

ROADING BYLAW 2020 - PARKING


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Waitaki District Rooding Bylaw 2020 - Parking
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The Waitaki District Rooding Bylaw 2020 - Parking were made by the Waitaki District Council at a meeting of the Council held on 6 October 2020.

The Common Seal of the Waitaki District Council was affixed in the presence of:



Gary Kircher
Mayor



Fergus Power
Chief Executive



PART I. TITLE

Commencement

- 1.1 The title of this bylaw shall be the Waitaki District Council Roading Bylaw 2020 – Parking.
- 1.2 The rules of this bylaw come into force on 1 November 2020.
- 1.3 On 1 November 2020 the bylaws listed in the first schedule are revoked.
- 1.4 All other bylaws established and operated by the Waitaki District Council for control of roads traffic and parking within the Waitaki District are subject to this bylaw.

Purpose, Scope and Exemptions

- 2.1 This bylaw is made pursuant to the powers contained in the Local Government Act 2002, the Local Government Act 1974, the Transport Act 1962, the Land Transport Act 1998, the Utilities Access Act 2010, and the Traffic Regulations 1976 or subsequent amendments.
- 2.2 **The purpose of this bylaw is to promote public safety and effectively regulate parking within the road corridors in Waitaki District.**
- 2.3 A person is not in breach of this bylaw if that person proves that the act or omission complained of took place in response to a situation on a road; and the situation was not of the person's own making; and the act or omission was taken—
 - 2.3.1 to avoid the death or injury of a person; or
 - 2.3.2 if the act or omission did not create a risk of death or injury or greater damage to any property, to avoid damage to any property.
- 2.4 Paragraph 2.3 does not apply if a court is considering in proceedings for an offence whether or not a person had complied with this bylaw.
- 2.5 A person is not in breach of this bylaw if that person proves that the act or omission complained of—
 - 2.5.1 took place in compliance with the directions of an enforcement officer, a parking warden, a traffic signal, or a traffic sign; or
 - 2.5.2 in the case of an act or omission done by an enforcement officer or a parking warden, was necessary in the execution of the person's duty.
- 2.6 The driver or person in charge of the following vehicles shall be exempt from the provisions of Part III (General Parking Requirements) of this Bylaw—
 - 2.6.1 A vehicle used at some emergency or for providing urgent medical services;
 - 2.6.2 A vehicle used by an enforcement officer for attendance at some emergency or urgent public business;
 - 2.6.3 A vehicle being used by an approved roading contractor for roading construction or maintenance functions;
 - 2.6.4 A vehicle being used by a Minister of the Crown on urgent public business, or conveying any other person authorised in that behalf by that minister and engaged on urgent public business in the execution of official duties.

Interpretation

3.1 In this bylaw unless the context otherwise requires:-

Any words or phrases used in this Bylaw shall have the meanings assigned to them by the Land Transport Act 1998, the Local Government Act 1974, the Local Government Act 2002, the Reserves Act 1977, the Transport Act 1962, the Utilities Access Act 2010, the Land Transport (Road User) Rule 2004, Land Transport Rule: Setting of Speed Limits 2017 and the Traffic Regulations 1976 (and subsequent amendments to these acts) will have the meanings as are respectively assigned in those Acts and any subordinate legislation, unless inconsistent with the context in which such words occur.

Access way has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Land Transport Act 1998.

viz –

any passage way, laid out or constructed by the authority of the council or the Minister of Works and Development or, on or after the 1st day of April 1988, the Minister of Lands for the purposes of providing the public with a convenient route for pedestrians from any road, service lane, or reserve to another, or to any public place or to any railway station, or from one public place to another public place, or from one part of any road, service lane, or reserve to another part of that same road, service lane, or reserve.

Authorised Period and / or **Authorised Time** means a period of time controlled by the signage or machine covering the site deemed to be a controlled area by this Bylaw.

Berm an area within the road corridor and outside of the carriageway laid out in grass, and verge has the same meaning.

Caravan means any vehicle that is equipped with wheels or such like to enable it to be moved and is so designed to render it capable of being used as a human abode.

Carriageway means that part of a road reasonably usable for the time being for vehicular traffic in general.

Chief Executive means the principal administrative officer of the Council.

Controlled Area means an area controlled by signage or device, including but not limited to meters or ticket vending equipment / operator for regulation of parking access.

The Council means the Waitaki District Council.

Cycle

(a) means a vehicle that has at least 2 wheels and that is designed primarily to be propelled by the muscular energy of the rider; and

(b) includes a power-assisted cycle

Cycleway means a path designed primarily for cycle use.

Driver means a person driving a vehicle; and includes the rider of an all-terrain vehicle, a motorcycle, a moped, a cycle, a mobility device, or a wheeled recreational device.

Enforcement officer means a person appointed by a local authority to exercise the powers of an enforcement officer in relation to offences against, and infringement offences under, this Act, including enforcement of the bylaws of the local authority.

Footpath has the same meaning as in section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974.

viz -

so much of any road as is laid out or constructed by authority of the council primarily for pedestrians; and includes the edging, kerbing, and channelling thereof.

Gateway means an entrance which allows entry to or exit from a road located within a boundary fence to a paddock, which contains no buildings and is either fallow, or used exclusively for extensive grazing or cropping.

Goods means all kinds of movable personal property; and includes articles sent by post, and animals.

Goods service vehicle has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Land Transport Act 1998.

viz –

(a) means a motor vehicle used or capable of being used in a goods service for the carriage of goods; but

(b) does not include a vehicle specified as an exempt goods service vehicle in the regulations or the rules.

Grass Verge, Road Verge or Verge means that part of a road which is not the carriageway excluding the footpath, which is laid out in grass.

Heavy Vehicle has the same meaning as in section 2(1) of the Land Transport Act 1998.

viz –

a motor vehicle (other than a motorcar that is not used, kept, or available for the carriage of passengers for hire or reward) having a gross vehicle mass exceeding 3500 kg

Hours of Darkness means a period of time between half an hour after sunset on one day and half an hour before sunrise on the next day or any other time when there is not sufficient daylight to render clearly visible a person or vehicle at a distance of 100m.

Infringement fee means the amount prescribed by regulations made under section 259(b) of the Local Government Act 2002 as the infringement fee for the offence.

Infringement Offence means an offence specified as such under section 259(a) of the Local Government Act 2002.

Marking means any painted lines, text, or symbols installed on the road surface under the authority of the Council.

Mobility device means a vehicle designed and constructed (not merely adapted) for use by persons who require mobility assistance due to physical and neurological impairment and is powered solely by a motor that has a maximum power output not exceeding 1,500W.

Mobility Parking Space – see Reserved Parking Space

Motor Vehicle has the same meaning as in section 2(1) of the Land Transport Act 1998.

viz –

- (a) means a vehicle drawn or propelled by mechanical power; and
- (b) includes a trailer; but
- (c) does not include—
 - (i) a vehicle running on rails; or
 - (ii) [Repealed]
 - (iii) a trailer (other than a trailer designed solely for the carriage of goods) that is designed and used exclusively as part of the armament of the New Zealand Defence Force; or
 - (iv) a trailer running on 1 wheel and designed exclusively as a speed measuring device or for testing the wear of vehicle tyres; or
 - (v) a vehicle designed for amusement purposes and used exclusively within a place of recreation, amusement, or entertainment to which the public does not have access with motor vehicles; or
 - (vi) a pedestrian-controlled machine; or
 - (vii) a vehicle that the Agency has declared under section 168A is not a motor vehicle; or
 - (viii) a mobility device.

Metered Multi Bay Parking Space means a collection of parking spaces served by a meter (one or multi fee payment) device.

Officer means any Police Officer or authorised Officer of the Council.

Owner has the same meaning as in section 2(1) of the Land Transport Act 1998.

viz –

the person lawfully entitled to possession, control and operation of an animal or vehicle or conveyance device.

Parking means

- (a) in relation to a portion of a road where parking is for the time being governed by the location of parking meters or vending machines placed under the authority of a bylaw of a local authority, the stopping or standing of a vehicle on that portion of the road for any period in excess of a period fixed by a bylaw of a local authority;
- (b) in relation to any other portion of a road, the stopping or standing of a vehicle (other than a vehicle picking up or setting down passengers in a loading zone or reserved parking area, and entitled to do so) on that portion of the road.

Parking Area means any land belonging to or controlled by the Council, which is authorised by resolution of Council to be a place where vehicles may be parked.

Public place means within the Council's district, every footpath, cycletrack, road, street, lane and thoroughfare which is open to the public or is able to be used by the public as of right and every park, reserve, beach or place of public resort or place to which the public has access and which is under the control of the Council.

Private Utilities means any utility that is not owned or operated by a Utility Operator.

Reserved Parking Space means a parking space reserved for a specific road user at all times or part thereof. Specific road users include but are not limited to:

- Mobility Parking Permit holders
- Scheduled Buses
- School Buses
- Taxis

Road (and Road Corridor) means the same as in section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974.

viz –

road means the whole of any land which is within a district, and which—

- immediately before the commencement of this Part was a road or street or public highway; or*
- immediately before the inclusion of any area in the district was a public highway within that area; or*
- is laid out by the council as a road or street after the commencement of this Part; or*
- is vested in the council for the purpose of a road as shown on a deposited survey plan; or*
- is vested in the council as a road or street pursuant to any other enactment; — and includes—*
- except where elsewhere provided in this Part, any access way or service lane which before the commencement of this Part was under the control of any council or is laid out or constructed by or vested in any council as an access way or service lane or is declared by the Minister of Works and Development as an access way or service lane after the commencement of this Part or is declared by the Minister of Lands as an access way or service lane on or after 1 April 1988:*
- every square or place intended for use of the public generally, and every bridge, culvert, drain, ford, gate, building, or other thing belonging thereto or lying upon the line or within the limits thereof; — but, except as provided in the Public Works Act 1981 or in any regulations under that Act, does not include a motorway within the meaning of that Act or the Government Roading Powers Act 1989.*

Roadside drain is a channel formed on a public road for the purposes of receiving and carrying water.

Service lane has the same meaning as in section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974.

viz -

any lane laid out or constructed either by the authority of the council or the Minister of Works and Development or, on or after the 1st day of April 1988, the Minister of Lands for the purpose of providing the public with a side or rear access for vehicular traffic to any land.

Sign means any sign or device of whatever nature for the purpose of specific information of any site or building, for proving directions or information, or for promoting any goods, services or forthcoming events, which is visible from any public place or thoroughfare. Such signs may consist of a specially constructed device, structure, erection or apparatus.

State Highway has the meaning attributed to it by the Land Transport Management Act 2003.

Storage means the intentional placement of vehicles and objects, excluding structures for a period greater than would be regarded as parking.

Stormwater is defined as rainwater which has landed either on the ground, a roof or other impervious area.

Urban Traffic Area means the same as in Land Transport Rule: Setting of Speed Limits 2017.

Utility Operator means the same as in the Utilities Access Act 2010.

Vehicle has the same meaning as in section 2(1) of the Land Transport Act 1998.

viz —

- (a) *a contrivance equipped with wheels, tracks, or revolving runners on which it moves or is moved; and*
- (b) *includes a hovercraft, a skateboard, in-line skates, and roller skates; but*
- (c) *does not include—*
 - (i) *a perambulator or pushchair:*
 - (ii) *a shopping or sporting trundler not propelled by mechanical power:*
 - (iii) *a wheelbarrow or hand-trolley:*
- (iv) *[Repealed]*
- (v) *a pedestrian-controlled lawnmower:*
- (vi) *a pedestrian-controlled agricultural machine not propelled by mechanical power:*
- (vii) *an article of furniture:*
- (viii) *a wheelchair not propelled by mechanical power:*
- (ix) *any other contrivance specified by the rules not to be a vehicle for the purposes of this definition:*
- (x) *any rail vehicle.*

Vehicle Entranceway and vehicle crossings have the same meaning as vehicle crossings as in section 335 of the Local Government Act 1974.

Water table is a roadside drain.

Works means the use of machinery or hand tools to excavate, construct or alter any public or privately owned asset.

PART II. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Council Control

- 4.1 This bylaw applies to all roads or parts of roads which is/are under the control of the Waitaki District Council.
- 4.2 Enforcement of the provisions of this bylaw shall be carried out by the police or Council's enforcement officers.
- 4.3 Any person who acts so as to cause damage to any road, footpath, signage, pavement markings, equipment used to control or regulate a parking area or public place commits a breach of this Bylaw. Such acts include tampering and interference with equipment inconsistent with normal use. Without prejudice to any other remedy, where such a breach of this bylaw occurs which causes damage, Council may undertake repairs and recover the associated costs from the person or persons who committed a breach of the bylaw in connection with the damage.

PART III. GENERAL PARKING REQUIREMENTS

Children and Animals Left In Cars

- 5.1 The Council shall have the right to enter or allow the entry into any vehicle in any parking area to aid a child or animal that has been left unattended in that vehicle, in the case where the leaving of that child or animal therein is likely to endanger its safety or health, or when it appears that the child or animal is in a distressed condition.

Parking Controls and Offences

- 5.2 It is an offence to park in any controlled area, parking area or public place except as permitted by:
- 5.2.1 an authorisation issued by the Chief Executive, or
 - 5.2.2 the provisions of this Bylaw, or
 - 5.2.3 by resolution of Council, or
 - 5.2.4 by signage or equipment installed by Council to regulate parking in a controlled area.

For the purposes of clarity, time restrictions on parking are either 'time restricted zones'; or 'metered zones'.

- 5.3 No person shall park any vehicle on or over any marking indicating the limits of the parking space or in such a position that the said vehicle shall not be entirely within the markings which indicate the limits of the parking space. Provided however, that where such vehicle has a trailer or caravan attached, that person may park such vehicle and trailer in two parking spaces paying such fees as are required for such spaces.
- 5.4 No person shall park any vehicle in a parking space which is already occupied by another vehicle unless all the vehicles occupying a space are mopeds or motor-cycles (including not more than three motor-cycles with side-cars attached thereto) and all such mopeds or motor-cycles have paid the required fee and are displaying the required parking receipt and none of the mopeds or motor-cycles are preventing or likely to prevent other parking area occupants from egress.

Parallel Parking

- 5.5 If the parking space, not necessarily marked, is parallel to the kerb or footpath, the vehicle (except a motor-cycle) occupying that space shall be parked so that it shall be headed in the direction of the movement of the traffic on the side of the street on which the vehicle is parked. Motor-cycles can be parked at angles to the kerb.

Angle Parking

- 5.6 If the parking space is at an angle to the kerb or footpath the vehicle occupying that space shall be parked so that the vehicle is entirely within the parking space and parallel to a marking which indicates a side limit thereof with the front or the rear of the vehicle (as the case may be) as near as is practicable to the kerb in accordance with parking direction signage and/or marking.

Mobility Parking Spaces

- 5.7 No person shall park a vehicle on a reserved parking space except for the holder of an authorised parking permit who is travelling in the vehicle and such permit being prominently displayed within the vehicle.

Reserved or Discontinued Parking Spaces

- 5.8 Where Council is of opinion that any metered space or spaces or time restricted parking space or spaces should be temporarily discontinued as a parking space or spaces, Council may place or erect, or cause to be placed or erected a sign or signs or a road cone or road cones indicating “No Stopping” at such space or spaces, and it shall be unlawful for any person to park a vehicle at such space or spaces while such an indication is so placed or erected.
- 5.9 Council may, subject to such conditions as are appropriate in the circumstance and upon payment of the prescribed fee, if any, authorise the stopping, standing or parking of a specified vehicle or vehicles, notwithstanding the provisions of clause 5.8 hereof. In any case where an authorisation has been granted there shall be displayed on the vehicle a document issued by Council authorising the occupation of the space and setting out the days and times and location applying to the authorisation.

Stopping Prohibited

- 5.10 No person shall stop, stand or park any vehicle in any right of way which is vested in or owned by the Council in such a manner so as to obstruct or block traffic using the right of way.
- 5.11 Unless otherwise defined by markings, no person shall stop, stand or park any vehicle across, or, unless otherwise marked, within 1 metre either side of any vehicle access entrance on a public road in such a manner so as to obstruct or block traffic using the vehicle access entrance.
- 5.12 No person shall use any part of a road or footpath to undertake repairs to a vehicle, unless the said repairs are minor or of an urgent nature intended to allow for the immediate removal of the vehicle from the said road or footpath.
- 5.13 No person shall leave standing on any road or public place for any continuous period exceeding seven days any motor vehicle (including a motor vehicle without wheels) that is mechanically immobilised, without the permit required from the Council. The Council may remove and impound, at the cost of the owner, if known, any vehicle left standing in breach of this clause.
The Council shall not be liable for any loss or damage resulting from the removal or sale of any such vehicle.
- 5.14 Due care shall be taken when parking on a steep gradient to ensure the safety of residents and other road users; this should include turning the wheels toward the kerb to prevent inadvertent free-wheeling.

Time Restricted Parking Zones

- 6.1 No person shall park any vehicle for any period in excess of the maximum authorised period displayed on signs, which designate an area as a time restricted parking zone.
- 6.2 Council may from time to time by ordinary resolution:
- (a) Declare any piece of land or any road or any part of a road or any building or part of a building owned or occupied by Council to be a parking place.
 - (b) Direct the times, manner and conditions for parking of vehicles in any such parking places.
 - (c) Direct the classes of vehicles that shall be permitted to be parked in any such parking places.
 - (d) Make other provision for the efficient management and control of any such parking places.
 - (e) Delegate authority to alter the management of any parking space or spaces, set time limits and fix the fees payable for any such parking places.
 - (f) Direct the removal of parking spaces or a part of a road or any building or part of a building owned or occupied by Council to be a parking place.
 - (g) Declare any parking space in a parking place to be reserved for the exclusive parking of vehicles displaying a mobility parking permit.
- 6.3 No driver or person in charge of any vehicle shall permit such vehicle to be parked in any such parking place except as permitted by any such resolution.
- 6.4 Any such resolution may from time to time be amended or rescinded by a further ordinary resolution of Council.
- 6.5 The current areas of parking places with time restrictions are indicated in the second schedule of this bylaw.

Metered Zones

- 7.1 No person shall park any vehicle for any period in excess of the maximum authorised period displayed on signs, which designate an area as a Metered Parking Zone.
- 7.2 It shall be an offence for any person to park any vehicle in a metered space except as permitted by the provisions of this chapter of the bylaw.
- 7.3 The current areas of parking places with time restrictions are indicated in the second schedule of this bylaw.

Hours Applicable to Metered Zones

- 8.1 The hours for parking meter restrictions shall be in accordance with the third schedule of this Bylaw and may be altered from time to time by ordinary Council resolution.

Operation of Parking Meters

- 9.1 Only the prescribed coins and payment mechanisms shall be used with any equipment that controls or regulates a parking area. No person shall operate or attempt to operate equipment that controls or regulates a parking area by any means other than as prescribed by this Bylaw. No person shall tamper or interfere with a sign or equipment installed by Council to regulate parking in a controlled area.

Metered Zones and Payment Methods

- 10.1 Council may from time to time by ordinary resolution:
- (a) Declare any road or part of a road to be a metered zone.
 - (b) Declare any piece of land owned or occupied by Council and not being a road or part of a road to be a metered zone.
 - (c) Declare the time allowed for parking in metered spaces beyond which it shall be unlawful to remain parked.
 - (d) Fix the fees payable for the parking of vehicles within the metered zone.
 - (e) Determine acceptable methods of fee payment.
 - (f) Delegate authority to alter a metered zone, time allowed for metered spaces and fix fees payable within a metered zone.
- 10.2 Any such resolution may from time to time be amended or rescinded by a further ordinary resolution of Council.
- 10.3 Where a fee has been prescribed for parking, payment of the fee shall be by the method prescribed for that area or, where more than one method of payment has been prescribed, by one of those methods.
- 10.4 When any vehicle is parked in a metered space the driver or person in charge of such vehicle shall, prior to leaving the vehicle but no later than ten minutes after parking the vehicle, deposit or cause to be deposited in the controlling parking meter or by a cell phone based payment application the prescribed value as indicated on the parking meter or pay and display machine, as a parking fee and shall forthwith activate the mechanism in accordance with the instructions on the parking meter. Thereupon the metered space may be lawfully occupied by the vehicle during the period indicated on the parking meter or parking receipt, but no longer, provided that the driver or person in charge of such vehicle may without any payment, park the same during such time (if any) as may be indicated on the parking meter as being unexpired from its previous use.
- 10.5 It shall be lawful for the driver or person in charge of a vehicle, immediately upon the expiration of any authorised period of parking, again to deposit or cause to be deposited the prescribed coin (or electronic payment) in the parking meter. Thereafter the said vehicle may lawfully occupy the metered space for the further period indicated on the parking meter or parking receipt, provided that the maximum period for parking stated is not exceeded in total.
- 10.6 No driver or person in charge of any vehicle is permitted to remain parked in a metered space while the meter has not been properly operated in accordance with the instructions on the meter.
- 10.7 Where a vehicle is parked on a metered space controlled by a 'pay and display' type machine, a valid parking receipt issued by the pay and display machine shall be placed on the dashboard at the front of the vehicle in a manner which will allow the expiry time to be seen by Council officer from outside the vehicle, or if the vehicle is not fitted with a dashboard the parking receipt shall be displayed on the vehicle in a clear manner.

- 10.8 No person shall display a parking receipt in a manner that is likely to deceive or confuse, or display a copy of a parking receipt or an altered or false parking receipt.
- 10.9 No person shall deposit or cause to be deposited in any parking meter anything whatever other than the prescribed coin or coins or electronic payment.

Exemption from Payment and Defences Available

- 11.1 The driver or person in charge of any of the following vehicles shall be exempt from the provisions of this chapter of the bylaw:
- (a) A vehicle used as an ambulance and being at the time used for an urgent ambulance service.
 - (b) A vehicle used by a fire brigade for attendance at emergencies and at the time used for an urgent emergency service.
 - (c) A vehicle being used at the time for a police business.
 - (d) A vehicle marked with Council logo on council business.
- 11.2 It shall also be a defence to any charge of a breach against this bylaw if the act complained of was done in compliance with the directions of a Police officer, Council officer, traffic control sign or traffic sign or that the vehicle was engaged on a public work and was being used on the road with due consideration to other road users.

PART IV. PARKING AND LANDSCAPED AREAS OUTSIDE THE ROAD CARRIAGEWAY

- 12.1 Unless authorised by Council no person shall ride, drive or park any vehicle or allow any animal under their control to stray upon any such traffic island, flower bed, grass plot, path or landscaped area to which the public have access.

PART V. OFFENCES

Offences

- 13.1 Every person who breaches this bylaw commits an offence and may be issued with an infringement notice or is liable, on summary conviction, to the penalties set out in section 242 (4) of the Local Government Act 2002.

Proceedings for Infringement Offences

- 13.2 A person who is alleged to have committed an infringement offence may either—
- 13.2.1 be proceeded against under the Summary Proceedings Act 1957; or
 - 13.2.2 be served with an infringement notice under section 245 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Issue of Infringement Notices

- 13.3 An infringement notice may be served on a person if an enforcement officer—
- 13.3.1 observes a person committing an infringement offence; or
 - 13.3.2 has reasonable cause to believe that an infringement offence is being or has been committed by that person.
- 13.4 An infringement notice may be served—
- 13.4.1 by an enforcement officer (not necessarily the person who issued the notice) personally delivering it (or a copy of it) to the person alleged to have committed the infringement offence; or
 - 13.4.2 by post addressed to that person's last known place of residence or business.
- 13.5 For the purposes of the Summary Proceedings Act 1957, an infringement notice sent to a person at that person's last known place of residence or business shall be treated as having been served on that person when it was posted.
- 13.5.1 An infringement notice must be in the prescribed form and must contain the following particulars:
 - 13.5.2 details of the alleged infringement offence sufficient to inform fairly a person of the time, place, and nature of the alleged offence;
 - 13.5.3 the amount of the infringement fee specified for that offence;
 - 13.5.4 the time within which the infringement fee must be paid;
 - 13.5.5 the address of the place at which the infringement fee must be paid;
 - 13.5.6 a summary of the provisions of section 21(10) of the Summary Proceedings Act 1957;
 - 13.5.7 a statement that the person served with the notice has a right to request a hearing;
 - 13.5.8 a statement of what will happen if the person served with the notice neither pays the infringement fee nor requests a hearing;
 - 13.5.9 any other particulars that are prescribed from time to time.
- 13.6 If an infringement notice has been issued under this section,—
- 13.6.1 proceedings in respect of the offence to which the notice relates may be commenced in accordance with section 21 of the Summary Proceedings Act 1957; and
 - 13.6.2 the provisions of that section apply with all necessary modifications.

Costs of Remedying Damage Arising from Breach of Bylaw

- 14.1 A person who has been convicted of an offence against a bylaw may also be liable to pay to Council the costs of remedying any damage caused in the course of committing the offence.
- 14.2 The costs of remedy may include the administration and inspection costs incurred by Council in terms of this offence.
- 14.3 The costs must be assessed by a District Court Judge and are recoverable summarily as if they were a fine.
- 14.4 Costs recoverable under this section are in addition to any penalty for which the person who committed the offence is liable.

Review of Infringement Notice

- 15.1 Any person who is issued with an infringement notice and, thereby liable for an infringement fee, may lodge a request that Council review the infringement notice.

ROADING BYLAW SCHEDULES

Subject	Schedule #
Revoked Bylaws	1
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FIRST SCHEDULE

Bylaws Revoked

Waitaki District Council Roding Bylaw 2005

Waitaki District Council Roding Bylaw 2013

Sections and Parts of Bylaws pertaining to matters covered in the Roding Bylaw, to be revoked.

SECOND SCHEDULE

Hours Applicable to Metered Zones

Meters operate from

- 10am to 5.30pm (Monday to Friday) and
- 10am to 1pm (Saturday).

Parking is free on Sundays and Public Holidays.

THIRD SCHEDULE

Maps of Time Restricted Zones and Metered Zones