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CITY OF KALGOORLIE-BOULDER

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

**ACTIVITIES ON THOROUGHFARES AND TRADING IN
THOROUGHFARES AND PUBLIC PLACES LOCAL LAW**

URBAN ENVIRONMENT AND NUISANCE LOCAL LAW

LOCAL LAWS RELATING TO FENCING

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY LOCAL LAW

STANDING ORDERS LOCAL LAW 2000

REPEAL LOCAL LAW

DOG ACT 1976

DOGS LOCAL LAW

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

CITY OF KALGOORLIE-BOULDER

**ACTIVITIES ON THOROUGHFARES AND TRADING IN
THOROUGHFARES AND PUBLIC PLACES LOCAL LAW**

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

CITY OF KALGOORLIE-BOULDER

**ACTIVITIES ON THOROUGHFARES AND TRADING IN
THOROUGHFARES AND PUBLIC PLACES LOCAL LAW**

Under the powers conferred by the *Local Government Act 1995* and under all other powers enabling it, the Council of the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder resolved on 22 May 2000 to make the following local law.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY**1.1 Citation**

This local law may be cited as the *City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder Activities on Thoroughfares and Trading in Thoroughfares and Public Places Local Law*.

1.2 Definitions

In this local law unless the context otherwise requires—

“**Act**” means the *Local Government Act 1995*;

“**applicant**” means a person who applies for a permit;

“**authorised person**” means a person authorised by the local government under section 9.10 of the Act to perform any of the functions of an authorised person under this local law;

“**built-up area**” has the meaning given to it in the *Road Traffic Code 1975*;

“**bulk rubbish container**” means a bin or container designed or used for holding a substantial quantity of rubbish and which is unlikely to be lifted without mechanical assistance, but does not include a bin or container used in connection with the local government’s regular domestic rubbish collection service;

“**carriageway**” means the paved or made portion of a thoroughfare used or intended for use by vehicles;

“**CEO**” means the chief executive officer of the local government;

“**commencement day**” means the day on which this local law comes into operation;

“**Council**” means the council of the local government;

“**crossing**” means a crossing giving access from a public thoroughfare to—

(a) private land; or

(b) a private thoroughfare serving private land;

“**district**” means the district of the local government;

“**footpath**” means the paved or made portion of a thoroughfare used or intended for use by pedestrians and cyclists;

“**garden**” means any part of a thoroughfare planted, developed or treated, otherwise than as a lawn, with one or more plants;

“**intersection**” has the meaning given to it in the *Road Traffic Code 1975*;

“**kerb**” includes the edge of a carriageway;

“**lawn**” means any part of a thoroughfare which is planted only with grass, or with a similar plant, but will include any other plant provided that it has been planted by the local government;

“**liquor**” has the meaning given to it in section 3 of the *Liquor Licensing Act 1988*;

“**local government**” means the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder;

“**local government property**” means anything except a thoroughfare—

(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;

“**lot**” has the meaning given to it in the *Town Planning and Development Act 1928*;

“**owner**” or “**occupier**” in relation to land does not include the local government;

“**permissible verge treatment**” means any one of the 4 treatments described in clause 2.8(2), and includes any reticulation pipes and sprinklers;

“**permit**” means a permit issued under this local law;

“**permit holder**” means a person who holds a valid permit;

“**person**” does not include the local government;

“**premises**” for the purpose of the definition of “public place” in both this clause and clause 6.1, means a building or similar structure, but does not include a carpark or a similar place;

“**public place**” includes any thoroughfare or place which the public are allowed to use, whether or not the thoroughfare or place is on private property, but does not include—

(a) premises on private property from which trading is lawfully conducted under a written law; and

(b) local government property;

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

“**sign**” includes a notice, flag, mark, structure or device on which may be shown words, numbers, expressions or symbols;

“**town planning scheme**” means a town planning scheme of the local government made under the *Town Planning and Development Act 1928*;

“**townsite**” means the townsite of [*insert names of townsites*] which are—

(a) constituted under section 26(2) of the *Land Administration Act 1997*; or

(b) referred to in clause 37 of Schedule 9.3 of the Act;

“**vehicle**” includes—

(a) every conveyance and every object capable of being propelled or drawn on wheels, tracks or otherwise; and

(b) an animal being ridden or driven,

but excludes—

(a) a wheel-chair or any device designed for use by a physically impaired person on a footpath; and

(b) a pram, a stroller or a similar device; and

“**verge**” means that part of a thoroughfare between the carriageway and the land which abuts the thoroughfare, but does not include any footpath.

1.3 Application

This local law applies throughout the district.

1.4 Repeal

(1) The following local laws are repealed—

All local laws relating to the subject matters listed below made by the local governments shown and having application within the district of the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder are repealed, namely—

- Numbering of Houses, made by the Kalgoorlie Road Board and published in the *Government Gazette* of 11 October 1918, as amended by publication in the *Government Gazette* of 27 June 1975, and Numbering of Houses and Buildings made by the Shire of Boulder and published in the *Government Gazette* of 10 September 1976;
- Signs, Hoardings and Billposting made by the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder and published in the *Government Gazette* of 19 March 1994 as amended by publication in the *Government Gazette* of 5 January 1996;
- Prevention of Damage to Streets made by the Shire of Kalgoorlie and published in the *Government Gazette* of 6 July 1965;
- Use of and Activities in Streets, made by the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder and published in the *Government Gazette* of 15 December 1992.

(2) Where a policy was made or adopted by the local government under or in relation to a local law repealed by this local law, then the policy is to be taken to no longer have any effect on and from the commencement day.

(3) The Council may resolve that notwithstanding subclause (2) specified policies continue, or are to be taken to have continued, to have effect on and from the commencement day.

PART 2—ACTIVITIES ON THOROUGHFARES AND PUBLIC PLACES

Division 1—General

2.1 General prohibitions

A person shall not—

(a) plant any plant which exceeds or which may exceed 0.75m in height on a thoroughfare so that the plant is within 6m of an intersection;

(b) damage a lawn or a garden or remove any plant or part of a plant from a lawn or a garden unless—

(i) the person is the owner or the occupier of the lot abutting that portion of the thoroughfare and the lawn or the garden or the particular plant has not been installed or planted by the local government; or

(ii) the person is acting under the authority of a written law;

(c) plant any plant (except grass or a similar plant) on a thoroughfare so that it is within 2m of a carriageway;

- (d) place on any footpath any fruit, fruit skins or other substance or fluid (whether vegetable or otherwise, but not water) which may create a hazard for any person using the footpath;
- (e) unless at the direction of the local government, damage, remove or interfere with any signpost, direction plate, guidepost, notice, shelter, shed, fence or any structure erected on a thoroughfare by the local government or a person acting under the authority of a written law;
- (f) play or participate in any game or sport so as to cause danger to any person or thing or impede the movement of vehicles or persons on a thoroughfare; or
- (g) within a mall, arcade or verandah of a shopping centre, ride any skateboard, rollerblades or similar device.

2.2 Activities allowed with a permit—general

(1) A person shall not, without a permit—

- (a) dig or otherwise create a trench through or under a kerb or footpath;
- (b) subject to Division 3 of this Part, throw, place or deposit any thing on a verge except for removal by the local government under a bulk rubbish collection, and then only during the period of time advertised in connection with that collection by the local government;
- (c) cause any obstruction to a vehicle or a person using a thoroughfare as a thoroughfare;
- (d) cause any obstruction to a water channel or a water course in a thoroughfare;
- (e) throw, place or drain offensive, noxious or dangerous fluid onto a thoroughfare;
- (f) damage a thoroughfare;
- (g) light any fire or burn any thing on a thoroughfare other than in a stove or fireplace provided for that purpose or under a permit issued under clause 5.13;
- (h) fell any tree onto a thoroughfare;
- (i) unless installing a permissible verge treatment—
 - (i) lay pipes under or provide taps on any verge; or
 - (ii) place or install any thing on any part of a thoroughfare, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, any gravel, stone, flagstone, cement, concrete slabs, blocks, bricks, bollards, pebbles, plastic sheeting, kerbing, wood chips, bark or sawdust;
- (j) provide, erect, install or use in or on any building, structure or land abutting on a thoroughfare any hoist or other thing for use over the thoroughfare;
- (k) on a public place use anything or do anything so as to create a nuisance;
- (l) place or cause to be placed on a thoroughfare a bulk rubbish container; or
- (m) interfere with the soil of, or anything in a thoroughfare or take anything from a thoroughfare;

(Advisory note: Pruning or otherwise interfering with a tree in a thoroughfare is captured by this paragraph)

(2) The local government may exempt a person from compliance with subclause (1) on the application of that person.

2.3 No possession and consumption of liquor on thoroughfare

(1) A person shall not consume any liquor or have in her or his possession or under her or his control any liquor on a thoroughfare unless—

- (a) that is permitted under the *Liquor Licensing Act 1988* or under another written law; or
- (b) the person is doing so in accordance with a permit.

(2) Subclause (1) does not apply where the liquor is in a sealed container.

Division 2—Vehicle crossing

Subdivision 1—Temporary crossings

2.4 Permit required

(1) Where it is likely that works on a lot will involve vehicles leaving a thoroughfare and entering the lot, the person responsible for the works shall obtain a permit for the construction of a temporary crossing to protect the existing carriageway, kerb, drains and footpath, where—

- (a) a crossing does not exist; or
- (b) a crossing does exist, but the nature of the vehicles and their loads is such that they are likely to cause damage to the crossing.

(2) The “person responsible for the works” in subclause (1) is to be taken to be—

- (a) the builder named on the building licence issued under the *Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1960*, if one has been issued in relation to the works; or
- (b) the registered proprietor of the lot, if no building licence has been issued under the *Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1960* in relation to the works.

(3) If the local government approves an application for a permit for the purpose of subclause (1), the permit is taken to be issued on the condition that until such time as the temporary crossing is removed, the permit holder shall keep the temporary crossing in good repair and in such a condition so as not to create any danger or obstruction to persons using the thoroughfare.

Subdivision 2—Redundant vehicle crossings

2.5 Removal of redundant crossing

(1) Where works on a lot will result in a crossing no longer giving access to a lot, the crossing is to be removed and the kerb, drain, footpath, verge and any other part of the thoroughfare affected by the removal are to be reinstated to the satisfaction of the local government.

(2) The local government may give written notice to the owner or occupier of a lot requiring her or him to—

- (a) remove any part of or all of a crossing which does not give access to the lot; and
- (b) reinstate the kerb, drain, footpath, verge and any other part of the thoroughfare, which may be affected by the removal,

within the period of time stated in the notice, and the owner or occupier of the lot shall comply with that notice.

Division 3—Verge treatments

Subdivision 1—Preliminary

2.6 Interpretation

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**acceptable material**” means any material which appears on a list of acceptable materials maintained by the local government.

2.7 Application

This Division only applies to the townsite.

Subdivision 2—Permissible verge treatments

2.8 Permissible verge treatments

(1) An owner or occupier of land which abuts on a verge may on that part of the verge directly in front of her or his land install a permissible verge treatment, subject to obtaining a permit if the verge treatment is a garden or an acceptable material

(2) The permissible verge treatments are—

- (a) the planting and maintenance of a lawn and reticulation (excluding taps);
- (b) the planting and maintenance of a garden provided that—
 - (i) clear sight visibility is maintained at all times for a person using the abutting thoroughfare in the vicinity of an intersection or bend in the thoroughfare; and
 - (ii) where there is no footpath, a pedestrian has safe and clear access of a minimum width of 2m along that part of the verge designated as footpath alignment by the local government;
- (c) the installation of an acceptable material.

2.9 Only permissible verge treatments to be installed

(1) A person shall not install or maintain a verge treatment which is not a permissible verge treatment.

(2) The owner and occupier of the lot abutting a verge treatment referred to in subclause (1) are each to be taken to have installed and maintained that verge treatment for the purposes of this clause and clause 2.10.

2.10 Obligations of owner or occupier

An owner or occupier who installs or maintains a permissible verge treatment shall—

- (a) keep the permissible verge treatment in a good and tidy condition and ensure, where the verge treatment is a garden or lawn, that a footpath on the verge and a carriageway adjoining the verge is not obstructed by the verge treatment;
- (b) not place any obstruction on or around the verge treatment; and
- (c) not disturb a footpath on the verge.

2.11 Notice to owner or occupier

The local government may give a notice in writing to the owner or the occupier of a lot abutting on a verge to make good, within the time specified in the notice, any breach of a provision of this Division.

Subdivision 3—Existing verge treatments

2.12 Transitional provision

(1) In this clause—

“**former provisions**” means the local law of the local government which permitted certain types of verge treatments, whether with or without the consent of the local government, and which was repealed by this local law.

(2) A verge treatment which—

- (a) was installed prior to the commencement day; and
- (b) on the commencement day is a type of verge treatment which was permitted under and complied with the former provisions,

is to be taken to be a permissible verge treatment for so long as the verge treatment remains of the same type and continues to comply with the former provisions.

*Subdivision 4—Public works***2.13 Power to carry out public works on verge**

Where the local government or an authority empowered to do so under a written law disturbs a verge, the local government or the authority—

- (a) is not liable to compensate any person for that disturbance;
- (b) may backfill with sand, if necessary, any garden or lawn; and
- (c) is not liable to replace or restore any—
 - (i) verge treatment and, in particular, any plant or any acceptable material or other hard surface; or
 - (ii) sprinklers, pipes or other reticulation equipment.

*Division 4—Property numbers**Subdivision 1—Preliminary***2.14 Interpretation**

In this Division, unless the context requires otherwise—

“**Number**” means a number of a lot with or without an alphabetical suffix indicating the address of the lot by reference to a thoroughfare.

*Subdivision 2—Assignment and marking of numbers***2.15 Assignment of numbers**

The local government may assign a Number to a lot in the district and may assign another Number to the lot instead of that previously assigned.

*Division 5—Fencing***2.16 Public place—Item 4(1) of Division 1, Schedule 3.1 of Act**

The following places are specified as a public place for the purpose of item 4(1) of Division 1 of Schedule 3.1 of the Act—

- (a) a public place, as that term is defined in clause 1.2; and
- (b) local government property.

*Division 6—Signs erected by the local government***2.17 Signs**

(1) A local government may erect a sign on a public place specifying any conditions of use which apply to that place.

(2) A person shall comply with a sign erected under subclause (1).

(3) A condition of use specified on a sign erected under subclause (1) is to be for the purpose of giving notice of the effect of a provision of this local law.

2.18 Transitional

Where a sign erected on a public place has been erected under a local law of the local government repealed by this local law, then on and from the commencement day, it is to be taken to be a sign erected under clause 2.17 if—

- (a) the sign specifies a condition of use relating to the public place which gives notice of the effect of a provision of this local law; and
- (b) the condition of use specified is not inconsistent with any provision of this local law.

*Division 7—Driving on a closed thoroughfare***2.19 No driving on closed thoroughfare**

(1) A person shall not drive or take a vehicle on a closed thoroughfare unless—

- (a) that is in accordance with any limits or exceptions specified in the order made under section 3.50 of the Act; or
- (b) the person has first obtained a permit.

(2) In this clause—

“**closed thoroughfare**” means a thoroughfare wholly or partially closed under section 3.50 or 3.50A of the Act.

PART 3—ADVERTISING SIGNS ON THOROUGHFARES*Division 1—Preliminary***3.1 Interpretation**

In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**advertising sign**” means a sign used for the purpose of advertisement and includes an “election sign”;

“**direction sign**” means a sign which indicates the direction of another place, activity or event, but does not include any such sign erected or affixed by the local government or the Commissioner of Main Roads;

“**election sign**” means a sign or poster which advertises any aspect of a forthcoming Federal, State or Local Government election; and

“**portable direction sign**” means a portable free standing direction sign; and

“**portable sign**” means a portable free standing advertising sign.

Division 2—Permit

3.2 Advertising signs and portable direction signs

(1) A person shall not, without a permit—

(a) erect or place an advertising sign on a thoroughfare; or

(b) post any bill or paint, place or affix any advertisement on a thoroughfare.

(2) Erection or placement of a direction sign under subclause (1) may only be approved if, in the opinion of the local government, the place, activity or event to which the sign is giving direction, is of special interest and importance to members of the travelling public.

(3) The local government may approve an application for a permit under subclause (1) from a person engaged in the sale of real estate in respect of a specified number and type of ‘Home Open’ signs.

(4) Notwithstanding subclause (1), a permit is not required in respect of a portable direction sign which neither exceeds 500mm in height nor 0.5m² in area, provided that the sign is placed or erected on a thoroughfare on an infrequent or occasional basis only to direct attention to a place, activity or event during the hours of that activity or event.

(5) Notwithstanding subclause (1), a person shall not erect or place an advertising sign—

(a) on a footpath;

(b) over any footpath where the resulting vertical clearance between the sign and the footpath is less than 2.4m;

(c) on or within 3m of a carriageway;

(d) in any other location where, in the opinion of the local government, the sign is likely to obstruct lines of sight along a thoroughfare or cause danger to any person using the thoroughfare; or

(e) on any natural feature, including a rock or tree, on a thoroughfare, or on any bridge or the structural approaches to a bridge.

3.3 Matters to be considered in determining application for permit

In determining an application for a permit for the purpose of clause 3.2(1), the local government is to have regard to—

(a) any other written law regulating the erection or placement of signs within the district;

(b) the dimensions of the sign;

(c) other advertising signs already approved or erected in the vicinity of the proposed location of the sign;

(d) whether or not the sign will create a hazard to persons using a thoroughfare; and

(e) the amount of the public liability insurance cover, if any, to be obtained by the applicant;

(f) the size, type and content of font.

Division 3—Conditions on permit

3.4 Conditions on portable sign

If the local government approves an application for a permit for a portable sign, the application is to be taken to be approved subject to the following conditions—

(a) the portable sign (excluding home open signs) shall—

(i) not exceed 1m in height;

(ii) not exceed an area of 1m² on any side;

(iii) relate only to the business activity described on the permit;

(iv) not be erected in any position other than immediately adjacent to the building or the business to which the sign relates;

(v) be removed each day at the close of the business to which it relates and not be erected again until the business next opens for trading;

(vi) be secured in position in accordance with any requirements of the local government;

(vii) be placed so as not to obstruct or impede the reasonable use of a thoroughfare or access to a place by any person; and

(viii) be maintained in good condition; and

(b) no more than one portable sign (excluding home open signs) shall be erected in relation to the one building or business.

(c) the home open signs shall—

(ix) not exceed 500mm in height;

(x) not exceed an area of 0.5m² on any side;

- (xi) relate only to the business activity described on the permit;
- (xii) be removed each day at the close of the business to which it relates;
- (xiii) be secured in position in accordance with any requirements of the local government;
- (xiv) be placed so as not to obstruct or impede the reasonable use of a thoroughfare or access to a place by any person; and be maintained in good condition

3.5 Conditions on election sign

If the local government approves an application for a permit for the erection or placement of an election sign on a thoroughfare, the application is to be taken to be approved subject to the sign—

- (a) being erected at least 30m from any intersection;
- (b) being free standing and not being affixed to any existing sign, post, power or light pole, or similar structure;
- (c) being placed so as not to obstruct or impede the reasonable use of a thoroughfare, or access to a place by any person;
- (d) being placed so as not to obstruct or impede the vision of a driver of a vehicle entering or leaving a thoroughfare or crossing;
- (e) being maintained in good condition;
- (f) not being erected until the election to which it relates has been officially announced;
- (g) being removed within 24 hours of the close of polls on voting day;
- (h) not being placed within 100m of any works on the thoroughfare;
- (i) being securely installed;
- (j) not being an illuminated sign;
- (k) not incorporating reflective or fluorescent materials; and
- (l) not displaying only part of a message which is to be read with other separate signs in order to obtain the whole message.

3.6 Transitional

Where under a previous local law or otherwise a portable direction sign or other portable sign is used on a thoroughfare, if the sign does not comply with any requirement of this Part, the sign must either be removed, no longer used on a thoroughfare if portable, or modified so as to comply with this local law, within three (3) months from the commencement day.

PART 4—OBSTRUCTING ANIMALS, VEHICLES OR SHOPPING TROLLEYS

Division 1—Animals and vehicles

4.1 Leaving animal or vehicle in public place or on local government property

- (1) A person shall not leave an animal or a vehicle, or any part of a vehicle, in a public place or on local government property so that it obstructs the use of any part of that public place or local government property, unless that person has first obtained a permit or is authorised to do so under a written law.
- (2) A person will not contravene subclause (1) where the animal is secured or tethered for a period not exceeding 1 hour.
- (3) A person will not contravene subclause (1) where the vehicle is left for a period not exceeding 24 hours.

4.2 Prohibitions relating to animals

- (1) In subclause (2), “owner” in relation to an animal includes—
 - (a) an owner of it;
 - (b) a person in possession of it;
 - (c) a person who has control of it; and
 - (d) a person who ordinarily occupies the premises where the animal is permitted to stay.
- (2) An owner of an animal shall not—
 - (a) allow the animal to enter or remain for any time on any thoroughfare except for the use of the thoroughfare as a thoroughfare and unless it is led, ridden or driven;
 - (b) allow an animal which has a contagious or infectious disease to be led, ridden or driven in a public place; or
 - (c) train or race the animal on a thoroughfare.
- (3) An owner of a horse shall not lead, ride or drive a horse on a thoroughfare in a built-up area, unless that person does so under a permit or under the authority of a written law.

Division 2—Shopping trolleys

4.3 Interpretation

In this Division—

“**retailer**” means a proprietor of a shop in respect of which shopping trolleys are provided for the use of customers of the shop; and

“**shopping trolley**” means a wheeled container or receptacle supplied by a retailer to enable a person to transport goods.

4.4 Shopping trolley to be marked

A retailer shall clearly mark its name or its trading name on any shopping trolley made available for the use of customers.

4.5 Person not to leave trolley in public place

A person shall not leave a shopping trolley in a public place other than in an area set aside for the storage of shopping trolleys.

4.6 Retailer to remove abandoned trolley

(1) If a shopping trolley is found in a public place, other than in an area set aside for the storage of shopping trolleys, the local government may advise (verbally or in writing) a retailer whose name is marked on the trolley of the location of the shopping trolley.

(2) A retailer shall remove a shopping trolley within 24 hours of being so advised under subclause (1), unless the retailer—

- (a) requests the local government to collect and deliver the shopping trolley to the retailer; and
- (b) pays any fee for that collection and delivery (imposed and determined under and in accordance with sections 6.16 to 6.19 of the Act) within the period specified by the local government.

4.7 Retailer taken to own trolley

In the absence of any proof to the contrary, a shopping trolley is to be taken to belong to a retailer whose name is marked on the trolley.

PART 5—ROADSIDE CONSERVATION

Division 1—Preliminary

5.1 Interpretation

In this Part—

“**MRWA**” means Main Roads Western Australia;

“**protected flora**” has the meaning given to it in section 6(1) of the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*;

“**rare flora**” has the meaning given to it in section 23F of the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*;

“**Roadside Conservation Committee**” means the Roadside Conservation Committee established under the Land Resource Policy Council within the Office of Premier and Cabinet; and

“**special environmental area**” means an area designated as such under clause 5.7.

5.2 Application

This Part does not apply to the townsite.

Division 2—Flora roads

5.3 Declaration of flora road

The local government may declare a thoroughfare which has, in the opinion of the local government, high quality roadside vegetation to be a flora road.

5.4 Construction works on flora roads

Construction and maintenance work carried out by the local government on a flora road is to be in accordance with the ‘Code of Practice for Roadside Conservation and Road Maintenance’ prepared by the Roadside Conservation Committee.

5.5 Signposting of flora roads

The local government may signpost flora roads with the standard MRWA ‘flora road’ sign.

5.6 Driving only on carriageway of flora roads

(1) A person driving or riding a vehicle on a flora road shall only drive or ride the vehicle on the carriageway.

(2) Subclause (1) does not apply where—

- (a) conditions on the thoroughfare do not reasonably permit a vehicle to remain on the carriageway;
- (b) there is no carriageway; or
- (c) an exemption from the application of subclause (1) has been obtained from the local government.

Division 3—Special environmental areas

5.7 Designation of special environmental areas

The local government may designate a thoroughfare, or any part of a thoroughfare, as a special environmental area which—

- (a) as protected flora or rare flora; or
- (b) in the opinion of the local government, has environmental, aesthetic or cultural significance.

5.8 Marking of special environmental areas

The local government is to mark and keep a register of each thoroughfare, or part of a thoroughfare, designated as a special environmental area.

*Division 4—Planting in thoroughfares***5.9 Permit to plant**

A person shall not plant any plant or sow any seeds in a thoroughfare without first obtaining a permit.

5.10 Relevant considerations in determining application

In determining an application for a permit for the purpose of clause 5.9, the local government is to have regard to—

- (a) existing vegetation within that part of the thoroughfare in which the planting is to take place; and
- (b) the diversity of species and the prevalence of the species which are to be planted or sown.

*Division 5—Clearance of vegetation***5.11 Permit to clear**

A person shall not clear and maintain in a cleared state, the surface of a thoroughfare within 1m of that person's land without first obtaining a permit and any other approvals which may be required under any written law.

5.12 Application for permit

In addition to the requirements of clause 7.1(2), a person making an application for a permit for the purpose of clause 5.11 shall submit a sketch plan clearly showing the boundary of the person's land and the portions of the thoroughfare joining that person's land which are to be cleared.

*Division 6—Fire management***5.13 Permit to burn thoroughfare**

A person shall not burn part of a thoroughfare without first obtaining a permit or unless acting under the authority of any other written law.

5.14 Application for permit

In addition to the requirements of clause 7.1(2), an application for a permit for the purposes of clause 5.13 shall—

- (a) include a sketch plan showing the portions of a thoroughfare which are proposed to be burned; and
- (b) advise of the estimated fire intensity and the measures to be taken to protect upper storey vegetation from the burn.

5.15 When application for permit can be approved

The local government may approve an application for a permit for the purpose of clause 5.13 only if the burning of the particular part of the thoroughfare will—

- (a) reduce a fire hazard and alternative means of reducing that hazard, such as slashing or the use of herbicides, are considered by the local government to be not feasible or more detrimental to native flora and fauna than burning; or
- (b) in the opinion of the local government, be beneficial for the preservation and conservation of native flora and fauna.

5.16 Prohibitions on burning

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this local law, an application for a permit for the purpose of clause 5.13 is not to be approved by the local government—

- (a) for burning between 31 August and 1 May of the following year where the intensity of the burn could damage native flora and fauna; or
- (b) in any year to any person for any part of a thoroughfare which is on the opposite side of the carriageway to that portion of the thoroughfare for which a permit to burn has been approved in the same year.

*Division 7—Firebreaks***5.17 Permit for firebreaks on thoroughfares**

A person shall not construct a firebreak on a thoroughfare without first obtaining a permit.

5.18 When application for permit cannot be approved

- (1) The local government is not to approve an application for a permit for the purpose of clause 5.17 where the thoroughfare is less than 20m wide.
- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply where the firebreak is, in the opinion of the local government, desirable for the protection of roadside vegetation.

*Division 8—Commercial wildflower harvesting on thoroughfares***5.19 General prohibition on commercial wildflower harvesting**

Subject to clause 5.20, a person shall not commercially harvest native flora on a thoroughfare.

5.20 Permit for revegetation projects

- (1) A person shall not collect seed from native flora on a thoroughfare without first obtaining a permit.
- (2) The local government may approve an application for a permit under subclause (1) only where—
 - (a) the seed is required for a revegetation project in any part of the district; and
 - (b) the thoroughfare, or the relevant part of it, is not a special environmental area.
- (3) Unless the local government specifically provides to the contrary on a permit, if the local government approves an application for a permit for the purpose of subclause (1) it is to be taken to be approved subject to the following conditions—
 - (a) the collection of the seed is to be carried out so as not to endanger the long time survival of the native flora on the thoroughfare; and
 - (b) any licence or approval which may be required under any other written law is to be obtained by the applicant.

PART 6—TRADING IN THOROUGHFARES AND PUBLIC PLACES

Division 1—Stallholders and traders

Subdivision 1—Preliminary

6.1 Interpretation

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

“Competition Principles Agreement” means the Competition Principles Agreement executed by each State and Territory of the Commonwealth and the Commonwealth of Australia on 11 April 1995;

“public place” includes—

- (a) any thoroughfare or place which the public are allowed to use whether or not the thoroughfare or place is on private property; and
- (b) local government property,

but does not include premises on private property from which trading is lawfully conducted under a written law.

“stall” means a movable or temporarily fixed structure, stand or table in, on or from which goods or services are sold, hired or offered for sale or hire;

“stallholder” means a person in charge of a stall;

“stallholder’s permit” means a permit issued to a stallholder;

“trader” means a person who carries on trading;

“trader’s permit” means a permit issued to a trader; and

“trading” includes—

- (a) the selling or hiring of, the offering for sale or hire of or the soliciting of orders for goods or services in a public place;
- (b) displaying goods in any public place for the purpose of—
 - (i) offering them for sale or hire;
 - (ii) inviting offers for their sale or hire;
 - (iii) soliciting orders for them; or
 - (iv) carrying out any other transaction in relation to them; and
- (c) the going from place to place, whether or not public places, and –
 - (i) offering goods or services for sale or hire;
 - (ii) inviting offers or soliciting orders for the sale or the hire of goods or services; or
 - (iii) carrying out any other transaction in relation to goods or services,

but does not include—

- (d) the setting up of a stall or the conducting of a business at a stall under the authority of a stallholder’s permit;
- (e) the selling or the offering for sale of goods and services to, or the soliciting of orders for goods and services from a person who sells those goods or services;
- (f) the selling or the offering for sale or hire by a person of goods of her or his own manufacture or services which he or she provides; and
- (g) the selling or hiring or the offering for sale or hire of—
 - (i) goods by a person who represents a manufacturer of the goods; or
 - (ii) services by a person who represents a provider of the services,

which are sold directly to consumers and not through a shop.

Subdivision 2—Permits

6.2 Stallholder’s permit

- (1) A person shall not conduct a stall on a public place unless that person is—
 - (a) the holder of a valid stallholder’s permit; or
 - (b) an assistant specified in a valid stallholder’s permit.

- (2) Every application for a stallholder's permit shall—
- (a) state the full name and address of the applicant;
 - (b) specify the proposed number of assistants to be engaged by the applicant in conducting the stall, as well as their names and addresses if already engaged;
 - (c) specify the proposed location of the stall;
 - (d) specify the period of time for which the permit is sought, together with the proposed days and hours of operation;
 - (e) specify the proposed goods or services to be sold or hired or offered for sale or hire from the stall; and
 - (f) be accompanied by an accurate plan and description of the proposed stall.

6.3 Trader's permit

- (1) A person shall not carry on trading unless that person is—
- (a) the holder of a valid trader's permit; or
 - (b) an assistant specified in a valid trader's permit.
- (2) Every application for a trader's permit shall—
- (a) state the full name and address of the applicant;
 - (b) specify the proposed number of assistants, if any, to be engaged by the applicant in trading, as well as their names and addresses if already engaged;
 - (c) specify the location or locations in which the applicant proposes to trade;
 - (d) specify the period of time for which the permit is sought, together with the proposed days and hours of trading;
 - (e) specify the proposed goods or services which will be traded; and
 - (f) be accompanied by an accurate plan and description of any proposed structure or vehicle which may be used by the applicant in trading.
- (3) The conditions subject to which the local government may approve an application for a trader's permit include that the permit holder is permitted to remain at a particular location for as long as there is a customer making a purchase, but if there is no customer making a purchase the permit holder must move on from that location within a reasonable time of the last purchase having been made.

6.4 No permit required to sell newspaper

Notwithstanding any other provision of this local law, a person who sells, or offers for sale, a newspaper is not required to obtain a permit.

6.5 Relevant considerations in determining application for permit

- (1) In determining an application for a permit for the purposes of this Division, the local government is to have regard to—
- (a) any relevant policies of the local government;
 - (b) the desirability of the proposed activity;
 - (c) the location of the proposed activity;
 - (d) the principles set out in the Competition Principles Agreement; and
 - (e) such other matters as the local government may consider to be relevant in the circumstances of the case.
- (2) The local government may refuse to approve an application for a permit under this Division on any one or more of the following grounds—
- (a) that the applicant has committed a breach of any provision of this local law or of any written law relevant to the activity in respect of which the permit is sought;
 - (b) that the applicant is not a desirable or suitable person to hold a permit;
 - (c) that—
 - (i) the applicant is an undischarged bankrupt or is in liquidation;
 - (ii) the applicant has entered into any composition or arrangement with creditors; or
 - (iii) a manager, an administrator, a trustee, a receiver, or a receiver and manager has been appointed in relation to any part of the applicant's undertakings or property; or
 - (d) such other grounds as the local government may consider to be relevant in the circumstances of the case.

6.6 Conditions of permit

- (1) If the local government approves an application for a permit under this Division subject to conditions, those conditions may include—
- (a) the place, the part of the district, or the thoroughfare to which the permit applies;
 - (b) the days and hours during which a permit holder may conduct a stall or trade;
 - (c) the number, type, form and construction, as the case may be, of any stand, table, structure or vehicle which may be used in conducting a stall or in trading;
 - (d) the goods or services in respect of which a permit holder may conduct a stall or trade;
 - (e) the number of persons and the names of persons permitted to conduct a stall or trade;

- (f) the requirement for personal attendance at the stall or the place of trading by the permit holder and the nomination of assistants, nominees or substitutes for the permit holder;
 - (g) whether and under what terms the permit is transferable;
 - (h) any prohibitions or restrictions concerning the—
 - (i) causing or making of any noise or disturbance which is likely to be a nuisance to persons in the vicinity of the permit holder;
 - (ii) the use of amplifiers, sound equipment and sound instruments;
 - (iii) the use of signs; and
 - (iv) the use of any lighting apparatus or device;
 - (i) the manner in which the permit holder's name and other details of a valid permit are to be displayed;
 - (j) the care, maintenance and cleansing of the stall or any structure used for trading and the place of the stall or any structure;
 - (k) the vacating of the place of a stall or trading when the stall is not being conducted or trading is not being carried on;
 - (l) the acquisition by the stallholder or trader of public risk insurance;
 - (m) the period for which the permit is valid; and
 - (n) the designation of any place or places where trading is wholly or from time to time prohibited by the local government.
- (2) Where a permit holder by reason of illness, accident or other sufficient cause is unable to comply with this local law, the local government may at the request of that permit holder authorise another person to be a nominee of the permit holder for a specified period, and this local law and the conditions of the permit shall apply to the nominee as if he or she was the permit holder.

6.7 Exemptions from requirement to pay fee or to obtain a permit

(1) In this clause—

“charitable organisation” means an institution, association, club, society or body whether incorporated or not, the objects of which are of a charitable, benevolent, religious, cultural, educational, recreational, sporting or other like nature and from which any member does not receive any pecuniary profit except where the member is an employee or the profit is an honorarium; and

“commercial participant” means any person who is involved in operating a stall or in conducting any trading activity for personal gain or profit.

(2) The local government may waive any fee required to be paid by an applicant for a stallholder's permit or a trader's permit on making an application for or on the issue of a permit, or may return any such fee which has been paid, if the stall is conducted or the trading is carried on—

- (a) on a portion of a public place adjoining the normal place of business of the applicant;
or
- (b) by a charitable organisation that does not sublet space to, or involve commercial participants in the conduct of a stall or trading, and any assistants that may be specified in the permit are members of that charitable organisation.

(3) The local government may exempt a person or a class of persons, whether or not in relation to a specified public place, from the requirements of this Division.

Subdivision 3—Conduct of stallholders and traders

6.8 Conduct of stallholders and traders

(1) A stallholder while conducting a stall or a trader while trading shall—

- (a) display her or his permit to do so in a conspicuous place on the stall, vehicle or temporary structure or if there is no stall, vehicle or temporary structure, carry the permit with her or him while conducting a stall or trading;
- (b) not display a permit unless it is a valid permit; and
- (c) when selling goods by weight, carry and use for that purpose, scales tested and certified in accordance with the provisions of the *Weights and Measures Act 1915*.

(2) A stallholder or trader shall not—

- (a) deposit or store any box or basket containing goods on any part of a thoroughfare so as to obstruct the movement of pedestrians or vehicles;
- (b) act in an offensive manner;
- (c) use or cause to be used any apparatus or device including any flap or shelf, whereby the dimensions of a stall, vehicle or structure are increased beyond those specified in the permit;
or
- (d) in the case of a trader, carry on trading from a public place, unless there is adequate parking for customers' vehicles reasonably close to the place of trading.

Division 2—Street entertainers

Subdivision 1—Preliminary

6.9 Interpretation

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**perform**” includes to play a musical instrument, sing, mime, dance, give an acrobatic or aerobic display or entertain, but does not include public speaking;

“**permit**” means a permit issued for the purpose of clause 6.10;

“**permitted area**” means the area or areas, specified in a permit, in which the permit holder may perform; and

“**permitted time**” means the time or times, specified in a permit, during which the permit holder may perform.

Subdivision 2—Permits

6.10 Permit required to perform

A person shall not perform in a public place without a permit.

6.11 Variation of permitted area and permitted time

(1) The local government may by notice in writing to a permit holder vary—

- (a) the permitted area;
- (b) the permitted time; or
- (c) both the permitted area and the permitted time,

shown on a permit.

(2) The local government may direct a permit holder to move from one permitted area to another permitted area, if more than one area is specified in a permit.

6.12 Duration of permit

A permit is valid for a period of 3 months after the date on which it is issued unless it is sooner cancelled under this local law.

6.13 Cancellation of permit

The local government may cancel a permit if in her or his opinion the volume of sound caused by the permit holder in connection with the performance adversely affects the enjoyment, convenience or comfort of other persons in a public place, or if, in her or his opinion, or in the opinion of an authorised person, the performance otherwise constitutes a nuisance.

6.14 Obligations of permit holder

A permit holder shall not in a public place—

- (a) perform wearing dirty, torn or ragged clothing;
- (b) act in an offensive manner; or
- (c) place, install, erect, play or use any musical instrument or any device which emits music, including a loud speaker or an amplifier—
 - (i) other than in the permitted area; and
 - (ii) unless the musical instrument or device is specified in the permit.

*Division 3—Outdoor eating facilities on public places***6.15 Interpretation**

In this Division—

“**Facility**” means an outdoor eating facility or establishment on any part of a public place, but does not include such a facility or establishment on private land;

“**permit holder**” means the person to whom a permit has been issued for the purpose of clause 6.16; and

“**public place**” has the meaning given to it in clause 6.1.

6.16 Permit required to conduct Facility

A person shall not establish or conduct a Facility without a permit.

6.17 Matters to be considered in determining application

In determining an application for a permit for the purpose of clause 6.16, the local government may consider in addition to any other matter it considers relevant, whether or not—

- (a) the Facility is conducted in conjunction with and as an extension of food premises which abut on the Facility, and whether the applicant is the person conducting such food premises;
- (b) any abutting food premises are registered in accordance with the *Health Act 1911* and whether the use of the premises is permitted under the town planning scheme;
- (c) the Facility will comply with any local law made under section 172 of the *Health Act 1911*;
- (d) users of the Facility will have access to proper and sufficient sanitary and ablutionary conveniences;

- (e) the Facility would—
 - (i) obstruct the visibility or clear sight lines at an intersection of thoroughfares of any person; or
 - (ii) impede pedestrian access; and
- (f) the tables, chairs and other equipment to be used may obstruct or impede the use of the public place for the purpose for which it was designed.

6.18 Obligations of permit holder

- (1) The permit holder for a Facility shall—
 - (a) ensure that the Facility is conducted at all times in accordance with the provisions of this local law and any local law made under section 172 of the *Health Act 1911*;
 - (b) ensure that the eating area is kept in a clean and tidy condition at all times;
 - (c) maintain the chairs, tables and other structures in the eating area in a good, clean and serviceable condition at all times;
 - (d) be solely responsible for all and any costs associated with the removal, alteration, repair, reinstatement or reconstruction of any part of the public place arising from the conduct of the Facility; and
 - (e) be solely responsible for all rates and taxes levied upon the land occupied by the Facility.
- (2) Whenever, in the opinion of the local government, any work is required to be carried out to a Facility, the local government may give a notice to the permit holder for the Facility to carry out that work within the time limited by the notice.
- (3) In subclause (2), “work” includes the removal, alteration, repair, reinstatement or reconstruction of any part of a public place arising from or in connection with the setting up or conduct of a Facility.

6.19 Removal of Facility unlawfully conducted

Where a Facility is conducted without a permit, or in contravention of a condition of a permit, any tables, chairs, umbrellas or other equipment may be removed by an authorised person and impounded in accordance with the Act.

6.20 Use of Facility by public

- (1) A person shall not occupy a chair or otherwise use the equipment in a Facility the subject of a permit unless the person uses them for the purpose of consuming food or drinks provided by the Facility.
- (2) A person shall leave a Facility when requested to do so by the permit holder.

6.21 Temporary removal of Facility may be requested

- (1) The permit holder for a Facility is to temporarily remove the Facility when requested to do so on reasonable grounds by an authorised person or a member of the Police Service or an emergency service in the event of an emergency.
- (2) The permit holder may replace the Facility removed under subclause (1) as soon as the person who directed her or him to remove it allows it to be replaced.

PART 7—PERMITS

Division 1—Applying for a permit

7.1 Application for permit

- (1) Where a person is required to obtain a permit under this local law, that person shall apply for the permit in accordance with subclause (2).
- (2) An application for a permit under this local law shall—
 - (a) be in the form determined by the local government;
 - (b) be signed by the applicant;
 - (c) provide the information required by the form; and
 - (d) be forwarded to the CEO together with any fee imposed and determined by the local government under and in accordance with sections 6.16 to 6.19 of the Act.
- (3) The local government may require an applicant to provide additional information reasonably related to an application before determining an application for a permit.
- (4) The local government may require an applicant to give local public notice of the application for a permit.
- (5) The local government may refuse to consider an application for a permit which is not in accordance with subclause (2).

7.2 Decision on application for permit

- (1) The local government may—
 - (a) approve an application for a permit unconditionally or subject to any conditions; or
 - (b) refuse to approve an application for a permit.
- (2) If the local government approves an application for a permit, it is to issue to the applicant a permit in the form determined by the local government.
- (3) If the local government refuses to approve an application for a permit, it is to give written notice of that refusal to the applicant.

(4) Where a clause of this local law refers to conditions which may be imposed on a permit or which are to be taken to be imposed on a permit, the clause does not limit the power of the local government to impose other conditions on the permit under subclause (1)(a).

(5) Where a clause of this local law refers to the grounds on which an application for a permit may be or is to be refused, the clause does not limit the power of the local government to refuse the application for a permit on other grounds under subclause (1)(b).

Division 2—Conditions

7.3 Conditions which may be imposed on a permit

The local government may approve an application for a permit subject to conditions relating to—

- (a) the payment of a fee;
- (b) the duration and commencement of the permit;
- (c) the commencement of the permit being contingent on the happening of an event;
- (d) the rectification, remedying or restoration of a situation or circumstance reasonably related to the application;
- (e) the approval of another application for a permit which may be required by the local government under any written law;
- (f) the area of the district to which the permit applies;
- (g) where a permit is issued for an activity which will or may cause damage to a public place, the payment of a deposit or bond against such damage;
- (h) the obtaining of public risk insurance in an amount and on terms reasonably required by the local government; and
- (i) the provision of an indemnity from the permit holder indemnifying the local government in respect of any injury to any person or any damage to any property which may occur in connection with the use of the public place by the permit holder.

7.4 Imposing conditions under a policy

(1) In this clause—

“**policy**” means a policy of the local government adopted by the Council containing conditions subject to which an application for a permit may be approved under clause 7.2(1)(a).

(2) Under clause 7.2(1)(a) the local government may approve an application subject to conditions by reference to a policy.

(3) The local government is to give a copy of the policy, or the part of the policy which is relevant to the application for a permit, with the form of permit referred to in clause 7.2(2).

(4) An application for a permit is to be taken not to have been approved subject to the conditions contained in a policy until the local government gives the permit holder a copy of the policy or the part of the policy which is relevant to the application.

(5) Sections 5.94 and 5.95 of the Act shall apply to a policy and for that purpose a policy is to be taken to be information within section 5.94(u)(i) of the Act.

7.5 Compliance with and variation of conditions

(1) Where an application for a permit has been approved subject to conditions, or where a permit is to be taken to be subject to conditions under this local law, the permit holder shall comply with each of those conditions.

(2) The local government may vary the conditions of a permit, and the permit holder shall comply with those conditions as varied.

Division 3—General

7.6 Duration of permit

A permit is valid for one year from the date on which it is issued, unless it is—

- (a) otherwise stated in this local law or in the permit; or
- (b) cancelled under clause 7.10.

7.7 Renewal of permit

(1) A permit holder may apply to the local government in writing prior to expiry of a permit for the renewal of the permit.

(2) The provisions of—

- (a) this Part; and
- (b) any other provision of this local law relevant to the permit which is to be renewed,

shall apply to an application for the renewal of a permit *mutatis mutandis*.

7.8 Transfer of permit

(1) An application for the transfer of a valid permit is to—

- (a) be made in writing;
- (b) be signed by the permit holder and the proposed transferee of the permit;
- (c) provide such information as the local government may require to enable the application to be determined; and

- (d) be forwarded to the CEO together with any fee imposed and determined by the local government under and in accordance with sections 6.16 to 6.19 of the Act.
- (2) The local government may approve an application for the transfer of a permit, refuse to approve it or approve it subject to any conditions.
- (3) Where the local government approves an application for the transfer of a permit, the transfer may be effected by—
 - (a) an endorsement on the permit signed by the CEO; or
 - (b) issuing to the transferee a permit in the form determined by the local government.
- (4) Where the local government approves an application for the transfer of a permit, it is not required to refund any part of any fee paid by the former permit holder.

7.9 Production of permit

A permit holder is to produce to an authorised person her or his permit immediately upon being required to do so by that authorised person.

7.10 Cancellation of permit

- (1) Subject to clause 8.1, a permit may be cancelled by the local government on any one or more of the following grounds—
 - (a) the permit holder has not complied with a—
 - (i) condition of the permit; or
 - (ii) provision of any written law which may relate to the activity regulated by the permit; or
 - (b) if it is relevant to the activity regulated by the permit –
 - (i) the permit holder has become bankrupt, or gone into liquidation;
 - (ii) the permit holder has entered into any composition or arrangement with creditors; or
 - (iii) a manager, an administrator, a trustee, a receiver, or a receiver and manager is appointed in relation to any part of the permit holder's undertakings or property.
- (2) On the cancellation of a permit the permit holder—
 - (a) shall return the permit as soon as practicable to the local government; and
 - (b) is to be taken to have forfeited any fees paid in respect of the permit.

PART 8—OBJECTIONS AND APPEALS

8.1 Application of Part 9 Division 1 of Act

When the local government makes a decision—

- (a) under clause 7.2(1); or
- (b) as to whether it will renew, vary, or cancel a permit,

the provisions of Division 1 of Part 9 of the Act and regulations 33 and 34 of the Regulations apply to that decision.

PART 9—MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES

9.1 Notice to redirect or repair sprinkler

Where a lawn or a garden is being watered with a sprinkler which is on the lawn or the garden, in a manner which causes or may cause an inconvenience or obstruction to any person using a thoroughfare, the local government may give a notice to the owner or the occupier of the land abutting on the lawn or the garden, requiring the owner or the occupier or both to move or alter the direction of the sprinkler or other watering equipment.

9.2 Hazardous plants

- (1) Where a plant in a garden creates or may create a hazard for any person using a thoroughfare, the local government may give a notice to the owner or the occupier of the land abutting on the garden to remove, cut, move or otherwise deal with that plant so as to remove the hazard.
- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply where the plant was planted by the local government.

9.3 Notice to repair damage to thoroughfare

Where any portion of a thoroughfare has been damaged, the local government may by notice to the person who caused the damage order the person to repair or replace that portion of the thoroughfare to the satisfaction of the local government.

9.4 Notice to remove thing unlawfully placed on thoroughfare

Where any thing is placed on a thoroughfare in contravention of this local law, the local government may by notice in writing to the owner or the occupier of the property which abuts on that portion of the thoroughfare where the thing has been placed, or such other person who may be responsible for the thing being so placed, require the relevant person to remove the thing.

PART 10—ENFORCEMENT

Division 1—Notices given under this local law

10.1 Offence to fail to comply with notice

Whenever the local government gives a notice under this local law requiring a person to do any thing, if the person fails to comply with the notice, the person commits an offence.

10.2 Local government may undertake requirements of notice

Where a person fails to comply with a notice referred to in clause 10.1, the local government may do the thing specified in the notice and recover from that person, as a debt, the costs incurred in so doing.

Division 2—Offences and penalties

Subdivision 1—General

10.3 Offences

(1) Any person who fails to do anything required or directed to be done under this local law, or who does anything which under this local law that person is prohibited from doing, commits an offence.

(2) Any person who commits an offence under this local law is liable, upon conviction, to a penalty not exceeding \$5,000, and if the offence is of a continuing nature, to an additional penalty not exceeding \$500 for each day or part of a day during which the offence has continued.

Subdivision 2—Infringement notices and modified penalties

10.4 Prescribed offences

(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) The amount of the modified penalty for a prescribed offence is that specified adjacent to the clause in Schedule 1.

(3) For the purpose of guidance only, before giving an infringement notice to a person in respect of the commission of a prescribed offence, an authorised person should be satisfied that—

- (a) commission of the prescribed offence is a relatively minor matter; and
- (b) only straightforward issues of law and fact are involved in determining whether the prescribed offence was committed, and the facts in issue are readily ascertainable.

10.5 Forms

Unless otherwise specified, for the purposes of this local law—

- (a) where a vehicle is involved in the commission of an offence, 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 given under section 9.16 of the Act is that of Form 2 in Schedule 1 of the Regulations; and
- (c) the form of the notice referred to in section 9.20 of the Act is that of Form 3 in Schedule 1 of the Regulations.

*Schedule 1***PRESCRIBED OFFENCES**

Clause	Description	Modified Penalty \$
2.1(a)	Plant of 0.75m in height on thoroughfare within 6m of intersection	100
2.1(b)	Damaging lawn or garden	100
2.1(c)	Plant (except grass) on thoroughfare within 3m of carriageway	100
2.1(d)	Placing hazardous substance on footpath	100
2.1(e)	Damaging or interfering with signpost or structure on thoroughfare	300
2.1(f)	Playing games so as to impede vehicles or persons on thoroughfare	100
2.1(g)	Riding of skateboard or similar device on mall or verandah of shopping centre	100
2.2(a)	Digging a trench through a kerb or footpath without a permit	100
2.2(b)	Throwing or placing anything on a verge without a permit	100
2.2(c)	Causing obstruction to vehicle or person on thoroughfare without a permit	100
2.2(d)	Causing obstruction to water channel on thoroughfare without a permit	200
2.2(e)	Placing or draining offensive fluid on thoroughfare without a permit	200
2.2(g)	Lighting a fire on a thoroughfare without a permit	300
2.2(h)	Felling tree onto thoroughfare without a permit	100
2.2(i)	Installing pipes or stone on thoroughfare without a permit	100
2.2(j)	Installing a hoist or other thing on a structure or land for use over a thoroughfare without a permit	300
2.2(k)	Creating a nuisance on a thoroughfare without a permit	100
2.2(l)	Placing a bulk rubbish container on a thoroughfare without a permit	100
2.2(m)	Interfering with anything on a thoroughfare without a permit	100
2.3(1)	Consumption or possession of liquor on a thoroughfare	100
2.4(1)	Failure to obtain permit for temporary crossing	200

Clause	Description	Modified Penalty \$
2.5(2)	Failure to comply with notice to remove crossing and reinstate kerb	300
2.9(1)	Installation of verge treatment other than permissible verge treatment	200
2.10	Failure to maintain permissible verge treatment or placement of obstruction on verge	100
2.11	Failure to comply with notice to rectify default	100
2.17(2)	Failure to comply with sign on public place	100
2.19(1)	Driving or taking a vehicle on a closed thoroughfare	300
3.2(1)	Placing advertising sign or affixing any advertisement on a thoroughfare without a permit	100
3.2(5)	Erecting or placing of advertising sign in a prohibited area	100
4.1(1)	Animal or vehicle obstructing a public place or local government property	100
4.2(2)(a)	Animal on thoroughfare when not led, ridden or driven	100
4.2(2)(b)	Animal on public place with infectious disease	100
4.2(2)(c)	Training or racing animal on thoroughfare in built-up area	100
4.2(3)	Horse led, ridden or driven on thoroughfare in built-up area	100
4.5	Person leaving shopping trolley in public place other than trolley bay	100
4.6(2)	Failure to remove shopping trolley upon being advised of location	100
5.6(1)	Driving a vehicle on other than the carriageway of a flora road	200
5.9	Planting in thoroughfare without a permit	200
5.11	Failure to obtain permit to clear a thoroughfare	500
5.13	Burning of thoroughfare without a permit	500
5.17	Construction of firebreak on thoroughfare without a permit	500
5.19	Commercial harvesting of native flora on thoroughfare	500
5.20(1)	Collecting seed from native flora on thoroughfare without a permit	300
6.2(1)	Conducting of stall in public place without a permit	300
6.3(1)	Trading without a permit	300
6.8(1)(a)	Failure of stallholder or trader to display or carry permit	100
6.8(1)(b)	Stallholder or trader not displaying valid permit	100
6.8(1)(c)	Stallholder or trader not carrying certified scales when selling goods by weight	100
6.8(2)	Stallholder or trader engaged in prohibited conduct	100
6.10	Performing in a public place without a permit	100
6.11(2)	Failure of performer to move onto another area when directed	100
6.14	Failure of performer to comply with obligations	100
6.16	Establishment or conduct of outdoor eating facility without a permit	300
6.18	Failure of permit holder of outdoor eating facility to comply with obligations	100
6.20(1)	Use of equipment of outdoor eating facility without purchase of food or drink from facility	50
6.20(2)	Failure to leave outdoor eating facility when requested to do so by permit holder .	50
7.5	Failure to comply with a condition of a permit	100
7.9	Failure to produce permit on request of authorised person	100
10.1	Failure to comply with notice given under local law	100

Dated 1st of August 2000.

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

P. ROBSON, Mayor.
P. A. ROB, Chief Executive Officer.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

CITY OF KALGOORLIE-BOULDER

URBAN ENVIRONMENT AND NUISANCE LOCAL LAW

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SCHEDULE 1

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

CITY OF KALGOORLIE-BOULDER

URBAN ENVIRONMENT AND NUISANCE LOCAL LAW

Under the powers conferred by the *Local Government Act 1995* and under all other powers enabling it, the Council of the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder resolved on 22 May 2000 to make the following local law.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY**1.1 Citation**

This local law may be cited as the *City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder Urban Environment and Nuisance Local Law*.

1.2 Application

This local law applies throughout the district.

1.3 Definitions

In this local law unless the context otherwise requires—

“**Act**” means the *Local Government Act 1995*;

“**CEO**” means the chief executive officer of the local government;

“**Council**” means the council of the local government;

“**district**” means the district of the local government;

“**livestock**” includes cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and horses;

“**local government**” means the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder;

“**local government property**” means anything except a thoroughfare—(1) which belongs to the local government;

(a) of which the local government is the management body under the *Land Administration Act 1997*; or

(b) which is an “otherwise unvested facility” within section 3.53 of the Act;

“**lot**” has the meaning given to it in the *Town Planning and Development Act 1928*;

“**nuisance**” includes—

(a) an activity or condition which is harmful or annoying and which gives rise to legal liability in the tort of public or private nuisance at law;

(b) an unreasonable interference with the use and enjoyment of a person in her or his ownership or occupation of land; and

(c) interference which causes material damage to land or other property on the land affected by the interference;

“**person**” does not include the local government;

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

“**vehicle**” includes—

(1) every conveyance and every object capable of being propelled or drawn on wheels, tracks or otherwise;

(2) an animal being ridden or driven,

but excludes—

(3) a wheel-chair or any device designed for use by a physically impaired person on a footpath; and

(4) a pram, a stroller or a similar device.

1.4 Repeal

The following local laws made by the local governments shown in relation to the matters shown, are repealed—

Town of Boulder Old Refrigerators and Cabinets, published in the *Government Gazette* of 4 October 1962;

Shire of Kalgoorlie Old Refrigerators and Cabinets published in the *Government Gazette* of 4 October 1962;

Town of Kalgoorlie Old Refrigerators and Cabinets, published in the *Government Gazette* of 12 October 1962 and 24 April 1975; and
Town of Kalgoorlie Noise and Nuisance Local Laws, published in the *Government Gazette* of 22 July 1971.

PART 2—GENERAL—NOISE, LIGHT AND VIBRATIONS

Division 1—Amusements

2.1 Definitions

In this Division—

“**Amusement**” means any thing usually conducted for amusement at a fair, a carnival or a show, whether conducted at a fair, a carnival or a show or elsewhere.

2.2 Nuisance

A person shall not provide or conduct any amusement on land so as to create or be a nuisance to any owner or occupier of land in the district.

2.3 Abatement by authorised person

Subject to Subdivision 3 of Division 3 of Part 3 of the Act, an authorised person may enter on any land where an amusement is provided or conducted and may do any act or thing reasonably required to abate a nuisance referred to in clause 2.2.

Division 2—Light

2.4 Emission or reflection of light

(1) Where artificial light is emitted or reflected from anything on a lot so as to illuminate land outside the lot to more than 50 lux, then every owner and occupier of the lot commits an offence.

(2) Where natural light is reflected from anything on a lot so as to create or be a nuisance to any—

- (a) owner or occupier of land; or
- (b) person using a thoroughfare as a thoroughfare,

then every owner and occupier of the lot commits an offence.

2.5 Use of floodlights

An owner or occupier of a lot on which floodlights or other exterior lights are erected or used shall not allow the floodlights or other exterior lights to shine directly onto an adjoining lot.

2.6 Notice

The local government may give a notice to the owner or occupier of a lot—

- (a) requiring that any reflective surfaces creating a nuisance within clause 2.4(2) be painted or otherwise treated so as to abate the nuisance; and
- (b) on which floodlights or other exterior lights are erected, requiring that—
 - (i) the hours of use of the lighting be limited to the hours specified in the notice; or
 - (ii) the direction in which the lights are shining be altered as specified in the notice.

Division 3—Parking of livestock trucks

2.7 Livestock trucks

(1) A person shall not park a vehicle containing livestock in a townsite for a period in excess of 30 minutes.

(2) A person shall not park a vehicle which contains or has been used for the carriage of livestock so as to create or be a nuisance to any person, by reason of the odour emanating from the vehicle.

(3) If a person parks a vehicle containing livestock in a townsite under and in accordance with subclause (1), then the person does not contravene subclause (2).

Division 4—Truck noise from residential land

2.8 Truck noise from residential land

(1) A person shall not start or drive a truck on land zoned, approved or used for residential purposes between the hours of 11pm and 6am on the following day without first obtaining the written consent of the local government.

(2) In this clause, a truck means a vehicle having a tare in excess of 2,000 kgs.

PART 3—DISPOSING OF DISUSED REFRIGERATORS

3.1 Disposing of disused refrigerators or similar containers

A person shall not place, leave or dispose of a disused refrigerator, ice-chest, ice-box, trunk, chest or other similar article having a compartment which has a capacity of 0.04 cubic metres or more on any land without first—

- (a) removing every door and lid and every lock, catch and hinge attached to a door or lid; or
- (b) rendering every door and lid incapable of being fastened.

PART 4—OBJECTIONS AND APPEALS

4.1 Application of Part 9 Division 1 of the Act

When the local government makes a decision under clause 2.6 or 2.8 (1) the provisions of Division 1 of Part 9 of the Act and regulations 33 and 34 of the Regulations apply to that decision.

PART 5—ENFORCEMENT

Division 1—Notices given under this local law

5.1 Offence to fail to comply with notice

Whenever the local government gives a notice under this local law requiring a person to do any thing, if a person fails to comply with the notice, that person commits an offence.

5.2 Local government may undertake requirements of notice

Where a person fails to comply with a notice referred to in clause 5.1, the local government may do the thing specified in the notice and recover from the person to whom the notice was given, as a debt, the costs incurred in so doing.

Division 2—Offences and penalties

Subdivision 1—General

5.3 Offences and general penalty

(1) Any person who fails to do anything required or directed to be done under this local law, or who does anything which under this local law that person is prohibited from doing, commits an offence.

(2) Any person who commits an offence under this local law is liable, upon conviction, to a penalty not exceeding \$5,000, and if the offence is of a continuing nature, to an additional penalty not exceeding \$500 for each day or part of a day during which the offence has continued.

Subdivision 2—Infringement notices and modified penalties

5.4 Prescribed offences

(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) The amount of the modified penalty for a prescribed offence is that specified adjacent to the clause in Schedule 1.

(3) For the purpose of guidance only, before giving an infringement notice to a person in respect of the commission of a prescribed offence, an authorised person should be satisfied that—

- (a) commission of the prescribed offence is a relatively minor matter; and
- (b) only straightforward issues of law and fact are involved in determining whether the prescribed offence was committed, and the facts in issue are readily ascertainable.

5.5 Form of notices

For the purposes of this local law—

- (a) where a vehicle is involved in the commission of an offence, 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 given under section 9.16 of the Act is that of Form 2 in Schedule 1 of the Regulations; and
- (c) the form of the notice referred to in section 9.20 of the Act is that of Form 3 in Schedule 1 of the Regulations.

Schedule 1

PRESCRIBED OFFENCES

Clause	Description	Modified Penalty \$
2.2	Conducting an amusement so as to create a nuisance	100
2.4 (1)	Emitting light of more than 50 lux	100
2.5	Erection or use of lights other than in accordance with requirements	100
2.7(1)	Parking a livestock truck in a townsite in excess of 30 minutes	100
2.8 (1)	Starting or driving a truck on residential land without consent	100
3.1	Disposing of disused refrigerator or similar container with door or lid that can be fastened	250
5.1	Failure to comply with notice	100

Dated 1st August 2000.

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

P. ROBSON, Mayor.
P. A. ROB, Chief Executive Officer.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

CITY OF KALGOORLIE-BOULDER

LOCAL LAWS RELATING TO FENCING

Under the powers conferred by the *Local Government Act 1995* and under all other powers enabling it, the Council of the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder resolved on 22 May 2000 to make the following local laws.

The Shire of Toodyay Local Laws Relating to Fencing as published in the *Government Gazette* on 1 November 1999 are adopted as local laws of the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder, with the modifications which follow—

1. Preliminary

- 1.1 In construing the following modifications, where a modification requires the renumbering of a clause, subclause or paragraph, subsequent modifications have been drafted on the basis that the renumbering has been effected.
- 1.2 Wherever the Shire of Toodyay is mentioned in the local laws substitute City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder.

2. Clause 2—Repeal

Delete the whole of clause 2 and insert—

“The following local laws made by the local government shown in relation to the matters shown are repealed—

Shire of Kalgoorlie

Local Laws Relating to Fencing, published in the *Government Gazette* on 23 April 1969;

Shire of Boulder

Local Laws Relating to Fencing, published in the *Government Gazette* of 25 January 1972, and Town of Kalgoorlie

Local Laws relating to Fencing, published in the *Government Gazette* of 22 May 1972 as subsequently amended by publication in the *Government Gazettes* of 11 October 1974 and 10 March 1978;

are repealed.”

3. Clauses renumbered

Renumber clauses 3 to 4
 4 to 6
 5 to 7
 6 to 8

and

in the First, Second and Third Schedules delete the references to ‘clause 4(2)(a)’, ‘clause 4(2)(b)’ and ‘clause 4(2)(c)’ and substitute ‘clause 6(2)(a)’, ‘clause 6(2)(b)’, and ‘clause 6(2)(c)’ respectively.

4. Clause 3—Inserted

Insert the following clause—

“Application of Local Laws

3. These Local Laws apply throughout the district.”

5. Clause 4—Interpretation

5.1 Insert the following definition in the appropriate alphabetical position—

“local government” means the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder

5.2 In the definition of “sufficient fence” delete “4” and substitute “6”.

6. Clause 5 Inserted

Insert to following clause—

“Licence Fees and Charges

5. All licence fees and charges applicable under these Local Laws shall be as determined by the local government from time to time in accordance with section 6.16 of the *Local Government Act 1995*.”

7. Clause 6—Sufficient Fences

Delete “A” at the beginning of subclause 6(1) and substitute “Unless by agreement between the owners of adjoining properties, a”.

8. Fences within Front Setback Areas

Delete clauses 7 and 8 and substitute the following—

1. “Fences Within Front Side and Rear Setback Areas

- (1) A person shall not, without the written consent of the Building Surveyor, erect a free-standing fence greater than 1200mm in height, within the front set-back area of a Residential Lot within the district.
- (2) The Building Surveyor may approve the erection of a fence of a height greater than 1200mm in the front setback area of a Residential Lot only if the fence on each side of the driveway into the Lot across the front boundary is angled into the Lot for a distance of not less than 1500mm along the frontage to a distance of not less than 1500mm from the frontage in order to provide appropriate splayed lines of vision for a motorist using the driveway for access to a thoroughfare.
- (3) A person shall not without the written consent of the Building Surveyor erect a free standing fence in a side and or rear setback area greater than 1200mm in height where the vehicular access is provided.
- (4) The Building Surveyor may approve the erection of a fence of a height greater than 1200mm in the side and or rear setback area of a Residential Lot only if the fence on each side of the driveway into the Lot across the side and or rear boundary is angled into the Lot for a distance of not less than 1500mm along the side and or rear to a distance of not less than 1500mm from the side and or rear in order to provide appropriate splayed lines of vision for a motorist using the driveway for access to a thoroughfare.
- (5) The provision of sub-clause (2) and (4) shall not apply to a fence of open construction that does not obscure the lines of vision of a motorist using the driveway for access to a thoroughfare.”

9. Clauses renumbered

Renumber clauses: the original clause 7 (Fences on a Rural Lot) to 8

8 to 9
9 to 10
10 to 11
11 to 12
12 to 13
13 to 14
14 to 15
15 to 16
16 to 17
17 to 18
18 to 19.

9.1 Clause 10—General Discretion of the Local Government

In subclause (1) delete “The” and substitute “Notwithstanding clause 6, the”

11. Clause 12—Barbed wire and Broken Glass Fences

11.1 In subclause (2) delete “or allow to remain on or as part of”.

11.2 In subclause (3)—

- (a) delete “or allow to remain as part of” and substitute “on”; and
- (b) delete “bent back into the lot from the boundary”.

11.3 Renumber subclauses ‘(4)’ and ‘(5)’ to ‘(5)’ and ‘(6)’ respectively.

11.4 Insert a new subclause (4) as follows—

- ‘(4) If the posts which carry the barbed wire or other materials referred to in subclause (3) are angled towards the outside of the lot bounded by the fence, the face of the fence must be set back from the lot boundary a sufficient distance to ensure that the angled posts, barbed wire or other materials do not encroach on adjoining land.’

12. Clause 13—Requirements for a Licence

In clause 13(1)(b) delete “have a fence constructed” and substitute “construct a fence”.

13. Clause 14—Transfer of a Licence

Delete clause 14 and substitute the following—

“A licence referred to in clause 13 shall transfer with the land to any new occupier or owner of the lot.”

14. “Local Laws” substituted for “local laws”

In clauses 18(1) and (2) and 19 delete “local laws” in the three places that it appears and substitute “Local Laws”.

15. First Schedule—Specifications for a Sufficient Fence on a Residential Lot

15.1 In item A paragraph (g)

- (a) delete “a minimum of” and substitute “be”; and

- (b) after "1800mm" insert "except with respect to the front, side and or rear set back area for which there is no minimum height but which is subject to clause 7."

15.2 In item B

- (a) insert "or steel" after "cement";
 (b) in paragraph (b) insert "or steel" after "cement";
 (c) in paragraph (d) delete "a minimum of" ; and
 (d) in paragraph (d) after "1800mm" insert "except with respect to the front, side and or rear set back area for which there is no minimum height but which is subject to clause 7."

15.3 In item C

- (a) delete "which satisfies the following" and insert " must satisfy the following provisions";
 (b) delete the content of subclause "a, b, c, and d" and insert:
 "(a) A site classification is to be provided by a Professional Engineer in accordance with AS2870-1996 as amended;
 (b) The footing is to be designed in accordance with AS2870-1996 as amended;
 (c) fences to be offset a minimum of 200mm at maximum 300mm centres or 225mm x 100mm engaged piers to be provided at maximum 300mm centres;
 (d) expansion joints in accordance with the manufacturer's written instructions; and
 (e) the height of the fence to be 1800mm except with respect to front, side and or rear setback areas for which there is no minimum height but which is subject to clause 7."

15.4 In item D

- (a) after "composite fence" insert "having a minimum overall height of 1800mm except with respect to the front side and or rear set back area for which there is no minimum height but which is subject to clause 7";
 (b) in paragraph (d) delete "6" and insert "7".

16. Second Schedule—Specifications For a Sufficient Fence on a Commercial Lot and an Industrial Lot

16.1 In item A (e) delete "in accordance with Part 4, Section 11(3) of the Local Law" and substitute "in accordance with clause 12(3) of these Local Laws".

16.2 In item B insert "or steel sheeting" after "cement sheet".

16.3 Delete item C and insert the following—

- "C. A fence constructed of aluminium sheeting when supported on posts and rails provided that it is used behind a building line and is of a minimum height of 1800mm but no greater than 2400mm."

17. Third Schedule—Specifications for a Sufficient Fence on a Rural Lot

Delete the Third Schedule and substitute the following—

Third Schedule

Clause 6(2)(c)

**SPECIFICATIONS FOR A SUFFICIENT FENCE
ON A RURAL LOT**

(1) In the case of a non-electrified fence, a sufficient fence on a Rural Lot is a fence of posts and wire construction, the minimum specifications for which are—

- (a) wire shall be high tensile wire and not less than 2.5mm. A minimum of five wires shall be used, generally with the lower wires spaced closer together than the higher wires so as to prevent smaller stock passing through, and connected to posts in all cases.
 (b) posts shall be of indigenous timber or other suitable material including—
- timber impregnated with a termite and fungicidal preservative;
 - standard iron star pickets; or
 - concrete;

cut not less than 1800mm long x 50mm diameter at small end if round or 125mm x 60mm if split or sawn.

Posts to be set minimum 600mm in the ground and 1200mm above the ground; and

- (c) strainer posts shall not be less than 2250mm long and 50mm diameter at the small end (tubular steel to be 50mm in diameter) and shall be cut from indigenous timber or other suitable material. These shall be placed a minimum of 1000mm in the ground.

(2) An electrified fence having four wires only is a sufficient fence if constructed generally in accordance with (1).

Dated this 1st day of August 2000.

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

P. ROBSON, Mayor.
P. A. ROB, Chief Executive Officer.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

CITY OF KALGOORLIE-BOULDER

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY LOCAL LAW

Under the powers conferred by the *Local Government Act 1995* and under all other powers enabling it, the Council of the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder resolved on 22 May 2000 to make the following local law:

The Shire of Moora Local Government Property Local Law as published in the *Government Gazette* of 29 November 1999, is adopted as a local law of the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder, with the modifications which follow—

1. Preliminary

Wherever the Shire of Moora is mentioned in the local law substitute City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder.

2. Clause 1.2—Definitions

2.1 In the appropriate alphabetical position insert—

“boat” means any ship, vessel or structure capable of being used in navigation by water, however propelled or moved, and includes a jet ski;”.

2.2 In the definition of “vehicle” add a new paragraph—

“ (e) a boat.”

3. Clause 1.5—Repeal

Delete clause 1.5(1) and substitute—

“1.5(1) The following local laws made by the local governments shown in relation to the matters shown, are repealed—

City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder

Public Swimming Pool, published in the *Government Gazette* of 17 September 1993;

Kalgoorlie Airport, published in the *Government Gazette* of 1 September 1989;

Town of Kalgoorlie

Kalgoorlie Town Hall, published in the *Government Gazette* of 14 October 1977;

Shire of Boulder

Civic Centre, published in the *Government Gazette* of 20 May 1971;

Shire of Kalgoorlie (and Kalgoorlie Road Board)

Control and Management of the Cruickshank Sports Arena, published in the *Government Gazettes* of 15 February 1961 and amended in the *Government Gazettes* of 30 September 1966 and 13 August 1968.”

4. Clause 2.7—Activities which may be pursued on specified local government property

4.1 In clause 2.7(1) renumber paragraphs (e) to (h) inclusive to (g) to (j) respectively and insert the following two paragraphs—

“(e) launch, beach or leave a boat;

(f) take or use a boat, or a particular class of boat;”.

4.2 In clause 2.7(2)(d), insert “boats,” after “vehicles,” in both places where this occurs.

5. Clause 2.8—Activities which may be prohibited on specified local government property.

5.1 In clause 2.8(1)—

(a) delete paragraph (g);

(b) renumber paragraphs (e) and (f) to (f) and (g) respectively; and

(c) insert the following paragraph—

“(e) taking or using a boat, or a particular class of boat;”.

5.2 In clause 2.8(2)(c), insert “boats,” after “vehicles,” in both places where this occurs.

6. Part 5—Matters Relating to Particular Local Government Property

Add a new division—

“Division 4—Airport**Use by aircraft**

- 5.4 (1) The owner of every aircraft, upon payment of the set fee and compliance with this local law and other written law, shall be entitled to use the airport for the landing, servicing and departure of their aircraft and the embarkment and disembarkment of passengers and freight.
- (2) The local government may close the airport to aircraft movements if it considers the surface of the airport to be unsafe.

Right of entry to airport

- 5.5 (1) Except as herein provided, a person other than—
- a person lawfully employed upon duties in or about the supervision and control of the airport, or acting under a permit or other agreement of or with the local government, in or about the arrival, departure and servicing of or other attention upon aircraft lawfully using the airport; or
 - a passenger or intending passengers by aircraft lawfully using the airport; or
 - a person greeting or seeing off a passenger or intending passenger by aircraft lawfully using the airport;
- shall not enter or remain upon the airport or any part thereof without the approval of the local government first had and obtained.
- (2) The local government may from time to time designate or set apart any specified part or parts of the Airport—
- to which only persons from time to time designated by the local government shall be admitted;
 - to which person other than those mentioned in subclause (1) shall not be admitted;
 - to which the general public, or any limited classes of the general public, may be admitted, either at all times or at specified times, or for limited periods and generally upon such terms and conditions as the Council may resolve;
 - to which no vehicle may be admitted or to which a limited class of vehicles may be admitted or to which vehicles may be admitted only on such terms and conditions as the Council may resolve.
 - to which no aircraft may be admitted or to which a limited class of aircraft may be admitted or to which aircraft may be admitted only on such terms and conditions as the Council resolves.
- (3) Signs, markings or notices may be placed by the local government at the airport indicating the limits of any part of the airport set apart for any special or limited use under subclause (2).
- (4) Notwithstanding the provisions of this clause the local government may on special occasions, for instance, an aerial pageant or other event of public interest, make such arrangements for the control of the airport as it may by resolution impose.

Access of animals restricted

- 5.6 (1) A person shall not bring an animal on to an airport unless—
- the person is a person referred to in section 8 of the *Dog Act 1976* acting in accordance with that provision;
 - the animal is being air freighted from the airport;
 - the animal has been air freighted to the airport;
 - the person is authorised to do so by the local government
- (2) A person in charge of an animal shall keep the animal under control and shall not allow it to wander at large on the airport.
- (3) If an animal is at any time on an airport in contravention of subclause (2), in addition to the person specified in that subclause, the owner of the animal at that time commits an offence against subclause (2).”

7. Schedule 1—Prescribed offences

Insert in the appropriate numerical position under the headings “Clause, Description, Modified penalty \$”—

5.5(1)	Unlawful presence of a person on airport.....	100
5.6(1)	Unauthorised presence of animal on airport	300
5.6(2)	Animal wandering at large on airport—person in charge	300
5.6(3)	Animal wandering at large on airport—owner	300

Dated this 1st day of August 2000.

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

P. ROBSON, Mayor.
P. A. ROB, Chief Executive Officer.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

CITY OF KALGOORLIE-BOULDER

STANDING ORDERS LOCAL LAW 2000

Under the powers conferred by the Local Government Act 1995, the Council of the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder resolved on the 22nd day of May 2000, to adopt the Model Local Law (Standing Orders) published in the *Government Gazette* on 3 April 1998 with such modifications as are here set out—

1. Clause 1.4—Repeal

Delete and substitute—

All Standing Orders (including By-laws relating to Conduct of Proceedings and the Business of the local government) and General By-laws of the several former local governments which now form part of the district of the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder, are repealed.

2. Clause 2.1—Calling of Committee Meetings

In Subclause 2.1(b) at the end of the clause delete the ‘a’

In Subclause 2.1(c) at the end of the clause delete “.” and insert “; or”

Insert the following sub-clause after sub-clause 2.1(c)

“(d) if so decided by Council.”

3. Clause 3.2—Order of Business

In subclause (1), delete paragraphs (a) to (m) and substitute—

- “(a) Declaration of opening/Announcement of visitors
- (b) Opening prayer
- (c) Disclaimer reading
- (d) Record of attendance/Apologies/Leave of absence (previously approved)
- (e) Response to previous public questions taken on notice
- (f) Public question time
- (g) Applications for leave of absence
- (h) Announcements by the person presiding without discussion
- (i) Petitions/Deputations
- (j) Confirmation of minutes
- (k) Urgent business approved by the person presiding or by decision
- (l) Matters for which meeting may be closed
- (m) Motions of which previous notice has been given
- (n) Reports of committee meetings
- (o) Reports of employees/Elected members
- (p) Questions by members of which due notice has been given
- (q) Matters for information of members
- (r) Matters behind closed doors
- (s) Next meeting date
- (t) Closure”.

4. Clause 3.8—Correspondence

Delete.

5. Renumbering

Renumber clauses 3.9, 3.10, 3.11 and 3.12 to 3.8, 3.9, 3.10 and 3.11 respectively.

6. Clause 3.10—Urgent Business Approved by the Person Presiding or by Decision

1. After the heading, delete “In” and substitute—

“(1) Subject to subclauses (2) and (3), in “; and

2. insert the following subclauses—

“(2) Before a matter may be raised under subclause (1) the person presiding or a member otherwise seeking to raise the matter is to state why the matter is considered to be of extreme urgency or other special circumstance.

- (3) If a member of the council or committee as the case requires, objects to a matter being raised without notice, any decision of the council or committee in regard to that matter does not have effect unless it has been made by an absolute majority.”

7. Clause 8.8 inserted

Insert the following new clause after clause 8.7—

“8.8 Protection of Employees

- (1) For the purpose of this clause, “complaint” means any expression of censure or dissatisfaction raised with the object, whether expressed or implied, of having remedial or disciplinary action taken against the employee concerned.
- (2) If at a meeting of the Council or a committee, a complaint is received from a member of the Council or any other person about the ability, character or integrity of any employee or of any act or omission of an employee, and the person making the complaint has provided or is prepared to provide details of the complaint in writing and sign the complaint, the Council or committee may—
 - (a) if the complaint is about the CEO, direct the signed written complaint to the Mayor who is to refer the complaint to the committee deemed most appropriate by the Mayor to investigate and report upon the matter; or
 - (b) if the complaint is about any other employee, refer the signed written complaint to the CEO, who is to investigate the matter and report any action taken by him or her to the Council or committee.
- (3) Where a complaint is received by the Council or a committee and becomes the subject of an investigation and report under subclause (2), the employee about whom the complaint is made, is to be given the opportunity to answer the complaint in writing.”

8. Clause 9.3—The Person Presiding to Take Parts in Debates

At the end of clause 9.3 delete “.” and substitute—

“except that the person presiding shall first vacate the chair before moving a motion or amendment and the deputy mayor or deputy presiding member in the case of a meeting of the Council or committee as the case requires, or other member of the Council or committee in accordance with the Act, shall preside over the meeting until such time as the motion or amendment is withdrawn, carried or lost.”

9. Clause 10.13—Substantive Motion

After the word speak insert “(subject to 10.12)”.

10. Clause 10.20—Right of Reply Provisions

In subclause 10.20(b) insert after the word reply “(subject to 10.12)”.

11. Clause 19.1—The Council’s Common Seal

After the words “signed by” in sub-clause 2—

- (1) delete “the Mayor and the CEO or an appropriate officer authorised.”; and
- (2) insert “—
 - (a) the Mayor and the CEO or an appropriate officer authorised;
 - (b) the Deputy Mayor and the CEO or an appropriate officer authorised; or
 - (c) the CEO and an appropriate officer authorised.”

Dated this 1st day of August, 2000.

The Common Seal of the City of Kalgoorlie Boulder was affixed by authority of a resolution of the Council in the presence of—

P. ROBSON, Mayor.
P. A. ROB, Chief Executive Officer.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995**CITY OF KALGOORLIE-BOULDER****REPEAL LOCAL LAW**

Local laws Relating to Repeal of Defunct and Obsolete Local Laws Made Under The Local Government Act 1960 and Earlier Legislation.

Under the powers conferred by the Local Government Act 1995 and by all other powers, the local government of the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder resolved to repeal local laws relating to the matters listed below and gazetted on the dates shown, on the 22nd day of May 2000.

Kalgoorlie Road Board	Date of Gazettal
Streets and Footpaths and Traffic Thereon	7/11/1913
Traffic on Roads	10/7/1914
Traffic on Roads	18/9/1914
Traffic on Roads	1/4/1915
Damage to Footpaths	24/11/1916
Goats	9/3/1917
Horse Drawn Vehicles	10/5/1918
Removal of Buildings	22/2/1929
Amendment to No 4 By-law	10/11/1933
Cycling Pad	11/3/1938
Straying Stock	12/5/1939
Buildings	04/8/1939
Appointment of Employees	17/10/1941
Long Service Leave	3/10/1952
Trespass Scale (Poundage fees etc)	12/11/1954
Poundage Fees etc	3/8/1956
Commonage	16/10/1959
Removal of Refuse, Rubbish or Other Material	17/8/1960

Municipality of Kalgoorlie	Date of Gazettal
Motor & Vehicular Traffic and Licensing Motor Cars and Other Vehicles	13/3/1914
Parks and Reserves	14/8/1914
Merry Go Rounds, Swing Boats, Shooting Galleries	23/10/1914
Special Roll for Loan Poll	23/10/1914
Hoardings Upon Private Property	23/10/1914
Quarrying and Blasting Operations	23/10/1914
Keeping of Goats	23/10/1914
Public Meetings etc	15/12/1916
Discount on Rates	19/10/1928
Parks and Reserves	9/5/1930
Control of Dogs	14/1/1944
Control of Dogs	15/8/1947

Municipality of Kalgoorlie	Date of Gazettal
Building includes Brick Area	31/12/1947
Building includes Brick Area	29/4/1949
Hoardings	29/4/1949
Petrol Pumps	30/9/1949
Park Lands and Public Reserves	30/5/1952
Impounding Fees etc	3/8/1956
Caravans	5/11/1957

Shire of Kalgoorlie	Date of Gazettal
Caravan Parks	1/5/1962
Motels	1/5/1962
Petrol Pumps	9/12/1964
Vehicle Wrecking	21/6/1966
Sick Leave	9/8/1967
Caravan Parks	13/8/1968
Petrol Pumps	11/6/1969
Town of Kalgoorlie	Date of Gazettal
Caravan Parks	18/4/1962
Motels	18/4/1962
Caravans	19/12/1962
Petrol Pumps	16/6/1964
Caravans	26/10/1965
Vehicle Wrecking	10/1/1966
Petrol Pumps	07/9/1966
Sick Leave	26/2/1968
Caravan Parks and Camping Grounds	20/12/1974
Long Service Leave	14/3/1975
Motels	18/4/1975
Petrol Pumps (Metric Conversion)	24/4/1975
Vehicle Wrecking (Metric Conversion)	30/5/1975
Depositing and Removal of Refuse, Rubbish, Litter, Old Car Bodies and Disused Materials	6/1/1978
Deposit and Removal of Refuse etc	16/7/1982
Municipality of Boulder	Date of Gazettal
Parks Lands and Public Reserves	24/1/1908
Hat Pins	13/12/1912
Sweeping of Footpaths etc	3/10/1913
Offensive Liquids or Matter onto Streets etc	1/3/1935
Offensive Noise etc	15/3/1940
Offensive Noises etc	12/4/1940
Open Spaces etc for Buildings	20/9/1946
Building By-laws	20/9/1946
Control of Dogs in Streets	19/1/1951
Poundage Fees and Substance Charges	3/10/1952
Petrol Pumps as amended	24/12/1954
Reserves	30/6/1959
Shire of Boulder	Date of Gazettal
Depositing and Removal of Refuse, Rubbish, Litter, Old Car Bodies and Disused Materials	7/6/1972
Holiday Accommodation	18/4/1975
Poundage Fees	26/3/1982
Caravan Parks and Camping Grounds	22/7/1988
Town of Boulder	Date of Gazettal
Caravan Parks	2/7/1962
Parks and Reserves	10/6/1965
Deposit of Refuse and Litter	10/1/1966
Vehicle Wrecking	10/1/1966
Broad Arrow Road Board	Date of Gazettal
Traffic	5/3/1915
Camels (Whenever gazetted)	11/12/1916
Kanowna Road Board	Date of Gazettal
Goats	11/10/1918
Goats	14/1/1921

Dated this 1st day of August 2000.

The Common Seal of the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder was hereunto affixed by authority of a resolution of the Council in the presence of—

P. ROBSON, Mayor.
P. A. ROB, Chief Executive Officer.

DOG ACT 1976

CITY OF KALGOORLIE-BOULDER

DOGS LOCAL LAW

Under the powers conferred by the *Dog Act 1976* and under all other powers enabling it, the Council of the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder resolved on 22 May 2000 to make the following local law.

The Shire of Moora Dogs Local Law as published in the *Government Gazette* of 29 November 1999, is adopted as a local law of the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder, with the modifications which follow—

1. Preliminary

Wherever the Shire of Moora is mentioned in the local law substitute City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder.

2. Clause 1.2—Repeal

Delete clause 1.2 and substitute—

“1.2 The City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder Local Laws Relating to Dogs, published in the *Government Gazette* on 20 September 1991, are repealed.”

3. Clause 5.1—Places where dogs are prohibited absolutely

In clause 5.1(1)—

- (a) renumber paragraphs (b) and (c) to (c) and (d) respectively;
- (b) insert the following—
 - “(b) a theatre or picture gardens;
 - (e) Sir Richard More Oval;
 - (f) Digger Daws Oval;
 - (g) Oasis Playing Fields.”
- (c) delete “.” and insert “;” at the end of subclause (d).

4. Clause 5.2—Places which are dog exercise areas

In clause 5.2(1) delete paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) and substitute—

Location	Reserve Nos.	Lot Nos.
Graeme Street (Hannans)	41415	4821 Kalgoorlie
Cotter Street to Graeme Street	41278	3885 Kalgoorlie
Gordon Street to Rydal Street	7602	1619
Twin Dams Dugan Street	9653	4927
Monte Cristo Quarry Porter Street	22687	3358 Kalgoorlie
Patroni Drive	40918	4872 Kalgoorlie
Rosenberg Crescent & Hocking Street	5324	2906 Kalgoorlie
Meldrum Avenue, Speculation Drive & Maxwell Street	42208	4876 Boulder
Maxwell Street & Johnston Street	41318	4447 Boulder
McCleery Street & O'Connor Street	44802	4740 Boulder
Wittenoom Street & Fimiston Street	6662	3603 Boulder
Johnston Street, Clancy Street & Keegan Street	32961	4596 Boulder
Piesse Street & Richardson Street	9500	4602 Boulder
Forrest Street & King Street	9500	4604 Boulder
Brookman Street & Thompson Street	9500	4605 Boulder
Vivian Street	42303	4529 Boulder
Edwards Park, Piccadilly Street	29137	331 Kalgoorlie

Dated this 1st day of August 2000.

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

P. ROBSON, Mayor.
P. A. ROB, Chief Executive Officer.



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