the road providing it is coupled with changes in road layout but not without this happening. Residents are convinced that removal of parked cars will increase speeds, speed watch has already recorded spend of over 35 mph through the village, and the report acknowledges this, making the road less safe and reducing further the quality of life along the road. Response: The report proposes that measures are carried out to control
- Response: The report proposes that measures are carried out to control speeds in the village via a phased approach. This ensures that the problems are dealt with without constructing features that could be seen as a detriment to the village (sign proliferation). It should be emphasised that the proposed waiting restrictions on the Eastern side of the Village are daytime only when it is considered that vehicle speeds will be constrained by volume of traffic. Although there may have been incidences of drivers exhibiting bad behaviour in relation to speeds (as there can be at any location), this will need to be quantified in relation to normal speeds overall through this section of carriageway. Cornwall Council will require speed surveys carried out with their own monitoring equipment. Further work such as the buildouts would be considered following the Traffic Regulation Order and subject to the results of the before and after speed surveys. It should be noted that a 24 hour restriction on parking is not thought to be appropriate given the light traffic flows outside the day time period.
- 9. There has been discussion over the provision of Heritage Signs for Mount Edgcumbe Country Park as the last sign is at Trerulefoot. We would like to see this added to the report with guidance on where the additional signs should be located.

Response: Brown signing will need to be reviewed in accordance with our policy. We are mindful of upcoming potential changes following the ongoing Dft review of brown signing as part of an overall review of signing within the Traffic Signs Regulations and General Directions (TSRGD 2015). We discussed splitting HGV and cars movements to different routes during our NCH meeting. Options for this could be considered once the impact of any changes within the DFT review of signing policy is complete and the TSRGD 2015 is issued.

