



# VICTORIA

# GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Published by Authority

[Registered at the General Post Office, Melbourne, for transmission by post as a newspaper.]

No. 251]

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25

[1957

## ROAD TRAFFIC ACT 1956.

*At the Executive Council Chamber, Melbourne, the  
twenty-second day of October, 1957.*

### PRESENT:

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria.

Mr. Chandler	Mr. Bloomfield
Mr. Turnbull	Mr. McArthur.
Mr. Fraser	

## ROAD TRAFFIC REGULATIONS 1958.

**I**N pursuance of the powers conferred by Part 1 of the *Road Traffic Act 1956* and all other powers him thereunto enabling, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Victoria in the Commonwealth of Australia by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said State doth hereby make the Regulations following (that is to say):—

### SECTION 1.—PRELIMINARY.

101. (1) These Regulations may be cited as the Road Traffic Regulations 1958 and shall come into operation on the first day of January, 1958.

Title and  
commence-  
ment.

(2) Upon the commencement of these Regulations the Road Traffic (Country) Regulations 1955, the Road Traffic (Metropolitan) Regulations 1955, the Road Traffic (Speed Limit) Regulations 1956 and Regulations 172, 173, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187 of the Motor Car Regulations 1952 and the Parking Regulations 1957 and all amendments thereof shall be and are hereby revoked.

Revocation  
of former  
regulations.

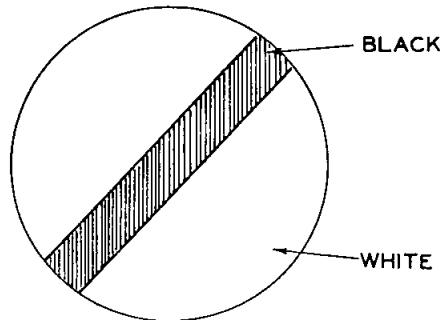
(3) These Regulations are divided into sections as follows:—

- Section 1.—Preliminary.
- Section 2.—Scope and Effect of Regulations.
- Section 3.—Erection and Operation of Traffic Control Items.
- Section 4.—Obedience to Traffic Control Signals and Signs.
- Section 5.—Driving on Left and Overtaking.
- Section 6.—Right of Way.
- Section 7.—Pedestrians.
- Section 8.—Turning, Starting and Stopping.
- Section 9.—Special Stops.
- Section 10.—Speed Restrictions.
- Section 11.—Stopping and Parking Vehicles.
- Section 12.—Bicycles, Toy Vehicles and Horse Drawn Vehicles.
- Section 13.—Passing Stationary Trams and Safety Zones.
- Section 14.—Miscellaneous.
- Section 15.—Legal Proceedings.

**Definitions.**

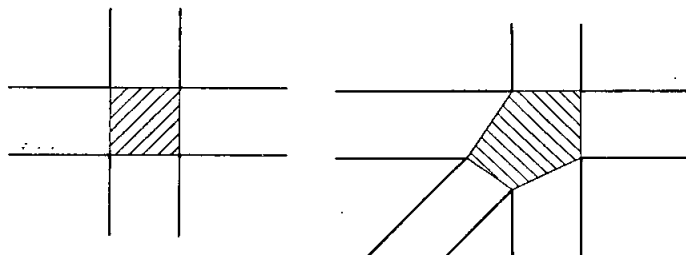
102. In these Regulations unless inconsistent with the context or subject-matter—

- (1) "Act" means the *Road Traffic Act 1956*.
- (2) "Bicycle" means any device having two wheels in tandem capable of being propelled by a person riding thereon.
- (3) "Built-up Area" means a length of highway on which there is provision for lighting by means of street lighting.
- (4) "Carriageway" means that portion of a highway improved, designed or ordinarily used for vehicular traffic. If a highway includes two or more separate carriageways divided by a reservation or reservations, carriageway means any such carriageway separately but not all such carriageways collectively.
- (5) "Centre of Carriageway" means a series of marks, lines or other indications placed at or near the middle of a carriageway or, in the absence of such marks, lines or other indications, the middle of the carriageway itself.
- (6) "Crossroad" means a place where two or more highways cross one another.
- (7) "De-restriction Sign" means a sign which is erected near the left boundary of a carriageway so as to face an approaching driver on his left, and so as to be clearly visible to such driver and which is similar to the following sign:—



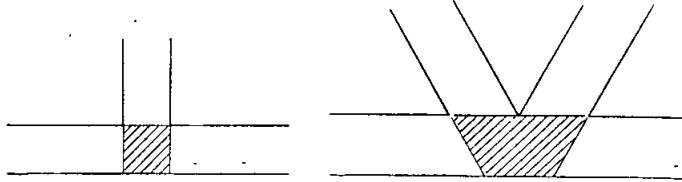
- (8) "De-restricted Zone" means a length of carriageway defined by means of a de-restriction sign at the beginning and a restriction sign at the end.
- (9) "Driver" means any person driving or in control of a vehicle.
- (10) "Footway" includes every footpath, lane or other place intended for the use of pedestrians.
- (11) "Forty Mile Per Hour Zone" means a length of carriageway defined by means of a restriction sign bearing the numerals "40" at the beginning and a de-restriction sign or a restriction sign bearing the numerals "30" at the end.
- (12) "Highway" means any street or road and includes every carriageway, footpath, reservation, and traffic island thereon.
- (13) "Highway Authority" means the authority legally responsible for the care and management of the highway.
- (14) "Intersection" means—
  - (a) where two or more highways meet at a crossroad the area enclosed by imaginary lines joining the junctions of the property lines of such highways.

Diagrams showing examples of such an intersection—



- (b) where two or more highways meet not at a crossroad, the area enclosed within the prolongations of the property lines of such highways and such property lines themselves.

Diagrams showing examples of such intersections—



(The hatched portion in each of the above diagrams represents the area comprised in the intersection.)

- (15) "Laned Carriageway" means a carriageway which is divided into two or more marked lanes for vehicular traffic.

(16) "Leave Standing" means—

- (a) to stop a vehicle; or  
(b) to permit a vehicle whether unattended or not to remain stationary—

otherwise than when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or to comply with the directions of a member of the Police Force or a traffic control sign or signal.

(17) "Major Traffic Control Item" means any parking sign erected near the centre of a carriageway, traffic control signal, pedestrian crossing sign or mark, stop sign, restriction sign or de-restriction sign.

(18) "Minor Traffic Control Item" means any parking sign erected near the boundary of a carriageway, school crossing lines, double line, no parking sign, no standing sign, no overtaking or passing sign, no right turn sign, no left turn sign, no turns sign, fire plug indicator post, fire plug road marking, one way traffic sign, safety zone, single flashing amber light not at an intersection, traffic island, do not enter sign, keep left sign, keep right sign or any other sign, mark or device for guiding or directing traffic other than a major traffic control item.

(19) "Motor Car" has the same meaning as in the Motor Car Acts.

(20) "No Parking Area" means the portion of a carriageway—

- (a) between two consecutive No Parking signs which have arrows inscribed thereon pointing generally towards each other; or  
(b) between a No Parking sign and a point 30 feet before the nearest intersection which lies in the general direction indicated by any of the arrows inscribed on such sign.

(21) "No Parking Sign" means a white rectangular sign bearing in red an arrow with the words "No Parking" and words or figures and words indicating the time during which the sign is to operate with or without other words or figures.

(22) "No Standing Area" means the portion of a carriageway—

- (a) between two consecutive No Standing signs which have arrows inscribed thereon pointing generally towards each other; or  
(b) between a No Standing sign and a point 30 feet before the nearest intersection which lies in the general direction indicated by any of the arrows inscribed on such sign.

(23) "No Standing Sign" means a white rectangular sign bearing in red an arrow with the words "No Standing" and words or figures and words indicating the time during which the sign is to operate with or without other words or figures.

(24) "One-Way Carriageway" means a carriageway on which vehicles are permitted to travel in one direction only.

(25) "Park" means to permit a vehicle whether unattended or not to remain stationary otherwise than when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or to comply with the directions of a member of the Police Force or a traffic control sign or signal or when actually engaged in taking up or setting down persons or goods (and any derivative of the verb "to park" has a corresponding meaning).

In this definition "goods" means any article loaded on to or from any vehicle primarily designed for carrying goods or any article or collection of articles weighing more than 30 lb. or occupying more than 6 cubic feet.

(26) "Parking Area" means that portion of a carriageway—

- (a) between two consecutive Parking signs which have arrows inscribed thereon pointing generally towards each other; or
- (b) extending in the directions shown by the arrows inscribed on a Parking sign until a No Parking sign, a No Standing sign or a point 30 feet from an intersection is reached:

Provided that the junction of a highway not exceeding 12 feet in width with such carriageway shall not be an intersection for the purpose of this definition.

(27) "Parking Sign" means a white rectangular sign bearing in green an arrow with the word "Parking" with or without other words or figures.

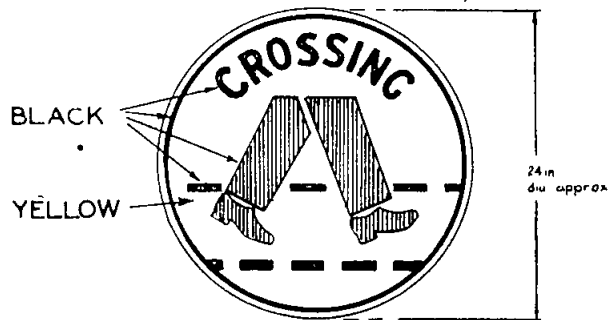
(28) "Pedestrian" means any person on foot or on a toy vehicle or in a perambulator.

(29) "Pedestrian Crossing" means an area on a carriageway surface—

- (a) which is defined—
  - (i) by alternate black and white stripes; or
  - (ii) where the colour of the carriageway surface provides a reasonable contrast with the colour white, by white stripes and the areas of carriageway surface lying between such stripes; or
  - (iii) where the colour of the carriageway surface does not provide a reasonable contrast with the colour white, by yellow stripes and the areas of carriageway surface lying between such stripes—

each of which stripes is between 8 feet and 15 feet long and between 21 inches and 27 inches wide and between 21 inches and 27 inches distant from the next stripe of the same colour and approximately parallel to the centre of the carriageway; and

- (b) near which there is erected on each side of the carriageway so as to be clearly visible to an approaching driver a sign similar to the following sign (in these Regulations called a "pedestrian crossing sign"):



which is illuminated by electric light during the time the adjacent street is illuminated by means of street lighting and near which there is erected so as to face an approaching driver twin diagonally opposed lamps emitting an amber flashing light;

Provided that until the first day of November, 1958, an area—

(c) which is indicated by two lines (whether continuous, broken or dotted)—

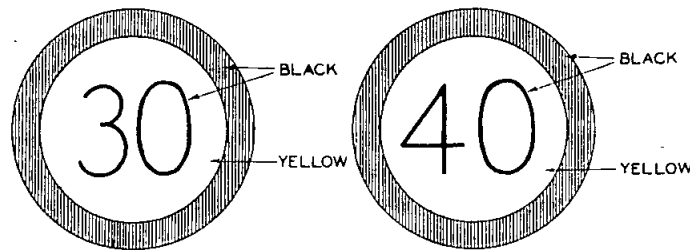
- (i) which are not more than 15 feet and not less than 8 feet apart; and
- (ii) which by painting or any similar process or by markers of metal or other suitable material are marked or indicated on the surface of any part of the carriageway; and
- (iii) which are connected at intervals of not more than 30 inches by stripes not more than 28 inches and not less than 20 inches wide marked on the surface of the street by painting or any similar process; and

(d) near which are erected signs clearly visible to an approaching driver similar to the sign shown in paragraph (b) of this definition—

shall be a pedestrian crossing for the purposes of these Regulations.

(30) "Reservation" means any physical provision made on a highway to divide it longitudinally other than longitudinal lines on the carriageway surface and includes a nature strip adjoining a footway.

(31) "Restriction Sign" means a sign which is erected near the left boundary of a carriageway so as to face an approaching driver on his left and so as to be clearly visible to such driver and which consists of a disc having a black border and a yellow background with "30" or "40" in black numerals and which is similar to one of the following signs:—



(32) "Right of Way" means the privilege of immediate use of the carriageway.

(33) "Safety Zone" means any area on a carriageway which is indicated—

- (a) by lines marked on the carriageway surface; or
- (b) by a structure erected on the carriageway surface—

and which has placed or erected near the end of the area which is nearer to approaching vehicular traffic a post, standard or device displaying to an approaching driver the words "Safety Zone".

(34) "School Crossing" means that portion of a carriageway between a pair of parallel lines not more than 15 feet apart marked across or partly across such carriageway and near which a red flag bearing the words "Children Crossing" is displayed, and where such lines are marked only partly across a carriageway includes the portion of the carriageway between the prolongation of such lines.

(35) "Stop Line", in relation to a stop sign, intersection or traffic control signal, means a line marked or indicated across or partly across a carriageway on the approach side of such stop sign, intersection or traffic control signal.

(36) "Stop Sign" means an octagonal sign inscribed with the word "Stop" across the face thereof and erected so as to face an approaching driver and so as to be clearly visible to such driver.

(37) "Thirty Mile Per Hour Zone" means—

- (a) a length of carriageway in a built-up area which length of carriageway is not a forty mile per hour zone or a de-restricted zone; or

(b) a length of carriageway defined by means of a restriction sign bearing the numerals "30" at the beginning and a de-restriction sign or a restriction sign bearing the numerals "40" at the end.

(38) "Traffic Commission" means the Traffic Commission constituted under the *Road Traffic Act* 1956.

(39) "Traffic Control Signal" means any device using a word or words, symbol or symbols, coloured light or lights or any combination thereof operated mechanically, electrically, manually or otherwise by which traffic is controlled or regulated.

(40) "Traffic Island" means any physical provision other than lines marked on a carriageway surface made in or near an intersection to guide vehicles into orderly courses.

(41) "Train" means any railway locomotive or railway rolling stock.

(42) "Two Way Carriageway" means any carriageway other than a one way carriageway.

(43) "Vehicle" means any conveyance propelled or drawn by any means and includes a bicycle, tram-car and any horse either ridden or driven but does not include a train.

Delineation of Parking Areas, &c.

103. Any reference in the definitions in Regulation 102 to a portion of a carriageway between two signs, or between a sign and some other point or extending on both sides of a sign to any points shall be taken to refer to the whole area of the carriageway delineated by the boundary of the carriageway on or near which the sign or signs are placed the centre of the carriageway and imaginary lines drawn across the carriageway at right angles to the centre of such carriageway, from the signs or from the other points aforesaid (as the case requires) to the said centre.

Provided that in the case of a Parking Area the area so defined shall be limited to the space marked on the surface of the carriageway for that purpose or (in the absence of any such marking) to a width of 9 feet from the boundary of the carriageway on or near which the signs are placed, or 18 feet if the associated parking sign is inscribed with the words "angle parking", or, if the signs are placed at or near the centre of a carriageway, to 9 feet on either side of the centre of the carriageway.

SECTION 2.—SCOPE AND EFFECT OF REGULATIONS.

Scope of Regulations.

201. These Regulations in so far as they apply to drivers, vehicles and pedestrians shall apply only to drivers, vehicles and pedestrians on highways.

Obedience to Member of Police Force.

202. Every pedestrian and driver shall at all times obey the signal by hand, or the reasonable directions or instructions of a member of the Police Force irrespective of any provision contained in any Regulation or by-law.

Penalty: £50.

Construction Traffic Exempt from Regulations.

203. These Regulations shall not apply to drivers operating vehicles on the site of road construction and maintenance works while actually engaged in work upon the highway surface but shall apply to drivers of such vehicles when travelling to and from such work.

Exemptions for Emergency Vehicles.

204. The driver of any vehicle—

- (a) which is conveying members of the Police Force on urgent police duty;
- (b) which is a vehicle of a fire brigade proceeding to any fire or alarm of fire;
- (c) which is an ambulance answering an urgent call or proceeding to hospital with any injured or sick person requiring emergency treatment—

may, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any other Regulation or by-law, when it is expedient and safe to do so—

- (i) on reducing speed and sounding a siren or bell proceed past a traffic control signal displaying the colour red or amber or proceed past a stop sign without stopping; ...

- (ii) on sounding a siren or bell drive in any direction on any part of a highway or overtake or pass on either side of another vehicle; or
- (iii) stop, leave standing or park the vehicle at any place at any time.

## SECTION 3.—ERECTION AND OPERATION OF TRAFFIC CONTROL ITEMS.

301. A highway authority may—
- (a) with the consent in writing of the Traffic Commission erect establish or remove major traffic control items; or
- (b) erect establish or remove minor traffic control items—  
on highways under its control.
302. No person shall except under the authority of these Regulations or with the consent in writing of the Traffic Commission erect establish or display on any highway or in view of any person on any highway or interfere with alter deface or take down any major or minor traffic control item.
- Penalty: £75.
303. Any person who has erected or established a major or minor traffic control item by or under the authority of these Regulations may maintain, repair, replace or adjust such item.
304. A member of the Police Force may manually operate a traffic control signal to relieve traffic congestion.
305. All major and minor traffic control items in existence on or near any highway at the commencement of these Regulations shall be deemed to have been established by and under the authority of these Regulations.
306. (1) A Highway Authority may cause inscriptions to be made on any Parking sign (whether a major or minor traffic control item) No Parking sign or No Standing sign limiting the operation of such sign in relation to periods of the day, persons, classes of vehicles or circumstances and may cause inscriptions to be made on any Parking sign permitting parking for a limited period only, but no inscription on a Parking sign permitting or directing "Angle Parking" shall be made without the consent of the Traffic Commission.
- (2) A Highway Authority may mark the words "Keep Clear" on any section not exceeding 30 feet in length of a parking area established at or near the centre of a carriageway.
307. (1) Where in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner of Police or the Superintendent of Police in charge of the Traffic Control Branch unusual traffic congestion occurs or is likely to occur, the Chief Commissioner of Police or the Superintendent of Police in charge of the Traffic Control Branch may erect No Standing signs or No Parking signs and may maintain such signs for a period of not more than 48 hours from the time when such signs are first erected.
- (2) In relation to any sign so erected the Chief Commissioner of Police or the Superintendent of Police in charge of the Traffic Control Branch may cause inscriptions to be made on such signs limiting their operation in relation to periods of the day, persons, classes of vehicles or circumstances.
308. Any No Parking area or No Standing area shall be limited in its operation or effect in relation to periods of the day, persons, classes of vehicles or circumstances if there is inscribed on the signs associated with such area a specification of the times during which such area is to operate or the persons, classes of vehicles or circumstances to or under which its operation is limited.
309. Subject to these Regulations no person shall erect, establish, place, maintain or display on any highway or in view of any person on any highway any matter or thing which purports to be or is an imitation of or is similar to any major or minor traffic control item or interferes with the effectiveness of or prevents an approaching driver from clearly distinguishing the whole or part of any major or minor traffic control item.
- Penalty: £75.

Erection of Major and Minor Traffic Control Items.

Interference with Major or Minor Traffic Control Items.

Servicing Traffic Control Items

Police may operate Traffic Control Signals.

Existing Traffic Control Items.

Inscription of Signs, &amp;c.

Power of Police to erect Certain Signs.

Limits on Operation of No Parking and No Standing Areas.

Display of Unauthorized Signals, &amp;c.

No  
Commercial  
Advertising  
on Signs.

310. No person shall place or maintain on or in view of any person on any highway any major or minor traffic control item bearing any commercial advertising. For the purpose of this Regulation the insignia of a non-commercial organisation shall not be considered commercial advertising.

Penalty: £75.

All Traffic  
Control Items  
to be  
operative.

311. Where any sign device or mark referred to in these Regulations is in existence on a highway it shall take effect and operate as a sign device or mark established under the authority of these Regulations.

All  
Inscriptions  
on Signs to be  
operative.

312. Where any inscription of a kind permitted by these Regulations has been made on a sign of a kind referred to in these Regulations such inscription shall operate and take effect as an inscription made under the authority of these Regulations.

#### SECTION 4.—OBEDIENCE TO TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNALS AND SIGNS.

Obedience to  
Traffic  
Control  
Signals.

401. (1) Every person shall at all times observe and comply with the instructions of any traffic control signal applicable to him.

(2) The display by any traffic control signal of—

(a) (i) the colour green, is an instruction that a driver facing such traffic control signal may proceed straight ahead, turn right or turn left; and such right or left turn may be made notwithstanding a traffic control signal is displaying the colour red in respect of the carriageway he is about to enter and when making any such turn a driver shall at all times comply with Regulation 603 of these Regulations, but if such traffic control signal displays words prohibiting a right or a left turn a driver shall not cause his vehicle to turn contrary to the instruction so displayed;

(ii) the colour green or the word "Walk" in green is an instruction that a pedestrian facing such traffic control signal may proceed across the carriageway;

(b) the colour amber alone is an instruction that—

(i) a driver facing such traffic control signal—

(a) if such traffic control signal is erected at or near an intersection shall not proceed beyond the stop line if any applicable to such traffic control signal or in the absence of a stop line shall not enter such intersection unless his vehicle is so close to such stop line or intersection when the colour amber first appears that such vehicle cannot be safely stopped before passing such stop line or entering such intersection;

(b) if such traffic control signal is not erected at or near an intersection shall not proceed beyond the stop line if any applicable to such traffic control signal or in the absence of a stop line the traffic control signal itself unless his vehicle is so close to such stop line or traffic control signal when the colour amber first appears that such vehicle cannot be safely stopped before passing such stop line or traffic control signal;

(ii) a pedestrian facing such traffic control signal shall not enter upon the carriageway;

(iii) if such traffic control signal is erected at or near an intersection, every person being upon such intersection shall proceed so as to clear such intersection with all reasonable speed;

(c) (i) the colour red alone or the colours red and amber together is an instruction that a driver facing such traffic control signal—

(a) if such traffic control signal is erected at or near an intersection shall not proceed beyond the stop line if any applicable to such traffic control signal or in the absence of a stop line shall not enter such intersection;



- (b) if such traffic control signal is not erected at or near an intersection shall not proceed beyond the stop line if any applicable to such traffic control signal or in the absence of a stop line such traffic control signal itself;
- (ii) the colour red alone or the colours red and amber together or the words "Don't Walk" in red is an instruction that a pedestrian facing such traffic control signal shall not enter upon the carriageway;
- (d) a green arrow in conjunction with the colour red, is an instruction that a driver facing such traffic control signal may proceed but only to make a movement in the direction indicated by the arrow;
- (e) a white "T" on a black background, is an instruction that a driver of a tram-car facing such traffic control signal may proceed irrespective of the colour displayed by a traffic control signal;
- (f) (i) intermittent single amber flashes at an intersection, or  
(ii) until the first day of November, 1958, twin diagonally opposed alternating amber flashes at an intersection—  
is an instruction that a driver facing such traffic control signal shall not approach and cross such intersection at a speed of more than 15 miles per hour;
- (g) twin alternating flashing red lights or a moving wig wag signal at or near a railway level crossing is an instruction that a driver facing such traffic control signal shall stop his vehicle before reaching such crossing and make no attempt to cross such crossing until such traffic control signal has ceased to flash or move, unless directed otherwise by an employee of the Victorian Railways Commissioners.
- (3) Where separate traffic control signals are erected over each lane of a laned carriageway, a driver—
- (a) shall not drive in any lane over which a traffic control signal displays the colour red to face him;
- (b) may drive in any lane over which a traffic control signal displays the colour green to face him—
- regardless of the location of the centre of the carriageway with respect to the lane markings.

Penalty: £50.

402. (1) A driver shall not cause his vehicle to turn at any intersection contrary to the instruction inscribed on any sign erected at or near such intersection and inscribed with the words "No turns", "No left turn" or "No right turn".

Obedience to Signs.

Penalty: £50.

(2) Where a sign inscribed with an arrow and the words "One way" is erected to face a driver (other than the driver of a tram-car) entering a carriageway the driver shall drive along that carriageway only in the direction indicated by the arrow on such sign.

Penalty: £50.

(3) Where a sign inscribed with the words "Do not enter" is erected over or adjacent to a carriageway to face an approaching driver such driver shall not proceed on such carriageway beyond such sign.

Penalty: £50.

(4) Where a lane on a carriageway is by means of a sign erected alongside or over such lane and by markings on the surface of such carriageway allocated exclusively for the use of traffic undertaking a particular turning movement a driver entering an intersection from such a lane may proceed only to make the turning movement indicated by such sign and markings.

Penalty: £25.

(5) Where a sign inscribed with the words "No overtaking or passing" is erected a driver facing such sign shall not—

- (a) pass such sign while any vehicle proceeding in the opposite direction is between such sign and a similar sign facing in the opposite direction;

(b) while between such sign and a similar sign facing in the opposite direction overtake or pass a vehicle proceeding in the same direction.

Penalty: £25.

(6) (a) Where a sign inscribed with the words "Keep Left" is erected to face an approaching driver such driver shall pass to the left thereof;

(b) Where a sign inscribed with the words "Keep Right" is erected to face an approaching driver such driver shall pass to the right thereof.

Penalty: £25.

SECTION 5.—DRIVING ON LEFT AND OVERTAKING.

Keeping as  
Far Left as  
Practicable.

501. A driver shall keep his vehicle as close as practicable to the left boundary of the carriageway except when—

(a) about to make or making a right turn in accordance with the provisions of sub-regulations (1) and (2) of Regulation 802;

(b) the left portion of the carriageway is closed to traffic; or

(c) there are two or more lanes available exclusively for traffic moving in the direction in which he is proceeding and such driver is proceeding at a speed greater than the speed of vehicles in the left-hand lane.

Penalty: £50.

Keeping Left  
of Centre.

502. On a two-way carriageway a driver (other than the driver of a tram-car) shall keep left of the centre of such carriageway except—

(a) when overtaking a vehicle proceeding in the same direction;

(b) when the left side of the carriageway is closed to traffic;

(c) when in a lane on a laned carriageway which is designated by sign or signal as being available for traffic travelling only in the direction in which the driver is proceeding;

(d) where there is justifiable cause for not doing so; or

(e) within an intersection when making a right turn.

Penalty: £50.

Overtaking.

503. (1) When overtaking a vehicle (other than a tram-car) proceeding in the same direction a driver shall except when overtaking a vehicle making a right turn in accordance with the provisions of sub-regulations (1) and (2) of Regulation 802 pass on the right of such overtaken vehicle at a safe distance but this sub-regulation shall not operate to prevent a driver in one lane on a carriageway which provides two or more marked lanes exclusively for vehicles travelling in the direction in which he is proceeding overtaking and passing on the left of a vehicle in another such lane providing conditions permit such movement to be made with safety.

Penalty: £25.

(2) A driver when overtaking a tram-car proceeding or headed in the same direction shall pass to the left thereof.

Penalty: £50.

(3) A driver overtaking a vehicle about to make or making a right turn in accordance with the provision of sub-regulations (1) and (2) of Regulation 802 shall pass to the left thereof.

Penalty: £25.

(4) After overtaking a vehicle proceeding in the same direction a driver shall not drive again in front of the vehicle so overtaken until safely clear of such vehicle.

Penalty: £50.

(5) When overtaking a vehicle moving in the same direction on a two-way carriageway—

(a) if such carriageway is not divided into three lanes, a driver shall not drive to the right of the centre of such carriageway unless the right side of such carriageway is free of oncoming traffic for sufficient distance ahead to permit such overtaking movement to be completed without interfering with the safe operation of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction.

(b) if such carriageway is divided into three lanes, a driver shall not drive in the centre lane unless such centre lane is free of oncoming traffic for sufficient distance ahead to permit such overtaking movement to be completed without interfering with the safe operation of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction.

Penalty: £75.

504. On a two-way carriageway which is divided into three lanes a driver shall not drive his vehicle in—

Use of Centre and Right Lanes of Three Lane Carriageways.

(a) the centre lane except to overtake another vehicle proceeding in the same direction or in preparation for a right turn or where such centre lane is at the time allocated exclusively to traffic travelling in the direction he is proceeding; or

(b) the extreme right-hand lane.

Penalty: £50.

505. A driver passing a vehicle proceeding in the opposite direction shall keep to the left of such vehicle.

Passing an Opposing Vehicle.

Penalty: £50.

506. Except when overtaking on the left is permitted the driver of a vehicle being overtaken shall move to the left in favour of the overtaking vehicle on the driver of such overtaking vehicle sounding a warning instrument and shall not increase the speed of his vehicle until completely passed by the overtaking vehicle.

Giving Way to Overtaking Vehicles.

Penalty: £50.

507. When driving on any carriageway a driver shall drive his vehicle as nearly as is practicable entirely within a single marked lane or a single line of traffic and shall not move laterally from such lane or line of traffic until such movement can be made safely.

Driving in Lanes on Carriageways.

Penalty: £25.

508. A driver passing through a traffic roundabout shall drive to the left of the centre island of such roundabout.

Driving Through Rotary Intersections.

Penalty: £50.

509. Where a carriageway is marked with a double longitudinal line comprising—

Keeping Left of Double Lines.

(a) two continuous lines; or

(b) a continuous line on the left of a broken or dotted line—

a driver shall not permit any portion of his vehicle to travel on or over or to the right of such double longitudinal line.

Penalty: £75.

510. The driver of any vehicle which has dual wheels on any axle when following another such vehicle upon any carriageway outside a built-up area shall whenever conditions permit keep his vehicle not less than 200 feet behind the aforesaid vehicle. This Regulation shall not operate to prevent a driver overtaking and passing any vehicle.

Following Too Closely.

Penalty: £25.

511. Where a highway is divided into carriageways by reservations a driver shall not drive along the extreme right-hand carriageway unless a sign inscribed with the words "Two Way Traffic" is erected to face drivers entering such carriageway.

Driving on Divided Highways.

Penalty: £50.

#### SECTION 6.—RIGHT OF WAY.

601. (1) A driver shall enter and pass through any intersection at such speed that he will be able to stop his vehicle in time to avoid collision with any person or vehicle.

Right of Way at Intersections.

(2) A driver about to enter an intersection shall yield the right of way to any vehicle which has entered such intersection from a carriageway other than that on which he is proceeding.

(3) When two vehicles each on separate carriageways are approaching an intersection in such a manner or at such speeds that if they continued there would be a reasonable prospect they would collide the driver who has the other vehicle on his right shall yield the right of way.

(4) A driver within an intersection shall not drive his vehicle in front of and across the course of a tram-car which has commenced to cross such intersection.

Penalty: £50.

No Entry to  
Choked  
Intersections.

602. Notwithstanding the instruction of any traffic control signal to proceed a driver shall not enter an intersection unless there is sufficient space on the carriageway beyond the intersection to accommodate his vehicle without obstructing the passage of other vehicles or pedestrians crossing such intersection.

Penalty: £10.

Right of Way  
During Turns.

603. A driver who is within an intersection turning or intending to turn to the right or left shall—

- (a) yield right of way to any vehicle which is upon or approaching such intersection from an opposing direction with which his own vehicle if so turned might collide and if necessary he shall cause his own vehicle to stop and remain stationary until it may be turned with safety;
- (b) during the execution of any such turn in all circumstances take adequate precautions to prevent his vehicle colliding with any person who may be upon such intersection.

Penalty: £50.

Movements  
from Parked  
Position.

604. (1) A driver who is about to drive or is driving a vehicle out from a parking area or the boundary of a carriageway shall yield right of way to all other vehicles.

(2) A driver shall not drive a vehicle in reverse out of any parking area established across the centre of a carriageway.

Penalty: £25.

Action on  
Approach of  
Emergency  
Vehicles.

605. A driver shall yield right of way and make every reasonable effort to give a clear and uninterrupted passage to every fire brigade, ambulance or police vehicle which is sounding a siren or bell.

Penalty: £25.

#### SECTION 7.—PEDESTRIANS.

Pedestrian  
Crossings.

701. (1) A driver approaching a pedestrian crossing shall travel at such a speed that if necessary to comply with this Regulation he will be able to stop his vehicle before reaching such pedestrian crossing.

(2) A driver approaching or on a pedestrian crossing on which there is a pedestrian shall yield right of way on such pedestrian crossing to such pedestrian.

(3) A driver shall not overtake and pass any vehicle headed in the same direction which pursuant to this Regulation is stopped on the approach side of or upon a pedestrian crossing.

Penalty: £50.

Duties of  
Pedestrians.

702. A pedestrian shall—

- (a) when on a footway or pedestrian crossing keep to the left of such footway or pedestrian crossing;
- (b) when crossing a carriageway at an intersection keep to the left;
- (c) when crossing a carriageway proceed by the shortest and most direct route;
- (d) when crossing a carriageway to or from a safety zone or to a vehicle do so as nearly as practicable at right angles to the carriageway boundary;
- (e) after alighting from a vehicle onto a carriageway and not being on a safety zone proceed as soon as practicable to the nearest footway by the shortest and most direct route.

Paragraphs (b) and (c) shall not apply at an intersection controlled by traffic control signals which provide a period of time solely for the use of pedestrians.

Paragraph (e) shall not apply to a tramway employee in uniform engaged in the discharge of his duties.

Penalty: £10.

703. A person shall not—

- (a) while waiting to board a vehicle stand on any portion of a carriageway other than a safety zone;
- (b) proceed from a footway towards a vehicle for the purpose of boarding such vehicle until such vehicle has stopped;
- (c) alight from or board a vehicle which is in motion;
- (d) remain on a pedestrian or school crossing longer than is necessary for the purpose of passing over the crossing with reasonable dispatch;
- (e) stand upon a footway so as to inconvenience, obstruct, hinder or prevent the free passage of any other pedestrians.

Restrictions  
on  
Pedestrians.

Paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) shall not apply to a tramway employee in uniform engaged in the discharge of his duties.

Penalty: £10.

704. (1) A pedestrian shall not proceed along a carriageway of a highway if a footway exists on such highway.

Walking on  
Carriageways.

(2) A pedestrian walking along a highway where no footway exists shall walk as near as practicable to the right-hand boundary of such highway.

(3) A pedestrian shall not walk on a carriageway in such a manner that more than two persons are walking abreast except in a procession or parade authorized by the Highway Authority.

Penalty: £10.

705. (1) A driver approaching a school crossing shall travel at such a speed that if necessary to comply with this Regulation he will be able to stop his vehicle before reaching such school crossing.

School  
Crossings.

(2) A driver approaching a school crossing shall stop his vehicle before reaching such school crossing if any pedestrian is upon such school crossing and shall not permit any portion of his vehicle to enter upon such school crossing while any pedestrian is thereon.

(3) A driver shall not overtake and pass any vehicle headed in the same direction which pursuant to this Regulation is stopped on the approach side of or upon a school crossing.

Penalty: £50.

#### SECTION 8.—TURNING, STARTING, AND STOPPING.

801. A driver who is about to make a left turn at an intersection shall so drive his vehicle that when his vehicle reaches such intersection it shall be on the left side of any vehicle abreast of him proceeding in the same direction:

Left Turns.

Provided that this Regulation shall not apply to vehicles entering an intersection from a highway which does not continue beyond such intersection or to vehicles moving in a marked traffic lane immediately right of a traffic lane allocated exclusively to left turning vehicles by means of a sign erected alongside or over such lane and markings on the surface of such lane.

Penalty: £25.

802. (1) A driver who is about to make a right turn at an intersection shall—

Right Turns.

- (a) where travelling on a two-way carriageway approach and enter such intersection to the left of and parallel to and as near as practicable to the centre of such carriageway;
- (b) where travelling on a one-way carriageway approach and enter such intersection parallel to and as near as practicable to the right boundary of such carriageway.

(2) A driver making a right turn at an intersection shall—

- (a) after entering the intersection make the right turn so as to leave the intersection—
  - (i) if the carriageway being entered is a two-way carriageway, to the left of the centre of such carriageway;
  - (ii) if the carriageway being entered is a one-way carriageway, as near as practicable to the right boundary of such carriageway;
- (b) wherever practicable make a right turn in that portion of an intersection which is immediately to the right of the centre thereof.

(3) A driver who is about to make a right turn or who is making a right turn shall not permit his vehicle to impede in any way the progress of any tram-car.

(4) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Regulation a driver who is about to make or is making a right turn—

- (a) at an intersection where markers, marks or signs are so placed to indicate that a different course from that specified in this Regulation should be travelled, shall not turn his vehicle at such intersection otherwise than as indicated by such markers, marks or signs; and
- (b) at the intersections of Swanston-street with Flinders, Collins and Bourke streets and the intersections of Elizabeth-street with Collins and Bourke streets in the City of Melbourne shall—
  - (i) approach any such intersection parallel to and as near as practicable to the left kerb of the street he is leaving;
  - (ii) enter the intersection in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations and proceed in a straight line until his vehicle is as near as practicable to the alignment of the left kerb of the street he is about to enter; and
  - (iii) turn his vehicle to the right and leave the intersection provided that when any traffic control signal is operating at such intersection the driver shall wait before turning and shall not proceed to leave the intersection until the traffic control signal is displaying the colour green in respect of the street he is about to enter.

Penalty: £25.

Turn Right  
and Stop  
Signals.

803. (1) A driver (other than the driver of a tram-car) shall not turn or diverge his vehicle to the right or stop or suddenly decrease the speed of such vehicle without giving an appropriate signal in the manner hereinafter provided.

(2) A driver who is about to turn right or diverge right or stop shall continuously signal his intention of doing so during not less than the last 75 feet travelled by his vehicle before turning or diverging right or stopping except that a driver who is about to drive his vehicle out from a stationary position near the boundary of a carriageway shall only be required to give such a signal for a reasonable time before his vehicle commences to turn right or diverge right.

(3) Any signal required by the provisions of this Regulation shall be given either by means of—

- (a) the hand and arm; or
- (b) any signal lamp or mechanical signal or device of a kind approved by the Chief Commissioner of Police.

(4) A certificate purporting to be signed by the Chief Commissioner of Police to the effect that any signal lamp or mechanical signal or device was of a kind not approved by the Chief Commissioner of Police shall be admitted as prima facie evidence of the fact therein certified in all proceedings for an offence against this Regulation.

(5) Where a driver gives a signal by hand and arm he shall with the palm of his hand facing forward—

- (a) signal his intention to turn right or diverge right by fully extending horizontally beyond the right side of his vehicle his right arm and hand approximately at right angles to the centre line of his vehicle;
- (b) signal his intention to stop or reduce speed suddenly by extending beyond the right side of his vehicle his right arm with the upper arm horizontal and the forearm and fingers pointing upwards.

Penalty: £25.

Entering  
Private  
Drives.

804. (1) A driver shall not cause his vehicle to turn to enter a private roadway or drive until such movement can be made with safety.

(2) A driver shall cause his vehicle to turn—

- (a) right from a carriageway to enter a private drive or roadway in so far as practicable in the same manner as is required for a right turn in Regulation 802;

- (b) left from a carriageway to enter a private drive or roadway in so far as is practicable in the same manner as is required for a left turn in Regulation 801.

Penalty: £10.

#### SECTION 9.—SPECIAL STOPS.

901. (1) A driver approaching a railway level crossing shall proceed at such rate of speed that he will be able to stop his vehicle in time to avoid any danger from a train. Stopping at  
Level  
Crossings.

Penalty: £25.

(2) A driver approaching a railway level crossing shall stop his vehicle so that the leading portion of such vehicle is on the approach side of and safely clear of the nearest rail of the railway track or tracks in such crossing when—

- (a) directed or instructed to stop by a railway employee and shall not proceed except in accordance with the direction or instruction of such employee;
- (b) an approaching train is visible or emits an audible signal and there is danger of collision between his vehicle and such train, and he shall not proceed until it is safe to do so;
- (c) a stop sign facing such driver is erected at or near such crossing and shall proceed only when it is safe to do so;

Penalty: £25.

(3) A driver approaching a railway level crossing at which there is a gate or barrier shall stop his vehicle before reaching such gate or barrier if such gate or barrier is closed or is being opened or closed and shall not proceed through around or under such gate or barrier while such gate or barrier is closed or being opened or closed.

The words "opened" and "closed" as used in this Regulation refer to opening or closing the railway crossing to vehicular traffic.

Penalty: £50.

902. A driver approaching a stop sign erected at or near an intersection shall stop his vehicle before reaching and as near as practicable to the stop line applicable to such sign or if no stop line exists that part of the intersection which is nearest to him. Stopping at  
Certain  
Intersections.

After compliance with the provisions of this Regulation the said driver may proceed in accordance with these Regulations.

Penalty: £25.

#### SECTION 10.—SPEED RESTRICTIONS.

1001. (1) No person shall drive a vehicle at a speed exceeding— Speed Limits.

- (a) 30 miles per hour in a 30 mile per hour zone;
- (b) 40 miles per hour in a 40 mile per hour zone;
- (c) 50 miles per hour on any other length of highway.

(2) A driver shall not be guilty of a contravention of paragraph (c) of sub-regulation (1) of this Regulation if he proves to the satisfaction of the Court that the speed at which he drove the vehicle was not dangerous having regard to all the circumstances.

(3) Nothing in this Regulation shall be construed to justify the driver of a vehicle driving at a speed on any highway which—

- (a) may constitute driving carelessly or recklessly or driving at a speed or in a manner which is dangerous to the public having regard to all the circumstances; or
- (b) exceeds any maximum speed applicable to the vehicle and fixed by or under the Act or any other Act or Regulation.

(4) The foregoing provisions of this Regulation shall not apply to the driver of—

- (a) any vehicle conveying members of the Police Force on urgent police duty;
- (b) any vehicle of a fire brigade proceeding to any fire or alarm of fire;

- (c) any ambulance answering an urgent call or proceeding to a hospital with any injured or sick person requiring emergency treatment;
- (d) any vehicle conveying any officer of the Country Roads Board or of the Transport Regulation Board appointed in accordance with section 88 of the *Motor Car Act 1951*, whilst such officer is engaged in the enforcement of the provisions of Division 2 of Part IV. of the *Motor Car Act 1951*.

Penalty: £50.

Entering a Highway.

1002. A driver entering a highway except from another highway shall enter at a speed not exceeding 5 miles per hour and shall yield right of way to all vehicles and pedestrians approaching from either direction on such highway. This Regulation shall not apply to a driver entering a highway under the instruction of a member of the Police Force or a traffic control signal.

Penalty: £10.

#### SECTION 11.—STOPPING AND PARKING VEHICLES.

Right to Leave Vehicles Parked or Standing.

1101. Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations a person shall be at liberty to park or leave standing a vehicle on any highway.

This Regulation shall become operative on and after the first day of November, 1958.

Vehicles not to be left in Certain Areas.

1102. No person shall—

- (a) park a vehicle in a No Parking area or a No Standing area;
- (b) leave a vehicle standing in a No Standing area;
- (c) park or leave standing a vehicle in a Parking area except in the manner inscribed on the Parking signs associated with such area:

Provided that a person may park a vehicle in a No Parking area or leave a vehicle standing in a No Standing area—

- (i) during any time that the operation of the area is suspended by virtue of the inscription on the sign associated with the area; or
- (ii) if the inscription on the sign associated with the area excepts such person or his vehicle from the restriction imposed within the area:

Provided further that a person may leave standing in a No Standing area—

- (iii) a licensed taxi-cab if the No Standing signs associated with such area exhibit the words "Taxi Stand" or "Taxis Excepted";
- (iv) an omnibus if the No Standing signs associated with such area exhibit the words "Bus Stop" or "Buses Excepted";
- (v) a vehicle operated by or on behalf of the Postmaster-General's Department if the vehicle is being used for the purpose of collecting postal articles from a post office or a letter pillar or a letter box.

Penalty: £25.

Method of Parking Vehicles.

1103. (1) Any person who parks or leaves standing a vehicle (other than a tram-car) on a carriageway shall park or leave standing such vehicle—

- (a) in the case of a highway on which traffic is permitted to move in both directions—
  - (i) where no kerb is provided—parallel to and with the left wheels as near as practicable to the left boundary of such carriageway;
  - (ii) where a kerb is provided—parallel to and with the left wheels not more than 10 inches from the left kerb of such carriageway;



- (b) in the case of a highway on which there is only one carriageway and which carriageway is a one-way carriageway—
- (i) where no kerb is provided—parallel to and as near as practicable to either boundary of such carriageway;
  - (ii) where a kerb is provided—parallel to and with the left wheels not more than 10 inches from the left kerb of such carriageway or parallel to and with the right wheels not more than 10 inches from the right kerb of such carriageway;
- (c) except in a parking area where angle parking is required not less than 3 feet from any other vehicle;
- (d) so that not less than 10 feet of the width of such carriageway between his vehicle and the far boundary of such carriageway is available for the free movement of traffic;
- (e) so that it does not cause undue obstruction on such carriageway or undue delay to other vehicles; and
- (f) where parking bays are marked on the carriageway surface—entirely within the confines of a single bay.

Provisions (a) and (b) of this sub-regulation shall not apply to a person parking or leaving standing a vehicle in a Parking area.

(2) This Regulation shall not operate to prevent a licensed taxi-cab from standing on any lawfully appointed taxi-cab stand.

Penalty: £25.

1104. (1) A person parking or leaving standing a vehicle in a parking area shall park or leave the vehicle standing entirely within the parking area.

Manner of  
Parking in  
Parking  
Areas.

(2) Where the parking signs associated with a Parking area are not inscribed with the words "Angle Parking" and such Parking area is—

- (a) adjacent to the boundary of a carriageway, a person parking a vehicle in such Parking area shall park such vehicle parallel to and not more than 10 inches from such carriageway boundary;
- (b) at or near the centre of a carriageway, a person parking a vehicle in such Parking area shall park such vehicle approximately at right angles to the centre line of such carriageway.

(3) Where a Parking sign is inscribed with the words "Angle Parking" a person parking a vehicle in the Parking area associated with such sign shall park such vehicle at an angle of approximately 45 degrees to the centre line of the carriageway unless the inscription on such Parking sign or marks on the carriageway surface indicate some angle other than 45 degrees in which case a person parking a vehicle in such Parking area shall park such vehicle at the angle so indicated.

Penalty: £25.

1105. (1) Any member of the Police Force may move or cause to be moved any vehicle—

Power of  
Police to  
Move  
Vehicles.

- (a) which is parked or left standing contrary to these Regulations; and
- (b) which is in the opinion of the member of the Police Force a cause of danger or congestion to traffic.

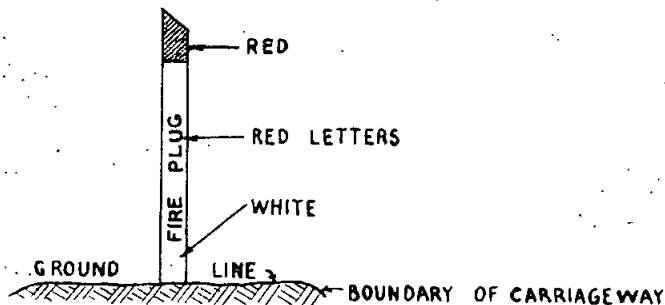
(2) A member of the Police Force acting under this Regulation may—

- (a) enter any vehicle (whether locked or not) for the purpose of conveniently or expeditiously moving such vehicle; and
- (b) park or place such vehicle in any convenient place.

Prohibited  
Standing  
Places.

1106. (1) No person (other than the driver of a tram-car) shall leave standing a vehicle so that any portion of such vehicle is—

- (a) between a safety zone and the adjacent kerb or within 30 feet of a point on the adjacent kerb immediately opposite the ends of a safety zone;
- (b) in front of a right-of-way, passage or private drive or so close thereto as to deny vehicles reasonable access to such right-of-way, passage or private drive;
- (c) in front of a footway constructed across a reservation;
- (d) alongside or opposite any carriageway, excavation or obstruction if such leaving standing would obstruct traffic;
- (e) on or within 30 feet of that portion of a carriageway bounded on one or both sides by a traffic island unless such vehicle is in a parking area;
- (f) on any footway or reservation, but nothing in this sub-clause shall prevent bicycles standing in a bicycle rack established by a Highway Authority nor vehicles standing in a standing place for motor cars established by a Highway Authority;
- (g) upon any bridge or other elevated structure or within a tunnel or underpass, but subject to the provisions of Regulation 1102, this sub-clause shall not operate to prevent a driver parking or leaving a vehicle standing on any bridge or other elevated structure or in an underpass which provides the same width of carriageway as provided on the highway at the commencement of both approaches to such structure;
- (h) between the boundaries of the carriageway and any double longitudinal line consisting of two continuous lines or between a double longitudinal line consisting of a continuous line and a broken or dotted line and the boundary of the carriageway nearer to the continuous line unless in a parking area;
- (i) within an intersection;
- (j) within any section of a parking area established at or near the centre of a carriageway on which section the words "Keep Clear" are marked;
- (k) within 3 feet of—
  - (i) a pillar type fire hydrant;
  - (ii) a white indicator with a red upper portion with the words "Fire Plug" painted on two sides similar to that illustrated in the following diagram:—



and erected near a boundary of a carriageway;  
or

- (iii) a white diamond marked on the carriageway surface—

Provided that this sub-clause shall not operate to prevent attended licensed taxi-cabs from standing on lawfully appointed taxi-cab stands or attended omnibuses from standing at a bus rank or bus stop;

- (l) within 15 feet of a letter pillar or letter box unless the vehicle is being used for the purpose of collecting postal articles from such pillar or box;

## (m) within 30 feet—

- (i) of an intersection except an intersection formed by the junction of a highway not more than 12 feet wide with one other highway: Provided that this sub-paragraph shall not operate to prevent a bicycle standing in a bicycle rack established by a Highway Authority;
- (ii) on the approach side of a sign on a tram route inscribed with the words "Cars Stop Here" or "Hail Cars Here";
- (iii) of a sign (other than a No Standing sign) inscribed with the words "Bus Stop" or "Hail Bus Here" but this Regulation shall not operate to prevent an omnibus stopping to discharge or take up passengers at such a sign;
- (iv) of a traffic control signal erected at a place other than at or near an intersection;
- (v) of a pedestrian crossing established on a two-way carriageway; or
- (vi) on the approach side of a pedestrian crossing established on a one-way carriageway; or

## (n) within 60 feet—

- (i) of the nearest rail of a railway level crossing unless such vehicle is parked in a parking area;
- (ii) on the approach side of any traffic control signal erected at or near an intersection;
- (iii) of a school crossing established on a two-way carriageway;
- (iv) on the approach side of a school crossing established on a one-way carriageway.

Paragraphs (i) and (m) (1) shall not operate to prevent a person leaving a vehicle standing adjacent to a boundary of a carriageway which boundary is not broken by a highway entering the intersection.

(2) A driver of a tram-car shall not leave standing a tram-car so that any portion of such tram-car is on a pedestrian crossing or school crossing, or between a pedestrian crossing or school crossing and a point 100 feet beyond such pedestrian crossing or school crossing.

Penalty: £25.

1107. (1) No person shall park a vehicle which has a greater measurement than 25 feet from its most forward projection to its rearmost projection including any load thereon on any carriageway except—

Restriction on  
Parking of  
Long  
Vehicles.

- (a) for a maximum period of one hour on a carriageway in a built-up area;
- (b) on such portions of a carriageway and at such times and under such conditions as are permitted by the Highway Authority; or
- (c) outside a built-up area on the shoulders of a carriageway or the lateral parts of a carriageway not used by the main body of moving traffic.

(2) The provisions of this Regulation shall not operate until the first day of November, 1958.

Penalty: £25.

1108. No person shall leave a motor car standing on any carriageway between sunset and sunrise unless lighted lamps as prescribed in Regulation 200 of the Motor Car Regulations 1952 are affixed to such motor car.

Stationary  
Vehicles to  
Have Lighted  
Lamps.

Penalty: £50.

## SECTION 12.—BICYCLES, TOY VEHICLES AND HORSE DRAWN VEHICLES.

1201. (1) A person riding a bicycle shall not ride otherwise than astride a permanent and regular seat attached thereto.

Riding  
Bicycles.

(2) No person shall use a bicycle to carry more persons at one time than the number for which it is designed and equipped.

(3) No person shall ride a bicycle unless he has at least one hand upon the handle-bars of such bicycle.

(4) Wherever a usable carriageway for bicycles is provided exclusively for the use of cyclists a rider of a bicycle shall use such carriageway.

Penalty: £10.

Towing of  
Bicycles, &c.

1202. No person while riding a bicycle or toy vehicle shall hold or attach himself or such bicycle or toy vehicle to any other vehicle.

Penalty: £10.

Riding More  
Than Two  
Abreast.

1203. Except on any carriageway set aside exclusively for bicycles no person shall ride a bicycle in such a manner that more than two bicycles are travelling side by side in the same direction.

This Regulation shall not operate to prevent a person riding a bicycle from overtaking and passing two other persons riding bicycles abreast in the same direction.

Penalty: £10.

Equipment of  
Bicycles.

1204. (1) No person shall ride or propel a bicycle between sunset and sunrise unless it is equipped with—

- (a) a lighted lamp attached on the front thereof to show a white light clearly visible from a distance of not less than 500 feet to the front of such bicycle;
- (b) a red light clearly visible to any person approaching such bicycle from the rear;
- (c) a red reflector on the rear of a type approved by the Chief Commissioner of Police; and
- (d) a white mudguard over the rear wheel.

(2) No person shall ride a bicycle unless such bicycle is equipped with an efficient brake.

Penalty: £10.

Lights on  
Horse Drawn  
Vehicles.

1205. (1) No person shall permit a horse drawn vehicle to be upon any carriageway between sunset and sunrise unless such vehicle is equipped with—

- (a) a lighted lamp attached on the off-side thereof to show a white light clearly visible from a distance of not less than 500 feet to the front of such vehicle; and
- (b) a lighted red light to show a red light clearly visible from a distance of not less than 500 feet from the rear of such vehicle; and
- (c) after the 1st of March, 1958, a red reflector of a type approved by the Chief Commissioner of Police affixed not more than 5 feet higher than the level on which such vehicle stands on each side of the rear of such vehicle.

(2) All reflectors and lights prescribed in sub-regulation (1) of this Regulation shall be kept in a clean condition and shall not be obscured by any part of such vehicle or by any part of any load carried thereon.

Penalty: £25.

Driving in a  
Dangerous  
Manner.

1206. No person shall drive a tram-car, horse or bicycle in a dangerous or negligent manner.

Penalty: £50.

Leading  
Horses.

1207. No person shall ride a horse and at the same time lead more than one other horse nor shall a person ride in a vehicle and at the same time lead more than two horses.

Penalty: £10.

#### SECTION 13.—PASSING STATIONARY TRAMS AND SAFETY ZONES.

Passing Trams  
at a Tram  
Terminus.

1301. A driver when causing his vehicle to pass a tram-car stationary at a tram terminus shall cause such vehicle to pass between the tram-car and the left boundary of the carriageway.

Penalty: £50.

1302. (1) A driver approaching from the rear of a tram-car which is stationary other than at a tram terminus shall not permit his vehicle to proceed beyond the rear of such tram-car until such tram-car has resumed its journey and the space between the tram-car and the adjacent kerb is clear of pedestrians, unless—

Passing  
Stationary  
Trams.

- (a) directed to do so by a tramway employee in uniform; or
- (b) in compliance with a traffic control signal which is operating; or
- (c) in accordance with a direction of a member of the Police Force.

(2) A driver shall not drive a vehicle into that part of a carriageway between a tram-car which is stationary at a tram terminus and the left boundary of such carriageway whilst any person is upon that part of such carriageway.

(3) A driver shall not drive a vehicle at a speed exceeding 5 miles per hour past a tram-car which is stationary at a tram terminus or when passing a tram-car in accordance with sub-regulation (1) of this Regulation.

(4) This Regulation shall not apply where the portion of the highway upon which the vehicle is proceeding is separated from the tram track by a reservation or safety zone.

Penalty: £50.

1303. (1) A driver other than the driver of a tram-car shall not cause his vehicle to pass to the right of any safety zone.

Driving  
Past  
Safety Zones.

(2) A driver shall not cause any portion of his vehicle to pass within or through a safety zone.

(3) A driver shall not permit his vehicle to pass any safety zone at a speed greater than is reasonable and proper having regard for the safety of pedestrians on or crossing to or from such safety zone.

Penalty: £50.

#### SECTION 14.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1401. No driver of a motor car shall permit such motor car to stand unattended without first stopping the engine, locking the ignition, removing the ignition key, effectively applying the brake thereon and when the motor car is standing upon any grade turning the front wheels to the kerb or side of the carriageway nearer to such motor car.

Leaving  
Motor Cars  
Unattended

Penalty: £25.

1402. No driver shall drive a vehicle in reverse on a carriageway—

Driving  
Backwards.

- (a) unless such movement can be made with safety;
- (b) for a greater distance than is reasonable having regard to the circumstances.

Penalty: £10.

1403. A driver shall not drive a vehicle upon a footway or reservation except to enter or leave a private driveway.

Driving on  
Reservations  
and  
Footways.

Penalty: £25.

1404. No person shall drive a vehicle unless he is in such a position that he has full control over such vehicle and can obtain a full and uninterrupted view of the highway and traffic ahead and on each side of him and can obtain in a rear vision mirror attached to such vehicle a clear reflected view of any overtaking vehicle.

Driving  
Position.

Penalty: £25.

1405. A driver shall at all times have his vehicle under sufficient control so that in the event of danger or emergency he is able to take reasonable action to prevent an accident occurring.

Driver to  
have Control  
of Vehicle.

Penalty: £25.

1406. (1) No person shall throw, place or leave upon any highway any bottle, glass, nail, tack, wire, can, destructive or injurious material or any other material likely to endanger any person, animal or vehicle upon such highway.

Putting  
Glass, &c., on  
Highway.

(2) Any person who throws, places or leaves or permits to be thrown, placed or left upon any highway any bottle, glass, nail, tack, wire, can, destructive or injurious material, or any other material likely to endanger any person, animal or vehicle upon such highway shall as soon as practicable thereafter remove the same or cause it to be removed.

(3) Any person removing a wrecked or damaged vehicle from a highway shall remove any glass or other dangerous substance dropped upon the highway from such vehicle.

Penalty: £25.

Carrying on Business on Highways.

1407. A person shall not without the written permission of the Highway Authority—

(a) drive or leave standing any vehicle on a highway for the purpose of—

- (i) soliciting employment or business from such vehicle;
- (ii) displaying an advertisement on such vehicle;
- (iii) offering goods for sale from such vehicle;

(b) stand in or on a highway for the purpose of—

- (i) soliciting employment or business from the occupant of any vehicle (except to sell newspapers);
- (ii) displaying an advertisement;
- (iii) offering goods for sale (except newspapers).

In any proceedings taken for a breach of this Regulation the onus of proof of existence of such permission shall lie on the defendant.

Penalty: £25.

Towed Vehicles.

1408. A driver shall not drive a vehicle to which more than one other vehicle is directly or indirectly attached.

Penalty: £25.

Processions.

1409. No person shall drive a vehicle in an organized procession (other than a funeral procession) or a parade except in accordance with the permission of the Highway Authority.

Penalty: £25.

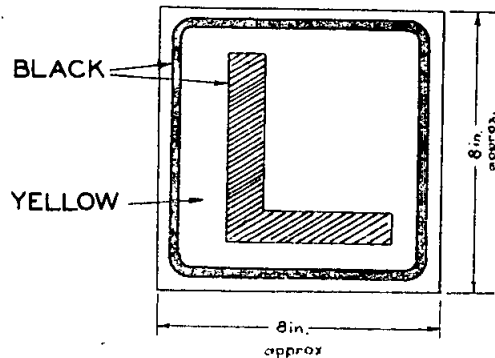
Use of Warning Instrument.

1410. No person shall use or cause to be used the warning instrument on any vehicle except when necessary as a traffic warning or as an indication that the driver of such vehicle intends to overtake another vehicle.

Penalty: £10.

Learners to Display Letter "L."

1411. Any person who is the holder of a licence issued under the Motor Car Act to drive a motor car and who is sitting beside a person who is bona fide learning to drive a motor car shall be guilty of an offence if there is not conspicuously displayed on the front and rear thereof a plate bearing the letter "L" similar to that shown in the following diagram.



Penalty: £25.

The Letter "L" not to be Displayed.

1412. A motor car which has a letter "L" displayed thereon as required by Regulation 1411 of these Regulations shall not be driven unless there is in such motor car a person who is bona fide learning to drive a motor car.

Penalty: £25.

## SECTION 15.—LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

1501. (1) On any sign authorized by these Regulations the following abbreviations may be used and shall indicate as follows:—

Interpretation  
of Sign  
Wording.

Mon. is an abbreviation of Monday.  
Tue. is an abbreviation of Tuesday.  
Wed. is an abbreviation of Wednesday.  
Thur. is an abbreviation of Thursday.  
Fri. is an abbreviation of Friday.  
Sat. is an abbreviation of Saturday.  
Sun. is an abbreviation of Sunday.

(2) Where such a sign sets out that an instruction shall apply on any particular day or days of the week, such instruction shall not apply on days appointed to be observed in respect of the district in which the sign is erected as holidays in public offices pursuant to the provisions of section sixty-seven of the *Public Service Act* 1946, unless such sign exhibits words specifically applying such instruction on such holidays.

1502. No provision of these Regulations other than the provisions contained in Regulation 306 shall operate to limit the power of a Highway Authority pursuant to the provisions of the *Local Government Act* 1946 or any other Act to impose fees in relation to any parking area established by these Regulations or to limit the operation of parking areas with respect to periods of the day, persons, classes of vehicles, periods during which vehicles may be parked or circumstances.

Powers of  
Councils to  
Impose Fee  
&c., not  
Limited.

1503. Every person who fails to comply with the provisions of these Regulations shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a penalty.

Offences.

1504. Where a penalty is set out in any Regulation of these Regulations it is the maximum penalty prescribed in respect of any person convicted of committing a breach of such Regulation.

Penalties.

And the Honorable Murray Victor Porter, for and on behalf of Her Majesty's Chief Secretary for the State of Victoria, shall give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

A. MAHLSTEDT,  
Clerk of the Executive Council.

