



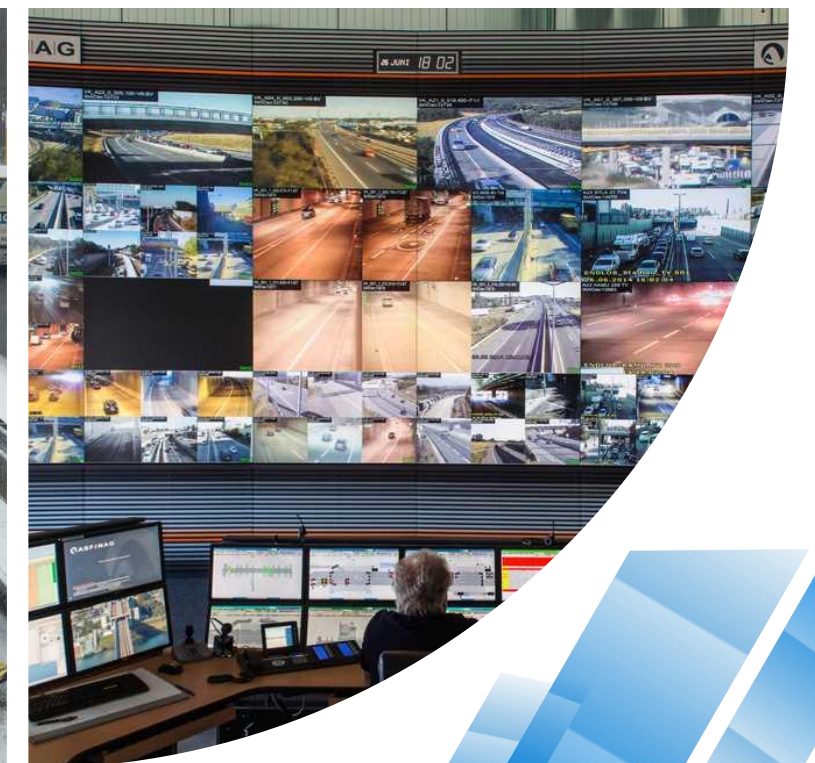
# 18TH ROAD SAFETY CONFERENCE

9th March 2026, Chambéry

Evaluating the impact of road safety measures: Before and After studies in the Ascendi network

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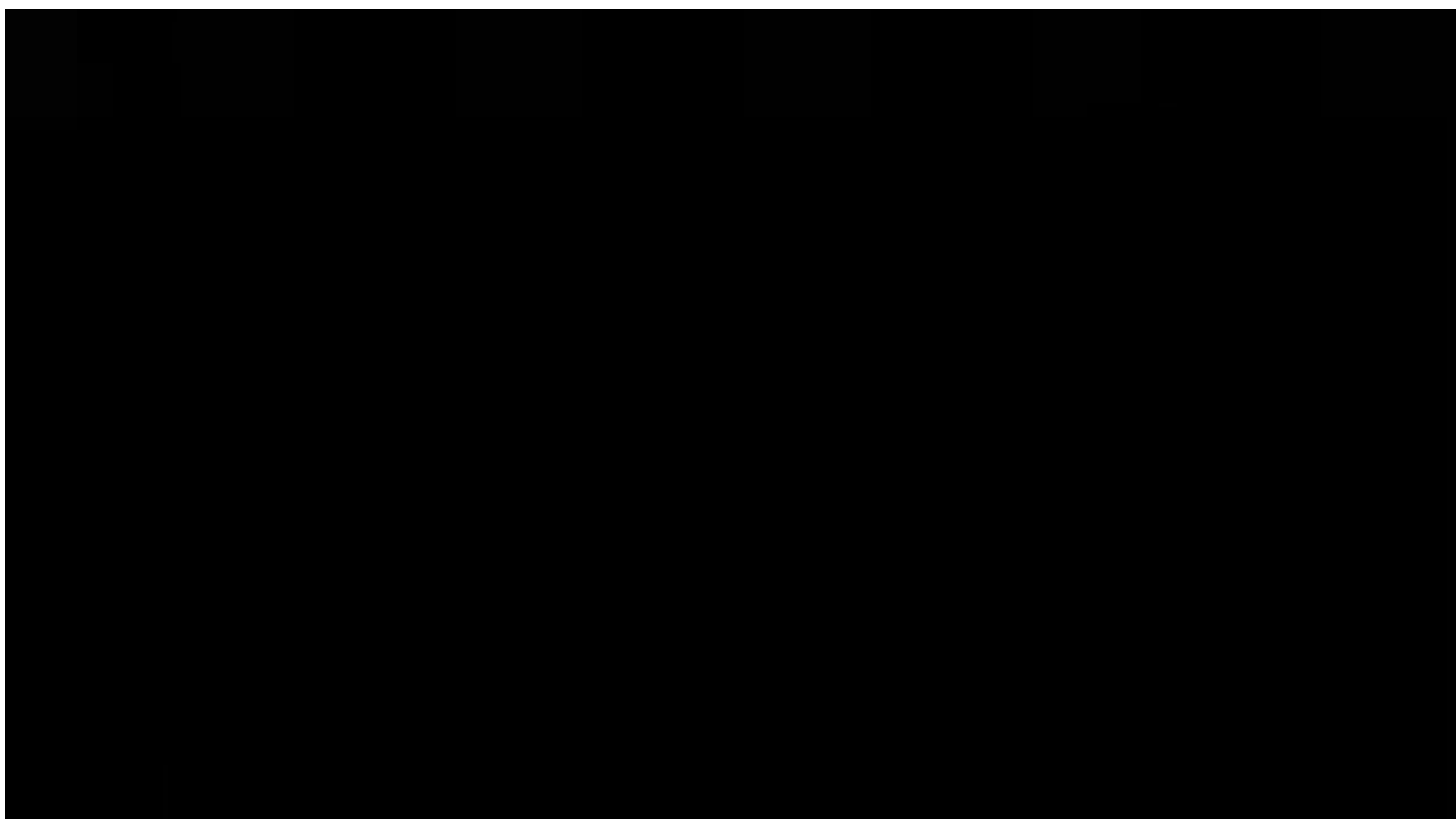
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# Overview

/ Ascendi is recognized for its expertise in **road infrastructure asset management operation & maintenance**, and **tolling services**, with more than 25 years of consolidated experience

## PORTUGAL

6 CONCESSIONS

627 km

In operation

## FRANCE

1 CONCESSION

54 km

Under construction

## SPAIN

1 CONCESSION

161 km

In operation

## NETHERLANDS

Service provider for the national toll collection system for heavy vehicles goods

Recently awarded



### Provision of services in Portugal

- / 3 Provision of traditional toll collection services
- / 7 Provision of electronic toll collection services (Multi-Lane Free Flow)
- / 1 Provision of operation and maintenance services

# Overview



## Experience Road Safety

Ascendi conducts studies and implementations of crash risk mitigation measures in high-crash locations to improve road safety ( ~4 high-crash location studies per year).



## Safety Measures Evaluation

It's essential to evaluate whether the implemented measures effectively reduce crash frequency and enhance overall traffic safety.



## "Before and After" Analysis

The Before-After methodology enables the comparison of crash occurrence in the pre- and post-intervention periods.



## Analysis Period

1 January 2015 to 31 December 2025.



# Objectives



## “Before and After” Studies

▲ Present the results of “Before and After” studies carried out for each intervention local



## Mesure the impact

▲ Measure the impact of the interventions carried out.





## Pattern Identification

▲ Identify patterns that can be replicated in other locations

# Metodology

## Pre-Intervention Site Conditions

 Characterization of the site

 Characterization of historical crashes data

## Post-Intervention Site Conditions

 Description of the mitigation measures implemented

 Date of completion of the intervention

## Appling the “Before and After” Methodologies

### Method 1 – Simple “Before and After” Study

Expected crashes in the After period = “Before” Crashes x (After period duration / “Before” period duration)

### Method 2 – “Before and After” Study (Time and Traffic Factor)

Expected crashes in the After period = “Before” Crashes x x Time factor x Traffic Factor

# Global Indicators



27

Interventions analyzed



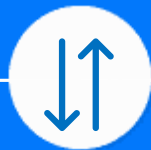
21

Interventions with road crashed reductions



-3,0

Average of road crashes reduction per intervention



-86,6

Total road Crashes reductions



-49,9%

Average of road crashes reduction per intervention (%)

## Site intervention Ranking

Location	Road crashes Variation (%) Method 1	Road crashes Variation (%) Method 2
A7 Seide - Ave - Selho (C)	-85%	-92%
A7 Seide - Ave - Selho (D)	-87%	-93%
A25 Carvoeiro - Talhadas (D)	-100%	-100%
A16 Sendim Node Link H	-55%	-44%
...	...	...
A44 Madalena - Coimbrões (C)	+50%	+55%



# “Before and After” studies on the intervention sites

# Seide – Ave - Selho

Norte concession, A7 motorway, direction:  
decreasing from PK 33+500 to 33+000

## Main Mitigation Measures



Instantaneous speed  
camera at PK 33+250



Milling and applying a new  
wearing layer



Improvement of horizontal  
and vertical signage

Implementation was completed on 01/03/2022.  
The instantaneous speed camera was installed in  
February 2023.

Before

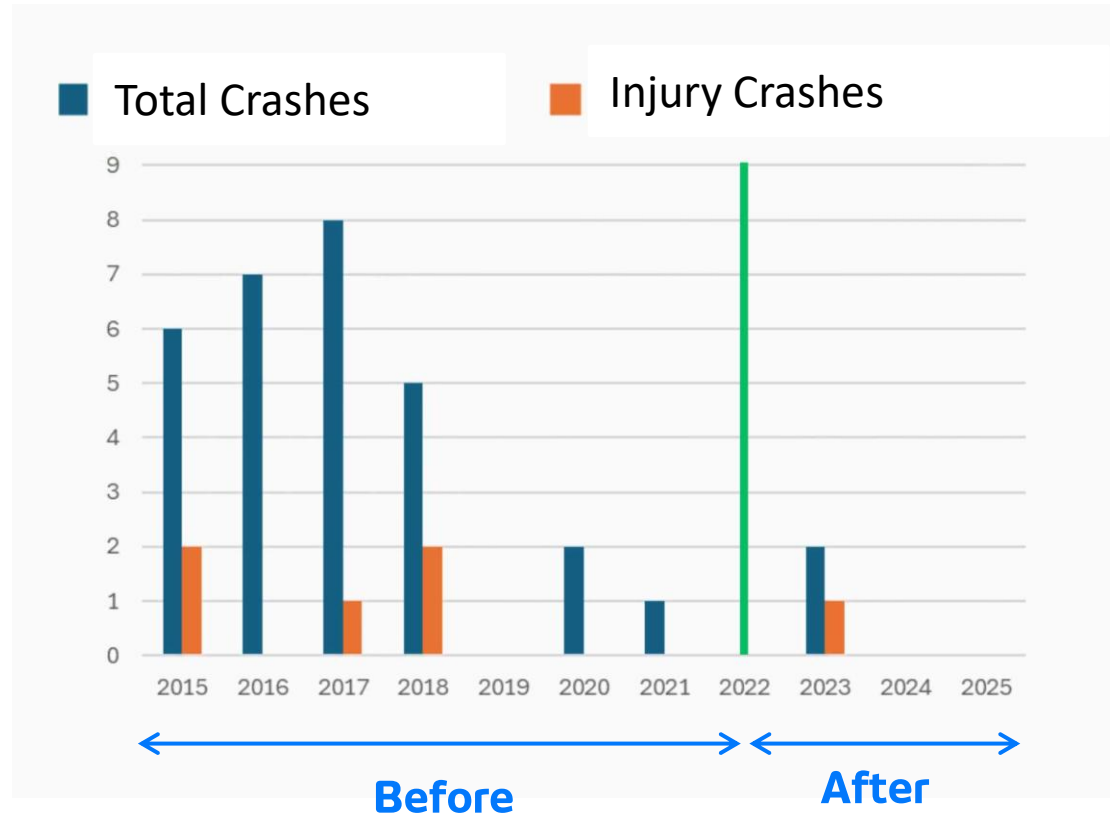


After



# Seide – Ave - Selho

## Crash History



— Implementation date: 01/03/2022  
 "After" Period: 3 year and 10 months

### Crash History in the "Before" Period

- ▲ 29 Total crashes
- ▲ 5 Injury crashes
- ▲ 72,5% of crashes were run-offs
- ▲ 85% of crashes occurred on wet pavement

\*1 Weighted AADT Before = Average of annual AADT in the period Before  
 \*2 Expected After Crashes = "Before" crashes × Time factor × Traffic factor. Example:  $30 = 29 \times \frac{3,84}{7,17} \times \frac{9702}{4996}$

### Before and After study (Simple method)

	Before	After	Expected After	Variation	Crash Variation (%)
Crashes	29	2	16	-14	-88%
Injury crashes	5	1	3	-2	-69%



### Before and After study (Time and Traffic factor)

	Before	After	Weighted AADT Before*	Weighted AADT After	Expected After*	Variation	Variation(%)
Crashes	29	2	4996	9702	30	-28	-93%
Injury crashes	5	1	4996	9702	5	-4	-83%

# Carvoeiro - Talhadas

Beira Litoral e Alta concession, A25 motorway,  
direction decreasing from PK 39+600 to 39+000

## Main Mitigation Measures

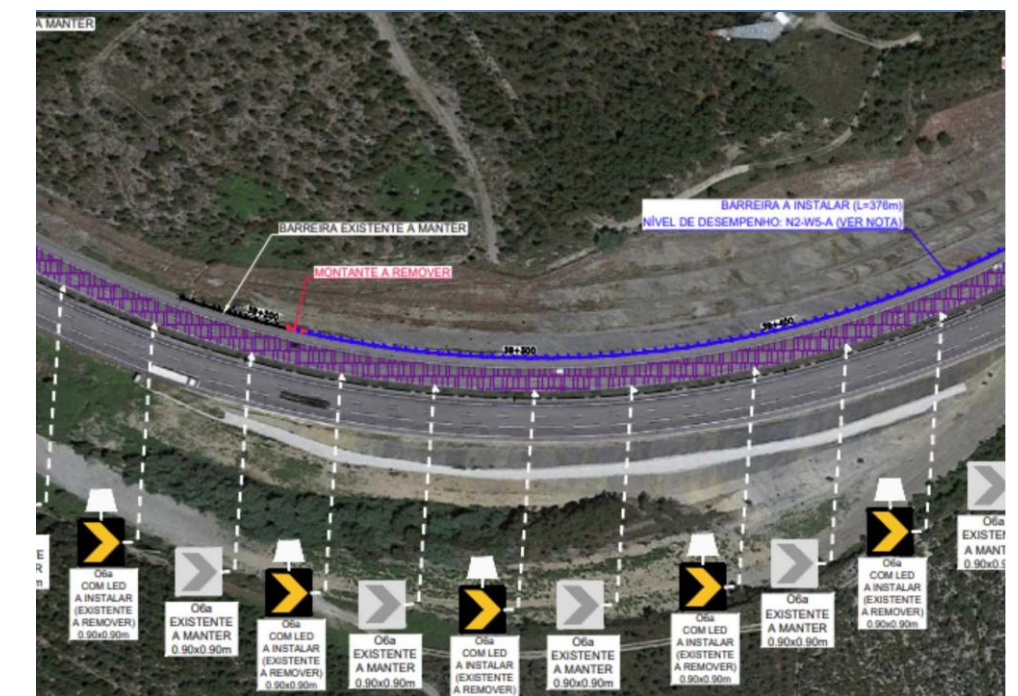
-  Average speed camera between PK 42+469 and PK 37+600
-  Pavement shot blasting
-  Installation of safety barriers with MPD
-  Installation of Chevrons signs with alternating LED's

Implementation was completed on 20/12/2021.  
The average speed camera was installed in Agosto 2023.

Before

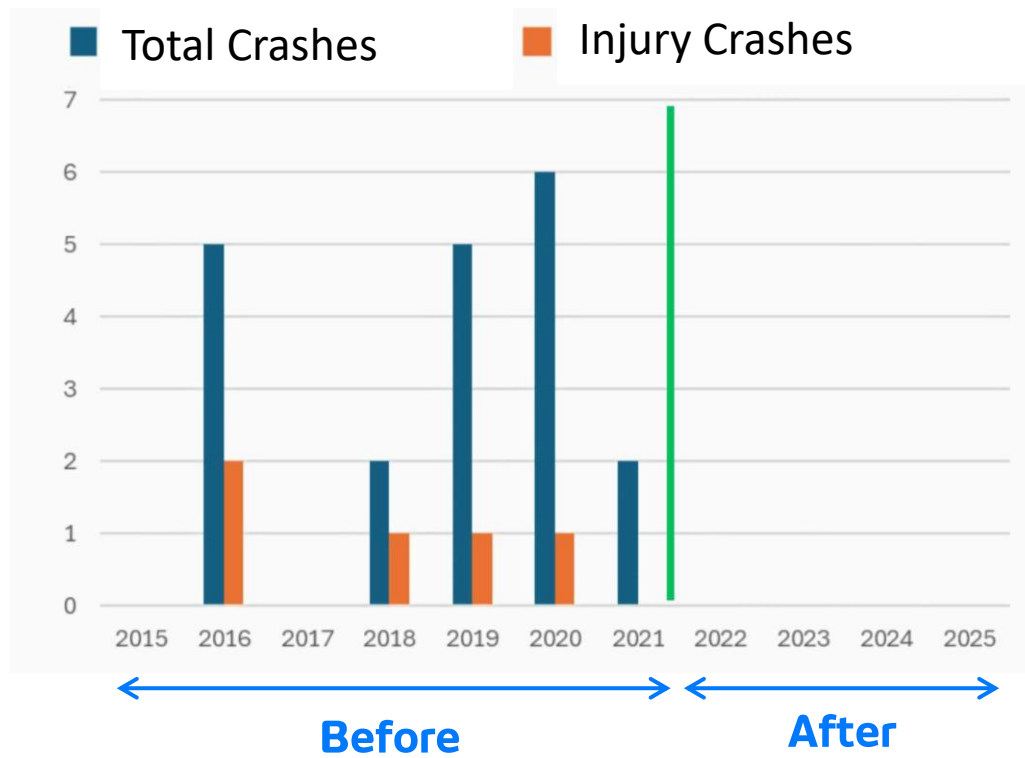


After



# Carvoeiro - Talhadas

## Crash History



— Implementation date: 20/12/2021  
 "After" period: 4 year and 11 months

### Crash History in the "Before" Period

- ▲ 20 total crashes
- ▲ 5 injury crashes
- ▲ 100% of crashes are run-offs

## Before and After study (Simple)

	Before	After	Expected After	Variation	Crash variation (%)
Crashes	20	0	12	-12	-100%
Injury crashes	5	0	3	-3	-100%

## Before and After study (Time and Traffic factor)

	Before	After	Weighted AADT Before	Weighted AADT After	Expected After	Variation	Crash variation (%)
Crashes	20	0	6238	7631	14	-14	-100%
Injury crashes	5	0	6238	7631	3	-3	-100%

# Sendim Node, link H

Grande Porto Concession, A4 Motorway, link H from Sendim Node

## Main Mitigation Measures



Reduction of Link H from 2 lanes to 1 lane



Redution of the legal speed limit from 60 km/h to 40 km/h



Improvements to horizontal and vertical signage



Milling and replacement of the wearing layer

Before



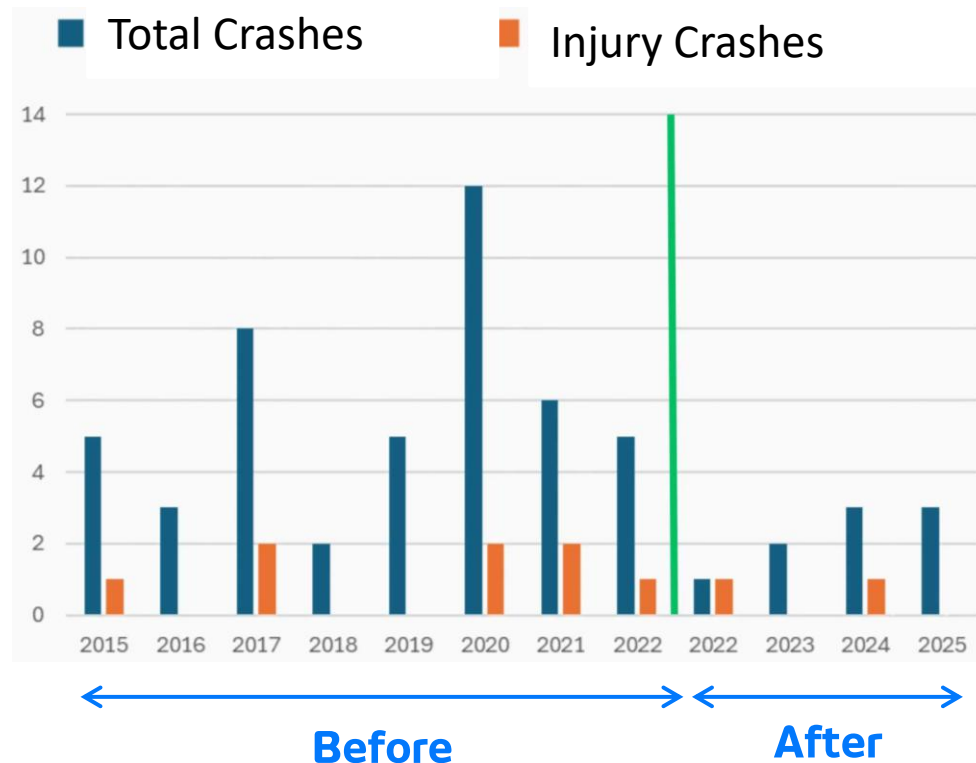
After



Implementation was completed on 01/09/2022.

# Sendim Node, Link H

## Crash History



— Implementation date: 01/09/2022  
 After Period: 3 year and 3 months

### Crash History in the "Before" Period

- ▲ 47 total crashes and 8 injury crashes
- ▲ 11 Minor injuries
- ▲ 94% of crashes were run-offs
- ▲ 89,4% of crashes occurred on wet pavement

## Before and After study (Simple)

	Before	After	Expected After	Variation	Crash Variation (%)
<b>Crashes</b>	47	9	20	-11	-57%
<b>Injury Crashes</b>	8	2	3	-1	-49%

## Before and After study (Time and Traffic factor)

	Before	After	Weighted AADT Before	Weighted AADT After	Expected After	Variation	Crash Variation (%)
<b>Crashes</b>	47	9	14465	17742	25	-16	-65%
<b>Injury Crashes</b>	8	2	14465	17742	4	-2	-57%

# Maia - Alfena

Grande Porto concession, A42 motorway, direction:  
increasing from PK 12+448 to 14+645

## Main Mitigation Measures



Reduction of the legal speed limit from 120km/h to 100km/h



Variable Message Sign (VMS) was installed in March 2024



Horizontal road markings with rumble strips and added lane-selection arrows

Implementations were completed on 28/11/2022.  
The VMS was installed in March 2024.

Before

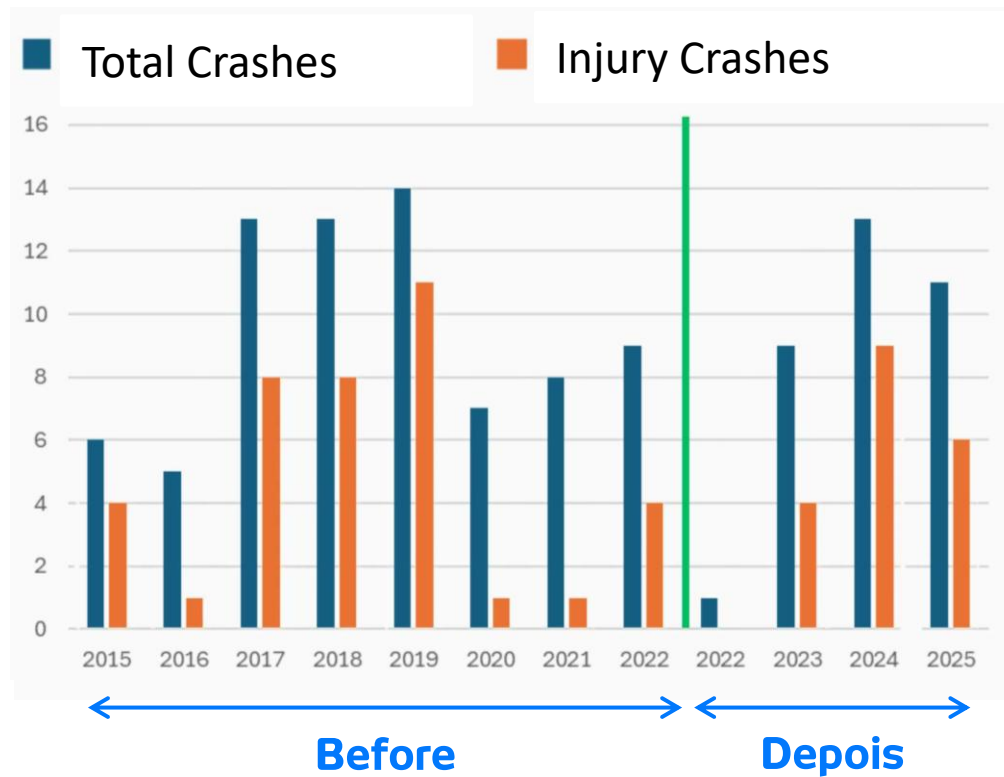


After



# Maia - Alfena

## Crash History



— Implementation date: 28/11/2022  
 After Period: 4 years, 1 month and 2 days

### Crash History in the "Before" Period

- ▲ 76 total crashes
- ▲ 38 injury crashes
- ▲ 2 seriously injured and 62 slightly injured
- ▲ 86% of crashes are vehicle to vehicle collisions

## Before and After studies (Simple)

	Before	After	Expected After	Variation	Crash Variation (%)
Crashes	76	34	30	+4	+13%
Injury Crashes	38	19	15	+4	+25%

## Before and After studies (Time and Traffic Factor)

	Before	After	Weighted AADT Before	Weighted AADT After	Expected After *	Variation	Crash Variation (%)
Crashes	76	34	18614	25101	39	-6	-16%
Injury Crashes	38	19	18614	25101	20	-1	6%

**Phase 2 measures: Installation of an instantaneous speed camera and widening of the Alfena Node exit, supported by a completed traffic study, if the implemented measures prove ineffective.**

# Madalena - Coimbrões

Costa de Prata concession, A44 motorway,  
direction increasing from PK 3+103 to 3+927

## Main Mitigation Measures



Pavement rehabilitation to improve skid resistance.



Installation of a Variable Message Sign (VMS) on PK 1+100.



Installation of an impact attenuator at the diverge point.



CCTV Camera on Coimbrões Node (PK 3+650) and queue detection sensor for congestion warning.

Implementations were completed on 01/06/2024.  
The CCTV camera was installed on 4 november 2025.

Before

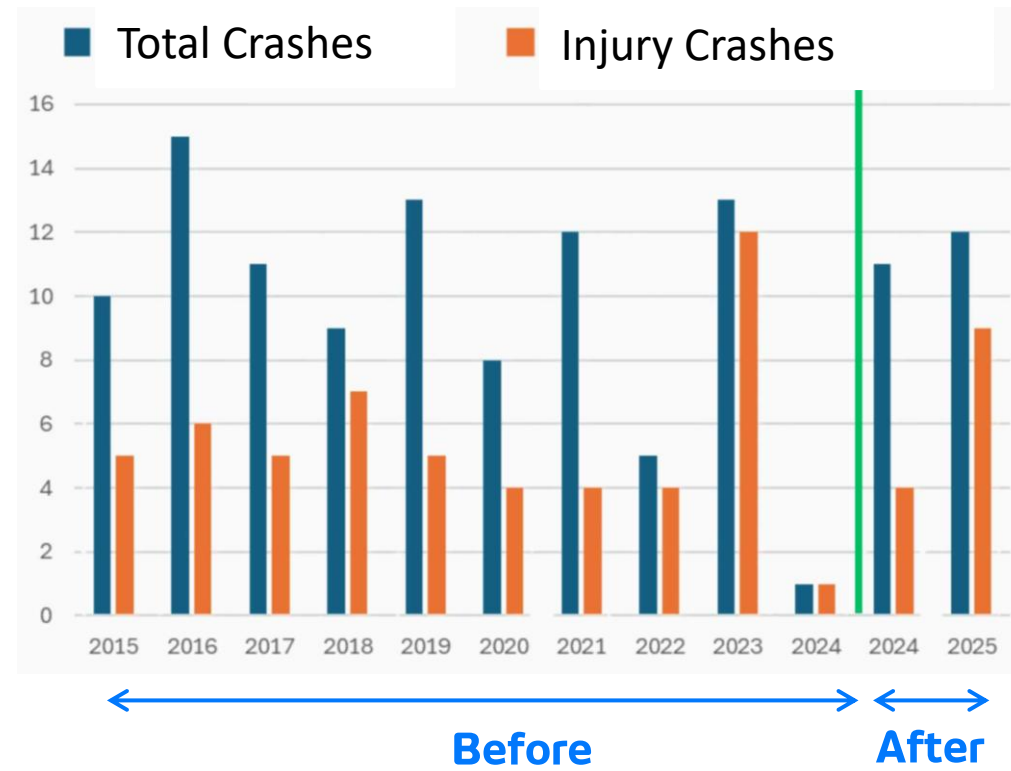


After



# Madalena - Coimbrões

## Crash History



— Implementation date: 01/06/2024  
 After Period: 1 year and 6 month

### Crash History in the "Before" Period

- ▲ 97 total crashes and 53 injury Crashes
- ▲ 1 Mortal Victim
- ▲ 5 seriously injured and 85 slightly injured
- ▲ 97% of crashes were vehicle to vehicle collisions

## Before and After Study (Simple)

	Before	After	Expected After	Variation	Crash Variation (%)
Crashes	98	24	16	+8	+54%
Injury Crashes	53	13	9	+4	+43%

## Before and After Study (Time and Traffic Factor)

	Before	After	Weighted AADT Before	Weighted AADT After	Expected After*	Variation	Crash Variation (%)
Crashes	98	24	43627	40485	15	+9	+55%
Injury Crashes	53	13	43627	40485	8	+5	+54%

# Conclusions

- ▲ The application of the “Before After” studies allowed an objective assessment of the interventions impact on road crash occurrence.
- ▲ The individual analysis of treated sites shows that, in most cases, the implemented measures were effective.
- ▲ An average reduction of 3 crashes per intervention was observed.
- ▲ A total reduction of 86 crashes was recorded across all analyzed interventions.
- ▲ The most effective measures in reducing crashes were the installation of speed limit cameras, for both average speed (Carvoeiro–Talhadas) and instantaneous speed (Seide–Ave–Selho).
- ▲ Lane suppression and traffic channelization measures also proved highly effective, as demonstrated on link H from the Sendim Node.
- ▲ In locations where the primary issue is infrastructure-related, the implemented operational measures did not achieve the desired effects, as observed at Madalena–Coimbrões and Maia–Alfena.
- ▲ Interventions in high-crash concentration locations has a measurable impact on crash reduction, although the ideal is always to target the underlying risk factors contributing to crash occurrence.

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# Obrigado

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