

Traffic Signs Regulations and General Directions 2015 – guidance notes

This document provides a brief overview of the proposed changes to the TSRGD for 2015, for specific details please follow the link at the end of this document. This is not intended to be a definitive guide, simply a useful tool. It is recommended the reader should always seek guidance from different sources in reaching conclusions.

Headline summary

- TSRGD consultation closed 12th June 14
- Expected implementation date 31st March 2015
- Reduces conditions under which illumination is mandatory
- Decision and associated risk to de-illuminated delegated to local authority

DfT Circular: The Traffic Signs Regulations and General Directions 2015

Page 10, section 3.3 states the following in reference to “removing direct lighting”: **“it is recommended that robust risk analysis should underpin any decision to do so on a case by case basis.”**

“Those signs to which this requirement has been removed **must now be reflectorized as a minimum**, although direct illumination may still be applied where traffic authorities consider it prudent to do so.”

Conditions under which illumination is still required

- Warning and Regulatory signs where headroom is restricted at low bridges or structures
- Safety critical regulatory signs
- Regulatory terminal signs including ‘Give Way’, ‘No Entry’, ‘Speed limits’, vehicle restrictions (including for low and narrow bridges) and banned manoeuvres.
- Motorway signs, i.e. entry, exit and gantry signs
- Signs on internally illuminated bollards must still be lit

Other considerations

- Risk of traffic accidents
- Developing risk assessment criteria
- Time to implement risk assessments
- Cost to conduct risk assessments
- Impact of road grime on retro-reflective material
- Optimum sites for retro-reflective materials to work effectively
- Cost vs benefit calculation (typical 6W LED costs £2.63 to illuminate per year, with a photocell)
- When de-illuminating the electrical supplies for non-private networks will have to be capped and terminated back to the mains or at least 1m from the product concerned
 - Why?
 - DNO will require it to ensure the unmetered supply cannot be used for any other application
 - To ensure in the event of an accident or excavation no electrical supply is present
 - Cost impact
 - Varies per DNO