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LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

TOWN OF EAST FREMANTLE

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY
LOCAL LAW**

**URBAN ENVIRONMENT AND NUISANCE
LOCAL LAW**

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

**LOCAL LAW RELATING TO THE REPEAL
OF LOCAL LAWS**

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

TOWN OF EAST FREMANTLE

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

TOWN OF EAST FREMANTLE

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 Town of East Fremantle resolved on 1 October 2002 to make the following local law.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

Citation

1.1 This local law may be cited as the Town of East Fremantle Local Government Property Local Law.

Definitions

1.2 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 under clause 3.2;

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

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

“**building**” means any building which is local government property and includes a—

- (a) hall or room;
- (b) corridor, stairway or annexe of any hall or room; and
- (c) jetty;

“**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;

“**date of publication**” means, where local public notice is required to be given of a matter under this local law, the date on which notice of the matter is published in a newspaper circulating generally throughout the district;

“**determination**” means a determination made under clause 2.1;

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

“**function**” means an event or activity characterised by all or any of the following—

- (a) formal organisation and preparation;
- (b) its occurrence is generally advertised or notified in writing to particular persons;
- (c) organisation by or on behalf of a club;
- (d) payment of a fee to attend it; and
- (e) systematic recurrence in relation to the day, time and place;

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

“**local government**” means the Town of East Fremantle;

“**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;

“**Manager**” means the person for the time being employed by the local government to control and manage a pool area or other facility which is local government property and includes the person’s assistant or deputy;

“**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;

“pool area” means any swimming and wading pools and spas and all buildings, structures, fittings, fixtures, machinery, chattels, furniture and equipment forming part of or used in connection with such swimming and wading pools and spas which are local government property;

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

“sign” includes a notice, flag, mark, structure or device approved by the local government on which may be shown words, numbers, expressions or symbols;

“trading” means the selling or hiring, or the offering for sale or hire of goods or services, and includes displaying goods for the purpose of—

- (a) offering them for sale or hire;
- (b) inviting offers for their sale or hire;
- (c) soliciting orders for them; or
- (d) carrying out any other transaction in relation to them; and

“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—
- (c) a wheel-chair or any device designed for use, by a physically impaired person on a footpath;
 - (d) a pram, a stroller or a similar device; and
 - (e) a boat.

Interpretation

1.3 In this local law unless the context otherwise requires a reference to local government property includes a reference to any part of that local government property.

Application

1.4 (1) This local law applies throughout the district.

(2) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this local law, the local government may—

- (a) hire local government property to any person; or
- (b) enter into an agreement with any person regarding the use of any local government property.

PART 2—DETERMINATIONS IN RESPECT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

Division 1—Determinations

Determinations as to use of local government property

2.1 (1) The local government may make a determination in accordance with clause 2.2—

- (a) setting aside specified local government property for the pursuit of all or any of the activities referred to in clause 2.7;
- (b) prohibiting a person from pursuing all or any of the activities referred to in clause 2.8 on specified local government property;
- (c) as to the matters in clauses 2.7(2) and 2.8(2); and
- (d) as to any matter ancillary or necessary to give effect to a determination.

(2) The determinations in Schedule 2—

- (a) are to be taken to have been made in accordance with clause 2.2;
- (b) may be amended or revoked in accordance with clause 2.6; and
- (c) have effect on the commencement day.

Procedure for making a determination

2.2 (1) The local government is to give local public notice of its intention to make a determination.

(2) The local public notice referred to in subclause (1) is to state that—

- (a) the local government intends to make a determination, the purpose and effect of which is summarised in the notice;
- (b) a copy of the proposed determination may be inspected and obtained from the offices of the local government; and
- (c) submissions in writing about the proposed determination may be lodged with the local government within 21 days after the date of publication.

(3) If no submissions are received in accordance with subclause (2)(c), the Council is to decide to—

- (a) give local public notice that the proposed determination has effect as a determination on and from the date of publication;
- (b) amend the proposed determination, in which case subclause (5) will apply; or
- (c) not continue with the proposed determination.

- (4) If submissions are received in accordance with subclause (2)(c) the Council is to—
- (a) consider those submissions; and
 - (b) decide—
 - (i) whether or not to amend the proposed determination; or
 - (ii) not to continue with the proposed determination.
- (5) If the Council decides to amend the proposed determination, it is to give local public notice—
- (a) of the effect of the amendments; and
 - (b) that the proposed determination has effect as a determination on and from the date of publication.
- (6) If the Council decides not to amend the proposed determination, it is to give local public notice that the proposed determination has effect as a determination on and from the date of publication.
- (7) A proposed determination is to have effect as a determination on and from the date of publication of the local public notice referred to in subclauses (3), (5) and (6).
- (8) A decision under subclause (3) or (4) is not to be delegated by the Council.

Discretion to erect sign

2.3 The local government may erect a sign on local government property to give notice of the effect of a determination which applies to that property.

Determination to be complied with

2.4 A person shall comply with a determination.

Register of determinations

2.5 (1) The local government is to keep a register of determinations made under clause 2.1, and of any amendments to or revocations of determinations made under clause 2.6.

(2) Sections 5.94 and 5.95 of the Act are to apply to the register referred to in subclause (1) and for that purpose the register is to be taken to be information within section 5.94(u)(i) of the Act.

Amendment or revocation of a determination

2.6 (1) The Council may amend or revoke a determination.

(2) The provisions of clause 2.2 are to apply to an amendment of a determination as if the amendment were a proposed determination.

(3) If the Council revokes a determination it is to give local public notice of the revocation and the determination is to cease to have effect on the date of publication.

Division 2—Activities which may be pursued or prohibited under a determination

Activities which may be pursued on specified local government property

2.7 (1) A determination may provide that specified local government property is set aside as an area on which a person may—

- (a) bring, ride or drive an animal;
 - (b) take, ride or drive a vehicle, or a particular class of vehicle;
 - (c) fly or use a motorised model aeroplane;
 - (d) use a children's playground provided that the person is under an age specified in the determination, but the determination is not to apply to a person having the charge of a person under the specified age;
 - (e) launch, beach or leave a boat;
 - (f) take or use a boat, or a particular class of boat;
 - (g) deposit refuse, rubbish, recyclable materials or liquid waste, whether or not of particular classes, and whether or not in specified areas of that local government property;
 - (h) play or practice—
 - (i) golf or archery;
 - (ii) pistol or rifle shooting, but subject to the compliance of that person with the *Firearms Act 1973*; or
 - (iii) a similar activity, specified in the determination, involving the use of a projectile which, in the opinion of the local government may cause injury or damage to a person or property;
 - (i) ride a bicycle, a skateboard, rollerblades, a sandboard or a similar device; and
 - (j) wear no clothing.
- (2) A determination may specify the extent to which and the manner in which an activity referred to in subclause (1) may be pursued and in particular—
- (a) the days and times during which the activity may be pursued;
 - (b) that an activity may be pursued on a class of local government property, specified local government property or all local government property;
 - (c) that an activity is to be taken to be prohibited on all local government property other than that specified in the determination;

- (d) may limit the activity to a class of vehicles, boats, equipment or things, or may extend it to all vehicles, boats, equipment or things;
- (e) may specify that the activity can be pursued by a class of persons or all persons; and
- (f) may distinguish between different classes of the activity.

Activities which may be prohibited on specified local government property

2.8 (1) A determination may provide that a person is prohibited from pursuing all or any of the following activities on specified local government property—

- (a) smoking on premises;
- (b) riding a bicycle, a skateboard, rollerblades, a sandboard or a similar device;
- (c) taking, riding or driving a vehicle on the property or a particular class of vehicle;
- (d) riding or driving a vehicle of a particular class or any vehicle above a specified speed;
- (e) taking or using a boat, or a particular class of boat;
- (f) the playing or practice of—
 - (i) golf, archery, pistol shooting or rifle shooting; or
 - (ii) a similar activity, specified in the determination, involving the use of a projectile which, in the opinion of the local government may cause injury or damage to a person or property;
- (g) the playing or practice of any ball game which may cause detriment to the property or any fauna on the property; and
- (h) the traversing of sand dunes or land which in the opinion of the local government has environmental value warranting such protection, either absolutely or except by paths provided for that purpose.

(2) A determination may specify the extent to which and the manner in which a person is prohibited from pursuing an activity referred to in subclause (1) and, in particular—

- (a) the days and times during which the activity is prohibited;
- (b) that an activity is prohibited on a class of local government property, specified local government property or all local government property;
- (c) that an activity is prohibited in respect of a class of vehicles, boats, equipment or things, or all vehicles, boats, equipment or things;
- (d) that an activity is prohibited in respect of a class of persons or all persons; and
- (e) may distinguish between different classes of the activity.

(3) In this clause—

“**premises**” means a building, stadium or similar structure which is local government property, but not an open space such as a park or a playing field.

Division 3—Transitional

Signs taken to be determinations

2.9 (1) Where a sign erected on local government property has been erected under a local law of the local government repealed by this local law, then it is to be taken to be and have effect as a determination on and from the commencement day, except to the extent that the sign is inconsistent with any provision of this local law or any determination made under clause 2.1.

(2) Clause 2.5 does not apply to a sign referred to in subclause (1).

PART 3—PERMITS

Division 1—Preliminary

Application of Part

3.1 This Part does not apply to a person who uses or occupies local government property under a written agreement with the local government to do so.

Division 2—Applying for a permit

Application for permit

3.2 (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).

Decision on application for permit

3.3 (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.

Division 3—Conditions

Conditions which may be imposed on a permit

3.4 (1) Without limiting the generality of clause 3.3(1)(a), the local government may approve an application for a permit subject to conditions relating to—

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

(2) Without limiting clause 3.3(1)(a) and subclause (1), the following paragraphs indicate the type and content of the conditions on which a permit to hire local government property may be issued—

- (a) when fees and charges are to be paid;
- (b) payment of a bond against possible damage or cleaning expenses or both;
- (c) restrictions on the erection of material or external decorations;
- (d) rules about the use of furniture, plant and effects;
- (e) limitations on the number of persons who may attend any function in or on local government property;
- (f) the duration of the hire;
- (g) the right of the local government to cancel a booking during the course of an annual or seasonal booking, if the local government sees fit;
- (h) a prohibition on the sale, supply or consumption of liquor unless a liquor licence is first obtained for that purpose under the *Liquor Licensing Act 1988*;
- (i) whether or not the hire is for the exclusive use of the local government property;
- (j) the obtaining of a policy of insurance in the names of both the local government and the hirer, 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 hire of the local government property by the hirer; and
- (k) the provision of an indemnity from the hirer, 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 hire of the local government property by the hirer.

Imposing conditions under a policy

3.5 (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 3.3(1)(a).

(2) Under clause 3.3(1)(a) the local government may approve an application subject to conditions by reference to a policy.

(3) The local government shall 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 3.3(2).

(4) An application for a permit shall be deemed 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 shall be deemed to be information within section 5.94(u)(i) of the Act.

Compliance with and variation of conditions

3.6 (1) Where an application for a permit has been approved subject to conditions, 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 4—General

Agreement for building

3.7 Where a person applies for a permit to erect a building on local government property the local government may enter into an agreement with the permit holder in respect of the ownership of the materials in the building.

Duration of permit

3.8 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 3.12.

Renewal of permit

3.9 (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 this Part shall apply to an application for the renewal of a permit mutatis mutandis.

Transfer of permit

3.10 (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 an endorsement on the permit signed by the CEO.

(4) Where the local government approves the transfer of a permit, it is not required to refund any part of any fee paid by the former permit holder.

Production of permit

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

Cancellation of permit

3.12 (1) Subject to clause 9.1, a permit may be cancelled by the local government if the permit holder has not complied with a—

- (a) condition of the permit; or
- (b) determination or a provision of any written law which may relate to the activity regulated by the permit.

(2) On the cancellation of a permit the permit holder—

- (a) shall return the permit as soon as practicable to the CEO; and
- (b) is to be taken to have forfeited any fees paid in respect of the permit.

Division 5—When a permit is required

Activities needing a permit

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

- (a) subject to subclause 3, hire local government property;
- (b) advertise anything by any means on local government property;
- (c) erect a structure for public amusement or for any performance, whether for gain or otherwise, on local government property;
- (d) teach, coach or train, for profit, any person in a pool area or an indoor recreation facility which is local government property;

- (e) plant any plant or sow any seeds on local government property;
 - (f) carry on any trading on local government property unless the trading is conducted—
 - (i) with the consent of a person who holds a permit to conduct a function, and where the trading is carried on under and in accordance with the permit; or
 - (ii) by a person who has a licence or permit to carry on trading on local government property under any written law;
 - (g) unless an employee of the local government in the course of her or his duties or on an area set aside for that purpose—
 - (i) drive or ride or take any vehicle on to local government property; or
 - (ii) park or stop any vehicle on local government property;
 - (h) conduct a function on local government property ;
 - (i) charge any person for entry to local government property, unless the charge is for entry to land or a building hired by a voluntary non-profit organisation;
 - (j) light a fire on local government property except in a facility provided for that purpose;
 - (k) parachute, hang glide, abseil or base jump from or on to local government property;
 - (l) erect a building or a refuelling site on local government property;
 - (m) make any excavation on or erect or remove any fence on local government property;
 - (n) erect or install any structure above or below ground, which is local government property, for the purpose of supplying any water, power, sewer, communication, television or similar service to a person;
 - (o) depasture any horse, sheep, cattle, goat, camel, ass or mule on local government property; or
 - (p) conduct or take part in any gambling game or contest or bet, or offer to bet, publicly.
- (2) The local government may exempt a person from compliance with subclause (1) on the application of that person.
- (3) The local government may exempt specified local government property or a class of local government property from the application of subclause (1)(a).

Permit required to camp outside a facility

3.14 (1) In this clause—

“**facility**” has the same meaning as is given to it in section 5(1) of the *Caravan Parks and Camping Grounds Act 1995*.

(2) This clause does not apply to a facility operated by the local government.

(3) A person shall not without a permit—

- (a) camp on, lodge at or occupy any structure at night for the purpose of sleeping on local government property; or
- (b) erect any tent, camp, hut or similar structure on local government property other than a beach shade or windbreak erected for use during the hours of daylight and which is dismantled during those hours on the same day.

(4) The maximum period for which the local government may approve an application for a permit in respect of paragraph (a) or (b) of subclause (3) is that provided in regulation 11(2)(a) of the *Caravan Parks and Camping Grounds Regulations 1997*.

Permit required for possession and consumption of liquor

3.15 (1) A person, on local government property, shall not consume any liquor or have in her or his possession or under her or his control any liquor, unless—

- (a) that is permitted under the *Liquor Licensing Act 1988*; and
- (b) a permit has been obtained for that purpose.

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

Division 6—Responsibilities of permit holder

Responsibilities of permit holder

3.16 A holder of a permit shall in respect of local government property to which the permit relates—

- (a) ensure that an authorized person has unobstructed access to the local government property for the purpose of inspecting the property or enforcing any provision of this local law;
- (b) leave the local government property in a clean and tidy condition after its use;
- (c) report any damage or defacement of the local government property to the local government; and
- (d) prevent the consumption of any liquor on the local government property unless the permit allows it and a licence has been obtained under the *Liquor Licensing Act 1988* for that purpose.

PART 4—BEHAVIOUR ON ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY*Division 1—Behaviour on and interference with local government property***Behaviour which interferes with others**

4.1 A person shall not in or on any local government property behave in a manner which—

- (a) is likely to interfere with the enjoyment of a person who might use the property; or
- (b) interferes with the enjoyment of a person using the property.

Behaviour detrimental to property

4.2 (1) A person shall not behave in or on local government property in a way which is or might be detrimental to the property.

(2) In subclause (1)—

“detrimental to the property” includes—

- (a) removing any thing from the local government property such as a rock, a plant or a seat provided for the use of any person; and
- (b) destroying, defacing or damaging any thing on the local government property, such as a plant, a seat provided for the use of any person or a building.

Taking or injuring any fauna

4.3 (1) A person shall not, take, injure or kill or attempt to take, injure or kill any fauna which is on or above any local government property, unless that person is authorized under a written law to do so.

(2) In this clause—

“animal” means any living thing that is not a human being or plant; and

“fauna” means any animal indigenous to or which periodically migrates to any State or Territory of the Commonwealth or the territorial waters of the Commonwealth and includes in relation to any such animal—

- (a) any class of animal or individual member;
- (b) the eggs or larvae; or
- (c) the carcass, skin, plumage or fur.

Intoxicated persons not to enter local government property

4.4 A person shall not enter or remain on local government property while under the influence of liquor or a prohibited drug.

No prohibited drugs

4.5 A person shall not take a prohibited drug on to, or consume or use a prohibited drug on, local government property.

*Division 2—Signs***Signs**

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

(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—

- (a) not to be inconsistent with any provision of this local law or any determination; and
- (b) to be for the purpose of giving notice of the effect of a provision of this local law.

PART 5—MATTERS RELATING TO PARTICULAR LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY*Division 1—Beaches***Powers of authorized persons**

5.1 (1) Subject to subclause (2), the local government may authorize under section 9.10 of the Act, a person to perform all or any of the following functions in relation to a beach—

- (a) patrol any beach;
- (b) carry out any activity on any beach;
- (c) erect signs designating bathing areas and signs regulating, prohibiting or restricting specified activities on the whole or any part of a beach or in or on the water adjacent to the beach and to direct persons on the beach or in or on the water to comply with such signs;
- (d) temporarily enclose any area with rope, hessian, wire or any other means for the conduct specific activities; and
- (e) direct persons to leave the water adjacent to a beach during dangerous conditions or if a shark is suspected of being in the vicinity of a beach.

(2) Under subclause (1), the local government shall authorise only those persons who, in the reasonable opinion of the local government, are competent to perform the functions referred to in clause 5.1(1) in respect of which they are authorised.

(3) Under subclause (1), the local government may authorize members generally, or in relation to particular times, days or months.

Persons to comply with signs and directions

5.2 A person shall—

- (a) not act in contravention of any sign erected on a beach under clause 5.1(1)(c);
- (b) not enter an area which has been temporarily closed with rope, hessian, wire or any other means for the conduct of specific activities, unless he or she has obtained permission to enter; and
- (c) comply with any direction given under clause 5.1(1)(c) or 5.1(1)(e).

Division 2—Fenced or closed property

No entry to fenced or closed local government property

5.3 A person must not enter local government property which has been fenced off or closed to the public by a sign or otherwise, unless that person is authorized to do so by the local government.

Division 3—Toilet blocks and change rooms

Only specified gender to enter toilet block or change room

5.4 Where a sign on a toilet block or change room specifies that a particular area of the toilet block or change room is to be used by—

- (a) females, then a person of the male gender shall not enter that portion of the toilet block or change room; or
- (b) males, then a person of the female gender shall not enter that portion of the toilet block or change room.

PART 6—FEES FOR ENTRY ON TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

No unauthorized entry to function

6.1 (1) A person shall not enter local government property on such days or during such times as the property may be set aside for a function for which a charge for admission is authorized, except—

- (a) through the proper entrance for that purpose; and
- (b) on payment of the fee chargeable for admission at the time.

(2) The local government may exempt a person from compliance with subclause (1)(b).

PART 7—JETTIES AND BRIDGES

Division 1—Preliminary

Interpretation

7.1 (1) This Part only applies to bridges and jetties which are local government property.

(2) In this Part—

“jetty” means any jetty, pier, wharf or landing place which is local government property; and

“bulk cargo” means bulk produce, such as grain, coal, oil or mineral ore, which is not packaged.

Division 2—Consents and fees

Application for consent and application fee

7.2 (1) Where a person is required to obtain the consent of the local government under this Part, the person is to apply for that consent in the manner required by the local government.

(2) The local government may require an application for consent made under subclause (1) to be accompanied by a fee.

(3) If an application for consent is not made in the manner required by the local government or the fee which is to accompany that application is not paid, the local government may refuse to consider the application for consent.

(4) The local government shall give its decision on an application for consent, in writing to the person who applied for that consent.

(5) Where a fee is referred to in this Part, the fee must be imposed and determined by the local government under and in accordance with sections 6.16 to 6.19 of the Act.

Division 3—Prohibitions on use of jetty

When use of jetty is prohibited

7.3 A person shall not land at, use or go on any part of a jetty which is—

- (a) under construction or repair; or
- (b) closed,

unless that person has first obtained the consent of the local government.

*Division 4—Mooring boats to jetties***Method of mooring boat**

7.4 A person in control of a boat shall not moor or make fast the boat to a jetty, or to any part of the jetty, except to such mooring piles, ring bolts or other fastenings as are provided.

*Division 5—When boats may remain at jetty***When boat may remain moored**

7.5 A person in control of a boat shall not moor or make fast the boat to a jetty unless—

- (a) the boat is in distress and then only to effect the minimum repairs necessary to enable the boat to be moved elsewhere;
- (b) the embarking or disembarking of passengers is in progress, and then not for a consecutive period exceeding 15 minutes without the prior consent of the local government;
- (c) the loading or discharging of cargo or other goods is in progress in accordance with Division 7; or
- (d) where the boat is used at that time for commercial purposes, the person has first paid the fee (if any) for such mooring or making fast to the local government.

Authorized person may order removal of boat

7.6 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Part, a person in control of a boat moored or fastened to or alongside a jetty shall remove it immediately upon being directed to do so by an authorized person.

*Division 6—Launching of boats***Restrictions on launching**

7.7 A person shall not launch a boat from or over any jetty (other than a boat ramp) unless she or he has first obtained the consent of the local government.

*Division 7—Cargo or other goods***Loading and discharging**

7.8 A person in control of a boat shall not allow the boat to come alongside or be moored or made fast to a jetty for the purpose of loading or discharging cargo or other goods—

- (a) until the cargo or other goods are ready to be loaded or discharged; or
- (b) without the consent of the local government—
 - (i) between the hours of 6.00pm to 6.00am on the next day; or
 - (ii) for longer than 15 minutes.

Outgoing cargo not to be stored on jetty

7.9 A person in control of cargo or other goods intended for loading on to a boat shall—

- (a) not allow them to be stored or placed on a jetty unless and until the boat is moored or fastened to or alongside the jetty; and
- (b) load them on to the boat as soon as practicable after the boat is moored or fastened to or alongside the jetty.

Removal of incoming cargo from jetty

7.10 Any person unloading cargo or other goods from a boat on to a jetty shall remove them, or cause them to be removed from the jetty as soon as practicable, but in any case, no cargo or other goods to be left or placed on the jetty later than 6.00pm on the day on which they were placed there.

Authorized person may direct removal

7.11 An authorized person may direct a person who, in the opinion of the authorized person, is in charge of cargo or other goods which remain on a jetty contrary to any provision of this Part to remove them from the jetty.

Handling of bulk cargo

7.12 Except with the prior consent of the local government, a person shall not place or deposit bulk cargo from a vehicle, boat or container on to a jetty.

*Division 8—Polluting surrounding area***Polluting surrounding area**

7.13 A person shall not tip or deposit anything on to a jetty so as to pollute the surrounding area.

*Division 9—Fishing from jetties and bridges***Limitations on fishing**

7.14 A person shall not—

- (a) fish from a jetty or a bridge so as to obstruct or interfere with the free movement of a boat approaching or leaving the jetty or the bridge or so as to unreasonably interfere with the use of the jetty or the bridge by any other person; or
- (b) hang or spread a fishing net from, on or over any part of a jetty or a bridge.

PART 8—OBJECTIONS AND APPEALS**Application of Division 1, Part 9 of the Act**

8.1 When the local government makes a decision as to whether it will—

- (a) grant a person a permit or consent under this local law; or
- (b) renew, vary, or cancel a permit or consent that a person has under this local law,

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**Authorized person to be obeyed**

9.1 A person on local government property shall obey any lawful direction of an authorized person and shall not in any way obstruct or hinder an authorized person in the execution of her or his duties.

Persons may be directed to leave local government property

9.2 An authorized person may direct a person to leave local government property where she or he reasonably suspects that the person has contravened a provision of any written law.

Disposal of lost property

9.3 An article left on any local government property, and not claimed within a period of 3 months, may be disposed of by the local government in any manner it thinks fit.

Liability for damage to local government property

9.4 (1) Where a person unlawfully damages local government property, the local government may by notice in writing to that person require that person within the time required in the notice to, at the option of the local government, pay the costs of—

- (a) reinstating the property to the state it was in prior to the occurrence of the damage; or
- (b) replacing that property.

(2) Unless there is proof to the contrary, a person is to be taken to have damaged local government property within subclause (1) where—

- (a) a vehicle or a boat caused the damage, the person was the person responsible, at the time the damage occurred, for the control of the vehicle or the boat; or
- (b) the damage occurred under a permit, the person is the permit holder in relation to that permit.

(3) On a failure to comply with a notice issued under subclause (1), the local government may recover the costs referred to in the notice as a debt due to it.

PART 10—ENFORCEMENT*Division 1—Notices given under this local law***Offence to fail to comply with notice**

10.1 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.

Local government may undertake requirements of notice

10.2 Where a person fails to comply with a notice referred to in clause 11.1, 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***Offences and general penalty**

10.3 (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***Prescribed offences**

10.4 (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 authorized 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.

Form of notices

10.5 (1) 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.

(2) Where an infringement notice is given under section 9.16 of the Act in respect of an alleged offence against clause 2.4, the notice is to contain a description of the alleged offence.

Division 3—Evidence in legal proceedings

Evidence of a determination

10.6 (1) In any legal proceedings, evidence of a determination may be given by tendering the register referred to in clause 2.5 or a certified copy of an extract from the register.

(2) It is to be presumed, unless the contrary is proved, that the determination was properly made and that every requirement for it to be made and have effect has been satisfied.

(3) Subclause (2) does not make valid a determination that has not been properly made.

Schedule 1 PRESCRIBED OFFENCES

Clause	Description	Modified Penalty \$
2.4	Failure to comply with determination	100
3.6	Failure to comply with conditions of permit	100
3.13(1)	Failure to obtain a permit	100
3.14(3)	Failure to obtain permit to camp outside a facility	100
3.15(1)	Failure to obtain permit for liquor	100
3.16	Failure of permit holder to comply with responsibilities	100
4.2(1)	Behaviour detrimental to property	100
4.4	Under influence of liquor or prohibited drug	100
4.6(2)	Failure to comply with sign on local government property	100
5.2	Consuming food or drink in prohibited area	100
5.5	Failure to comply with sign or direction on beach	100
5.6	Unauthorized entry to fenced or closed local government property	100
5.7	Gender not specified using a prohibited area of a toilet block or change room	100
6.1(1)	Unauthorized entry to function on local government property	100
7.3	Unauthorized use of any part of jetty which is closed or under repair or construction	100
7.4	Mooring of boats in unauthorized manner	100
7.5	Unauthorized mooring of a boat to jetty	100
7.6	Failure to remove moored boat on direction of authorized person	100
7.7	Launching of boat from jetty without consent	100
7.8	Mooring when not ready to load or discharge cargo, at times not permitted or for longer than permitted	100
7.9	Unlawful storing of goods on jetty	100
7.10	Removing goods from jetty during other than permitted hours	100

Clause	Description	Modified Penalty \$
7.11	Failure to remove cargo on jetty on direction of authorized person	100
7.12	Unauthorized deposit of bulk cargo on jetty	100
7.14	Fishing from jetty or bridge so as to obstruct a boat or another person	100
10.1	Failure to comply with notice	200

Schedule 2

DETERMINATIONS

The following determinations are to be taken to have been made by the local government under clause 2.1.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

Definitions

1.1 In these determinations unless the context otherwise requires—

“**local law**” means the Local Government Property Local Law made by the local government;

Interpretation

1.2 Unless the context otherwise requires, where a term is used but not defined in a determination and that term is defined in the local law then the term shall have the meaning given to it in the local law.

Dated: 8 October 2002.

The Common Seal of the Town of East Fremantle was affixed by authority of a resolution of the Council in the presence of—

JIM O'NEILL, Mayor.
STUART WEARNE, Chief Executive Officer.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995**TOWN OF EAST FREMANTLE****URBAN ENVIRONMENT AND NUISANCE LOCAL LAW****TABLE OF CONTENTS****PART 1— PRELIMINARY**

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- 1.3 Definitions

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- 2.2 Nuisance
- 2.3 Abatement by authorized person

Division 2—Light

- 2.4 Emission or reflection of light
- 2.5 Use of floodlights
- 2.6 Notice

Division 3—Parking of livestock trucks

- 2.7 Livestock trucks

Division 4—Truck noise from residential land

- 2.8 Truck noise from residential land

PART 3—DISPOSING OF DISUSED REFRIGERATORS

- 3.1 Disposing of disused refrigerators or similar containers

PART 4—OBJECTIONS AND APPEALS

- 4.1 Application of Part 9 Division 1 of the Act

PART 5—ENFORCEMENT*Division 1—Notices given under this local law*

- 5.1 Offence to fail to comply with notice
- 5.2 Local government may undertake requirements of notice

*Division 2—Offences and penalties**Subdivision 1—General*

- 5.3 Offences and general penalty

Subdivision 2—Infringement notices and modified penalties

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SCHEDULE 1

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

TOWN OF EAST FREMANTLE

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 Town of East Fremantle resolved on 1 October 2002 to make the following local law.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1.1 Citation

This local law may be cited as the Town of East Fremantle 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 Town of East Fremantle;

“**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*;

“**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—

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

(b) an animal being ridden or driven,
but excludes—

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

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

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 authorized person

Subject to Subdivision 3 of Division 3 of Part 3 of the Act, an authorized 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 7am 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 authorized 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: 8 October 2002.

The Common Seal of the Town of East Fremantle was affixed by authority of a resolution of the Council in the presence of—

JIM O'NEILL, Mayor.
STUART WEARNE, Chief Executive Officer.

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SCHEDULE 1**PRESCRIBED OFFENCES**

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

TOWN OF EAST FREMANTLE

**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 Town of East Fremantle resolved on 1 October 2002 to make the following local law.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY**1.1 Citation**

This local law may be cited as the Town of East Fremantle 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;

“**authorized person**” means a person authorized by the local government under section 9.10 of the Act to perform any of the functions of an authorized 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 Town of East Fremantle;

“**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*;

“**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.

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 5.12;
 - (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, 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.
- (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 will create a hard surface, and which appears on a list of acceptable materials maintained by the local government.

2.7 Application

This Division applies throughout the district.

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.
- (2) The permissible verge treatments are—
- (a) the planting and maintenance of a lawn;
 - (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 immediately adjacent to the kerb;
 - (c) the installation of an acceptable material; or
 - (d) the installation over no more than one third of the area of the verge (excluding any vehicle crossing) of an acceptable material in accordance with paragraph (c), and the planting and maintenance of either a lawn or a garden on the balance of the verge in accordance with paragraph (a) or (b).

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) 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.

(3) 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 2.5m;
- (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.

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 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) contain letters not less than 200mm in height;
 - (v) not be erected in any position other than immediately adjacent to the building or the business to which the sign relates;
 - (vi) 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;
 - (vii) be secured in position in accordance with any requirements of the local government;
 - (viii) be placed so as not to obstruct or impede the reasonable use of a thoroughfare or access to a place by any person; and
 - (ix) be maintained in good condition; and
- (b) no more than one portable sign shall be erected in relation to the one building or business.

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.

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 authorized 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*;
“special environmental area” means an area designated as such under clause 5.2.

Division 2—Special environmental areas

5.2 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.

5.3 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 3—Planting in thoroughfares

5.4 Permit to plant

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

5.5 Relevant considerations in determining application

In determining an application for a permit for the purpose of clause 5.4, 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 4—Clearance of vegetation

5.6 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.

5.7 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 5.6 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 5—Fire management

5.8 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.

5.9 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.

5.10 When application for permit can be approved

The local government may approve an application for a permit for the purpose of clause 5.8 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.

5.11 Prohibitions on burning

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this local law, an application for a permit for the purpose of clause 5.8 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***5.12 Permit for firebreaks on thoroughfares**

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

5.13 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 5.12 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.

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 at least—
- (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 at least—
- (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 authorize 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 authorized 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 authorized 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 authorized 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 authorized person her or his permit immediately upon being required to do so by that authorized 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 authorized 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 2m 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(1)(a)	Digging a trench through a kerb or footpath without a permit	100
2.2(1)(b)	Throwing or placing anything on a verge without a permit	100
2.2(1)(c)	Causing obstruction to vehicle or person on thoroughfare without a permit	100
2.2(1)(d)	Causing obstruction to water channel on thoroughfare without a permit	200
2.2(1)(e)	Placing or draining offensive fluid on thoroughfare without a permit	200
2.2(1)(g)	Lighting a fire on a thoroughfare without a permit	300
2.2(1)(h)	Felling tree onto thoroughfare without a permit	100
2.2(1)(i)	Installing pipes or stone on thoroughfare without a permit	100

Clause	Description	Modified Penalty \$
2.2(1)(j)	Installing a hoist or other thing on a structure or land for use over a thoroughfare without a permit	300
2.2(1)(k)	Creating a nuisance on a thoroughfare without a permit	100
2.2(1)(l)	Placing a bulk rubbish container on a thoroughfare without a permit	100
2.2(1)(m)	Interfering with anything on a thoroughfare without a permit	100
2.3(1)	Consumption or possession of liquor on thoroughfare	100
2.4(1)	Failure to obtain permit for temporary crossing	200
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(3)	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
5.4	Planting in thoroughfare without a permit	200
5.6	Failure to obtain permit to clear a thoroughfare	500
5.8	Burning of thoroughfare without a permit	500
5.12	Construction of firebreak on thoroughfare without a permit	500
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 authorized person	100
10.1	Failure to comply with notice given under local law	100

Dated: 8 October 2002.

The Common Seal of the Town of East Fremantle was affixed by authority of a resolution of the Council in the presence of—

JIM O'NEILL, Mayor.
STUART WEARNE, Chief Executive Officer.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995**TOWN OF EAST FREMANTLE****LOCAL LAW RELATING TO THE REPEAL OF LOCAL LAWS**

Under the powers conferred by the *Local Government Act 1995* and under all other powers enabling it, the Council of the Town of East Fremantle resolved on 1 October 2002 to make the above mentioned local law for the repeal of the following local laws—

Old Refrigerators and Cabinets [gazetted 23 August 1962]

Limiting the height of Obstructions at corners of Streets, Roads or Right of Ways [gazetted 14 March 1975]

Regulating the keeping of Goats. [gazetted 4 September 1925]

Long Service Leave [gazetted 20 May 1971]

Construction, Establishment, Operation and Maintenance of Motels. [gazetted 20 January 1978]

Rates—Payment [gazetted 25 June 1993]

Control of Hawkers [gazetted 4 March 1977]

Petrol Pumps [gazetted 1 October 1964 and 19 September 1966]

Flats and Plot Ratios [gazetted 9 September 1965]

TV Masts and Antennae [gazetted 27 May 1960]

Holiday Accommodation [gazetted 6 December 1975]

Prevention of Damage to Streets [4 March 1977]

Extractive Industries [gazetted 10 March 1978]

Street Verandas [gazetted 19 December 1962]

Dated: 8 October 2002.

The Common Seal of the Town of East Fremantle was affixed by authority of a resolution of the Council in the presence of—

JIM O'NEILL, Mayor.
STUART WEARNE, Chief Executive Officer.



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