

- met, according to Department for Transport policy.
- There must have been at least four deaths or serious injuries and eight personal injuries in the last three years Speeding must have been a contributory factor in some of the accidents, and, crucially,
- The 85th percentile speed must be HIGHER THAN the actual enforced speed limit on the road (the enforced

speed limit usually being the speed limit + 10% + 2mph) This takes a bit of getting your head round. But essentially it means that:

You can only put up a camera where road users You can only put up a suited travelling at the safest speed will get a ticket. Anyone slowing down when they see a camera avoid a ticket will increase their crash risk

In locations where it is clear that the crash risk is In locations where it is clear that the country slow down, you high, and road users naturally slow down, you CANNOT put up a camera – even though the results of speeding there are potentially the most serious The two examples right explain further...

EXAMPLE

IT'S SAFE TO SPEED - SO WHY IS THERE A CAMERA?



IN this common situation, a dual carriage way with 30mph limit has a speed camera. The natural speed limit here is, say, 50mph, so many fines are served on road users who are actually driving guite safely. Lunatics who speed excessively will also be fined but they are the minority of "offenders" in these circumstances. And people who slow for the cameras are actually increasing their risk of an accident

EXAMPLE 2



IN this typical English village scene the narrow road and short sight-lines ensure the majority of drivers keep well within the speed limit. Their natural speed limit is about 25mph (compared to the actual speed limit of 30mph; or rather the 33mph that would earn you a ticket in most cases). So no speed camera can be installed to catch the crazy few who pose a real threat to others safety by doing 34mph or more on this road

SAFETY campaigner Paul Smith, who runs safespeed.org.uk – a website dedicated to improving road safety through careful research and analysis - concludes: "This sort of carelessness in the rules is clear evidence of the oversimplified and muddled thinking of the officials who are populating our highways with surveillance equipment with no safety benefit." * Footnote: David Solomon's research into speed almost 50 years ago led to the 85th percentile method of setting speed limits. This is still used internationally by transport planners and engineers today. The most current UK document on the method is the DfT's "Circular roads1/93". This is a recommendation of best practice and not binding by law, hence the ability for politicians to be able to impose limits based on the misinformed belief that higher speeds automatically mean more risk

