

Guidelines for visibility at driveways

RTS 6

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Definitions

For the purposes of these guidelines the following definitions apply:

Driveway

Any passage way providing vehicle access between the road carriageway and the adjoining property. The following classifications of driveways have also been defined for use in these guidelines:

Low volume: Up to 200 access manoeuvres per day.

High volume: More than 200 access manoeuvres per day. The 200 access manoeuvres per day is an arbitrary cut off to define the difference between low and high volume. This should be interpreted flexibly considering the type of activity being served by the driveway and the traffic flow on the frontage road.

Arterial roads

Routes with a dominant through traffic function either serving to link territorial authorities or major areas of activity within a territorial authority. Typically these roads carry more than 3,000 vpd but traffic volumes may be less particularly in rural areas and considerably higher in large urban areas.

Collector roads

Locally preferred routes forming a link between the arterial roads and residential, commercial, industrial and recreational areas. They have a main through traffic carrying function but often do also serve adjacent properties. Typically these roads carry traffic volumes in the 1,000 to 3,000 vpd range but this may be less in rural areas and higher in large urban areas.

Local roads

Roads with the main function of providing access to adjacent properties. Typically these roads have traffic volumes below 1,000 vpd.

Urban

Areas with speed limits of 70 km/h or less.

Rural

Areas with speed limits greater than 70 km/h.

Operating speed

The 85th percentile speed of vehicles on the frontage road. As a general guide when speed surveys are not available this can be taken as the speed limit plus 15%.

Sight distances (as defined in NAASRA, *Intersections at Grade* [1])

Sight distance: The distance, measured along the carriageway over which visibility occurs between a driver and an object or between two drivers at specific heights above the carriageway in their lane of travel.

Approach sight distance (ASD): Stopping sight distance on the approaches to an at-grade intersection.

Entering sight distance (ESD): The sight distance required for minor road drivers to enter a major road via a left or right turn, such that traffic on the major road is unimpeded.

Safe intersection sight distance (SISD): The sight distance required for a driver on the major road to observe a vehicle from a minor road moving into a collision situation and to decelerate to a stop before reaching the collision point.