

WAIMAKARIRI DISTRICT COUNCIL PARKING AND TRAFFIC BYLAW 2026

This Parking and Traffic Bylaw
was adopted at a Council meeting held on
4 August 2026





Chief Executive



Governance Manager

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Waimakariri District Council Parking Bylaw 2026

1. General

- 1.1 The bylaw may be cited as the Waimakariri District Council (the Council) Parking and Traffic Bylaw 2026 (the bylaw).
- 1.2 The bylaw comes into force on 10 August 2026.
- 1.3 The bylaw is made pursuant to sections 145 and 146 of the *Local Government Act 2002* and section 22AB of the *Land Transport Act 1998*.

2. Purpose

- 2.1 The purpose of the bylaw is to regulate parking and traffic movements on public roads and public places within the Waimakariri District. It aims to ensure safety for all road users, maintain accessibility for pedestrians and vehicles, and promote efficient use of the transport network. The bylaw provides clear, enforceable rules to protect public health, prevent damage to infrastructure, and support fair and consistent compliance with national legislation and best practice.

3. Definitions

- 3.1 In the bylaw, unless a different meaning is clearly stated:

Agency means Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency (Waka Kotahi)

Authorised Officer means any person appointed or authorised by the Council to act as an Authorised Officer or Enforcement Officer under this Bylaw, including Parking Wardens appointed under section 128D of the Land Transport Act 1998 and Police Officers.

Continuous Accessible Path of Travel is defined as the area where the pedestrian route is safe and convenient for everyone, especially for people who are blind, have impaired mobility or have low vision.

Council means the Waimakariri District Council and includes any person authorised by the Council to act on its behalf.

District Plan means the Waimakariri District Plan prepared and maintained under the Resource Management Act 1991, which sets out the objectives, policies, and rules for the use, development, and subdivision of land within the district.

Explanatory notes are used for several reasons, including to explain the intent of a clause in less formal language, to include additional helpful information, or because the information may be subject to change. These notes are not part of the bylaw, and the Council may add, amend or delete these at any time without amending the bylaw.

Enforcement Officer means any person appointed by the Council under the Local Government Act 2002 or the Land Transport Act 1998 to enforce parking and traffic regulations, including this Bylaw.

Immobilised vehicle means any vehicle that cannot be moved on its own because it is mechanically not able to be moved or has a wheel or wheels missing from the vehicle.

Mobile trading means temporary trading activity conducted from a location that is vacated at the end of the trading day. This includes trading from stands or stalls (including vehicles used as stalls) by hawkers, pedlars, and operators of mobile or travelling shops.

Mobile Trading Vehicle means any vehicle used for mobile trading activities in a public place.

Motorhome means any vehicle designed or converted to be used for human habitation, whether self-contained or not, and includes a bus, campervan, or house truck.

Explanatory note: For enforcement purposes, an Authorised Officer may determine whether a vehicle meets the definition of motorhome based on its design or conversion for human habitation, regardless of NZTA registration details.

Overnight means the period between 10:00pm and 6:00am, unless otherwise specified by Council resolution.

Parking Zone means an area designated by the Council under the bylaw for the purpose of regulating parking. A Parking Zone may include any road, part of a road, land, or building under the Council's care, control, or management, and is subject to specific parking restrictions made by resolution under this Bylaw.

Pedestrian means any person travelling by foot or using pedestrian facilities, including those using wheelchairs, prams, e-scooters, mobility scooters, and other mobility devices that are not classified as vehicles.

Public place means any place that, at any material time, is open to or is being used by the public, whether free or on payment of a charge, and whether or not any owner or occupier is lawfully entitled to exclude or eject any person; and includes any road, footpath, accessway, parking place, reserve, bridge or other land or premises owned, controlled, or managed by the Council and open to or used by the public.

Residents' Exemption Parking Zone means a designated Parking Zone or part thereof reserved by Council resolution for the use of residents living in the vicinity who hold a valid residents' parking permit. These zones may exempt permit holders from certain parking restrictions otherwise applicable in the Parking Zone.

Rural Area means any area zoned rural under the District Plan, including lifestyle blocks and farmland.

Urban Area means any area zoned residential, commercial, or industrial under the District Plan.

Explanatory Note: For the purposes of the bylaw, Open Space and Special Purpose Zones are classified as urban or rural based on the predominant surrounding land use. This is in line with the intent of the District Plan, while allowing for practical enforcement of parking and traffic controls.

Verge means the portion of the Road between the property boundary and Roadway, excluding Footpaths, Shared Paths, and Parking Places, not designed to be used by motor vehicles travelling along the Roadway. This includes unsealed shoulders, grassed or landscaped verges, drains, swales, and batter slopes.

Explanatory note: For the purposes of the bylaw, 'verge' means the area between the property boundary and the roadway, including areas commonly referred to as berms.

3.2 In the bylaw, unless a different meaning is clearly stated:

- (a) Driver, Heavy motor vehicle, Heavy traffic, Mobility device, Moped, Motor vehicle, Motorcycle, Owner, Parking, Road and Vehicle have the same meanings as in section 2(1) of the Land Transport Act 1998; and
- (b) Cycle Track, Footpath, Parking Place and Transport station have the same meaning as in section 591(6) of the Local Government Act 1974; and
- (c) Bus Lane, Cycle Lane, Cycle Path, Disabled persons, parking permit, Emergency vehicle, Intersection, Lane, Pedestrian Crossing, Power assisted cycle, Roadway, Shared Path, Shared Zone, Special Vehicle Lane and Transit Lane have the same meanings as in clause 1.6 of the Land Transport (Road User) Rule 2004.
- (d) Any undefined words, phrases or expressions used in the bylaw have the same meaning as in the Land Transport and Local Government Acts unless the context plainly requires a different meaning.
- (e) The relevant provisions of the Legislation Act 2019 apply to the interpretation of the bylaw.

4. Resolutions Made Under the Bylaw

- 4.1 The Council may make a resolution under the bylaw to give effect to its purpose, including to regulate parking, traffic movement, and road use. A resolution may:
- (a) regulate, control, or prohibit any matter relating to parking, traffic movement, or road use, either generally or for specific classes of vehicles or situations;
 - (b) apply to all vehicles or traffic, or to any specified class of vehicles or traffic using a road;
 - (c) apply to any road, part of a road, greenspace adjoining a road, building, transport station, or parking place under the care, control, or management of the Council; or
 - (d) apply during specified times or periods as determined by Council resolution.



- 4.2 The Council may subsequently amend or revoke any resolution made under the bylaw at any time.
- 4.3 All resolutions made under the bylaw by the Council may be recorded in the Parking and Traffic Controls register and published on the Council's website alongside the bylaw.



PART 1 - PARKING

5. Stopping, Standing and Parking of Vehicles

- 5.1 The Council may, by resolution, restrict the stopping, standing, or parking of vehicles, or any specified class of vehicle, on a road, or any combination of these.
- 5.2 Without limiting subclause (1), the restriction may provide for:
- (a) time restricted parking;
 - (b) the restriction on parking by heavy motor vehicles on any specified road during specified hours or for a period that exceeds a specified period;
 - (c) a bus stop;
 - (d) a loading zone;
 - (e) parking at an angle to the roadway
- 5.3 The Council will indicate areas where stopping, standing, or parking of vehicles (whether attended or unattended) is restricted or prohibited. These areas will be marked using prescribed signs, notices, road markings, or other devices placed in a conspicuous position on any road or other area under the Council's control.
- 5.4 Any of the signs, markings, notices, or devices referred to in subclause (5.3) may be supplemented, altered, or removed by Council resolution.

6. No Parking on Certain Parts of the Road

Explanatory Note: The purpose of this clause is to protect public safety, accessibility, road infrastructure and verges from damage. Parking outside the roadway is generally prohibited in urban areas (e.g. Kaiapoi, Oxford, Rangiora and Woodend) unless expressly permitted by Council. In rural areas, parking on verges is generally permitted unless it causes damage, poses a safety hazard, or is otherwise restricted by Council resolution.

This clause is not intended to prevent reasonable community use associated with schools, sports grounds, community facilities or events where no safety issue or asset damage exists.

- 6.1 A person must not stop, stand or park a vehicle, wholly or partially:
- (a) on any part of the road laid out as a cultivated area, including gardens, grassed areas, or landscaped verges;
 - (b) on verges if it causes any damage to the verge, Council infrastructure, or poses a safety hazard;
 - (c) on verges in urban areas, unless expressly permitted by the Council;
 - (d) on any part of the road that is separated from the roadway by a kerb and designed primarily for pedestrian use or landscaping — including paved or surfaced areas with or without planting — unless expressly permitted by the Council.
- 6.2 Businesses must not use any grass verge or road reserve as an extension of their premises for parking vehicles, whether for customers, staff, or display purposes.



- 6.3 A person may stop, stand or park a vehicle in contravention of clause 6.1 if:
- (a) that part of the road is designed for or constructed to accommodate a parked vehicle; or
 - (b) an Authorised Officer has given written permission to stop, stand or park a vehicle in that part of the road; or
 - (c) the Council, by resolution, has allowed vehicles to stop, stand, or park in that part of the road.

Explanatory Note: Clauses 6.1 and 6.3 apply cumulatively. Parking is prohibited on cultivated areas and verges unless expressly permitted by the Council.

7. Temporary Discontinuance of a Parking Space

- 7.1 An Authorised Officer may temporarily restrict parking in any parking space or area by placing 'No Stopping' signage or other appropriate controls to indicate the parking space is temporarily unavailable.
- 7.2 Parking restricted under 7.1 may be limited to specified vehicles or classes of vehicles at such parking places.
- 7.3 No person may -
- (a) stop or park a vehicle at:
 - i. a parking place affected by a temporary 'No Stopping' sign or other traffic controls under subclause (7.1); or
 - ii. a parking place affected by a sign or traffic control under subclause (7.2) unless:
 - that person is specifically authorised by the authorised officer, or
 - complies with any specified condition by the sign or traffic controls.
 - (b) remove any signs or traffic controls authorised under subclauses (7.1) or (7.2).

Explanatory Note: Occasionally, the Council may need to temporarily repurpose parking spaces for other activities, such as temporary bus stops, bus lanes, or construction zones.

8. Parking for Mobility Parking Permit

- 8.1 The Council may, by resolution, reserve any specified parking place either generally or at specified times for the exclusive use of any person that displays a Mobility Parking Permit issued under any nationally recognised mobility parking permit scheme, in accordance with the provisions of the Land Transport (Road User) Rule 2004.
- 8.2 The Council shall, by markings, signs or notices, indicate where parking by non-permit holders is prohibited or restricted.

9. Removal of Vehicles

- 9.1 An Enforcement Officer may authorise the removal of any vehicle from any part of the road reserve or Council-managed land, in accordance with the Council's powers under the Land Transport Act 1998, where the vehicle contravenes this bylaw, any resolution made under this bylaw or creates a hazard or obstruction.
- 9.2 The Council may recover the costs incurred for the removal of the offending vehicle, provided that such costs do not exceed the fees prescribed under the Land Transport (Storage and Towage Fees for Impounded Vehicles) Regulations 1999.

The powers that may be exercised under this clause are in addition to those provided by any other applicable Act or regulation, including the Land Transport Act 1998 and Local Government Act 2002.

10. Immobilised and Immobile Vehicles

- 10.1 A person must not leave an immobilised vehicle (including one without wheels) on any road or public place for more than 7 consecutive days. An exemption can be granted by an Authorised Officer or the Council.
- 10.2 Any vehicle in breach of clause 10.1 may be removed by the Council to a place nominated by the Council.
- 10.3 The Council shall not be liable for any loss or damage resulting from the removal or sale of any such vehicle, in accordance with Section 356 of the Local Government Act 1974.

11. Motorhomes and Trailers

- 11.1 A person must not park a trailer on any road or public place for a period exceeding five days, unless written consent is granted by the Council or an Authorised Officer, and the trailer is parked in accordance with any conditions imposed in the consent. (See Rule 6.19 of the Land Transport (Road User) Rule 2004.)
- 11.2 A person must not park a motorhome on any road or in a public place for a period exceeding five days. Written consent to exceed this time limit can be granted by the Council or an Authorised Officer.
- 11.3 A person will breach clause 11.1 or clause 11.2 where a trailer or motorhome is moved and returned to the same or a nearby location within the applicable time period of five days, except where consent has been given under clause 11.1 or clause 11.2 to park for a longer period.

Explanatory note: For clarity, boats and caravans that are towed are treated as "trailers" for the purposes of this bylaw. This reflects the definition and treatment of trailers under the Land Transport (Road User) Rule 2004.

Clause 11 regulates the parking of motorhomes and trailers as vehicles. It does not regulate whether a vehicle is occupied or being used for overnight accommodation. Matters relating to freedom camping and overnight occupation of vehicles are addressed under separate legislation and Council controls.

12. Working on Vehicles

- 12.1 A person must not stop, stand, or park any vehicle on any road to carry out repairs unless those repairs are of an urgent nature and do not impede the flow of traffic or are necessary to enable the vehicle to be moved.

13. Parking Zones

- 13.1 The Council may, by resolution:
- (a) designate an area to be a Parking Zone with restrictions that apply in that Parking Zone ("Parking Zone controls")
 - (b) reserve any road, land, or building under the Council's care, control, or management to be a Parking Zone, which will be subject to parking restrictions set by Council resolution;
 - (c) specify the vehicles or classes of vehicle that can or cannot use a Parking Zone;
 - (d) prescribe the restrictions that apply, including but not limited to, the times, manner, and other conditions for parking vehicles or classes of vehicles in a Parking Zone; or
 - (e) make provision for the efficient management and control of a Parking Zone.
- 13.2 Any general restrictions that apply to a Parking Zone do not apply to areas within that zone where specific stopping, standing, or parking restrictions have been separately designated.

Explanatory Note: Parking Zones may include Residents' Exemption Parking Zones, which are subject to additional conditions as outlined in Clause 14.

14. Residents' Exemption Parking Zone

- 14.1 The Council may, by resolution:
- (a) reserve any Parking Zone or part thereof, as a residents' exemption parking area. This is for the use of persons who reside in the vicinity;
 - (b) prescribe any fees to be paid annually or on a pro-rata basis, as determined by Council policy;
 - (c) define the method by which such fees may be paid, in accordance with Council's standard payment options; or
 - (d) specify which parking restrictions permit holders are exempt from, including exemptions from time limits in designated Parking Zones such as P120 areas.
- 14.2 Any person who parks in a residents' exemption parking area must clearly display a current residents' parking permit. If no permit is displayed, standard parking restrictions and payments will apply.
- 14.3 A person must not park a vehicle in a Parking Zone or a residents' exemption parking area in contravention of any prohibition or restriction made by the Council.

Explanatory Note: Residents' Exemption Parking Areas are a type of Parking Zone reserved for residents. All general Parking Zone restrictions apply unless specifically exempted by resolution.

15. Reserved Parking Areas

- 15.1 The Council may, by resolution, reserve any parking space or other area within a road, parking place, or transport station for the exclusive use of specified vehicle types or classes, including (but not limited to):
- (a) motorcycles;
 - (b) cycles, including bicycles and power-assisted cycles (commonly known as e-bikes);
 - (c) electric scooters and other wheeled recreational devices;
 - (d) electric vehicles, while in the course of being recharged at an electric vehicle charging station;
 - (e) goods service vehicles;
 - (f) heavy motor vehicles;
 - (g) taxis;
 - (h) buses and coaches, both public and commercial;
 - (i) vehicles in the course of loading or unloading goods or passengers ('loading zone');
 - (j) vehicles used by pregnant persons or by persons accompanied by infants or young children;
 - (k) car share vehicles;
 - (l) carpooling vehicles;
 - (m) oversize vehicles, trailers, boats or caravans;
 - (n) diplomatic or consular corps vehicles;
 - (o) members of the judiciary vehicles;
 - (p) medical practitioner vehicles; and
 - (q) mobile traders using stands or stalls.
- 15.2 In making a resolution under clause 15.1, the Council may prescribe –
- (a) the days and times that the reserved parking applies;
 - (b) any time limits that may apply to those using the reserved parking (for example, in loading zones), and the days and times that any such limits will apply;
 - (c) the period (if any) for which no fee or charge applies to the reserved parking;
 - (d) any fees to be paid (annually, on an hourly basis, or otherwise) for the use of the reserved parking;



- (e) the manner by which any such fees may be paid; and
 - (f) for carpooling vehicles, the minimum number of permits that must be displayed or held for a parked vehicle.
- 15.3 A person must not park in any reserved parking area where a permit is required and signposted unless –
 - (a) the area is clearly marked as requiring a Council-issued parking permit;
 - (b) the person holds a valid permit for that area and complies with all conditions set by the Council; and
 - (c) the permit is displayed prominently in the vehicle so it can be easily read from outside.

Explanatory Note: Not all reserved parking areas require a permit. For example, EV charging stations, loading zones, and spaces for parents with infants may be used without a permit if signposted accordingly. Clause 16.3 applies only to areas where a permit requirement is explicitly indicated.

16. Overnight Parking Restriction

- 16.1 The Council may, by resolution, prohibit or restrict the parking of vehicles in any Council-managed parking place during specified overnight hours.
- 16.2 Areas subject to overnight parking restrictions must be clearly signposted in accordance with applicable legislation and Council standards.
- 16.3 A person must not stop, stand, or park a vehicle in contravention of any overnight parking restriction.

17. Mobile Trading

- 17.1 Mobile trading vehicles must not:
 - (a) obstruct the flow of road users, including vehicles and pedestrians;
 - (b) block access to private property or public facilities; or
 - (c) create a hazard or unsafe condition for other road users.
- 17.2 Written approval from an Authorised Officer is required before any mobile trading occurs on a public road, verge, footpath, or other public place.
- 17.3 Where mobile trading is permitted by the Council, the trader must comply with all conditions of the approval and applicable national transport rules.

PART 2 – TRAFFIC MOVEMENTS

18. Turning

- 18.1 The Council may, by resolution, prohibit or restrict:
- (a) vehicles or classes of vehicles on any road from turning to the right or to the left or from proceeding in any other direction; and
 - (b) vehicles turning from facing or travelling in one direction to facing or travelling in the opposite direction (performing a U-turn on specified roads)
- 18.2 Any resolution made under clause 18.1 may specify the hours or days of the week that a restricted turning movement may be made (if any).
- 18.3 A person must not turn a vehicle to the left, or to the right, or perform a U-turn, or proceed in any other direction on any road where the Council has prohibited or restricted such movements.

19. One-Way Roads

- 19.1 The Council may, by resolution, require vehicles on roads or part of a road to travel in one specified direction only. The Council may specify in a resolution made under clause 19.1 that cycles may travel in the opposite direction on a one-way road.
- 19.2 Every driver of a vehicle must travel only in the direction specified on a one-way road.

20. Special Vehicle Lanes

- 20.1 The Council may, by resolution, prescribe a road, or a part of a road, as a special vehicle lane.
- 20.2 Any resolution made under clause 20.1 must specify, as the case may be –
- (a) the type of special vehicle lane; and
 - (b) the hours of operation of the special vehicle lane (if any) when it is restricted to specific classes of vehicles.
- 20.3 A person must not use a special vehicle lane contrary to any restriction made by the Council under clause 20.2.

21. Shared Paths

- 21.1 The Council may, by resolution, determine the length and location of a shared path, cycle path or cycle lane, the priority for users and any restrictions or conditions.
- 21.2 A person must not use a shared path or a cycle path or a cycle lane in a manner contrary to any restriction or priority made by the Council.



22. Shared Zones

- 22.1 The Council may by resolution specify any road or part of a road to be a shared zone.
- 22.2 Any resolution made under clause 22.1 may specify –
- (a) whether the shared zone may be used by specified classes of vehicles;
 - (b) the days and hours of operation of the shared zone (if they differ from 24 hours per day, 7 days per week); and
 - (c) any other restrictions on how the shared zone is to be used by the public, including how road users, such as vehicles and pedestrians, will interact.
- 22.3 Except where the Council has by resolution specified otherwise, no person may stand or park a vehicle in a road specified as a shared zone.
- 22.4 Where a parking place is located within a shared zone, parking is permitted only in areas that are:
- (a) clearly marked or signed for parking; and
 - (b) subject to any restrictions or conditions imposed by the Council through resolution.

Explanatory Note: Parking within Shared Zones is only allowed in designated spaces. This ensures safe interaction between vehicles and pedestrians and supports effective enforcement.

23. Keep Clear Zone

- 23.1 A person must not stop, stand, or park any vehicle within a designated "Keep Clear Zone" on any road or public place. These zones are marked by appropriate signage and road markings to ensure unobstructed access for emergency vehicles, service vehicles, and other essential traffic.
- 23.2 Any vehicle found stopped, standing, or parked within a "Keep Clear Zone" may be subject to immediate removal, and the owner may incur fines or towing charges

Explanatory Note: Clause 10.6 of Land Transport Rule: Traffic Control Devices 2004 allows road controlling authorities to mark "keep clear" zones at intersections.

24. Unformed Legal Roads

- 24.1 The Council may, by resolution, restrict the use of motor vehicles on unformed legal roads for the purposes of protecting the environment, or the road and adjoining land, or the safety of road users.
- 24.2 A person must not use a motor vehicle on an unformed road contrary to a resolution made by the Council under clause 24.1.



25. Traffic Control by Vehicle Type

- 25.1 The Council may, by resolution, prohibit or restrict the use of roads for certain vehicle types due to their size, nature, or the goods they carry.
- 25.2 A person must not use a road contrary to such prohibitions or restrictions.
- 25.3 The Council may permit exceptions for:
- (a) loading or unloading goods or passengers;
 - (b) emergency services;
 - (c) road maintenance;
 - (d) maintenance of utility provider assets; and
 - (e) maintenance of public transport infrastructure.
- 25.4 If the Council considers it necessary or desirable to address the effects or likely effects of heavy traffic, it may, by resolution:
- (a) prohibit heavy traffic likely to cause serious road damage; or
 - (b) require operators of such vehicles to:
 - i. give security that no special damage will occur to any road by reason of that vehicle or specified class of heavy traffic;
 - ii. pay any reasonable sum as compensation for any damage to any road likely to occur by reason of that heavy vehicle or specified class of heavy traffic;
 - iii. pay in advance the relevant authority's estimate of the cost of reinstating the road for any damage.

26. Engine Braking Ban

- 26.1 The Council may, by resolution, prohibit or restrict engine braking on any road where the permanent speed limit does not exceed 70km/h.
- 26.2 A person must not use engine braking on any road in contravention of a prohibition or restriction made by the Council under clause 26.1.



PART 3 - ADMINISTRATIVE

27. Enforcement Officers

- 27.1 Enforcement Officers have the authority to:
- (a) issue infringement notices or take any other enforcement action as appropriate to enforce any breach of the bylaw; or
 - (b) manage road safety and traffic control, including the power to move vehicles that constitute a traffic hazard.
- 27.2 The Council may recover from the person committing the breach of the bylaw all expenses incurred in connection with the removal of the offending vehicle.
- 27.3 Enforcement Officers must follow the procedures outlined in the bylaw and any additional guidelines provided by the Council.
- 27.4 Any person who obstructs or impedes an Enforcement Officer in the performance of their duties under the bylaw commits an offence.

28. Defences

- 28.1 A person is not in breach of the bylaw if that person is able to prove that:
- (a) the act complained of was done in an emergency on the road or immediately adjoining the road; or
 - (b) the act complained of was done in compliance with the directions of a Police Officer, Authorised Officer, traffic control signal or traffic sign; or
 - (c) that they were experiencing a medically related event and took all reasonable care to avoid causing an accident or any injury.

29. Offences

- 29.1 Every person commits an offence who fails to comply with any prohibition, restriction, direction or requirement made under this Bylaw or under any resolution of the Council made pursuant to this Bylaw.
- 29.2 Without limiting clause 29.1, an offence is committed by any person who contravenes any traffic sign, road marking, notice or device installed or placed to give effect to a restriction or prohibition under this Bylaw.

30. Penalties

- 30.1 Every person who commits an offence against the bylaw will be liable for the penalties under the Land Transport Act 1998 (and the regulations made under that Act) or the Local Government Act 2002, as applicable including the issue of infringement notices for any infringement offences.



31. Exempted Vehicles

- 31.1 The bylaw does not apply to any of the following vehicles being used in the execution of duty:
- (a) an emergency services vehicle; or
 - (b) a vehicle that is used by an Authorised Officer; or
 - (c) a vehicle that is actively undertaking authorised public works or utility services, to the extent necessary to carry out those works or services.

32. Revocations and Savings

- 32.1 The Parking Bylaw 2019 is hereby revoked.
- 32.2 Any approval, permit or other act of authority which originated under or was continued by the bylaw revoked in clause 32.1 that is continuing at the commencement of the bylaw, continues to have full force and effect for the purposes of the bylaw, but is subject to the application of any relevant clauses in the bylaw.
- 32.3 The resolutions of the Council made or continued under the bylaws revoked under clause 32.1 continue to have full force and effect for the purposes of the bylaw as if they were resolutions made under the bylaw.
- 32.4 Any approval, permit or resolution in force immediately before the commencement of this bylaw continues in force until it is replaced, amended or revoked.

33. Review of Bylaw

- 33.1 A comprehensive review of the bylaw shall be carried out no later than 4 August 2031.
- 33.2 The Council reserves the right to carry out an early review of any aspect of the bylaw that has not been found to have been effective in addressing identified user conflicts, health and safety concerns and matters of public nuisance.



Consistency Accountability Statement: Parking and Traffic Bylaw 2026

Agency responsible	Waimakariri District Council
Portfolio	Regulatory Services (Parking and Traffic Management)
Date finalised	18 August 2026
Identification number	BYL-72/ 260629152555

Statement of Review

I confirm that the Waimakariri District Council has assessed the above legislation, and the process for developing it, for consistency with the principles of responsible regulation as set out in section 9 of the Regulatory Standards Act 2025.

This assessment identified no inconsistencies with the principles of responsible regulation



Jeff Millward
Chief Executive
Waimakariri District Council