

Performance Information NZ Transport Agency Private Box 740 116 Cameron Road TAURANGA



Ph. (07)927 6009 Fax. (07)927 7828

Web: www.nzta.govt.nz

June 2009

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Introduction and general information

The New Zealand Transport Agency provides information on road safety to its stakeholders and the public. It also has responsibility for promoting safety and sustainability in land transport, among a variety of other functions. This road safety report is an example of information supplied by the New Zealand Transport Agency.

This report helps identify road safety issues in Tauranga City area ('the city') by presenting tables or graphs of:

- numbers and trends in reported crashes and casualties
- characteristics and types of crashes and casualties
- factors contributing to crashes
- locations with bad crash records
- characteristics of crashes on council authority roads

The information is intended to assist road controlling authorities, the New Zealand Police and others in evaluating the safety performance of the road network in Tauranga City. Comparison with other cities, districts or regions elsewhere in the country is included.

Researchers, students, and organisations with an interest in road safety will also find the information useful.

Source of crash information

This report uses data from the New Zealand Transport Agency's crash database. This database includes all crashes involving injury and non–injury for which Police reports have been completed and forwarded to the New Zealand Transport Agency. Mostly five-year data (2004 to 2008) has been used, but 10-year data (1999 to 2008) has been used to analyse trends.

Council authority peer groups

Traffic crash patterns and features for an area can depend on the traffic and roading characteristics of that area. The most useful comparisons are made with other areas or authorities with similar characteristics, rather than with the whole country. The data for the city is compared with a peer group of similar council authorities (Group A) along with data for all New Zealand.

The peer group used for comparison with Tauranga City is Group A which consists of major urban areas with some rural areas on the outskirts. (Population over 100000 and/or rural crashes less than 30 percent). Council authorities included in this group are listed in Figure 1.4.



Definitions of urban and rural

Data has been separated for urban and rural (open) roads through this report because each has a distinctly different pattern of crashes. In this report urban roads are defined as all those with a speed limit of 70 km/h or less, however it should be noted that some locations which have been speed limit zoned might be more appropriately defined as rural but are included in urban zones.

Definition of statistically significant

A number of graphs include a comparison between the road controlling authority, all New Zealand and a similar peer group. These graphs can include an indication as to whether the difference is statistically significant. For the purposes of this report statistically significant means that a difference of this size is unlikely to be due to chance. Significance is noted at the 5% level (P < 0.05), this means that the observed result would occur by chance in only 1 in 20 similar situations.

Road user compliance data

The Ministry of Transport collects information on road user compliance with traffic law. This information includes speed surveys, occupant restraint use surveys and cycle helmet use surveys. Information about these surveys is available on Ministry of Transport web site.

The appropriate web addresses are as follows:

Speed Surveys	http://www.transport.govt.nz/research/SpeedSurveys/
Safety belts	http://www.transport.govt.nz/research/safetybeltstatistics/
Cycle helmets	http://www.transport.govt.nz/research/cyclehelmets2009/

The information is also distributed quarterly in the Ministry of Transport publication Road safety progress.

The Ministry of Transport also conducts public attitude surveys. These have been undertaken annually since 1994. They evaluate attitudes to road safety issues, primarily alcohol-impaired driving and speed. Surveys are carried out in May and June of each year by trained interviewers who conduct interviews with respondents in their homes. The sample is chosen to be representative of the New Zealand adult population, and includes men and women aged 15 and over from towns, cities and rural areas throughout New Zealand.



The results of these surveys are available from:

http://www.transport.govt.nz/research/PublicAttitudestoRoadSafety-Survey/

General explanatory notes

- Crash and casualty information in this report generally includes data for both council roads and state highways. Some tables and charts can separate this information, however figures 8.1–8.26 provide information for council roads only.
- Crash and casualty rates are based on 2008 populations estimates updated from the 2006 census, traffic flows from the year 2008, and the average of five year crash data (2004–2008).
- 3. Traffic flows are based on Road Asset Maintenance and Management (RAMM) data from December 2008. As different road controlling authorities update flow data in RAMM at different times some data will be more up to date than other data, hence caution should be exercised when comparing traffic flow based crash rates in one authority with those of other authorities particularly as the traffic flow data (VKT) used in the calculations can not be considered definitive. Comparisons should be considered as indicative only.
- 4. With four to five categories of road for each council authority, some categories will only have short lengths of road. This may cause significant variation in the calculated crash and casualty rates.
- 5. The crash numbers include all those within the road controlling authority. The crash numbers used in the crash rate section can, however, vary slightly from the remainder of the document as only 'on road' crashes can be used. These are crashes on roads that have traffic volume information recorded. Crashes that occurred in car parks, reserves, beaches etc. are excluded.



6. The severity of a crash is determined as the most severely injured casualty in the crash. Injury severity is classified as fatal, serious, or minor as follows:

Fatal: Injuries that result in death within 30 days of a crash.

- Serious: Fractures, concussion, internal injuries, crushing, severe cuts and lacerations, severe general shock necessitating medical treatment, and any injury involving removal to and detention in hospital.
- Minor:Injuries which are not serious but which require first aid, or cause
discomfort or pain to the person injured, eg sprains and bruises.
- 7. Ethnicity of road users involved in crashes can now be recorded on traffic crash reports, although some reports may not include this data. Figures 3.25 and 3.26 shows the ethnicity of casualties, where known. Ethnicity is divided into five different groups. Only data for 2004 to 2008 is available. The graph includes all casualties irrespective of culpability.

NOTE: Ethnicity data should be treated with caution as the data can be considered subjective and incomplete.

- 8. For the licence status grouping in Figures 3.27 and 3.28 the 'no/wrong licence' group includes drivers who have never held a licence or have an expired or wrong class licence. This graph includes all drivers irrespective of injury or culpability.
- 9. See appendix for detailed descriptions of:
 - crash movement types and crash movement groupings (for Figures 4.1–4.4)
 - grouping of factors contributing to crashes (for Figures 5.1–5.14)
- 10. Blackspot sites listed in Figures 9.1 and 9.3 are listed by the total cost of crashes at the site and are listed regardless of any remedial treatments. Site were initially selected on the basis of 3 reported crashes and then the sites listed were limited to those with a higher number of injury crashes and over a defined social cost, which is indicated on each figure.
- 11. Alarm crash sites in section 9 as Figures 9.4 to 9.6 are crash sites that have shown a statistically significant increase (at the 95 percent level of confidence) in reported crashes in 2008 compared with the previous five years (2003 to 2007). The sites are initially selected on the basis of 3 or more reported crashes at the sites. Sites are listed regardless of any recent remedial treatments and they may already be under investigation for treatment.





Crash Rates and Costs





Crash reporting rates

The ratio of 'reported serious injuries' can be assessed by comparing seriously injured casualty numbers from Police crash reports to hospital admissions, given that a serious injury is generally one requiring hospital attention.

Figure 1.1 below indicates the serious injury reporting rate for each region.

Figure 1.1 Reporting rate serious injuries to hospital admissions

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2009
Region	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Northland	34%	30%	28%	34%	31%
Auckland	22%	17%	19%	16%	16%
Waikato	51%	40%	38%	49%	46%
Bay of Plenty	28%	32%	37%	38%	27%
Gisborne	28%	31%	26%	29%	26%
Hawkes Bay	73%	80%	75%	59%	60%
Taranaki	66%	55%	65%	77%	41%
Manawatu-Wanganui	50%	38%	34%	35%	34%
Wellington	61%	68%	61%	73%	64%
Nelson-Marlborough	63%	44%	52%	54%	49%
West Coast	43%	53%	55%	59%	53%
Canterbury	37%	47%	42%	50%	45%
Otago	107%	99%	85%	77%	53%
Southland	74%	78%	103%	73%	53%
New Zealand	39%	36%	35%	37%	34%

This is the ratio of the number of persons with serious injuries in reported crashes divided by the number of persons admitted to hospital with serious injuries.

These variations in reporting rates need to be considered when viewing the trends in crashes and casualties shown in this report.

Note: These values should be considered indicative only.



Figure 1.2 Crashes per	100 million vehicle	kilometres travelled
rigure ne clashes per		nonicues travenea

	Counci	l roads	State Highways		
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	
Tauranga City	21	17	19	8	
Group A	37	26	37	14	
All NZ	35	27	30	16	

Figure 1.3 Casualties per 100 million vehicle kilometres travelled

	Counci	l roads	State Highways		
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	
Tauranga City	26	27	27	13	
Group A	46	37	50	19	
All NZ	45	39	42	25	



Figure 1.4 Peer group crash and casualty rates

Group A

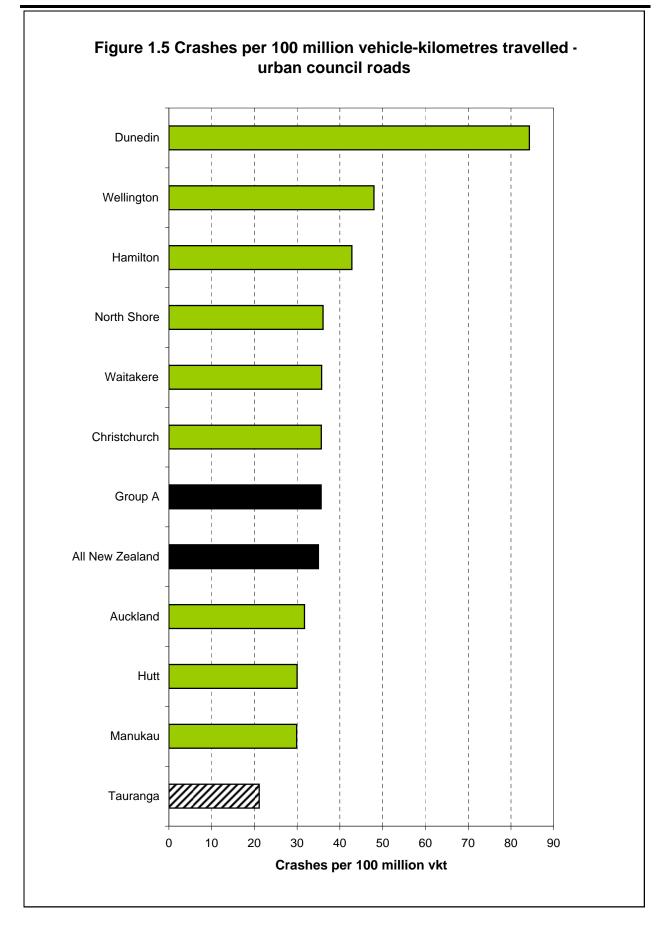
	Crashes per					Casualties per						
	Population average)	Image: Second stateSecond stateSecond stateStateStateState		Population average)	kiloι Coι	100 million vehicle kilometres travelled Council State			Population	l crashes		
	- 10		ads	Highv		000 Po _l /ear ave		ads 		ways		[:] rural
City or District	10,000 (5 year	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	10,0 (5 y€	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	2008	% of
Auckland	26	32	16	90	14	33	39	26	123	19	438100	21
Christchurch	25	36	22	21	13	31	44	31	27	17	368900	10
Dunedin	40	84	67	60	20	58	119	96	87	32	122900	24
Hamilton	23	43	21	41	18	29	54	25	52	24	138500	10
Hutt	20	30	50	21	8	25	37	71	24	11	101600	23
Manukau	17	30	24	56	11	24	39	36	80	17	362000	22
North Shore	20	36	17	151	11	25	45	23	193	15	223000	19
Tauranga	15	21	17	19	8	20	26	27	27	13	110500	15
Waitakere	20	36	22	29	18	27	47	30	37	23	201400	14
Wellington	23	48	28	52	10	27	55	28	71	14	192800	15
		-	-	-			-					
Group A	23	36	27	35	13	29	45	38	47	18	2259700	17
All New Zealand	132	35	27	30	16	36	44	39	41	24	4267970	41

Group A : Major urban areas with some rural areas on the outskirts. (Population > 97500 and/or rural crashes less than 30 percent).

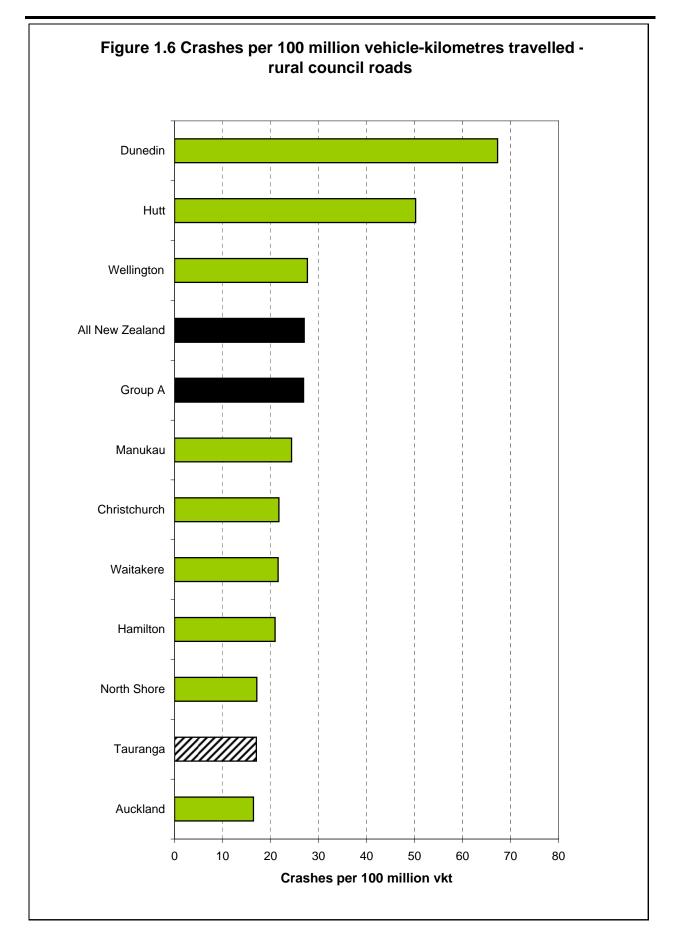
Crashes and casualties per 100 million VKT are based on five years of reported injury on-road crash data (2004-2008) and December (2005) VKT.

Crashes and casualties per 10,000 population are based on five year average crash data (2004-2008) and Statistics NZ 2008 population estimates.

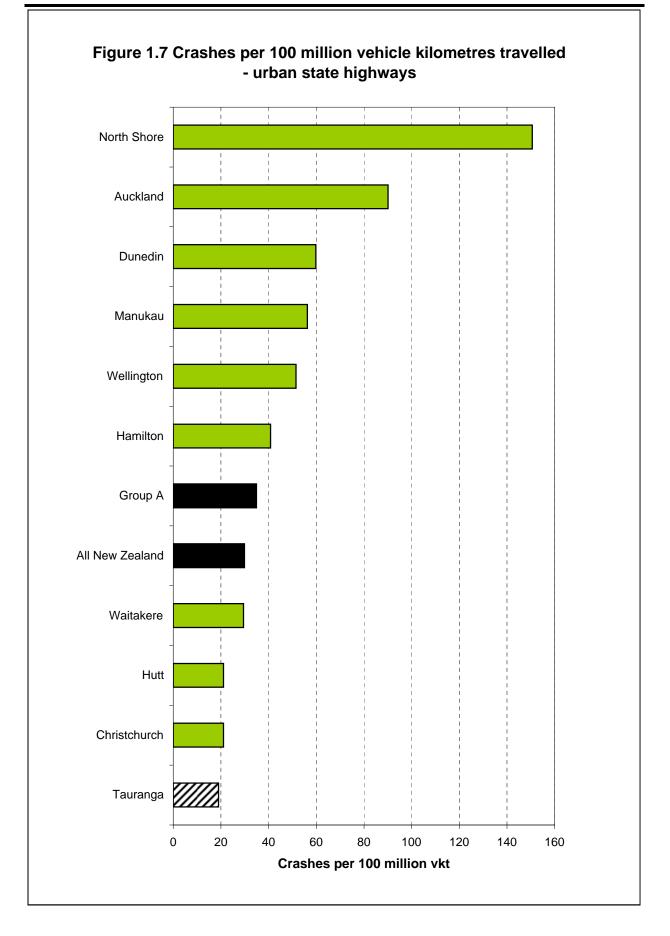




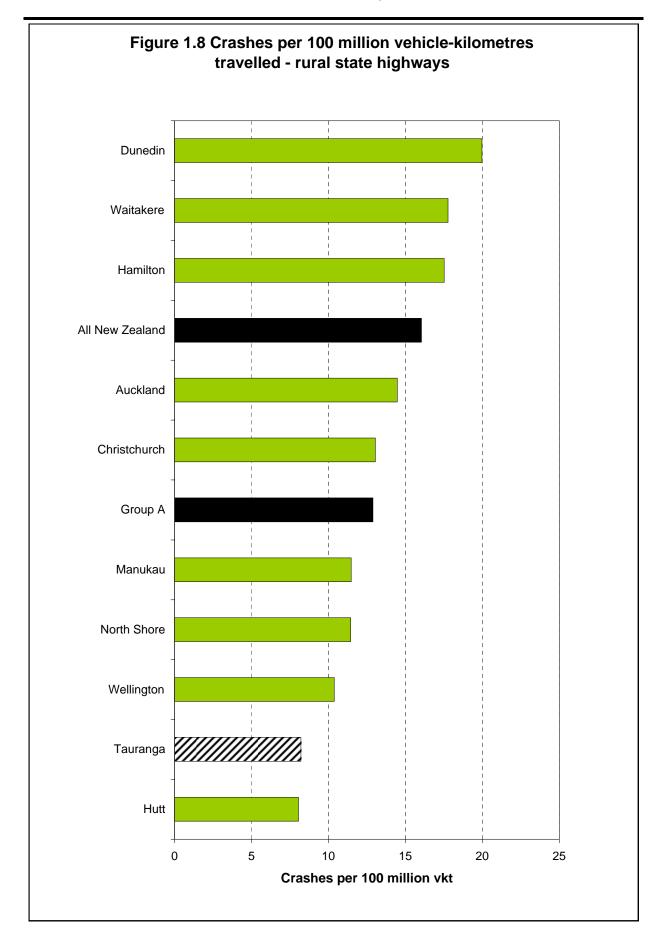
















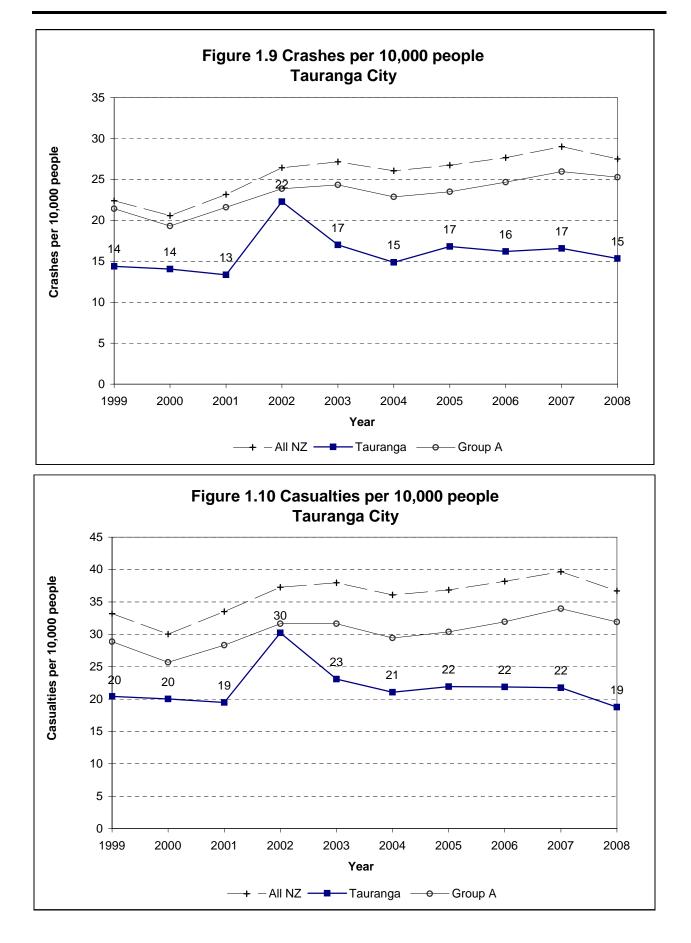




Figure 1.11	Social cost of	crashes in	Tauranga (City in 2008
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		Tauranga City	New Zealand
Council roads	urban	\$49.37	\$1,636.63
Council roads	rural	\$4.43	\$962.97
State Highways	urban	\$9.59	\$303.03
State Highways	rural	\$2.98	\$1,390.98
Total		\$66.36	\$4,293.62

Note: Crash costs are in \$ millions

The social costs of a road crash and the associated injuries include a number of different elements:

- Loss of life and life quality
- Loss of output due to temporary incapacitation
- Medical costs
- Legal costs
- Property damage costs

The average value of a loss of life due to a road crash is estimated by the amount of money the New Zealand population would be willing to pay for a safety improvement that would result in the expected avoidance of one premature death. This is the willingness to pay based value of statistical life or VOSL. The VOSL was established at \$2 million in 1991. This has been indexed to the average hourly earnings (ordinary time) to express the value in current dollars. The updated VOSL is \$3.35 million (in June 2008 dollars). Based on several international and New Zealand studies on VOSL, the average loss of life quality for permanent impairments due to a serious and a minor injury were estimated to be 10% and 0.4% of the VOSL respectively.

Crash rates can vary due to reporting rates. These are adjusted on a regional basis in this report by comparing with hospitalisation rates.

The other social cost components are estimated based on a number of studies conducted during the early to mid-1990s and are updated for price changes by indexing to an appropriate price index.

For a detail discussion on this, please refer to 'The social cost of road crashes and injuries: June 2008 update', available at the Ministry of Transport's website: http://www.transport.govt.nz/assets/NewPDFs/NewFolder/Social-Cost-June-2008-update-final.pdf

The average social cost per reported crash (in June 2008 dollars) are estimated at:

Rural fatal crash	\$4,199,000
Rural serious crash	\$776,000
Rural minor crash	\$90,000
Urban fatal crash	\$3,635,000
Urban serious crash	\$659,000
Urban minor crash	\$81,000

These values include an allowance for non-reported injury crashes, and the totals in Fig. 1.11 also include an allowance for non–injury crashes.





Crash Counts





	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total	%	Group A
Fatal crashes	7	4	3	4	3	21	3%	1%
Serious crashes	36	36	45	42	35	194	23%	15%
Minor crashes	104	131	121	131	129	616	74%	84%
Total injury crashes	147	171	169	177	167	831	100%	100%
Non-injury crashes	719	680	763	749	657	3568		

Figure 2.1: Crash numbers and severity 2004 to 2008 - whole City

Figure 2.2: Crash numbers and severity 2004 to 2008 - urban roads

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total	%	Group A
Fatal crashes	6	2	2	2	3	15	2%	1%
Serious crashes	28	34	34	36	32	164	23%	15%
Minor crashes	79	114	109	116	109	527	75%	84%
Total injury crashes	113	150	145	154	144	706	100%	100%
Non-injury crashes	651	628	687	669	593	3228		

Figure 2.3: Crash numbers and severity 2004 to 2008 - rural roads

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total	%	Group A
Fatal crashes	1	2	1	2	0	6	5%	2%
Serious crashes	8	2	11	6	3	30	24%	14%
Minor crashes	25	17	12	15	20	89	71%	84%
Total injury crashes	34	21	24	23	23	125	100%	100%
Non-injury crashes	68	52	76	80	64	340		

Figure 2.4: Casualty numbers and severity 2004 to 2008 - whole City

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total	%	Group A
Fatal casualties	7	4	3	4	5	23	2%	1%
Serious casualties	42	38	56	49	37	222	20%	13%
Minor casualties	159	181	169	179	162	850	78%	86%
Total casualties	208	223	228	232	204	1095	100%	100%

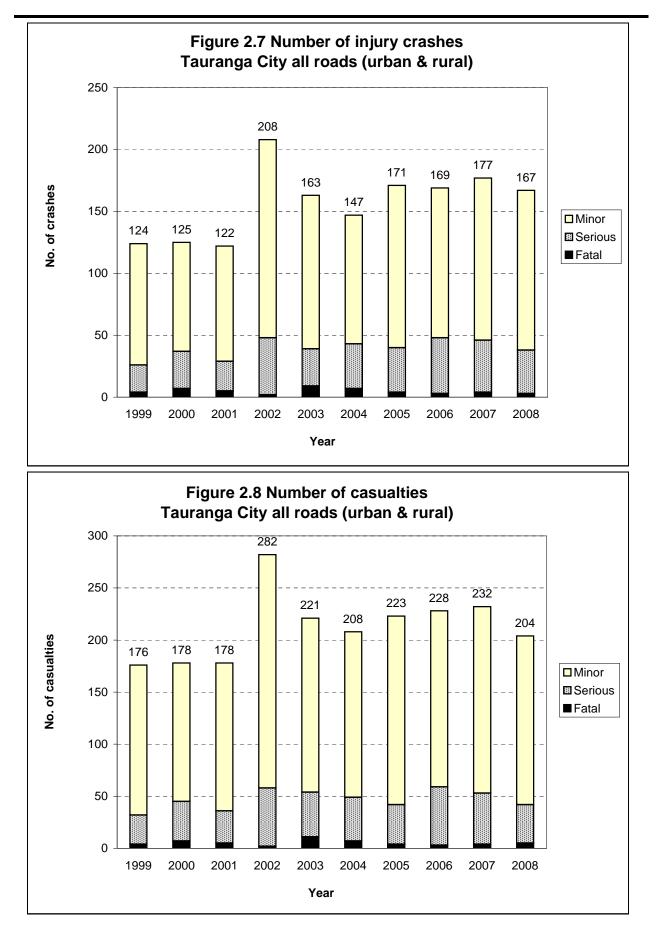
Figure 2.5: Casualty numbers and severity 2004 to 2008 - urban roads

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total	%	Group A
Fatal casualties	6	2	2	2	5	17	2%	1%
Serious casualties	31	35	37	39	32	174	19%	13%
Minor casualties	117	148	150	155	134	704	79%	86%
Total casualties	154	185	189	196	171	895	100%	100%

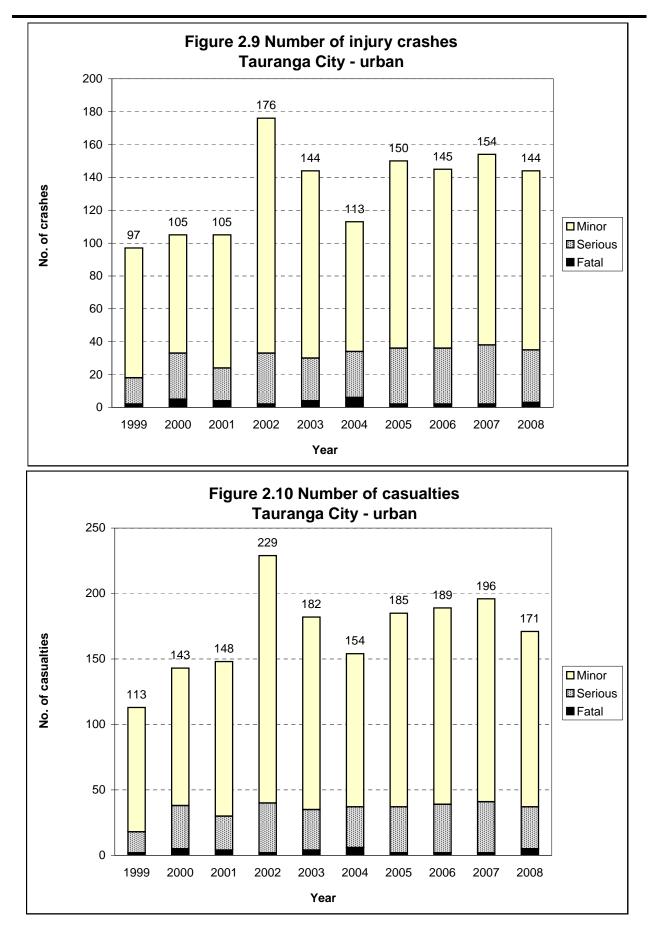
Figure 2.6: Casualty numbers and severity 2004 to 2008 - rural roads

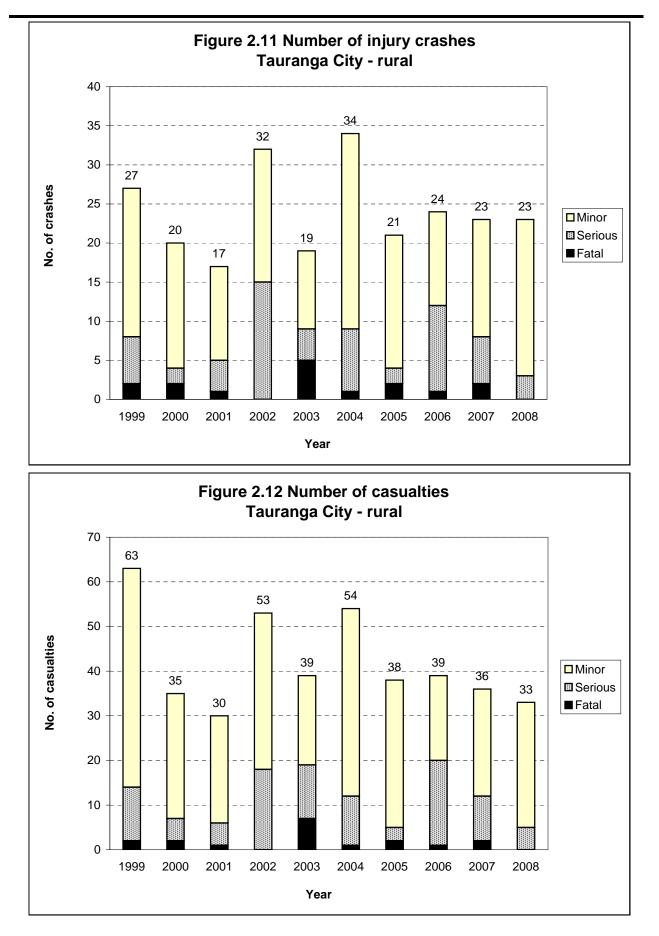
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total	%	Group A
Fatal casualties	1	2	1	2	0	6	3%	2%
Serious casualties	11	3	19	10	5	48	24%	13%
Minor casualties	42	33	19	24	28	146	73%	85%
Total casualties	54	38	39	36	33	200	100%	100%



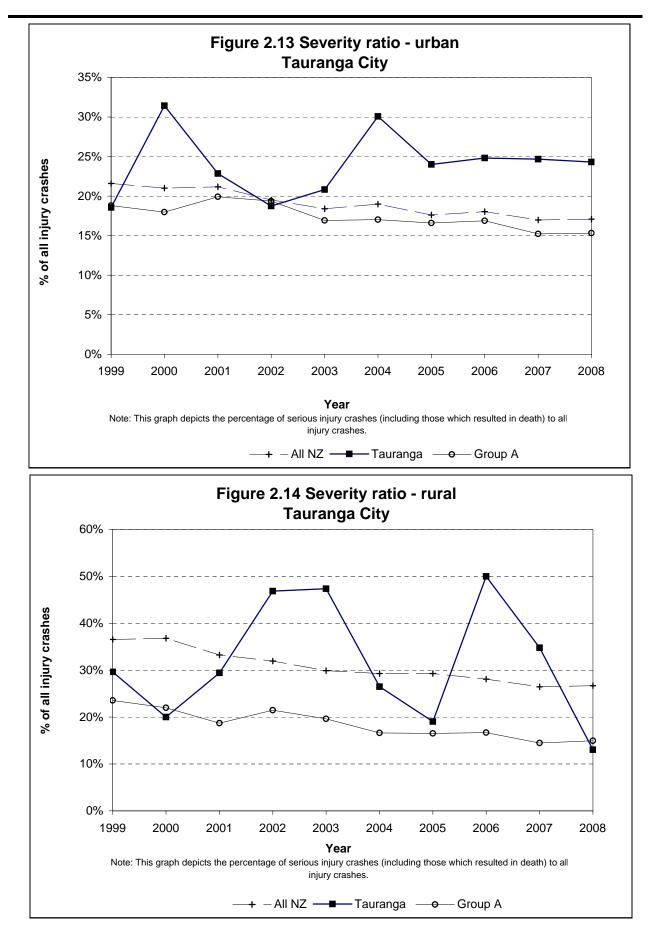












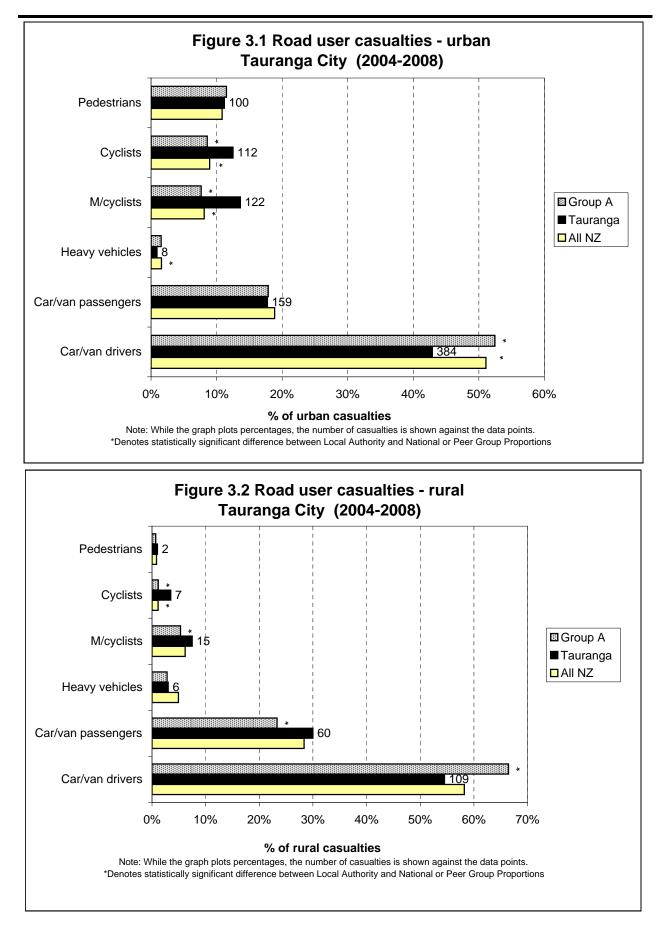




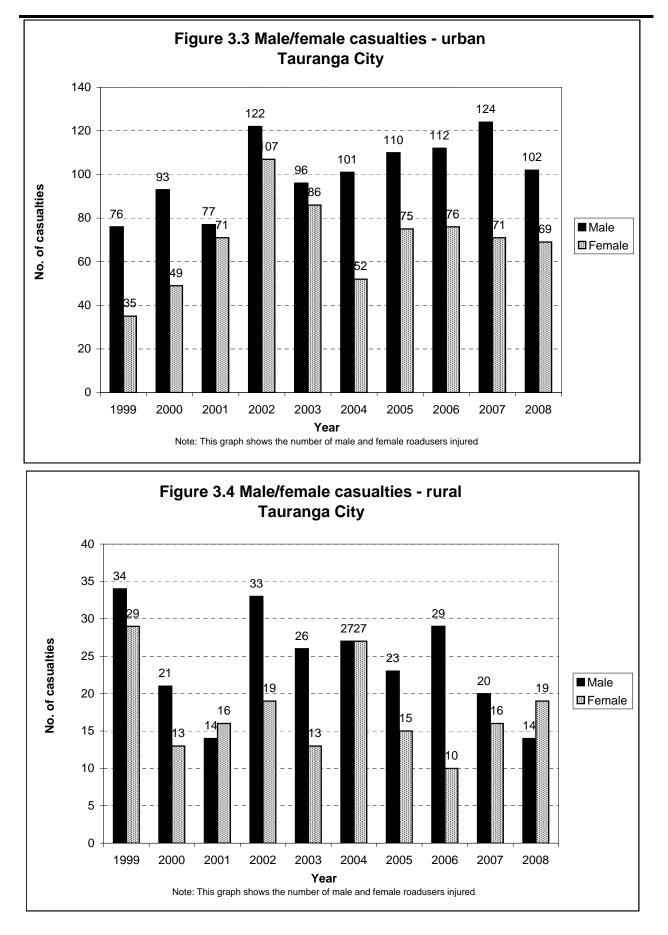
Road User Statistics



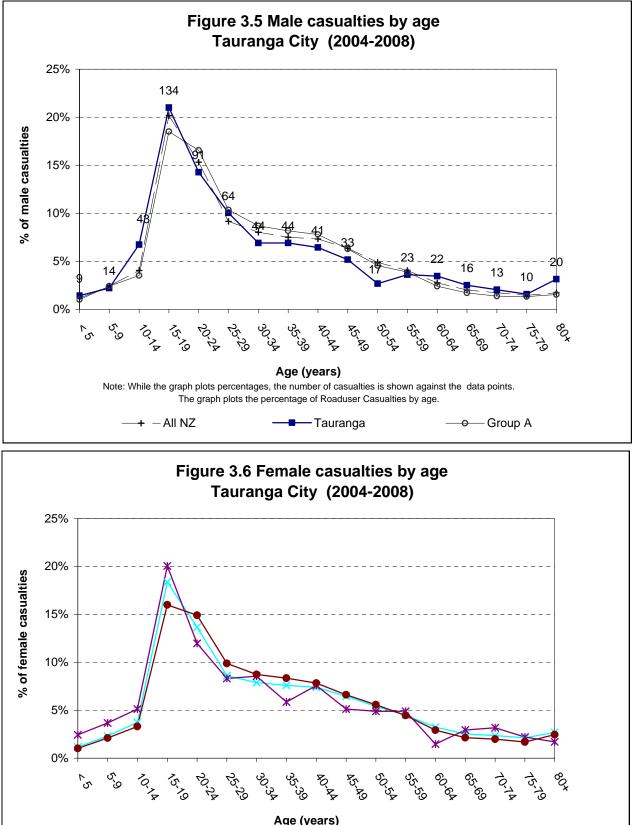




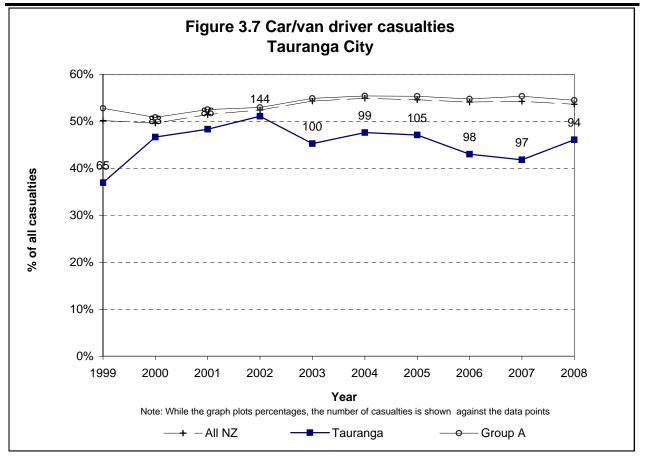


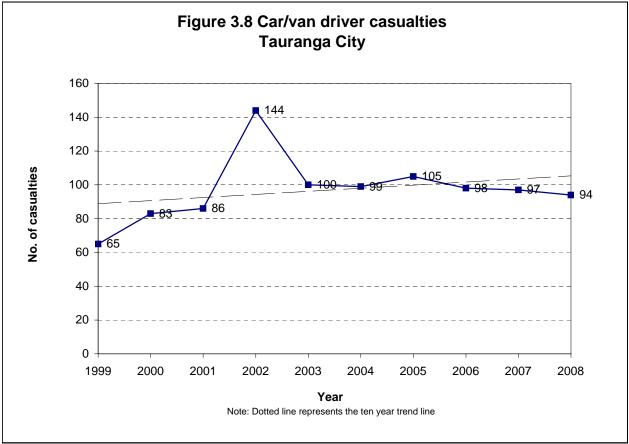




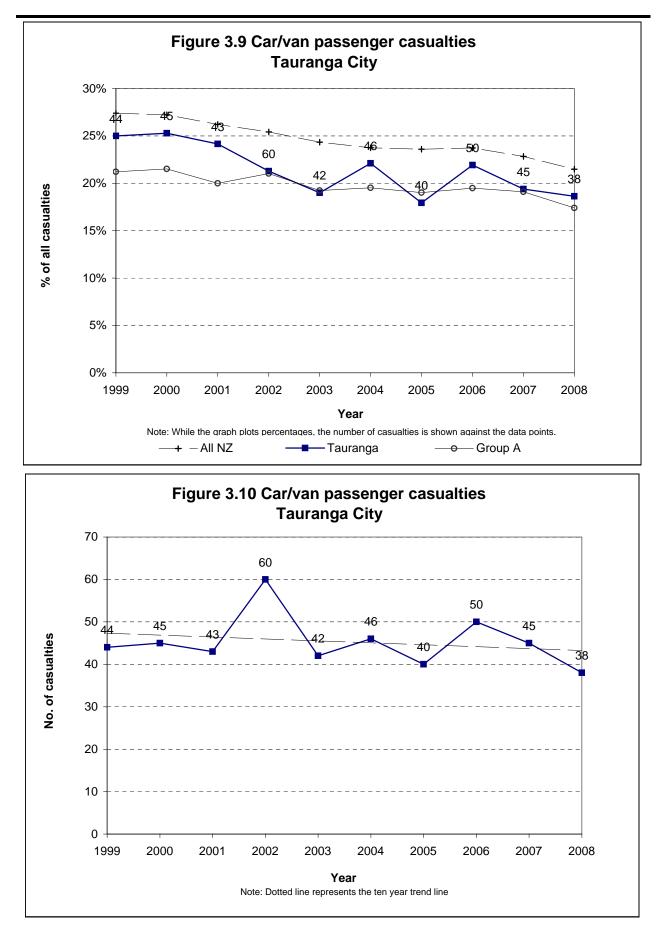




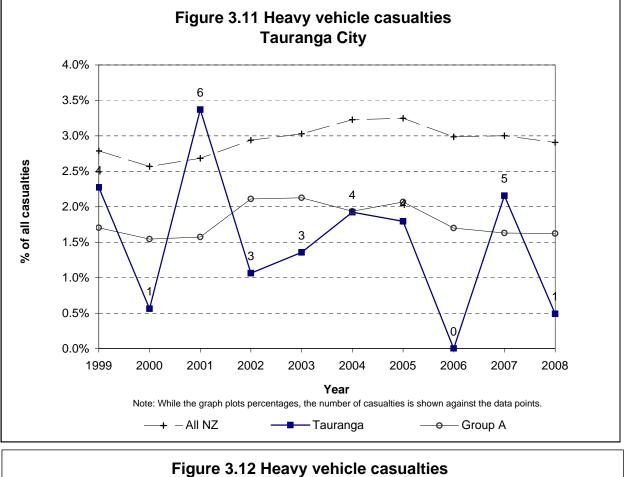


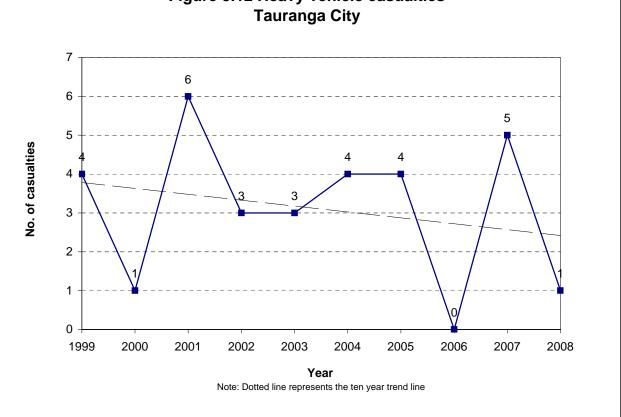




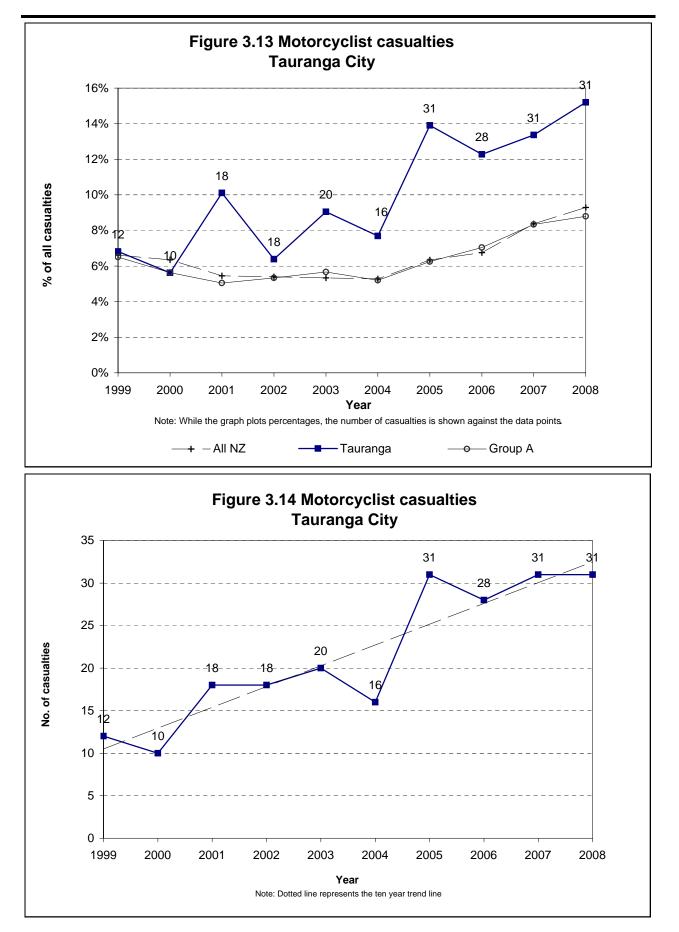




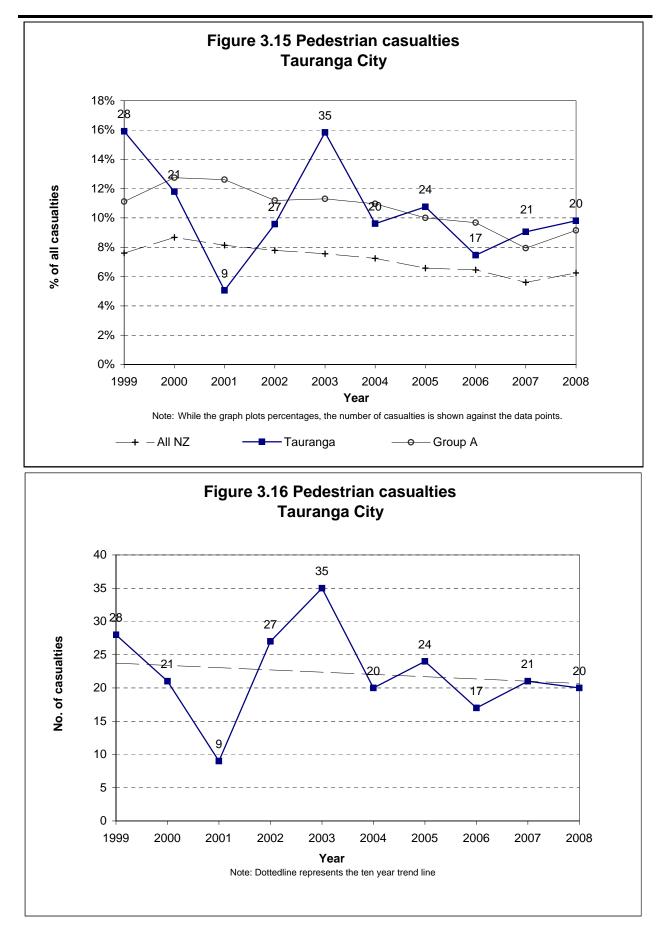




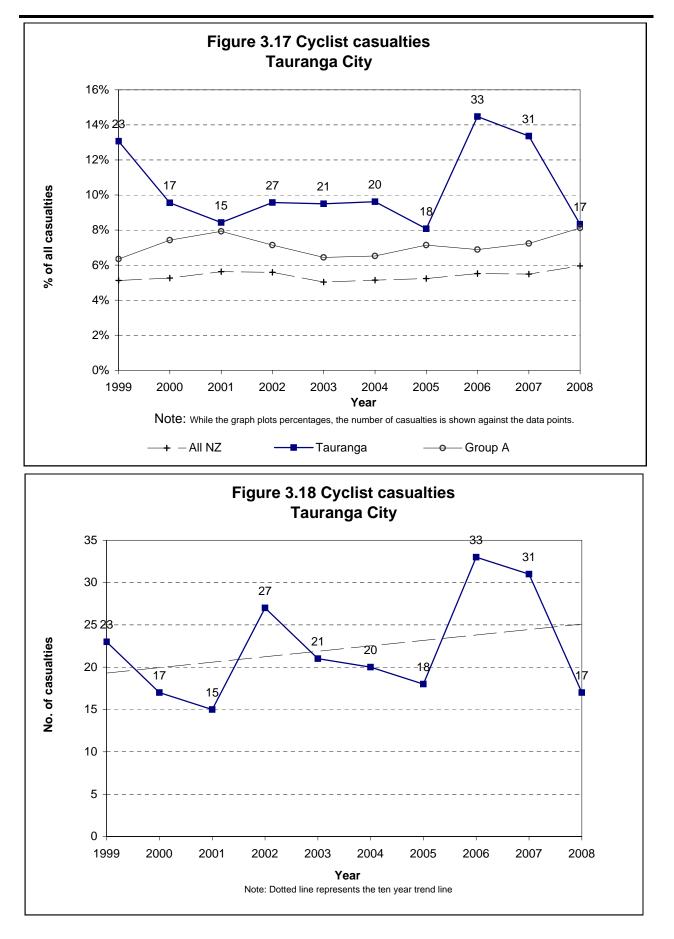




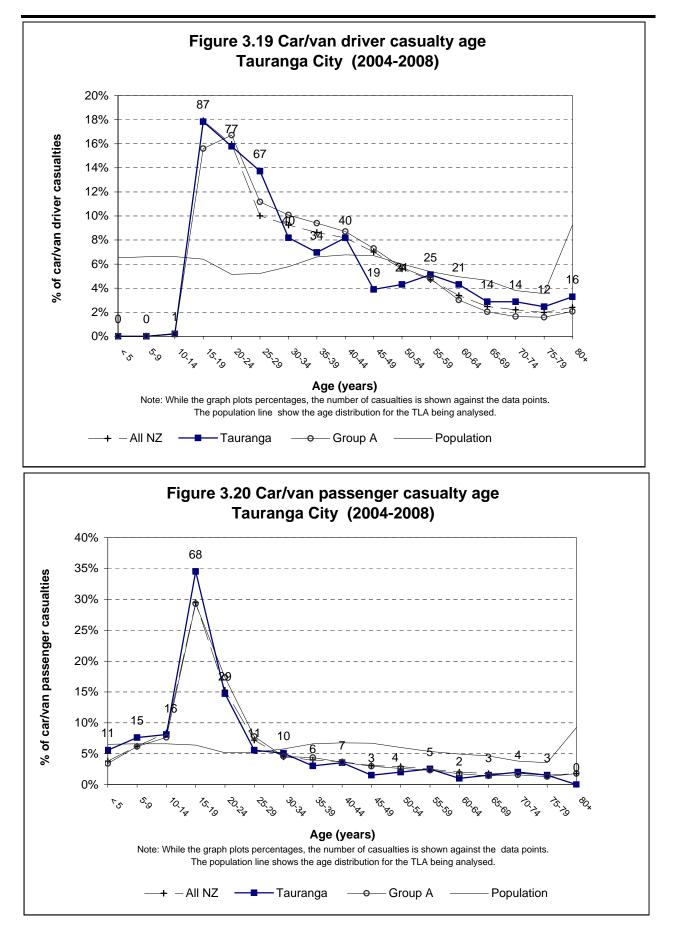




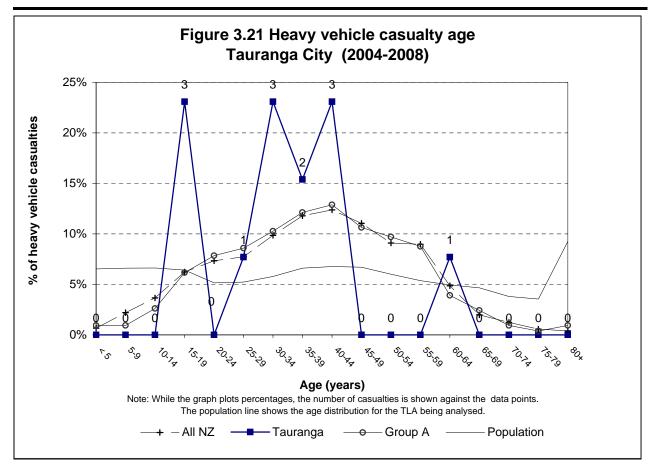


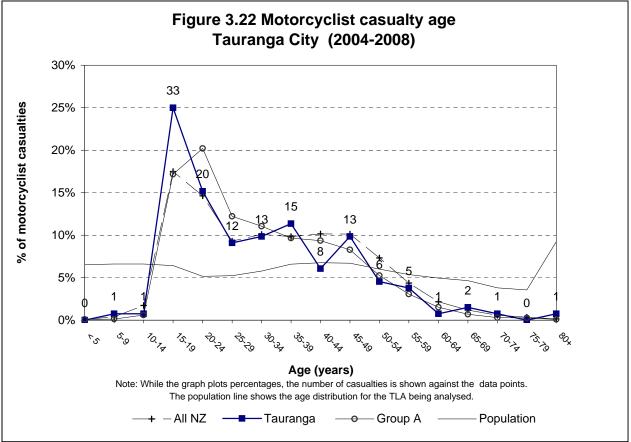




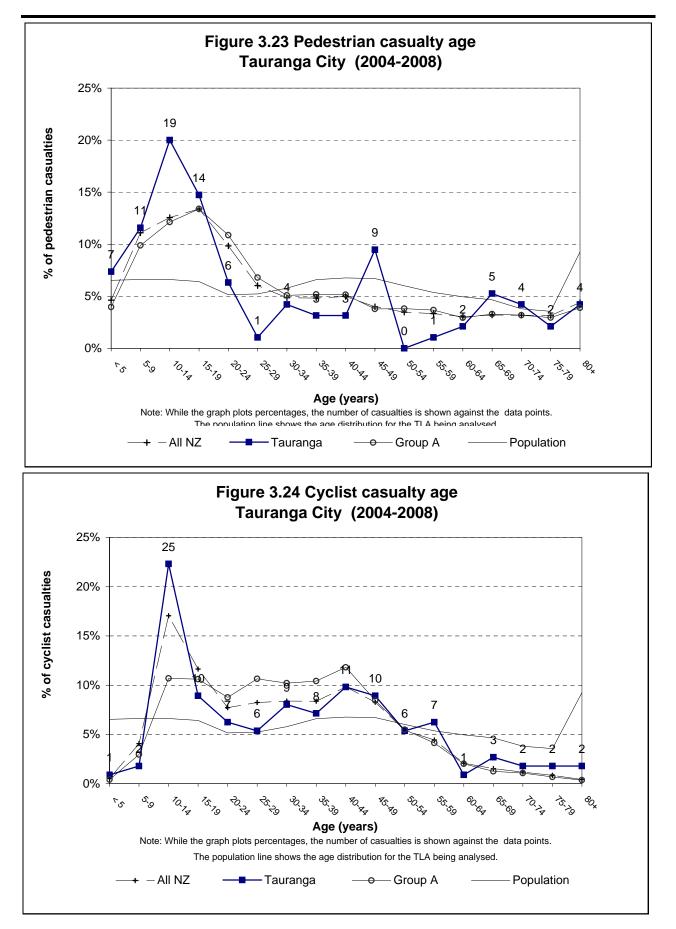




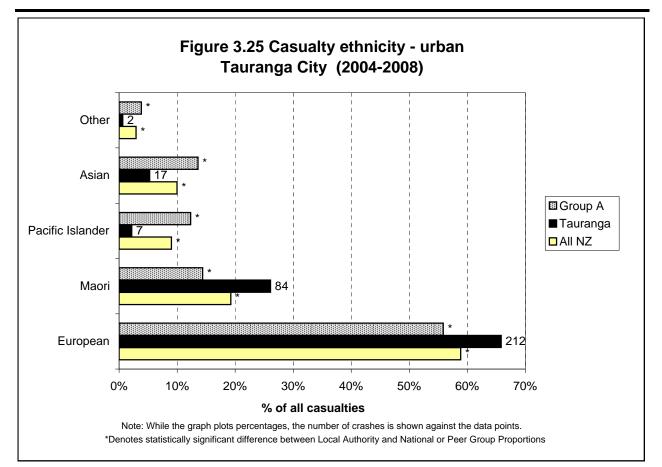


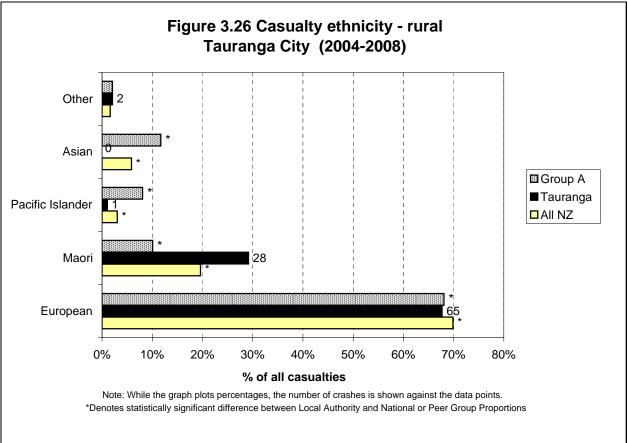




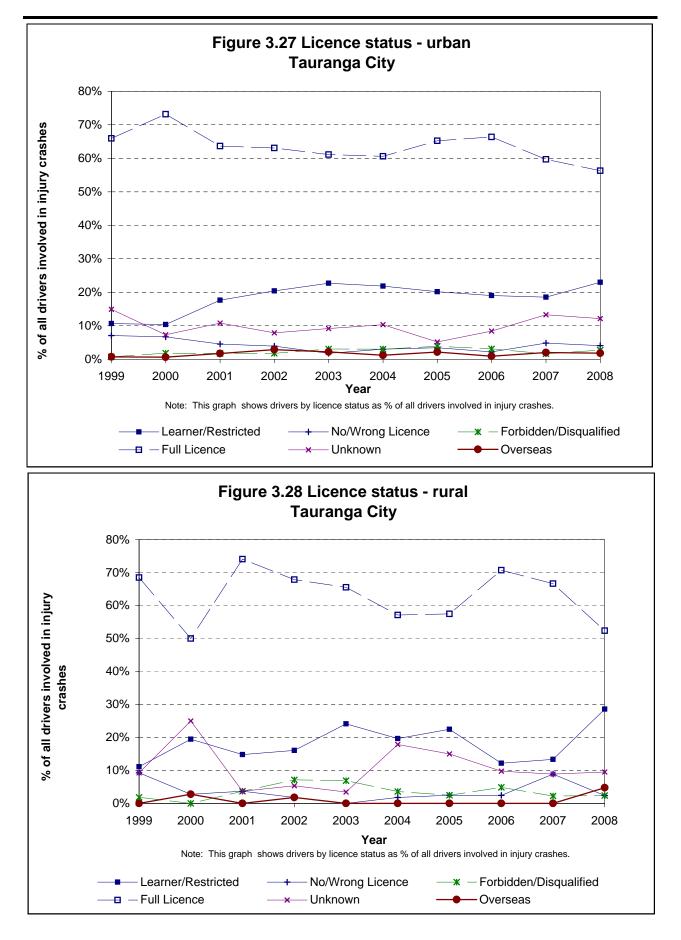










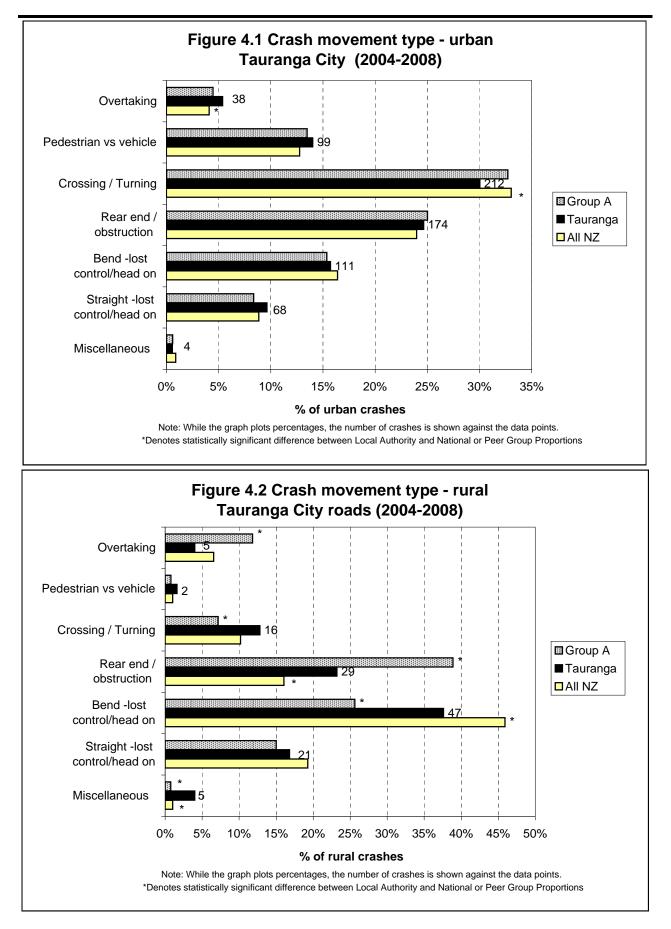




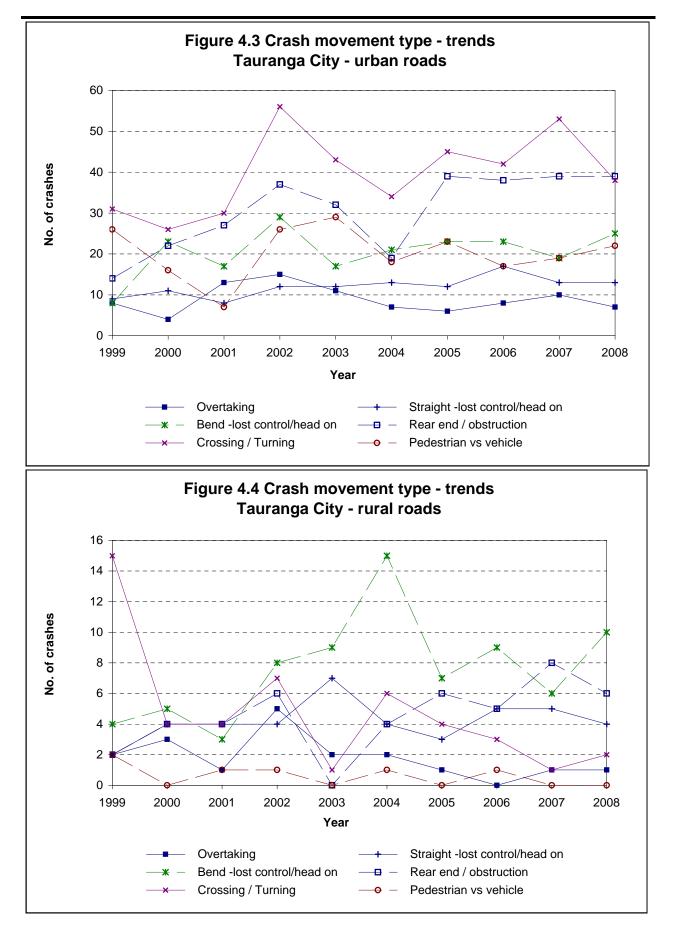
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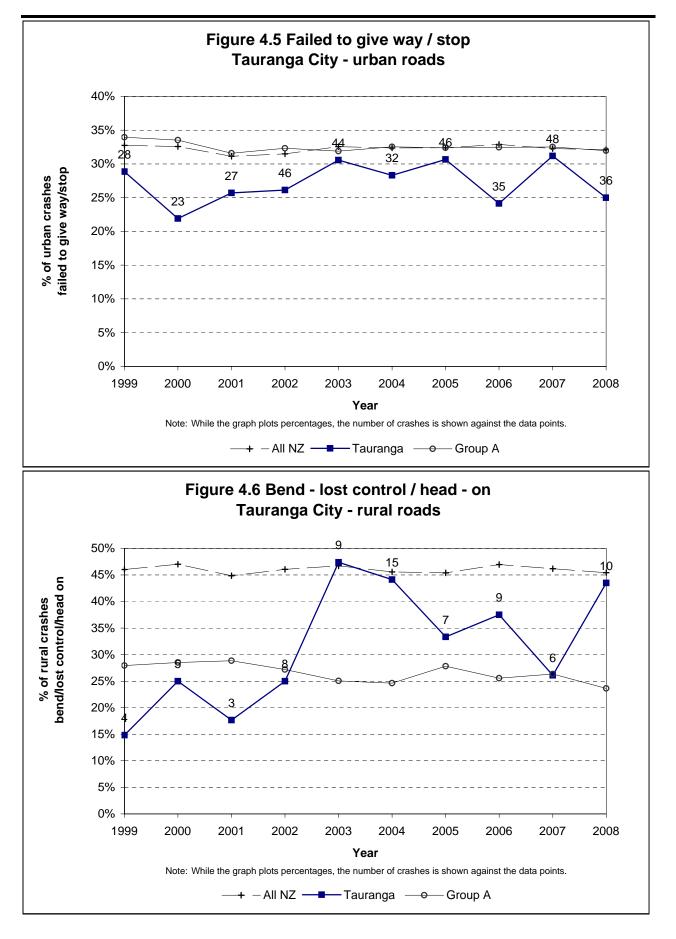












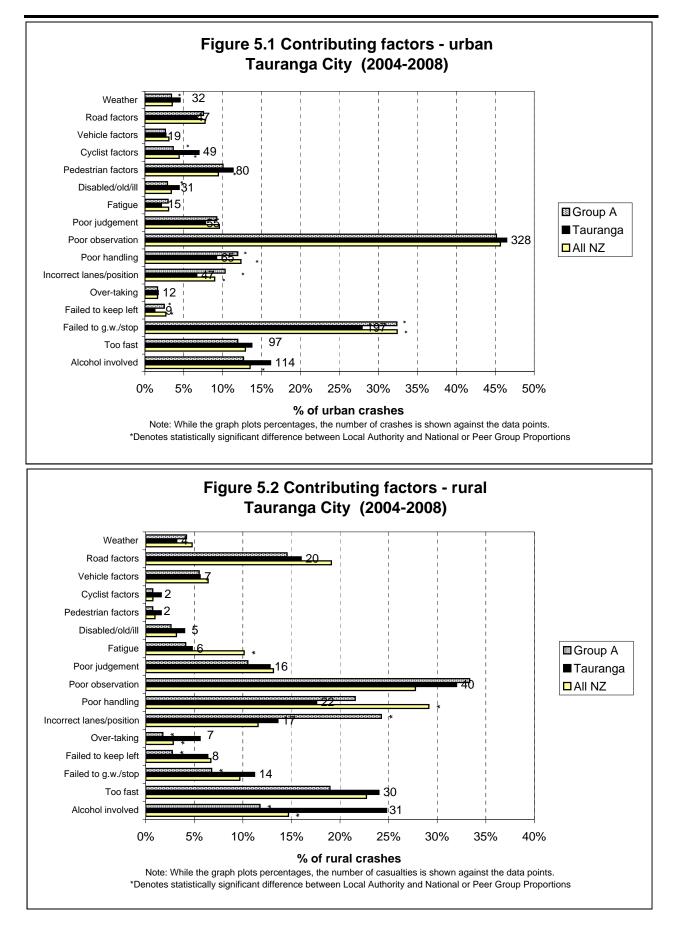




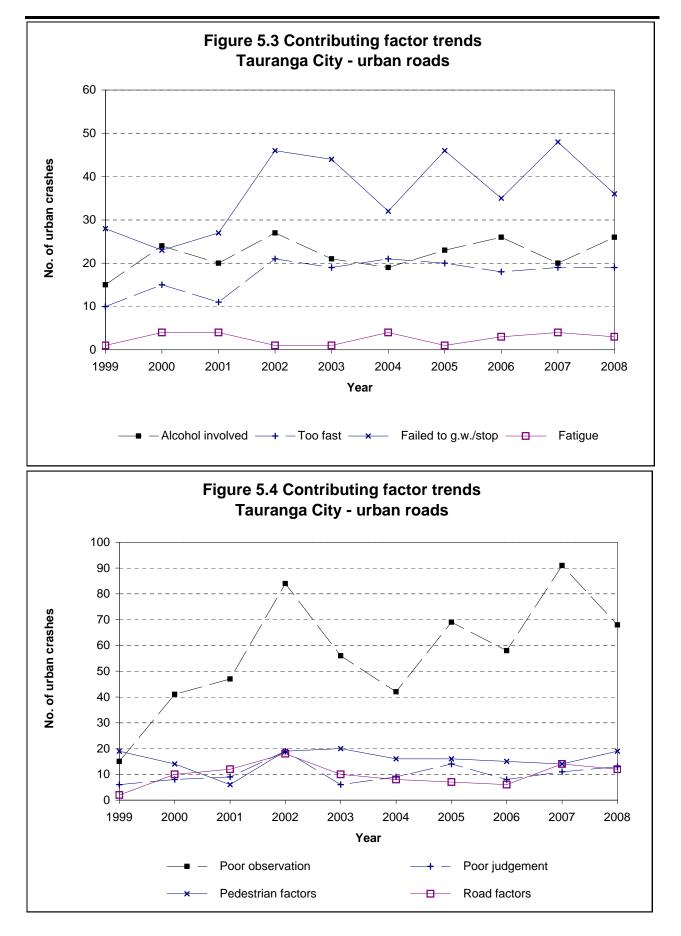
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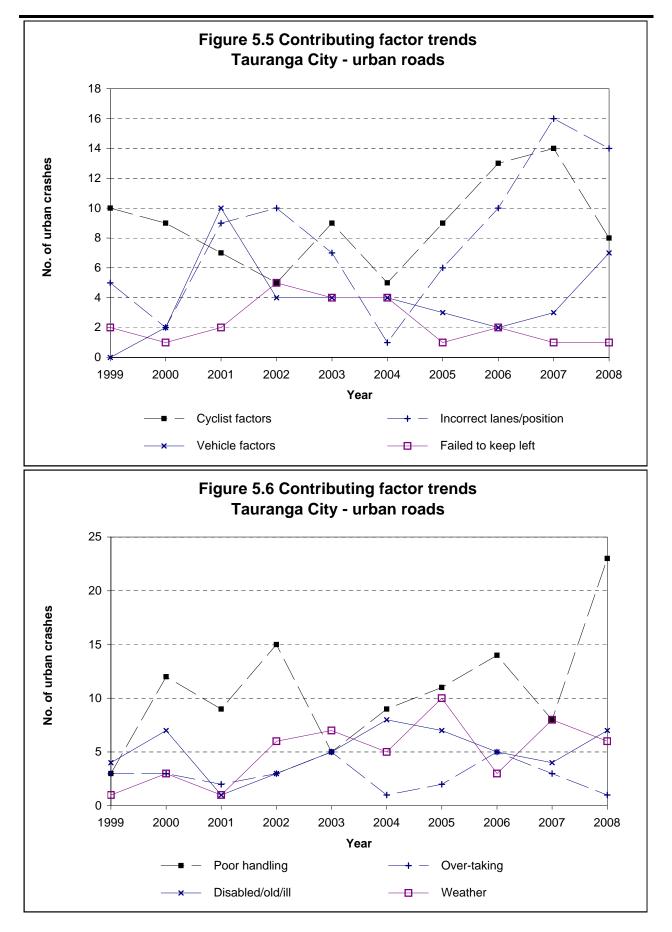




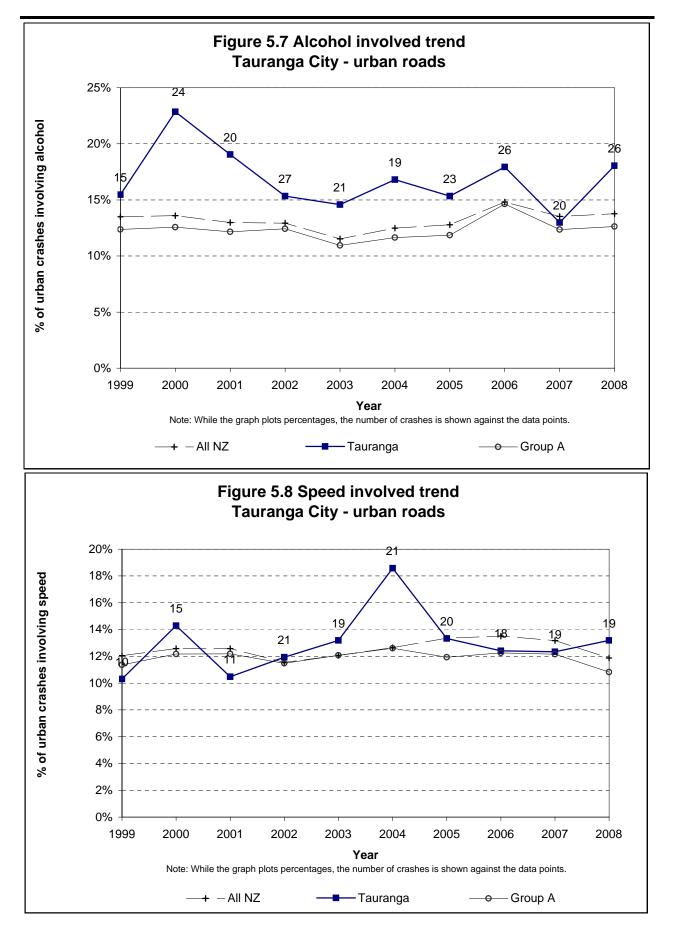




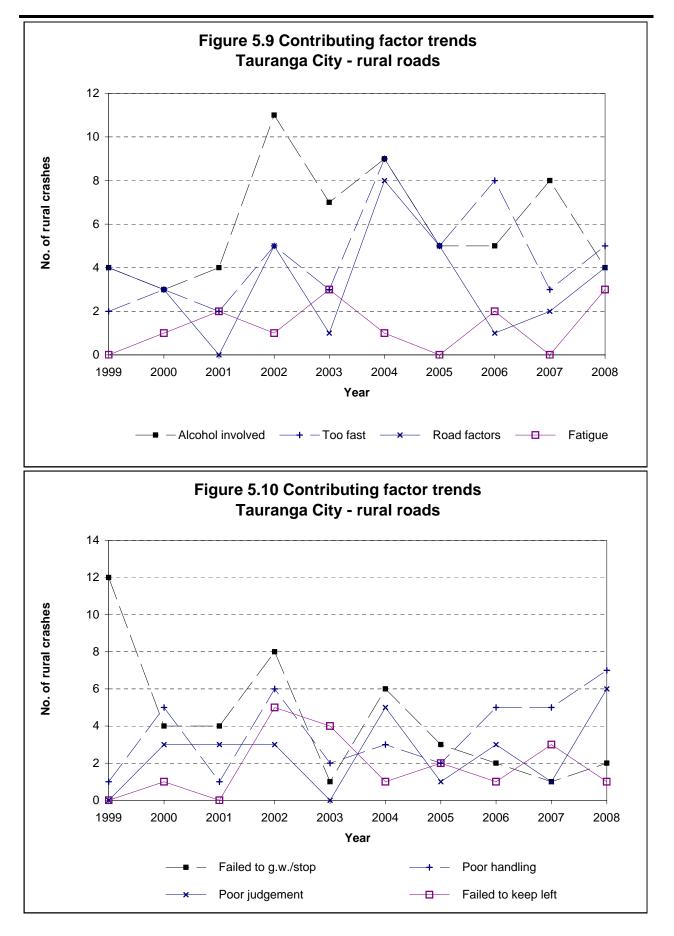




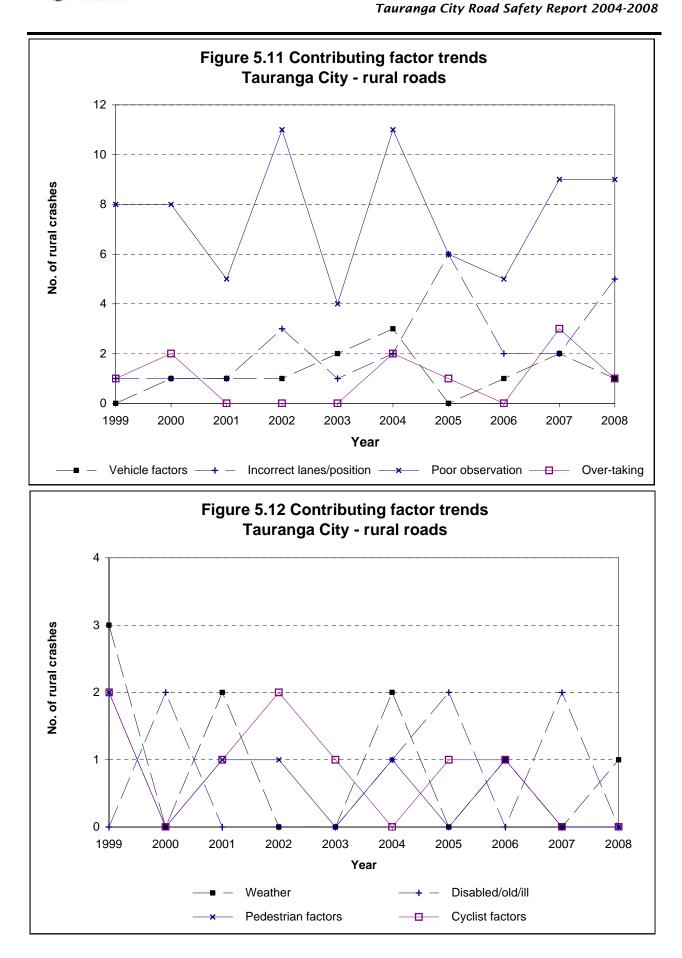






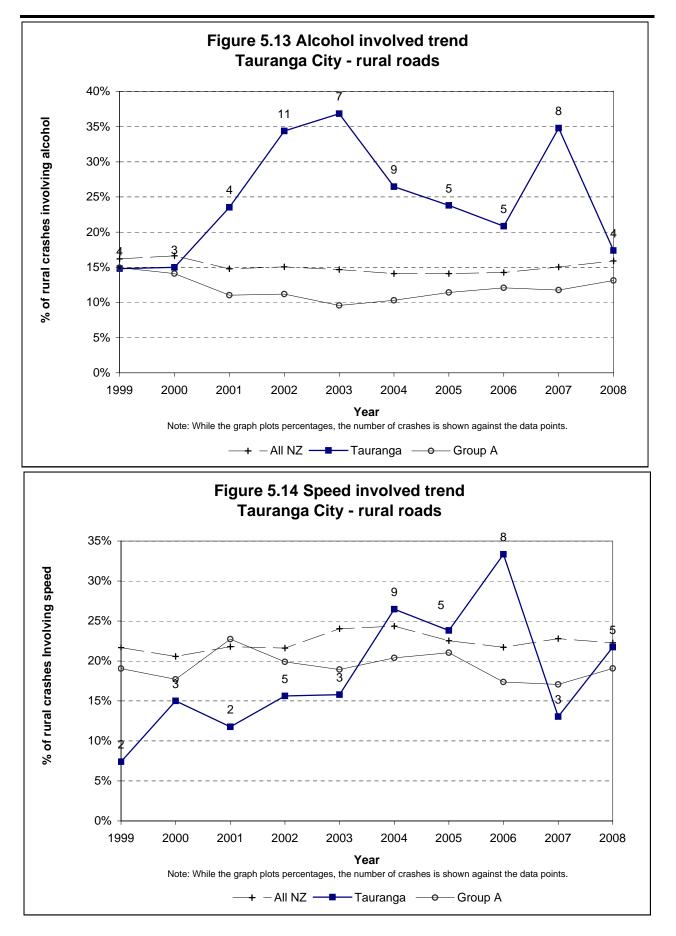






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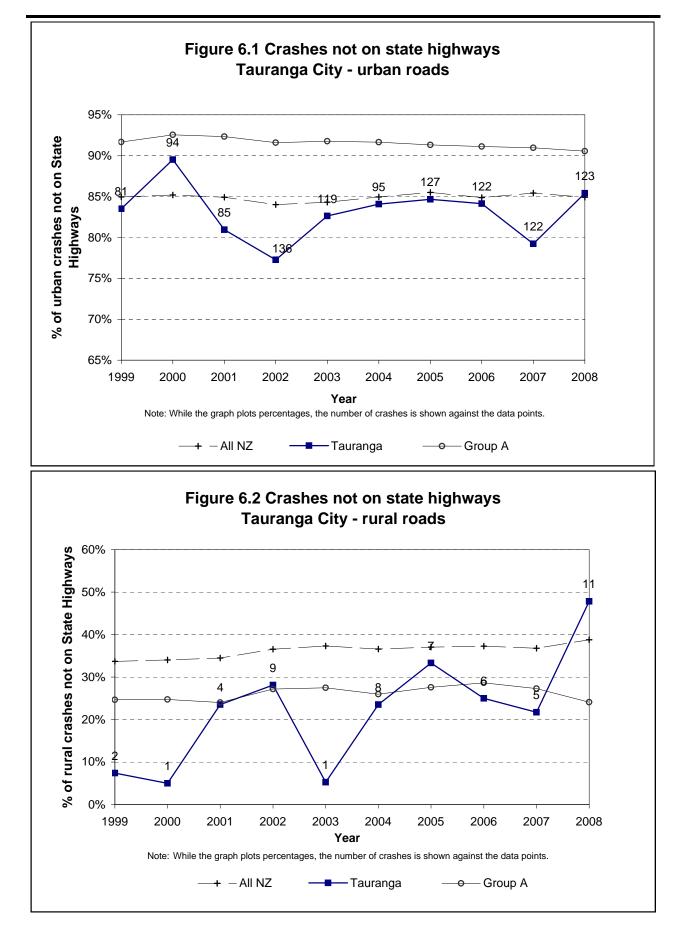




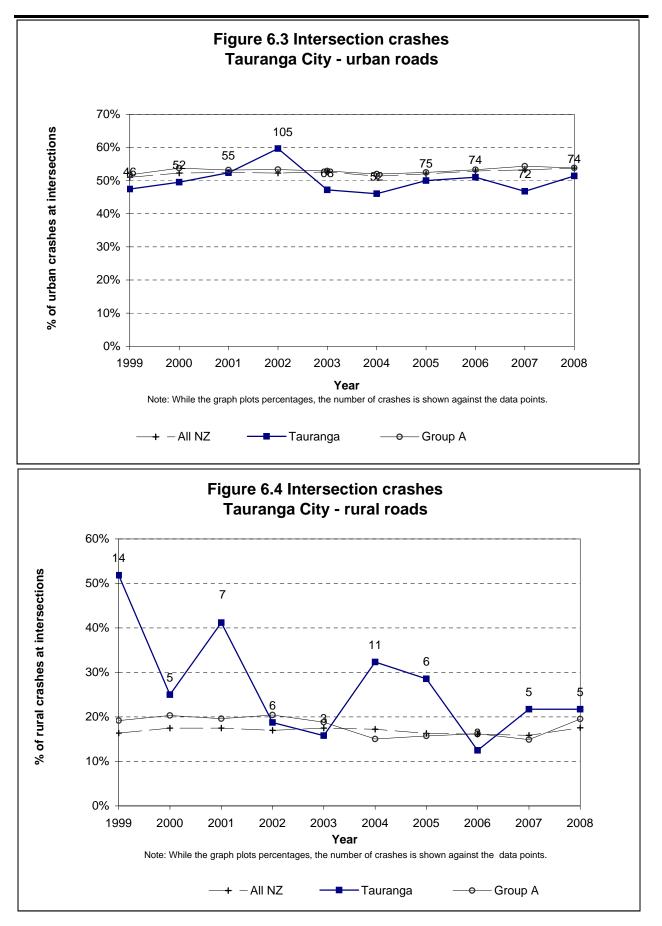
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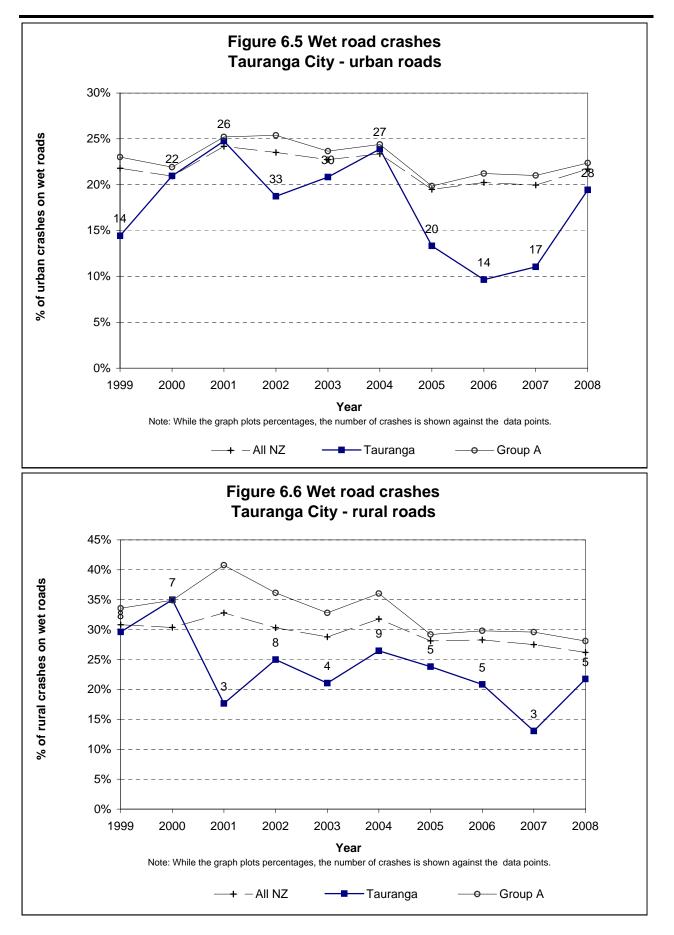




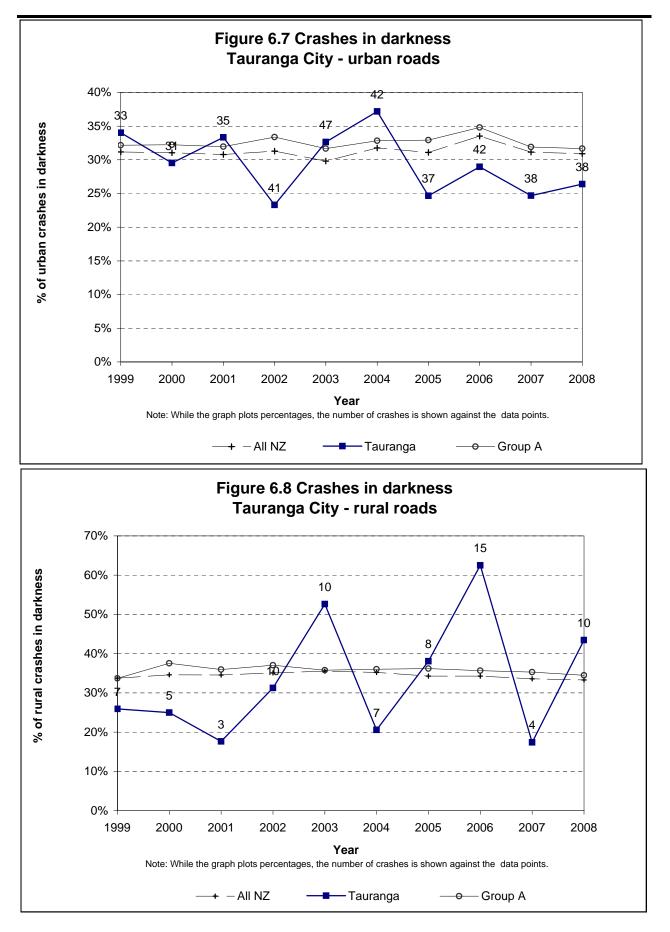




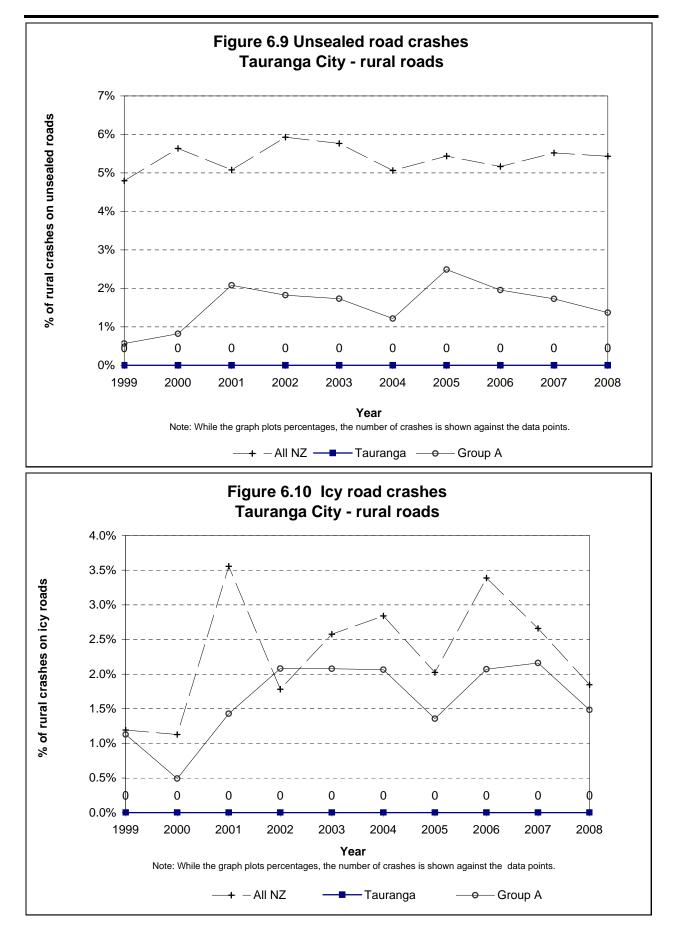




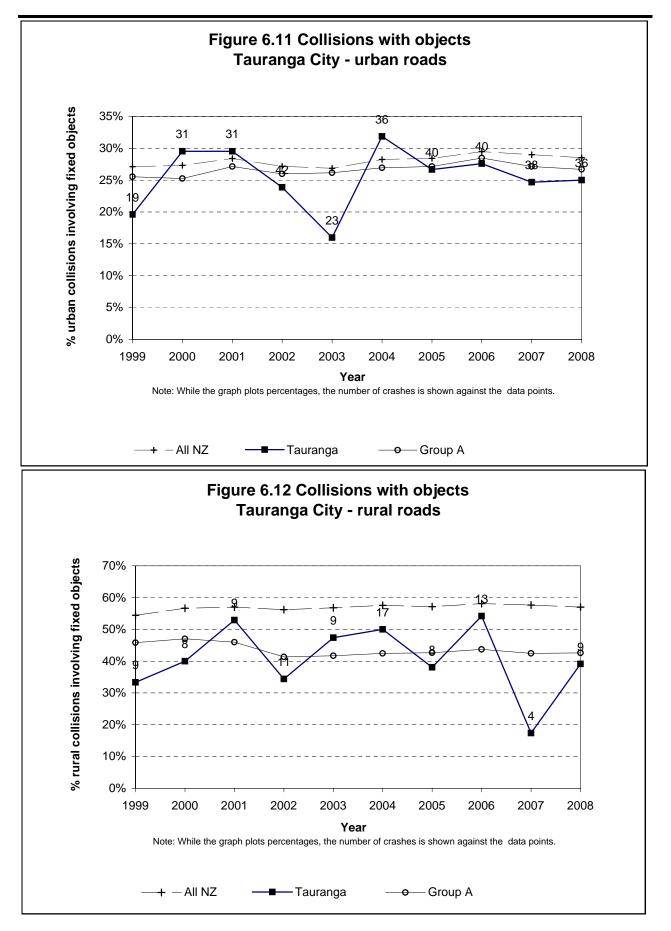


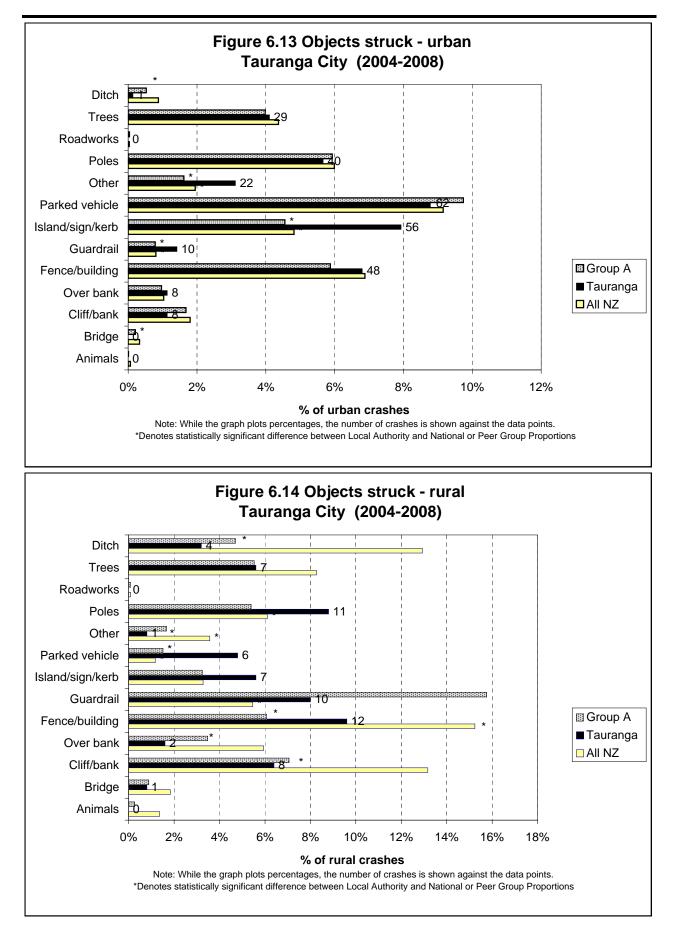












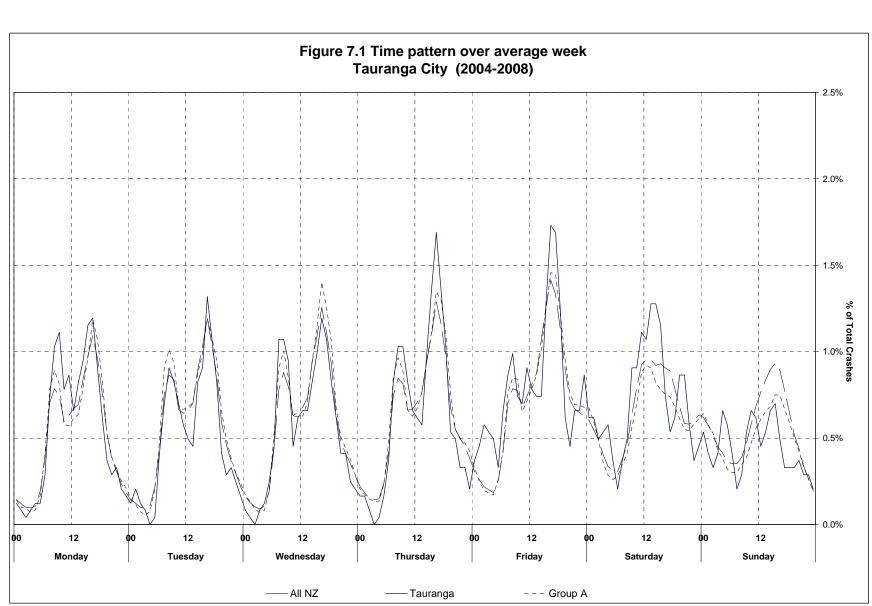




Date and Time Statistics



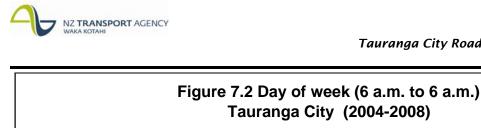
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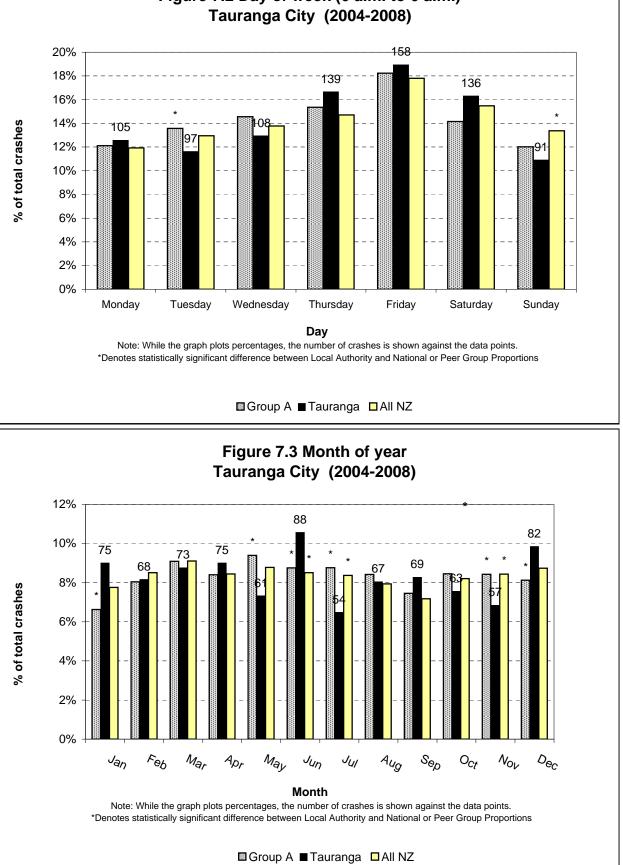


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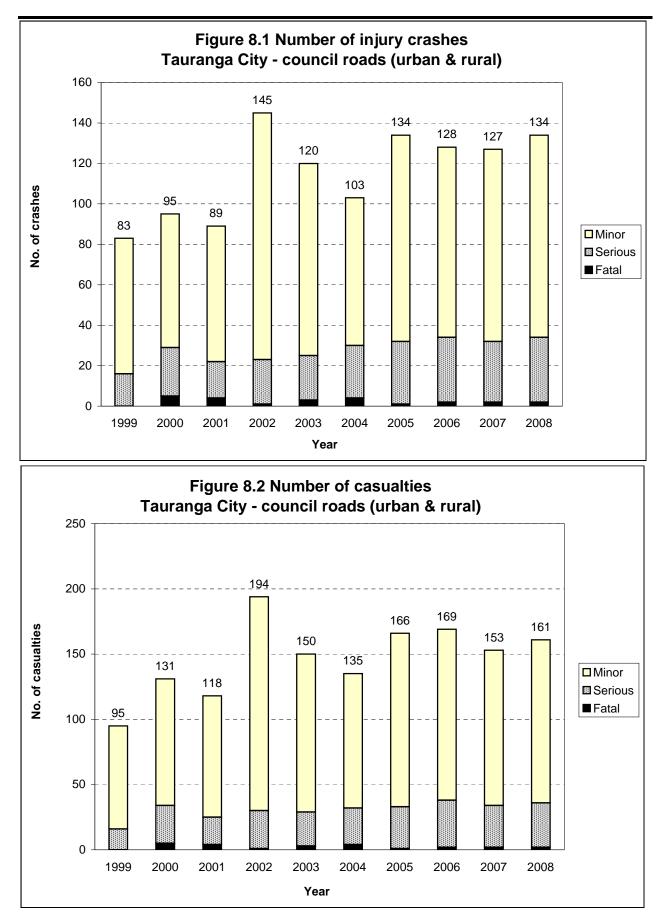




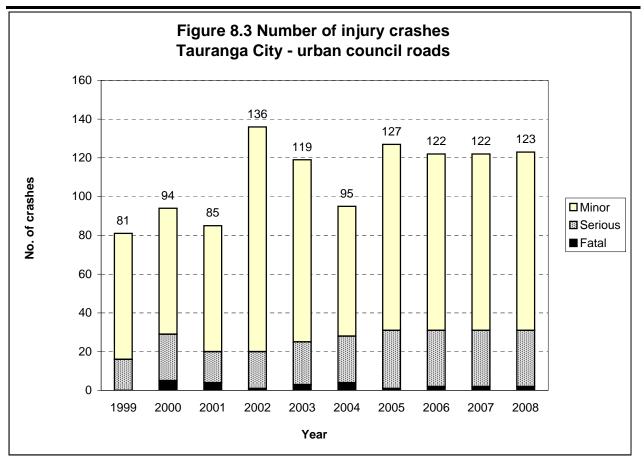
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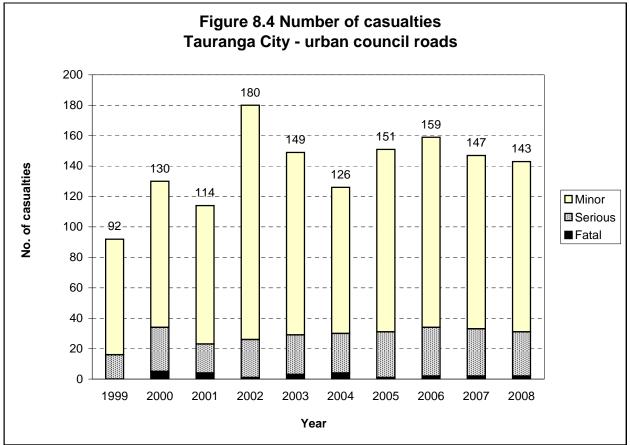






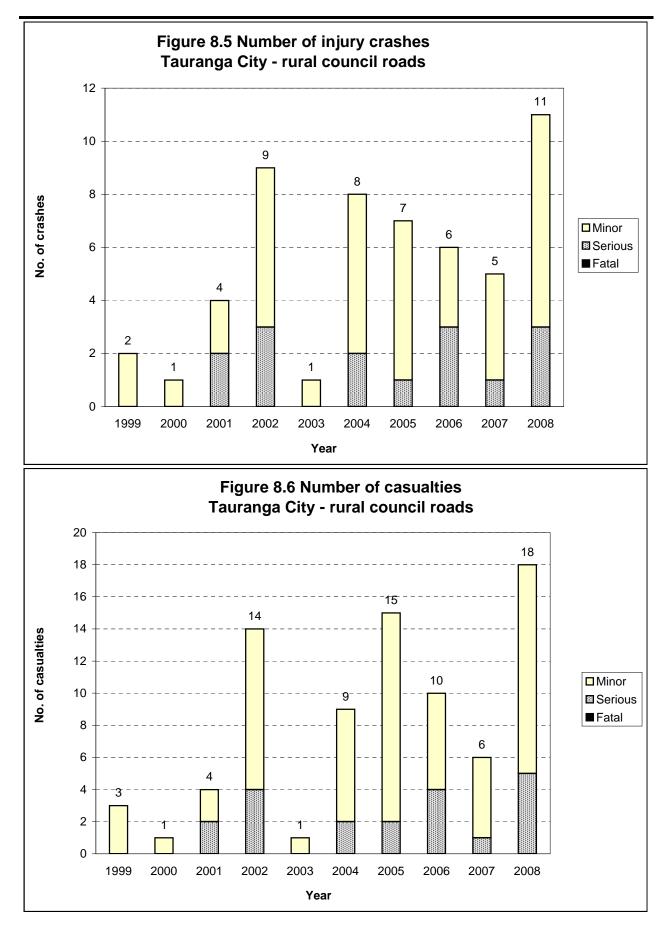




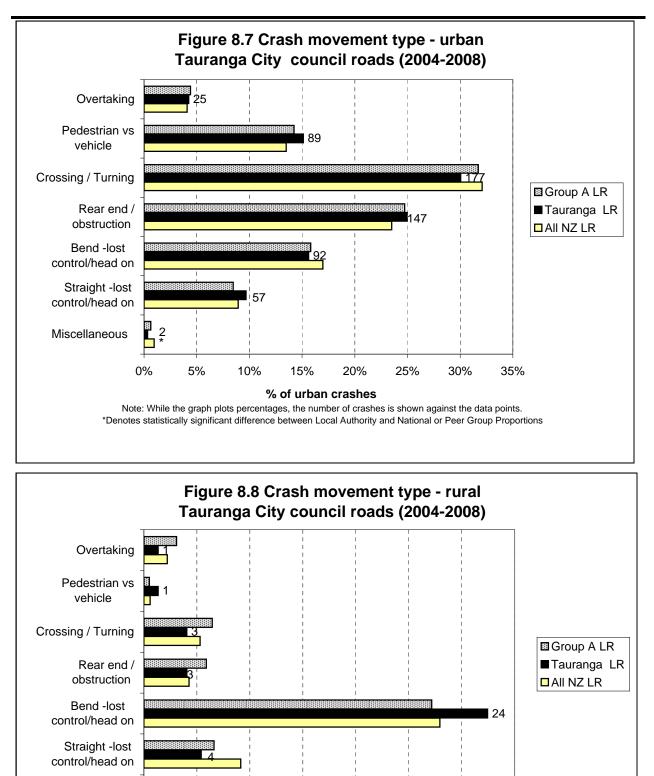


New Zealand Government









Miscellaneous

10%

0%

20%

30%

% of rural crashes Note: While the graph plots percentages, the number of crashes is shown against the data points. *Denotes statistically significant difference between Local Authority and National or Peer Group Proportions

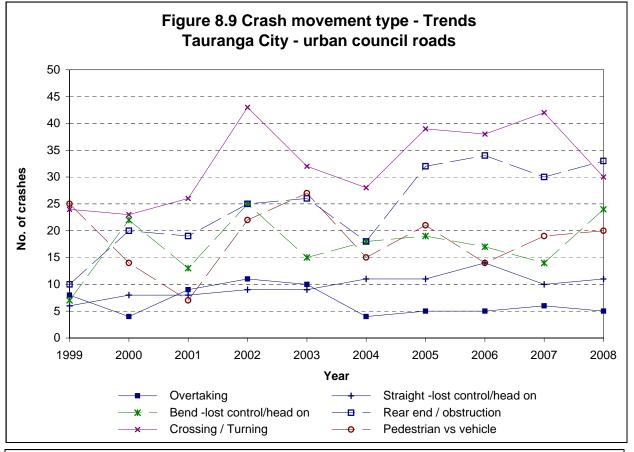
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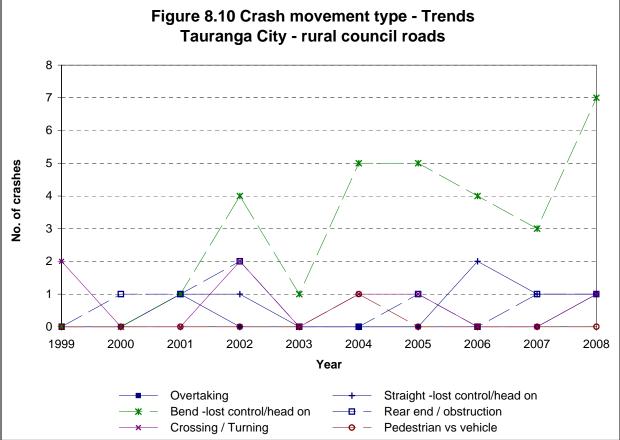
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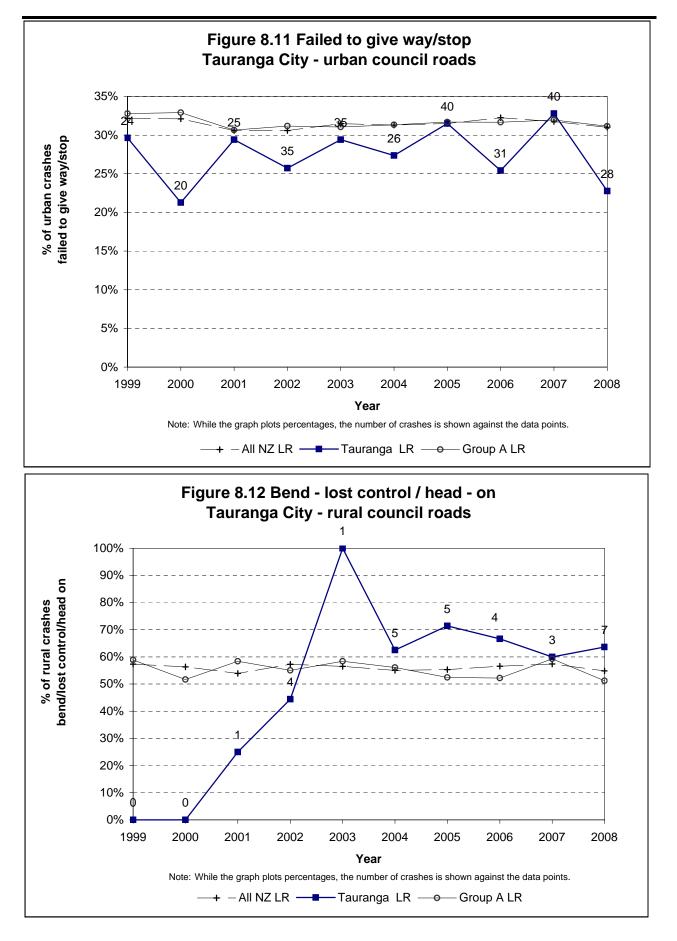
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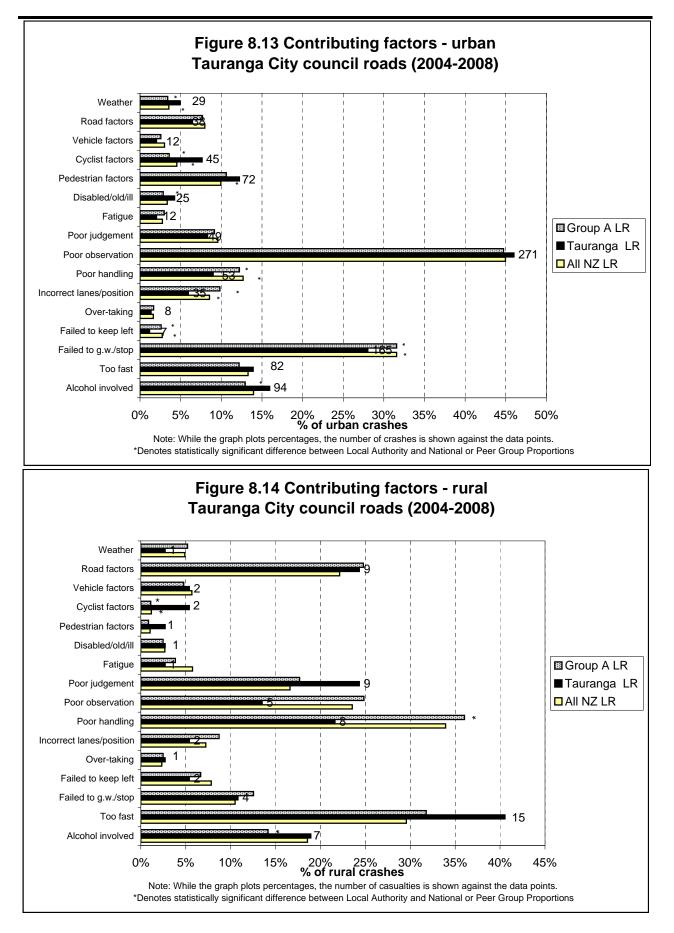




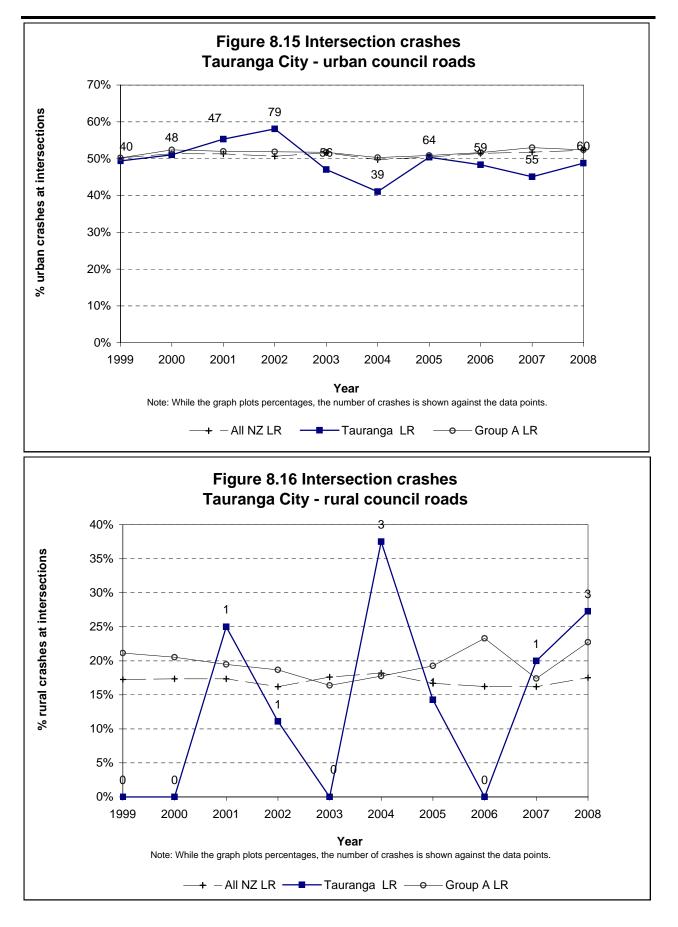




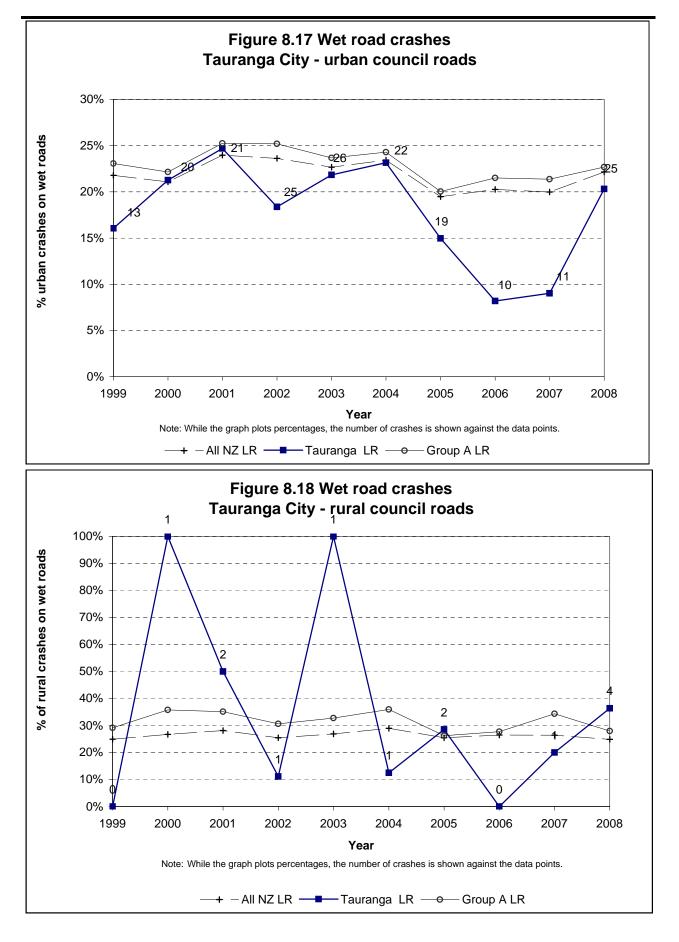




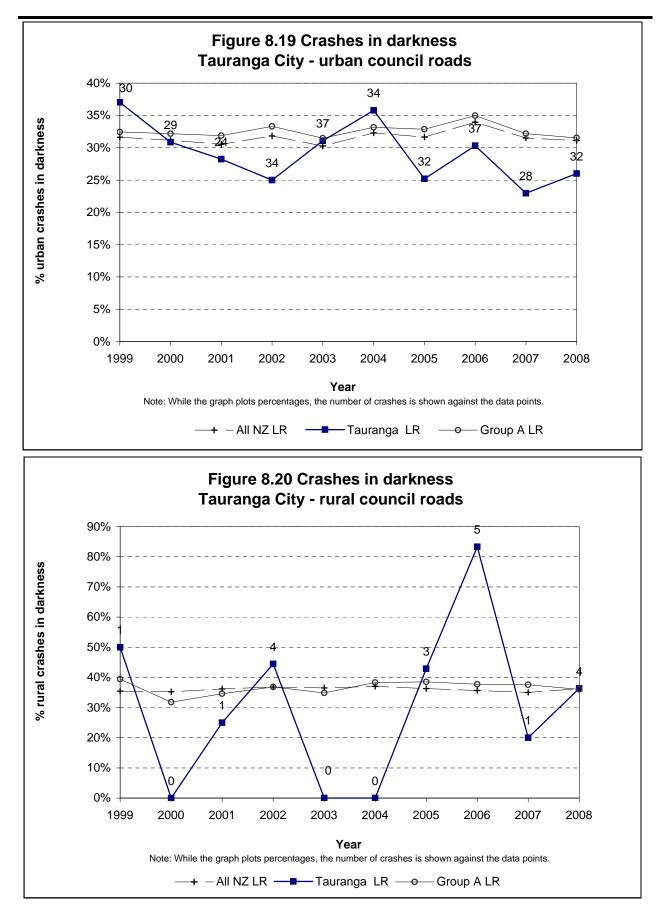




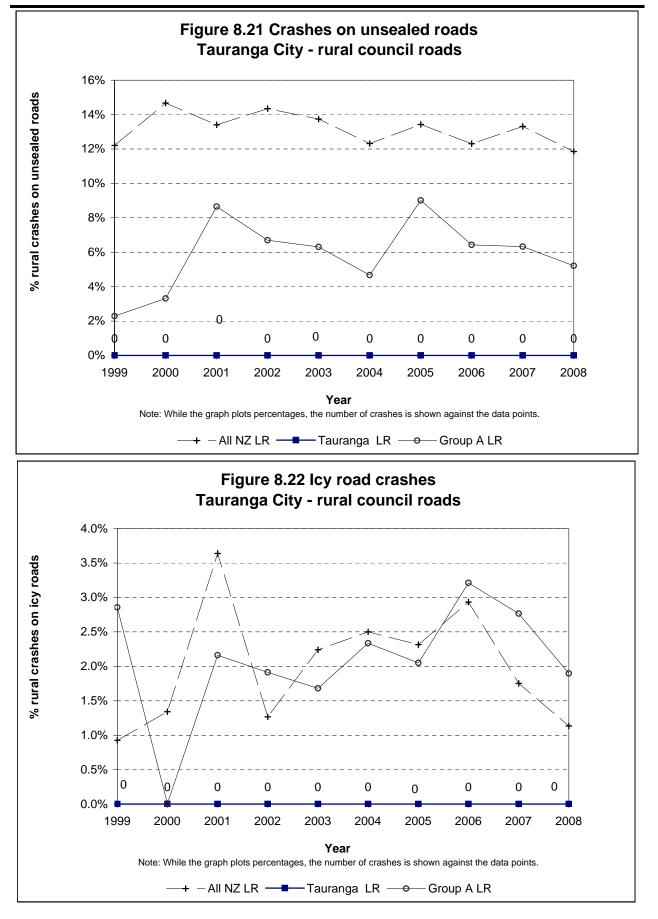




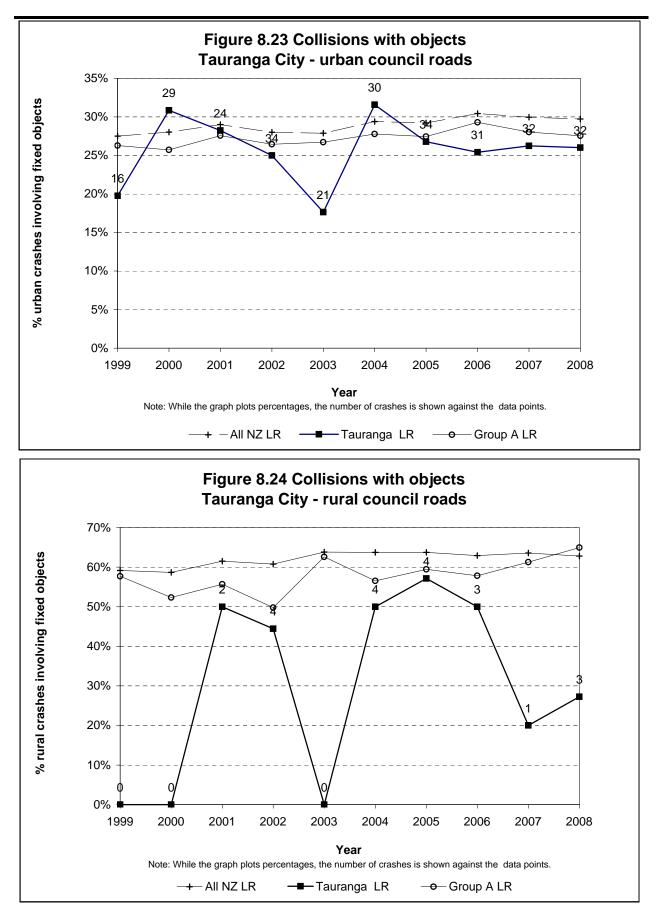




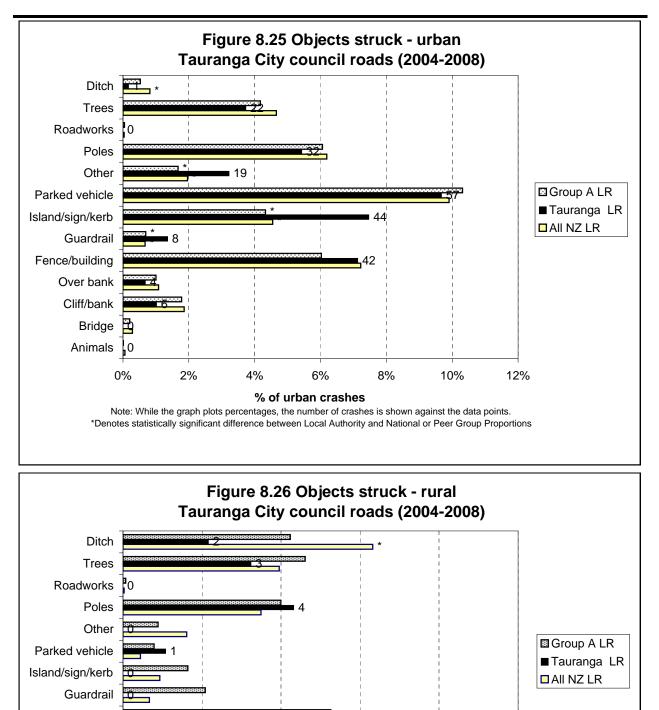


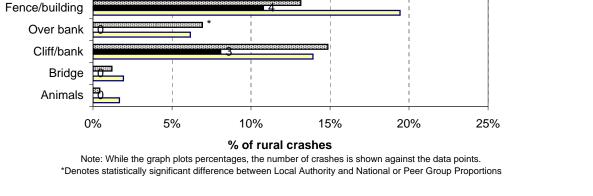
















Crash Location Statistics



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Table 9.1: Council Roads Black Spot List Urban (Injury and Non-Injury Crashes)

Site Radius = 30 metres

Sites with 3 or more injury crashes or more than \$1500000 in social costs

										Non-	Wet Crash	Dark Crash	
CRASH ROAD			SIDE ROAD	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	TOTAL	Injury	%	%	Crash Costs
FRASER ST	I		BAYCROFT AVENUE			2	2	5	9	6	44	67	\$3,982,842
NGATAI ROAD	T		BURETA ROAD	3	3	2	1		9	6		33	\$3,216,662
CHAPEL ST	T		VALE ST		2	3			5	1	20	60	\$3,106,924
BETHLEHEM ROAD	T		CARMICHAEL ROAD	2	1		1		4	3	25	50	\$3,029,174
CAMERON ROAD		100 N	ELEVENTH AVENUE	3	1				4	3		25	\$3,028,518
DEVONPORT ROAD	T		ELEVENTH AVENUE	3	2	7	1	7	20	15	35	25	\$2,846,562
WAIHI ROAD	T		BIRCH AVENUE	7	10	2		3	22	19	36	14	\$2,076,363
GIRVEN ROAD	T		GLOUCESTER ROAD	5	5		4	4	18	11	22	33	\$2,070,310
DEVONPORT ROAD	I.		THIRTEENTH AVENUE	4	2	7	3	4	20	17	25	10	\$2,025,772
CAMERON ROAD	I.		ARGYLL ROAD	5			1	1	7	5	14	14	\$2,008,469
CAMERON ROAD	T		ELEVENTH AVENUE	6	13	6	9	8	42	34	17	31	\$1,955,273
PAPAMOA BEACH ROAD	T		PACIFIC VIEW ROAD	5	2	1	1	3	12	9	42	33	\$1,897,347
CAMERON ROAD	T		EIGHTEENTH AVENUE	2	4	1	3	3	13	8	8	8	\$1,863,370
WAIHI ROAD	L		BELLEVUE ROAD	3	2	1	2	2	10	6	10	20	\$1,780,134
CAMERON ROAD	L		SPRING ST	3	1	3			7	5	14	14	\$1,763,805
MAUNGANUI ROAD	L		HULL ROAD	2	5	1	1	2	11	8	27	9	\$1,743,174
MAUNGANUI ROAD	T		BANKS AVENUE	4	1	1	4	1	11	8	18	18	\$1,721,304
CAMERON ROAD	I.		TWENTYTHIRD AVENUE	2	7	10	5	12	36	30	11	28	\$1,592,932
NINTH AVENUE	I.		CAMERON ROAD	3		3	8	4	18	15	33	28	\$1,301,183
BELLEVUE ROAD	I.		WINDSOR ROAD		1	1	2	4	8	2	63	63	\$1,144,147
MOFFAT ROAD	I.		CAMBRIDGE ROAD	3		1	2	2	8	5		25	\$1,117,417
HEWLETTS ROAD	I.		AERODROME ROAD		2			2	4	1	25		\$1,069,868
CHAPEL ST	I.		BROWN ST	5	1	3	2	2	13	10	23	8	\$1,059,655
DEVONPORT ROAD	I.		SIXTEENTH AVENUE	5	1		2	1	9	6	11		\$996,221
NGATAI ROAD	I.		OTUMOETAI ROAD	2	3	2	4	3	14	8		36	\$546,095
DEVONPORT ROAD	T		ELIZABETH ST	6	2	5	4	5	22	19	27	36	\$511,452
ELIZABETH ST	T		CAMERON ROAD E	6	1	6	1	3	17	14	12	29	\$430,174
WELCOME BAY ROAD	T		KAITEMAKO ROAD	2	1	2	3	6	14	11	71	57	\$386,761
CAMERON ROAD	T		ARUNDEL ST	1	3	1		1	6	2	17	33	\$311,585
CAMERON ROAD	T		SIXTEENTH AVENUE		2	2		4	8	5	13	13	\$290,217
CHAPEL ST	T		MAXWELLS ROAD	2	4	1			7	4	14	29	\$274,051
TAURANGA HARBOUR BR	1[40 S	TOLL PLAZA	1	3		1	2	7	4			\$273,191
MAUNGANUI ROAD	I.		DEE ST	3	1	2		1	7	4	29	14	\$272,863
DEVONPORT ROAD		100 N	ELIZABETH ST	1		1	2	1	5	2	20	20	\$241,147
MATAPIHI ROAD		10 E	OWENS PLACE	1	1		1	1	4	1	50	25	\$225,022



Table 9.2: Council Roads Black Spot List Rural (Injury and Non-Injury Crashes)

Site Radius = 250 metres

Sites with 3 or more injury crashes or more than \$1500000 in social costs

CRASH ROAD			SIDE ROAD	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	TOTAL	Non- I njury	Wet Crash %	Dark Crash %	Crash Costs
WELCOME BAY ROAD	I		WATER LANE	3		2		4	9	5	22	11	\$2,858,119
KAITEMAKO ROAD		1000 S	PANORAMA DRIVE		1	1		1	3	1	67	67	\$2,031,541
KAIRUA ROAD		290 S	SH 2	2		2			4			50	\$1,282,820
CAMBRIDGE ROAD		300 N	RIVER OAKS DRIVE	2	1			1	4	1	25		\$327,400



Table 9.3: State Highway Urban and Rural Black Spot List (Injury and Non-Injury Crashes)

Urban Site Radius = 30 metres Rural Site Radius = 250 metres

Sites with 3 or more injury crashes or more than \$1500000 in social costs

CRASH ROAD			SIDE ROAD	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	TOTAL	Non- Injury	Wet Crash %	Dark Crash %	Crash Costs
SH 2	А		MAUNGATAPU BR	5	1	1	3	3	13	11	23	15	\$5,983,141
SH 2	1		KAIRUA ROAD	3	1	2	4	1	11	6	18	36	\$5,830,539
SH 2		200 S	SH 29	2	1	5	3	7	18	14	22	33	\$4,995,819
SH 2		200 C	DOMAIN ROAD	2	4	5	6	3	20	18	35	35	\$4,849,343
SH 2		1000 E	MOFFAT ROAD	3	0	4	1	0	8	6	25	38	\$4,688,877
SH 2		1200 W	TRUMAN ROAD	2	0	1	1	0	4	2	25	0	\$4,474,841
SH 2	1	1200 11	TANIWHA PLACE	3	2	2	1	3	11	7	36	27	\$3,926,260
SH 2	1		TAIPARI OFF WBD	6	1	0	3	2	12	9	17	17	\$2,917,352
SH 29	1		POIKE ROAD	2	1	3	2	3	11	9	36	45	\$2,575,141
SH 2	I		DOMAIN ROAD	13	8	3	4	2	30	21	27	27	\$2,537,377
SH 29	I		CONCORD AVENUE	6	3	3	3	3	18	14	22	44	\$2,351,032
SH 29	I		TAKITIMU DRIVE	3	5	2	5	1	16	12	13	19	\$1,735,205
SH 29	I		GIRVEN ROAD	1	0	3	4	4	12	10	17	58	\$1,685,821
SH 29	I		WELCOME BAY ROAD	9	1	8	7	6	31	27	16	26	\$1,418,125
SH 2	I		FRASER ST	6	8	4	5	7	30	26	7	37	\$1,405,531
ELEVENTH AVENUE	T		ELEVENTH OFF SBD	5	5	1	7	3	21	17	14	33	\$1,403,050
SH 2	I.		SH 29 MAUNGANUI	5	5	2	4	0	16	12	6	6	\$1,315,177
SH 29		500 N	POIKE ROAD	2	0	2	0	1	5	2	20	60	\$1,261,458
SH 29	I		OROPI ROAD	1	2	3	3	4	13	9	23	23	\$699,342
SH 29	I		AERODROME ROAD	3	3	2	4	5	17	13	12	12	\$553,399
CAMBRIDGE ROAD	А		CAMBRIDGE OFF WBD	3	0	6	7	2	18	15	11	44	\$530,556
SH 2	I		CAMERON ROAD	2	3	3	9	5	22	19	18	41	\$513,134
SH 29		10 N	SPUR AVENUE	1	0	5	5	3	14	10	7	14	\$500,052
SH 29	L		TASMAN QUAY	2	3	4	1	0	10	7	10	40	\$365,826
SH 29	I.		WAIMARIE ST	3	1	1	2	1	8	5	13	25	\$328,985
SH 2	1		TURRET ROAD	1	2	4	1	0	8	5	25	63	\$306,016
SH 2		500 S	BRUCE ROAD	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	67	0	\$286,160
SH 2	А		HAIRINI BR N	0	1	0	3	0	4	1	25	25	\$276,440



Table 9.4 : Urban Council Road Crash Sites with a Significant Increase in Crashes in 2008 (Injury and Non-Injury Crashes)

Site Radius = 30 metres

CRASH ROAD			SIDE ROAD	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	TOTAL	Non- Injury	Wet Crash %	Dark Crasł %
CAMERON ROAD	Т		TWENTYTHIRD AVENUE	2	2	7	10	5	12	38	32	13	29
DEVONPORT ROAD	Т		ELEVENTH AVENUE	1	3	2	7	1	7	21	16	33	24
WELCOME BAY ROAD	Т		KAITEMAKO ROAD	1	2	1	2	3	6	15	12	67	53
FRASER ST	I		BAYCROFT AVENUE	2			2	2	5	11	8	36	55
DEVONPORT ROAD	I		SEVENTEENTH AVENUE		2		1	3	4	10	9	20	
BELLEVUE ROAD	I		WINDSOR ROAD	1		1	1	2	4	9	3	67	67
CAMERON ROAD	I.		SIXTEENTH AVENUE	1		2	2		4	9	6	11	11
CAMERON ROAD		5 N	CORNWALL ST		1		1	3	4	9	9	22	11
FRASER ST	Т		KESTEVEN AVENUE			1	1	2	4	8	6	13	13
CAMERON ROAD	Т		MALEME ST	2	1			1	3	7	5	43	29
CAMERON ROAD	Т		SECOND AVENUE	1	1		1	1	3	7	6	14	14
HEWLETTS ROAD		50 W	HULL ROAD	1		1	2		3	7	7		
CAMERON ROAD	T		MONMOUTH ST		2	1			3	6	5	17	
HAMILTON ST	T		DURHAM ST	1			1	1	3	6	5	17	
HEWLETTS ROAD		150 W	HULL ROAD	1			2		3	6	6		
TAURANGA HARBOUR BRIDGE		220 S	TAURANGA BRIDGE MARINA					1	3	4	3	25	
CAMBRIDGE ROAD		15 S	WESTMINSTER DRIVE		1				2	3	2		
CAMBRIDGE ROAD	T		SH 29					1	2	3	2		67
MARANUI ST	T		KAIMANAWA ST				1		2	3	2		33
WELCOME BAY ROAD	T		JAMES COOK DRIVE		1				2	3	2		67
MARANUI ST	Т		SANDHURST DRIVE	1					2	3	3		33
FRASER ST	Т		BROOK ST				1		2	3	3		33
OROPI ROAD	T		SH 29						3	3	3	33	33



	ant Incr	ncil Road Crash ease in Crashes y Crashes)								Radi 0 me ⁻		
CRASH ROAD		SIDE ROAD	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	TOTAL	Non- Injury	Wet Crash %	Dark Crash %
WELCOME BAY ROAD	L	WATER LANE		3		2		4	9	5	22	11



Table 9.5 : State Highway Crash Sites with a Significant Increase in Crashes in 2008 (Injury and Non-Injury Crashes)

Urban Site Radius = 30 metres Rural Site Radius = 250 metres

CRASH ROAD		SIDE ROAD	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	TOTAL	Non- Injury	Wet Crash %	Dark Crash %
SH 2	T	SH 29	7	2	4	4	3	9	29	27	14	17
SH 29	100 N	SPUR AVENUE	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	2	0	33
SH 2A	1	ELEVENTH OFF NBD	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	3	0	67

appendix

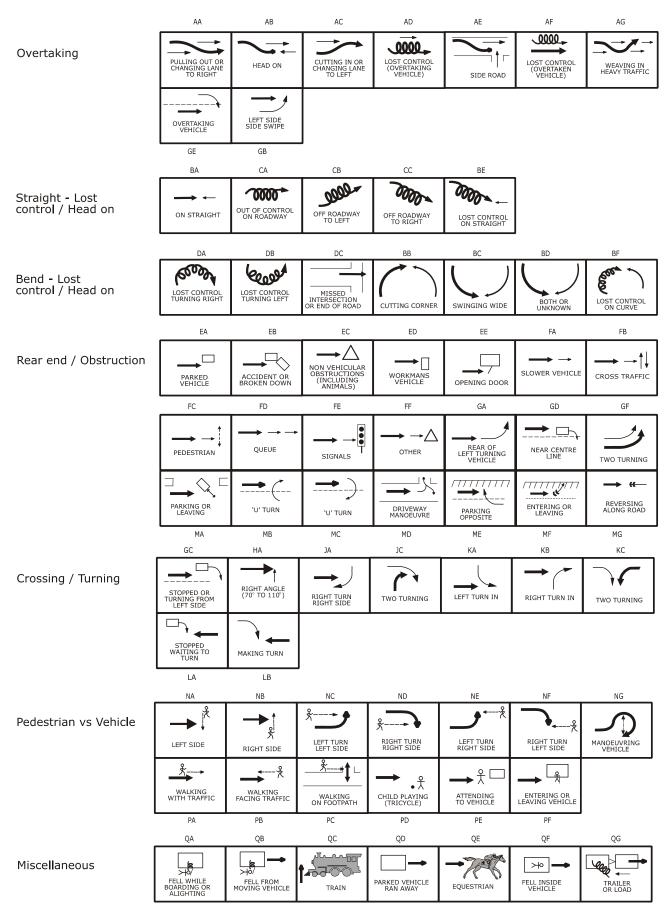
- Groupings of crash types
- Grouping of contributing factors

Appendix

Explanatory notes for the appendix

- Each traffic crash report has a diagram and a description of what happened. These are used to classify the movements the vehicles were making when they crashed eg 'collided with parked vehicle', or 'lost control while overtaking'. In this report, crash types are grouped into seven categories. The following page shows the types of crashes which are included in each group.
- 2. Traffic crash reports also include information on why the crash occurred, or on factors contributing to the crash. In this report the hundreds of contributing factor codes used by New Zealand Transport Agency have been condensed into 16 groups for practical reasons. Lists of the factor groups used in this report, and of all the contributing factors used by New Zealand Transport Agency, are shown on the following pages.
- 3. Note that in the year 2000 there were some minor changes to the contributing factor groups. The most significant change was that 'inattention' was grouped with 'inadequate check' to form 'poor observation'. This allowed a more accurate assessment of 'fatigue' as a contributing factor, as it now has its own grouping.
- The factor group 'poor handling' includes factor codes that were only introduced in 1998. This could explain why there may have been a sudden change at this time.
- 5. The coding of the factors contributing to a crash is subjective. Therefore analysis using contributing factor groups needs to be interpreted with caution. Also, to effectively target safety or enforcement campaigns more analysis of the specific contributing factors involved may be needed.
- 6. It should be noted that a traffic crash generally has more than one contributing factor. Therefore, adding the number of crashes on graphs showing the number of crashes with a given factor or factor group will be greater than the total number of crashes in the city or district.

Groupings of crash types



Groupings of contributing factors

Factor group	Factor codes included
Alcohol involved	100 – 101
	103 – 109
Too fast	110 – 119
	430 – 432
Failed to give way or stop	300 – 314
	320 – 328
Failed to keep left	120 – 128
	205
Overtaking	150 – 161
Incorrect lanes or position	129
	170 – 183
	200 – 204 206 – 209
	440 - 448
	110 110
Poor handling	130 – 134
	137 – 149
	420 – 429
Poor observation	330 – 360
	370 – 379
Poor judgement	380 – 387
	400 – 407
Fatigue	410 – 415
Disabled, old age or illness	500 – 507
Pedestrian factors	700 – 731
Cyclist factors	Any factor coded against a cyclist
Vehicle factors	136, 600 – 699
Road factors	135, 800 – 899
Weather	900 – 909

Note:

The following factor codes are not included as they do not fit adequately into any of the above groupings: 102, 106, 190–198, 433, 434, 510–534 and 910–999.

FACTORS PROBABLY CONTRIBUTING TO CRASHES

DRIVER CONTROL

- 100 Alcohol or drugs 101 Alcohol suspected

 - 102 Alcohol test below limit 103 Alcohol test above limit or test refused
 - 104 Alcohol test result unknown 105 Visibly intoxicated non-driver
 - (pedestrian / cyclist / passenger) 106 Dead driver not suspected, tested
 - negative (MOT only) 107

 - 108 Drugs suspected 109 Drugs proven
- 110 Too fast for conditions

111 Cornering

- 112 On straight
- 113 To give way at intersection 114 Approaching railway crossing
- 115 When passing stationary school
- bus
- 116 At temporary speed limit 117 At crash or emergency

- 120 Failed to keep left 121 Swung wide on bend
 - 122 Swung wide at intersection
 - 123 Cutting corner on bend 124 Cutting corner at intersection

 - 125 On straight section126 Vehicle crossed raised median
 - 127 Driving or riding abreast (cyclists more than 2 abreast)

 - 128 Wandering or wobbling 129 Too far left / right

130 Lost control 131 When turning

- 132 Under heavy braking
- 133 Under heavy acceleration 134 While returning to seal from
- unsealed shoulder 135 Due to road conditions (requires
- road series code) 136 Due to vehicle fault (requires vehicle series code)
- 137 Avoiding another vehicle, pedestrian, party or obstacle on
- roadway 138 On unsealed road
- 139 End of seal

140 Failed to signal in time

- 141 When moving to left, pulling over to left
- 142 When turning left 143 When pulling out or moving to the
- right
- 144 When turning right 145 Incorrect Signal

- 150 **Overtaking** 151 Overtaking line of traffic or queue 152 Deliberately in the face of oncoming traffic
 - 153 Failed to notice oncoming traffic154 Misjudged speed or distance of oncoming traffic

 - 155 At no passing line 156 With insufficient visibility

 - 157 At an intersection without due care 158 On left without due care

 - 159 Cut in after overtaking 160 Vehicle signalling right turn 161 Without care at a pedestrian
 - crossina

170 Wrong lane or turned from wrong position171 Turned right from incorrect lane

- 172 Turned left from incorrect lane 173 Travelled straight ahead from
- turning lane or flush median 174 Turned right from left side of road
- 175 Turned left from near centre line
- 176 Turned into incorrect lane
- 177 Weaving or cut in on multi-lane roads
- 178 Moved left to avoid slow vehicle

180 In line of traffic

- 181 Following too closely 182 Travelling unreasonably slowly
- 183 Motorist crowded cyclist

370 Did not see or look for another

372 Behind when changing lanes position or direction (includes U-

turns) 373 Behind when pulling out from

376 When required to give way to

377 When visibility obstructed by other

vehicles 378 When visibility limited by roadside

features 379 When first in queue on receiving

380 Misjudged speed, distance, size or position of:381 Other vehicle coming from behind

direction with right of way

382 Other vehicle coming from another

383 Pedestrian movement or intention 384 Towed vehicle, or while towing a

385 Size or position of fixed object or

386 Of own vehicle387 Misjudged intentions of another

401 In driving in fast, complex or heavy traffic

local conditions 405 Driver under instruction

410 Fatigue (drowsy, tired, fell

415 Exceeded driving hours

408 Unsupervised cyclist

402 New driver showed inexperience 403 Driving strange vehicle 404 Overseas driver fails to adjust to

406 At towing trailer / other vehicle 407 Driver over-reacted

414 Worked long hours before driving

420 Incorrect use of vehicle controls

425 Ignition turned off (steering

429 Trailer coupling or safety chain not secured

426 Lights not switched on 427 Foot slipped428 Parking brake not fully applied

432 Playing chicken 433 Wheel spins / wheelies /

440 Parked or stopped 441 Inadequately lit at night: (not lit

444 On incorrect side of road

447 Not clear of rail crossing 448 In cycle or Transit lane

445 Double parked 446 In 'No Stopping' area

by street lights or park lights off) 442 At point of limited visibility 443 Not as close as practicable to side

Appendix

doughnuts etc 434 Intimidating driving

of road

party until too late 371 Behind when reversing /

manoeuvring

parked position 374 Behind when opening door or

leaving vehicle 375 When required to give way to traffic from another direction

pedestrians

green light

or alongside

vehicle

obstacle

party

GENERAL DRIVER

400 Inexperience

asleep) 411 Long trip

412 Lack of sleep 413 Exhaust fumes

421 Started in gear 422 Stalled engine

423 Wrong pedal 424 Footrest, stand

locked)

430 Showing off

431 Racing

190 Sudden action

- 191 Braked
- 192 Turned left 193 Turned right
- 194 Swerved to avoid pedestrian 195 Swerved to avoid animal
- 196 Swerved to avoid crash or broken down vehicle
- 197 Swerved to avoid vehicle
- 198 Swerved to avoid object or for
- unknown reason 200 Forbidden movements 201 Wrong way in one way street,

 - 202 When turning or U turning contrary to a sign
 - 203 Contrary to "in" or "out" only driveway sign

 - 204 Driving or riding on footpath 205 On incorrect side of island or median
 - 206 Contrary to "no entry" sign
 - 207 In Car Park
 - 208 Motor vehicle in cycle lane 209 Bus / Transit lane

VEHICLE CONFLICTS

300 Failed to give way

- 10 Failed to give way 301 At Stop sign 302 At Give Way sign 303 When turning to non-turning traffic 304 When deemed turning by
- markings, not geometry 305 When turning left, to opposing right turning traffic 306 To pedestrian on a crossing

- 307 When turning at signals to pedestrians
- 308 When entering roadway from
- driveway 309 To traffic approaching or crossing from the right 310 Failed to give way at one lane
- bridge / road
- 311 Failed to give way to pedestrian on footpath or verge
- 312 Entering roadway not from driveway or intersection
- 313 To emergency vehicle 314 Driver waved through

320 **Did not stop** 321 At stop sign 322 At steady red light

332 Bend in road

334 Traffic lights

control

markings 339 Road-works signs

350 Attention diverted by:

351 Passengers

323 At steady red arrow 324 At steady amber light

325 At steady amber arrow 326 At flashing red lights (Rail Xing,

Fire Stn etc) 327 For police or flag-person 328 For school patrol / kea crossing

331 Car slowing, stopping or stopped in front

335 Intersection or its Stop / Give Way

336 Other regulatory sign / markings
337 Warning sign
338 Direction, information signs /

340 Lane use arrows / markings? 341 Obstructions on Roadway

352 Scenery or persons outside vehicle 353 Other traffic

354 Animal or insect in vehicle 355 Trying to find intersection, house number, destination

356 Advertising or signs 357 Emotionally upset 358 Cigarette, radio, glove box etc, obj under drivers feet/pedals etc

359 Cell phone / navigation device or

any communications device 360 Driver dazzled

330 Inattentive: failed to notice

333 Indication of vehicle in front

GENERAL PERSON

500 Illness and disability

- 501 Illness with no warning e.g. heart
- attack, unexpected epilepsy) 502 Physically disabled
- 503 Defective vision 504 Medical illness (not sudden) flu,
- diabetes 505 Mental illness (depression,
- psychosis)
- 506 Suicidal (but not successful) 507 Impaired ability due to old age

510 Intentional or criminal

- 511 Deliberate homicide (only if
- succeeded) 512 Intentional collision
- 513 Committed suicide (only if
- succeeded) 514 Evading enforcement
- 515 Object deliberately thrown at or dropped on vehicle / shot at
- 516 Object thrown from vehicle 517 Stolen vehicle

520 Driver or passenger, boarding,

- leaving , in vehicle 521 Boarding moving vehicle 522 Intentionally leaving moving
- vehicle 523 Riding in insecure position
- 524 Interfered with driver
- 525 Opened door inadvertently 526 Overloaded vehicle (with
- passengers) 527 Child playing in parked vehicle
- 530 Miscellaneous person

- 531 Casualty drowned 532 Casualty thrown from vehicle 533 Equestrian not keeping to verge
- 534 Cyclist or M/cyclist wearing dark clothina

VEHICLES

- 600 Lights and reflectors at fault or dirtv
- 601 Dazzling headlights 602 Headlights inadequate or no headlights
- 603 Headlights failed suddenly 604 Brake-lights or indicators faulty or
- not fitted
- 605 Tail-lights inadequate or no taillights
- 606 Reflectors inadequate or no reflectors
- 607 Lights or reflectors obscured

610 Brakes

- 611 Parking brake failed
- 612 Parking brake defective 613 Service brake failed
- 614 Service brake defective
- 615 Jack-knifed

620 Steering

- 621 Defective 622 Failed suddenly

630 Tyres

- 631 Puncture or blowout
- 632 Worn tread on tyre 633 Incorrect tyre type
- 634 Mixed treads / space savers

640 Windscreen or mirror

- 641 Shattered windscreen642 Windscreen or rear window dirty 643 Rear vision mirror not adjusted
- correctly 644 No rear vision mirror
- 645 Windscreen or rear window misted/frosted
- 646 Inadequate or no sun-visors
- 647 Inadequate or no windscreen
- wipers 648 Cycle / Motorcycle visor, glasses, goggles or screen

650 Mechanical

- 651 Engine failure 652 Transmission failure (including
- chains and gears) 653 Accelerator or throttle jammed

660 Body or chassis

- 661 Body, chassis or frame (cycle,
- m/c) failure 662 Suspension failure 663 Failure of door catch or door not

810 Surface

811 Potholed

812 Uneven

820 Obstructed

830 Visibility limited

835 Hedge or fence 836 Scrub or long grass 837 Bank

smoke

839 Parked vehicle

840 Signs and signals

844 Necessary 845 Signals turned off

conditions

removed

860 Street lighting

861 Failed 862 Inadequate

lighted

MI SCELLANEOUS

902 Dazzling sun

903 Strong wind 904 Fog or mist

playing

control

915 Wild animal

921 Roadside stall 922 Service station

905 Snow, sleet or hail

911 Household pet rushed out or

912 Farm animal straying 913 Farm animal attended, but

920 Entering or leaving land use

923 Specialised liquor outlet 924 Take away foods

928 Industrial site 929 Private house / farm

999 Unknown

930 Other non-commercial 931 Mobile shop or vendor

925 Shopping complex926 Car parking building / area927 Other commercial

inadequate warning or unexpected

Appendix

914 Farm animal attended, but out of

900 Weather 901 Heavy rain

910 Animals

863 Glare on wet road

850 Markings

851 Faded

831 Curve 832 Crest

833 Building 834 Trees

813 Deep loose metal 814 High crown

818 Unusually narrow 819 Broken glass

821 Fallen tree or branch 822 Slip or subsidence

815 Curve not well banked 816 Edge badly defined or gave way

817 Under construction or maintenance

823 Flood waters, large puddles, ford

signposted 826 Roadside object fell on vehicle

838 Temporary obstruction, dust or

841 Damaged, removed or malfunction 842 Badly located

843 Ineffective or inadequate

852 Difficult to see under weather

853 Markings necessary 854 Not visible due to geometry or

vehicles 855 Old markings not adequately

864 Pedestrian crossing not adequately

870 Raised islands and roundabouts

located or designed

873 Cyclist squeeze point

871 Traffic island(s) difficult to see 872 Traffic island(s) Ineffective, badly

827 Object flicked up by vehicle

824 Road works not adequately lighted 825 Road works not adequately

- shut
- 664 Inadequate mudguards
- 665 Inadequate tow coupling
- 666 Inadequate or no safety chain 667 Bonnet catch failed
- 668 Wheel off 669 Broken axle
- 670 Inconspicuous colour
- 671 Blind spot
- 672 Seat belt / restraint failed
- 673 Air-bag failed to inflate (fully)

680 Load

- 681 Load interferes with driver
- 682 Not well secured or load moved
- 683 Over-hanging684 Load obscured vision
- 685 Excess dimensions not adequately
 - indicated
- 686 Over dimension vehicle or load
- 687 Load too heavy 688 Towed vehicle or trailer too heavy
- or incompatible

690 Miscellaneous vehicle

- 691 Emergency Vehicle attending emergency
- 692 Vehicle caught fire
- 693 Being towed
- 694 Air-bag contributed to crash or iniurv
- 695 Seatbelt / restraint absent or unusable
- 696 Dangerous goods

PEDESTRIANS

710 Crossing road

traffic

back

700 **Walking along road** 701 Not keeping to footpath 702 Not keeping to side of road 703 Not facing oncoming traffic

704 Not on outside of blind curve
 705 Wheeled ped inconsiderate or dangerous on footpath

13 Running heedless of traffic

711 Walking heedless of traffic 712 Stepping out from behind vehicles

714 Failed to use pedestrian crossing when one within 20 metres

715 Waiting on roadway for moving

716 Confused by traffic or stepped

717 Suddenly stepped onto pedestrian

crossing 718 Not complying with traffic signals

719 Misjudged speed and / or distance

721 Pushing, working on or unloading vehicle

722 Playing on road or unnecessarily

724 Wearing dark clothing 725 Vision obscured by umbrella or

726 Child escaped from supervision 727 Unsupervised child

728 Sitting / lying on road 729 Pedestrian from school bus

manoeuvring vehicle 731 Overseas pedestrian

804 Loose material on seal

808 Recently graded 809 Surface bleeding / defective

806 Oil / Diesel / Fuel 807 Painted markings

730 Pedestrian behind reversing /

or school patrols

of vehicle

720 Miscellaneous

on road 723 Working on road

clothing

<u>ROAD</u>

800 Slippery

805 Mud

801 Rain 802 Frost or ice

803 Snow or hail