WHAT IS KIWIRAP?

The New Zealand Road Assessment Programme, KiwiRAP, is part of the International Road Assessment Programme (iRAP) which investigates road networks in order to make roads safe.

iRAP now works in partnership with government and non-government organisations in 60 countries. Programmes have been implemented in Europe (EuroRAP), Australia (AusRAP), the United States of America (usRAP), South Africa and Malaysia.

KiwiRAP was initiataed in New Zealand as a partnership between government agencies (NZ Transport Agency, Ministry of Transport, Accident Compensation Corporation and New Zealand Police) and the New Zealand Automobile Association. In 2009, 384 people died on New Zealand roads and more than 2,400 people were seriously injured.

KiwiRAP's objectives are:

- To reduce deaths and injuries on New Zealand's roads by systematically assessing risk and identifying safety shortcomings that can be addressed with practical road improvement measures
- To have risk assessment as a key factor in strategic decisions on road improvements, crash protection and standards of road management
- To provide meaningful information on where the greatest levels of risk are faced, and in turn, to influence driver behaviour.

HOW DOES A ROAD ASSESSMENT PROGRAMME WORK?

KiwiRAP consists of three 'protocols'.

> RISK MAPPING

uses historical traffic and crash data to produce colour-coded maps illustrating the relative level of risk on sections of the road network. KiwiRAP produced risk maps for New Zealand in January 2008.

> STAR RATING

inspections of the engineering features of a road (such as lane and

HOW ARE STAR RATINGS CALCULATED?

KiwiRAP assessed the safety performance of New Zealand's rural state highways with speed limits of 80kms or greater. The assessment included line markings, road alignment, lane and shoulder width, median protection barriers, roadside environment and intersection design. The roads were videoed by a vehicle equipped with five cameras and the footage was then viewed in 100 metre sections and a 5km road length allocated an appropriate star rating.

1 STAR – The least safe roads. Most likely to feature severe roadside conditions such as trees, power poles and ditches. Likely to be undivided, have narrow lanes and shoulders, include a high frequency of major intersections, and have poor alignment and mountainous terrain.

2 STAR – Typically undivided roads with major deficiencies in road features such as poor roadside conditions and/or many minor deficiencies such as insufficient overtaking provision, narrow lanes, and/or poorly designed intersections at regular intervals. Any divided 2-Star road would have major deficiencies such as poor alignment, poor roadside conditions and poorly designed intersections at regular intervals.

shoulder width or presence of safety barriers), and the allocation of between 1 and 5 stars depending on the level of 'built-in' safety. ending on the level of safety which is 'built in' to the road.

> PERFORMANCE TRACKING

involves a comparison of crash rates over time to establish whether fewer – or more – people are being killed or injured; and to determine if countermeasures have been effective.

3 STAR – Typically roads will be undivided and have deficiencies in some road features such as alignment and roadsides and/or poorly designed intersections at regular intervals. A divided 3-Star road would have deficiencies in some road features such as poorly designed intersections at regular intervals.

4 STAR – Roads are typically divided however have minor deficiencies in some road features such as shoulder width or roadside hazards. Divided 4-Star roads are very safe roads with a good safety performance. Undivided 4-Star roads are straight with good overtaking provision, feature good delineation and safe roadsides. Typically an undivided 4-Star road will not have high traffic volumes.

5 STAR – The safest of roads. Five star roads must be divided, have grade separated intersections, good alignment, wide road shoulders, safe roadsides and excellent delineation. Roads with any at-grade intersections, or those that are undivided, cannot achieve a 5-Star rating.

TS	Region		Proportion in each Star Rating							
ws the			1-star	2-stars	3-stars	4-stars	5-stars			
the Gisborne ay state orks in each npared to esult.	Gisborne		0%	54%	46%	0%	0%			
	Hawkes Bay		0%	43%	57%	0%	0%			
	New Zealand		0%	39%	56%	5%	0%			

KiwiRAP is a road safety partnership between the Automobile Association and New Zealand's main transport agencies: New Zealand Transport Agency, Ministry of Transport, ACC and New Zealand Police.

HOW SAFE ARE OUR ROADS? Star Rating New Zealand's State Highways

RESULTS

This table shows the proportion of the Gisborne and Hawkes Bay state highway networks in each Star band, compared to the national result.



BY STATE HIGHWAY

The following tables show the proportion of the Gisborne and Hawkes Bay state highway network in each Star Rating.

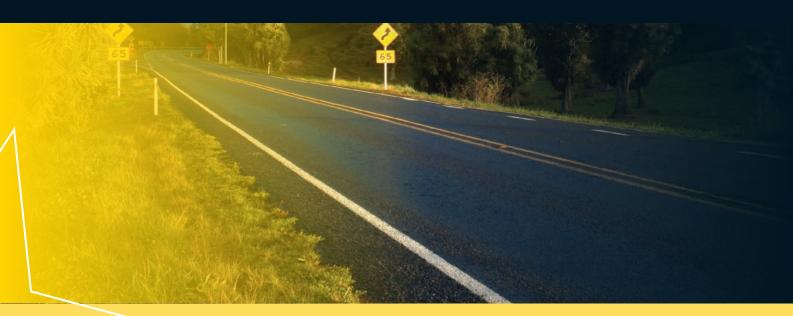
Gisborne	Length (km)	Proportion in each Star Rating					
		1-star	2-stars	3-stars	4-stars	5-stars	
SH2	118	0%	44%	56%	0%	0%	
SH35	193	0%	60%	40%	0%	0%	
Total	311	0%	54%	46%	0%	0%	

Hawkes Bay	Length (km)		Proportion in each Star Rating					
		1-star	2-stars	3-stars	4-stars	5-stars		
SH2	235	0%	39%	61%	0%	0%		
SH2B	4	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%		
SH5	69	0%	35%	65%	0%	0%		
SH38	40	0%	63%	37%	0%	0%		
SH50	87	0%	54%	46%	0%	0%		
SH50A	16	0%	35%	65%	0%	0%		
Total	451	0%	43%	57%	0%	0%		

BY VEHICLE KILOMETRES TRAVELLED

The following table shows the proportion of the Gisborne and Hawkes Bay state highway network in each Star Rating based on the annual vehicle kilometres travelled (VKT). One per cent of New Zealand's annual vehicle kilometres travelled occurs on Gisborne state highways, while 4% occurs on Hawkes Bay highways.

	VKT	VKT Proportion in each Star Ra				
Region	(x10 ⁸ VKT/year)	1-star	2- stars	3-stars	4-stars	5-stars
Gisborne Hawkes Bay New Zealand	1.42 5.62 154.76	0% 0% 0%	57% 33% 33%	43% 67% 40%	0% 0% 28%	0% 0% 0%



KEY SAFETY FEATURES

The following tables provide a snapshot of the key safety features of the Gisborne and Hawkes Bay state highways.

Gisborne	Length (km)	Median divided	Good horizontal alignment	Safe roadside		Good sealed shoulder width (1.2 m or more)	excellent	Intersections
SH2	118	0.0%	63.1%	20.7%	100.0%	1.9%	99.8%	1 every 2-km
SH35	195	0.0%	50.4%	13.3%	100.0%	0.2%	99.5%	1 every 3-km
Total	313	0.0%	55.2%	16.0%	100.0%	0.8%	99.6%	1 every 2-km

Hawkes Bay	Length (km)	Median divided	Good horizontal alignment	Safe roadside	Wide lanes (> 3.4-m)	Good sealed shoulder width (1.2 m or more)	Good/ excellent delineation	Intersections
SH2	235	1.6%	68.3%	22.8%	100.0%	6.6%	99.2%	1 every 2-km
SH2B	4	9.9%	80.3%	52.3%	100.0%	34.1%	85.2%	1 every 2-km
SH5	69	0.0%	60.1%	13.8%	100.0%	1.7%	100.0%	1 every 2-km
SH38	62	0.0%	53.8%	8.3%	100.0%	0.0%	63.8%	1 every 3-km
SH50	87	5.5%	80.8%	21.8%	100.0%	4.0%	99.7%	1 every 2-km
SH50A	17	7.1%	85.6%	46.8%	100.0%	66.2%	96.2%	1 every 1-km
Total	475	2.1%	69.0%	20.5%	100.0%	6.9%	94.6%	1 every 2-km

