

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION 65.05**TRAFFIC SIGNS AND CARRIAGEWAY MARKINGS
REGULATIONS**

29th August, 1969

LEGAL NOTICE 94 of 1969, as amended by Legal Notices: 106 of 1970, 99 of 1974, 25 of 1978, 53 of 1979, 129 and 167 of 1990, 101 of 1997, 126 of 1999, 207 of 2000, 166 of 2001, 151 of 2009, and 114, 253 of 2011 and 173 of 2018.

1. The title of these regulations is the Traffic Signs and Carriageway Markings Regulations. Title.

2. Where any traffic sign or carriageway marking, being a sign or marking for regulating the traffic of vehicles or pedestrians or other road users, or for indicating the route to be followed by such road users, and being of the colour and type prescribed and/or illustrated in the Schedule, has been placed, erected, affixed or painted by or on behalf or on the direction of the Authority for Transport in Malta on or near any street or on the carriageway, every person driving or in control of a vehicle, or using the street as a pedestrian or in any other manner, shall conform to the indication conveyed by the sign or marking in accordance with the meaning given thereto in the said Schedule.

Traffic signs and
carriageway
markings.

*Amended by:
L.N. 167 of 1990;
L.N. 253 of 2011.*

Amended by:
L.N. 106 of 1970;
L.N. 99 of 1974;
L.N. 25 of 1978;
L.N. 53 of 1979;
L.N. 129 of 1990;
L.N. 101 of 1997;
L.N. 126 of 1999;
L.N. 207 of 2000;
L.N. 151 of 2009;
L.N. 114 of 2011;
L.N. 253 of 2011;
L.N. 173 of 2018.

SCHEDULE (Regulation 2)

PART I - DANGER WARNING SIGNS

(a) A danger warning sign is normally sited on the left hand side of the road in advance of a potential danger point and at a suitable distance from it, depending on the configuration of the site, the speed potentiality of the road and the nature of the danger being indicated. Where considered necessary, such distance may be specified by means of an appended plate of the type shown in No. (4) and (5) under paragraph G of Part II of this Schedule.

(b) A junction ahead warning sign gives prior warning to a driver that he is approaching a junction where a STOP or GIVE WAY sign is sited.

The nature of the junction sign and distance shall be specified on each warning sign by means of an appended plate.

A. Dangerous bends

These signs give warning of a dangerous bend or curve ahead, according to the symbol on the sign. On encountering such a sign, drivers shall reduce their speed and take the necessary precautions.

(1)



BEND TO LEFT

(2)



BEND TO RIGHT

(3)



S-BEND ON LEFT

(4)



S-BEND ON RIGHT

(5)

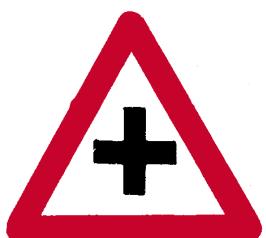


SERIES OF BENDS

B. Intersections with roads of equal importance

These signs (and similar signs with a different symbol) give warning of the approach of an intersection with a road of equal importance of the type shown by the symbol. On encountering such a sign, drivers shall reduce their speed, and on reaching the intersection, shall, other things being equal, give priority to vehicles coming from their left; this rule does not apply in the case of roundabouts. In built-up areas, these signs shall be used only in exceptional cases.

(1)



CROSSROADS

(2)



T-JUNCTION

(3)



SIDE ROAD ON LEFT

(4)



SIDE ROAD ON RIGHT

(5)



ROUNDABOUT

C. Intersections with major roads

These signs (and similar signs with a different symbol) give advance warning to drivers on a minor road of the approach of an intersection with a major road as shown by the symbol. On encountering such a sign, drivers shall reduce their speed and, on reaching the intersection, give priority to all vehicular traffic, including turning traffic, on the major road.

(1)



CROSSROADS

(2)

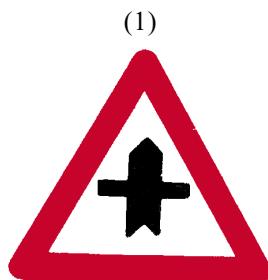


T-JUNCTION

D. Intersections with minor roads

These signs (and similar signs with a different symbol) give warning to drivers on a major road of the approach of an intersection, of the type shown by the symbol,

with a minor road. Although priority lies with the major road, drivers thereon should be on the lookout for possible emergency traffic from the minor road.



CROSSROADS



SIDE ROAD ON LEFT



SIDE ROAD ON RIGHT

STAGGERED JUNCTION,
FIRST LEFTSTAGGERED JUNCTION,
FIRST RIGHT

E. Road hazards

These signs (and similar signs with a different symbol) give warning of the approach of a road hazard as indicated by the symbol. On encountering such signs, drivers shall reduce speed and/or take such other precautions as may be necessary under the particular circumstances.



ROAD NARROWS



DANGEROUS HILL



SLIPPERY ROAD

(4)



UNEVEN ROAD

(5)



LOW FLYING AIRCRAFT

(6)

QUAYSIDE AHEAD
(symbol may be reversed)

(7)



TUNNEL AHEAD

(8)

ELECTRIFIED OVERHEAD CABLE
(safe height plate is to be added)

(9)

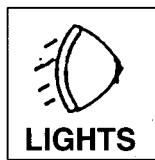
DANGER AHEAD
(danger to be indicated by plate)

(10)



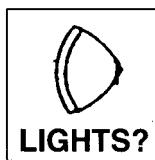
AGRICULTURE VEHICLES LIKELY TO BE AHEAD IN ROAD

(11)



LIGHTS

(12)



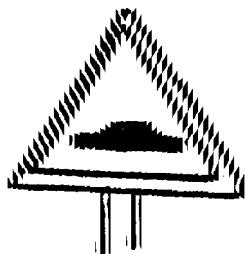
LIGHTS?

(13)



ACCIDENT BLACK SPOT

(14)



ROAD HUMP WARNING SIGNS

F. *Live hazards*

These signs give warning of the approach of a live hazard as indicated by the symbol. On encountering such signs drivers shall reduce speed, keep a sharp lookout for crossing pedestrians, children or workmen, as the case may be, and be prepared to give right of way, or to stop if necessary.

(1)

PEDESTRIAN CROSSING
(ADVANCE SIGN)

(2)

CHILDREN GOING TO
OR FROM SCHOOL
OR PLAYGROUND

(3)



ROAD WORKS

(4)



PEDESTRIANS AHEAD

(Plate "No footway for m" may be added)

(5)

ELDERLY OR DISABLED
OR BLIND PERSON

Plate "Elderly People", "Blind", or "Disabled" may be added

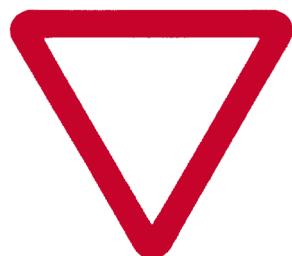
(6)



ACCOMPANIED HORSES

G. Junction ahead with Stop or Give Way

with



or



JUNCTION AHEAD

PART II - REGULATORY SIGNS

Regulatory signs, or signs giving definite instructions are divided into two classes, viz. prohibitory, i.e. denoting a prohibition, and mandatory, i.e. denoting an obligation.

Regulatory signs are normally placed on the left hand side of the road or on central reservations, or in other suitable positions facing the traffic, and may also be repeated on the opposite side of the road, and further along the same road, if necessary. They may be placed either in advance or at the point of commencement or termination of their applicability as detailed hereinafter for their particular category.

These signs may have their applicability qualified by means of inscriptions or symbols on explanatory plates appended to them.

A. Prohibitory - Direction

The following signs prohibit vehicular traffic from taking the direction indicated by the particular sign:

(a) These signs prohibit traffic from turning to the left, or to the right as the case may be, and are placed slightly in advance of the turning.

(1)



NO LEFT TURN

(2)



NO RIGHT TURN

(b) This sign prohibits traffic from turning about in the opposite direction in the same street or road, and is placed at the point where the prohibition applies. If the prohibition extends over a stretch of road, this may be indicated by means of an appended plate of the type shown as No.(4) or (5) under paragraph G of this Part of the Schedule.

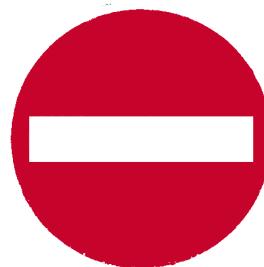
(3)



NO U-TURN

(c) This sign prohibits entry to all vehicular traffic into a road or part thereof and is placed at the point of commencement of the prohibition.

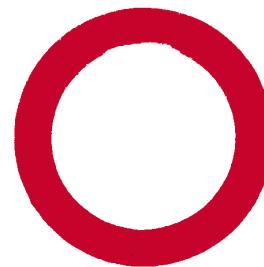
(4)



NO ENTRY FROM THIS SIDE

(d) This sign prohibits the transit of vehicles in a road closed to all vehicular traffic from both ends, and in which vehicles may only enter, with all due caution, to obtain *bona fide* access to premises. This sign is placed at the point of commencement of the prohibition. The times during which access to premises is permitted may be indicated by means of an appended plate of the type shown as No.(10), (11), or (12) under paragraph G of this Part of the Schedule.

(5)



ALL VEHICLES PROHIBITED

A plate with the words EXCEPT FOR ACCESS indicating an exemption for

access to premises or land adjacent to the prohibited road or roads, or EXCEPT FOR LOADING or EXCEPT FOR BUSES or such other words indicating an exemption from the prohibition, may be appended.

(e)

(6)



MOTOR VEHICLES PROHIBITED

(7)



HORSE DRAWN VEHICLES PROHIBITED

B. Prohibitory - Special categories

These signs prohibit entry into a road or parts thereof to special category of users as indicated by the symbols. They are placed at the point of commencement of the prohibition.

(a)

(1)



NO BICYCLES

(b) This sign prohibits entry into a road to all types of motor vehicles with the exception of motorcycles, mopeds and scooters.

(2)



NO MOTOR VEHICLES EXCEPT SOLO
MOTORCYCLES, SCOOTER OR MOPEDS

(c)

(3)



NO HEAVY VEHICLES

(d) This sign prohibits entry into a road to animals which are either being ridden or led.

(4)



HORSES PROHIBITED

(e)

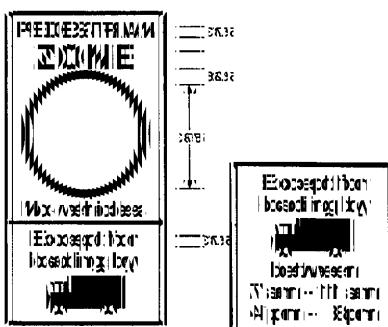
(5)



NO PEDESTRIANS

(f)

(6)



**ENTRY TO PEDESTRIAN ZONE RESTRICTED
(ALTERNATIVE TYPES)**

C. Prohibitory - Limitation

These signs (or similar signs with different figures) prohibit the entry into a road to vehicles of the overall width, or height, or gross laden weight equal to or exceeding these shown on the sign. They are placed on the point of commencement of the prohibition.



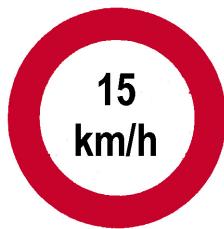
WIDTH LIMIT HEIGHT LIMIT WEIGHT LIMIT

D. Prohibitory - Operation

These signs (or similar signs with different figures) impose certain operational prohibitions as indicated by the particular symbol, and are placed at the point of commencement or termination of the prohibition, as the case may be.

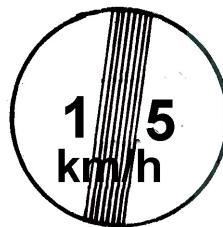
(a) The first sign prohibits all vehicles from exceeding the speed limit, shown on the sign. Unless the sign is attached to the name plate of a built-up area (in which case the prohibition applies to the whole built-up area), the distance over which the prohibition applies may be indicated by means of an appended plate of the type shown as No. (4) or (5) under paragraph G of this Part of the Schedule. The second sign cancels the first one.

(1)



SPEED LIMIT

(2)



END OF SPEED LIMIT

(b) The first sign prohibits all vehicles from overtaking any motor vehicle, even if such overtaking can take place on the proper half of the road. The distance over which the prohibition applies may be indicated by means of an appended plate of the type shown as No (4) or (5) under paragraph G of this Part of the Schedule. The second sign cancels the first one.

(3)



NO OVERTAKING

(4)



END OF NO OVERTAKING

(c) These signs prohibit, in varying degrees, stationary vehicles between any two or more identical such signs. The "No Parking" sign prohibits the leaving of a vehicle in a stationary position for a period exceeding 10 minutes, or, if a plate of the type shown as No.(6) under paragraph G of this Part of the Schedule is appended to the sign, for a period exceeding such time as shown on such plate. The "No Waiting" sign prohibits the leaving of a vehicle in a stationary position for a time in excess of the minimum required to allow a person to alight from or board the vehicle, and the driver from leaving the driving seat or switching off the engine. The "No Stopping" sign prohibits the bringing of a vehicle to a stationary position altogether, except as a result of *force majeure*.

The signs are placed on the side of the road to which they apply, facing the direction of traffic, at the point of commencement of the prohibition, and may be repeated where necessary, e.g. every 180m or after major intersections. Terminal signs shall have plates, of the type shown as No.(1) or (2) under paragraph G of this Part of the Schedule, appended thereto indicating the start and the end of the prohibition respectively. Intervening repeater signs shall have a plate, of the type shown as No.(3) under paragraph G of this Part of the Schedule, appended thereto and the prohibition shall be in force on both sides of such signs.

The days, times and categories of vehicles in respect of which the prohibition regarding stationary vehicles is in force, as well as the qualifications or exceptions thereto, may be shown by means of plates, of the types shown as No.(6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (14), or (15), under paragraph G of this Part of the Schedule,

appended to the sign. Where there are no such plates the prohibition shall be deemed to be absolute and at all times.

A "No Parking" or a "No Waiting" sign shall have the force of a "No Stopping" sign if it is accompanied by a plate, of the type shown as No.(13) under paragraph G of this Part of the Schedule, appended to it, during the times shown on such plate.

(5)



NO PARKING

(6)



NO WAITING

(7)



NO STOPPING

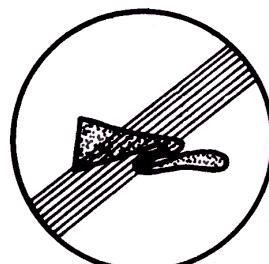
(d) The first sign prohibits the use of acoustic signals by all motor vehicles, except in an emergency. Unless the sign is attached to the name plate of a built-up area (in which case the prohibition applies to the whole built-up area) the distance over which the prohibition extends may be indicated by means of a plate, of the type shown as No.(4) or (5) under paragraph G of this Part of the Schedule, appended to the sign. The second sign cancels the first one.

(8)



NO HORN BLOWING

(9)



END OF NO HORN BLOWING

The sign indicating a TOW ZONE at No. (10) indicates that an encumbering object is parked or left unattended in a zone where it is liable to be towed away. The variable Police Station and telephone number thereof indicate, as the case may be, the procedures to be followed for the retrieval of the said object.

The sign indicating a CLAMPING ZONE at No. (11) indicates that a motor vehicle is parked or left unattended in a zone where it is liable to be clamped. A ticket indicating the procedures to be followed for the removal of the clamp will be affixed to the windscreen of the motor vehicles.

In both cases, the zone is always indicated as a NO STOPPING area.

(10)



(11)

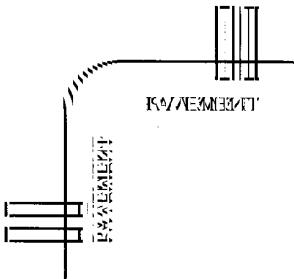


(f)



SPEED ZONE

(12)



DOUBLE YELLOW LINES ONE METRE LONG (ALTERNATIVE TO PAINTING CONTINUOUS SOLID YELLOW LINES ON STREET CORNERS) TO INDICATE THE 5 METRE ZONE WHERE PARKING IS PROHIBITED

(13)



EXCEPT TO RENDER A SERVICE IN THIS STREET

(15)



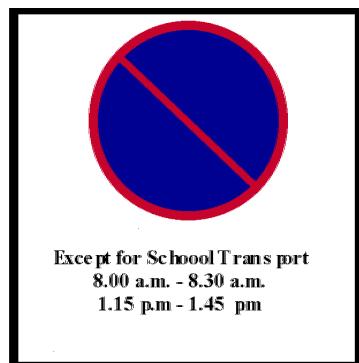
EXCEPT FOR RENDERING A SERVICE
(OR OWNERS RESIDING) IN THIS STREET

(16)

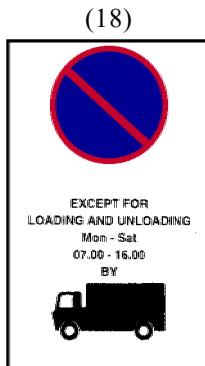


WAITING PROHIBITED DURING THE PERIOD INDICATED ON THE UPPER PORTION EXCEPT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONDITIONS SHOWN ON THE LOWER PORTION

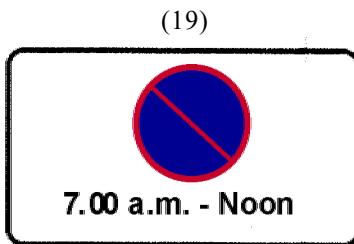
(17)



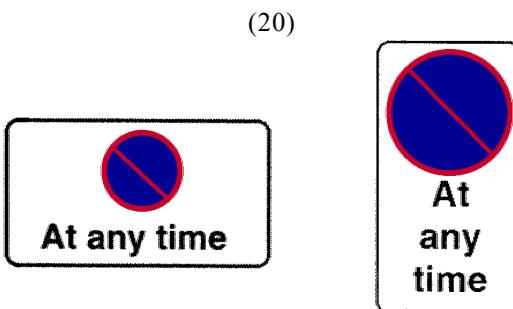
NO WAITING EXCEPT FOR SCHOOL TRANSPORT



NO WAITING EXCEPT FOR LOADING AND UNLOADING
MONDAY TO SATURDAY
(FREEDOM ON SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS)
(TIME VARIABLE) ONLY FOR COMMERCIAL VEHICLES



NO WAITING BETWEEN 7.00 A.M. AND NOON



ALTERNATIVE “NO WAITING” SIGNS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL
SENSITIVE AREAS

E. Mandatory - Operation

These signs (or similar signs with a different symbol, words or figures) impose certain obligations on vehicles or other road users, as specified by the particular sign. They are placed slightly in advance, or at the point of commencement, of the obligation.

(a) These signs impose an obligation on every vehicle on a minor road before entering the major road, to stop at the single transverse line and not to pass the single transverse line in such a manner or at such time as is likely to cause danger to any other vehicle on the major road or as to necessitate that such vehicle changes its speed or course in order to avoid a collision

(1)



STOP

(2)



STOP

(b) The GIVE WAY sign imposes an obligation on vehicles not to proceed into the major road past the transverse line, known as the GIVE WAY line, as shown in diagram (ib) in subparagraph (b) of paragraph B of Part IV of this Schedule, in such a manner or at such time as is likely to cause danger to any vehicle on the major road or as to necessitate that such vehicle changes its speed or course in order to avoid a collision.

(3)



GIVE WAY

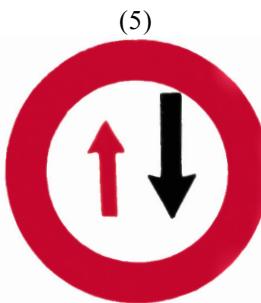
(c) This sign is exhibited by a School Crossing Patrol for the purpose of stopping any vehicle or vehicles to allow children to cross roads. This sign imposes an obligation on vehicles not to proceed past it, until it is removed by the school crossing patrol.

(4)



SIGN EXHIBITED BY A SCHOOL CROSSING PATROL
TO STOP VEHICLES

(d) This sign, which is placed on narrow stretches of road, imposes an obligation on all vehicles to give way to traffic approaching from the opposite direction as shown by the black arrow.



GIVE WAY TO TRAFFIC
FROM OPPOSITE DIRECTION

(e) The first sign imposes an obligation on all vehicles to travel at a speed not below that indicated on the sign (without exceeding any maximum speed limit that may be in force). The second sign cancels the first sign.

(6)



MINIMUM SPEED LIMIT

(7)



END OF MINIMUM SPEED LIMIT

(f) This sign imposes an obligation on all vehicles to slow down and give way to pedestrians on the crossing. Vehicles may not cut the path at crossing pedestrians or stop on the crossing when following slow traffic. Pedestrians must give a clear indication of their intention to cross the road, and must complete the crossing as expeditiously as possible.

(8)



PEDESTRIAN CROSSING
(POSITION SIGN)

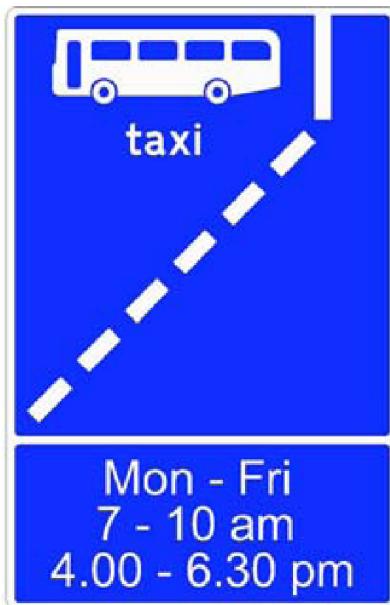
(g) The following sign indicates stopping places for motor route buses and vehicles specifically authorised by the Authority for Transport in Malta to stop at such places in terms of the Passenger Transport Services Regulations. Such vehicles may only stop within the box defined by the yellow longitudinal lines and yellow broken transverse lines at such authorised places.

**BUS STOP**

- (h) The following signs indicate that the traffic lane is reserved for:
- motor vehicles constructed or adapted to carry more than 8 passengers (exclusive of the driver);
 - taxis

during the time shown in the bottom part of the plate. A symbol of a *karrozzin* or a motorcycle or of a pedal cycle may also be included on the plate indicating that, in addition to the vehicles above, the traffic lane is also reserved for *karrozzini* or motorcycles or pedal cycles.

10

**WITH-FLOW VEHICLE PRIORITY LANES**

(11)



WITH-FLOW VEHICLE PRIORITY LANES

Sign placed at intermediate points along the with-flow vehicle priority lane

- (i) The following sign is installed on carriageways which intersect with a carriageway on which a with-flow vehicle priority lane is situated.

12



VEHICLE PRIORITY LANE ON ROAD AT JUNCTION AHEAD

- (j) The following sign indicates that a with-flow vehicle priority lane has come to an end.

(13)



END OF PRIORITY LANE

F. Mandatory direction

These signs impose an obligation on all vehicles regarding directions which must be taken as specified by each particular sign.

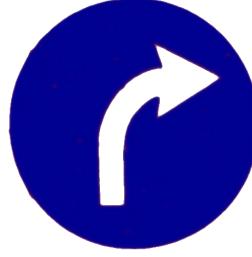
(a) These signs impose an obligation on all vehicles to turn left or right, as the case may be, on reaching an intersection, and they are placed in advance of an intersection.

(1)



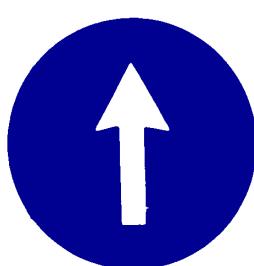
TURN LEFT

(2)



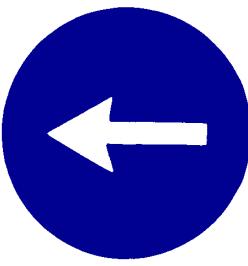
TURN RIGHT

(3)



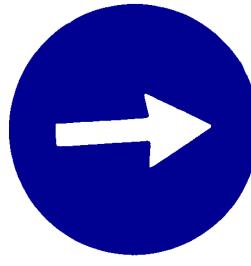
GO STRAIGHT AHEAD

(4)



GO LEFT

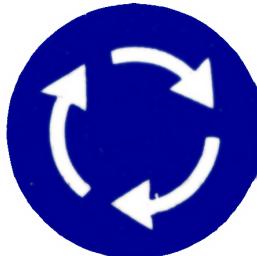
(5)



GO RIGHT

(c) This sign imposes an obligation on all vehicles to follow a clockwise direction round a gyratory island. It is placed slightly in advance of the entry to the roundabout.

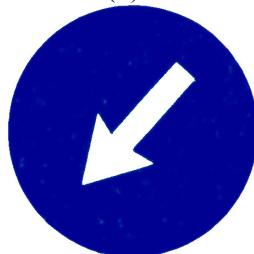
(6)



ROUNDABOUT

(d) These signs impose an obligation on all vehicles regarding the side to which they should keep on coming to a traffic island, a refuge bollard or other physical barrier. They are placed at the approach end of the island, etc.

(7)



KEEP LEFT

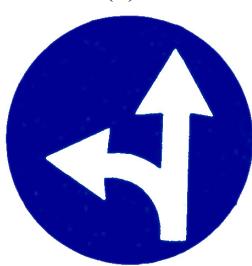
(8)



KEEP RIGHT

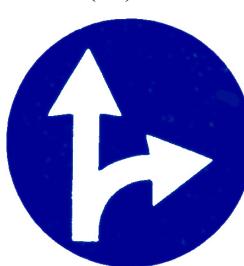
(e) These signs impose an obligation on all vehicles at a junction to take one of the alternative directions specified by the sign.

(9)



GO STRAIGHT OR LEFT

(10)



GO STRAIGHT OR RIGHT

(11)



GO LEFT OR RIGHT

G. Explanatory notes

These plates (or similar plates with different wording or figures) are rectangular in shape and are appended below the traffic sign to which they refer, with the exception of Nos.(1), (2) and (3) which are appended to the side of the sign. They serve to convey supplementary information, or qualifications, to signs by giving definitive instructions when such instructions are not absolute.

On time plates referring to prohibition on stationary vehicles, times of prohibition are shown in black on a white ground if the prohibition excludes loading and unloading, and on a yellow ground if loading and unloading are also prohibited. Exceptions to a prohibition are shown on a blue ground in white lettering if they apply to all vehicles, and in yellow lettering if they apply to loading and unloading only. Such time plates apply to working days only (public holidays being prohibition free) unless the plates have a red border, in which case their applicability is extended to all days of the week.

Explanatory plates may also specify the categories of vehicles affected by or excluded from the prohibition.

Any two or more plates may be combined on a single plate.

(a) The first two plates indicate the commencement and the termination of a prohibition when such prohibition applies to a stretch of road and for which there are no *ad hoc* terminal signs; the third plate indicates a prohibition on either side of the relative sign.

(1)

START
OF PROHIBITION

(2)

END
OF PROHIBITION

(3)

CONTINUITY
OF PROHIBITION

(b) These plates may indicate either the distance at which a hazard or a definite instruction will be met, or the distance over which a hazard or a definite instruction extends.

(4)



(5)



DISTANCE PLATES

(c) This plate indicates the maximum period at any time for which vehicles may be left in a stationary position in an area regulated by a sign of the type shown as No.(5) under paragraph D of this Part of the Schedule when such period is more than ten minutes.

(6)



TIME PLATE (PERIOD)

(d) This plate indicates the time during which a definite instruction is operative. When referring to a prohibition on stationary vehicles, it does not include loading and unloading in the prohibition, provided such loading or unloading is being actively carried on, and does not extend beyond 30 minutes in any hour.

(7)



TIME PLATE

(e) This plate indicates the time during which a prohibition on stationary vehicles is operative also as regards loading and unloading.

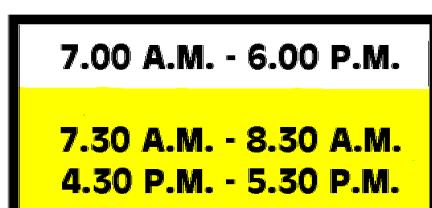
(8)

TIME PLATE INCLUDING
LOADING AND UNLOADING

- (f) This plate indicates the times during which -
(i) a prohibition as in sub-paragraph (d) of this paragraph, and
(ii) a prohibition as in sub-paragraph (e) of this paragraph,

are operative when the times during which these two prohibitions are operative do not coincide.

(9)



COMBINED TIME PLATE

- (g) This plate indicates the time during which a prohibition on stationary vehicles is suspended.

(10)



PERMISSIVE TIME PLATE

- (h) This plate has the same meaning as the foregoing one except that the suspension of the prohibition applies only to vehicles actively loading or unloading.

(11)



**PERMISSIVE TIME PLATE
FOR LOADING AND UNLOADING**

(i) This plate, namely a red border round the edges of the plates shown as Nos. (7) to (11) under this paragraph, indicates that the instructions conveyed by such plates are operative also on public holidays.

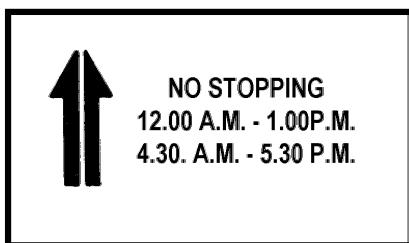
(12)



ALL WEEK PLATE

(j) This plate indicates that, during the time specified thereon, no stopping of vehicles is allowed on a road on which otherwise only the parking or waiting of vehicles is prohibited.

(13)



PEAK HOUR CLEARWAY

(k) This plate signifies the category of vehicles affected by the provision of a sign conveying a definite instruction when such provisions are not absolute.

(14)



CATEGORY PLATE

(l) This plate indicates the category of vehicles excluded from the provisions of a sign conveying a definite instruction.

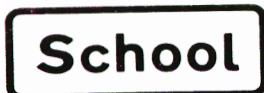
(15)



PERMISSIVE CATEGORY PLATE

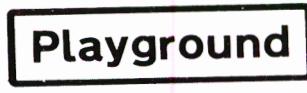
(m) The following plates which may be appended below warning signs, indicate the nature of the hazard.

(16)



appended to sign (2) shown in paragraph F
of Part I

(17)



appended to sign (2) shown in
paragraph F of Part I

(18)



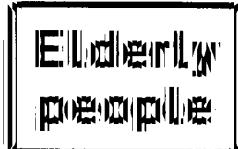
appended to sign (2) shown in paragraph F
of Part I

(19)



appended to signs (2) and (4)
shown in paragraph F of Part I

(20)



or

(21)



appended to sign (8) shown
in paragraph E of Part I

or

PART III - INFORMATIVE SIGNS

Informative signs are normally rectangular in shape and have white lettering on a blue ground. Exceptionally they may include red symbols denoting a possible hazard. A special class of informative signs relating to individual sites or buildings of particular touristic interest has black lettering on a yellow ground. The signs shown as types Nos. (1) and (2) under paragraph A of this Part of the Schedule are different.

Informative signs are mainly put up to assist road users with regard to choice of routes, names and positions of towns and villages or other localities and places of interest, parking and other facilities, as well as with regard to other information

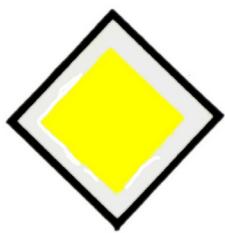
where difficulties might otherwise arise.

A. Operation

These signs convey certain operational information as specified by each particular sign, and are placed in the position best suited to enable the information conveyed to be made use of by vehicular traffic.

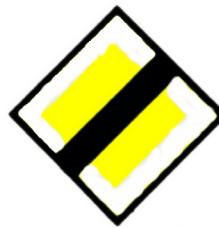
(a) The first sign conveys the information that traffic on that road has priority over cross or intersecting traffic on or from other roads. It is placed at the start of the road enjoying priority and it may be repeated at intersections. The second sign cancels the first one.

(1)



PRIORITY OVER CROSS TRAFFIC

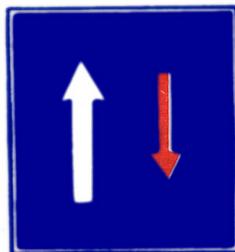
(2)



END OF PRIORITY

(b) This sign conveys the information that traffic from the direction facing it has priority over traffic from the opposite direction along narrow stretches of road where only one line of traffic can pass with safety.

(3)



PRIORITY OVER TRAFFIC
FROM OPPOSITE DIRECTION

(c) This sign conveys the information that the road is not a through road and it is placed at the last point at which an alternative direction is available.

(4)



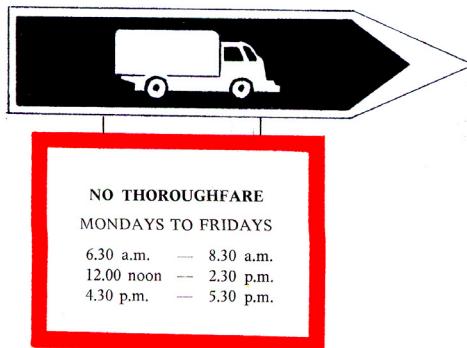
CUL-DE-SAC

(d) This sign indicates that the first intersecting road to the left is no through road. A modified form of this sign may be used to indicate a no through road to the right.

(5)

CUL-DE-SAC
ON LEFT

(e) This sign indicates a road which may be used by motor tractors with trailers, by heavy commercial vehicles and by other commercial vehicles loaded with a container. Such a road may not be used during the hours shown on the plate attached under it.

*B. Indication*

These signs convey information of a general nature relating to parking places, taxi and cab stands, hospitals and other facilities and they may be accompanied by explanatory plates to make the information clearer.

(a) The first sign conveys the information that the place is an authorised parking place. Explanatory plates may limit parking duration or the times of authorised parking as well as specify the categories of vehicles allowed or excluded. In such areas vehicles must be parked within parking bays, if provided, or as directed by an authorised park attendant. The second and third signs indicate the proximity of parking places to the left or to the right of the sign, as the case may be:

(1)



PARKING PLACE

(2)

PARKING PLACE
TO THE LEFT

(3)

PARKING PLACE
TO THE RIGHT

(b) This sign conveys the information that there is a hospital in the neighbourhood. Vehicles should be driven with the minimum of noise possible.

(4)



(c) These signs convey the information that the place is reserved as a stand for taxis or karrozzini, as the case may be, and that no other vehicles may park therein. Plates may be attached to these signs specifying the number of taxis or karrozzini, as the case may be, for which reservation is made.

(5)



TAXI STAND

(6)



ELECTRIC MINI CAB STAND

(6A)



KARROZZINI STAND

(d) This sign conveys the information that the place is reserved for the parking of vehicles which have the Blue Badge displayed as provided for by the Parking Concessions for Persons with Disability Act (Cap. 560).

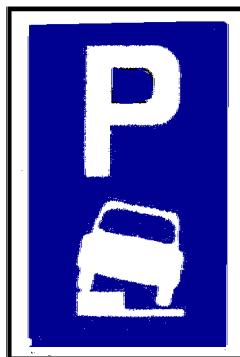
(7)



PARKING PLACE RESERVED FOR
BLUE BADGE HOLDERS ONLY

(e)

(8)



VEHICLES MAY BE PARKED PARTIALLY
ON THE VERGE OR FOOTWAY

(9)



END OF AREA WHERE VEHICLES MAY BE PARKED
PARTIALLY ON THE VERGE OR FOOTWAY

(10)



VEHICLES MAY BE PARKED PARTIALLY ON THE VERGE OR FOOTWAY
DURING THE PERIOD INDICATED

C. Place names and direction

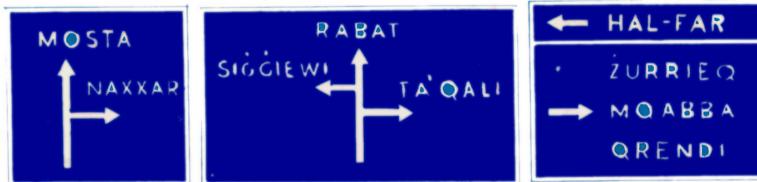
These signs convey information relating to directions, routes or place names, as specified by the particular signs. They may be supplemented by explanatory plates.

(a) These signs indicate in a diagrammatic form (map or stack type) the directions available at an intersection and the destinations thereto. Normally, the only destination name given for each direction is that of the first important locality, but this may be supplemented or replaced by the name of a more significant locality beyond. These signs are placed at a suitable distance in advance of the intersection.

(1)

(2)

(3)



ADVANCE DIRECTION SIGNS

(b) These signs are arrow shaped and point the route to a particular locality. They are placed at or near those branches of important intersections leading thereto.

(4)



(5)



(6)



(7)



ROUTE SIGNS

(c) These signs indicate the name of the town or village or other well defined locality, and are placed at the immediate approach thereof:

(8)



(9)



(10)



(11)



PLACE NAMES

D. Places of touristic interest

These signs are identical to the corresponding signs under paragraph C of this Part of the Schedule, except that they relate to individual sites or buildings, or to particular places within a town or village, which are considered of potential interest to tourists and visitors.

(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)



ROUTE SIGNS

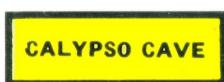
(5)



(6)



(7)



(8)



PLACE NAMES

E. Other directional signs

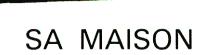
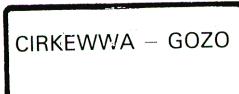
(1)



(2)

DIRECTION TO FREE
PARKINGDIRECTION TO TOILET
FACILITIES

(3)



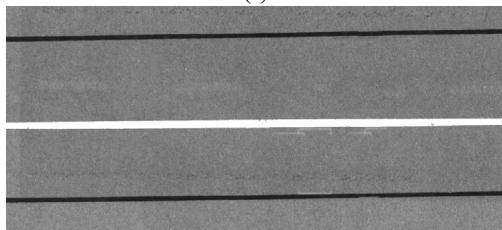
DIRECTION TO CAR FERRY

(Plate showing name of place is to be appended)

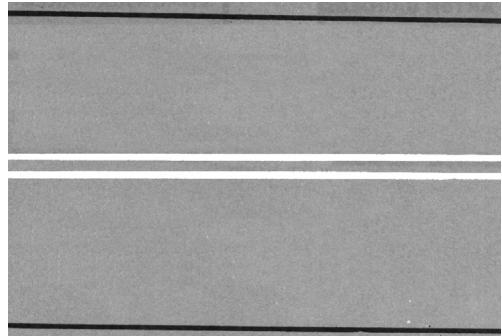
PART IV - CARRIAGEWAY MARKINGS

A. Longitudinal lines

(i)



(ii)



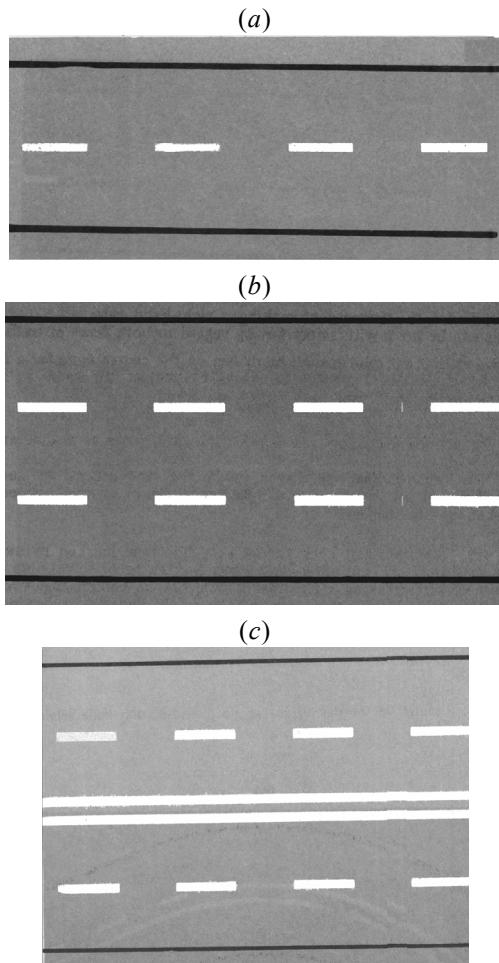
(i) CONTINUOUS WHITE LINE (Centre line)

Vehicles shall keep to the left of such line and shall not be driven over, across or astride such line, except in the following circumstances and only when it is safe to do so:

- (a) to reach adjoining premises, unless there is a "No Right Turn" sign prohibiting the turn;
 - (b) to enter a side road, unless there is a "No Right Turn" sign prohibiting the turn.
- (ii) DOUBLE CONTINUOUS WHITE LINE (Centre line on multi-lane

roads)

The provisions in respect of continuous white lines shall be applicable to double continuous white lines.



(iii) BROKEN WHITE LINE (Lane line)

Vehicles shall be driven inside the lane defined by such lines and shall not be driven on or astride such lines or wander between lanes marked by such lines.

(a) Where the carriageway is divided by a broken white line into two lanes as in diagram (a), vehicles shall keep inside their left lane except for the purpose of overtaking.

(b) Where the carriageway is divided into three lanes by lane markings as in diagram (b), no vehicle shall be driven on the central lane except -

- for the purpose of overtaking, or
- for the purpose of making a righthand turn,

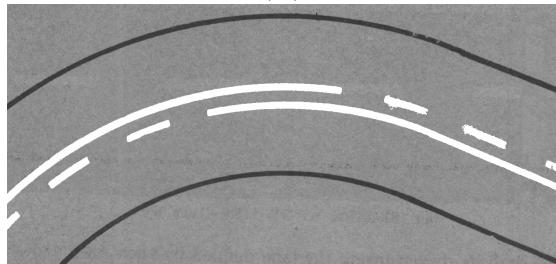
when this can be done with safety having regard to both flows of traffic:

Provided that no vehicle shall be driven on the central lane for a distance longer than absolutely necessary to overtake another vehicle or to take up position before or after making a right-hand turn.

(c) Where the carriageway is divided into four lanes as in diagram (c) -

- (i) vehicles shall be driven inside the lane defined by such lines and shall not be driven on or astride such lines or wander between lanes marked by such lines;
- (ii) vehicles shall keep to the kerb-side lane marked by such lines and shall only use the outer lane when overtaking or to take up position before or after making a right-hand turn, but no vehicle may cross from one lane to another unless this can be safely undertaken having regard to any vehicle proceeding along the other lane;
- (iii) under conditions of stop-go traffic, vehicles on the kerb-side lane may proceed at a faster speed than those on the outer lane.

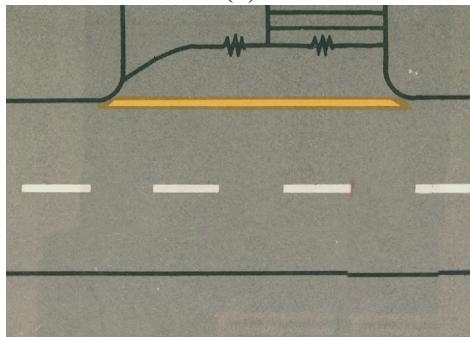
(iv)



(iv) CONTINUOUS-CUM-BROKEN WHITE LINE
(Centre line at bends or intersections)

Vehicles may only be driven across such lines from the side of the broken line to the other side of the carriageway; no vehicles on the side of the continuous line shall be driven across such line, and no vehicles shall be driven on or astride any such lines.

(v)



(v) CARRIAGEWAY BOUNDARY LINE (Yellow)

Vehicles shall not be driven on, across or astride such lines.

B. Transverse lines

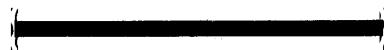
(i)



STOP LINE (White)

(a) This line imposes an obligation on every vehicle on a minor road, before entering a major road, to stop before the front wheels reach the single transverse line and not to pass such line in such a manner or at such times as is likely to cause danger to any other vehicle on the major road or to necessitate that such other vehicle changes its speed or course in order to avoid a collision.

(ia)



STOP TRANSVERSE LINE

(b) The Give Way line imposes an obligation on vehicles not to proceed into the major road past it, in such a manner or at such times as is likely to cause danger to any vehicle on the major road or as to necessitate that such vehicle changes its speed or course in order to avoid a collision.

(ib)



“GIVE WAY” TRANSVERSE LINE

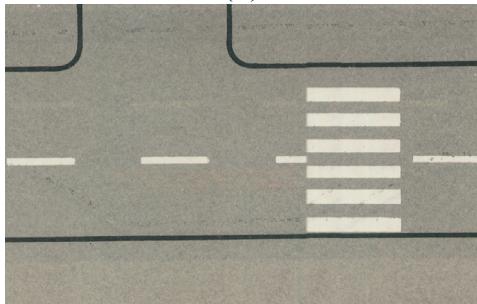
(c) This transverse line is placed at intersections on the approach of a roundabout and imposes an obligation on vehicles not to proceed past the line onto the carriageway of the roundabout in such a manner or at such time as is likely to cause danger to any vehicle on the roundabout carriageway or as to necessitate that such vehicle changes its speed or course in order to avoid a collision.

(ic)



GIVE WAY TO TRAFFIC CIRCULATING ON THE
CARRIAGE OF THE ROUNDABOUT

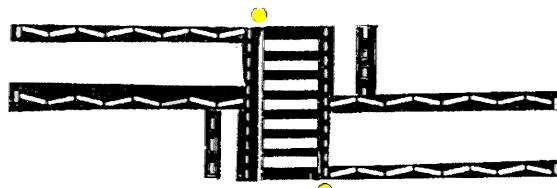
(ii)



PEDESTRIAN CROSSING

(d) Vehicles shall be slowed down when approaching such marking and shall not be driven across the path of any pedestrian making use of such crossing.

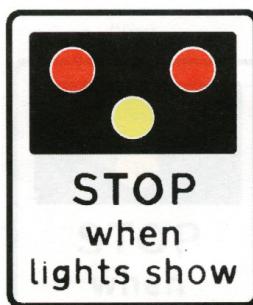
(iii)



BELISHA BEACONS CROSSING

(e) Vehicles excluded from stopping within zig zag area on the approach of the crossing.

(iv)



(iv) STOP SIGN AT LEVEL CROSSING

(f) The intermittent red signals shall convey the prohibition that traffic shall not proceed beyond the stop line; and the amber signal shall convey the prohibition that traffic shall not proceed beyond the stop line on the carriageway, except for a vehicle which is so close to the stop line that it cannot be safely stopped without proceeding beyond the stop line.

C. Other markings

(a)

(i)



(b)



BUS BAYS

Motor route buses and vehicles authorised in terms of regulation 69 of the Passenger Transport Services Regulations shall be driven into the box defined by the yellow longitudinal lines and broken yellow transverse lines whenever approaching a bus bay and may stop temporarily for the purpose of setting down or picking up passengers or for layover purposes. Vehicles, other than a motor route bus and vehicles authorised in terms of regulation 69 of the Passenger Transport Services Regulations, shall not stop inside the box defined by the yellow longitudinal lines and broken yellow transverse lines.

Bus bays may be surfaced in coloured material in order to demarcate them more emphatically and to discourage encroachment by other vehicles. However, coloured surfacing has no legal significance; it is the prescribed traffic signs and road markings which establish the legal status of a bus bay.

(c)



(d)

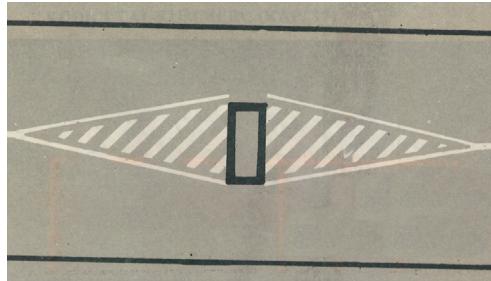


BUS LAY-BY

Motor route buses and vehicles authorised by the Authority for Transport in Malta in terms of regulation 69 of the Passenger Transport Vehicles Regulations may stop temporarily within the box defined by the yellow longitudinal lines and broken yellow transverse lines. Vehicles, other than a motor route bus and vehicles authorised in terms of regulation 69 of the Passenger Transport Services Regulations, shall not stop inside the broken yellow longitudinal line.

Bus lay-bys may be surfaced in coloured material in order to demarcate them more emphatically and to discourage encroachment by other vehicles. However, coloured surfacing has no legal significance; it is the prescribed traffic signs and road markings which establish the legal status of a bus lay-by.

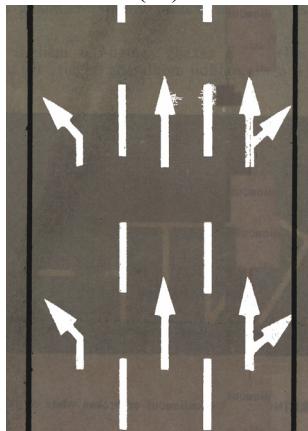
(ii)



OBSTACLE WARNING LINES OR
OBSTACLE SHADOW LINES

Vehicles shall not be driven over or across such lines on the area enclosed by such lines except in an emergency or when directed to do so by the Police.

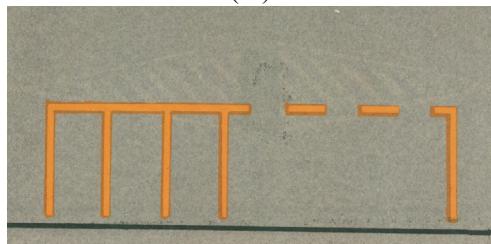
(iii)



DIRECTIONAL ARROWS

Vehicles proceeding along the lane enclosing such arrows shall not, on reaching an intersection or junction, proceed in any direction other than that indicated by the arrows.

(iv)

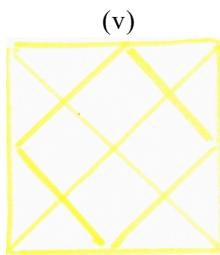




PARKING BAYS
(Continuous or broken white or yellow lines)

Vehicles shall be parked where practicable within the space allotted for parking to fit centrally in the bays.

In the case of bays of varying sizes, vehicles should be parked, wherever practicable, inside the appropriate bay in relation to their size.



BOX SQUARE

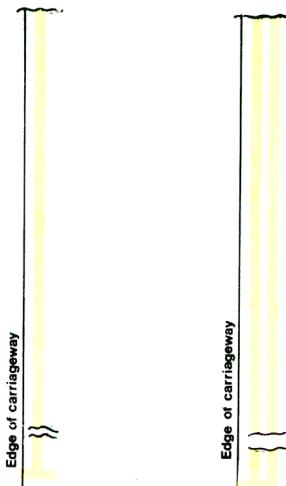
This carriageway marking is found at places where streams of traffic intersect.

A vehicle shall not, under no circumstances, be stopped on such markings and, if it is required to halt the vehicle beyond such marking, no part of the vehicle shall remain on, or extend over, such marking.

(vi)
RESERVED

(vi) This carriageway marking is found at places where the parking of motor vehicles is reserved for special purposes, e.g., in front of Ministries, Government Departments or hotels.

(vii)



NO WAITING

NO STOPPING

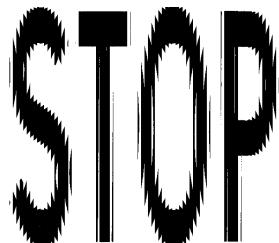
(vii) The yellow lines (viiia) and (viiib) are painted at the edge of the carriageway respectively in lieu of the signs (6) and (7) in subparagraph (c) of paragraph D of Part II of this Schedule and shall have the meaning of the said signs (6) and (7) respectively.

(viii)



(viii) The yellow line with the words SCHOOL KEEP CLEAR or the words HOSPITAL or AMBULANCE STATION or FIRE STATION or the name of any other similar building, and the words KEEP CLEAR is to indicate to vehicular traffic that part of the carriageway outside a school or other such building indicated, which should be kept clear of stationary vehicles.

(ix)



(ix) indicates the approach of a road junction at or near which are placed a STOP sign and STOP transverse lines.

(x)



(x) indicates the approach to a road junction at or near which is placed the GIVE WAY sign.

(xi)



(xi) indicates potential danger ahead and the need to proceed with caution.

(xii)



(xii) indicates that part of the carriageway that should be kept clear of stationary vehicles.

(xiii)

**AHEAD ONLY**

(xiii) indicates that traffic is to proceed only in the direction of the arrow.

(xiv)

**TURN RIGHT**

(xiv) indicates a compulsory right turn.

(xv)

**TURN LEFT**

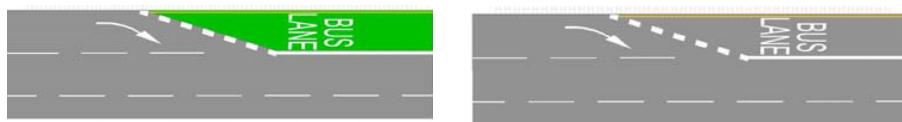
(xv) indicates a compulsory left turn.

(xvi)



(xvi) is an alternative method of indicating NO ENTRY for vehicular traffic.

(xvii)



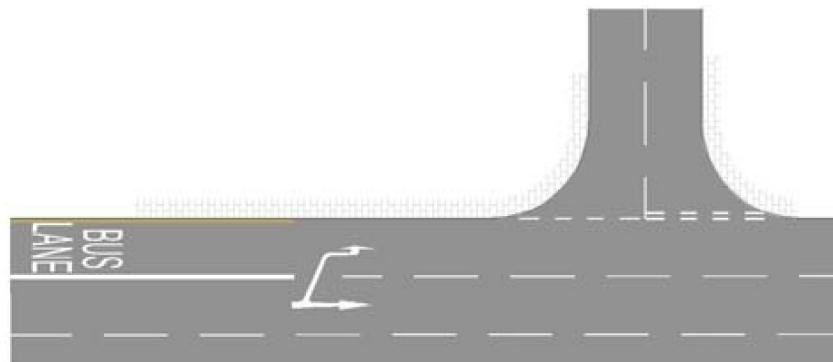
(xvii) indicates that in this reserved lane only vehicles identified on the with-flow vehicle priority lane signs (diagrams x and y) may be driven during the operational hours prescribed on the sign. Priority lanes may be surfaced in coloured material in order to demarcate them more emphatically and to discourage encroachment by other vehicles. However, coloured surfacing has no legal significance; it is the prescribed traffic signs and road markings which establish the legal status of a vehicle priority lane.

(xviii)



(xviii) indicates that a with-flow priority lane is ending.

(xix)



(xix) indicates that a priority lane is interrupted to enable vehicles to use the left

hand lane before turning left at a side road junction.

(xx)



(xx) On encountering such a marking, drivers shall, other things being equal, give priority to motor route buses which are exiting a bus bay or a bus lay-by.

PART V - INTERPRETATION

For the purpose of this Schedule -

"minor road" means a road at a road junction on which road there is placed a STOP sign or a GIVE WAY sign;

"major road" means the road at a road junction into which road there emerges vehicular traffic from a minor road.
