



## **CROSSROADS & ROUNDABOUTS**

### **CROSSROADS**

Crossroads are often accident black spots and care must always be taken particularly on very busy roads.

Many accidents involve vehicles turning right

### **Types of Crossroads**

- **Unmarked crossroads.** Treat with extreme caution since neither road user has priority. These are usually found on housing estates.
- **Marked crossroads.** Give way or stop signs with road markings.

- **Light controlled.** Traffic lights, some may have filter lanes.  
REMEMBER! **YOU MUST STOP** BEHIND THE WHITE LINE (ideally 1 meter).

Your reference point to ensure you stop one meter behind the Stop Line is when the line has disappeared just below your front screen.

THE GREEN LIGHT **DOES NOT MEAN GO!!**

IT'S TELLING YOU THAT YOU MAY CROSS THE LINE **ONLY IF IT'S SAFE TO DO SO.**

Watch out for Advanced stop lines (Toucan crossings) and stop at the first line to allow for cyclists.

- **Yellow Box Junctions.** These are designed to prevent the junction becoming blocked thus ensuring free-flow of traffic. When going ahead, only enter the yellow box if your exit from the junction is clear. When turning right, you may only enter the box if your exit is blocked by either oncoming traffic, or other traffic turning right.



### **Recognising the crossroads.**

Road signs, road markings, breaks in the kerb ahead and traffic lights may indicate priority.

The assessment of the hazards on the approach is vital.

### **Driving on the major road.**

Watch out for road signs and markings.

Watch for traffic emerging out of the side roads.

Adjust your speed on approach.

### **Turning right**

Getting your speed and position correct is vital.

Look into the road you are joining as well as the road you are leaving.

Check your mirrors before you turn, especially if you have had to wait, a cyclist or motorcyclist may have come up alongside you.

When two vehicles approaching from opposite directions are turning right,

TWO methods can be used. The method is usually decided by:

The layout of the crossroads.

What course the other driver may take.

Any road markings.



### **Offside to offside**

Advantage is that both drivers can see oncoming traffic.

### **Nearside to nearside**

Less safe due to poor vision of oncoming traffic.

Always try and get eye contact with the other driver. Your speed should allow you to stop should he cut across your path.

### **ROUNDBABOUTS**

When entering a roundabout, we normally give way to traffic approaching from our immediate right. However we should keep the car moving if the way is clear.

There are exceptions to this rule where traffic on the roundabout must give way to vehicles entering. Always look out for Give way signs and road markings on the roundabout.



## **APPROACHING ROUNDABOUTS.**

### **M.S.M - P.S.L. routine.**

Look ahead for road signs and for lane markings. These will help you get a clear picture of the layout and route directions.

Select the most suitable lane in good time for your exit.

Do NOT straddle lanes.

NEVER change lanes at the last minute.

If possible, look across the roundabout and identify your intended exit, this will help you plan the safest course around the roundabout.