

Students' Awareness at Gijon Campus



PABLO FERNÁNDEZ ALONSO
IGNACIO ALVAREZ FERNÁNDEZ-MIRANDA

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1. INTRODUCTION

The main objective of this project is to reduce speed in a particular place, according to the European Transport Safety Council philosophy. Moreover it must be an economical project in order to implement it successfully.

At first we had to look for a road stretch where there was a safety problem and then it was necessary to find a solution. The stretch is located in the university campus of Gijón. The project embraces a straight stretch of a road and a roundabout joined to the mentioned road. This location was selected because many incidents have taken place there. In addition we are talking about a university campus and it could be a good opportunity to make students aware of road safety.

To implement the project it was needed to modify the infrastructure reducing one lane in each direction and using other road elements as speed humps or white painting. Besides the speed limit was changed and speed signs were added implementing the zone 30. The campus had been improved for the pedestrians adding crosswalks near the building access and increasing the number of parking places.

To develop the project it was necessary to find stakeholders that support economically the idea. The main stakeholder has been the University of Oviedo, particularly the Infrastructures Department. We also receive the financial support of private companies as *Asturvesca S.L.* in order to materialize the idea.

Finally it was important to make a media campaign on the project in order to inform people about the infrastructure changes, specially the university students. That is why the idea has been published in some of the main local newspapers as *La Nueva España* or in the campus university magazine. As part of this media campaign, a radio interview was done in a station called *Onda Cero* and some speakers were invited give a lecture to the students.

2. BACKGROUND. YOUNG PEOPLE AND SPEEDING.

2.1. Facts.

Speeding is the single most common traffic rule violation committed by young, male drivers and contributes to up to one third of all road traffic crashes. Graduated driver licensing systems prohibit novice drivers from driving on roads with high speed limits.

Inexperienced young adults driving with blood alcohol concentration levels above 0.05g/dl have a 2.5 times higher risk of a crash compared with older, more experienced drivers. Appropriate blood alcohol levels should be set and enforced for novice drivers.

2.2. The importance of young drivers education and training

Young drivers are especially over-represented in certain types of accidents such as single accidents, loss-of-control accidents, accidents related to excessive speeding, alcohol, fatigue, night-time and weekends.

Our project is implemented in an University area, so the main users of the infrastructure will be young drivers. One of the objectives of this project is the awareness and driving education for the young drivers. The acquisition of much experience is a crucial ingredient in driver education and training.

Young novice drivers are over-represented in most types of accidents. However, there are certain types of accidents in which this over-representation is extra noticeable and where one can assume that these accidents have a close correlation with their novice status as drivers or their youth.

In order to be a safe driver, it is not enough to be able to control the vehicle well and in accordance with the traffic rules. It is crucial to be able to decide when to avoid driving, such as under the influence of alcohol, other drugs or fatigue. It is also important to have a realistic assessment of own ability to control the vehicle, to drive in traffic and to be aware of what motives and preferences govern own behaviour and own choices. The knowledge about where risks in traffic may occur is crucial and how they are avoided through large safety margins and well developed hazard perception.

Young drivers often drive at high speed, which more often leads to them losing control over the vehicle and driving off the road. The higher speed in combination with the fact that young drivers often have more passengers in the car, also results in more severe injuries and more people injured. The idea of our project is to aware young drivers about the risk of speeding and implement an infrastructure modification in a street that they use everyday in order to reduce the speed. The objective is to influence drivers behaviour.

On a general level the methods (measures/incentives) to influence driver behaviour can be divided into three: methods that influence directly the driver him/herself (e.g. enforcement, education, campaigns), methods that influence drivers behaviour indirectly via the vehicle (e.g. limitations of speed by technical solutions) and methods that influence drivers. behaviour indirectly via the driving environment (e.g. use of barriers between the opposite lanes in order to avoid collisions).

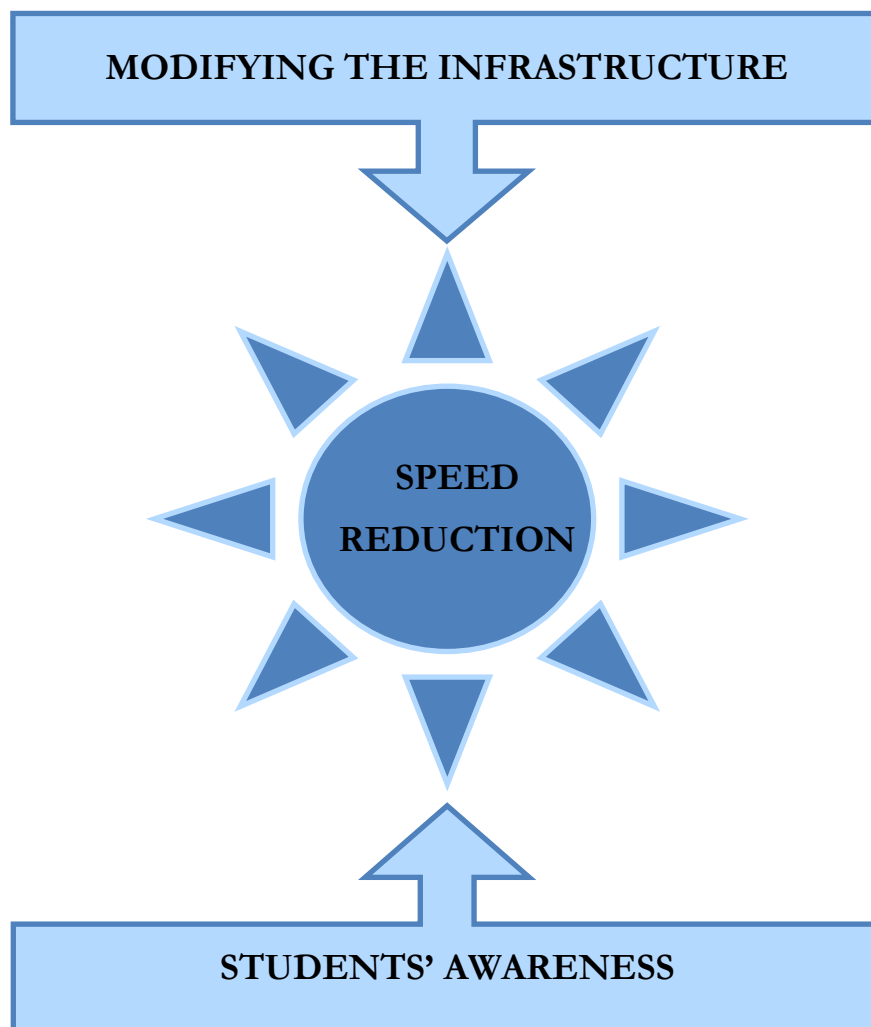
Below we describe the goals of driver education model:

Hierarchical level of behaviour (extent of generalisation):	Content of driver education:		
	Knowledge and skills the driver has to master	Risk-increasing factors the driver must be aware of and be able to avoid	Self-evaluation
Goals for life and skills for living (global)	Knowledge about / control over how general life goals and values, behavioural style, group norms etc. affect driving.	Knowledge about / control over risks connected with life goals and values, behavioural style, social pressure, substance abuse etc.	Awareness of personal tendencies re. impulse control, motives, lifestyle, values, etc.
Goals and context of driving (specific trip)	Knowledge and skills re. Trip-related considerations (effect of goals, environment choice, effects of social pressure, evaluation of necessity, etc.).	Knowledge and skills re. Risks connected with trip goals, driving state, social pressure, purpose of driving, etc.).	Awareness of personal planning skills, typical driving goals, driving motives, etc.
Mastery of traffic situations (specific situation)	General knowledge and skills re. rules, speed adjustment, safety margins, signalling, etc.	Knowledge and skills re. Wrong speed, narrow safety margins, neglect of rules, difficult driving conditions, vulnerable road-users, etc.	Awareness of personal skills, driving style, hazard perception, etc. from the viewpoint of strengths and weaknesses.
Vehicle manoeuvring (specific situation)	Basic knowledge and skills re. manoeuvring, vehicle properties, friction, etc.	Knowledge and skills re. Risks connected with manoeuvring, vehicle properties, friction, etc.	Awareness of personal strengths and weaknesses re. basic driving skills, manoeuvring in hazardous situations, etc.

3. OBJECTIVES

The aim of STARS project is to find a place where high speed is a problem and try to reduce the speed by applying easy solutions. When we found that place, which is located in our university campus, we thought about how we could do it and we found two different ways to achieve our objective.

The first way is modifying the infrastructure. That way the speed will be reduced instantaneously in this place. But we also thought about a second way: students' awareness at the university, because if we modify a specific place in our Campus only this place will be safe but if we modify the students thoughts, all the roads will be safe.



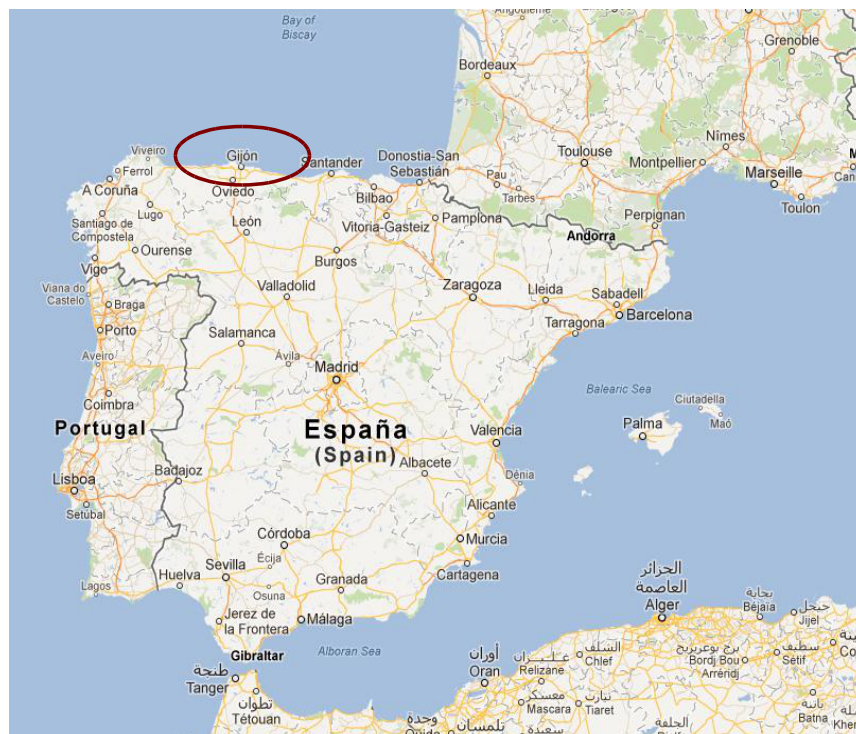
4. LOCATION

To select a location for the project there are some factors that must be considered, as we describe below:

- The place must be a road stretch in which there have been incidents or car collisions resulting from a road safety breach.
- It must be a localization that offers an economic and easy solution for that road safety breach.

Once the localization has been selected it is necessary to do an exhaustive study about the traffic density, the kind of vehicles and drivers that uses that road, the visibility of the area or the presence of pedestrians for example.

The location selected to implant the project is a place in the University Campus of Gijón made up of a large right stretch of road and a roundabout. The place is located in the city of Gijón, Asturias (Spain).

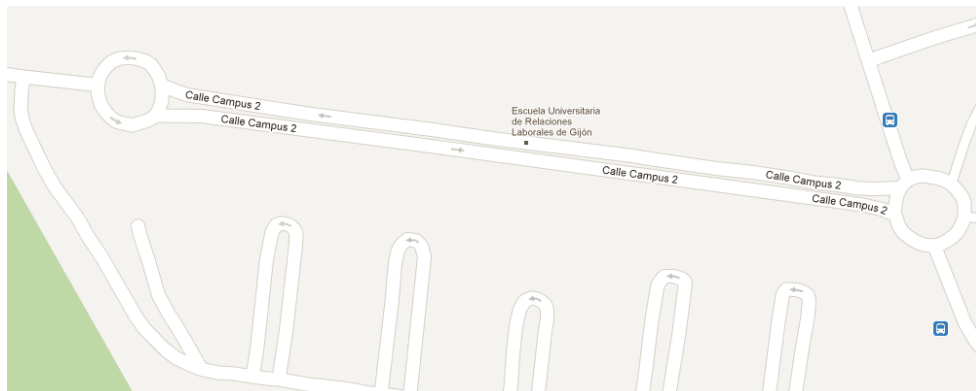


Location of the city of Gijón

The University Campus is a place where there are several university degrees. We are talking about a place where there is a high traffic density, specially at peak times and where we can find a large range of kind of drivers including inexperienced, mostly young, car drivers.



Aerial view of the University Campus of Gijón



Aerial view and road map of the area selected for the project.

5. CONTEXT

The selected place to implement our project is a dangerous roundabout where several cars overturned.



Every one knows about the problem and students, professors and residents denounced the speed problem. The incidents and complaints were covered by local newspapers:

Herido leve un joven lenense al volcar su coche

El accidente ocurrió en una de las rotondas del campus por causas aún desconocidas

☆☆☆☆☆

✉ 📄 T+ T-

Un joven vecino de Pola de Lena E. O. A., de 19 años de edad, resultó herido de carácter leve, salvo complicación, como consecuencia de un accidente de tráfico ocurrido a las 10.37 horas de ayer dentro del campus universitario de Gijón. El vehículo que conducía el joven lenense, un Renault Megane, matrícula 6345-BNR, volcó al tomar una de las rotondas de dicho recinto. El accidente se produjo por causas que se desconocen, y en el control de alcoholemia el conductor dio resultado negativo, informó un portavoz municipal. Fue trasladado al Hospital de Cabueñes.



Rodonda de Viesques donde se produjo el accidente de un joven de Lena.

Vecinos, alumnos y profesores denuncian la circulación a gran velocidad en el campus

La comunidad universitaria detecta una presencia cada vez más frecuente de infractores en el recinto

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C. JIMÉNEZ

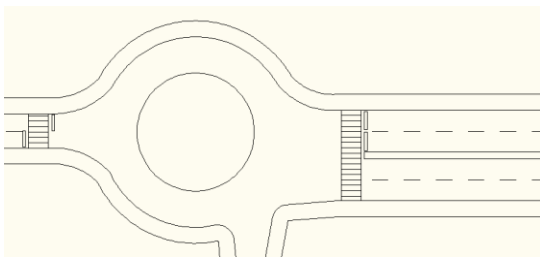
Un aparatoso accidente en el campus universitario de Viesques reabrió ayer el debate sobre la circulación de vehículos a gran velocidad por esta zona.

Como consecuencia de este último siniestro, que se saldó con un herido leve, varios vecinos de la zona denunciaron el exceso de velocidad de muchos vehículos dentro del recinto universitario, pese a que existe señalización vertical expresa y bandas sonoras para regular la velocidad. En este caso está prohibido circular por el campus a más de 50 kilómetros por hora.

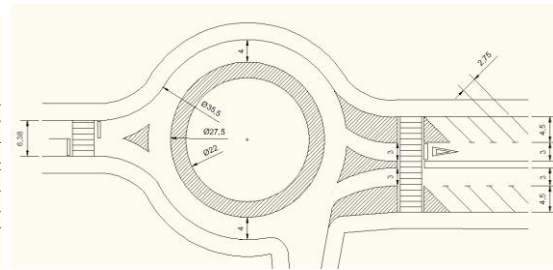
6. PROJECT IDEA

6.1. First Project Idea

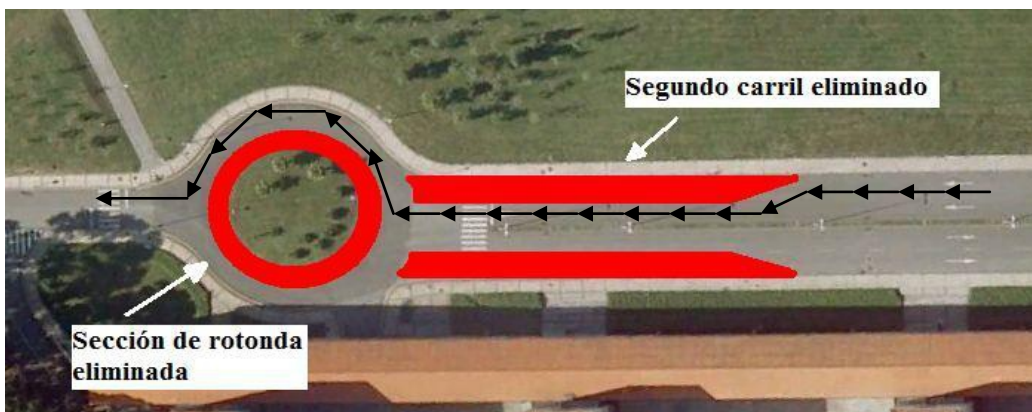
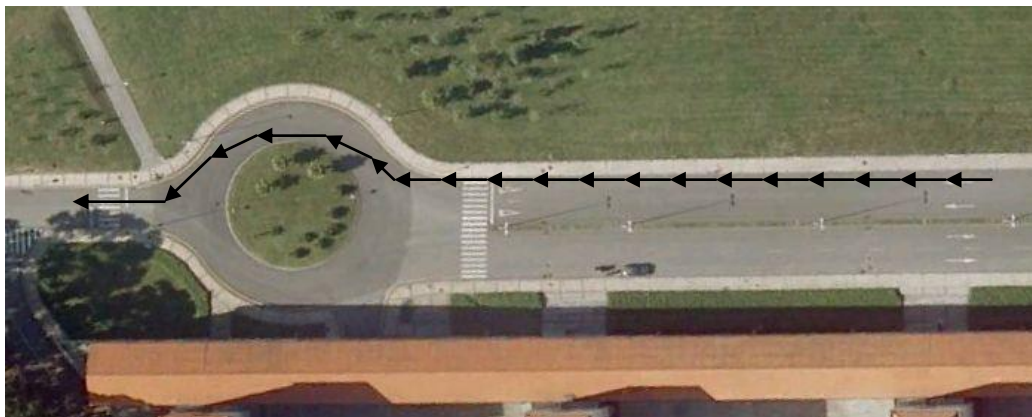
The **first proposal** to modify the infrastructure was to remove a lane in each direction of the straight stretch and increase the inner roundabout radius in order to proceed slowly into the roundabout, using white painting and road makers. The intention of removing a lane is to reduce the speed in that street according to the objective of the project. Besides, the project includes building a concrete island at the access of the roundabout. After having presented the proposal for a private company the final project was modified and the final solution is described in detail later.



Initial situation.



First project idea.



6.2. Possible actions for road safety.

Below we describe and define some possible actions for reducing the speed at this street to improve the road safety.

6.2.1. Narrowing Road lane

This action consists of reducing the road width in order to reduce the speed. It could be an isolated narrowing each 30 or 40 meters or it could be implemented at all the straight stretch. In our particular case the narrowing was implemented at all the street and we used the external lane of each direction for angled parking places. This type of action is effective for reducing speeding if the lane width is between 2.75 and 3.20 meters. As we implemented angled parking places, it was important to project a width that allows vehicles to maneuver.

The main advantages of narrowing the street are:

- ✓ Speed reduction as a consequence of reducing the lane width.
- ✓ It could be implemented with road painting. It does not need construction works.
- ✓ Better urban appearance for the street.
- ✓ Parking places increase.

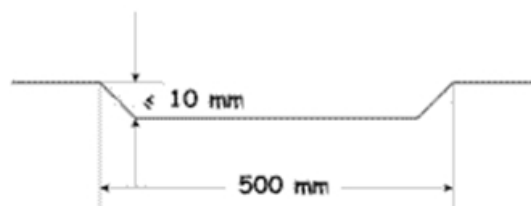
The main disadvantage of this action is that in peak hours the road capacity could be affected, but it is not a determining factor considering that it is an urban street for university access.

6.2.2. Cross alert road bands

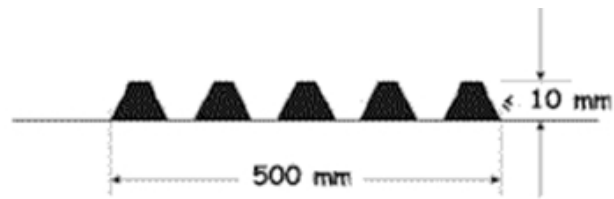
It consists of adding at the road pavement a band that modifies the wearing course. The main objective is to warn the driver about the convenience of reducing speed. The effect is to increment the driver's attention for an imminent risk.

There are three types of cross alert road bands:

- ✓ Milling bands: under the road surface level.

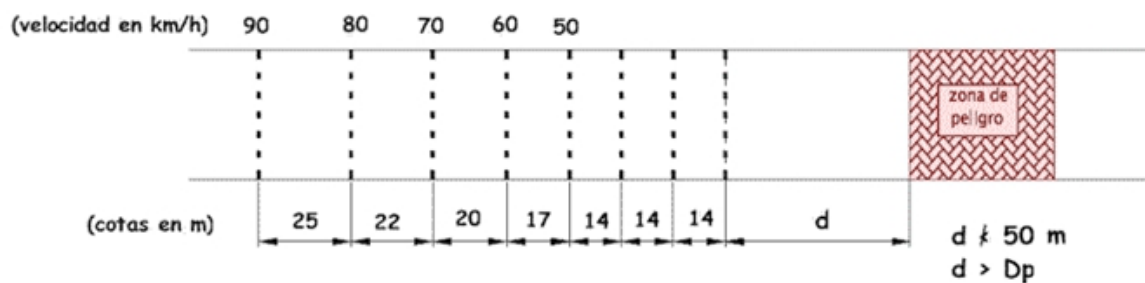


- ✓ Sticking out bands: over the road surface level.



- ✓ Flat bands: They have different texture than the road surface, but they are at the same level.

The implementation of the road bands will consider the Technical Instruction for reducing speed from 80 km/h to 50 km/h.



The main advantages of this action are:

- ✓ Versatility of solutions.
- ✓ Significant efficiency (around 10 % speed decrease)
- ✓ High capacity of alert and warning.
- ✓ Bicycle compatibility.
- ✓ Specific sign posts are not required.

The main disadvantages are:

- ✓ It produces noise.
- ✓ The effect could disappear with the time.
- ✓ It could affect the speed distribution of the street

6.2.3. Pedestrian overcrossing

It must be implemented only in a place where a pedestrian cross currently exists. In the case of the street *Campus 2*, there were only two pedestrian crosses. These pedestrian crosses were located one in each side of the street. The idea is to implement new pedestrian crosses in front

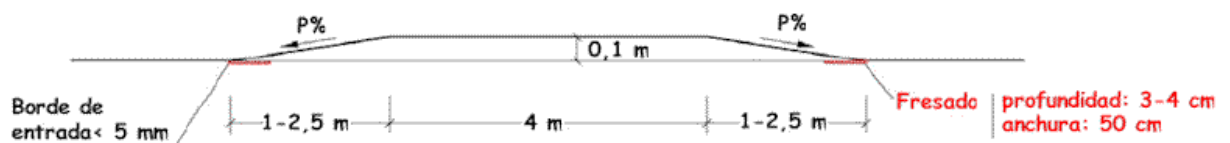
of the entrance of the university buildings. This action contributes to increase the road safety for drivers and pedestrians.

The material for the construction of this type of pedestrian cross must meet some requirements:

- ✓ Tolerance for gliding.
- ✓ Tolerance for traffic loads.
- ✓ Stability, durability and ability to keep its shape.

The materials that meet these requirements are the *in situ* concrete, the asphalt mixes, the prefabricated concrete and some other stony materials.

The pedestrian over cross must be signed with unusual draws and paints for the driver warning.



The main advantages of this action are:

- ✓ It is an efficient method to reduce speed and avoid incidents.
- ✓ It is a common method for drivers.
- ✓ There are compatible with speed range between 30 and 50 km/h.
- ✓ It could be implemented in roads with one or two traffic directions.
- ✓ Large range of materials that could be used for the construction works.
- ✓ In spite of the height of the pedestrian cross it improves the cyclist road safety.

The main disadvantages of this method are:

- ✓ The effect of this method has limitations.
- ✓ It could affect the traffic regulation if they are not implemented with the correct separation. A separation of 50 meters is recommended in long straight stretches.
- ✓ If they are not well designed the collective transport could be affected.
- ✓ It needs a good illumination at night.

6.2.4. Speed cushion

It is a particular type of speed hump that is used only in a section of the road lane. This solution allows the comfortable use of the road for cyclists and buses. The section could be sinusoidal or circular and they could be implemented in road with one or two directions.

The main advantages of this solution are:

- ✓ It allows the comfortable use of the road for cyclists and buses.
- ✓ Large range of section and materials.
- ✓ Advantage in relation to common speed humps: They are not interpreted as a pedestrian common cross so they are not confused for drivers.

The main disadvantage of this action is:

- ✓ Uncomfortable driving for some vehicles that do not fit the width of the speed cushion.

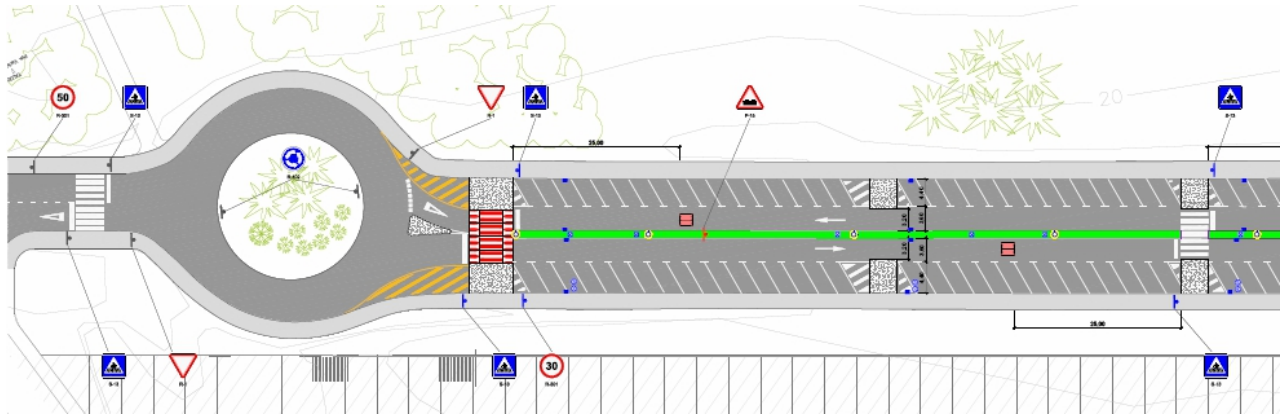
6.2.5. West roundabout

As we commented, the west roundabout does not have traffic islands and it has a small access angle. This situation contributes to speeding when drivers take the roundabout. The actions to modify the infrastructure are aimed to correct the inflexion of the trajectory.

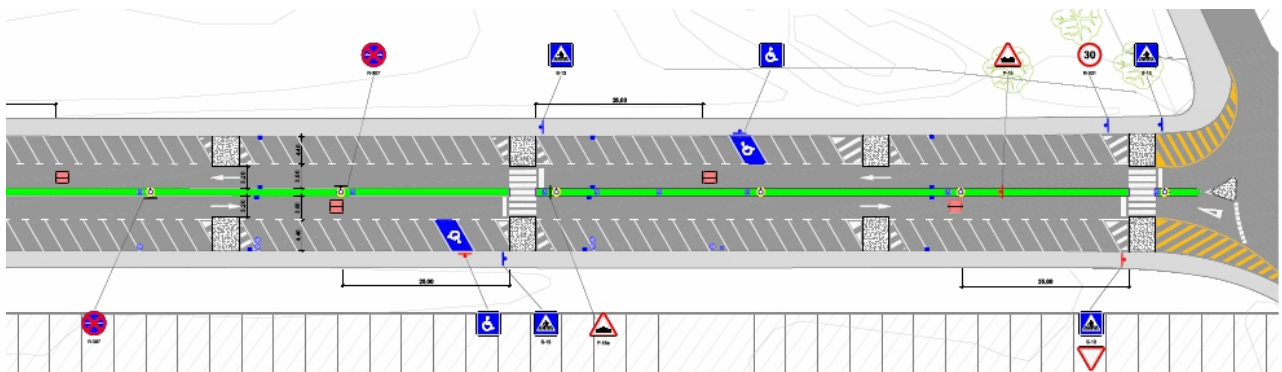
In the solution we propose entrance and exit radius of 20 meters according with the *Roundabout Recommendation* and we propose the implementation of a traffic island in the roundabout access. The length of the entrance and exit curve must be, at least, 20 meters. Finally, the entrance angle must be between 20° and 60° with the optimal angle in 25°. In our proposal we design an entrance angle of 33°.

6.3. Final Project Idea

Next image illustrate our final idea after evaluating all the possible actions we could take. You can see a better image at the Infrastructure's Plan 5: FINAL SITUATION.



West side.



East side.

The works were aimed to reduce speed and to contribute to the road safety of the street *Campus 2*. The next actions have been designed:

- The final solution consists in reducing the street to one lane in each direction. The other lane is reserved to implement angle parking places and concrete islands every 40-50 meters.
- Previously it was necessary to demolish the central reservation that exists between the two directions in the areas where the new pedestrian crosses were implemented. It was necessary to remove the horizontal and vertical traffic signals that are mentioned in the Infrastructure's Plan 4: DEMOLITIONS.

- Construction of the traffic islands of the straight stretch every 40-50 meters using concrete slabs taking care of the public system as drains.
- Construction of 169 angled parking places, at least two of them for people with restricted mobility. The parking places were implemented with an angle of 60° taking up 4.40 meters.
- Sign the new pedestrian crosses. Only the one that is situated near the West roundabout was implemented using the pedestrian overcrossing constructed with concrete. This is the area of the project with higher accident rate. This pedestrian overcrossing has an elevated central section with a length of 3.50 meters and two 4% gradient sides, forming a trapezoidal section.

The horizontal section of the pedestrian cross was painted according with the General Road Regulation and the 4% gradient sides were painted with a perceptible colour contrast. Two white 40 cm width bands were painted (M-4.1) in front of the access to the pedestrian cross. The paint must guarantee the durability and adhesion. Before the pedestrian cross a vertical traffic sign S-13 was implemented.

- The others pedestrian crosses were implemented using white painting according to the General Road Regulation in the areas indicated in the Infrastructure's Plan 5: FINAL SITUATION.
- Arrangement of six speed cushions in the position indicated in the Infrastructure's Plan 5.
- Change the horizontal and vertical traffic signs, implementing the 30 Zone.
- Construction of traffic islands with markers in the roundabout access.

This image shows the final result. It was taken in September when the construction works were completed:



Now you can see some photos of the construction process that we supervised during the construction period in August:





7. FINAL RESULT. BEFORE AND AFTER.

7.1. Roundabout Entrance

Before the cars didn't perform the curve properly, now they are force to do it.



BEFORE



AFTER

This is an aerial detail photo of the roundabout entrance:



7.2. Speed Signals

The speed limit changed from 50 to 30 Km/h



BEFORE



AFTER

7.3. Handicapped parking

We increase the number of handicapped parking places from 1 to 4 parking places.



BEFORE



AFTER

This is a detail photo of the new handicapped parking places:



7.4. Road Lane

The new narrower road lane change the speed sensation of the driver, as you can appreciate in the next images we reduce the lane width from 8 meters to 3.20 meters.



BEFORE



AFTER

7.5. Zebra crossing

We place four zebra crossings along the road because before pedestrians had to walk at least 150 m to reach one of them so they crossed through inappropriate places.



BEFORE



AFTER

This is a front photo of the new zebra crossing properly marked with a sign.



7.6. Speed Humps

We replace the old speed humps for the new ones which don't damage our car's suspensions.







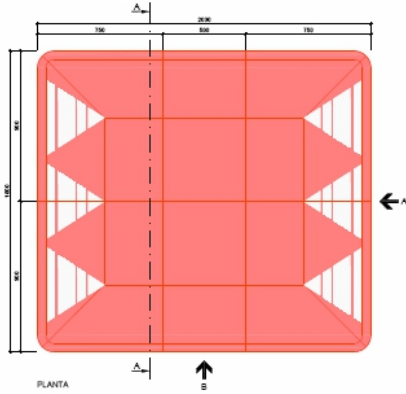




BEFORE



AFTER

8. MATERIALS

MATERIAL	IMAGE
<p>White paint for the parking places</p>	
<p>Concrete for the slabs</p>	
<p>Reinforce Concrete for the pedestrian overcrossing</p>	
<p>Markers</p>	

<p>4 Speed cushions</p>	
<p>7 Traffic signs S-13</p>	
<p>4 Traffic signs S-17</p>	
<p>2 Traffic signs P-15</p>	
<p>2 Traffic signs R-1</p>	

9. SPEED MEASUREMENTS

In order to check the modifications' effectiveness we took speed measurements before and 3 weeks after the modification. We waited for 3 weeks for taking speed measurements, that way we made sure the students got used to the road.

We took measurements in three different parts of the road to get better results: straight lane, roundabout entrance and roundabout inside. We compare the measurements taken with a radar-gun checking if it works.

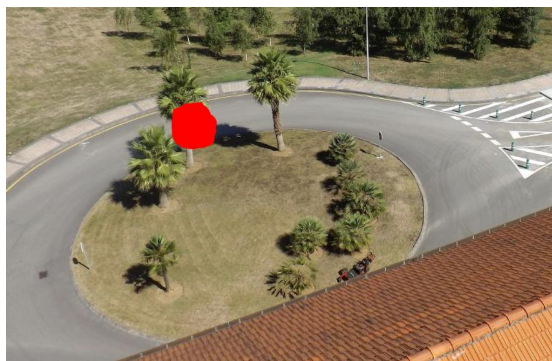
Straight lane



Roundabout entrance



Roundabout inside



9.1. Straight lane

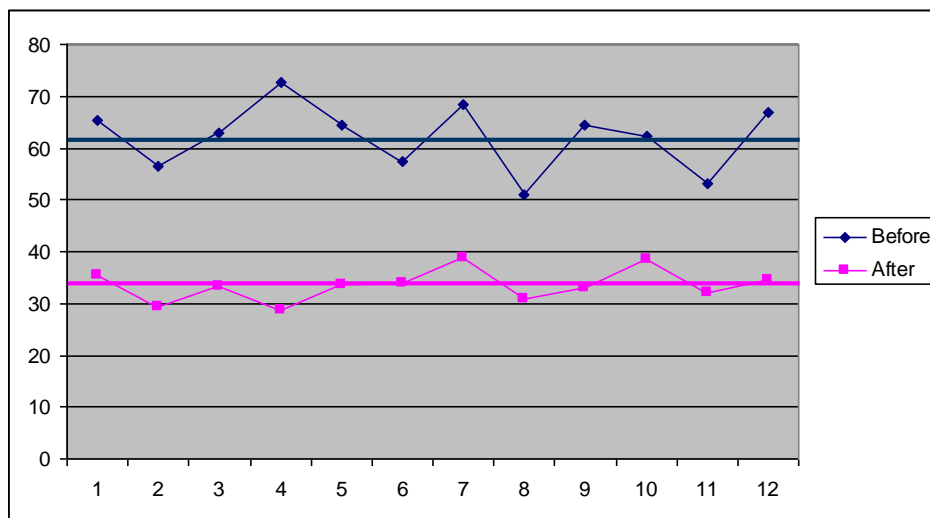


BEFORE

AFTER

Speed [km/h]	Time
65,2	12:42
56,4	12:42
61,8	12:43
52,6	12:44
64,3	12:44
49,6	12:46
57,8	12:46
67,2	12:47
65,9	12:48
58,4	12:48
56,1	12:50
66,8	12:50

Speed [km/h]	Time
35,3	12:36
29,4	12:37
33,2	12:38
28,6	12:38
33,5	12:39
34	12:40
38,7	12:41
30,8	12:42
33	12:44
38,4	12:45
32	12:46
34,4	12:47



Average speed before: 62.0 Km/h

Average speed after: 33.4 Km/h

Decrease 46.1 %

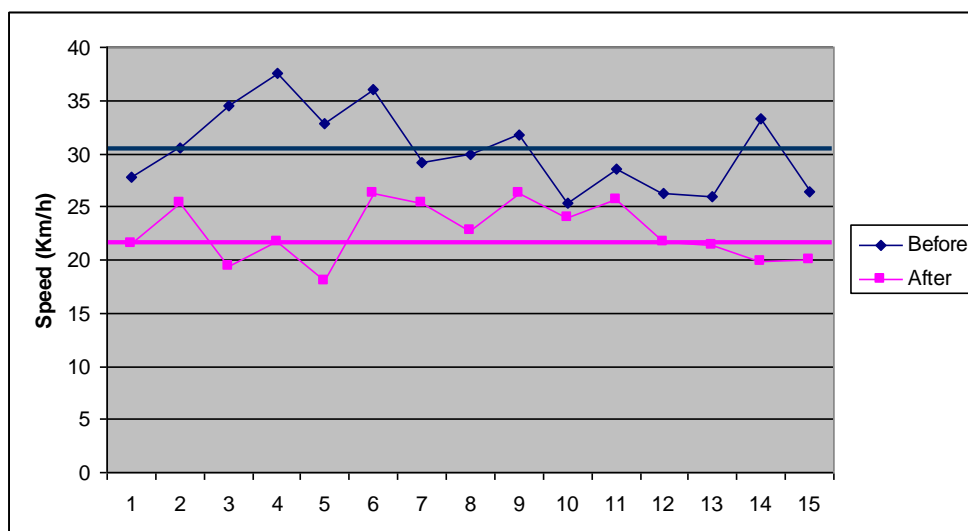
9.2. Roundabout entrance



BEFORE

AFTER

Speed [km/h]	Time	Speed [km/h]	Time
27,8	12:54	21,6	12:50
30,6	12:54	25,4	12:51
34,5	12:54	19,4	12:51
37,5	12:56	21,7	12:52
32,8	12:57	18	12:54
24	12:57	26,3	12:54
29,2	12:58	25,4	12:54
30	12:58	22,7	12:55
31,7	12:58	26,3	12:57
25,3	13:00	24	12:57
28,5	13:02	25,7	12:58
26,2	13:02	21,7	12:58
26	13:03	21,3	12:59
33,3	13:04	19,8	13:00
26,4	13:04	20	13:00

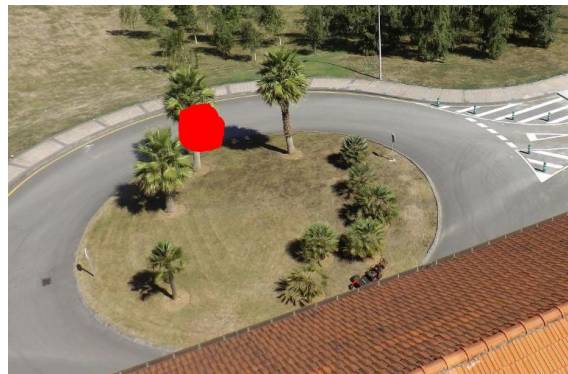


Average speed before: 30.4 Km/h

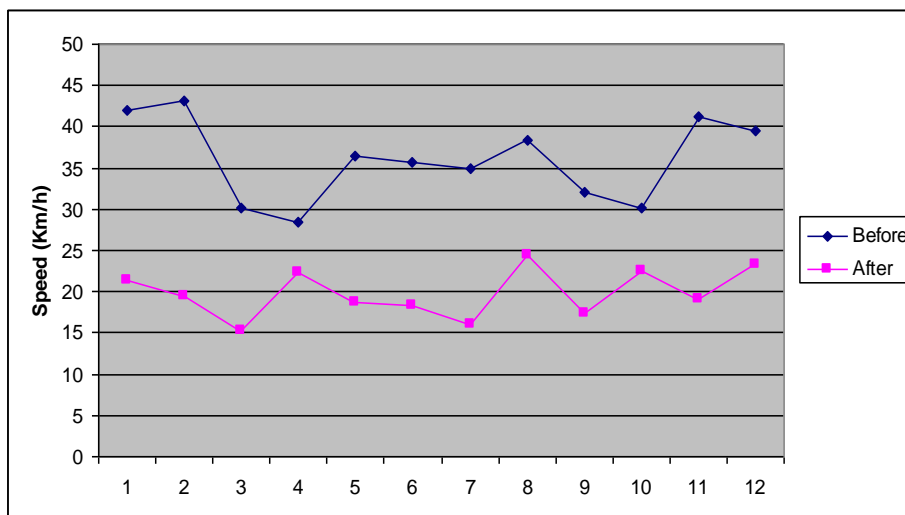
Average speed after: 22.6 Km/h

Decrease 25.6 %

9.3. Roundabout inside



Speed [km/h]	Time	Speed [km/h]	Time
42	13:09	21,3	13:04
43,1	13:09	19,5	13:04
30,2	13:09	15,2	13:05
28,4	13:09	22,4	13:06
36,4	13:11	18,7	13:06
35,7	13:13	18,3	13:06
35	13:14	16	13:07
38,4	13:14	24,5	13:07
32	13:15	17,4	13:08
30,1	13:15	22,5	13:09
41,3	13:16	19	13:10
39,5	13:17	23,2	13:10



Average speed before: 36 Km/h

Average speed after: 19.8 Km/h

Decrease 45 %

10.AWARENESS.

10.1. “Don’t speed up” Campaign

We developed a “Don’t speed up” Campaign at the Campus, we designed visual posters with the sentence “En el Campus... ¡NO CORRAS!” which means “At the Campus... DON’T SPEED UP!” and we put the posters on the boards of the Campus.



10.2. Awareness Lecture

We thought that organizing a lecture at the university for all the students was a good way to promote a general interest and increase awareness in road safety. We looked for two experts in our region who could explain all the students the importance of reducing speed. After a long search two experts finally were chosen:

- Raquel Casado, she is the Traffic regional manager of DGT Directorate-General of Traffic, the government department that is responsible for the Spanish transport network.



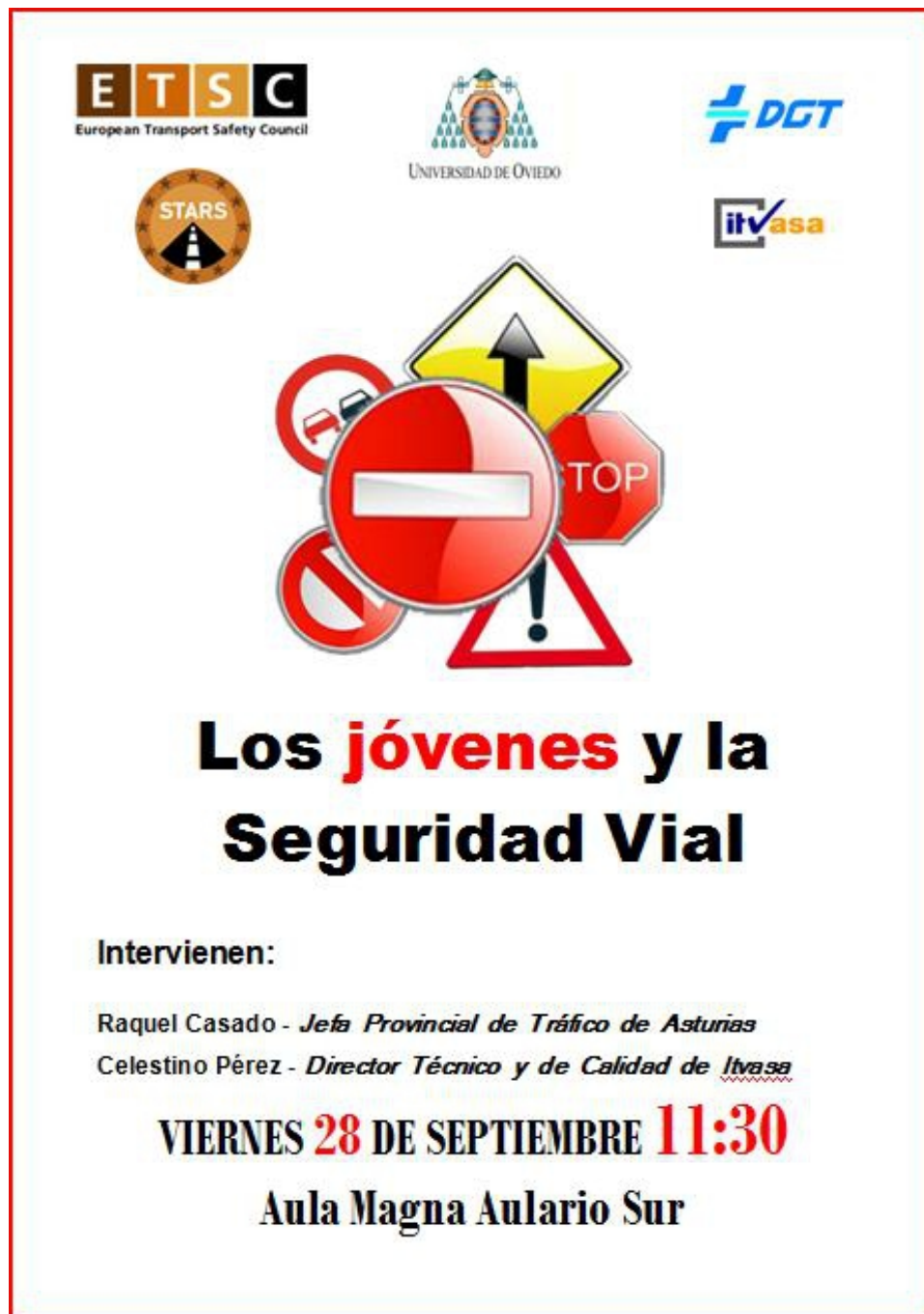
- Celestino Perez, he is the Technical director of ITVASA Technical Inspection of Vehicles of Asturias, is the organism in charge to serve public of Technical inspection of Vehicles (ITV) in Principality of Asturias, as well as to collaborate with the Administration in the application on the regulation on Vehicles.

The lecture was a great success thanks to these two experts. Around 70 students assisted to the event. The event took place at the assembly hall of the university the 28th of September, we chose that date because it is the beginning of the course and the students have more time to attend to these events. These are some photos we took during the lecture:



10.3. Lecture Promotion

We knew that an important part of the event was announcing the conference to all the students in the university, so we decided to print posters writing the date and place of the Lecture and also the experts that were going to come. We could put these posters on the boards of the campus.



The previous days we could hear people talking about the event so the posters were really useful to 'make noise' about this event.

10.4. Lecture in Press

We sent an invitation to the local press. Since Celestino Perez and Raquel Casado are well known in the region and what they say is significant, a journalist from the local newspaper “La Nueva España” came to cover the event. Here you can see how the journalist wrote about the conference and our project:

The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of the 'lne.es Asturias' website. The main menu includes 'PORTADA', 'NOTICIAS', 'DEPORTES', 'ECONOMÍA', 'OPINIÓN/BLOGS', and 'OCIO'. Below the menu, there are links for 'Oviedo', 'Gijón', 'Avilés', 'Cuencas', 'Oriente', 'Occidente', 'Centro', 'Asturias', 'España', 'Internacional', and 'Sociedad y Cultura'. The article title is 'Pasar la ITV salva la vida' with a subtitle 'Las inspecciones técnicas de vehículos evitan cada año medio millar de accidentes en Asturias y 300 víctimas mortales'. Below the title, there is a social media sharing section with icons for Facebook, Twitter, and a 'Recomendar' button.

Gijón, C. JIMÉNEZ

Junto a Celestino Pérez, la jefa provincial de Tráfico, Raquel Casado, tomó parte en la misma jornada, celebrada en la Escuela Politécnica de Ingeniería, a iniciativa de dos alumnos del centro, Pablo Fernández e Ignacio Álvarez, que participan en un proyecto europeo sobre seguridad vial. Cumplir con el reto de la reducción progresiva del número de accidentes depende, según Casado, de ir menguando los límites de velocidad en las vías más conflictivas. «Está en estudio la de las carreteras convencionales, que es donde se produce el 70 por ciento de los accidentes», indica. «Hace diez años teníamos cinco mil muertos al año en las carreteras españolas y en 2011 cerramos con no más de 1.400. Eso significa que algo se está haciendo bien, pero hay que seguir trabajando en esta línea», sostiene. De hecho, el exceso de velocidad de encuentra en el origen del 27% de los accidentes de tráfico.

A la propuesta anterior, se suma la apuesta de la DGT por extender las «zonas 30» en las ciudades. Según Casado, en ciudad la prioridad es «proteger a los usuarios más vulnerables: el peatón y el ciclista». De ahí que desde el órgano estatal se esté tratando de ayudar a todos los ayuntamientos que hayan planificado para sus áreas urbanas la extensión de zonas de «tráfico lento» o de velocidad máxima 30 kilómetros por hora para dar celeridad a esos proyectos. «Aquí, en Asturias, hay que lograr que se establezcan elementos para proteger al peatón y al ciclista», enfatizó Casado en relación con la implantación de las primeras «zonas 30» en Oviedo, Gijón o Mieres, donde se acaba de poner en marcha un nuevo proyecto de carácter experimental.

11. PARTNERS.

11.1. Private organizations.

ASTURVIESCA is the construction company that implemented the project and helped us to finance part of the materials. This construction company use to work for the university building infrastructure constructions.



ITVASA Inspeccion Tecnica de Vehiculos de Asturias (Technical Inspection of Vehicles of Asturias) is the organism in charge to serve public of Technical inspection of Vehicles in Principality of Asturias, as well as to collaborate with the Administration in the application on the regulation on Vehicles. The Technical Director called Mr. Celestino Perez dedicates part of his effort to promote road safety and make aware of risk prevention.



11.2. Public organizations.

DGT Direccion General de Trafico (Directorate-General of Traffic) is the government department that is responsible for the Spanish transport network. The Traffic regional manager called Mrs. Raquel Casado was very interested in our project and she did not have a doubt when we asked her to participate in our Conference.



University of Oviedo, the Infrastructure Department managed by Mr. Carlos Rico, he understood the problem that existed at that place and he helped us to finance the project and arrange legal documents that allowed us to modify the road.



We also had the great support of our teacher Mr. Daniel Alvarez Mántaras, who helped us establish contacts for organizing the Lecture.



12.COMUNICACION

12.1. Press

One of the first things we did when we came back from the STARS Camp was to contact the local press. That way we could tell our community what we wanted to do in the Campus and what our project was about. Appearing in press was useful to persuade institutions to invest in our project.

La Nueva España. Readers: 355.600

Sábado, 19 de mayo de 2012

Gijón

LA NUEVA ESPAÑA 9

El campus

Los ingenieros echan el freno

El Consejo Europeo de Seguridad en el Transporte selecciona un proyecto de dos alumnos de la Politécnica para reducir la velocidad en el campus

C. JIMÉNEZ

La Escuela Politécnica de Ingeniería de Gijón suma nuevos talentos. Dos de sus alumnos, Pablo Fernández Alonso e Ignacio Álvarez Fernández-Miranda, han sido seleccionados como representantes españoles en el marco de una iniciativa del European Transport Safety Council. El órgano comunitario lanzó a finales de 2011 una nueva convocatoria del proyecto «Stars», acrónimo de Students Acting to Reduce Speed, que reúne iniciativas de estudiantes bajo un planteamiento sencillo y económico para reducir la velocidad en tramos de carretera peligrosos. Pablo e Ignacio optaron por dar respuesta a un problema que tenían muy cerca de las aulas. Su proyecto, el único seleccionado de todas las universidades españolas, contempla aumentar los aparcamientos en zonas cercanas a los aularios del campus gijonés y reducir la velocidad en una zona peligrosa por su trazo, la rotonda situada enfrente del módulo 1 del edificio departamental Oeste, un lugar donde se han producido numerosos accidentes. En el vicerrectorado de Infraestructuras de la Universidad de Oviedo también han recibido muy positivamente su propuesta. Tanto es así que Ignacio y Pablo han recibido el compromiso del responsable del área, José Carlos Rico, para financiar el proyecto.

La intervención incluye una reducción del ancho actual de uno de los carriles de circulación para modificar los aparcamientos en línea por el sistema "en batería" que permite ganar nuevas plazas y rebajar la velocidad de circulación en ese tramo. Aunque los límites actuales en esta zona se sitúan en 50 kilómetros por hora, los estudiantes proponen reducirlo a 30. «A mitad de recta hemos realizado mediciones donde la velocidad media era de 70 u 80 kilómetros por hora», explica Pablo, estudiante de quinto curso de ingeniería industrial en la especialidad de Construcción, igual que su compañero de proyecto.

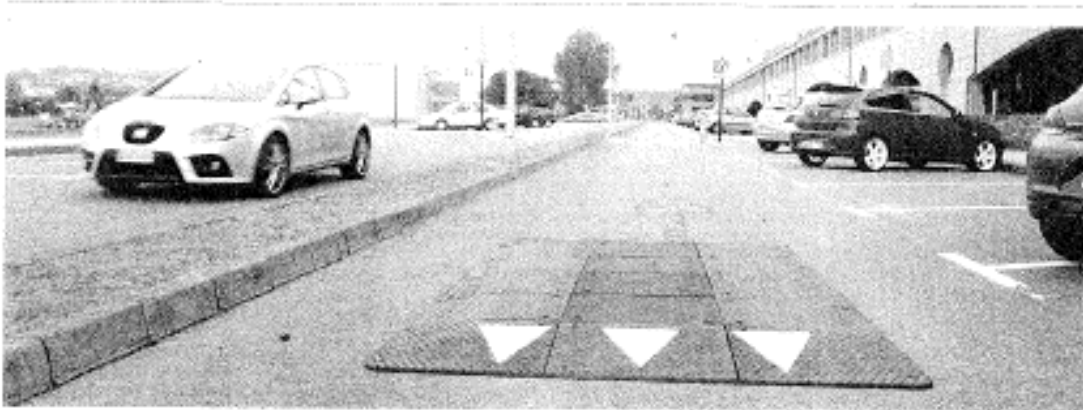
Los mensajes de la dirección de la Politécnica, advirtiendo periódicamente a los conductores que estacionaban en lugares prohibidos del campus, les llevaron a pensar en nuevas propuestas. Con el plan de obras ya redactado, los estudiantes se convertirán ahora en comerciales para vender su idea a empresas especializadas en señalización e infraestructuras viales. «La Universidad financiará una parte. Hemos incluido pasos de peatones, un parking para discapacitados, bandas reductoras de velocidad y una pequeña isleta antes de la rotonda para evitar los vuelcos que había hasta ahora por exceso de velocidad», explican los autores del proyecto, quienes se consideran especialmente afortunados por la oportunidad que se les ha brindado desde el Consejo Europeo de Seguridad en el Transporte. Superar la primera fase de selección les permitió disfrutar de una semana de formación en Bruselas con ingenieros de toda Europa. En octubre deberán presentar la obra terminada. Antes desarrollarán una campaña de concienciación sobre seguridad vial en el campus local pues, según explican, con una velocidad de 50 kilómetros por hora existe un 80% de probabilidades de que un accidente sea fatal. «Si se rebaja a 30, se reduce notablemente: al 10%», concluyen los ingenieros.

Pablo Fernández, con el tramo de vía donde se ejecutará el proyecto detrás.

Recreación de la zona donde se intervendrá con la nueva señalización.

REPRODUCCIÓN DE MARCOS LEÓN

El Comercio. Readers: 142.000



Un coche circula despacio por la reducida calzada que une la sede de la Escuela Politécnica de Ingeniería con los aularios. >> LUIS SEVILLA

El campus modifica sus viales para reducir la velocidad a 30 por hora

de E. MONTES

Nuevo curso y nuevas normas. Al menos, circulatorias. Tal y como había anunciado, el Vicerrectorado de Campus, Centros y Departamentos puso en práctica el proyecto para limitar la velocidad en el campus que los estudiantes

de la Escuela Politécnica de Ingeniería Pablo Fernández e Ignacio Álvarez presentaron a la convocatoria europea Stars. Y, dicho y hecho, entre finales del curso anterior y principios de éste, los viales del campus, concretamente la larga calle que une la sede oficial de la

Politécnica y los aularios Norte y Sur, ha cambiado de imagen.

La anchura de la calzada ha sido reducida a base de colocar en batería los coches que antes estacionaban en cordón, y sobre el carril ya estrechado, se han colocado distintos elementos para forzar la velo-

cidad reducida. Desde un embudo a la entrada de las glorietas hasta bandas sonoras, pasos elevados de semáforos y cojines berlineses. Toda una serie de actuaciones que ya han conseguido lo que el vicerrector de Campus quería: «Que el campus sea una zona restringida a 30 kilómetros por hora y evitar los accidentes que ya se han producido por exceso de velocidad», afirma José Carlos Rico.

Ahora solo falta el rótulo que diga que la calle en cuestión se llama Pedro Puig Adam.

12.2. Radio

Thanks to the contacts we made with the local journalists we were interviewed in a local radio station called Onda Cero (www.ondacero.es) where I could explain our project and our ideas. This interview was a great experience and also very useful because this radio station has 130.000 listeners in our region.



12.3. Magazine

The best way to tell all the students what we were going to do in the campus was the Campus Magazine. We wrote a report where we explained what ETCS and the STARS Project are. We also explained our idea for reducing the speed at the roundabout.

University magazine: EPIGijón.



FINALISTAS EN EL PROYECTO STARS

PABLO FERNÁNDEZ ALONSO
pbifa@hotmail.com

En noviembre del año pasado se cerraba el plazo para presentar al ETSC (European Transport Safety Council) una idea sencilla y económica para reducir la velocidad en un tramo de carretera peligroso.

Los alumnos de la EPI, **Ignacio Álvarez Fernández-Miranda** y **Pablo Fernández Alonso**, enviaron una idea de lo que sería el proyecto. Pocas semanas después les llamaron para seleccionarlos como los **representantes españoles** en este concurso internacional.

El ETSC es una organización independiente, sin ánimo de lucro, cuya sede se encuentra en Bruselas y su objetivo es reducir el número de muertos y heridos en accidentes de tráfico en Europa. Fundado en 1993, el ETSC pro-

porciona una fuente imparcial de consejos sobre transporte y seguridad a la Comisión Europea, el Parlamento Europeo y Estados miembros.

Esta organización promueve varios proyectos cada año orientados a la reducción de accidentes en carretera. Entre ellos está el proyecto **STARS** (Students Acting to Reduce Speed) que tiene como principal objetivo desarrollar acciones concretas con el fin de reducir la velocidad de los vehículos mediante el trabajo llevado a cabo por estudiantes (www.etsc.eu).

Ignacio y Pablo son los representantes españoles de este proyecto que engloba a once países diferentes, cada uno de los cuales es representado por una pareja de estudiantes



que deben desarrollar un proyecto propio a partir de una idea sencilla dentro del ámbito de la seguridad vial.

Su proyecto se localiza en nuestro campus universitario y la idea surge de dos necesidades, aumentar los aparcamientos en zonas cercanas a las aulas y reducir la velocidad en una zona peligrosa por su trazado, **la rotonda situada enfrente del módulo 1 del Edificio Departamental Oeste**, lugar donde se han producido numerosos accidentes.

El proyecto STARS se prolonga hasta octubre y luego conoceremos a los ganadores ☐



A la izquierda, aspecto actual de la rotonda del campus situada a la altura del Edificio Departamental nº 1. A la derecha, modificaciones propuestas para reducir la peligrosidad.

12.4. Internet

The newspapers also spread the news in their web pages where we could reach more people.

La Nueva España (<http://www.lne.es/gijon/2012/05/19/ingenieros-echan-freno/1244078.html>)

The screenshot shows the Lne.es website interface. At the top, there are navigation menus for 'PORTADA', 'NOTICIAS', 'DEPORTES', 'ECONOMÍA', 'OPINIÓN/BLOGS', and 'OCIO'. Below these are regional links: Oviedo, Gijón, Avilés, Cuencas, Oriente, Occidente, Centro, Asturias, España, Internacional, Sociedad y Cultura, TV y. The article title is 'Los ingenieros echan el freno' with a sub-headline: 'El Consejo Europeo de Seguridad en el Transporte selecciona un proyecto de dos alumnos de la Politécnica para reducir la velocidad en el campus'. The author is C. JIMÉNEZ. The article text describes a project by Pablo Fernández Alonso and Ignacio Álvarez Fernández-Miranda to reduce speed in a dangerous area of the campus. A photo shows a man with a bag walking on a street. A multimedia section is also visible.

El Comercio. (<http://www.elcomercio.es/v/20120709/gijon/podra-circular-kilometros-hora-20120709.html>)

The screenshot shows the ElComercio.es website interface. The article title is 'No se podrá circular a más de 30 kilómetros por hora'. The text describes a project by Pablo Fernández Alonso and Ignacio Álvarez Fernández-Miranda to limit speed in a dangerous area of the campus. A blue advertisement for 'ENCUEN EN TERCER HOY A LA' is visible on the right side.

El Comercio. (<http://gijon.elcomercio.es/actualidad/viesques/2012-10-05/campus-modifica-diseno-viales-para-0734.html>)

El campus modifica el diseño de sus viales para reducir la velocidad a 30

NOTICIA DE E. Montes 05/10/2012

0 Comentarios |  7 |  Compartir |  Recommend 2 |  0 votos |   

Nuevo curso y nuevas normas. Al menos, circulatorias. Tal y como había anunciado, el Vicerrectorado de Campus, Centros y Departamentos puso en práctica el proyecto para limitar la velocidad en el campus que los estudiantes de la Escuela Politécnica de Ingeniería Pablo Fernández e Ignacio Álvarez presentaron a la convocatoria europea Stars. Y, dicho y hecho, entre finales del curso anterior y principios de éste, los viales del campus, concretamente la larga calle que une la sede oficial de la Politécnica y los aularios Norte y Sur, ha cambiado de imagen.



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Ahora solo falta el rótulo que diga que la calle en cuestión se llama Pedro Puig Adam.

13. REFERENCES

- Woolley, J. In-Car Driver Training at High Schools: A Literature Review. Report No. 6/2000. Safety Strategy, Transport SA. Walkerville. 2000.
- Anders Nyberg. Young novice driver education and training
- Dirección General de Tráfico www.dgt.es
- Inspección Técnica de Vehículos www.itvasa.es

INFRASTRUCTURE'S PLANS INDEX

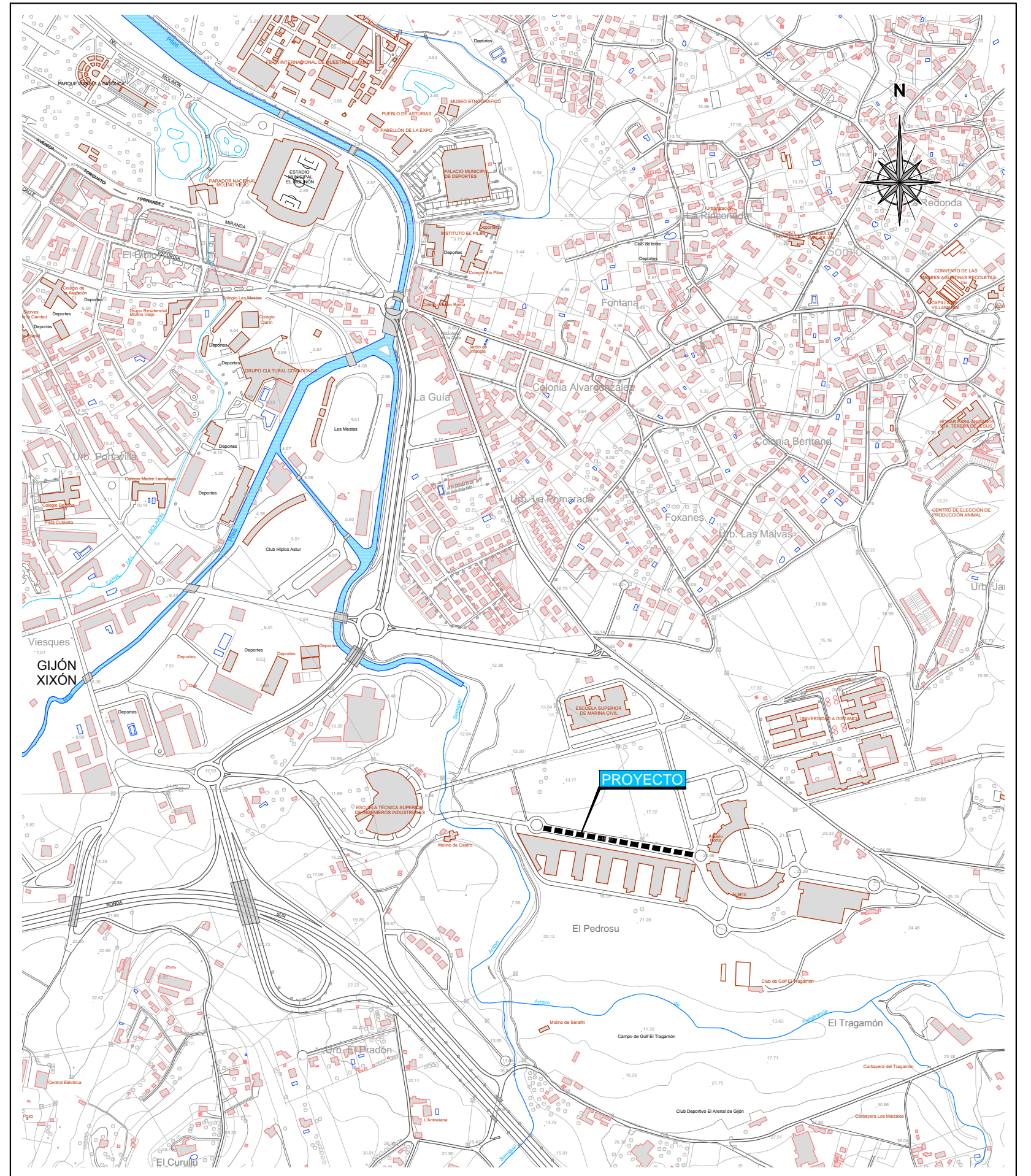
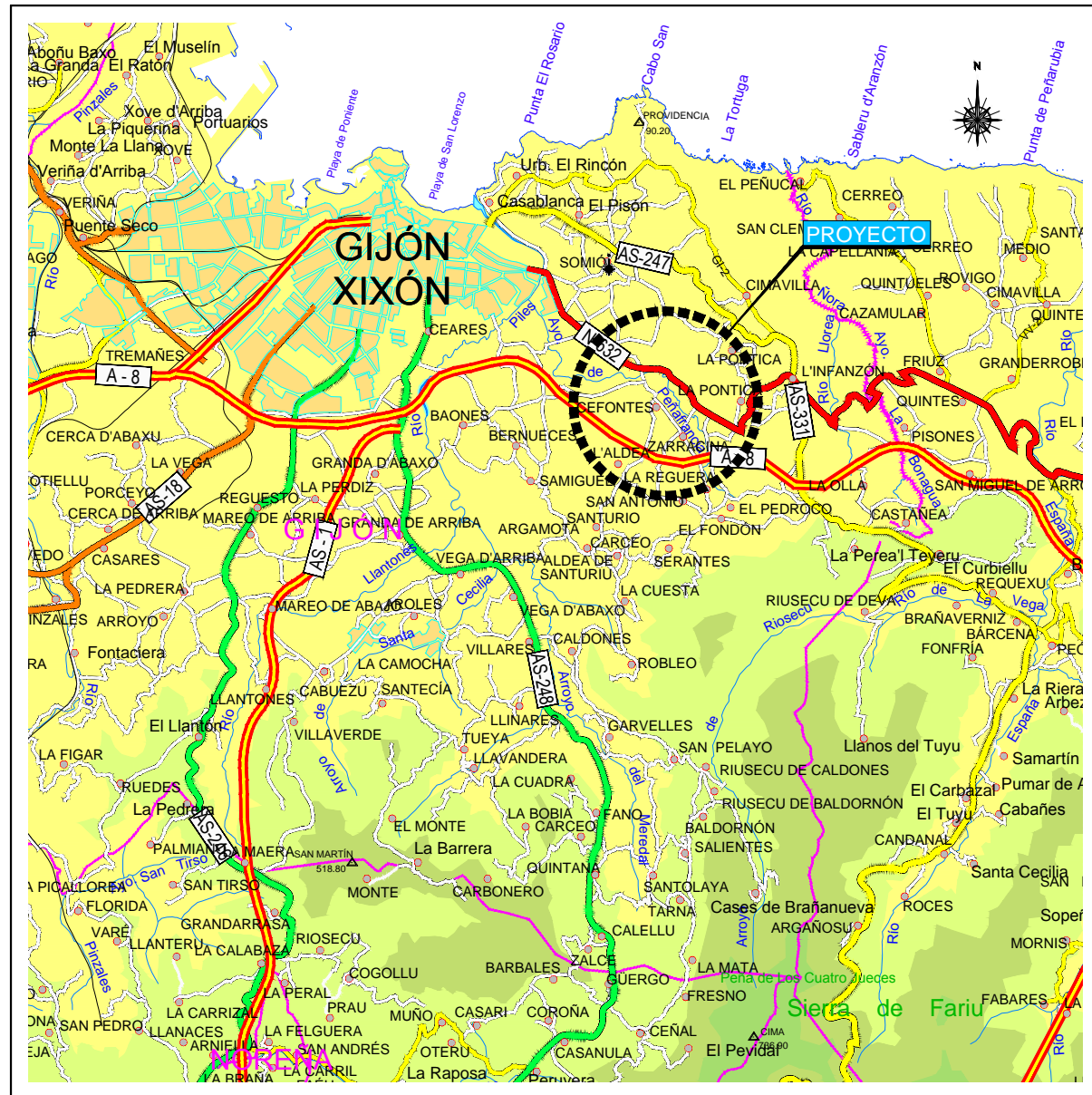
Plan 1	LOCATION
Plan 2	INITIAL SITUATION
Plan 3 (1/2)	INITIAL SITUATION (1/2)
Plan 3 (2/2)	INITIAL SITUATION (2/2)
Plan 4 (1/2)	DEMOLITIONS (1/2)
Plan 4 (2/2)	DEMOLITIONS (2/2)
Plan 5 (1/2)	FINAL SITUATION (1/2)
Plan 5 (2/2)	FINAL SITUATION (2/2)
Plan 6 (1/3)	DETAILS (1/3)
Plan 6 (2/3)	DETAILS (2/3)
Plan 6 (3/3)	DETAILS (3/3)
Plan 7	ROUTE MODIFICATION

PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS



SITUACIÓN

ESCALA: 1/50.000



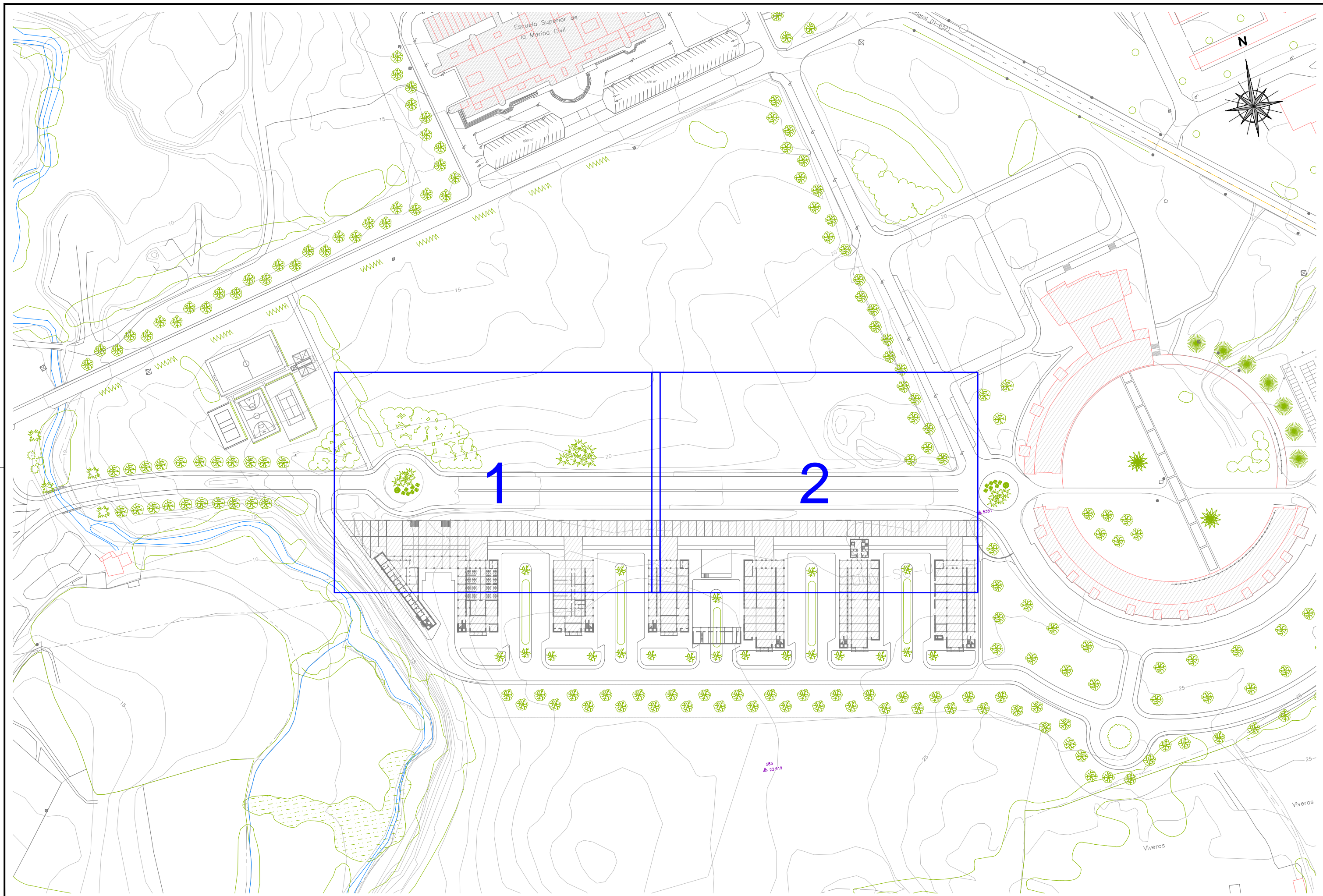
TÍTULO PROYECTO ACTUACIONES PARA LA MEJORA DE SEG. VIAL EN GLORIETA Y VIAL DE C/ CAMPUS 2, JUNTO A LAS SEDES DEPARTAMENTALES DEL CAMPUS DE VIESQUES DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE OVIEDO

STARS PROJECT
FECHA MAYO 2012

ESCALA INDICADAS
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
ORIGINALES EN A1 GRAFICAS

DESIGNACIÓN SITUACION Y EMPLAZAMIENTO

PLANO N° 1
HOJA 1 DE 1



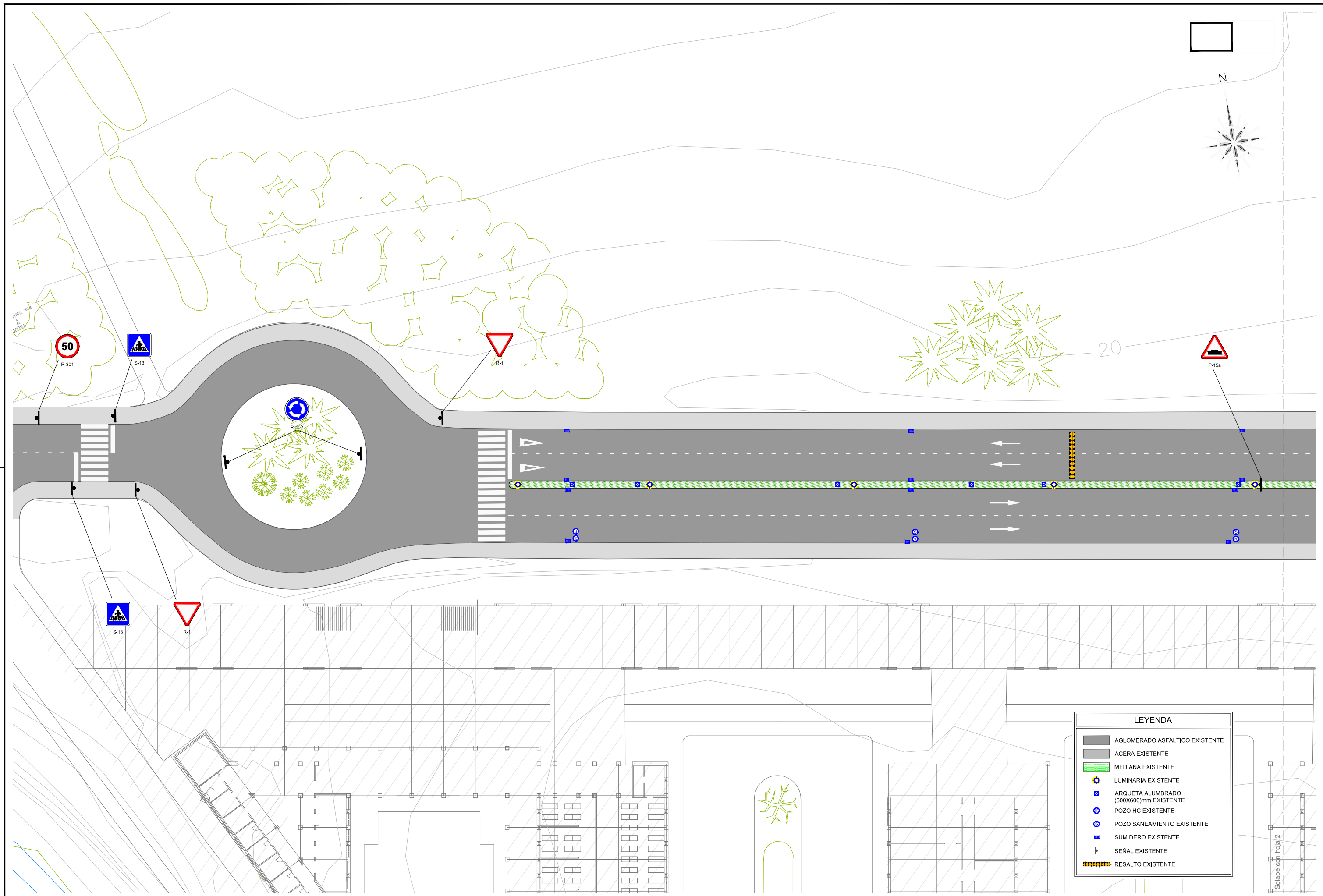
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 A LAS SEDES DEPARTAMENTALES DEL CAMPUS DE
 VIESQUES DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE OVIEDO

STARS PROJECT
 FECHA MAYO 2012

ESCALA
 0 50m
 ORIGINALES EN A1 GRAFICAS

DESIGNACION
PLANO GUIA

PLANO N° 2
 HOJA 1 DE 1



TÍTULO PROYECTO ACTUACIONES PARA LA MEJORA DE
 SEG. VIAL EN GLORIETA Y VIAL DE C/ CAMPUS 2, JUNTO
 A LAS SEDES DEPARTAMENTALES DEL CAMPUS DE
 VIESQUES DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE OVIEDO

STARS PROJECT
 FECHA MAYO 2012

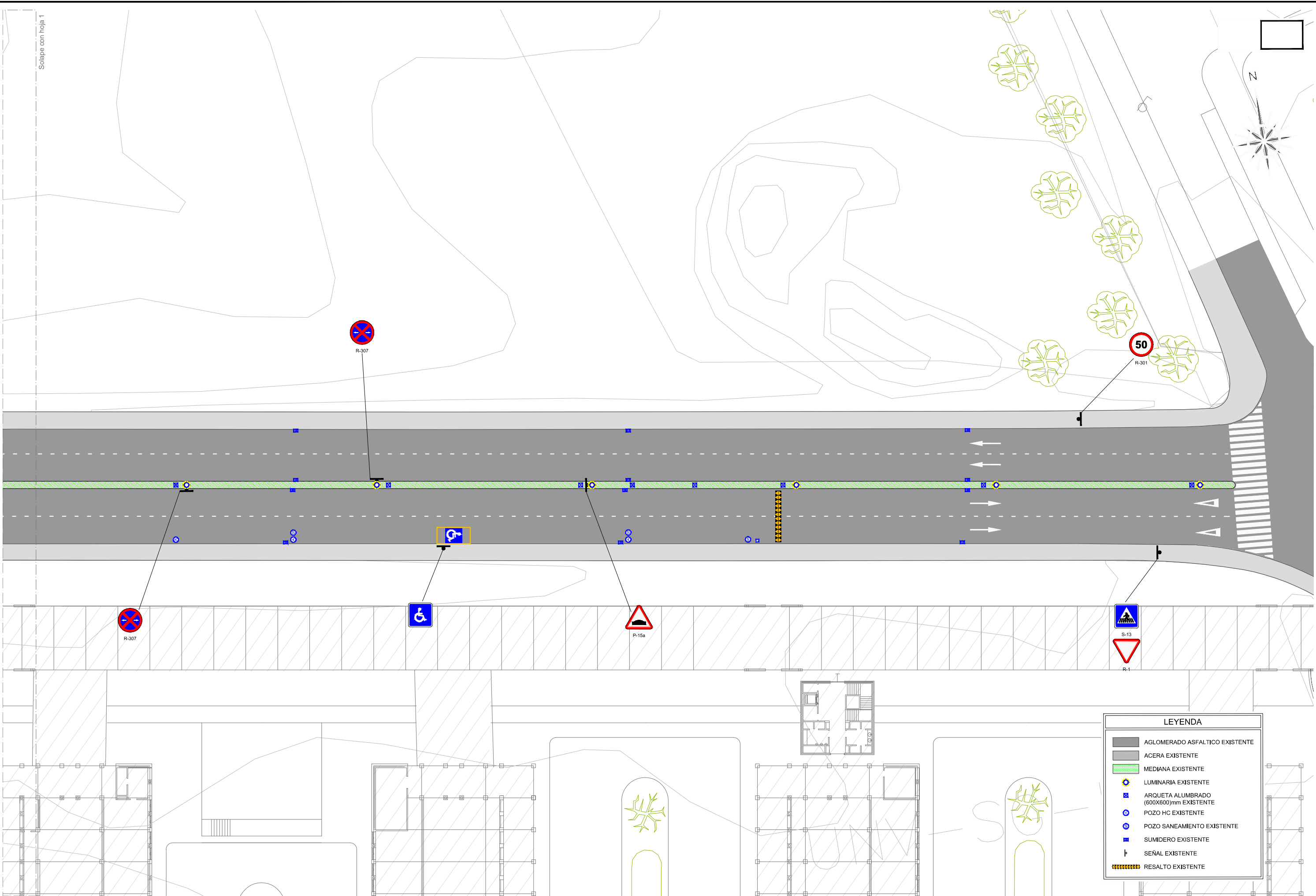
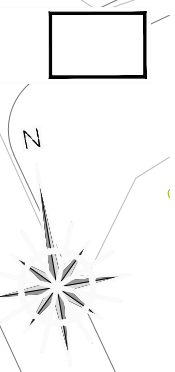
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 ORIGINALES EN A1 GRAFICAS

DESIGNACION
ESTADO ACTUAL

PLANO N° 3
 HOJA 1 DE 2

LEYENDA	
	AGLOMERADO ASFALTICO EXISTENTE
	ACERA EXISTENTE
	MEDIANA EXISTENTE
	LUMINARIA EXISTENTE
	ARQUETA ALUMBRADO (600X600)mm EXISTENTE
	POZO HC EXISTENTE
	POZO SANEAMIENTO EXISTENTE
	SUMIDERO EXISTENTE
	SEÑAL EXISTENTE
	RESALTO EXISTENTE

Solape con hoja 2



LEYENDA	
	AGLOMERADO ASFALTICO EXISTENTE
	ACERA EXISTENTE
	MEDIANA EXISTENTE
	LUMINARIA EXISTENTE
	ARQUETA ALUMBRADO (600X600)mm EXISTENTE
	POZO HC EXISTENTE
	POZO SANEAMIENTO EXISTENTE
	SUMIDERO EXISTENTE
	SEÑAL EXISTENTE
	RESALTO EXISTENTE



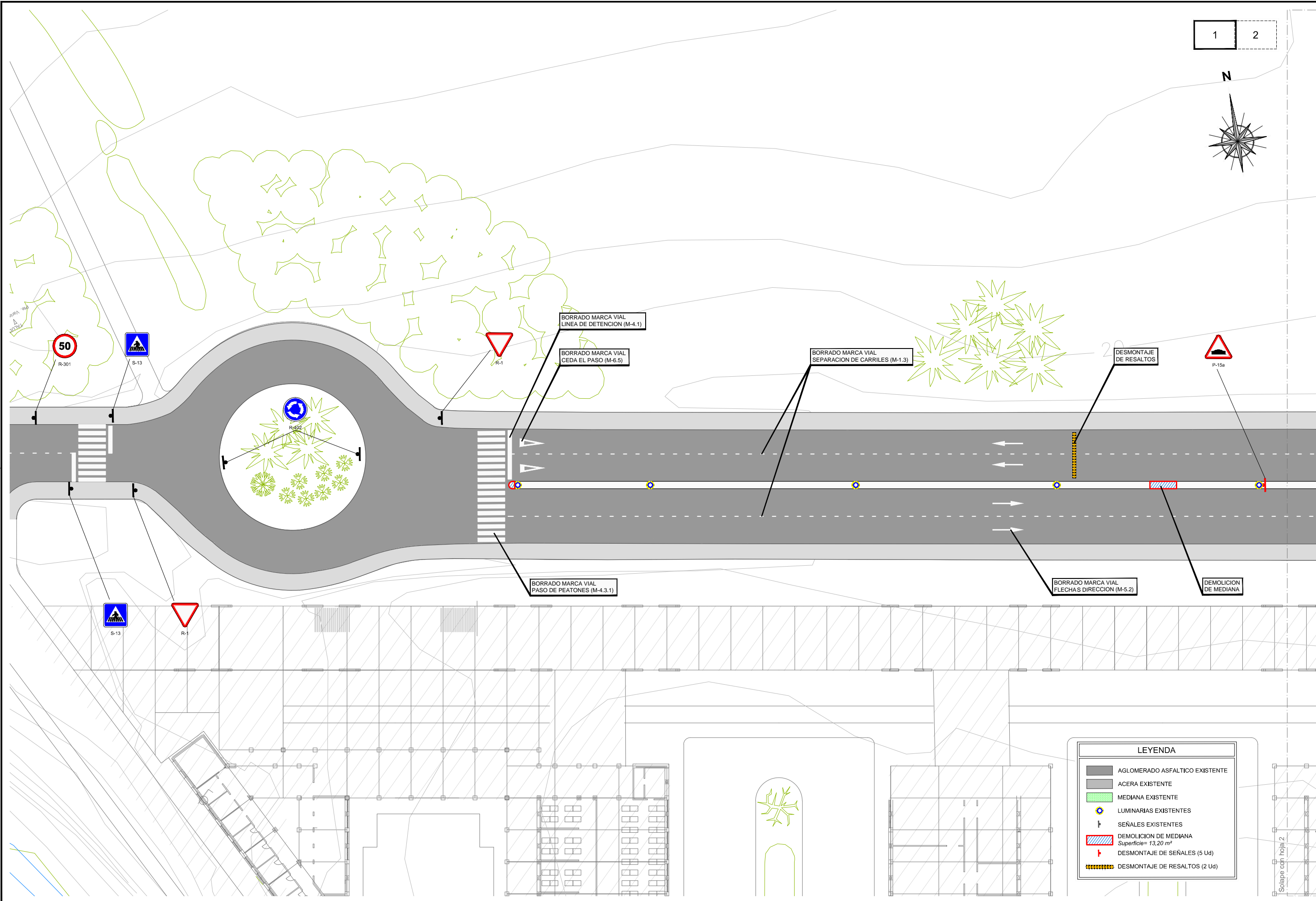
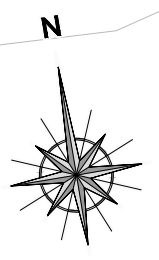
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 A LAS SEDES DEPARTAMENTALES DEL CAMPUS DE
 VIESQUES DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE OVIEDO

STARS PROJECT
 FECHA MAYO 2012

ESCALA
 0 12,5m
 ORIGINALES EN A1 GRAFICAS

DESIGNACION
ESTADO ACTUAL

PLANO N° 3
 HOJA 2 DE 2



LEYENDA	
	AGLOMERADO ASFALTICO EXISTENTE
	ACERA EXISTENTE
	MEDIANA EXISTENTE
	LUMINARIAS EXISTENTES
	SEÑALES EXISTENTES
	DEMOLICION DE MEDIANA Superficie= 13,20 m ²
	DESMONTAJE DE SEÑALES (5 Ud)
	DESMONTAJE DE RESALTOS (2 Ud)



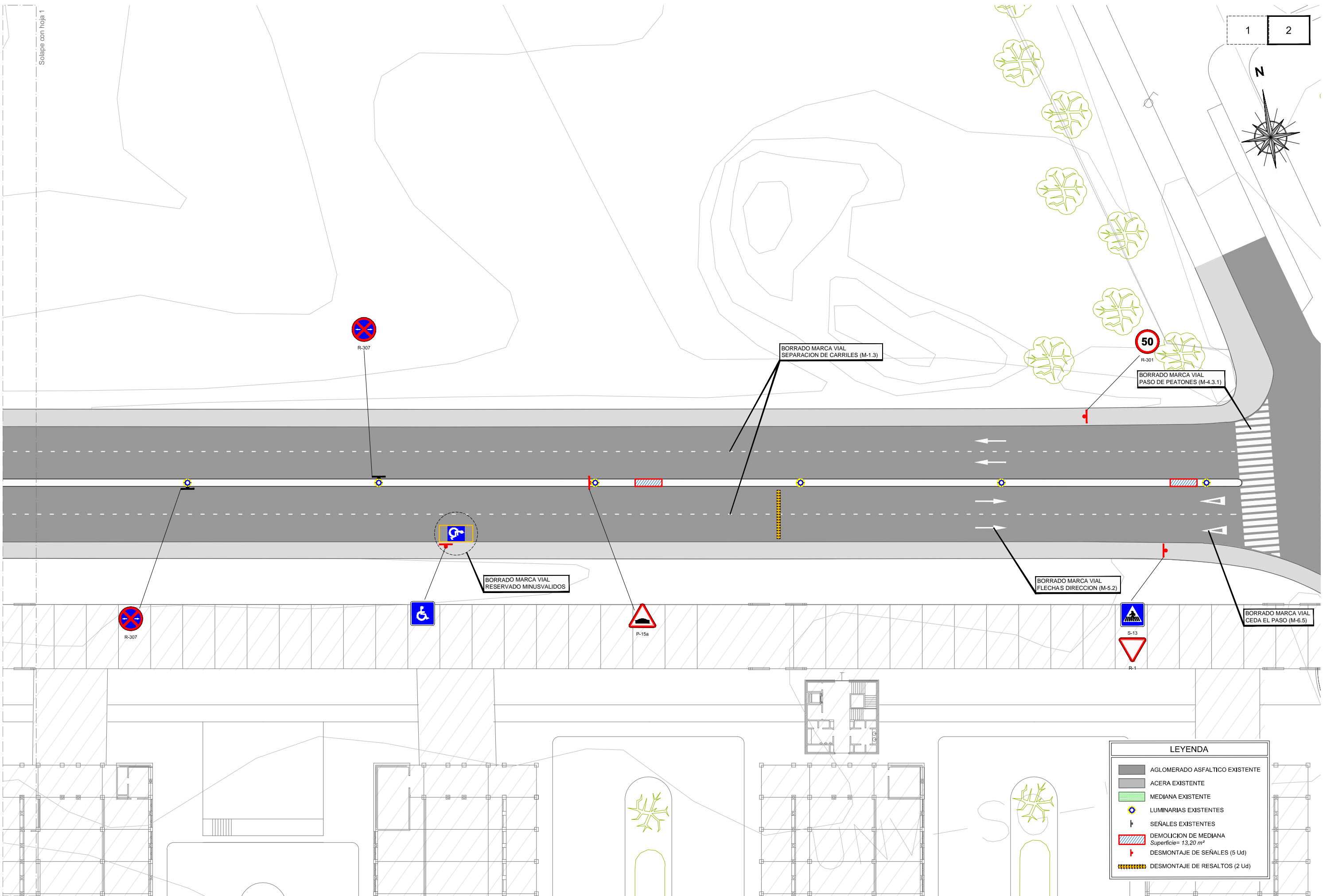
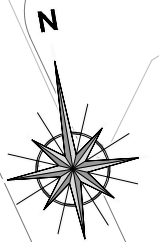
TITULO PROYECTO ACTUACIONES PARA LA MEJORA DE
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A LAS SEDES DEPARTAMENTALES DEL CAMPUS DE
VIESQUES DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE OVIEDO

STARS PROJECT
FECHA
MAYO 2012

ESCALA
0 12,5m
ORIGINALES EN A1 GRAFICAS

DESIGNACION
DEMOLICIONES Y DESMONTAJES

PLANO N°
4
HOJA 1 DE 2



BORRADO MARCA VIAL
RESERVADO MINUSVALIDOS



BORRADO MARCA VIAL
FLECHAS DIRECCION (M-5.2)



BORRADO MARCA VIAL
CEDA EL PASO (M-6.5)

LEYENDA	
	AGLOMERADO ASFALTICO EXISTENTE
	ACERA EXISTENTE
	MEDIANA EXISTENTE
	LUMINARIAS EXISTENTES
	SEÑALES EXISTENTES
	DEMOLICION DE MEDIANA Superficie= 13,20 m ²
	DESMONTAJE DE SEÑALES (5 Ud)
	DESMONTAJE DE RESALTOS (2 Ud)



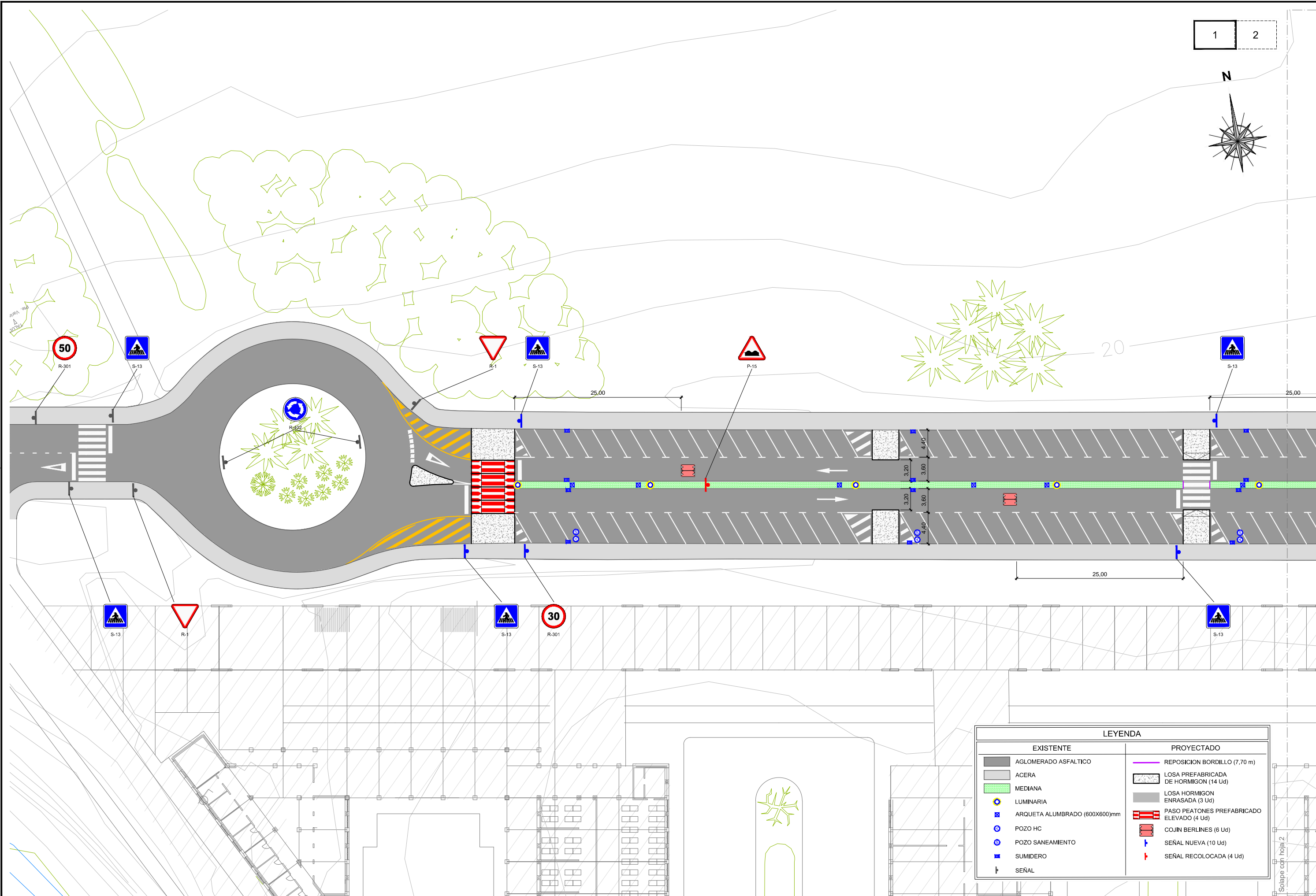
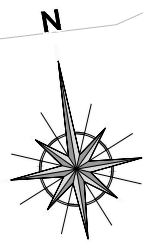
TITULO PROYECTO ACTUACIONES PARA LA MEJORA DE
SEG. VIAL EN GLORIETA Y VIAL DE C/ CAMPUS 2, JUNTO
A LAS SEDES DEPARTAMENTALES DEL CAMPUS DE
VIESQUES DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE OVIEDO

STARS PROJECT
FECHA
MAYO 2012

ESCALA
0 12,5m
ORIGINALES EN A1 GRAFICAS

DESIGNACION
DEMOLICIONES Y DESMONTAJES

PLANO N°
4
HOJA 2 DE 2



LEYENDA	
EXISTENTE	PROYECTADO
AGLOMERADO ASFALTICO	REPOSICION BORDILLO (7.70 m)
ACERA	LOSA PREFABRICADA DE HORMIGON (14 Ud)
MEDIANA	LOSA HORMIGON ENRASADA (3 Ud)
LUMINARIA	PASO PEATONES PREFABRICADO ELEVADO (4 Ud)
ARQUETA ALUMBRADO (600X600)mm	COJIN BERLINES (6 Ud)
POZO HC	SEÑAL NUEVA (10 Ud)
POZO SANEAMIENTO	SEÑAL RECOLOCADA (4 Ud)
SUMIDERO	
SEÑAL	



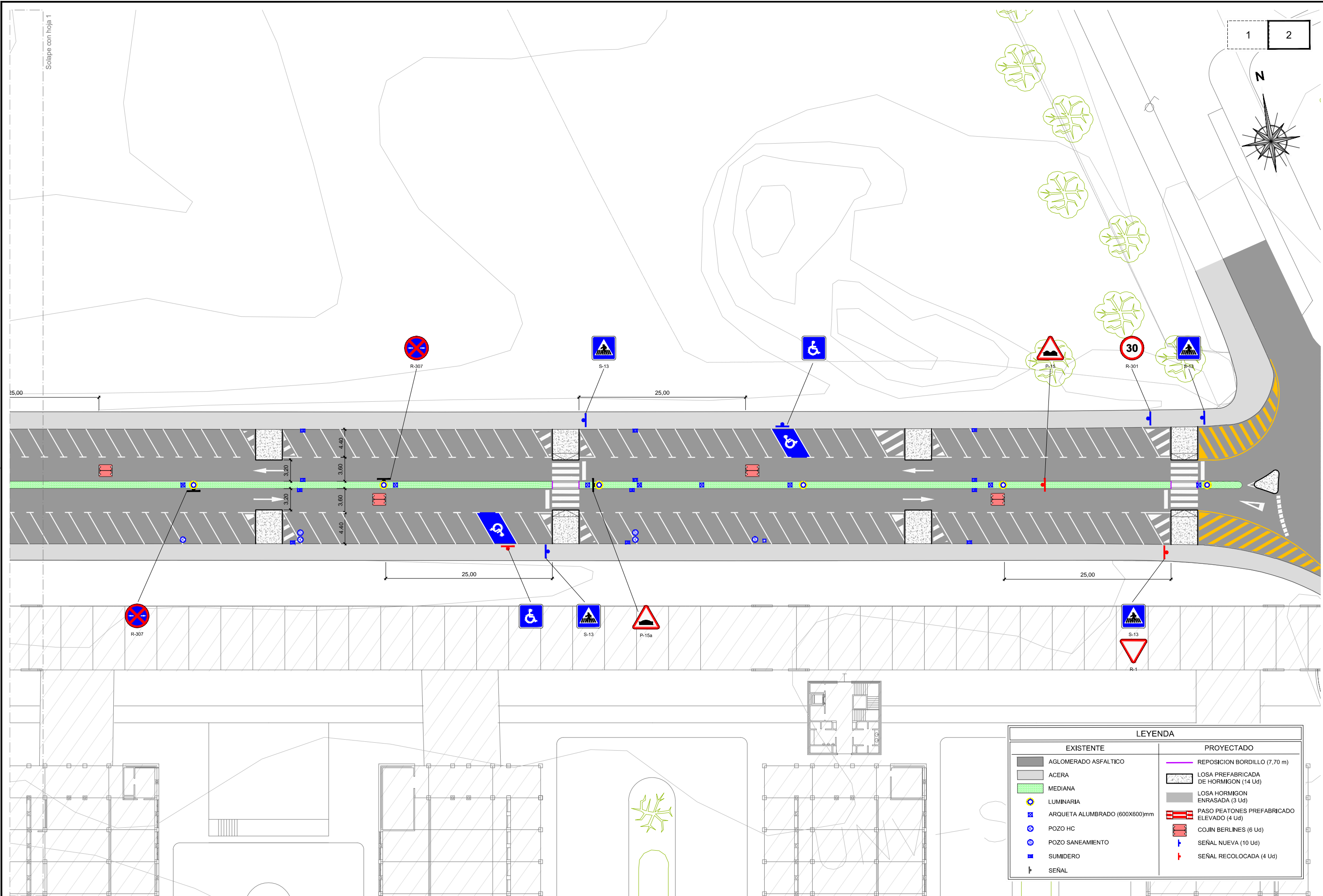
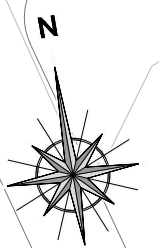
TITULO PROYECTO ACTUACIONES PARA LA MEJORA DE SEG. VIAL EN GLORIETA Y VIAL DE C/ CAMPUS 2, JUNTO A LAS SEDES DEPARTAMENTALES DEL CAMPUS DE VIESQUES DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE OVIEDO

STARS PROJECT
FECHA MAYO 2012

ESCALA
0 12,5m
ORIGINALES EN A1 GRAFICAS

DESIGNACION
PLANTA GENERAL
REDUCCION A UN CARRIL CON APARCAMIENTO, PASOS PEATONES PINTADOS, ELEVADOS Y COJINES BERLINESES

PLANO N° 5
HOJA 1 DE 2



LEYENDA	
EXISTENTE	PROYECTADO
AGLOMERADO ASFALTICO	REPOSICION BORDILLO (7,70 m)
ACERA	LOSA PREFABRICADA DE HORMIGON (14 Ud)
MEDIANA	LOSA HORMIGON ENRASADA (3 Ud)
LUMINARIA	PASO PEATONES PREFABRICADO ELEVADO (4 Ud)
ARQUETA ALUMBRADO (600X600)mm	COJIN BERLINES (6 Ud)
POZO HC	SEÑAL NUEVA (10 Ud)
POZO SANEAMIENTO	SEÑAL RECOLOCADA (4 Ud)
SUMIDERO	
SEÑAL	



TITULO PROYECTO ACTUACIONES PARA LA MEJORA DE SEG. VIAL EN GLORIETA Y VIAL DE C/ CAMPUS 2, JUNTO A LAS SEDES DEPARTAMENTALES DEL CAMPUS DE VIESQUES DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE OVIEDO

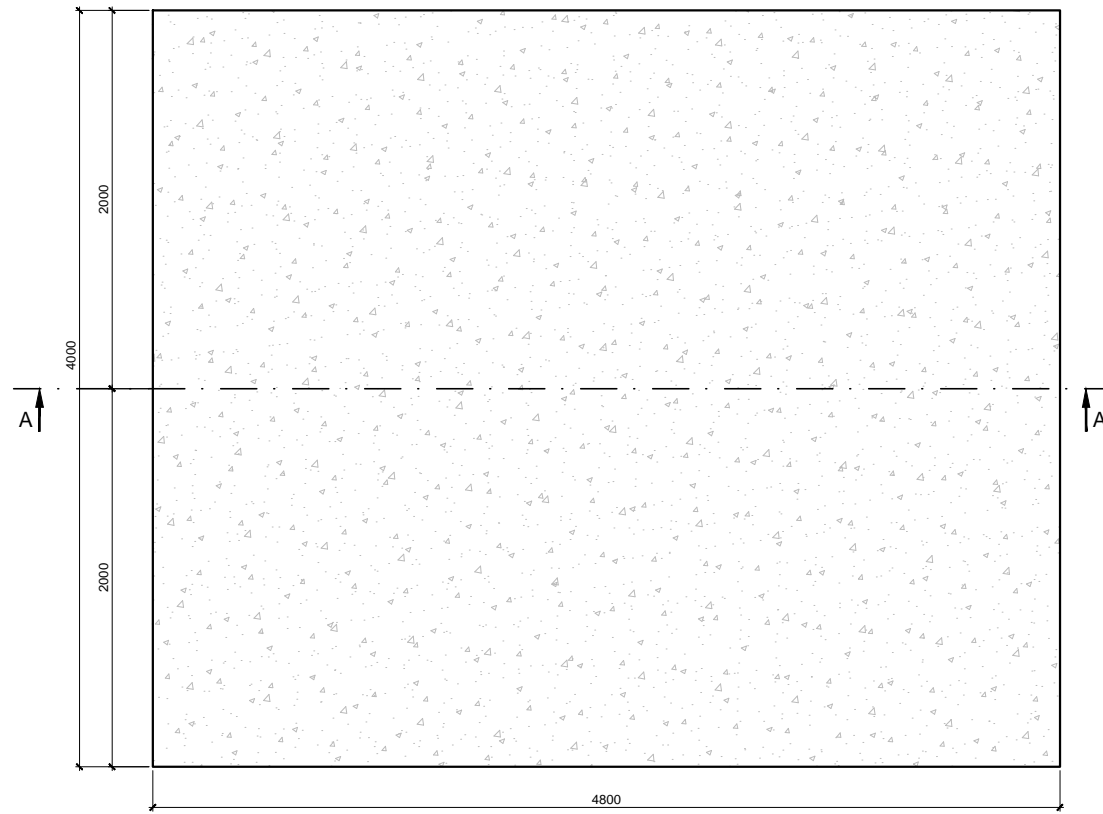
STARS PROJECT
FECHA MAYO 2012

ESCALA
0 12,5m
ORIGINALES EN A1 GRAFICAS

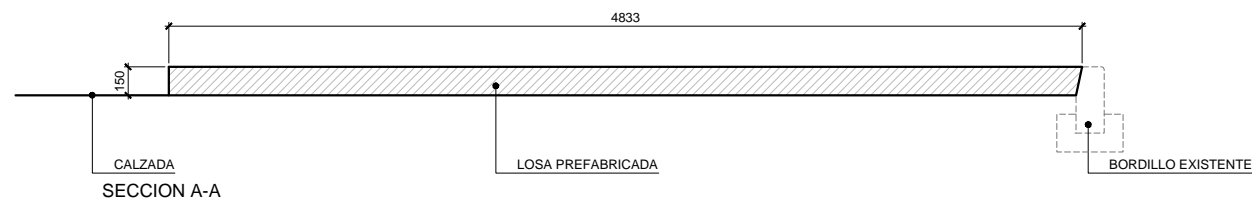
DESIGNACION
PLANTA GENERAL
REDUCCION A UN CARRIL CON APARCAMIENTO, PASOS PEATONES PINTADOS, ELEVADOS Y COJINES BERLINESSES

PLANO N° 5
HOJA 2 DE 2

LOSA HORMIGON
(ESTRECHAMIENTO CALZADA)

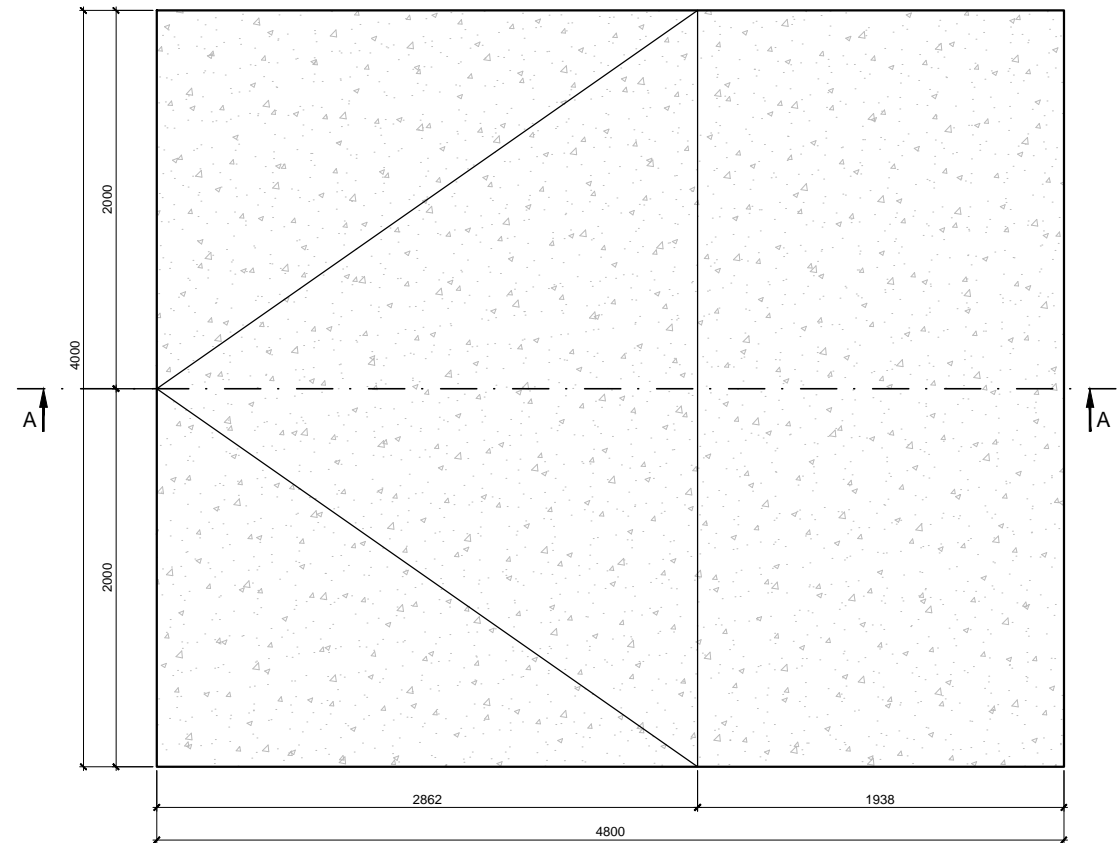


PLANTA

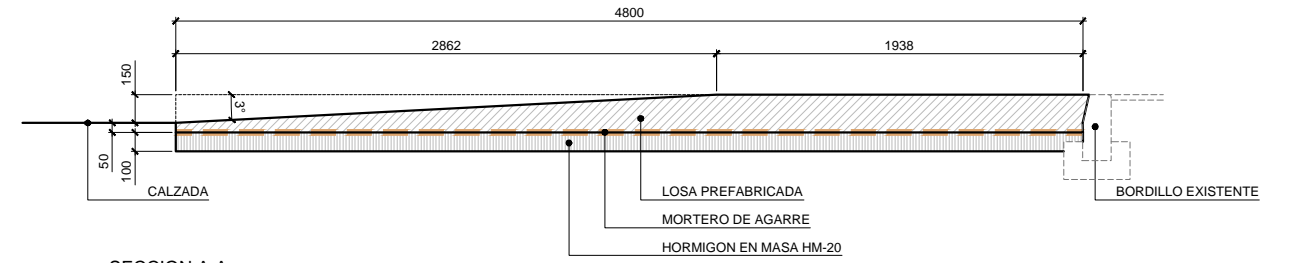


SECCION A-A

LOSA HORMIGON CON RAMPA
(PASOS PEATONES)

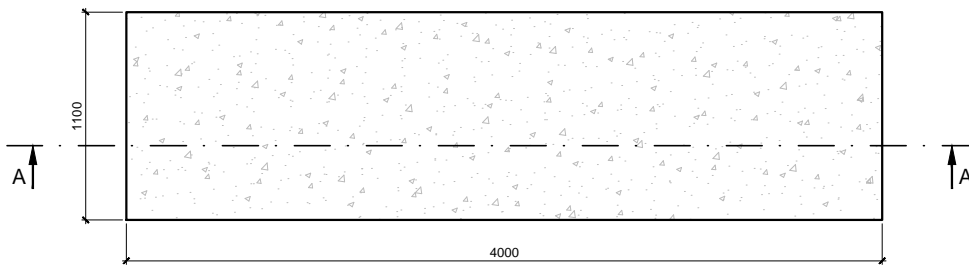


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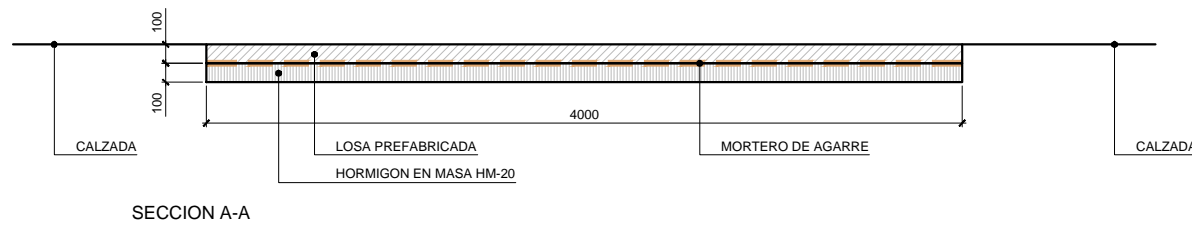


SECCION A-A

LOSA HORMIGON ENRASADA CON AGLOMERADO EXISTENTE
(MEDIANA PASOS PEATONES)

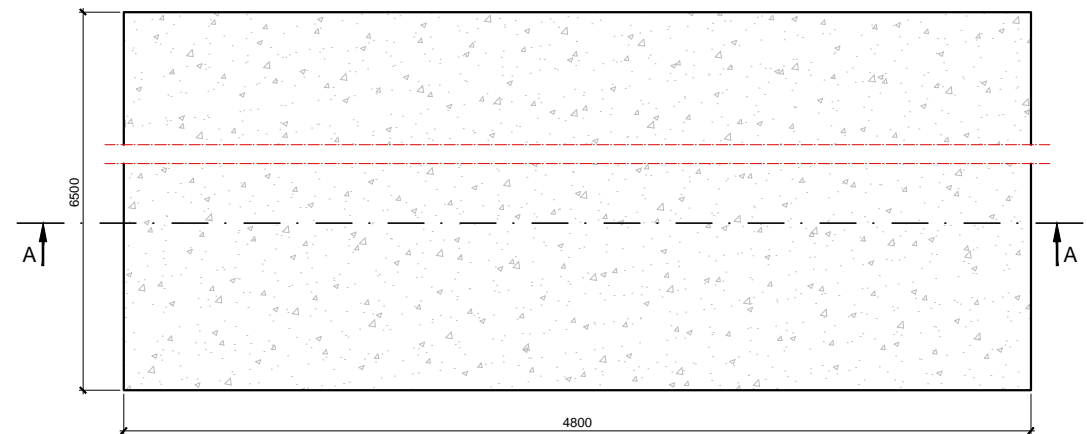


PLANTA

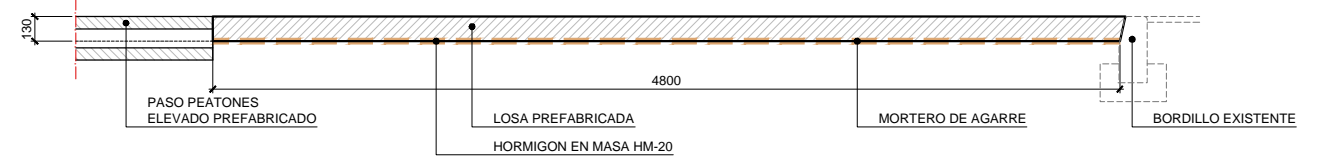


SECCION A-A

LOSA HORMIGON
(PASEO PEATONES ELEVADO PREFABRICADO)



PLANTA



SECCION A-A



TITULO PROYECTO ACTUACIONES PARA LA MEJORA DE
SEG. VIAL EN GLORIETA Y VIAL DE C/ CAMPUS 2, JUNTO
A LAS SEDES DEPARTAMENTALES DEL CAMPUS DE
VIESQUES DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE OVIEDO

STARS PROJECT
FECHA
MAYO 2012

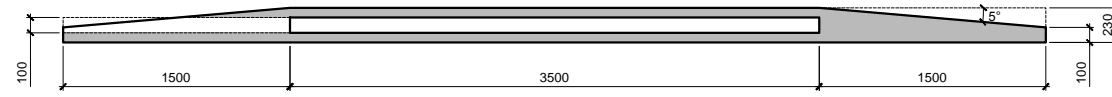
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INDICADAS
0
ORIGINALES EN A1
GRAFICAS

DESIGNACION

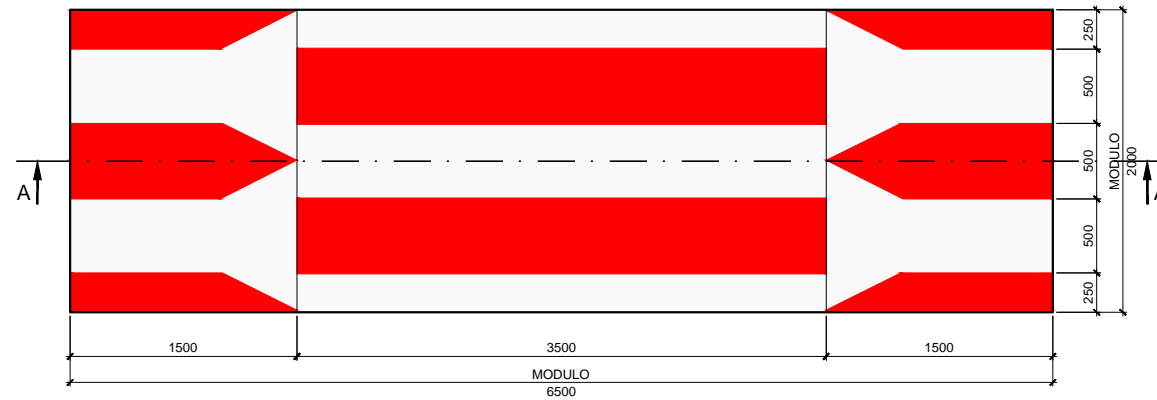
DETALLES
LOSAS DE HORMIGON

PLANO N°
6
HOJA 1 DE 3

PASO PEATONES ELEVADO PREFABRICADO

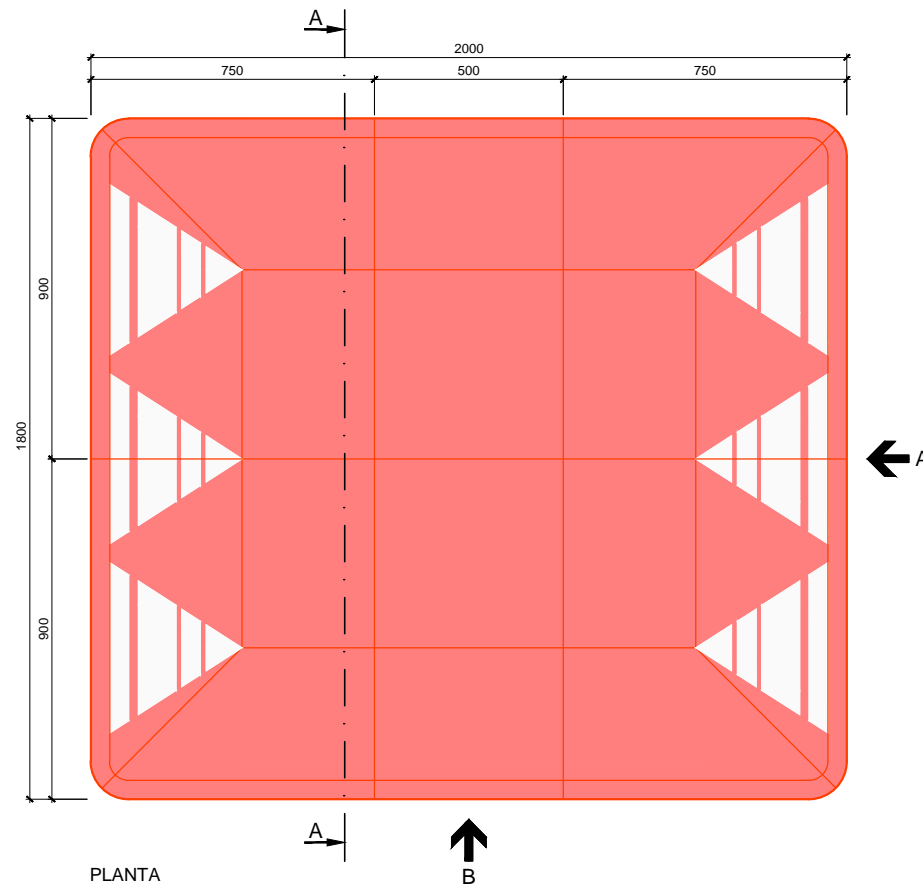


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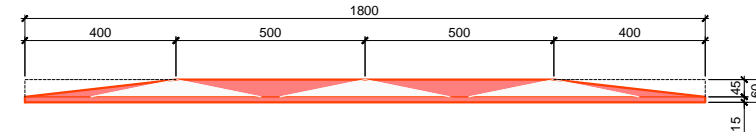


PLANTA

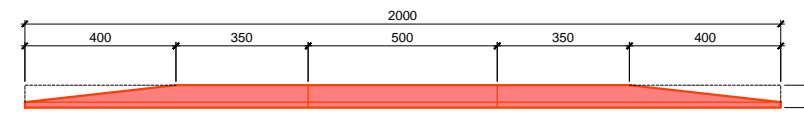
COJIN BERLINES



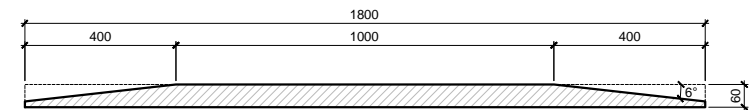
PLANTA



ALZADO POR "A"



ALZADO POR "B"



SECCION A-A



TITULO PROYECTO ACTUACIONES PARA LA MEJORA DE
SEG. VIAL EN GLORIETA Y VIAL DE C/ CAMPUS 2, JUNTO
A LAS SEDES DEPARTAMENTALES DEL CAMPUS DE
VIESQUES DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE OVIEDO

STARS PROJECT
FECHA
MAYO 2012

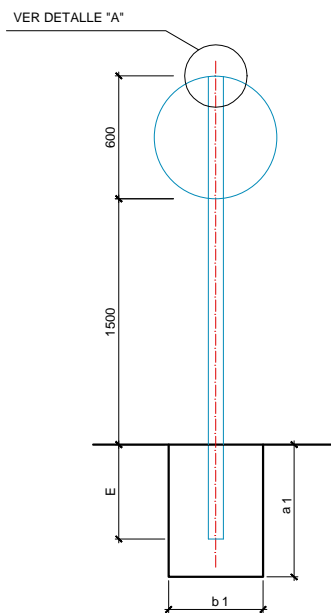
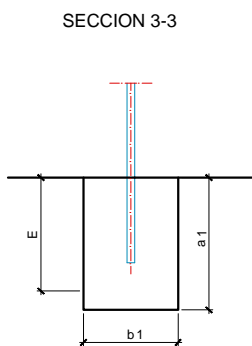
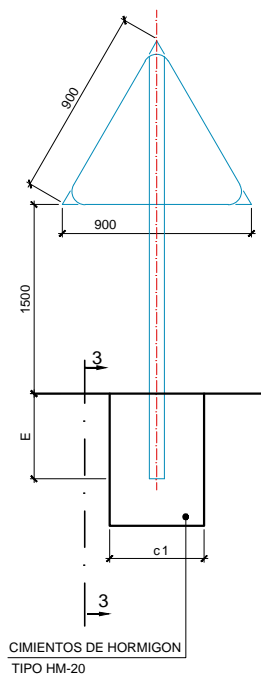
ESCALA
INDICADAS
ORIGINALES EN A1
GRAFICAS



DESIGNACION
DETALLES
PASO PEATONES ELEVADO Y COJIN BERLINES

PLANO N°
6
HOJA 2 DE 3

DIMENSIONES SEÑALES VERICALES SIN ESCALA



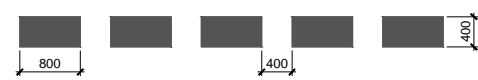
MARCA LONGITUDINAL EN CALZADA
MARCA BLANCA CONTINUA EN BORDES DE CALZADA (M-2.6)



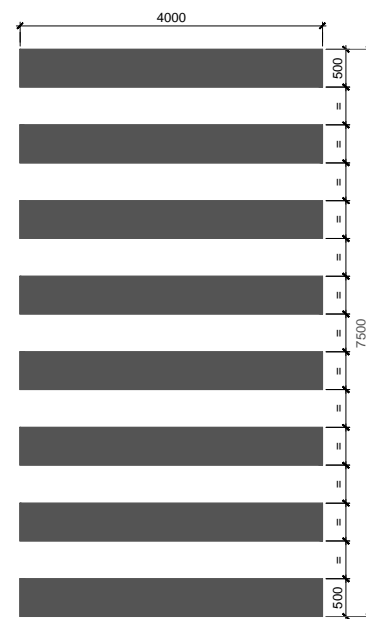
MARCA TRANSVERSAL EN CALZADA
LINEA DE DETENCION (M-4.1)



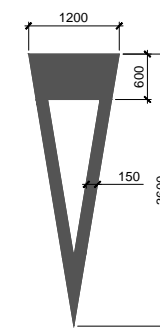
MARCA TRANSVERSAL EN CALZADA
LINEA DE CEDA EL PASO (M-4.2)



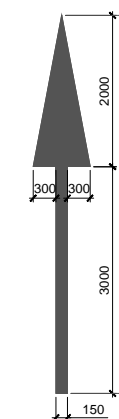
MARCA TRANSVERSAL EN CALZADA
PASO PARA PEATONES (M-4.3.1)



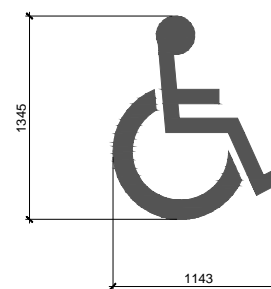
MARCA VIAL
CEDA EL PASO (M-6.5)



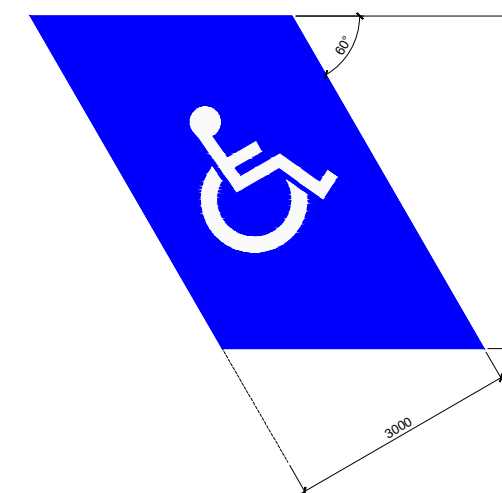
MARCA VIAL
FLECHA DIRECCION (M-5.2)



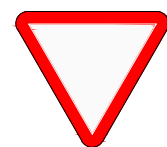
MARCA TRANSVERSAL EN CALZADA
RESERVADO MINUSVALIDOS



ESTACIONAMIENTO EN BATERIA (M-7.4.3)
RESERVADO MINUSVALIDOS



SEÑALES PROYECTADAS SIN ESCALA



R-1



P-15



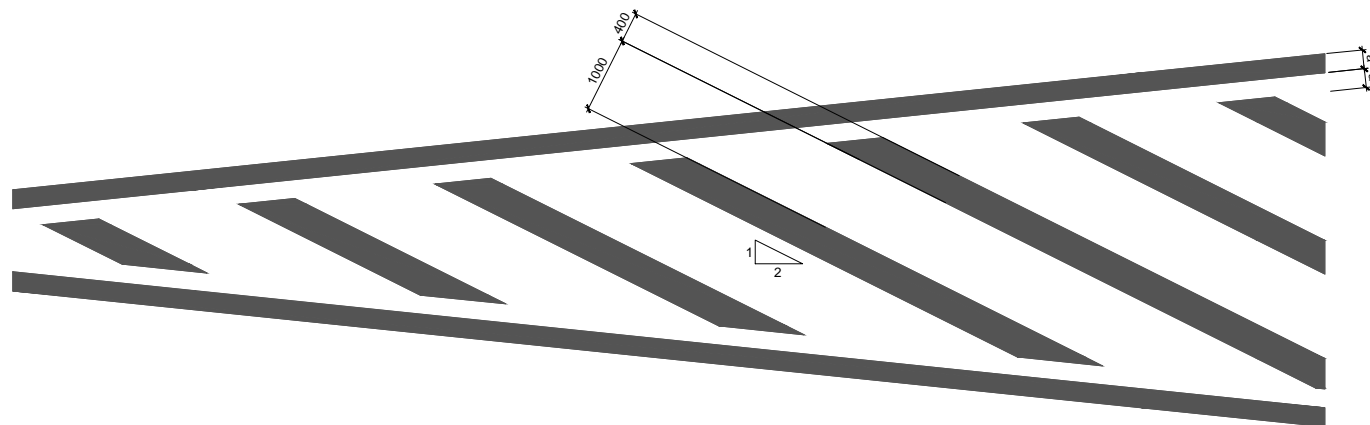
R-301



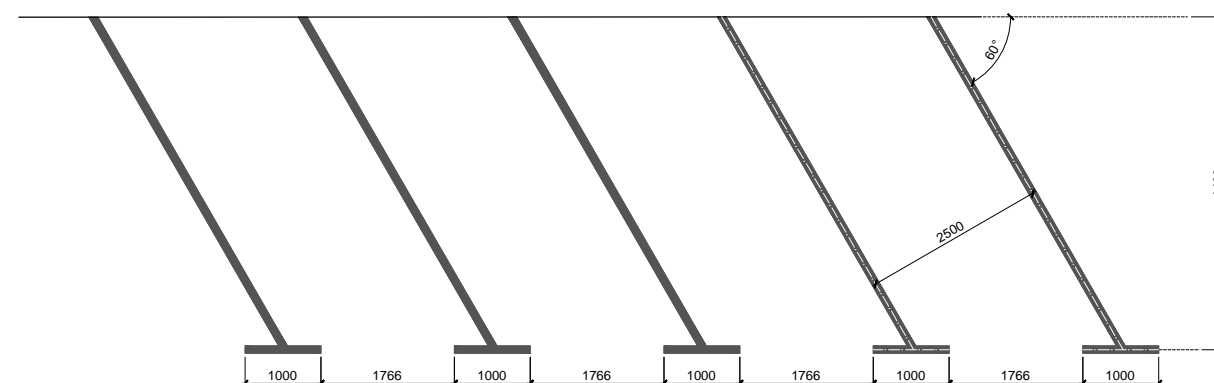
S-13



CEBREADO
M-7.2a)



ESTACIONAMIENTOS EN BATERIA
BATERIA OBLICUA (M7.4.3b)



NOTAS:

TODAS LAS COTAS EN MILIMETROS
TODOS LOS MATERIALES SON DE ACERO GALVANIZADO
LAS CARACTERISTICAS DE LAS SEÑALES (COLOR, DIMENSIONES, ABECEDARIO, ETC.) SEGUN LAS NORMAS 8.3-IC DEL M.O.P.U.
LAS SEÑALES INFORMATIVAS SE SITUARAN DE TAL MODO QUE LA CARA DEL TEXTO SE ORIENTE HACIA EL TRAFICO FORMANDO EL PANEL, EN PLANTA, UN ANGULO DE 5-10 GRADOS CON LA NORMAL DE EJE
LAS SEÑALES Y CARTELES SE COLOCARAN DE FORMA QUE EL BORDE MAS PROXIMO DISTE AL MENOS 1.50 m DEL BORDE EXTERIOR DE LA CALZADA

SEÑALES		SOPORTES SECCION			EMPOTRAMIENTO "E"	CIMENTOS		
		m	n	e		a ₁	b ₁	c ₁
SEÑALES TRIANGULARES	900	80	40	2,0	400	500	400	400
SEÑALES CIRCULARES	600	80	40	2,0	400	500	400	400



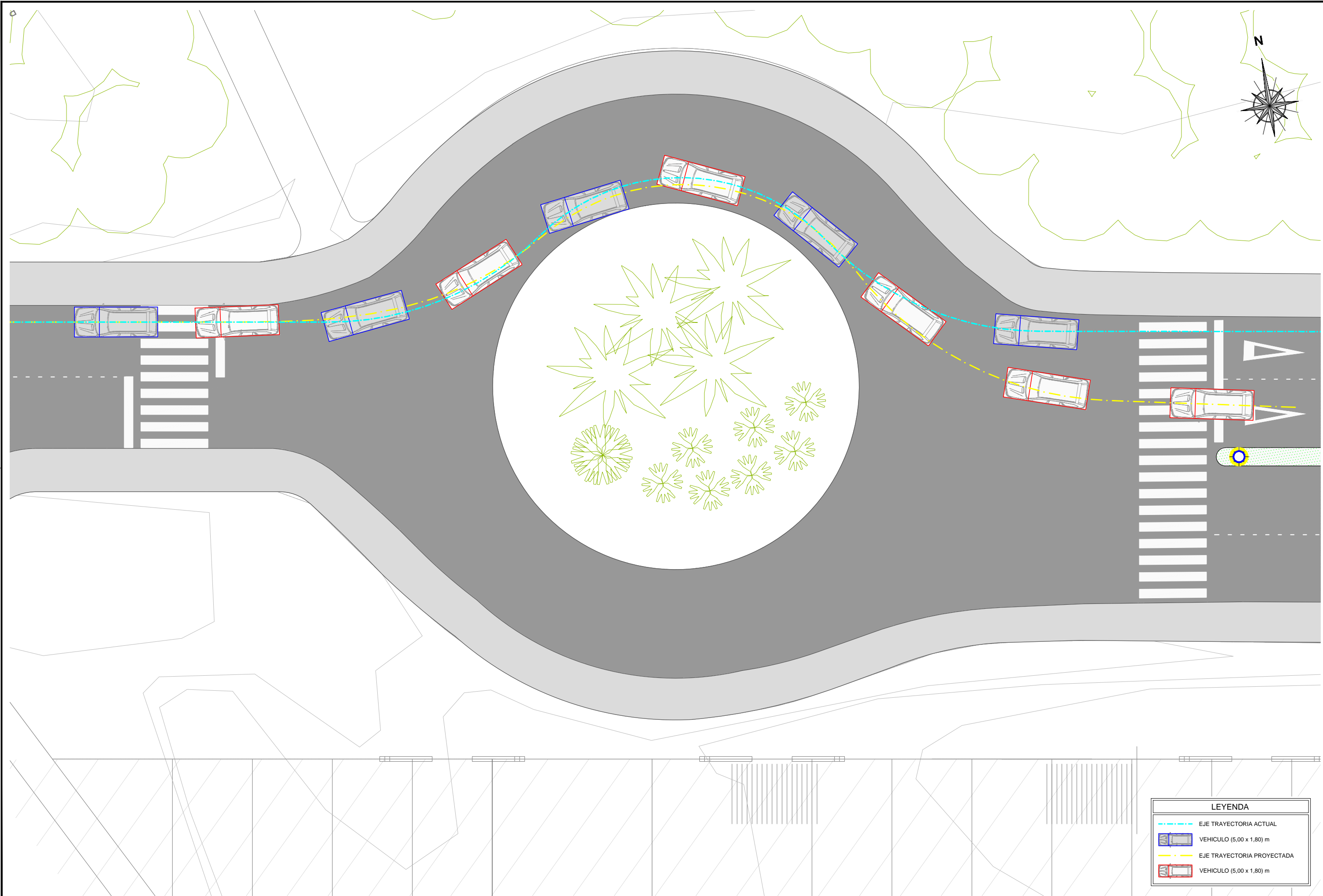
TITULO PROYECTO ACTUACIONES PARA LA MEJORA DE SEG. VIAL EN GLORIETA Y VIAL DE C/ CAMPUS 2, JUNTO A LAS SEDES DEPARTAMENTALES DEL CAMPUS DE VIESQUES DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE OVIEDO

STARS PROJECT
FECHA MAYO 2012

ESCALA INDICADAS 0
ORIGINALES EN A1 GRAFICAS

DESIGNACION
DETALLES
SEÑALIZACION VERTICAL Y MARCAS VIALES

PLANO N° 6
HOJA 3 DE 3



LEYENDA	
	EJE TRAYECTORIA ACTUAL
	VEHICULO (5,00 x 1,80) m
	EJE TRAYECTORIA PROYECTADA
	VEHICULO (5,00 x 1,80) m



TITULO PROYECTO ACTUACIONES PARA LA MEJORA DE
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 A LAS SEDES DEPARTAMENTALES DEL CAMPUS DE
 VIESQUES DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE OVIEDO

STARS PROJECT
 FECHA
 MAYO 2012

ESCALA
 0 5m
 ORIGINALES EN A1 GRAFICAS

DESIGNACION
**TRAZADO
 TRAYECTORIAS**

PLANO N°
 7
 HOJA 1 DE 1