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# **“Safe Design for Roads in Urban Areas” Working Report TC C.1.2**

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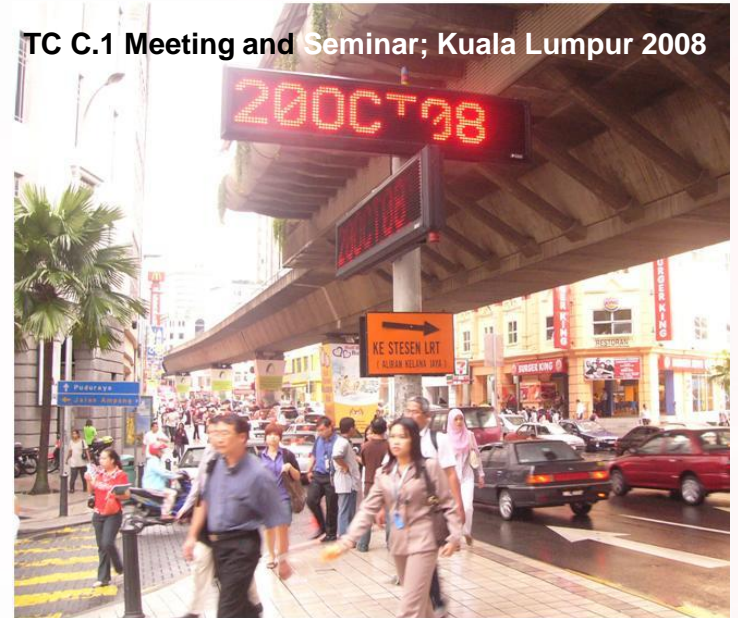
# SAFE DESIGN FOR ROADS IN URBAN AREAS

## WORKING REPORT C1.2

### Format of talk

- Topics TC C 1.2
- Road Safety Manual
- RSA / RSI Checklists
- Catalogue of Design Safety Problems and Potential Countermeasures

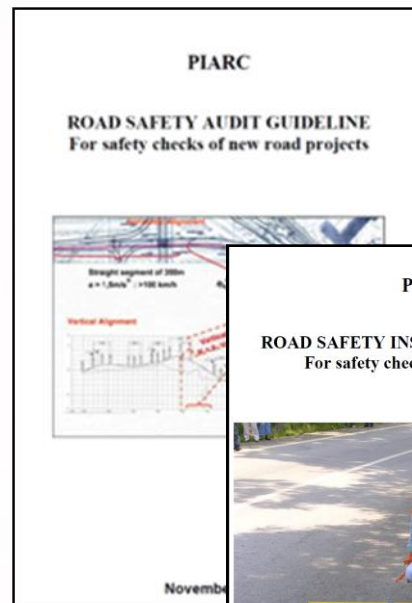
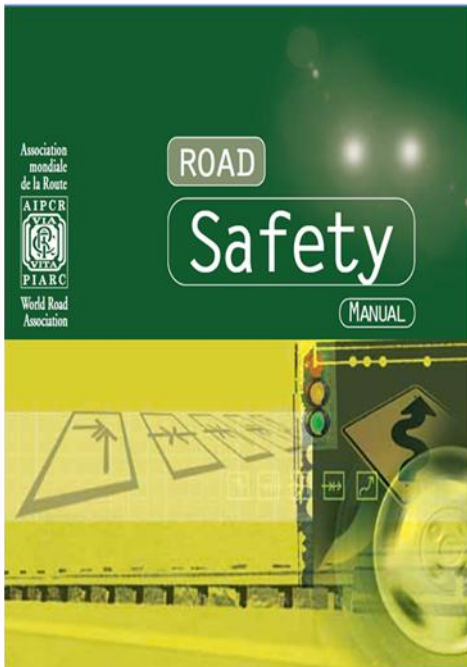
TC C.1 Meeting and Seminar; Kuala Lumpur 2008



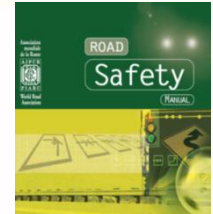
# SAFE DESIGN FOR ROADS IN URBAN AREAS

## WORKING REPORT C1.2

### Topics of group work



## Road Safety Manual - Content



- Part 1: Introduction to Road Safety
- Part 2: Analysis Process
- Part 3: Technical Sheets
- Part 4: Technical Studies

Review of RSM

Recommendations for general improvement of RSM

Upgrading of Technical Sheets regarding urban roads



## Technical Sheets

### PART 3: TECHNICAL SHEETS

- Horizontal alignment
- Vertical alignment
- Sight distance
- Road surface conditions
- Human factors
- Intersection

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Network planning / Land use /  
Road class / Road function

Speed management

Cross section

Public and private services

Vulnerable road users

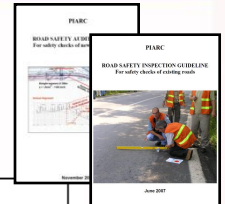
Traffic signing and markings

Roadside features



# ROAD SAFETY AUDIT GUIDELINE / ROAD SAFETY INSPECTION GUIDELINE

## RSA and RSI Checklists



### Annex 1: Structure of the Checklists

For Road Safety Audits of road design		Motorways	Interurban Roads	Urban Main Roads
<b>RSA</b> Phases		<b>Annex 1.1 Motorways</b>	<b>Annex 1.2 Interurban Roads</b>	<b>Annex 1.3 Urban Main Roads</b>
1	Feasibility Study	Annex 1.1.1	Annex 1.2.1	Annex 1.3.1
2	Preliminary Design	Annex 1.1.2	Annex 1.2.2	Annex 1.3.2
3	Detailed Design	Annex 1.1.3	Annex 1.2.3	Annex 1.3.3
For Road Safety Inspection of existing		<b>Motorways</b>	<b>Interurban Roads</b>	<b>Urban Main Roads</b>
4	Pre Traffic Opening	} <b>One Checklist Annex 1.1.4 = Annex 1.1 RSI -Guideline</b>	} <b>One Checklist Annex 1.2.4 = Annex 1.1 RSI -Guideline</b>	} <b>One Checklist Annex 1.3.4 = Annex 1.1 RSI -Guideline</b>
5	Post Traffic Opening			
	Pre design and regular Inspections			



# ROAD SAFETY AUDIT GUIDELINE / ROAD SAFETY INSPECTION GUIDELINE

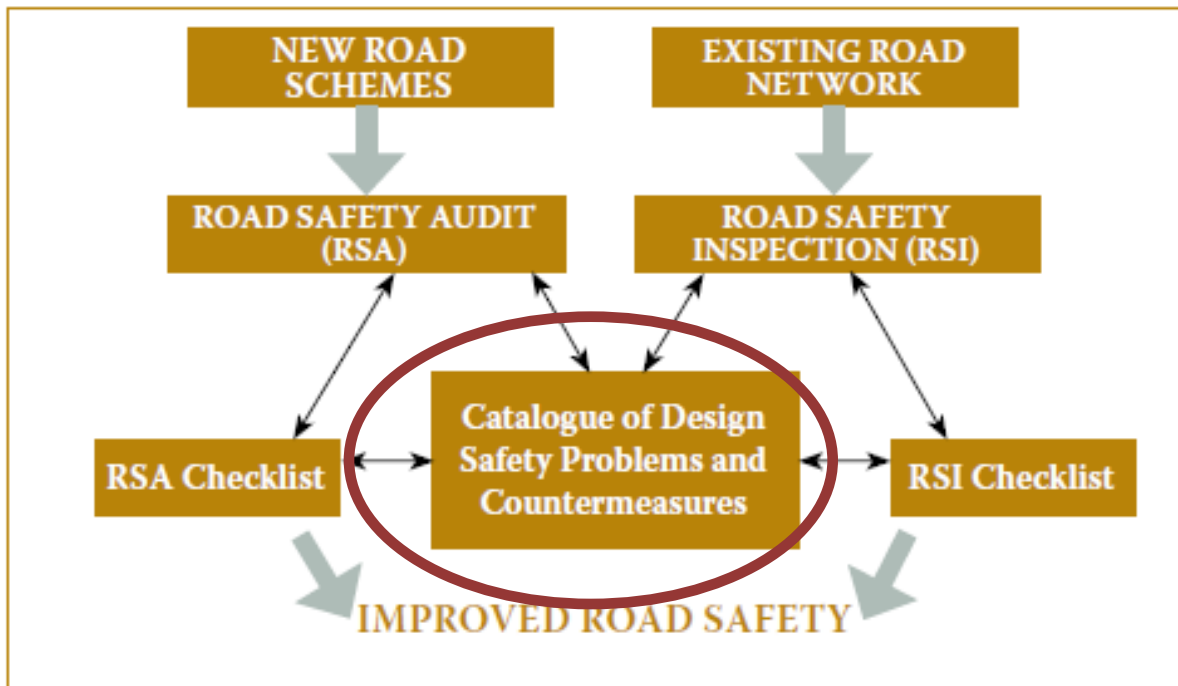
## RSA and RSI Checklists

- Creation of an excel-file
- Switching from questions to deficiencies
- Updating of checklists from an urban viewpoint
- Need for a new Residential Road Checklist

Characteristic	No.	Question	Yes (✓) No (X)	Comments										
1. Function of the road (design and operating elements)	12	In case fixed obstacles are not placed outside the safety zone, are they safeguarded?												
	13	Is the end of the road critical points, e.g. sharp curves, areas with narrow lanes, etc. safeguarded?												
			Characteristic	No.	Deficiencies	Yes/No	MF, Stage 1	MF, Stage 2	MF, Stage 3	MF, Stage 4	MF, Stage 5	IUR, Stage 1	IUR, Stage 2	IUR, Stage 3
	1	A		7	Important deficiencies not been taken into account			y	y	y	y		y	y

# CATALOGUE OF DESIGN SAFETY PROBLEMS AND POTENTIAL COUNTERMEASURES

## Linkage between RSA, RSI and Catalogue



Source: PIARC





# CATALOGUE OF DESIGN SAFETY PROBLEMS AND POTENTIAL COUNTERMEASURES

## 8. Roadside Features

Description of problem

### BARRIER SPEARING



Exposed W-beam spade end



Vehicle speared by unprotected W-beam spade end

**Problem:** Although traffic barriers are intended to protect vehicle drivers and occupants by preventing them from running off the road, they can also be severely hazardous if the vehicle impacts the end of the traffic barrier and the traffic barrier end is not fitted with an acceptable end treatment.

#### Treatment Types & Costs

##### T1: Buried end terminal

A low cost end treatment since no additional hardware is required.

\$

##### T2: Breakaway terminal

This is a relatively inexpensive treatment.

\$

##### T3: Energy absorbing end treatment

A more expensive end treatment since it requires more elaborate hardware and site levelling and hard

\$\$

#### Crash Types

- Single vehicle run-off collisions
- Collision with object

#### Affected Users

- Drivers and occupants

Accident type

Comparative cost

Road users affected

#### Treatments and Their Benefits

##### T1: Buried End Terminal

The buried terminal is preferred because it eliminates any exposed end of the guardrail. The barrier is anchored into the back slope.

Note that a turned down and buried treatment is not an acceptable treatment as it causes ramping and launching of the vehicle.



Buried Terminal Type 2

##### T2: Breakaway terminal

As can be seen from the photo, the posts are weakened to allow shearing of the posts, allowing the end to rotate out of the way. The terminal treatment is also large enough that it does not spear the vehicle.

While allowing the vehicle to possibly travel behind the traffic barrier, this treatment reduces the severity of the collisions with the end of the traffic barrier.

Commercial models are available.



##### T3: Energy absorbing end treatment

Energy absorbing end treatments are usually the best treatment for rigid barriers.

The example shown is the Narrow Connecticut Impact Attenuation System (NCIAS). Other commercial models are available.

The NCIAS consists of 8 steel cylinders in a single row with two anchored wire ropes along each side. All cylinders are 900 mm in diameter and 1200 mm tall. Wall thicknesses vary from 3.2 mm to 15.9 mm.



Potential solutions



# CATALOGUE OF DESIGN SAFETY PROBLEMS AND POTENTIAL COUNTERMEASURES

## Cross section



- Change the cross section at the entrance of settled areas
- Change shoulder into a sidewalk
- Add traffic islands, reduce lane width



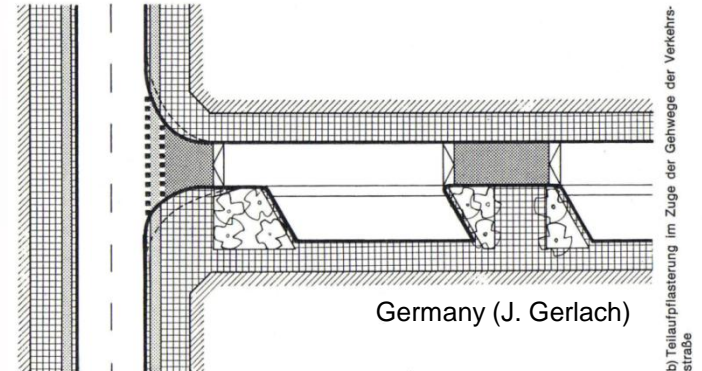
# CATALOGUE OF DESIGN SAFETY PROBLEMS AND POTENTIAL COUNTERMEASURES

## Intersections



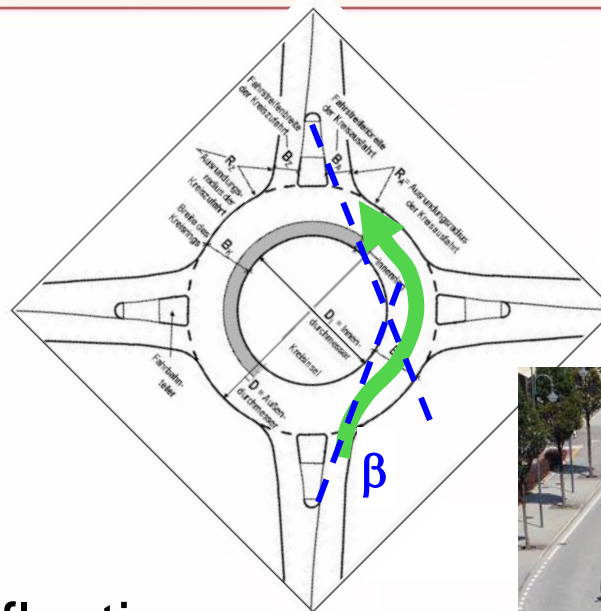
Channelisation using

- Traffic islands
- Markings



# CATALOGUE OF DESIGN SAFETY PROBLEMS AND POTENTIAL COUNTERMEASURES

## Intersections



$$\beta \geq 45 \text{ [gon]}$$

RASt 06 (D) + ETHZ (CH)

Achieve sufficient deflection

- Increase the size of centre islands
- Narrow lane width
- Add or redesign approach islands

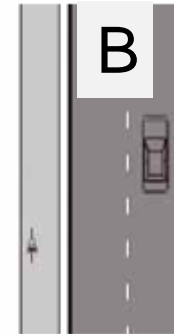


# CATALOGUE OF DESIGN SAFETY PROBLEMS AND POTENTIAL COUNTERMEASURES

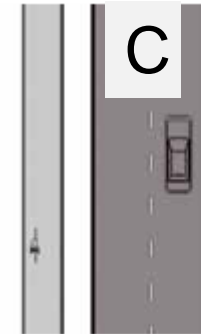
## Vulnerable Road Users



A - Pedestrian-bicycle path separated by kerbstone



B - Pedestrian-bicycle path separated by narrow strip



C - Fully separated path for bicyclists, pedestrians + slow agriculture carts



D - Pedestrian-bicycle - agriculture path independent of road

PIARC Catalogue

- Visual segregation by line markings (A, B)
- Physical or total segregation (C, D)



# CATALOGUE OF DESIGN SAFETY PROBLEMS AND POTENTIAL COUNTERMEASURES

## Vulnerable Road Users



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## WORKING REPORT C1.2



**Thank you for your attention.**

