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Urban Safety Management - A UK demonstration project

Presented Pat Wells

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What is Urban Safety Management?

- A methodology to reduce casualties
- A vision and strategy for the whole urban area
- Not just engineering
- Involves everyone
- Deals with scattered accidents as well as clusters



The principles of a USM strategy

- Formulate a safety strategy
- Integrate safety with other urban strategies
- Consider all kinds of road users
- Consider the function of each road
- Integrate existing casualty reduction efforts
- Use opportunities to enhance safety
- Encourage all professional groups to help
- Guard against possible adverse safety affects
- Translate into local area safety schemes



Gloucester Safer City Aims of Demonstration

- To demonstrate the effect of considering USM across a medium sized UK city
- To show that techniques are available to substantially reduce accidents if money is provided
- Not to test new techniques





What happened first?

- A national Competition, won by Gloucester
 - £5m to spend over 5 years 1996-2001
 - Massive press interest
 - Had to set up the team in 3 months
 - Had £600,000 to spend in year 1
 - No off-the-shelf schemes could be used
 - Full analysis of speeds, flows, accidents over lengths, hierarchy



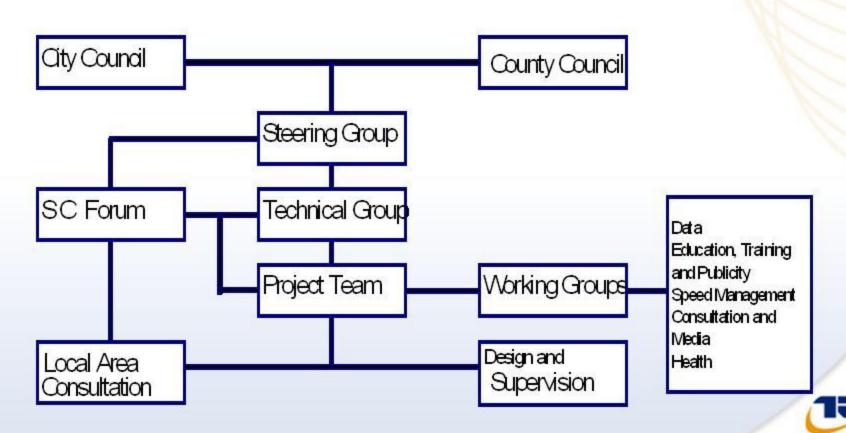
What was done?

- Strategic approach
- Largely engineering led
- Increased enforcement
- Co-ordinated education
- Public involvement
- Co-ordination with other bodies
- Branding and marketing

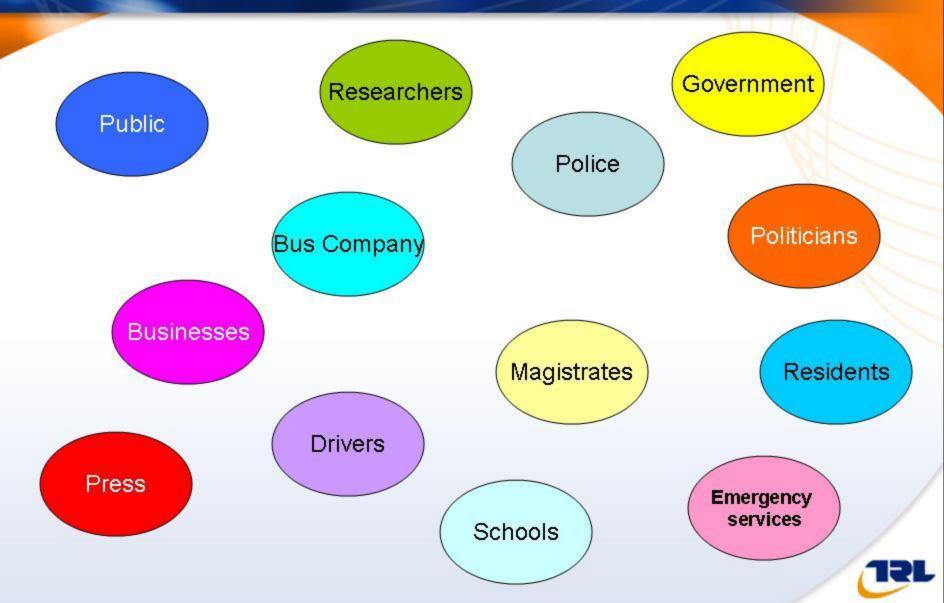


How was it managed?

- A dedicated Project Manager to lead the project
- Design work by the Local Authority Team



Wider Community Consultation



Involving People

- Safer City
 Exhibitions
- Interview Surveys
- Citizen Juries
- Forums
- Leaflets & Publications



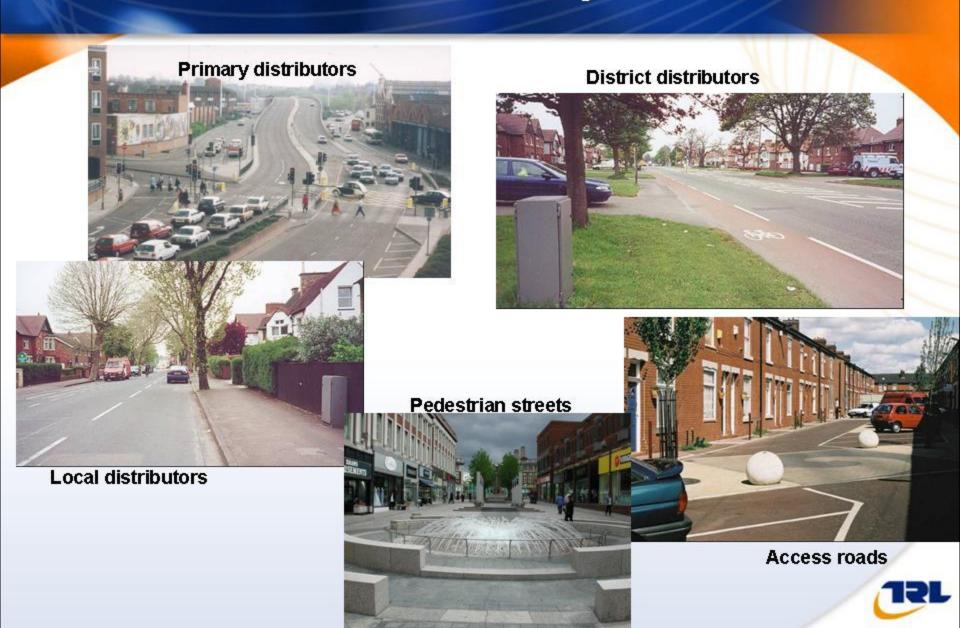


What had to be done?

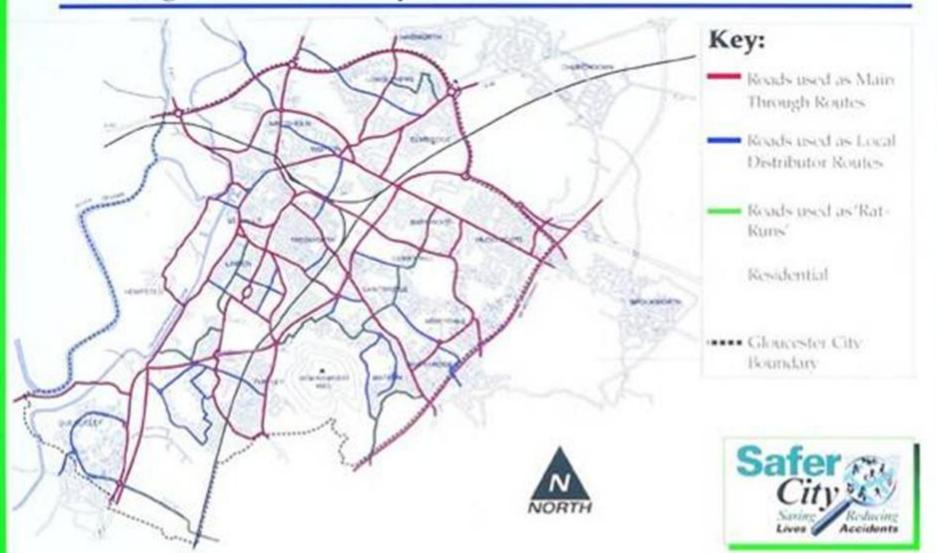
- Define the functions of the roads
- Decide on procurement methods
- Establish available methods
- Establish and publicise timetable
- Detailed design and measures



Road Hierarchy

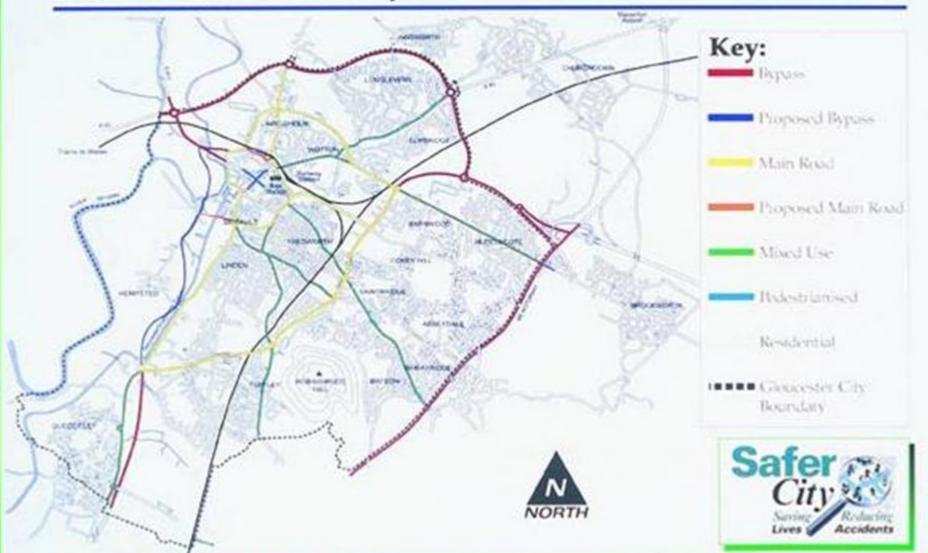


Existing Road Hierarchy (1996)





Desired Road Hierarchy





Procurement

Benefits of dedicated resident engineer

Consistency

Expertise carried forward

Traffic regulation orders

Type of contract - options

- Separate contract for each scheme
- Existing term maintenance contract
- New term contract
- Framework contracts

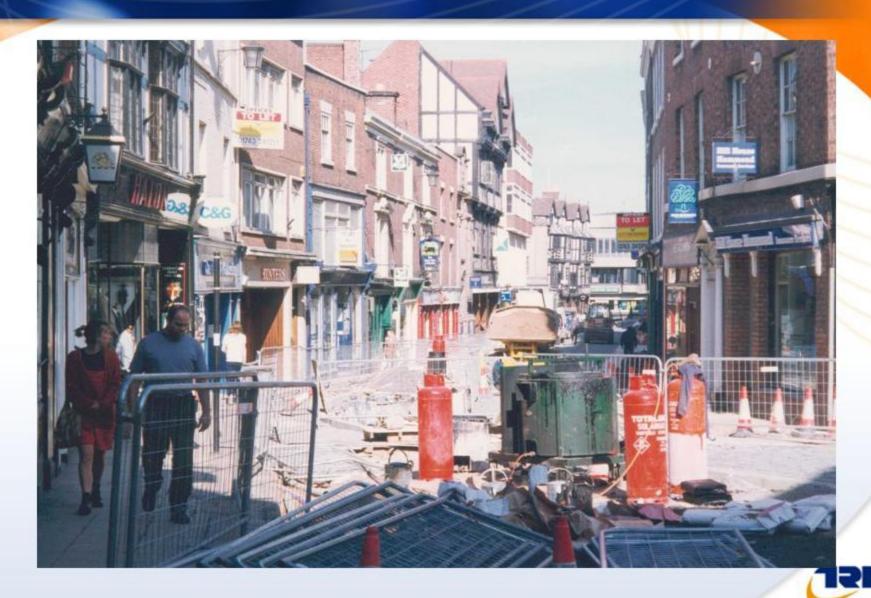


Planning Phase

- City divided into zones need to minimise disruption across city
- Chose to deal with largest problem area first
- Initial consultation with residents by area

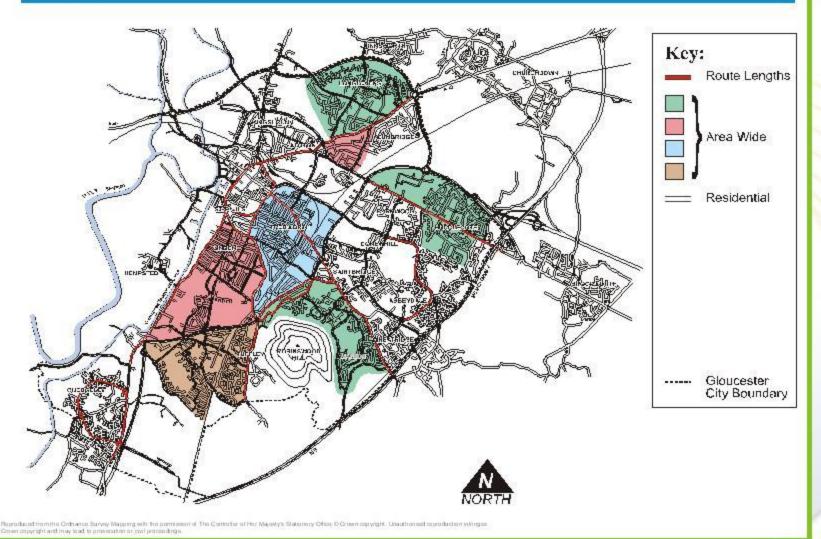


Implementation



Area wide schemes

Major Schemes





Traffic calming measures









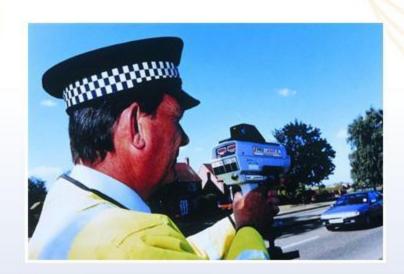






Enforcement of speed limits

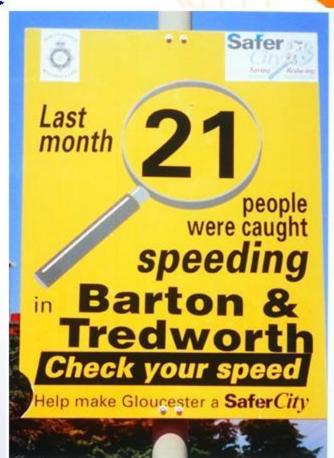
- Dedicated police team to increase enforcement activity
- Laser speed gun
- In-car video equipment
- Speed cameras





Encouraging drivers to use appropriate speed

- Road-side posters to advertise the number of people prosecuted
- Traffic calming
- Narrowing of space available for motor vehicles through:
 - cycle lanes
 - central refuges
 - central hatching
 - build-outs
 - widening of footpaths
- Speed activated warning signs
- Gateway feature highlighting the speed limit
- Publicity in the local press
- Anti-skid surfacing





Encouraging drivers to use appropriate routes

- Closures
- Traffic calming on rat runs
- Speed enforcement



Traffic signal timings

- reduced time pedestrians had to wait at vehicle activated pedestrian crossings before the "green man" was displayed.
- Transponders at traffic lights speeded up buses by triggering a green phase for them as they approached.
- Bus lanes



Help for Pedestrians

- Pedestrianisation in city centre
- New Pelican crossings
- New Zebra crossings
- Central refuges
- Area-wide traffic calming
- Narrowing of carriageways
- Safer routes for children on their way to and from school.







Maintenance

Minimum Essential Maintenance

£40,000 per annum (2001)

Maintenance cost including replacement of features

£175,000 per annum (2001)

Should be considered from the outset



The Research

- Accident and casualty reductions
- Effect of measures and schemes
- Speed effects
- Traffic flow effects
- Environmental effects
- The management process
- Public consultation
- Public opinion



Results

- KSI were down by 38%
- Greater awareness increased reporting rates
- Adult pedestrian casualties down by 22%, child pedestrian by 13%
- Speed reductions only in treated areas
- Majority still prefer to use cars
- Public opinion was largely positive



A successful project

- Injury accidents showed good reductions
- Speeds were reduced
- Most engineering treatments used were effective
- Environmental effects of the project were generally not negative.
- Public opinion about the project was largely positive
- There was some traffic re-distribution, (but traffic redistribution is difficult).
- Managing the integrated approach was challenging



Want to know more?

 The TRL report is available for free download from the publications section of the TRL website: www.trl.co.uk

 http://www.trl.co.uk/store/report_detail.asp?srid =2740&pid=108



What has been learned?

- Co-ordination is a balancing act everyone wants something different
- Need a strong-willed project manager
- Need lots of RS design engineering skills
- Need good political support and understanding
- Need excellent consultation but it's never enough!
- Need to consider the future



The Way Forward

- Adopting the strategic USM approach means that substantial casualty reduction is possible.
- USM can encourage a more innovative and forward looking approach to the design of urban street space.
- The needs of all users are catered for.



Current UK project - moving to a social agenda

- Projects to consider road safety in the context of social renewal
- Areas of unemployment, poverty, poorly designed infrastructure
- Birmingham Streets Ahead project
- http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/streetsahead.bcc







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