



Infrastructure risks and measures at the SafetyCube project

Safety CaUsation, Benefits and Efficiency

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SafetyCube Vision

To create an inventory of evaluated road safety risks measures related to the road infrastructure, with results from accident risk factors analysis and measures cost-efficiency assessment, to be integrated in the **European Road Safety Decision** Support System (DSS)



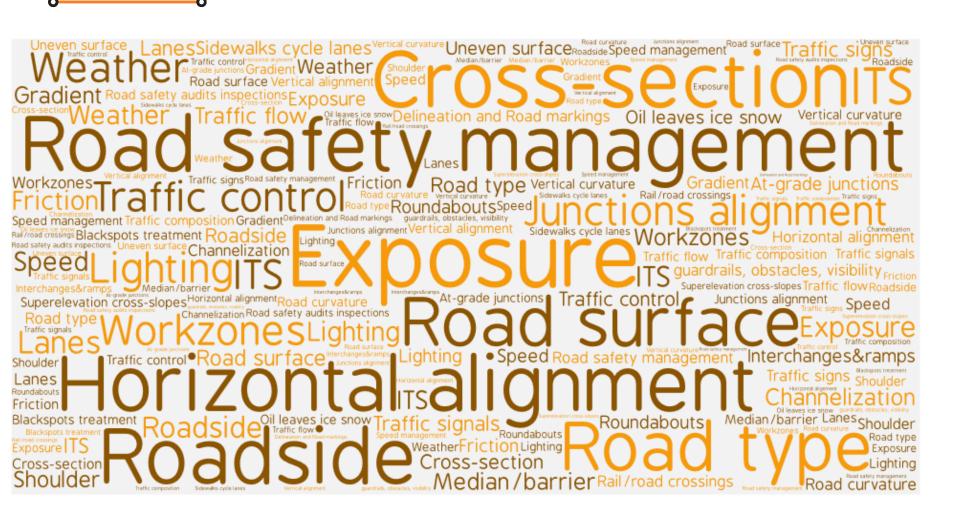
Infrastructure analysis objectives

- The in-depth understanding of infrastructure related accident causation factors and the identification and evaluation of the most appropriate related measures.
 - to identify and rank risk factors related to the road infrastructure,
 - to identify measures for addressing these risk factors,
 - to assess the safety effects and the costeffectiveness of measures.



Nearly 60 risk factors and 100 measures in more than 15 infrastructure areas

- motorways, rural and urban roads -
 - road segments and junctions -



Infrastructure 'hot topics'

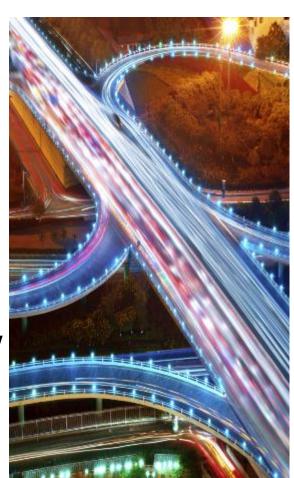
- Self-explaining and forgiving roads: Removing obstacles, Introduce shoulder, Alignment (horizontal / vertical), Sight distance, Traffic signs, Raised crossings / intersections
- Urban road safety measures: Pedestrians / cyclists, Upgrade of Crossings, New crossings, Junctions / roundabouts treatments for VRU, Visibility
- 3. Road safety management: Quality of measures implementation, Appropriate speed limits, Enforcement, Availability of cost-effectiveness data, Workzones
- 4. **ITS applications**: ISA, Dynamic speed warning, ADAS and active safety with V2I, VMS

Identified after several stakeholders' consultations



Methodological approach

- SafetyCube common methodology
 - Taxonomy of infrastructure risk factors
 - Exhaustive literature review and rigorous study selection criteria
 - Template for coding studies
 - Studies analysed for carrying out meta-analyses to estimate the effects of risk factors and measures.
 - Synopses summarising results / meta-analysing risk factors
- Systems approach: links between infrastructure, user and vehicle risks / measures
- Assessment of the quality of the data / study methods



Risks taxonomy
ans, cyclists, PTW, HGV)
tions
(1/2) **Traffic flow** Traffic volume congestion secondary accidents traffic composition (share of pedestrians, cyclists, PTW, HGV) distribution of flow over arms at junctions

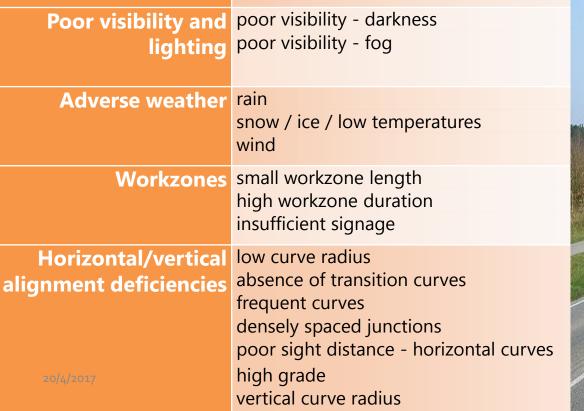
Road type Road type

off road)

Road surface inadequate friction uneven surface ice, snow oil, leaves, etc.

Poor visibility and lighting

deficiencies (risk of ran-





of ran-off road) cross-slope **Lanes / ramps deficiencies**

number of lanes narrow lane

Risks taxonomy

Median / barrier deficiencies (risk undivided road

of crash with oncoming traffic) narrow median

Poor road readability

Superelevation / cross-slopes (risk superelevetion at curve

obstacle)

Shoulder and roadside deficiencies absence of shoulder (risk of ran-off road or crash with narrow shoulder

absence of guardrails or crash cushions absence of clear-zone

roadside obstacles (per type of obstacle e.g. trees) sight obstructions

absence of traffic signs

misleading or unreadable traffic signs absence of road markings absence of rumble strips

Interchange deficiencies inadequate ramp capacity insufficient ramp length

insufficient acceleration / deceleration lane length absence of channelisation

absence of access control

poor sight distance At-grade junctions deficiencies high number of conflict points

> type of junction skewness / junction angle poor sight distance

gradient Rail-road crossings (risk of collision uncontrolled rail-road crossing

with train)

Poor junction readability uncontrolled junction

misleading or unreadable traffic sign absence of road markings alacana af manulcad avacauvalles

Results of analyses on risks

- Wealth of studies related to road infrastructure risk aspects
- Analysed approx. 300 studies on risks
- Selection criteria:
- Meta-analyses
- Recent studies
- High quality studies with quantitative results
- Authored 38 risk factor synopses
- Carried out 7 original meta-analyses of risk factors
- Ranking of risk factors: Colour Code

Analysis is completed and outcomes are already integrated in the DSS



Synthesis of results (1/2)

Ranking of risk factors

Color Code

Risky
Probably risky
Probably not risky
Unclear

Red (Risky)	Yellow (Probably risky)	Grey (Unclear)
 ! Traffic Volume ! Risks associated with Traffic Composition ! Road Surface - Inadequate Friction ! Workzone length ! Low Curve Radius ! Number of Lanes ! Absence of paved shoulders ! Narrow Shoulders 	Occurrence of Secondary crashes Absence of Transition curves Risk of Different Road Types Adverse weather - Rain Poor Visibility - Darkness Cross-section deficiencies - Superelevation High grade Presence of Tunnels Narrow lanes Undivided road Narrow median Risks associated with Safety Barriers and Obstacles Sight Obstructions (Landscape, Obstacles and Vegetation) Interchange deficiencies - Ramp Length At-grade junctions - Number of conflict points Risk of different junction types At-grade junctions - Skewness / Junction angle At-grade junctions - Poor sight distance At-grade junctions - Gradient Uncontrolled rail-road crossing Absence of road markings and crosswalks	 ? Congestion as a risk factor ? Risks associated with the distribution of traffic flow over arms at junctions ? Adverse weather - Frost and snow ? Workzone duration ? Frequent curves ? Densely spaced junctions ? Interchanges - Acceleration / deceleration lane length
	Uncontrolled junction	

Synthesis of results (2/2)

0_____0

Detailed ranking of risk factors

Infrastructure Element	Specific Risk Factor	Colour code	Crash risk	Crash frequency	Crash severity	Hot topic (Yes/No)
Exposure	Effect of Traffic Volume on safety	Red	↓	1	-	N
	Risks associated with Traffic Composition	Red	ļ	1	-	N
	Occurrence of Secondary crashes	Yellow	1	-	-	N
	Congestion as a risk factor	Grey	-	1	-	N
	Risks associated with the distribution of traffic flow over arms at junctions	Grey	-	-	1	N
Road Surface	Inadequate Friction	Red	1	-	1	N
Road Type	Risk of Different Road Types	Yellow	-	1	1	N
Road environment	Adverse weather - Rain	Yellow	-	1	-	N
	Adverse weather - Frost and Snow	Grey	-	-	-	N
	Poor Visibility - Darkness	Yellow	1	-	1	N
Presence of workzones	Workzone Length	Red	1	1	-	Υ
	Workzone Duration	Grey	-	-	-	Y

Traffic flow 2+1 roads
Reversible lanes

Measures taxonomy

1/3

Ramp metering

One-way traffic

Traffic composition

HGV traffic restrictions Creation of HGV lanes

Formal tools to address road network deficiencies

Road safety audits implementation Road safety inspections implementation High risk sites identification Land use regulations improvement

Reduction of speed limit

Speed management & enforcement

Dynamic (weather-variant) speed limits
Individual dynamic speed warning
Speed cameras
Section control
Speed humps
Woonerf implementation
Narrowings
School zones
30-zones implementation
Traffic calming schemes

Road type

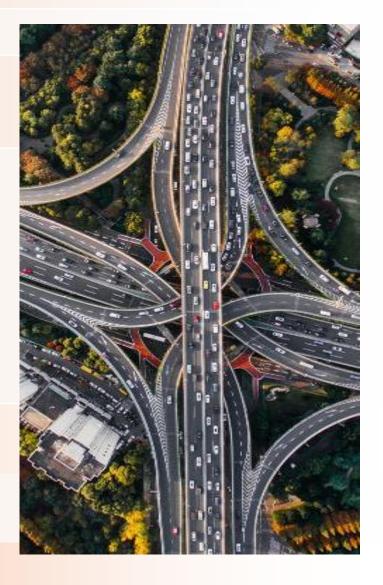
Upgrade/downgrade road class
Upgrade road to motorway
Creation of by-pass road

Road surface treatments

Improve friction (type of surface)
Road re-surfacing to improve evenness
Ice prevention/winter maintenance

Visibility / Lighting treatments

Installation of road lighting Improvement of existing lighting



Workzones

Workzone length treatment Measures taxonomy Workzone duration decrease

Workzone signage installation Workzone signage improvement

Horizontal & vertical alignment treatments

Increase horizontal curve radius **Implement transition curves** Reduce number of curves (re-alignment) Reduce tangent length Sight distance treatments Reduce gradient (re-alignment) Increase vertical curve radius Sight distance treatments

Superelevation / cross-slopes treatment

Superelevation improvement Cross-slope improvement

Creation of weaving area

Lanes / ramps treatments

Increase number of lanes Increase lane width

Create speed change lane

Median / barrier treatments

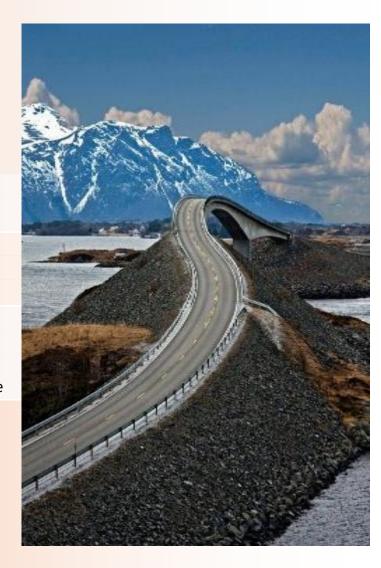
Installation of median

Increase median width Change median type

Implementation of rumble strips at centerline

Shoulder & roadside treatments

shoulder implementation (shoulder type) increase shoulder width change shoulder type safety barriers installation change type of safety barriers create clear-zone / remove obstacles increase width of clear-zone removal of sight obstructions



nd road markings	Road markings implementation Installation of chevron signs Veasures taxon Configuration of edgeline rumble strips Transverse rumble strips Implementation of marked crosswalk

Sidewalks treatments

Delineation ar

Sidewalk installation **Increase of sidewalk width**

Cycle lane treatments Cycle lanes Cycle lane treatments Increase of cycle lane width

Traffic signs treatments

Traffic sign installation Traffic sign maintenance STOP / YIELD signs installation STOP / YIELD signs maintenance

Traffic signals treatments

Traffic signals installation Improve traffic signals timing Implementation of pedestrian signal phase

Driver information and alert

Variable message signs: incident/accident warning Variable message signs: congestion/queue warning V2I schemes

Interchanges treatments

Convert at-grade junction to interchange Increasing ramp width Increasing ramp curve radius (ramp re-alignment) Increasing acceleration/deceleration lane length Increasing lane width

At-grade junctions treatments

Channelization Sight distance treatments Convert junction to roundabout Convert 4-leg junction to staggered junctions Improve skewness / junction angle

20/4/2017 Rail-road crossings

Rail-road crossing traffic sign Automatic barriers installation



Progress on measures analysis

- Several measures related to road infrastructure, but less focus on heavy engineering changes
- Already analysed more than
 200 studies on infrastructure measures
- Selection criteria as per risks
- 38 synopses on measures effects are planned
- More than 35 meta-analyses available from the literature, and several original ones planned
- Cost Benefit analysis of selected measures planned
- Ranking of measures: Colour Code

Measures analysis is in progress and outcomes will be available to be integrated in the DSS by July 2017



SafetyCube DSS Objectives

The SafetyCube DSS objective is to provide the European and Global road safety community **a user friendly, web-based, interactive Decision Support Tool** to properly substantiate their road safety decisions for the actions, measures, programmes, policies and strategies to be implemented at local, regional, national, European and international level.

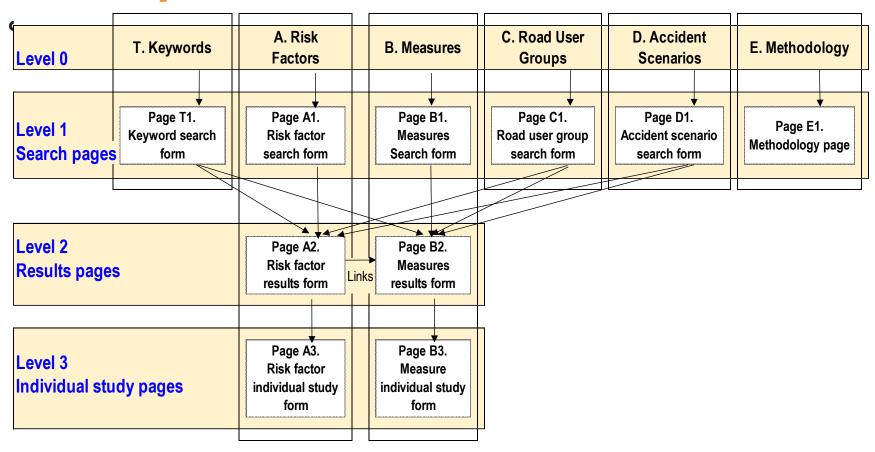
The main contents of the SafetyCube DSS concern:

- road accident risk factors and problems
- road safety measures
- best estimate of casualty reduction effectiveness
- cost-benefit evaluation
- · all related analytic background

Special focus is given to linking road safety problems with related countermeasures.



SafetyCube DSS Structure



Home Page Main Menu (About - Search - Tools)

Three Levels of Search (Search - Results pages - Individual study pages)

Two Interlinked Search Streams (Risk Factors – Road Safety Measures)

SafetyCube DSS Homepage

Keyword Search

Risk Factors

- Methodology
 Basic Information about
 SafetyCube and the DSS
- Search
 - **Text** search (key-words)
 - Risk Factors(Risk factors search engine)
 - Road Safety Measures
 (Measures search engine)
 - Road User Groups
 (Risk factors and Measures search engines)
 - Accident Scenarios
 (Risk factors and Measures search engines)



Behavior	Infrastructure	Vehicle
Speed choine	Traffic flow	Prevalence of pedestrian factors in crash data
Influenced driving - alcohol	Road type	Vehicle design
Influenced driving - drugs	Road surface deficiencies (risk of rar-off road)	Crashworthiness
Risk taking	Poor visibility and lighting	Visibility / Conspicuty
Fatigue	Adverse weather	Prevalence of cyclists factors in crash data
Distraction and inattention	Workzones	Visibility / Conspicuity
Functional Impairment	Horizontal/vertical alignment dehiclencies	Prevalence of PTW factors in crash data
naufficient skilla	Superelevation / cross-slopes	Protective equipment design
Insufficient knowledge	Lanes deficiencies	Technical defects / Maintenance

Measures

User Groups

Accident Categories

SafetyCube DSS Development Next steps

- Development of the static DSS (Wire Frames)
 - Completed
- SafetyCube DSS Development phase
 - conducted between September and December 2016
 - including all risk factors (~3.500 effects from 600 studies) and several measures
 - linking of risks and measures also nearly completed
- SafetyCube DSS Pilot Operation
 - starting July 2017
- SafetyCube DSS Opening
 - Starting September 2017
- Continuous Enhancement and Update
 - Starting on April 2018 (end of SafetyCube project)

www.roadsafety-dss.eu







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