



Government Gazette

OF

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

(Published by Authority at 3 p.m.)

(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, PERTH, FOR TRANSMISSION BY POST AS A NEWSPAPER)

No. 6]

PERTH: THURSDAY, 22nd JANUARY.

[1970

Crown Law Department,
Perth, 15th January, 1970.

THE undermentioned Regulations made under the provisions of the Traffic Act, 1919, and amended from time to time up to and including the 30th September, 1969, are reprinted as so amended pursuant to the Reprinting of Regulations Act, 1954 by authority of the Minister for Justice.

W. J. ROBINSON,
Under Secretary for Law.

TRAFFIC ACT, 1919.

ROAD TRAFFIC CODE, 1965.

Published in the *Government Gazette* on the 30th December, 1965, and incorporating the amendments thereto published in the *Government Gazette* on the 20th January, 1966; the 31st May, 1966; the 7th September, 1966; the 16th August, 1967; the 12th October, 1967; the 23rd January, 1968; the 6th February, 1968; the 7th May, 1968; the 26th September, 1968; the 19th February, 1969; the 7th March, 1969; the 24th March, 1969; the 23rd April, 1969; the 28th May, 1969 and the 13th August, 1969 and the amendments that, pursuant to the provisions of section 8 of the Decimal Currency Act, 1965, are deemed for the purposes of this reprint to be amendments to the regulations; and reprinted pursuant to the Reprinting of Regulations Act, 1954.

Reprinted pursuant to the Reprinting of Regulations Act, 1954 by authority of the Minister for Justice, dated 14th January, 1970.

TRAFFIC ACT, 1919.

ROAD TRAFFIC CODE, 1965.

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

101. These regulations may be cited as the Road Traffic Code, Citation. 1965.¹

102. These regulations are divided into Parts, as follows:— Arrangement.

Part I.—Preliminary.

Part II.—Scope and Effect of Regulations.

Part III.—Erection and Operation of Traffic-control Signals and Traffic Signs.

Part IV.—Obedience to Traffic-control Signals and Traffic Signs.

Part V.—Driving on the Left and Overtaking.

Part VI.—Right of Way.

Part VII.—Pedestrians and Pedestrian Crossings.

Part VIII.—Turning, Starting, Stopping and Signals.

Part IX.—Railway Level Crossings.

Part X.—Speed Restrictions.

Part XI.—Stopping and Parking Vehicles.

Part XII.—Lighting, Warning Signs, Equipment, etc.

Part XIII.—Bicycles, Toy Vehicles and Horses.

Part XIV.²

Part XV.³

Part XVI.—Miscellaneous.

Part XVII.⁴—Unattended and Unauthorised Animals and Vehicles on Roads.

Part XVIII.⁴—Special Regulations Applying to Specific Localities.

Part XIX.⁴—Penalties.

103. In these regulations, unless the context requires otherwise,—

“articulated vehicle” means a motor vehicle having at its rear a portion on wheels that is pivoted to, and part of which is superimposed on and supported by, the front portion of the vehicle;

“bicycle” means any two-wheeled, or three-wheeled, vehicle that is designed to be propelled solely by human power;

“carriageway” means a portion of a road that is improved, designed or ordinarily used for vehicular traffic, and includes the shoulders, and areas, including embayments, at the side or centre of the carriageway, used for the standing

Reg. 103.
Definitions.
Amended by
G.G. 20/1/66,
p. 141;
G.G. 16/8/67,
p. 2039;
G.G. 7/5/68,
p. 1306;
G.G. 19/2/69,
p. 608.

¹ Effective from 1st January, 1966.

² The provisions relating to passing stationary trams and safety zones contained in Part XIV of the draft National Road Traffic Code are not applicable in this State.

³ Part XV of the draft National Road Traffic Code concerning careless and dangerous driving and driving under the influence of liquor or drugs is contained in the Traffic Act, 1919, ss. 31-32.

⁴ Parts XVII, XVIII and XIX are additional to the provisions of the draft National Road Traffic Code.

- or parking of vehicles; and, where a road has two or more of those portions divided by a median strip, the expression means each of those portions, separately;
- “centre”, in relation to a carriageway, means a line or a series of lines, marks, or other indications placed at, or near, the middle of the carriageway or, in the absence of any such lines, marks or other indications, the middle of the main, travelled portion of the carriageway;
- “children’s crossing” means a portion of a carriageway between two parallel broken or unbroken lines, each approximately 12 inches wide and not more than 15 feet apart, marked across, or partly across, the carriageway and near which a red flag or red fabric sign bearing the words, “Children Crossing”, in white letters, is displayed and, where the lines are so marked partly across a carriageway, includes the portion of the carriageway between the prolongations of those lines;
- “control area” means the area comprised in the Metropolitan Traffic Area or in any town, township or village constituted, defined, declared, reserved or laid out as such, under the provisions of any Act;
- “de-restriction sign” means a sign erected near the left boundary of a carriageway and inscribed with the words, “End Speed Limit”, or with the words, “End . . . Speed”, and numerals between those words;
- “dipped” in relation to the main beam of light projected by the headlamp of a motor vehicle, means directed downwards, as prescribed by the Vehicle Standards Regulations, 1965, as amended from time to time;
- “dipping device” means a device by which the driver of a motor vehicle, while retaining his normal driving position, can cause the main beam or beams of light from the headlamp or headlamps of his vehicle to be dipped;
- “emergency vehicle” means a motor vehicle—
- (a) conveying a member of the police force or a traffic inspector on urgent official duty;
 - (b) of a fire brigade travelling to, or on duty at, any place, in consequence of a fire or an alarm of fire or of an emergency or rescue operation where human life is reasonably considered to be in danger;
 - (c) being an ambulance, answering an urgent call or conveying to hospital any injured or sick person urgently requiring treatment;
 - (d) being used to obtain or convey blood or other supplies, drugs or equipment for a person urgently requiring treatment and duly authorised to carry a siren or bell for use as a warning instrument; or
 - (e) duly authorised as an emergency vehicle for the purposes of these regulations, by the Commissioner of Police;
- “footway” includes every footpath, lane or other place intended for the use of pedestrians, only, or habitually used by pedestrians and not by vehicles;
- “freeway” means a road designated as a freeway, under the provisions of the Main Roads Act, 1930;
- “hours of darkness” means the hours falling between sunset, on one day, and sunrise, on the succeeding day;
- “intersection” means the area contained within the prolongation or connection of the lateral boundaries of two carriageways that meet one another at, or approximately at, right angles, or the area within which vehicles, travelling by, on or from different carriageways that meet at any other angle, may come into conflict;

"laned carriageway" means a carriageway divided by lines into two or more marked lanes for vehicular traffic;

"marked cross-walk" means a portion of a carriageway between two parallel broken or unbroken lines marked across, or partly across, the carriageway and, where the lines are so marked partly across the carriageway, includes the portion of the carriageway between the prolongations of the lines;

"median strip" means any physical provision, other than lines, dividing a road to separate vehicular traffic proceeding in opposing directions or to separate two one-way carriageways for vehicles proceeding in opposing directions;

"Metropolitan Traffic Area" means the area from time to time prescribed as such, under the Act;*

"motor cycle" means a motor vehicle that has two wheels or, where a sidecar is attached thereto, has three wheels;

"No Parking Area" means a portion of a carriageway that lies—

- (a) between two consecutive white signs inscribed with the words, "No Parking", in red lettering, and each with an arrow pointing generally towards the other of them; or
- (b) between a white sign, inscribed with the words "No Parking", in red lettering, and a dead end or an area in which standing is prohibited and that lies in the general direction indicated by an arrow inscribed on the sign;

"No Standing Area" means a portion of a carriageway—

- (a) between two consecutive white signs inscribed with the words, "No Standing", in red lettering, and each with an arrow pointing generally towards the other of them; or
- (b) between a white sign inscribed with the words, "No Standing", in red lettering, and a dead end or an area in which standing is prohibited and that lies in the general direction indicated by an arrow inscribed on the sign;

"one-way carriageway" means a carriageway on which vehicles are permitted to travel in one direction, only;

"park" means to permit a vehicle, whether attended or not, to remain stationary, except for the purpose of avoiding conflict with other traffic, of complying with the provisions of any law or of immediately taking up or setting down persons or goods;

"parking area" means a portion of a carriageway—

- (a) between two consecutive white signs inscribed with the word, "Parking", in green lettering, and each with an arrow pointing generally towards the other of them; or
- (b) extending, from a white sign inscribed with the word, "Parking", in green lettering, in the general direction indicated by an arrow inscribed on the sign to any other sign inscribed with the words, "No Parking", or, "No Standing", in red lettering, or to a dead end or an area in which the parking or standing of vehicles is prohibited;

"pedestrian" means any person on foot or on or in a toy vehicle or in a perambulator;

* See Traffic (Licensing Authorities) Regulations, 1968.

“pedestrian crossing” means a portion of a carriageway—

(a) defined—

- (i) by alternate black and white stripes; or
 - (ii) by white or yellow stripes (according to the colour of the carriageway) and the portions of the carriageway lying between those stripes, in such a manner that each stripe is approximately parallel to the centre of the carriageway; and
- (b) near each end of which may be erected, on each side of the carriageway, so as to be clearly visible to an approaching driver, a pedestrian crossing (walking legs) sign, as specified in Australian Standard No. E.36-1960, R.12, of the Standards Association of Australia;

“property line” means a lateral boundary of a road;

“regulation” means one of these regulations;

“restriction sign” means a sign erected near the left boundary of a carriageway and inscribed with the words, “Speed Limit”, followed by numerals;

“roundabout” means an intersection that is laid out for the movement of vehicular traffic, in one direction, around a traffic island;

“sign-erecting authority”, in relation to a road—

(a) within the Metropolitan Traffic Area, means—

- (i) the Commissioner of Main Roads; and
- (ii) to such extent only as may be necessary for the exercise of those powers, a local authority exercising the powers, relating to the parking or standing of vehicles, conferred by any Act; and

(b) outside the Metropolitan Traffic Area, means—

- (i) the Commissioner of Main Roads, where the care and management of the road is vested in him, under the Main Roads Act, 1930; or
- (ii) the local authority that has the care, control and management of the road, under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1960;

“special purpose vehicle” means a public utility service truck, a tow truck, a motor break-down service vehicle or a vehicle being used by a governmental or local authority in connection with its functions, but does not include an emergency vehicle;

“speed zone” means a length of carriageway defined by means of a restriction sign, at its beginning, and a de-restriction sign or a restriction sign bearing different numerals, at its end;

“stand”, in relation to a vehicle, means to stop the vehicle and permit it to remain stationary, except for the purpose of avoiding conflict with other traffic or of complying with the provisions of any law;

“stop line” means a line marked across, or partly across, a carriageway near a traffic-control signal, stop sign, children’s crossing or railway level crossing flashing light signals;

“stop sign” means an octagonal sign inscribed with the word, “Stop”;

“the Act” means the Traffic Act, 1919, as amended, or any other Act for the regulation of traffic, for the time being in force;

“traffic-control signal” means any device, however operated, for the control or regulation of traffic by the use of a word or words, a symbol or symbols, a coloured light or coloured lights or any combination of those things;

- “traffic island” means any physical provision, other than lines marked on a carriageway, made at or near an intersection, to guide vehicular traffic;
- “traffic sign” means a sign, mark, structure or device placed, or erected, on or near a road, for the purpose of regulating, guiding or directing traffic;
- “trailer” means any vehicle without motive power of its own, designed for attachment to a motor vehicle for the purpose of being towed, but does not include the rear portion of an articulated vehicle, or a side-car;
- “train” means a railway locomotive or rolling stock;
- “two-way carriageway” means any carriageway that is not a one-way carriageway;
- “U turn” means a turn by which a vehicle, facing or travelling on a carriageway in one direction, is made to face or travel in the opposite, or substantially in the opposite, direction, whether on the same or on another carriageway; and
- “vehicle” has the same meaning as that term has in the Act, and, in Parts IV to XI, inclusive and in Parts XIV and XVIII of these regulations, includes an animal driven or ridden.

104. A reference in regulation 103 to a portion of a carriageway between two traffic signs, or between a sign and a dead end, is a reference to the space extending towards its centre, marked on the adjacent carriageway; or, where a space is not so marked, if the sign is, or the signs are,—

Delineation of parking areas, etc.

- (a) erected at or near the boundary of a carriageway and not inscribed with the words, “angle parking”, the reference is limited to the area of the carriageway that is within nine feet of its boundary; and
- (b) erected at or near the boundary of a carriageway and inscribed with the words “angle parking”, the reference is limited to the area of the carriageway within 17 feet of its boundary.

105. For the purposes of the application of the definitions “No Parking Area”, “No Standing Area”, and “Parking Area” in regulation 103, an arrow inscribed on a traffic sign erected at an angle to the boundary of a carriageway is deemed to be pointing in the direction in which it would point, if the sign were turned through an angle of less than 90 degrees, until parallel to the boundary.

Direction of arrows on signs.

PART II.—SCOPE AND EFFECT OF REGULATIONS.

201. Unless the context requires otherwise, these regulations apply to persons, vehicles and things on roads, only, and where a provision of these regulations requires, or prohibits, the doing of any act or thing, that requirement or prohibition relates to the doing of that act or thing, on a road.

Scope of regulations.

202. (1) Every pedestrian and driver shall, at all times, obey the signal by hand of a member of the police force or of a traffic inspector or the reasonable oral direction of either of them, notwithstanding that the signal or direction appears to require the pedestrian or driver to act in contravention of any other of these regulations.

Obedience to members of police force or traffic inspectors.

(2) It is a defence to any complaint of a breach of these regulations that the defendant was, at the time of the alleged offence, acting in conformity with the signal or direction of a member of the police force or a traffic inspector.

Construction traffic exempt from regulations.

203. Except for regulation 202, these regulations do not apply to drivers operating vehicles on the site of road construction and maintenance works, while the vehicles are actually engaged in work upon the road surface.

Exemptions for emergency vehicles.

204. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these regulations, the driver of an emergency vehicle may, in the course of his duties and when it is expedient and safe to do so,—

- (a) on reducing speed and sounding a warning device, proceed past a traffic-control signal displaying a red or amber signal or past a stop sign, without stopping or proceed contrary to the directions of a traffic sign;
- (b) on sounding a warning device, drive in any direction on any part of a road or overtake or pass on either side of another vehicle;
- (c) stop, stand or park the vehicle, at any place, at any time; or
- (d) exceed the speeds prescribed by regulation 1001.

No obstruction of members of police force or traffic inspectors.

205.* A person shall not obstruct any member of the police force or traffic inspector who is exercising any of the powers vested in him, or performing any of the duties imposed upon him, under the provisions of the Act or these regulations, or of any by-laws under the Act.

PART III.—ERECTION AND OPERATION OF TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNALS AND TRAFFIC SIGNS.

Power to erect traffic-control signals and traffic signs.

301. (1) A sign-erecting authority acting with the authority of the Minister, and a person authorised in that regard by such a sign-erecting authority, may erect, establish or display, and may alter or take down, any traffic sign or traffic-control signal.

(2) A person shall not erect, establish, place, maintain or display, on a road, or in the view of any person on a road, anything that—

- (a) is a false representation of, or a colourable imitation of, a traffic sign or traffic-control signal;
- (b) interferes with the effectiveness of, or of any part of, a traffic sign or traffic-control signal;
- (c) prevents an approaching driver from clearly distinguishing the whole, or part, of a traffic sign or traffic-control signal;
- (d) distracts his attention from a traffic sign or traffic-control signal; or
- (e) not being a traffic sign, displays a word or direction ordinarily associated with a traffic sign.

(3) The provisions of this regulation do not apply to the erection of road direction signs by any duly incorporated association or union of motorists approved by the Minister.

Limits on operation of signs.

302. (1) Traffic signs associated with a No Parking Area, No Standing Area, Parking Area or a sign of a kind referred to in regulation 402, is limited in its operation and effect in respect of days, periods of the day, classes of persons, classes of vehicles or circumstances, to the extent, if any, shown on the sign.

(2) The first three letters of any day of the week, when used on a traffic sign, indicate that day of the week.

* The provisions of this regulation are not included in the draft National Road Traffic Code.

303. (1) Where a traffic sign or traffic-control signal of a kind referred to in these regulations is in existence on a road, it takes effect and operates as a traffic sign or traffic-control signal duly established for the purposes of these regulations.

All traffic control signals and traffic signs to be operative.

(2) A sign that substantially conforms to the requirements of the Road Signs Code, No. C.E.1-1960, as read with No. E.36-1960 and No. E.37-1960, of the Standards Association of Australia is deemed to be a traffic sign for the purpose of these regulations; but this subregulation does not affect the validity of a traffic sign marked upon a road.

(3) A traffic sign or traffic-control signal marked, erected, established or displayed on or near a road is, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, presumed to be a traffic sign or traffic-control signal marked, erected, established or displayed by a sign-erecting authority, with the authority of the Minister.

304. An inscription on a traffic sign operates and has effect according to its tenor and a person who contravenes the directions of the inscription on a traffic sign commits an offence.

Inscriptions on signs to have effect according to their tenor.
Reg. 304.
Substituted by G.G.
20/1/66, p 141.

305. Where a traffic sign of a type referred to in these regulations indicates that an instruction applies on any particular day or days of the week, then that instruction does not apply on a day appointed to be observed as a public holiday in the district in which the sign is erected, unless the sign specifically indicates that it applies on public holidays.

Operation of signs on holidays.

306.⁵

Display of dazzling lights, etc.

307. Where, for the more effective control of traffic, it appears to that authority necessary or expedient to close a road or portion of a road or to set apart a road or portion of a road for traffic travelling in one direction or for traffic of a particular class, the Commissioner of Police may, in the Metropolitan Traffic Area, and a sign-erecting authority may, with the authority of the Minister and after giving such notice as the Minister may direct, do any of those things by means of traffic signs.

Temporary closure of, or restriction on the use of, roads.
Reg. 307, added by G.G.
20/1/66, p. 141.

PART IV.—OBEDIENCE TO TRAFFIC-CONTROL SIGNALS AND SIGNS.

401. (1) Every person shall comply with the directions of a traffic control signal that is applicable to him.

Obedience to traffic-control signals.

(2) A traffic control signal facing a driver and displaying—

- (a) a circular green signal is a direction that he may proceed straight ahead or, unless prohibited by a lighted sign bearing the words, "NO RIGHT TURN", or, "NO LEFT TURN", in red lettering, turn right or turn left;
- (b) a circular amber signal or an amber arrow, is a direction that he may not proceed beyond the stop line associated with the signal or the stop line of the lane associated with the signal, unless his vehicle is so close to the stop line, when the circular amber signal or amber arrow first appears, that he cannot safely stop his vehicle before passing over the stop line;

⁵ The provisions of regulation 306 of the draft National Road Traffic Code concerning the display of dazzling lights are contained in section 58 of Traffic Act, 1919.

- (c) *a circular red signal, alone, is a direction that he may not proceed beyond the stop line associated with the signal;
- (d) a green arrow, in conjunction with a circular red or amber signal, is an indication that oncoming traffic has been required to come to a halt and is a direction that he may proceed, but only in the direction indicated by the arrow.

(3) The display of a green arrow on a traffic control signal is a direction to a driver facing it that opposing traffic has been stopped to enable him to proceed, or that traffic does not conflict with his proceeding, in the direction indicated by the arrow; and, where the arrow has not come into operation, the display of a circular green signal, alone, is a direction to a driver facing it that he may make the turn that would otherwise be indicated by the arrow, but only if the movement can be made with safety, in the face of oncoming traffic.

(4) Where separate traffic control signals are erected over each lane of a laned carriageway, then, irrespective of the location of the centre of the carriageway with respect to lane markings, a driver shall drive only in those lanes over which a green signal is displayed, and shall not drive in any lane over which a red signal is displayed.

(5) A traffic control signal facing a pedestrian and displaying—

- (a) the word, "WALK" in green or white lettering, or a circular green signal unaccompanied by the words, "DON'T WALK", in red lettering, is a direction that he may proceed across the carriageway;
- (b) the words, "DONT WALK", in red lettering, is a direction that he may not enter upon the carriageway and, if the words appear while he is on the carriageway, that he is to proceed, at once, to the nearest footway;
- (c) a red or an amber circular signal, unaccompanied by the words, "DON'T WALK", in red lettering, is a direction that he may not enter upon the carriageway, unless he can do so without obstructing the passage of vehicular traffic, and that, having entered on the carriageway, he is to quit it with reasonable despatch.

Obedience
to traffic
signs.
Reg. 402,
amended by
G.G. 16/8/67,
p. 2040.

402. (1) A driver shall not turn his vehicle at an intersection contrary to the instruction on a traffic sign or a traffic control signal erected to face an approaching driver, at or near the intersection, and inscribed with the words, "No Turns", "No Left Turn", "No Right Turn" or "No U Turn".

(2) Where a traffic sign inscribed with an arrow and the words, "One Way", is erected to face a driver entering a carriageway, the driver shall drive along that carriageway only in the direction indicated by the arrow on the sign.

(3) Where a traffic sign inscribed with the words, "No Entry", is erected over or adjacent to a carriageway, to face an approaching driver, the driver shall not proceed on that carriageway beyond the sign.

(4) Where a marked lane at an approach to an intersection—

- (a) has the words, "Right Turn Only", or, "Left Turn Only", marked on a traffic sign by the side of, or over, the lane; or
- (b) has an arrow or arrows marked on the surface of the lane,

a driver entering the intersection from that lane shall drive only in the direction indicated by the words, arrow or arrows.

* Reg. 401 (2) (c) was amended by G.G. 3/10/69, p. 3017, but amendment is not included in this reprint as it is still subject to disallowance by Parliament. The amendment read as follows:—

Subregulation (2) of regulation 401 of the principal regulations is amended by adding after the word "signal" in line three of paragraph (c) the words "and a red arrow signal is a direction that he may not proceed beyond the associated stop line in the direction indicated by the arrow".

(5) Where a traffic sign inscribed with the words, "No Overtaking or Passing", is erected to face an approaching driver, the driver shall not—

- (a) pass the sign while any vehicle travelling in the opposite direction is between the sign and a similar sign facing in the opposite direction; or
- (b) while between the sign and a similar sign facing in the opposite direction, overtake or pass a vehicle travelling in the same direction.

(6) Where a traffic sign is erected near a bridge to face an approaching driver, then,—

- (a) if the sign is inscribed with the words, "No Overtaking on Bridge", the driver shall not overtake a vehicle, while between the sign and the far end of the bridge;
- (b) if the sign is inscribed with the words, " Bridge Load Limit.....Tons Gross" or "Bridge Load Limit..... Tons Axle", together with numerals before the word, "Tons", the driver shall not drive his vehicle upon the bridge, if the weight of the vehicle and its load, together with the weight of any attached trailer and its load, exceeds the weight indicated on the sign; and
- (c) if the sign is inscribed with the words, "Speed Limit on Bridge", followed by numerals and the letters "M.P.H.", the driver shall not exceed the speed in miles per hour indicated by the sign, while he is between it and the far end of the bridge.

(7) Where a traffic sign, erected to face an approaching driver is inscribed either with the words, "Keep Left", or with the words, "Keep Right", a driver shall pass to the left or to the right of that sign, as the case may require.

(8) Where a stop sign is erected to face a driver approaching an intersection, such a driver shall stop his vehicle as nearly as possible to, but without passing over, the stop line associated with the sign or, in the absence of a stop line, shall stop his vehicle, without entering the intersecting carriageway, at the point nearest to it from which he has a clear view of traffic approaching on that carriageway; and, having stopped he may proceed, when able to do so without contravening the provisions of the Act or of these regulations.

(9) The duty of a driver to give way to vehicles on his right is not affected by a stop sign erected to face those vehicles on his right.

(10) Where a traffic sign inscribed with the words, "Give Way",* is erected to face a driver approaching an intersection, the driver shall give way to every vehicle travelling along, or turning from or into, the intersecting carriageway.

(11) Where a traffic sign inscribed with the words, "No U Turn", is erected adjacent to a carriageway to face an approaching driver, the driver shall not make a U turn while he is between the sign and the far side of the first intersection beyond the sign; and a driver who enters the carriageway between the sign and the intersection and travels toward the intersection shall not make a U turn, before he has passed over the intersection.

PART V.—DRIVING ON THE LEFT AND OVERTAKING.

501. Except where these regulations provide otherwise, a driver shall keep his vehicle as close as practicable to the left boundary of the carriageway, except where two or more lanes marked on the carriageway are available exclusively for vehicles travelling in the same direction.

Keeping as far left as practicable.

* For the meaning of giving way, see regulation 601.

- Overtaking. 502. (1) When overtaking a moving vehicle, a driver shall, except as provided in subregulations (2) and (3) of this regulation, pass to the right of that vehicle, at a safe distance.
- (2) Where a carriageway is a one-way carriageway, or has two or more marked lanes for vehicles travelling in the same direction, a driver may overtake and pass to the left of another vehicle, if conditions permit him to do so with safety.
- (3) A driver overtaking a vehicle making, or apparently about to make, a right turn shall pass to the left of it and of any vehicle that may be stationary behind it.
- (4) After overtaking a vehicle, a driver shall not drive in front of it, until his vehicle is safely clear.
- (5) When a driver overtakes a vehicle on a two-way carriageway, he shall not drive to the right of the centre of the carriageway, unless the right side of the carriageway is free of oncoming traffic sufficiently far ahead to permit the overtaking movement to be completed with safety.
- (6) The driver of a vehicle on a road shall not race with, or endeavour, by unnecessarily fast driving, to pass any other vehicle.
- Use of centre and right lanes of three-lane carriageways. 503.⁶
- Passing vehicles. 504. A driver passing a vehicle travelling in the opposite direction shall keep to his left of that vehicle.
- Moving to left for overtaking vehicles. 505. (1) Except where overtaking on the left is permitted, the driver of a vehicle being overtaken shall move to the left in favour of the overtaking vehicle, and shall not increase the speed of his vehicle, until it has been completely passed by the overtaking vehicle.
- (2) A driver shall not drive a vehicle on a road in such a manner as to prevent another vehicle from overtaking and passing him.
- Driving in lanes on carriageways. 506. (1) A driver shall drive his vehicle as nearly as practicable entirely within a single marked lane or in a single line of traffic and shall not move laterally from any such lane or line of traffic until he can do so with safety.
- (2) Where, on the approach side of an intersection, a portion of the road is divided longitudinally by single, continuous lines, into two or more lanes, a person shall not drive a vehicle across any of those lines.
- (3) The provisions of subregulation (2) of this regulation do not apply to a driver intending to make a left turn, if his vehicle is more than 24 feet, in length.
- Driving through roundabouts. 507. A driver passing through a traffic roundabout shall drive to the left of the central traffic island.
- Keeping left of double lines. 508. Where a carriageway is marked with a double longitudinal line comprising—
- (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, over, or to the right of, the double longitudinal line, except for the purpose of making a right turn or a U turn, where permissible.

⁶ The provisions of this regulation to be found in the draft National Traffic Code are not applicable in this State.

509. (1) In this regulation, "long vehicle" means a vehicle of more than 24 feet in length, inclusive of any projection and of its load, or a vehicle with dual wheels on any axle or a vehicle towing another vehicle. Following too closely.

(2) Except when overtaking and passing, the driver of a long vehicle when following another long vehicle shall, wherever conditions permit, keep his vehicle not less than 200 feet behind the other vehicle.

(3) This regulation does not apply to a long vehicle in a control area or to a long vehicle on a carriageway provided with two or more marked lanes available exclusively for vehicles travelling in the same direction as that in which the long vehicle is travelling.

(4) Except when overtaking and passing, the driver of any vehicle shall, when following another vehicle, keep such distance behind it, as will enable him to stop his vehicle in an emergency with safety and without running into the vehicle in front of him.

510. Where a road is divided by a median strip, a driver shall not drive his vehicle upon the carriageway on his right. Driving on divided road.

511. Except where these regulations otherwise provide, a driver on a two-way carriageway shall not permit any portion of his vehicle to travel on or over or to the right of the centre of the carriageway when— Passing when road ahead is obscured.

(a) approaching a crest of a gradient; or

(b) approaching, or upon, a curve,

unless he can see ahead for a distance sufficient to enable him to do so with safety or without interfering with the progress of any oncoming vehicle.

PART VI.—RIGHT OF WAY AND GIVING WAY.

601. Where any of these regulations require a driver to give way to a person or vehicle, the requirement takes effect when there is a reasonable possibility that, if he proceeded, his vehicle would collide or come into conflict with, or create any other dangerous situation with regard to, that person or vehicle; and, in that event, he is obliged to slow down to such an extent, or, as the circumstances may require, stop and remain stationary for such time, as may be necessary to allow the person or vehicle to continue on his or its course. Requirement of giving way.

602. Subject to subregulation (10) of regulation 402 and to regulation 603 the driver of a vehicle that is approaching, or has arrived at, an intersection shall give way to a vehicle on his right that is approaching, or has arrived at, that intersection, by or from another road. Right of way at intersections.
Reg. 602.
Amended by G.G. 16/8/67, p. 2040.

603. (1) Subject to subregulation (10) of regulation 402 and to regulation 608, a driver who intends to turn, is turning or has turned at an intersection shall, if turning to the right, give way to any other vehicle that has entered, or is approaching, the intersection, from the opposite direction. Right of way during turns.
Reg. 603.
Amended by G.G. 16/8/67, p. 2040.

(2) A driver turning to the right or left at an intersection shall give way to all pedestrians.

(3) A driver making a U turn shall give way to all other vehicles and to all pedestrians.

(4) Except as provided by this regulation, the provisions of regulation 602 apply to turning vehicles.

- Movements to or from parked position.
Reg. 604.
Amended by G.G. 31/5/66, p. 1420.
604. (1) A driver who is about to drive, or is driving, a vehicle into, or out from, a parking area or the boundary of a carriageway shall give way to all other vehicles and to all pedestrians.
- (2) A driver shall not drive a vehicle in reverse out of a parking area established across the centre of a carriageway, if the carriageway or parking area in front of his vehicle is free from obstruction.
- Action on approach of emergency vehicles.
605. A driver shall give way to, and make every reasonable effort to give a clear and uninterrupted passage to, every emergency vehicle sounding or flashing a warning device.
- Entering or leaving a road.
606. A driver shall give way to all vehicles and pedestrians travelling in either direction along the road, when—
- (a) entering a road from land abutting on the road, except pursuant to an instruction of a traffic control signal; or
- (b) leaving a road to enter land abutting on the road.
- No entry to choked intersection.
607. (1) A driver shall not enter upon, or attempt to cross, an intersection, whether or not it is controlled by a traffic-control signal, if the intersection or the carriageway beyond it is blocked by vehicles.
- (2) The provisions of subregulation (1) of this regulation apply notwithstanding the instruction of a traffic-control signal to proceed.
- Right of way in roundabouts.
Reg. 608.
Added by G.G. 16/8/67, p. 2040.
608. The driver of a vehicle entering a roundabout shall give way to a vehicle that is within the roundabout.
- PART VII.—PEDESTRIANS AND PEDESTRIAN CROSSINGS.**
- Pedestrian crossings.
701. (1) A driver shall give way to a pedestrian who is on a pedestrian crossing.
- (2) A driver shall not permit any portion of his vehicle to enter upon a pedestrian crossing if a vehicle headed in the same direction is stopped on the approach side of, or upon, the pedestrian crossing, apparently for the purpose of complying with subregulation (1) of this regulation.
- Duties of pedestrians on footways and crossings.
702. (1) A pedestrian shall keep to the left side, when on a footway, marked cross-walk or pedestrian crossing.
- (2) When a pedestrian crosses a carriageway or portion of a carriageway, he shall—
- (a) keep left of pedestrians crossing in the opposite direction; and
- (b) cross as nearly as practicable by the shortest and most direct route to the carriageway boundary, except where there is a marked crosswalk, in which case he shall keep within the boundaries of that marked crosswalk.
- Restriction of pedestrians on carriageways and crossings.
703. A person shall not—
- (a) impede or prevent the free passage of any other pedestrian or a vehicle upon a footway or carriageway;
- (b) proceed from a footway towards a vehicle for the purpose of boarding it, until it has stopped;
- (c) alight from, or board, a moving vehicle; or
- (d) remain on a pedestrian crossing, children's crossing or marked cross-walk longer than is necessary for the purpose of passing over the carriageway with reasonable despatch.

704. (1) A pedestrian shall not proceed along a carriageway where a footway exists on the road and is in a fit condition for use. Pedestrians on carriageways.

(2) A pedestrian proceeding along a carriageway shall, where practicable, travel on the carriageway or side of the carriageway used by vehicles travelling in the opposite direction, and shall keep as close as possible to the boundary of the carriageway on his right.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (2) of this regulation where a vehicle approaches a pedestrian on a carriageway, on the same side as the pedestrian, then the pedestrian shall, if possible, immediately move off the carriageway, and shall not move back onto the carriageway, until the vehicle has passed him.

(4) A pedestrian shall not proceed along a carriageway abreast of more than one other pedestrian, except in a procession or parade authorised by the local authority.

(5) A pedestrian shall not enter upon any portion of a carriageway within 60 feet of—

- (a) a marked cross-walk adjacent to a traffic-control signal in operation;
- (b) a pedestrian crossing; or
- (c) a children's crossing—

except for the purpose of alighting from or boarding an omnibus at an authorised stopping place.

(6) Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this regulation applies in respect of a carriageway from which vehicles are for the time being excluded.

705. (1) A driver shall stop his vehicle before it reaches a children's crossing, if a red sign bearing a legend including the word, "stop", in white lettering, is displayed to face approaching drivers; and shall not permit any portion of his vehicle to enter upon the children's crossing, while any pedestrian is on it or while the sign is displayed. Children's crossings.

(2) Where there is a stop line on the approach side of a children's crossing, any stop made under the provisions of this regulation, shall be made before reaching, and as nearly as practicable to, the stop line.

(3) A driver shall not permit any portion of his vehicle to enter upon a children's crossing, or to cross any stop line on the approach side of a children's crossing, if any vehicle headed in the same direction is stopped on the approach side of, or upon the children's crossing, apparently for the purpose of complying with the provisions of this regulation.

706.⁷ A person on a footway shall not propel a perambulator or children's stroller abreast of any other vehicle on the footway, while other pedestrians are using the footway. Obstruction by pedestrians.

707. (1) Every person shall give way to a pedestrian displaying a walking stick or cane that is predominantly white. Blind pedestrian.
Reg. 707.

(2) A person, other than a blind person, shall not display a walking stick or cane that is predominantly white. Added by
G.G. 7/9/66,
p. 2384.

PART VIII.—TURNING, STARTING AND STOPPING

801. (1) A driver who is about to make a left turn at an intersection shall, except where driving a vehicle that exceeds 24 feet, in length, so drive his vehicle that, when it reaches the intersection, it is to the left of any vehicle that is abreast of his own and travelling in the same direction. Left turns.

⁷The provisions of this regulation are not included in the draft National Road Traffic Code.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1) of this regulation, a driver who, on a laned carriageway, is immediately to the right of a vehicle that is in a lane set aside exclusively for left-turning vehicles may turn his vehicle to the left, at an intersection, if that movement can be made with safety.

Right turns.

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

- (a) where he is travelling on a two-way carriageway, approach and enter the intersection so that his vehicle is to the left of, parallel with, and as near as practicable to, the centre of the carriageway; and
- (b) where he is travelling on a one-way carriageway approach and enter the intersection so that the vehicle is parallel with, and as near as practicable to, the right boundary of the carriageway,

but this regulation does not apply where the vehicle is in a marked lane that has a sign alongside or over it or markings on its surface indicating that a right turn shall, or may be, made by vehicles in that lane.

(2) A driver making a right turn at an intersection shall make the turn so that, wherever practicable, his vehicle passes to his right of the centre of the intersection, and so that—

- (a) where the carriageway being entered is a two-way carriageway, his vehicle enters it to his left of the centre of the carriageway; and
- (b) where the carriageway being entered is a one-way carriageway, his vehicle enters it as nearly as practicable to the boundary of the carriageway on his right.

(3) For the purposes of subregulation (2) of this regulation, a vehicle is deemed to enter a carriageway at the point where the front of the vehicle crosses the prolongation of the edge of the carriageway it is leaving.

(4) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this regulation, a driver who is about to make, or is making, a right turn at an intersection—

- (a) where markers, marks or signs are so placed as to indicate that a different course from that specified in this regulation is to be travelled, shall not turn his vehicle at the intersection otherwise than as indicated by the markers, marks or signs; and
- (b) where a member of the police force or a traffic inspector is controlling or directing traffic, shall make the turn before reaching the middle of the road into which he is turning by passing either to the front, or to the rear of, the member of the police force or inspector, as he may be directed.

Turn right and stop signals.

803. (1) A driver shall not turn right, diverge to the right, stop, suddenly decrease speed or make a U turn, without giving warning of his intention, by a signal as prescribed by this regulation.

(2) A driver shall give the signal prescribed by this regulation, where he intends—

- (a) to turn right or make a U-turn—
 - (i) if his vehicle is travelling, 100 feet immediately before making the turn; and
 - (ii) if his vehicle is stationary, continuously before making the turn;
- (b) to diverge to the right, 100 feet immediately before diverging to the right; and
- (c) to stop or suddenly reduce speed, so long as his brakes are being applied.

- (3) A signal required by this regulation may be given—
- (a) in any case, by means of the hand and arm;
 - (b) in the case of a signal of intention to turn or diverge to the right or make a U turn, by means of handshaped signalling device, semaphore signalling device or flashing-lamp signalling device; or
 - (c) in the case of a signal of intention to stop or reduce speed suddenly, by means of a stop lamp or lamps or a hand-shaped signalling device.
- (4) For the purposes of subregulation (3) of this regulation, a hand-shaped signalling device, semaphore signalling device, flashing-lamp signalling device or stop lamp shall comply with the specifications for that device or lamp prescribed by the Vehicle Standards Regulations, 1965, as amended from time to time.
- (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, diverge to the right or make a U turn, by fully extending his right arm and hand horizontally beyond the right side of his vehicle and approximately at right angles to the centre line of the vehicle; and
 - (b) signal his intention to stop or reduce speed suddenly, by extending his right arm beyond the right side of his vehicle with the upper arm horizontal and the forearm and fingers pointing upwards.

304. (1) A driver shall not permit a signalling device to be operated, except for the purpose of giving a signal in accordance with the provisions of these regulations.

Use of signalling devices.

(2) A driver shall not permit a signalling device on his vehicle to remain in operation after the completion of the turn or divergence in respect of which the device was put into operation.

305. A driver shall not drive his vehicle so as to make a U U turns. turn—

- (a) unless the turn can be made with safety or without interfering with the movement of other traffic; or
- (b) on any intersection at which a traffic control signal is operating.

PART IX.—RAILWAY LEVEL CROSSINGS.

301. (1) A driver approaching a railway level crossing shall stop his vehicle so that the front of it is on the approach side of, and safely clear of, the nearest rail of the railway, where—

Stopping at level crossings.

- (a) he is directed or instructed to stop by a railway employee;
- (b) an approaching train is visible within a distance of a quarter of a mile or emits an audible signal;
- (c) a stop sign facing the driver is erected at or near the level crossing; or
- (d) twin alternating red lights are flashing, or a wig-wag signal is moving, or a warning bell is ringing, at or near the level crossing;

and shall not proceed, unless and until—

- (e) directed by the railway employee;
- (f) the train has passed, or has stopped clear of, the crossing; or
- (g) he has ascertained that he may do so without danger of conflict with a train;
- (h) the lights cease, or the signal or bell ceases, to flash, move or ring,

as the circumstances of the case may require.

(2) The driver of a vehicle that is carrying any explosive, inflammable, corrosive or poisonous gas, liquid or material of any kind (other than fuel in the fuel tank of the vehicle) shall stop the vehicle before passing over a railway level crossing that is not equipped with twin alternating red lights, a wig-wag signal or gates, booms or other barriers for closing the crossing to road traffic and shall not proceed until he has ascertained that he may do so without danger of conflict with a train.

(3) A person shall not drive a vehicle through, around or under any gate, boom or barrier at a railway level crossing or enter upon the crossing while the gate, boom or barrier is closed or is being opened or closed to road traffic.

PART X.—SPEED RESTRICTIONS.

Speed
limits.
Reg. 1001.
Amended by
G.G. 12/10/67,
p. 2866;
G.G. 23/4/69,
p. 1292.

1001. (1) A person shall not drive a vehicle at a speed exceeding 65 miles per hour and shall not drive a vehicle,—

- (a) in a control area, at a speed exceeding 35 miles per hour, except within a speed zone in which a higher speed is permitted; or
- (b) in a speed zone, at a speed exceeding, in miles per hour, that indicated by the numerals on the restriction sign, at the beginning of the speed zone.

(2) Subject to any other provisions of these regulations, prescribing a maximum speed for any vehicle lower than that prescribed by this subregulation, a person shall not—

- (a) drive a goods vehicle, the weight of which together with any load carried is not more than three tons, at a speed exceeding 60 miles per hour;
- (b) drive a goods vehicle, the weight of which together with any load carried, is more than three tons but is not more than seven tons, at a speed exceeding 50 miles per hour;
- (c) drive a goods vehicle, the weight of which together with any trailer attached including the total load carried, is more than seven tons, at a speed exceeding—
 - (i) 30 miles per hour, within a control area; or
 - (ii) 40 miles per hour, elsewhere;
- (d) drive a vehicle to which a trailer or other vehicle is attached at a speed exceeding 45 miles per hour; or
- (e) drive a vehicle licensed for the carriage of eight or more passengers at a speed exceeding 50 miles per hour.

(3) The several speeds prescribed by subregulation (2) of this regulation apply to the respective classes of vehicle therein mentioned, notwithstanding the existence of speed zones that permit higher speeds for other classes of vehicles.

(4) The provisions of this regulation do not apply to the driver of an emergency vehicle acting in the course of his duties.

(5) The provisions of this regulation do not justify the driver of a vehicle driving at a speed that—

- (a) may constitute driving carelessly, recklessly or at a speed, or in a manner, that 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 regulation.

(6) In this regulation “goods vehicle” means any motor vehicle constructed, equipped or fitted, primarily, for the conveyance of goods or merchandise, and includes a tractor that is designed and used for drawing other vehicles, although not constructed or designed for carrying any load independently or for carrying any part of the load of the vehicle that it draws.

(7) For the purposes of this regulation, a freeway is deemed to be outside a control area.

(8) Notwithstanding the existence of speed zones that permit higher speeds, a person, being obliged by regulations made under the Act to display, on a motor vehicle driven by him, plates, issued by the Commissioner of Police, bearing the letter "P", in red on a white ground, shall not drive any motor vehicle at a speed exceeding 45 miles per hour.

1002.⁸

Motor cyclist
with pillion
passenger.

1003.⁸ Where portion of a road is subject to work being done on, over or under it, by a competent authority, the driver of a vehicle that is approaching or passing the place at which the work is being done shall—

Restriction
where road
under
repair, etc.

- (a) comply with a direction given by a person who is, apparently, a servant of the authority; and
- (b) not drive the vehicle over or past any portion of the road that lies between a sign bearing the direction, "Slow—20 miles per hour" and a sign bearing the direction, "End of 20 m.p.h. limit", at a speed exceeding 20 miles per hour.

1004.⁸ A person shall not, during the hours of darkness,—

- (a) drive a motor cycle or a three wheeled vehicle having an engine capacity not exceeding 100 c.c., at a speed exceeding 25 miles per hour; or
- (b) drive a motor cycle or a three wheeled vehicle having an engine capacity exceeding 100 c.c. but not exceeding 200 c.c., at a speed exceeding 30 miles per hour, unless the motor cycle or a three wheeled vehicle is fitted with a headlamp that would render a person in dark clothes readily discernible,—
- (c) where the engine capacity does not exceed 100 c.c. at a distance of 75 feet; and
- (d) where the engine capacity exceeds 100 c.c. but does not exceed 200 c.c. at a distance of 120 feet.

Restriction
on speed
of certain
motor
cycles.
Reg. 1004.
Amended by
G.G. 23/1/68,
p. 132.

PART XI.—STOPPING AND PARKING VEHICLES.

1101.* (1) A person shall not stand a vehicle—

- (a) in a No Standing Area;
- (b) in a parking area, except in a manner indicated by the inscription on the sign or signs associated with the parking area;
- (c) in a parking area contrary to any limitation in respect of time, days, periods of the day, classes of persons or classes of vehicles indicated by the inscription on the sign or signs associated with the area; or
- (d) in a defined area marked, "M/C", unless it is a motor cycle without a side-car.

Vehicles
not to be
left in
certain
areas.
Reg. 1101.
Amended by
G.G. 20/1/66,
p. 141.

(2) A person shall not stand a vehicle in a Loading Zone unless it is—

- (a) a motor wagon engaged in the picking up or setting down of goods; or
- (b) a motor vehicle taking up or setting down passengers; and then, only, if it does not have a trailer attached.

⁸ Regulation 1002 of the draft National Road Traffic Code relates to the speed of motor cycles carrying a pillion passenger and is not applicable in this State. The draft National Road Traffic Code does not contain the provisions here inserted as regulations 1003 and 1004.

* Subregulation (1a) was added to Reg. 1101 by G.G. 31/12/69, p. 4410, but amendment is not included in this reprint as it is still subject to disallowance by Parliament. The amendment read as follows:—

(1a) The provisions of paragraph (a) of subregulation (1) of this regulation do not apply to a person in charge of an omnibus who stops or stands the omnibus within 60 feet of the approach side, or 30 feet of the departure side, of a sign inscribed with the words "Bus Stop" or "Hail Bus Here" for the sole purpose of taking up or setting down passengers.

- (3) A person shall not park a vehicle in a No Parking Area.
- (4) A person shall not park a vehicle, on any portion of a road—
 - (a) for the purpose of effecting repairs to it, other than the minimum repairs necessary to enable the vehicle to be moved to a place other than a road; or
 - (b) if the vehicle is exposed for sale.
- (5) A person shall not stand a motor cycle without a side-car in a parking stall unless the traffic sign, "M/C", is marked on that stall.

Method of parking vehicles.

1102. Subject to the provisions of regulation 1103, a person standing a vehicle on a carriageway shall stand it—
- (a) on a two-way carriageway, so that it is as near as practicable to, and parallel with, the left boundary of the carriageway;
 - (b) on a one-way carriageway, so that it is as near as practicable to, and parallel with, either boundary of the carriageway;
 - (c) so that it is not less than four feet from any other vehicle, except a motor cycle parked in accordance with these regulations;
 - (d) so that at least 10 feet of the width of the carriageway, between the vehicle and the farther boundary of the carriageway, or between it and a vehicle standing on the far side of the carriageway, is available for the passage of other vehicles;
 - (e) so that it does not cause undue obstruction on the carriageway; and
 - (f) so that it is entirely within the confines of any parking bay marked on the carriageway.

Method of parking in parking areas.

1103. (1) A person shall not stand a vehicle partly within and partly outside a parking area.
- (2) Where the traffic sign or signs associated with a parking area not inscribed with the words, "Angle Parking", then—
- (a) where the parking area is adjacent to the boundary of a carriageway, a person standing a vehicle in the parking area shall stand it as near as practicable to, and parallel with, that boundary; and
 - (b) where the parking area is at or near the centre of the carriageway, a person standing a vehicle in that parking area shall stand it approximately at right angles to the centre of the carriageway, unless a sign associated with the parking area, indicates or marks on the carriageway indicate, that vehicles are to stand in a different position.
- (3) Where a traffic sign associated with a parking area is inscribed with the words, "Angle Parking", a person standing a vehicle in the parking area, shall stand the vehicle at an angle of approximately 45 degrees to the centre of the carriageway, unless otherwise indicated by the inscription on the parking sign or by marks on the carriageway surface.
- (4) Subregulation (3) of this regulation does not apply to a person standing a motor cycle in a parking area.

Prohibited standing places.
Reg. 1104.
Amended by G.G. 31/5/66, p. 1421;
G.G. 24/3/69, p. 987.

1104. (1) A person shall not stand a vehicle so that any portion of the vehicle is—
- (a) between any other standing vehicle and the centre of the carriageway;
 - (b) adjacent to a median strip;

- (c) in front of a right-of-way, passage or private drive or so close thereto as to deny vehicles reasonable access to, or egress from, the right-of-way, passage or private drive;
- (d) in front of a footway constructed across a reservation;
- (e) alongside, or opposite, any excavation in, or obstruction on, the carriageway, if the vehicle would thereby obstruct traffic;
- (f) on, or within 30 feet of, any portion of a carriageway bounded on one or both sides by a traffic-island;
- (g) on any footway or pedestrian crossing;
- (h) upon a bridge or other elevated structure or within a tunnel or underpass;
- (i) between the boundaries of a 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 there is a distance of at least 10 feet clear between the vehicle and the double longitudinal line; or
- (j) upon an intersection, except adjacent to a carriageway boundary that is not broken by an intersecting carriageway.

(2) The provisions of paragraphs (c), (f) and (h) of subregulation (1) of this regulation do not apply to a motor vehicle that stands in a bus stand marked on the carriageway, for the purpose of setting down or taking up passengers.

(3) A person shall not stand a vehicle so that any portion of the vehicle is—

- (a) within three feet of a fire hydrant or fire plug, or of any sign or mark indicating the existence of a fire hydrant or fire plug; or
- (b) within 10 feet of a public letter pillar box, unless the vehicle is being used for the purpose of collecting postal articles from the pillar box.

(4) A person shall not stand a vehicle so that any portion of the vehicle is within 20 feet of the nearer property line of any road intersecting the road on the side on which the vehicle is standing.

(5) A person shall not stand a vehicle so that any portion of the vehicle is within 30 feet of the departure side of—

- (a) a sign inscribed with the words "Bus Stop" or "Hail Bus Here", unless the vehicle is an omnibus stopped to take up or set down passengers; or
- (b) a children's crossing established on a two-way carriageway.

(6) A person shall not stand a vehicle so that any portion of the vehicle is within 60 feet of—

- (a) the approach side of a sign inscribed with the words "Bus Stop" or "Hail Bus Here", unless the vehicle is an omnibus stopped to take up or set down passengers;
- (b) the approach side of a pedestrian crossing or children's crossing; or
- (c) the nearest rail of a railway level crossing.

(7) The provisions of paragraph (c) of subregulation (6) of this regulation do not apply to a person engaged on the installation or maintenance of warning devices at a railway level crossing, where the standing of the vehicle is necessary for that purpose.

Restrictions
on standing
on tramcars.

1105.⁹

Restriction
on parking
of long
vehicles.

1106. (1) A person shall not park a vehicle or any combination of vehicles that, together with any projection on, or load carried by, the vehicle or combination of vehicles, is more than 25 feet in length—

(a) on a carriageway in a control area, for any period exceeding one hour; or

(b) on a carriageway outside a control area, except in a truck bay or other area set aside for the parking of goods vehicles.

(2) Nothing in this regulation mitigates the limitations or conditions imposed by any other regulation or by any by-law or traffic sign relating to the parking or standing of vehicles.

Restriction
on standing
vehicle on
crests,
curves, etc.

1107.¹⁰ A person shall not stand a vehicle on, or partly on, a carriageway, in any position where it is not visible to the driver of an overtaking vehicle, from a distance of 150 feet, within a control area, and from a distance of 500 feet, outside a control area.

PART XII.—LIGHTING, WARNING SIGNS, EQUIPMENT, ETC.

Lights on
moving
motor
vehicles.

1201. A person shall not drive a motor vehicle or a combination of a motor vehicle and trailer, during the hours of darkness, unless it is equipped with such lamps and reflectors as are prescribed by the Vehicle Standards Regulations, 1965, as amended from time to time, as those to be carried by that vehicle or combination, and the lamps are alight.

Dipping of
headlamps.

1202. (1) The driver of a motor vehicle equipped with a dipping device shall cause the main beams of light projected by the headlamps of the motor vehicle to be dipped where the motor vehicle is approached by any other vehicle travelling in the opposite direction—

(a) when the other vehicle reaches a point 600 feet from the motor vehicle; or

(b) immediately the main beams of light projected by the headlamps of the other vehicle are dipped,

whichever is the sooner, and shall cause the beams of his vehicle to remain dipped until the other vehicle has passed.

(2) A person shall not drive a motor vehicle that is not equipped with a dipping device, during the hours of darkness, unless the main beams of light projected by the headlamps are adjusted to the dipped position and, then only, at a speed not exceeding 35 miles per hour.

Lights on
stationary
motor
vehicles.

1203. (1) Subject to the provisions of regulations 1209 and 1210, a person shall not leave a lamp, having a power exceeding seven watts and showing to the front, lighted on a vehicle that is stationary on a carriageway, unless the vehicle is stationary for the purpose of avoiding conflict with other traffic, or complying with the provisions of any law or of taking up or setting down passengers.

(2) A person shall not stand a motor vehicle or a trailer, on, or partly on, a carriageway, during the hours of darkness, unless there are fitted to the motor vehicle or the trailer such lamps and

⁹ The provisions of this regulation to be found in the draft National Road Traffic Code are not applicable in this State.

¹⁰ The provisions of this regulation are not included in the draft National Road Traffic Code.

reflectors as are prescribed by the Vehicle Standards Regulations, 1965, as amended from time to time, and the lamps so fitted are alight.

(3) Subregulation (2) of this regulation does not apply in respect of the lighting of lamps—

- (a) where the streetlighting in the vicinity renders the motor vehicle or the trailer clearly visible at a distance of 600 feet; or
- (b) on a motor cycle not connected to a side-car, forecar or trailer, standing as near as practicable to, and parallel with, the boundary of the carriageway.

1204. (1) In this regulation "heavy vehicle" means a vehicle of which the weight, together with any attached trailer and the total load carried (if any), exceeds four tons.

Portable warning signs for disabled heavy vehicles.

(2) A person shall not drive a heavy vehicle on a road outside a control area, or cause or permit a heavy vehicle to be so driven, unless there are carried on the vehicle three portable warning signs complying with the standard specification for portable warning signs set out in Australia Standard No. E.33-1962 of the Standards Association of Australia and the signs are in good order.

(3) Whenever a disabled heavy vehicle is stationary on a carriageway, outside a control area, during the hours of darkness, the driver or person in charge of the vehicle shall immediately place, and leave, on the carriageway three portable warning signs such as are mentioned in subregulation (2) of this regulation, one in advance of the vehicle, one to the rear of it and one beside it, on the side nearer to the centre of the carriageway.

(4) The portable warning signs placed on the carriageway in compliance with subregulation (3) of this regulation shall be placed so as to give reasonable warning to an approaching driver and, wherever practicable, so that at least one sign is visible to such a driver, at a distance of not less than 600 feet.

(5) The signs placed in advance and to the rear of the vehicle, in compliance with subregulation (3) of this regulation, shall be placed at a distance, of between 150 feet and 450 feet, from the vehicle.

(6) Nothing in this regulation affects—

- (a) any duty imposed by these regulations to display lighted lamps on stationary vehicles;
- (b) motor omnibuses of the Metropolitan (Perth) Passenger Transport Trust; or
- (c) fire brigade vehicles.

1205. (1) A person shall not ride or push a bicycle, during the hours of darkness, unless it is fitted with the lamps, and where required, a reflector, as prescribed by the Vehicle Standards Regulations, 1965, as amended from time to time, and the lamps are alight.

Lights and other equipment on bicycles.

(2) A person shall not ride a bicycle, unless it is equipped with a brake and a bell, as prescribed by the Vehicle Standards Regulations, 1965, as amended from time to time.

1206 A person shall not drive an animal-drawn vehicle, or permit it or any trailer drawn by it to be, upon a carriageway, during the hours of darkness, unless the vehicle or trailer is equipped with appropriate lamps and reflectors as prescribed by the Vehicle Standards Regulations, 1965, as amended from time to time, and the lamps are alight.

Lights on animal-drawn vehicles.

- Fog lamps. 1207. (1) In fog or mist or under other abnormal atmospheric conditions restricting visibility, the display of light from a fog lamp or fog lamps is sufficient compliance with any obligation to display a light from a head lamp or head lamps under regulation 1201.
- (2) A person shall not drive a motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle, displaying light from a single fog lamp, unless two lighted lamps, complying with the requirements of the Vehicle Standards Regulations, 1965, as amended from time to time, are fitted to the front of the vehicle.
- (3) A person shall not drive a motor vehicle displaying light from a fog lamp or fog lamps, if any other lamp of a power exceeding seven watts and capable of showing a white light to the front is alight.
- (4) In this regulation "fog lamp" means a fog lamp as prescribed by the Vehicle Standards Regulations, 1965, as amended from time to time.
- Lights on towed vehicles. 1208.¹¹ A person shall not tow a vehicle, during the hours of darkness, unless it is equipped with the appropriate lights as prescribed by the Vehicle Standards Regulations, 1965, as amended from time to time, and the lamps are alight.
- Spot lamps. 1209. (1) A person shall not cause or permit a spot lamp or search lamp fitted or connected to any vehicle to be lighted, unless—
- (a) the vehicle is stationary and the lamp is used only for the purpose of examining or making adjustments or repairs to a vehicle and the light from the lamp is projected not more than 20 feet from its source; or
- (b) the vehicle is outside a control area and the lamp is lighted and used only for the purpose of reading a road sign.
- (2) The provisions of subregulation (1) of this regulation do not apply to an emergency vehicle or a special purpose vehicle being used in connection with its functions.
- Restriction on flashing warning lights. 1210. (1) Subject to subregulation (2) of this regulation, the use, on a vehicle, of a lamp displaying intermittent flashes is prohibited, but the prohibition does not extend to—
- (a) the use, upon an emergency vehicle, other than an emergency vehicle conveying a traffic inspector, of a lamp displaying intermittent red or blue flashes; or
- (b) the use of a lamp or lamps displaying intermittent amber flashes, upon—
- (i) an emergency vehicle conveying a traffic inspector;
- (ii) a special purpose vehicle occupying a hazardous position on a road, while stationary or manoeuvring at a speed not exceeding five miles per hour; and
- (iii) a disabled motor vehicle (not being a motor cycle) that is stationary on the main travelled portion of the carriageway and is displaying the flashes from both sides of the front and of the rear of the vehicle by means of a flashing lamp turn signalling device fitted in compliance of the Vehicle Standards Regulations, 1965.
- (2) This regulation does not prohibit the use of a flashing lamp signalling device on a vehicle, in accordance with regulation 804.
- Fallen loadings from heavy vehicles. 1211.¹² (1) In this regulation the expression "heavy vehicle" has the same meaning as it has in regulation 1204.

¹¹ For the towing of vehicles, generally, see regulation 1610.

¹² The provisions of this regulation are not included in the draft National Road Traffic Code.

(2) Where the load or any portion of the load that has fallen from a heavy vehicle is lying upon a carriageway, during the hours of darkness, the driver shall, if unable to comply with the provisions of subregulation (4) of regulation 1608, forthwith place, and leave, on the carriageway three portable warning signs such as are mentioned in subregulation (2) of regulation 1204, in such positions as to give reasonable warning to drivers approaching from either direction, and so that, where practicable, at least one sign, is visible to any such driver, at a distance of 600 feet.

(3) A driver is not required to place the signs referred to in subregulation (2) of this regulation, where street lighting in the vicinity renders the fallen object clearly visible to a driver approaching in either direction, at a distance of 600 feet.

1212.¹³ A person shall not drive or stand a vehicle—

- (a) having a mascot, toy or similar article attached to the windshield, or to the rear or other window of the vehicle; or
- (b) having a mascot, toy or similar article attached to the interior of the vehicle in such a position as to obstruct or be likely to obstruct the vision, or to distract or to be likely to distract the attention, of a person while driving the vehicle.

Mascots
or toys
prohibited
on vehicles.

PART XIII.—BICYCLES, TOY VEHICLES AND ANIMALS.

1301. (1) A person riding a bicycle shall not ride otherwise than astride a permanent and regular seat attached to it.

Riding
bicycles.

(2) A person shall not use a bicycle to carry, at any one time, more persons than the number for which it is designed and equipped.

(3) A person shall not ride a bicycle without having at least one hand on the handle-bars.

(4) Wherever a separate carriageway or a separate portion of a carriageway is provided exclusively for the use of cyclists and is in a reasonable condition for use, a rider of a bicycle shall use that carriageway or portion of a carriageway and no other.

(5) A person shall not ride a bicycle within six feet of the rear of a motor vehicle, over a distance of more than 600 feet.

(6) A person shall not leave a bicycle in or upon a road so as to become an obstruction.

1302. (1) A person riding a bicycle or a toy vehicle shall not attach himself to, or permit himself to be drawn by, any other vehicle.

Towing of
bicycles,
etc.

(2) The driver of a vehicle shall not permit a person riding a bicycle or a toy vehicle to attach himself to, or be drawn by, the vehicle.

1303. (1) Except on a carriageway or a portion of a carriageway set aside exclusively for bicycles, a person shall not ride a bicycle so that it is travelling abreast of more than one other bicycle.

Riding
more than
two abreast.

(2) Subregulation (1) of this regulation does not prevent a cyclist from overtaking and passing other persons riding bicycles abreast.

(3) A bicycle is deemed to be abreast of another bicycle if any part of it is by the side of any part of the other.

1304. (1) A person riding an animal shall not lead more than one other animal.

Leading
animals.

¹³ See note 12, page 24

(2) A person shall not lead an animal, while riding in a motor vehicle, or more than two animals while riding in any other vehicle.

(3) A person shall not tie an animal to a moving vehicle for the purpose of making it walk or run behind or alongside the vehicle.

Games and
roller
skates.

1305.¹⁴ A person shall not—

(a) play any game; or

(b) ride on a roller skate or any vehicle that is mounted on small wheels or rollers and not fitted with an efficient mechanism for braking,

on any part of a road.

PART XIV.¹⁵—PASSING SAFETY ZONES.

PART XV.¹⁶—CARELESS AND DANGEROUS DRIVING AND DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF LIQUOR OR DRUGS.

PART XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Leaving
motor
vehicles
unattended.

1601. (1) A driver of a motor vehicle shall not permit it to stand unattended without first—

(a) stopping the engine;

(b) locking the ignition, if any;

(c) removing the ignition key, if any;

(d) effectively applying the brake; and

(e) when the motor vehicle is standing upon a grade, turning the front wheels to the kerb or the side of the carriageway nearer to the motor vehicle, in such a manner as would prevent the vehicle rolling downhill.

(2) A person having the control of, or being in charge of, a vehicle to which is fitted any appliance capable of being raised or lowered shall not permit the vehicle to stand unattended, unless—

(a) the appliance has been placed in its lowest practicable position; and

(b) every precaution has been taken to prevent injury to persons or damage to property arising from the inherent nature of the appliance and the fact of the vehicle being unattended.

(3) For the purposes of subregulation (2) of this regulation, "appliance" includes a fork lift, loader, push-bar, scraper, blade, jib or similar device.

Driving
backwards.

1602. A person shall not drive a motor vehicle in reverse—

(a) unless he can do so with safety; or

(b) for a greater distance than is reasonable, having regard to the circumstances.

Driving on
footways
and median
strips.

1603. (1) A person shall not drive a vehicle on a footway, except to cross it by the shortest route on entering or leaving a lane or driveway.

¹⁴ The provisions of this regulation are not included in the draft National Road Traffic Code.

¹⁵ The provisions of Part XIV of the National Road Traffic Code relating to tram-cars and safety zones are not applicable in this State.

¹⁶ The provisions of Part XV of the National Road Traffic Code are to be found under sections 31 and 32 of the Traffic Act, 1919.

(2) Where a road is divided by a median strip, a driver shall not cross over the median strip from one carriageway to the other, except at a place improved, designed or ordinarily used for vehicular traffic.

1604. (1) A person shall not drive a vehicle, unless—
- (a) he is in such a position behind the steering wheel that he has full control over the vehicle;
 - (b) he can obtain a full and uninterrupted view of the road and any traffic ahead and on each side of him; and
 - (c) he can obtain, in a rear-vision mirror or mirrors attached to the vehicle, a clear reflected view of every overtaking vehicle.

Positions of drivers and passengers.

(2) A person shall not act in any manner or occupy such a position on a moving vehicle as will occasion him—

- (a) to interfere with or impede the driver in controlling the vehicle; or
- (b) to prevent the driver and his signals from being clearly seen by the drivers of vehicles, or by pedestrians, in the immediate vicinity.

1605. (1) A person while driving, or travelling in or on, a motor vehicle other than a motor cycle, shall not permit any part of his body or limbs—

Body or limbs protruding from vehicles.

- (a) to be upon or in contact with any external part of the vehicle;
- (b) to extend or protrude beyond or through any external door, window or other opening of the vehicle; or
- (c) to extend or protrude beyond or hang over any side or the front, rear or any other external portion of the vehicle.

(2) This regulation does not prevent a driver from giving any signal authorised or prescribed by these regulations.

1606.¹⁷ (1) A motor cycle shall not be used upon a road for the carriage of more than one person in addition to the driver.

Pillion riding on motor cycles.

(2) A motor cycle shall not be used upon a road for the carriage of a passenger, unless—

- (a) the motor cycle is provided with foot-rests and a seat, as prescribed by the Vehicle Standards Regulations, 1965, as amended from time to time, for use by the passenger; and
- (b) the passenger is sitting upon the prescribed seat, astride the motor cycle, facing forward and using the prescribed foot-rests.

1607. A person shall not—

- (a) open, or leave open, a door of a vehicle; or
- (b) alight from a vehicle onto a carriageway,

Opening doors and alighting from vehicles.

so as to endanger other persons using the road or impede the passage of traffic.

1608. (1) A person shall not throw, drop, place or leave or cause or allow to be thrown, dropped, placed or left upon a road any bottle, glass, nail, tack, wire, can, destructive or injurious material or any substance or thing likely to endanger any person, animal or vehicle.

Putting glass, etc. on roads.

¹⁷ The provisions of this regulation are not included in the draft National Road Traffic Code. See note to regulations 1610.

(2) A person who throws, drops, places or leaves anything, or who causes or allows anything to be thrown, dropped, placed or left upon a road, in contravention of subregulation (1) of this regulation, shall, as soon as practicable thereafter, remove it or cause it to be removed.

(3) A person removing a wrecked or damaged vehicle from a road shall remove any glass or other destructive, injurious or dangerous substance or thing that has fallen upon the road from that vehicle.

(4)* Where the load or any portion of the load of a vehicle falls from the vehicle to the carriageway, the driver of that vehicle shall immediately—

- (a) reload the fallen object on the vehicle; or
- (b) remove the fallen object from the carriageway to such a position on the side of the road as will, as far as possible, reduce the danger to vehicles and pedestrians.

Securing of loads.
Reg. 1608A.
Added by
G.G. 16/8/67,
p. 2039.

1608A. A person shall not drive a vehicle carrying a load, unless the load is so arranged, contained, fastened or covered that the load or any part of it cannot fall or otherwise escape from the vehicle.

Obstructing roads.
Reg. 1609.
Added by
G.G. 26/9/68,
p. 2855.

1609.¹⁸ (1) A person shall not, while on a carriageway or median strip,—

- (a) solicit contributions, employment or a ride from an occupant of a vehicle; or
- (b) offer a newspaper, periodical or magazine for sale, to the occupant of a vehicle.

(2) A person in a vehicle shall not buy or offer to buy a newspaper, periodical or magazine from a person who is on a carriageway or median strip.

Towed vehicles, trailers, etc.
Reg. 1610.
Amended by
G.G. 6/2/68,
p. 223;
G.G. 19/2/69,
p. 608.

1610.¹⁹ (1) A person shall not drive—

- (a) an articulated vehicle to which any other vehicle is attached; or
- (b) any vehicle to which more than one other vehicle is directly or indirectly attached,

except in conformity with such special or general directions as the Minister may from time to time give, either directly or by notice in the *Government Gazette*.

(2) A person shall not drive a vehicle towing another vehicle if the towed vehicle is of such weight or dimensions as do not comply with the Vehicle Standards Regulations, 1965, and the Vehicle Weights Regulations, 1963, as amended from time to time.

(3) A person shall not drive a vehicle that is towing another vehicle, on a road, unless—

- (a) the space between the two vehicles does not exceed 12 feet or, where either vehicle is a motor cycle, eight feet;
- (b) any rope, chain or wire used for the purposes of the tow has a flag or other suitable object attached to it, so as to render it clearly visible to traffic approaching the tow, laterally; and

* As to dealing with loads falling from heavy vehicles see regulation 1211.

¹⁸ The matters covered by this regulation in the draft National Road Traffic Code are those that fall to be dealt with in by-laws under the Local Government Act, 1960.

¹⁹ This regulation appears in the draft National Road Traffic Code as regulation 1606.

(c) a competent and qualified person is in charge of the towed vehicle, to control it, while on tow.

(4) The provisions of subregulation (3) of this regulation do not apply where a vehicle is being towed in such a manner that some of its wheels are not on the ground; and the Commissioner of Police may, by a permit in writing, waive the requirements of that subsection, subject to such conditions as he may impose and, in that event, a person shall not cause the vehicle to be towed, except in conformity with those conditions.

(5) A person shall not drive a vehicle towing a trailer, while a person is in or upon the trailer.

(6) A person shall not ride—

(a) in or upon a trailer while it is being towed; or

(b) in a towed vehicle, unless all wheels of that vehicle are on the ground.

1611. (1) A person shall not, without the authority in writing of the local authority for the district, conduct a procession or parade; and a person shall not take part in a procession or parade that has not been authorised pursuant to this regulation.

Processions.
Reg. 1611.
Substituted
by G.G.
31/5/66,
p. 1421.

(2) A local authority shall authorise the conduct, subject to such conditions and limitations as it sees fit to impose, of a lawful procession or parade within its district, unless it is satisfied that the procession or parade will—

(a) give rise to an obstruction that is too great or too prolonged, in the circumstances;

(b) occasion damage to a road; or

(c) constitute a public nuisance.

(3) Every person who conducts a procession or parade, or who takes part in a procession or parade that is, to his knowledge, conducted, contrary to any condition or limitation imposed by the local authority that authorised it commits an offence.

1612. A person shall not sound the horn or any other warning instrument on a vehicle, except in a case of emergency or for the purpose of preventing injury to a person or property.

Use of
horns, etc.

1613. (1) A person who is learning to drive a motor vehicle shall not drive it on a road, and the person in charge of a motor vehicle in which a person is learning to drive shall not permit or suffer it to be driven on a road, unless there is conspicuously displayed on the front and the rear of the motor vehicle a plate measuring not less than 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches by 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches and bearing a black letter "L" clearly marked on a yellow background.

Learners to
display "L"
sign.
Reg. 1613.
Amended by
G.G. 13/3/69,
p. 2227.

(2) A person shall not drive a motor vehicle displaying a plate bearing a letter "L", unless he is learning to drive the motor vehicle or unless the person sitting beside him is learning to drive it.

1614.²⁰

Duties of
drivers after
accidents.

1615.²¹

Production
of driver's
licence to
police.

²⁰ Provisions similar to those of regulation 1614 of the National Road Traffic Code are contained in sections 29 and 30 of the Traffic Act, 1919.

²¹ Provisions similar to those of regulation 1615 of the National Road Traffic Code are contained in section 26 (2) of the Traffic Act, 1919.

Vehicles,
etc., to be
wheeled.

1616. A person shall not drive or draw a vehicle, tractor, machine, implement or other thing or cause it to be driven or drawn, unless—

- (a) provision is made for its movement on wheels and no part of it, other than the wheels, comes into contact with the road; and
- (b) its wheels, rims or tyres, as the case may be, conform with the requirements of Part VIII of the Vehicle Standards Regulations, 1965, as amended from time to time.

Creating
excessive
noise.

1617. A person shall not drive a vehicle in a control area, residential area, or past a hospital, in such a manner as to create or cause any undue or excessive noise.

Directions
of member
of police
force or
traffic
inspector.

1618. (1) Where a member of the police force or a traffic inspector regulating traffic gives a signal to stop, then—

- (a) a driver approaching the person giving the signal, from the direction towards which the palm of that person's hand is facing, shall stop his vehicle at a stop line, or the edge of the intersection, or at a reasonable distance from that person, and shall not drive forward, until given the signal to proceed; and
- (b) a pedestrian shall not cross the carriageway—
 - (i) at an intersection, except in the direction in which vehicular traffic is then permitted to proceed; or
 - (ii) at a place, other than at an intersection, until given the signal, or otherwise directed, to proceed.

(2) For the purposes of this regulation—

- (a) a signal to stop may be given with either hand, with the upper arm horizontal, the forearm and fingers pointing upwards, and the open palm of the hand facing the traffic that is required to stop; and
- (b) a signal to proceed may be given by extending the arm and fingers horizontally to the body, and then moving the forearm in the direction, with the palm facing towards the direction in which the traffic is required to proceed.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1) of this regulation, a driver approaching a member of the police force or traffic inspector from that person's front or rear shall, where no signal is given, stop his vehicle and not drive forward, until given the signal to proceed.

PART XVII.²²—UNATTENDED AND UNAUTHORISED VEHICLES AND ANIMALS ON ROADS.

Removal of
unattended
vehicles.

1701. (1) A traffic inspector or member of the police force, may remove an unattended vehicle or cause it to be removed, from a road to the nearest police station, if—

- (a) he has reasonable cause to believe it is an unlicensed vehicle, or is fitted with an identification tablet or plate that was not issued by the licensing authority for the vehicle;
- (b) it is not fitted with an identification tablet or plate;
- (c) it is apparently abandoned;
- (d) it is so parked as to cause an obstruction, or to constitute a danger to traffic; or
- (e) he has reasonable cause to believe it has been involved in an accident, on the road.

(2) Where a vehicle is moved under the provisions of this regulation, the cost of removing the vehicle may be recovered from the owner on complaint, in a Court of Petty Sessions.

²² See Note 4, regulation 102.

1702. (1) The owner or the person for the time being in charge of an animal shall not allow it to—

Unattended animals on roads.

- (a) stray onto, or along, a road;
- (b) be unattended on a road; or
- (c) obstruct any portion of a road.

(2) It is a defence to a complaint under subregulation (1) of this regulation that the owner or person for the time being in charge of the animal took all reasonable precautions to prevent the animal from straying onto, or along, being unattended on, or obstructing any portion of, the road.

(3) Any animal that is straying on, unattended on or obstructing any portion of, a road, may be seized by a member of the police force or an officer of the local authority of the district and placed in a public pound.

1703. (1) A person shall not drive a herd of cattle or a flock of sheep into, or along, a road or public place within a town, without first having obtained the permission in writing therefor, from the local authority of the district in which the road or public place is situated.

Restrictions on driving of cattle.

(2) A local authority granting permission for the purposes of this regulation may restrict the operation of the permit to such times and places as it thinks fit.

(3) A person shall not drive animals in respect of which a permit has been issued under this regulation, except in accordance with the terms and conditions of the permit.

1704. [Added by G.G. 7.3.69, p. 772 Revoked by G.G. 28.5.69, p. 1567.]

PART XVIII.²³—SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO SPECIFIC LOCALITIES.

1801. Except between the hours of 9.30 a.m. and 11 a.m. on Saturdays, and between the hours of 9.30 a.m. and 4 p.m. on any other day of the week, a person shall not park a vehicle—

Restrictions on parking of vehicles.

- (a) on any portion of Stirling Highway;
- (b) on any portion of Canning Highway;
- (c) between the Causeway and Stoneham Street, on Great Eastern Highway;
- (d) except in an embayed area, on any portion of Shepperton Road;
- (e) on any portion of Sutherland Street, West Perth; or
- (f) on that portion of Loftus Street between Sutherland Street, West Perth and Vincent Street, Leederville.

1802. (1) A person shall not, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. on Saturdays, and between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. on any other day of the week, except Sunday, drive a vehicle in reverse into, or out of, any road or any private lane, driveway, right of way or premises—

Restrictions on reversing in City Block.

- (a) situated within the City Block, Perth; or
- (b) giving access to any road situated between St. George's Terrace and the Swan River.

(2) This regulation does not apply to a vehicle exempted from its provisions by a permit in writing, issued on the authority of the Minister, while the vehicle is being used for the purpose or purposes and during the hours specified, in the permit.

²³ See Note 4, regulation 102.

(3) For the purposes of this regulation "City Block, Perth" means all that portion of the municipal district of the City of Perth contained within and bounded by the furthestmost property lines of—

- (a) Wellington Street between George Street and Lord Street;
- (b) Lord Street between Wellington Street and Victoria Square;
- (c) that portion of Victoria Square west of the eastern property lines of Lord Street and Victoria Avenue;
- (d) Victoria Avenue between Victoria Square and St. George's Terrace;
- (e) St. George's Terrace between Victoria Avenue and St. George's Place; and
- (f) St. George's Place and George Street between St. George's Terrace and Wellington Street.

Restrictions
on driving
on Narrows
Bridge.

1803. (1) A person shall not drive or ride, on the Narrows Bridge or on any approach road to it,—

- (a) a cycle or an animal; or
- (b) except with the consent of the Commissioner of Police, a vehicle that is over-weight, over-length or over-width.

(2) For the purposes of subregulation (1), "approach road" means any of the roads used or intended to be used for the purpose of entering upon or departing from the Narrows Bridge and that portion of the road known as South Perth Esplanade between the Kwinana Freeway and the southern boundary of the road known as Queen Street.

Restrictions
on driving
on freeways

1804. A person shall not, on any freeway,—

- (a) drive a vehicle at less than 35 miles per hour;
- (b) drive a vehicle, while being the holder of a learner's permit;
- (c) drive a vehicle that is over-weight, over-length or over-width, except with the consent of the Commissioner of Police;
- (d) drive a tractor, other than the prime-mover type, unless the vehicle is used by a government department or a municipality for maintenance and construction work on that road; or
- (e) drive or ride a cycle or an animal.

Restrictions
on standing
etc., on
freeways.

1805. (1) Except in the event of an emergency or breakdown, or to assist a person apparently in need of assistance, a person shall not—

- (a) stand a vehicle on, or on any approach road to, or on the median strip or any consolidated shoulder of, a freeway; or
- (b) walk within the enclosure of a freeway.

(2) The provisions of this regulation do not apply to persons carrying out inspections or maintenance work for a competent authority.

PART XIX.²⁴—PENALTIES.

Penalties.

1901. Every person committing a breach of any of these regulations is liable, for a first offence, to a fine not exceeding \$100 and, for any subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding \$200.

²⁴ See Note 4, regulation 102.