

Rotherhithe Tunnel

Continued Safe Operation

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Operational Safety Review

Introduction

This paper sets out the phased actions that will be implemented to support the continued safe operation of Rotherhithe Tunnel in accordance with As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP) principles – this paper forms part of the overall Safety Case for the tunnel.

This paper describes the current tunnel restrictions, their compliance levels/requirements, and further actions that can be taken if compliance needs to be improved.

The plan detailed in this paper began on 14 September 2018 based on the findings from a ventilation study by Atkins and a risk assessment by Xanta.

Background

Rotherhithe Tunnel was built in 1908, is 1480m in length and comprises a single bore with single lane bi-directional flow and lane widths of 2.4m.

In March 2012 a width restriction of 2.0m (6'6") was put into place to improve tunnel safety and ensure larger vehicles were unable to access the tunnel.

A physical width restriction was installed in March 2013 to reinforce the signed width prohibition. This was removed within two weeks due to the traffic impact on local roads.

Hazardous goods are restricted from being carried through the tunnel (ADR Category "E"), this does not preclude vehicles with alternative fuels that may have similar or greater fire loads (i.e. hybrid, electric, LPG or hydrogen) or goods vehicles carrying "Dangerous" loads within the ADR limits.

Refurbishment of Rotherhithe Tunnel forms part of the Major Asset Renewals Programme (MARP). MARP investigatory work commenced in September 2017, the subsequent timeline of events were:

1. September to November 2017 – desktop studies of existing Health & Safety files, Operational & Maintenance manuals and inspection reports;
2. Dec 2017 to May 2018 – site investigations including ventilation air flow and quality tests and monitoring;
3. July 2018 – draft ventilation capability report received from consultant;
4. July 2018 - steps are taken to reinforce the March 2013 tunnel restrictions, including, regular scheduled monitoring and increased police and TfL enforcement presence;

5. September 2018 – the consultants final ventilation capability report indicates that one of the eight fire zones was not working at the desired level.
6. September 2018 – a plan, described in the following sections of this report, enhancing the ventilation capability to a design fire load is put in place to support the continued safe operation of the tunnel with the current prohibitions.

Operational Safety Review

The following phased steps will be followed to support the continued safe operation of the tunnel:

- Phase 1: New vehicle restrictions and on-site manual enforcement
- Phase 2: CCTV enforcement of restrictions
- Phase 3: Additional physical measures (if required)
- Phase 4: Design and delivery of capital refurbishment

The traffic flow and levels of compliance will be monitored during Phases 1 and 2; this information will be used to assess the need for further physical actions in Stage 3. The following sections describe the specific actions that will be implemented under each phase.

Phase 1 –New Restrictions, Fan Rebalancing and Monitoring & Analysis (10 Sep – 9 Nov)

New restrictions were implemented at the entrances to the tunnel to remove all vehicles over 2m in height and any goods vehicles over 2 tonnes in weight.

The new restrictions were put in place at 0600 on 10 September following a decision to implement them on Thursday 7 September following a risk assessment received on Wednesday 6 September.

An initial Traffic Demand Management (TDM) plan was also put into place highlighting the changes in all available media from Friday 10 September over the weekend period.

The Compliance, Policing and On Street Services Directorate have confirmed with the Metropolitan Police Service and TfL Road Traffic Enforcement Officers (RTEO's) that they will be on site to enforce the new restrictions from Mon-Fri 0600-2000 and Sat/Sun 0800-2000. This covers the peak traffic periods at the tunnel and covers approx. 80 per cent of all vehicles and 90 per cent of wide LGV's.

Air quality and traffic count data indicates that the volume of traffic using the tunnel during the enforced periods is demonstrably lower than a similar period prior to the new prohibitions. However, the data re-aligns outside of the enforced periods,

indicating the enforcement is only effective when policed. This supports the case for 24/7 camera enforcement of prohibitions.

The composition of vehicle traffic traveling through the tunnel will be monitored by CPOS on street teams to check that motorists are complying with the new restrictions and distributed to TfL Surface Senior Management.

The 'Broken Down Vehicle Recovery Plan' has also been amended to lower tunnel collision risk. If a vehicle breaks down in the tunnel the opposing lane of traffic will be stopped to lower any risk of head on collision until the break down has been removed.

Four additional temporary vehicle messaging signs have been installed on all key approaches. In addition 24 permanent approach signs have been updated including both primary signs at each entrance.

Phase 2 – Unattended Camera Enforcement (March 2018 – On Going)

New 24/7 weight enforcement Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) technology will be utilised to enforce any vehicle over 2.0m in height and then any 2T goods vehicles entering the tunnel. Network Management are currently engaging with CPOS to ensure these cameras can be legally enforced. A long term solution integrated within TfL's current enforcement systems will then be developed.

If non-compliance levels do not fall below levels that TfL consider reasonably practicable then additional measures will be utilised.

- 1) A further TDM plan will use targeted communications to raise users' awareness of the tunnel's height and width restrictions as well as our heightened enforcement operations. The aim will be to encourage compliance.
- 2) We will work to augment our social media and geo-targeted email by engaging partners at WAZE (Congestion app) and others who can help carry a targeted message directly to more users in the vicinity of the tunnel.
- 3) We shall engage local press to carry our message and raised with van rental sites in the areas north and south of the tunnel. We shall also issue updates via FORS (Heavy Goods Vehicle Safety Standards) to all registered firms to ensure maximum coverage.

Items 1 & 2 above delivered positive behaviour change results during the closure of Tower Bridge Oct 2016 and more recently breakdowns at Blackwall Tunnel.

Following this if non compliance continues to be above the an acceptable trend level TfL will look to initiate phase 3.

It should be noted that TfL does not currently have unattended enforcement capabilities. Looking at information we have for the London Borough of Enfield this shows us that the use of an unattended camera is likely to achieve gradual improvement in compliance over time. Data for the enforcement of banned manoeuvres, bus lane and yellow box junction scenarios, on average after 1 month

non compliance could reduce by 50 per cent, increasing to 70 per cent by month 3 and by 6 months 80 per cent. Note that each offence type is different and we do not have a direct comparison with new weight or height restrictions.

Phase 3 – Additional Physical Measures

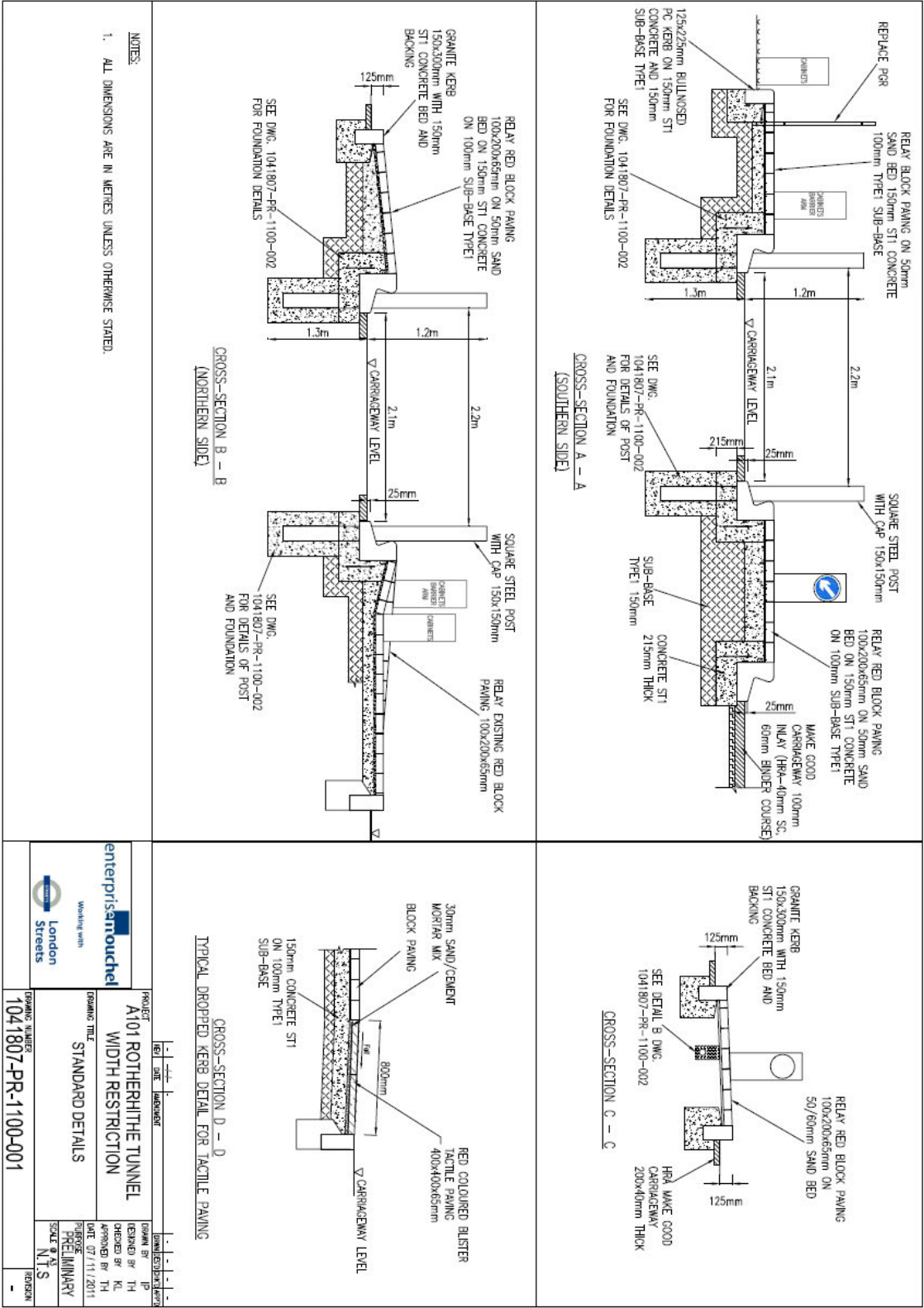
The composition of the vehicle traffic will continued to be monitored to check the impact of the enforcement and communications plan.

If vehicle compliance does not meet an agreed trend (currently in discussion) a decision will be made on the introduction of physical measures.

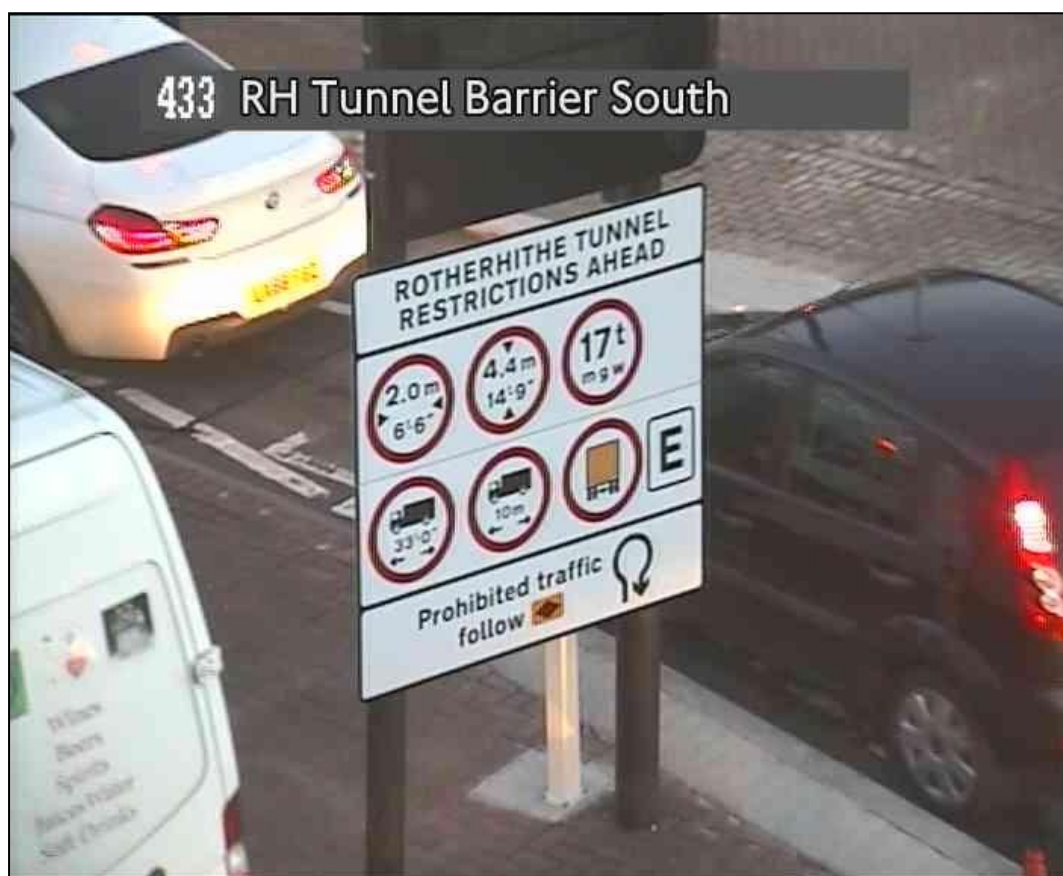
The current width restrictions at the tunnel can not be further restricted as this would prevent normal cars from using the tunnel. On the 03 October Engineering Services have been tasked with looking into a possible height restriction along the approach's that would allow a contingency route for emergency vehicles to be preserved. To improve traffic flows on the south (Jamaica Road / Lower Road Roundabout) lines and signs shall be revisited to provide clear direction to drivers approaching the entry point and one of the two entrances shall be stopped up.

Phase 4 – Design and Delivery of Capital Refurbishment

A tunnel capital refurbishment scheme is committed and currently in the feasibility stage. The concept design is programmed to start in Dec 2018/Jan 2019, with the works estimated to start in, 2020/21.



Appendix 4 – Removed Physical Restrictions (removed 2012)



Appendix 5 – Previous Restrictions



Appendix 6 – Previous Restrictions