

*Note*—The Ministry of Transport Driving Manual (1969) warns against reliance on a left turn indicator in such circumstances. It might mean merely that the driver is intending to stop on the left before or after the junction as authorised by the 1968 Highway Code.

The Highway Code 1993, para 111 says 'When waiting at a junction, do not assume that a vehicle coming from the right and signalling left will do so. Wait and make sure.'

### Wadsworth v Gillespie

[1978] CLY 2534 (Sir Basil Nield)

The defendant, driving a car, came along governed by a 'Give Way' sign. She twice and saw the plaintiff approaching on a main road and intended left turn. In reliance on the signal the plaintiff drove straight on and crashed in the defendant's car. The defendant was negligent in not turning left. The plaintiff was negligent in fact turning left. The plaintiff was negligent in relying on a misleading signal. Liability apportioned to the plaintiff.

Case law for reversing  
lorry etc when using  
a guide.

### REVERSING

#### Liddon v Stringer

(1967) 117 NLJ 464, Div Ct

At the end of its journey a bus had to be reversed into a side road. The conductor stood on the nearside pavement about level with the rear of the bus facing the front and signalled with his arms. The driver watched the conductor and the nearside kerb through his nearside wing mirror and began to reverse at about 3 mph. The conductor walked backwards keeping level with the rear of the bus. When it had moved about 5 yards the conductor signalled to the driver to stop, which he did. The reason for the conductor's signal was that a woman trying to get across to the kerb behind the bus had been knocked down. The driver was convicted by the magistrates of driving without due care and attention.

**HELD:** Where someone was using someone else as his eyes he was under a duty to see that those eyes were in a position to see what they ought to see. On what was written in the case stated it was difficult to see why the driver had been convicted, but it could not be said that a reasonable bench of justices, who saw the witnesses, could not have reached the conclusion that the driver had not taken steps to see that his 'eyes' were in a position to see. There was no error in law: Per Lord Parker CJ. Appeal dismissed.

### NEGLIGENT PARKING

#### Parking on a bend

#### Waller v Levoi

(1968) 112 Sol Jo 865, Times, 16 October, CA

The defendant was driving his car on a main road in daylight when he came to a left-handed bend where a side road went off to the left. He had been intending to turn off on to the side road but missed it and went beyond it a little way. He stopped at the kerb on the nearside of the bend to look back at the signpost and his car was run into from