

# Safe Network Programme

Taranaki Regional Transport  
Committee

11 September 2019

# Overview

- › Our road safety problem
- › Government expectations
- › Safe Network Programme
- › Safe System
- › Funding pathways and TEFAR
- › Standard Safety Intervention Toolkit
- › Waikato Safe Network Programme

# We have a road safety problem in New Zealand

Every week...

**7**

People  
are killed



**54**

People are  
seriously injured

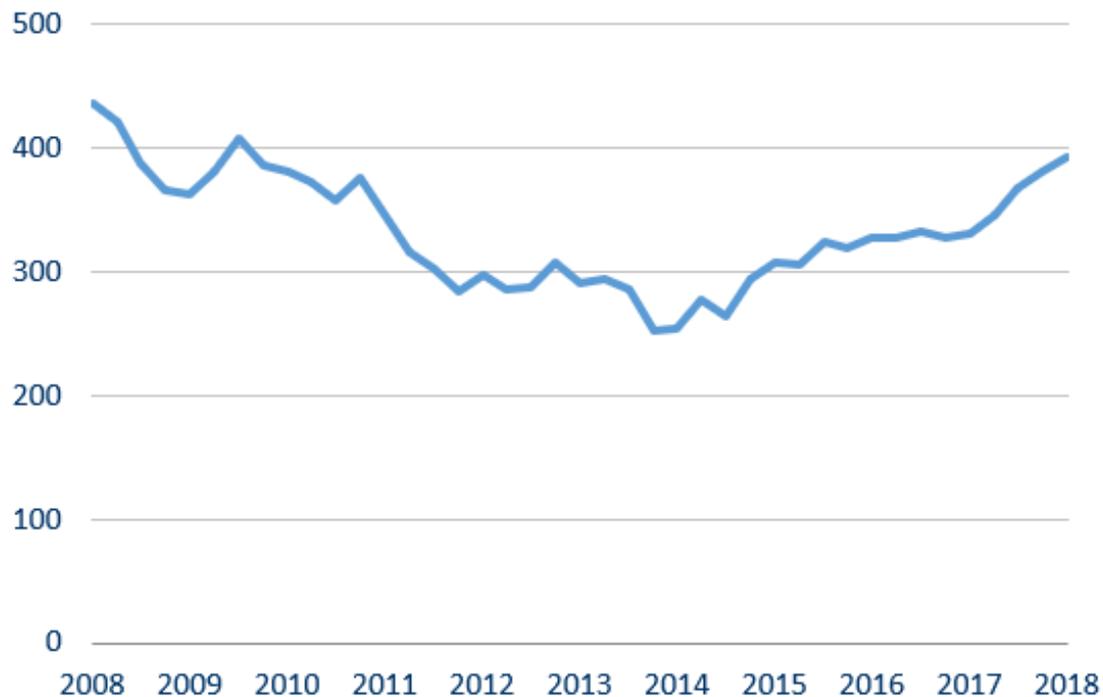


**\$84m**

Social cost  
\$4.8b per year

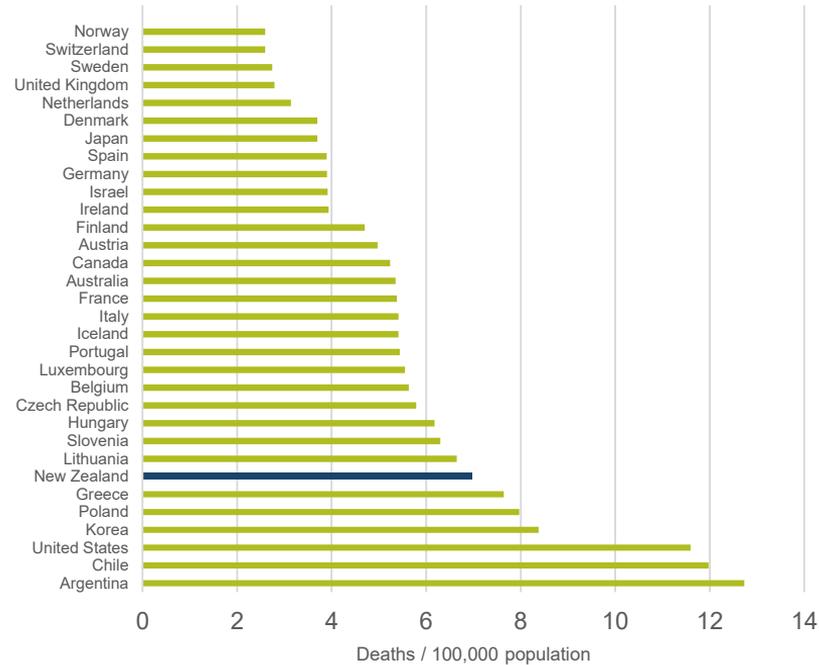


# New Zealand road fatalities



# We perform poorly internationally

International comparison of deaths per 100,000 population (2016)



# Taranaki

Over the last five years, on our state highways alone...

**40**

People  
were killed



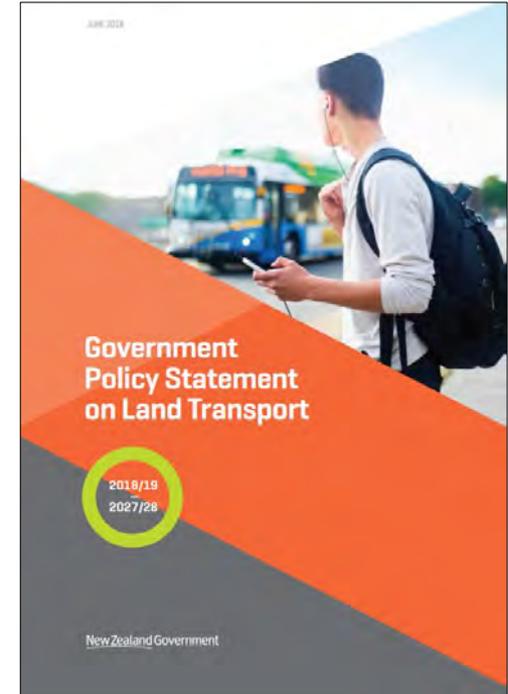
**284**

People were  
seriously injured



# Government investment and expectations

- › \$4.3 billion over the next three years to reduce deaths and serious injuries
- › \$1.3 billion in road policing and promotion of road safety – an increase of nearly \$200 million
- › \$3.0 billion of investment across other activity classes contributes to safety especially local road and state highway improvements – an increase of \$1.0 billion
- › Targets DSIs by identifying and treating high risk corridors through safety projects and/or speed management



# Expectations of NZ Transport Agency

- › Local government safety forum – April 2018
- › What local government is looking to NZTA for:
  - › Improve process for safety intervention funding
  - › Support councils with expertise and data to assist with decision-making
  - › Lead national speed campaign and accelerate implementation of Speed Management Guide

# National priority programmes

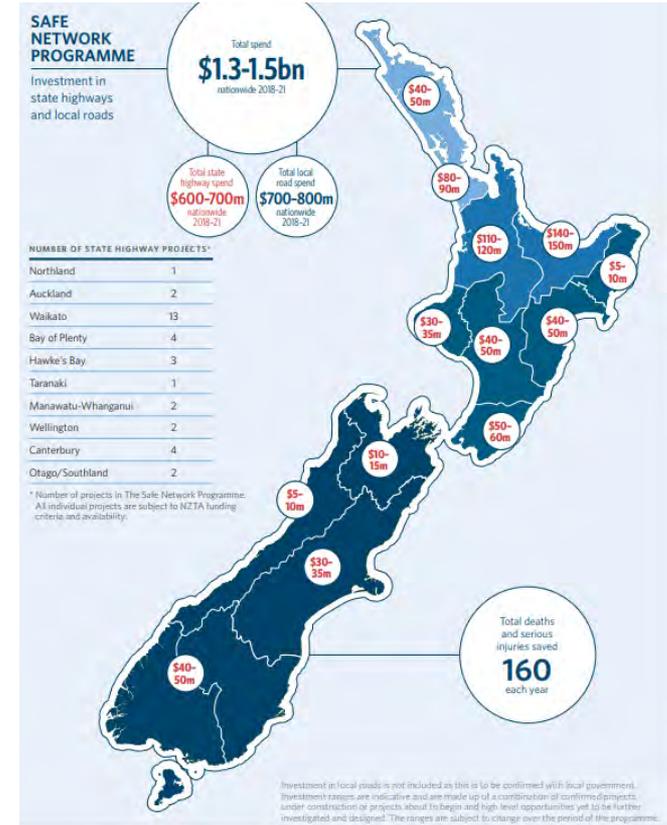
- › Transport Agency agreed five national priority programmes to support the government's transport objectives of:
  - › Safety
  - › Mode shift
  - › Resilience
  - › Economic development

## Priority programmes:

1. Safety on local roads
2. Improving the effectiveness of public transport
3. Walking and cycling improvements
4. Improving network resilience
5. Regional improvements

# Safe Network Programme

- › Make the country's highest risk roads safer
- › State highways and local roads
- › Three-year programme costing \$1.3-1.5 billion
- › Three components:
  1. Safe roads and roadsides
  2. Safe and appropriate speeds
  3. Safe level crossings
- › Announced by ministers in December 2018 at Dome Valley



# Safe Network Programme

- › Saving 160 DSIs per year
- › Priority areas: Waikato, Auckland, Canterbury
- › Delivered in partnership
- › Delivered faster
- › Streamlined investment pathway for standard safety interventions
- › Based around the Safe System



# Safe System – the four guiding principles

## 1 People make mistakes

We need to recognise that people make mistakes and some crashes are inevitable.

## 2 People are vulnerable

Our bodies have a limited ability to withstand crash forces without being seriously injured or killed.

**ACCEPT WE  
ARE HUMAN**

## 3 We need to share responsibility

Those who design the road system and those who use the roads must all share responsibility for creating a road system where crash forces don't result in death or serious injury.

## 4 We need to strengthen all parts of the system

We need to improve the safety of all parts of the system - roads and roadsides, speeds, vehicles, and road use - so that if one part fails, other parts will still protect the people involved.

**MANAGE  
THE SYSTEM**

# Safe System – the four pillars



# Safe System and the Safe Network Programme



# Safe System internationally

- › Underpins most international road safety strategies, including Vision Zero
- › Specific application varies between countries as each responds to their different context and needs
- › Examples are Vision Zero (Sweden), Sustainable Safety (Netherlands), Every Accident Is One Too Many (Denmark), Towards Zero (Australia)
- › Fundamentally they are all based on the core principles that it is unacceptable for people to be killed or seriously injured on the road and that making a mistake should not result in death or injury

# Standard Safety Intervention Toolkit

- › For both state highways and local roads
- › A 'living' document that will be updated regularly
- › Provides guidance for road practitioners, including road safety and transport engineers, asset managers, town planners, civil designers and community road safety officers



# Standard Safety Intervention Toolkit

- › Proven road safety countermeasures that deliver beneficial safety outcomes by improving the existing road infrastructure
- › Not intended for offline or new road corridors
- › Each standard safety intervention has a photographic example, supporting technical information, and web links to relevant technical guidance documents
- › Breaks down assessed economics of interventions – cost range, assumed DSI savings, BCRs

# Safe and appropriate speeds

- › Map-based programme development
- › 9,750km of road network classified as top 10% highest benefit for reducing risk:
  - 6,360km (65%) is state highways
  - 3,400km (35%) is local roads
- › High benefit intervention have identified three categories for responses:
  1. Engineer up – reflect function and make safe at current speed or higher
  2. Challenging conversations – engineer up or set safe and appropriate speeds
  3. Self explaining – setting speed limits to current journey speeds



