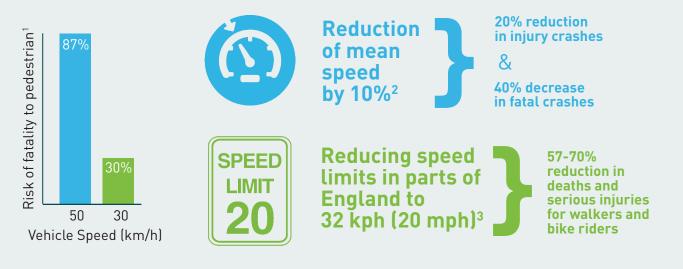
BENEFITS OF LOWER SPEED LIMITS IN HIGH ACTIVITY AREAS AND LOCAL ACCESS STREETS

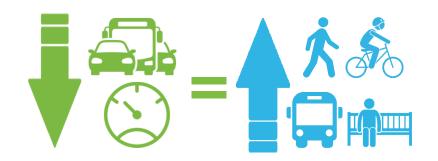


What happens when vehicles travel more slowly in areas with lots of pedestrians and bike riders?

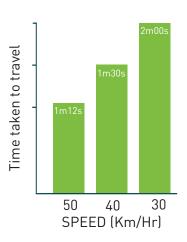
1. FATALITIES AND SERIOUS INJURY REDUCE



2. STREET ENVIRONMENTS IMPROVE⁴



Lower vehicle speeds are associated with a safer (both perceived and actual), more welcoming environment, creating somewhere that people walk and ride their bike, spend more time, and enjoy the health and economic benefits that the area brings. 3. MINIMAL IMPACT ON TRAVEL TIMES For 1km travelled



BENEFITS OF LOWER SPEED LIMITS IN HIGH ACTIVITY AREAS AND LOCAL ACCESS STREETS



What has happened in the past?

In 1999 the default urban speed limit was reduced from 60 km/h to 50 km/h in Australia. The reduction in the number of crashes were:

Region	Reduction in all crashes	Reduction in Casualty Crashes	Reduction in injuries to pedestrians
New South Wales ⁸	25%	22%	NA
Regional Queensland ⁹	14 %	8%	NA
South East Queensland ¹⁰	22%	23%	NA
South Australia ¹¹	NA	23%	NA
Victoria ¹²	12%	13%	25-40%
Western Australia ¹³	20%	21%	51%
Average	19%	18%	NA

School zones (40 km/hr) speed limit during school pick up and drop off times in NSW has resulted in:



All pedestrian casualties reduced by 45%*

Pedestrian casualties for ages 5-16 reduced by 46%*

*(compared to a reduction of 35% outside the school zones). 14

Cycling and Walking Australia and New Zealand (CWANZ) is the Australasian lead reference group for walking and bike riding on transport and recreation networks. Members include senior and executive level leaders from all Australian state and territory transport agencies, New Zealand Transport Agency, local government representatives and leading representative organisations for walking, cycling, health and mobility.



info@cwanz.com.au. A full list of sources is available @ www.cwanz.com.au. The views and opinions expressed in this factsheet do not necessarily reflect those of any member of CWANZ. Although reasonable efforts have been made to ensure that the contents of this publication are factually correct, CWANZ does not accept

responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the contents.

ROAD SAFETY STRATEGIES

References



¹Kröyer, H. R. G., Jonsson, T. and Várhelyi, A. (2014) 'Relative fatality risk curve to describe the effect of change in the impact speed on fatality risk of pedestrians struck by a motor vehicle', Accident Analysis & Prevention, 62, pp. 143-152 cited in ITF 2018 Ibid.

² ITF (2018), Ibid.

³ Steer Davies Gleave (2014) Research into the impacts of 20mph speed limits and zones: London Borough of Merton on behalf of LEDNet,

⁴ Transport for London (TfL) (2017) Guide to the Healthy Streets Indicators: Delivering the Healthy Streets Approach.

⁵ Bristol City Council (2012) 20 mph Speed Limit Pilot Areas: Monitoring Report, Bristol, England.

⁶ Welsh 20 mph Task Force Group (2020) Final Report, Welsh Government.

⁷ Accident Compensation Corporation and Land Transport Safety Authority (2000) Down With Speed: A Review of the Literature, and the Impact of Speed on New Zealanders, New Zealand.

⁸ NSW RTA (2000) 50 km/h Urban Speed Limit Evaluation, Technical Report: New South Wales Roads and Traffic Authority cited in Hoareau, E., Newstead, S. and Cameron, M. (2006) An Evaluation of the Default 50 km/h Speed Limits in Victoria: Monash University Accident Research Centre (MUARC).

⁹Hosking, S., Newstead, S., Hoareau, E. and Dealney, A. (2005) An Evaluation of the 50km/hr Default Speed Limit in Regional Queensland: Monash University Accident Research Centre (MUARC).

¹⁰Hoareau, E., Newstead, S., Oxley, P. and Cameron, M. (2002) An Evaluation of the 50 km/hr Speed Limits in South East Queensland: Monash University Accident Research Centre (MUARC).

¹¹Kloeden, C. N., Woolley, J. E. and McLean, A. J. (2006) Further Evaluation of the South Australian Default 50 km/h Speed Limit: Centre for Automotive Safety Research on behalf of Department for Transport, Energy and Infrastructure (South Australia).

¹²Hoareau, E., Newstead, S. and Cameron, M. (2006) An Evaluation of the Default 50 km/h Speed Limits in Victoria: Monash University Accident Research Centre (MUARC).

¹³Hoareau, E. and Newstead, S. (2004) An Evaluation of the Default 50 km/h Speed Limits in Western Australia: Monash University Accident Research Centre (MUARC).

¹⁴Graham, A. and Sparkes, P. Casualty reductions in NSW associated with the 40 km/h school zone initiative, 2010 Australasian Road Safety, Research, Policing and Education Conference, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory, 31 August – 3 September 2010.

Cycling and Walking Australia and New Zealand (CWANZ) is the Australasian lead reference group for walking and bike riding on transport and recreation networks. Members include senior and executive level leaders from all Australian state and territory transport agencies, New Zealand Transport Agency, local government representatives and leading representative organisations for walking, cycling, health and mobility.



infoldcwanz.com.au. A full list of sources is available d www.cwanz.com.au.

The views and opinions expressed in this factsheet do not necessarily reflect those of any member of CWANZ. Although reasonable efforts have been made to ensure that the contents of this publication are factually correct, CWANZ does not accept responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the contents.