



Parking Local Law 2026

City of Cockburn

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

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Under the powers conferred by the *Local Government Act 1995* and under all other powers enabling it, the Council of the City of Cockburn resolved on 12 May 2026 to make the following local law.

Part 1 - Preliminary

1.1 Title

This is the *City of Cockburn Parking Local Law 2026*.

1.2 Commencement

This local law comes into operation 14 days after the day on which it is published in the *Government Gazette*.

1.3 Application

- (1) Except as set out in this clause, this local law applies throughout the district.
- (2) This local law does not apply to —
 - (a) the approach and departure prohibition areas of all traffic control signal installations as determined, from time to time, by the Commissioner of Main Roads;
 - (b) the prohibition areas that apply to all bridges and subways as determined, from time to time, by the Commissioner of Main Roads; and
 - (c) any road or part of a road which comes under the control of the Commissioner of Main Roads unless the control of parking and parking facilities on that road is carried out subject to the control and direction of the Commissioner of Main Roads or has been delegated by the Commissioner to the local government.
- (3) This local law does not apply to a parking facility or parking station that is not owned, managed or controlled by the local government, unless the local government and the owner or occupier of that facility or station have agreed in writing that this local law is to apply to that facility or station.
- (4) The agreement referred to in subclause (3) may be made on such terms and conditions as the parties may agree.
- (5) Parts 2 to 4 of this local law do not apply to a bicycle parked at a bicycle rail or bicycle rack.

1.4 Repeal

The *City of Cockburn Parking & Parking Facilities Local Law 2007*, published in the *Government Gazette* on 11 January 2008, is repealed.

1.5 Interpretation

(1) In this local law —

Act means the *Local Government Act 1995*;

applicant means a person who makes an application for a permit under this local law;

appropriate fee means the fee applicable to the period for which a vehicle is to be parked or has been parked;

approved means approved by the local government;

authorised person means a person appointed by the CEO under section 9.10(2) of the Act to perform any of the functions of an authorised person under this local law;

authorised vehicle means a vehicle —

- (a) authorised by the CEO or by any written law, to stand or park in an area which is designated by a sign for the parking of authorised vehicles only; or
- (b) owned or controlled by the local government, and being used for the purpose of undertaking a function of the local government;

bicycle has the meaning in the Code;

built-up area has the meaning in the Code;

bus has the meaning in the Code;

bus stop has the meaning in the Code;

bus zone has the meaning in the Code;

caravan has the meaning in the *Caravans Parks and Camping Grounds Act 1995*;

carriageway has the meaning in the Code;

CEO means the Chief Executive Officer of the local government;

centre, in relation to a carriageway, has the meaning in the Code;

charging station means a machine installed and used to replenish an electric vehicle's battery while the vehicle is parked or stopped in a parking space;

children's crossing has the meaning in the Code;

clearway means that part of a length of a carriageway to which a 'clearway sign' applies;

Code means the *Road Traffic Code 2000*;

commercial vehicle —

- (a) means a motor vehicle constructed for the conveyance of goods or merchandise, or for the conveyance of materials used in any trade, business, industry or work whatsoever, other than a motor vehicle for the conveyance of passengers; and

- (b) includes any motor vehicle that is designed primarily for the carriage of persons, but which has been fitted or adapted for the conveyance of goods, merchandise or materials;

cross-over means the portion of land which lies between the boundary of a carriageway and the adjacent property line that is constructed for the purpose of giving access to the property;

district means the district of the local government;

dividing line has the meaning in the Code;

driver means any person driving, or in control of, a vehicle;

driver's licence has the meaning in the *Road Traffic (Authorisation to Drive) Act 2008*;

driveway —

- (a) means the portion of land which lies between the boundary of a carriageway and the adjacent property line that is constructed for the purpose of giving access to and from the property; and
- (b) includes a cross-over;

edge line has the meaning in the Code;

electric rideable device has the meaning in the Code;

electric vehicle means a motor vehicle or a class of vehicle that is propelled solely by an electric motor in lieu of an internal combustion engine;

electronic parking detection device —

- (a) means an electronic device placed in a position to detect or record the parking time of a vehicle on any road, parking station or other public place; and
- (b) includes any instrument, display panel or transmitting apparatus associated with the device;

electronic parking ticket means a parking ticket issued in an electronic form;

emergency vehicle has the meaning in the Code;

fee, or **parking fee**, means the fee, payable under this local law, that is determined and imposed by the local government under the Act;

fee paying machine means —

- (a) a parking meter;
- (b) a ticket issuing machine; or
- (c) any other machine or device that can be used to pay for a parking fee;

fire hydrant has the meaning in the Code;

footpath has the meaning in the Code;

GVM (which stands for 'gross vehicle mass') has the meaning in the Code;

heavy vehicle has the meaning in the Code;

intersection has the meaning in the Code;

keep clear marking has the meaning in the Code;

kerb means any structure, mark, marking or device to delineate or indicate the edge of a carriageway;

loading zone has the meaning in the Code;

local government means the City of Cockburn;

lot has the meaning in the *Planning and Development Act 2005* or the *Strata Titles Act 1985*, according to the context;

mail zone has the meaning in the Code;

median strip has the meaning in the Code;

metered space means a section or part of a metered zone that is adjacent to a parking meter and that is marked or defined by painted lines or by metallic studs or similar devices for the purpose of indicating where a vehicle may be parked on payment of a fee;

metered zone means a thoroughfare or public reserve in which parking meters regulate the parking of vehicles;

motorcycle has the meaning in the Code;

motor vehicle —

- (a) means a self-propelled vehicle that is not operated on rails; and
- (b) includes a trailer, semi-trailer or caravan while attached to a motor vehicle, but does not include a power assisted pedal cycle;

nature strip has the meaning in the Code;

no parking area has the meaning in the Code;

number plate has the meaning in the *Road Traffic (Vehicles) Act 2012*;

obstruction has the meaning in the Code;

occupier has the meaning in the Act;

one-way carriageway has the meaning in the Code;

owner —

- (c) where used in relation to a vehicle licensed under the *Road Traffic (Vehicles) Act 2012*, has the meaning given to 'responsible person' in the *Road Traffic (Administration) Act 2008*;

- (d) where used in relation to any other vehicle, means the person who owns, or is entitled to possession of, that vehicle; or
- (e) where used in relation to land, has the meaning in the Act;

painted island has the meaning in the Code;

park has the meaning in the Code;

parking app means the mobile application designed to operate on a mobile device for the purpose of purchasing or obtaining an electronic parking ticket or a parking permit in accordance with this local law, and includes a similar process using a web browser;

parking app fee means the parking fee, specified in the parking app, that applies to a parking space or other place where a vehicle is to be parked or is being parked;

parking area has the meaning in the Code;

parking facilities includes —

- (a) land, buildings, shelters, parking spaces, parking stations, metered zones, metered spaces and other facilities open to the public generally for the parking of vehicles with or without charge; and
- (b) signs, notices and facilities used in connection with the parking of vehicles, including fee paying machines and electronic parking detection devices;

parking meter means a machine or device that, as a result of payment by any permitted means, indicates (without the issue of a ticket) the period during which it is lawful for a vehicle to remain parked in a metered space to which the machine or device relates;

parking permit, or **permit**, means —

- (a) a permit issued under this local law; and
- (b) a permit issued under a repealed parking local law of the local government where the permit is in force immediately prior to the commencement of this local law under clause 1.2.

parking region means the area to which this local law applies, as described in clause 1.3;

parking space means a section or part of a thoroughfare, a public reserve or a parking station, which is marked, or defined by painted lines, metallic studs, pavers or by similar devices for the purpose of indicating where a vehicle may stop or be parked;

parking station means any land or structure constituted as a parking station under this local law;

parking ticket, or **ticket**, means a ticket, whether printed or electronic, that is —

- (a) issued from a ticket issuing machine or a ticket issuing device;
- (b) authorises the parking of a vehicle in a metered zone or a parking station; and
- (c) includes the date and time that the authorisation expires, whether or not the payment of a fee is required;

pay by phone means payment for parking using the parking app;

pay by phone transaction means the transaction of paying for a parking fee, or purchasing or obtaining a parking permit, using the parking app;

pay by phone zone means a parking station or a metered zone (or any other parking facility), in respect of which signage is installed indicating that, at specified times or generally, payment for parking is required using the parking app;

pedestrian crossing has the meaning in the Code;

permit means a permit issued under this local law;

permit holder means a person to whom a permit is granted;

place of refuge for pedestrians includes any area or place which is open to or used by the public and not ordinarily intended for the stopping, parking or movement of vehicles, and also includes any physical provision or area demarcated by the marking of lines or otherwise identified by a sign;

power assisted pedal cycle has the meaning in the *Road Traffic (Administration) Act 2008*;

prescribed offence has the meaning in clause 8.3;

property line means the boundary between a thoroughfare and the land that abuts it;

public bus has the meaning in the Code;

public place means a place to which the public has access whether or not that place is on private property;

public reserve means any land —

- (a) which belongs to the local government;
- (b) of which the local government is the management body under the *Land Administration Act 1997*; or
- (c) which is an **otherwise unvested facility** within section 3.53 of the Act;

Regulations means the *Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996*;

right of way means any lane, passage, thoroughfare, way, whether private or public, over which any person in addition to the owner has a right of carriageway;

road has the meaning in the *Road Traffic (Administration) Act 2008*;

road marking has the meaning in the Code;

Schedule means a Schedule to this local law;

school zone has the meaning in the Code;

sign includes a traffic sign, mark, structure, inscription, road marking, symbol or device on which may be shown words, numbers, expressions or symbols, that is -

- (a) approved by the local government; and
- (b) placed on or near a thoroughfare, parking station or public reserve for the purpose of prohibiting, regulating, guiding or directing the stopping or parking of vehicles;

special purpose vehicle has the meaning in the Code;

stop has the meaning in the Code;

symbol includes any symbol specified by Australian Standard 1742.11-2016 and any symbol specified from time by time by Standards Australia for use in the regulation of parking;

taxi has the meaning in the Code;

taxi zone has the meaning in the Code;

thoroughfare has the meaning in the Act;

ticket issuing device means a mobile device that, as a result of a payment, issues a parking ticket;

ticket issuing machine means a machine that, as a result of a payment, issues a parking ticket;

T-intersection has the meaning in the Code;

tractor means —

- (a) a prime mover type motor vehicle that is a tractive unit designed for hauling a semi-trailer; or
- (b) a motor vehicle designed for use primarily in public and private sector industry, including agricultural, earthmoving and forestry pursuits;

traffic-control signal has the meaning in the Code;

traffic island has the meaning in the Code;

traffic sign has the meaning in the Code;

trailer means a vehicle without motive power of its own, designed for attachment to a motor vehicle for the purpose of being towed, but does not include a semi-trailer or caravan;

unexpired parking ticket means a parking ticket on which a date and a expiry time is printed or displayed, and that time has not expired;

vehicle has the meaning in the *Road Traffic (Administration) Act 2008*; and

verge means that part of a thoroughfare that is between the carriageway and a lot which abuts the thoroughfare and includes a nature strip, but does not include a footpath.

1.6 Application of particular terms

- (1) For the purposes of the definitions of ***no parking area*** and ***parking area***, an arrow inscribed on a traffic sign erected at an angle to the boundary of the carriageway is taken to be pointing in the direction in which it would point if the signs were turned at an angle of less than 90 degrees until parallel with the boundary.
- (2) A reference to a thoroughfare, parking station, parking facility, metered zone or public reserve includes a reference to any part of the thoroughfare, parking station, parking facility, metered zone or public reserve.
- (3) A reference to a word or expression on a sign includes a reference to a symbol depicting that word or expression.
- (4) Where a term is used, but not defined, in this local law, and that term is defined in the *Road Traffic (Administration) Act 2008* or in the Code, then the term is to have the meaning given in that Act or the Code.

1.7 Pre-existing signs

- (1) A sign that —
 - (a) was erected by the local government or the Commissioner of Main Roads prior to the commencement of this local law; and
 - (b) relates to the stopping or parking of vehicles within the parking region,is taken to have been erected by the local government under this local law.

1.8 Part of thoroughfare to which sign applies

- (1) Where under this local law the stopping or parking of a vehicle on a thoroughfare is controlled by a sign, the sign is to be taken to apply to that part of the thoroughfare which —
 - (a) is beyond the sign;
 - (b) is between that sign and the next sign; and
 - (c) is on that side of the thoroughfare nearest to the sign.

1.9 Vehicle and driver classes

- (1) For the purpose of this local law, vehicles are divided into the following classes —
 - (a) buses;
 - (b) caravans;
 - (c) electric vehicles;
 - (d) electric rideable devices;
 - (e) motorcycles and bicycles;
 - (f) taxis;

- (g) commercial vehicles;
 - (h) tractors;
 - (i) heavy vehicles; and
 - (j) all other vehicles.
- (2) For the purpose of this local law, drivers are divided into the following classes —
- (a) authorised persons;
 - (b) employees of the local government;
 - (c) customers or patrons of a shop, shopping centre, facility or event;
 - (d) persons who work in a shop or shopping centre;
 - (e) persons with special needs, including those relating to disability, age or care of infants; and
 - (f) all other persons.

1.10 Power to prohibit or regulate

The local government may, by resolution, prohibit or regulate by signs or otherwise, the stopping or parking of any vehicle or any class of person or vehicle, or both, but must do so consistently with this local law.

1.11 Determinations

- (1) The local government may, by resolution, determine —
- (a) the location of parking spaces;
 - (b) the permitted times and conditions of stopping and parking that may vary within the parking region;
 - (c) the permitted classes of persons who may stop or park their vehicles;
 - (d) the permitted classes of vehicles that may stop or park;
 - (e) the manner of stopping or parking a vehicle; and
 - (f) the amount, if any, payable for parking a vehicle.
- (2) Where the local government makes a determination under subclause (1) —
- (a) it may vary the determination; and
 - (b) the local government is to ensure that one or more signs are erected to give effect to the determination.

1.12 Parking fees

- (1) Parking fees payable under this local law are to be determined and imposed by the local government under the Act.

- (2) The local government may, by resolution, waive the parking fee in respect of a specified parking facility -
- (a) at certain days and times;
 - (b) for specified classes of persons or vehicles; or
 - (c) for a specified period of time after a vehicle enters, stops or parks in the parking facility.

1.13 Transitional

A permit or permission issued or given in accordance with a local law that is repealed under clause 1.4 —

- (a) is taken to be a permit or permission granted under this local law, as the case may be;
- (b) is to be valid for the period specified in the permit or permission; and
- (c) may be earlier cancelled or suspended in accordance with this local law.

Part 2 - Parking stations and metered zones

2.1 Establishment of parking facilities

The local government may, by resolution, establish and vary parking stations, metered zones and other parking facilities.

2.2 Payment of fees in a parking station

A person must not stop or park a vehicle, or permit a vehicle to remain parked or stopped, in a parking station during a period for which a fee is payable unless —

- (a) in the case of a parking station having an attendant on duty, the person pays the appropriate fee when demanded;
- (b) in the case of a parking station equipped with a ticket issuing machine, the person -
 - (i) inserts the appropriate fee in the ticket issuing machine or makes such other permitted form of payment that is indicated on the machine; and
 - (ii) obtains a parking ticket from the machine; or
- (c) in the case of a pay by phone zone, the person —
 - (i) immediately commences the pay by phone transaction and obtains notification that the transaction has commenced;
 - (ii) ensures that the transaction remains active at all times while the vehicle is stopped or parked; and
 - (iii) immediately before the vehicle is driven from where it had been stopped or parked, completes the pay by phone transaction and obtains notification that the appropriate fee has been paid.

2.3 Payment of fees in a metered zone

A person must not stop or park a vehicle, or permit a vehicle to remain parked or stopped, a metered zone during any period for which a fee is payable for that part unless —

- (a) in the case of a metered space, the person inserts the appropriate fee in the adjacent parking meter or makes such other permitted form of payment that is indicated on the parking meter;
- (b) in the case of a metered zone equipped with a ticket issuing machine, the person —
 - (i) inserts the appropriate fee in the ticket issuing machine or makes such other permitted form of payment that is indicated on the machine; and
 - (ii) obtains a parking ticket from the machine; or
- (c) in the case of a pay by phone zone, the person —
 - (i) immediately commences the pay by phone transaction and obtains notification that the transaction has commenced;
 - (ii) ensures that the transaction remains active at all times while the vehicle is stopped or parked; and
 - (iii) immediately before the vehicle is driven from where it had been stopped or parked, completes the pay by phone transaction and obtains notification that the required fee has been paid.

2.4 Limitations applying where fee paid

The payment of a fee referred to in clause 2.2 or clause 2.3 does not authorise the stopping or parking of a vehicle where it is otherwise prohibited —

- (a) under this local law; or
- (b) by a sign.

2.5 When fee free period applies

Where a parking fee is waived under clause 1.12(2)(c), a person who is parking, or has parked, in a parking station or metered zone must not, when the fee free period expires —

- (a) obtain another parking ticket or commence another parking session for the purpose of extending the total free parking time; or
- (b) move the vehicle within, or exit and return to, the parking station or metered zone, for the purpose of extending the total free parking time,

unless the vehicle has been removed from the parking station or metered zone for a minimum of 12 hours.

2.6 Display of ticket

- (1) A person must not stop or park a vehicle in a parking station or metered zone equipped with a ticket issuing machine during any period for which a fee is payable unless —

- (a) in the case of a pay by phone zone, the person has complied with clause 2.2(c) or clause 2.3(c), as the case may be; or
- (b) an unexpired parking ticket applicable to that parking station or metered zone is —
 - (i) displayed inside the vehicle; and
 - (ii) displayed so that the date, expiry time and the number (if any) on the ticket are clearly visible to, and able to be read by, an authorised person from outside the vehicle at all times while the vehicle remains stopped or parked in the parking station or metered zone.
- (2) A person must not display in a vehicle a ticket purchased from a ticket issuing machine, or from any other place authorised by the local government, if the ticket has been altered, added to or defaced in any way in an attempt to avoid payment of the appropriate fee.

2.7 Lost tickets

If provision is made in a parking station for payment of a fee on the departure of a vehicle, and the ticket issued when a vehicle entered the parking station is not produced on the departure of the vehicle, the fee payable is to be calculated from the time the parking station was opened on that day to the time of the departure of the vehicle.

2.8 Parking within a parking space

- (1) A person must not stop or park a vehicle in a parking station or a metered zone, other than wholly within a parking space.
- (2) In a parking station, a person must not park against the flow of traffic.
- (3) In a metered zone —
 - (a) a person must not park a vehicle in a metered space in which another vehicle is parked; and
 - (b) unless a metered space in a thoroughfare is set out otherwise than parallel to the kerb, a person must park a vehicle parallel with the kerb and as close as practicable to the kerb.

2.9 No parking when meter expires or hood on meter

- (1) A person must not leave a vehicle parked, or permit a vehicle to remain parked, in a metered space, during the hours when a fee is payable to park the vehicle in the space, when the adjacent parking meter exhibits the sign 'expired' or a negative time.
- (2) Despite any other provision of this local law, and despite any other sign or notice, a person must not park a vehicle in a metered space if the parking meter referable to the metered space has a hood marked 'No Parking', 'Reserved Parking' or 'Temporary Bus Stand' (or equivalent symbols), except with the approval of the local government or an authorised person.

2.10 Prohibitions on stopping or parking

- (1) A person must not stop a vehicle in any part of a parking station or metered zone —
 - (a) if the stopping of a vehicle in that part is prohibited by a sign; or

- (b) during a period in which the stopping of vehicles in that part is prohibited by a sign.
- (2) A person must not park a vehicle in any part of a parking station or metered zone —
 - (a) if the parking of vehicles in that part is prohibited by a sign;
 - (b) during a period in which the parking of vehicles in that part is prohibited by a sign; or
 - (c) if a sign specifies that the part is for the parking of vehicles —
 - (i) of a different class;
 - (ii) driven by a person of a different class; or
 - (d) for more than the maximum time specified by a sign.
- (3) A person must not park a vehicle in any part of a parking station so as to obstruct an entrance to, or an exit from, the parking station, or an access way within the parking station.

2.11 Use of fee paying machines

- (1) A person must not insert into a fee paying machine anything other than the designations of coin or bank note or other form of permitted payment indicated by a sign on the fee paying machine.
- (2) A person must not operate a fee paying machine except in accordance with the operating instructions on the fee paying machine.

2.12 Special event parking

- (1) In this clause -

special event means an event or occurrence considered by the local government to be special or likely to attract a substantial number of persons driving vehicles, and which has been the subject of local public notice no less than 28 days before the first day of the event or occurrence.
- (2) The local government may, by use of a sign, set aside for any period specified on the signs a parking station or metered zone for the parking of vehicles by persons attending a special event.
- (3) A person must not stop or park a vehicle in a parking station or metered zone set aside under subclause (1) during the period for which it is set aside, unless a ticket purchased from the local government with respect to the special event is displayed inside the vehicle and is clearly visible to, and able to be read by, an authorised person from outside the vehicle.
- (4) During the period referred to in subclause (2) the provisions of clauses 2.10(1)(b), 2.10(2)(b) and 2.10(2)(d) do not apply to the parking station or metered zone.

2.13 Behaviour in a parking station

A person must not —

- (a) remain in a parking station after having been directed to leave the parking station by an authorised person;
- (b) permit a vehicle to park in any part of a parking station, if an authorised person directs the driver of such vehicle to move the vehicle; or
- (c) drive in a parking station in a direction other than the direction indicated by a sign.

2.14 Parking station may be locked

At the expiry of the hours of operation of a parking station, and whether or not any vehicle remains parked in the parking station, the local government may lock the parking station or otherwise prevent the movement of any vehicle within, to or from it.

2.15 Authorised parking spaces

- (1) The local government may, by use of signs, set aside a parking station or metered zone, or one or more parking spaces in a parking station or metered zone, for the parking of vehicles by persons authorised by the local government.
- (2) Where the local government authorises a person under subclause (1) the local government —
 - (a) is to issue a written permit to the person;
 - (b) may charge a fee for the permit; and
 - (c) may revoke the permit at any time.
- (3) A person must not stop or park a vehicle in a parking space set aside under this clause unless a permit issued with respect to the vehicle is displayed inside the vehicle and is clearly visible to, and readable by, an authorised person examining the permit from outside the vehicle.

Part 3 - Stopping and parking generally

3.1 Parking or stopping a bicycle

A person must not stop or park a bicycle in a parking space unless the parking space is marked 'M/C'.

3.2 Authorised parking

A person must not, without the approval of the local government or an authorised person, stop or park a vehicle, other than an authorised vehicle, in an area designated by a sign for the parking of authorised vehicles only.

3.3 Stopping or parking on private property

- (1) In this clause —

land does not include land that is —

- (a) a public reserve;
- (b) the subject of an agreement referred to in clause 1.3(3); or

- (c) a parking facility.
- (2) A person must not stop or park a vehicle on land —
 - (a) without the consent of the owner or occupier of the land; or
 - (b) where the consent is given subject to conditions, otherwise than in accordance with the conditions.

3.4 Stopping or parking on a public reserve

A person must not stop or park a vehicle on a public reserve, other than within a parking facility on that reserve, unless the person is an employee of the local government in carrying out their functions or has obtained the approval of the local government or an authorised person.

3.5 No obstruction

- (1) A person must not stop or park a vehicle in a public place so as to cause an obstruction.
- (2) For the purposes of subclause (1) —
 - (a) a vehicle that is parked in any portion of a public place where vehicles may not lawfully be parked is taken to be causing an obstruction; and
 - (b) a vehicle that is parked in any portion of a public place where vehicles may lawfully be parked does not cause an obstruction unless —
 - (i) the vehicle is parked for any period exceeding 24 hours, without the approval of the local government; or
 - (ii) the vehicle is parked during any period in which the parking of vehicles is prohibited or restricted by a sign.

3.6 Stopping in a parking area for people with disabilities

Parking restrictions relating to an area or place designated for the use of people with disabilities is dealt with in the *Local Government (Parking for People with Disabilities) Regulations 2014*.

3.7 Restrictions on stopping or parking in particular areas

A person must not stop or park a vehicle —

- (a) in a no parking area;
- (b) in a parking area, except in accordance with —
 - (i) a sign associated with the parking area; and
 - (ii) this local law; or
- (c) in a space marked 'M/C' unless it is a motorcycle without a sidecar or a trailer, or it is a bicycle.

3.8 Stopping or parking in a loading zone

A person must not stop or park a vehicle in a loading zone unless it is —

- (a) a motor vehicle used for commercial or trade purposes engaged in the picking up or setting down of goods; or
- (b) a motor vehicle taking up or setting down passengers,
but, in any event, must not remain in that loading zone —
- (c) for longer than a time indicated on the 'loading zone' sign;
- (d) if picking up or setting down goods - for longer than 30 minutes (if no time is indicated on the sign); or
- (e) or if taking up or setting down passengers - for longer than 2 minutes (if no time is indicated on the sign).

3.9 Temporary parking restrictions

- (1) The local government may, by the use of signs or other means, temporarily restrict or prohibit parking in a parking station, parking space, metered zone or metered bay for the purpose of carrying out urgent, essential or official functions of the local government.
- (2) Unless with the approval of the local government or an authorised person, a person must not stop, park or permit a vehicle to remain parked in an area where temporary parking restrictions apply.
- (3) Clause 3.9 has effect notwithstanding any other provision of this local law or any sign referable to the area.

3.10 Stopping or parking in a taxi zone or bus zone

- (1) A driver must not stop or park in a taxi zone, unless the driver is driving a taxi undertaking fee for service passenger collection or drop-off activities.
- (2) A driver must not stop in a bus zone unless the driver is driving a public bus, or a bus of a type that is permitted to stop at the bus zone by information on or with the 'bus zone' sign, applying to the bus zone.

Part 4 - Parking on a thoroughfare generally

4.1 Stopping or parking contrary to a sign

- (1) In this clause —

unattended, in relation to a vehicle, means that the driver has left the vehicle so that the driver is more than 3 metres from the closest point of the vehicle.

- (2) A person must not stop or park a vehicle on a thoroughfare —
 - (a) during any period when the stopping or parking of vehicles is prohibited by a sign;
 - (b) if it is set aside by a sign for the stopping or parking of vehicles of a different class;

- (c) if it is set aside by a sign for the stopping or parking of vehicles by persons of a different class;
 - (d) to which a 'no parking' sign applies, unless the driver —
 - (i) is dropping off, or picking up, passengers or goods;
 - (ii) does not leave the vehicle unattended; and
 - (iii) completes the dropping off, or picking up, of the passengers or goods within 2 minutes of stopping and drives on; or
 - (e) the side of which is marked with a continuous yellow edge line.
- (3) A person must not stop or park a vehicle on —
- (a) a thoroughfare other than wholly within a parking space if the part of the thoroughfare on which the vehicle is standing or parked is provided with parking spaces; or
 - (b) any part of a thoroughfare, whether or not that part is marked as a parking space, for more than the maximum time specified by a sign.
- (4) A person must not stop or park a vehicle in a parking space in which another vehicle is stopped or parked.

4.2 Median strips, painted islands and traffic islands

Subject to any law relating to intersections with traffic-control signals, a person must not stop or park a vehicle on a thoroughfare so that any portion of the vehicle is —

- (a) on a median strip, painted island or traffic island;
- (b) adjacent to a median strip otherwise than in a parking space; or
- (c) within 9 metres of any portion of a carriageway bounded on one or both sides by a traffic island.

4.3 Stopping or parking certain vehicles in built-up area

A person must not stop or park —

- (a) a vehicle or any combination of vehicles that, together with any projection on, or load carried by, the vehicle or combination of vehicles, is 7.5m or more in length; or
- (b) exceeds a GVM of 4.5 tonnes,

on a thoroughfare in a built-up area between the hours of 6.00 pm one day and 7.00 am the following day and for more than 3 hours consecutively between the hours of 7.00 am and 6.00 pm.

4.4 Parking on a carriageway

(1) In this clause —

continuous dividing line means —

- (a) a single continuous dividing line only;
- (b) a single continuous dividing line to the left or right of a broken dividing line; or
- (c) 2 parallel continuous dividing lines.

(2) Unless otherwise indicated on a sign, a person parking a vehicle on a carriageway other than in a parking space must park the vehicle —

- (a) in the case of a two-way carriageway, so that it is as near as practicable to, and parallel with, the left boundary of the carriageway and headed in the direction of the movement of traffic on the side of the thoroughfare on which the vehicle is parked;
- (b) in the case of a one-way carriageway, so that it is as near as practicable to, and parallel with, either boundary of the carriageway and headed in the direction of the movement of traffic on the side of the thoroughfare on which the vehicle is parked;
- (c) so that at least 3 metres of the width of the carriageway lies between the vehicle and the farther boundary of the carriageway, or any continuous dividing line or median strip, or between the vehicle and a vehicle parked on the farther side of the carriageway;
- (d) so that the front and the rear of the vehicle respectively are not less than 1 metre from any other vehicle, except a motorcycle without a trailer, or a bicycle parked in accordance with this local law; and
- (e) so that it does not obstruct any other vehicle on the carriageway.

4.5 When parallel and right-angled parking apply

Unless a sign indicates otherwise —

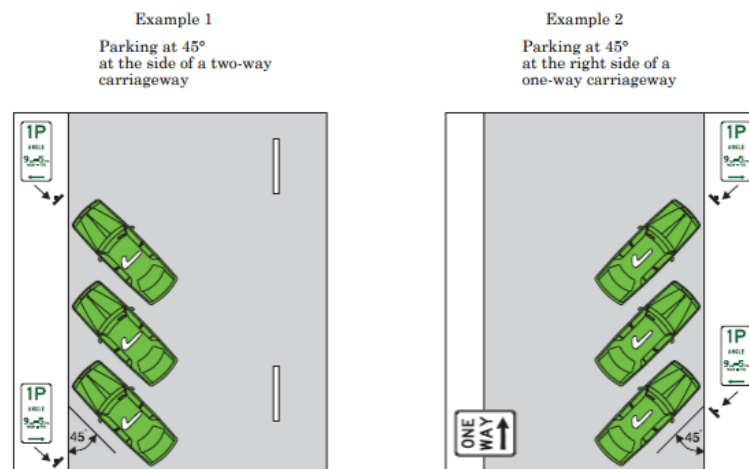
- (a) a person parking a vehicle in a parking area adjacent to the boundary of a carriageway, must park the vehicle as near as practicable to, and parallel with, that boundary; and
- (b) a person parking a vehicle in a parking area at or near the centre of a carriageway, must park the vehicle at approximately right angles to the centre of the carriageway.

4.6 When angle parking applies

(1) Subject to subclause (2), where a sign indicates that angle parking is permitted in a parking area, a person parking a vehicle in the area must park the vehicle at an angle of approximately 45 degrees to the centre of the carriageway unless otherwise indicated by the sign.

(2) This clause does not apply to —

- (a) a passenger vehicle or a commercial vehicle with a mass including any load, of over 3 tonnes; or
- (b) a person parking either a motorcycle without a trailer, or a bicycle.



Example of angle parking

4.7 Stopping or parking near a fire hydrant or public post box

- (1) A person must not stop or park a vehicle on a thoroughfare so that any portion of the vehicle is within 1 metre of a fire hydrant, fire plug or a sign indicating the existence of a fire hydrant or fire plug.
- (2) This clause does not apply if —
 - (a) the driver is driving a public bus, and the driver stops in a bus zone or bus stop and does not leave the bus unattended; or
 - (b) the driver is driving a taxi, and the driver stops in a taxi zone and does not leave the vehicle unattended.
- (3) A person must not stop or park a vehicle on a thoroughfare so that any portion of the vehicle is within 3 metres of a public post box or within a mail zone, unless the vehicle is being used for the purpose of collecting postal articles from the post box.

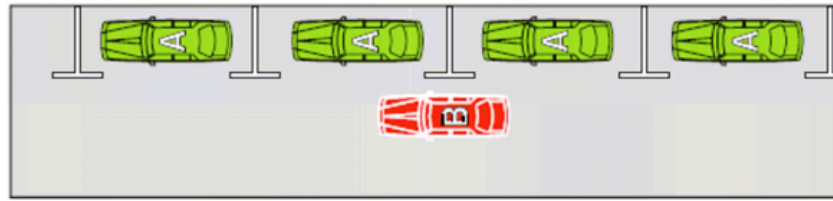
4.8 Stopping or parking in a clearway

- (1) A person must not stop or park a vehicle on a thoroughfare so that any portion of the vehicle is within an area marked by a clearway sign.
- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply to the driver of a public bus if the driver is dropping off, or picking up, passengers.

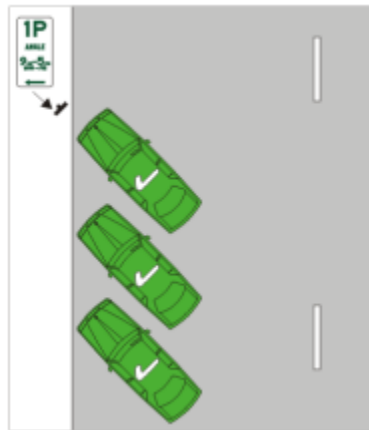
4.9 Double parking

- (1) A person must not stop or park a vehicle on a thoroughfare so that any portion of the vehicle is between any other stopped or parked vehicle and the centre of that thoroughfare.
- (2) This clause does not apply to —
 - (a) a driver stopped in traffic; or

- (b) a driver angle parking on the carriageway in accordance with this local law.



Example 1 – double parking



Example 2 – no double parking

4.10 Verge parking

- (1) A person must not stop or park a vehicle on a verge where a sign prohibits the stopping or parking of vehicles on the verge.
- (2) A person must not drive, stop or park a vehicle on a verge, in the absence of a sign prohibiting the stopping or parking of vehicles on the verge, unless —
 - (a) the person is the owner or occupier of the lot abutting that portion of the verge;
 - (b) the person has the permission of the owner or occupier of the lot abutting that portion of the verge;
 - (c) the person is an authorised person undertaking the functions for which they are authorised by the local government; or
 - (d) the person is acting under the authority of a written law.

4.11 Bus stops, pedestrian and children's crossing

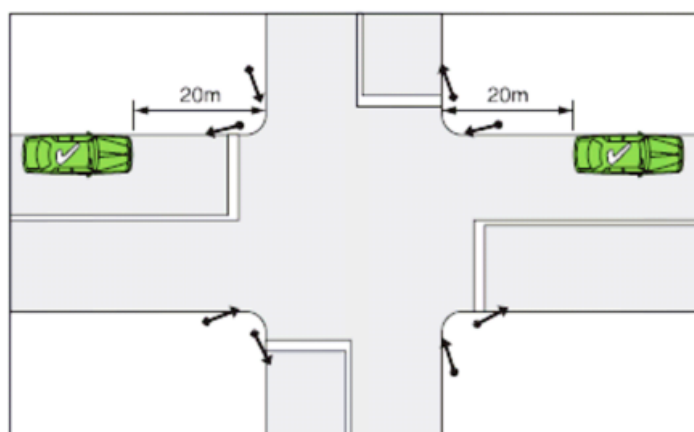
- (1) A person must not stop or park a vehicle on a thoroughfare so that any portion of the vehicle is within 20m of the approach side of a bus stop, or within 10 m of the departure side of a bus stop, unless the vehicle is a public bus stopped to take up or set down passengers.
- (2) A person must not stop, park or permit a vehicle to remain parked in a bus stop except for the purpose of taking up or setting down passengers to or from such vehicle.
- (3) A person must not stop or park a vehicle on a thoroughfare so that any portion of the vehicle is —

- (a) within 20 m of the approach side of pedestrian or children's crossing; or
 - (b) within 10 m of the departure side of pedestrian or children's crossing.
- (4) In this clause, distances are measured in the direction in which the driver is driving.

4.12 Intersections

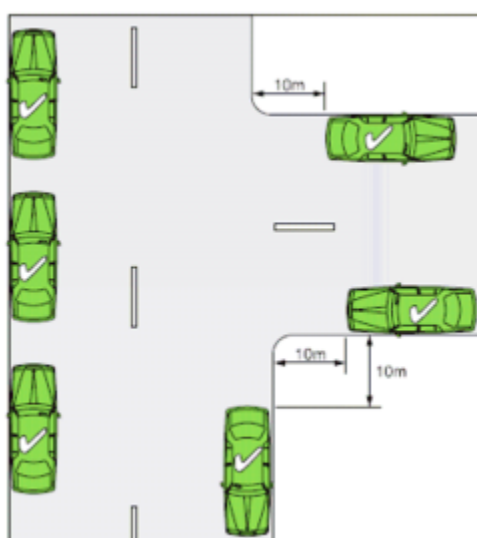
- (1) Unless a sign indicates otherwise, a person must not stop a vehicle so that any portion of the vehicle is —

- (a) within 20 metres from the nearest point of an intersecting carriageway at an intersection with traffic-control signals; or



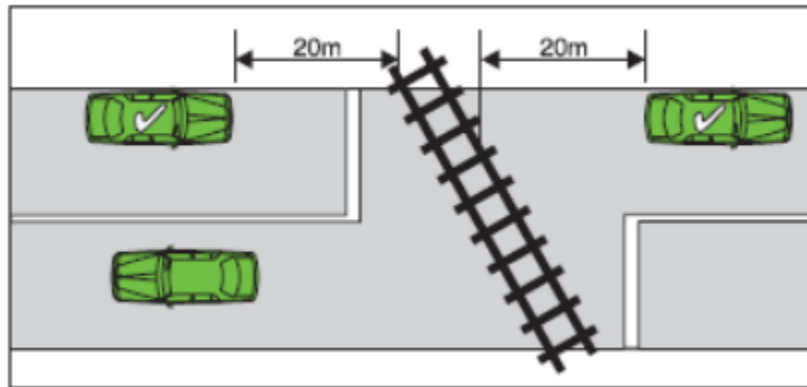
Example of measurement of distance — intersection with traffic-control signals

- (b) within 10 metres of the prolongation of the nearer edge of any intersecting carriageway (without traffic-control signals) intersecting that carriageway on the side on which the vehicle is stopped, unless the person stops, if the intersection is a T-intersection, along the continuous side of the continuing road at the intersection.



Example of measurement of distance — T-intersection without traffic lights

- (2) A person must not stop or park a vehicle so that any portion of the vehicle is within 20 metres of either the approach side or the departure side of the nearest rail of a railway level crossing.



Example of measurement of distance — level crossing

4.13 Movement of vehicles to avoid time limitation

If a person parks a vehicle in a thoroughfare where parking is restricted as to time, that person must not park that vehicle again in the same thoroughfare on that same day unless it has first been removed from the thoroughfare for at least 1 hour.

4.14 No parking of vehicles in certain circumstances

A person must not park a vehicle on a thoroughfare —

- (a) for the purpose of exposing it for sale;
- (b) if the vehicle is not licensed under the *Road Traffic (Vehicles) Act 2012*;
- (c) if the vehicle is a trailer or a caravan unattached to a motor vehicle; or
- (d) for the purpose of effecting repairs to the vehicle, other than the minimum repairs necessary to enable the vehicle to be moved to a place other than a thoroughfare.

4.15 Keep clear markings

A person must not stop or park a vehicle on an area of carriageway marked with a keep clear marking.

4.16 Traffic obstruction

Subject to any law relating to intersections with traffic-control signals, a person must not stop or park a vehicle so that any portion of the vehicle is —

- (a) in front of a right of way, cross-over, passage or driveway, or so close to one as to deny vehicles reasonable access to, or egress from, the right of way, cross-over, passage or private driveway;
- (b) on an intersection, except adjacent to a carriageway boundary that is not broken by an intersecting carriageway;
- (c) alongside any excavation, works, hoarding, scaffolding or obstruction on the carriageway, if the vehicle would obstruct traffic;
- (d) in a cul-de-sac so as to obstruct the turning of vehicles within the cul-de-sac;

- (e) on or over any part of a footpath or a place of refuge for pedestrians, unless a sign indicates otherwise;
- (f) on or over any part of a footpath or a place of refuge for pedestrians within a school zone unless a sign indicates otherwise; or
- (g) on a bridge.

Part 5 - Parking permits

Division 1 - General provisions

5.1 Application

This Part applies to —

- (a) residential parking permits; and
- (b) other classes of parking permits, if any, determined under clause 5.2.

5.2 Classes of parking permits

The local government may determine —

- (a) classes of parking permits in addition to residential parking permits; and
- (b) the eligibility criteria for each class of parking permit.

5.3 Application for a permit

- (1) A person who is eligible or who is required to obtain a permit under this local law must apply for the permit in accordance with subclause (2).
- (2) An application for a permit must —
 - (a) be in the form determined by the CEO;
 - (b) be signed by the applicant;
 - (c) provide the information required by the form; and
 - (d) be forwarded to the local government together with any fee imposed by the local government under sections 6.16 to 6.19 of the Act.
- (3) Before determining an application for a permit, the local government may request the applicant —
 - (a) within a specified time of not more than 21 days, to provide any further or other information that the local government considers necessary for it to consider the application; and/or
 - (b) to consult with nearby owners and/or occupiers, or other persons specified in the request, and to advise those persons that they may, within 14 days of receiving that advice, make submissions to the local government on the application.

- (4) The local government may refuse to consider an application that is not in accordance with subclause (2) or if the applicant does not comply with a request under subclause (3) within the prescribed time.
- (5) A person must not make a false or misleading statement in connection with an application in respect of a permit.

5.4 Determining an application

- (1) The local government may —
 - (a) approve an application unconditionally or subject to conditions; or
 - (b) refuse to approve an application.
- (2) A decision under subclause (1) must be made within 90 days of an applicant satisfying the requirements of clause 5.3(2) and any request made under clause 5.2(3).
- (3) If a decision under subclause (1) is not made within that period of 90 days, the application is taken to have been refused and any fee payable under clause 5.3(2)(d) is to be refunded to the applicant.
- (4) If an application is approved, the local government is to issue to the applicant a permit in the form determined by the CEO.
- (5) If an application is refused, the local government is to give written notice of that refusal to the applicant and the reasons for its decisions.

5.5 Compliance with and variation of conditions

- (1) Where a permit is issued subject to conditions, the permit holder must comply with each of the conditions.
- (2) The local government may, at any time, amend a condition of a permit and the amended condition takes effect —
 - (a) 14 days after the written notice of it is given to the permit holder; or
 - (b) if a later date is specified in the written notice, on the later date.

5.6 Duration of permit

- (1) Unless otherwise specified as a condition of the permit, a permit is valid from the date on which it is issued until the earlier of —
 - (a) the expiry date, if any, specified on the permit;
 - (b) the date that the permit is cancelled under this Division;
 - (c) the date that the permit holder ceases to be eligible for a permit; or
 - (d) the date that the permit is replaced under clause 5.10.
- (2) Where a permit ceases to be valid, the permit holder must immediately —
 - (a) cease to use and display the permit; and

- (b) in a case where the permit holder has ceased to be eligible for the permit - notify the local government in writing that they have ceased to be eligible.
- (3) Where a permit ceases to be valid under subclause (1)(a), the permit holder may apply for a renewal of the permit.

5.7 Renewal of permit

- (1) A permit holder may apply to the local government for the renewal of the permit.
- (2) An application for renewal must —
 - (a) be in the form determined by the CEO;
 - (b) be signed by the permit holder;
 - (c) provide the information required by the form;
 - (d) be forwarded to the local government no later than 28 days before the expiry of the permit, or within a shorter period that the local government in a particular case permits; and
 - (e) be accompanied by any fee imposed by the local government under sections 6.16 to 6.19 of the Act.
- (3) The provisions of this Part that apply to an application for a permit also apply to an application for the renewal of a permit as though it were an application for a permit.

5.8 Permit not transferable

A permit is not transferable.

5.9 Cancellation of a permit

- (1) The local government may cancel a permit if —
 - (a) the permit holder requests the local government to do so;
 - (b) the permit holder has failed to comply with a condition of the permit; or
 - (c) the permit holder breaches a provision of this local law in respect of the vehicle that is the subject of the local law.
- (2) If the local government cancels a permit under subclauses (1)(b)-(c), it must give the permit holder written notice of the cancellation and of the reasons for the cancellation.
- (3) A cancellation under subclause (1) takes effect —
 - (a) 14 days after the written notice under subclause (2) is given to the permit holder; or
 - (b) if a later date is specified in the written notice, on the later date.
- (4) If a permit is cancelled —
 - (a) the permit holder must, in the case of a written permit, return the permit to the local government as soon as practicable, or cause it to be destroyed; and

- (b) no part of the fee paid for the permit is refundable.

5.10 Replacement of a permit

- (1) The local government may, on written application by the permit holder, issue a replacement permit for a permit that has been lost, misplaced, destroyed or stolen.
- (2) The written application —
 - (a) must be in the form determined by the local government;
 - (b) be signed by the permit holder;
 - (c) provide the information required by the form; and
 - (d) be accompanied by any fee imposed and determined by the local government under sections 6.16 to 6.19 of the Act.
- (3) Before determining the application, the local government may require the applicant to provide additional information reasonably related to the application.
- (4) The local government may refuse to consider an application that is not in accordance with subclause (2) or where a requirement of subclause (3) has not been satisfied.

5.11 Use of counterfeit or altered permit

A person must not —

- (a) use or display on a vehicle, a counterfeit permit or one that has in any way been altered, added to or defaced; or
- (b) produce to an authorised person a counterfeit permit or one that that has been altered, added to or defaced.

Division 2 - Residential parking permits

5.12 Interpretation

In this Division —

local planning scheme means a local planning scheme of the local government made under the *Planning and Development Act 2005*;

permit means a residential parking permit; and

residential lot means a lot where a residential use -

- (a) is or may be permitted under a local planning scheme; and
- (b) is or will be the predominant use of the lot.

5.13 Eligibility

- (1) A person is eligible for a permit if —
 - (a) they are the owner or occupier of a residential lot fronting or with vehicle access to and from the thoroughfare to which the permit will relate;

- (b) the vehicle to which the permit will apply is not a commercial vehicle; and
 - (c) they hold a valid driver's licence for the class of vehicle to which the permit will apply.
- (2) A person is not eligible for a permit if that person has had a permit issued under this Part cancelled by the local government in the last 12 months.

5.14 Residential parking permit

- (1) The local government may issue a maximum of 3 permits for each residential lot that —
- (a) fronts a thoroughfare; or
 - (b) has vehicle access to and from a thoroughfare.
- (2) A permit is to specify —
- (a) the permit number;
 - (b) the number plate of the permitted vehicle; and
 - (c) the name of the thoroughfare in respect of which the permit applies.

5.15 Effect of permit

- (1) The holder of a parking permit issued under this Division is exempt from a prohibition against the stopping or parking of vehicles on a thoroughfare for more than a specified period of time.
- (2) The exemption under subclause (1) applies only —
- (a) to the thoroughfare specified in the permit, except where it is adjacent to retail premises where the parking of all vehicles is subject to a time restriction;
 - (b) to the vehicle specified in a permit;
 - (c) where the permit is subject to conditions – only where those conditions are met;
 - (d) if the permit is displayed in the vehicle and is clearly visible to, and able to be read by, an authorised person from outside the vehicle at all times while the vehicle is stopped or parked in an area to which the permit relates; and
 - (e) if the permit is valid.

Part 6 - Miscellaneous

6.1 Authorised person may order vehicle to be moved

A person must not stop or park a vehicle, or allow a vehicle to remain stopped or parked, after having been directed by an authorised person to move the vehicle.

6.2 Authorised person may mark tyres

- (1) An authorised person, in carrying out their functions, may mark the tyres of a parked vehicle with chalk or any other non-indelible substance.

- (2) A person must not remove a mark made by an authorised person so that the purpose of the affixing of the mark is defeated or likely to be defeated.

6.3 Interference or damage to parking facilities

- (1) A person must not interfere with, alter, affix any thing to, damage, deface, remove, misuse or obstruct the operation of any parking facility or any local government property used in, or in connection with, a parking facility.
- (2) If a person is in breach of subclause (1), the local government may, by notice in writing to the person, require the person within the time specified in the notice to, at the option of the local government, pay the costs of —
 - (a) reinstating the parking facility or local government property to the state it was in prior to the occurrence of the damage; or
 - (b) replacing the parking facility or local government property.

6.4 Unauthorised signs

A person must not, without the approval of the local government, place, mark or erect a sign purporting to be or resembling a sign placed, marked or erected by the local government under this local law.

6.5 No contravention of sign

An inscription or symbol on a sign operates and has effect according to its tenor and a person contravening the direction on a sign commits an offence under this local law

6.6 General provisions about signs

- (1) A sign is presumed, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, to be a sign placed, marked or erected under the authority of this local law.
- (2) Where an inscription or symbol on a sign relates to the stopping of vehicles, it shall be deemed for the purposes of this local law to operate and have effect as if it also related to the parking of vehicles.
- (3) The first three letters of any day of the week when used on a sign indicate that day of the week

6.7 Removal of notice from vehicle

A person, other than the driver of the vehicle or a person acting under the direction of the driver, must not remove from that vehicle any notice affixed to or put on it by an authorised person under this local law.

6.8 Impounding of vehicles

The impounding of vehicles and other goods is dealt with in Subdivision 4 of Division 3 of Part 3 of the Act and regulation 29 of the Regulations.

6.9 Exemptions

- (1) A provision of Part 2, 3 or 4 of this local law does not apply to the driver of an emergency vehicle or a special purpose vehicle if, in the circumstances —

- (a) the driver is taking reasonable care; and
 - (b) it is reasonable that the provision should not apply.
- (2) A provision of Part 2, 3 or 4 of this local law does not apply to a driver who is an authorised person appointed for the purposes of this or another written law applicable to the district who is driving a vehicle in the course of their functions if, in the circumstances —
 - (a) the driver is taking reasonable care; and
 - (b) it is reasonable that the provision should not apply.
- (3) A provision of Part 2, 3, 4 or 6 of this local law does not apply to a person who is at the site of, and engaged in, roadworks or maintenance of the thoroughfare if, in the circumstances —
 - (a) it is not practical for the person to comply with the provision; and
 - (b) sufficient warning of the roadworks has been given to other road users.

Part 7 - Objection and review

7.1 Objection and review rights

Division 1 of Part 9 of the Act and regulation 33 of the Regulations apply to a decision of the local government —

- (a) to refuse to grant an approval or permit;
- (b) to vary or cancel an approval or permit;
- (c) to impose or amend a condition of approval or a permit; and
- (d) to refuse to renew a permit.

Part 8 - Enforcement

8.1 Legal proceedings and evidence

Provisions relating to legal proceedings and evidence are contained in Subdivisions 3 and 4 of Division 2 of Part 9 of the Act.

8.2 Offences and general penalty

- (1) A person who —
 - (a) fails to do anything required or directed to be done under this local law;
 - (b) fails to comply with a notice issued or direction given to the person under this local law; or
 - (c) does an act or omits to do an act contrary to this local law, commits an offence.
- (2) A person who commits an offence under this local law is liable, on conviction —

- (a) to a penalty not exceeding \$10,000; and
- (b) if the offence is a continuing offence, to an additional penalty not exceeding \$500 for each day or part of a day during which the offence has continued.

8.3 Prescribed offences and modified penalties

- (1) An offence against a clause specified in Schedule 1 is a prescribed offence for the purposes of section 9.16(1) of the Act.
- (2) In accordance with section 9.16 of the Act, an authorised person who has reason to believe that a person has committed an offence against this local law may, within 28 days after the alleged offence is believed to have been committed, give an infringement notice to the alleged offender.
- (3) In accordance with section 9.17 of the Act, a person who does not contest an allegation that they have committed the offence against this local law may, within the time specified in an infringement notice or within such further time as may, in any particular case, be allowed by the CEO, pay the modified penalty for that offence which, in accordance with section 9.21 of the Act, has the effect of preventing the local government from commencing a prosecution for the alleged offence.
- (4) The amount appearing in the final column on Schedule 1 directly opposite a clause specified in that Schedule is the modified penalty for an offence against that clause.
- (5) Provisions relating to modified penalties in general are contained in Subdivision 2 of Division 2 of Part 9 of the Act.

8.4 Form of infringement notices

For the purposes of this local law —

- (a) the form of the notice referred to in section 9.13 of the Act is that of Form 1 in Schedule 1 of the Regulations;
 - (b) the form of the infringement notice that may be given under section 9.16 of the Act is that of Form 2 in Schedule 1 of the Regulations;
 - (c) the form of the infringement notice referred to in section 9.16 of the Act which incorporates the notice referred to in section 9.13 of the Act is that of Form 1 in Schedule 2; and
 - (d) the form of the notice referred to in section 9.20 of the Act to withdraw an infringement notice is that of Form 3 in Schedule 1 of the Regulations.
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Schedule 1 - Prescribed offences

Item no.	Clause no.	Description	Modified penalty
1	2.2(a)	Failure to pay appropriate fee when demanded	\$125
2	2.2(b)	Failure to obtain a parking ticket in a parking station	\$125
3	2.2(c)	Failure to commence or keep active a pay by phone transaction in a parking station	\$125
4	2.3(a)	Failure to pay fee to parking meter	\$125
5	2.3(b)	Failure to obtain a parking ticket in a metered zone	\$125
6	2.3(c)	Failure to commence or keep active a pay by phone transaction in a metered zone	\$125
7	2.5(a)	Obtaining multiple parking tickets or commencing multiple parking sessions to extend initial fee free period	\$125
8	2.5(b)	Moving a vehicle within a parking station to extend initial fee free period	\$125
9	2.6(1)	Failure to clearly display unexpired parking ticket	\$125
10	2.6(2)	Displaying an altered, added to or defaced parking ticket	\$250
11	2.8(1)	Stopping or parking a vehicle otherwise than wholly within the parking space	\$125
12	2.8(2)	Stopping or parking a vehicle against the flow of traffic	\$125
13	2.8(3)(a)	Parking a vehicle in a metered space where another vehicle is parked	\$125
14	2.8(3)(b)	Failure to park parallel with a kerb and close to the kerb	\$125
15	2.9(1)	Parking when parking meter has expired	\$125
16	2.9(2)	Parking where hooded parking meter prohibits parking	\$125
17	2.10(1)	Stopping a vehicle contrary to a sign	\$125
18	2.10(2)	Parking a vehicle contrary to a sign	\$125
19	2.10(3)	Obstructing an entrance, exit or access way in a parking station	\$125
20	2.11(1)	Making non-authorised insertion into a fee paying machine	\$125
21	2.11(2)	Failure to comply with operating instructions on a fee paying machine	\$125
22	2.12(3)	Stopping or parking a vehicle without clearly displaying a special event ticket	\$125
23	2.13(a)	Failure to leave parking station when directed by authorised person	\$250
24	2.13(b)	Failure to remove vehicle when directed of an authorised person	\$250
25	2.13(c)	Driving a vehicle in a direction contrary to a sign	\$250
26	2.15(3)	Stopping or parking a vehicle in an authorised space without clearly displaying a permit	\$125
27	3.1	Stopping or parking a bicycle in a parking space not marked "M/C"	\$125
28	3.2	Stopping or parking a vehicle in an authorised vehicle area without approval	\$125
29	3.2(2)	Stopping or parking a vehicle on private property without consent	\$125
30	3.4	Stopping or parking a vehicle on a public reserve without approval	\$250
31	3.5	Stopping or parking a vehicle in a public place so as to cause an obstruction	\$250
32	3.7(a)	Stopping or parking a vehicle in a no parking area	\$125
33	3.7(b)	Stopping or parking a vehicle in a parking area contrary to sign and local law	\$125
34	3.7(c)	Stopping or parking a vehicle in a motorcycle space	\$125

35	3.8	Unlawful stopping in a loading zone	\$125
36	3.9	Stopping or parking a vehicle in an area where temporary parking restrictions apply	\$125
37	3.10(1)	Unlawful stopping or parking in a taxi zone	\$125
38	3.10(2)	Unlawful stopping or parking in a bus zone	\$125
39	4.1(2)	Stopping or parking a vehicle on a thoroughfare contrary to a sign	\$125
40	4.1(3)(a)	Stopping or parking a vehicle other than wholly within a parking space	\$125
41	4.1(3)(b)	Stopping or parking a vehicle for more than the maximum time permitted	\$125
42	4.1(4)	Stopping or parking a vehicle in a parking space where another vehicle is stopped or parked	\$125
43	4.2(a)	Stopping or parking a vehicle on a median strip	\$125
44	4.2(a)	Stopping or parking a vehicle on a painted island	\$125
45	4.2(a)	Stopping or parking a vehicle on a traffic island	\$125
46	4.2(b)	Stopping or parking a vehicle adjacent to a median strip	\$125
47	4.2(c)	Stopping or parking a vehicle within 9 metres of a traffic island	\$125
48	4.3	Stopping or parking certain vehicle in built-up area	\$250
49	4.4(2)(a)	Failure to park a vehicle as near as practicable to and parallel with the left boundary of two-way carriageway against the flow of traffic	\$125
50	4.4(2)(b)	Failure to park a vehicle as near as practicable to and parallel with the boundary of a one-way carriageway in the direction of the traffic	\$125
51	4.4(2)(c)	Parking a vehicle less than 3 metres from the farther boundary of a carriageway	\$125
52	4.4(2)(d)	Parking a vehicle closer than 1 metre from another vehicle	\$125
53	4.4(2)(e)	Parking a vehicle so as to cause obstruction to another vehicle on a carriageway	\$125
54	4.5(a)	Failure to park a vehicle near and parallel with the boundary of a carriageway	\$125
55	4.5(a)	Failure to park a vehicle at right angle to the centre of a carriageway	\$125
56	4.6(1)	Failure to park a vehicle at specified angle	\$125
57	4.7(1)	Stopping or parking a vehicle within 1 metre of a fire hydrant, fire plug or sign	\$500
58	4.7(3)	Stopping or parking a vehicle within a mail zone or within 3 metres of a post box	\$125
59	4.8(1)	Stopping or parking a vehicle in a clearway zone	\$250
60	4.9(1)	Double parking	\$125
61	4.10(1)	Stopping or parking a vehicle on a verge contrary to a sign	\$125
62	4.10(2)(b)	Driving, stopping or parking a vehicle on a verge without consent	\$125
63	4.11(1)	Stopping or parking a vehicle within 20 metres of the approach side of a bus stop	\$250
64	4.11(1)	Stopping or parking a vehicle within 10 metres of the departure side of a bus stop	\$250
65	4.11(2)	Unlawful stopping or parking in a bus zone	\$250
66	4.11(3)(a)	Stopping or parking a vehicle within 20m of the approach side of a pedestrian or children's crossing	\$250
67	4.11(3)(a)	Stopping or parking a vehicle within 10 metres of the departure side of a pedestrian or children's crossing	\$250
68	4.12(1)(a)	Stopping or parking a vehicle within 20 metres of an intersection with traffic-control signals	\$250

69	4.12(1)(b)	Stopping or parking a vehicle within 10 metres of an intersection without traffic-control signals	\$250
70	4.12(2)	Stopping or parking a vehicle within 20 metres of the approach or departure side of a railway level crossing	\$250
71	4.13	Parking a vehicle again within 1 hour on same thoroughfare	\$125
72	4.14(a)	Parking a vehicle on a thoroughfare for the purpose of sale	\$125
73	4.14(b)	Parking an unlicensed vehicle on a thoroughfare	\$125
74	4.14(c)	Parking a trailer or caravan which is not attached to a vehicle on thoroughfare	\$125
75	4.14(d)	Effecting repairs to a vehicle parked on a thoroughfare	\$125
76	4.15	Stopping or parking a vehicle on thoroughfare contrary to keep clear marking	\$250
77	4.16(a)	Stopping or parking a vehicle in front of a right of way, cross-over, passage or driveway	\$250
78	4.16(b)	Stopping or parking a vehicle on an intersection	\$250
79	4.16(c)	Stopping or parking a vehicle next to a traffic obstruction	\$250
80	4.16(d)	Stopping or parking a vehicle in a cul-de-sac so as to cause an obstruction	\$125
81	4.16(e)	Stopping or parking a vehicle over a footpath or place of refuge for pedestrians	\$250
82	4.16(f)	Stopping or parking a vehicle on a footpath within a school zone	\$500
83	4.16(g)	Stopping or parking a vehicle on a bridge	\$125
84	5.3(5)	Providing false or misleading statement in connection with application	\$125
85	5.5(1)	Failure to comply with conditions of a permit	\$125
86	5.11	Use of counterfeit or altered permit	\$250
87	6.1	Failure to comply with a direction	\$250
88	6.2	Removing mark of authorised person	\$250
89	6.4	Placing, marking or erecting unauthorised signs	\$125
90	6.5	Contravening a direction on a sign	\$125
91	6.7	Unlawfully removing notice affixed to vehicle	\$125
92		Each other offence not specified	\$125

Schedule 2 - Infringement notice forms

[Clause 8.4(c)]

FORM 1 CITY OF COCKBURN PARKING LOCAL LAW 2026 INFRINGEMENT NOTICE

Serial No

Date / /

To: (1)

of: (2)

It is alleged that on / / at (3)

at (4)

in respect of vehicle –

make

model

registration

you committed the following offence –

.....
.....
.....

contrary to clause of the *City of Cockburn Parking Local Law 2026*.

The modified penalty for the offence is \$

If you do not wish to have a complaint of the alleged offence heard and determined by a court, the amount of the modified penalty may be paid to an authorised person at (5) within a period of 28 days after the giving of this notice.

Unless within 28 days after being served with this notice –

(a) you pay the modified penalty; or

(b) you:

- (i) inform the Chief Executive Officer or another authorised officer of the local government as to the identity and address of the person who was the driver or person in charge of the above vehicle at the time the offence is alleged to have been committed; or
- (ii) satisfy the Chief Executive Officer that the above vehicle had been stolen or was being unlawfully used at the time the offence is alleged to have been committed,

you will, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be deemed to have committed the above offence and court proceedings may be instituted against you.

If you do not pay the modified penalty within 28 days after the date of this notice, you may be prosecuted, or enforcement action may be taken under the *Fines, Penalties and Infringement Notices Enforcement Act 1994*. Under that Act, some or all of the following actions may be taken –

your driver's licence may be suspended, your vehicle licence may be suspended or cancelled, you may be disqualified from holding or obtaining a driver's licence or

vehicle licence, your vehicle may be immobilised or have its number plates removed, your details may be published on a website, your earnings or bank accounts may be garnished, and your property may be seized and sold.

If the above address is not your current address, or if you change your address, it is important that you advise us immediately. Failure to do so may result in your driver's licence or any vehicle licence you hold being suspended without your knowledge.

(6)

(7)

Insert:

- (1) Name of alleged offender or "the owner of (vehicle identification)"]
- (2) Address of alleged offender (not required if owner not named)
- (3) Time of alleged offence
- (4) Location of alleged offence
- (5) Place where modified penalty may be paid
- (6) Signature of authorised person
- (7) Name and title of authorised person giving notice

Dated this 25 day of August 2026.

The Common Seal of the City of Cockburn was affixed by authority of a resolution of the Council
in the presence of -

.....
LOGAN K HOWLETT
MAYOR

.....
DANIEL SIMMS
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
