# Road Safety Committee Level Crossing Safety

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### **Brief Introduction – Barry Hedley**

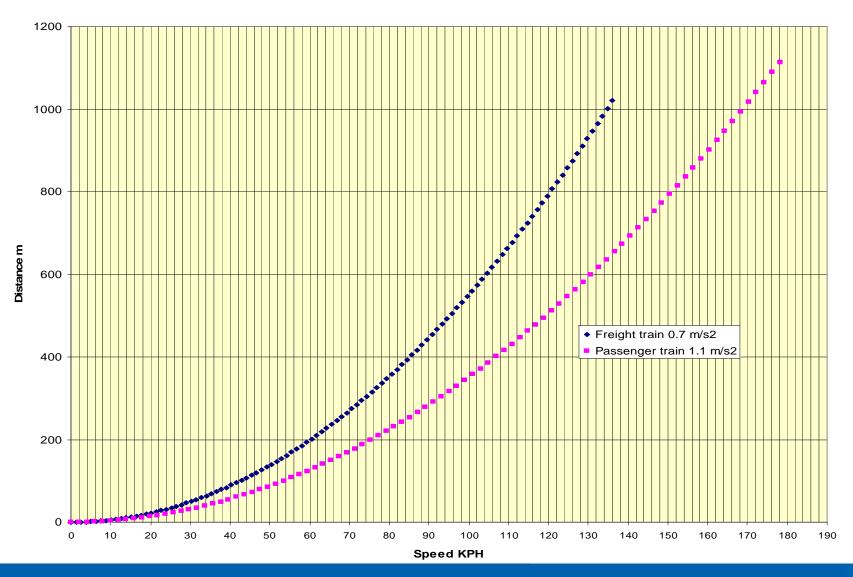
- 31 Years experience in railway engineering & operations.
- 27 of those years in NSW including Country & Metropolitan.
- Currently a Director of the Australasian Rail Safety & Standards Board, accredited by Standards Australia for Railway Standards
- Nominated Rail Safety Officer under Connex Rail Safety Accreditation



### **Level Crossing Safety – General Issues**

- Level Crossings are intrinsically unsafe.
- Trains do not stop quickly. Typically 0.7 1.1m/s²

### Emergency Deceleration Curve 0.7-1.1 m/s2 (Dry level track)



#### **Level Crossing Safety – General Issues**

- Safety levels have improved with increased automation.
- Accident rates have increased in recent years with increased traffic volumes and vehicle road size.
- 2 very different safety environments: Rural & Metro
- Rural hazards focused on vehicle speed, size & stopping.
- Majority of rural crossings have passive protection.
- Virtually all metro crossings actively protected with booms.
- Metro hazards related to queuing and short stacking.
- Metro solutions unlikely to work in rural & vice versa.
- Progressive urban grade separation essential long term.



### Level Crossing Safety – Human Issues Non-Urban

- Train speed can be deceptive.
- Risk of collision perceived to be low.
- Road users equate train braking with cars or trucks.
- Signif. proportion of rural L/xing accidents involve local people who become imune to risk or "know" train schedules. They cross at regular times, rarely seeing trains.
- Rural train services are infrequent encounter prob. low
- Road speeds generally high slowing seen to be a hazard.
- Possible herd mentality following traffic.
- Little to discriminate operating active crossings. (daytime)
- Lack of active advance warning.
- Overwhelming forest of road signs on highways.
- Compliance monitoring and enforcement no deterrent.



## Level Crossing Safety – Human Issues Metropolitan

- Metropolitan road users are travel time sensitive.
- Trains known to be frequent and L/xing delays significant.
- Road speeds generally low, frequent unexpected stopping.
- Multiple lane changing required for route following.
- Road users equate train braking with cars or trucks and may expect trains to be capable of stopping short of vehicles caught on crossing.
- Lack of active advance warning.
- Possible herd mentality following traffic onto crossing.
- Lack of vehicle clear space indication past crossing.
- Little to discriminate operating active crossings. (daytime)
- Overwhelming forest of signs on urban roads.
- Misplaced faith in the "system" not exposing to danger.



### Level Crossing Safety Metropolitan Improvements

- Improved education computer/web simulations.
- Better dynamic modelling tools for traffic disruptions and flow changes.
- Permanent uniform 60kph traffic speed restrictions.
- Improved approach warning signs including active signs.
- Smart Video driven traffic metering.
- Restriction of long vehicle routes.
- Mandatory fenced medians & prohibit lane change.
- Standard traffic signals with amber indication & cameras.
- Automatic remote testing and remote manual control.
- Improved lighting at crossings.
- Remove departure side traffic restrictions.
- Dedicated escape lanes.
- Level crossing consolidation.



### Level Crossing Safety Non-Urban Improvements

- Improved education computer/web simulations.
- Restriction of long vehicle routes, especially where short stacking risks are present.
- Permanent uniform 60kph traffic speed restrictions.
- Improved approach warning signs including active signs.
- Replace all "give way" signs with "stop" signs.
- Smart Video driven stop sign enforcement.
- Improved lighting or visibility at crossings incl. sight lines
- Standard traffic signals with amber indication & cameras at active crossings.
- Automatic remote testing and remote active control.
- Cover signs on disused or out of season lines.



#### **End**

**Questions?**