
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1987 No. 16

**The Pelican Pedestrian Crossings
Regulations and General Directions 1987**

**PART I
GENERAL**

Citation and commencement

1. This Instrument may be cited as the “Pelican” Pedestrian Crossings Regulations and General Directions 1987 and shall come into force on 18th February 1987.

Revocation

2. The “Pelican” Pedestrian Crossings Regulations and General Directions 1969⁽¹⁾ and the “Pelican” Pedestrian Crossings (Amendment) Regulations and General Directions 1979⁽²⁾ are hereby revoked.

Interpretation

3.—(1) In this Instrument—

- (a) any reference to a numbered regulation is a reference to the regulation bearing that number in the Regulations contained in Part II of this Instrument; and
- (b) except where otherwise stated, any reference to a numbered Schedule is a reference to the Schedule to the Regulations contained in Part II of this Instrument bearing that number.

(2) In this Instrument the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them—

“the 1984 Act” means the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984;

“the 1969 Regulations” means the “Pelican” Pedestrian Crossing Regulations 1969;

“appropriate authority” means, in relation to a trunk road, the appropriate Secretary of State and, in relation to any other road, the local authority who established the crossing;

“appropriate Secretary of State” means, in relation to a crossing established or to be established on a road in—

- (a) England, the Secretary of State for Transport;
- (b) Scotland, the Secretary of State for Scotland; or
- (c) Wales, the Secretary of State for Wales;

“carriageway” means—

(1) S.I.1969/888.
(2) S.I. 1979/401.

- (a) where it is in a highway, a way constituting or comprised in the highway being a way over which the public have a right of way for the passage of vehicles; and
- (b) where it is in any other road to which the public has access, that part of the road to which vehicles have access,

but does not, in either case, include any central reservation (whether within the limits of a crossing or not);

“central reservation” means any provision which separates one part of a carriageway from another part of that carriageway, and includes a refuge for pedestrians;

“crossing” means a crossing for pedestrians established either:

- (a) in the case of any road other than a trunk road, by a local authority under the provisions of section 23 of the 1984 Act; or
- (b) in the case of a trunk road, by the appropriate Secretary of State in discharge of the duty imposed on him by section 24 of the 1984 Act;

“indicator for pedestrians” means the traffic sign of that description prescribed by regulation 2(1) and Schedule 1;

“one-way street” means any road on which the driving of vehicles otherwise than in one direction is prohibited at all times;

“pedestrian” means a foot passenger;

“pedestrian light signals” means the traffic signs of that description prescribed by regulation 2(1) and Schedule 1;

““Pelican” crossing” means a crossing—

- (a) at which there are traffic signs of the size, colour and type prescribed, or treated as if prescribed, by regulation 2(1) and Schedule 1; and
- (b) the presence and limits of which are indicated, or are treated as indicated, in accordance with regulation 2(2) and Schedule 2;

““Pelican” controlled area” means, in relation to a “Pelican” crossing, the area of the carriageway in the vicinity of the crossing and lying on both sides of the crossing or only one side of the crossing, the presence and limits of which are indicated, or are treated as indicated, in accordance with regulation 3 and Schedule 2;

“primary signal” means the traffic sign prescribed as a vehicular light signal by regulation 2(1) and Schedule 1 erected on or near the carriageway facing traffic approaching the “Pelican” crossing and sited between the stop line and the line of studs indicating the limits of the crossing in accordance with Schedule 2 nearest to the stop line;

“refuge for pedestrians” means an area of a carriageway to which vehicles do not have access and on which pedestrians may wait after crossing one part of that carriageway and before crossing the other part;

“secondary signal” means the traffic sign prescribed as a vehicular light signal by regulation 2(1) and Schedule 1 erected on or near the carriageway facing traffic approaching the “Pelican” crossing but sited beyond the furthest edge of the “Pelican” crossing as viewed from the direction of travel of such traffic;

“stop line” means, in relation to the driver of a vehicle approaching a “Pelican” crossing, the transverse white line which is parallel to the limits of the crossing as indicated in accordance with Schedule 2 and on the same side of the crossing as the driver;

“stud” means any mark or device on the carriageway, whether or not projecting above the surface thereof;

“a system of staggered crossings” means two “Pelican” crossings provided on a road where there is a central reservation in the road, each separately constituted as a “Pelican” crossing, one such crossing being on one side of the central reservation and the other such crossing being on the other side and which together do not form a straight line across the road.

- (3) Any reference in this Instrument to a vehicular light signal is—
- (a) where a primary signal has been erected without a secondary signal, a reference to the light signal displayed by the primary signal; and
 - (b) where a secondary signal has been erected as well as a primary signal, a reference to the light signal displayed by both the primary signal and the secondary signal or by either the primary signal operating without the secondary signal or by the secondary signal operating without the primary signal.