

Permission etc. of
constable.

21J. Nothing in regulation 21B to 21E, 21H or 21I applies to anything done with the permission of a constable in uniform or other duly authorised person who may be engaged in the regulation of traffic or so as to prevent a vehicle complying with any direction of such a constable or person.”.

Amendment of
Schedule.

4. The Schedule to the principal Regulations is amended by inserting “FIRST” immediately before “SCHEDULE” in first line.

Addition of Second
Schedule.

5. The principal Regulations are amended by adding the following new Schedule immediately after the First Schedule —

“THE SECOND SCHEDULE
(regulation 21H)

In a westerly direction only, on Shedden Road, George Town from its junction with Elgin Avenue to its junction with Harbour Drive.

In an easterly direction only, on Cardinal Avenue, George Town from its junction with Harbour Drive to its junction with Edward Street.”

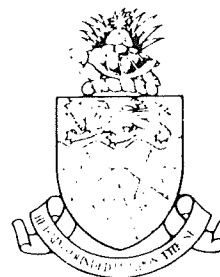
Amendment of road
code.

6. The road code prescribed by the Law is amended by deleting the item headed “Automatic Traffic Signals” appearing at pages 29 and 30.

Made in Council this 1st day of March 1982.

JENNY MANDERSON
Clerk of the Executive Council.

CAYMAN ISLANDS



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**THE TRAFFIC LAW
(LAW 16 OF 1973)
TRAFFIC (AMENDMENT) (NO. 3)
REGULATIONS, 1982**

traffic lights and other lights or signals, drawn across the road or part of the road (as the case may be) not more than six and a half inches nor less than five and a half inches in width, spaced not more than six inches nor less than four inches apart, and not more than eighty feet nor less than forty feet before the traffic lights or other lights or signals, except where those distances are impracticable.

Offences regarding regulations 21 B to 21 E.

21 G. Any person who acts in contravention of any provision in regulation 21 B. to 21 E. or who fails to conform with any indication given by any traffic light or other light or signal referred to therein shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Driving in specified direction.

21 H. (1) No person shall use or drive any vehicle on any road mentioned in the Second Schedule otherwise than in the direction specified therein.

Second Schedule.

(2) Any person who acts in contravention of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Road Marking.

21 I. (1) A road marking of parallel yellow stripes not more than twenty-four inches nor less than four inches in width surrounding by an unbroken yellow line, may be used for the control of traffic.

(2) The significance of the road marking is that, subject to sub-regulation (3), no vehicle shall park, wait or stop on, proceed along, cross or straddle the lines or any of them.

(3) Nothing in sub-regulation (2) applies —

- (a) to a vehicle used for fire brigade, ambulance or police purposes;
- (b) to a vehicle stopping in any case where the person in control of the vehicle —
 - (i) is required by Law to do so;
 - (ii) is obliged to do so in order to avoid an accident; or
 - (iii) is prevented from proceeding by circumstances outside his control; or
- (c) where it is necessary for the person in control of a vehicle to pass a stationary vehicle.

(4) Any person who acts in contravention of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

- than fifteen feet and, in the case of a flashing signal placed elsewhere and over the road, not less than eighteen feet six inches nor more than twenty feet;
- (d) the rate of flashing of each lamp is not less than fifty or more than sixty flashes per minute.

(3) The significance of the flashing red and amber signals is —

- (a) the intermittent red signal conveys the prohibition that vehicles shall not proceed beyond the stoplines or, if those lines are not for the time being visible or if there are no such lines, beyond the signal and into the road junction in such a manner and at such a time as is likely to cause danger to the driver of any other vehicle on the other road or as to necessitate the driver of any such other vehicle to change its speed or course in order to avoid an accident with it;
- (b) the intermittent amber signal indicates that there is an intermittent red signal on the other road leading to the junction.

(4) Vehicles passing flashing red or amber signals must at all time proceed with due regard to the safety of other users of the road.

Continuous red light signals.

21E. (1) The size and type of a continuous red light signal are —

- (a) one lamp showing a continuous red light;
- (b) the effective diameter of the lens thereof is not less than eight inches nor more than twelve inches;
- (c) the height of the centre of the lens from the surface of the road in the immediate vicinity is, in the case of a continuous red light signal placed at the side of the road, not less than seven feet six inches nor more than fifteen feet and, in the case of a signal placed elsewhere and over the road, not less than eighteen feet six inches, nor more than twenty feet.

(2) The significance of a continuous red light signal is that it conveys the prohibition that (for so long as it is showing) vehicles shall not proceed beyond the stop-lines or, if those lines are not for the time being visible or if there are no such lines, beyond the signal, except in the case of any vehicle which, when the signal first appears, is so close to the lines or signal (as the case may be) that it cannot safely be stopped before passing them.

Definition of "stop-lines".

21F. For the purposes of regulations 21B to 21E, "stop-lines" means two parallel continuous white lines provided in conjunction with any

CAYMAN ISLANDS

THE TRAFFIC LAW
(LAW 16 OF 1973)
TRAFFIC (AMENDMENT) (NO. 3) REGULATIONS, 1982

In exercise of the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by section 77 of the Traffic Law, the following Regulations are hereby made —

Citation and Commencement.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Traffic (Amendment) (No. 3) Regulations, 1982 and shall come into force on the 13th day of December, 1982.

Amendment of Principal Regulations.

2. The Traffic Regulations, in these Regulations referred to as the principal Regulations, are amended by inserting "First" —
- (a) immediately before "schedule" in the second line of regulation 3;
 - (b) immediately before "Schedule" in the marginal note of regulation 3;
 - (c) immediately before "schedule" in the last line of sub-regulation (2) of regulation 4;
 - (d) immediately before "schedule" in the second line of regulation 9.

Insertion of regulations 21A to J.

3. The principal Regulations are amended by inserting the following new regulations 21A to 21J immediately after regulation 21 —

Traffic lights and other signals.

21A. (1) Traffic lights and other lights or signals of the sizes, colours and types prescribed by regulations 21B to 21E may be used for the control of traffic.

(2) For the purposes of this regulation, all such traffic lights and other lights or signals shall be deemed to be of the prescribed sizes, colours and types and to have been lawfully placed, unless the contrary is proved.

Three-colour traffic lights.

- 21B. (1) The size, colour and type of traffic lights are —
- (a) three lamps, one red, one amber, and one green;
 - (b) the lamps are arranged vertically, the red lamp uppermost and the green lamp lowermost;
 - (c) each lamp is separately illuminated and the effective diameter of the lenses thereof is not less than eight inches nor more than twelve inches;
 - (d) the height of the centre of the amber lens from the surface of the road in the immediate vicinity is, in the case of traffic lights placed at the side of the road, not

- less than seven feet nine inches nor more than fifteen feet and, in the case of traffic lights placed elsewhere and over the road, not less than eighteen feet six inches nor more than twenty feet;
- (c) the centre of the lens of the amber lamp is not more than fourteen inches from the respective centres of the lenses of the red and green lamps;
 - (f) the sequence in which the lamps are shown is:-
 - (i) red,
 - (ii) green,
 - (iii) amber.
 - (2) The significance of the traffic lights is —
 - (a) the red lamp conveys the prohibition that vehicles shall not proceed beyond the stop-line or, if those lines are not for the time being visible or if there are no such lines, beyond the traffic lights;
 - (b) the green lamp indicates that vehicles may pass the traffic lights;
 - (c) the amber lamp conveys the prohibition that vehicles shall not proceed beyond the stop-line or, if those lines are not for the time being visible or if there are no such lines, beyond the traffic lights, except in the case of any vehicle which, when the amber lamp first appears, is so close to the stop-lines or traffic lights (as the case may be) that it cannot safely be stopped before passing them.

(3) Vehicles passing traffic lights must at all times proceed with due regard to the safety of other users of the road.

Portable light signals.

- 21C. (1) Portable light signals may be used for the control of traffic —
- (a) where, owing to roadwork being in progress or some other reason, the width of the road is temporarily restricted so that it will carry only one line of traffic; or
 - (b) during the progress of temporary schemes of traffic control, if the portable light signals are in the control of the police.
 - (2) Portable light signals must comply with —
 - (a) paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (e) and (f) of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 21B, and with paragraph (d) of sub-regulation (3) hereof;
 - (b) sub-regulation (1) of regulation 21E, and with paragraph (d) of sub-regulation (3) hereof or
 - (c) sub-regulation (3) hereof.
 - (3) (a) Portable light signals may consist of two lamps one red and one green;

Flashing red and
amber signals.

- (b) the lamps are arranged vertically, the red lamp being the higher;
- (c) each lamp is separately illuminated and the effective diameter of the lenses thereof is not less than eight inches nor more than twelve inches.
- (d) the height of the center of the green lens from the surface of the road in the immediate vicinity is not less than five feet nor more than eleven feet six inches;
- (e) the centres of the lenses are not more than fourteen inches apart; and
- (f) the red and green lamps are not shown together, one following the other without any appreciable interval of time.
- (4) The significance of the portable light signals is —
 - (a) the red lamp conveys the prohibition that vehicles shall not proceed beyond the stop-lines or, if those lines are not for the time being visible or if there are no such lines, beyond the portable light, signals except in the case of any vehicle which when the red lamp first appears is so close to the stop-lines or portable light signals (as the case may be) that it cannot safely be stopped before passing them;
 - (b) the green lamp indicated that vehicles may pass the portable light signals.
- (5) Vehicles passing portable light signals must at all time proceed with due regard to the safety of other users of the road.

21D. (1) Flashing red and amber signals may be used for the control of traffic.

- (2) The size and type of flashing red and amber signals are —
 - (a) one lamp in the vicinity of a road junction showing an intermittent red signal used for the control of traffic proceeding along one road in the direction of the junction, and one lamp in the same vicinity showing an intermittent amber signal used for the control of traffic proceeding along another road in the direction of such road junction;
 - (b) the effective diameter of the lenses thereof is not less than eight inches nor more than twelve inches;
 - (c) the height of the centre of the lenses from the surface of the road in the immediate vicinity is, in the case of a flashing signal placed at the side of the road not less than seven feet nine inches nor more