

Support for Implementing Measures for the South East
Core Regional Transport Network Multi Annual Plan
(EuropeAid/125783/C/SER/MULTI)

ROAD SAFETY AUDIT

Introduction of the methodological workflow (RSA part 1)

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1 Introduction



Contradiction about the
right of way between
traffic signing and
layout!



GERMANY, source VTIV

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Misguiding intersection



GERMANY, source VTIV

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Typical mistake in a newly opened road



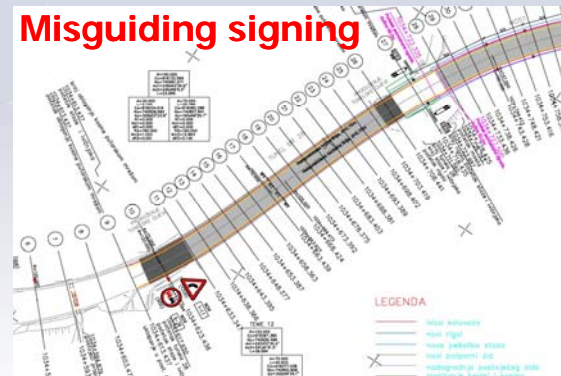
27/02/2002

GERMANY, source AdH

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Misguiding signing



LEGENDA

— nova silovozna
— nova signal
— nova pešacka signal
— nova prometna signal
— hidrografski postrojenje
— prometna signalizacija

Montenegro

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Example from Serbia



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Surprising and unexpected intersection



Germany, Source AdH

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2. What is Road Safety Audit?

- RSA is a formal systematic road safety assessment of road scheme
- Carried out by an independent, qualified auditor or team of auditors
- who report on the projects accident potential
- For all kinds of road users.

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3. Why and when RSA?

Value and costs of Road Safety Audit

- To identify potential road or traffic safety concerns for all road users,
- To minimize the risk and severity of road accidents that may result from design deficiencies,
- To minimize the need for remedial work,
- To minimize unsustainable losses to health and economy,
- To reduce the life cycle costs of the project,
- To Improve the awareness of safe design practices of everyone involved in the design.

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Value and costs of Road Safety Audit

Some results of Cost / Benefit analysis:

- The Austrian Road Safety Board (KfV) estimates a benefit in Austria 50 times higher than the costs
- A Danish study came 1995 to the result of an cost benefit ratio of about 17.
- In Germany the VTIV has made some case studies about the benefit of the RSA. The results were published in 2004 with a cost benefit ratio in a range from 4 till 99.

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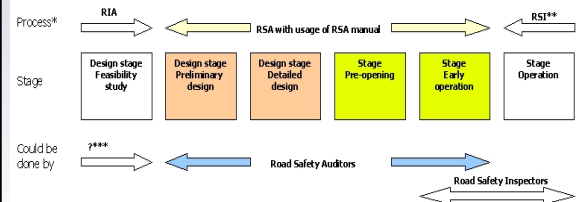


Area of application

This Manual for ROAD SAFETY AUDIT of road design is applicable for:

- new roads, motorways and other road traffic facilities,
- RRR-projects (resurfacing, restoration, rehabilitation),
- inside and outside built-up areas.

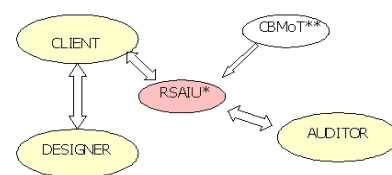
When ? - The RSA Stages



4. How to perform? - The workflow for the RSA

The partners in the audit process

- Our proposal for a sustainable capacity building:
- A Road Safety Audit and Inspection Unit and a Control Body in the level of the MoT should be implemented!



The responsibilities in Audit process

- The **client** (usually the Road Administration) is the decision maker,
- The **auditor** (audit team) is the advisor of the client,
- The **RSAIU** and **CBMoT** will assist the client, would organize the auditing, training and certification,
- The **designer** has the full responsibility to ensure a sufficient technical performance and road safety.

Tasks of the Auditors

- **Check out:**
- Is the solution safe for all relevant road users to use the traffic facility?
- Is the design that has been selected the best for traffic safety, within the decision framework of the regulations?
- Do new findings concerning traffic safety and road design make a different design seem advisable?

Tasks of the Auditors...

To ensure the quality of the audit, auditors

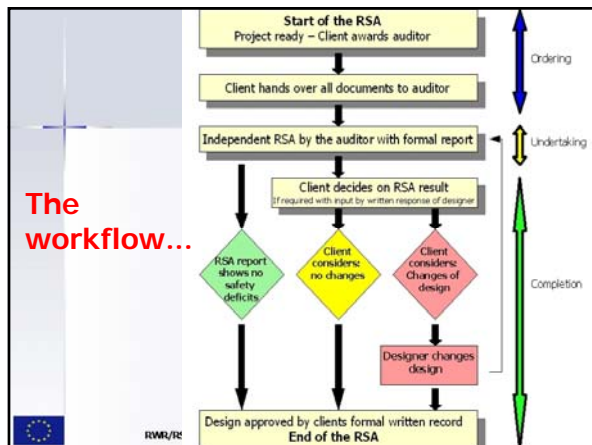
- shall undergo an initial training in the award of
- a certificate of competence and shall take part in periodic further training courses.
- Where audits are undertaken by teams, at least one member of the team shall hold a certificate of competence.



The main phases of the RSA

The general RSA procedure includes three main phases:

- ordering,
- undertaking and
- completion.



The audit brief as instruction of the audit team

Minimum information should include:

- a brief project description,
- an account of project conditions and design parameters (design speed, radii, superelevation, sight criteria, traffic volume, accident data etc.),
- set of drawings (obligatory on paper not only digital!),
- details and reasons for any departure from road standards,
- any previous audit reports (or RSI results).

For more details pls. see Manual figure 4.2.1.1



Undertaking the RSA

- **Analysis the background information**
- **Site inspection**, for a better understanding is helpful and recommended
- **Reviewing documentation**, the systematic use of the checklists will support the audit process



...the Audit findings and report

- After the review of the documentation the auditor should prepare the formal RSA report
- *Some more details will be presented in the next presentation...*



The completion of the RSA

- A **completion meeting** with the client and the designer could be helpful.
- The **client** must decide finally and should write down in a formal response if he accepts the RSA report or maybe if he will reject some parts of the report (but explain why!)



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!**

