



Birmingham City Council 20mph Limits Frequently Asked Questions

This document tries to answer many of the questions that have been raised as we have been developing and consulting on our scheme.

Q Will 20mph limits apply on main roads as well as residential roads?

A We are proposing that 20mph be the speed limit on residential roads in the city; the main A and B roads would keep their current speed limit. The areas for the pilot scheme have been confirmed, and further detailed local consultation has taken place on exactly which roads would be included. As a result of this consultation, some additional roads have been put forward for 20mph and these are being taken forward as a separate scheme so as not to delay the main scheme.

The vast majority of Birmingham's roads are residential unclassified roads. These and other minor roads account for 87.4% of the city's roads by length of road. If we include the stretches of A and B roads through local centres, and around schools, leisure facilities, hospitals and public transport interchanges, then this comes to around 90% of the total road length of the city's roads.

Q Will 20mph limits make roads safer?

A Evidence from several towns and cities across England shows that the implementation of 20mph limits reduces the number and severity of road traffic collisions. The Government has recommended that local authorities consider 20mph speed limits in cities based on this evidence.

The severity of injuries sustained in the event of a collision is directly linked to the speed at which vehicles travel. A pedestrian, if struck by a vehicle driving at 20mph, is likely to suffer slight injuries. At 30mph they are likely to be severely hurt and at 40mph or above are likely to be killed.

Reducing the speed limit to 20mph will have a direct impact on pedestrian safety and is one of the principal reasons for introducing the scheme throughout the city. It has also been shown that children living in the most deprived areas are up to five times more likely to be killed as a pedestrian than children living in affluent areas.

Evidence from other schemes includes:

- **Portsmouth** – 20mph limits have lowered casualties in road traffic collisions by a further 8% than may have otherwise occurred;
- **Warrington** – a reduction in collisions of 25% in 20mph speed limit areas;
- **Nottingham** – in the Sherwood area of Nottingham, which has had a full year of 20mph on residential roads, average speeds have decreased by 5.2%. Casualties in road traffic collisions have reduced from an average of 9.4 per year before implementation, to 8 (all slight) in the year following implementation.

Q What about driver education?

A The introduction of 20mph speed limits is just one element of a package of measures to reduce vehicle speeds. Reducing the speed limit should not be seen as an end in itself, but as part of a continuous process to encourage a change in driver behaviour and attitude. The ultimate aim is to establish 20mph as the default appropriate maximum speed in residential areas.

The implementation of the scheme is supported by an ongoing campaign of publicity and community engagement, to persuade people of the benefits of driving at 20mph on residential roads.

Q Why has the Council ignored the first public consultation which overall was against the idea?

A The overall result of the 2013 public consultation appears to be against the proposals but this is an oversimplification of the whole picture.

Those who travelled by car as their main mode of travel were over-represented in terms of the consultation responses, and were more likely to be opposed to the proposal. Many of the reasons for not supporting the proposals could be said to be based on misconceptions in terms of where the limits would apply and that they would not improve road safety.

There was a clear majority in favour of 20mph limits in some parts of the city, whilst there was opposition in others. There was also strong support for a more targeted approach, for example for 20mph limits around schools.

In general there were significant levels of support from key stakeholders and elected members.

Whilst the consultation result is important it is not the only thing that we take into account. Other important factors include the growing evidence base to show the road safety and environmental benefits, and the role that 20mph limits can play in the promotion of active travel and healthy lifestyles.

It is therefore proposed to initially introduce 20mph limits based on a combination of factors taking into account: the consultation results; a more objective assessment based on road safety data (to include the levels of collisions and the number of collisions involving pedestrians, cyclists and children); complementary schemes; and the availability of funding.

Q We asked for 20mph limits on our road as part of the consultation, why this isn't happening?

A The more detailed local consultations undertaken in 2014 were much more positive on 20mph limits, with many more people asking for additional roads to be included rather than objecting to roads becoming 20mph. As a result of this consultation, some additional roads have been put forward for 20mph and these are being taken forward as a separate scheme so as not to delay the main scheme.

Q Will 20mph limits increase journey times?

A 20mph will mainly apply on residential streets, and in selected locations on main roads. Most main roads will keep their existing 30mph or 40mph speed limits, so once drivers leave residential areas and join the main road network there should be no impact on journey times. The vast majority of the city's traffic travels on the 10% of the road network that will stay at 30mph or 40mph. The parts of any journey affected would only be the relatively short sections of that journey that would be on 20mph roads in order to reach the main road network.

Q Will 20mph limits increase congestion?

A On a clear stretch of road, travelling at 20mph will obviously take longer than travelling at a higher speed. However, research indicates that at slower speeds, vehicles flow more smoothly through junctions. As such, within an urban environment, 20mph may help to improve traffic flow. In addition, as a result of reduced acceleration and braking, 20mph may help to reduce fuel consumption and associated emissions.

Q Will 20mph limits increase noise?

A Driving at 20mph has been found to reduce traffic noise; the benefit of a signs-only scheme is that drivers can adopt a smoother driving style than if they were driving through a calmed zone with humps. A study in Graz, Austria found that the introduction of 30kph (18mph) signs-only limits led to a noise reduction up to 2.5 decibels. Compared to 30mph, 20mph means 3 decibels less traffic noise. This level of noise reduction means that people can more easily listen to each other and also sleep better. In urban areas with speeds up to 35mph a 6mph reduction cuts noise by up to 40%. (Campaign for Better Transport for the UK Noise Association, 2009).

Q Will 20mph limits increase air pollution?

A Studies have so far not conclusively proven either a positive or negative effect on the environment. The greatest environmental benefit from the change will come from unlocking the potential for walking or cycling short distances instead of driving. Adopting a smoother driving style can also achieve lower emissions. Generally driving more slowly at a steady pace saves fuel and carbon dioxide emissions, unless an unnecessarily low gear is used (DfT). Along shorter roads with junctions and roundabouts, limiting acceleration up to 20mph reduces fuel consumption (The AA, 2008).

As part of the monitoring process we will be measuring air quality in the pilot area, before and after implementation, to see if the scheme has any impact on this.

Q Will 20mph limits increase journey times for buses?

A Most bus services travel along roads that will stay at their current speed limit. It is only at the ends of some routes, where the buses go onto residential roads, where the speed limit might be 20mph. Most buses spend time travelling at more than 20mph, particularly in residential areas, due to the frequency of stops and the need to carefully negotiate obstacles such as parked cars. Even on main bus routes a recent study found that less than 25% of the time was spent above 30kmph (18.5mph) (Passenger Transport Executive Group – Bus Idling and Emissions - <http://tinyurl.com/pteg-idle>). At peak times this proportion is even less.

Q Shouldn't 20mph limits only be introduced outside schools?

A The first public consultation showed strong support for 20mph speed limits near to schools. Whilst this would have a positive impact immediately outside the school gate, it does not address wider issues about children's journeys to school. However, as reducing child pedestrian casualties and encouraging more walking and cycling to school are significant priorities for the Council, we are looking to introduce 20mph speed limits near to schools in advance of wider coverage of 20mph areas, which could be a number of years away for some parts of the city. Funding has been secured for this and the process of identifying schools could start in later in 2016 with implementation from 2017.

Q Won't 20mph near hospitals slow down ambulances?

A All speed limits contain an exemption for vehicles on emergency calls, so ambulances using blue lights could travel as quickly as was safe to do so, based on road conditions, not based on the speed limit.

Q Won't 20mph increase business costs and make deliveries slower and more expensive?

A German evidence shows 12% less fuel use by vehicles where slower limits were implemented as driving became smoother (An illustrated guide to traffic calming by Dr Carmen Hass-Klau (1990)). All firms have a supply chain. Rising transport fuel costs affect all energy prices and profit margins. A 12% saving is significant and would help UK firms to compete, survive and thrive, boosting jobs. Also see comments above regarding impact of 20mph limits on journey times.

As part of the monitoring process we will be carrying out research into the views of businesses so that we can continue to address any concerns they might have. We also have plans to work with businesses on the publicity and education campaigns around 20mph areas, looking at both business operations and benefits to the workforce through promotion of walking and cycling, and improved road safety.

Q Are 20mph limits just another way of penalising motorists?

A 20mph creates a safer environment for everyone, including motorists. It will not significantly increase journey times and, by easing traffic flow, may actually reduce some journey times.

We are not trying to stop people from driving, but are trying to balance the needs of drivers with the safety and environment of local residents.

This will be a change and it will take some conscious decision making as a driver to make a difference. The change can be compared to anti-drink driving campaigns and Clunk, Click, the seatbelt campaign: over time it has become unacceptable to drive while drunk and it is now second nature to put a seatbelt on to drive. It will take some time for 20mph to become second nature.

In reality we are rarely driving at a consistent speed, particularly in a city where we are constantly accelerating, decelerating and braking to respond to current traffic speeds, traffic lights or junctions.

Speed enforcement is carried out by the Police, in association with the local authorities. The revenue from any fines goes to central Government funds, and to fund speed awareness courses. None of the money from fines comes back to local authorities.

Q What about education for pedestrians and cyclists?

A An ongoing programme of education and publicity around the benefits of lower vehicle speeds in residential areas will accompany the introduction of sign-only 20mph speed limits to start to change motorists' relationship with residential roads, alongside ongoing programmes of road safety education, cycle training and campaigns aimed at pedestrians and cyclists as well as car drivers. Pedestrian and road safety education in schools will continue to be delivered, as will cycle training through the Birmingham Cycle Revolution.

Q How will 20mph limits be enforced?

A It is proposed that the 20mph limit would be enforced in the same way as the existing 30mph limits in the city. Signs and lines would be installed to make drivers aware of the 20mph limit. 20mph would be the legal limit on the roads affected and should persistent speeding at these locations become an issue, further measures would be considered in order to address this. The devices used by the Police can be used from speeds of 5 mph up to 200mph.

West Midlands Police are working in partnership with the Council to deliver this scheme – and this will include different levels of enforcement including Community Speedwatch and roadside education – supported by more targeted enforcement in problem locations.

Q Will there be any investment in road safety outside of the pilot areas?

A In addition to the area proposed for the first phase, 20mph speed limits and zones will be considered in other areas of the city through other programmes of work, including local safety schemes and safer routes, subject to local consultations, in accordance with the overall 20mph strategy. Given the potential timescales for completing network coverage, it is proposed that where funding is available this is provided to allow broader policy roll-out at key locations outside of the core zone of implementation such as local centres, schools, hospitals across the wider network. This could be prioritised on road traffic collision rates, similar to safer routes programmes.

There are a number of local centres where there are proposals to implement 20mph ahead of the city-wide roll-out. These are in line with existing policies. Local residents and business in those areas are being consulted and kept fully informed of plans.

All current sites where a 20mph limit is in force would be reviewed if necessary as part of the wider consultation.

Q Will there be enough 20mph signs to make the new speed limit clear to drivers?

A Where the speed limit changes to 20mph, there will be a pair of road signs to indicate this. 20mph roads will have smaller, round, repeater signs mounted on poles or 20mph roundels painted on the road in white.

During the works, contractors will usually start by putting up signs where there are suitable existing poles which the sign can be added to, then assess where additional poles are required or where roundels need to be painted on the ground. This can mean that there is a period when it looks as though there will not be enough signs or that the smaller signs will be the only ones. Once the scheme is complete, the signage will be sufficient as required by the Department for Transport for a legally enforceable scheme and for the new speed limit to be clear to drivers.

Once the 20mph limits are in force, if there are places where persistent speeding is observed which seems to be related to insufficient signage, signs and lines in that location can be reviewed alongside the other educational measures.

Q Why are people driving too fast where the new 20mph limits have been implemented?

A Officially, the 20mph limits only come into effect once all the signs and lines are in place and have been inspected. Following this, and assuming no 'snagging' work is needed, the Traffic Regulation Order can be sealed and the limit is legally enforceable. Before this process has taken place, the legal speed limit remains 30mph (or the road's previous speed limit if it was not 30mph).

This does not mean that drivers cannot drive more slowly, and it is hoped that the new signs and lines will encourage people to do this as soon as possible. Unfortunately, it does mean that we are unable to react to complaints of people driving too fast if they are not exceeding the current legal limit.

We will be writing to everyone with a property in the area to let them know that the limits have become official, and will seek to maximise publicity around their launch.