

Effect of On-street Parking on Traffic Speeds

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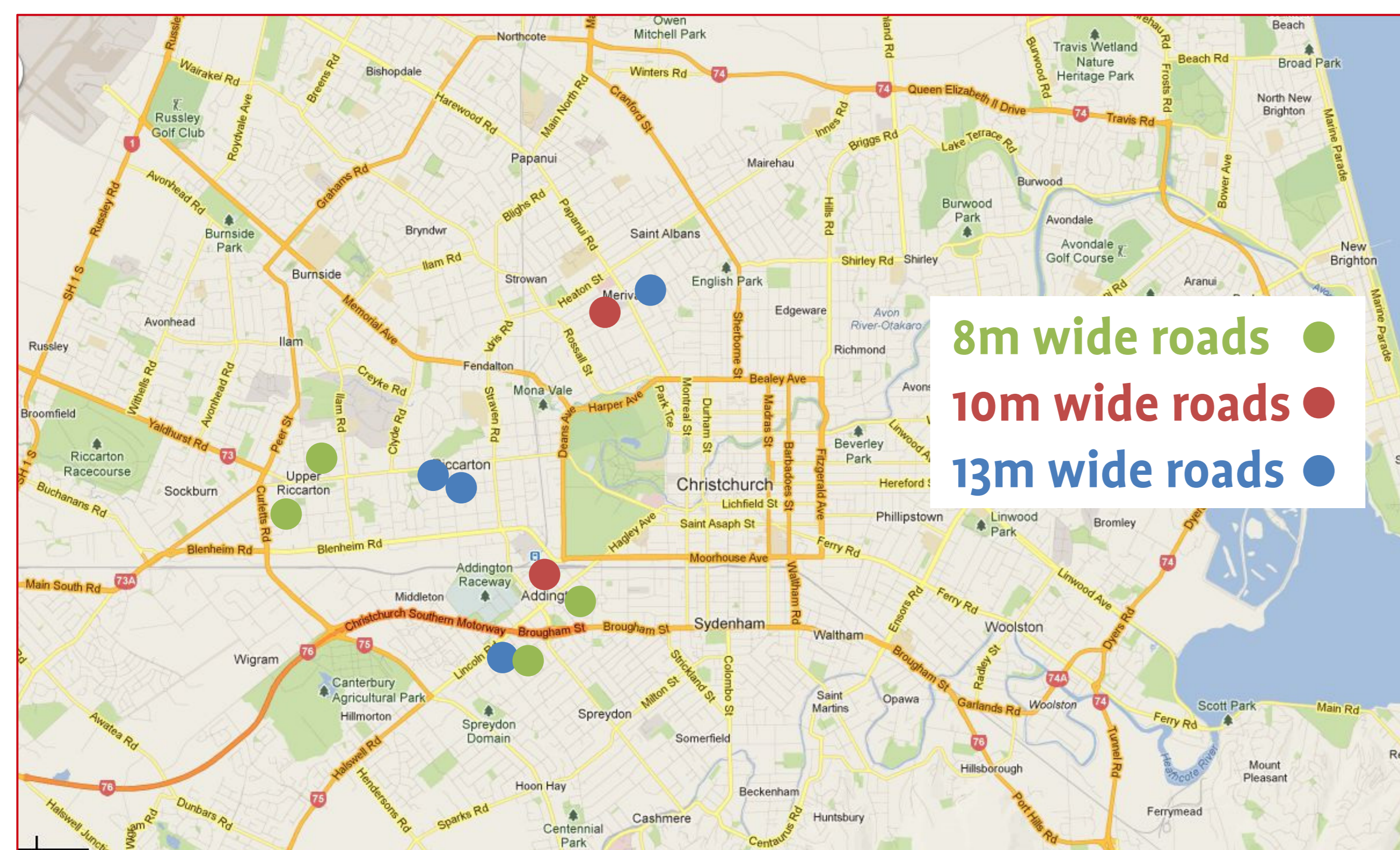


Research Objectives

- To study and analyse the impact of on-street parking on local street traffic operations.
- To compare how the vehicular speeds vary for various levels of on-street parking demand in roads of different widths.

Study Method

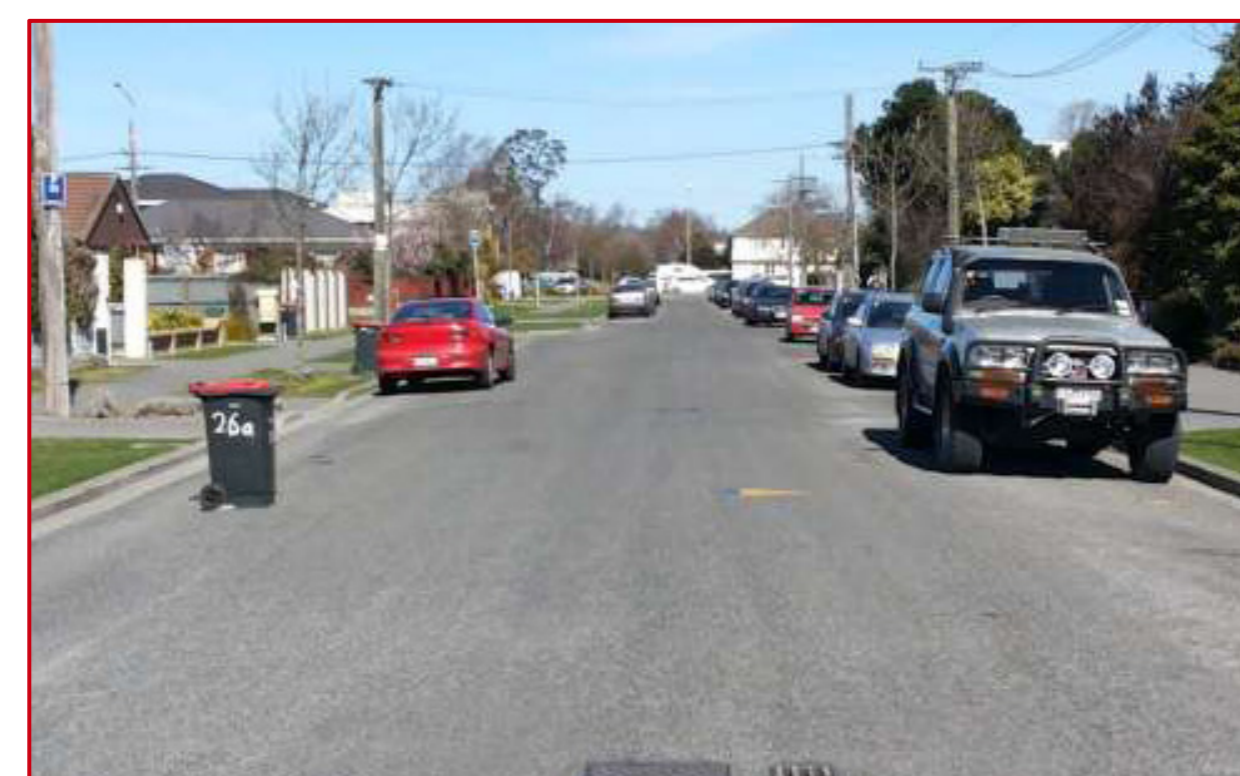
- 10 Local Streets in Christchurch surveyed



- Free speed measurements using radar gun or tubes
- Speeds monitored at different levels of parking demand



25% Parking

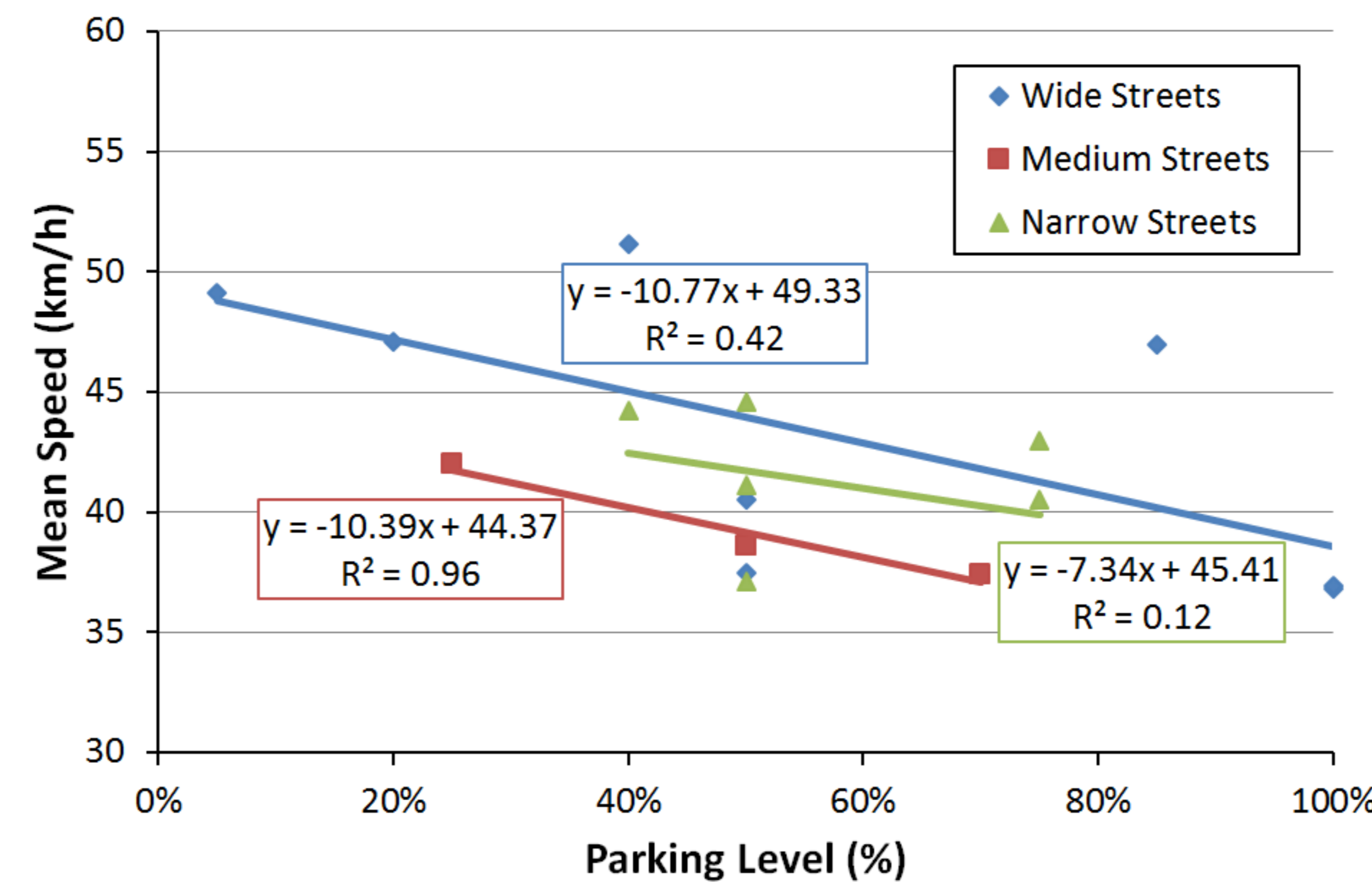


75% Parking

Research Report for details: PRABURAM, G. (2014). Effect of On-Street Parking on Traffic Speeds. Master of Engineering in Transportation (MET) research report, Department of Civil and Natural Resources Engineering, University of Canterbury

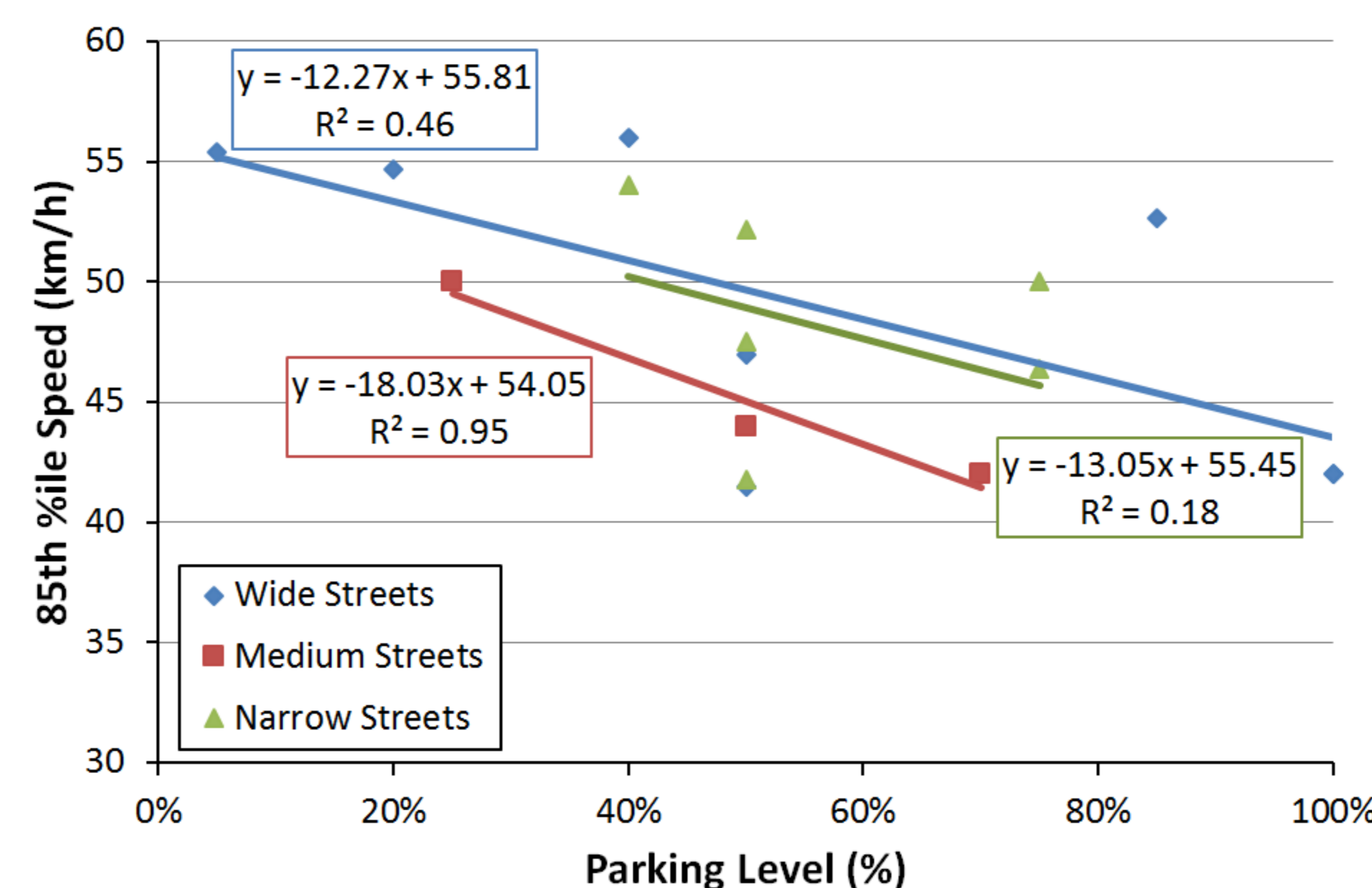
Results

Effects on Mean Speeds

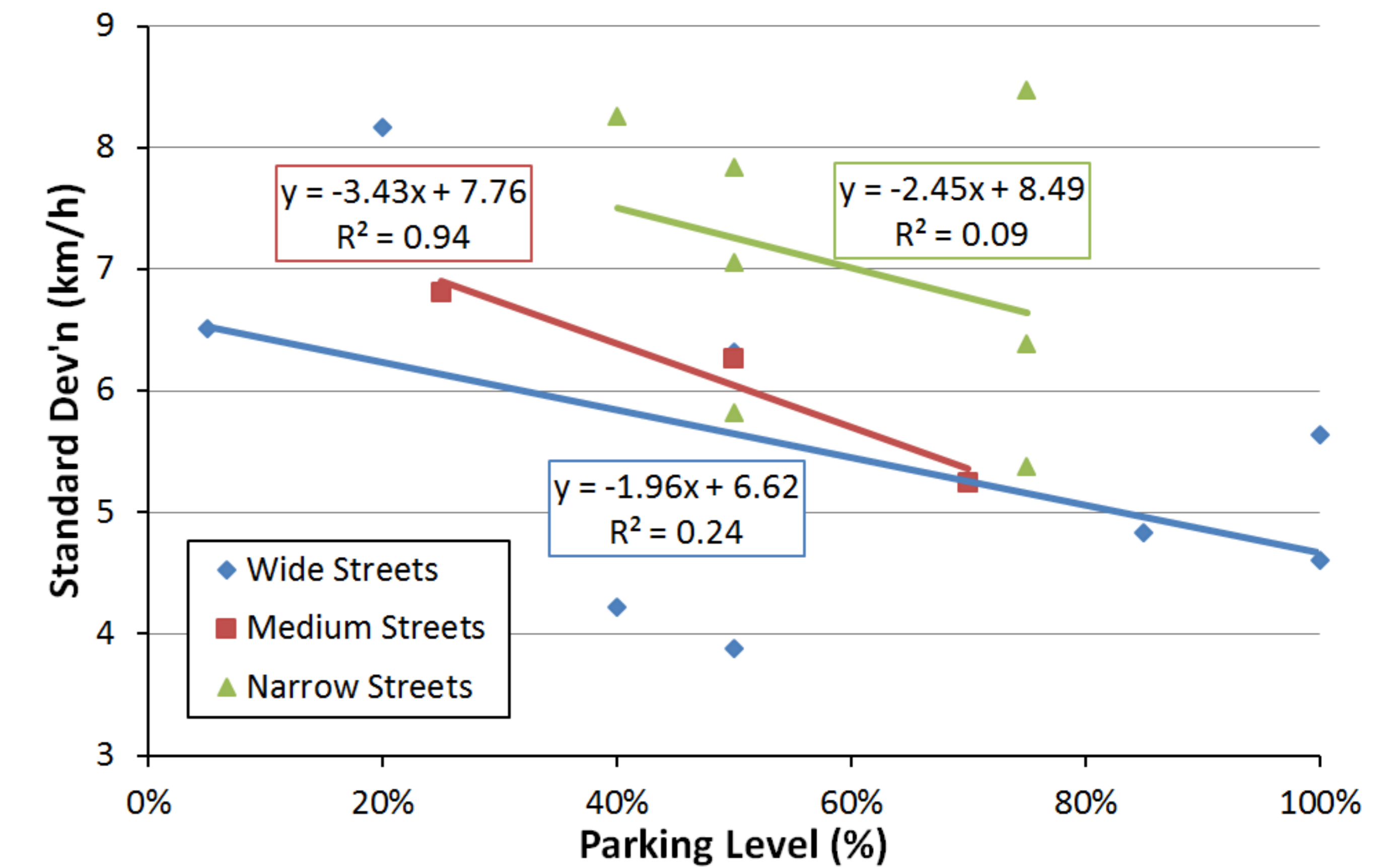


Traffic speeds generally fell gradually with an increase in parking levels

Effects on 85th Percentile Speeds



Effects on Standard Deviation of Speeds



Conclusions

- On-street parking had a noticeable effect on traffic speeds along local streets (but not meaningful on narrow streets).
- Mean speeds fell at a rate of ~1km/h for every increase of 10% in the parking levels.
- Vehicles travelling at higher-than-average speeds were found to be affected even more greatly.
- The magnitude of fall in speed varied only slightly based on the road widths.

Recommendations

- Policy makers should consider the role of on-street parking as part of their local area speed management strategies.
- Future national guidance on speed management and local area traffic management should highlight the role that on-street parking can play in constraining traffic speeds.
- Increase the number of sites in each width category and choose sites that have a greater number of different parking demand levels to get more accurate/conclusive results.