



Traffic Police **Code of Practice for Road Closures (Events)**

Objective of this document

This document sets out the guidelines on how road closure and re-opening should be done. The guidelines aim to improve safety for motorists by:

- 1) pre-warning them of the change in road condition,
- 2) increasing the visibility of barriers, and
- 3) ensuring that the road is closed and re-opened safely.

Barricade type [Guidelines]

2 New jersey barricades are recommended to be used for road and lane closure. The barricades do not need to be filled with water.



Figure 1 New Jersey Barricade

Pre-warning signs and lane tapering [Guidelines]

3 To ensure safety and a smooth transition of traffic, motorists need to be warned before a lane or road closure. This can be achieved by:

- 1) putting up warning signs and
- 2) tapering off lane(s) before a closure.



Figure 2 Taper length and sign distance (illustration)

Warning signs for road and lane closures

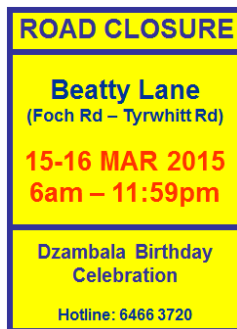


Figure 3 Example of road closure sign



Figure 4 Example of lane closure sign

4 Warning signs must be placed at a minimum distance away before the start of the taper to warn drivers of the upcoming change in road condition. The exact distance is shown in the table below. A second warning sign should be placed 120 metres before the start of the taper to remind the driver of the closure (refer to Figure 2).

5 If there are any intersecting roads within 120 metres before the start of the taper, signs need to be put up on these roads to warn approaching motorists before they turn.

6 Warning signs can be used interchangeably with Variable Messaging Systems (VMS). These signs are to be put up at least 2 weeks before the event because they also act as traffic advisory signs. They should be taken down not more than 2 days after the event.

Lane tapering

7 The tapering can be done using cones or new jersey barricades. The tapering distance is shown in the table below.

	Speed of road (km/h)					
	90	80	70	60	50	40
Recommended taper distance (<u>n</u> is width of closed lane)	(50 x n) metres	(40 x n) metres	(30 x n) metres	(20 x n) metres	(10 x n) metres	(5 x n) metres
Distance of first warning sign from taper	480 metres	480 metres	400 metres	320 metres	240 metres	120 metres

Figure 5 Taper length and sign distance

Night requirements (between 7pm to 7am) (Mandatory)

Barricades facing traffic

8 For barricades facing on-coming traffic, there must be 1 blinker for every barricade deployed. Either type of blinker shown below can be used. The same type must be used for



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each junction so that motorists are not confused. The blinkers must be installed at least 1 metre above ground and must be set to a steady flash.



Figure 6 Example of how blinker is installed



Figure 7 Examples of blinkers

Barricades delineating a lane closure

9 For barricades placed along a lane closure, a blinker must be installed at the start of the lane closure at every junction. Thereafter, reflective discs must be installed at a minimum interval of 30m¹. This is to be applied along the whole stretch of the lane closure. The reflectors should be installed between lamp posts as much as possible. More reflective discs should be installed if the area is dark.

10 This is done so that motorists turning at every junction will be aware of the barricades. They will also be reminded about the presence of the barricades as they travel along the lane closure.

¹ This is the average distance between lamp posts. You can use lamp posts as a guide by installing one reflector per lamp post.



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Figure 8 Reflective disc

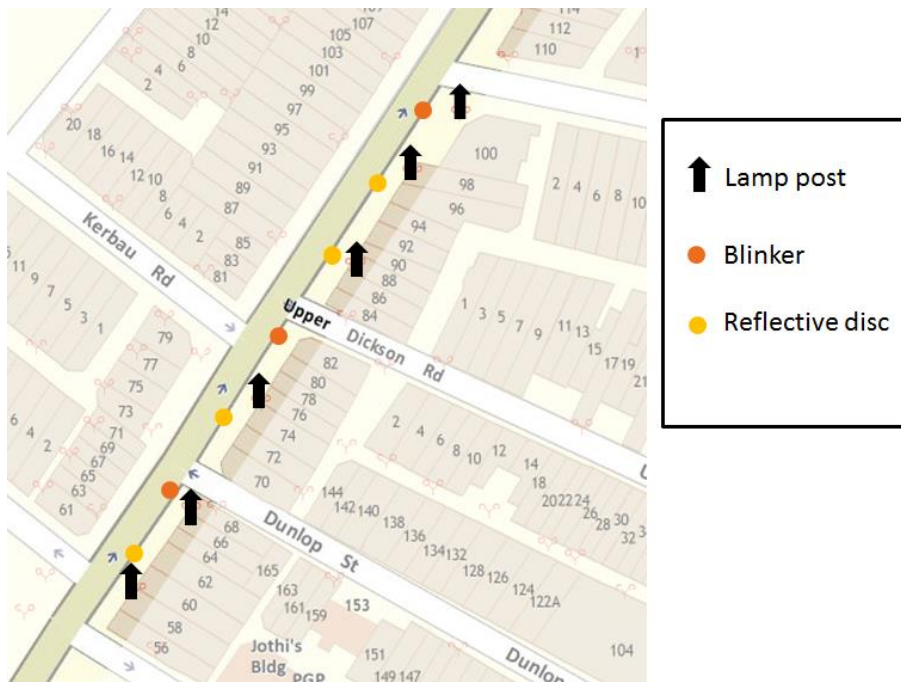


Figure 9 Example of lighting placement along lane closure



Figure 10 Another example of lighting placement along lane closure



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11 All staff handling road closure and lifting should be attired in reflective vests. Marshals should also carry blinking traffic wands.

Lifting of road closure (Mandatory)

12 The road must be clear of people and objects before the closure can be lifted safely. The road closure should be lifted from the furthest point from incoming traffic towards the point where in-coming traffic can start entering².

13 Barricades can be shifted to the side of the road but they:

- a) must be removed within the stipulated time in the road closure³ permit, and
- b) must not obstruct traffic, and
- c) must not obstruct view of drivers, and
- d) must not obstruct pedestrian movement, and
- e) must have blinkers and/or reflective discs attached to increase visibility. The lighting requirements in paragraphs 9 and 10 shall apply.

² For example, if you close Nicoll Highway (towards City) between Middle Rd and Mountbatten Rd, the road closure should be lifted from Middle Road towards Mountbatten Rd. This is because incoming traffic will start entering from Mountbatten Road; traffic can also gradually enter from intersecting roads like Republic Avenue and Stadium Drive as the closure is lifted towards Mountbatten Rd.

³ Extension may be given for major events involving extensive deployment of barricades. All requests for such an extension should be made in writing to Traffic Police.