

# Practical road assessment: iRAP/EuroRAP training



Olivera Djordjevic, Liljana Cela, Nikola Galovic, Steve Lawson  
10-11 November 2016, Devin





# The team

- **Liljana Čela**, Information Resources Manager and Coordinator Road Safety Working Group, South East Europe Transport Observatory (SEETO)
- **Olivera Djordjevic**, RADAR Programme Director, EuroRAP and iRAP Strategic Projects
- **Nikola Galovic**, Director, Road Safety Department, AMSS-CMV
- **Steve Lawson**, Regional Director, EuroRAP and iRAP





# About us

**Liljana Çela**, Information Resources Manger and Coordinator Road Safety Working Group, SEETO (South East Europe Transport Observatory for Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, FYROM, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo\*)  
Project manager, IT specialist and computer scientist, traffic safety manager and researcher.

**Olivera Djordjevic**, RADAR Programme Director, iRAP Strategic Projects  
SENSoR project in South East Europe including Bulgaria  
International project specialist

\* UNSCR1244





# About us

**Nikola Galovic**, Director, Road Safety Department, AMSS-CMV. Research and applications for government and for motoring organisation. EuroRAP and iRAP inspections in Egypt, Moldova, Netherlands, Russia, Serbia and Ukraine.

**Steve Lawson**, Regional Director for EuroRAP and iRAP Road safety with road authorities, universities, motoring organisation and EuroRAP since 1979  
Projects in Europe, Africa and the Middle East.





# Questions to you...

- From Bulgaria?
- From Sofia?
- From Plovdiv?
- From the Devin area?
- From elsewhere in Europe?



# Questions to you.

## Experience now or in the past of...



- Road safety engineering and road safety auditing?
- Accident investigation, crash cluster analysis?
- Road engineering or highway design?
- Traffic/transport policy?
- Road equipment industry?
- Other?





# Questions to you

- Which of these best describes you...
  - I know **a bit** about EuroRAP/iRAP?
  - I know **a lot** about EuroRAP/iRAP?
  - I know **nothing** about EuroRAP/iRAP?
- **?**





# Questions to you

- Which of these best describes you...
  - I know **a bit** about EuroRAP/iRAP?
  - I know **a lot** about EuroRAP/iRAP?
  - I know **nothing** about EuroRAP/iRAP?
- **?Who was at the BBARS April conference in Hissarya?**







# Thank you

- To BBARS for its work in the region
- For this invitation and opportunity



- To the road authorities, ministries and police in Bulgaria who we are working with



# Road safety people in Bulgaria?



- Busy people!!
- Heavy workloads – technical issues, people management, political relationships, policy formulation
- Allocation of scarce resources
- Competing demands – poor infrastructure, trade routes, goods-to-market, traffic congestion, tourism, environmental sustainability, balancing budgets



# Road safety people in Bulgaria?



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- Heavy workloads – technical issues, people management, political relationships, policy formulation
- Allocation of scarce resources
- Competing demands – poor infrastructure, trade routes, goods-to-market, traffic congestion, tourism, environmental sustainability, balancing budgets

**...and road safety!!**



# Financial appraisal



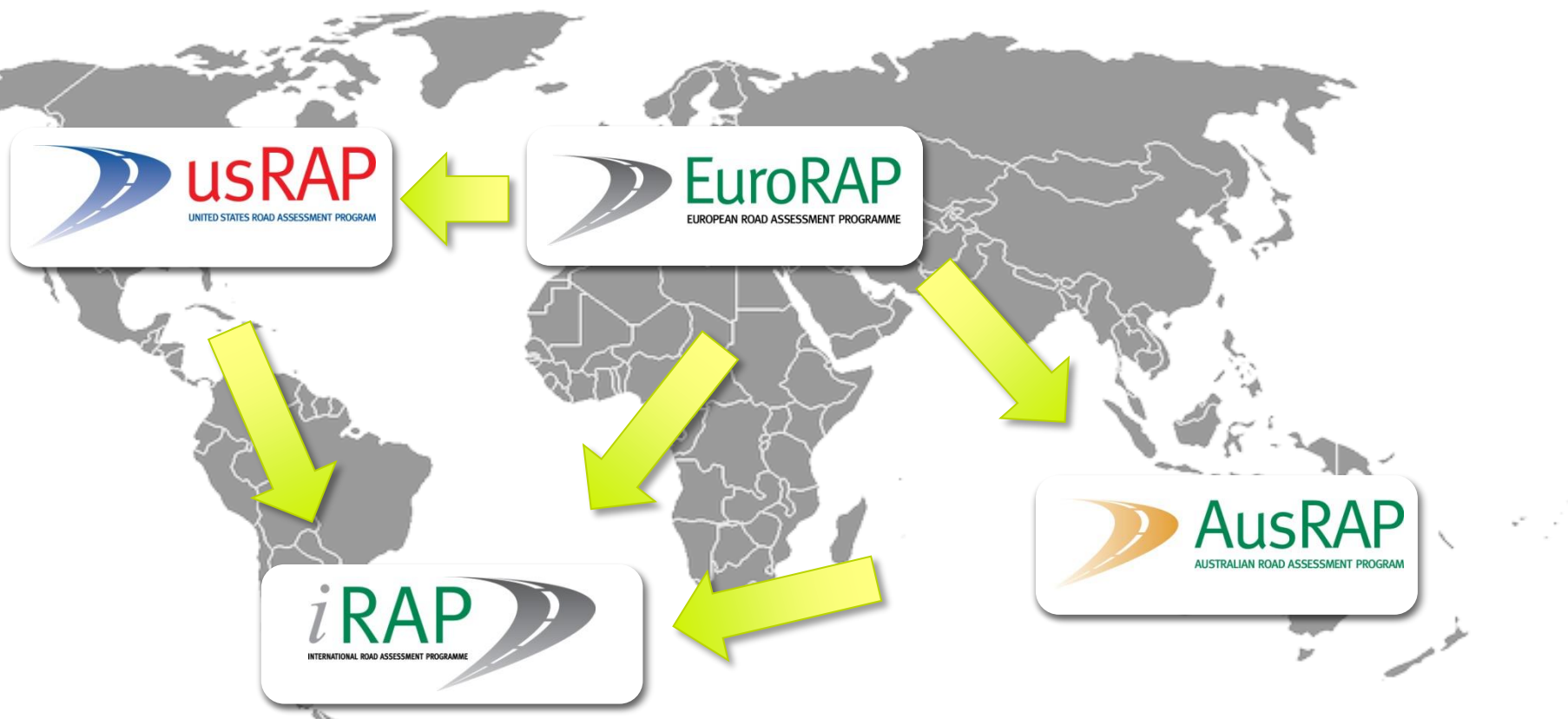
- Not much **new** money for roads
- Must spend **existing** funds wisely
- **Where to** spend, **what to** spend, **how to** spend?

# ЛВ





# Early historic development



A Europe free of high risk roads – adopting the 3 star minimum





# RAP – History

- **RAP – Road Assessment Programme**
- **EuroRAP AISBL**
  - 2002 – Registered in Brussels as an international **not-for-profit** organisation, building on work since 1999
- **International Road Assessment Programme (iRAP)**
  - Established in 2006
  - Registered as **UK charity** in 2010
- Now active in about **80+ countries**



# Some things to think about today and tomorrow



- Benefits – how it sits **alongside other work** that you are doing now
- Benefits – how this work will help **what you do now**
- Benefits – **technical value**
- Benefits – **communication value**





# Results – EuroRAP's core activity

**Spatial description of risk**, and development of infrastructure-related investment packages.

- **Where and how** are people killed?
- How do we match **countermeasures to needs?**
- What are the **costs and benefits?**





# iRAP – a tool in a spectrum of crash analysis



- **Not** “hot spot”, “crash cluster” or “black spots”
- iRAP models safety from drive-through assessment of 52 factors every 100m

**single site – safety audit – area wide – mass action – route action – route quality**

1979



eg: Trunk road upgrades 1990s



A Europe free of high risk roads – adopting the 3 star minimum

# Case study 1



A Europe free of high risk roads – *adopting the 3 star minimum*



# “Before” – late 1970s



A Europe free of high risk roads – *adopting the 3 star minimum*



“After” -- changed in early 1980s



A Europe free of high risk roads – adopting the 3 star minimum

# The Safe System



## Complementary Actions on Roads, Vehicles and Behaviour



A Europe free of high risk roads – adopting the 3 star minimum

# The Safe System



## Complementary Actions on Roads, Vehicles and Behaviour

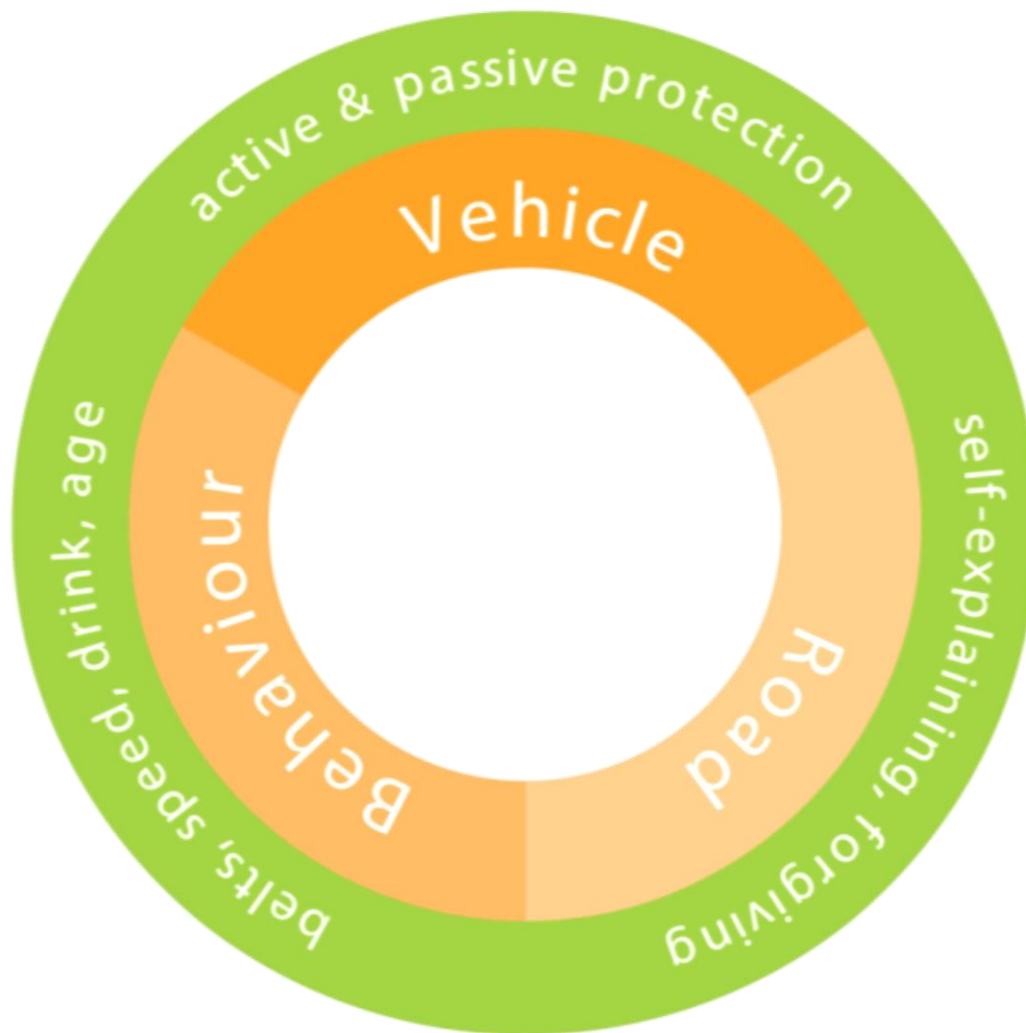


A Europe free of high risk roads – adopting the 3 star minimum

# The Safe System



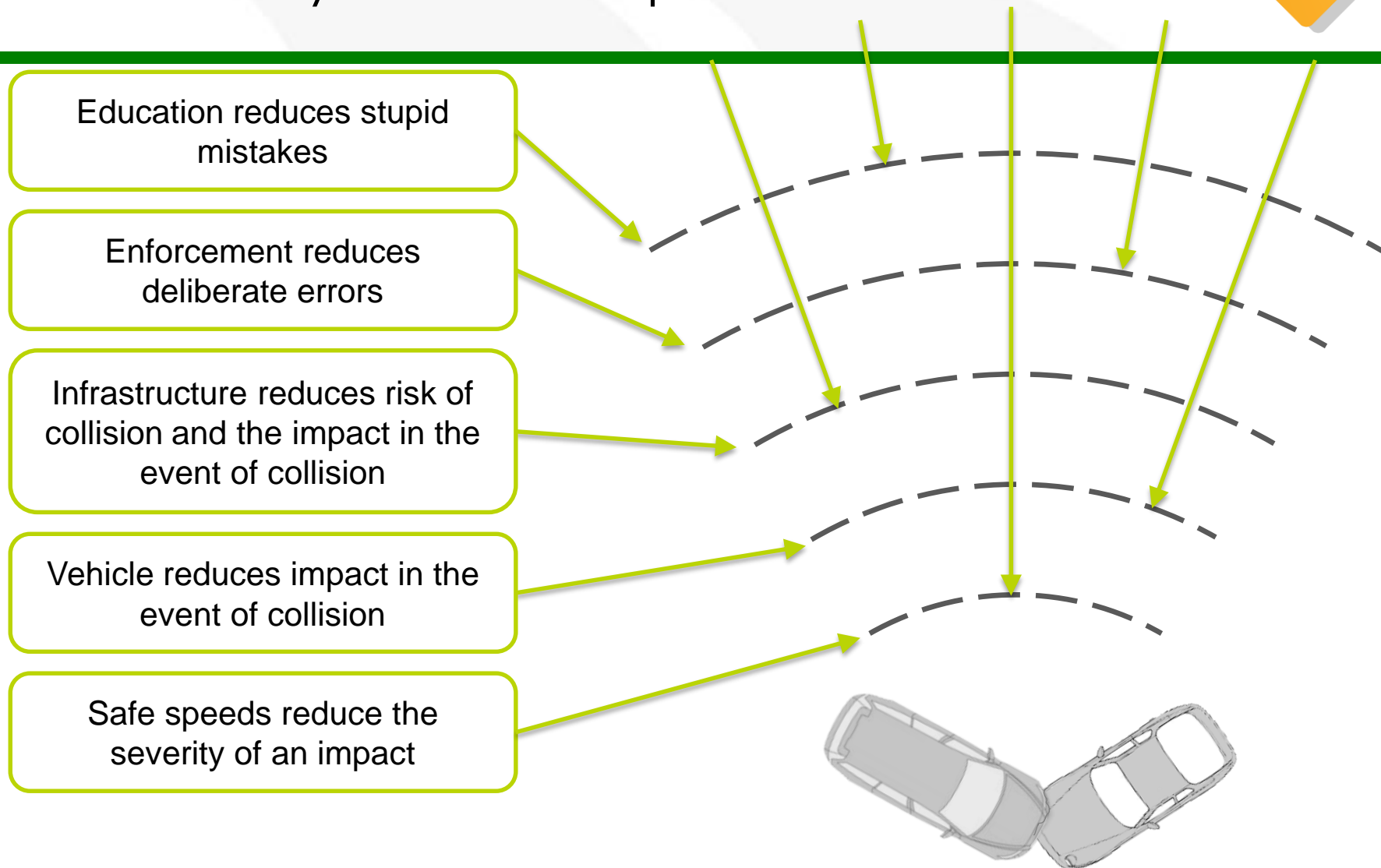
## Complementary Actions on Roads, Vehicles and Behaviour



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# The Safe System – in Operation






# Case study 2



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# Vehicle, behaviour and road



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“Before” (1982)



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- 4 young men – 17, 19, 20, 21
- Late night at the weekend





# How to survive your crash

- **Have a long, slow crash – minimise deceleration**
- **Wear a seat belt in a vehicle**
- Stay in the vehicle – avoid partial or complete ejection
- Avoid crush of your vehicle's passenger compartment
- Speed:  $\leq 50\text{km/h}$  in head-on,  $\leq 30\text{km/h}$  in side impact
- Pedestrian/cyclist – reduce speeds, increase separation



“After”



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# How do we Star Rate roads for safety?



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# Star Rating the safety of roads

- Based upon video records
- Road features – 52 features known to affect likelihood and severity of injury collected every 100 metres
- Car occupants, motorcyclists, pedestrians, bicyclists
- Major crash types including head-on, run-off, intersection crashes







## A few of the 52 attributes...

Posted Speed Limit, Operating speed, Traffic volumes

Lane width, Paved shoulder

Curvature, Curvature quality

Delineation, Shoulder rumble strip, Shoulder sealing

Road condition, skid resistance

Roadside object to be struck

Roadside severity (distance from carriageway)

Intersection type and quality

Intersecting road volume, minor access point density

Pedestrian facilities and activity

Land-use, area type, etc etc etc...



# Some of the 52 attributes...



Paved shoulder – left  
Sidewalk provision – left  
Roadside object – left  
Roadside distance - left

Area type  
Speed  
Vehicle flow

Motorcycle facility  
Bicycle facility  
Bicycles flow  
Pedestrian flow

Curvature  
Quality of curve

Paved shoulder – right  
Sidewalk provision – right  
Roadside object – right  
Roadside distance - right

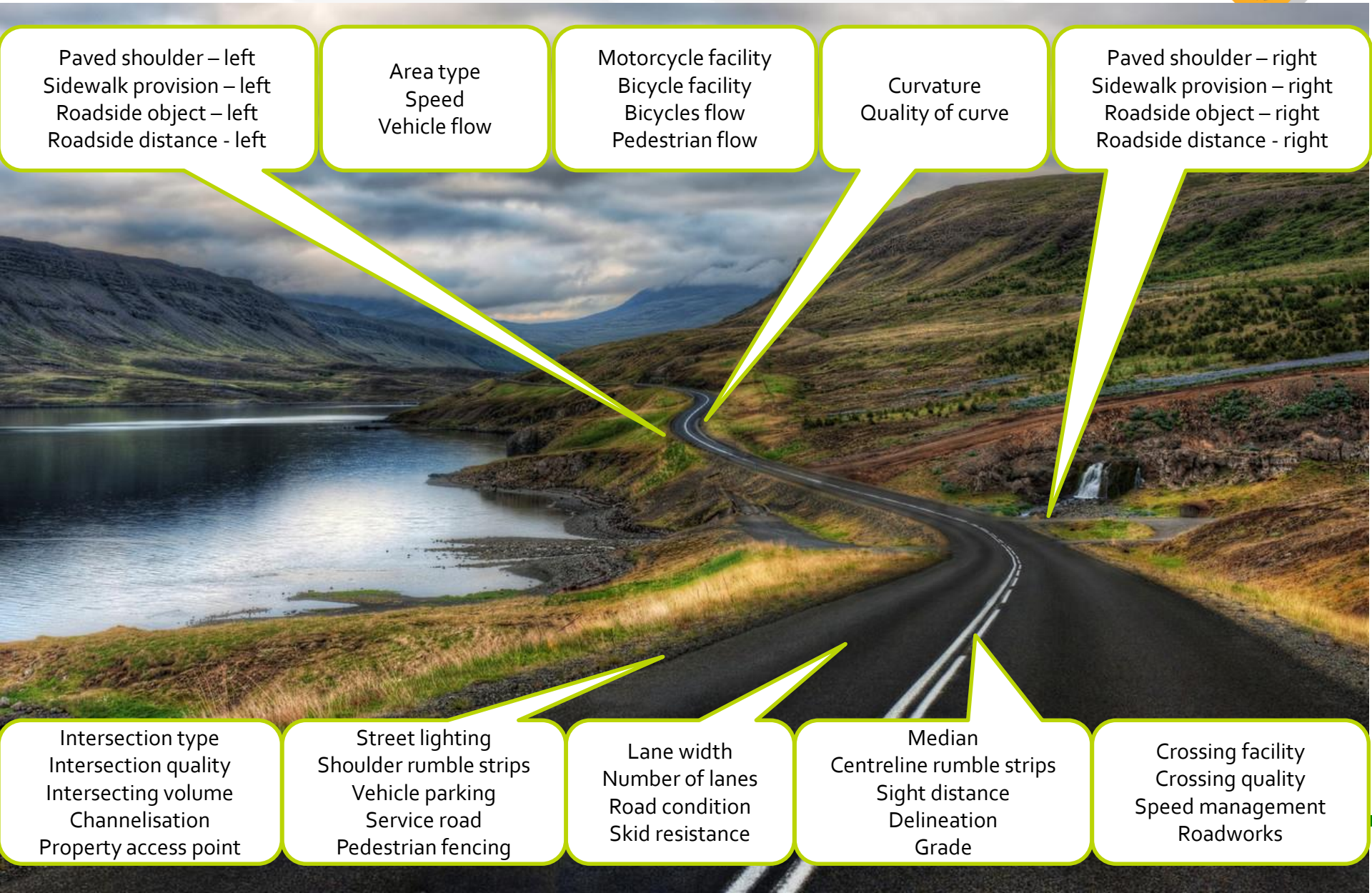
Intersection type  
Intersection quality  
Intersecting volume  
Channelisation  
Property access point

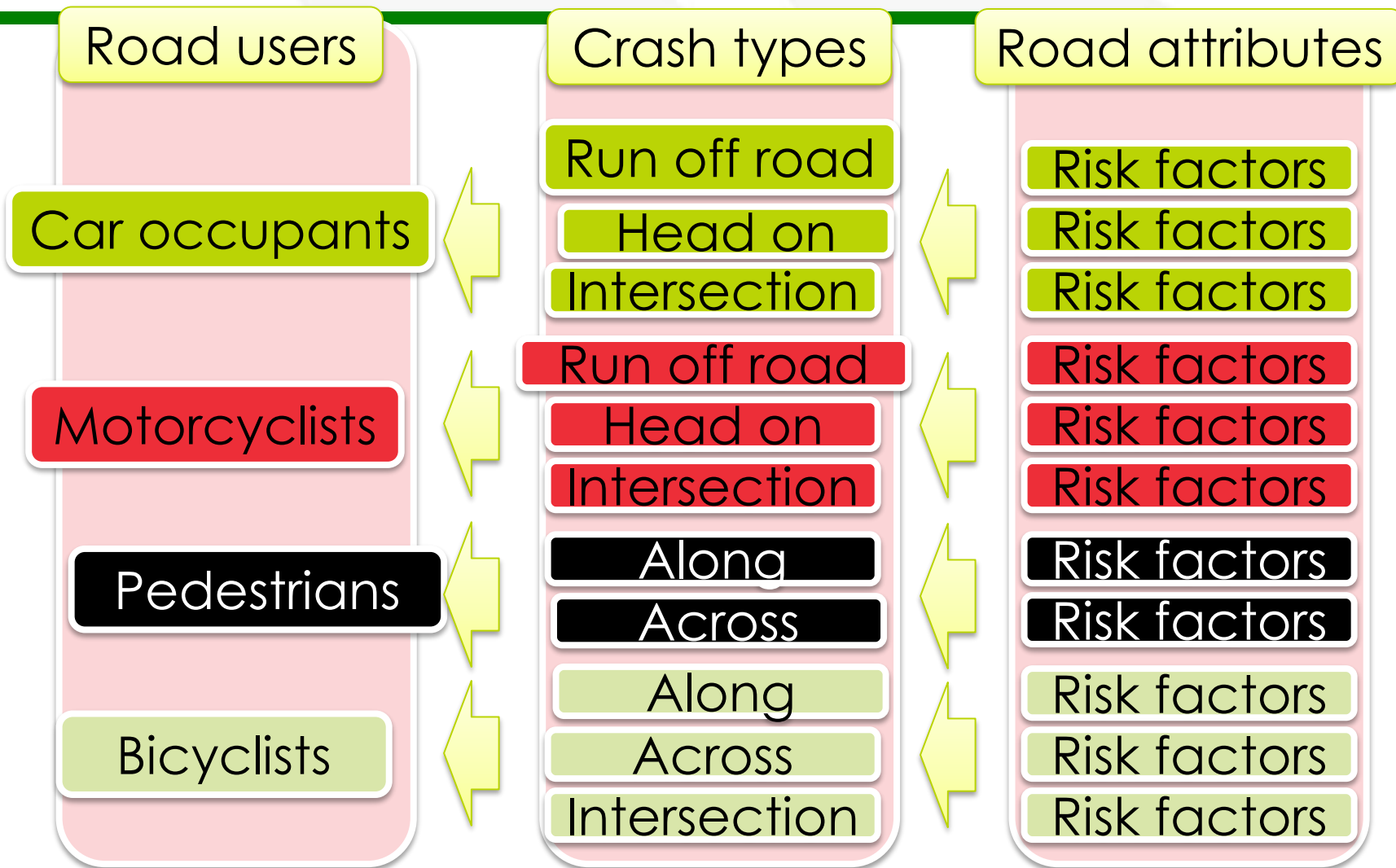
Street lighting  
Shoulder rumble strips  
Vehicle parking  
Service road  
Pedestrian fencing

Lane width  
Number of lanes  
Road condition  
Skid resistance

Median  
Centreline rumble strips  
Sight distance  
Delineation  
Grade

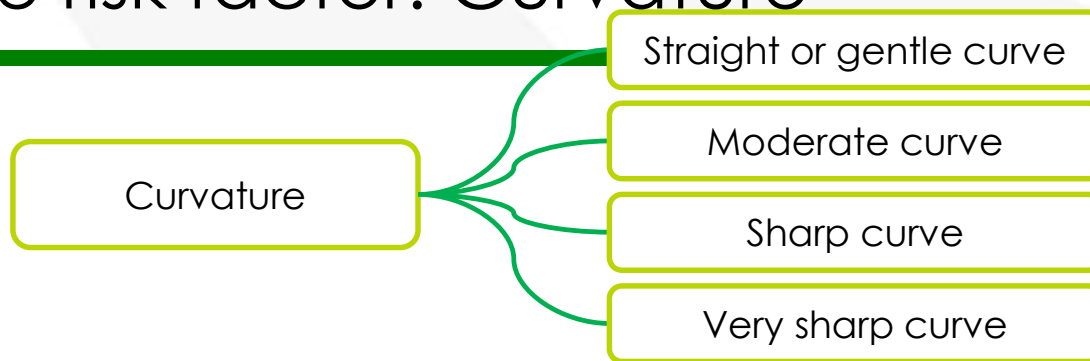
Crossing facility  
Crossing quality  
Speed management  
Roadworks



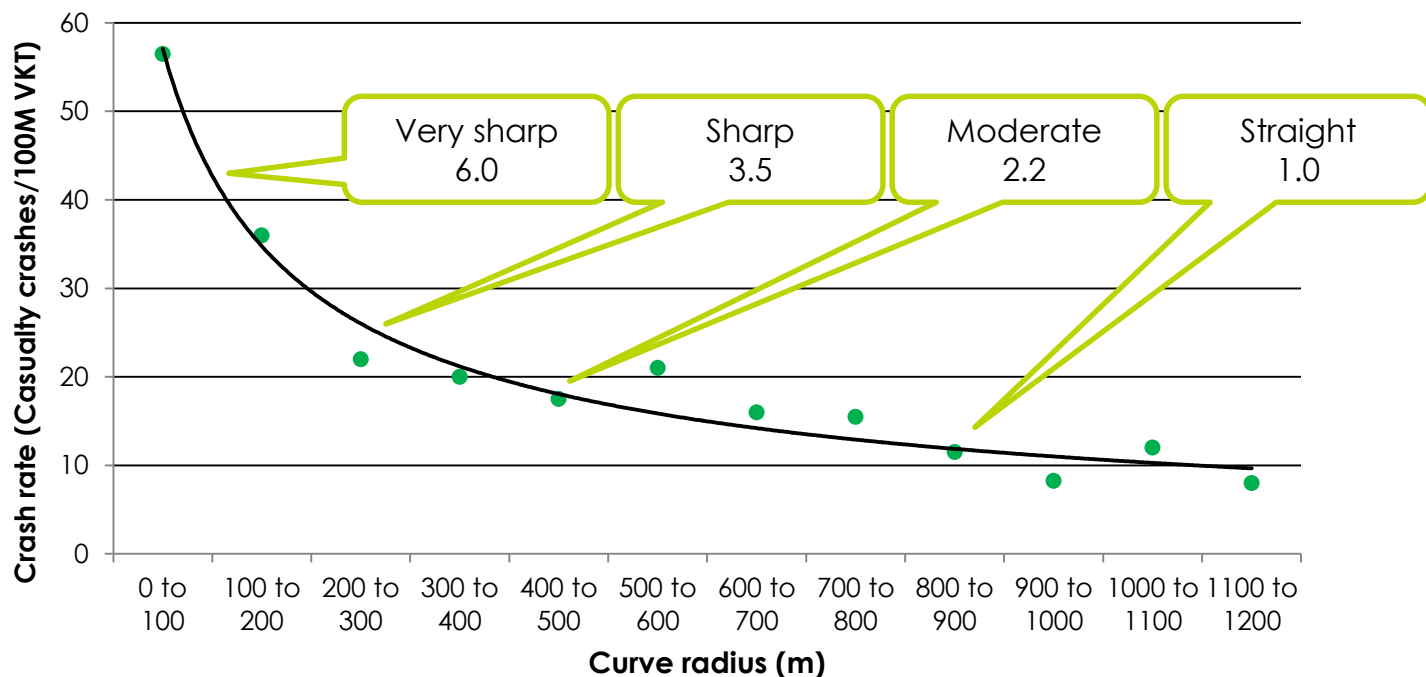




# Example risk factor: Curvature



### Crash Rate vs. Curve Radius





# “How we score what we score”



<http://www.irap.org/en/about-irap-3/methodology>



A Europe free of high risk roads – adopting the 3 star minimum

# Maps for 4 road-user groups

- Vehicle occupants.....
- Motorcyclists
- Pedestrians
- Bicyclists





# Bulgaria – 3 in 4 curves have hazards



**76%** of curves where traffic flows at 80km/h or more have hazardous roadsides



A Europe free of high risk roads – adopting the 3 star minimum

# SENSoR project Star Rating of motorways and other national roads in South East Europe



EuroRAP/IRAP Star Ratings provide a simple and objective measure of the level of safety 'built in' to the road for vehicle occupants, motorcyclists, pedestrians and bicyclists. 5-star roads are the safest, and 1-star roads are the least safe. Star Ratings are based on road inspection data collected through surveys and analysis. Further details at: <http://www.irap.org/en/about-irap-3methodology>

Typically 50-70% of roads individual countries score 1 or 2 stars for vehicle

**Star Ratings**

- ☆☆☆☆☆
- ☆☆☆☆
- ☆☆☆
- ☆☆
- ☆

Ratings in that category roads show the lowest level of safety

- Motorways
- Single-lane roads
- Two-lane roads
- International boundary

Scale: 0 5 10 20 30 40 50 km



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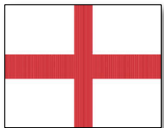
# A 3-star minimum – not just England



(Netherlands) No 1- or 2-star national roads by 2020



(Sweden) 75% of travel on 3-star or better by 2020 and approaching 100% by 2025



(England) 90% of travel on 3-star or better roads by 2020



(New Zealand) Roads of National Significance (RONS) to be 4-star



} Minimum 3-star related targets national highways: Tasmania; and Queensland



}



(Australia) All new roads 4-star and no road user group less than 3-star



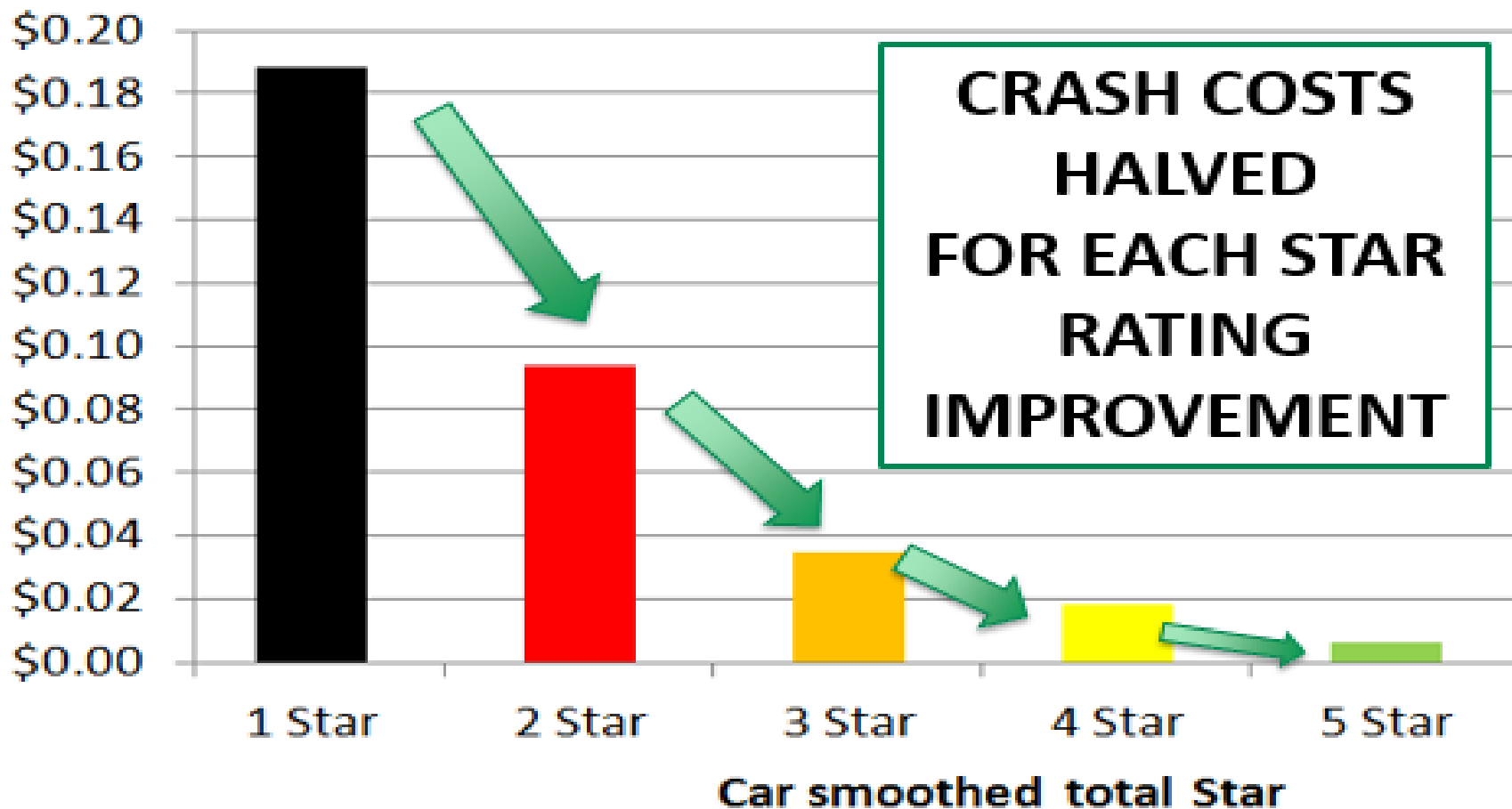
(Malaysia) 3-star or better by 2020 for 75% of travel on high volume networks





# Star Rating vs crash costs or crash rates

## Car smoothed Star Rating vs KSI cost per vKt





# What are the important variables in a crash?

- What can you collect in a drive-through survey?
- What things are difficult to collect in a drive-through survey?
- Perfect day
- Coding form
- Practical exercise using the Demonstrator





- Star Rating data collection – Nikola Galovic
- Accessing Star Rating results in ViDA – Olivera Djordjevic
- Safer Road Investment Plans in ViDA – Steve Lawson and others



# EuroRAP data for every 100m

- 52 attributes
- 691km in Bulgaria
- RADAR project will collect more data in 2017-2019





# SRIP (Safer Roads Investment Plans)

Compares:

- **Risk at every 100m section**
- Crash costs – costs of life, injuries and damage

Suggests:

- **Infrastructure crash countermeasures for every 100m**
- Looks at costs of infrastructure improvements
- Compares **costs** and **benefits**



## Identifying potential location of countermeasures by software zoom

### Bulgaria measures:



- Median and roadside barriers, road widening, shoulder rumble strips and sealing, white lining, re-surfacing, footpath provision for pedestrians

# Safer Road Investment Plan (SRIP) Bulgaria



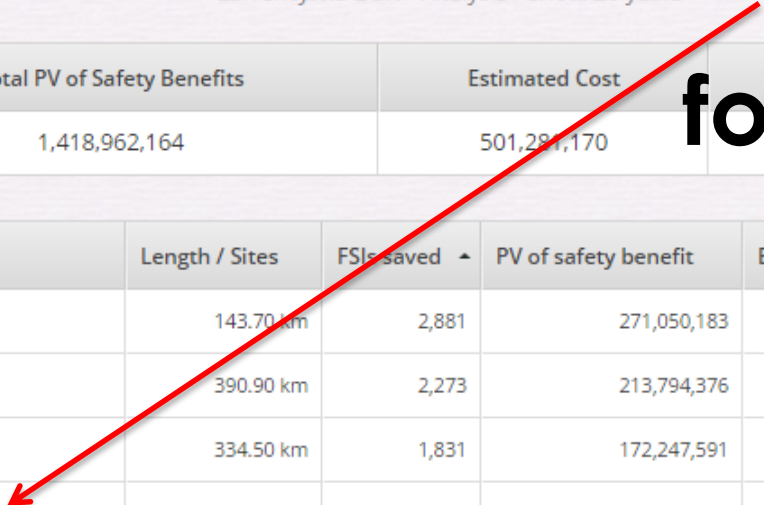
## Safer Roads Investment Plan ?

Currency: лв BGN - Analysis Period: 20 years

**Location  
for barriers**

Total FSIs Saved	Total PV of Safety Benefits	Estimated Cost	Cost per FSI saved	Program BCR
15,085	1,418,962,164	501,287,170	33,251	3

Countermeasure	Length / Sites	FSIs saved	PV of safety benefit	Estimated Cost	Cost per FSI saved	Program BCR
Duplication with median barrier	143.70 km	2,881	271,050,183	176,234,000	61,161	2
Roadside barriers - driver side	390.90 km	2,273	213,794,376	78,180,000	34,398	3
Additional lane (2 + 1 road with barrier)	334.50 km	1,831	172,247,591	50,983,000	27,842	3
Roadside barriers - passenger side	308.80 km	1,285	120,922,224	61,760,000	48,044	2
Shoulder rumble strips	507.10 km	971	91,307,056	6,584,505	6,784	14
Improve Delineation	348.30 km	932	87,648,859	9,284,815	9,965	9
Road surface rehabilitation	257.80 km	909	85,470,845	10,298,172	11,334	8
Footpath provision passenger side (adjacent to road)	281.70 km	876	82,403,099	24,215,000	27,642	3
Footpath provision driver side (adjacent to road)	281.40 km	870	81,876,081	24,143,000	27,738	3
Shoulder sealing driver side (>1 m)	548.40 km	793	74,560,948	10,025,800	12,649	7



A Europe free of high risk roads – adopting the 3 star minimum







A Europe free of high risk roads – adopting the 3 star minimum



- What did we learn yesterday? – Olivera Djordjevic
- Evolution of the model and improvements to the model. Understanding the Star Rating V3 model – Steve Lawson
- Comparing an iRAP assessment with Road Safety Audit and Inspection: what does each offer? – Steve Lawson and others with Rossitsa Spasova, Mott MacDonald, Bulgaria



# Case study 5



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# Safer roadsides – barriers



A Europe tree of high risk roads – adopting the 3 star minimum

# “After”



A Europe free of high risk roads – adopting the 3 star minimum



# “Before” (late 1970s)



A Europe free of high risk roads – adopting the 3 star minimum



**Location  
for  
barriers**





A Europe free of high risk roads – adopting the 3 star minimum



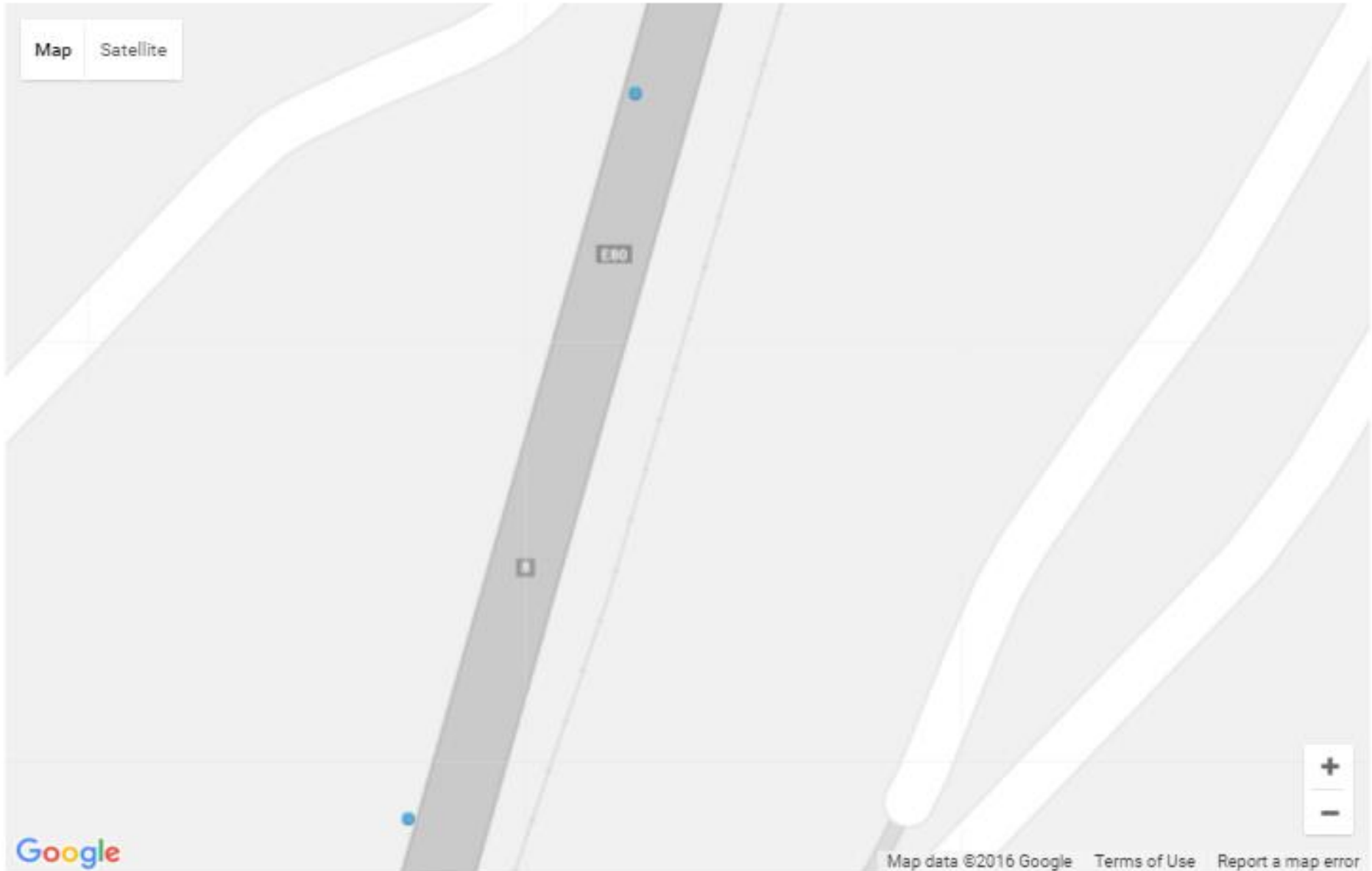
Map Satellite



Map data ©2016 Google Terms of Use Report a map error



A Europe free of high risk roads – adopting the 3 star minimum



A Europe free of high risk roads – adopting the 3 star minimum



A Europe free of high risk roads – adopting the 3 star minimum



# Next steps

- Survey more roads in Bulgaria 2017-2019



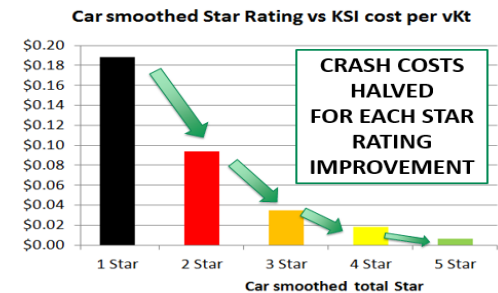
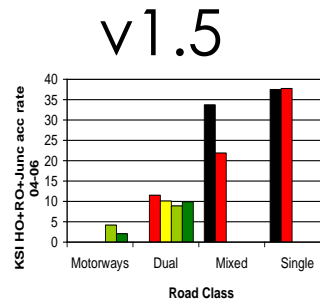
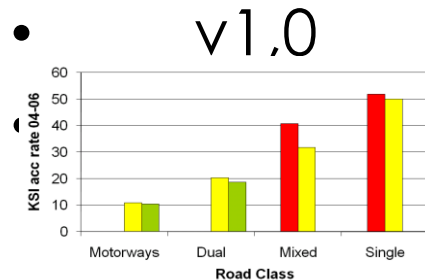
- Encourage implementation of countermeasures
- Save lives by improved design!





# Why innovate? How best to?

- Provide a better **explanation of risk**



From Martin et al (2009)

Key: ■ 1-star ■ 2-star ■ 3-star ■ 4-star

- To answer “**So what?**” (“How can we use this Star Rating information?”)

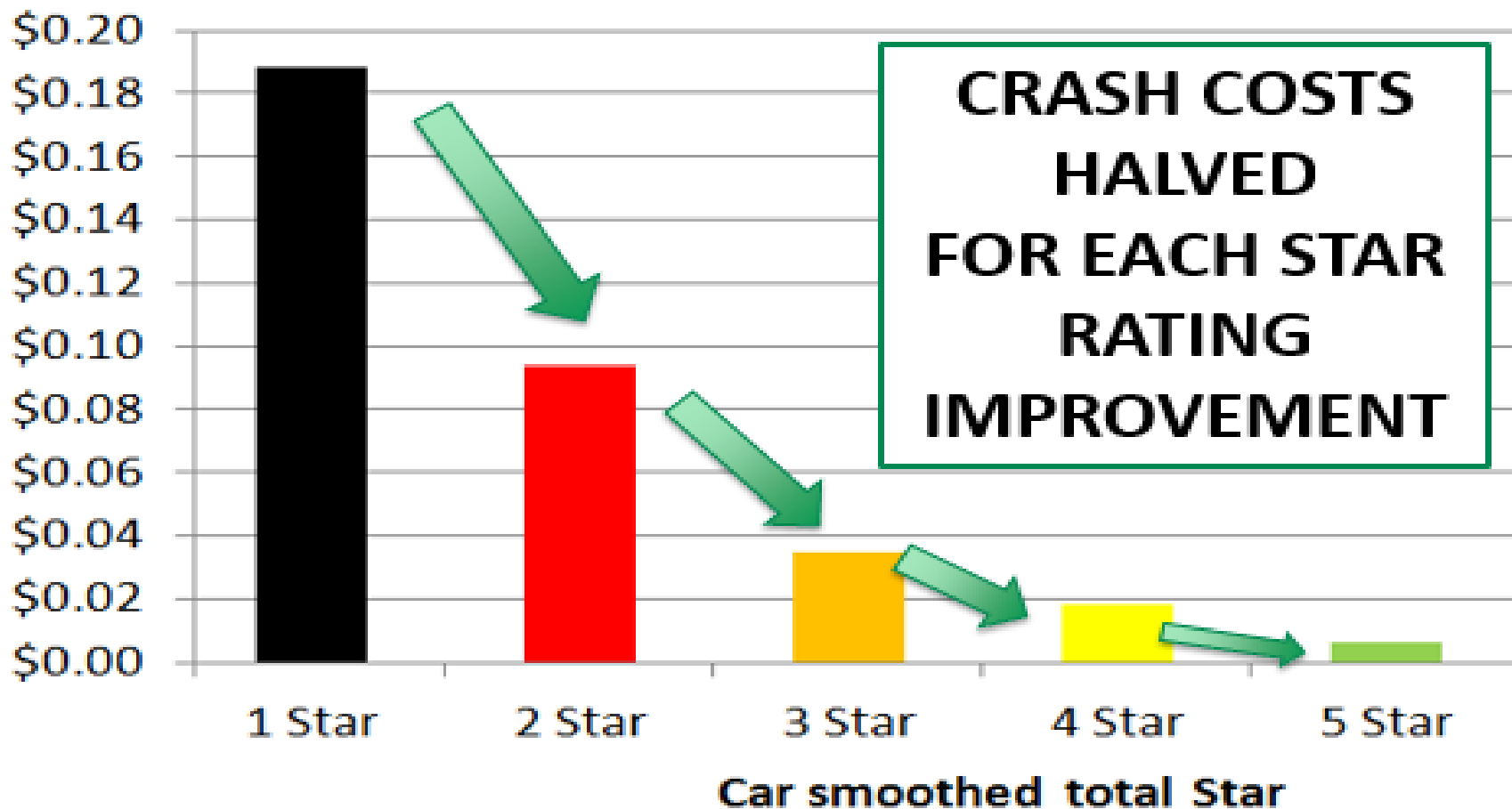
eg – Safer Roads Investment Plans





# Star Rating vs crash costs or crash rates

## Car smoothed Star Rating vs KSI cost per vKt



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# Continuous improvement in **iRAP Star Rating**



- Initially devised to help “explain” the risk maps (SHOW)
- **Version 1 (original UK work)** only crash protection – “the **extent to which the road protects the vehicle occupant** in the event of a crash” (2004) – akin to NCAP car tests
- **Version 2** – incorporated crash **likelihood** (2006)
- **Version 3** – protection and likelihood, 52 features recorded every 100m; **+ 4 road-users**; more **crash types** (2013)





# The principal iRAP protocols

- 1 Risk Mapping

Each year since **2002** for British roads

Fatal and serious crashes per billion vehicle kilometres (with international reporting corrections)



- 2 Star Rating

Pilot published in 2007. Update published in 2010

**What we are here to discuss**







# Five main model development areas

Version 1.0 – 2004-2006	Version 3.02 – from 2013
(1) Only crash protection	<b>Crash protection and likelihood</b>
(2) About 30 attributes	<b>50+ attributes, structure changed</b>
(3) 4-point scale	<b>5-point scale &amp; different thresholds</b>
(4) Risk – posted speed limit	<b>Risk – 85%ile operating speed</b>
(5) Only for car occupants	<b>Vehicles, peds, cyclists, m/cyclists</b>





# (1) Adding crash likelihood elements

<b>V1.0 Crash Protection</b>	<b>Version 3.02 Crash Protection &amp; Likelihood</b>
Barrier, median type, slope, distance to object, point object? continuous object? shoulder, roundabout or not? ... <b>only for vehicle occupants</b>	<b>&lt;= All of these, but in more detail (about 20 more attributes having a substantial effect on risk); model structure changes</b>
	<b>plus crash likelihood of</b>
	head-on crashes – median design
	intersection likelihood – layout
	run-off crash and injury likelihood – distance curvature, nature of object
	<b>Pedestrian</b> provision
	<b>Cyclist</b> and <b>motorcyclist</b> provision

# iRAP – a tool in a spectrum of crash analysis



- **Not** “hot spot”, “crash cluster” or “black spots”
- iRAP models safety from drive-through assessment of 52 factors every 100m

**single site – safety audit – area wide – mass action – route action – route quality**

1979



eg: Trunk road upgrades 1990s



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# Road Safety Audit alongside iRAP

Topic	<b>Road Safety Audit</b> → Qualitative	<b>iRAP</b> → Quantitative
Method of data collection	On-site visits / design plans	Survey to collect images at 10m to 20m intervals / design plans
Assessment	Checklist Covers broad number of issues	Coding of fixed list of attributes at 100m intervals Application of risk factors
Reporting of risk	Checklist	Star Rating Scores, Star Ratings, estimates of deaths and serious injuries, estimate of economic cost
Recommendations	List of countermeasures and further work	List of countermeasures at 100m intervals, deaths and serious injuries that could be prevented, economic savings



# Star Rating of Design Plans



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# Case study 4



A Europe free of high risk roads – *adopting the 3 star minimum*

# “Before” characteristics of M2



1. Poor quality single carriageway, markings and signs, very poor pavement in parts. Mixed traffic.
2. Lack of run-off protection generally. Existing safety fencing poor; many roadside hazards. Aggressive bridge parapet-ends. Junctions poor.
3. Villages – no speed reduction measures. Pedestrian footways poor quality. Few pedestrian crossings.

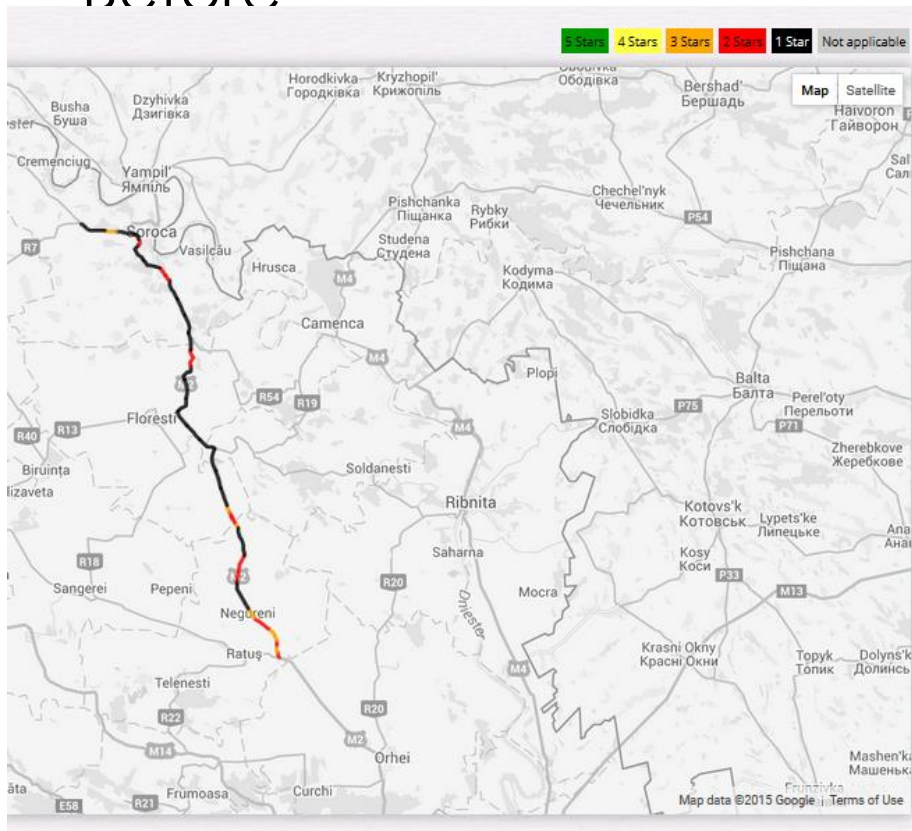


# 93km, M2 Moldova

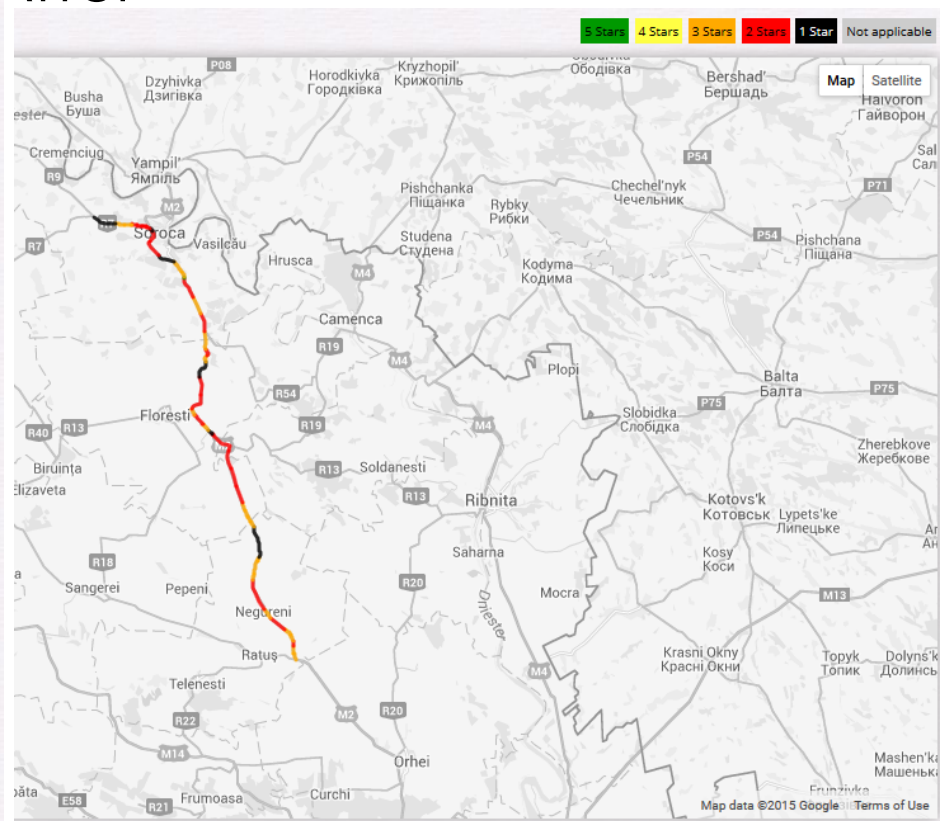
– from 17% to 37% 3-star or more



Before



After



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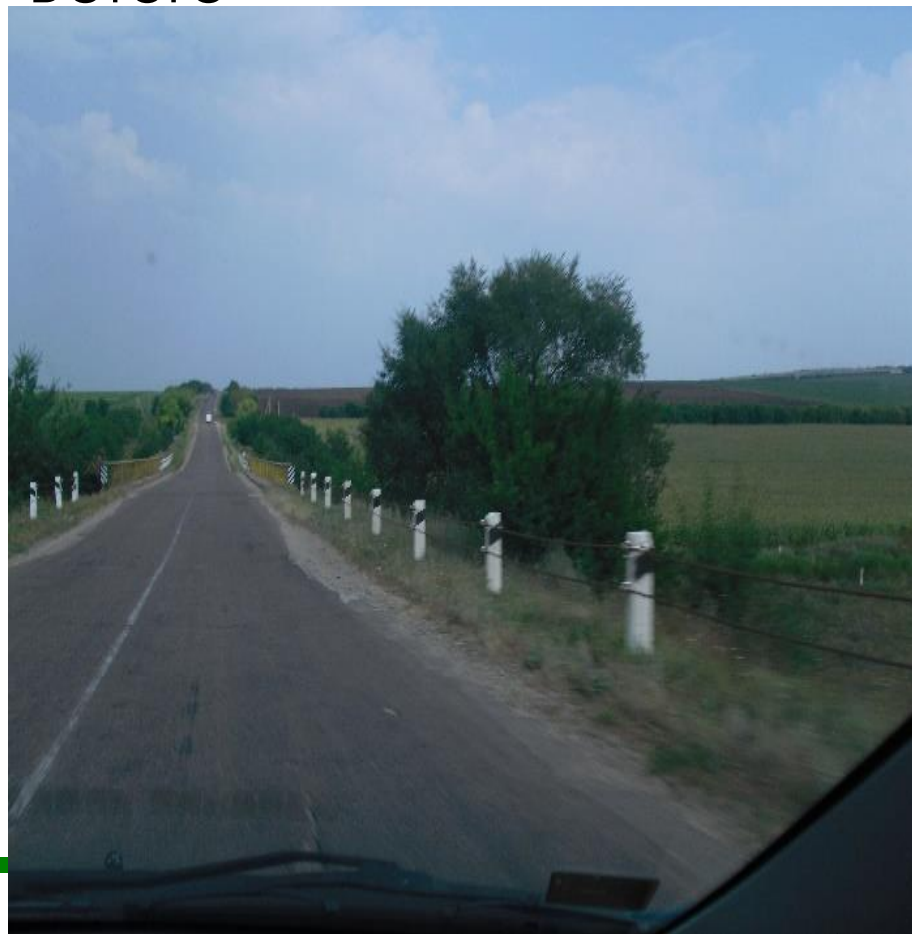




# Safe Roadsides – run-off crashes

walnut trees – 8,394m guardrail/barriers

Before



After



# Safe Intersections – lines of sight; slow vehicles or protect them:



## 13 major intersections

Before



After



# Safe Villages – concerns for pedestrians – footpaths, 51 pedestrian crossings; speed in villages



Before



After





# Investment in the M2 in Moldova, 2010

- **Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR) > 5**

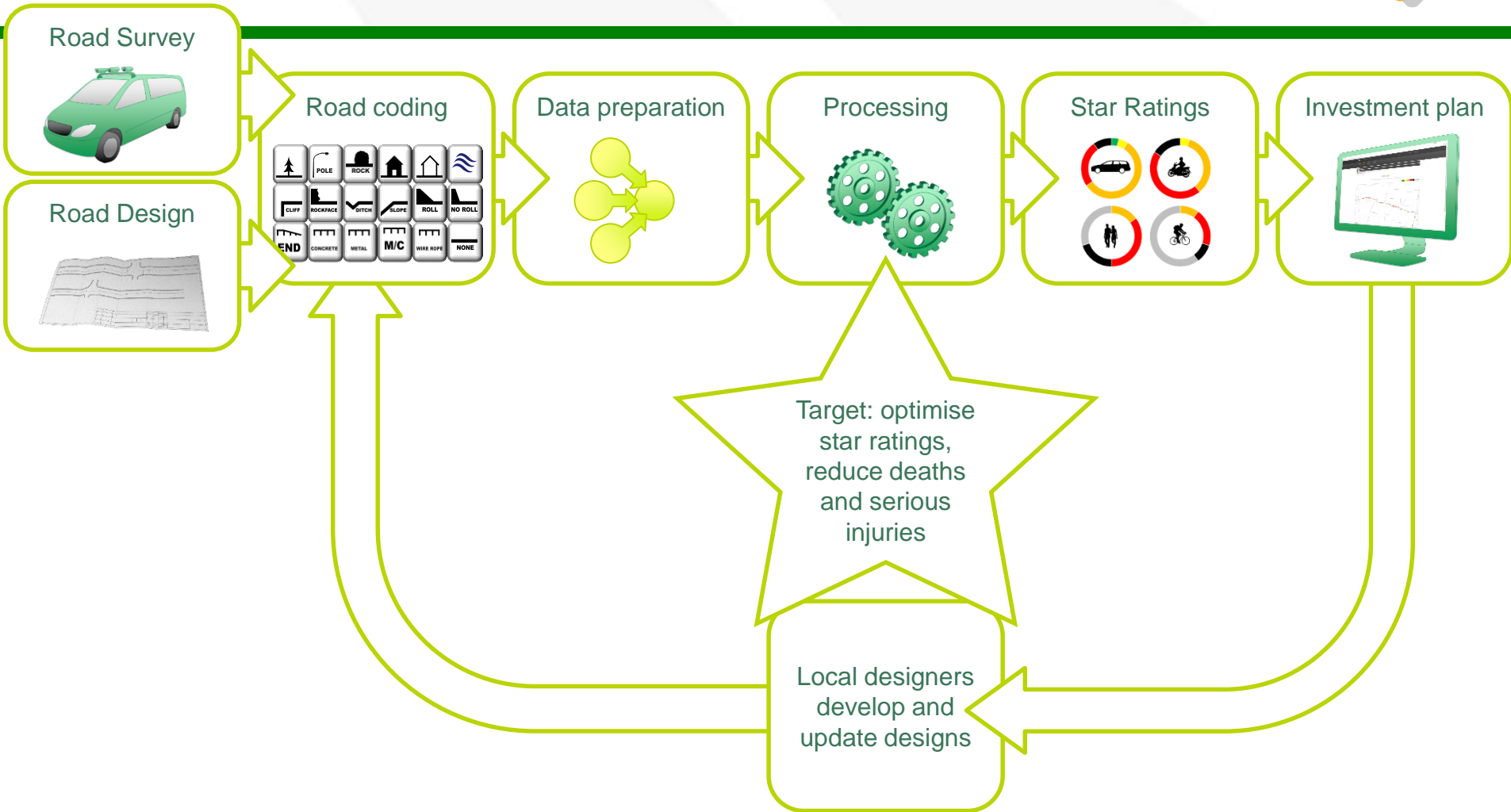
**Cost**



**Benefit**



# Process





# What do design plans show?

## 1. **Road profiles** – locations and lengths

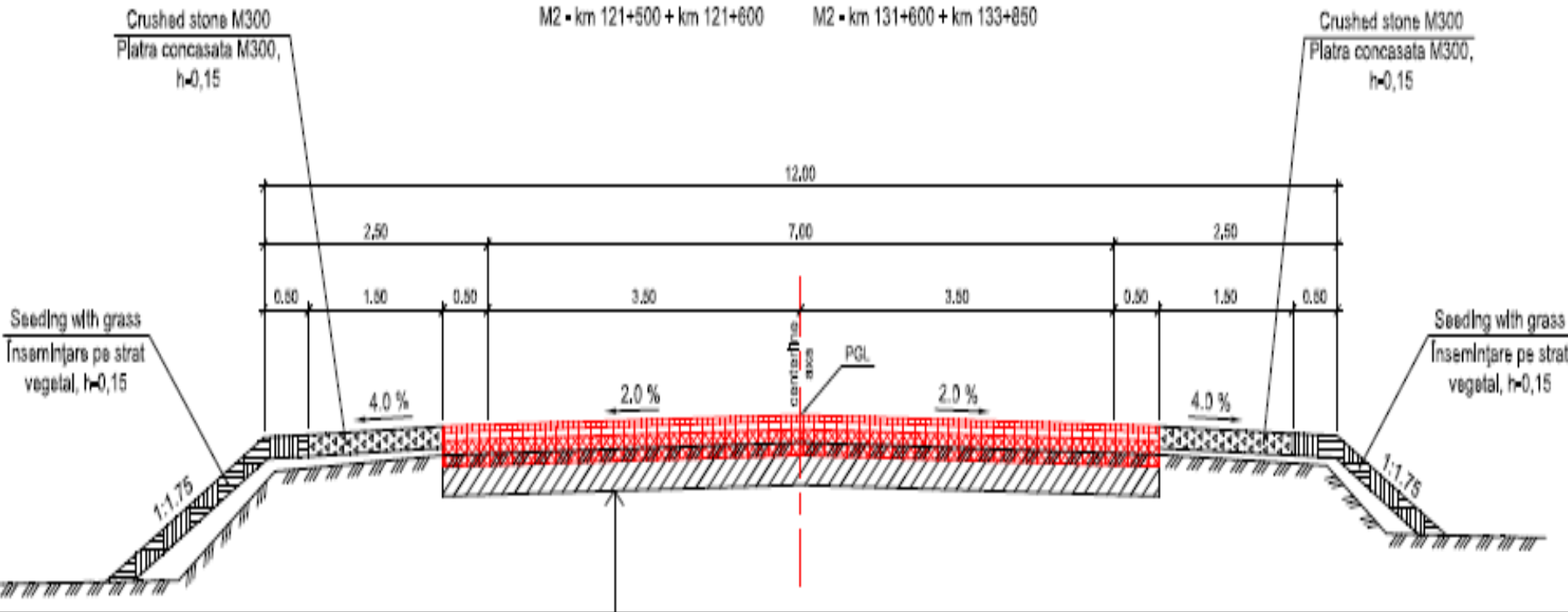


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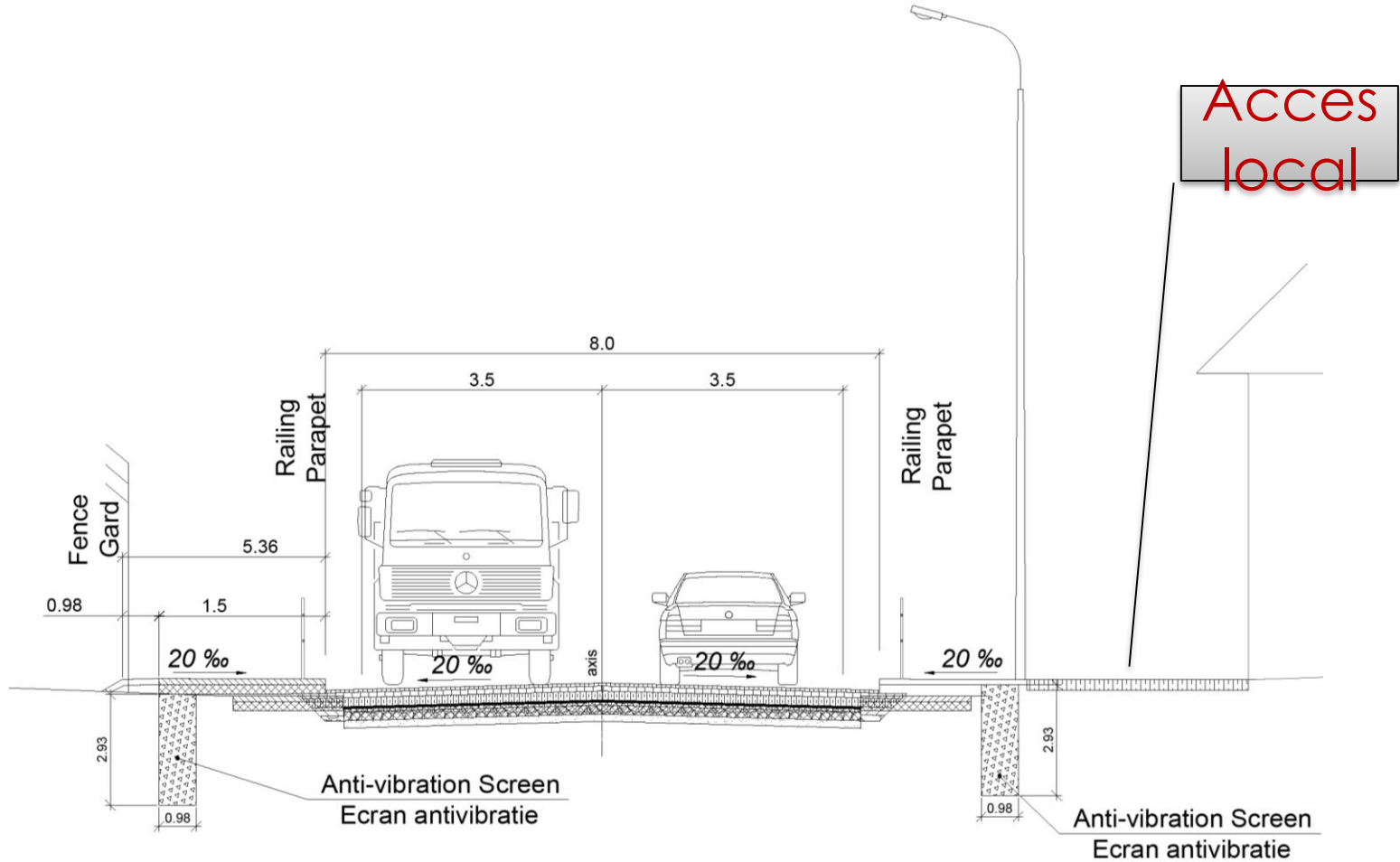
# Road profile

Will be Used on the Sections;  
Se va aplica pe sectoarele:

- |                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| M2 - km 71+500 + km 72+075   | M2 - km 124+700 + km 124+800 |
| M2 - km 95+300 + km 95+800   | M2 - km 127+400 + km 127+500 |
| M2 - km 117+950 + km 118+700 | M2 - km 131+200 + km 131+400 |
| M2 - km 121+500 + km 121+600 | M2 - km 131+600 + km 133+850 |



Typical cross section in the village /  
Profil transversal in localități







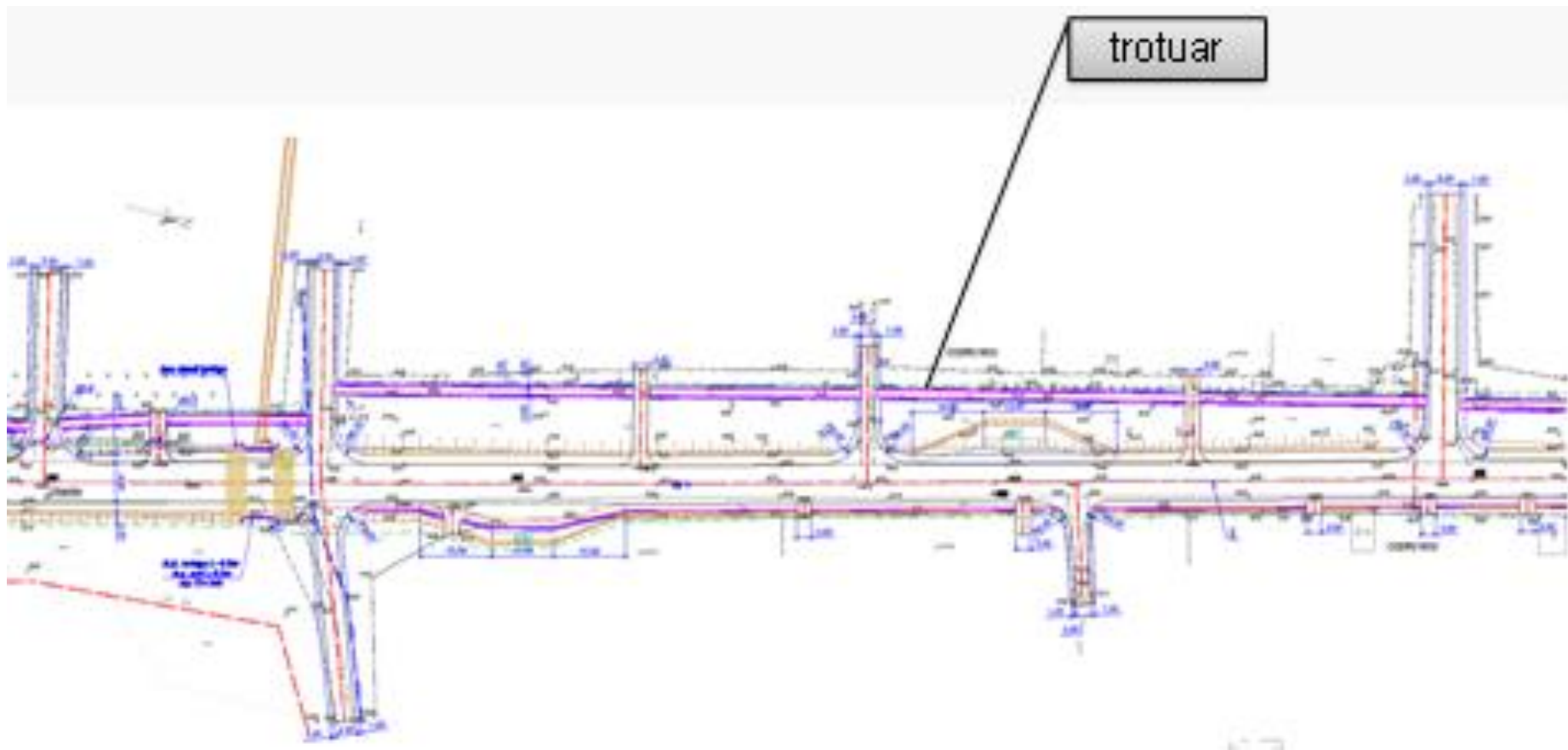
# What do design plans show?

1. **Road profiles** – locations and lengths
2. **Road plan** – location of footways, frequency and layout of junctions





# Road plan – eg footway layout



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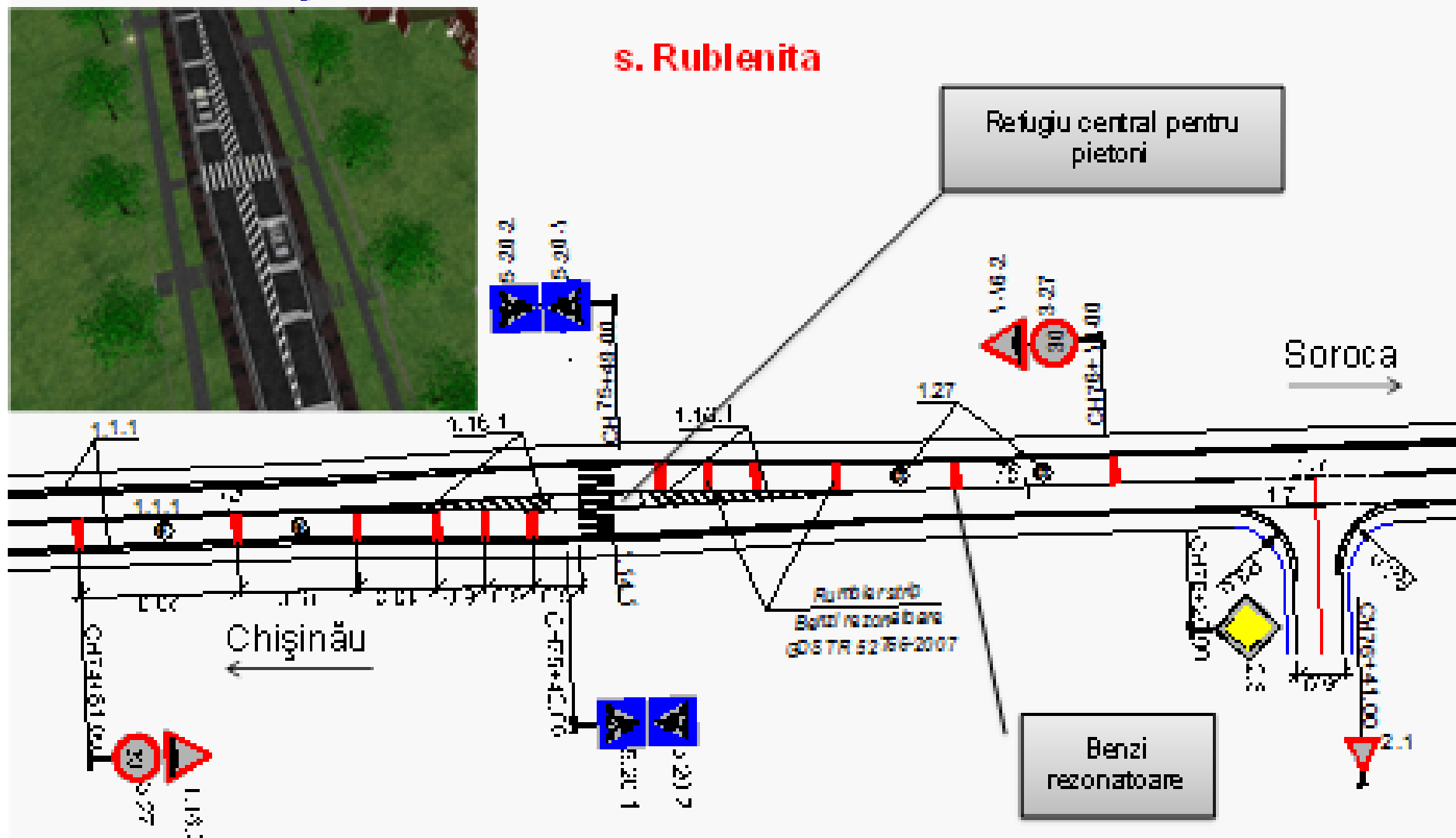


# What do design plans show?

- Road profiles – locations and lengths
- Road plan – location of footways, frequency and layout of junctions
- **Road markings plan** – detail of signing, road markings, supplementary measures such as rumble strips



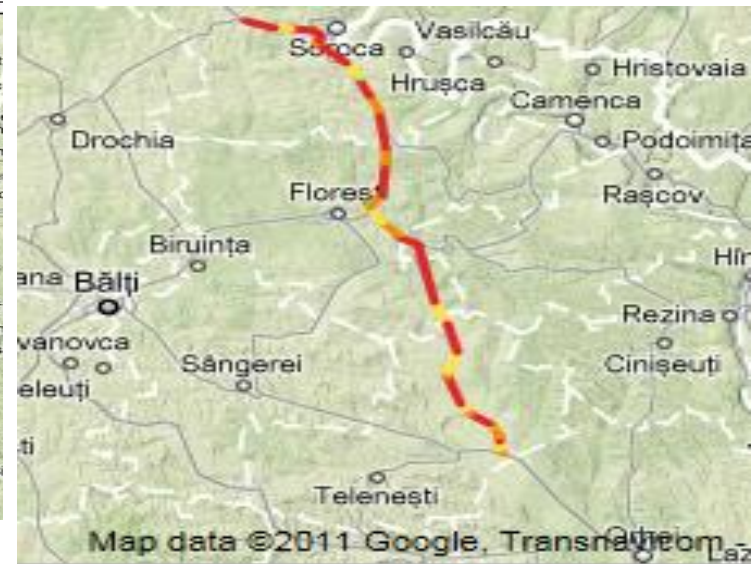
# Road markings – signs and lines



# M2 Star Rating (car occupants) of existing road and from design plans



## M2 Saratenii-Soroca-Drochia Junction 93km



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# Results – increase in Star Rating

	Existing road	Design plans
Vehicle occupant – 3-star or more	15%	38%
Pedestrian – 4-star or more*	9%	84%
*where pedestrians present		





# Reduction in fatal and serious injuries

	Existing road	Design plans
Model-predicted number estimated killed or seriously injured per year	46	27



# Star Rating Policy & Project Targets



- 4-star roads of national significance (NZ Transport Agency)



- 75% of travel on 3-star or better by 2020 (Malaysia MoT)



- Minimum 3-star Midlands Highway; 85% of travel on 3-star or better roads by 2020 (Australian Authorities)



- 4-star roads for pedestrians in linear settlements and all roads with 50,000 vehicles or more (ADB)



- Minimum 3-star for new roads (MCC)



- Minimum 3-star roads for projects in India (World Bank)







# Advantages of Star Rating a design

- Used as a performance indicator to objectively quantify the level of infrastructure risk
- Ability to set minimum safety levels for each road user type (3-star min)
- Demonstrate a reduction in risk (safety improvement) from baseline or prelim. design stage
- Proactive method ensures that no more high-risk 'killer' roads are built

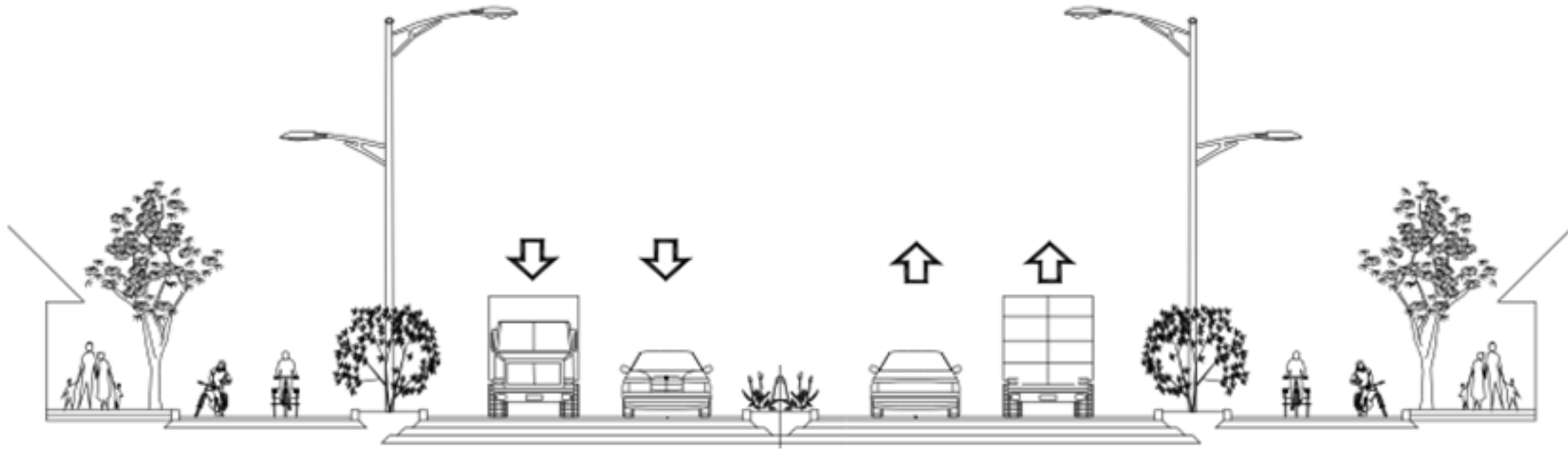


# Proven safety countermeasures



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# iRAP assessments: quantitative



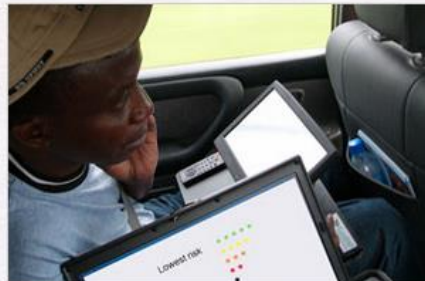
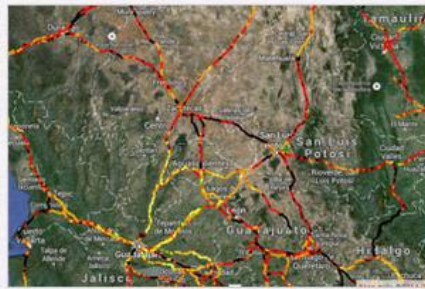
	VEH. OCCUPANTS	MOTORCYCLISTS	PEDESTRIANS	BICYCLISTS
80 KM/H	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★
60 KM/H	★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Assumes no intersections

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# Welcome to ViDA

The iRAP online software to help create a world free of high risk roads



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Empty activity feed area.

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## Star Rating Demonstrator ?



Star Ratings

Chart

Roadside

Mid-block

Intersections

Flow

VRU facilities and land use

Speeds

Roadside severity - driver-side distance

0 to <1m

Roadside severity - driver-side object

Safety barrier - metal

Roadside severity - passenger-side distance

0 to <1m

Roadside severity - passenger-side object

Safety barrier - metal

Shoulder rumble strips

Not present

Paved shoulder - driver-side

Wide ( $\geq 2.4$ m)

Paved shoulder - passenger-side

Wide ( $\geq 2.4$ m)



# Learning objectives

1. Be able to access the new Star Rating Demonstrator in iRAP's online software, ViDA
2. Know how to use the Star Rating Demonstrator to produce Star Rating Scores for proposed road upgrades and designs
3. Have an appreciation of how different road attributes influence risk of death and serious injury



# Practical session



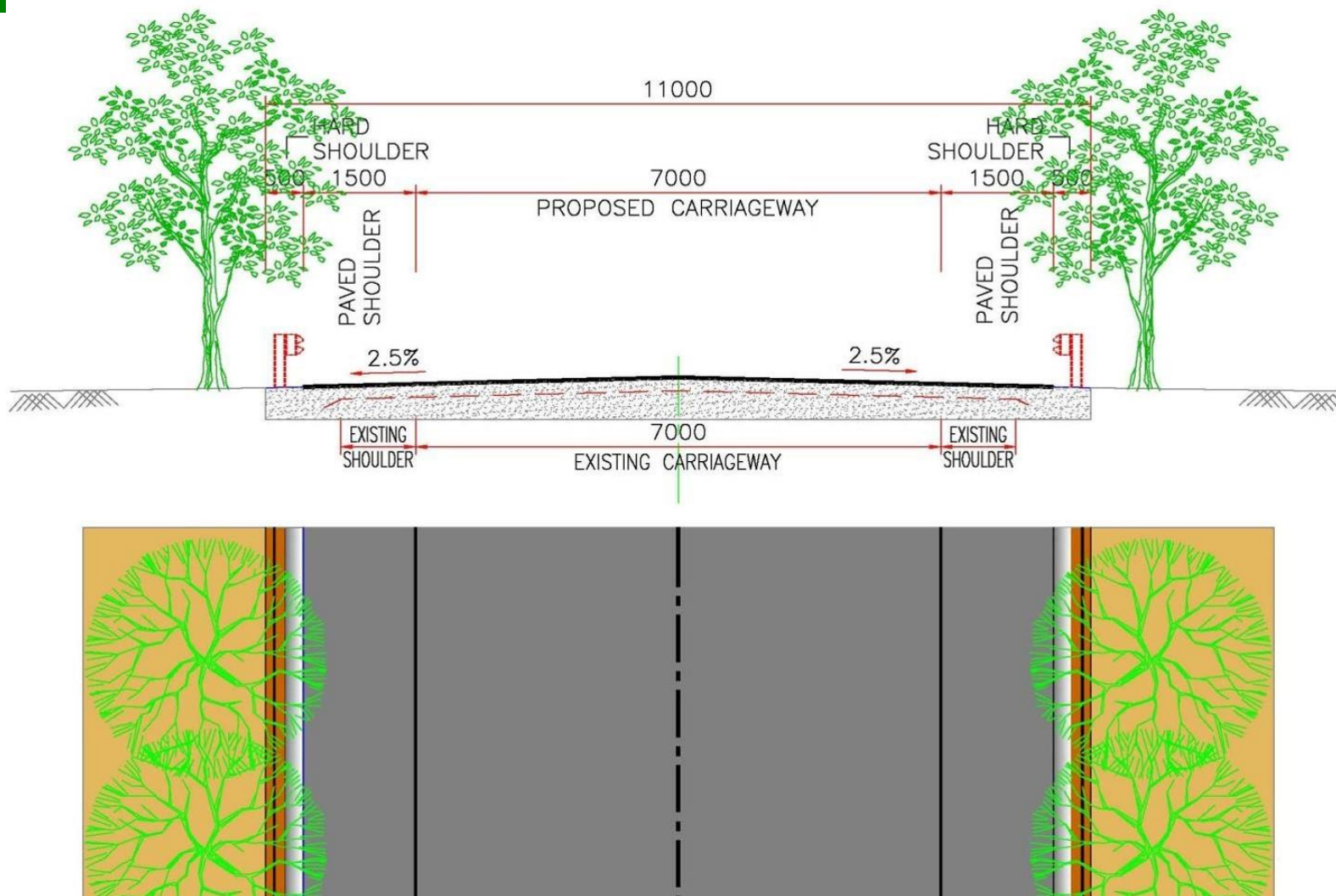
- Each group will use the Star Rating Demonstrator to produce iRAP Star Ratings for 4 road user types
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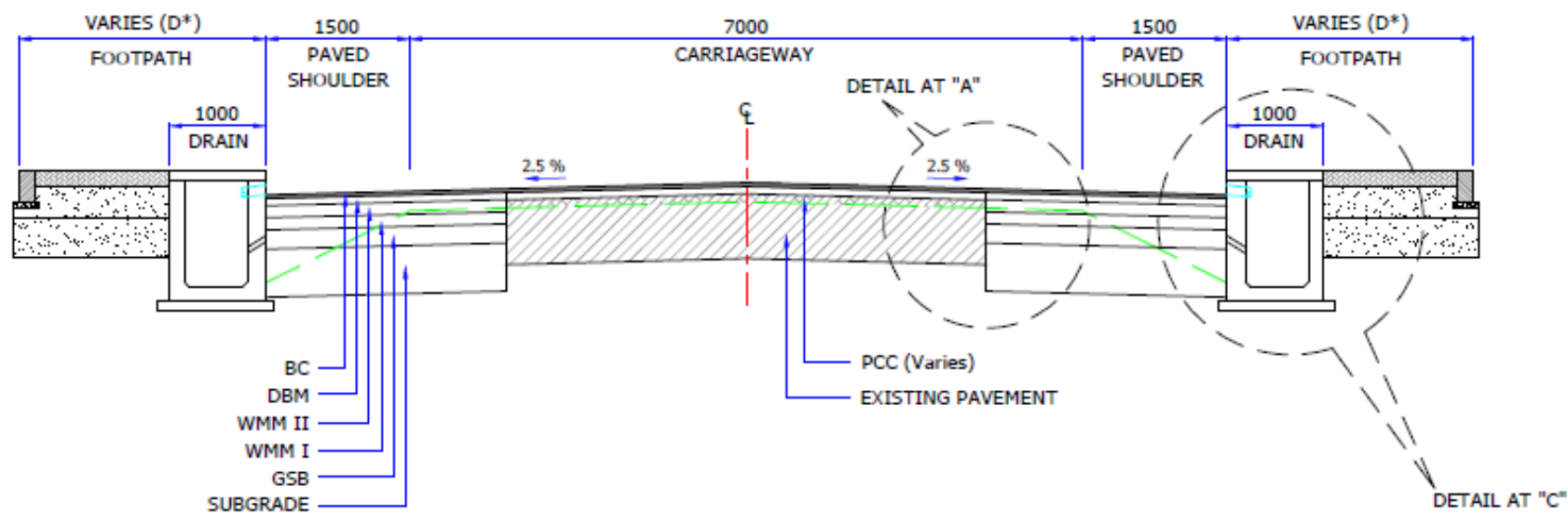
# Design A – Green tunnel



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# Design B – urban widening

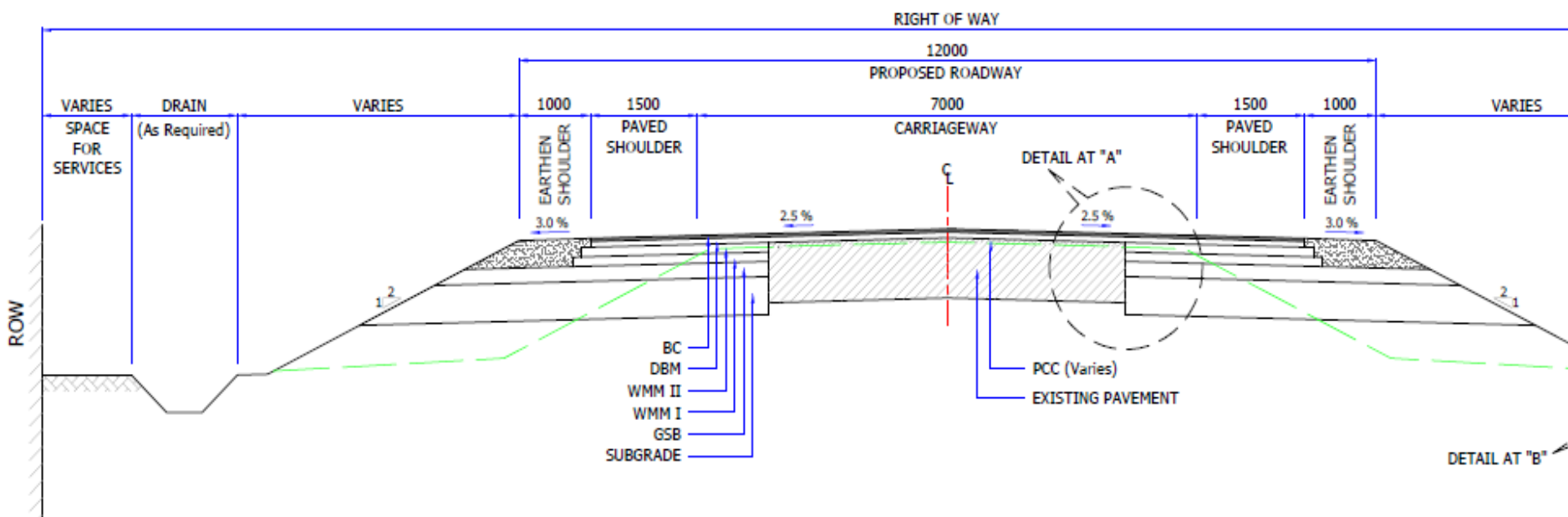


TCS-2A - WIDENING IN URBAN AREA (OVERLAY SECTION)





# Design C – rural village



**TCS-1A - WIDENING IN RURAL AREA (OVERLAY SECTION)**



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**Interactive Star Rating**

Road: Australia Group name:

Star Ratings for the existing road:				
Road user	Vehicle Occupants	Motorcyclists	Pedestrians	Bicyclists
Star Rating Score (SRS)				
Star Rating				

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Star Ratings for the existing road:				
Road user	Vehicle Occupants	Motorcyclists	Pedestrians	Bicyclists
Star Rating Score (SRS)	21.7	27.0	93.3	86.1
Star Rating	2 star	1 star	1 star	1 star

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Star Ratings for the road with suggested countermeasures:				
Road user	Vehicle Occupants	Motorcyclists	Pedestrians	Bicyclists
Star Rating Score (SRS)				
Star Rating				

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Suggested countermeasures:	
1.	Improve delineation (road markings, road studs and signage)
2.	Install traffic signals at intersection
3.	Provide a cross-traffic turn lane at intersection
4.	Provide an on-road motorcycle lane
5.	Install a concrete median barrier before and after intersection

# Advantages and disadvantages of iRAP and other methodologies



- Discussion led by Steve and Olivera





THANK YOU

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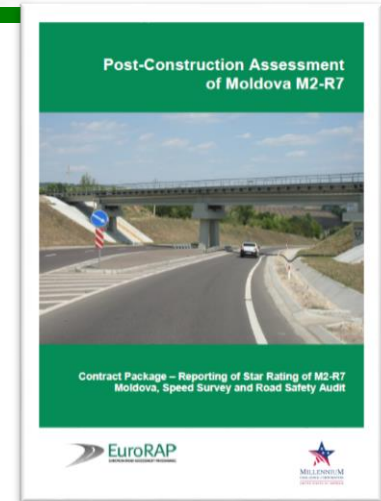


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# Moldova and Ukraine case studies

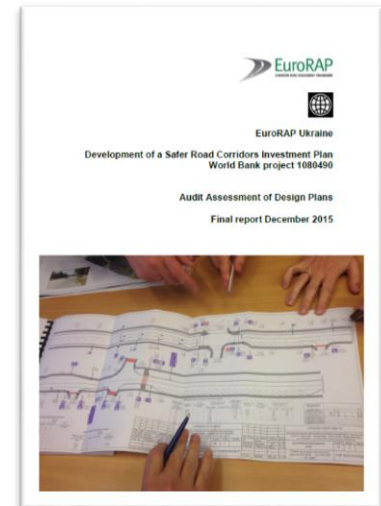


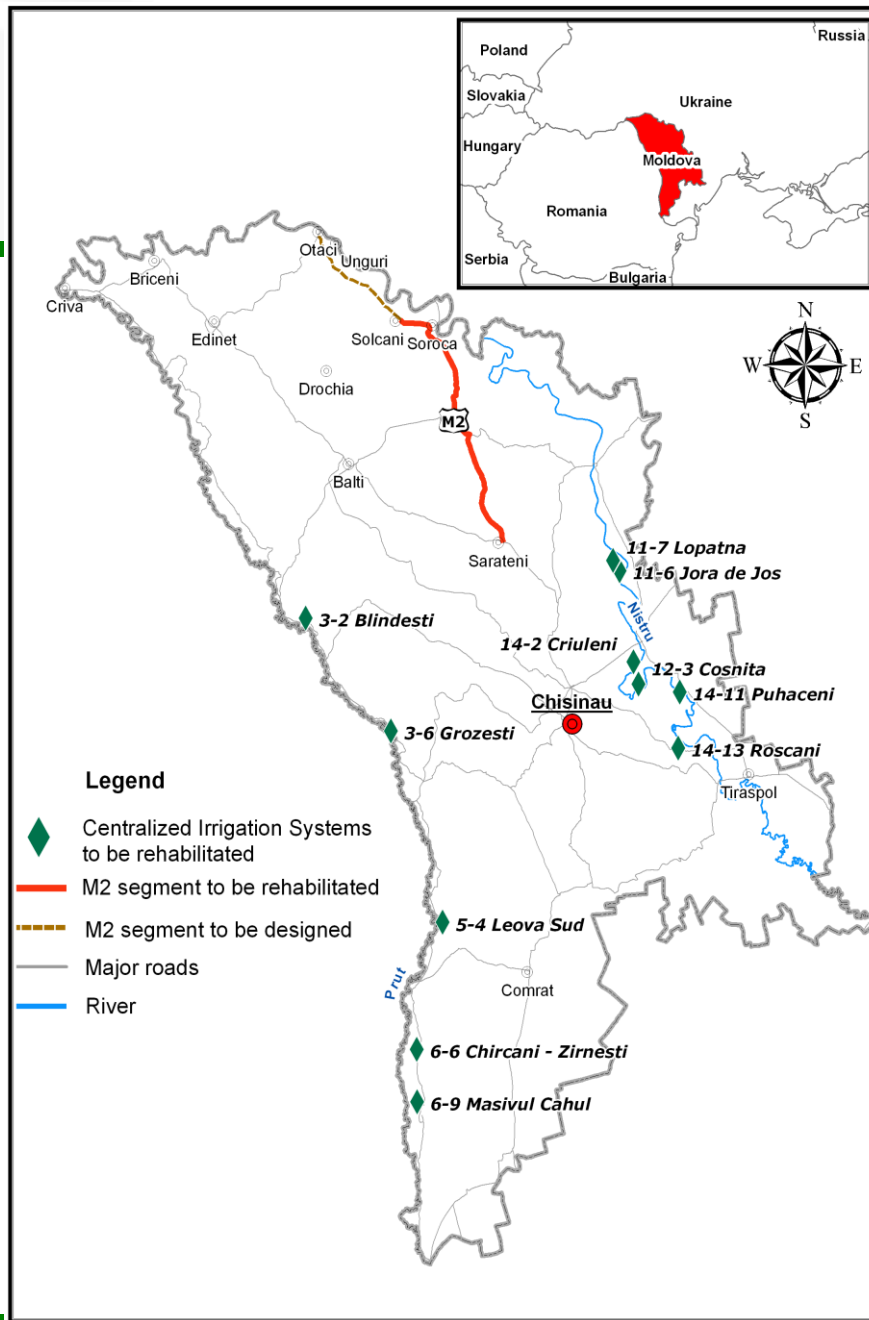
- Moldova 2011 and 2015 -- “Before and after”
- <http://www.irap.org/en/about-irap-3/assessment-reports?download=282:m2-r7-moldova>



- Ukraine 2012 and 2016 – roads rated and sections selected for upgrade

<http://www.irap.org/en/about-irap-3/assessment-reports?download=285:m12-corridor-ukraine-assessment-report>





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# M2-R7 iRAP Star Rating “Before”

**M2**  
**Saratenii-**  
**Soroca-**  
**Drochia**  
**Junction**  
**93km**



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# Priorities for the M2 in 2010

1. **Safe Intersections** – lines of sight; slow vehicles or protect them – **13 major intersections**
  2. **Safe Villages** – concerns for pedestrians – footpaths, **51 pedestrian crossings**; speed in villages
  3. **Safe Roadsides** – run-off crashes; **walnut trees – 8,394m guardrail/barriers**
- **Benefit Cost Rating (BCR) > 5** from Safer Roads Investment Plans – **shoulder sealing, signing & lining, road surfacing, refuge islands**



# Before and after



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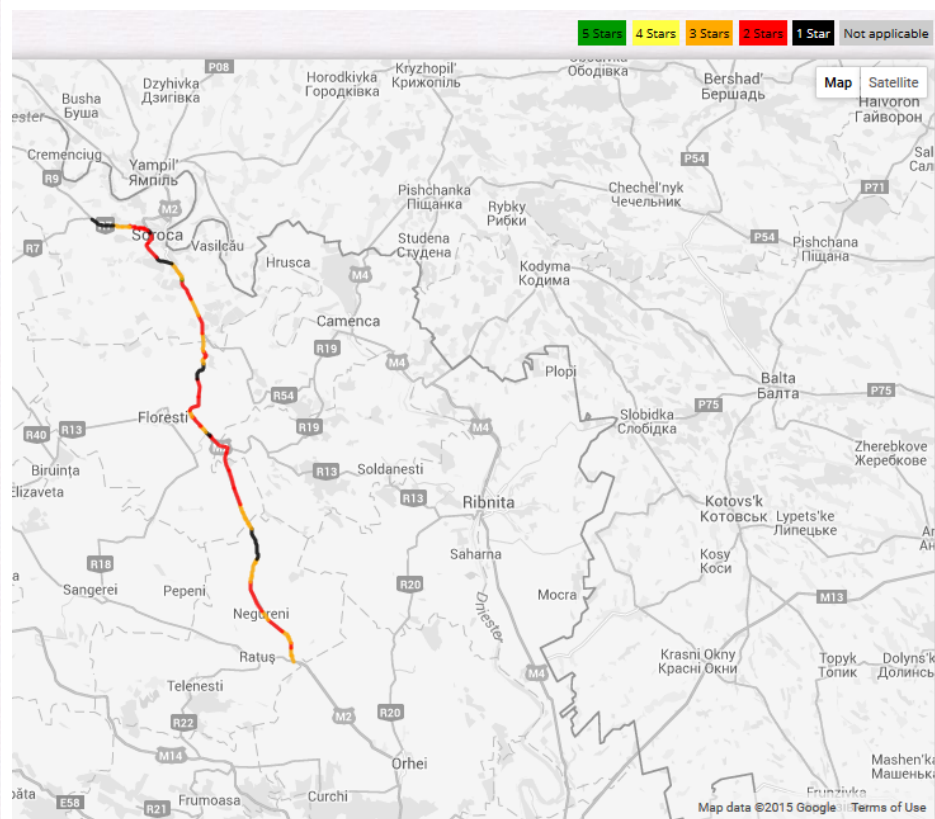
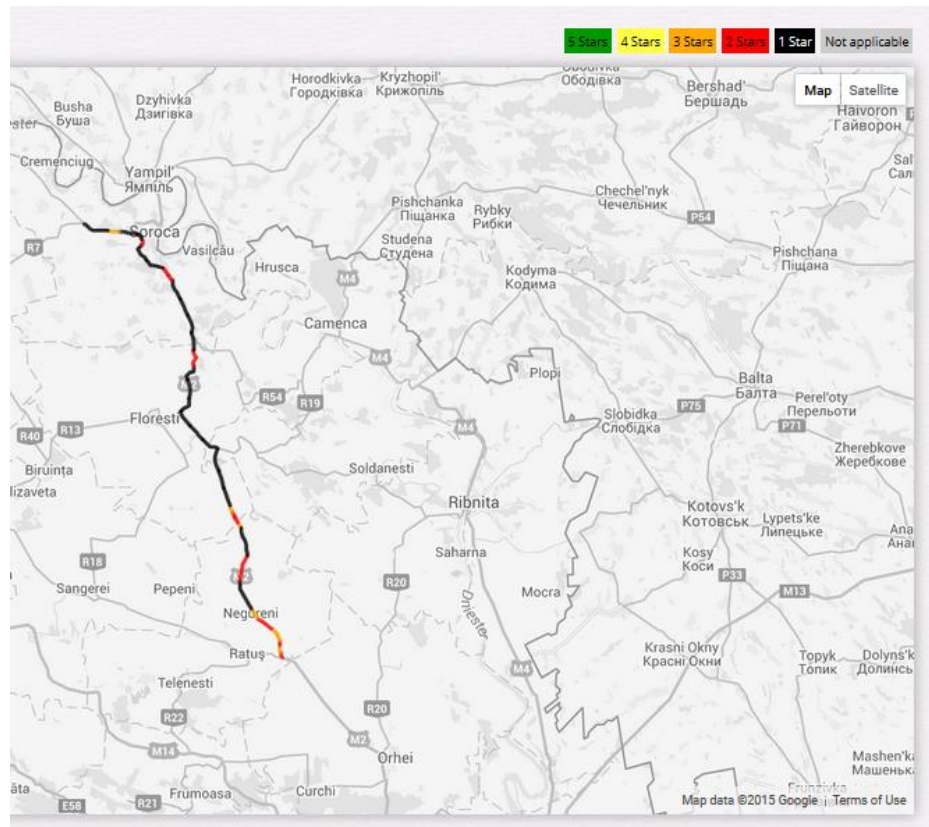








# Vehicle occupant safety



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## Priorities for the M2

- **32%** of the M2-R7 is **now** 3-star or better for car occupants.
- The percentage of road rated 3-stars or better for pedestrians in villages increased from **67% to 72%** (with a notable increase in 4-star and 5-star provision (from none to 27% in total))
- How **do we increase** that?





# Moldova further opportunities

- Roadside barriers
- Shoulder rumble strips
- Central hatching
- Clear roadside hazards
- Shoulder sealing
- Intersections
- etc, etc





# SAFE ROADSIDES



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# SAFE VILLAGES



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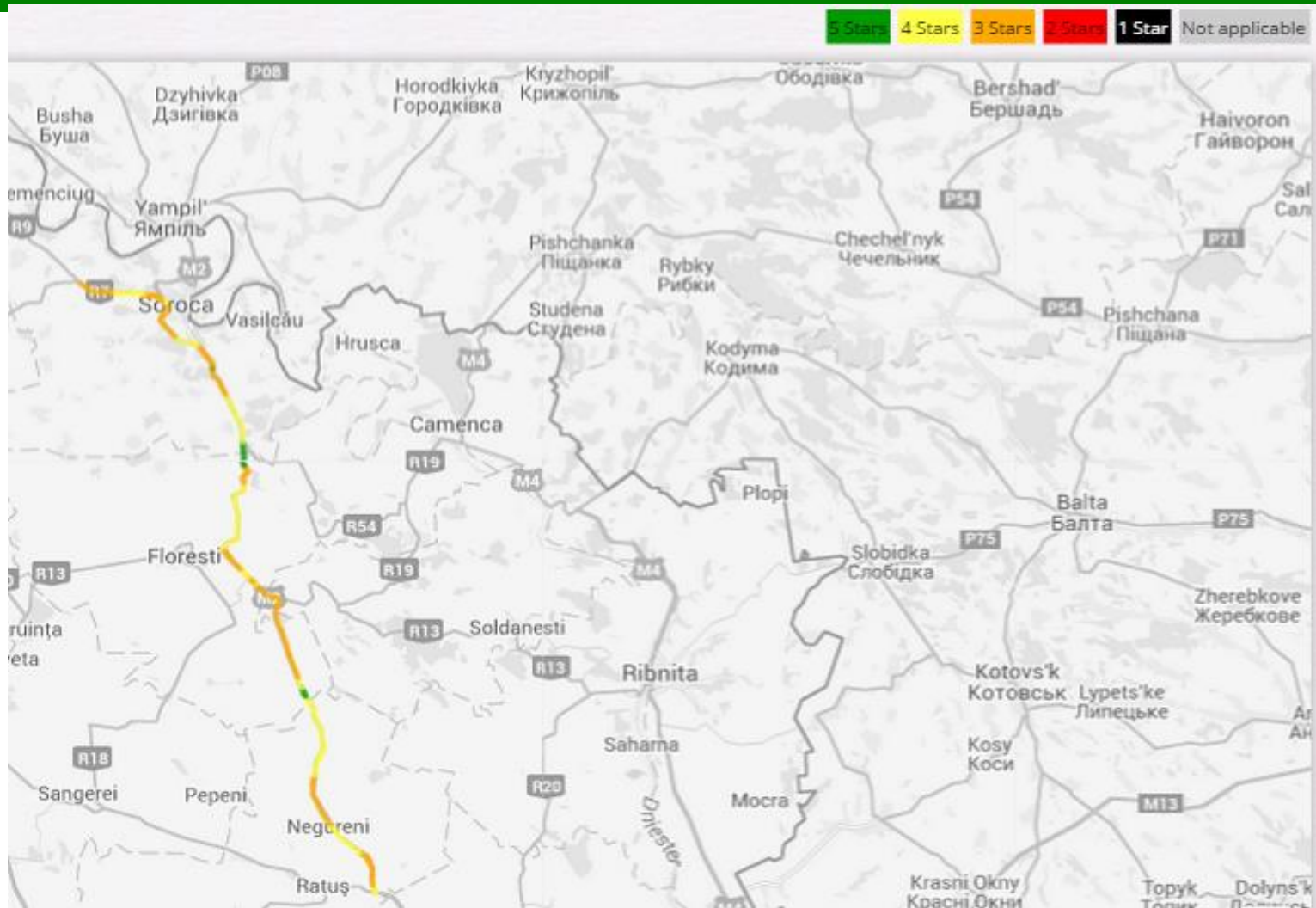


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# Vehicle Star Rating if all measures implemented



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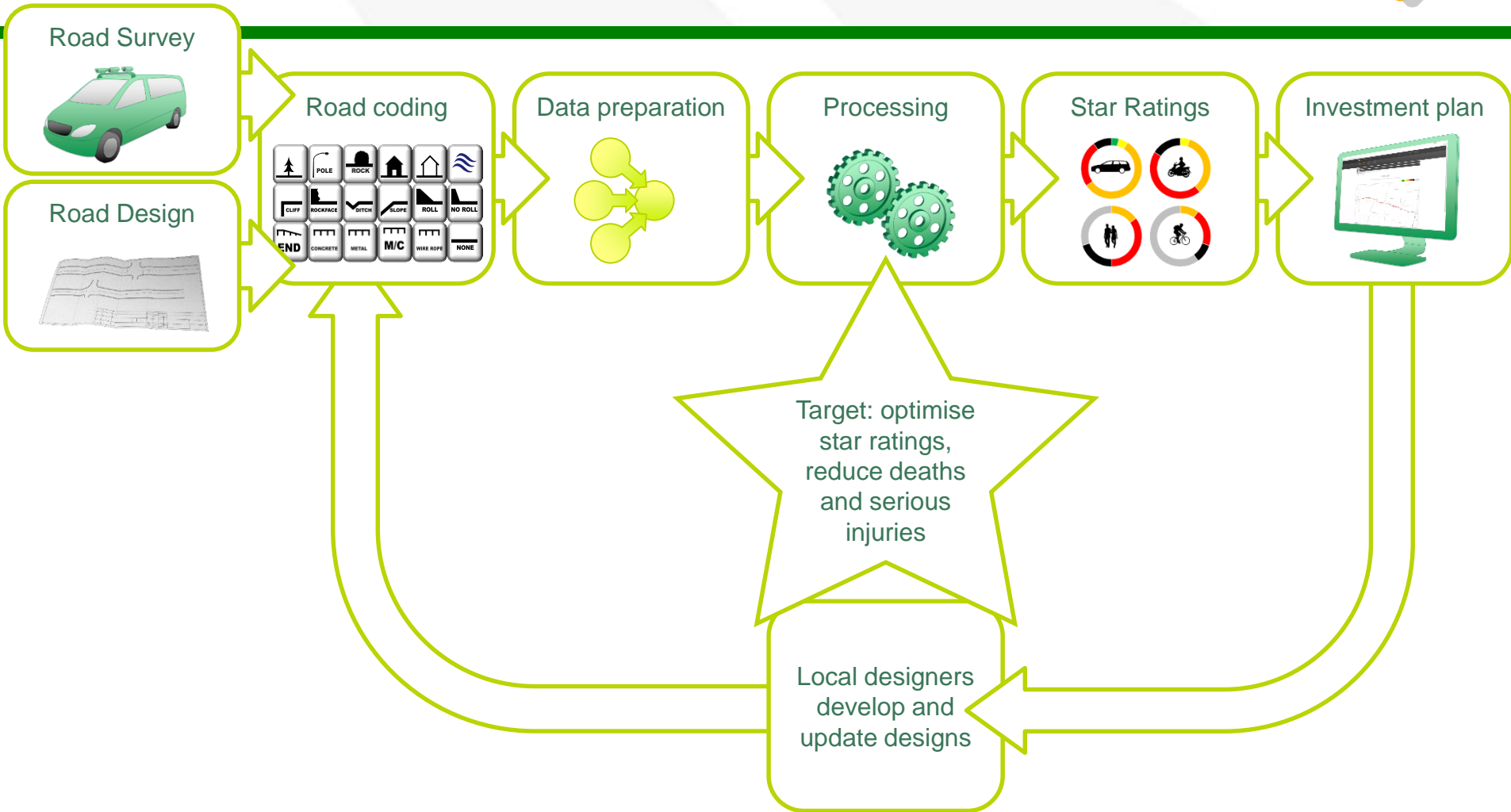
# Advantages of Star Rating a design

- Used as a performance indicator to objectively quantify the level of infrastructure risk
- Ability to set minimum safety levels for each road user type (3-star min)
- Demonstrate a reduction in risk (safety improvement) from baseline or prelim. design stage
- Proactive method ensures that no more high-risk 'killer' roads are built

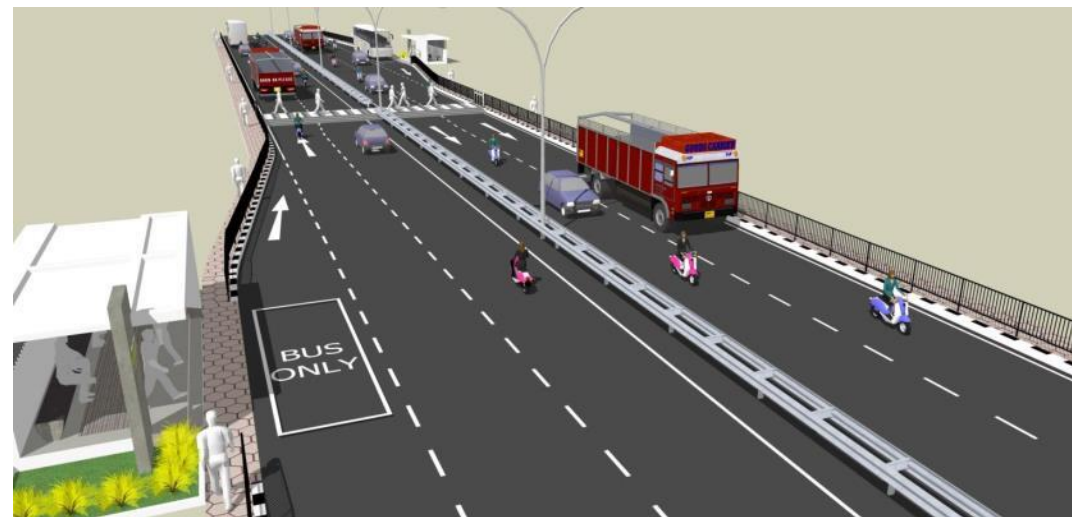




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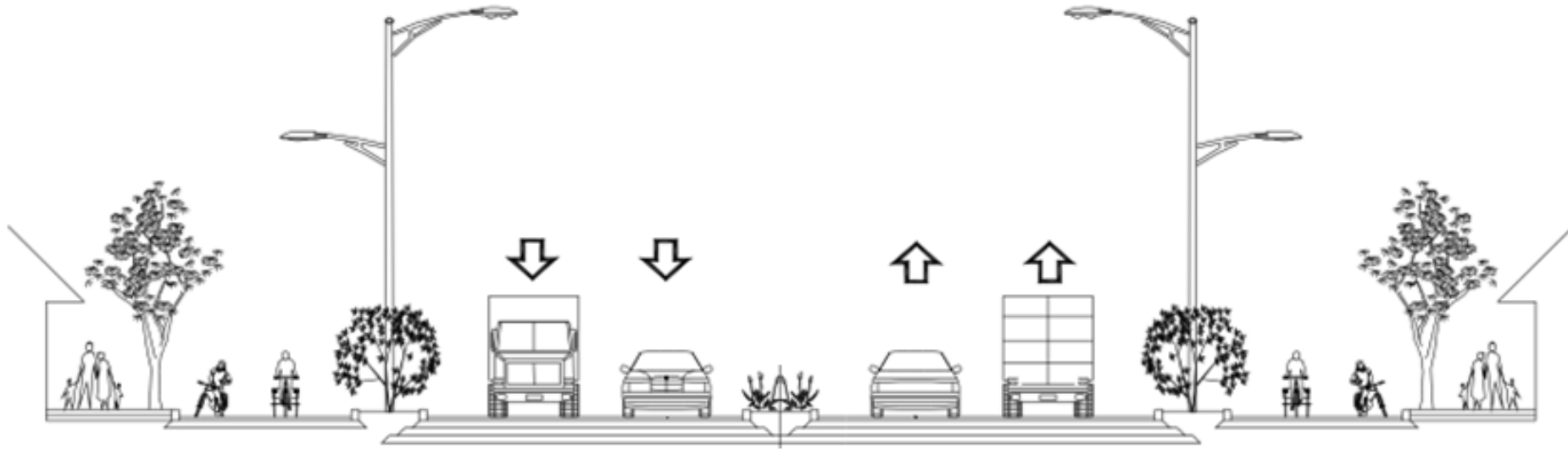


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Assumes no intersections

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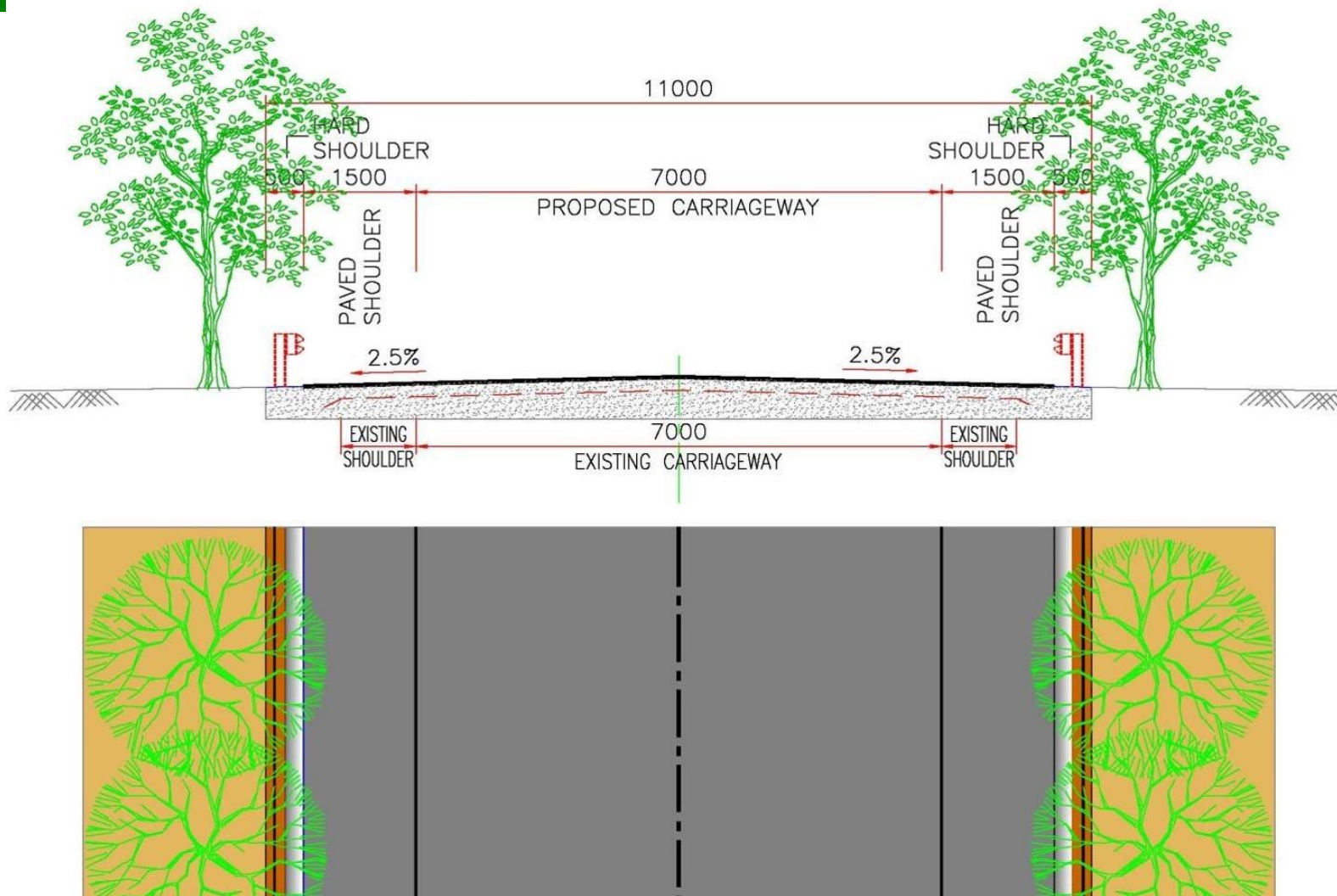


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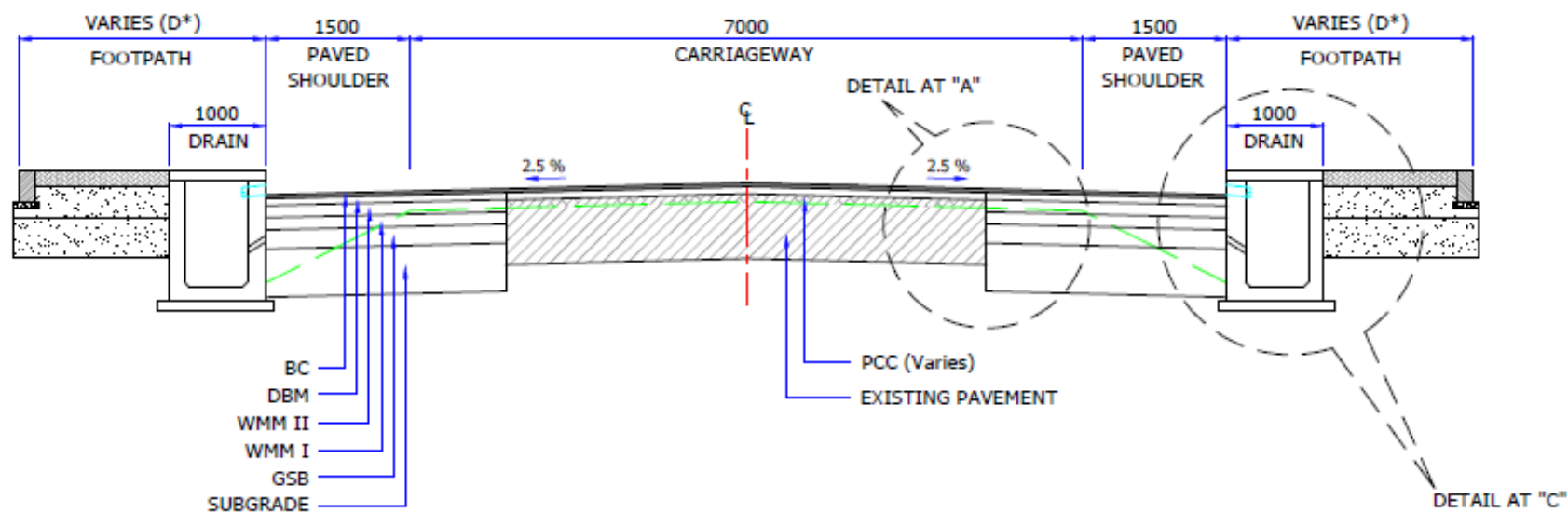
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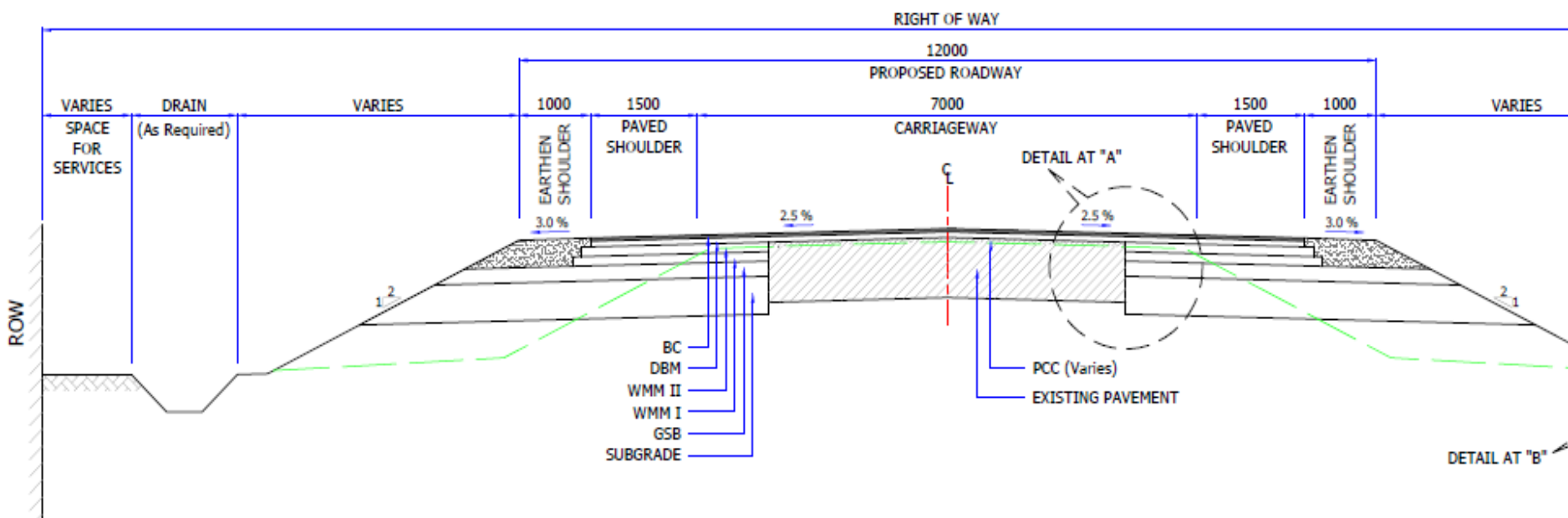


TCS-2A - WIDENING IN URBAN AREA (OVERLAY SECTION)





# Design C – rural village



**TCS-1A - WIDENING IN RURAL AREA (OVERLAY SECTION)**







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- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

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Star Rating Score (SRS)				
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