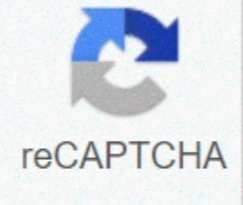




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## Giving way to pedestrians

In all examples, red car B gives way. To vie for another vehicle or a pedestrian, means:(a) if that vehicle or pedestrian is stopped - you must remain stationary until it is safe to continue. (b) in all other cases, slow down and stop if necessary to avoid a collision. Give way to pedestrians at pedestrian crossings and child crossingsOn a pedestrian crossing, give way to any pedestrian or cyclist (child or adult) at or entering the intersection. At a child crossing (example 17), you must:stop, remain stationary and want any pedestrian or cyclist (child or adult) who is on or enters the crossing if there is a dividing strip, remain stationary and show if the pedestrian is on your side of the divider. For both types of crossing,:driving at a speed that allows you to stop if necessary, do not overtake a slowing vehicle or stopped to give way to pedestrians or cyclists (example 15). see also crossingsMisting road to BusesAeen in a built-up area, please vie for any bus that shows Vig to Buses signs if the bus indicates to move off from the curb. On a multi-lane road, this applies only to the left lane. If the left lane is a cycle path or is blocked (e.g. a parked car), motorists in the lane next to the left lane must also vie. The bus driver must take care and only move out if it is safe. Receding for trains and tramsYou must give way to all trains or trams on or approaching from all directions at level crossings. You must stop and vie for pedestrians between the edge of the road and a stationary tram.see hereGiver way by Stop and Give Way signOn an intersection if you are facing a Stop sign/line or a Give Way sign/line you should vie for a vehicle, coming from a different direction (Previews 18 and 19), except: if you go straight out, to an oncoming vehicle turning right, if a Stop sign/line or Give Way sign/line applies to the other vehicle to a vehicle that turns left by means of a slip lane (example 20) on a vehicle making a U-turn.If turning left or right at the junction, you must also make room for any pedestrian crossing on that road you are entering. (Example 23). If you continue straight ahead and a pedestrian intends to cross the road, drive with due care and attention and, if necessary, take measures to avoid a collision. You must also give in to any vehicle or pedestrian at or near a Stop sign/line or Give Way sign/line at another location. Stop signs and Give Way signs are described in more detail under road signs. see hereImportantly if you are approaching a Give Way sign/line and there is no danger of colliding with another vehicle or a pedestrian or bike rider crossing don't stop at the Give Way sign/line before continuing, but you need to slow down and prepare to stop if necessary. Give way when when left from a Slip LaneYou must vie for any pedestrian or bike rider on, or into the slippery slope and to any vehicle approaching from the right, including an oncoming vehicle that has turned right at the junction (example 20). A slippery slope is a road area for vehicles turning left and at one point separated by a painted island or traffic island. Receding at the T-junctionA T-junction is where two roads meet; one that continues and one that ceases. At most intersections, a road will physically end, and it is important to understand which road is the final road and which is the continuing road: If there are no road markings or signs indicating otherwise, the term within the road is the stalk of the 'T' (example 21) when there are road markings or signs that otherwise indicate, the term inroads may be one of the roads that meet at the T-junction. This is a modified T-junction (example 22). If you are on the final road, you must vie for all vehicles approaching from both directions on the continuing road and to any pedestrian at, near or crossing a continuing road. Examples 23 and 24, show a vehicle that give way as they approach the intersection, where the final road is the stem of the "T" and there are no traffic lights, road markings or signs. Examples 25 and 26 show that when turning right from the continuing road, you must also vie for any pre-road traffic, including any vehicle turning left into the final road. You must also vie for any pedestrian or bike rider crossing the road you are heading into. Receding at the Y junctionOn a Y junction, you should give way to the right unless there are signs and road markings indicating otherwise. Give way to oncoming traffic when turning rightBefore you start turning right, give way to vehicles approaching from the opposite direction to you, including bicycles turning left (example 28 and 29), but not if they turn left from a slippery slope (example 20). If you are driving on a continuous road at an amended T-junction and intend to become the final road, you are 'turning right' and you must devote (example 27) to oncoming traffic on the continuing road. You must also give a right turn signal. Give way to pedestrians when turningIf you turn at an intersection, give way to any pedestrian who crosses the road you are about to become (Previews 30 and 31). You must also make room for a pedestrian or bike rider who is entering or crossing a slippery slope if you turn left at the slip lane. Receding when leaving a parking lotAyything leaving a parking lot on the edge of the road or moving away from the curb, give way to all vehicles, including motorcycles and bicycles traveling along the road. You must also give a change of direction signal for at least five seconds to alert road users. Example 27 shows a driver wanting to drive into a thermal road from a continuous road at an altered T-junction. Even if the road is straight ahead, signal and give in to all other road users on the continuing road. Vehicle A is on the continuing road at all times. Vehicle B leaves the continuing road to enter the departing road. Vehicle B must show for vehicle A because it spins across the path of an oncoming vehicle. Receding when you make a U-turnYou must give way to all vehicles and pedestrians when you make a U-turn and a 3-point turn.see hereAlly way when you turn or make a U-turn at a break in a center stripYou must give way to all vehicles on the roadway of a divided road, you are entering through a break in a center strip (example 36). The center strip can be a narrow strip of grass or wide enough to require a short 'crossover' path (example 37). You must also vie for any oncoming vehicle already during the break in the median strip waiting to turn. Receding to the right at junctions without lights, signs or road markingsYou must give way to any vehicle, including bicycles approaching from the right at an intersection that is not controlled by signs or traffic signals and not a T-junction. This is called the Show Way rule to the right (example 32, 33, 34, and 35). At junctions without traffic lights, road signs or road markings that are not T-junctions, you must devote to any vehicle approaching from the right. This is known as Show Way to the Right Rule. This is highlighted in examples 32, 33, 34 and 35.It does not matter if one vehicle turns and the other goes straight out, at an intersection not controlled by signs or traffic signals, it is not a T-junction, vie for the right. Receding when traffic lines mergeIf you are on a road where traffic merges from two lines to a line, you must give way to a vehicle on your left or right if any part of that vehicle is in front of your vehicle. This is called Zip Merge (example 38). The zip merge does not apply when lane lines are marked between vehicles and a lane ends (example 39), for example, when lane lines are marked between vehicles. Receding when you change lanesIf you are driving on a multi-lane road and want to move into another lane, either right or left, first check that it is safe to change lanes, provide a change of directional signal clearly long enough to warn other road users, and give way to traffic in the other lane (Previews 39 and 40). This also applies to cycle paths, where the road is wide enough for two traffic lines, but there is no track mark on the road (example 41). Receding when entering or leaving a road-related area When entering or leaving a road-related area (e.g. a driveway or parking lot- Glossary) or adjacent country, you must like for all vehicles, bicycles and pedestrians on the road, footpath or road-related area (Previews 42 and 43). Receding to emergency vehiclesYou must give way to a police or emergency vehicle with a warning siren sounding or display red and/or blue flashing lights to ensure that it is provided with a clear and uninterrupted passage. Receding at roundaboutsYou must make room for all vehicles already at the roundabout. Remember to keep an eye on cyclists at roundabouts. How to drive through single-lane and multi-lane roundabouts is described in more detail in the following section. Watch our traffic rules video about pedestrians or read a transcript. Motorists must devote to pedestrians crossing the road that their vehicles are about. You should also vie for pedestrians if there is a danger of colliding with them, even if there is no marked pedestrian crossing. As a vehicle speed increases, so does the risk of injury or death for pedestrians hit in a crash. Slow down on roads where there are likely to be many pedestrians, especially near schools and shopping centres; near hotels there are probably pedestrians who have drunkHost aware that pedestrians are hard to see at night and in bad weatherPrenate not that a pedestrian has seen you and will wait for you to walk pastStand note that vulnerable pedestrians may need extra time to cross – children can be hard to see and can act unpredictably Safe speed zones allowing drivers traveling with a speed limit to safely respond to potential risks in the road environment. A common zone is a road or network of roads where pedestrians and other vehicles moving slowly can safely divide the road. When driving in a shared zone, show for all pedestrians and stick to the 10 km/h speed limit. No stop signs are placed next to pedestrian crossings where pedestrians can have a clear view of approaching vehicles and motorists can see pedestrians who are about to cross the road. It is illegal and dangerous to stop in these areas. The 40 km/h high pedestrian areas (HPAA) are road sections where there is a great deal of interaction between vehicles and pedestrians. They can be near shopping strips, railway stations, bus exchanges, popular beaches and services such as medical centers. The maximum speed limit is 40 km/h at all times. Associated traffic calming measures help alert motorists to the lower speed limit and the presence of pedestrians moving around or near the road. The 40km/h HPAA zones are part of a NSW government initiative to create a safer environment for all road users, especially pedestrians. Local councils, in partnership with Roads and Maritime Services, design and implement these schemes in accordance with our guidelines for 40 km / Zones. Zones. Zones.