PAEROA ACCESSIBILITY AUDIT REPORT

CCS DISABILITY ACTION

TAYLORED ACCESSIBILITY SOLUTIONS LTD

DECEMBER 2014

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Document Acceptance

Action	Name	Signed	Date
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On behalf of	CCS Disability Action		

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Hauraki District Council (HDC) has requested an accessibility audit for the Central Business District (CBD) area of Paeroa, with particular emphasis for disabled and elderly residents. The audit covers:

- Mobility Parking spaces;
- Kerb ramps;
- Tactiles;
- Footpaths;
- Road crossings;
- Street Furniture;
- Temporary Traffic Management;

While CCS Disability Action recognise that standards such as NZS 4121:2001 and the Department for Building and Housing Building Code Compliance Documents contribute to improving disabled access, there are often relatively small and inexpensive solutions that can remove significant barriers to access that are overlooked.

Paeroa is located on SH.2 towards the southern end of the Coromandel Peninsula. The population is currently 3888, approx. 21.8% of Hauraki District's population.

There are 250 residents in Paeroa (6.3% of the population) that have a Mobility Parking Permit. An estimated 166 people in Paeroa use a mobility aid due to permanent disability. Some of these will have a Mobility Parking Permit and some will not.

CCS Disability Action is an organisation that supports people with disabilities to live independent lives. One of the many services CCS Disability Action provides is to work with communities to ensure that they are welcoming and inclusive of all people.

CCS Disability Action was chosen to conduct the audit as they make a significant contribution to mobility improvements in communities around New Zealand, and is an active partner in Hauraki District Disability work.

An estimated 1.1 million New Zealanders live with a disability, representing approx. 25% of the total population.

In Paeroa, at the 2013 Census:

- 26.4% of people were aged 65 years and over[1]. This is an increase from 21.6% in 2006, and compares to 14.3% for New Zealand as a whole.
- 18.5% of people were aged less than 15 years[2]. This is a decrease from 20.1% in 2006, and compares with 20.4% for all of New Zealand.

The projected 2031 population of Hauraki District is 18,680 people, which is roughly the same as the current (2014) population. However, the proportion of people aged over 65 living in Hauraki is predicted to increase to approximately 34% by 2031.

The boundaries for the Geographic area of interest are, and include:

- Te Aroha Road (SH.26) – Paeroa College to Normanby Road (SH.2);
- Normanby Road (SH.2) – Te Aroha Road (SH.26) to Russell Street;
- Russell Street – Normanby Road (SH.2) to Wood Street;
- Wood Street – Russell Street to Onslow Street;
- Onslow Street – Wood Street to Bennett Street;
- Bennett Street – Onslow Street to Arney Street (SH.26);
- Arney Street/Thames Road (SH.26) – Bennett Street to Station Road;
- Station Road – Thames Road (SH.26) to Towers Street;
- Towers Street – Station Road to Andrews Street;
- Andrews Street – Towers Street to Kennedy Street;
- Kennedy Street – Andrews Street to Hill Street;
- Hill Street – Kennedy Street to Taylor Avenue;
- Taylor Avenue – Hill Street to Puke Road (SH.2);
- Belmont Road/Puke Road(SH.2) – Taylor Avenue to Opatito Road;
- Opatito Road – Puke Road (SH.2) to Lee Avenue;
- Lee Avenue – Opatito Road to Hauraki Rail Trail; and
- Hauraki Rail Trail – Lee Avenue to Te Aroha Road (SH.26).

The Access route from SH.26 to Ohinemuri Rest Home and all of Norwood Road (access to Goldfields School) was also assessed.

During the site visit, the Geographic Area of Interest was extended to include access along SH.2 from Russell Street to St Joseph's Catholic School.

A specific community meeting for this project was held on the 7th May 2014 at the Hauraki District Council on William Street.

[1] 2013 Census QuickStats about a place: Paeroa
[2] 2013 Census QuickStats about a place: Paeroa

Following this meeting, site visits were completed. Feedback from the initial Community Consultation Meeting and subsequent site visits identified access issues such as:

- Location of Mobility Spaces and access to the footpath;
- Lips and grades on kerb ramps;
- Lack of safe road crossing opportunities;
- Lack of footpaths;
- Crossings at intersections and pedestrian crossings; and
- Street clutter (signage, wares for sale and alfresco dining furniture).

This report is intended to remain a 'living' document. In order to ensure the on-going success of investment in access improvements it is suggested that Hauraki District Council regularly review the recommendations included within this report.

The recommendations from this audit are seen as a long term investment for HDC to improve accessibility in Paeroa. CCS Disability Action understands that the spending of ratepayer money is a sensitive issue and respects that all recommendations cannot be achieved immediately. By programming the recommendations into the regular maintenance programmes, HDC will be able to take advantage of any NZTA funding to maximise their investment.

CCS Disability Action therefore suggests setting a yearly budget for each section that is affordable and manageable for HDC and then using this audit to prioritise the order of works.

Identified issues and recommendations are discussed throughout this report. For ease of reference and to assist in prioritisation of recommendations, all recommendations are listed in Section 16 according to considered priority for general and specific sites, and with indicative costs.

The specific recommendations are split into three categories:

- Serious Safety Risk – Where it is considered serious injury may occur if the issue is not addressed;
- Significant Concern – Major inconveniences; and
- Minor Concern – Minor inconveniences

It is recommended that the Serious Safety Risk recommendations are implemented first, and that Significant and Minor concerns are addressed as part of longer term planning. The total estimated cost for the Serious Safety Risk items is $27,500.

Costs shown are indicative construction costs only and should only be used as a guide. They do not include Traffic Management Costs, consultation with affected parties, costs of design or any other professional service fees.

General Recommendations are provided in addition to immediate recommendations for improving infrastructure. These have no capital cost but are likely to result in improved accessibility outcomes for the people of Paeroa through improved processes and practices more aligned with best-practice universal design and construction.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 HAURAKI DISTRICT

The Hauraki District is located along the Hauraki Plains at the southern tip of the Firth of Thames. The population of the Territorial Authority decreased 0.3% between the 2006 census and 2013 census, to 17,808 residents[3]. This equates to approximately 0.4% of New Zealand's population. Main urban areas in the district include Waihi, Paeroa and Ngatea. All up, the district covers an area of 1,269 square kilometres[4].

1.2 PAEROA

Paeroa is located on SH.2 towards the southern end of the Coromandel Peninsula. The township has a rich Maori history which dates back to around 1300AD[5]. Captain Cook visited the area in 1769, followed by Rev Samuel Marsden and Sir George Grey in the early to mid-1800's. The first European settlers arrived from 1842, and with the mining in the area, grew to an important town to support the area.

The population of Paeroa is currently 3888, as recorded in the 2013 New Zealand Census. Paeroa has approx. 21.8% of Hauraki District's population.

1.3 CCS DISABILITY ACTION

CCS Disability Action is an organisation committed to supporting communities that include all people and ensure that they are welcoming and inclusive of everyone. This is achieved by using universal design principles in the built environment and including everyone in activities and events.

CCS Disability Action's role is to support people with disabilities to be 'in the driver's seat' of their life; to achieve their own dreams and aspirations. With sixteen offices around New Zealand, CCS Disability Action provides frontline support and services, and creates local awareness of and education around issues encountered by disabled people in their everyday lives.

CCS Disability Action works with government departments, local councils, building developers and owners on a range of issues that impact on the lives of disabled people. CCS Disability Action has expertise in ensuring public buildings, homes, amenities, walkways, streets and public transport more accessible for everybody.

[3] Statistics New Zealand – 2013 census URPC Tables
[4] Hauraki District Council/Our District
[5] Positive Paeroa

2 STATISTICS

2.1 DISABILITY IN NEW ZEALAND[6]

The first results of the Disability Survey as part of the 2013 National Census has recently been released by Statistics New Zealand.

An estimated 1.1 million New Zealanders live with a disability, representing approx. 25% of the total population.

In the 2006 census, 82% of people with disability were adults living in households, 5% were adults living in residential facilities and 14% were children (under 15 years) living in households.

The percentage of people with disability increased with age, from 10% for children aged less than 15 years to 45% for adults aged 65 years and over.

The most common disability types for adults are physical and sensory disabilities. 27% of all adults aged 15 years and over have a physical, sensory, or intellectual disability.

2.2 MOBILITY PARKING IN NEW ZEALAND[7]

Because of their disability, an estimated 129,100 adults and 8,700 children needed to park close to their destination in 2006. Among adults, the need to park close increased with age.

There are 250 residents in Paeroa (6.3% of the population) that have a Mobility Parking Permit.

In the six months before the 2006 Disability Survey, an estimated 61,100 adults and 5,900 children had problems finding a carpark in New Zealand. The most common problems were:

- Finding a park close to their destination;
- Carparks meant for disabled people being used by non-disabled people; and
- The available carparks being too awkward to use.

31% of disabled adults and 15% of disabled children used taxis for short trips at least once in the 12 months prior to the 2006 Disability Survey. An estimated 1% of all disabled adults used taxis every day or almost every day.

[6] Statistics New Zealand – 2006 Disability Survey: Disability and Travel and Transport in New Zealand 2006

[7] Statistics New Zealand – 2006 Disability Survey: Disability and Travel and Transport in New Zealand 2006

The Total Mobility Scheme provides disabled people with vouchers for discounted taxi fares. At the time of the 2006 Disability Survey, parents/caregivers of 22% of disabled children and 34% of disabled adults had heard of the Total Mobility Scheme. An estimated 4% of disabled adults had used Total Mobility Scheme vouchers in the 12 months prior to the survey.

An estimated 8% of disabled children aged 5–14 needed special transport or help to get to school.

2.3 AGE IN HAURAKI DISTRICT

While mobility impairments are considered to primarily affect people with disabilities, older persons progressively experience a reduction in sensory and physical ability and children progressively develop decision making ability.

The median age (half are younger, and half older, than this age) for people in the Hauraki District is 45.5 years[8].

2.4 AGE IN PAEROA

In Paeroa, at the 2013 Census:

- 26.4% of people were aged 65 years and over[9]. This is an increase from 21.6% in 2006, and compares to 14.3% for New Zealand as a whole.
- 18.5% of people were aged less than 15 years[10]. This is a decrease from 20.1% in 2006, and compares with 20.4% for all of New Zealand.

The median age is 46.7 years for people in Paeroa. Based on analysis of age and gender-specific rates of disability, an estimated 166 people in Paeroa use a mobility aid due to permanent disability.[11]

2.5 OLDER PERSONS

When comparing to the Hauraki District, Paeroa had a higher percentage of persons aged 65+ (26.4%, compared to 21.9% for the district)[12].

Many of the older persons are unable to access the community without some form of support, whether using mobility aids such as wheelchairs, mobility scooters etc., or

[8] 2013 Census QuickStats about a place: Paeroa
[9] 2013 Census QuickStats about a place: Paeroa
[10] 2013 Census QuickStats about a place: Paeroa
[11] Estimation methods based on Burdett (2014) Measuring Accessible Journeys: A tool to enable participation *Municipal Engineer*, In Press
[12] 2013 Census QuickStats about a place: Paeroa

simply requiring smooth, level surfaces to avoid tripping and falls. Some do not drive and therefore depend on safe and level footpaths to reach services essential to meet their everyday needs.

HDC has 24 single units available for pensioner housing available in Paeroa, in the following locations:

- Junction Road – 18 units; and
- King Street – Six units.

Ohinemuri Rest Home is an independent Rest Home and Hospital located at 24 Keepa Avenue, which accessed from SH.26.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) published a report in 2001 focusing on the effects of Older Persons and traffic.

Mobility is the key issue for an ageing society. OECD concluded[13]:

- Infrastructure design focused on technical efficiency and low costs is no longer sufficient;
- Standards based on fit young males are inappropriate in an ageing society;
- Involvement of older persons is encouraged in policy development;
- In Western Europe, 45% of pedestrian fatalities are aged 65 or more;
- Have educational campaigns to promote maximum mobility and safety for older people;
- Provision is required for suitable transport alternatives to the private vehicle (accessible buses, taxis, Dial a Ride etc.);
- Provide safer roads to accommodate pedestrians and users of scooters and wheelchairs; and
- More forgiving and predictable road design should be used to reduce the need to make complex decisions and performed time related tasks.

OECD stated that improvements in infrastructure that benefit older persons will benefit everyone.

2.6 YOUNGER PERSONS

Paeroa has a lower percentage of persons aged below 15 when compared to the Hauraki District (18.5%, compared to 19.5% for the district)[14].

For this age group, early childcare and schooling facilities are the main destination points for travel.

[13] Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development – Ageing and Transport: Mobility Needs and Safety Issues.
[14] 2013 Census QuickStats about a place: Paeroa

Two early education facilities are located in Paeroa:

- Central Kids Paeroa – 13 Arney Street; and
- Pukekos Educare – 9 Nowra Crescent.

Six Schools are located in Paeroa:

- Goldfields School – Norwood Road;
- Miller Avenue School; - Norwood Road;
- Paeroa Central School – Wood Street;
- Paeroa Christian School – Coronation Street;
- St Joseph's Catholic School – Waihi Road; and
- Paeroa College – Te Aroha Road.

Goldfields School is a unique school for this report as they cater for students with intellectual and physical disabilities.

A report commissioned by OECD in 2004[15] focused on keeping children safe in traffic. The areas the report focused on were:

- The scale and nature of the vulnerability of children in traffic environments;
- Children's behaviour, abilities, education, training, and publicity approaches;
- The role of the road environment in relation to child safety; and
- The role of legislation and standards in road safety equipment and vehicles.

OECD concluded that the best performing countries in keeping children safe have adopted a holistic approach using a wide variety of measures:

- Road Safety Policies include specific strategies and targets for improving child safety;
- Using education, practical training and publicity to encourage safe behaviour and providing young people with skills and strategies to manage risk; and
- Shifting the focus of responsibility away from children to parents, schools, drivers, policy makers, planners, and traffic engineers.

OECD recommends for the built environment:

- Young children need space for congregation, playing and physical activity;
- Older children require safe and secure routes to access school, playgrounds and other recreational destinations, both as pedestrians and cyclists;
- Traffic Engineers and Planners should take children's needs and abilities into account and incorporate them into road plans and traffic designs; and
- Cyclists and pedestrians need more priority through the use of traffic calming and facilities for walking and cycling.

[15] Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development – Keeping Children Safe in Traffic: 2004

3 AUDIT PURPOSE

Hauraki District Council (HDC) has requested an audit of Paeroa with particular emphasis for disabled and older residents. CCS Disability Action was chosen to conduct the audit as they make a significant contribution to mobility improvements in communities around New Zealand, and is an active partner in Hauraki District Disability work.

While CCS Disability Action recognise that standards such as NZS 4121:2001 and the Department for Building and Housing Building Code Compliance Documents contribute to improving disabled access, there are often relatively small and inexpensive solutions that can remove significant barriers to access that are overlooked.

It is envisaged that this audit will primarily be a tool for use by the Council. However, if accepted we suggest that it be made available to all interested parties.

4 GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST

The geographic area of interest defined by HDC covers an area approximately 500m from the main Central Business District (CBD) of Paeroa. Trip origins from adjacent residential areas, with particular emphasis on facilities for the very young and the elderly, as well as for people with disabilities were also considered in the review.

The boundaries for the Geographic area of interest are, and include:

- Te Aroha Road (SH.26) – Paeroa College to Normanby Rd (SH.2);
- Normanby Road (SH.2) – Te Aroha Rd (SH.26) to Russell St;
- Russell Street – Normanby Rd (SH.2) to Wood St;
- Wood Street – Russell St to Onslow St;
- Onslow Street – Wood St to Bennett St;
- Bennett Street – Onslow St to Arney St (SH.26);
- Arney Street/Thames Road (SH.26) – Bennett St to Station Rd;
- Station Road – Thames Rd (SH.26) to Towers St;
- Towers Street – Station Rd to Andrews St;
- Andrews Street – Towers St to Kennedy St;
- Kennedy Street – Andrews St to Hill St;
- Hill Street – Kennedy St to Taylor Ave;
- Taylor Avenue – Hill St to Puke Rd (SH.2);
- Belmont Road/Puke Road(SH.2) – Taylor Ave to Opatito Rd;
- Opatito Road – Puke Rd (SH.2) to Lee Ave;
- Lee Avenue – Opatito Rd to Hauraki Rail Trail; and
- Hauraki Rail Trail – Lee Ave to Te Aroha Rd (SH.26).

The Access route from SH.26 to Ohinemuri Rest Home and all of Norwood Road (access to Goldfields School) was also assessed.

A map of the geographic area for the audit is included as Appendix A.

During the site visit, the Geographic Area of Interest was extended to include access along SH.2 from Russell Street to St Joseph's Catholic School.

5 AUDIT

5.1 COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS

It is evident that the Council have good working relationship with the residents of the town. The community clearly appreciates the efforts being made by Council to tackle social issues, and have pride in their community.

Shop owners take pride in the town by minimising footpath clutter and maintaining access routes. Council has contributed by installing a textured footpath surface on Belmont Road (SH.2).

Figure 1: Belmont Road (SH.2)

5.2 CONSULTATION MEETINGS

Consultation with the community is vital for Council to gain an understanding of how the community use the facilities provided.

A specific community meeting for this project was held on the 7th May 2014 at the Hauraki District Council on William Street.

The group of people that attended included a wide range of impairments. People with visual impairments, as well as age and mobility issues were present. People using wheelchairs and mobility scooters also contributed to discussion on the day. A representative from HDC also attended.

Following this meeting, site visits were completed. Feedback from the initial Community Consultation Meeting and subsequent site visits identified access issues such as:

- Location of Mobility Spaces and access to the footpath;
- Lips and grades on kerb ramps;
- Lack of safe road crossing opportunities;
- Lack of footpaths;
- Crossings at intersections and pedestrian crossings; and
- Street clutter (signage, wares for sale and alfresco dining furniture).

5.3 CO-OPERATION WITH NZTA

The Geographic Area of Interest includes SH.2 and SH.26, therefore HDC will need to liaise with NZTA for work on the State Highway and any future funding opportunities in relation to any works in this area.

5.4 SITE INSPECTIONS

Following the consultation, site inspections were carried out in July and August 2014 by CCS Disability Actions' consultant, Taylored Accessibility Solutions Limited.

The audit inspected:

- Mobility spaces;
- Kerb ramps;
- Footpaths;
- Pedestrian crossing opportunities; and
- Street furniture.

6 CONTINUATION OF PROCESS

This report is intended to remain a 'living' document. In order to ensure the on-going success of investment in access improvements it is suggested that HDC regularly review the recommendations included within this report.

CCS Disability Action recognises that while all recommendations are important to providing a usable accessible network, cost implications may require the recommendations to be considered in council's long-term planning processes.

6.1 BUDGETS

The recommendations from this audit are seen as a long term investment for HDC to improve accessibility in Paeroa. CCS Disability Action understands that the spending of ratepayer money is a sensitive issue and respects that all recommendations cannot be achieved immediately. By programming the recommendations into the regular maintenance programmes, HDC will be able to take advantage of any NZTA funding to maximise their investment.

CCS Disability Action therefore suggests setting a yearly budget for each section that is affordable and manageable for HDC and then using this audit to prioritise the order of works.

Recommendation 1 Assign annual budgets that are affordable for HDC to undertake the recommendations from this audit over a long term programme. Utilise regular maintenance programmes that maximise Council investment with NZTA subsidies.

6.2 MEASURING ACCESSIBLE JOURNEYS

In order to prioritise access improvements, it would be helpful for Hauraki District to collect data about the way people travel around Paeroa. Although many Road Controlling Authorities collect traffic data, information about other modes of travel (particularly pedestrian trips) is rarely collected to the same level.

One method of data collection that can help to inform, justify and prioritise investment in accessible infrastructure is to count all people on a footpath or at a road crossing, and to include the proportion of those people who use mobility aids. By counting people on the streets of Paeroa, Hauraki District Council can gain an understanding of pedestrian movements, especially the mobility impaired.

Recommendation 2 Select count sites in Paeroa urban area to conduct regular pedestrian counts, including the proportion of people who use mobility aids.

7 FURTHER INVESTIGATION

This report covers access in the geographic area of interest as stated in Section 4: Geographic Area of Interest.

Further investigation will be required outside of this area to improve accessibility in wider Paeroa and surrounding settlements.

Many issues raised during consultation were regarding footpaths and kerbs. It is suggested that consideration be given to a more formal method of setting priorities for the provision of kerb ramps and maintenance of footpaths. By identifying a risk and condition rating, a profile target can be developed that allows limited resources to address the most critical barriers first. Poor condition can be tolerated where there is little or no likelihood of use by the disabled and older persons.

Risk Modified Condition Assessment methodology prioritises upgrades to footpaths and kerb ramps so that those on routes used by the disabled on a regular basis are upgraded first. Refer to Appendix B for the calculation assessment.

This assessment designates footpaths and all potential kerb ramp locations within accessible routes a risk profile of Low, Medium or High as a high priority. A relatively simple set of KPI's can be formulated with condition ratings used to determine the profile.

Recommendation 3 Adopt the Risk Modified Condition Assessment methodology as shown in Appendix B as a tool for future maintenance prioritisation.

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8 MOBILITY PARKING

8.1 THE NEED FOR ACCESSIBLE CAR PARKING[16]

Most people with impaired mobility depend on the use of a privately owned motor vehicle or a designated maxi-taxi for their transport needs. Both forms of transport are essential to enable them to participate fully in the everyday working, recreational, educational and social life of the community.

Many wheelchair users are able to drive a car either while still in their wheelchair or by transferring to the driver's seat. When transferring out of the wheelchair and into the driver's seat, the manual wheelchair is either carried inside the car or mounted on a roof hoist. However, a wider than normal car parking space is needed so that space is available to reassemble the wheelchair, if necessary, and place it alongside the car door so that the driver can then transfer to it from the driver's seat.

People who drive their vehicle while seated in their wheelchair generally access their vehicle either by using a side ramp which deploys to the adjacent footpath or by a rear hoist. A side ramp requires an area beside the car which is free from street furniture or other vehicles while a rear hoist requires the length of the hoist and manoeuvring space of the wheelchair behind the parked vehicle.

A pedestrian route that a wheelchair user can travel along without assistance (defined as an 'accessible route') is also needed from the parking space to the associated destination.

8.2 MOBILITY PARKING PERMIT ELIGIBILITY[17]

Having a medical condition or disability does not automatically entitle a person to a mobility parking permit.

The following criteria are used by medical professionals in determining the need for a mobility parking permit:

- The applicant is unable to walk and always require the use of a wheelchair; or
- The ability to walk distances is severely restricted by a medical condition or disability. For example, the applicant requires the use of mobility aids, experiences severe pain or breathlessness; or
- The applicant has a medical condition or disability that requires physical contact or close supervision to safely get around and cannot be left unattended.

[16] Department of Housing and Building with Barrier Free Trust: Accessible car parking spaces
[17] mobilityparking.org.nz/about-mobility-parking-permits/eligible-for-a-permit

8.3 MOBILITY PARKING IN PAEROA

As stated in Section 2: Statistics, there are 250 residents in Paeroa that have a Mobility Parking Permit.

HDC has provided 12 public Mobility Spaces to service the CBD area of Paeroa. These are located on:

- Corbett Street;
- Hughenden Street;
- Princess Street (2);
- SH.2 (6); and
- Willoughby Street (2).

8.4 PARKING REQUIREMENTS[18]

Section 47A of the Building Act covers the need to provide car parks, parking buildings and parking facilities. Parking facilities or premises, whether private or public, shall provide the required number of accessible car park spaces.

Where parking is provided, spaces for people with a mobility permit should be provided to meet requirements defined in NZS 4121:2001. The standard recommends the following parking space ratio is to be provided to meet compliance with the Building Code:

Total number of car parks	Number of mobility spaces
1 - 20	Not less than 1
21 - 50	Not less than 2
For every additional 50 car parking spaces	Not less than 1

Table 1: Mobility parking ratio requirements[19]

Specific building types such as medical centres, entertainment centres and large retail facilities should provide greater numbers of accessible car parks than the minimum required.

[18] NZS 4121:2001 Section 5: Car parks
[19] NZS 4121:2001 Section 5: Table 1

There are approximately 443 formal carparks located on:

- Corbett Street (9);
- Hall Street (14);
- Hughenden Street (10);
- Lewis Street (5);
- Mackay Street (22);
- Marshall Street – Wharf St to William St (22);
- Miller Street (20);
- Princes Street (31);
- Queen Street (18);
- SH.2 – SH.26 to Marshall St (174);
- Thorp Street (2);
- Wharf Street (30);
- William Street (5);
- Willoughby Street (72); and
- Wood Street (9).

There is also 14 carparks at Ohinemuri Park, which is not included in the total number of carparks due to the barrier of crossing SH.2 or SH.26 to the township.

Using Table 1 above, this meets the requirements in NZS 4121:2001 for overall numbers.

Ohinemuri Park has 14 carparks, and no Mobility Spaces. Two Exeloo toilets are situated at this park, and are frequently used by travellers on SH.2. Using NZS 4121:2001, one Mobility Space is required. The ideal place would be next to the Exeloo Toilets.

Recommendation 4 Install a Mobility Space next to the Exeloo Toilets at Ohinemuri Park, to comply with NZS 4121:2001.

8.5 LOCATION OF MOBILITY SPACES

Where car parking is provided by the local authority and not the building owner, then the required spaces shall be in the vicinity of the site or building and shall be connected to the site or building by an accessible route[20].

Belmont Road (SH.2) is considered the main street of Paeroa. Town Central is situated along SH.2, from the intersection of Te Aroha Road (SH.26) to Marshall Street.

[20] NZS 4121:2001 Section 5: Carparks - 5.2.2 Council Provision

Six Mobility Spaces are situated on SH.2 at:

- Two at Belmont Rd (Public Library)
- 82 Normanby Road (Westpac);
- 101 Normanby Road (Paeroa Post Shop);
- 122 Normanby Road (Paeroa Pharmacy); and
- Normanby Road (Ohinemuri Club); and

Figure 2: Mobility Space at NZ Post Shop, SH.2

The Mobility spaces along SH.2 are evenly spaced from each other except for the section from William Street to Wharf Street. Although the spaces outside the Public Library and Westpac is approx. 250m apart and has a space on Hughenden Street, there may be a need to install a Mobility Space between Hughenden Street and Hall Street. Monitor the situation to determine demand for a space in this area.

Recommendation 5 Monitor requests for a Mobility Space to be installed on SH.2, between Hughenden Street and Hall Street.

Additional Mobility Spaces are located at:

- Willoughby Street, opposite Mackay Street (2);
- Corbett Street, south side near SH.2;
- Princes Street, outside Paeroa Medical Centre (2); and
- Hughenden Street, outside Pioneer House.

The Mobility Spaces situated at Princes Street is ideally placed, directly outside the Medical Centre.

Figure 3: Princes Street Mobility Spaces

As HDC cannot control the turnover of businesses in a specific site, as part of the consent process, HDC can explore the options of developers providing Mobility Spaces if the business is considered to have the potential for access customers. Types of businesses that may attract access customers (but not limited to):

- Supermarkets and Fruit and Vegetable Shops;
- Specialist Health Care Centres, Medical Centres, and Chemists;
- Banks;
- Cafes; and
- NZ Post Offices.

Recommendation 6 Consider Mobility Space placement during the consenting process.

8.6 CONNECTION TO FOOTPATH

A common concern with mobility spaces is the lack of access to the footpath. Easy access is important as the user can quickly move to the safety of the footpath.

NZS 4121:2001 states:

"People with disabilities shall not have to pass behind parked cars when moving to an accessible route or when approaching an entrance."[21]

By installing full length kerb ramps, all types of access users will be able to access the footpath quickly and safely, limiting the time needed to use the live traffic lane. Full length kerb ramps also allow vehicle passengers to safely transfer to their wheelchair without risk of 'tip-over' as all wheelchair wheels are able to be placed on a level surface. Drainage channels often prevent wheelchairs from having all four wheels safely on a level surface as wheelchairs frequently move during transfer, even when brakes have been applied.

[21] NZS 4121:2001 – Section 5: Car Parks - 5.7.2 Access from Carpark

Four of the six Mobility Spaces on SH.2 have access to the footpath for the full length of the space. These are situated at:

- **Public Library (2);**
- **82 Normanby Road (Westpac); and**
- **122 Normanby Road (Paeroa Pharmacy).**

This is good practise as it allows for access to the footpath for both mobility user drivers and passengers. These are the best Mobility Spaces in terms of access to the footpath and are used as best practise examples.

A common practise in New Zealand is for Mobility Spaces is to use driveways as access to the footpath. This is not ideal due to vehicles using the driveway and the small lip that is often installed.

By installing a full length access, both passengers and drivers can safely move to the footpath without having to go into a live traffic lane.

Figure 4: Mobility Space on Corbett Street

Recommendation 7 Install full length kerb ramps at the remaining Mobility Spaces in Paeroa to provide quick, easy access to the footpath.

8.7 DIMENSIONS

One type of mobility space does not fit all users. Access to the vehicle for an access user can be via the drivers' seat, front passenger seat, rear passenger seat, or rear entry to the vehicle. As such, a combination of parallel and angle parking is advised to cater for as many users as possible.

There are four commonly used methods of transporting people who use wheelchairs:

- Wheelchair user transfers from wheelchair to driver position (independently drives);
- Wheelchair user transfers from wheelchair to front passenger position;
- Wheelchair user remains in wheelchair and uses passenger side entrance to enter vehicle (ramp or hoist); and
- Wheelchair user remains in wheelchair and uses rear of vehicle to enter vehicle (most commonly by hoist).

Figure 5: Rear-Loading Wheelchair Van

By planning and designing a range of mobility spaces which allow for these four methods, barriers and hazards can be minimised for the wheelchair user. Allowance for these methods can be achieved by lengthening parallel parks, widening parking spaces, removing obstacles beside the carpark (gardens, street furniture, signs etc.) and, for angle parking, allowing space between the rear of the vehicle and the live traffic lane.

There is a conflict of standards between NZS 4121:2001 and the Traffic Control Devices (TCD) Manual when determining the dimensions of a mobility parking space.

NZS 4121:2001 requires an angle parking width of 3.5m[22] and a length of 5m[23]. For vehicles that operate a rear-mounted hoist, a further 1000 – 1300mm is required. The width allows the car and the wheelchair to be on the same level when a person is transferring from one to the other. When two Mobility Spaces are located next to each other, the 'extra' 0.5m width can be shared by the two spaces, allowing a total width of 6.5m.

[22] NZS 4121:2001 – Section 5.5.1.2: Angle Parking
[23] NZS 4121:2001 – Section 5.5.2: Length

The TCD Manual allows a 3.0m wide angle space, which does not allow for transferring to the wheelchair, and 5.4m length[24].

For parallel parking, the TCD Manual has adopted the NZS 4121:2001 minimum allowance of 5m in length, and recommends 6m in length as good practice[25].

Recommendation 8 Adopt the recommended minimum length in the TCD Manual Part 13: Parking Control of 6m for parallel parking.

Recommendation 9 Adopt the recommended minimum width in NZS 4121:2001 of 3.5m and the minimum recommended length in the TCD Manual Part 13: Parking Control of 5.4m for angle parking. Allowance of at least 1.5m should be considered between the parking space and the live traffic lane to provide safety for wheelchair users who use rear loading vehicles.

Five angle Mobility Spaces are below the recommended 3.5m in width:

- Hughenden Street – 2.4m;
- SH.2, outside NZ Post Shop – 2.5m;
- SH.2, outside Ohinemuri Club – 3.0m;
- SH.2, outside Westpac – 3.0m; and
- SH.2, outside Paeroa Pharmacy – 3.1m.

Widening the spaces to 3.5m by narrowing the carparks surrounding the Mobility Spaces will greatly improve access for wheelchair users to quickly and safely access the footpath.

Figure 6: Mobility Space outside Paeroa Pharmacy

[24] TCD Manual Part 13: Parking Control – Section 5.3.2 – Table 5.3
[25] TCD Manual Part 13: Parking Control – Section 5.3.1 – Table 5.2

Recommendation 10 Widen the Mobility Spaces to 3.5m by narrowing the surrounding .carparks on Hughenden Street and SH.2 (outside NZ Post, Ohinemuri Club, Paeroa Pharmacy, and Westpac).

8.8 MARKINGS

The Land Transport Rule: TCD Amendment 2010 allows a road controlling authority to mark, on an area of roadway that is reserved for parking by the holders of approved disabled persons' parking permits, a blue surface texture or colour[26].

A report in The Gisborne Herald concluded an approximate 50% reduction was achieved in mobility parking infringements once the blue colouring was installed and infringement fee increased[27]. A similar result was achieved in Hamilton and other district councils have reported similar trends.

While full blue coverage is preferred for marking mobility parking spaces, in the interest of maintenance and costs, consideration could be given to only partially colouring the mobility space as shown in Figure 7.

A 1m strip for the length of the road edge of the carpark will provide visual notice to road users, reduce installation costs, and reduce the need for repair when replacing kerb and channel etc.

During previous consultation processes where this has been suggested, concern was raised about visibility of the mobility parking space from the footpath. Installing a blue coloured metal plate or a blue strip on the top of the kerb will aid pedestrians to 'police' the spaces.

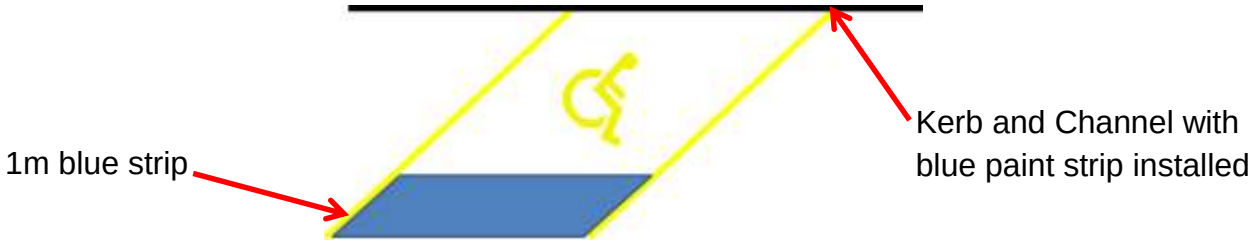


Figure 7: Mobility Space with blue surfacing design

Recommendation 11 Install blue marking as per figure 7 and maintain a non-slip surface with the colour of both the surface and the marking to comply with Land Transport Rule: Traffic Control Devices 2004.

Note: Hauraki District Council has provided blue markings for two Mobility Spaces on SH.2 in Paeroa.

[26] TCD Amendment 2010 Rule 54002/4 – Sections 2.6 and 2.19
[27] Gisborne Herald – 18th June 2012

8.9 SURFACE

NZS 4121:2001 states the surface for a Mobility Space shall provide a stable, firm, slip resistant flat surface with a slope not exceeding 1 in 50 (2%)[28]. This slope on on-street spaces is difficult to achieve, so an absolute maximum grade of 1 in 12 (8.3%) should be adhered to.

Overall, the condition of the Mobility Spaces provided in Paeroa is very good with low crossfall on all Mobility Spaces. Ensure future Mobility Spaces installed by developers meet the high standard that HDC has achieved.

[28] NZS 4121:2001 Section 5: Car Parks – 5.6 Surface

9 KERB RAMPS

Footpaths for mobility impaired users are just like roads are for vehicles. If one road does not connect to another road, the purpose of the footpath is decreased. Kerb ramps are used just as intersections are used for roads.

Kerb ramps are a vital component for mobility access. As they provide access to the safety of the footpath, a relatively small fault can become a serious hazard. Without them, mobility scooters, pushchairs, and wheelchair users are often forced into live traffic lanes to the nearest driveway before accessing the footpath.

When designing kerb ramps, it is important to ensure that[29]:

- If there is a kerb ramp on one side of the roadway, there is also one on the other to prevent pedestrians being 'stranded' on the roadway itself; and
- There are no low points in the gutter where water and silt can collect.

The Pedestrian Planning and Design Guide (PPDG) states the following guidelines when designing kerb ramps[30]:

- Ramp – Normal maximum gradient 1 in 12 (8.33%), Maximum gradient 1 in 8 (12.5%). A gradient of 12.5% should only be considered for constrained situations where the vertical rise is less than 75mm;
- Maximum crossfall of 2%; and
- Minimum width of 1m, 1.5m is recommended. Maximum width to equal the width of the approaching footpath.

While these guidelines provide a good starting point, some are still not accessible by disabled people with impaired mobility.

While 1 in 12 is recommended by the PPDG, manual wheelchair users still struggle to manage this grade. A desirable maximum grade of 1 in 14 is more usable. A grade of 1 in 8 is not usable by most people using mobility devices so an absolute maximum of 1 in 12 should be adopted instead of 1 in 8.

For the kerb and channel itself:

- Maximum gradient is 5%. Anything greater can cause wheelchair users to lose their balance at the transition; and
- Transition between kerb and channel and ramp or carriageway should be smooth with no vertical face. Milling of the carriageway at the channel may need to be performed so this does not inadvertently happen when the roadway has been resurfaced.

[29] Pedestrian Planning and Design Guide – Section 15.6.1: Kerb ramps
[30] Pedestrian Planning and Design Guide – Table 15.2

Kerb flares (transition from full kerb face to cut-down kerb) is to have a maximum gradient of 1 in 6 (16%).

The PPDG recommends kerb crossings should be installed wherever a footpath crosses an intersection and at every pedestrian crossing point[31]. Kerb ramps should be installed at every kerb crossing where the grade changes as pedestrians step onto the roadway. They should guide pedestrians to the safest place to cross.

Tactile paving should be used at kerb crossings so that visually impaired pedestrians are aware of the change from footpath to roadway. This is discussed further in Section 9: Tactiles.

The width of 1.8m for the cut down allows the user to access the footpath without the need for slowing down in the carriageway to negotiate footpath access, particularly if the crossing direction is at an angle to the kerb.

Recommendation 12 Adopt the Pedestrian Planning and Design Guide for Kerb Ramps with the following changes:

- Ramp – Normal maximum gradient to be 1 in 14 (7.14%), with the absolute maximum gradient to be 1 in 12 (8.33%); and
- Minimum cut down width of 1.8m.

Note: Tactiles form an integral part of kerb ramp quality and effectiveness. Tactiles will be discussed in Section 9: Tactiles.

Recommendation 13 Replace all kerb ramps as required during the maintenance programme to a minimum width of 1.8m and a maximum grade of 1 in 14 (7.1%).

9.1 INTERSECTIONS

People with impaired mobility rely on kerb ramps to safely cross the road. They provide the vital link from one footpath to the other. Without them, the link between footpaths is broken and mobility impaired users are then often required to use the live carriageway instead.

A steeply graded kerb ramp or a lip in the channel is often as bad as not having one at all. As stated above, if the grade is to steep, then people in wheelchairs and mobility scooters are not able to safely and quickly negotiate the obstacle. A lip in the channel is when a small vertical face is situated at the invert of the channel and prevents users from being able to use the kerb ramp.

This is particularly important at intersections where drivers have to be aware of multiple actions.

[31] Pedestrian Planning and Design Guide – Section 6.4.5: Kerb crossings

9.2 SH.2 INTERSECTIONS AND CROSSING POINTS

SH.2 is a major highway for the North Island. It provides a connection from Auckland to Tauranga, through to Napier/Hastings, then on to Wellington via the Wairarapa.

NZTA has a virtual traffic volume measuring station located on SH.2 between the two intersections with SH.26[32]. In 2013, the Annual Average Daily Traffic Count (AADT) was 10,528 vehicles with 9.1% heavy vehicles.

SH.2 runs through the heart of Paeroa. Without proper crossing connections, this can create a severance through the middle of Paeroa. There are a number of intersections along the length of SH.2:

- Normanby Road – Russell St, Thorp St, Victoria St / Te Aroha Rd (SH.26), Princes St / Arney St (SH.26), Mackay St, and Wharf St;
- Belmont Road – Hughenden St, Hall St, Williams St / Corbett St, Marshall St, and Station Rd; and
- Puke Road – Taylor Ave, Railway St, and Opatito Rd.

A number of kerb ramps along SH.2 crossing the side roads have lip kerbs (a small vertical face at the invert of the channel):

- Mackay Street (south/east crossing Mackay St); and
- Russell Street (south/east crossing Russell St).

Recommendation 14 Replace the lip kerb ramps on the south east corners of SH2/Mackay Street and SH.2/Russell Street to flush and a maximum grade of 1 in 14 (7.1%).

The following kerb ramps on SH.2 have a grade greater than 1 in 8 (12.5%):

- Corbett Street (north/east crossing Corbett St) – 1 in 5.9 (17%) kerb face;
- Hughenden Street (south/west crossing Hughenden St) – 1 in 7.8 (12.9%);
- Pedestrian Crossing (between Victoria St and SH.26) – kerb face on west, 1 in 5.4 (18.5%), kerb face on east, 1 in 4.2 (24%);
- Princes Street (north/west crossing Princes St) – 1 in 4.8 (21%);
- Princes Street (south/west crossing Princes St) – 1 in 5 (20.1%);
- Station Road (north/east crossing Station Rd) – 1 in 7.5 (13.4%);
- Taylor Avenue (east side crossing Taylor Ave) – 1 in 7.8 (12.8%) with a carriageway grade of 1 in 6.9 (14.5%);
- Victoria Street (both sides crossing Victoria St) – 1 in 6.5 (15.3%);
- Wharf Street (north/west crossing Wharf St) – 1 in 6.3 (16%); and
- Wharf Street (south/west crossing Wharf St) – 1 in 7.6 (13.1%).

[32] State Highway Traffic Data Booklet 2009 - 2013

Recommendation 15 Replace the kerb ramps to a maximum grade of 1 in 14 (7.1%) at the intersections of SH.2 with:

- Corbett Street (north/east crossing Corbett St);
- Hughenden Street (south/west crossing Hughenden St);
- Princes Street (north/west and south/west crossing Princes St);
- Station Road (north/east crossing Station Rd);
- Taylor Avenue (east side crossing Taylor Ave);
- Victoria Street (both sides crossing Victoria St); and
- Wharf Street (north/west and south/west crossing Wharf St).

The following kerb ramps on SH.2 have a grade greater than 1 in 12 (8.3%):

- Corbett Street (south/east crossing Corbett St) – 1 in 10.9 (9.2%)
- Seymour Street (south/east crossing Seymour St) – 1 in 9.5 (10.5%)
- Taylor Avenue (west crossing Taylor Ave) – 1 in 8.8 (11.3%); and
- Thorp Street (north/east crossing Thorp St) – 1 in 11.2 (8.9%).

Recommendation 16 Replace the kerb ramps to a maximum grade of 1 in 14 (7.1%) at the intersections of SH.2 with:

- Corbett Street (south/east crossing Corbett St);
- Seymour Street (south/east crossing Seymour St);
- Taylor Avenue (west crossing Taylor Ave); and
- Thorp Street (north/east crossing Thorp St).

The grade of the carriageway is just as important as the grade of the kerb ramp. As well as the intersection of SH.2/Taylor Avenue having a steep carriageway as mentioned above, the north/east kerb ramp of SH.2/Russell Street has a sunken carriageway. This has created a small lip between the kerb channel at the road surface.

Recommendation 17 Re-grade the carriageway to remove the small lip at the kerb channel at the north/east intersection of SH.2/Russell Street.

Other kerb ramps of significant concern at intersections along SH.2 are at the intersection with Station Road (south/east crossing Station Rd – ponding in kerb and alignment of both kerb ramps).

Recommendation 18 Repair/realign the kerb ramps at the intersection of SH.2 with Station Road to improve the alignment and remove ponding issues.

A number of intersections with SH.2 do not cater for crossing SH.2. By providing kerb ramps at more intersections, more crossing opportunities will become available. Further analysis of specific crossing opportunities and treatments for SH.2 is discussed in Section 12: Crossing Opportunities.

9.3 SH.26 INTERSECTIONS AND CROSSING POINTS

SH.26 starts at Hamilton to Morrinsville, continues Te Aroha, onto Paeroa, and joins SH.26 at Kopu.

NZTA has two traffic volume measuring stations located at:

- The LSZ sign past Ryall Road. In 2013, the AADT was 4448 vehicles with 7.3% heavy vehicles; and
- 380m past Komata River Bridge. In 2013, the AADT was 3231 vehicles with 10.7% heavy vehicles.

The following roads intersect with SH.26:

- Te Aroha Road – Rotokohu Rd, Riverbank Rd, and Normanby Rd (SH.2);
- Arney Street – Willoughby St, Wood St, King St, Bennett St, Walmsley Cres, and Aorangi Rd; and
- Thames Road – Station Rd and Norwood Rd.

The north/west kerb ramp of SH.26/Station Road (crossing Station Road) has a lip kerb as well as both kerb ramps at the intersection of SH.26/Norwood Road.

Recommendation 19 Replace the lip kerb ramp to flush and a maximum grade of 1 in 14 (7.1%) at the intersections of SH.26/Station Road (north/west corner) and SH.26/Norwood Road (both sides).

The following kerb ramps on SH.26 have a grade greater than 1 in 8 (12.5%):

- Aorangi Road (north side crossing SH.26) – 1 in 6.5 (15.4%);
- Bennett Street (north/west crossing SH.26) – 1 in 6.6 (15.1%); and
- Willoughby Street (south/east crossing Willoughby St) – 1 in 7.9 (12.6%).

Recommendation 20 Replace the kerb ramps to a maximum grade of 1 in 14 (7.1%) at the intersections of SH.26 with:

- Aorangi Road (north side crossing SH.26);
- Bennett Street (north/west crossing SH.26); and
- Willoughby Street (south/east crossing Willoughby Street).

The following kerb ramps on SH.26 have a grade greater than 1 in 12 (8.3%):

- Aorangi Road (south/west crossing Aorangi Rd) – 1 in 10.9 (9.2%);
- Bennett Street (north crossing SH.26) – 1 in 9.9 (10.1%);
- King Street (north/east crossing King St) – 1 in 10.2 (9.8%);
- Riverbank Road (west crossing Riverbank Rd) – 1 in 8.3 (12.1%); and
- Station Road (north/east crossing Station Rd) – 1 in 8.3 (12%).

Recommendation 21 Replace the kerb ramps to a maximum grade of 1 in 14 (7.1%) at the intersection of SH.26 with:

- Aorangi Road (north side crossing SH.26);
- Bennett Street (north/west crossing SH.26); and
- Willoughby Street (south/east crossing Willoughby St).

9.4 STATION ROAD INTERSECTIONS

Station Road is often used by traffic travelling north from SH.26 (Thames Road) and east from SH.2 (Puke Road).

The following roads intersect with Station Road:

- Albert Street;
- Towers Street;
- Bradley Street;
- Norwood Road; and
- Neil Street.

The kerb ramps for crossing Station Road at the intersection with Norwood Rd have grades of 1 in 6.5 (15.4% - north/west) and 1 in 9.7 (10.3% - south/west). The north/east kerb ramp crossing Norwood Road has a lip kerb as well as the south/west crossing of Neil Street.

Recommendation 22 Replace the kerb ramps at the intersection of Station Road and Norwood Road (north/west and south/west crossing Station Road) and the south/west crossing Neil Street to a maximum grade of 1 in 14.

9.5 NORWOOD ROAD INTERSECTIONS

Norwood Road links Station Road with SH.26 and has Goldfields School situated approx. 480m from Station Road. The pedestrian facilities are often used by students at this school and Miller Avenue School.

The following roads intersect with Norwood Road:

- Station Road – Discussed in Section 9.4;
- Ohinemuri Place;
- McDonald Place;
- Waimarei Place; and
- Claremont Avenue/Washington Square.

The following intersections on Norwood Road are missing kerb ramps:

- Claremont Avenue (both sides crossing Claremont Ave); and
- Ohinemuri Place (both sides crossing Ohinemuri Pl).

Recommendation 23 Install kerb ramps to a maximum grade of 1 in 14 (7.1%) at the intersections of Norwood Road with:

- Claremont Avenue (both sides crossing Claremont Ave); and
- Ohinemuri Place (both sides crossing Ohinemuri Pl).

Waimarei Place has a footpath only on the east side and this footpath has a connection only to the footpath on the south side of Norwood Road. This connection uses the driveway of 20 Norwood Road for access to the footpath. By re-locating the kerb ramp to connect to the footpath on the north side of Norwood Road, the safety risk of using a driveway is removed.

Figure 8: Norwood Road/Wamarei Place Intersection.

Recommendation 24 Install kerb ramps to a maximum grade of 1 in 14 (7.1%) at the intersection of Norwood Road and Waimarei Place, crossing Waimarei Place. Remove the kerb ramp at the end of the footpath on Waimarei Place for crossing Norwood Road.

Crossing opportunities at this location on Norwood Road is discussed in Section 12: Crossing opportunities.

9.6 ACCESS TO OHINEMURI REST HOME

Access from SH.26 to Ohinemuri Rest Home is along Aorangi Road, Shaw Avenue and Keepa Avenue.

The kerb ramp crossing Aorangi Road to Shaw Avenue has a grade of 1 in 11 (9.1%). Re-grading this kerb ramp to a maximum grade of 1 in 14 (7.1%) will improve access to the Ohinemuri Rest Home.

Recommendation 25 Re-grade the kerb ramp at the intersection of Aorangi Road and Shaw Avenue (crossing Aorangi Rd) to a maximum grade of 1 in 14 (7.1%).

Further improvements in this area are discussed in Section 11: Footpaths, and Section 12: Crossing Opportunities.

9.7 WILLOUGHBY STREET INTERSECTIONS

Willoughby Street runs parallel to SH.2, from Corbett Street at the northern end of town to St Joseph's Catholic School at the southern end of the urban area.

The following roads intersect with Willoughby Street:

- Russell Street;
- Thorp Street;
- Victoria Street;
- Arney Street (SH.26) – Discussed in Section 9.3: SH.26 Intersections;
- Mackay Street;
- Hall Street; and
- Corbett Street.

The following kerb ramps on SH.26 have a grade greater than 1 in 8 (12.5%):

- Russell Street (north/east crossing Russell St) – 1 in 7.9 (12.6%);
- Russell Street (south/east crossing Russell St) – 1 in 6.7 (15%); and
- Thorp Street (south/east crossing Thorp St) – 1 in 4.7 (21.4%).

All three kerb ramps are placed in a position that is difficult to use for visually impaired users to safely negotiate the intersections. By relocating the kerb ramps (and installing a kerb ramp on the north/east corner of Thorp Street, will improve access in this area.

Recommendation 26 Relocate the kerb ramps at the south/east corner of Willoughby Street and Thorp Street (crossing Thorp Street) and both sides crossing Russell Street at Willoughby Street to improve the alignment and kerb ramp grade for all mobility users.

The following kerb ramps on Willoughby Street have a grade greater than 1 in 12 (8.3%):

- Victoria Street (south/west crossing Willoughby St) – 1 in 8.8 (11.4%);
- Thorp Street (north/west crossing Willoughby St) – 1 in 8.4 (11.9%); and
- Mackay Street (south/west crossing Mackay St) – 1 in 8.1 (12.4).

The north/east and south/east kerb ramp of Willoughby Street/Victoria Street (crossing Willoughby St) has a lip kerb. Upgrading the whole intersection will improve access in this area.

Recommendation 27 Upgrade the intersection of Willoughby Street and Victoria Street to improve access for all users.

Recommendation 28 Replace the kerb ramp at the intersection of Willoughby Street/Mackay Street (south/west crossing Mackay St) to a maximum grade of 1 in 14 (7.1%).

9.8 REMAINING INTERSECTIONS AND CROSSING POINTS

A following kerb ramps have lip kerbs:

- Bennett Street/Olga Street – Both sides crossing Olga St;
- Corbett Street/Albert Street – Both sides crossing Albert St;
- Kennedy Street/Miller Avenue – South/west crossing Kennedy St;
- King Street/Park Street – Southeast crossing Park St
- King Street/Seth Street – Northeast crossing Seth St;
- Towers Street/Prospect Terrace – Southwest due to driveway
- Towers Street/Seymour Street – Northwest due to driveway;
- Wood Street/Onslow Street – Northwest;
- Wood Street/Primrose Hill Entrance – Northeast; and
- Wood Street/Russell Street – Southeast.

Recommendation 29 Replace or relocate the following lip kerb ramps with a maximum grade of 1 in 14 (7.1%):

- Bennett Street/Olga Street – Both crossing Olga St;
- Corbett Street/Albert Street – Both crossing Albert St;
- Kennedy Street/Miller Avenue – Southwest crossing Kennedy St;
- King Street/Seth Street – Northeast crossing Seth St;
- Towers Street/Prospect Terrace – Southwest;
- Towers Street/Seymour Street – Northwest;
- Wood Street/Onslow Street – Northwest;
- Wood Street/Primrose Hill Entrance – Northeast; and
- Wood Street/Russell Street – Southeast.

The following kerb ramps have a grade greater than 1 in 8 (12.5%):

- Corbett Street/Willoughby Street (southwest crossing Willoughby St) – 1 in 4.4 (22.5%);

Figure 9: Corbett Street/Willoughby Street Intersection

- Hill Street outside #21 (south crossing Hill St) – 1 in 7.9% (12.6%);
- Hill Street/Cullen Street (north/east crossing Cullen St) – 1 in 5.7 (17.4%);
- Kennedy Street/Hill Street (south/west crossing Kennedy St) – 1 in 6 (16.7%);
- Neil Street Turning Head (north) – 1 in 7.4 (13.6%);
- Taylor Avenue/Hill Street (north/east crossing Hill St) – 1 in 7.8 (12.9%);
- Taylor Avenue/Hill Street (north/west crossing Taylor Ave) – 1 in 5.3 (19%);
- Thorp Street/Lewis Street (north/east crossing Thorp St) – 1 in 7.9 (12.6%); and
- Towers Street/Andrews Street (north/west crossing Towers St and south/east crossing Andrews St) – 1 in 7.4 (13.6%).

Recommendation 30 Replace the kerb ramps to a maximum grade of 1 in 14 (7.1%) at the following intersections:

- Corbett Street/Willoughby Street (southwest crossing Willoughby St);
- Hill Street outside #21 (south crossing Hill St);
- Hill Street/Cullen Street (north/east crossing Cullen St);
- Kennedy Street/Hill Street (south/west crossing Kennedy St);
- Neil Street Turning Head (north);
- Taylor Avenue/Hill Street (north/east crossing Hill St);
- Taylor Avenue/Hill Street (north/west crossing Taylor Ave);
- Thorp Street/Lewis Street (north/east crossing Thorp St); and
- Towers Street/Andrews Street (north/west crossing Towers St and south/east crossing Andrews St.

The following kerb ramps on SH.26 have a grade greater than 1 in 12 (8.3%):

- Hill Street outside #21 (north crossing Hill St) – 1 in 9.9 (10.1%);
- Hill Street/Taylor Avenue (south/east crossing Taylor Ave) – 1 in 8.5 (11.7%);
- King Street crossing point north of Park St (east) – 1 in 10.9 (9.2%);
- King Street crossing point north of Park St (west) – 1 in 9.9 (10.1%);
- Marshall Street/William Street (south/east crossing William St) – 1 in 8.3 (12.1%);
- Marshall Street/William Street (south/east crossing Marshall St) – 1 in 10.6 (9.4%);
- Marshall Street/Hughenden Street (south/east crossing Hughenden St) – 1 in 8.3 (12%);
- Marshall Street/Wharf Street (south/east crossing Marshall St) – 1 in 8.3 (12.1%);
- Neil Street Turning Head (south) – 1 in 10.6 (9.4%); and
- Thorp Street/Lewis Street (south/east crossing Thorp St) – 1 in 8.8 (11.3%).

Recommendation 31 Replace the kerb ramps to a maximum grade of 1 in 14 (7.1%) at the following intersections:

- Hill Street/Taylor Avenue (south/east crossing Taylor Ave);
- King Street crossing point north of Park St (east);
- King Street crossing point north of Park St (west);
- Marshall Street/William Street (south/east crossing William St);
- Marshall Street/William Street (south/east crossing Marshall St);
- Marshall Street/Hughenden Street (south/east crossing Hughenden St);
- Marshall Street/Wharf Street (south/east crossing Marshall St);
- Neil Street Turning Head (south); and
- Thorp Street/Lewis Street (south/east crossing Thorp St).

The kerb ramps at the intersection of Towers Street/Andrews Street and Kennedy Street/Andrews Street both use driveways as kerb ramps. This is unsafe as it forces pedestrians to mix with vehicles.

Recommendation 32 Install separate kerb ramps at the intersections of Towers Street/Andrews Street and Kennedy Street/Andrews Street to replace the use of driveways for pedestrians.

Other kerbs ramps of minor concern include:

- Taylor Avenue/Hill Street (north/west) – broken surface;
- Willoughby Street/Russell Street (north/west) – broken surface; and
- Willoughby Street/Victoria Street (north/west) – broken surface.

Recommendation 33 Repair the surfaces of the kerb ramps at the following intersections:

- Taylor Avenue/Hill Street (north/west) – broken surface;
- Willoughby Street/Russell Street (north/west) – broken surface; and
- Willoughby Street/Victoria Street (north/west) – broken surface.

9.9 RE-SEALING

Re-sealing the carriageway can create a small lip where joining the kerb channel. This can require a wheelchair user to stop in the channel before negotiating the barrier. Milling the seal edge before re-sealing can eliminate this problem.

Figure 10: Seal edge join after re-sealing

Recommendation 34 Adopt the practise of milling seal edges at the join of the seal and the kerb channel, especially at areas where a flush kerb cut down is present, in maintenance contracts.

10 TACTILES

10.1 USE OF TACTILES[33]

Tactile ground surface indicators (Tactiles) provide pedestrians with visual and sensory information. The two types of Tactiles are Warning Indicators and Directional Indicators.

Warning Indicators alert pedestrians to hazards in the continuous accessible path of travel. They are used to indicate that pedestrians should stop to determine the nature of the hazard before proceeding further. They do not indicate what the hazard will be.

Directional Indicators give directional orientation to blind and vision-impaired people and designate the continuous accessible path of travel when other tactile or environmental cues are insufficient.

When combined with other environmental information, Tactiles assist blind and vision-impaired people with their orientation and awareness of impending obstacles, hazards and changes in the direction of the continuous accessible path of travel.

10.2 VISUAL CONTRAST[34]

Research by Bentzen et al (Accessible design for the blind, May 2000) indicated that the colour 'safety yellow' is so salient, even to persons having very low vision, that it is highly visible even when used in association with adjoining surfaces having a light reflectance value differing by as little as 40%. Their research found that safety yellow Tactiles having a 40% contrast from new concrete was subjectively judged to be more detectable than darker Tactiles having an 86% contrast with new concrete.

Figure 11: Tactiles at SH.2/SH.26 Intersection

[33] RTS 14 Guidelines for Facilities for Blind and Vision-Impaired Pedestrians
[34] RTS 14 Guidelines for Facilities for Blind and Vision-Impaired Pedestrians – Section 4.3: Visual Contrast

Safety yellow is the recommended standard colour for Tactiles and should be the only colour used.

A good option if choosing to install a Tactile paver is to consider a sealed Tactile paver similar to the product Freedom Strategies provide. A sealed paver will hold the colour longer, therefore increasing the life of the paver.

Other options include individual plastic domes which can then be positioned to suit the individual crossing point. If this option is chosen, a guarantee is essential and a regular maintenance programme will need to be developed with the installer to ensure domes are replaced when lost.

Recommendation 35 When installing Tactiles, ensure the Tactiles are safety yellow as recommended by the RTS 14 Guidelines for Facilities for Blind and Vision Impaired Pedestrians.

It was great to see HDC has used the safety yellow standard in all Tactiles that have been installed in Paeroa.

10.3 INSTALLATION OF WARNING INDICATORS[35]

Warning Indicators alert people who are blind or vision-impaired to pending obstacles or hazards on the continuous accessible path that could not reasonably be expected or anticipated using other tactile and environmental cues.

Warning Indicators shall be installed to inform blind and vision-impaired people of:

- Life threatening hazards where serious falls may occur;
- All pedestrian kerb crossing points (both formal and informal), paths cut through medians, and other places where the footpath is not separated from the roadway by an abrupt change of grade of at least 12.5% (or 1:8) or with a vertical kerb more than 70mm high;
- The presence of level railway crossings; and
- Overhead impediments or hazards other than doorways (e.g., wall mounted objects and archway structures), with a clearance of less than 2m from ground level, in an accessible open public space with no clearly defined continuous accessible path of travel.

[35] RTS 14 Guidelines for Facilities for Blind and Vision-Impaired Pedestrians – Section 4.4: Where are Tactiles installed

Warning Indicators may also be installed to inform blind and vision-impaired people of:

- Vehicle hazards at busy vehicle crossing points such as: Shopping Centres, Bus Stations and large public car parks; and
- Street furniture inappropriately located in the continuous accessible path of travel and not detectable by a vision-impaired person using the aid of a white cane.

Warning Indicators shall be installed across the full width of all pedestrian kerb crossings (excluding cut down transitions) and paths cut through medians to ensure that all blind and vision-impaired people using these facilities encounter the Warning Indicators. They must also be installed with the front and back edges perpendicular to the crossing direction so that the domes are aligned with the direct line of travel across the road. This will enable blind and vision-impaired people to align themselves correctly with the crossing.

Warning Indicators shall be installed[36]:

- Across the full width of all pedestrian kerb crossings (excluding kerb flares);
- Through medians to ensure that all blind and vision-impaired people using these facilities encounter the warning indicators;
- With the front and back edges perpendicular to the crossing direction to enable blind and vision-impaired people to align themselves correctly;
- So that the domes are aligned with the direct line of travel across the road;
- So that the front edge of the Warning Indicator is no closer than 300mm from the back of kerb;
- So that the front edge of the Warning Indicator is no further than 1000mm from the back of kerb, or to a point where a pedestrian could inadvertently bypass the Warning Indicator and enter the hazard (whichever is closer); and
- To a recommended depth of 600mm (This depth is required to prevent a pedestrian from inadvertently stepping over the Tactiles.)

For Paeroa, Warning Indicators need to be installed at every crossing opportunity, including all intersections and mid-block crossing points. This is a considerable investment, so these should be installed as the intersections are upgraded in Section 9: Kerb Ramps. A partnership with the Royal New Zealand Foundation for the Blind will assist with setting priorities.

[36] RTS 14 Guidelines for Facilities for Blind and Vision-Impaired Pedestrians – Section 4.5.1: Warning Indicators.

Initial priorities for the installation of Warning Indicators at all intersections and crossing opportunities on:

- SH.2 – Opatito Rd to Russell St;
- SH.26 – Riverbank Rd to SH.2, and SH.2 to Norwood Rd;
- Norwood Road;
- Aorangi Road, Shaw Avenue, and Keepa Avenue; and
- Station Road.

Recommendation 36 Create a long term programme in partnership with the Royal New Zealand Foundation for the Blind to install Tactiles at all intersections with priority given to the following roads:

- SH.2 – Opatito Rd to Russell St;
- SH.26 – Riverbank Rd to SH.2, and SH.2 to Norwood Rd;
- Norwood Road;
- Aorangi Road, Shaw Avenue, and Keepa Avenue; and
- Station Road.

10.4 INSTALLATION OF DIRECTIONAL INDICATORS

Directional Indicators shall be used to provide directional guidance where a person must deviate from the continuous accessible path of travel to gain access to:

- A road crossing point;
- Public transport access point; and
- Significant public facility e.g. public toilets or information centre.

Where other environmental cues are insufficient, Directional Indicators may also be used to provide directional guidance:

- Across open space from one point to another; or
- Around obstacles in the continuous accessible path of travel (where warning tiles are not sufficient).

Where required, Directional Indicators shall be installed in conjunction with warning indicators where a road crossing point is not located in the continuous accessible path of travel and directional guidance is required.

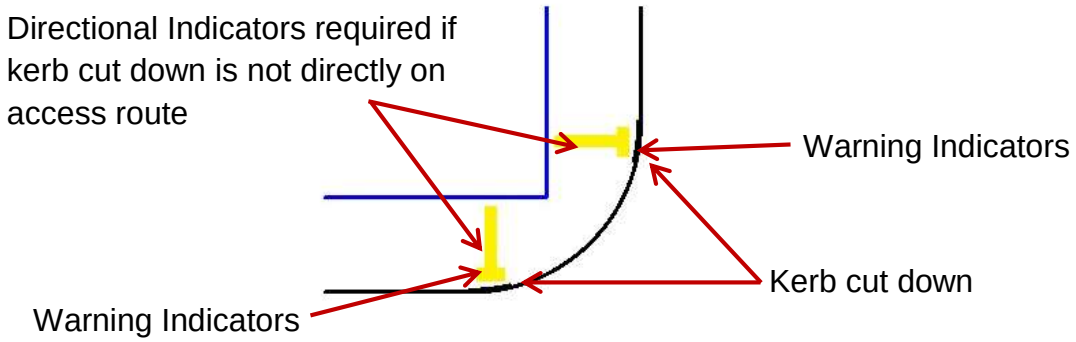


Figure 12: Preferred Layout of crossing points with Tactile Paving

Where required, Directional Indicators shall be installed[37]:

- In conjunction with Warning Indicators where a road crossing point is not located in the continuous accessible path of travel and directional guidance is required; and
- Across the full width of the path, with a minimum depth of 600mm to indicate a change in direction of the continuous accessible path of travel.

In Paeroa, Directional Indicators need to be installed at every crossing opportunity which is not on the continuous access route. This includes all mid-block crossing points discussed in Section 12: Crossing Opportunities and intersection layouts as detailed in Section 9: Kerb Ramps.

Figure 12 shows an excellent example of Directional Indicators installed in Paeroa.

Figure 13: Mid-Block pedestrian crossing on SH.2

[37] RTS 14 Guidelines for Facilities for Blind and Vision-Impaired Pedestrians – Section 4.5.2: Directional Indicators.

The pedestrian crossing at NZ Post on SH.2 has Directional Indicators installed on the east side of SH.2. Good practise is to have the Directional Indicators extend the full width of the footpath and lead to the Warning Indicators at the pedestrian crossing.

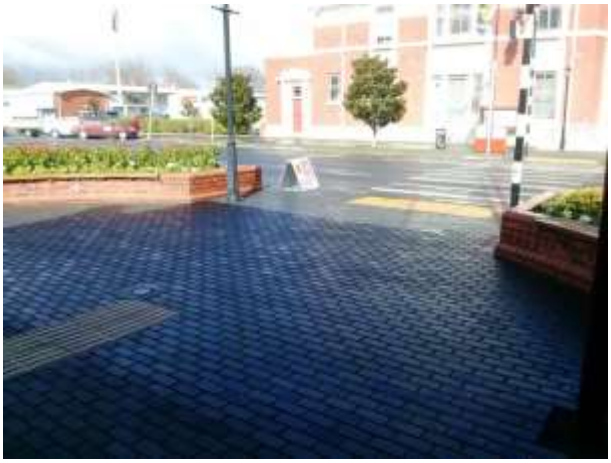


Figure 14: Pedestrian Crossing at NZ Post on SH.2

Recommendation 37 Extend the Directional Indicators at the mid-block pedestrian crossing on SH.2 opposite NZ Post to be the full width of the footpath and to the Warning Indicators.

10.5 REFUGE ISLANDS AND SPLITTER ISLANDS

Warning Indicators shall be provided at all refuge islands and splitter islands. They shall cover the full width of the median cut through of the island. The layout of the Tactiles in the median will vary depending on the depth of the median and shape of the island cut through. See figure 28 in Section 12: Crossing Opportunities for further details.

An excellent example is shown in Figure 10, where Warning Indicators are installed at the refuge island at the intersection of SH.2/SH.26.

Recommendation 38 Install Warning Indicators on all refuge and splitter islands.

10.6 WIDTH OF WARNING INDICATORS

It is important that the Warning Indicators are across the full width of the crossing point. Any gaps and the Warning Indicators could be missed, along with the vital information they provide.

As all kerb ramps at the intersections are under the recommended width, as recommendation 14 is carried out, Warning Indicators should be installed to the full width of the kerb ramp.

Recommendation 39 Ensure all Warning Indicators are installed to the full width of the kerb ramp as required in Recommendation 11.

10.7 ALIGNMENT OF TACTILES

As mentioned above, correct alignment of Tactiles enables blind and vision-impaired people to align themselves correctly with the crossing.

HDC has achieved a generally high standard with the alignment of Tactiles that are already installed in Paeroa.

The Warning Indicators at the intersection of SH.2/Station Road were slightly out of alignment. When this intersection is upgraded (see Section 12: Crossing Opportunities), ensure the Warning Indicators are correctly aligned.

Recommendation 40 Ensure all Tactiles installed in future works align the user to the crossing alignment.

10.8 OTHER VISUAL CUES

Sometimes it is necessary to provide contrasting visual guidance without the need for installing Warning or Directional Indicators. A yellow guideline at the boundary or back of footpath of a vehicle crossing can aid visually impaired users to stay on the footpath. The guideline can also remind vehicle users of the footpath and the need to give way to pedestrians. **An excellent example of the use of yellow guidelines is at Caltex on SH.2 in Paeroa.**

Figure 15: Yellow footpath guideline at Caltex – north of Station Road on SH.2

The boundary or back of footpath requires delineation at:

- Linn Motors to Z – SH.2 (Corbett St to Station Rd);
- Band Rotunda to Bus Stop – SH.2/Marshall Street (with the installation of a kerb ramp);
- Overnight Parking Zone – Marshall Street (William St to SH.2);
- Countdown – William Street (SH.2 to Marshall St); and
- Waikato Regional Council – Opatito Road (SH.2 to Dearle St).

Figure 16: Marshall Street - Entrance to carpark at the intersection with SH.2

Figure 17: Footpath at Countdown on William Street

Recommendation 41 Install yellow guidelines at the boundary or back of footpath:

- Linn Motors to Z – SH.2 (Corbett St to Station Rd);
- Band Rotunda to Bus Stop – SH.2/Marshall Street (with the installation of a kerb ramp);
- Overnight Parking Zone – Marshall Street (William St to SH.2);
- Countdown – William Street (SH.2 to Marshall St); and
- Waikato Regional Council – Opatito Road (SH.2 to Dearle St).

A service cover on Norwood Road is raised above the surface of the footpath approx. 200m from Station Road. Highlighting the footing in yellow will aid visually impaired users when navigating the footpath in this location.

Figure 18: Service cover on Norwood Road

Similarly, painting the bridge barrier on Towers Street will improve identification of the bridge for visually impaired users.

Figure 19: Bridge Barrier on Towers Street

Recommendation 42 Highlight the service cover on Norwood Road (approx. 200m from Station Rd) and the Bridge Barrier on Towers Street in safety yellow to aid visually impaired users.

The Coopers Tyres sign on SH.2 is low and potentially hazardous for pedestrians. Re-locating the sign will eliminate the hazard.

Figure 20: Sign on SH.2 next to the footpath

Recommendation 43 Liaise with the owner of the sign to re-locate the sign outside Coopers Tyres to remove a potential hazard for pedestrians.

11 FOOTPATHS

11.1 PROVISION OF FOOTPATHS

Footpaths enable pedestrians to get to and from their place of work or school and move around the community to meet in social, sporting, work or cultural events. A safe and effective footpath with continuous connectivity provides good access to the community for the mobility impaired.

A number of improvements have been made to the footpaths in the main shopping centre of Paeroa. As a result, a combination of Asphaltic Concrete with Concrete strips has been laid to create a softer, more appealing environment.

Figure 21: Footpath surface on Sh.2

Often Local Authorities use cobblestones as a surface to make the main shopping centre a more appealing, pedestrian like environment. Cobblestones are good when newly laid, but after a while lose surface structure either through poor basecourse compaction or repair of underground services. Wheelchair users and mobility scooter users can struggle on the surface due to the jarring of the joins between the cobblestones.

The current cobblestone surface in Paeroa is very good with minimal movement in the cobblestones. Monitor the surface and replace with Asphaltic Concrete or Concrete when the cobblestone surface becomes uneven and potentially create a tripping hazard.

Recommendation 44 Monitor the surface and replace with Asphaltic Concrete or Concrete when the cobblestone surface becomes uneven and potentially create a tripping hazard.

A very common practise in smaller urban settlements in New Zealand is to install footpath on one side only of the road. This is considered as the minimum provision and the road controlling authority should be able to demonstrate clearly why walking is not expected in that area. In the case of new developments, this responsibility passes onto the developer. Retro-fitting is costly to HDC, so the preferred standard is to install them in any new developments.[38]

The PPDG provides guidance for providing footpaths:

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="3">Land Use</th><th colspan="4">Footpath Provision</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2">New Roads</th><th colspan="2">Existing Roads</th></tr>
<tr><th>Preferred</th><th>Minimum</th><th>Preferred</th><th>Minimum</th></tr>
<tr><td>Commercial & Industrial</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="4">Both Sides</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="3">Both Sides</td></tr>
<tr><td>Residential (on Arterials)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Residential (on Collector roads)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Residential (on Local Streets</td><td>Both Sides</td><td>One Side</td></tr>
</table>

Table 2: When to Provide Footpaths[39]

For the mobility impaired user, having a footpath on one side often means having to use the road for access. Ideally, footpaths should be provided on both sides of the road for full accessibility. In situations where a footpath is only on one side, regular connections should be made available for access to the footpath.

The existing footpath provisions assessed in the geographic area of interest is listed in Appendix C: Footpath Provisions.

[38] Pedestrian Planning Design Guidelines Section 14.1: Where Footpaths Should Be Provided
[39] Pedestrian Planning Design Guidelines Table 14.1: When to Provide Footpaths

Footpaths should be treated in the same vein as roads are for vehicles. With the increase of mobility scooters, the provision of footpaths are becoming more important as without them, mobility scooters users will often use the road instead of crossing over to the footpath on the other side.

When considering footpaths on minor roads, consideration should be given to achieving access to the existing footpath from the other side of the road and side roads.

Figure 22: Footpath on west side of Norwood Road only

The first priority is to complete the connections to ensure a continuous access route. This can be achieved by either installing new footpaths or providing crossing opportunities. Given the locality and traffic volumes along these roads, installing footpaths on both sides of local roads would be deemed a low priority, long term plan. The short term plan should be to ensure sufficient access across the road can be achieved. Crossing opportunities is discussed in Section 12: Crossing Opportunities.

Figure 23: Footpath connection missing at Dearle Street/Opatito Road

Three locations were identified in the site inspection where the extension of the footpath will add to a continuous access route.

Extending the footpath from 16 Dearle Street to Opatito Road will complete the footpath on the south side of Dearle Street.

The second location is at Ohinemuri Park. Extending the footpath from the Bus Stop to the Public Toilets will improve access in this location.

Figure 24: Ohinemuri Park

The third location is on Willoughby Street to St Joseph's Catholic School. The footpath ends at #54. Extending the footpath to the school will complete the access route to the school.

Figure 25: Willoughby Street - to St Joseph's Catholic School

Recommendation 45 Extend the footpath at the following locations:

- Dearle Street - #16 to Opatito Rd;
- Ohinemuri Park – Bus Stop to the Public Toilets; and
- Willoughby Street - #54 to St Joseph's Catholic School.

Further consultation with the community is recommended to identify the priority of the installation of footpaths. The consultation should be done in this financial year, with the provision of a set yearly budget that is comfortable for Council to afford and will deliver the programme over an acceptable period. It is recommended HDC advise the community of the set budget so the expectations are not set too high within the community.

Recommendation 46 Consult further with the Paeroa community to develop a long term programme for the installation of footpaths on both sides of the road.

HDC can also ensure that all future developments have footpaths installed on both sides as per table 2.

Recommendation 47 Ensure all future development in Paeroa has footpaths installed on both sides of the new road.

11.2 FOOTPATH WIDTH

Footpath width is often under-rated for accessibility. A wider footpath provides a safer passage of use for mobility scooters, wheelchairs, and pushchairs eliminating the requirement to use an uneven surface, such as a grass berm. The PPDG provides the following guidelines for the through route of footpaths:

Location	Maximum pedestrian flow	Through route width
Arterial roads in pedestrian districts; CBD; alongside parks and schools; other major pedestrian generators	80 p/min	>2.4m
Local roads in pedestrian districts; Commercial/ industrial areas outside the CBD; Collector roads	60 p/min	1.8 m
Local roads in residential areas	50 p/min	1.5 m
Absolute minimum*	50 p/min	1.5 m

Table 3: Minimum Footpath Dimensions

*Note: The absolute minimum width is only acceptable in existing constrained conditions and where it is not possible to reallocate road space.

Most of the footpaths in the geographic area of interest are below the absolute minimum of 1.5m. A narrow footpath creates difficulty for mobility scooters and pushchairs to pass. With a steep crossfall, a narrow footpath can also limit recovery time if an access user loses control of their scooter or wheelchair.

Figure 26: Power Wheelchair user walking her dog on SH.26

Appendix C shows the current widths of footpaths in the Geographic Area of Interest.

The footpath width in the main shopping centre is excellent and allows for good pedestrian flow in this area. The concern for this area is shop signage and wares. This is discussed in Section 13: Street Furniture.

For the remaining area, a minimum of 1.5m needs to be achieved with the following exceptions:

- Norwood Road – Due to the location of Goldfield School and Miller Avenue School, the footpath on the west side of Norwood Rd should be 1.8m from Station Rd to Goldfield School. At the time of a site visit, school children were observed walking in a group along Norwood Rd, with some children walking on the edge of the carriageway;
- Station Road – Due to the vehicle environment of this road, the footpath should be 1.8m.
- SH.26 – Due to the location of Paeroa College and the perceived speed of the traffic, the footpath should be widened to 2.4m. NZTA has improved the speed environment by lowering the speed west of Paeroa College to 80km/hr.

Recommendation 48 Widen the footpath on SH.26, from the Bridge near SH.2 to Paeroa College, to a width of 2.4m.

Recommendation 49 Widen the following footpaths to a width of 1.8m:

- Norwood Road – Station Rd to Goldfield School; and
- Station Road – Full length.

Recommendation 50 Widen the footpaths in the geographic area of interest during the regular maintenance programme to a minimum width of 1.5m.

The bridge over Ohinemuri River near SH.2 has a narrow footpath width. There is a sign on the west side of the bridge advising cyclists to dismount, however this sign is very small and the footpath width is too narrow for a pedestrian and a cyclist walking a bike to pass. Installing large signage advising of users to give way (similar to road signs RG 19.1) should be installed.

Recommendation 51 Install signage at the Ohinemuri River Bridge to advise pedestrians to give way to other pedestrians.

11.3 FOOTPATH LOCATION IN BERM

The footpath location on the berm raises many potentially hazardous situations. Footpaths are generally located:

- On the Boundary;
- In the middle of the berm;
- On the kerbline; or
- Full width

If a footpath is situated on the boundary line, high fences or hedges can lower sight visibility for both vehicles exiting the property and the pedestrian walking along the footpath.

A footpath on the kerbline makes the pedestrian feel vulnerable to the travelling vehicles on the road, especially if the footpath is narrow. Steep crossfall also force mobility scooter and wheelchair users as well as small children on bicycles onto the road if control is lost. Crossfalls are discussed in more detail in Section 11.7: Crossfalls.

The middle of the berm is the ideal location as if provides space from vehicles exiting driveways and provides an area for catching errant mobility devices. This is similar to the concept of clear zones that NZTA has adopted for State Highways.

Full width footpaths are also favourable as this provides a wide surface for mobility impaired users to use safely away from hazards. The placement of signs, rubbish bins, power poles and light poles etc. will need careful consideration so as not installed in an area where visually impaired users and small children will generally walk.

Recommendation 52 Install future footpaths that are not full width, in the middle of the berm to improve sight visibility at driveways and grassed berm areas for errant mobility devices.

11.4 VEGETATION

When narrower than standard footpaths are provided, extra consideration is required to maintain width by managing vegetation. Also, low hanging branches can cause injury or restrict sight visibility.

Vegetation in Paeroa was a concern at the time of the audit, given the narrow footpaths. Maintaining the vegetation at these locations is vital in ensuring a usable footpath is always provided.

The following locations were identified as having vegetation growing over the footpath:

- Andrews Street – opp. #6;
- 9 Lewis Street;
- Marshall Street – north of Hughenden St;
- Queen Street – west of Hawkness Henry;
- SH.26 – outside Halthorp Park;
- 5 Victoria Street;
- Wharf Street – west of Plunket;
- William Street – outside Opus Consultants Ltd;
- 52 Willoughby Street; and
- 13 Wood Street.

Recommendation 53 Liaise with adjoining land owners to trim vegetation extending from the boundary over the footpath as required.

11.5 SURFACE

An uneven surface of concrete and asphaltic concrete, due to tree roots, underground service work and basecourse failure can cause potential tripping hazards and cause injury to mobility users. Uneven surfaces can also cause mobility scooter users and wheelchair users to tip out of their mobility aid and be seriously hurt. Ponding issues can create a slippery surface.

Berms lower than the footpath can also cause problems for mobility users. With the narrow width of the footpath, mobility scooter users and wheelchair users often have to use the berm to pass other users. A low berm can cause the mobility aids to tip over and cause serious injury.

The following locations were identified as having berms lower than the adjoining footpath:

- 10 Aorangi Road; and
- Thorp Street – outside Paeroa Central School.

Recommendation 54 Raise the berm level to the adjoining footpath at 10 Aorangi Road and outside Paeroa Central School on Thorp Street.

West of the Paeroa College is a section with the level below the footpath level with a fence offset from the back of the footpath. Moving the fence line to be directly behind the footpath will eliminate the potential risk of a mobility scooter or young cyclist falling off the footpath and causing serious injury.

Recommendation 55 Re-locate the fence line at the property west of Paeroa College to remove the hazard between the footpath and the property.

Figure 27: Footpath and Fence west of Paeroa College

Lifting of the footpath at joints or by tree roots create tripping hazards, particularly for older persons. Similarly sunken footpath, due to failure in the basecourse, also causes an uneven surface and the potential for older persons to lose their footing.

The following locations were identified with lifting or sunken footpaths:

- 2 Hill Street;
- Kennedy Street - #4, #16, #20 (lifting);
- SH.2 (Normanby Road) – Ohinemuri Park (sunken footpath by Bus Stop);
- SH.26 (Arney Street) – North side between SH.2 and Willoughby St (tree roots);
- SH.26 (Te Aroha Road) – Garage at corner with Riverbank Road (sunken footpath), West of Paeroa College sign (sunken footpath);
- 10 Thorp Street (lifting in footpath); and
- Towers Street – Outside VTNZ, southeast intersection with Miller Ave (sunken footpath).

Recommendation 56 Repair the lifting footpath at:

- 2 Hill Street;
- Kennedy Street - #4, #16, #20;
- SH.2 (Normanby Road) – Ohinemuri Park;
- SH.26 (Arney Street) – North side between SH.2 and Willoughby St;
- SH.26 (Te Aroha Road) – Garage at corner with Riverbank Rd, West of Paeroa College sign;
- 10 Thorp Street; and
- Towers Street – Outside VTNZ, southeast intersection with Miller Ave.

There are locations where HDC can repair the surface and eliminate loose metal and broken surfaces:

- Corbett Street - South intersection of Bradley St/Corbett St, #24;
- Hughenden Street – North side west of SH.2, southeast of Marshall St;
- Kennedy Street – Opp. #1;
- Marshall Street – Re-locate boulder at car park from footpath;
- 38 Norwood Road;
- Opatito Road/Dearle Street – Outside Waikato Regional Council;
- Princes Street – Outside Liquor Warehouse;
- SH.2 – Outside Paeroa Tyres, Limm Motors, Vintage and Retro Shop;
- Shaw Avenue - #12, #34, #36;
- Station Road - #37, #41;
- Thorp Street – Driveway at 168 Normanby Rd (SH.2), east of school entrance;
- Towers Street – Outside Towers Court, #22;
- Victoria Street – Sh.2 to Willoughby Street (south side);
- Wharf Street – Joint of driveway to Idea Services, opp. RSA entrance;
- Willoughby Street - #39, southeast corner SH.26; and
- Wood Street – Victoria St corner on southeast corner.

Figure 28: Broken footpath on Thorp Street at 168 Normanby Road

Recommendation 57 Repair the footpaths at the following locations:

- Corbett Street – South intersection of Bradley St/Corbett St, #24;
- Hughenden Street – North side west of SH.2, southeast of Marshall St;
- Kennedy Street – Opp. #1;
- Marshall Street – Re-locate boulder at car park from footpath;
- 38 Norwood Road;
- Opatito Road/Dearle Street – Outside Waikato Regional Council;
- Princes Street – Outside Liquor Warehouse;
- SH.2 – Outside Paeroa Tyres, Limm Motors, Vintage and Retro Shop;
- Shaw Avenue - #12, #34, #36;
- Station Road - #37, #41;
- Thorp Street – Driveway at 168 Normanby Rd (SH.2), east of school entrance;
- Towers Street – Outside Towers Court, #22;
- Victoria Street – Sh.2 to Willoughby St (south side);
- Wharf Street – Joint of driveway to Idea Services, opp. RSA entrance;
- Willoughby Street - #39, southeast corner SH.26; and
- Wood Street – Victoria St corner on southeast corner.

Service covers and repairs can create a tripping hazard by poor reinstatement of the footpath.

Recommendation 58 Ensure Service providers such as Spark, Powerco, and Ultra-fast Broadband etc. reinstate the footpath to a high standard.

The following service covers and reinstatements need repair:

- Marshall Street/Hughenden Street intersection – toby cover on southeast corner;
- 34 Norwood Road – Manhole;
- SH.2 (Normanby Road) – Service cover outside Maru Sushi, Spark service cover between Corbett St and Station Rd, catchpit by Spark Phone box on west side north of Marshall St, fire hydrant between Railway St and Opatito Rd; and
- Wharf Street – MH outside Nick Hoogeveen & Associates.

Recommendation 59 Repair the service covers and footpath reinstatements at the following locations:

- Marshall Street/Hughenden Street intersection – toby cover on southeast corner;
- 34 Norwood Road – Manhole;
- SH.2 (Normanby Road) – Service cover outside Maru Sushi, Spark service cover between Corbett St and Station Rd, catchpit by Spark Phone box on west side north of Marshall St, fire hydrant between Railway St and Opatito Rd; and
- Wharf Street – MH outside Nick Hoogeveen & Associates.

11.6 LONGITUDINAL GRADIENT

Longitudinal gradient is a major concern for users with mobility devices.

As with kerb ramps, design standards regard longitudinal grades greater than 1 in 20 (5%) on footpaths as ramps[40]. CCS Disability Action considers '1 in 8 (12.5%) as an absolute maximum' too steep and unable to be independently and safely used by mobility scooters and wheelchairs. An absolute maximum grade of 1 in 12 (8.5%) is permissible on existing key pedestrian routes as grades steeper than this are generally not able to be negotiated.

Recommendation 60 Adopt an absolute maximum longitudinal grade of 1 in 14 (7.1%) for future proposed works.

The following footpaths were identified as having a steep longitudinal gradient:

- Bennett Street – Lewis St to Olga St – 1 in 9.9 (10.1%), Olga St to SH.26 – 1 in 9.1 (11%);
- Nahum Street – Lewis St to Bennett St – 1 in 6.9 (14.4%);
- King Street – SH.26 to Seth Pl – 1 in 8.9 (11.2%)
- Lewis Street - #9 to Russell St – 1 in 9.3 (10.8%);
- Russell Street – SH.2 to Willoughby St – 1 in 9.5 (10.5%);
- Hill Street – Cullen St to Kennedy St – 1 in 10.9 (9.2%);
- Miller Avenue – Footpath slope to school – 1 in 14 (7.1%); and
- Princes Street – South side of Community Pool – 1 in 8.8 (11.3%).

Installing signage with the grade shown will aid mobility users in the decision process of using that particular stretch of road. If an alternative route is available, install a map with the sign identifying this route. Pedestrian signage is discussed further in Section 13: Street Furniture.

[40] NZS 4121:2001 Section 6.2.3: Footpaths as ramps

Recommendation 61 Install signage identifying longitudinal grades steeper than 1 in 12 (8.3%) with alternative routes if available.

The longitudinal grade of footpath on Towers Street, north of the vehicle crossing of Towers Court, was measured at 1 in 8 (12.5%). Re-grading the footpath to tie in with the vehicle entrance to Towers Court will improve access along Towers Street.

Recommendation 62 Re-grade the footpath on Towers Court, north of the vehicle crossing at Towers Court, to a maximum grade of 1 in 14 (7.1%).

11.7 CROSSFALL

As with longitudinal gradients, crossfall is a major concern for users with mobility devices. Design standards recommend a crossfall of between 1% and 2%[41]. A grade of greater than 1% requires people using wheelchairs and walking frames to use extra energy to resist the sideways forces. As the majority of footpaths drain to the road, this can lead to the user dropping over the kerb and into the live traffic lane.

The majority of footpaths in the geographic area of interest had a crossfall of greater than 2% with crossfall greater than 1 in 12 (8.3%) measured on Taylor Avenue, South of #25, (1 in 6.9 (14.5%)), and the entrance to Bunnings (1 in 7.4 (13.5%)).

Installing High Profile Kerb and Channel will improve the crossfall at these locations.

Recommendation 63 Re-grade the crossfall on Taylor Avenue, south of #25, and at the entrance to Bunnings, to achieve a grade of between 1% and 2%.

Recommendation 64 Adopt 1% as the crossfall standard, and upgrade existing footpaths to this grade when replaced.

11.8 VEHICLES PARKING ON FOOTPATH

Cars parking on the footpath are always a concern for mobility users. Not only can they reduce the usable width of the footpath, but they also create sight line issues for people in wheelchairs and mobility users.

Pedestrians require differing spaces within which to manoeuvre. Newer wheelchairs are increasingly wider than their predecessors and this should be considered when designing for pedestrians. Mobility scooters are usually longer but the same width as manual wheelchairs.

[41] Pedestrian Planning and Design Guidelines Section 14.5: Crossfall and NZS 4121:2001 Section 6: Footpaths, Ramps, and Landings

A clear width of 1000 mm is adequate for people with ambulant disabilities. It just allows passage for 80 percent of people who use wheelchairs. People who use wheelchairs require a clear width of 1.2 metres[42].

Parking on the footpath was observed at the following locations:

- Francis Street – Between William St and Hughenden St;
- Marshall Street – Outside Auto Electrical between SH.2 and William St;
- 34 and 36 Willoughby St; and
- 33 Wood Street.

Figure 29: Parking on the footpath at 33 Wood Street

In areas similar to Willoughby Street and Wood Street where a narrow footpath is against the kerb and channel, parking on the footpath is a greater issue as this narrows the footpath to an extent that is not usable for mobility impaired users.

Recommendation 65 Regularly control car parking on the footpath to maintain a clear, usable footpath.

[42] Pedestrian Planning & Design Guide Section 3.3: Physical Space Required

12 STREET CROSSINGS

12.1 PROVISION OF CROSSINGS[43]

Pedestrians cross the road an average of two to three times on every walking trip. Perceptions of the walking experience are focused on difficulties crossing roads. Any problems with this can cause delays and create a sense of insecurity. By providing effective crossings, the walking experience is enhanced and becomes more user-friendly.

There are four main reasons for installing pedestrian crossing facilities:

- Level of service – The crossing opportunities available to pedestrians;
- Safety – Crash records show that specific pedestrian crashes may be reduced by providing crossing assistance, or that perceptions of poor safety are discouraging walking;
- Specific access provisions – A particular group (e.g. young children, vision and mobility impaired people) crossing; and
- Integration – Part of integrating and reinforcing a wider traffic management plan for the area.

12.2 LEVEL OF SERVICE

The level of service for pedestrians is calculated by the time taken to safely cross the road, the volume of traffic, and physical aids to improve crossings. The longer it takes, the more frustrated pedestrians become, and the more likely they are going to take risks.

NZTA has developed a Pedestrian Crossing Facilities Calculation Spreadsheet and is attached as Appendix D. The spreadsheet is also available on NZTA's website.

There are a number of pedestrian crossing facilities that are available to provide safe and effective opportunities for pedestrians to cross the road.

[43] Pedestrian Planning and Design Guidelines – Section 15: Crossings

The Pedestrian Crossing Facilities Calculation Spreadsheet considers the following methods of providing safety when crossing the road:

- Without Crossing Facility;
- Platform;
- Kerb extensions;
- Median Refuge;
- Combining Kerb extensions and median refuge;
- Zebra crossings;
- Traffic signals; and
- Grade separation.

The Pedestrian Crossing Facilities Calculation Spreadsheet is available from the NZTA website.

Recommendation 66 Adopt the Pedestrian Crossing Facilities Calculation Spreadsheet for use when determining pedestrian crossing facilities.

12.3 KERB EXTENSIONS[44]

Kerb extensions are created by widening the footpath at intersections or mid-blocks, and extending it into and across parking lanes to the edge of the traffic lane. This improves visibility of pedestrians by traffic and reduces the distance to cross the road.

Advantages for kerb extensions are:

- Pedestrian safety is improved by kerb extensions – with an estimated pedestrian crash reduction of 36 percent (twice that of pedestrian islands alone). This is because pedestrians are more visible to oncoming drivers and pedestrians get a better view of approaching traffic;
- Pedestrian delay is reduced due to the shorter crossing distance and, therefore, crossing time which permits pedestrians to select a smaller gap (but to a much lesser extent than pedestrian islands);
- They can be retrofitted to existing roads;
- They create space for pedestrians to wait without blocking others walking past;
- They create space for installing kerb ramps;
- They physically prevent drivers from parking (and blocking) the crossing point;

[44] Pedestrian Planning Design Guide: Section 6.7.3 – Kerb Extensions

- Road berms gain additional space which can be used for landscaping, cycle racks and street furniture (as long as visibility is maintained);
- The can help slow vehicle speeds;
- They ensure that car parking does not obscure visibility for vehicles at intersections; and
- Signs and traffic signal displays can be located where they are easily seen by approaching traffic.

Disadvantages for kerb extensions are that they:

- Reduce on-street parking;
- Can force cyclists closer to motorised traffic on narrow roads;
- Can create drainage problems and rubbish can accumulate;
- Can create an obstruction that may be struck by cyclists and motorised vehicles.

Kerb extensions have particular safety benefits and also result in less delay for pedestrians. They will be most beneficial on roads with flows less than 500 vehicles per hour. They can be used on any class of road and can be retrofitted as necessary.

They are particularly useful when combined with pedestrian platforms, zebra crossings, traffic signals and, where there is sufficient room, pedestrian refuge islands.

12.4 PEDESTRIAN PLATFORMS[45]

Pedestrian platforms are raised and sometimes specially textured areas of roadway that act as a focus for crossings. However, they are part of the roadway and pedestrians have to give way to vehicles unless the platform is also marked as a zebra crossing.

Advantages of Pedestrian Platforms include:

- Emphasising pedestrian movements at the expense of vehicular traffic;
- Helping to focus traffic on pedestrians crossing;
- Being aesthetically pleasing;
- Reinforcing the slow speed message to drivers;
- Being highly effective at reducing vehicle speeds;
- Eliminating grade changes from the pedestrian route and, therefore, the need for kerb ramps; and
- More drivers yielding to pedestrians.

[45] Pedestrian Planning Design Guide: Section 6.7.4 – Pedestrian Platforms

Disadvantages for Pedestrian Platforms are that they:

- Only work effectively when vehicle speeds can be reduced to where drivers are able and prepared to slow or stop;
- Although still part of the roadway, may cause confusion as to who has the right of way;
- Can create discomfort for vehicle occupants, especially those in heavy vehicles (while platforms are less suited to bus routes, they can be designed to accommodate buses);
- Should preferably not be used in isolation; but form part of a larger (area-wide) scheme;
- May increase noise as vehicles brake, slow, pass over them and accelerate; and
- Vision impaired pedestrians and children may not be aware they are entering the roadway on a raised platform, so there needs to be clear discrimination between the road and footpath.

Platforms are generally installed on local roads and sometimes on collector roads. They are not installed on arterial roads except in major shopping areas where the need for traffic calming and pedestrian assistance exceeds the arterial function. They can be retrofitted at both intersections and mid-block and are particularly useful in traffic calmed areas (where they serve the same purpose as road humps). Where motorists need to stop and give way, the platforms should be marked as zebra crossings. In areas where heavy vehicles are part of the traffic, careful design and liaison will be necessary.

Do not use where traffic approach speeds exceed 50 km/h.

12.5 PEDESTRIAN REFUGE ISLANDS[46]

Pedestrian Refuge Islands are elongated, raised portions of pavement within the roadway that provide a place for pedestrians to wait before crossing the next part of the road. Crossing pedestrians only need to find a gap in one stream of traffic, meaning larger and more frequent gaps and significantly reduced crossing times.

Advantages for Refuge Islands are:

- Reduce the crossing area where pedestrians are in conflict with traffic;
- Can considerably reduce delays for pedestrians (by up to 90 percent);
- Can be retrofitted to existing roads;
- Are particularly helpful to pedestrians unable to judge distances accurately or who have slower walking speeds;

[46] Pedestrian Planning Design Guide: Section 6.7.1 – Pedestrian Islands

- Can improve safety with an estimated pedestrian crash reduction of 18% (or 32% when combined with kerb extensions);
- Pedestrians on the island are more visible to oncoming drivers, and pedestrians can see oncoming traffic better; and
- The localised roadway narrowing encourages lower vehicle speeds.

Disadvantages of Refuge Islands are that they:

- Restrict vehicle access to adjacent driveways;
- Can force cyclists closer to motorised traffic on narrower roads;
- Can disrupt drainage causing water to pond within the island or adjacent kerb ramps;
- Need a wide roadway to ensure adequate space after installation;
- Can be an obstacle which may be struck by motorised traffic if not particularly conspicuous.

Because the main effect of pedestrian islands is reduction in pedestrian delay, they are most useful where traffic flows exceed 500 vehicles per hour.

Pedestrian islands are nearly always highly cost effective in improving pedestrian safety and reducing delay. They can be incorporated whenever a raised island is created as part of a roading scheme, for example deflection and splitter islands.

Pedestrian islands can be combined with kerb extensions and platforms.

Flush medians should include regular pedestrian islands to reduce inappropriate motor vehicle use of the medians and to improve pedestrian feelings of security on them. Although they can be retrofitted, they should be considered as a matter of course in all new/improved roading schemes.

Pedestrian refuge islands should ideally be at least 1.8 metres wide (narrow refuge islands put pedestrians at risk of being hit by truck side mirrors) and can be part of an un-signalised pedestrian crossing[47]. This width also allows for a mobility scooter to fully park on the refuge island (most mobility scooters range from 1.3m to 1.5m in length).

Figure 30: Ideal pedestrian refuge island crossing facility

[47] International Road Assessment Programme – Road Safety Toolkit

Pedestrian refuge islands can be used where there is a demand for pedestrians to cross the road, but where the numbers of pedestrians are not high enough to warrant a signalised pedestrian crossing[48].

12.6 PEDESTRIAN ZEBRA CROSSINGS[49]

A pedestrian zebra crossing is a section of roadway running from kerb to kerb and marked with longitudinal markings. Drivers are required to give way to pedestrians on both sides of all zebra crossings unless the crossing is divided by a raised traffic island.

Advantages of a zebra crossing are that they:

- Provide the least delay for pedestrians;
- Can be retrofitted to existing roads;
- Create a clear focus for crossings; and
- If raised (as a platform), slow vehicle speeds and can improve safety.

Disadvantages are:

- On their own, do not improve pedestrian safety and may even decrease it;
- Can lead to an increase in 'nose-to-tail' vehicle accidents.
- Drivers may not stop when pedestrians expect them to.
- High pedestrian flows can dominate the crossing and cause severe traffic disruptions.
- Wide markings can be slippery when wet for cyclists and motorcyclists.
- Pedestrians may step out without checking properly whether approaching vehicles are too close to stop.

Zebra crossings need to be combined with other measures to enhance their safety. Do not use zebra crossings on roads with speed limits over 50 km/h unless approval is obtained from Land Transport NZ as required by the Traffic Control Devices Rule.

Do not use zebra crossings for locations with fewer than 50 pedestrians per hour.

12.7 MID BLOCK PEDESTRIAN SIGNALS[50]

Mid-block pedestrian signals are installations that stop traffic so pedestrians can cross unimpeded. The signals are activated by pedestrians, vehicles are stopped, pedestrians cross and then vehicles are allowed to proceed.

[48] International Road Assessment Programme – Road Safety Toolkit
[49] Pedestrian Planning Design Guide: Section 6.7.5 – Pedestrian zebra crossings
[50] Pedestrian Planning Design Guide: Section 6.7.6 Mid-block Pedestrian Signals

Mid-block pedestrian signals can include intelligent features, such as extending the pedestrian phase for slow pedestrians and detecting that pedestrians have already crossed prior to the pedestrian phase being displayed.

Advantages for Mid-block Pedestrian Signals:

- Clearly show when to cross;
- Balance the delays to pedestrians and traffic;
- Can reduce community severance;
- Are very safe for pedestrians when used properly. Signals take the decision on when it is safe to cross away from the pedestrian. Pedestrians group together, rather than crossing intermittently.

Disadvantages for Mid-Block Pedestrian Signals include:

- Delaying pedestrians more than zebra crossings;
- Being more costly to install, operate and maintain than other crossing types;
- Being more disruptive to traffic flows than other crossing types apart from zebra crossings;
- Being more dangerous when crossing near the signals or against the signals.
- Slower pedestrians may find it difficult to cross within the allotted time. Intelligent features can assist this.
- Signal timings are frequently based on minimising vehicle delays which results in a poor level of service to pedestrians. Pedestrians having to wait for what seems to them an excessive time will take risks and cross against the signals. If all pedestrians have crossed before receiving a green signal, vehicles are required to stop anyway. Intelligent features can reduce this.

Figure 31: Pedestrian crossing warning sign

Use a traffic signals analysis package to model the expected delays to pedestrians and other users under signal operation. Compare the delay and safety performance with other options calculated using the Pedestrian crossing facilities calculation spreadsheet.

While pedestrian traffic signals would greatly enhance safe crossing, the practicalities of installing signals would be a huge investment by HDC.

An alternative solution would be the installation of an electronic pedestrian warning sign. Similar to cycle warning signs, the pedestrian warning signs can be activated by the pedestrian to warn on-coming motorists.

A number of options are available, and any sign installed would need to be approved by NZTA before installation.

12.8 DECISION PROCESS

There are four main reasons for choosing to improve facilities for pedestrians to cross roads[51]:

- Level of service: the crossing opportunities available to pedestrians are below the desired level of service.
- Safety: crash records show that specific pedestrian crashes may be reduced by providing crossing assistance, or that perceptions of poor safety are discouraging walking.
- Specific access provisions: a particular group (e.g. young children, vision and mobility impaired people) needs the improvements.
- Integration: it is part of integrating and reinforcing a wider traffic management plan for the area.

When considering how to best provide for pedestrians, consider the following questions (in this order):

- What is the road environment and the land use context, and who uses it?
- What are the appropriate physical aids to crossing?
- Is the control of the crossing point appropriate?
- How do we design the facility to fit into the environment?

This approach should be followed in all cases when providing crossing assistance for children.

12.9 VOLUME OF TRAFFIC IN PAEROA ON STATE HIGHWAYS

The volume of traffic is a major contributor to the safety of pedestrians crossing the road. The higher the volume, the fewer gaps are available for pedestrians.

Average Daily Traffic (ADT) volume is recorded by NZTA. These record either an estimate or actual measurement of vehicles over a period of 7 days, which is then calculated for the whole year.

As stated in Section 9: Kerb Ramps, in 2013, the Annual Average Daily Traffic Count (AADT) was approx. 10,500 vehicles for SH.2 and between 3000 – 4500 for SH.26.

[51] Pedestrian Planning Design Guide: Section 6.5 – Selecting the appropriate crossing facility.

12.10 EXISTING CROSSING OPPORTUNITIES

There are three different designated road crossing opportunities in the geographic area of interest:

- Kerb ramps at intersections (discussed in Section 9: Kerb Ramps and Section 10: Tactiles);
- Pedestrian refuge/splitter islands (visual appearance discussed in Section 10: Tactiles); and
- Pedestrian zebra crossings.

As discussed earlier, a splitter and refuge island should be 1.8m wide as a mobility scooter varies from 1.3m to 1.5m in length. Mothers with pushchairs also require the extra length for safety.

Recommendation 67 As splitter and refuge islands are replaced under normal maintenance, ensure they are replaced with islands that are at least 1.8m wide.

As discussed in Section 9: Kerb ramps and Section 10: Tactiles, the alignment of crossing points is important for visually impaired users to safely cross the carriageway.

The following crossing alignments need relocating:

- Corbett Street/Willoughby Street – Crossing Willoughby St on southwest corner;
- Marshall Street/William Street – Crossing William St – east side;
- Princes Street – Crossing Prince St outside the Paeroa Medical Centre;
- Shaw Avenue/Kinsella Place – Crossing Kinsella Pl; and
- William Street – Crossing from Countdown to Hauraki District Council.

Recommendation 68 Relocate the crossing points to improve the alignment at the following intersections:

- Corbett Street/Willoughby Street – Crossing Willoughby St on southwest corner;
- Marshall Street/William Street – Crossing William St – east side;
- Princes Street – Crossing Prince St outside the Paeroa Medical Centre;
- Shaw Avenue/Kinsella Place – Crossing Kinsella Pl; and
- William Street – Crossing from Countdown to Hauraki District Council.

The following alignment connections to the Hauraki Rail Trail are discussed in Section 14: Hauraki Rail Trail:

- Railway Street/Dearle Street, Railway Street/George Street, and Railway Street/Junction Road – Crossing Railway Street from the Hauraki Rail Trail to Dearle St; and
- William Street/Francis Street – From the footpath on the east side of Francis St to the Hauraki Rail Trail.

12.11 NEW CROSSING OPPORTUNITIES

Crossing opportunities provide linkage for pedestrians to each side of the road. In some cases, they complete links between footpaths, particularly if the street has a footpath on one side only. By providing kerb ramps, pedestrian refuge islands, and/or pedestrian crossings, safer connectivity can be provided for mobility impaired pedestrians.

Figure 32: Refuge Island in Paeroa

Figure 33: Pedestrian Crossing on SH.2

There are very limited crossing opportunities along the State Highways away from the main shopping centre. Most intersections with side roads do not have crossing points to cross the State Highways.

A very good example of providing a good crossing facility is SH.26, west of Wood Street. With the footpath on the south side ending at Wood Street, by providing a safe crossing facility to the north side will encourage users to use the other side. There are exceptions though, as shown in Figure 32 below! Sometimes, pedestrians will walk where they want to. But, by providing a safe crossing facility, HDC (and NZTA) reduces the risk for injury for many.

Figure 34: Pedestrian using the south side of SH.26

The site inspection noted the following locations that require the investigation of new crossing opportunities on SH.2 and SH.26:

- SH.2 – Ohinemuri Park – Install a Refuge Island to provide connection to Ohinemuri Park from town;

Figure 35: SH.2 – Ohinemuri Park

- SH.2/Opatito Road – Install a Refuge Island to provide a connection to Paeroa North from Opatito Rd. A refuge island will also aid to slow traffic on SH.2;
- SH.2/Taylors Avenue – Extend the Refuge Island west to provide a connection for the Hauraki Rail Trail (discussed further in Section 14: Hauraki Rail Trail); and
- Station Road/SH.2 and SH.26 – Install a Refuge Island at the intersections of SH.2 and SH.26 to decrease the crossing length needed to cross Station Road. These intersections are very wide and refuge islands will improve traffic from cutting the intersection as well.

As these are State Highways, discussions with NZTA will be required for the installation of any refuge islands on the State Highway. A long term programme of the installation of one Refuge Island a year will complete this project within five years.

Recommendation 69 Liaise with NZTA for the long term installation of refuge islands (one per year) at the following locations:

- SH.2 – Ohinemuri Park – Install a Refuge Island to provide connection to Ohinemuri Park from town;
- SH.2/Opatito Road – Install a Refuge Island to provide a connection to Paeroa North from Opatito Rd. A refuge island will also aid to slow traffic on SH.2; and
- Station Road/SH.2 and SH.26 – Install a Refuge Island at the intersections of SH.2 and SH.26 to decrease the crossing length needed to cross Station Road. These intersections are very wide and refuge islands will improve traffic from cutting the intersection as well.

Installing refuge islands at these points will also aid in the management of traffic speed along the State Highways.

Other locations where the installation of a Refuge Island will be of benefit include:

- Station Road/Norwood Road – Install a Refuge Island crossing to aid in crossing Station Rd from Norwood Rd; and
- Station Road – between Towers St and Bradley St – Install a Refuge Island to provide a link from Bradley St to Towers St and on to Millers Ave.

Recommendation 70 Install Refuge Islands on Station Rd, at the intersection with Norwood Rd, and between Towers St and Bradley St.

Crossing connections need to be provided when footpaths switch sides of the road or when a side road joins the road with the footpath on the other side. This occurs in two locations along Norwood Road – Waimarei Avenue on the west side, and a new subdivision south of #80 on the east side.

As discussed in Section 9: Kerb Ramps, Waimarei Avenue has a kerb ramp that leads to a driveway on the south side. Connect the footpath on the east side of Waimarei Avenue to the footpath on the west side, and then provide kerb ramps on Norwood Road west of the intersection. This is covered by Recommendation 23.

The new subdivision south of 80 Norwood Road is a good example of how important it is for HDC to ensure in the development stage, that connections are provided for. Costs can then be passed onto the Developer and not the Ratepayer.

Kerb ramps are now required on both sides of Norwood Road at the subdivision to complete access.

Figure 36: New subdivision on Norwood Road.

Recommendation 71 Install kerb ramps at the new subdivision on Norwood Road to complete access from the footpath in the new subdivision to the west side of Norwood Road.

13 STREET FURNITURE

Well-designed public spaces play a decisive role in the comfort and safety of users. Street furnishings support people walking, cycling and those taking rest on their journey[52].

Street furniture should avoid interrupting pedestrian desire lines and be carefully selected and positioned to avoid cluttering the street. It needs to be mounted at a height that is usable for all users.

Street furniture includes rubbish bins, light and power poles, signage, seats, bus shelters, fencing etc.

13.1 PERMANENT SIGNAGE[53]

Signage plays a key role in access in the community. It provides confidence to the user that they are heading in the right direction and informs them of access conditions.

All road users need helpful guidance and direction to inform and warn them of the environment ahead. As pedestrians have different characteristics and routes from other road users, the following four specific measures are required:

- Providing directional information to pedestrians;
- Channelling pedestrian flows;
- Informing other road users of the presence of pedestrians; and
- Indicating to pedestrians and other road users who has priority at crossing points.

A planned and cohesive strategy for pedestrian signage usually reduces the number of signs and locations and minimises maintenance costs, clutter/obstruction and visual blight. Signage strategies should be based on locating signs at the following specific ‘decision points’ on the pedestrian network:

- Likely trip origins, that is, places where people join the pedestrian network such as transport interchanges/stops, car parks and key approaches.
- Likely trip destinations, as when visits to these locations are over they become trip origins. Examples include tourist attractions, community facilities and retail areas.

[52] North Shore City Council – Design of Streets: How should street furnishings be incorporated into street design?
[53] Pedestrian Planning and Design Guide – Section 16:Measures to Guide Pedestrians

- Locations with possible route ambiguity, including major junctions and open areas.
- On long routes where pedestrians may be uncertain that they have chosen the correct direction and need confirmation.

It can be used to identify barriers and inform users of other ways of accessing their destination.

A walking and cycling signage strategy can provide direction for the implementation and installation of signage, including location, height and font type/size criteria. Consultation with interested parties will assist in the implementation of such a policy.

Recommendation 72 Adopt a Pedestrian Signage Policy to inform users of their choices in accessing destination points.

In areas where it is not practical to install footpath (Onslow Street, Russell Street, and Lewis Street), creating a shared zone by installing signs warning vehicle users that pedestrians are using the carriageway should be installed.

Recommendation 73 Install signage to warn motorists that pedestrians are using the carriageway in areas where the installation of footpaths is impractical.

13.2 TEMPORARY SIGNAGE, STOCK and AL-FRESCO DINING

Visually impaired access users require a clear access path to successfully negotiate an area. They generally use building and boundary lines to guide their way.

Businesses along SH.2 regularly install street signage, stock and tables and chairs outside of their premises. This has implications for people with significant visual impairment as they frequently use environmental cues such as buildings to navigate around a community and they won't necessarily see stock that are low to the ground, they become a trip hazard.

Figure 37: Shop wares and signage on SH.2

By having obstacles on the shop boundary, visually impaired people are forced to use the kerb line as a navigation aid.

Recommendation 74 Liaise with business owners to retain clear access route widths and keeping the building line clear of al-fresco dining furniture, signage and stock for sale.

13.3 SEATING

Seating is helpful for access users who are unsteady on their feet. There is limited seating along SH.2 in the main shopping centre. This is mainly at kerb build outs, near pedestrian crossings.

The availability of seating areas is generally viewed as a necessary urban feature for older people. It is difficult for many older people to walk around their local area without somewhere to rest[54].

The Inclusive Design for Getting Outdoors suggests the following requirements are beneficial for older persons[55]:

- The seat itself – There is a range of guidance on the style of seat and the appropriateness of a seat in meeting user needs especially given that users in public spaces will be so varied. There is a general consensus about: the provision of a back rest; mixture of seating with and without arm rests; the height of the seat from the floor (450 to 475mm, plus other heights where multiple seating permits this); constructed from a material which does not retain heat / cold; colour and luminance to contrast with the background environment.
- Positioning of the seat – The seating should be set back from a footway such that it does not cause an obstruction; there should be space for a wheelchair user to pull up alongside a companion; end parking on a firm surface for a wheelchair or scooter. The Department for Transport (UK) (2007) suggests that seating should be located where there is good lighting and natural surveillance because it can sometimes attract anti-social behaviour, and that consideration should be given to pedestrian desire lines.

Recommendation 75 Adopt the Inclusive Design for Getting Outdoors as part of its design for public seating.

[54] World Health Organisation – Global Age-Friendly Cities: A Guide
[55] Inclusive Design for Getting Outdoors: Design Guidelines

13.4 OBSTRUCTIONS AT CROSSING OPPORTUNITIES

It is common practise to locate rubbish bins, gardens, and light and power poles on the side of the crossing opportunity that the traffic is approaching. This leads to limited sight visibility for both the mobility user and the vehicle user.

HDC has placed a garden at the pedestrian crossing at the NZ Post Office. The garden is placed on the side of the approaching traffic. Given the height of a Mobility Scooter or Wheelchair User, sight visibility can be impaired for both vehicle users and mobility users.

Figure 38: Pedestrian Crossing outside NZ Post on SH.2

Recommendation 76 Re-locate the garden at the crossing point of SH.2 at NZ Post to improve sight visibility.

14 HAURAKI RAIL TRAIL

The Hauraki Rail Trail comprises various stages allowing for comfortable 3 day Rail Trail cycle rides. The 82km trail is in close proximity to Hamilton, Auckland and Tauranga and is accessible from Thames, Paeroa, Te Aroha, and Waihi/Waikino.

The trail follows the path of two historic railway lines, running from Thames to Paeroa and Waikino to Te Aroha, while a new path will link Waikino to Waihi.

The Geographic Area of Interest contains a section of the Hauraki Rail Trail, running from:

- SH.26 – From Paeroa College to SH.2;
- The eastern bank of Ohinemuri River – From SH.26 to William St;
- William Street to SH.2 via Reserve; and
- Taylor Avenue.

This audit concentrated on access to the Rail Trail along this route. An ex Para-Olympian (hand-cyclist) advised that he has issues at the connection crossing SH.2 near Taylor Avenue.

The footpath on the bridge over Ohinemuri River is very narrow, and this is discussed in Section 11: Footpaths.

Connection from the bridge to the path along the eastern riverbank is via steps. This results in mobility users having to find a different route through Paeroa. Access to the path is further inhibited by steep grades on:

- Princes Street – 1 in 7.9 (12.6%);
- Connection from Hughenden Street/Francis Street to the Trail – 1 in 8.9 (11.2%); and
- North of William Street to SH.2 – 1 in 7.8 (12.8%). Connection south from William Street is 1 in 8.2 (12.2%).

Given the steep grades at the available connections, mobility users are required to travel through town before joining the Trail again on Taylor Avenue.

Recommendation 77 Liaise with the Hauraki Rail Trust to improve access at the intersection of SH.2/SH.26 and reduce grades along the path to a maximum grade of 1 in 14 (7.1%).

The crossing of SH.2 at the northern end of the Reserve is missing kerb ramps on each side of SH.2. Installing kerb ramps and extending the Splitter Island on SH.26 at Taylor Avenue will improve access.

Recommendation 78 Install kerb ramps at the crossing point of SH.2 at the northern end of the Reserve, and extend the Splitter Island on SH.26 from Taylor Avenue.

Another barrier along the Trail is the installation of cycle barriers at 1.2m apart. While barriers help control the speed of cyclists, the width between the barriers reduces the opportunity for Mobility Scooter users, Hand-cyclists and Twin Pushchair users to use the path. A width of 1.5m is required for these users to negotiate the barriers.

Recommendation 79 Install cycle barriers along the Hauraki Rail Trail with a distance of 1.5m between the barriers.

15 TEMPORARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

Where work activities in the road corridor affect pedestrians or cyclists, the Temporary Traffic Management (TTM) must ensure that[56]:

- Pedestrians are not led into direct conflict with the work operation or traffic moving through or around the worksite.
- If pedestrians are directed into live lanes they should be adequately protected from traffic by delineation and/or barriers and suitable warning signs.
- Safe impediment free temporary paths are provided where footpaths are blocked by the activity.

Pedestrians, including those with impaired vision or wheelchair users must be considered as part of the design, preparation, approval and implementation of the Traffic Management Plan (TMP).

Pedestrian management of the Code of Practise for Temporary Traffic Management (CoPTTM) is a nationwide problem which NZTA focuses on when training users of this manual.

Recommendation 80 Enforce Code of Practice for Temporary Traffic Management standards for pedestrian control as part of the TMP approval process and supervision.

The former Mobil Service Station at the intersection of SH.2 and Victoria Street is currently under a re-development. The footpath is currently closed on Victoria Street. This is not a major concern in this situation, given that access is available to the south side of Victoria Street. Signage is required advising the footpath is closed and that access is available on the south side of Victoria Street. Improvements will need to be carried out to improve the footpath on the south side, including trimming vegetation.

Figure 39: Temporary Traffic Management on Victoria Street

Recommendation 81 Conduct regular 'random' audits of Temporary Traffic Management as part of the supervision process of Traffic Management Plans.

[56] Code of practice for temporary traffic management (COPTTM): Part 8 of the Traffic Control Devices manual (TCD Manual)

16 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following tables list the recommendations in order as set out in the report. Table 6 shows the general recommendations while Tables 5, 6, and 7 showing the site specific recommendations.

The specific recommendations are split into three categories:

- Serious Safety Risk – Where it is considered serious injury may occur
- Significant Concern – Major inconveniences
- Minor Concern – Minor inconveniences

The total estimated costs for the three categories are:

- Serious Safety Risk $ 27,500
- Significant Concerns $110,000
- Minor Concerns $ 65,000

Consideration should be given to a more formal method of setting priorities for provision of kerb ramps and maintenance of footpaths over a wider area as members of the disability community will clearly have preferred routes into the areas covered by this report. By identifying a risk and condition rating, a profile target can be developed that allows limited resources to address the most critical barriers first. Poor condition can be tolerated where there is little or no likelihood of use by the disabled and elderly.

We suggest HDC designate footpaths and all potential kerb ramp locations within a risk profile of minor, significant or serious with accessible routes as high priority. A relatively simple set of KPI's could then be formulated with condition ratings say 1 - 5 used to determine the profile.

Costs shown in Tables 5, 6, and 7 are indicative construction costs only and should only be used as a guide[57].They do not include Traffic Management Costs, consultation with affected parties, or design costs. All project costs will need to be finalised as design is completed for each.

[57] Costs are based on rates from Rawlinsons New Zealand Construction Handbook 2013/14 – 28th Edition

16.1 GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 4: General Recommendations

It is recommended HDC:

No.	Pg.	Description
1.	10	Assign annual budgets that are affordable for HDC to undertake the recommendations from this audit over a long term programme. Utilise regular maintenance programmes that maximise Council investment with NZTA subsidies.
2.	10	Select count sites in Paeroa urban area to conduct regular pedestrian counts, including the proportion of people who use mobility aids.
3.	11	Adopt the Risk Modified Condition Assessment methodology as shown in Appendix B as a tool for future maintenance prioritisation.
6.	16	Consider Mobility Space placement during the consenting process.
8.	19	Adopt the recommended minimum length in the TCD Manual Part 13: Parking Control of 6m for parallel parking.
9.	19	Adopt the recommended minimum width in NZS 4121:2001 of 3.5m and the minimum recommended length in the TCD Manual Part 13: Parking Control of 5.4m for angle parking. Allowance of at least 1.5m should be considered between the parking space and the live traffic lane to provide safety for wheelchair users who use rear loading vehicles.
12.	23	Adopt the Pedestrian Planning and Design Guide for Kerb Ramps with the following changes: • Ramp – Normal maximum gradient to be 1 in 14 (7.14%), with the absolute maximum gradient to be 1 in 12 (8.33%); and • Minimum cut down width of 1.8m.
13.	23	Replace all kerb ramps as required during the maintenance programme to a minimum width of 1.8m and a maximum grade of 1 in 14 (7.1%).
34.	33	Adopt the practise of milling seal edges at the join of the seal and the kerb channel, especially at areas where a flush kerb cut down is present, in maintenance contracts.
35.	35	When installing Tactiles, ensure the Tactiles are safety yellow as recommended by the RTS 14 Guidelines for Facilities for Blind and Vision Impaired Pedestrians.
36.	37	Create a long term programme in partnership with the Royal New Zealand Foundation for the Blind to install Tactiles at all intersections with priority given to the following roads:

No.	Pg.	Description
44.	44	Monitor the surface and replace with Asphaltic Concrete or Concrete when the cobblestone surface becomes uneven and potentially create a tripping hazard.
46.	48	Consult further with the Paeroa community to develop a long term programme for the installation of footpaths on both sides of the road.
47.	48	Ensure all future development in Paeroa has footpaths installed on both sides of the new road.
52.	50	Install future footpaths that are not full width, in the middle of the berm to improve sight visibility at driveways and grassed berm areas for errant mobility devices.
58.	54	Ensure Service providers such as Spark, Powerco, and Ultra-fast Broadband etc. reinstate the footpath to a high standard.
60.	55	Adopt an absolute maximum longitudinal grade of 1 in 14 (7.1%) for future proposed works.
64.	56	Adopt 1% as the crossfall standard, and upgrade existing footpaths to this grade when replaced.
65.	57	Regularly control car parking on the footpath to maintain a clear, usable footpath.
66.	59	Adopt the Pedestrian Crossing Facilities Calculation Spreadsheet for use when determining pedestrian crossing facilities.
67.	66	As splitter and refuge islands are replaced under normal maintenance, ensure they are replaced with islands that are at least 1.8m wide.
72.	72	Adopt a Pedestrian Signage Policy to inform users of their choices in accessing destination points.
75.	73	Adopt the Inclusive Design for Getting Outdoors as part of its design for public seating.
80.	77	Enforce Code of Practice for Temporary Traffic Management standards for pedestrian control as part of the TMP approval process and supervision.
81.	77	Conduct regular ‘random’ audits of Temporary Traffic Management as part of the supervision process of Traffic Management Plans.

16.2 SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 5: Specific Recommendations – Serious Safety Risks

It is recommended HDC: **Total = $27,500**

No.	Pg.	Description	Indicative Cost
14.	24	Replace the lip kerb ramps on the south east corners of SH2/Mackay Street and SH.2/Russell Street to flush and a maximum grade of 1 in 14 (7.1%).	$3,000
17.	25	Re-grade the carriageway to remove the small lip at the kerb channel at the north/east intersection of SH.2/Russell Street.	$1,000
19.	25	Replace the lip kerb ramp to flush and a maximum grade of 1 in 14 (7.1%) at the intersections of SH.26/Station Road (north/west corner) and SH.26/Norwood Road (both sides).	$2,000
23.	28	Install kerb ramps to a maximum grade of 1 in 14 (7.1%) at the intersections of Norwood Road with: • Claremont Avenue (both sides crossing Claremont Ave); and • Ohinemuri Place (both sides crossing Ohinemuri Pl).	$2,000
27.	30	Upgrade the intersection of Willoughby Street and Victoria Street to improve access for all users.	$5,000
29.	30	Replace or relocate the following lip kerb ramps with a maximum grade of 1 in 14 (7.1%): • Bennett Street/Olga Street – Both crossing Olga St; • Corbett Street/Albert Street – Both crossing Albert St; • Kennedy Street/Miller Ave – Southwest crossing Kennedy St; • King Street/Seth Street – Northeast crossing Seth St; • Towers Street/Prospect Terrace – Southwest; • Towers Street/Seymour Street – Northwest; • Wood Street/Onslow Street – Northwest; • Wood Street/Primrose Hill Entrance – Northeast; and • Wood Street/Russell Street – Southeast.	$8,000
38.	39	Install Warning Indicators on all refuge and splitter islands.	$1,000
39.	40	Ensure all Warning Indicators are installed to the full width of the kerb ramp as required in Recommendation 11.	$0
40.	40	Ensure all Tactiles installed in future works align the user to the crossing alignment.	$0

No.	Pg.	Description	Indicative Cost
55.	52	Re-locate the fence line at the property west of Paeroa College to remove the hazard between the footpath and the property.	$3,000
76.	74	Re-locate the garden at the crossing point of SH.2 at NZ Post to improve sight visibility.	$2,500

Table 6: Specific Recommendations – Significant Concerns

It is recommended HDC: **Total = $110,000**

No.	Pg.	Description	Indicative Cost
7.	17	Install full length kerb ramps at the remaining Mobility Spaces in Paeroa to provide quick, easy access to the footpath.	$1,500
10.	20	Widen the Mobility Spaces to 3.5m by narrowing the surrounding .carparks on Hughenden Street and SH.2 (outside NZ Post, Ohinemuri Club, Paeroa Pharmacy, and Westpac).	$500
11.	20	Install blue marking as per figure 7 and maintain a non-slip surface with the colour of both the surface and the marking to comply with Land Transport Rule: Traffic Control Devices 2004.	$2,500
15.	25	Replace the kerb ramps to a maximum grade of 1 in 14 (7.1%) at the intersections of SH.2 with: • Corbett Street (north/east crossing Corbett St); • Hughenden Street (south/west crossing Hughenden St); • Princes Street (north/west and south/west crossing Princes St); • Station Road (north/east crossing Station Rd); • Taylor Avenue (east side crossing Taylor Ave); • Victoria Street (both sides crossing Victoria St); and • Wharf Street (north/west and south/west crossing Wharf St).	$4,500
18.	25	Repair/realign the kerb ramps at the intersection of SH.2 with Station Road to improve the alignment and remove ponding issues.	$1,500

No.	Pg.	Description	Indicative Cost
20.	26	Replace the kerb ramps to a maximum grade of 1 in 14 (7.1%) at the intersections of SH.26 with: • Aorangi Road (north side crossing SH.26); • Bennett Street (north/west crossing SH.26); and • Willoughby Street (south/east crossing Willoughby Street).	$1,500
22.	27	Replace the kerb ramps at the intersection of Station Road and Norwood Road (north/west and south/west crossing Station Road) and the south/west crossing Neil Street to a maximum grade of 1 in 14.	$1,500
24.	28	Install kerb ramps to a maximum grade of 1 in 14 (7.1%) at the intersection of Norwood Road and Waimarei Place, crossing Waimarei Place. Remove the kerb ramp at the end of the footpath on Waimarei Place for crossing Norwood Road.	$1,500
26.	29	Relocate the kerb ramps at the south/east corner of Willoughby Street and Thorp Street (crossing Thorp Street) and both sides crossing Russell Street at Willoughby Street to improve the alignment and kerb ramp grade for all mobility users.	$2,500
30.	31	Replace the kerb ramps to a maximum grade of 1 in 14 (7.1%) at the following intersections: • Corbett Street/Willoughby Street (southwest crossing Willoughby St); • Hill Street outside #21 (south crossing Hill St); • Hill Street/Cullen Street (north/east crossing Cullen St); • Kennedy Street/Hill Street (south/west crossing Kennedy St); • Neil Street Turning Head (north); • Taylor Avenue/Hill Street (north/east crossing Hill St); • Taylor Avenue/Hill Street (north/west crossing Taylor Ave); • Thorp Street/Lewis Street (north/east crossing Thorp St); and • Towers Street/Andrews Street (north/west crossing Towers St and south/east crossing Andrews St.	$5,000
32.	32	Install separate kerb ramps at the intersections of Towers Street/Andrews Street and Kennedy Street/Andrews Street to replace the use of driveways for pedestrians.	$2,000

No.	Pg.	Description	Indicative Cost
33.	33	Repair the surfaces of the kerb ramps at the following intersections: • Taylor Avenue/Hill Street (north/west) – broken surface; • Willoughby Street/Russell Street (north/west) – broken surface; and • Willoughby Street/Victoria Street (north/west) – broken surface.	$1,500
37.	39	Extend the Directional Indicators at the mid-block pedestrian crossing on SH.2 opposite NZ Post to be the full width of the footpath and to the Warning Indicators.	$500
41.	42	Install yellow guidelines at the boundary or back of footpath: • Linn Motors to Z – SH.2 (Corbett St to Station Rd); • Band Rotunda to Bus Stop – SH.2/Marshall Street (with the installation of a kerb ramp); • Overnight Parking Zone – Marshall Street (William St to SH.2); • Countdown – William Street (SH.2 to Marshall St); and • Waikato Regional Council – Opatito Road (SH.2 to Dearle St).	$500
42.	43	Highlight the service cover on Norwood Road (approx. 200m from Station Rd) and the Bridge Barrier on Towers Street in safety yellow to aid visually impaired users.	$500
49.	49	Widen the following footpaths to a width of 1.8m: • Norwood Road – Station Rd to Goldfield School; and • Station Road – Full length.	$40,000
54.	52	Raise the berm level to the adjoining footpath at 10 Aorangi Road and outside Paeroa Central School on Thorp Street.	$500
56.	53	Repair the lifting footpath at: • 2 Hill Street; • Kennedy Street - #4, #16, #20; • SH.2 (Normanby Road) – Ohinemuri Park; • SH.26 (Arney Street) – North side between SH.2 and Willoughby St; • SH.26 (Te Aroha Road) – Garage at corner with Riverbank Rd, West of Paeroa College sign; • 10 Thorp Street; and • Towers Street – Outside VTNZ, southeast intersection with Miller Ave.	$3,500

No.	Pg.	Description	Indicative Cost
59.	55	Repair the service covers and footpath reinstatements at the following locations: • Marshall Street/Hughenden Street intersection – toby cover on southeast corner; • 34 Norwood Road – Manhole; • SH.2 (Normanby Road) – Service cover outside Maru Sushi, Spark service cover between Corbett St and Station Rd, catchpit by Spark Phone box on west side north of Marshall St, fire hydrant between Railway St and Opatito Rd; and • Wharf Street – MH outside Nick Hoogeveen & Associates.	$3,000
68.	66	Relocate the crossing points to improve the alignment at the following intersections: • Corbett Street/Willoughby Street – Crossing Willoughby St on southwest corner; • Marshall Street/William Street – Crossing William St – east side; • Princes Street – Crossing Prince St outside the Paeroa Medical Centre; • Shaw Avenue/Kinsella Place – Crossing Kinsella Pl; and • William Street – Crossing from Countdown to Hauraki District Council.	$5,000
69.	69	Liaise with NZTA for the long term installation of refuge islands (one per year) at the following locations: • SH.2 – Ohinemuri Park – Install a Refuge Island to provide connection to Ohinemuri Park from town; • SH.2/Opatito Road – Install a Refuge Island to provide a connection to Paeroa North from Opatito Rd. A refuge island will also aid to slow traffic on SH.2; and • Station Road/SH.2 and SH.26 – Install a Refuge Island at the intersections of SH.2 and SH.26 to decrease the crossing length needed to cross Station Road. These intersections are very wide and refuge islands will improve traffic from cutting the intersection as well.	$0
70.	69	Install Refuge Islands on Station Rd, at the intersection with Norwood Rd, and between Towers St and Bradley St.	$30,000

No.	Pg.	Description	Indicative Cost
73.	72	Install signage to warn motorists that pedestrians are using the carriageway in areas where the installation of footpaths is impractical.	$500
74.	73	Liaise with business owners to retain clear access route widths and keeping the building line clear of al-fresco dining furniture, signage and stock for sale.	$0
78.	76	Install kerb ramps at the crossing point of SH.2 at the northern end of the Reserve, and extend the Splitter Island on SH.26 from Taylor Avenue.	$0

Table 7: Specific Recommendations – Minor Concerns

It is recommended HDC: **Total = $65,000**

No.	Pg.	Description	Indicative Cost
4.	14	Install a Mobility Space next to the Exeloo Toilets at Ohinemuri Park, to comply with NZS 4121:2001.	$1,000
5.	15	Monitor requests for a Mobility Space to be installed on SH.2, between Hughenden Street and Hall Street.	$0
16.	25	Replace the kerb ramps to a maximum grade of 1 in 14 (7.1%) at the intersections of SH.2 with: • Corbett Street (south/east crossing Corbett St); • Seymour Street (south/east crossing Seymour St); • Taylor Avenue (west crossing Taylor Ave); and • Thorp Street (north/east crossing Thorp St).	$2,000
21.	27	Replace the kerb ramps to a maximum grade of 1 in 14 (7.1%) at the intersection of SH.26 with: • Aorangi Road (north side crossing SH.26); • Bennett Street (north/west crossing SH.26); and • Willoughby Street (south/east crossing Willoughby St).	$1,500
25.	29	Re-grade the kerb ramp at the intersection of Aorangi Road and Shaw Avenue (crossing Aorangi Rd) to a maximum grade of 1 in 14 (7.1%).	$500
28.	30	Replace the kerb ramp at the intersection of Willoughby Street/Mackay Street (south/west crossing Mackay St) to a maximum grade of 1 in 14 (7.1%).	$500

No.	Pg.	Description	Indicative Cost
31.	32	Replace the kerb ramps to a maximum grade of 1 in 14 (7.1%) at the following intersections: • Hill Street/Taylor Avenue (south/east crossing Taylor Ave); • King Street crossing point north of Park St (east); • King Street crossing point north of Park St (west); • Marshall Street/William Street (south/east crossing William St); • Marshall Street/William Street (south/east crossing Marshall St); • Marshall Street/Hughenden Street (south/east crossing Hughenden St); • Marshall Street/Wharf Street (south/east crossing Marshall St); • Neil Street Turning Head (south); and • Thorp Street/Lewis Street (south/east crossing Thorp St).	$5,000
43.	43	Liaise with the owner of the sign to re-locate the sign outside Coopers Tyres to remove a potential hazard for pedestrians.	$0
45.	47	Extend the footpath at the following locations: • Dearle Street - #16 to Opatito Rd; • Ohinemuri Park – Bus Stop to the Public Toilets; and • Willoughby Street - #54 to St Joseph's Catholic School.	$10,000
48.	49	Widen the footpath on SH.26, from the Bridge near SH.2 to Paeroa College, to a width of 2.4m.	$30,000
50.	49	Widen the footpaths in the geographic area of interest during the regular maintenance programme to a minimum width of 1.5m.	$0
51.	50	Install signage at the Ohinemuri River Bridge to advise pedestrians to give way to other pedestrians.	$500
53.	51	Liaise with adjoining land owners to trim vegetation extending from the boundary over the footpath as required.	$0

No.	Pg.	Description	Indicative Cost
57.	54	Repair the footpaths at the following locations: • Corbett Street – South intersection of Bradley St/Corbett St, #24; • Hughenden Street – North side west of SH.2, southeast of Marshall St; • Kennedy Street – Opp. #1; • Marshall Street – Re-locate boulder at car park from footpath; • 38 Norwood Road; • Opatito Road/Dearle Street – Outside Waikato Regional Council; • Princes Street – Outside Liquor Warehouse; • SH.2 – Outside Paeroa Tyres, Limm Motors, Vintage and Retro Shop; • Shaw Avenue - #12, #34, #36; • Station Road - #37, #41; • Thorp Street – Driveway at 168 Normanby Rd (SH.2), east of school entrance; • Towers Street – Outside Towers Court, #22; • Victoria Street – Sh.2 to Willoughby St (south side); • Wharf Street – Joint of driveway to Idea Services, opp. RSA entrance; • Willoughby Street - #39, southeast corner SH.26; and • Wood Street – Victoria St corner on southeast corner.	$10,000
61.	56	Install signage identifying longitudinal grades steeper than 1 in 12 (8.3%) with alternative routes if available.	$500
62.	56	Re-grade the footpath on Towers Court, north of the vehicle crossing at Towers Court, to a maximum grade of 1 in 14 (7.1%).	$1,000
63.	56	Re-grade the crossfall on Taylor Avenue, south of #25, and at the entrance to Bunnings, to achieve a grade of between 1% and 2%.	$1,500
71.	70	Install kerb ramps at the new subdivision on Norwood Road to complete access from the footpath in the new subdivision to the west side of Norwood Road.	$1,000
77.	75	Liaise with the Hauraki Rail Trust to improve access at the intersection of SH.2/SH.26 and reduce grades along the path to a maximum grade of 1 in 14 (7.1%).	$0
79.	76	Install cycle barriers along the Hauraki Rail Trail with a distance of 1.5m between the barriers.	$500

APPENDIX A: LOCATION MAP

PAEROA GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST

Date: May 2014

Scale: Not to Scale

APPENDIX B: RISK MODIFIED CONDITION PROFILE

RISK MODIFIED CONDITION PROFILE

In order to provide a performance measure of the condition of footpaths and kerb ramps, it is necessary to combine the condition rating with a risk assessment to ensure the limited resources available achieve the maximum benefit for residents and other users.

The risk ratings are defined as follows:

Risk Level	Definitions	Risk Multiplier, R (%)
High	High level of foot traffic (commercial centre). Regular presence of people using walking aids, scooters or wheelchairs. Part of an accessible route for the disabled. Possible use by visually impaired	100
Medium	Regular presence of people using walking aids, scooters or wheelchairs. Presence of community facilities likely to be accessed by pedestrians. Part of an accessible route for the disabled.	60
Low	Very low pedestrian use. Absence of community destinations. No through traffic or low traffic count. Alternative routes available (e.g. opposite side of road)	30

Table 8: Risk Ratings

There are two measures to be analysed, being the footpaths and kerb ramps, with a minimum of 100 locations, selected in the same proportions as those within the defined risk categories, with the locations being chosen at random for assessment. Footpath sections should be at least 10m in length and kerb ramps should include the adjacent waiting area. Where a kerb ramp or footpath (for all or any part of a 10m section), is desirable but not built, a condition rating of 5 applies.

The profile score Pf for footpaths or Pk for kerb ramps for the defined area, with a total of “n” assessed sites is determined as follows:

$$Pf = \Sigma(1...n) / n \left| \frac{R_1 .....R_n}{C_1 \quad C_n} \right| \text{ x } 100\%$$

The maximum score will depend on the proportions of sections within the various risk categories and a further normalisation can be undertaken if desired. For example with a 40/30/30 % allocation to the high medium and low risk categories, the maximum score would be 67% (0.4x100% + 0.3x60% +0.3x30%) and normalisation could be undertaken to set the maximum at 100%.

FOOTPATH CONDITION RATING

Table 9: Footpath Condition Rating

Rating	Conditions
1	• Surface in good condition; • Kerb well defined; • Surface in good condition; • No trip hazards; and • No attention required.
2	• Good surface; • Minor Wear and Tear; • Crossfall evident; and • No immediate concerns.
3	• Surface adequate; • Trip hazard removed; • Minor defects; and • No immediate attention required.
4	• Poor surface condition; • Limited width; • Cracks appearing; and • No major trip hazards.
5	• Concrete cracked and likely to lift; • Surface Poor; and • Potential for trip hazards.

KERB RAMP CONDITION RATING

Table 10: Kerb Ramp Condition Rating

Rating	Conditions
1	• Good surfaces; • No trip hazards; and • No defects.
2	• Generally Complies with DBH D-1 Fig 9 and NZS 4121; • Minor wear and tear on concrete; and • No immediate attention required.
3	• Good level crossing; • Minor repair required; and • No immediate concerns.
4	• Rough concrete surface; • Steep ramp; • Inadequate waiting space; and • No major trip hazards.
5	• Poor surface condition • No defined waiting area • Potential trip hazards • Excessive slopes

APPENDIX C: FOOTPATH PROVISIONS

Table 11: Provision of Footpath in the Geographic Area of Interest

Road Name	Provision of Footpath
Albert Street	East – full length (<1.5m width)
Andrews Street	South – full length (<1.5m width)
Aorangi Road	North – SH.26 to Shaw Avenue (<1.5m width)
Arney Street	Southeast – SH.2 to Hauraki Rail Trail Northwest – full length (≥1.5m)
Arney Street (SH.26)	Southeast – SH.2 to Wood Street (1.8m width), Bennett Street to Aorangi Road (1.5m width) Northwest – SH.2 to 24 Arney Street (>2.4m width), 24 Arney Street to Aorangi Road (<1.5m)
Belmont Road (SH.2)	West – Wharf Street to Marshall Street (>2.4m width) East – Wharf Street to Station Road (>2.4m width)
Bennett Street	Southwest – SH.26 to Nahum Street (<1.5m width)
Bradley Street	East – Station Road to Corbett Road (<1.5m width)
Corbett Street	North – SH.2 to Albert Street (>2.4m width), Bradley Street to King Street (<1.5m width) South – SH.2 to Willoughby Street (>2.4m width), Willoughby Street to King Street (<1.5m width)
Cullen Street	East – full length (<1.5m width)
Dearle Street	South – Railway Street to #16 (<1.5m width)
Francis Street	Northeast – full length (two footpaths from Hughenden Street to #11)
George Street	South – full length (≈1.5m width)
Hall Street	Both sides (>2.4m width)
Hill Street	North – Taylor Avenue to #26 (<1.5m width) South - #21 to Kennedy Street (<1.5m width)
Hughenden Street	Both sides – full length (>1.5m width)

Road Name	Provision of Footpath
Junction Road	North – full length (<1.5m width)
Keepa Avenue	Both sides – full length (1.5m width)
Kennedy Street	West – full length (<1.5m width)
King Street	Northeast - SH.26 to #11 (1.3 to 1.8m width) Southwest – opp. #11 to Corbett Street (<1.5m width)
Lee Avenue	North – Railway Street to #17 (<1.5m width) South – Full length (<1.5m width)
Lewis Street	Northeast – Thorp Street to Russell Street (<1.5m width)
Mackay Street	Both sides – full length (>2.4m width)
Marshall Street	East – SH.2 to William Street (1.5m width), Hughenden Street to Wharf Street (>1.5m width) West – Parking zone to Hughenden Street (1.5m width)
Miller Avenue	North – Kennedy Street to End (≈1.5m width) South – full length (≈1.5m width)
Nahum Street	North – full length (<1.5m width)
Neil Street	West – full length (<1.5m width)
Normanby Road (SH.2)	East – End to Victoria Street (<1.5m width), Victoria Street to Wharf Street (>2.4m width) West – SH.26 to Wharf Street (>2.4m width)
Norwood Road	West – Station Road to Waimarei Avenue (<1.5m width) East - #80 to SH.26 (<1.5m width)
Olga Street	North – Bennett Street to approx. 30m (<1.5m width)
Onslow Street	No footpath
Opatito Road	East - SH.2 to Junction Road (<1.5m width) West – Junction Road to Lee Avenue (<1.5m width)

Road Name	Provision of Footpath
Park Street	North – full length (<1.5m width)
Princes Street	Both sides – Wharf Street to opp. Queen Street (>2.4m width), opp. Queen Street to Arney Street (<1.5m width)
Prospect Terrace	South – full length (≈1.5m width)
Puke Road (SH.2)	Northeast – Taylor Avenue to Opatito Road (<1.5m width) Southwest – Railway Street to Opatito Road (<1.5m width)
Queen Street	Both sides – full length (<1.5m width)
Railway Street	East – SH.2 to Dearle Street, George Street to William Street (<1.5m width) West – William Street to Junction Road (<1.5m width)
Russell Street	North – SH.2 to Wood (<1.5m width)
Seth Street	Both sides – full length (<1.5m width)
Seymour Street	North – full length (<1.5m width)
Shaw Avenue	North – Aorangi Road to Keepa Avenue (<1.5m width)
Station Road	South – full length (<1.5m width) North – SH.2 to Towers Street (<1.5m width)
Taylor Avenue	East – SH.2 to approx. 50m north (2.3m width), 50m north to Hill Street (<1.5m width)
Te Aroha Road (SH.26)	Northwest – Bridge (<1.5m width), Bridge to Paeroa College (1.9m width)
Thames Road (SH.26)	West – Aorangi Road to Station Road (<1.5m width)
Thorp Street	Northwest – full length (<1.5m width)
Towers Street	West – full length (≥1.5m width)
Victoria Street	Northwest – SH.2 to Willoughby Street (>2.4m width), Willoughby Street to Wood Street (<1.5m width) Southwest – full length (<1.5m width)

Road Name	Provision of Footpath
Walmsley Crescent	Both sides – full length (≈1.5m width)
Wharf Street	Both sides – SH.2 to Marshall Street (>2.4m width), Marshall Street to end (<1.5m width)
William Street	Northwest – SH.2 to Marshall Street (≈1.5m width), Marshall Street to Railway Street (<1.3m width) Southeast – SH.2 to Marshall Street (>2.4m width)
Willoughby Street	Northeast – End to Thorp Street (<1.5m width), Victoria Street to SH.26 (1.7m width) Southwest – Thorp Street to Victoria Street (<1.5m width), SH.26 to Corbett Street (≈1.5m width)
Wood Street	Northeast – Onslow Street to Russell Street, Victoria Street to SH.26 (<1.5m width), Thorp Street to Victoria Street (1.6m width) Southeast – Russell Street to Victoria Street (<1.5m width)

APPENDIX D: NZTA PEDESTRIAN CROSSING FACILITIES CALCULATION SPREADSHEET

Pedestrian Crossing Facilities Survey Sheet Page _____ of _____

Survey Location: _____
Surveyor(s): _____
Survey Date: _____
Uninterrupted/Interrupted Traffic Flow (Circle one)
85th % Vehicle Speed est/measured: _____
General Comments: _____

Drawing (include cross section, lanes, median, parking, etc)

Pedestrian Crossing Facilities Survey Sheet

Survey Location: _____
Survey Date: _____

Page _____ of _____

Time of Day (15min Intervals)	Vehicle Volume		Pedestrian Flow			Comments:
	Direction 1:	Direction 2:	Adults	Children (<12years)	Elderly/ Sensitive	

Pedestrian Crossing Facilities Calculation Spreadsheet

Summary Sheet

Project Name		**Date of Assessment**	
Project Location			

Field Data

Road Layout	(select an option)
Speed Limit (Environment)	(select an option)
Approach Speed (85th Percentile)	(select an option)

	Traffic Volume Average Peak (veh/hr)	No. of Trafficked Lanes	Flow Type	Crossing Distance, Without Aids (m)	Pedestrian Volume Average Peak Hour (ped/hr)
Direction 1	EnterNo.	(select an option)	select an optior		
Direction 2		(select an option)	select an optior		
Total	EnterNo.	(select an option)	select an optior		EnterNo.

Traffic Volume (AADT)		veh/day	Pedestrian Volume	peds/day

Physical Aid Benefits

	Total Crossing Distance (m)	Mean Pedestrian Delay (sec/ped)	LOS	NPV Pedestrian Delay Cost	NPV Safety Cost Saving	NPV Geometric Vehicle Occupant Delay	Appropriateness for Road Type & Speed
Without Crossing Facility					-	-	-
Platform					elect and optic		(select an option)
Kerb Extensions					elect and optic	-	(select an option)
Median Refuge						-	(select an option)
Kerb Extensions & Median Refuge						-	See result for individual facilities above

Facility Considered	(select an option)
NPV Total Benefits for Facility Considered	(select an option)
Construction Cost for Facility Considered	$ -
Benefit Cost Ratio for Facility Considered	

Zebra Crossings

Does the crossing meet the minimum volume requirement of 50 peds/hr?	Yes
Does the crossing meet the requirement of having less than two lanes in each direction?	(select an option)
Appropriateness of Zebra for Road Type & Speed	(select an option)

	Mean Pedestrian Delay (sec/ped)	NPV Safety Cost Saving	NPV Geometric Vehicle Occupant Delay	Appropriateness of Zebra, & of Physical Aid for Road Type & Speed
Without Crossing Facility		-	-	-
Zebra Only	-	select and optior	-	Yes
Zebra + Platform	-	select and optior		See result for individual facilities above
Zebra + Kerb Extensions	-	select and optior	-	See result for individual facilities above
Zebra + Median Refuge	-		-	See result for individual facilities above
Zebra + Kerb Extensions & Median Refuge	-		-	See result for individual facilities above

Facility Considered	(select an option)
NPV Total Vehicle Occupant Delay	
NPV Total Benefits for Facility Considered	(select an option)
Construction Cost for Facility Considered	$ -
Benefit Cost Ratio for Facility Considered	

Traffic Signals

Appropriateness for Road Type & Speed	(select an option)	
Pedestrian Delay (Average Peak)		hours/hour
Vehicle Occupant Delay (Average Peak)		hours/hour
NPV Pedestrian Delay Without Facility		
NPV Pedestrian Delay With Signals		
NPV Vehicle Occupant Delay With Signals		
NPV Safety Cost Savings With Signals	(select an option)	
NPV Total Benefits for Traffic Signals		
Benefit Cost Ratio for Facility Considered		

Grade Separation

Appropriateness for Road Type & Speed	(select an option)

Pedestrian Crossing Facilities Selection Guideline Spreadsheet Version 1.2 February 2007

Pedestrian Crossing Facilities Calculation Spreadsheet

Input Sheet

Reset Defaults | Reset Sheet | Find Errors

This spreadsheet is based on the Pedestrian Planning and Design Guide, and the Guidelines for the Selection of Pedestrian Crossing Facilities. Please refer to these documents on the Land Transport New Zealand website in the first instance for any clarification that is required.

Enter values in the white input boxes, working down the page. Please note that input boxes for each step must be filled in, because later steps use information provided in earlier steps.

The "Reset Defaults" button resets all values to defaults. The "Reset Sheet" button clears all input cells and resets all values to defaults. The "Find Errors" button displays messages detailing missing inputs.

All benefits are discounted over 25 years at 10% with zero growth to give the Net Present Value (NPV).

Inputs

Project Name

Project Location

Date of Assessment

If the reason for providing a pedestrian facility is for specific access provisions for a particular group (i.e. young children, visually impaired) or for integration and reinforcement of a wider traffic management plan then see the Pedestrian Planning and Design Guide for further guidance. If wanting to improve pedestrian level of service or address a crash risk issue then follow the steps below.

Step One: Which Facilities are Appropriate for the Road Type and Speed Environment?

Inputs

Road Layout: (select an option)

Speed Limit: (select an option)

Approach Speed (85th Percentile): (select an option)

Outputs

Appropriateness of Platforms	(select an option)
Appropriateness of Median Refuges	(select an option)
Appropriateness of Kerb Extensions	(select an option)
Appropriateness of Zebra Crossing	(select an option)
Appropriateness of Traffic Signals	(select an option)
Appropriateness of Grade Separation	(select an option)

Appropriateness of facility is for the entered road layout and highest speed

Refer to the Pedestrian Planning and Design Guide for appropriate design standards

Step Two: Enter Table Inputs

Five hours of surveys are required to capture peak times, but also to ensure that demand is maintained at other times.

It is possible to enter data for Direction 1 only i.e. for a one-way street. A one-way street can also be treated as having two flows/directions i.e. for a median refuge option.

Survey of Traffic Volumes

Survey Date | Surveyor | Weather

	Traffic Volume (veh/hr) Survey1	Survey2	Survey3	Survey4	Survey5	Average Peak Hour	No. of Trafficked Lanes	Flow Type	Crossing Distance, No Treatment (m)
Hour Starting	0.00								
Direction 1						EnterNo	(select an option)	(select an option)	
Direction 2							(select an option)	(select an option)	
Total	EnterNo	EnterNo	EnterNo	EnterNo	EnterNo	EnterNo	(select an option)	(select an option)	

Comments/Notes

**Interrupted: if within 500m of traffic signal or similar device which interrupts flow, and there is little scope for additional traffic to enter the stream and fill the gaps*

**crossing distance: from where pedestrian first exposed to traffic to where pedestrian is clear of passing traffic stream i.e. carriageway less kerbside parking*

Traffic Volume (AADT): veh/day

**two-way AADT*

Survey of Pedestrian Volumes

Survey Date | Surveyor | Weather

	Pedestrian Volume (ped/hr) Survey1	Survey2	Survey3	Survey4	Survey5	Average Peak Hour
Hour Starting	0.00					
Adult Pedestrians						EnterNo
Sensitive Pedestrians						EnterNo
Total	EnterNo	EnterNo	EnterNo	EnterNo	EnterNo	EnterNo

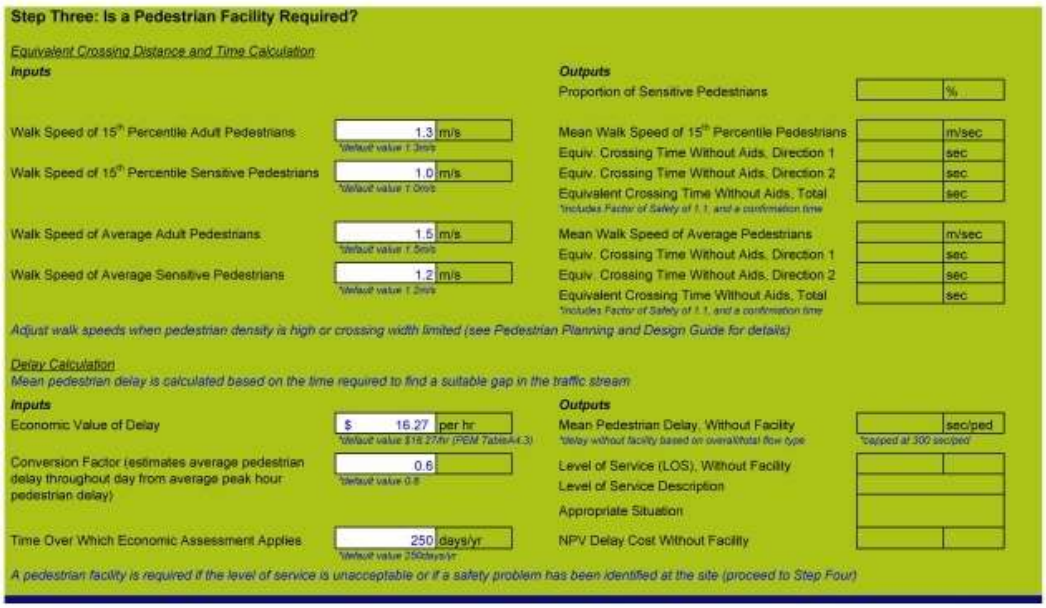
Comments/Notes

**sensitive pedestrians are the elderly, children <12 years of age, and disabled pedestrians*

Estimated Average Daily Pedestrian Volume: peds/day

**default value for CBD use 8.6 x total average peak hour*

**default value for suburbs use 6.6 x total average peak hour*



Step Three: Is a Pedestrian Facility Required?

Equivalent Crossing Distance and Time Calculation

Inputs			***Outputs***		
			Proportion of Sensitive Pedestrians		%
Walk Speed of 15th Percentile Adult Pedestrians	1.3 m/s	*default value 1.3m/s	Mean Walk Speed of 15th Percentile Pedestrians		m/sec
			Equiv. Crossing Time Without Aids, Direction 1		sec
Walk Speed of 15th Percentile Sensitive Pedestrians	1.0 m/s	*default value 1.0m/s	Equiv. Crossing Time Without Aids, Direction 2		sec
			Equivalent Crossing Time Without Aids, Total *Includes Factor of Safety of 1.1, and a confirmation time		sec
Walk Speed of Average Adult Pedestrians	1.5 m/s	*default value 1.5m/s	Mean Walk Speed of Average Pedestrians		m/sec
			Equiv. Crossing Time Without Aids, Direction 1		sec
Walk Speed of Average Sensitive Pedestrians	1.2 m/s	*default value 1.2m/s	Equiv. Crossing Time Without Aids, Direction 2		sec
			Equivalent Crossing Time Without Aids, Total *Includes Factor of Safety of 1.1, and a confirmation time		sec

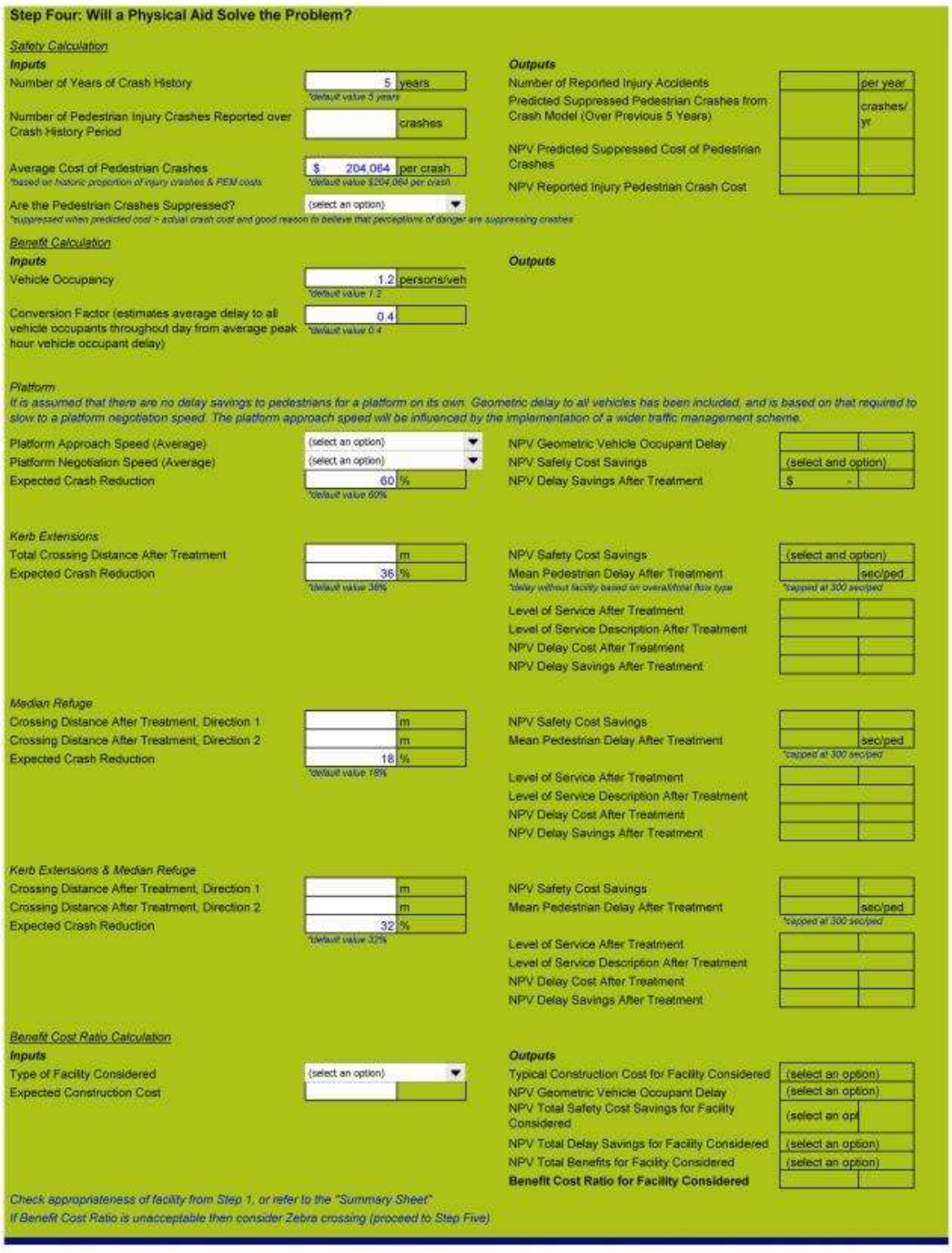
Adjust walk speeds when pedestrian density is high or crossing width limited (see Pedestrian Planning and Design Guide for details)

Delay Calculation

Mean pedestrian delay is calculated based on the time required to find a suitable gap in the traffic stream

Inputs			***Outputs***		
Economic Value of Delay	$ 16.27 per hr	*default value $16.27/hr (PEM Table A4.3)	Mean Pedestrian Delay, Without Facility *delay without facility based on overall/total flow type		sec/ped *capped at 300 sec/ped
Conversion Factor (estimates average pedestrian delay throughout day from average peak hour pedestrian delay)	0.6	*default value 0.6	Level of Service (LOS), Without Facility		
			Level of Service Description		
			Appropriate Situation		
Time Over Which Economic Assessment Applies	250 days/yr	*default value 250days/yr	NPV Delay Cost Without Facility		

A pedestrian facility is required if the level of service is unacceptable or if a safety problem has been identified at the site (proceed to Step Four)



Step Four: Will a Physical Aid Solve the Problem?

Safety Calculation

Inputs

Number of Years of Crash History: 5 years (*default value 5 years*)

Number of Pedestrian Injury Crashes Reported over Crash History Period: crashes

Average Cost of Pedestrian Crashes (*based on historic proportion of injury crashes & PEM costs*): $ 204,064 per crash (*default value $204,064 per crash*)

Are the Pedestrian Crashes Suppressed? (select an option) (*suppressed when predicted cost > actual crash cost and good reason to believe that perceptions of danger are suppressing crashes*)

Outputs

Number of Reported Injury Accidents	per year
Predicted Suppressed Pedestrian Crashes from Crash Model (Over Previous 5 Years)	crashes/yr
NPV Predicted Suppressed Cost of Pedestrian Crashes	
NPV Reported Injury Pedestrian Crash Cost	

Benefit Calculation

Inputs

Vehicle Occupancy: 1.2 persons/veh (*default value 1.2*)

Conversion Factor (estimates average delay to all vehicle occupants throughout day from average peak hour vehicle occupant delay): 0.4 (*default value 0.4*)

Outputs

Platform

It is assumed that there are no delay savings to pedestrians for a platform on its own. Geometric delay to all vehicles has been included, and is based on that required to slow to a platform negotiation speed. The platform approach speed will be influenced by the implementation of a wider traffic management scheme.

Platform Approach Speed (Average): (select an option)

Platform Negotiation Speed (Average): (select an option)

Expected Crash Reduction: 60 % (*default value 60%*)

NPV Geometric Vehicle Occupant Delay	
NPV Safety Cost Savings	(select and option)
NPV Delay Savings After Treatment	$ -

Kerb Extensions

Total Crossing Distance After Treatment: m

Expected Crash Reduction: 36 % (*default value 36%*)

NPV Safety Cost Savings	(select and option)
Mean Pedestrian Delay After Treatment (*delay without facility based on overall/total flow type*)	sec/ped (*capped at 300 sec/ped*)
Level of Service After Treatment	
Level of Service Description After Treatment	
NPV Delay Cost After Treatment	
NPV Delay Savings After Treatment	

Median Refuge

Crossing Distance After Treatment, Direction 1: m

Crossing Distance After Treatment, Direction 2: m

Expected Crash Reduction: 18 % (*default value 18%*)

NPV Safety Cost Savings	
Mean Pedestrian Delay After Treatment	sec/ped (*capped at 300 sec/ped*)
Level of Service After Treatment	
Level of Service Description After Treatment	
NPV Delay Cost After Treatment	
NPV Delay Savings After Treatment	

Kerb Extensions & Median Refuge

Crossing Distance After Treatment, Direction 1: m

Crossing Distance After Treatment, Direction 2: m

Expected Crash Reduction: 32 % (*default value 32%*)

NPV Safety Cost Savings	
Mean Pedestrian Delay After Treatment	sec/ped (*capped at 300 sec/ped*)
Level of Service After Treatment	
Level of Service Description After Treatment	
NPV Delay Cost After Treatment	
NPV Delay Savings After Treatment	

Benefit Cost Ratio Calculation

Inputs

Type of Facility Considered: (select an option)

Expected Construction Cost:

Outputs

Typical Construction Cost for Facility Considered	(select an option)
NPV Geometric Vehicle Occupant Delay	(select an option)
NPV Total Safety Cost Savings for Facility Considered	(select an op
NPV Total Delay Savings for Facility Considered	(select an option)
NPV Total Benefits for Facility Considered	(select an option)
Benefit Cost Ratio for Facility Considered	

Check appropriateness of facility from Step 1, or refer to the "Summary Sheet"

If Benefit Cost Ratio is unacceptable then consider Zebra crossing (proceed to Step Five)

Step Five: Will a Zebra Crossing Solve the Problem?

Inputs

Outputs

Is the crossing likely to be self enforcing (recommended numbers crossing >50ped/hr)? — Yes

Does the crossing meet the requirement of having less than two lanes in each direction? — (select an option)

Do not use zebra crossing if inappropriate (see Step 1), or if the above requirements are not met. Outputs are not provided if the above requirements are not met. Zebra crossings should not be used in isolation, and should only be used as part of an integrated traffic management plan. See Pedestrian Planning and Design Guide for details.

Benefit Calculation

Inputs

It has been assumed that there is no delay to pedestrians for a zebra crossing

Outputs

NPV Total Pedestrian Delay Savings

NPV Vehicle Occupant Delay

Zebra Only

Crash Reduction: -28 % (*default value -28%*)

NPV Safety Cost Savings — (select and option)

Vehicle Delay (Average Peak) — sec/veh

NPV Benefits After Treatment

Zebra + Platform

Crash Reduction: 88 % (*default value 80%*)

NPV Safety Cost Savings — (select and option)

NPV Geometric Vehicle Occupant Delay

Vehicle Delay (Average Peak) — sec/veh

NPV Benefits After Treatment

Zebra + Kerb Extensions

Crash Reduction: 44 % (*default value 29%*)

NPV Safety Cost Savings — (select and option)

Vehicle Delay (Average Peak) — sec/veh

NPV Benefits After Treatment

Zebra + Median Refuge

Crash Reduction: 18 % (*default value -6%*)

NPV Safety Cost Savings

Vehicle Delay (Average Peak) — sec/veh

NPV Benefits After Treatment

Zebra + Kerb Extensions & Median Refuge

Crash Reduction: 32 % (*default value 13%*)

NPV Safety Cost Savings

Vehicle Delay (Average Peak) — sec/veh

NPV Benefits After Treatment

Benefit Cost Ratio Calculation

Inputs

Type of Facility Considered: (select an option)

Expected Construction Cost

Outputs

Typical Construction Cost for Facility Considered — (select an option)

NPV Total Pedestrian Delay Savings

NPV Total Vehicle Occupant Delay

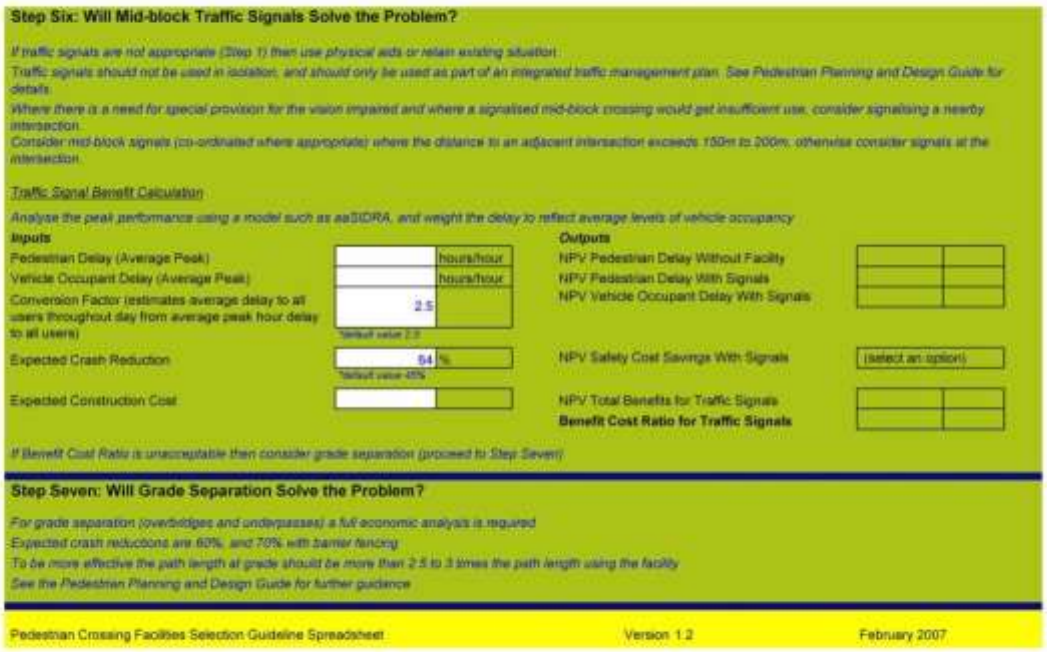
NPV Total Safety Cost Savings for Facility Considered — (select an option)

NPV Total Benefits for Facility Considered — (select an option)

Benefit Cost Ratio for Facility Considered

Check appropriateness of facility(ies) from Step 1, or refer to "Summary Sheet"

If Benefit Cost Ratio is unacceptable then consider traffic signals (proceed to Step Six)



Step Six: Will Mid-block Traffic Signals Solve the Problem?

If traffic signals are not appropriate (Step 1) then use physical aids or retain existing situation
Traffic signals should not be used in isolation, and should only be used as part of an integrated traffic management plan. See Pedestrian Planning and Design Guide for details
Where there is a need for special provision for the vision impaired and where a signalised mid-block crossing would get insufficient use, consider signalising a nearby intersection.
Consider mid-block signals (co-ordinated where appropriate) where the distance to an adjacent intersection exceeds 150m to 200m, otherwise consider signals at the intersection.

Traffic Signal Benefit Calculation

Analyse the peak performance using a model such as aaSIDRA, and weight the delay to reflect average levels of vehicle occupancy

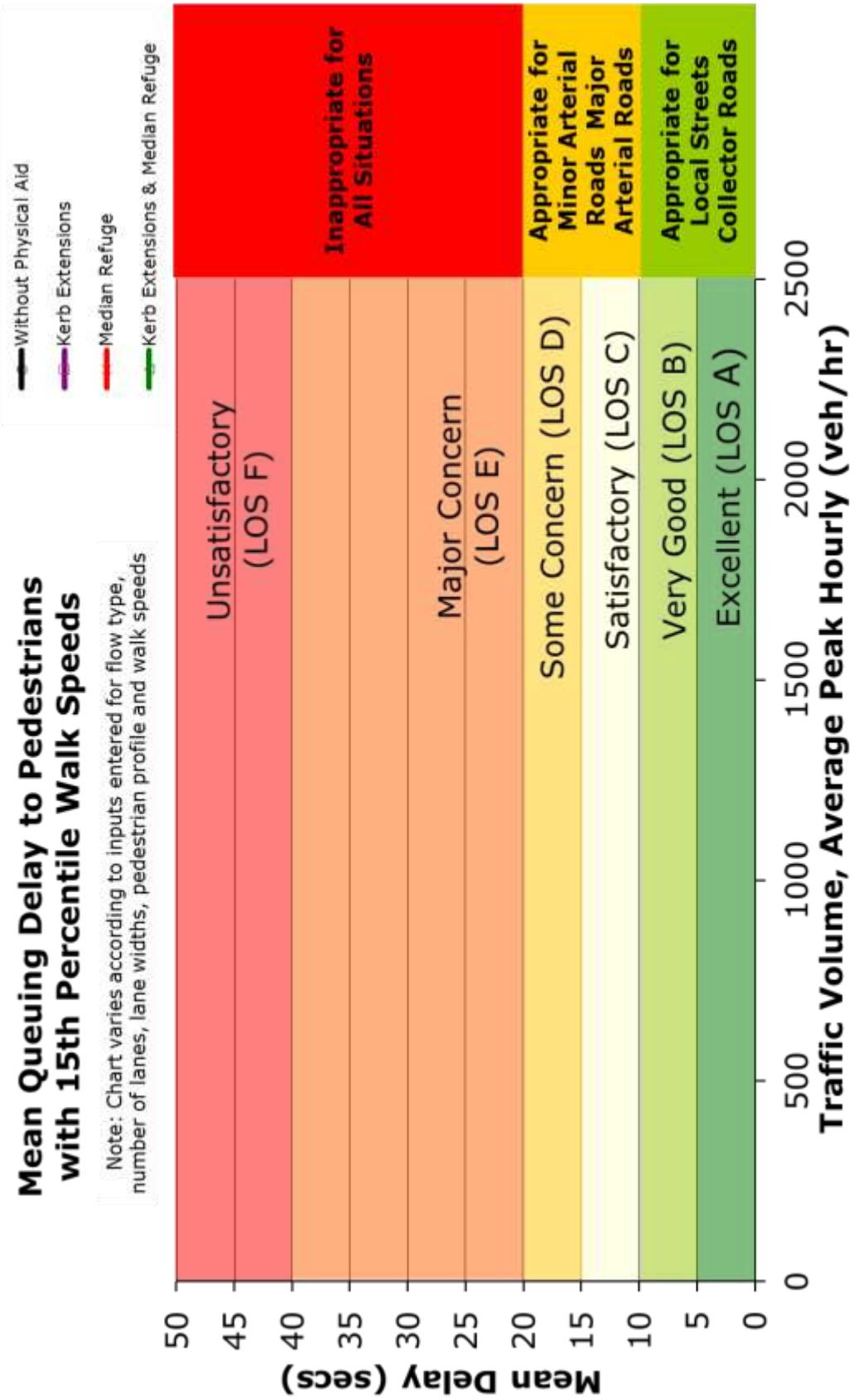
Inputs			**Outputs**	
Pedestrian Delay (Average Peak)		hours/hour	NPV Pedestrian Delay Without Facility	
Vehicle Occupant Delay (Average Peak)		hours/hour	NPV Pedestrian Delay With Signals	
Conversion Factor (estimates average delay to all users throughout day from average peak hour delay to all users)	2.5		NPV Vehicle Occupant Delay With Signals	
	Default value 2.5			
Expected Crash Reduction	64	%	NPV Safety Cost Savings With Signals	(select an option)
	Default value 45%			
Expected Construction Cost			NPV Total Benefits for Traffic Signals	
			Benefit Cost Ratio for Traffic Signals	

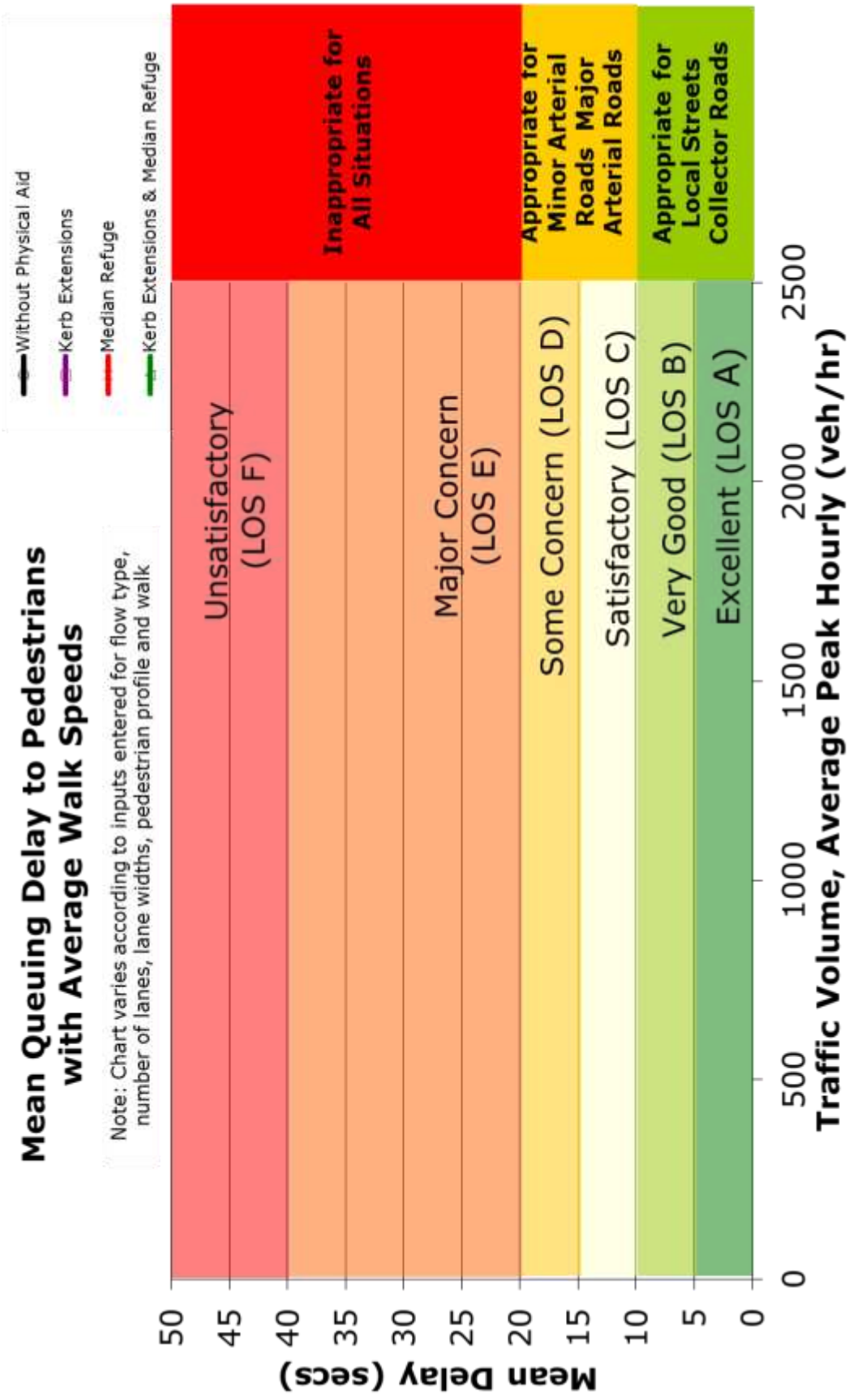
If Benefit Cost Ratio is unacceptable then consider grade separation (proceed to Step Seven)

Step Seven: Will Grade Separation Solve the Problem?

For grade separation (overbridges and underpasses) a full economic analysis is required
Expected crash reductions are 60%, and 70% with barrier fencing
To be more effective the path length at grade should be more than 2.5 to 3 times the path length using the facility
See the Pedestrian Planning and Design Guide for further guidance

Pedestrian Crossing Facilities Selection Guideline Spreadsheet Version 1.2 February 2007


Mean Queuing Delay to Pedestrians with 15th Percentile Walk Speeds
Note: Chart varies according to inputs entered for flow type, number of lanes, lane widths, pedestrian profile and walk speeds
Without Physical Aid
Kerb Extensions
Median Refuge
Kerb Extensions & Median Refuge
Unsatisfactory (LOS F)
Major Concern (LOS E)
Some Concern (LOS D)
Satisfactory (LOS C)
Very Good (LOS B)
Excellent (LOS A)
Inappropriate for All Situations
Appropriate for Minor Arterial Roads Major Arterial Roads
Appropriate for Local Streets Collector Roads
Mean Delay (secs)
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
Traffic Volume, Average Peak Hourly (veh/hr)
0
500
1000
1500
2000
2500


Mean Queuing Delay to Pedestrians with Average Walk Speeds
Note: Chart varies according to inputs entered for flow type, number of lanes, lane widths, pedestrian profile and walk
Without Physical Aid
Kerb Extensions
Median Refuge
Kerb Extensions & Median Refuge
Inappropriate for All Situations
Appropriate for Minor Arterial Roads Major Arterial Roads
Appropriate for Local Streets Collector Roads
Unsatisfactory (LOS F)
Major Concern (LOS E)
Some Concern (LOS D)
Satisfactory (LOS C)
Very Good (LOS B)
Excellent (LOS A)
Mean Delay (secs)
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
0
500
1000
1500
2000
2500
Traffic Volume, Average Peak Hourly (veh/hr)