

Rule 103

Signals tell other road users what you plan to do. **Give clear signals in good time**, cancel them after, and **never signal in a way that could mislead**. Use an arm signal if needed. **Signals do not give you priority**.

Rule 104

Watch and understand other people's signals and only move when you are sure it is safe. Be aware that some drivers forget to cancel indicators.

Rule 105

You must obey signals from police officers, traffic officers, traffic wardens, and school crossing patrols.

Rule 106

If police want you to stop they will use blue lights, headlights, siren, horn, or point to the side. **You must pull over and stop safely and switch off the engine**.

Rule 107

Driver and Vehicle Standards Agency officers can stop you using amber lights and directions. **You must obey their signals**.

Rule 108

Traffic officers on motorways and some A roads may stop you for safety reasons using amber lights and directions. **You must stop safely and switch off the engine**.

Rule 109

You must obey traffic lights and traffic signs, including temporary ones. Know and act on signs, road markings, and vehicle markings.

Rule 110

Only flash headlights to show you are there. **Do not use flashing to send other messages or to intimidate.**

Rule 111

Do not assume flashing headlights mean go. Use your own judgement and proceed carefully.

Rule 112

Use the horn only to warn while moving. **Do not use the horn when stationary** or in built-up areas between 11.30 pm and 7.00 am except if there is danger.

Rule 113

At night, you must use the **correct lights**. Sidelights and rear number plate lights from sunset to sunrise, headlights at night unless on a lit street, where allowed.

Use headlights when visibility is seriously reduced.

Rule 114

Do not use lights that dazzle. Use fog lights only when visibility is seriously reduced and **switch them off when it improves.** In queues, use the parking brake and take your foot off the brake to reduce glare.

Rule 115

Use dipped headlights at night in towns and in dull daytime so you can be seen. Keep headlights dipped when overtaking until level. **Slow down or stop if dazzled.**

Rule 116

Hazard warning lights are for when you are stationary and **temporarily blocking traffic.** **Do not use them while moving** except on a motorway or unrestricted

dual carriageway to warn of a hazard ahead, and only for long enough to be seen.

Rule 117

For normal braking, **brake early and lightly**, then firmer as you stop, and ease off just before you come to rest.

Rule 118

In an emergency, **brake immediately and firmly**, but try not to lock the wheels.

Rule 119

Skids are usually caused by harsh braking, acceleration, or steering, or by too much speed for conditions.

Remove the cause and steer into the skid to recover.

Rule 120

With anti-lock brakes, **press the brake firmly and keep pressure on** during an emergency stop. ABS helps you steer, but **does not always shorten the stopping distance**.

Rule 121

After deep water, brakes may be weak. **Test them gently as soon as it's safe** and apply light pressure while moving slowly to dry them.

Rule 122

Coasting means travelling in neutral or with the clutch down. It **reduces control**, removes engine braking, increases speed downhill, can reduce brake effectiveness, affects steering response, and can make it harder to pick the right gear.

Rule 123

Do not leave a vehicle with the engine running when parked or stopped unnecessarily on a public road.

Switch off to cut emissions and noise, except when in traffic or diagnosing faults.

Rule 124

You must not exceed speed limits for the road and your vehicle. Street lit roads are usually 30 miles per hour in England and Scotland and 20 miles per hour in Wales unless signs say otherwise. Local and variable limits may apply. **Police enforce speed limits.**

Rule 125

The limit is not a target. **Always choose a safe speed for conditions.** Slow down for bends, vulnerable road users, poor weather, and at night when it is harder to see.

Rule 126

Always be able to stop within the distance you can see to be clear. Keep a safe gap. Use at least a **two second gap** on high speed roads and in tunnels, **double in the wet**, and **up to ten times on ice**. Large vehicles and motorcycles need longer. If you stop in a tunnel leave at least five metres to the vehicle in front.

Rule 127

A broken white line marks the centre. If the line becomes longer with shorter gaps there is a hazard ahead. **Only cross if the road is clear and you intend to overtake or turn.**

Rule 128

With double white lines where the nearer line is broken, you may **cross to overtake if it is safe** and you can finish before the solid line begins. Direction arrows tell you to move back.

Rule 129

With double white lines where the nearer line is solid, **you must not cross or straddle** unless safe to enter premises or a side road. You may cross to pass a stationary vehicle or to overtake a cycle, horse, or road maintenance vehicle **if they are at 10 miles per hour or less** and the road is clear.

Rule 130

White diagonal stripes or chevrons separate lanes or protect right turning traffic. If bordered by a broken line do not enter unless necessary and safe. If chevrons are bordered by solid lines **do not enter except in an emergency.**

Rule 131

Lane dividers are short broken white lines on wide roads. **Keep within your lane.**

Rule 132

Reflective studs help at night. **White mark lanes or centre, red mark the left edge, amber mark the central reservation, green mark lay bys and slip roads, green or yellow show temporary layouts.**

Rule 133

Before changing lane **use mirrors and a brief side glance**, signal when safe, and move only when clear without making others change course or speed.

Rule 134

Follow signs and markings to get into the correct lane. In congestion **avoid unnecessary lane changes. Merge in turn** only when safe at very low speed near works or incidents.

Rule 135

On a single carriageway with three lanes and no priority signs, **use the middle lane only to overtake or turn right** and do not use the right lane.

Rule 136

On a single carriageway with four or more lanes, **use only the lanes shown by signs or markings.**

Rule 137

On a two lane dual carriageway **stay in the left lane.** Use the right lane to overtake or turn right, then **return left when safe.**

Rule 138

On a dual carriageway with three or more lanes, you may use middle or right lanes to overtake, then **return to the left through the middle when safe.**

Rule 139

Climbing and crawler lanes help on hills. **Use them if you are slow or others wish to overtake** and watch for signs that the lane is ending.

Rule 140

Cycle lanes and cycle tracks are marked by signs and lines. **Do not drive or park in a cycle lane with a solid line during its hours.** Avoid entering a broken line cycle lane unless unavoidable and **do not park where waiting rules apply.** **Give way to cyclists in the lane,** be ready to **wait for a safe gap** before crossing. Cycle tracks are protected routes and may be shared with pedestrians. **Give way to cyclists on the track when turning.** Cyclists **do not have to use lanes or tracks.**

Rule 141

Bus lanes have signs and markings showing who can use them and when. **Do not drive in a bus lane during its operating times** unless signs allow. You may enter to stop or to load or unload where allowed.

Rule 142

Some lanes are for certain vehicles only. **Do not use a restricted lane during operating times** unless your vehicle is permitted. High occupancy vehicle lanes **must only be used** by vehicles with at least the minimum number of people shown or as signed for other allowed vehicles.

Rule 143

One way streets mean **you must travel in the direction shown**. Choose the correct lane early and do not change suddenly. Use the left lane to go left, the right lane to go right, and the most suitable lane to go ahead. **Traffic may pass on both sides**.

Rule 144

You **must not drive dangerously**, without due care and attention, or without reasonable consideration for others. **Always stay focused**.

Rule 145

Do not drive on or over pavements, footpaths, or bridleways except for lawful access or in an emergency.

Rule 146

Adapt your driving to the road and conditions. **Do not treat the speed limit as a target**. Be ready for hidden hazards beyond bends, for vehicles emerging at junctions, and for unmarked junctions on side roads and

country lanes. Be ready to stop at control systems and crossings. **Anticipate what pedestrians and cyclists might do.**

Rule 147

Be considerate to all road users, especially those who need extra care. **Do not throw anything from your vehicle.** Be understanding of mistakes, **stay patient**, calm down if others behave badly, and **hold back if someone pulls out** rather than reacting.

Rule 148

Safe driving needs concentration. Avoid distractions such as loud music, reading maps, adjusting devices, arguments, eating, drinking, and smoking. You **must not smoke** in certain vehicles by law, including when a person under 18 is present as the rules state for each nation.

Rule 149

You must be in proper control at all times. You must not use a hand held phone or similar device for any purpose while driving or supervising, even if its communication is off. Do not pick it up to dial then place it in a cradle. **Do not use it while stationary in traffic.** The only exceptions are calling 999 or 112 in a real emergency when stopping is unsafe, or using a device for a contactless payment when the vehicle is stationary and you receive the goods or services at that time. Hands free can still distract. **Best practice is not to use a phone at all while driving.** Remote parking by app is allowed if legal and done safely.

Rule 150

In vehicle systems can distract. **You must keep full**

control and do not rely on driver assistance to replace your attention. If needed, stop safely before using screens or controls. **You remain responsible** when using assistance systems or remote parking.

Rule 151

In slow traffic keep a small but safe gap to help flow, **do not get so close you cannot stop**, leave room to move if the vehicle ahead breaks down or an emergency vehicle needs to pass, **do not overtake on the left**, allow side road traffic to enter and leave, let pedestrians and cyclists cross in front, and **watch for cyclists and motorcyclists on either side**.

Rule 152

On residential streets **drive slowly and carefully**. Watch for vehicles emerging, vehicles moving off, doors opening, pedestrians, children, cyclists, and motorcyclists. A 20 miles per hour limit may apply.

Rule 153

Traffic calming features like humps and chicanes are there to slow you. **Reduce speed and keep it reduced along the whole section**. Give cyclists and motorcyclists room, follow signs, give way if directed, and **do not overtake** in these areas.

Rule 154

On country roads take extra care. **Slow before bends and at hidden junctions**, expect pedestrians, horses, cyclists, slow farm vehicles, and mud. **Always be able to stop within what you can see** and reduce speed when entering villages.

Rule 155

Single track roads fit only one vehicle. Use passing

places to let others by, especially for vehicles coming uphill. **Reverse to a passing place if needed, and slow down near pedestrians, cyclists, and horse riders.**

Rule 156

Do not park in passing places.

Rule 157

Miniature motorcycles and many motorised scooters usually do not meet road standards. **They must not be used on roads, pavements, footpaths, cycle paths, or bridleways.**

Rule 158

Some motorcycles, motor tricycles, and quad bikes are off-road only and do not meet road standards. **They must not be used on roads and must not be used on pavements, footpaths, cycle paths, or bridleways.**

Any motor vehicle used on roads **must meet legal standards and be registered, taxed, and insured.**

Even when legal for the road, **do not use them on pavements.**