

Part 20 Traffic control devices and traffic-related items

Division 1 General

Note *Traffic control device* and *traffic-related item* are defined in the dictionary.

314 Diagrams of traffic control devices, traffic-related items and symbols

- (1) A diagram in the Australian Road Rules of a traffic control device, traffic-related item, or symbol, represents a likeness of the device, item or symbol.
- (2) If there are 2 or more diagrams of a traffic sign in Schedules 2 and 3, or of a traffic-related item or symbol in Schedule 4, each diagram represents a likeness of a permitted version of the sign, item or symbol.

Note 1 *Traffic sign* is defined in the dictionary.

Note 2 A number of traffic signs, traffic-related items or symbols have 2 or more permitted versions.

- (3) If a diagram of a traffic sign in Schedule 2 or 3, or of a traffic-related item or symbol in Schedule 4, is in black and white, the permitted version of the sign, item or symbol is in black and white only.
- (4) If a diagram of a traffic sign, traffic-related item or symbol in a rule of the Australian Road Rules is in black and white and the sign, item or symbol is not in black and white only in Schedule 2, 3 or 4, the diagram is a black and white representation of the sign, item or symbol, and is not a permitted version of the sign, item or symbol.

Note The permitted version is the version shown in Schedule 2, 3 or 4 (which is in colour) — see rules 316 (1) (a) and 320 (1) (a).

Rule 315

315 Legal effect of traffic control devices mentioned in the Australian Road Rules

- (1) A traffic control device of a kind mentioned in the Australian Road Rules has effect for the Rules if:
- (a) the device is on a road; and
 - (b) the device complies substantially with the Rules.

Note 1 **Road** includes a road-related area — see rule 11 (2).

Note 2 Rule 322 (1) and (2) explain the meaning of a traffic control device **on** a road.

- (2) A traffic control device is taken to comply substantially with the Australian Road Rules unless the contrary is proved.

316 When do traffic control devices comply substantially with the Australian Road Rules

- (1) A traffic sign complies substantially with the Australian Road Rules if:
- (a) it is a reasonable likeness of a diagram in Schedule 2 or 3 of that kind of traffic sign; or
 - (b) for a traffic sign of a kind for which there is not a diagram in Schedule 2 or 3 — it complies substantially with a description of that kind of traffic sign in the Rules and, if the description includes a symbol for which there is a diagram in Schedule 4, the symbol on the sign is a reasonable likeness of the diagram.

Note 1 **Traffic sign** is defined in the dictionary.

Note 2 The diagrams of traffic signs in Schedules 2 and 3 are in alphabetical order.

- (2) A road marking complies substantially with the Australian Road Rules if it complies substantially with a description of that kind of road marking in the Rules and, if the description includes a symbol for which there is a diagram in Schedule 4, the symbol in the road marking is a reasonable likeness of the diagram.

Note **Road marking** is defined in the dictionary.

- (3) A traffic control device (except a traffic sign or a road marking) complies substantially with the Australian Road Rules if the device complies substantially with a description of that kind of traffic control device in the Rules and, if the description includes a symbol for which there is a diagram in Schedule 4, the symbol on the device is a reasonable likeness of the diagram.
- (4) A traffic sign may be a reasonable likeness of a diagram of a kind of traffic sign mentioned in the Australian Road Rules even though:
- (a) the dimensions of the sign, or of anything on the sign, are different; or
 - (b) the sign has additional information on or with it; or
 - (c) the number on the sign is different; or
 - (d) the sign has a different number of panels; or
 - (e) the sign is combined on a single panel with 1 or more other traffic signs; or
 - (f) for a parking control sign — words, figures, symbols, or anything else, on the sign are differently arranged; or
 - (g) for a *bus lane sign*, *emergency stopping lane only sign*, *one-way sign* or parking control sign — the sign has an arrow pointing in a different direction; or
 - (h) for a *separated footpath sign* or an *end separated footpath sign* — the pedestrian and bicycle symbols are reversed; or
 - (i) for a *road access sign* — information on or with the sign indicates (whether by different wording or in another way) that it applies to different or additional vehicles or persons; or
 - (j) there is a variation in shade or brightness between a colour on the sign and the equivalent colour in the diagram.

Example of subrule (4) (b)

A *speed-limit sign* near a school may say that the sign has effect at certain times. This additional information does not prevent the sign being a reasonable likeness of the diagram of a *speed-limit sign* in Schedule 2.

Rule 316

Example of subrule (4) (c)

The diagram of the *area speed-limit sign* in Schedule 2 has the number '60'. A particular *area speed-limit sign* may have another number eg '50'. The different number on the sign does not prevent the sign being a reasonable likeness of the diagram.

Examples of subrule (4) (d)

- 1 A *school zone sign* may have the indicated speed limit, the words 'school zone', and the times of operation, on a single panel or separate panels.
- 2 An *end bicycle path sign* may have the word 'end' on a separate panel or on the same panel as the rest of the sign.

Example of subrule (4) (e)

A *no parking sign* that operates at certain times may be combined on a single panel with a *permissive parking sign* allowing pay parking at other times.

Example of subrule (4) (f)

A *permissive parking sign* limiting parking to 2 hours may have the time limit above, or below, the word 'parking'.

Example of subrule (4) (i)

The diagram of the *road access sign* in Schedule 2 says 'no pedestrians bicycles animals beyond this point'. The replacement of the word 'bicycles' by the word 'tractors' on a particular sign does not prevent the sign being a reasonable likeness of the diagram.

Note ***Bicycle symbol, parking control sign, pedestrian symbol*** and ***with*** are defined in the dictionary.

- (5) A variable illuminated message sign may also be a reasonable likeness of a diagram of a kind of traffic sign in Schedule 2 or 3 even though the colour of the sign, or of anything else on the sign, is different.

Note ***Variable illuminated message sign*** is defined in the dictionary.

Example of standard sign and variable illuminated message sign

Speed-limit signs

Speed-limit sign
(Standard sign)



Speed-limit sign
(Variable illuminated message sign)



- (6) A symbol on or in a traffic control device may be a reasonable likeness of a diagram of a kind of symbol mentioned in the Australian Road Rules even though the dimensions of the symbol, or of anything on the symbol, are different.
- (7) In this rule:
panel includes a board, plate and screen.

317 Information on or with traffic control devices

- (1) A traffic control device 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.

Examples of circumstances

- 1 A *speed-limit sign* may indicate that it applies when the lights at a children's crossing are flashing.
- 2 A *speed-limit sign* may indicate that it applies when children are present.

Rule 318

- (2) In this rule:

traffic control device includes a board, device, plate, screen, word, figure, symbol, or anything else, with a traffic control device that provides information about the application of the traffic control device.

Examples of information with a traffic control device

1 A plate erected immediately below a *no U-turn sign* indicating that the sign applies on Monday to Friday between 8 am and 6 pm.

2 An illuminated board erected close to, but not next to, a *no entry sign* indicating that commercial trucks are permitted to pass the sign when the words on the board are illuminated.

Note **With** includes accompanying or reasonably associated with — see the definition in the dictionary.

318 Limited effect of certain traffic control devices

- (1) If information on a traffic control device indicates that the device applies during particular times, on particular days, in particular circumstances, to a particular length of road or area, or to particular persons or vehicles, the device has effect only for the indicated times, days, circumstances, length of road, area, persons or vehicles.

Example

A *shared zone sign* on a road into an area indicating that the sign applies on Monday to Friday between 7 am and 6 pm.

- (2) If information on a traffic control device indicates that the device does not apply during particular times, on particular days, in particular circumstances, to a particular length of road or area, or to particular persons or vehicles, the device does not have effect for the indicated times, days, circumstances, length of road, area, persons or vehicles.

Examples

1 A plate erected next to a *pedestrian crossing sign* at a place indicating that the sign does not apply on a particular day.

2 A board erected close to a *bus lane sign* above a marked lane indicating that the sign does not apply when the words on the board are illuminated.

- (3) If information on a traffic control device that is at a place indicates that it applies on a particular day of the week, the device does not have effect on a day that is a public holiday for the place unless information on the device states otherwise.

Example

If a *loading zone sign* indicates that it applies on Monday to Friday between 9 am and 4 pm and information on or with the sign does not indicate that it applies on public holidays, the sign does not have effect on any public holiday falling on a Monday to Friday.

Note **Public holiday** is defined in the dictionary.

- (4) In this rule:

traffic control device includes a board, device, plate, screen, word, figure, symbol, or anything else, with a traffic control device that provides information about the application of the traffic control device.

319 Legal effect of traffic-related items mentioned in the Australian Road Rules

- (1) A traffic-related item of a kind mentioned in the Australian Road Rules has effect for the Rules if:
- (a) the item is on a road, or on a vehicle on a road; and
 - (b) the item complies substantially with the Rules.
- (2) A traffic-related item is taken to comply with the Australian Road Rules unless the contrary is proved.

Note 1 **Road** includes a road-related area — see rule 11 (2).

Note 2 Rule 322 (1) and (2) explain the meaning of a traffic control device **on** a road.

Rule 320

320 When do traffic-related items comply substantially with the Australian Road Rules

- (1) A traffic-related item complies substantially with the Australian Road Rules if:
 - (a) it is a reasonable likeness of a diagram in Schedule 4 of that kind of traffic-related item; or
 - (b) for a traffic-related item of a kind for which there is not a diagram in Schedule 4 — it complies substantially with a description of that kind of traffic-related item in the Rules and, if the description includes a symbol for which there is a diagram in Schedule 4, the symbol on the item is a reasonable likeness of the diagram.
- (2) A traffic-related item may be a reasonable likeness of a diagram of a kind of traffic-related item mentioned in the Australian Road Rules even though:
 - (a) the dimensions of the item, or of anything on the item, are different; or
 - (b) the item has additional information.
- (3) A symbol on a traffic-related item may be a reasonable likeness of a diagram of a kind of symbol mentioned in the Australian Road Rules even though the dimensions of the symbol, or of anything on the symbol, are different.

321 Meaning of information on or with traffic control devices and traffic-related items

A word, figure, symbol or anything else used on or with a traffic control device or traffic-related item has the same meaning as in the Australian Road Rules.

Note Rule 347 and Schedule 1 deal with the meaning of certain abbreviations and symbols.

322 References to traffic control devices and traffic-related items on a road etc

- (1) A traffic control device or traffic-related item above or near a road is taken to be on the road.

Examples

1 A *speed-limit sign* erected on a post at the side of a road is taken to be a *speed-limit sign* on the road.

2 A traffic lane arrow on a structure immediately above the road is taken to be a traffic lane arrow on the road.

- (2) However, the device or item is taken to be on the road only if it is clearly visible to road users to whom it is designed to apply.

Example

A *shared zone sign* erected on a post near the side of a road is a traffic sign on the road only if it is clearly visible to drivers driving on the road during the day and in normal weather conditions.

Note **Clearly visible** is defined in subrule (8).

- (3) A traffic control device or traffic-related item above or near an area or place is taken to be in or at the area or place.

Examples

1 Traffic lights erected outside the area of an intersection, but near that area, are taken to be traffic lights at the intersection.

2 A *hook turn only sign* fixed to a structure above a road that is close to, but before, an intersection is taken to be a *hook turn only sign* at the intersection.

3 A parking control sign near the side of a road is taken to be at the side of the road.

4 A parking control sign near the centre of a road is taken to be at the centre of the road.

- (4) However, the device or item is taken to be in or at the area or place only if it is clearly visible to road users to whom it is designed to apply.

Example

A *no right turn sign* suspended from wires above a road close to, but before, an intersection is a traffic sign at the intersection only if it is clearly visible to drivers approaching the intersection during the day and in normal weather conditions.

Rule 323

- (5) Without limiting subrule (3), a traffic control device or traffic-related item above or near a break in a dividing strip is taken to be at the break.

Example

A *no U-turn sign* erected in a dividing strip close to, but before, a break in the dividing strip is taken to be at the break.

Note **Dividing strip** is defined in the dictionary.

- (6) However, the device or item is taken to be at the break only if it is clearly visible to road users to whom it is designed to apply.
- (7) A traffic control device or traffic-related item is taken to comply with subrule (2), (4) or (6) unless the contrary is proved.

- (8) In this rule:

clearly visible means:

- (a) for a traffic signal — clearly visible during the day and night in normal weather conditions; or
- (b) for another traffic control device or a traffic-related item — clearly visible during the day in normal weather conditions.

Note **Night** is defined in the dictionary.

day means the period between sunrise on a day and sunset on the same day.

normal weather conditions means weather conditions that are not hazardous weather conditions causing reduced visibility.

323 References to lights that are traffic signals

A reference in the Australian Road Rules to a light that is, or is part of, traffic signals is a reference to a steady light, unless otherwise expressly stated.

Note **Traffic signals** is defined in the dictionary.

Division 2 Application of traffic control devices to lengths of roads and areas

Note *Area*, *length* of road and *traffic control device* are defined in the dictionary.

324 Purpose of Division

- (1) This Division contains rules explaining when traffic control devices apply to lengths of road and areas.
- (2) Other relevant rules are found elsewhere in the Australian Road Rules.

Note These rules include:

- rule 21 (3) — length of road to which a *speed-limit sign* applies
- rule 22 (2) — speed-limited area
- rule 23 (2) — school zone
- rule 24 (2) — shared zone
- rule 39 (3) — length of road to which a *no U-turn sign* applies
- rule 93 (2) — length of road to which a *no overtaking or passing sign* applies
- rule 97 (2) — length of road to which a *road access sign* applies
- rule 98 (2) — length of road to which a *one-way sign* applies
- rule 108 (3) — length of road to which a *trucks and buses low gear sign* applies
- rule 130 (3) — length of road to which a *keep left unless overtaking sign* applies
- rule 159 (2) — length of road to which a traffic sign indicating a marked lane for a particular kind of vehicle applies
- rule 176 (2) and (3) — length of road to which a *clearway sign* applies
- rule 177 (3) — length of road to which a *freeway sign* applies
- rule 252 (2) — length of road or footpath to which a *no bicycles sign*, or no bicycles road marking, applies.

Rule 325

325 References to traffic control devices — application to lengths of road and areas

In applying the Australian Road Rules to a length of road or an area, unless the contrary intention appears, a reference to a traffic control device is a reference to a traffic control device applying to the length of road or area.

326 When do traffic control devices apply to a length of road or area — the basic rules

- (1) A traffic control device applies to a length of road or an area if:
 - (a) the device applies to the length of road or area under 1 or more provisions of the Australian Road Rules; or
 - (b) the device, the position of the device, or information on or with the device, indicates that the device applies to the length of road or area.

Note **With** is defined in the dictionary.

- (2) A traffic control device does not apply to a length of road or an area if information on or with the device expressly indicates that it does not apply to the length of road or area.
- (3) Subrule (2) applies despite any other provision of this Division.
- (4) In subrule (1) (b):
the device includes another traffic control device.

327 Length of road to which a traffic sign (except a parking control sign) applies

The length of road to which a traffic sign on a road (except a parking control sign) applies is worked out in the direction driven by a driver, or travelled by a pedestrian, on the road who faces the sign before passing it.

Example

Rule 21 (3) provides that a *speed-limit sign* applies to the length of road beginning at the sign and ending at the nearest of a different *speed-limit sign*, an *end speed-limit sign*, or *speed derestriction sign*, and the end of the road. Only the nearest of those things, in the direction driven by a driver, or travelled by a pedestrian, who faces the sign before passing it, is relevant.

Note 1 **Parking control sign** and **traffic sign** are defined in the dictionary.

Note 2 Rule 332 deals with parking control signs that display an arrow. These signs apply to lengths of road.

328 References to a traffic control device applying to a length of road

If, under the Australian Road Rules, a traffic control device on a road applies to a length of road, the device applies only to a length of road on that road, unless otherwise expressly stated.

Example

A *speed-limit sign* on a road does not apply to roads leading off from the road.

Note **Length** of road is defined in the dictionary.

Rule 329

329 Traffic control devices applying to a marked lane

- (1) A traffic control device (except a road marking) applies to a marked lane if:
 - (a) it is above the marked lane; or
 - (b) it is near the marked lane, and the device, the position of the device, or information on or with the device, indicates that it applies to the marked lane.

Example

An *emergency stopping lane only sign* applies to the marked lane indicated by the arrow on the sign.

Note **Marked lane**, **road marking** and **with** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) A road marking applies to a marked lane if it is on the surface of the lane.
- (3) However, a traffic control device does not apply to a marked lane if information on or with the device expressly indicates that the device does not apply to the marked lane.
- (4) In subrule (1) (b):
the device includes another traffic control device.

330 Traffic control devices applying to a slip lane

- (1) A traffic control device (except a road marking) applies to a slip lane if:
 - (a) it is above the slip lane; or
 - (b) it is near the slip lane and on the left side of the slip lane;
or
 - (c) it is near the slip lane, and the device, the position of the device, or information on or with the device, indicates that it applies to the slip lane.

Note **Road marking**, **slip lane** and **with** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) A road marking applies to a slip lane if it is on the surface of the slip lane.

- (3) However, a traffic control device does not apply to a slip lane if information on or with the device expressly indicates that the device does not apply to the slip lane.
- (4) In subrule (1) (c):
the device includes another traffic control device.

331 Traffic control devices applying to an intersection

A traffic control device applies to an intersection if it is at the intersection and does not apply to a slip lane at the intersection, unless information on or with the device expressly indicates that the device does not apply to the intersection.

Note 1 **Intersection**, **slip lane** and **with** are defined in the dictionary.

Note 2 Rule 322 (3) and (4) deal with the meaning of a traffic control device **at** an area, including an intersection.

Note 3 Rule 330 explains when a traffic control device applies to a slip lane.

332 Parking control signs applying to a length of road

- (1) If a parking control sign displays an arrow and is at the side of a road, then, unless information on or with the sign indicates otherwise, the sign applies to the length of road between the sign and the nearest (in the direction indicated by the arrow) of the following:
 - (a) a parking control sign at that side of the road that displays an arrow indicating the opposite direction;
 - (b) a yellow edge line on the road;
 - (c) if the road ends at a T-intersection or dead end — the end of the road.

Note 1 **Edge line**, **parking control sign**, **T-intersection** and **with** are defined in the dictionary.

Note 2 Rule 322 (3) and (4) deal with the meaning of a traffic control device **in** or **at** an area or place.

Rule 333

- (2) If a parking control sign displays an arrow and is at the centre of a road or on a dividing strip, then, unless information on or with the sign indicates otherwise, the sign applies to the length of road between the sign and the nearest (in the direction indicated by the arrow) of the following:
- (a) a parking control sign at the centre of the road or on the dividing strip that displays an arrow indicating the opposite direction;
 - (b) a yellow edge line on the road;
 - (c) if the road ends at a T–intersection or dead end — the end of the road.

Note *Centre of the road* and *dividing strip* are defined in the dictionary.

333 Parking control signs applying to a length of road in an area to which another parking control sign applies etc

- (1) If a parking control sign that applies to a length of road is in an area to which another parking control sign applies in accordance with rule 335, the first parking control sign applies in the same way as it would apply if it were not in that area, and the second parking control sign does not apply to the length of road.

Example

Parking control signs that establish a loading zone or taxi zone may operate on a length of road in an area where parking is otherwise restricted to residents only by other parking control signs on each road into the area.

Note *Parking control sign* is defined in the dictionary.

- (2) If the area indicated by a people with disabilities road marking is in an area to which a parking control sign applies in accordance with rule 335, the road marking applies in the same way as it would apply if it were not in that area, and the parking control sign does not apply to the area indicated by the road marking.

Note *People with disabilities road marking* is defined in rule 203.

334 How parking control signs apply to a length of road

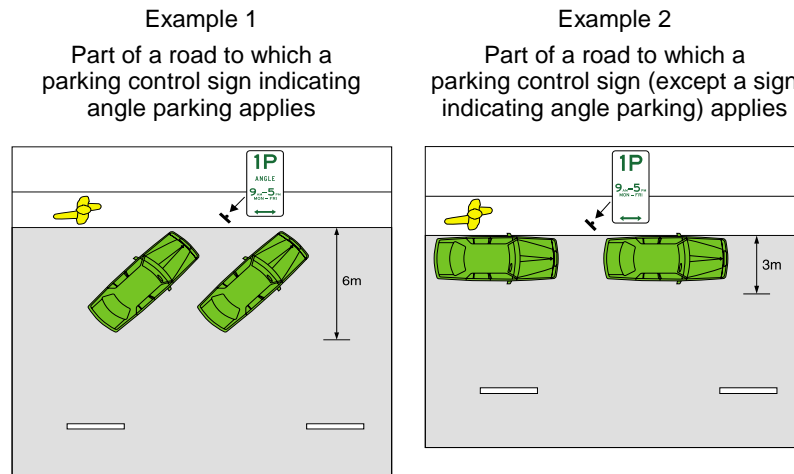
- (1) If a parking control sign applies to a length of road and there are parking bays on the length of road, the sign applies only to the parking bays, unless information on or with the sign indicates otherwise.

Note **Parking bay**, **parking control sign** and **with** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) If a parking control sign applies to a length of road, the sign is at the side of the road, and there are no parking bays to which the sign applies, then, unless information on or with the sign indicates otherwise, the sign applies to the part of the road on the length of road that extends from the far side of the road (excluding any road-related area) on that side of the road for:
 - (a) if the sign, or information on or with the sign, includes the words 'angle parking' or 'angle' — 6 metres; or
 - (b) in any other case — 3 metres.

Note **Road-related area** is defined in rule 13.

Examples



Rule 335

- (3) If a parking control sign applies to a length of road, the sign is at the centre of the road or on a dividing strip, and there are no parking bays to which the sign applies, then, unless information on or with the sign indicates otherwise, the sign applies to:
- (a) if the sign is at the centre of the road, but not on a dividing strip — the part of the road on that length of road that extends 3 metres from the centre of the road on each side of the road; or
 - (b) if the sign is on a dividing strip — the dividing strip on that length of road and the part of the road on that length of road that extends 3 metres from each edge of the dividing strip.

Note 1 **Centre of the road** and **dividing strip** are defined in the dictionary.

Note 2 Rule 322 (3) and (4) deal with the meaning of a traffic control device **in** or **at** an area or place.

335 Traffic control devices applying to an area

- (1) A traffic control device (except a road marking) applies to an area if:
- (a) it is in the area; and
 - (b) the device, the position of the device, or information on or with the device, indicates that the device applies to the area.

Note 1 **Road marking** and **with** are defined in the dictionary.

Note 2 Rule 332 deals with parking control signs that display arrows. These signs apply to lengths of road.

- (2) A traffic control device (except a road marking) also applies to an area if:
- (a) there is an identical kind of traffic control device (the **first traffic control device**) on each road into the area; and
 - (b) the traffic control device is a traffic control device applying to an area, or information on or with the device indicates that it applies to an area; and

- (c) information on or with a traffic control device on each road out of the area indicates that the first traffic control device no longer applies or that the area has ended.

Examples of traffic control devices applying to an area

- 1 A *school zone sign* (in some circumstances — see rule 23).
- 2 A *shared zone sign*.
- 3 A *no stopping sign* or *no parking sign* with the word ‘area’.
- 4 A *permissive parking sign* with the words ‘parking area’.

- (3) A road marking applies to an area if:
- (a) it is on the surface of the area; and
 - (b) the road marking, the position of the road marking, or information in or with the road marking, indicates that the road marking applies to the area.
- (4) However, a traffic control device does not apply to an area if information on or with the device expressly indicates that the device does not apply to the area.
- (5) A parking control sign that applies to an area applies to parking bays on each length of road in the area, and to other parts of each length of road, as if it were a parking control sign that applied only to that length of road.

Note 1 **Parking bay** and **parking control sign** are defined in the dictionary.

Note 2 Rule 334 sets out how a parking control sign that applies to a length of road also applies to parking bays and other parts of the road.

- (6) In this rule:
- road**, in subrule (2) (a) and (c) and for an area of road, does not include a road-related area.
- the device**, in subrule (1) (b), includes another traffic control device.
- the road marking**, in subrule (3) (b), includes another traffic control device.

Note **Road-related area** is defined in rule 13.

Rule 336

336 How separated footpath signs and separated footpath road markings apply

- (1) A *separated footpath sign*, or separated footpath road marking, on a footpath applies in the way set out in this rule.

Note **Footpath** is defined in the dictionary, and *separated footpath* and *separated footpath road marking* are defined in rule 239.

- (2) The part of the footpath to the left of the centre of the footpath is designated:
- (a) if a pedestrian symbol is on the left side of the sign or the path — for the use of pedestrians; or
 - (b) if a bicycle symbol is on the left side of the sign or the path — for the use of bicycles.

Note **Bicycle**, **bicycle symbol** and **pedestrian symbol** are defined in the dictionary, and **pedestrian** is defined in rule 18.

- (3) The part of the footpath to the right of the centre of the footpath is designated:
- (a) if a pedestrian symbol is on the right side of the sign or the path — for the use of pedestrians; or
 - (b) if a bicycle symbol is on the right side of the sign or the path — for the use of bicycles.

Division 3 Application of traffic control devices to persons

Note **Traffic control device** is defined in the dictionary.

337 Purpose of Division

This Division explains when a traffic control device applies to a person.

338 References to traffic control devices — application to persons

In applying the Australian Road Rules to a person, unless the contrary intention appears, a reference to a traffic control device is a reference to a traffic control device applying to the person.

339 When do traffic control devices apply to a person — the basic rules

- (1) A traffic control device applies to a person if:
 - (a) the device applies to the person under a provision of this Division; or
 - (b) the device, the position of the device, or information on or with the device, indicates that the device applies to the person.

Note **With** is defined in the dictionary.

- (2) A traffic control device does not apply to a person if information on or with the device expressly indicates that it does not apply to the person.
- (3) Subrule (2) applies despite any other provision of this Division.
- (4) In subrule (1) (b):
the device includes another traffic control device.

Rule 340

340 Traffic control devices (except road markings and parking control signs)

- (1) A traffic control device (except a road marking or parking control sign) applies to a person if:
- (a) the device faces the person; or
 - (b) the person has passed the device and the device faced the person as the person approached it.

Note 1 **Parking control sign** and **road marking** are defined in the dictionary.

Note 2 Rule 341 deals with road markings, and rule 346 with parking control signs.

- (2) However, the device does not apply to the person if the position of the device indicates that it does not apply to the person.

Examples

- 1 If a driver is driving in a marked lane of a multi-lane road, a traffic lane arrow above another marked lane does not apply to the driver.
- 2 If a driver is turning left using a slip lane at an intersection, a traffic light on the right side of the slip lane does not apply to the driver.
- 3 If a driver is driving on a two-way road, a *speed-limit sign* facing only traffic travelling in the opposite direction does not apply to the driver.

341 Road markings

A road marking on the surface of a road applies to a person on the road unless the position of the road marking indicates that it does not apply to the person.

Examples

- 1 If a driver is driving on a road that is not a multi-lane road or one-way road, a road marking to the right of the centre of the road does not apply to the driver.
- 2 If a driver is driving in a marked lane of a multi-lane road, a road marking in another marked lane does not apply to the driver.

Note **Road marking** is defined in the dictionary.

342 Traffic signs (except parking control signs) applying to a length of road

- (1) A traffic sign (except a parking control sign) that applies to a length of road and to drivers applies to a driver driving on the length of road if the driver is driving in the same direction as a driver on the road who faces the sign before passing it.

Note **Length** of road, **parking control sign** and **traffic sign** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) A traffic sign that applies to a length of road and to pedestrians applies to a pedestrian travelling on the length of road if the pedestrian is travelling in the same direction as a pedestrian on the road who faces the sign before passing it.
- (3) The traffic sign applies to the driver or pedestrian even though the driver or pedestrian does not pass the sign.

Example

If a driver turns from a side road or private land onto a length of road to which a traffic sign applies, the traffic sign applies to the driver even though the driver does not pass the sign.

343 Traffic signs (except parking control signs) applying to an area

- (1) A traffic sign (except a parking control sign) that applies to an area and to drivers applies to a driver driving on any road in the area.

Note 1 **Area**, **parking control sign** and **traffic sign** are defined in the dictionary.

Note 2 Rule 342 deals with traffic signs (except parking control signs) applying to a length of road, and rule 346 deals with the application of parking control signs to lengths of road and areas.

Note 3 **Road** includes a road-related area — see rule 11 (2).

- (2) A traffic sign that applies to an area and to pedestrians applies to a pedestrian on any road in the area.

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- (3) The traffic sign applies to the driver or pedestrian even though the driver or pedestrian does not pass the sign.

Example

The *shared zone signs* on the roads into a shared zone apply to a driver who starts a journey inside the shared zone.

344 Traffic control devices applying to a driver in a marked lane

A traffic control device applying to a marked lane applies to a driver approaching, in or leaving the marked lane unless the position of the device indicates that it does not apply to the driver.

Example

An overhead lane control device above a marked lane that the driver does not face as the driver approaches it does not apply to the driver.

Note 1 **Marked lane** is defined in the dictionary.

Note 2 Rule 329 deals with when a traffic control device applies to a marked lane.

345 Traffic control devices applying to a driver in a slip lane

A traffic control device applying to a slip lane applies to a driver approaching, in or leaving the slip lane.

Note 1 **Slip lane** is defined in the dictionary.

Note 2 Rule 330 deals with when a traffic control device applies to a slip lane.

346 Parking control signs

- (1) A parking control sign that applies to a length of road applies to a driver on the length of road.

Note 1 **Length** of road and **parking control sign** are defined in the dictionary.

Note 2 Rule 332 deals with parking control signs with arrows. These signs apply to lengths of road.

- (2) A parking control sign that applies to an area applies to a driver in the area.

Note **Area** is defined in the dictionary.

- (3) A parking control sign applies to a driver mentioned in subrule (1) or (2) even though the driver does not pass the sign.