



# Teachers' Notes

## Curricular links to Health Education 5-14 National Guidelines and RSE Guidelines

### Attainment outcome: Taking responsibility for health

#### LEVEL E

STRAND	ATTAINMENT TARGET	RSE GUIDELINES
<p><b>Social Health</b> This strand explores the interaction of the individual, the community and the environment in relation to health and safety.</p>	Identify some of the ways in which laws impact on health and safety e.g. seat belts, speed limits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seat belts.</li> <li>• Speeding.</li> <li>• Drink/drug driving.</li> <li>• Cycling.</li> </ul>

### Teaching Background Information

- ➔ The language in the extracts from the Road Traffic Act 1988 (c.52) is advanced and pupils might find it difficult to understand. You may decide to spend some time going over the vocabulary with pupils. Alternatively, you could focus on the Highway Code instead, and not on the extracts from the Road Traffic Act 1988 (c.52).
- ➔ You may decide to order copies of *The Highway Code (DfT)* from the DfT or your local road safety officer.

#### Drink & Drugs:

Refer to:

- ➔ Road Traffic Act 1988 Sections 4-6 (RTA Extract 1)
- ➔ General Information Sheet
- ➔ Relevant Highway Code Rules (see Useful Websites)

#### Seat Belts:

Refer to:

- ➔ Road Traffic Act 1988 Section 15 (RTA Extract 2) and Section 14 (RTA Extract 3)
- ➔ General Information Sheet
- ➔ Relevant Highway Code Rules (see Useful Websites)



# Teachers' Notes

## Cycling:

Refer to:

- ➔ Road Traffic Act 1988 Sections 24, 26 and 28-31 (RTA Extract 4)
- ➔ Relevant Highway Code Rules (see Useful Websites)

## Speeding

Refer to:

- ➔ General Information Sheet
- ➔ Relevant Highway Code Rules (see Useful Websites)



**NOTE: The Road Traffic Act 1984, which relates to speeding, is not available online.**

## Useful Websites

[www.highwaycode.gov.uk](http://www.highwaycode.gov.uk)

[www.scottishlaw.org.uk](http://www.scottishlaw.org.uk)

[www.scottish.police.uk](http://www.scottish.police.uk)

[www.saferScotland.org.uk/partners/moreinfo2.aspx?DROP0DR2=Police](http://www.saferScotland.org.uk/partners/moreinfo2.aspx?DROP0DR2=Police)

[www.scottish.parliament.uk](http://www.scottish.parliament.uk)

[www.parliament.uk](http://www.parliament.uk)



# Suggested Lesson Plan



## Aims

- ➔ To raise awareness of the law as it relates to road safety.

## Learning Outcomes

- ➔ Understand that there are laws that relate to road use and road safety.
- ➔ Demonstrate an understanding of these laws as they relate to a specific area of road safety.

## Resources

Either	Or
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➔ Worksheet E3a – The Law and Road Safety.</li> <li>➔ General Information Sheet.</li> <li>➔ Access to the Internet.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➔ Worksheet E3b – The Law and Road Safety.</li> <li>➔ Information sheets – Road Traffic Act 1988 (c.52) Extracts 1, 2, 3, 4.</li> <li>➔ General Information Sheet.</li> </ul>

## Suggested Timing

- ➔ 150 minutes.

## Suggested Development of Lesson

- ➔ Split the class into pairs or small groups.
- ➔ Distribute copies of either Worksheet E3a or E3b depending on whether or not pupils have access to the Internet.



***NOTE: The Information Sheets - Road Traffic Act 1988 (c.52) Extracts 1, 2, 3 and 4 contain extracts from the Road Traffic Act 1988 covering the relevant areas. This can also be accessed, via the Internet, at:***

**[www.hms0.gov.uk/acts/acts1988/Ukpga\\_19880052\\_en\\_1.htm](http://www.hms0.gov.uk/acts/acts1988/Ukpga_19880052_en_1.htm)**



## Suggested Lesson Plan

- ➔ Allocate each group an area of road safety and a target audience from:

Area of Road Safety	Target Audience
Wearing Seat Belts	All primary age children
Cycling	Upper primary children
Drink/drug driving	Young adult drivers
Speeding	Their parents

- ➔ Distribute appropriate worksheets to pupils. Go over the worksheet to ensure that all pupils understand the tasks.
- ➔ Make sure they know what is meant by "relevant to your audience".
- ➔ Decide with the pupils how they are going to produce the final fact sheet e.g. handwritten, wordprocessed, multimedia.
- ➔ Give pupils time to complete the task.

**NOTE: Pupils using the Internet may need help finding the relevant site (e.g. enter 'Acts of Parliament' into a search engine).**

### Assessment

- ➔ Is the information relevant and accurate for the allocated activity and audience?

### Curricular Links

- ➔ English Language – Reading: Reading for information.
- ➔ English Language – Writing: Functional writing.
- ➔ Information and Communications Technology: Searching and researching.
- ➔ Information and Communications Technology – Creating and Presenting: Text, graphics and multimedia.

### Follow – up/Homework Activities

- ➔ Copy the completed fact sheet and distribute to the relevant people.

Names: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**TASK** You are going to create an information fact sheet giving information about the law and how it relates to road safety.



You will need to find out the following from your teacher:

1. The area of road safety \_\_\_\_\_
2. Your target audience \_\_\_\_\_

Once you have this information you can start on the tasks detailed below.

## Research

- ➔ Remember, this is an information **FACT** sheet relating to **THE LAW**. Be certain that the information you are finding out is:

Fact	Related to the law	Relevant to your audience
------	--------------------	---------------------------

- ➔ You will need to find out as much information as you can about the law and how it relates to your area of road safety.
- ➔ Use the following resources:
- The Internet – use a search engine to find relevant websites. (HINT: Laws are created by "Acts of Parliament".)
  - The Highway Code on [www.highwaycode.gov.uk](http://www.highwaycode.gov.uk)
  - General Information Sheet.
  - You may want to use other resources e.g. your school library.
- ➔ Make notes on all the relevant information you can find. Remember – the final information fact sheet **MUST** be in your own words.



## Presentation

<b>Remember:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Make sure it is factual.</li><li>– Make sure it is as relevant to your audience as possible (e.g. language, layout).</li><li>– The final information fact sheet <b>MUST</b> be in your own words.</li></ul>
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- ➔ Plan your information fact sheet:
- Which information is to go onto the sheet?
  - Will you include pictures?
  - How are you going to lay it out?
  - How are you going to produce it (e.g. handwritten, word processed)?
- ➔ Produce your information fact sheet.
- ➔ Remember to put on your sheet details of where you got the information from.



Names: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**TASK** You are going to create an information fact sheet giving information about the law and how it relates to road safety.



You will need to find out the following from your teacher:

1. The area of road safety \_\_\_\_\_
2. Your target audience \_\_\_\_\_

Once you have this information you can start on the tasks detailed below.

### Research

- ➔ Remember, this is an information **FACT** sheet relating to **THE LAW**. Be certain that the information you are finding out is:

Fact	Related to the law	Relevant to your audience
------	--------------------	---------------------------

- ➔ You will need to find out as much information as you can about the law and how it relates to your area of road safety.
- ➔ Use the following resources:
  - Information sheets: RTA 1, 2, 3 and 4.
  - General Information Sheet.
  - You may wish to use other resources e.g. the Highway Code in your school library.
- ➔ Make notes on all the relevant information you can find. Remember – the final information fact sheet **MUST** be in your own words.



### Presentation

**Remember:**

- Make sure it is factual.
- Make sure it is as relevant to your audience as possible (e.g. language, layout).
- The final information fact sheet **MUST** be in your own words.

- ➔ Plan your information fact sheet:
  - Which information is to go onto the sheet?
  - Will you include pictures?
  - How are you going to lay it out?
  - How are you going to produce it (e.g. handwritten, word processed)?
- ➔ Produce your information fact sheet.
- ➔ Remember to put on your sheet details of where you got the information from.



### Level of Fines

Level 1	£200
Level 2	£500
Level 3	£1,000
Level 4	£2,500
Level 5	£5,000

All child restraints must conform to either a British Standard or a European Standard.

TYPE OF REST	WEIGHT/ AGE OF CHILD	STANDARD <sup>1</sup>
Rearward-facing Baby Carriers <sup>2</sup>	From birth to 6-9 months Up to 10kg (22 lbs)	BS AU 202 or BS AU 202a
Carrycot with Restraining Straps <sup>3</sup>	From birth to 6-9 months Up to 10kg (22 lbs)	BS AU 186 or BS AU 186a
Forward-facing child seat	From 9 months - 4 years 9 - 18 kgs (20 - 40 lbs)	BS 3254
Forward-facing child seat/ booster seat	From 4 - 6 years 15 - 25 kgs (22 - 55lbs)	BS 3254
Booster Cushions	From 6 - 11 years 22 - 36 kgs (48 - 79 lbs)	BS AU 185

### NOTES

- <sup>1</sup> ECE R44.03 is a European Standard that covers all types of restraint and may be used instead of the British Standards quoted above.
- <sup>2</sup> Never place a rearward-facing baby seat on the front passenger seat if a passenger airbag is fitted. As it inflates, the airbag would impact against the rear of the child seat and throw it and the baby forward at considerable speed.
- <sup>3</sup> Carrycots provide much less protection than rearward-facing baby carriers as they are not designed to withstand impact forces. They can only be used in the rear of a car.

# General Information Sheet

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**Extract from the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 as amended by the Road Traffic Act 1991.**

**Speed Limits**

- General speed limit for restricted roads.**  
 81. – (1) It shall not be lawful for a person to drive a motor vehicle on a restricted road at a speed exceeding 30 miles per hour.
- What roads are restricted roads.**  
 82. – (1) Subject to the Provisions of this section, a road is a restricted road for the purposes of section 81 of this Act if
- (a) there is provided on it a system of street lighting furnished by means of lamps placed not more than 185 metres apart.
  - (b) the road is of a classification or type specified for the purposes of this subsection in regulations made by the Secretary of State.
- Speed limits on roads other than restricted roads.**  
 84. – (1) An order made under this subsection as respects any road may prohibit—
- (a) the driving of motor vehicles on that road at a speed exceeding that specified in the order,
- Traffic signs for indicating speed restrictions.**  
 85. – (1) For the purpose of securing that adequate guidance is given to drivers of motor vehicles as to whether any, and if so what, limit of speed is to be observed on any road, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, in the case of a trunk road to erect and maintain the prescribed traffic signs in such positions as may be requisite for that purpose.
- (2) In the case of any road which is not a trunk road, it shall be the duty of the local authority to erect and maintain the prescribed traffic signs in such positions as may be requisite in order to give effect to general or other directions given by the Secretary of State for the purpose mentioned in subsection (1) above.

**Table of Penalties for Offences**

Offence	Penalty Points	Likely Penalty	Disqualification	Fixed Penalty Option
<b>Alcohol</b>				
Refusing roadside breath test	4	Fine	Unlikely	No
In charge with excess alcohol	10	Fine	Likely	No
After being in charge refusing to supply specimens for analysis	10	Fine	Likely	No
Driving with excess alcohol	(4)	Fine	Compulsory	No
After driving refusing to supply specimens for analysis	(4)	Fine	Compulsory	No
<b>Speeding</b>				
Speeding - Exceeding the speed limit (non-motorway)	3-6	Fine up to Level 3	Probable if more than 30 mph over limit	Yes
Speeding - Exceeding the speed limit on the motorway	3-6	Fine up to Level 4	Probable if driving at over 100mph	Yes

**General Information Sheet**

## Road Traffic Act 1988 (c. 52)

1988 c. 52

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An extract from the :

# Road Traffic Act 1988 (c. 52)

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## Extract 1

### **Driving offences**

1. – A person who causes the death of another person by driving a motor vehicle on a road recklessly is guilty of an offence.
2. – A person who drives a motor vehicle on a road recklessly is guilty of an offence.
3. – If a person drives a motor vehicle on a road without due care and attention, or without reasonable consideration for other persons using the road, he is guilty of an offence.

### **Motor vehicles: drink and drugs**

4. – (1) A person who, when driving or attempting to drive a motor vehicle on a road or other public place, is unfit to drive through drink or drugs is guilty of an offence.
- (2) Without prejudice to subsection (1) above, a person who, when in charge of a motor vehicle which is on a road or other public place, is unfit to drive through drink or drugs is guilty of an offence.
- (3) For the purposes of subsection (2) above, a person shall be deemed not to have been in charge of a motor vehicle if he proves that at the material time the circumstances were such that there was no likelihood of his driving it so long as he remained unfit to drive through drink or drugs.

(4) The court may, in determining whether there was such a likelihood as is mentioned in subsection (3) above, disregard any injury to him and any damage to the vehicle.

(5) For the purposes of this section, a person shall be taken to be unfit to drive if his ability to drive properly is for the time being impaired.

(6) A constable may arrest a person without warrant if he has reasonable cause to suspect that that person is or has been committing an offence under this section.

(7) For the purpose of arresting a person under the power conferred by subsection (6) above, a constable may enter (if need be by force) any place where that person is or where the constable, with reasonable cause, suspects him to be.

(8) Subsection (7) above does not extend to Scotland, and nothing in that subsection affects any rule of law in Scotland concerning the right of a constable to enter any premises for any purpose.

### **Driving or being in charge of a motor vehicle with alcohol concentration above prescribed limit.**

5. – (1) If a person—

- (a) drives or attempts to drive a motor vehicle on a road or other public place, or
  - (b) is in charge of a motor vehicle on a road or other public place,
- after consuming so much alcohol that the proportion of it in his breath, blood or urine exceeds the prescribed limit he is guilty of an offence.

(2) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under subsection (1)(b) above to prove that at the time he is alleged to have committed the offence the circumstances were such that there was no likelihood of his driving the vehicle whilst the proportion of alcohol in his breath, blood or urine remained likely to exceed the prescribed limit.

(3) The court may, in determining whether there was such a likelihood as is mentioned in subsection (2) above, disregard any injury to him and any damage to the vehicle.

6. – (1) Where a constable in uniform has reasonable cause to suspect—

- (a) that a person driving or attempting to drive or in charge of a motor vehicle on a road or other public place has alcohol in his body or has committed a traffic offence whilst the vehicle was in motion, or
  - (b) that a person has been driving or attempting to drive or been in charge of a motor vehicle on a road or other public place with alcohol in his body and that that person still has alcohol in his body, or
  - (c) that a person has been driving or attempting to drive or been in charge of a motor vehicle on a road or other public place and has committed a traffic offence whilst the vehicle was in motion,
- he may, subject to section 9 of this Act, require him to provide a specimen of breath for a breath test.

### **Breath tests**

## Road Traffic Act 1988 (c. 52)

1988 c. 52

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An extract from the :

# Road Traffic Act 1988 (c. 52)

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## Extract 2

### **Motor racing and motoring events on public ways**

#### **Motor racing on public ways.**

1.2. – (1) A person who promotes or takes part in a race or trial of speed between motor vehicles on a public way is guilty of an offence.

(2) In this section "public way" means, in England and Wales, a public highway and, in Scotland, a public road.

#### **Regulation of motoring events on public ways.**

1.3. – (1) A person who promotes or takes part in a competition or trial (other than a race or trial of speed) involving the use of motor vehicles on a public way is guilty of an offence unless the competition or trial—

- (a) is authorised, and
  - (b) is conducted in accordance with any conditions imposed, by or under regulations under this section.
- (2) The Secretary of State may by regulations authorise, or provide for authorising, the holding of competitions or trials (other than races or trials of speed) involving the use of motor vehicles on public ways either—

- (a) generally, or
- (b) as regards any area, or as regards any class or description of competition or trial or any particular competition or trial, subject to such conditions, including conditions requiring the payment of fees, as may be imposed by or under the regulations.

(3) Regulations under this section may—

- (a) prescribe the procedure to be followed, and the particulars to be given, in connection with applications for authorisation under the regulations, and
- (b) make different provision for different classes or descriptions of competition or trial.

(4) In this section "public way" means, in England and Wales, a public highway and, in Scotland, a public road.

### **Protective measures: seat belts, helmets, etc.**

#### **Restriction on carrying children not wearing seat belts in motor vehicles.**

1.5. – (1) Except as provided by regulations, where a child under the age of fourteen years is in the front of a motor vehicle, a person must not without reasonable excuse drive the vehicle on a road unless the child is wearing a seat belt in conformity with regulations.

(2) It is an offence for a person to drive a motor vehicle in contravention of subsection (1) above.

(3) Except as provided by regulations, where a child under the age of fourteen years is in the rear of a motor vehicle and any seat belt is fitted in the rear of that vehicle, a person must not without reasonable excuse drive the vehicle on a road unless the child is wearing a seat belt in conformity with regulations.

(4) It is an offence for a person to drive a motor vehicle in contravention of subsection (3) above.

(5) Provision may be made by regulations—

(a) excepting from the prohibition in subsection (1) or (3) above children of any prescribed description, vehicles of a prescribed class or the driving of vehicles in such circumstances as may be prescribed,

(b) defining in relation to any class of vehicle what part of the vehicle is to be regarded as the front of the vehicle for the purposes of subsection (1) above or as the rear of the vehicle for the purposes of subsection (3) above,

(c) prescribing for the purposes of subsection (1) or (3) above the descriptions of seat belt to be worn by children of any prescribed description and the manner in which such seat belt is to be fixed and used.

(6) Regulations made for the purposes of subsection (3) above shall include an exemption for any child holding a valid certificate signed by a medical practitioner to the effect that it is inadvisable on medical grounds for him to wear a seat belt.

## Road Traffic Act 1988 (c. 52)

1988 c. 52

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An extract from the :

# Road Traffic Act 1988 (c. 52)

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## Extract 3

### **Protective measures: seat belts, helmets, etc.**

- Seat belts: adults.**
14. — (1) The Secretary of State may make regulations requiring, subject to such exceptions as may be prescribed, persons who are driving or riding in motor vehicles on a road to wear seat belts of such description as may be prescribed.
- (2) Regulations under this section—
- (a) may make different provision in relation to different classes of vehicles, different descriptions of persons and different circumstances,
  - (b) shall include exceptions for—
    - (i) the users of vehicles constructed or adapted for the delivery of goods or mail to consumers or addresses, as the case may be, while engaged in making local rounds of deliveries,
    - (ii) the drivers of vehicles while performing a manoeuvre which includes reversing,
    - (iii) any person holding a valid certificate signed by a medical practitioner to the effect that it is inadvisable on medical grounds for him to wear a seat belt,
  - (c) may make any prescribed exceptions subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, and
  - (d) may prescribe cases in which a fee of a prescribed amount may be charged on an application for any certificate required as a condition of any prescribed exception.
- (3) A person who drives or rides in a motor vehicle in contravention of regulations under this section is guilty of an offence; but, notwithstanding any enactment or rule of law, no person other than the person actually committing the contravention is guilty of an offence by reason of the contravention.
- (4) If the holder of any such certificate as is referred to in subsection (2)(b) above is informed by a constable that he may be prosecuted for an offence under subsection (3) above, he is not in proceedings for that offence entitled to rely on the exception afforded to him by the certificate unless—

- (a) it is produced to the constable at the time he is so informed, or
- (b) it is produced —
  - (i) within seven days after the date on which he is so informed, or
  - (ii) as soon as is reasonably practicable, at such police station as he may have specified to the constable, or
  - (c) where it is not produced at such police station, it is not reasonably practicable for it to be produced there before the day on which the proceedings are commenced.

(5) For the purposes of subsection (4) above, the laying of the information or, in Scotland, the service of the complaint on the accused shall be treated as the commencement of the proceedings.

(6) Regulations under this section requiring the wearing of seat belts by persons riding in motor vehicles shall not apply to children under the age of fourteen years.

### **Wearing of protective headgear.**

16. — (1) The Secretary of State may make regulations requiring, subject to such exceptions as may be specified in the regulations, persons driving or riding (otherwise than in side-cars) on motor cycles of any class specified in the regulations to wear protective headgear of such description as may be so specified.
- (2) A requirement imposed by regulations under this section shall not apply to any follower of the Sikh religion while he is wearing a turban.
- (3) Regulations under this section may make different provision in relation to different circumstances.
- (4) A person who drives or rides on a motor cycle in contravention of regulations under this section is guilty of an offence; but notwithstanding any enactment or rule of law no person other than the person actually committing the contravention is guilty of an offence by reason of the contravention unless the person actually committing the contravention is a child under the age of sixteen years.

## Road Traffic Act 1988 (c. 52)

1988 c. 52

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An extract from the :

# Road Traffic Act 1988 (c. 52)

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## Extract 4

### Other restrictions in interests of safety

#### Restriction of carriage of persons on motor cycles.

23. – (1) Not more than one person in addition to the driver may be carried on a two-wheeled motor cycle.
- (2) No person in addition to the driver may be carried on a two-wheeled motor cycle otherwise than sitting astride the motor cycle and on a proper seat securely fixed to the motor cycle behind the driver's seat.
- (3) If a person is carried on a motor cycle in contravention of this section, the driver of the motor cycle is guilty of an offence.

#### Restriction of carriage of persons on bicycles.

24. – (1) Not more than one person may be carried on a road on a bicycle not propelled by mechanical power unless it is constructed or adapted for the carriage of more than one person.
- (2) In this section—
- (a) references to a person carried on a bicycle include references to a person riding the bicycle, and
- (b) "road" includes bridleway.

- (3) If a person is carried on a bicycle in contravention of subsection (1) above, each of the persons carried is guilty of an offence.

#### Tampering with motor vehicles.

25. – If, while a motor vehicle is on a road or on a parking place provided by a local authority, a person—
- (a) gets on to the vehicle, or
- (b) tampers with the brake or other part of its mechanism, without lawful authority or reasonable cause he is guilty of an offence.

#### Holding or getting on to vehicle in order to be towed or carried.

26. – (1) If, for the purpose of being carried, a person without lawful authority or reasonable cause takes or retains hold of, or gets on to, a motor vehicle or trailer while in motion on a road he is guilty of an offence.
- (2) If, for the purpose of being drawn, a person takes or retains hold of a motor vehicle or trailer while in motion on a road he is guilty of an offence.

### Cycling offences and cycle racing

#### Reckless cycling.

28. – A person who rides a cycle on a road recklessly is guilty of an offence. In this section "road" includes a bridleway.

#### Careless, and inconsiderate, cycling.

29. – If a person rides a cycle on a road without due care and attention, or without reasonable consideration for other persons using the road, he is guilty of an offence. In this section "road" includes a bridleway.

#### Cycling when under influence of drink or drugs.

30. – (1) A person who, when riding a cycle on a road or other public place, is unfit to ride through drink or drugs (that is to say, is under the influence of drink or a drug to such an extent as to be incapable of having proper control of the cycle) is guilty of an offence.
- (2) In Scotland a constable may arrest without warrant a person committing an offence under this section.
- (3) In this section "road" includes a bridleway.

#### Regulation of cycle racing on public ways.

31. – (1) A person who promotes or takes part in a race or trial of speed on a public way between cycles is guilty of an offence, unless the race or trial—
- (a) is authorised, and
- (b) is conducted in accordance with any conditions imposed, by or under regulations under this section.
- (2) The Secretary of State may by regulations authorise, or provide for authorising, for the purposes of subsection (1) above, the holding on a public way other than a bridleway—
- (a) of races or trials of speed of any class or description, or
- (b) of a particular race or trial of speed, in such cases as may be prescribed and subject to such conditions as may be imposed by or under the regulations.