



### Infrastructure risks and measures at the SafetyCube project

Safety CaUsation, Benefits and Efficiency

George Yannis, Eleonora Papadimitriou, Akis Theofilatos, Apostolos Ziakopoulos National Technical University of Athens



Co-funded by the Horizon 2020 Framework Programme of the European Union

5/2/2017

## 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
- 2. 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



Traffic flow	Traffic volume congestion secondary accidents traffic composition (share of pedestrian distribution of flow over arms at junctio	
Road type	Road type	
	inadequate friction	
deficiencies (risk of ran-	uneven surface	
off road)	ice, snow	
	oil, leaves, etc.	
Poor visibility and lighting	poor visibility - darkness poor visibility - fog	
Adverse weather		AL ALE SAU
	snow / ice / low temperatures wind	
Workzones	small workzone length high workzone duration	
	insufficient signage	
Horizontal/vertical	low curve radius	
alignment deficiencies	absence of transition curves	
	frequent curves densely spaced junctions	
	poor sight distance - horizontal curves	
2/5/2017	high grade	
	vertical curve radius	

Superelevation / cross-slopes (risk	superelevetion at curve	
of ran-off road)	cross-slope	
Lanes / ramps deficiencies	number of lanes	<b>Risks taxonomy</b>
	narrow lane	KISKS LANDINIY
Median / barrier deficiencies (risk		
of crash with oncoming traffic)	narrow median	(2/2)
(risk of ran-off road or crash with	narrow shoulder	
obstacle)	absence of guardrails or crash cushions	
	absence of clear-zone	
	roadside obstacles (per type of obstacle e.	g. trees)
	sight obstructions	
Poor road readability	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	and the second of the second o
	insufficient acceleration / deceleration land	e 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	""minimute"
	poor sight distance	
	gradient	
Rail-road crossings (risk of collision	uncontrolled rail-road crossing	
with train)		
Poor junction readability	-	
2/5/2017	misleading or unreadable traffic sign	
	absence of road markings	
	abconce of marked crocewalks	

## **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)

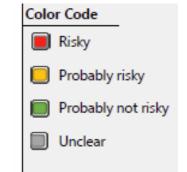
### Ranking of risk factors

#### Red (Risky)

#### Yellow (Probably risky)

1 Traffic Volume
1 Risks associated with Traffic Composition
1 Road Surface -Inadequate Friction
1 Workzone length
1 Low Curve Radius
1 Number of Lanes
1 Absence of paved shoulders
1 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 **Uncontrolled** junction



#### Grey (Unclear)

- 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

### Synthesis of results (2/2)

### Detailed ranking of risk factors

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

Traffic flow	Flow diversion 2+1 roads Reversible lanes One-way traffic Ramp metering	sures taxonomy 1/3
Traffic composition	HGV traffic restrictions Creation of HGV lanes	
Formal tools to address road network deficiencies		
Speed management & enforcement	Reduction of speed limit 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 Workzone duration decrease Workzone signage installation Workzone signage improvement	ures taxonomy
Horizontal & vertical alignment treatments	Creation of weaving area 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	413
Superelevation / cross-slopes treatment	Superelevation improvement Cross-slope improvement	1/ March
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	

Delineation and road markings	Road markings implementation Installation of chevron signs A COSUL Implementation of edgeline rumble strips Transverse rumble strips Implementation of marked crosswalk	es taxonomy
Sidewalks treatments	Sidewalk installation Increase of sidewalk width	
Cycle lanes	Cycle lane treatments Cycle lane treatments Increase of cycle lane width	32014
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	
2/5/2017 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:

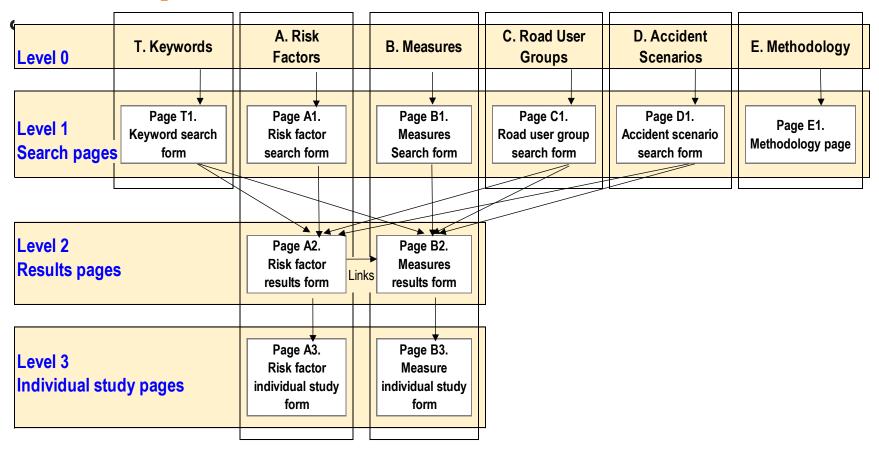
- road accident risk factors and problems
- road safety measures
- best estimate of casualty reduction effectiveness
- cost-benefit evaluation
- all related analytic background

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



2/5/2017

### 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

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)



The SafetyCube European Boad Safety Decision Support System (DSS) is one of the key objectives of the SafetyCube project to better support evidence-based policy making. The SafetyCube results will be assembled in the form of a Decision Support System that will present for each suggested road safety measure: details of the risk factor tackled, the measure itself, the best estimate of ossueity reduction effectiveness, the cost-benefit evaluation and the analytic background. While the development and evaluation of the measures will be developed into a format and structure that will enable industry, policy-makers and other stakeholders to access the information in an efficient manner within the DSS.

Keyword Search	Risk Factors	Measures	User Groups	Accident Categories
----------------	--------------	----------	-------------	---------------------

Behavlor	Infrastructure	Wahicia
Speed choice	Trathe flow	Prevalence of pedestrian factors in crash data
influenced driving - alcohol	Road type	Vehicle design
Influenced driving - drugs	Road surface deficiencies (risk of ran-off road)	Crashworthiness
Risk taking	Poor visibility and Ighting	Visibility / Conspicuity
Fatigue	Adverse weather	Prevalence of cyclists factors in crash data
Distraction and inattention	Workzones	Visibility / Conspicuity
Functional Impairment	Horizontal/vertical alignment deficiencies	Prevalence of PTW factors in crash data
insufficient skills	Superelevation / cross-slopes	Protective equipment design
Insufficient knowledge	Lanea deficienciea	Technical defects / Maintenance

## 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







### Infrastructure risks and measures at the SafetyCube project

Safety CaUsation, Benefits and Efficiency

George Yannis, Eleonora Papadimitriou, Akis Theofilatos, Apostolos Ziakopoulos National Technical University of Athens



Co-funded by the Horizon 2020 Framework Programme of the European Union

5/2/2017