

# Road Safety (Traffic Management) Regulations

## Exposure Draft

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**Victoria**

## **Road Safety (Traffic Management) Regulations**

### **Exposure Draft**

#### **PART 1—PRELIMINARY**

##### **1 Objectives**

The objectives of these Regulations are—

- (a) to set out the responsibilities of road authorities and other bodies exercising road management functions in relation to the installation, operation and maintenance of traffic control devices; and
- (b) to regulate the carrying out of activities on roads; and
- (c) to prescribe the requirements for a traffic management plan.

##### **2 Authorising provision**

These Regulations are made under section 95 of the **Road Safety Act 1986**.

### 3 Commencement

These Regulations come into operation on 9 November 2009.

### 4 Definitions

(1) In these Regulations—

*Act* means the **Road Safety Act 1986**;

*area speed-limit sign* means a traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of an area speed-limit sign mentioned in rule 22 of the Road Rules;

*arterial road* has the same meaning as in the **Road Management Act 2004**;

*AS 1742.11 (1999)* means Australian Standard AS 1742.11 (1999) Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices: Part 11 Parking controls;

*authority* means an authority to which regulation 24 applies;

*children's crossing* has the same meaning as in the Road Rules;

*coordinating road authority*, for a road or road related area or highway (a **Road Safety Act road**), means the coordinating road authority (within the meaning of the **Road Management Act 2004**) for the road (within the meaning of that Act) that consists of or includes the Road Safety Act road;

*Council* has the same meaning as in the **Local Government Act 1989**;

*end area speed-limit sign* means a traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of an end area speed-limit sign mentioned in rule 22 of the Road Rules;

***end shared zone sign*** means a traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of an end shared zone sign mentioned in rule 24 of the Road Rules;

***end speed-limit sign*** means a traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of an end speed-limit sign mentioned in rule 21 of the Road Rules;

***Extension corporation*** has the same meaning as in the **Melbourne City Link Act 1995**;

***freeway*** has the same meaning as in the **Road Management Act 2004**;

***Freeway Corporation*** has the same meaning as in the **EastLink Project Act 2004**;

***hand-held stop sign*** means a traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of a hand-held stop sign mentioned in rule 101 of the Road Rules;

***highway collection*** means the soliciting or receiving of money from a person in a vehicle on a road by a person who stands or walks near the vehicle;

***Link corporation*** has the same meaning as in the **Melbourne City Link Act 1995**;

***major sporting event race*** means a race that is an event referred to in section 113 of the **Major Sporting Events Act 2009**;

***major traffic control device*** means a traffic control device specified in Schedule 1;

***minor traffic control device*** means a traffic control device other than a major traffic control device;

***municipal district*** has the same meaning as in the **Local Government Act 1989**;

***no entry sign*** means a traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of a no entry sign mentioned in rule 100 of the Road Rules;

***non-road activity*** has the same meaning as in section 99B of the Act;

***race*** means—

- (a) a bicycle race; or
- (b) a foot race; or
- (c) other race—

involving more than 30 competitors, but does not include speed trials within the meaning of section 68 of the Act or a major sporting event race;

***relevant activity*** means—

- (a) works within the meaning of section 3(1) of the **Road Management Act 2004**; or
- (b) any non-road activity within the meaning of section 99B of the Act;

***responsible road authority***, for a road or road related area, means the responsible road authority (within the meaning of the **Road Management Act 2004**) for the road (within the meaning of that Act) that consists of or includes that road or road related area, and includes—

- (a) the Link corporation; and
- (b) the Extension corporation; and
- (c) the Freeway Corporation;

***road hump*** means a section of raised pavement constructed or placed in or on and across or partly across a road to restrict the speed of vehicles along that road;

***Road Rules*** means the Road Safety Road Rules 2009;

***shared zone sign*** means a traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of a shared zone sign mentioned in rule 24 of the Road Rules;

***shoulder***, of a road, has the same meaning as in the Road Rules;

***speed-limit sign*** means a traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of a speed-limit sign mentioned in rule 21 of the Road Rules;

***temporary works speed-limit sign*** means a temporary speed-limit sign fixing a speed-limit that is lower than, or the same as, the speed-limit that would otherwise apply to the relevant length of road but no lower than 40 km/h;

***traffic*** includes traffic consisting of vehicles or pedestrians;

***traffic control device*** has the same meaning as in the Road Rules and includes a road hump;

***traffic sign*** has the same meaning as in the Road Rules;

***traffic signals*** has the same meaning as in the Road Rules;

***works*** has the same meaning as in the **Road Management Act 2004**;

***works advisory device*** has the meaning given by regulation 5.

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## 5 Meaning of *works advisory device*

- (1) For the purpose of these Regulations, a *works advisory device* is a traffic control device—
    - (a) that provides warning or advice to drivers or pedestrians in relation to works or non-road activities; and
    - (b) that does not result in a contravention of the Road Rules if it is not complied with.
  - (2) Without limiting subregulation (1), a *works advisory device* includes—
    - (a) a traffic sign that indicates that there are roadworks or road workers ahead;
    - (b) a traffic sign that indicates a loose, uneven, unmade or slippery surface;
    - (c) a traffic sign that indicates the absence of line markings;
    - (d) a traffic sign that indicates a detour or a lane closure;
    - (e) a traffic sign that indicates that a road or part of a road is closed to traffic;
    - (f) a traffic sign that indicates the direction in which traffic should travel, such as arrows indicating a change of direction;
    - (g) an illuminated traffic sign displaying information for drivers or pedestrians;
    - (h) a road hump;
    - (i) a traffic cone;
    - (j) a bollard.
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**PART 2—INSTALLATION OF TRAFFIC CONTROL  
DEVICES**

**Division 1—General prohibition**

**6 Erection, installation of and interference with traffic control devices**

- (1) Subject to these Regulations, a person must not erect, display, place, interfere with, alter, deface or remove a traffic control device that is—
- (a) on a road; or
  - (b) in a road related area; or
  - (c) in the view of any person on a road or road related area.

Penalty: 6 penalty units.

- (2) A person must not erect, display or place on a road, in a road related area, or in the view of a person on a road or road related area, anything that—
- (a) purports to be, or is an imitation of, or is similar to, a traffic control device; or
  - (b) interferes with the effectiveness of a traffic control device; or
  - (c) prevents an approaching driver or other road user from clearly distinguishing the whole or any part of a traffic control device; or
  - (d) is intended to distract a driver or other road user's attention from a traffic control device.

Penalty: 6 penalty units.

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**7 Prohibition on erection of superseded traffic control devices**

- (1) A person must not erect or place—
- (a) on a road; or
  - (b) in a road related area; or
  - (c) in the view of any person on a road or road related area—

a traffic control device specified in Schedule 2.

Penalty: 6 penalty units.

- (2) Subject to this Part, a traffic control device specified in Schedule 2 may be displayed, altered, maintained or removed.

**Notes**

- 1 A traffic control device has legal effect for the purposes of the Road Rules if it is on a road and complies substantially with the Road Rules. See rule 315 of the Road Rules.
- 2 A person may alter an existing device in certain circumstances. See regulation 20.

**Division 2—Road authority power to erect traffic control devices**

**8 Power of VicRoads to erect traffic control devices**

- (1) VicRoads may, on a road or road related area forming part of a freeway, erect, display, place, remove or alter a traffic control device.
- (2) VicRoads may, on a road or road related area forming part of an arterial road, erect, display, place, remove or alter a traffic control device other than—

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Part 2—Installation of Traffic Control Devices

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- (a) a stopping or parking traffic control device;  
or
  - (b) a traffic control device that is associated with a children's crossing.
- (3) In subregulation (2) ***stopping or parking traffic control device*** means a traffic control device for the control of stopping or parking of vehicles in accordance with Part 12 of the Road Rules but does not include a traffic control device specified in item 22 or item 23 of Schedule 1.
- (4) Subject to regulation 9, VicRoads may erect, display, place, remove or alter a traffic control device that is a reasonable likeness of one of the following diagrams in Schedule 2 to the Road Rules, on a road or road related area, other than a road or road related area forming part of a freeway or an arterial road—
- (a) a speed-limit sign;
  - (b) an end speed-limit sign;
  - (c) an area speed-limit sign;
  - (d) an end area speed-limit sign;
  - (e) a shared zone sign;
  - (f) an end shared zone sign.
- (5) VicRoads may, on a road or road related area other than a road or road related area forming part of a freeway or an arterial road, erect, display, place, remove or alter a traffic control device that provides direction to, or advance warning of, a nearby intersection with a freeway or arterial road.
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**9 VicRoads to consult before erecting certain traffic control devices on roads**

- (1) This regulation applies if VicRoads proposes to erect, display, place, remove or alter a traffic control device of a kind referred to in regulation 8(4)(a) to (f) (a *proposal*) on a road or road related area, other than a road or road related area forming part of a freeway or an arterial road.
  - (2) VicRoads must notify, in writing, the Council in whose municipal district VicRoads proposes to erect, display, place, remove or alter the traffic control device.
  - (3) A Council that is notified of a proposal has 21 days within which it may disagree, in writing, with the proposal.
  - (4) If, within the period referred to in subregulation (3), a Council disagrees with a proposal and VicRoads intends to proceed with the proposal, VicRoads must publish a notice in a daily newspaper circulating generally in the State, of its intention to do so.
  - (5) A notice under subregulation (4) must—
    - (a) set out the details of the proposal and the reasons for the proposal; and
    - (b) include a statement to the effect that the relevant Council has disagreed with the proposal; and
    - (c) specify where a copy of the proposal may be obtained; and
    - (d) invite public comments and submissions on the proposal within 21 days after the date of publication of the notice.
  - (6) A person who intends to make a comment or submission on a proposal must make the comment or submission in writing to VicRoads.
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- (7) Every comment and submission received on the proposal by VicRoads by the date specified in a notice under subregulation (4) must be considered by VicRoads.
- (8) As soon as practicable after making a decision on whether to proceed with the proposal, VicRoads must publish notice of the decision in a daily newspaper circulating generally in the State.

#### **10 Power of responsible road authorities to erect traffic control devices on roads**

- (1) A responsible entity for a road or road related area forming part of a road within the meaning of the **Road Management Act 2004**, may erect, display, place, remove or alter on that road or road related area—
  - (a) with the authority of VicRoads, a major traffic control device; or
  - (b) a minor traffic control device; or
  - (c) if there are temporary works being carried out on the road or part of the road, a temporary works speed-limit sign.

##### **Note**

The term *temporary works speed-limit sign* is defined in regulation 4.

- (2) A Council may, on a road or road related area forming part of an arterial road within its municipal district, erect, display, place, remove or alter—
    - (a) a minor traffic control device that is for the control of stopping or parking of vehicles in accordance with Part 12 of the Road Rules; or
    - (b) a traffic control device that is associated with a children's crossing; or
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- (c) with the authority of VicRoads, any other minor traffic control device or a major traffic control device.
- (3) Despite subregulation (2), a Council must not erect, establish, display or maintain a minor traffic control device referred to in subregulation (2)(a) that is inconsistent with a major traffic control device located on the same length of road.
- (4) If a minor traffic control device referred to in subregulation (2)(a) is inconsistent with a major traffic control device located on the same length of road, the relevant Council must—
  - (a) alter the minor traffic control device to remove the inconsistency; or
  - (b) remove the minor traffic control device.
- (5) In this regulation—
  - responsible entity* means—
    - (a) the responsible road authority; or
    - (b) if there is no responsible road authority for that road or road related area, the person responsible for the care and management of that road or road related area;

*road or road related area* includes a part of a road or road related area.

### **Division 3—Power of other entities to erect traffic control devices**

#### **11 Erection of traffic control devices by utilities' works managers**

- (1) A utility works manager, or a person acting on behalf of a utility works manager, may, on a road or road related area for the purpose of authorised
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works on that road or road related area, erect, display, place, remove or alter—

- (a) a works advisory sign; or
- (b) a hand-held stop sign; or
- (c) a works zone sign; or
- (d) a temporary works speed-limit sign; or
- (e) with the authority of VicRoads, any other traffic control device.

**Example**

A utility works manager may, for the purposes of carrying out authorised works on a road to which a 60 km/h speed-limit normally applies, erect a 40 km/h speed-limit sign at the start of the works area and a 60 km/h speed-limit sign at the end of the works area.

**Note**

The term *temporary works speed-limit sign* is defined in regulation 4.

- (2) A utility works manager, or a person acting on behalf of a utility works manager, may erect, display, place, remove or alter a traffic control device referred to in subregulation (1) only if a description of, or reference to, that device is included in the traffic management plan for the works.

- (3) In this regulation—

*authorised works* means works on a road or road related area—

- (a) that are carried out by or on behalf of a utility in connection with the installation, inspection, maintenance or repair of that utility's infrastructure in that road or road related area; and
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(b) that are—

- (i) works for which the coordinating road authority for that road or road related area has given consent under clause 16(5) of Schedule 7 to **Road Management Act 2004**; or
- (ii) works to which section 63(1) of the **Road Management Act 2004** does not apply by operation of section 63(2) of that Act.

***utility works manager*** means a works manager within the meaning of the **Road Management Act 2004** that is authorised in writing by a utility to carry out the relevant works on behalf of that utility;

***utility*** has the same meaning as in the **Road Management Act 2004**.

## **12 Erection of traffic control devices by persons authorised to conduct non-road activities**

A person to whom a coordinating road authority has issued a permit under section 99B of the Act to conduct a non-road activity may, on a road or road related area for the purpose of that activity, erect, display, place, remove or alter—

- (a) a works advisory sign; or
- (b) a hand-held stop sign; or
- (c) a temporary works speed-limit sign; or
- (d) with the authority of VicRoads, any other traffic control device.

### **Note**

The term ***temporary works speed-limit sign*** is defined in regulation 4.

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### **13 Traffic signs at children's crossings**

(1) A school crossing supervisor may display or remove a children's crossing flag or hand-held stop sign referred to in rule 80 of the Road Rules.

(2) In this regulation—

*school crossing supervisor* means a person who is employed by a Council to supervise school crossings or who is authorised by a Council for the purposes of this regulation.

### **14 Erection of road closure signs**

A person who, in accordance with power conferred by or under any Act, closes a road or part of a road to traffic may, for the purposes of that closure, erect, display, place or remove on that road, a connecting road or a road related area—

- (a) a works advisory sign; or
- (b) a hand-held stop sign; or
- (c) a no entry sign.

#### **Example**

The following persons or bodies may erect a no entry sign that prohibits entry to a road under rule 100 of the Road Rules or an advisory "road closed" sign or both:

- A person who holds a permit for a non-road activity, such as a street festival or street market, that authorises closure of a road under section 99B(2) of the Act.
- The Southern and Eastern Integrated Transport Authority for the purposes of closing a road to traffic under section 133(1)(b) of the **EastLink Project Act 2004**.

### **15 Police may erect traffic control devices**

(1) A police officer, if he or she considers it is reasonably necessary to do so, may, on a road or road related area, erect, display, place, remove or alter, or cause to be erected, displayed, placed,

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removed or altered a traffic control device that is a sign of the kind referred to in the Road Rules.

**Note**

Certain traffic control devices may not be used in Victoria. See regulation 7.

- (2) A police officer must not display a traffic control device under subregulation (1) for a period of more than 7 days.
- (3) A traffic control device erected, displayed or placed in accordance with subregulation (1) operates and has effect despite any information to the contrary on any other traffic control device.

**16 Erection of traffic control devices by other persons**

A person may, on a road or road related area, erect, display, place, remove or alter—

- (a) with the authority of VicRoads, a major traffic control device; or
- (b) with the authority of the coordinating road authority for that road or road related area, a minor traffic control device.

**17 Erection of traffic signs at stock crossings**

- (1) In this regulation—

***animal under control*** means an animal on a road—

- (a) in accordance with the provisions of a permit issued by a Council; or
- (b) being moved within a municipal district in circumstances such that a local law provides that a permit is not required;

***permanent stock crossing site*** means a place that is not a temporary stock crossing site at which animals under control cross a road;

***temporary stock crossing site*** means a place at which animals under control cross a road less than 52 times in any 12 month period.

- (2) For the purpose of this regulation, a traffic control device is to be taken to be similar to Diagram 2, 3 or 4 set out at the foot of the regulation despite—
    - (a) the use of a reference to a particular kind of animal in place of the word "stock"; and
    - (b) the use of a picture of that kind of animal in place of the pictures of a cow and a sheep.
  - (3) For the purpose of this regulation, a traffic control device is to be taken to be similar to Diagram 4 set out at the foot of this regulation despite the use of a different number in place of the number 5 and the use of the letter "m" (meaning metres) instead of the letters "km" (meaning kilometres).
  - (4) A person accompanying an animal under control at a permanent stock crossing site may, on a road or road related area—
    - (a) display or conceal a traffic control device similar to Diagram 1 set out at the foot of this regulation;
    - (b) turn on or turn off a flashing yellow light or twin flashing yellow lights.
  - (5) A person accompanying an animal under control at a temporary stock crossing site may, on a road or road related area, erect, display, place or remove a traffic control device similar to Diagram 2 and Diagram 3 set out at the foot of this regulation.
  - (6) A person accompanying an animal under control while driving may, on a road or road related area, erect, display, place or remove a traffic control device similar to Diagram 4 set out at the foot of this regulation.
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- (7) A person responsible for an animal under control grazing on a road may, on a road or road related area, erect, display, place or remove a traffic control device similar to Diagram 3 and Diagram 4 set out at the foot of this regulation.
- (8) A person responsible for an animal under control may, on a road or road related area, erect, display, place or remove any other traffic control device with the authority of VicRoads.
- (9) A person to which this regulation applies must comply with the "Manual for Traffic Control at Stock Crossings", as published by VicRoads in April 2009 or as amended or republished from time to time.



Diagram 1



Diagram 2



Diagram 3



Diagram 4

#### **Division 4—Other matters**

##### **18 Parking signs must conform with Australian Standard**

A traffic control device erected, displayed or placed under this Part that is a traffic sign for the control of stopping or parking of vehicles in accordance with Part 12 of the Road Rules must conform with AS 1742.11 (1999).

##### **19 Information on traffic signs**

A traffic sign that is erected, displayed or placed under this Part may, by the use of words, figures, symbols or anything else, indicate any of the following—

- (a) the times, days or circumstances when it applies or does not apply;
- (b) the lengths of road or areas where it applies or does not apply;
- (c) the persons to whom it applies or does not apply;
- (d) the vehicles to which it applies or does not apply;
- (e) other information.

##### **20 Maintenance of traffic control devices**

- (1) A person who erects, displays or places a traffic control device under this Part may maintain that device.
  - (2) A person who has erected, displayed or placed a traffic control device in accordance with the Road Safety (Traffic) Regulations 1988<sup>1</sup> or the Road Safety (Road Rules) Regulations 1999<sup>2</sup> may maintain that device.
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- (3) In this regulation, *maintain* includes replace a traffic sign with a traffic sign having the same effect.

#### **21 Manual operation of traffic signals by police officers**

A police officer or a person authorised in writing by VicRoads may, for the purpose of traffic control, manually operate traffic signals.

#### **22 Exercise of traffic management powers and functions**

- (1) A person or body (other than VicRoads or a police officer) who is conferred a function or power under this Part—
- (a) must not perform or exercise that function or power in a manner that is or would be inconsistent with the performance or exercise of a function or power by VicRoads under the Act, the **Transport Act 1983**, the **Road Management Act 2004** or regulations made under those Acts (including these Regulations); and
  - (b) must perform or exercise that function or power in a manner that is consistent with any relevant policy decision in relation to the management of traffic on arterial roads.
- (2) In this regulation, *relevant policy decision* means a decision referred to in clause 2(2)(b) of Schedule 4 to the **Road Management Act 2004**.

#### **23 Commercial advertising prohibited on traffic control devices**

- (1) A person must not, on a road or road related area, erect, display or place a traffic control device bearing a commercial advertisement.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

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- (2) For the purpose of sub-regulation (1) the insignia of a non-commercial organisation is not a commercial advertisement.

**24 Authorities under this Part**

- (1) An authority given by VicRoads or another road authority under this Part must be an instrument in writing.
- (2) An authority may—
- (a) apply in respect of a particular case or a class of cases as specified in the instrument; and
  - (b) apply to the use of a variable illuminated message device to display a variable illuminated message sign; and
  - (c) apply to a traffic sign together with any additional information included on the traffic sign as permitted by regulation 19; and
  - (d) be given subject to any specified conditions.
- (3) In this regulation, *variable illuminated message device* and *variable illuminated message sign* have the same meaning as in the Road Rules.
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### **PART 3—ACTIVITIES ON ROADS**

#### **25 Processions**

A person must not drive a vehicle on a road in an organised procession (other than a funeral procession) or a parade except with, and in accordance with, the written authorisation of the coordinating road authority for that road.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

#### **26 Notice to be given and police permission obtained for races**

- (1) A person must not hold, or cause or permit to be held, or take part in, a race on a road unless the race is being held in accordance with the permission of the Chief Commissioner of Police.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

- (2) A person must not hold, or cause or permit to be held, or take part in, a race on a road between sunset and sunrise unless permission is given by the Chief Commissioner of Police under subregulation (5), in respect of that race, that specifically provides that the race may be held at that time.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

- (3) A person who intends to conduct a race or series of races must make a written application to hold the race or races to the Chief Commissioner of Police at least 2 months before the date on which the race or series of races is intended to be held.

- (4) An application must specify—
- (a) the day or days of the race; and
  - (b) the approximate number of competitors to be involved; and



- (c) the starting and finishing times of the race in respect of each day; and
  - (d) the route to be followed.
- (5) Following receipt of an application, the Chief Commissioner of Police may—
- (a) give written permission to hold the race or races; and
  - (b) in giving permission, require compliance with any conditions that the Commissioner thinks are appropriate.

## 27 Exemptions for races

- (1) Rules 151, 234, 238 and 256 of the Road Rules do not apply to a competitor taking part in a race for which written permission has been given by the Chief Commissioner of Police under regulation 26(5), if the competitor complies with any conditions imposed under the written permission.
  - (2) The Road Rules do not apply to a competitor taking part in, or a marshal or official of, a race that is a bicycle race for which written permission has been given by the Chief Commissioner of Police under regulation 26(5), if the competitor, marshal or official is within the approved police-controlled rolling road closure.
  - (3) Except as provided by this regulation, permission to hold a race does—
    - (a) not confer any special privilege, power or right on any competitor taking part in, or marshal or official of, the race; or
    - (b) exempt such a person from complying with the **Transport Act 1983**, the **Road Management Act 2004**, the Act or regulations made under those Acts (including these Regulations).
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(4) In this regulation—

***approved police-controlled rolling road closure***  
means the length of road—

- (a) between 2 police vehicles (whether moving or stationary) that are used for the purpose of the bicycle race; and
- (b) that is approved, in writing, by VicRoads for the purposes of this regulation.

**28 Notice to be given and police permission obtained for highway collections**

(1) Subject to subregulation (2), a person must not conduct, or cause or permit to be conducted, or take part in, a highway collection unless the collection is being conducted in accordance with, the permission of the Chief Commissioner of Police.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

(2) A person must not conduct, or cause or permit to be conducted, or take part in, a highway collection between sunset and sunrise.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

(3) A person who intends to conduct a highway collection must make a written application to conduct the collection to the Chief Commissioner of Police at least 1 month before the date on which the collection is intended to be conducted.

(4) An application must specify—

- (a) the organisation or purpose that is intended to be benefited by contributions collected by the highway collection; and
  - (b) the date and time when the collection is intended to be conducted; and
-

- (c) the locations where the collection is intended to be conducted; and
  - (d) the approximate number of people involved in the collection.
- (5) Following receipt of an application, the Chief Commissioner of Police may—
- (a) give written permission to conduct the highway collection; and
  - (b) in giving permission, require compliance with any conditions that the Commissioner thinks are appropriate.

## **29 Exemptions for highway collections**

- (1) Rules 230(1) and 234 of the Road Rules do not apply to a person who takes part in a highway collection conducted in accordance with a written permission of the Chief Commissioner of Police under regulation 28(5), if the person complies with any conditions imposed under the written permission.
  - (2) A person taking part in a highway collection must obey any reasonable instructions given by a police officer.
  - (3) Except as provided by sub-regulation (1), permission to conduct a highway collection does not—
    - (a) confer any special privilege, power or right on a person participating in the highway collection; or
    - (b) exempt such a person from complying with the **Fundraising Act 1998**, the **Transport Act 1983**, the **Road Management Act 2004**, the Act, the regulations made under those Acts (including these Regulations).
-

**30 Application for permit to conduct non-road activity**

- (1) A person intending to conduct a non-road activity on a highway may apply in writing to the coordinating road authority for that highway for a permit under section 99B of the Act to conduct that activity on that highway.
  - (2) An application under subregulation (1) must be accompanied by a fee of 5 fee units.
  - (3) A coordinating road authority may waive the whole or any part of the fee for a permit if it considers that the application for the permit provides sufficient confirmation that satisfactory preparatory arrangements have been made for the non-road activity.
-

## **PART 4—TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PLANS**

### **31 When must a traffic management plan be made?**

A traffic management plan must be made in accordance with section 99A of the Act.

### **32 Traffic management plan**

(1) For the purposes of section 99A(4)(a) of the Act, a traffic management plan that a person conducting, or proposing to conduct, a relevant activity on a road or road related area must have in operation is a plan—

(a) that—

- (i) depicts a diagram or dimensioned drawing of the specific place where the relevant activity is being, or is to be, conducted; or
- (ii) depicts a generic diagram or dimensioned drawing of a place that is similar to the place where the relevant activity is being, or is to be, conducted; or
- (iii) sets out standard operating procedures relating to the relevant activity; and

(b) that, subject to subregulation (2), includes details of—

- (i) the nature and expected duration of the relevant activity;
  - (ii) the worksite or location of the relevant activity;
  - (iii) the risk assessment undertaken of the relevant activity;
-

- (iv) the arrangement of traffic control devices for the duration of the activity, including for each stage of the activity and during both daytime and night-time, where relevant;
  - (v) any proposed reduction in the speed-limit for the road or road related area on which the relevant activity is being, or is to be, conducted;
  - (vi) any provision for public transport, other vehicular traffic, pedestrians, cyclists, or persons with disabilities; and
  - (vii) any other measures to control identified risks to ensure the safety of all road users and persons engaged in conducting the relevant activity.
- (2) The details of matters referred to in subregulation (1)(b) to be included in a traffic management plan are details of matters that, so far as reasonably practicable, are applicable, having regard to—
- (a) the nature of the relevant activity;
  - (b) the type of road or road related area on which the relevant activity is being, or is to be, conducted;
  - (c) the speed-limit for the road or road related area on which the relevant activity is being, or is to be, conducted;
  - (d) any identified delays to traffic on the road or road related area on which the relevant activity is being, or is to be, conducted;
  - (e) the clearance between—
    - (i) traffic on the road or road related area on which the relevant activity is being, or is to be, conducted; and
-

(ii) persons conducting or that will conduct the relevant activity or other road users.

(3) In this regulation—

*road or road related area* includes a part or length of a road or road related area.

**33 Traffic management plan to be available for inspection**

A person conducting or proposing to conduct a relevant activity on a road or road related area must—

- (a) maintain a copy of the traffic management plan at the location or worksite of the relevant activity at all times when workers are present; and
- (b) make the traffic management plan available for inspection on request by a person who is authorised under section 77 of the Act to prosecute for an offence against the Act or the Regulations.

Penalty: 6 penalty units.

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**PART 5—MISCELLANEOUS**

**34 Display of dazzling or distracting lights**

A person must not—

- (a) erect, display or place a light in a way that is likely to prevent a driver from clearly distinguishing the road ahead; or
- (b) erect, display or place a light, or a light of a class, which VicRoads has declared by written notice published in the Government Gazette to be a danger or distraction to drivers or other road users.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

**35 Putting destructive material etc. on roads**

A person must not—

- (a) throw, drop, place, leave; or
- (b) cause or permit to be thrown, dropped or placed—

on a road, any destructive or injurious material, or a substance or thing, that is likely to endanger a person, animal or vehicle.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

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## SCHEDULES

### SCHEDULE 1

Regulation 4

#### MAJOR TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES

1. A speed-limit sign.
2. An end speed-limit sign.
3. An area speed-limit sign.
4. An end area speed-limit sign.
5. A traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of a hook turn only sign mentioned in rule 34 of the Road Rules.
6. Traffic signals.

**Note**

The term *traffic signals* is defined in the Dictionary to the Road Rules to include overhead lane control signals, twin red lights and twin yellow lights. These terms are also defined in the Dictionary to the Road Rules.

7. A traffic control device, other than a traffic signal, that uses lights or illuminated words or symbols to direct or warn road users.
  8. A traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of a stop here on red signal sign mentioned in rule 56 of the Road Rules.
  9. A traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of a stop here on red arrow sign mentioned in rule 56 of the Road Rules.
  10. Traffic control devices that are a likeness of the devices described in the definition of *pedestrian crossing* (within the meaning of the Road Rules) that form part of a pedestrian crossing.
-

11. A traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of a no left turn sign mentioned in rule 91 of the Road Rules erected, displayed or placed near or on a length of road along which a tram operates.
12. A traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of a no right turn sign mentioned in rule 91 of the Road Rules erected, displayed or placed near or on a length of road along which a tram operates.
13. A traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of a no U-turn sign mentioned in rule 39 of the Road Rules erected, displayed or placed near or on a length of road along which a tram operates.
14. A traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of a no turns sign mentioned in rule 90 of the Road Rules erected, displayed or placed near or on a length of road along which a tram operates.
15. A traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of a left turn only sign mentioned in rule 88 of the Road Rules erected, displayed or placed near or on a length of road along which a tram operates.
16. A traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of a right turn only sign mentioned in rule 89 of the Road Rules erected, displayed or placed near or on a length of road along which a tram operates.
17. A traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of a left lane must turn left sign mentioned in rule 88 of the Road Rules erected, displayed or placed near or on a length of road along which a tram operates.
18. A traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of a right lane must turn right sign mentioned in rule 89 of the Road Rules erected, displayed or placed near or on a length of road along which a tram operates.

19. A traffic control device that is a likeness of an example of a traffic lane arrow mentioned in rule 92 of the Road Rules, indicating an exclusive left turn or right turn lane, in a marked lane on a length of road along which a tram operates.
  20. A traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of a bus lane sign mentioned in rule 154 of the Road Rules.
  21. A traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of an end bus lane sign mentioned in rule 154 of the Road Rules.
  22. A traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of a clearway sign mentioned in rule 176 of the Road Rules.
  23. A traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of an end clearway sign mentioned in rule 176 of the Road Rules.
  24. A shared zone sign.
  25. An end shared zone sign.
  26. A tram lane line of the kind referred to in rule 155(3)(a) of the Road Rules.
  27. A traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of a tram lane sign mentioned in rule 155 of the Road Rules.
  28. A traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of an end tram lane sign mentioned in rule 155 of the Road Rules.
  29. A traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of a transit lane sign mentioned in rule 156 of the Road Rules.
  30. A traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of an end transit lane sign mentioned in rule 156 of the Road Rules.
  31. A traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of a truck lane sign of mentioned in rule 157 of the Road Rules.
-

32. A traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of an end truck lane sign mentioned in rule 157 of the Road Rules.
33. A traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of a no trucks sign mentioned in rule 104 of the Road Rules.
34. A traffic sign of a type referred to in the Road Rules that limits the device's operation in respect of classes of persons or classes of vehicles.

**Note**

Rule 317 of the Road Rules provides that a traffic control device may include information altering the effect of the device. Rule 318 of the Road Rules provides that such information alters the legal effect of the device.

35. A traffic control device of a kind mentioned in the Road Rules that is erected, displayed, or placed at or near traffic signals.
36. A parking bay or a traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a parking control sign (within the meaning of the Road Rules) permitting or directing parking to the right side of a one-way road that has a dividing strip immediately to its right.
37. A traffic control device that permits stopping at a place where parking or stopping would otherwise be prohibited by the Road Rules.

**Note**

Traffic control devices that may permit parking or stopping include—

- 1 a traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a permissive parking sign mentioned in rule 204 of the Road Rules;
- 2 a parking bay: see rules 188(b), 198(1)(b) and 198(2)(b) of the Road Rules;
- 3 a traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a no-parking sign, mentioned in rule 168 of the Road Rules.

38. A traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of a no stopping sign mentioned in rule 167 of the Road Rules erected, displayed or placed at or near the centre of a road or on a dividing strip (within the meaning of the Road Rules).
  39. A traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of a give way sign mentioned in rules 69, 70, 71 and 122 of the Road Rules.
  40. A traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of a roundabout sign mentioned in rule 109 of the Road Rules.
  41. A traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of a stop sign mentioned in rules 67, 68 and 121 of the Road Rules.
  42. Traffic control devices that are a likeness of the devices described in the definition of *children's crossing* that form part of a children's crossing.
  43. A traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of a bicycle lane sign mentioned in rules 153 and 252 of the Road Rules.
  44. A traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of an end bicycle lane sign mentioned in rule 153 of the Road Rules.
  45. A traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of a bicycle path sign mentioned in rules 239, 242 and 252 of the Road Rules.
  46. A traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of an end bicycle path sign mentioned in rule 239 of the Road Rules.
  47. A traffic control device that is a likeness of a bicycle path road marking as defined in rule 239(4) of the Road Rules.
  48. A traffic control device that is a likeness of an end bicycle path road marking as defined in rule 239(4) of the Road Rules.
-

49. A traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of a no bicycles sign mentioned in rules 239, 242 and 252 of the Road Rules.
50. A traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of a separated footpath sign mentioned in rules 239 and 252 of the Road Rules.
51. A traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of an end separated footpath sign mentioned in rule 239 of the Road Rules.
52. A traffic control device that is a likeness of a separated footpath road marking as defined in rule 239(4) of the Road Rules.
53. A traffic control device that is a likeness of an end separated footpath road marking as defined in rule 239(4) of the Road Rules.
54. A traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of a shared path sign mentioned in rules 242 and 252 of the Road Rules.
55. A traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of an end shared path sign mentioned in rules 242 and 252 of the Road Rules.
56. A traffic control device that is a likeness of a device referred to in the Road Rules that permits or directs angle parking.

**Note**

See rules 208 and 210 of the Road Rules.

57. A traffic control device that is a likeness of a device referred to in the Road Rules that permits or directs parking in a median strip parking area (within the meaning of the Road Rules).

**Note**

See rules 208, 209, 210 and 212 of the Road Rules.

58. A road hump.
-

59. A traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of a keep left unless overtaking sign mentioned in rule 130 of the Road Rules.
  60. A traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of an end keep left unless overtaking sign mentioned in rule 130 of the Road Rules.
  61. A traffic control device that is a likeness of a device referred to in the Road Rules that permits or directs "135°" parking or "rear-in" parking.
  62. A traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of a trucks use left lane sign mentioned in rule 159 of the Road Rules.
  63. A traffic sign that is a reasonable likeness of a diagram of an end trucks use left lane sign mentioned in rule 159 of the Road Rules.
-

**SCHEDULE 2**

Regulation 7

**SUPERSEDED TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES**

1. An area speed-limit sign similar to Diagram 5, incorporating the number 40 or any other number.



Diagram 5

2. An end area speed-limit sign similar to Diagram 6.

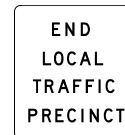


Diagram 6

3. A bus lane sign similar to Diagram 7.



Diagram 7

4. An end bus lane sign similar to Diagram 8.



Diagram 8

5. All buses must enter sign similar to Diagram 9.



Diagram 9



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6. A trucks must enter sign similar to Diagram 10.



Diagram 10

7. A tram lane sign similar to Diagram 11.



Diagram 11

8. An end tram lane sign similar to Diagram 12.

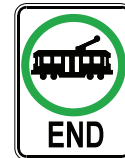


Diagram 12

9. A bicycle path sign similar to Diagram 13.



Diagram 13

10. An end bicycle path sign similar to Diagram 14.



Diagram 14

11. A separated footpath sign similar to Diagram 15.



Diagram 15

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12. An end separated footpath sign similar to Diagram 16.



Diagram 16

13. A shared path sign similar to Diagram 17.



Diagram 17

14. An end shared path sign similar to Diagram 18.

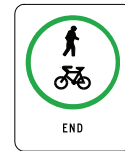


Diagram 18

15. A no entry sign similar to Diagram 19.



Diagram 19

16. A no entry sign similar to Diagram 20, 21 or 22.



Diagram 20



Diagram 21



Diagram 22

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17. A no stopping sign similar to Diagram 23.



Diagram 23

18. A transit lane sign similar to Diagram 24.



Diagram 24

19. A two-way sign similar to Diagram 25.



Diagram 25

20. A no left turn sign similar to Diagram 26.



Diagram 26

21. A no right turn sign similar to Diagram 27.



Diagram 27

22. A variable illuminated no right turn sign similar to Diagram 28.



Diagram 28

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23. A no U-turn sign similar to Diagram 29.



Diagram 29

24. A right turn only sign similar to Diagram 30.



Diagram 30

25. A right turn only sign similar to Diagram 31.



Diagram 31

26. A left turn only sign similar to Diagram 32.



Diagram 32

27. A left turn only sign similar to Diagram 33.



Diagram 33

28. A bus lane sign similar to Diagram 34.



Diagram 34

29. An end bus lane sign similar to Diagram 35.



Diagram 35

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30. An end transit lane sign similar to Diagram 36.



Diagram 36

31. A shared zone sign similar to Diagram 37.



Diagram 37

32. An end shared zone sign similar to Diagram 38.

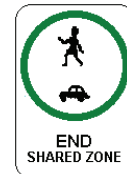


Diagram 38

33. A give-way sign similar to Diagram 39.



Diagram 39

34. A no stopping sign similar to Diagram 40.



Diagram 40

35. A no parking sign similar to Diagram 41.



Diagram 41

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36. A no parking area sign similar to Diagram 42.



Diagram 42

37. A no stopping sign similar to Diagram 43.



Diagram 43

38. A permissive parking sign similar to Diagram 44.



Diagram 44

39. A permissive parking sign similar to Diagram 45.



Diagram 45

40. A permissive parking sign (for a length of road) similar to Diagram 46.



Diagram 46

41. A permissive parking sign (for an area) similar to Diagram 47.



Diagram 47

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42. A median turning lane sign similar to Diagram 48.



Diagram 48

43. A keep right sign similar to Diagram 49.



Diagram 49

44. A keep left sign similar to Diagram 50.



Diagram 50

45. A one way sign similar to Diagram 51.



Diagram 51

46. A children's crossing sign similar to Diagram 52 incorporating the number 25 or any other number.



Diagram 52

47. A speed derestriction sign similar to Diagram 53.



Diagram 53

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48. A left turn on red after stopping sign similar to Diagram 54.



Diagram 54

49. A traffic light stop sign similar to Diagram 55.



Diagram 55

50. A minibus zone sign similar to Diagram 56.



Diagram 56

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**ENDNOTES**

<sup>1</sup> Reg. 20(2): S.R. No. 30/1988.

<sup>2</sup> Reg. 20(2): S.R. No. 120/1999.

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**Table of Applied, Adopted or Incorporated Matter Required by the  
Subordinate Legislation Regulations 2004**

Note that the following table of applied, adopted or incorporated matter is included in accordance with the requirements of regulation 6 of the Subordinate Legislation Regulations 2004.

<b>Statutory Rule Provision</b>	<b>Title of applied, adopted or incorporated document</b>	<b>Matter in applied, adopted or incorporated document</b>
Regulation 17	"Manual for Traffic Control of Stock Crossings" published by VicRoads, April 2009	The whole
Regulation 18	Australian Standard AS 1742.11 "Manual of uniform traffic control devices: Part 11 Parking controls"	The whole