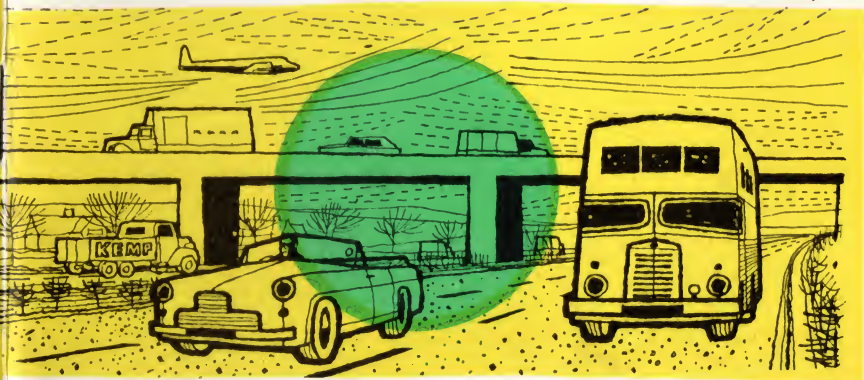




THE HIGHWAY CODE

INCLUDING MOTORWAY RULES



HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE · PRICE 6d NET

THIS CODE, BETWEEN PAGES 3 AND 25, IS ISSUED WITH THE
AUTHORITY OF PARLIAMENT

(Resolutions passed July, 1959)

“A failure on the part of any person to observe any provision of the highway code shall not of itself render that person liable to criminal proceedings of any kind, but any such failure may in any proceedings (whether civil or criminal, and including proceedings for an offence under this Act) be relied upon by any party to the proceedings as tending to establish or to negative any liability which is in question in those proceedings.”

ROAD TRAFFIC ACT, 1930. SECTION 45.

Remember

CHILDREN are in special danger—particularly those under five and those who cycle. Protect them and train them in road safety.

OLD PEOPLE may react slowly. Their difficulties are increasing with the continued growth of motor traffic. Give them great consideration.

THE BLIND also need your help. Give every consideration and assistance to a person carrying the familiar white walking stick.

HEALTH is important. Be sure you are fit to use the roads. Make due allowance for poor eyesight, deafness and fatigue in others.

ALCOHOL, even in quite small amounts, makes you less safe on the roads. The only safe rule is IF YOU ARE GOING TO DRIVE, DON'T DRINK. The same applies to drugs even if taken medicinally.

LIGHTS, BRAKES, STEERING and TYRES should be frequently checked. Lack of maintenance may lead to an accident.

MOTOR CYCLISTS should always wear properly fitting protective helmets.

Issued by the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation



MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND CIVIL AVIATION
LONDON, W.1

ACCIDENTS on our roads do not just happen; they are *caused*—sometimes by a faulty vehicle, sometimes by road conditions, but nearly always by simple human error. These mistakes, which take lives, are made because in most cases we simply do not realize what we are doing until it is too late.

In other words, our conduct on the roads is not what it needs to be for present-day traffic. This Highway Code is for the ordinary road user; it sets out in the simplest language the code of behaviour which is a “must” if we are ever to make an impression on the totals of road accidents. If we could ensure that for the coming year every road user obeyed the Code, we should save a great many lives—perhaps our own.





To all who read this Code I would therefore say: “Give as much time and thought to learning the Code as you would to anything else on which your life might depend. Contrary to what you might think, this Code is meant for *you*, not the other road user. Remember, it is *your* life you are risking.”

1959

Minister of Transport and
Civil Aviation

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Pedestrians · Dog Owners · Pedal Cyclists · Drivers of Motor Vehicles ·
Motor Cyclists and Riders of Motor-assisted Pedal Cycles · Motorways

THE ROAD USER ON FOOT



Walking along

1. Where there is a pavement or adequate footpath, use it.
2. On a pavement or footpath, do not walk next to the kerb with your back to the traffic. Do not step into the road without first looking.
3. Where there is no adequate footpath, walk on the right of the road to face oncoming traffic.
4. Do not loiter in the roadway or walk along cycle tracks.
5. A marching body on the road should keep on the left-hand side. It should have look-outs at suitable distances at the front and rear, and at night they should carry lights, white at the front of the column and red at the rear.

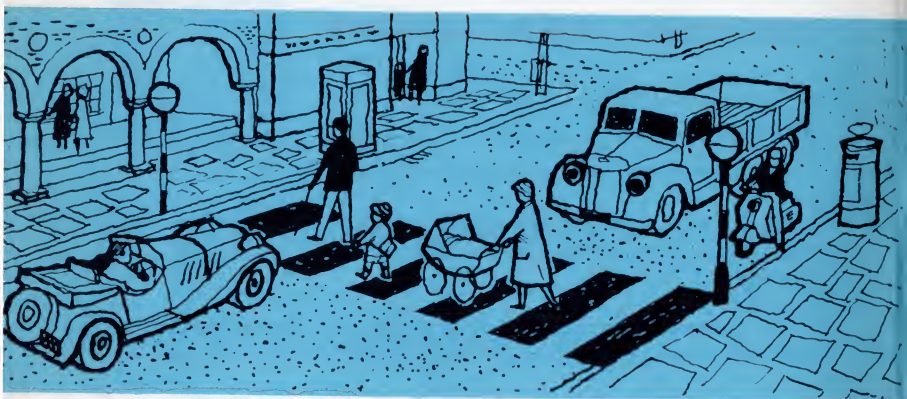
Crossing the road

6. Always use subways, footbridges, pedestrian crossings or central refuges when provided. Otherwise cross where you have a clear view of the road both ways. Take extra care if your view is limited by stationary vehicles or other obstructions.

7. Before you cross, STOP AT THE KERB, look right, look left, and right again. Do not cross until the road is clear; then cross at right-angles, keeping a careful look-out all the time.

Where there is a refuge, stop on it in a position where drivers on the far half of the road can easily see you, especially at night. When the road is clear, complete the crossing.





Uncontrolled zebra crossings

8. When you have stepped off the kerb on to a zebra crossing (which must have black and white stripes, studs and lighted beacons), you have the right of way, **BUT ALLOW APPROACHING VEHICLES AMPLE TIME TO GIVE WAY**, especially if the road is wet or icy.

Do not stand on the pavement at a zebra crossing if you do not intend to cross.

9. Although you have the right of way once you are on the crossing, keep a look-out to right and left as you cross, because a driver's view of you may have been obstructed.

10. Where a zebra crossing has a central refuge, each half is a separate crossing: treat it as such.

Crossing the road at junctions

11. When crossing the road at junctions, look out for vehicles turning the corner.

Signal-controlled crossings

12. At junctions controlled by traffic lights watch the traffic as well as the lights, and cross only when it is safe to do so.

13. If traffic lights have a “CROSS NOW” signal, do not cross until that signal appears.

Police-controlled crossings

14. Do not cross the road, either at a zebra crossing or elsewhere, against a signal to stop by a police officer controlling traffic.

Getting on or off public vehicles

15. Do not get on or off a bus or tram while it is moving, or when it is not at a recognised stopping place. Do not step out suddenly from behind a stationary or slowly moving bus or tram. If you want to get on one at a request stop, give a clear signal for it to stop, and do not step into the road until it has stopped.

PART 2

THE ROAD USER ON WHEELS



This Part includes rules applicable in general terms to cyclists and those in charge of horses.

Moving off

16. Before you move off, look round, even though you may have looked in your mirror, to see that no one is about to overtake you. Give the proper signal before moving out, and only move off when you can do so safely and without inconvenience to other road users. Give way to passing and overtaking vehicles.

Driving along

17. KEEP WELL TO THE LEFT, except when you intend to overtake or turn right. Do not hug the middle of the road.

18. Do not exceed the speed limits.



19. Never drive at such a speed that you cannot pull up well within the distance you can see to be clear, particularly having regard to the weather and the state of the road.

20. Where there is a double white line along the middle of the road, note whether the one nearer to you is continuous or broken and observe these rules:

—If the line nearer to you is continuous, keep to your own side of it and do not cross or straddle it.

—If the line nearer to you is broken, you may cross it, but only do so if you can complete your overtaking safely and before reaching a continuous white line on your side. A broken line does NOT mean that it is safe for you to overtake.

21. Never cross a single continuous or broken white line along the middle of the road unless you can see that the road well ahead is clear.

22. When following a vehicle on the open road, leave enough space in front of you for an overtaking vehicle.

The safety of pedestrians

23. When approaching ZEBRA CROSSINGS always be ready to slow down or stop so as to give way to pedestrians; *they have the right of way on these crossings*. Signal to other drivers your intention to slow down or stop. Allow yourself more time to stop when the road is wet or icy.

DO NOT OVERTAKE when approaching a ZEBRA CROSSING.

24. At pedestrian crossings controlled by light signals or by the police, give way to pedestrians who are crossing when the signal to move is given.

25. Watch for the pedestrian who comes out suddenly from behind stationary vehicles and other obstructions. Be specially careful of this near schools and bus and tram stops.

26. When turning at a road junction, give way to pedestrians who are crossing.

27. On country roads watch out for pedestrians and give them plenty of room, especially on left-hand bends.

Rule 27

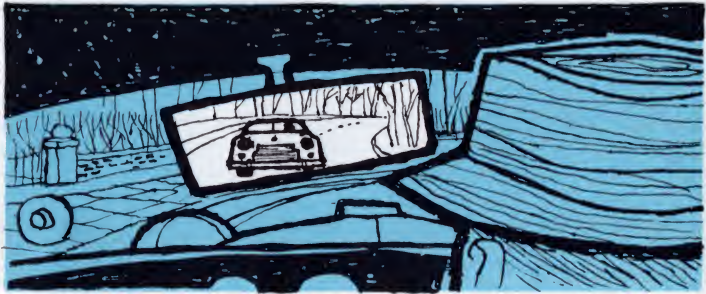


Lane discipline

28. Keep within lane markings and cross them only when moving into another lane. Do not switch from lane to lane. If you wish to move into another lane, do so only when you have given a signal and will not cause inconvenience or danger to other vehicles in it.

29. In traffic hold-ups do not “jump the queue”.

30. Well before you reach a junction, make sure you are in the appropriate lane.



Mirror and signals

31. Keep a watch on the traffic behind you by glancing in your mirror. Well before you change direction, overtake or stop, make sure it is safe to do so; look in your mirror (if you are a pedal cyclist or a motor cyclist glance behind) and give a clear signal to indicate your intention.

32. Make sure that your direction indicator gives the signal intended, and that it is cancelled immediately after use.

Overtaking

33. Never overtake unless you KNOW that you can do so without danger to yourself or others. Be specially careful at dusk and in fog or mist, when it is more difficult to judge speed and distance.

34. OVERTAKE ON THE RIGHT.

This rule does not necessarily apply in the following circumstances:

- (i) When the driver in front has signalled his intention to turn right and you can overtake him on his left without inconveniencing other traffic, or when you are filtering to the left at a junction.
- (ii) In slow-moving congested traffic when vehicles in the lane on your right are moving more slowly than you are.

35. Return to the appropriate lane on the road as soon as practicable after overtaking, but do not cut in sharply in front of the vehicle you have just overtaken.

36. DO NOT OVERTAKE at or when approaching

- a pedestrian crossing
- a road junction
- a corner or bend
- the brow of a hill
- a hump-back bridge.

DO NOT OVERTAKE

- where the road narrows
- where the road is marked with double white lines and the line nearer to you is continuous if this would involve crossing the continuous line
- when to do so would force another vehicle to swerve or reduce speed.

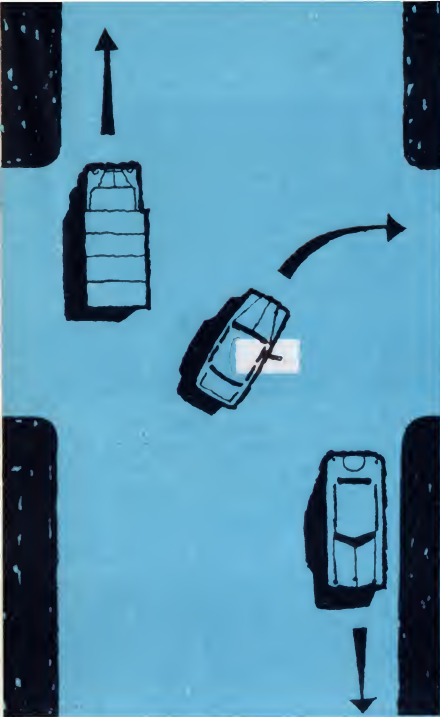
IF IN DOUBT - HOLD BACK

Rule 36



Road junctions

37. When approaching a junction with a major road, slow down gradually and if in doubt give way to traffic on the major road. Where there is a "Halt" sign, halt at the major road.



38. At a junction look right, then left, then right again. Do not go on until you are sure that it is safe to do so. Do not rely on signals to go ahead given by unauthorised persons.

39. Well before you turn right at a junction, take full account of the position and movement of following traffic. When safe to do so, signal your intention and take up a position just left of the middle of the road. Wait until there is a safe gap between you and any approaching vehicles before you complete your turn.

40. If you intend to turn left, keep over to the left, signal in good time, and do not swing out to the right either before or after making the turn.

Rule 39

41. At police-controlled junctions let the police officer controlling traffic know clearly by your signal which way you want to go. Do not filter left when straight ahead traffic is held up unless you receive a signal to do so.

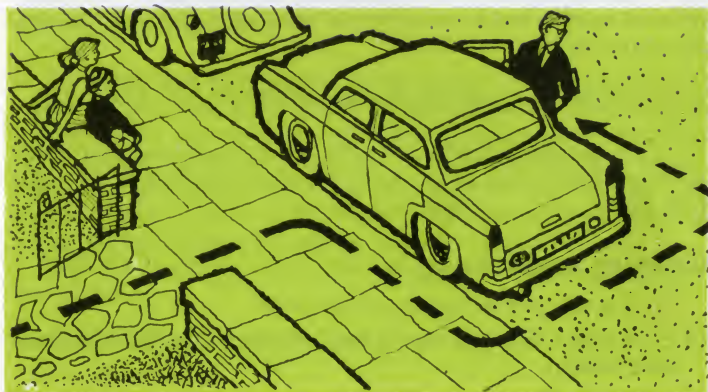
42. Where there is a green arrow filter signal at junctions controlled by traffic lights, do not enter the filter lane unless you intend to go in the direction shown by the arrow.

43. Do not go forward when the light is green if it is clear that by doing so you will block the junction when the signals change.

44. When crossing a dual carriageway, treat each carriageway separately, and if necessary wait at the central reservation.

Roundabouts

45. There are no rights of way in general at roundabouts.



Reversing

- 46.** Before you reverse make sure that there are no children or other pedestrians or obstructions in the blind area behind you.
- 47.** Do not reverse from a side road into a main road.
- 48.** If your view to the rear is restricted get help when reversing.

Lights

- 49.** At night always drive well within the limit of your lights.
- 50.** Use dipped headlights at night in built-up areas, unless the street lighting is good.



51. On unlighted roads always use your headlights. When meeting other vehicles and cyclists dip your headlights. If you are dazzled, slow down or stop.

52. When driving behind another vehicle dip your headlights.

IN DAYTIME whenever visibility is poor switch on your lights, use headlights in mist or fog to enable other road users to see you more easily.

Stopping and parking

54. Do not park or let your vehicle stand

- (a) at or near a road junction, a bend, the brow of a hill or a hump-back bridge;
- (b) on a footpath;
- (c) near traffic lights or a pedestrian crossing;
- (d) in a main road or one carrying fast-moving traffic;
- (e) opposite or nearly opposite another standing vehicle, a refuge, or other obstruction (e.g. road repairs);
- (f) alongside a standing vehicle;
- (g) where there is a continuous white line, whether it is accompanied by a broken line or not;
- (h) at or near a bus stop, school or hospital entrance, or where it will obscure a traffic sign;
- (i) on the "wrong" side of the road at night.

55. Before opening any door of a vehicle make sure that it will not endanger or inconvenience anybody on the road or footpath. Get out on the kerbside whenever possible.

56. When you draw up, pull in as close as possible to the edge of the road.

Railway level crossings

57. At railway level crossings without gates slow down, look both ways, listen and make sure it is safe before crossing the lines. At crossings with gates but no gatekeeper, open *both* gates before

starting to cross and do not stop your vehicle on the lines. Close the gates after you.

58. Some level crossings are being equipped with the Continental type of short barrier, which covers only half the width of the road and is worked automatically by approaching trains. The barriers are timed to fall *just before a train reaches the crossing*. Red flashing signals and gongs will be provided, and they will operate before the barriers begin to fall, in order to warn traffic. Do not pass the signals when they are flashing, and do not zigzag round the barriers.

Never cross before the barriers are lifted; there may be a second train coming.

BE PATIENT - NEVER ZIGZAG

Rule 60

EXTRA RULES FOR PEDAL CYCLISTS ONLY

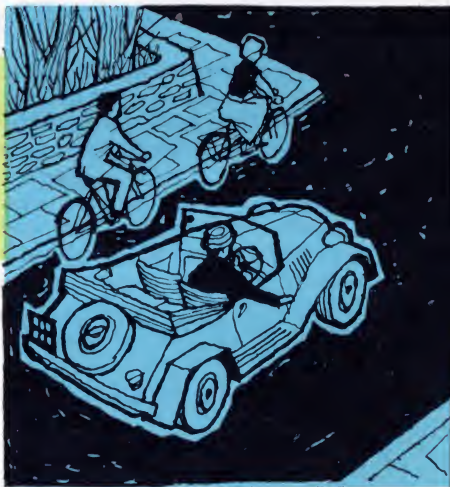
59. If there is an adequate cycle track, use it.

60. Ride in single file when road or traffic conditions require it, and never more than two abreast.

61. Never carry anything that may interfere with the proper control of your machine.

62. Do not hold on to another vehicle or another cyclist.

63. Do not ride close behind a moving vehicle.





PART 3

THE ROAD USER AND ANIMALS

64. Go slowly when driving past animals, and give them plenty of room. Stop if necessary or if signalled to do so. Be prepared to meet led animals coming towards you on your side of the road, especially on a left-hand bend.

65. Do not let your dog stray. When you take it for a walk, or when it is in your car, keep it under close control.

66. Make sure that the road is clear before you let or take animals on to the road.

67. If you are riding a horse, keep to the left.

68. When leading an animal in the road, always place yourself between it and the traffic, and keep the animal to the edge of the road.

69. If you are herding animals along the road and there is someone with you, send him on ahead to warn traffic at danger points such as bends and brows of hills. Carry lights after sunset.

PART 4

MOTORWAY DRIVING



Motorways have no sharp bends, cross-roads, roundabouts or traffic lights. Drivers joining or leaving them always do so from the left. Crossing traffic or right-turning vehicles are carried either above or below. Because of this it is possible to maintain higher average speeds than on other roads.

Safety on motorways is of first importance and it is essential that all who use them should observe strictly the following additional rules.

GENERAL

70. Pedestrians, learner drivers, pedal cycles, motor cycles not exceeding 50 c.c. capacity, invalid carriages, certain vehicles carrying slow-moving oversized loads (except by special permission), agricultural vehicles and animals must not use motorways.

71. Make sure your vehicle is in good condition.

Driving for long spells at an even speed may cause drowsiness. To prevent this, drive with adequate ventilation and stretch your legs at the parking or service areas.

JOINING THE MOTORWAY

72. Look out for the direction signs at the approaches to a motorway so as to avoid joining the wrong carriageway.

73. When joining a motorway at an intermediate access point, you will approach it from the slip road on the left. Watch for a safe gap between vehicles in the nearside traffic lane on the motorway,



and increase your speed in the acceleration lane to the speed of traffic in the nearside lane before joining it.

Give way to traffic already on the motorway.

74. If you discover from route confirmation signs beyond the entrance to a motorway that you are going the wrong way continue until you reach the next exit.

DO NOT REVERSE OR TURN IN THE CARRIAGEWAY OR CROSS THE CENTRAL RESERVATION.

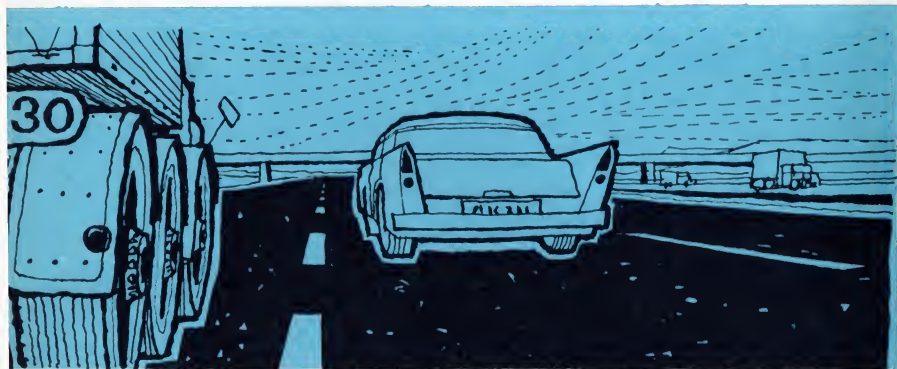
ON THE MOTORWAY

75. Drive at a steady cruising speed comfortably within your capacity and that of your vehicle.

Lane discipline

76. After entering the left-hand traffic lane of a motorway, stay in it long enough to accustom yourself to the speed of vehicles in that lane before attempting to move out into a faster right-hand lane to overtake.

77. KEEP WITHIN THE CARRIAGEWAY LANE MARKINGS and cross them only when changing from one lane to another. Before changing lanes be sure that it is safe to do so, particularly at high speeds. DO NOT WANDER FROM LANE TO LANE.



78. On a two-lane carriageway, keep to the left-hand lane except when overtaking.

79. On a three-lane carriageway, you may keep to the centre lane when the left-hand lane is occupied by slower moving vehicles. The outer (right-hand) lane is for overtaking only; do not stay in it longer than is necessary after overtaking vehicles in the centre lane.

80. DO NOT DRIVE TOO CLOSE TO THE VEHICLE AHEAD OF YOU IN YOUR LANE, allow ample distance between your vehicle and the one ahead according to your speed.

Overtaking

81. OVERTAKE ONLY ON THE RIGHT. Right-hand lanes will be free from slow-moving and right-turning vehicles. NEVER OVERTAKE ON THE LEFT.

82. Before pulling out to your right into a traffic lane carrying faster moving traffic, watch out for and GIVE WAY TO TRAFFIC IN LANES TO YOUR RIGHT. USE YOUR MIRROR to make sure that the lane you will be joining is clear for a long distance behind, and bear in mind that an overtaking vehicle may be travelling much faster than you are. Give a clear signal of your intention WELL BEFORE you change from one lane to another.

Stopping and parking

83. Do not stop on the carriageway of a motorway except when this is unavoidable or to prevent an accident, or unless required to do so by the police or by an emergency traffic sign.

84. In the event of an emergency or breakdown, pull off the carriageway on to the verge ON THE LEFT, but only for so long as may be necessary (an 8 ft. width of the verge adjacent to the carriageway is constructed as a "hard shoulder" strong enough to carry vehicles leaving the carriageway in an emergency). Before you stop, give a left-turn signal as you decelerate and drive completely on to the verge.

- 85.** Do not park or let your vehicle stand on:
- (a) the carriageway;
 - (b) the slip roads;
 - (c) the central reservation;
 - (d) the verges adjacent to the carriageway or slip roads (except in an emergency).

Use instead the parking or service areas with appropriate facilities which are provided at intervals along the motorway.

86. Do not walk on to the carriageways or cross them on foot. Take special care to keep children off the carriageway when you stop in an emergency or at a service area.

Dogs and animals

87. When you stop, whether on the verge or in a service area, or in the event of an accident, keep any animal in your vehicle under close control either in or on a vehicle or held on a lead.

Accidents

88. If you see a knot of vehicles in the distance, which may mean that there has been an accident, reduce speed at once and be prepared to stop.

LEAVING THE MOTORWAY

89. If you are not travelling to the end of the motorway, watch for advance signs warning you of your point of exit.

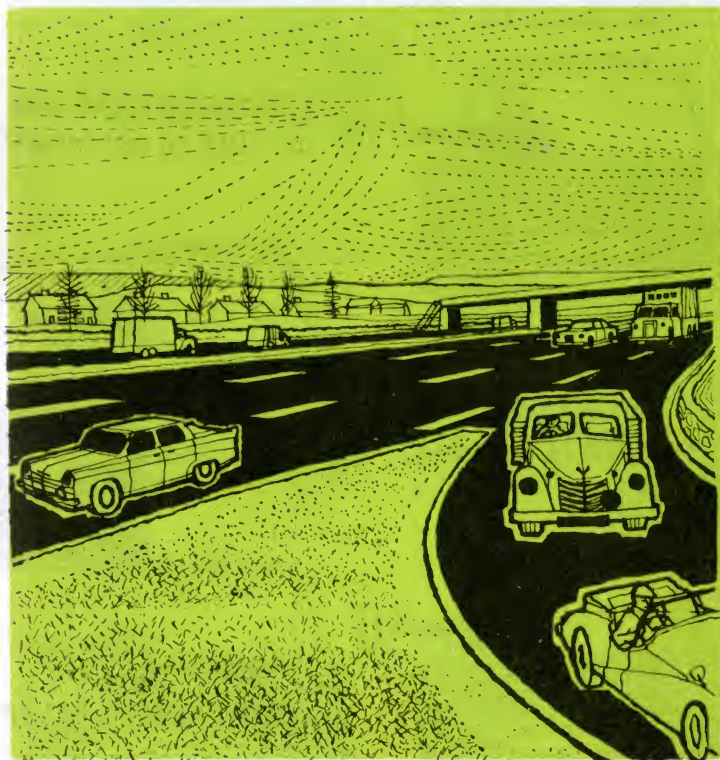
90. To leave a motorway at one of the intermediate exit points, get into the left-hand lane in good time, stay in it, and give a left-turn signal well before you reach the slip road.

91. Reduce speed as necessary in the deceleration lane on the approach to the slip road.

92. To reach a destination to the right of the motorway, you will leave by a slip road on your left. After leaving the motorway watch for signs directing you to the right via an underpass or a bridge.

93. If you miss your exit, continue along the carriageway until the next exit.

94. When you leave the motorway, remember to adjust your driving to the different conditions of the ordinary road system.



SIGNS AND SIGNALS

DRIVERS AND RIDERS SIGNALS TO OTHER ROAD USERS

These signals should be given by drivers, motor cyclists, pedal cyclists and those in charge of horses. Signal clearly, decisively and in good time. Fully extend the arm. After signalling carry out your intended manœuvre only when it is safe to do so.



“I intend to **MOVE OUT** or **TURN** to my **RIGHT**”

“I intend to **PULL IN** or **TURN** to my **LEFT**”



“I intend to **SLOW DOWN** or **STOP**”

This signal should be used also when slowing down or stopping at a zebra crossing.

DRIVERS AND RIDERS SIGNALS TO POLICE OFFICERS CONTROLLING TRAFFIC



◀ **“I want to go STRAIGHT ON”**



“I want to TURN LEFT” ▶



◀ **“I want to TURN RIGHT”**

The left turn and right turn signals may also be given by a mechanical or flashing indicator.

POLICE SIGNALS

Stop



Vehicle approaching from front

Come On



Beckoning on a vehicle from front



Vehicle approaching from behind



Beckoning on a vehicle from behind



Vehicles approaching from both front and behind



Beckoning on a vehicle from the side

TRAFFIC SIGNS

EXAMPLES OF SIGNS WHICH MUST BE OBSERVED

APPROACHES TO MAJOR ROADS



Halt until it is safe to go on

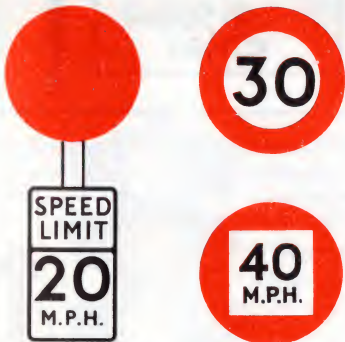
STOP SIGNS

Stop for as long as the sign is displayed



As used at Road Works

PROHIBITION OR RESTRICTION ON THE USE OF ROADS



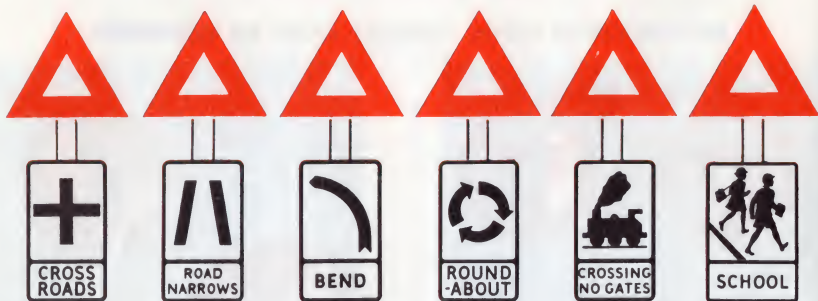
Speed Limit Begins



Posts for signs prohibiting or restricting waiting are normally striped with black and yellow bands



EXAMPLES OF SIGNS WHICH WARN AND INFORM



SAFETY
POSTS
& DISCS



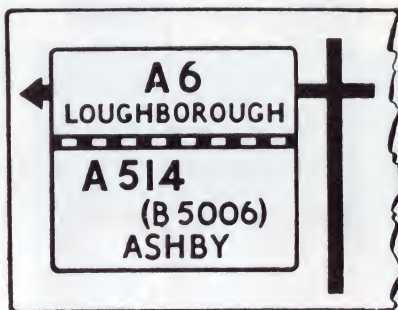
Nearside edge of road—red
reflectors.
Offside—white



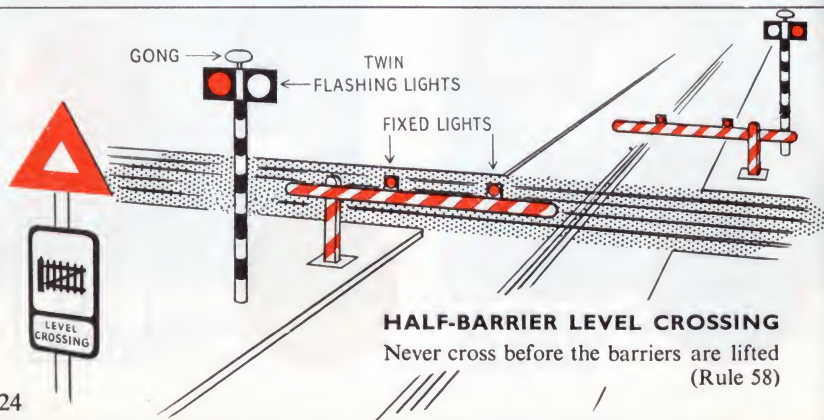
Speed Limit Ends
Official Car Park



ADVANCE DIRECTION SIGN



A route number in brackets, or a chequer symbol and panel below, indicates a route which may be joined a short distance away in the direction shown.



HALF-BARRIER LEVEL CROSSING

Never cross before the barriers are lifted
(Rule 58)

TRAFFIC LIGHT SIGNALS



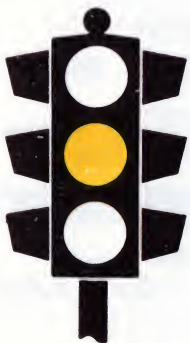
RED means STOP. Wait behind the stop line on the carriageway.



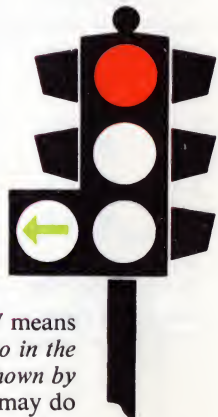
RED and AMBER also means STOP. Do not pass through or start until **GREEN** shows.



GREEN means you may GO ON if the way is clear. Take special care if you mean to turn left or right and give way to pedestrians who are crossing.



AMBER means STOP at the stop line. You may only go on if the **AMBER** appears after you have crossed the stop line or are so close to it that to pull up might cause an accident.



GREEN ARROW means that you may go in the direction shown by the arrow. You may do this whatever other lights may be showing.

NOTE: The signs in this Appendix are not all drawn to the same scale.

THE LAW'S DEMANDS

The following pages deal with major points of the law affecting safety on the roads. For the precise wording of the law you should refer to the various Acts and Regulations. These are indicated in the margin by the following abbreviations:

- B.P.C.R.** Brakes on Pedal Cycle Regulations, 1954.
- C.U.R.** Motor Vehicles (Construction and Use) Regulations, 1955.
- D.L.A.** Road Traffic (Driving Licences) Act, 1936.
- D.L.R.** Motor Vehicles (Driving Licences) Regulations, 1950.
- H.A.** Highway Act, 1835.
- L.A.** Licensing Act, 1872.
- L.T.A.** London Traffic Act, 1924.
- M.R.** Motorways Traffic Regulations, 1959.
- P.C.R.** Pedestrian Crossings Regulations, 1954.
- R.T.A.** Road Traffic Acts, 1930, 1934 and 1956.
- R.T.L.A.** Road Transport Lighting Acts, 1957-1958.
- R.V.L.R.** Road Vehicles Lighting Regulations, 1954, 1955 and 1958.
- R.V.L.** Road Vehicles Lighting (Standing Vehicles)
(Ex.) R. (Exemption) Regulations, 1955 and 1956.
- R.V.L.** Road Vehicles Lighting (Projecting Loads) Regu-
(P.L.) R. lations, 1958.
- S.C.P.A.** School Crossing Patrols Act, 1953.
- S.L.S.R.** Motor Vehicles (Speed Limits on Special Roads) Regulations, 1959.
- V.E.A.** Vehicles (Excise) Act, 1949.
- V.S.L.** Motor Vehicles (Variation of Speed Limit) Regulations, 1956.

TO PEDESTRIANS

- P.C.R. No. 4 You have precedence when you are on the carriageway within the limits of an uncontrolled zebra crossing.

NOTES: (a) An uncontrolled zebra crossing is one at which traffic is not being controlled by a police officer and which is marked with two or more lighted beacons, black and white stripes, and studs to indicate the limits of the crossing.

(b) You have NO precedence when you are standing on the kerb or when you are standing on a street refuge or central reservation which is on a zebra crossing.

YOU MUST NOT

- P.C.R. No. 8 loiter on a pedestrian crossing;
- H.A. Sect. 72 wilfully cause obstruction of the footway or highway;
- R.T.A. 1956
Sect. 14 proceed along or across the carriageway when given a direction to stop by a police officer in uniform engaged in controlling traffic;
- R.T.A. 1930
Sect. 29 without lawful authority or reasonable cause, hold on to or get on a motor vehicle or trailer in motion or tamper with the brake or other part of the mechanism of a motor vehicle;
- L.A. Sect. 12 be drunk in any highway or public place.

TO DOG OWNERS

YOU MUST NOT

- R.T.A. 1956
Sect. 15 allow your dog to be off its lead on a road which has been designated as one where dogs must be kept on a lead, unless your dog is kept for tending sheep or cattle or is in use under proper control for sporting purposes.

TO PEDAL CYCLISTS

Before cycling, MAKE SURE THAT

- B.P.C.R. Nos. 3-5 your cycle has efficient brakes. (A bicycle must have an independent brake on each wheel except that if no wheel exceeds 18" in diameter including tyre, only one brake is needed, and a fixed-wheel bicycle need have only one brake but that brake must operate on the front wheel. For tricycles see the Regulations.)

YOU MUST, even if you are wheeling your cycle,

- R.T.A. 1930 Sect. 49 observe traffic signs and signals and the directions of a police officer controlling traffic;
- S.C.P.A. Sect. 2 stop when signalled to do so by a School Crossing Patrol;
- P.C.R. No. 4 give precedence to pedestrians on an uncontrolled zebra crossing, that is, a crossing marked by black and white stripes, studs and lighted beacons and at which there is no police officer controlling the traffic.

YOU MUST

- R.T.L.A. 1957 Sects. 1, 6 & 17 at night, see that your front and rear lamps are alight and that your cycle has an efficient red reflector;
- R.T.L.A. 1957 Sect. 6 at night, if you are wheeling your cycle or are stationary without lights, keep as close as possible to the nearside edge of the road;
- R.T.A. 1956 Sect. 11(1) stop when required to do so by a police officer in uniform.

YOU MUST NOT

- P.C.R. No. 5 stop your cycle within the limits of a pedestrian crossing, except in circumstances beyond your control or when it is necessary to do so to avoid an accident;
- R.T.A. 1956 Sect. 11(1) ride recklessly or at a speed or in a manner which is dangerous to the public;
- „ ride without due care and attention or without reasonable consideration for other persons using the road;
- „ ride under the influence of drink or a drug;
- H.A. Sect. 72 wilfully ride on a footpath by the side of any road made or set apart for the use of foot-passengers;
- H.A. Sect. 78 by negligence or misbehaviour interrupt the free passage of any road user or vehicle;
- R.T.A. 1930 Sect. 50 leave your cycle on any road in such a way that it is likely to cause danger to other road users;
- R.T.A. 1930 Sect. 46 and L.T.A. Sect. 10 leave your cycle in a “no-waiting” area or contrary to waiting restrictions;
- R.T.A. 1934 Sect. 20 carry a passenger on a bicycle not constructed or adapted to carry more than one person;
- R.T.A. 1930 Sect. 29 hold on to a motor vehicle or trailer in motion on any road.

TO DRIVERS OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Before driving, MAKE SURE THAT

- V.E.A. Sect. 1 your vehicle is properly licensed;
- R.T.A. 1930 Sect. 35 your insurance is in order, i.e. that it covers the liabilities in respect of third party risks of yourself and any other person who may use your vehicle;
- R.T.A. 1930 Sect. 4, D.L.A. Sect. 3, D.L.R. No. 17 and R.T.A. 1956 Sect. 17 you have a driving licence valid for the class of vehicle which you intend to drive, that it is not out of date, and that you have signed it in ink;
- R.T.A. 1930 Sect. 15 and R.T.A. 1956 Sect. 9 C.U.R. No. 73(1) you are not under the influence of drink or a drug;
- C.U.R. No. 76 the condition of your vehicle and of any trailer it may be drawing and of all parts and accessories is such that no danger is likely to be caused to yourself or others;
- C.U.R. No. 78 your brakes and steering are in good working order and properly adjusted;
- C.U.R. No. 78 your tyres are free from defects likely to cause damage to the road or danger to yourself or others;
- C.U.R. Nos. 75 & 76 your windscreen is clean and the windscreen wiper in working order;
- C.U.R. No. 16 your vehicle has a mirror (two if it is not a private car) so fitted that you can see traffic behind you;
- C.U.R. No. 19 your horn is in working order;
- C.U.R. No. 74 your speedometer is in working order;
- C.U.R. No. 77(2) your silencer is efficient;
- C.U.R. No. 81 your vehicle is not excessively noisy;
- C.U.R. No. 79 fumes and smoke are not emitted;
- C.U.R. No. 73 the load on your vehicle is not excessive or so badly distributed, packed or secured as to be dangerous;
- C.U.R. No. 102 your load if it overhangs sideways is not of illegal width and at night any extra front and rear lights are carried;
- R.T.L.A. 1957 Sect. 8 and R.V.L. (P.L.) R. No. 5
- R.T.L.A. 1957 and R.V.L.R. 1954, 1955 and 1958 your vehicle has lights and reflectors which comply with the regulations;
- R.V.L.R. 1954 Nos. 9 & 10 and R.V.L.R. 1958 No. 2 your headlights comply in particular with the anti-dazzle requirements.

When driving YOU MUST

- C.U.R. No. 86 be in such a position that you can exercise proper control over your vehicle and retain a full view of the road and traffic ahead;
- P.C.R. No. 4 give precedence to a pedestrian who is on an uncontrolled zebra crossing, that is, a crossing marked by black and white stripes, studs and lighted beacons and at which there is no police officer controlling the traffic;
- R.T.A. 1930 Sect. 10
R.T.A. 1956 Sect. 4
R.T.A. 1934 Sects. 1
& 2 and V.S.L.
Schedule observe speed limits or any speed limit to which your type of vehicle is subject;
- R.T.A. 1930 Sect. 49 observe traffic signs and signals and the directions of a police officer controlling traffic;
- R.T.A. 1930
Sect. 20(3) stop when required to do so by a police officer in uniform;
- S.C.P.A. Sect. 2 stop when signalled to do so by a School Crossing Patrol;
- R.T.L.A. 1957 Sect. 1 see that your side and tail lamps are alight at night.

YOU MUST NOT

- R.T.A. 1930 Sect. 11 drive recklessly or at a speed or in a manner which is dangerous to the public;
- R.T.A. 1930 Sect. 12 drive without due care and attention or without reasonable consideration for other persons using the road;
- R.T.A. 1930 Sect. 15 drive under the influence of drink or a drug;
- C.U.R. No. 84 sound your horn at night (11.30 p.m.—7 a.m.) in a built-up area.

When you stop YOU MUST

- C.U.R. No. 91 stop the engine and set the brake before you leave the vehicle;
- R.V.L.R. 1954
No. 13
R.T.L.A. 1957
Sect. 1
and R.V.L. (Ex.) R
1955 & 1956 switch off your headlights at night, but see that your side and tail lamps are alight; on some roads governed by a speed limit, there are certain exemptions from showing side and tail lights when standing or parked in compliance with specified conditions;
- R.T.A. 1930
Sects. 4 & 40 and
R.T.A. 1956 Sect. 31 when required by the police, produce your driving licence and certificate of insurance for examination. If necessary, you may instead produce them within 5 days at any police station you select.

YOU MUST NOT

- P.C.R. No. 6 stop your vehicle on the approach side of a pedestrian crossing beyond the double line of studs in the road (which are usually 15 yards from the crossing where there is a 30 m.p.h. speed limit or 25 yards where there is a higher or no speed limit) except to give precedence to a pedestrian on the crossing, or in circumstances beyond your control, or when it is necessary to do so to avoid an accident;
- P.C.R. No. 5 stop your vehicle within the limits of a crossing except in circumstances beyond your control, or to avoid an accident;
- C.U.R. No. 89 park your vehicle or trailer on the road so as to cause unnecessary obstruction;
- R.T.A. 1930 Sect. 50 park your vehicle or trailer on the road in such a way that it is likely to cause danger to other road users;
- C.U.R. No. 90 park at night on the "wrong" side of the road;
- R.T.A. 1930 Sect. 46 and L.T.A. Sect. 10 park your vehicle in a "no-waiting" area or contrary to waiting restrictions;
- C.U.R. No. 85 sound your horn while stationary.

If you are involved in an accident

- R.T.A. 1930 Sects. 22 & 40 and R.T.A. 1956 8th Sched., Para. 15 which causes damage or injury to any other person, or other vehicle, or any animal (horse, cattle, ass, mule, sheep, pig, goat or dog) not in your vehicle;

YOU MUST

- (a) stop;
- (b) give your own and the vehicle owner's name and address and the registration mark of the vehicle to anyone having reasonable grounds for requiring them;
- (c) if you do not give your name and address to any such person at the time, report the accident to the police as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any case within 24 hours;
- (d) if anyone is injured and you do not produce your certificate of insurance at the time to the police or to anyone who has with reasonable grounds required its production, report the accident to the police as soon as possible, and in any case within 24 hours, and produce your certificate of insurance to the police, either when reporting the accident or within 5 days thereafter at any police station you select.

TO MOTOR CYCLISTS and RIDERS of MOTOR-ASSISTED PEDAL CYCLES

Most of the requirements of the law relating to motor drivers, including those relating to pedestrian crossings, apply to you. In addition:

YOU MUST NOT

R.T.A. 1930
Sect. 16 and
C.U.R. No. 101

carry more than one passenger on a two-wheeled machine, and the passenger must sit astride the cycle on a proper seat securely fitted behind the driver's seat and with proper rests for the feet.

MOTORWAYS

S.L.S.R. There is no speed limit except for one of 40 m.p.h. for motor vehicles drawing a trailer (excluding articulated vehicles) if the trailer has less than four wheels or is a close-coupled four-wheeled trailer.

TO DRIVERS OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTOR CYCLISTS ON MOTORWAYS

YOU MUST

- M.R. No. 5 drive on the carriageways only;
- M.R. No. 6 observe one-way driving on the carriageways;
- M.R. No. 13 keep any animals in your charge in the vehicle or under proper control on the verge.

YOU MUST NOT

- M.R. No. 11 use a motorway if you are a learner driver;
- M.R. No. 8 reverse on the carriageways;
- M.R. No. 7(1) stop on the carriageways;
- M.R. No. 9 stop on the verges except in emergency;
- M.R. No. 10 stop on the central reservation;
- M.R. No. 12 walk on the carriageway or on the central reservation except in emergency.

FIRST AID on the road

GUIDANCE FOR THE UNTRAINED

When an accident happens:

Control traffic so as to avoid further accident (ask motorists and bystanders for help in this).

Move casualty only if there is immediate danger of fire from spilled petrol (no smoking) or if danger from traffic cannot be averted. Where the casualty must be moved, handle with great care, particularly if broken bones are suspected or pain in the back is complained of.

Stop bleeding with dry dressings or clean handkerchiefs and firm manual pressure; bandage firmly with handkerchief or scarf.

Cover burns with dry dressings or clean handkerchiefs and bandage with handkerchief or scarf.

Get help immediately. Get motorists and bystanders to summon ambulance, doctor, police.

Keep casualty lying down and warm. Use rugs or coats below as well as above.

Do not move casualty if it can be avoided until skilled attention is available.

Do not give anything to drink—alcohol, tea or other fluid. (Casualty may require anaesthetic at hospital.)

Be prepared: Carry simple first aid materials in your car, and learn first aid from the St. John Ambulance Association, St. Andrew's Ambulance Association or British Red Cross Society.

**When visiting
the countryside
PLEASE
REMEMBER**

**GUARD AGAINST ALL RISK OF FIRE
FASTEN ALL GATES
KEEP DOGS UNDER PROPER CONTROL
KEEP TO PATHS ACROSS FARM LAND
AVOID DAMAGING FENCES, HEDGES AND WALLS
LEAVE NO LITTER
SAFEGUARD WATER SUPPLIES
PROTECT WILD LIFE, WILD PLANTS, AND TREES
GO CAREFULLY ON COUNTRY ROADS
RESPECT THE LIFE OF THE COUNTRYSIDE**

From "THE COUNTRY CODE" booklet, prepared by the National Parks Commission and published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Price 4d. net.



VEHICLES CANNOT STOP DEAD

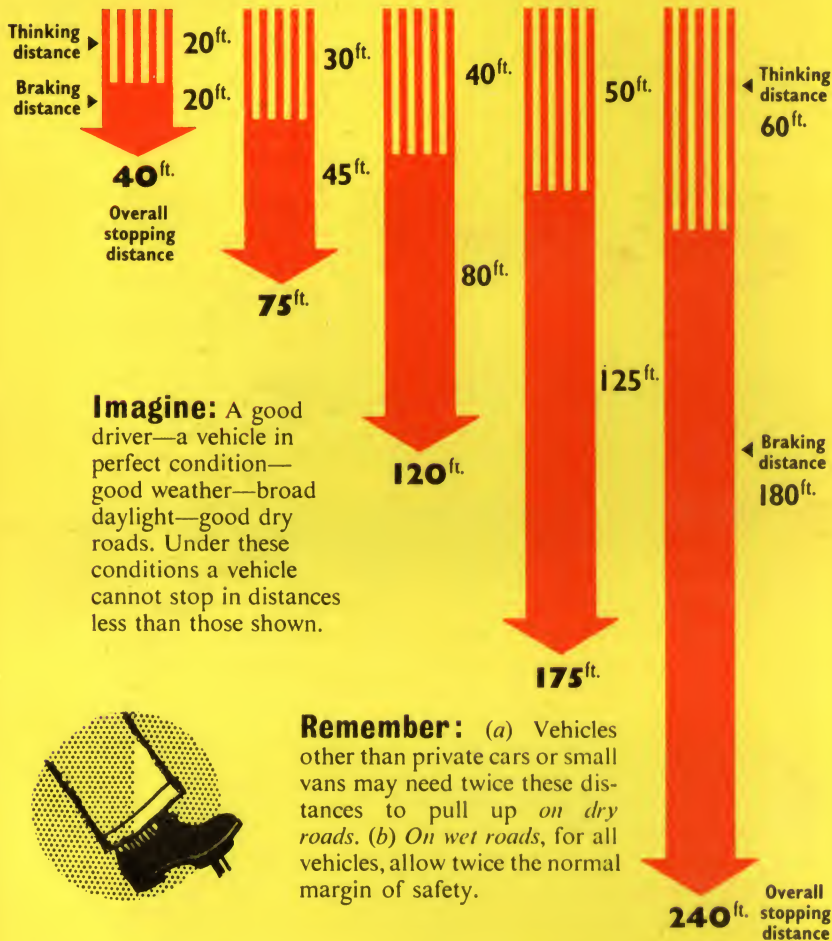
20 mph.

30 mph.

40 mph.

50 mph.

60 mph.



Imagine: A good driver—a vehicle in perfect condition—good weather—broad daylight—good dry roads. Under these conditions a vehicle cannot stop in distances less than those shown.



Remember: (a) Vehicles other than private cars or small vans may need twice these distances to pull up *on dry roads*. (b) *On wet roads*, for all vehicles, allow twice the normal margin of safety.

PREPARED BY THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND CIVIL AVIATION
AND THE CENTRAL OFFICE OF INFORMATION

The Highway Code may be purchased direct from *Her Majesty's Stationery Office* at the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 423 Oxford Street, London, W.1; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh 2; 39 King Street, Manchester 2; 2 Edmund Street, Birmingham 3; 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff; Tower Lane, Bristol 1; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast; or through any bookseller.

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