

### **Road Safety Interventions**

DSI effectiveness based on research and evidence used to forecast predicted benefits for SIP

# Summary of DSI effectiveness of standard safety interventions

Standard Safety intervention	DSI effectiveness references and research	SSI Toolkit Assumed DSI Reduction
Median barrier	<ul> <li>92% Reduction in head on DSI, 67% reduction in all DSI: Safe Roads NZ Rural SH mid barrier site before/after study Feb 2018</li> <li>60% Reduction or more: IRAP safety tool kit</li> <li>70% - Flexible median barriers (undivided rural highways): Austroad's Road Safety Engineering Toolkit</li> <li>Austroads Research Report AP-R560-18: Towards Safe System Infrastructure - A compendium of Current Knowledge March 2018</li> <li>Queensland - Bruce Hwy Head on and loss of control over centreline crashes reduced by 75%. Reduced fatal crashes by 75%</li> <li>Ray, Silvestri et al. (2009) 100% reduction in median cross over incursions and &gt;90% reduction in cross median road departures</li> <li>DoT (2009) 64% reduction in severe injury median crashes</li> <li>44% reduction in fatal median crashes</li> <li>FHWA and Turner-Fairbank Highway Research Centre (2008) 83% reduction in fatal cross median crashes</li> <li>89% reduction in all cross median casualty crashes</li> </ul>	65%
Intersection speed zone	69% reduction in Fatal and Serious crashes: Waka Kotahi Intersection speed zone Safe System case study	65%
Speed management (speed limit changes)	30% reduction in death and serious injury equivalents: Waka Kotahi speed Safe System case study	Varies based on Nifssons Power Model but



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Roundabout	<ul> <li>75% reduction in death and serious injury equivalents:     Waka Kotahi rural roundabout Safe System case study</li> <li>90% reduction in serious and fatal crashes: HRIG</li> <li>70% for rural roundabout: Austroad's Road Safety Engineering Toolkit</li> </ul>	75%
	65% Reduction in casualties: Austroad's AP-R556- 17 Understanding and improving Safe System intersection performance	
	<ul> <li>75% reduction in crashes: Austroad's AP-T330-17 'Safe System infrastructure on mixed use arterials'</li> <li>90% reduction in fatal and serious crashes &amp; 25-80% reduction in all crashes from uncontrolled intersection (urban/rural not defined): HRRRG</li> </ul>	
Raised intersection platforms (at existing signalised intersection/ roundabouts)	50% reduction in injury crashes: Bruce Corben (2014) Criteria for the use of elevated stop lines at traffic signals     53% reduction in casualty crashes (urban roads): ARRB Criteria for the use of elevated stop lines at	40%
	traffic signals  • Reduction from 80km/h to 50km/h operating speed will reduce risk of fatal side impact crashes by 65% based on Nilsen curves	
	<ul> <li>40% decrease in fatal and serious crash risk Source:</li> </ul>	

Jurewicz et al. (2016) based on Bahouth et al. (2014),

https://www.nzta.govt.nz/assets/resources/standard-safety-intervention-toolkit/standard-safety-intervention-toolkit.pdf

Davis (2001)



CCI Toolkit

## **Road Safety Interventions**

### Some interventions are more effective than others

Table 4.6: Head-on treatments

Hierarchy	Treatment	Influence (E = exposure L = likelihood S = severity)
Safe System options ('primary' or 'transformational' treatments)	One-way traffic     Flexible median barrier     Very wide median     Very low speed environment/speed limit.	L S S L, S
Supporting treatments (compatible with future implementation of Safe System options)	Wide median     Painted median/wide centrelines.	L L
Supporting treatments (does not affect future implementation of Safe System options)	Non-flexible barrier provision Lower speed environment/speed limit Ban overtaking Skid resistance improvement Audio-tactile centreline Audio-tactile edgeline Roadside barriers Consistent design along the route (i.e. no out-of-context curves) Consistent delineation for route Overtaking lanes Improved superelevation.	S S L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L
Other considerations	Speed enforcement     Rest area provision     Lane marking compatible with vehicle-lane-keeping technology.	L,S L L

Table 4.7: Intersection treatments

Hierarchy	Treathat	Influence (E = exposure L = likelihood S = severity)
Safe System options ('primary' or 'transformational treatments)	Grade separation     Close intersection     Low speed environment/speed limit     Roundabout     Raised platform.	L, S E L, S L, S L, S
Supporting treatments (compatible with future implementation of Safe System options)	Left-in/left-out, with protected acceleration and deceleration lanes where required     Ban selected movements     Reduce speed environment/speed limit.	L, S E L, S
Supporting treatments (does not affect future implementation of Safe System options)	Redirect traffic to higher quality intersection Turning lanes Vehicle activated signs Improved intersection conspicuity Advanced direction signage and warning Improved site distance Traffic signals with fully controlled right turns Skid resistance improvement Improved street lighting.	E L L L L
Other considerations	Speed cameras combined with red light cameras.	L, S

Austroads Research Report AP-R509-16 Safe System Assessment Framework





## **Raised Safety Platforms**

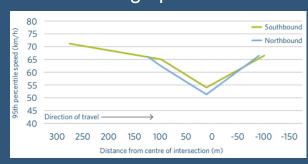
#### Thomas / Gordonton

#### **Effectiveness**

- 100% reduction in DSI crashes
- 98% reduction in all crashes

#### Speed profile

High speed environment (70-80km/h approaches) with 50km/h design platforms



Primary treatment



Case study document link - https://www.nzta.govt.nz/asses/Safety/docs/road-to-zero/safe-system-case-study-raised-safety-platforms.pdf

