## **Pilot and Trial Projects**

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#### **TII Standards Training 2017**

Athlone	09 <sup>th</sup> May 2017
Carrick on Shannon	11 <sup>th</sup> May 2017
Cork	16 <sup>th</sup> May 2017
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## What is considered a pilot or trial?

- Pilot Project is an initiative that is outside of current TII publications, policy and management systems (including IT), or any other initiative other than products or materials.
- Trial Project is the testing of a product or material that is currently not compliant with TII Publications.



# Needs and aims of the system

#### Needs and aims of the system

 The need for the system was identified in 2013 when it was discovered that there were 34 pilot projects and 51 trial projects that were active or proposed. At the time there was no central database and no way to track the projects nor their outcomes.

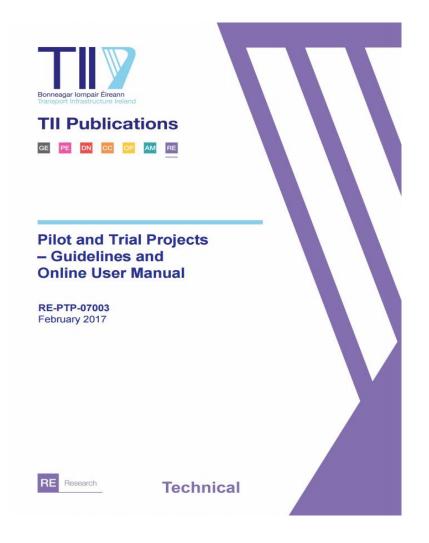
#### • The aims of the system are to:

- Inform the development of Standards and Technical Documents for TII Publications.
- Update existing Standards and Technical Documents for TII Publications.
- Inform policy changes.
- Provide documentary evidence to facilitate approval of products or processes where CE marking does not apply.



Accessing the guidelines and online user manual

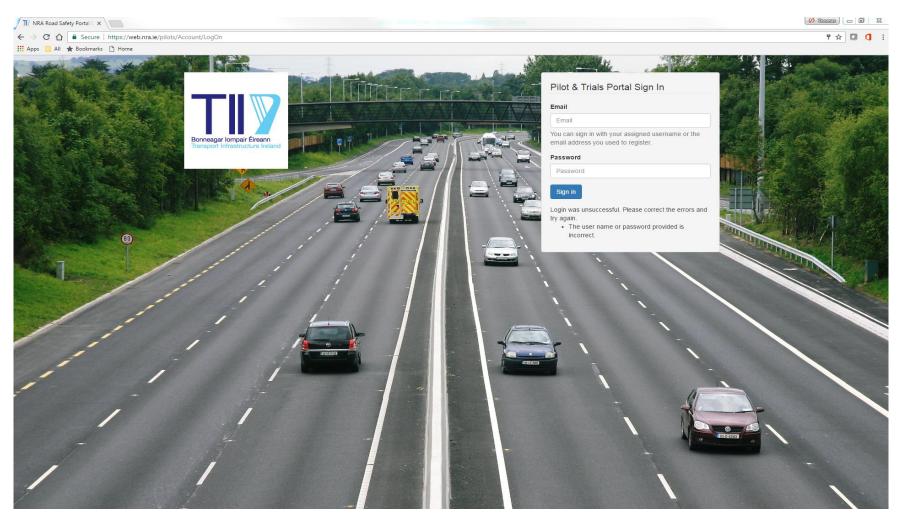
## Accessing the guidelines and online user manual





## Accessing and using the system

#### Accessing and using the system



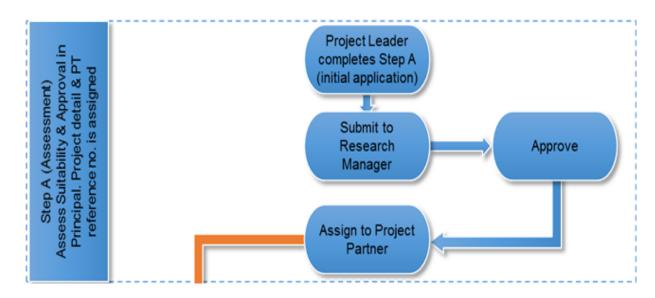


- The Pilots and Trials website comprises four stages of data entry:
- Step A (Assessment) is the first step of the project, intended to assess suitability and approval in principle. Basic project details are recorded and a unique Pilot and Trial Project (PT) reference number is assigned.

Step A (Assessment) Assess Suitability & Approval in Principal. Project detail & PT reference no. is assigned



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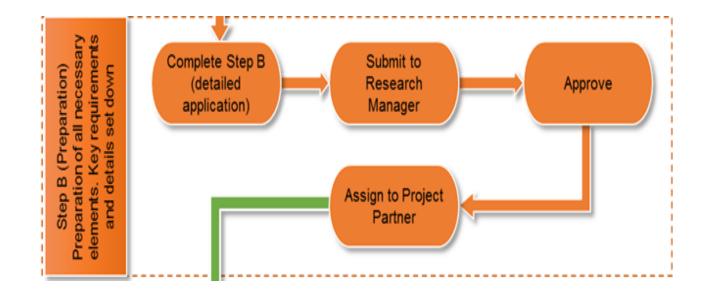


Step B (Preparation) is focused on the preparation of all necessary elements to ensure the project is set-up appropriately. Key project requirements and details are setdown together with objective measures of performance.

> Step B (Preparation) Preparation of all necessary elements. Key requirements and details set down

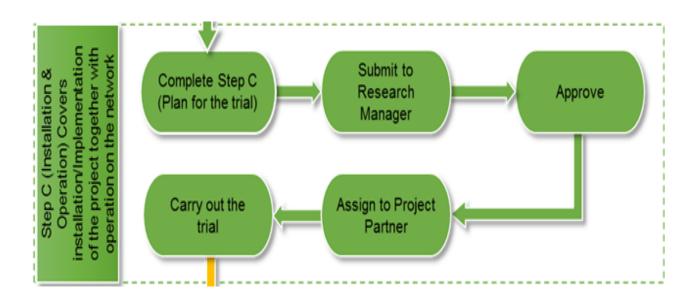


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Step C (Installation and Operation) covers the installation/implementation of the project, together with the operation of the project on the network. All relevant details regarding site conditions, installation works, testing, etc. are recorded here, together with ongoing monitoring and final monitoring details.





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> Step C (Installation & Operation) Covers installation/Implementation of the project together with operation on the network

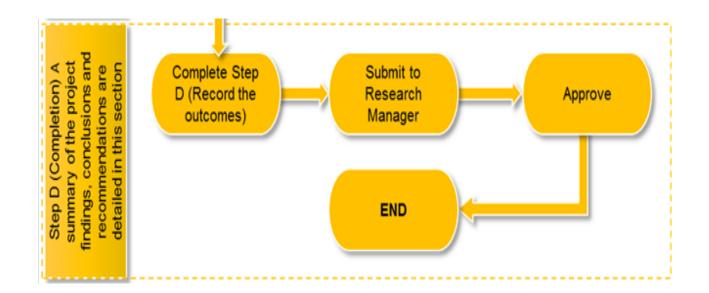


Step D (Completion) is the final step of the project, where completion is confirmed. A summary of the project findings, together with conclusions and recommendations are recorded.

> Step D (Completion) A summary of the project findings, conclusions and recommendations are detailed in this section



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#### **Overview of the approval process**

- Following the completion of each step an application for approval must be submitted to the Research Manager. (Each step can only be submitted by the Project Leader).
- In reviewing the application the Research Manager can either:
- Approve the application allowing it to proceed to the next Step.
- ➢ Request further information from the applicant.
- ≻ Refuse the application.



### **Role of the Project Leader**

#### **Role of the Project Leader**

#### The Project Leader is the TII staff member leading the pilot or trial.

- Initiates the project.
- Provides information, where available, to set down the aims, objectives and user needs to be addressed by the project.
- Identifies any anticipated outcomes on current standards.
- Provides a sound justification for carrying out the project.
- Records background information to show that the project builds on previous experience and that any alternative options to the project are identified and assessed.
- Sets out the project programme, requirement for support personnel and the total GROSS project cost.
- Determines the form of agreement and procurement.





#### **Role of the Project Leader**

- Selects the project participants.
- Indicates which parties to the project are carrying the key risks.
- Indicates any guarantee, warranty, license, or the like to cover liability in the absence of a form of agreement.
- Undertakes and documents preliminary risk assessments.
- Determines suitable sites for the implementation of the pilot or trial.
- Identifies the need for a safety audit.
- Consults relevant stakeholders for projects on the rail network.
- Assigns the project to a project partner where applicable.





### **Role of the Project Partner**

#### **Role of the Project Partner**

- A Project Partner can be a TII staff member or third party (Service Provider, Local Authority, Contractor, Operator or Supplier/Manufacturer).
- Is assigned a project by the project leader following Step A approval.
- Directly involved in undertaking, installing or monitoring the pilot or trial.
- Progresses the project through each stage of data entry. (The project leader is required to submit for approval at the end of each stage).





#### **Example Pilot and Trial Projects**

#### **Example Pilot Project – Step A (Assessment)**

Assessment - Inp	ut Form (Step A)
Project Introduction	
A.1 Project Basics	7
Project Status	Step B
A.1.1 Project ID:	NRA-PT-000047
A.1.2 Project Category:	Pilot
.1.3 Project Title:	The use of transverse road markings as a speed reduction measure on motorway ramps and freeflow loops.
A Brief Description of Project:     The aim of this pilot scheme is to investigate the effectiveness of transverse road markings as a means of controlling vehicle speed     motorway ramps and freeflow loops, particularly where vehicles are transitioning from a high speed environment (such as the motor     mainline).	
A.1.5 Discipline / Area of interest:	Signs and Road Markings
.1.6 Project Leader Name:	Kevin O Rourke
Project Leader Section:	Network Operations
Project Leader Email:	korourke@nra.ie
A.2 Aims & Objectives	7
.2.1 General:	To reduce collisions and improve road safety for vehicles using the motorway network.
2.2 Specific:	To determine whether the introduction of transverse road markings will be a effective factor in the reduction of speed related collisions.
.2.3 User Needs:	There have been a number of single vehicle collisions on freeflow loops on the M50 in recent times. Data has been gathered in relation the southbound freeflow loop from the M50 to the N3 showing 16 single vehicle collisions over an 11 month period.
A.2.4 Anticipated Outcome for the NRA MRB and/or NRA MCDRW:	Possible change to the relevant NRA design standard for road markings at motorway freeflow loops and possibly at off ramps.
A.2.5 Other Anticipated Outcome:	Reduced collisions and improved road safety.



#### **Example Pilot Project – Step A (Assessment)**

A.3 Project Justification		*
A.3.1 Statement on the Benefits of Project:	If successful, the project would reduce collisions which would enhance road safety. Also, as freeflow loops are generally a single lane cross section, collisions at these locations can cause a disproportionaltely high level of traffic disruption. It is expected that traffic disruption would therefore be significantly reduced by this project.	
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Project Background		
A.4 Project Relevant Previous	Experience	★
A.4.1 Previous experience of the product in use:	No previous experience .Chapter 7 of the Traffic Signs Manual (November 2010) does permit the use of transverse road markings in certain circumstances on the approaches to roundabouts but the criteria listed therein would not include motorway freeflow loo	
A.4.2 Details of Other Known Products, Materials or Initiatives:	There has been an initiative for use of HGV activated warning signs in some locations on the M50. These however are limited to HGV high winds	in
A.4.3 Details of Previous Pilot or Trial Project(s):	none specific to this product however see A.4.2 above	
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#### A.5 Project Alternatives or Options

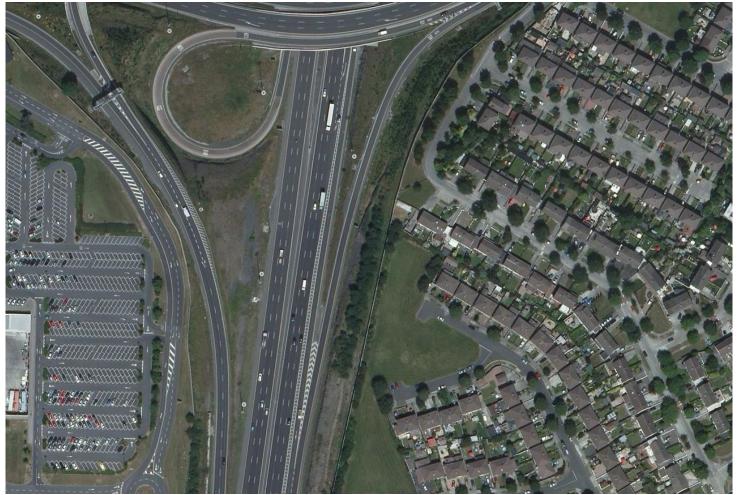
A.5.1 Do Nothing Option:	The consequences of doing nothing would be a risk of high levels of single vehicle collisions in certain locations.	
A.5.2 Similar or Alternative Options:	"Automated flashing signs warning drivers to slow down are an alternative. There are some disadvantages of these such as:	

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#### **Example Pilot Project – Before**





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#### **Example Pilot Project – Step B (Preparation)**

Step A Step B Step C Ste	ep D	View Print Version
Preparation - Inpu	ut Form (Step B)	
Project Requirement	S	
B.1 Specific Technical Require	ements - Design Stage	*
B.1.1 Design Stage Requirements (Yes/No): B.1.2 Design Requirement 1: B.1.3 Design Requirement 2: B.1.4 Design Requirement 3:	Yes A design is necessary for the layout and spacing of the road markingstest	
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B.2 Specific Technical Require	ements - Installation Stage	*
B.2.1 Installation Stage Requirements (Yes/No):	Yes	
B.2.2 Installation Requirement 1: B.2.3 Installation Requirement 2: B.2.4 Installation Requirement 3:	The road markings are to be installed at the trial location.	
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#### **Example Pilot Project – Step B (Preparation)**

B.3 Specific Technical Require		
B.3.1 Monitoring Stage Requirements (Yes/No):	Yes	
B.3.2 Monitoring Requirement 1:	The frequency of single vehicle collisions is to be monitored over a period of time (6 months) after the installation of the trial.	
B.3.3 Monitoring Requirement 2:		
3.3.4 Monitoring Requirement 3:		
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	ements - Operation/Maintenance Stage	-
		,
B.4 Specific Technical Require	ements - Operation/Maintenance Stage	,
B.4 Specific Technical Require B.4.1 Operation/Maintenance Stage Requirements (Yes/No): B.4.2 Operation/Maintenance	ements - Operation/Maintenance Stage No There are no maintenance requirements anticipated within the lifespan of the trial. If adopted, the road markings will have the same	į

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B.5 Specific Technical Requirements - Special Requirements
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B.5.1 Special Requirements (Yes/No): No B.5.2 Special Requirement 1:

B.5.3 Special Requirement 2:

B.5.4 Special Requirement 3:

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## Example Pilot Project – Step C (Installation & Operation)

		View Print Version	
Step A Step B	Step C	Step D	
Installation &	Оре	ration - Input Form (Step C)	
Pre-Installation	Certific	ation / Testing	
C.1. Certification -	Design		*
C.1.1 Design Certification C.1.2 Design Certification C.1.3 Design Certification C.1.4 Design Certification	n - Element n - Element	1: Design certification is not applicable as the purpose of this trial is to develop the current design standard.	
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C.2. Certification -	Existing	g Site	*
C.2.1 Existing Site Certifi Location 1:	ication -	N/A	
C.2.2 Existing Site Certifi Location 2:	ication -	N/A	
C.2.3 Existing Site Certifi	ication -	N/A	

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Location 3:



## Example Pilot Project –Step C (Installation & Operation)

# C.3. Certification - Materials and Methods C.3.1 Materials and Methods No Certification / Testing (Yes/No): C.3.2 Materials and Methods Certification / Testing - Element 1: C.3.3 Materials and Methods Certification / Testing - Element 2: C.3.4 Materials and Methods Certification / Testing - Element 3: No File Attached This section does not have any attachments available for viewing.

#### C.4. Certification - Equipment/Software

C.4.1 Equipment / Software Certification (Yes/No):	No
C.4.2 Equipment / Software Certification - Element 1:	This trial does not involve the use of any innovative equipment or software, therefore no certification required.
C.4.3 Equipment / Software Certification - Element 2:	
C.4.4 Equipment / Software Certification - Element 3:	

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#### **Example Pilot Project – Step D (Completion)**

		View Print Version	
Step A Step B Step C	Step D		
Completion - Inpu	it Form (Step D)		
Conclusions			
D.1. Performance Outcome	es		*
D.1.1 Outcome of Performance Measures (IPMs) (IPMs) (Yes/No): D.1.2 IPM 1 and Outcome: D.1.3 IPM 2 and Outcome: D.1.4 IPM 3 and Outcome:	Yes		
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D.2. Conclusions Commen	tary		*
D.2.1 Outcome of Project: D.2.2 Final Programme: D.2.3 Final Cost: D.2.4 Other Summary Comments:	Almost at an end		
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#### **Example Pilot Project – Step D (Completion)**

# Lessons Learnt D.3. Step A (Assessment) Issues D.3.1 Step A Lessons Learnt (Yes/No): Yes D.3.2 Step A Lessons Learnt 1: D.3.3 Step A Lessons Learnt 2: D.3.4 Step A Lessons Learnt 3: No File Attached This section does not have any attachments available for viewing. D.4. Step B (Preparation) Issues

D.4.1 Step B Lessons Learnt (Yes/No): Yes D.4.2 Step B Lessons Learnt 1: D.4.3 Step B Lessons Learnt 2:

D.4.4 Step B Lessons Learnt 3:

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#### D.5. Step C (Installation & Operation) Issues

D.5.1 Step C Lessons Learnt (Yes/No): Yes

D.5.2 Step C Lessons Learnt 1:

D.5.3 Step C Lessons Learnt 2:

D.5.4 Step C Lessons Learnt 3:

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#### **Example Pilot Project – After**



Imagery ©2017 Google, Map Data ©2017 Google



#### **Theoretical Trial Project**





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- > Low profile rumble strips.
- ➤ 500mm long x 100mm wide x 15mm high.
- > Can be installed with masonry fixings or glued using a suitable adhesive.



#### **Contact Information**

• Please send any queries relating to Pilot or Trial Projects to:

#### infoPT@tii.ie

• Marked for the attention of the Research Manager



#### **Questions & Answers**

Thomas Connell (Arup)