A Guide to Safer Roads
As a Road Safety Partnership we are committed to making our roads safer for all road users - so that residents and visitors can use the roads with confidence, free from death or injury.

Alongside enforcement and engineering, education plays a vital part in reducing risk and the number of incidents on our roads.

Changing the behaviour and attitude of all road users, whether it be a driver, rider or pedestrian can contribute to reducing risk and promote a ‘road respect’ culture.

This guide has been produced to provide accurate and informative advice to all road users about how they can be even safer on the roads.

We all like to think we are safe road users and that we rarely make mistakes, but 98% of all incidents are caused by human error.

So please, take the time to read and refer to this guide, and share it with family and friends, so we can work together to make our roads even safer.
**Journey Preparation**

Plan your route in advance, including time for breaks and always consider weather conditions before setting off; then allow extra time for your journey if necessary. You should make sure that your vehicle is road worthy by checking the following:

- **Fuel** – Do you have enough fuel for your journey?
- **Lights** – Are all lights working and lenses clean?
- **Oil** – Do you have sufficient oil, brake and steering fluid?
- **Water** – Do you have sufficient windscreen and coolant water levels?
- **Electrics** – Are all electric systems functioning correctly?
- **Warning lights showing?**
- **Rubber** – Are tyres worn or flat (minimum legal tread depth 1.6 mm) and are the windscreen wipers worn?
- **You** – Are you fit to drive?

**Fuel Efficiency**

- **Try to keep moving by driving smoothly, accelerate gently and read the road ahead to avoid unnecessary braking.**
- **Slick to the limits.**
- **The faster you go the more fuel you use. Driving at 70 mph uses up 9% more fuel than at 60 mph and up to 15% more fuel than driving at 50 mph.**
- **If you are likely to be queuing for more than 5 minutes, switch off your engine and save fuel. It’s also better for the environment.**

**Towing Advice**

If you are going to be towing anything here are some safety tips:

- Ensure the towing hitch/ stabiliser is correctly attached.
- Ensure the breakaway cable is attached.
- Check the breakaway cable is raised and secure.
- Check that the tyres, brakes and lights on the trailer or caravan are working and in good order.
- Check the gas is off and correctly stowed.
- Know the speed limits and weight limits for towing.

**Road Safety Advice**

**Driving too close - the ‘Two-Second Rule’**

You should always drive with at least a two-second time gap between you and the vehicle in front; for example:

- On a dry road, choose a point like a lamp post or road sign.
- When the vehicle in front passes that point, say out loud “Only a fool breaks the two-second rule”.
- Check your position in relation to your chosen point as you finish saying this. If you have already passed the point, you are driving too close to the vehicle in front and need to drop back.

- In wet weather, double the distance between your vehicle and the one in front of you by saying “Only a fool breaks the two-second rule” twice.

One of the key reasons that drivers lose concentration or become stressed when driving is because they are in a hurry.

Remember **COAST:**

- **Concentrate** on your driving at all times.
- **Observe** all around you.
- **Anticipate** what might happen next.
- **Space** give space at all times; it gives you;
- **Time** to plan your driving.

Always allow plenty of time to complete your journey however you are using the road.
By following a few simple steps, you can help the emergency services get to the scene faster and safer:

1. When you hear sirens, don’t panic and stay alert.

2. When you see blue flashing lights scan the road looking for a place that will allow the emergency vehicle safe passage. You should use your indicators or hand signals to let other drivers and the emergency vehicle driver know your intent to pull over.

3. Don’t slam on your brakes or stop abruptly blocking the road or a junction.

4. Do not mount the pavement causing a danger to other road users.

5. Wait for the emergency vehicle to pass and watch for more than one. Check to make sure the way is clear and signal before moving back into traffic.

6. Never follow or try to outrun an emergency vehicle. If you do, you will most likely be breaking the speed limit and could also face charges of careless or dangerous driving.

7. Never try to overtake a moving emergency vehicle displaying flashing lights unless directed to do so by a police officer or emergency personnel.

Tiredness & Fatigue

It is estimated that drivers who fall asleep at the wheel account for around one fifth of incidents on major roads.

To avoid this:

- Plan your journey to include a 15-minute break every two hours.
- Don’t start a long trip if you’re already tired.
- Remember the risks if you have to get up unusually early to start a long drive
- Try to avoid long trips between midnight and 6am when you’re likely to feel sleepy anyway
- If you start to feel sleepy, find a safe place to stop.
- The only real cure for tiredness is proper sleep. A caffeine drink and a 20 minute nap is a short-term solution.

Mental and physical fatigue through working long hours, lack of rest and/or not eating properly or getting de-hydrated could lead to a lapse in concentration, reduced reaction time and poor decision making over safety critical issues.

Research shows that almost 20% of collisions on major roads are sleep-related

Peak times for collisions are in the early hours and after lunch

About 40% of sleep-related incidents involve commercial vehicles

Men under 30 have the highest risk of falling asleep at the wheel

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Life On The Road As A Pedestrian...

**Babies/Toddlers**

Buggy or push chair:
- Strap in your child securely.
- Keep well back from the edge of the road.
- When going down hills, use a strap that goes around your wrist and around the buggy handle.

When your child starts to walk with you:
- Make sure hand holding is your number one rule.
- Use safety reins or a wrist strap.

It is recommended to hold hands until your child is at least eight.

**Watch your children**
- Children should not cross streets by themselves or be allowed to play or walk near traffic. Children are small, unpredictable, and cannot judge vehicle distances and speeds.

Know where they’re going. Help them plan a safe route.

If you live by roads with fast traffic, don’t let them out alone.

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**Teens**

Research from THINK! Road Safety campaign has revealed that the majority of teenagers admit that they are easily distracted by talking to their friends as they cross the road.

**Mature Adults**

- Mature pedestrians should allow themselves plenty of time to cross the road.
- Always make eye contact with drivers if possible to ensure that they see you.

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**FACT**

- Every week on average eight children under the age of six are killed or seriously injured on Great Britain’s roads.
- A Guide to Safer Roads

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**As A Pedestrian...**

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**FACT**

- As you get older our eyes become less sensitive to light so focusing takes longer.
- You are three times safer using a crossing that not using one.
- Motor skills can be less effective due to weaker muscles and that affects overall flexibility.

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**FACT**

- Almost one in five (18%) teenagers reported having been in a road accident or ‘near miss’ on their way home from school.

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**FACT**

- Drivers need to see you so wear bright colours or reflective clothing if you are walking near traffic at night. Carry a torch when walking in the dark.
- Make eye contact with drivers when crossing busy streets.
- On country roads always walk on the right hand side facing on-coming traffic.

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Cycling

Rules & Advice:

● You must not cycle on a pavement, unless it has a marked cycle lane.
● You must not cross the stop line when the traffic lights are red.
● At night your bicycle must have white front and rear red lights lit.
● You must not carry a passenger unless your bicycle has been built or adapted to carry one.
● You must not ride under the influence of drink or drugs, including medicine.
● Make sure before you set off that every rider wears a helmet and high visibility clothing.
● Make sure, when overtaking, that you pass wide around parked cars, to avoid doors opening unexpectedly. And don’t do anything until you have had a good look over your right shoulder.
● Try to position yourself so that you can be seen in the side mirrors of large vehicles. Remember, lorry and coach drivers often have blind spots and cannot see cyclists.
● Children, infants and toddlers will need to be carried in properly fitted child seats which conform to BS EN 14344 2004, the appropriate British standard for child bicycle seats.
● When choosing a seat, ensure there are footrests to guard against feet straying into wheel spokes. Check how the harness locks and releases, and make sure your child is comfortable in the seat.

Motorcycles

There are different categories of motorbike - you’ll need to get the right entitlement on your licence and be old enough to do so. There are different rules if you held a motorcycle or moped licence before 19 January 2013.

Mopeds

A moped MUST have an engine capacity not exceeding 50 cc, not weigh more than 250kg and be designed to have a maximum speed not exceeding 28mph (45 km/h).

To ride a moped, learners MUST

● Be 16 or over
● Have a provisional licence with category AM entitlement.
● Complete Compulsory Basic Training (CBT).

You MUST first pass the theory test for motorcyles and then the moped practical test to obtain your full moped licence. If you passed your car driving test before 1 February 2001 you are qualified to ride a moped without L plates (and/or D plates in Wales), although it is recommended that you complete CBT before riding on the road. If you passed your car driving test after this date you MUST complete CBT before riding a moped on the road. The way moped entitlements are shown on your licence have changed, but you still need to be 16 to ride one.

Taking the full motorcycle tests

All riders have to pass the theory test before taking the motorcycle practical test.

For more information visit www.gov.uk/ride-motorcycle-moped/overview
Here are some top tips to help all motorcyclists keep safe on the roads:

1. **Expect the unexpected** – Drivers often fail to notice motorcyclists so it’s best to always ride with the expectation that you won’t be seen, and to be alert and observant and keep an eye out for other vulnerable road users, such as pedestrians and cyclists.

2. **Make yourself visible** – Wear a light or brightly coloured helmet and fluorescent clothing or strips when riding in daylight and reflective clothing or strips when riding in the dark.

3. **Get your positioning right** – Position yourself in the most visible place, usually the middle of the lane. Take up your road position in good time before turning right or left, showing others what you aim to do.

4. **Take care when overtaking** – Can you see hazards? Is there a bend or junction? Can you overtake without speeding up or swerving too much? Before you overtake, take a lifesaver glance over your shoulder and check what others around you are doing.

5. **Look after your gear** – and it will look after you. Always wear the right clothes - leathers, gloves, boots and a safety helmet that fits. Don’t buy second-hand kit as the chances are it won’t protect you properly if you have a crash.

6. **Dress for the weather** – Be prepared for the weather to change. Take waterproofs and visor wipes for that sudden downpour – an uncomfortable ride can distract you from hazards.

Bikesafe is a national educational initiative. For more information visit www.bikesafe.co.uk

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**On Four Wheels...**

**Pregnancy**
You must wear a seat belt if you’re pregnant, unless your doctor says you don’t have to for medical reasons and you have an exemption certificate.

**Child**
Children up to 135cms tall must use the appropriate child restraint for their weight (not age) when travelling in the front or back seat of any car, van or goods vehicle. There are very few exceptions. ‘Child restraint’ means baby seat, child seat, booster seat or booster cushion. For help and guidance of child car seats www.goodegsafety.com

**Get in the Back...**

Passengers 12 years old and younger need to be sitting in the back because it’s the safest place to be. If the car you’re in is involved in a collision, you have much less chance of hitting something hard like the windscreen if you’re in the back.

You also won’t be injured when the airbag inflates rapidly during a crash.

If you’re in the back seat with friends or brothers and sisters, everyone needs to keep their seatbelts on. It can be hard for the driver to concentrate on driving and see what’s going on outside the car if they are being distracted by passengers.

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**What about Air Bags?**

A rear-facing baby seat **MUST NOT** be fitted into a seat protected by an active frontal airbag, as in a crash it can cause serious injury or death to the child. (Highway Code rule 101).

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**Seat Belts Save Lives**

In a crash at 30 mph, an adult is thrown forwards with a force of 3.5 tonnes.

Research shows that you are twice as likely to die in a crash if you don’t wear a seat belt.
As a Learner

Being a good driver isn’t just about knowing how to operate a vehicle. A good driver takes responsibility for their own safety, the safety of their passengers and others around them. Choose an approved driving instructor (ADI) who cares about road safety and will discuss this with you in detail. Look up “The Honest Truth” project www.thehonesttruth.co.uk/find-an-instructor. This means that the ADI has agreed to talk about road safety and safer driving behaviours with their students.

As a New Driver

You are vulnerable: Having passed the driving test you are able to drive unsupervised for the first time and this can be quite daunting initially making you much more vulnerable than you may realise. Consider further training so that you can drive safely in all conditions and on all types of road and this will reduce your risk of being involved in a collision. That risk is already reflected in car insurance premiums which could be reduced by taking further training.

Positive Driving:

Take responsibility for your actions and give consideration to all road users.

LOOK – always take good effective all round observation.

ASSESS – think carefully about what you see and how you might be affected or influence other road users.

DECIDE – do not hesitate; make a decision and act on it.

ACT – taking positive action gives a clear message to other road users.

Driving For Work

Driving for work can involve being behind the wheel for long distances over long time periods. Here are some useful tips to help you stay safe when driving for work:

- Check out your employer’s ‘driving at work’ policy (which should be part of their existing Health and Safety at Work Policy). Talk to your employer about driver training and assessment.
- Check your vehicle - basic maintenance saves time in the long run and helps avoid incidents.
- Plan your journey - this will help to avoid the temptation of speeding, trying to read a map or calling the depot for directions on your mobile phone while you’re driving.
- Switch off your mobile phone or go to voicemail.
- Wear a seat belt. Van and goods vehicle drivers are only exempt from wearing seat belts when making deliveries less than 50 metres apart.

Better for business…

Dorset Police provide driver education sessions to groups of business drivers. The sessions have been specifically developed for people who drive for work and cover a range of useful topics including Health and Safety legislation, vehicle dynamics and load, observation, hazard perception and driver fatigue. (see Contacts page).

For more information visit: www.hse.gov.uk and www.drivingforbetterbusiness.com
Driving can be stressful due to sheer volume of traffic and new engineering & technology in vehicles that we are perhaps unfamiliar with.

Make sure you know your vehicle, what all the switches and dashboard lights are for and know how and when to use them (refer to the vehicle handbook and the Highway Code).

● Always signal clearly and in good time.
● Only move off when it is safe to do so.
● Take extra care when turning right and emerging at junctions as you will be crossing the path of other vehicles.
● When approaching roundabouts take notice of signs and road markings which direct you into the correct lane.
● Practice good lane discipline.

People die in accidents using agricultural vehicles and equipment every year and there are many major injuries, including amputations and fractures.

Here are some simple tips:

● Never use a machine unless you are trained and know how to use it safely.
● Never use a machine unless it is properly maintained.
● Wear footwear with a good grip and appropriate clothing that won’t snag.
● Seat belts are a legal requirement on all tractors.
● Check no one is in danger before you move.

From 9 March 2015 agricultural tractors and agricultural trailers can travel at 40 kilometres per hour (approximately 25mph) and will be able to travel at a higher combination weight limit of 31 tonnes (t), increasing from 24.39t. The existing trailer limit of 18.29t remains in place.

Rule 169 Highway Code
Do not hold up a long queue of traffic, especially if you are driving a large or slow-moving vehicle. Check your mirrors frequently, and if necessary, pull in where it is safe and let traffic pass.
As A Wheelchair & Mobility Scooter User...

Information: There is one class of manual wheelchair (called a Class 1 invalid carriage) and two classes of powered wheelchairs and powered mobility scooters. Manual wheelchairs and Class 2 vehicles are those with an upper speed limit of 4 mph (6 km/h) and are designed to be used on pavements. Class 3 vehicles are those with an upper speed limit of 8 mph (12 km/h) and are equipped to be used on the road as well as the pavement.

Rules:
1. Give pedestrians priority and show consideration for other pavement users, particularly those with a hearing or visual impairment who may not be aware that you are there.
2. Powered wheelchairs and scooters MUST NOT travel faster than 4 mph (6 km/h) on pavements or in pedestrian areas.
3. When you are on the road you should obey the guidance and rules for other vehicles; when on the pavement you should follow the guidance and rules for pedestrians.
4. When on the road, you should travel in the direction of the traffic. When there is no pavement, you should use caution when on the road.
5. You MUST follow the same rules about using lights, indicators and horns as for other road vehicles. Make yourself more visible - even in the daytime and also at dusk - by, for instance, wearing a reflective jacket or reflective strips on the back of the vehicle.
6. All normal parking restrictions should be observed. Your vehicle should not be left unattended if it causes an obstruction to other pedestrians - especially those in wheelchairs.

Enforcement & Education

No Excuse is an intelligence led multi-agency campaign aimed at reducing the number of people killed or seriously injured on Dorset, Devon & Cornwall roads through use of a dedicated traffic enforcement team, supported by the Special Constabulary, operating 24/7.

‘No Excuse’ was launched with the primary aim of positively influencing driver/rider attitude and behaviour on our roads.

‘No Excuse’ targets the main contributory factors of road traffic collisions and the resulting casualties, these are known as the FATAL FIVE:
- Excess and inappropriate speed
- Distraction - including using a mobile phone whilst driving
- Drivers or passengers failing to wear seatbelts
- Drink / drug driving
- Careless and inconsiderate driving

The Road Policing Enforcement Team conducts both sustained high visibility policing and covert operations, in order to deter and detect all traffic offences, not just the fatal five. This is being undertaken to help ensure road users are the safest in the region.

On the road, you will see a combination of; Police Officers, camera vans and Neighbourhood Policing Team (NPT) working together to deliver enforcement, publicity and education to road users throughout Dorset, Devon & Cornwall.

Twitter: @DorsetNoExcuse
The Fatal Five

98% of collisions are caused by human error, the top five reasons, known as ‘the fatal five’ are:

1 - Speed

Here are some tips to help stay within the speed limit:

- Check your speedometer regularly.
- Know the limits - look for signs, especially at junctions.
- Street lighting means 30 mph, until signs say otherwise.
- Remember, speed limits are a maximum, not a target.
- Try using 3rd gear in a 30mph limit to help you stay in the limit.
- Recognise what makes you speed - keeping up with traffic, overtaking or being tailgated.
- Concentrate - distracted drivers speed.

The minimum penalty for speeding is a £100 fine and 3 penalty points added to your licence.

### Speed Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of vehicle</th>
<th>Streetlights</th>
<th>Single carriageway</th>
<th>Dual carriageway</th>
<th>Motorways</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cars &amp; Motorcycles (including car-derived vans up to 2 tonnes maximum laden weight)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cars towing Caravans / Trailers (including car-derived vans &amp; motorcycles)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buses &amp; Coaches (not exceeding 12 meters in overall length)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods Vehicles (not exceeding 7.5 tonnes maximum laden weight)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods Vehicles (exceeding 7.5 tonnes maximum laden weight)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 60 if articulated or towing a trailer
** This applies to England and Wales only
By law, you must wear a seat belt in cars and goods vehicles where one is fitted. There are very few exceptions to this. The driver is liable to prosecution if a child under 14 years does not wear a seat belt or child restraint as required.

Exemptions
You don’t need to wear a seat belt if you’re:
- A driver who is reversing, or supervising a learner driver who is reversing.
- In a vehicle being used for police, fire and rescue services.
- A passenger in a trade vehicle and you’re investigating a fault.
- Driving a goods vehicle on deliveries that is travelling no more than 50 metres between stops.
- A licensed taxi driver who is ‘plying for hire’ or carrying passengers.

Medical Exemptions
Your doctor may say you don’t have to wear a seat belt for a medical reason. They’ll give you a ‘Certificate of Exemption from Compulsory Seat Belt Wearing’.

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- A passenger in a trade vehicle and you’re investigating a fault.
- Driving a goods vehicle on deliveries that is travelling no more than 50 metres between stops.
- A licensed taxi driver who is ‘plying for hire’ or carrying passengers.

Medical Exemptions
Your doctor may say you don’t have to wear a seat belt for a medical reason. They’ll give you a ‘Certificate of Exemption from Compulsory Seat Belt Wearing’.

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You could be imprisoned, banned from driving and face a fine if you're found guilty of drink or drug-driving. The actual penalty you get is up to the magistrates who hear your case, and depends on your offence. You may be able to reduce your ban by taking a drink-drive rehabilitation scheme (DDRS) course if you're banned from driving for 12 months or more. It’s up to the court to offer this.

If you are in charge of a vehicle while above the legal limit or unfit through drink you may get:

- up to 6 months’ imprisonment
- up to £2,500 fine (fines can be unlimited)
- a possible driving ban

It’s illegal to drive if either:

- you’re unfit to do so because you’re on legal or illegal drugs
- you have certain levels of illegal drugs in your blood (even if they haven’t affected your driving)

Legal drugs are prescription or over-the-counter medicines. If you’re taking them and not sure if you should drive, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or healthcare professional.

The police can stop you and make you do a ‘field impairment assessment’ if they think you’re on drugs. This is a series of tests, e.g. asking you to walk in a straight line. They can also use a roadside drug kit to screen for cannabis and cocaine. If they think you’re unfit to drive because of taking drugs, you’ll be arrested and will have to take a blood or urine test at a police station. You could be charged with a crime if the test shows you’ve taken drugs.

Penalties for drug driving
If you’re convicted of drug driving you’ll get:

- a minimum 1 year driving ban
- an unlimited fine
- up to 6 months in prison
- a criminal record

Your driving licence will also show you’ve been convicted for drug driving. This will last for 11 years.

The penalty for causing death by dangerous driving under the influence of drugs is a prison sentence of up to 14 years.

A conviction for drink/drug-driving also means:

- your car insurance costs will increase significantly
- if you drive for work, your employer will see your conviction on your licence
- you may have trouble travelling to countries like the USA
- driving ban for at least 1 year (3 years if convicted twice in 10 years)

Rule 96
You must not drive under the influence of drugs or medicine. For medicines, check with your Dr or pharmacist and do not drive if you are advised that you may be impaired.
5 - Careless And Inconsiderate Driving

There is no standard list that would be considered as careless or inconsiderate, however, the General Advice section of the Highway Code provides some good examples, in particular rule 147, be considerate, rule 148, safe driving and riding needs concentration and rule 150, you MUST exercise proper control of your vehicle at all times. In fact any minor breach of the Highway Code could be treated as an offence.

Examples include;

● Driving too close
● Failing to give way at a junction
● Inappropriate speed
● Operating a Sat Nav while driving
● Eating and drinking at the wheel

There are four different ways an offence can be dealt with depending on the circumstances and its severity.

● Summons – either plead guilty and accept a fine or go to the Magistrates Court
● Fixed Penalty
● Offer of Educational Training
● Warning – no further action

Break Bad Habits and Make Better Ones

Research shows that by doing something consciously, repetitively, for a period of at least two weeks is a good start to creating a habit. Here are a few important habits;

● Give pedestrians priority when they are crossing the road and give them time to cross
● Keep your distance – driving too close can be intimidating
● As a pedestrian or cyclist make yourself visible – drivers don’t always see you
● Be particularly careful of horse riders especially when overtaking, give them plenty of room
● Always indicate when changing lane or at roundabouts to inform other road users of your intentions
● Park safely – Check for two wheels and pedestrians before opening a car door and ensure your passengers do the same
● Always wear your seat belt and make sure your vehicle is clear of any clutter
You can drive in Great Britain on a full, valid driving licence from another EU country.
You can drive in Great Britain until you’re 70. If you’re 68 or over when you become resident, you can drive for 3 years. After this time you must exchange your licence.

1. Order form D1 from the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA); you can get one of these forms from a Post Office.
2. Send the form, the £43 (current fee) and any documents you need (including your driving licence) to the address on the form.
3. You should get your new licence within 3 weeks.

You can only drive in Great Britain with a non-EU licence for 12 months after you arrive.

All drivers must;

● Comply with minimum age requirements; generally, these are 17 years for cars and motorcycles, 18 years for medium sized vehicles and 21 years for large lorries and buses.
● Meet the minimum eyesight requirements and be fit to drive.

For more information visit: www.gov.uk/driving-nongb-licence

Driving in Great Britain

Test Your Knowledge

1. On what type of roads do most collisions happen?
2. What is the cause of 98% of collisions?
3. What is the minimum recommended following distance in a motor vehicle, in good conditions?
4. How do you know when the speed limit is 30 mph?
5. Using a mobile phone whilst driving increases your chance of having a collision by how many times?
6. What distance do you cover in one second, in a moving vehicle travelling at a speed of 30 mph?
7. What does the solid amber light mean at a set of traffic lights?
8. What feature shows the difference between a single carriageway and a dual carriageway?
9. At what age do you have to renew a driving licence?
10. Name one of the most common causes of a collision?

The answers are on page 31.
Vulnerable Road Users

- **Be considerate:** Be careful of and considerate towards all types of road users. Rule 147
  
  There is a risk of pedestrians, especially children, stepping unexpectedly into the road. You should drive with safety in mind at a speed suitable for the conditions.

- **Overtaking:** give motorcyclists, cyclists and horse riders at least as much room as you would overtaking a car. Rule 163

- **Signals:** Use them to warn and inform other road users including pedestrians of your intended actions. Rule 103

- **Motorists and horse riders both have a right to use the road they also share a responsibility to consider each other’s needs**

- **Horse riders under the age of 14 must wear a helmet that is fastened securely.** Rule 49

- **You must not take a horse onto a footpath or pavement.** Rule 54

- **Cyclists are allowed to cycle two abreast! Rule 66 states you should never cycle more than two abreast, and ride in single file on narrow or busy roads. This means cycles are perfectly legal to cycle side by side on most roads in the UK.**

- **Adapt your driving to the appropriate type and condition of the road you are on. Rule 146 states that you should be prepared for the unexpected or difficult situations e.g. the road being blocked beyond a blind bend.**

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**Answers**

1. Urban/town
2. Human Error
3. A 2 second gap
4. Where there are street lights and no other signs
5. 4 times
6. 45 Feet (14 meters)
7. Stop
8. A central reservation
9. 70 years old
10. Speeding/not wearing a seat belt/using a mobile phone (distraction)/Drink & drugs/Driving too close

Let us know what you thought of this booklet at road-safety-education@dorset.pnn.police.uk
Dorset Police - www.dorset.police.uk
Devon & Cornwall Police - www.devon-cornwall.police.uk
Dorset Police and Crime Commissioner - www.dorset.pcc.police.uk
Devon & Cornwall Police & Crime Commissioner - www.devonandcornwall-pcc.gov.uk
Police non-emergencies - 101
Dorset Police Driver Awareness Scheme enquiries - 01305 227670
Dorset Police Business Driver Education enquiries - 01305 227670 business-drivers@dorset.pnn.police.uk
Dorset Road Safe - dorsetroadsafe@dorset.pnn.police.uk
Department for Transport (DfT) - www.dft.gov.uk
SafeWise Safety Centres 01202 591330 - www.safewise.org
Driving and Vehicle Standards Agency (DVSA) - www.dsa.gov.uk
Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA) - www.dvla.gov.uk
Institute of Advanced Motorists (IAM) - www.iamroadsmart.com
Institute of Road Safety Officers (IRSO) - www.irso.org.uk
Local Authority Road Safety Officers’ Association (LARSOA) - www.larsoa.org.uk
Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (RoSPA) - www.rospa.org.uk
Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents - Child Car Seats (RoSPA) - www.childcarseats.org.uk
Dorset Horse Watch Scheme - horse_watch@dorset.pnn.police.uk