Delivering a safe system for children

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Children in London

- 50% reduction in number of children killed or seriously injured from 2005-2009 average to 2016

- Children at greatest risk when walking

- Safety concerns main reasons parents give for being unwilling to let their children walk unaccompanied

- 8 in 10 children do not meet minimum activity levels of 1 hour a day
Healthy Streets for London

Mode shift away from private vehicles

Reduce dominance of motor traffic

People from all walks of life feel confident to walk and cycle

Reduced danger and fewer casualties

People feel safer
Vision Zero for London

Our vision is to reduce road danger so that no deaths or serious injuries occur on London’s roads by 2041.
Principles of a safe system

- People make mistakes.
- There are physical limits to what the human body can tolerate.
- All those with a role in designing, building, operating, managing and using the road network have a responsibility to improve safety.
- All parts of the system must be strengthened in combination to multiply their effects, and road users are still protected if one part fails.
People make mistakes

- Our road system needs to accommodate human error and unpredictability
- In practice this means we have to identify and target the source of the danger, rather than those that fall victim to it.
- London example: Bus Safety Standard

Children will make mistakes due to inexperience and development, therefore will test the system
There are physical limits to what the human body can tolerate

• We need forgiving roads to ensure impact energy levels are not sufficient to cause fatal or serious injury

• In practice this means low speed environments.

• London example: New Park Road, London Borough of Lambeth

Children are more susceptible to injury therefore the system needs to take into account the lower physical limits their bodies can tolerate.
All those with a role in designing, building, operating, managing and using the road network have a responsibility to improve safety

- In practice this means a wide range of partners need to work together to create a safe system.

London example: Community Roadwatch

We all have a responsibility to protect children, but also to provide them with necessary skills.
All parts of the system must be strengthened in combination to multiply their effects, and road users are still protected if one part fails.

- In practice this means we need a comprehensive programme addressing all elements that contribute to serious collisions.

Safe Speeds  
Safe Streets  
Safe Vehicles  
Safe Behaviours

All elements of the programme to reduce road danger must work together to protect children.