

Road Rule 171

- (1) A driver must not stop on a children's crossing, or on the road within 20 metres before the crossing and 10 metres after the crossing unless the driver stops at a place on a length of road, or in an area, to which a parking control sign applies and the driver is permitted to stop at that place.
- (2) For this rule, distances are measured—
 - (a) in the direction in which the driver is driving; and
 - (b) as shown in example 1 or 2.
- (3) In this rule—
road does not include a road related area, but includes any shoulder of the road.

What this means to you

Stopping or parking your vehicle too close to a school crossing may mean that a child entering the crossing can't see or be seen by an approaching car.

When a school crossing is in operation (i.e. when the flags are displayed), you must not stop or park within 20 metres of the crossing on the approach side and 10 metres of the crossing on the departure side.

This means that stopping momentarily to let a child out or pick a child up is an offence. These restrictions do not apply when flags are not displayed and the crossing is unattended. However, if there is also a No Stopping or No Parking sign at the crossing you must obey it at all times.

Internal Review of your Infringement

If you believe you have extenuating circumstances regarding the issuing of an infringement notice, you must write to us within 28 days of the issue date on the ticket to avoid incurring additional costs.

Please ensure that when explaining your situation you include any supporting evidence that you may have.

It is Council's standard practice to investigate all appeals, including verification of evidence and witness statements. All decisions are Final and will be notified in writing.

Defences listed in the Road Rules

Rule 165 of the Road Rules allows for defences, when a driver stops to avoid a collision; when a driver's vehicle is broken down; where there is a medical or other type of emergency; when a driver stops in the interests of safety; or when a driver stops to comply with another law.

When using any of these defences the types of supporting evidence you should provide would include a full description of the situation including a sworn statement from any witnesses, a sketch or photograph of the scene, receipts from a towing company, mechanic or the RACV showing dates and times; or a doctor certificate, etc.

Defences that will not be considered

Defences that council do not consider as extenuating circumstances include, drivers running late or held up in appointments; drivers not seeing signs displayed; driver running out of fuel; drivers forgetting to display their parking permit; being broken down without supporting information; and the inability to pay, however circumstances may be considered.

The decision making process

1. Appeal - All Internal Reviews of parking infringements are considered by the Appeals committee, Darebin Traffic Services.

2. Magistrates Court - If an appellant is not happy with the decision, they may elect to have their case heard in the Magistrates Court where it will be considered by an independent arbitrator. All appellants have the option to elect for their case to be heard in the Magistrates Court at any time.