

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX NO: 1 - LINK ROAD ST IVES - TRAFFIC STUDY

ITEM NO: GB.1

4 Speeding and fatigue involvement

4.1 Speeding

It is not always clear from police reports if speeding (excessive speed for the prevailing conditions) was a contributing factor in a road crash

We consider speeding to have been a contributing factor if at least one speeding motor vehicle was in a crash. We say a motor vehicle was speeding if it meets any of these conditions

- The vehicle's driver or rider was charged with a speeding offence
- Police said the vehicle was travelling at excessive speed
- The speed of the vehicle was faster than that allowed for the licence class of the driver or rider, or the vehicle weight (introduced 1 January 2010)
- The speed of the vehicle was higher than the speed limit
- While on a curve the vehicle jack-knifed, skidded, slid or the controller lost control
- The vehicle ran off the road on a bend or turning a corner and the driver or rider was not distracted by something, or affected by drowsiness or sudden illness, and was not swerving to avoid another vehicle, animal or object, and the vehicle did not have equipment failure

4.2 Fatigue

It is not always clear from police reports if fatigue was a contributing factor in a road crash. We consider fatigue to have been a contributing factor if at least one fatigued vehicle driver or rider was in a road crash. We define a vehicle driver or rider to be fatigued if they meet any of these conditions

- Police said the motor vehicle driver or rider was asleep, drowsy or tired
- The vehicle travelled onto the incorrect side of a straight road and had a head-on collision (and was not overtaking another vehicle and no other relevant factor was found)
- The vehicle ran off a straight road or off the road to the outside of a curve and the vehicle was not travelling at excessive speed and there was no other relevant factor found for the crash