

ROAD SAFETY IN CYPRUS POTENTIAL TO ACHIEVE MORE

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28 June 2019

Objective of this Presentation:



- ➤ To present the approach of the Ministry of Transport Communications and Works in reviewing the Road Safety Strategy for Cyprus and the likely changes that will be incorporated.
- ➤ The process is lead by the Minister of MTCW, advised by the Road Safety Committee as per CY Law on Road Safety (N174/86)



Aligning Strategy Objectives



Cyprus Road Safety Plan 2020:

- Improved Safety for Vulnerable Road Users
- 2. Legislation, Highway Code and Enforcement
- 3. Driver Training and Testing
- Road Safety Education, Publicity and Enlightenment
- 5. Safer Roads and Mobility
- 6. Post Crash Response
- 7. Safer Vehicles
- 8. Organisational Structure and Operation

EU Strategic Action Plan on Road Safety – Europe on The Move - Sustainable Mobility for Europe: safe, connected and clean

- 1. Enhanced Road Safety Governance
- 2. Stronger Financial Support for Road Safety
- 3. Safe Roads and Roadsides
- 4. Safe Vehicles
- 5. Safe Road Use
- 6. Fast and Effective Emergency Response
- 7. Future proofing of Road Safety
- EU's Leading Role and exporting road safety

Which are delivered through a 52 page Detailed Action Plan.

Which will be accompanied by a Key Detailed KPI Framework.

Taking into Consideration (1):



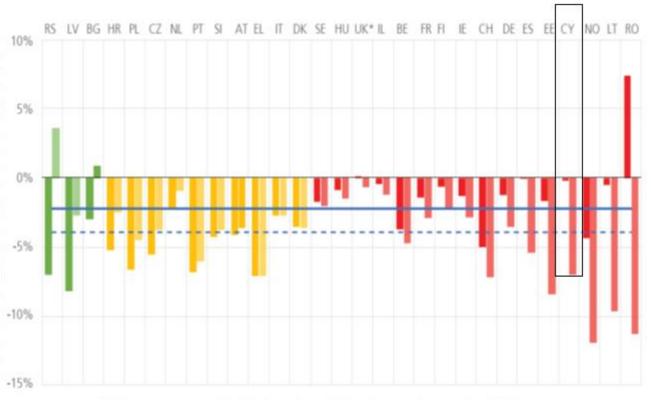
- 1. That key factors leading to serious or fatal crushes remain the same:
 - speed,
 - use of substances,
 - human error or choice,
 - infrastructure,
- 2. That the reduction to Road Fatalities and Serious Accidents is slowing down in Europe in general (approximately 1% per year) and Cyprus is not an exception,

Taking into Consideration (2):

ETSC - PIN FLASH REPORT 37



Figure 3. 10% Difference between the average annual reduction in the number of reported road deaths on urban roads (first country column) and the annual reduction in the number of reported road deaths on rural nonmotorway roads (second country column) over the period 2010-2017. Countries are ranked and the colour codes are applied based on the amount by which the annual average percentage reduction in deaths on urban roads exceeds the -5% corresponding reduction on rural non-motorway roads.18 LU is excluded from the figure as the numbers of road deaths are relatively _10% small and subject to substantial fluctuations, LU data are available in the annexes and are included in the EU26 average. SK and MT are excluded from the EU average due to insufficient data.



EU26 average annual reductions in road deaths on urban roads: -2.2%

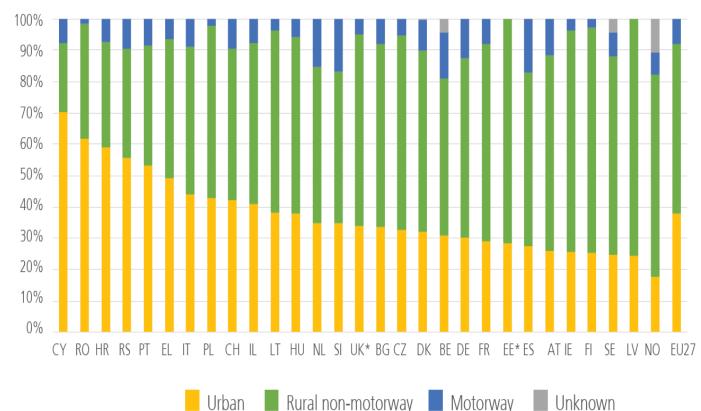
___ EU26 average annual reduction in road deaths on rural non-motorway roads: -3.9%

Taking into Consideration (3):

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Figure 6. Proportion of all reported road deaths by road type, average years 2015-2017. UK*-2014-2016; EE* -2014, 2015-2016; SK is excluded from the figure and the EU average due to insufficient data. LU and MT are excluded from the figure as the numbers of road deaths are relatively small and subject to substantial fluctuations, LU and MT data are available in the annexes and are included in the EU27 average. There are no motorways in EE, LV and MT.

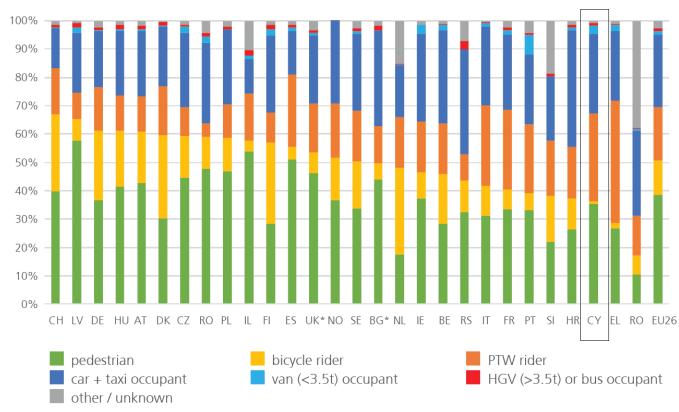


Taking into Consideration (4):

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Figure 8. Proportion of reported road deaths on urban roads by road user group, average years 2015-2017. Countries are ranked based on the proportion of pedestrian and cyclist deaths. BG* - 2015; UK* - 2015-2016. EE, LU and MT are excluded from the figure due to relatively small numbers of road deaths. SK is excluded from the figure as the data are not available.



THE COVER FOR THE NEW ROAD **SAFETY STRATEGY 2030**

Put further effort and resources in Urban **Areas:**

- Safety by design
- Accessibility & Mobility
- 3. Enforcement
- Co-ordination of services & Training



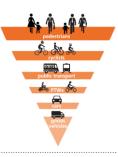








MODAL PRIORITY **BASED ON VULNERABILITY OF ROAD USERS CAN IMPROVE ROAD SAFETY IN CITIES**



Republic of Cyprus Ministry of Transport Communications and Works









SAFE AND CREDIBLE SPEED



SELF-EXPLAINING. SELF-ENFORCING ROADS



VEHICLES THAT HELP DRIVERS TO COMPLY WITH SPEED LIMITS



STRICTER LAWS



EDUCATION



FREQUENT TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT



Approach to Safety

- Complex urban environment where rules are not always followed
- Those on move need to be always alert
- Lower speeds allow for accident avoidance
- Accident Avoidance
 Systems: 1.5 seconds
 early warning can
 prevent 90% of rear
 end collisions, 2.0
 seconds warning can
 prevent almost all
 crashes!









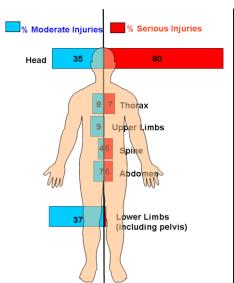


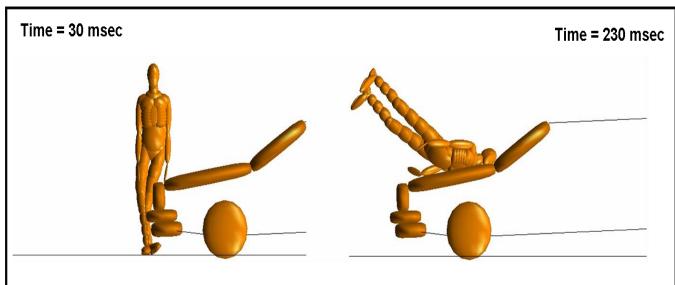




Anatomy of a pedestrian crash at 40Km/hr

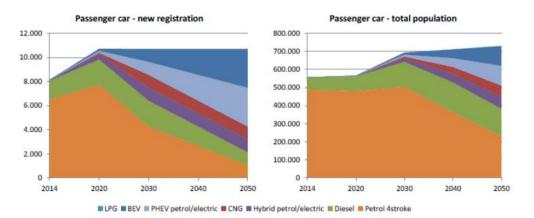






EU Directives regarding vehicles

- Front under run protection 2000/40/EC
- Pedestrian Protection 2003/102/EC



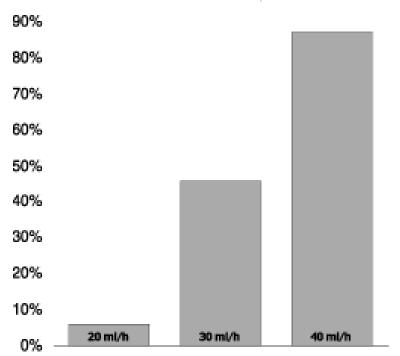
Source: TREMOD. Note: Additionally to the new registrations, second-hand imports and vehicles scrapping rates are taken into account in the calculation of the vehicle stock

It is known that Speed Kills



Fatalities Based on Speed of Vehicle

A pedestrian's chance of death if hit by a motor vehicle:



1 ml/h = 1.61 km/h

Source: U.K. Department of Transportation, *Killing Speed and Saving Lives*, London, 1987.

What are your chances of surviving a collision if you are struck by a car while walking or cycling?

Vehicle Speed	% chances of Surviving	% of vehicles exceeding that speed in built-up areas	
		Cars	Heavy Goods Vehicles
20 mph (app. 32km/h)	95	95	91
30 mph (app. 48km/h)	45	72	55
40 mph (app. 65km/h)	5	12	5

Source: Parliamentary Advisory Council on Transport Safety (1996) Taking Action on Speeding

Every 1 mph (1.6 Km) reduction in speed in incidents is accompanied by:

- > 5% decrease in crashes
- > 7% decrease in fatalities.

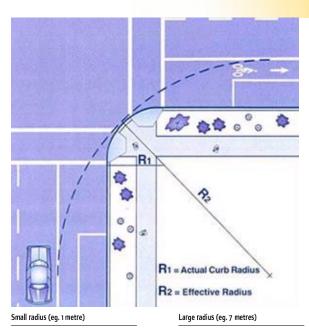
MEASURES TO REDUCE SPEED

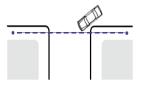


$v^2 = 1$	127μr
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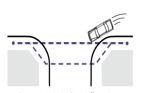
R (m)	V Km/hr
4	22
7	29
9	33
12	39
15	43
30	61

For speeds > 30 Km/hr Every 1.6 Km increase in speed = 7% increase in deaths

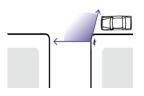




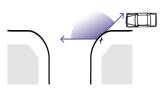
- Pedestrian desire line (---) is maintained.
- Vehicles turn slowly (10 mph 15 mph).



- Pedestrian desire line deflected.
- · Detour required to minimise crossing distance.
- Vehicles turn faster (20 mph 30 mph).



- Pedestrian does not have to look further behind to check for turning vehicles.
- Pedestrian can easily establish priority because vehicles turn slowly.



- Pedestrian must look further behind to check for fast turning vehicles.
- Pedestrian cannot normally establish priority against fast turning vehicles.

Lane width (m)	Reduction in Free- Flow
	Speed (km/h)
3.6	0.0
3.5	1.0
3.4	2.1
3.3	3.1
3.2	5.6
3.1	8.1
3.0	10.6

Source: US Highway Capacity Manual

IS THE ROAD CAPACITY AFFECTED?

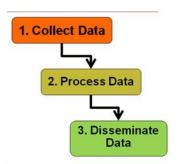


No – the average speed in Nicosia is approximately 25Km/hr and at peak time 15Km/hr.

The smoothing of traffic flow increases the capacity of the road network, which largely depends on the functioning of the junctions.













MEASURES TO IMPROVE SAFETY



Republic of Cyprus







THE COMPLETE STREET TAKES INTO ACCOUNT THE DESIRED BEHAVIOUR









THE COMPLETE STRATEGY GIVES CHOICES







THANK YOU

5 TIPS FOR SAFE DRIVING











STAY CALM, BE ALERT



SEMI SAFETY