

**WESTERN  
AUSTRALIAN  
GOVERNMENT  
Gazette**

ISSN 1448-949X

3949



**PERTH, MONDAY, 13 SEPTEMBER 2004 No. 164 SPECIAL**

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY JOHN A. STRIJK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER AT 3.30 PM

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**SHIRE OF GINGIN**

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995**

**ACTIVITIES IN THOROUGHFARES AND PUBLIC  
PLACES AND TRADING LOCAL LAW 2004**

**PARKING AND PARKING FACILITIES LOCAL LAW 2004**

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY LOCAL LAW 2004**

**BEE KEEPING LOCAL LAW 2004**

**EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES LOCAL LAW 2004**

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**BUSH FIRES ACT 1954**

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**CEMETERIES ACT 1986**

**CEMETERIES LOCAL LAW 2004**



**LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995**

## SHIRE OF GINGIN

**ACTIVITIES IN THOROUGHFARES AND PUBLIC PLACES AND  
TRADING LOCAL LAW 2004**

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## LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

## SHIRE OF GINGIN

ACTIVITIES IN THOROUGHFARES AND PUBLIC PLACES AND  
TRADING LOCAL LAW 2004

Under the powers conferred by the *Local Government Act 1995* and under all other powers enabling it, the Council of the Shire of Gingin resolved on 21st October 2003 to make the following local law.

## PART 1—PRELIMINARY

## 1.1 Citation

This local law may be cited as the Shire of Gingin Activities in Thoroughfares and Public Places and Trading Local Law 2004.

## 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 2000*;

“**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**” has the meaning given to it in the *Road Traffic Code 2000*;

“**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**” has the meaning given to it in the *Road Traffic Code 2000*;

“**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 2000*;

“**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 Shire of Gingin;

“**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 is 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;
- “**thoroughfare**” has the meaning given to it in the Act, but does not include a private thoroughfare which is not under the management control of the local government;
- “**town planning scheme**” means a town planning scheme of the local government made under the *Town Planning and Development Act 1928*;
- “**townsite**” means the townsites of Gingin, Lancelin, Guilderton, Seabird and Ledge Point which are—
- (a) constituted under section 26(2) of the *Land Administration Act 1997*; or
  - (b) referred to in clause 37 of Schedule 9.3 of the Act;
- “**vehicle**” includes—
- (a) every conveyance and every object capable of being propelled or drawn on wheels, tracks or otherwise; and
  - (b) an animal being ridden or driven,
- but excludes—
- (a) a wheel-chair or any device designed for use by a physically impaired person on a footpath; and
  - (b) a pram, a stroller or a similar device; and
- “**verge**” means that part of a thoroughfare between the carriageway and the land which abuts the thoroughfare, but does not include any footpath.

### 1.3 Application

This local law applies throughout the district.

### 1.4 Repeal

- (1) The following local laws are repealed—
  - Prevention of Damage to Bitumen Primed Roads published in the *Government Gazette* dated 12 December 1961.
  - Stalls and Stallholders published in the *Government Gazette* dated 26 February 1982.
  - Trading in Public Places published in the *Government Gazette* dated 13 January 1989.
- (2) Where a policy was made or adopted by the local government under or in relation to a local law repealed by this local law, then the policy is to be taken to no longer have any effect on and from the commencement day.
- (3) The Council may resolve that notwithstanding subclause (2) specified policies continue, or are to be taken to have continued, to have effect on and from the commencement day.

## PART 2—ACTIVITIES IN 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 10m 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 bicycle, 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 in accordance with the terms and conditions and 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 anything on a thoroughfare other than in a stove or fireplace provided for that purpose or under a permit issued under clause 5.13;
- (h) fell any tree onto a thoroughfare;
- (i) unless installing, or in order to maintain, a permissible verge treatment—
  - (i) lay pipes under or provide taps on any verge; or
  - (ii) place or install anything 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 only applies to townsites.

*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 or using a driveway on land adjacent to the thoroughfare for access to or from the thoroughfare; and
  - (ii) where there is no footpath, a pedestrian has safe and clear access of a minimum width of 1m 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*

Public place—Item 4(1) of Division 1, Schedule 3.1 of Act (*Powers Under Notices to Owners or Occupiers of Land*).

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 0.5m<sup>2</sup> 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 1m<sup>2</sup> 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*;

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

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

##### 5.2 Application

This Part does not apply to townsites.

#### *Division 2—Flora roads*

##### 5.3 Declaration of flora road

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

##### 5.4 Construction works on flora roads

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

##### 5.5 Signposting of flora roads

The local government may signpost flora roads with the standard MRWA “flora road” sign.

##### 5.6 Driving only on carriageway of flora roads

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

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

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

#### *Division 3—Special environmental areas*

##### 5.7 Designation of special environmental areas

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

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

**5.8 Marking of special environmental areas**

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

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

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

**5.10 Relevant considerations in determining application**

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

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

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

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

**5.12 Application for permit**

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

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

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

**5.14 Application for permit**

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

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

**5.15 When application for permit can be approved**

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

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

**5.16 Prohibitions on burning**

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

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

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

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

### 5.18 When application for permit cannot be approved

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

#### *Division 8—Commercial wildflower harvesting on thoroughfares*

### 5.19 General prohibition on commercial wildflower harvesting

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

### 5.20 Permit for revegetation projects

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

## PART 6—TRADING IN THOROUGHFARES AND PUBLIC PLACES

### *Division 1—Stallholders and traders*

#### Subdivision 1—Preliminary

### 6.1 Interpretation

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

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

“**public place**” includes—

- (a) any thoroughfare or place which the public is 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; or
  - (ii) inviting offers or soliciting orders for the sale or the hire of goods or services,
 but does not include—

- (d) the delivery of pre-ordered goods or services to the purchaser of those goods or services or to the person nominated by the purchaser of those goods or services whether or not payment for those goods or services is accepted on delivery; or the taking of further orders for goods or services from the purchaser of those pre-ordered goods or services or from the person nominated by the purchaser of those



- pre-ordered goods or services when those orders are taken at the same time as a previous order is being delivered, whether or not payment is made for those goods or services at the time of taking the order;
- (e) the setting up of a stall or the conducting of a business at a stall under the authority of a stallholder's permit;
  - (f) 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;
  - (g) 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
  - (h) 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 only sold directly to consumers and not through a shop.

#### Subdivision 2—Permits

##### **6.2 Stallholder's permit**

- (1) A person shall not conduct a stall on a public place unless that person is—
  - (a) the holder of a valid stallholder's permit; or
  - (b) an assistant specified in a valid stallholder's permit.
- (2) Every application for a stallholder's permit shall—
  - (a) state the full name and address of the applicant;
  - (b) specify the proposed number of assistants to be engaged by the applicant in conducting the stall, as well as their names and addresses if already engaged;
  - (c) specify the proposed location of the stall;
  - (d) specify the period of time for which the permit is sought, together with the proposed days and hours of operation;
  - (e) specify the proposed goods or services to be sold or hired or offered for sale or hire from the stall; and
  - (f) be accompanied by an accurate plan and description of the proposed stall.

##### **6.3 Trader's permit**

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

##### **6.4 No permit required to sell newspaper**

Notwithstanding any other provision of this local law, a person who sells, or offers for sale, a newspaper only 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—

- (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 CEO 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.

(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 if 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.

(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 anything, 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 10m 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
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
5.6(1)	Driving a vehicle on other than the carriageway of a flora road	200
5.9	Planting in thoroughfare without a permit	200
5.11	Failure to obtain permit to clear a thoroughfare	500
5.13	Burning of thoroughfare without a permit	500
5.17	Construction of firebreak on thoroughfare without a permit	500
5.19	Commercial harvesting of native flora on thoroughfare	500
5.20(1)	Collecting seed from native flora on thoroughfare without a permit	300
6.2(1)	Conducting of stall in public place without a permit	300



Clause	Description	Modified Penalty \$
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

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Dated this 31st day of March 2004.

The Common Seal of the Shire of Gingin was affixed by authority of a resolution of the Council in the presence of—

G. E. MORTON, Shire President.  
S. D. FRASER, Chief Executive Officer.

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## LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

## SHIRE OF GINGIN

## PARKING AND PARKING FACILITIES LOCAL LAW 2004

Under the powers conferred by the *Local Government Act 1995* and under all other powers, the Council of the Shire of Gingin resolved on 21st day of October 2003 to make the following Local Law.

## PART 1—DEFINITIONS AND OPERATION

## 1.1 Commencement

This local law will come into operation on the fourteenth day after the day on which it is published in the *Government Gazette*.

## 1.2 Repeal

The Shire of Gingin Local Law relating to Parking Facilities published in the *Government Gazette* on 7 February 1997 is repealed.

## 1.3 Interpretation

In this local law unless the context otherwise requires—

- ‘**ACROD sticker**’ has the meaning given to it by the Code;
- ‘**Act**’ means the *Local Government Act 1995*;
- ‘**Authorised Person**’ means a person authorised by the local government under section 9.10 of the Act, to perform any of the functions of an Authorised Person under this Local Law;
- ‘**Authorised vehicle**’ means a vehicle authorised by the local government, Chief Executive Officer, Authorised Person or by any written law to park on a thoroughfare or parking facility;
- ‘**bicycle**’ has the meaning given to it by the Code;
- ‘**bicycle path**’ has the meaning given to it by the Code;
- ‘**bus**’ has the meaning given to it by the Code;
- ‘**bus embayment**’ has the meaning given to it by the Code;
- ‘**bus stop**’ has the meaning given to it by the Code;
- ‘**bus zone**’ has the meaning given to it by the Code;
- ‘**caravan**’ means a vehicle that is fitted or designed to allow human habitation and which is drawn by another vehicle, or which is capable of self-propulsion;
- ‘**carriageway**’ means a portion of thoroughfare that is improved, designed or ordinarily used for vehicular traffic and includes the shoulders, and areas, including embayments, at the side or centre of the carriageway, used for the stopping or parking of vehicles; and where a thoroughfare has two or more of those portions divided by a median strip, the expression means each of those portions, separately;
- ‘**centre**’ in relation to a carriageway, means a line or a series of lines, marks or other indications for a two-way carriageway—placed so as to delineate vehicular traffic travelling in different directions or in the absence of any such lines, marks or other indications—the middle of the main, travelled portion of the carriageway;
- ‘**children’s crossing**’ has the meaning given to it by the Code;
- ‘**CEO**’ means the Chief Executive Officer of the local government;
- ‘**Code**’ means the *Road Traffic Code 2000*;
- ‘**commercial vehicle**’ means a motor vehicle constructed for the conveyance of goods or merchandise, or for the conveyance of materials used in any trade, business, industry or work whatsoever, other than a motor vehicle for the conveyance of passengers, and includes any motor vehicle that is designed primarily for the carriage of persons, but which has been fitted or adapted for the conveyance of the goods, merchandise or materials referred to, and is in fact used for that purpose;
- ‘**district**’ means the district of the local government;

- ‘driver’** means any person driving or in control of a vehicle;
- ‘edge line’** for a carriageway means a line marked along the carriageway at or near the far left or the far right of the carriageway;
- ‘emergency vehicle’** has the meaning given to it by the Code;
- ‘footpath’** has the meaning given to it by the Code;
- ‘GVM’** (which stands for ‘gross vehicle mass’) has the meaning given to it by the Code;
- ‘Loading Zone’** means a parking stall which is set aside for use by commercial vehicles if there is a sign referable to that stall marked ‘Loading Zone’;
- ‘local government’** means the Shire of Gingin;
- ‘mail zone’** has the meaning given to it by the Code;
- ‘median strip’** has the meaning given to it by the Code;
- ‘metered space’** means a section or part of a metered zone that is adjacent to a parking meter and that is marked or defined by painted lines or by metallic studs or similar devices for the purpose of indicating where a vehicle may be parked on payment of a fee or charge;
- ‘metered zone’** means any thoroughfare or reserve, or part of any thoroughfare or reserve, in which parking meters regulate the parking of vehicles;
- ‘motorcycle’** has the meaning given to it by the Code;
- ‘motor vehicle’** means a self-propelled vehicle that is not operated on rails; and the expression includes a trailer, semi-trailer or caravan while attached to a motor vehicle, but does not include a power assisted pedal cycle;
- ‘no parking area’** has the meaning given to it by the Code;
- ‘no parking sign’** means a sign with the words ‘no parking’ in red letters on a white background, or the letter ‘P’ within a red annulus and a red diagonal line across it on a white background;
- ‘no stopping area’** has the meaning given to it by the Code;
- ‘no stopping sign’** means a sign with the words ‘no stopping’ or ‘no standing’ in red letters on a white background or the letter ‘S’ within a red annulus and a red diagonal line across it on a white background;
- ‘occupier’** has the meaning given to it by the Act;
- ‘owner’** where used in relation to a vehicle licensed under the Road Traffic Act, means the person in whose name the vehicle has been registered under that Road Traffic Act; where used in relation to any other vehicle, means the person who owns, or is entitled to possession of that vehicle; and where used in relation to land, has the meaning given to it by the Act;
- ‘park’**, in relation to a vehicle, means to permit a vehicle, whether attended or not by any person, to remain stationary except for the purpose of—
- (a) avoiding conflict with other traffic; or
  - (b) complying with the provisions of any law; or
  - (c) taking up or setting down persons or goods (*maximum of 2 minutes*);
- ‘parking area’** has the meaning given to it by the Code;
- ‘parking facilities’** includes land, buildings, shelters, metered zones, metered spaces, parking stalls and other facilities open to the public generally for the parking of vehicles with or without charge and signs, notices and facilities used in connection with the parking of vehicles;
- ‘parking meter’** includes the stand on which the meter is erected and a ticket issuing machine;
- ‘parking region’** means the area described in Schedule 1;
- ‘parking stall’** means a section or part of a thoroughfare or of a parking station which is marked or defined by painted lines, metallic studs, coloured bricks or pavers or similar devices for the purpose of indicating where a vehicle may be parked, but does not include a metered space;
- ‘parking station’** means any land, or structure provided for the purpose of accommodating vehicles with or without charge, but does not include a metered zone or metered space;
- ‘pedestrian crossing’** has the meaning given to it by the Code;
- ‘public place’** means any place to which the public has access whether or not that place is on private property;
- ‘reserve’** means any land—
- (a) which belongs to the local government;
  - (b) of which the local government is the management body under the *Land Administration Act 1997*; or
  - (c) which is an ‘otherwise unvested facility’ within section 3.53 of the Act;
- ‘Road Traffic Act’** means the *Road Traffic Act 1974*;
- ‘Schedule’** means a Schedule to this Local Law;
- ‘shared zone’** has the meaning given to it by the Code;
- ‘sign’** includes a traffic sign, inscription, road marking, mark, structure or device approved by the local government on which may be shown words, numbers, expressions or symbols, and which

is placed on or near a thoroughfare or within a parking station or reserve for the purpose of prohibiting, regulating, guiding, directing or restricting the parking of vehicles;

**'special purpose vehicle'** has the meaning given to it by the Code;

**'stop'** in relation to a vehicle means to stop a vehicle and permit it to remain stationary, except for the purposes of avoiding conflict with other traffic or of complying with the provisions of any law;

**'symbol'** includes any symbol specified by Australian Standard 1742.11-1989 and any symbol specified from time to time by Standards Australia for use in the regulation of parking and any reference to the wording of any sign in this Local Law shall be also deemed to include a reference to the corresponding symbol;

**'taxi'** means a taxi within the meaning of the *Taxi Act 1994* or a taxi-car in section 47Z of the *Transport Co-ordination Act 1966*;

**'taxi zone'** has the meaning given to it by the Code;

**'thoroughfare'** has the meaning given to it by the Act;

**'ticket issuing machine'** means a parking meter which issues, as a result of money being inserted in the machine or such other form of payment as may be permitted to be made, a ticket showing the period during which it shall be lawful to remain parked in a metered space to which the machine is referable;

**'traffic island'** has the meaning given to it by the Code;

**'trailer'** means any vehicle without motive power of its own, designed for attachment to a motor vehicle for the purpose of being towed, but does not include the rear portion of an articulated vehicle, or a side car;

**'vehicle'** has the meaning given to it by the Code;

**'verge'** means the portion of a thoroughfare which lies between the boundary of a carriageway and the adjacent property line but does not include a footpath.

#### 1.4 Application of Particular Definitions

(1) For the purposes of the application of the definitions 'no parking area' and 'parking area', an arrow inscribed on a traffic sign erected at an angle to the boundary of the carriageway is deemed to be pointing in the direction in which it would point, if the signs were turned at an angle of less than 90 degrees until parallel with the boundary.

(2) Unless the context otherwise requires, where a term is used, but not defined, in this Local Law, and that term is defined in the Road Traffic Act or in the Code, then the term shall have the meaning given to it in that Act or the Code.

#### 1.5 Application and pre-existing signs

(1) Subject to subclause (2), this Local Law applies to the parking region.

(2) This Local Law does not apply to a parking facility or a parking station that is not occupied by the local government, unless the local government and the owner or occupier of that facility or station have agreed in writing that this Local Law will apply to that facility or station.

(3) The agreement referred to in subclause (2) may be made on such terms and conditions as the parties may agree.

(4) Where a parking facility or a parking station is identified in Schedule 4, then the facility or station shall be deemed to be a parking station to which this Local law applies and it shall not be necessary to prove that it is the subject of an agreement referred to in subclause (2).

(5) A sign that was erected by the local government or the Commissioner of Main Roads prior to the coming into operation of this Local Law; and relates to the parking of vehicles within the parking region, shall be deemed for the purposes of this Local Law to have been erected by the local government under the authority of this Local Law.

(6) An inscription or symbol on a sign referred to in subclause (5) operates and has effect according to its tenor, and where the inscription or symbol relates to the stopping of vehicles, it shall be deemed for the purposes of this Local Law to operate and have effect as if it related to the parking of vehicles.

(7) The provisions of Parts (2), (3), (4) and (5) do not apply to a bicycle parked at a bicycle rail or bicycle rack.

#### 1.6 Classes of vehicles

For the purpose of this Local Law, vehicles are divided into classes as follows—

- (a) buses;
- (b) commercial vehicles;
- (c) motorcycles and bicycles;
- (d) taxis; and
- (e) all other vehicles.

#### 1.7 Part of thoroughfare to which sign applies

Where under this Local Law the parking of vehicles in a thoroughfare is controlled by a sign, the sign shall be read as applying to that part of the thoroughfare which—

- (a) lies beyond the sign;
- (b) lies between the sign and the next sign beyond that sign; and
- (c) is on that side of the thoroughfare nearest to the sign.

### **1.8 Powers of Local Government**

The local government may, by resolution, prohibit or regulate by signs or otherwise, the stopping or parking of any vehicle or any class of vehicles in any part of the parking region but must do so consistently with the provisions of this Local Law.

## **PART 2—METERED ZONES**

### **2.1 Determination of metered zones**

(1) The local government may, by resolution constitute, determine and vary and also indicate by signs, metered spaces and metered zones.

(2) In respect of metered spaces and metered zones the local government may, by resolution determine, and may indicate by signs—

- (a) permitted times and conditions of parking depending on and varying with the locality;
- (b) classes of vehicles which are permitted to park;
- (c) the amount payable for parking; and
- (d) the manner of parking.

### **2.2 Parking fee to be paid**

Subject to clause 2.5, a person shall not park a vehicle in a metered space unless the appropriate fee, as indicated by a sign on the parking meter referable to the space, is inserted into the parking meter.

### **2.3 Limitation on parking in metered space**

The payment of a fee under clause 2.2 shall entitle a person to park the vehicle in a metered space for the period shown on the parking meter, but does not authorize the parking of the vehicle during any time when parking in that space may be prohibited in accordance with this local law.

### **2.4 No parking when meter is expired**

Subject to clause 2.5, a person shall not leave or permit a vehicle to remain parked in a metered space during the hours when a fee is payable to park the vehicle in the space when the parking meter referable to that space exhibits the sign 'Expired' or a negative time.

### **2.5 Suspension of requirement to pay fee**

The local government may, from time to time by a resolution, declare that the provisions of clauses 2.2 and 2.4 shall not apply during the periods and days specified in the resolution.

### **2.6 Vehicles to be within metered space**

Subject to subclause (2)—

- (1) A person shall not park a vehicle in a metered space in a thoroughfare otherwise than parallel to and as close to the kerb as practicable and wholly within the space, provided that where a metered space is set out otherwise than parallel to the kerb the vehicle need only park wholly within the space.
- (2) If a vehicle is too long or too wide to fit completely within a single metered space then the person parking the vehicle shall do so within the minimum number of metered spaces needed to park that vehicle.
- (3) A person shall not park a vehicle partly within and partly outside a metered zone.

### **2.7 Permitted insertions in parking meters**

(1) A person shall not insert into a parking meter anything other than the designations of coin or banknote or such other permitted form of payment indicated by a sign on the parking meter.

(2) The insertion of a coin or banknote into any parking meter or the making of payment in such other form as may be permitted shall be effected only in accordance with the instructions printed on that particular meter.

### **2.8 Parking ticket to be clearly visible**

A driver of a vehicle left parked in a metered zone which is regulated by a ticket issuing machine shall, on purchasing a ticket from the machine for a period of parking, place the ticket inside the vehicle in such a position that the ticket is clearly visible to and the expiry time or time for which the ticket remains valid is able to be read by an Authorised Person examining the ticket from outside the vehicle.

### **2.9 One vehicle per metered space**

A person shall not park or attempt to park a vehicle in a metered space in which another vehicle is parking.

### **2.10 No parking when hood on meter**

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Local Law and notwithstanding any other sign or notice, a person shall not park a vehicle in a metered space if the parking meter referable to such metered space has a hood marked 'No Parking', 'Reserved Parking' or 'Temporary Bus Stand' or equivalent symbols depicting these purposes except with the permission of the local government or an Authorised Person.

**PART 3—PARKING STALLS AND PARKING STATIONS****3.1 Determination of parking stalls and parking stations**

The local government may by resolution constitute, determine and vary and also indicate by signs—

- (a) parking stalls;
- (b) parking stations;
- (c) permitted time and conditions of parking in parking stalls and parking stations which may vary with the locality;
- (d) permitted classes of vehicles which may park in parking stalls and parking stations;
- (e) permitted classes of persons who may park in specified parking stalls or parking stations; and
- (f) the manner of parking in parking stalls and parking stations.

**3.2 Vehicles to be within parking stall on thoroughfare**

(1) Subject to subclause (2), (3) and (4), a person shall not park a vehicle in a parking stall in a thoroughfare otherwise than—

- (a) parallel to and as close to the kerb as is practicable;
- (b) wholly within the stall; and
- (c) headed in the direction of the movement of traffic on the side of the thoroughfare in which the stall is situated.

(2) Subject to subclause (3) where a parking stall in a thoroughfare is set out otherwise than parallel to the kerb, then a person must park a vehicle in that stall wholly within it.

(3) If a vehicle is too long or too wide to fit completely within a single parking stall then the person parking the vehicle shall do so within the minimum number of parking stalls needed to park that vehicle.

(4) A person shall not park a vehicle partly within and partly outside a parking area.

**3.3 Payment of fee to park in parking station**

A person shall not park a vehicle or permit a vehicle to remain parked in any parking station during any period for which a fee is payable unless—

- (a) in the case of a parking station having an Authorised Person on duty, the appropriate fee is paid when demanded; or
- (b) in the case of a parking station equipped with parking meters, the appropriate fee is inserted in the meter or the required payment is made in such other form as may be permitted.

**3.4 Suspension of parking station restrictions**

The local government may, by resolution, declare that the provisions of clause 3.3 do not apply during periods on particular days in relation to particular parking stations as specified in such resolution.

**3.5 Vehicle not to be removed until fee paid**

A person shall not remove a vehicle which has been parked in a parking station until there has been paid the appropriate fee for the period for which the vehicle has been parked.

**3.6 Entitlement to receipt**

A person paying a fee at a parking station is to be entitled to receive a receipt on demand showing the period of parking covered by such payment.

**3.7 Parking ticket to be clearly visible**

A driver of a vehicle in a parking station which is equipped with a ticket issuing machine shall, on purchasing a ticket from the machine for a period of parking, place the ticket inside the vehicle in such a position that the ticket is clearly visible to and the expiry time or time for which the ticket remains valid is able to be read by an Authorised Person examining the ticket from outside the vehicle.

**3.8 Parking prohibitions and restrictions**

(1) A person shall not—

- (a) park a vehicle so as to obstruct an entrance to, or an exit from a parking station, or an access way within a parking station;
- (b) except with the permission of the local government or an Authorised Person park a vehicle on any part of a parking station contrary to a sign referable to that part;
- (c) permit a vehicle to park on any part of a parking station, if an Authorised Person directs the driver of such vehicle to move the vehicle; or
- (d) park or attempt to park a vehicle in a parking stall in which another vehicle is parked but this paragraph does not prevent the parking of a motorcycle and a bicycle together in a stall marked 'M/C', if the bicycle is parked in accordance with subclause (2).

(2) No person shall park any bicycle—

- (a) in a parking stall other than in a stall marked 'M/C'; and
- (b) in such stall other than against the kerb.



(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subclause (1)(b) a driver may park a vehicle in a permissive parking stall or station (except in a parking area for people with disabilities) for twice the length of time allowed, provided that—

- (a) the driver's vehicle displays an ACROD sticker; and
- (b) a person with disabilities to which that ACROD sticker relates is either the driver of or a passenger in the vehicle.

#### PART 4—PARKING GENERALLY

##### 4.1 Restrictions on parking in particular areas

(1) Subject to subclause (2), a person shall not park a vehicle in a thoroughfare or part of a thoroughfare, or part of a parking station—

- (a) if by a sign it is set apart for the parking of vehicles of a different class;
- (b) if by a sign it is set apart for the parking of vehicles by persons of a different class; or
- (c) during any period when the parking of vehicles is prohibited by a sign.

(2) (a) This subclause applies to a driver if—

- (i) the driver's vehicle displays an ACROD sticker; and
- (ii) a disabled person to which the ACROD sticker relates is either the driver of the vehicle or a passenger in the vehicle.

(b) The driver may park a vehicle in a thoroughfare or a part of a thoroughfare or part of a parking station, except in a thoroughfare or a part of a thoroughfare or part of a parking station to which a disabled parking sign relates for twice the period indicated on the sign.

(3) A person shall not park a vehicle—

- (a) in a no parking area;
- (b) in a parking area, except in accordance with both the signs associated with the parking area and with this Local Law;
- (c) in a stall marked 'M/C' unless it is a motorcycle without a sidecar or a trailer, or it is a bicycle.

(4) A person shall not park a motorcycle without a sidecar or a trailer, or a bicycle in a parking stall unless the stall is marked 'M/C'.

(5) A person shall not, without the prior permission of the local government, the CEO, or an Authorised Person, park a vehicle in an area designated by a sign stating 'Authorised Vehicles Only'.

##### 4.2 Parking vehicle on a carriageway

(1) A person parking a vehicle on a carriageway other than in a parking stall shall park it—

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

unless otherwise indicated on a parking regulation sign or markings on the roadway.

(2) In this clause, 'continuous dividing line' means—

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

##### 4.3 When parallel and right-angled parking apply

Where a traffic sign associated with a parking area is not inscribed with the words 'angle parking' (or with an equivalent symbol depicting this purpose), then unless a sign associated with the parking area indicates, or marks on the carriageway indicate, that vehicles have to park in a different position, where the parking area is—

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

#### 4.4 When angle parking applies

(1) This clause does not apply to—

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

(2) Where a sign associated with a parking area is inscribed with the words 'angle parking' (or with an equivalent symbol depicting this purpose), a person parking a vehicle in the area shall park the vehicle at an angle of approximately 45 degrees to the centre of the carriageway unless otherwise indicated by the inscription on the parking sign or by marks on the carriageway.

#### 4.5 General prohibitions on parking

(1) (a) This clause does not apply to a vehicle parked in a parking stall nor to a bicycle in a bicycle rack.

(b) Subclauses (2)(c), (e) and (g) do not apply to a vehicle which parks in a bus embayment.

(2) A person shall not park a vehicle so that any portion of the vehicle is—

- (a) between any other stationary vehicles and the centre of the carriageway;
- (b) on or adjacent to a median strip;
- (c) obstructing a right of way, private drive or carriageway or so close as to deny a vehicle reasonable access to or egress from the right of way, private drive or carriageway;
- (d) alongside or opposite any excavation, works, hoarding, scaffolding or obstruction on the carriageway, if the vehicle would obstruct traffic;
- (e) on or within 10 metres of any portion of a carriageway bounded by a traffic island;
- (f) on any footpath or pedestrian crossing;
- (g) between the boundaries of a carriageway and any double longitudinal line consisting of two continuous lines or between a double longitudinal line consisting of a continuous line and a broken or dotted line and the boundary of a carriageway nearer to the continuous line, unless there is a distance of at least 3 metres clear between the vehicle and the double longitudinal line;
- (h) on an intersection, except adjacent to a carriageway boundary that is not broken by an intersecting carriageway;
- (i) within 1 metre of a fire hydrant or fire plug, or of any sign or mark indicating the existence of a fire hydrant or fire plug;
- (j) within 3 metres of a public letter pillar box, unless the vehicle is being used for the purposes of collecting postal articles from the pillar box; or
- (k) within 10 metres of the nearer property line of any thoroughfare intersecting the thoroughfare on the side on which the vehicle is parked,

unless a sign or markings on the carriageway indicate otherwise.

(3) A person shall not park a vehicle so that any portion of the vehicle is within 10 metres of the departure side of—

- (a) a sign inscribed with the words 'Bus Stop' or 'Hail Bus Here' (or with equivalent symbols depicting these purposes) unless the vehicle is a bus stopped to take up or set down passengers; or
- (b) a children's crossing or pedestrian crossing.

(4) A person shall not park a vehicle so that any portion of the vehicle is within 20 metres of the approach side of—

- (a) a sign inscribed with the words 'Bus Stop' or 'Hail Bus Here' (or with equivalent symbols depicting these purposes) unless the vehicle is a bus stopped to take up or set down passengers;
- (b) a children's crossing or pedestrian crossing.

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

#### 4.6 Authorised person may order vehicle on thoroughfare to be moved

The driver of a vehicle shall not park that vehicle on any part of a thoroughfare in contravention of this Local Law after an Authorised Person has directed the driver to move it.

#### 4.7 Authorised person may mark tyres

(1) An Authorised Person may mark the tyres of a vehicle parked in a parking facility with chalk or any other non-indelible substance for a purpose connected with or arising out of his or her duties or powers.

(2) A person shall not remove a mark made by an Authorised Person so that the purpose of the affixing of such a mark is defeated or likely to be defeated.

#### 4.8 No movement of vehicles to avoid time limitation

(1) Where the parking of vehicles in a parking facility is permitted for a limited time, a person shall not move a vehicle within the parking facility so that the total time of parking exceeds the maximum time allowed for parking in the parking facility.

(2) Where the parking of vehicles in a thoroughfare is permitted for a limited time, a person shall not move a vehicle along that thoroughfare so that the total time of parking exceeds the maximum time permitted, unless the vehicle has first been removed from the thoroughfare for at least two hours.

#### 4.9 No parking of vehicles exposed for sale and in other circumstances

A person shall not park a vehicle on any portion of a thoroughfare—

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

#### 4.10 Parking on private land

(1) In this clause a reference to 'land' does not include land—

- (a) which belongs to the local government;
- (b) of which the local government is the management body under the *Land Administration Act 1997*;
- (c) which is an 'otherwise unvested facility' within section 3.53 of the Act;
- (d) which is the subject of an agreement referred to in clause 1.5(2); or
- (e) which is identified in Schedule 4.

(2) A person shall not park a vehicle on land without the consent of the owner or occupier of the land on which the vehicle is parked.

(3) Where the owner or occupier of the land, by a sign referable to that land or otherwise, consents to the parking of vehicles of a specified class or classes on the land for a limited period, a person shall not park a vehicle on the land otherwise than in accordance with the consent.

#### 4.11 Parking on reserves

No person other than an employee of the local government in the course of his or her duties or a person authorised by the local government shall drive or park a vehicle upon or over any portion of a reserve other than upon an area specifically set aside for that purpose.

#### 4.12 Suspension of parking limitations for urgent, essential or official duties

(1) Where, by a sign, the parking of vehicles is permitted for a limited time on a portion of a thoroughfare or parking facility, the local government, the CEO or an Authorised Person may, subject to the Code, permit a person to park a vehicle in that portion of the thoroughfare or parking facility for longer than the permitted time in order that the person may carry out urgent, essential or official duties.

(2) Where permission is granted under subclause (1), the local government, the CEO or an Authorised Person may prohibit the use by any other vehicle of that portion of the thoroughfare or parking facility to which the permission relates, for the duration of that permission.

### PART 5—PARKING AND STOPPING GENERALLY

#### 5.1 No stopping and no parking signs, and yellow edge lines

(1) No stopping

A driver shall not stop on a length of carriageway, or in an area, to which a 'no stopping' sign applies.

(2) No parking

A driver shall not stop on a length of carriageway or in an area to which a 'no parking' sign applies, unless the driver is—

- (a) dropping off, or picking up, passengers or goods;
- (b) does not leave the vehicle unattended; and
- (c) completes the dropping off, or picking up, of the passengers or goods within 2 minutes of stopping and drives on.

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

(3) No stopping on a carriageway with yellow edge lines

A driver shall not stop at the side of a carriageway marked with a continuous yellow edge line.

### PART 6—STOPPING IN ZONES FOR PARTICULAR VEHICLES

#### 6.1 Stopping in a loading zone

A person shall not stop a vehicle in a loading zone unless it is—

- (a) a motor vehicle used for commercial or trade purposes engaged in the picking up or setting down of goods; or
- (b) a motor vehicle taking up or setting down passengers,

but, in any event, shall not remain in that loading zone—

- (c) for longer than a time indicated on the 'loading zone' sign; or
- (d) longer than 30 minutes (if no time is indicated on the sign).

**6.2 Stopping in a taxi zone or a bus zone**

- (1) A driver shall not stop in a taxi zone, unless the driver is driving a taxi.
- (2) A driver shall not stop in a bus zone unless the driver is driving a public bus, or a bus of a type that is permitted to stop at the bus zone by information on or with the 'bus zone' sign applying to the bus zone.

**6.3 Stopping in a mail zone**

A person shall not stop a vehicle in a mail zone.

**6.4 Other limitations in zones**

A person shall not stop a vehicle in a zone to which a traffic sign applies if stopping the vehicle would be contrary to any limitation in respect to classes of persons or vehicles, or specific activities allowed, as indicated by additional words on a traffic sign that applies to the zone.

**PART 7—OTHER PLACES WHERE STOPPING IS RESTRICTED****7.1 Stopping in a shared zone**

A driver shall not stop in a shared zone unless—

- (1) the driver stops at a place on a length of carriageway, or in an area, to which a parking control sign applies and the driver is permitted to stop at that place under these Local Laws;
- (2) the driver stops in a parking bay and the driver is permitted to stop in the parking bay under these Local Laws;
- (3) the driver is dropping off, or picking up, passengers or goods; or
- (4) the driver is engaged in door-to-door delivery or collection of goods, or in the collection of waste or garbage.

**7.2 Double parking**

- (1) A driver shall not stop a vehicle so that any portion of the vehicle is between any other stopped vehicle and the centre of the carriageway.
- (2) This clause does not apply to—
  - (a) a driver stopped in traffic; or
  - (b) a driver angle parking on the side of the carriageway or in a median strip parking area, in accordance with these Local Laws.

**7.3 Stopping near an obstruction**

A driver shall not stop on a carriageway near an obstruction on the carriageway in a position that further obstructs traffic on the carriageway.

**7.4 Stopping on a bridge or in a tunnel, etc.**

- (1) A driver shall not stop a vehicle on a bridge, causeway, ramp or similar structure unless—
  - (a) the carriageway is at least as wide on the structure as it is on each of the approaches and a traffic sign does not prohibit stopping or parking; or
  - (b) the driver stops at a place on a length of carriageway, or in an area, to which a parking control sign applies and the driver is permitted to stop at that place under these Local Laws.
- (2) A driver shall not stop a vehicle in a tunnel or underpass unless—
  - (a) the carriageway is at least as wide in the tunnel or underpass as it is on each of the approaches and a traffic sign does not prohibit stopping or parking; or
  - (b) the driver of a motor vehicle stops at a bus stop, or in a bus zone or parking area marked on the carriageway, for the purpose of setting down or taking up passengers.

**7.5 Stopping on crests, curves, etc.**

- (1) Subject to subclause (2), a driver shall not stop a vehicle on, or partly on, a carriageway, in any position where it is not visible to the driver of an overtaking vehicle, from a distance of 50 metres within a built-up area, and from a distance of 150 metres outside a built-up area.
- (2) A driver may stop on a crest or curve on a carriageway that is not in a built-up area if the driver stops at a place on the carriageway, or in an area, to which a parking control sign applies and the driver is permitted to stop at that place under these Local Laws.

**7.6 Stopping near a fire hydrant etc.**

- (1) A driver shall not stop a vehicle so that any portion of the vehicle is within one metre of a fire hydrant or fire plug, or of any sign or mark indicating the existence of a fire hydrant or fire plug, unless—
  - (a) the driver is driving a public bus, and the driver stops in a bus zone or at a bus stop and does not leave the bus unattended; or
  - (b) the driver is driving a taxi, and the driver stops in a taxi zone and does not leave the taxi unattended.
- (2) In this clause a driver leaves the vehicle 'unattended' if the driver leaves the vehicle so the driver is over 3 metres from the closest point of the vehicle.

**7.7 Stopping at or near a bus stop**

(1) A driver shall not stop a vehicle so that any portion of the vehicle is within 20 metres of the approach side of a bus stop, or within 10m of the departure side of a bus stop, unless—

- (a) the vehicle is a public bus stopped to take up or set down passengers; or
- (b) the driver stops at a place on a length of carriageway, or in an area, to which a parking control sign applies and the driver is permitted to stop at that place under these Local Laws.

(2) In this clause—

- (a) distances are measured in the direction in which the driver is driving; and
- (b) a trailer attached to a public bus is deemed to be a part of the public bus.

**7.8 Stopping on a path, median strip, or traffic island**

The driver of a vehicle (other than a bicycle or an animal) shall not stop so that any portion of the vehicle is on a path, traffic island or median strip, unless the driver stops in an area, to which a parking control sign applies and the driver is permitted to stop at that place under these Local Laws.

**7.9 Stopping on verge**

(1) A person shall not—

- (a) stop a vehicle (other than a bicycle);
- (b) stop a commercial vehicle or bus, or a trailer or caravan unattached to a motor vehicle; or
- (c) stop a vehicle during any period when the stopping of vehicles on that verge is prohibited by a sign adjacent and referable to that verge,

so that any portion of it is on a verge.

(2) Subclause (1)(a) does not apply to the person if he or she is the owner or occupier of the premises adjacent to that verge, or is a person authorised by the occupier of those premises to stop the vehicle so that any portion of it is on the verge.

(3) Subclause (1)(b) does not apply to a commercial vehicle when it is being loaded or unloaded with reasonable expedition with goods, merchandise or materials collected from or delivered to the premises adjacent to the portion of the verge on which the commercial vehicle is parked, provided no obstruction is caused to the passage of any vehicle or person using a carriageway or a path.

**7.10 Obstructing access to and from a path, driveway, etc.**

(1) A driver shall not stop a vehicle so that any portion of the vehicle is in front of a path, in a position that obstructs access by vehicles or pedestrians to or from that path, unless—

- (a) the driver is dropping off, or picking up, passengers; or
- (b) the driver stops in a parking stall and the driver is permitted to stop in the parking stall under these Local Laws.

(2) A driver shall not stop a vehicle on or across a driveway or other way of access for vehicles travelling to or from adjacent land, unless—

- (a) the driver is dropping off, or picking up, passengers; or
- (b) the driver stops in a parking stall and the driver is permitted to stop in the parking stall under these Local Laws.

**7.11 Stopping near a letter box**

A driver shall not stop a vehicle so that any portion of the vehicle is within 3 metres of a public letter box, unless the driver—

- (a) is dropping off, or picking up, passengers or mail; or
- (b) stops at a place on a length of carriageway, or in an area, to which a parking control sign applies and the driver is permitted to stop at that place under these Local Laws.

**7.12 Stopping on a carriageway—heavy and long vehicles**

(1) A person shall not park a vehicle or any combination of vehicles, that, together with any projection on, or load carried by, the vehicle or combination of vehicles, is 7.5 metres or more in length or exceeds a GVM of 4.5 tonnes—

- (a) on a carriageway in a built-up area, for any period exceeding one hour, unless engaged in the picking up or setting down of goods; or
- (b) on a carriageway outside a built-up area, except on the shoulder of the carriageway, or in a truck bay or other area set aside for the parking of goods vehicles.

(2) Nothing in this clause mitigates the limitations or condition imposed by any other clause or by any local law or traffic sign relating to the parking or stopping of vehicles.

**7.13 Stopping on a carriageway with a bicycle parking sign**

The driver of a vehicle (other than a bicycle) shall not stop on a length of carriageway to which a 'bicycle parking' sign applies, unless the driver is dropping off, or picking up, passengers.

**7.14 Stopping on a carriageway with motor cycle parking sign**

The driver of a vehicle shall not stop on a length of carriageway, or in an area, to which a 'motor cycle parking' sign applies, or an area marked 'M/C' unless—

- (a) the vehicle is a motor cycle; or
- (b) the driver is dropping off, or picking up, passengers.

**7.15 Stopping in a parking stall for people with disabilities**

- (1) A driver shall not stop in a parking area for people with disabilities unless—
  - (a) the driver's vehicle displays an ACROD sticker; and
  - (b) either the driver or the passenger in that vehicle is a person with disabilities.
- (2) In this clause a 'parking area for people with disabilities' is a length or area—
  - (a) to which a 'permissive parking' sign displaying a people with disabilities symbol applies;
  - (b) to which a 'people with disabilities parking' sign applies;
  - (c) indicated by a road marking (a 'people with disabilities road marking') that consists of, or includes, a people with disabilities symbol; or
  - (d) set aside within a parking region as a 'parking stall for use of a disabled person' under the *Local Government (Parking for Disabled Persons) Regulations 1988*.

**PART 8—RESIDENTIAL PARKING PERMITS****8.1 Residential parking permit**

- (1) A person may apply for a permit to park a vehicle on a thoroughfare if the person is—
  - (a) an occupier of a lot fronting the thoroughfare;
  - (b) the holder of the requisite vehicle licence under the Road Traffic Act for the vehicle; and
  - (c) subject to subclause (2), described on the vehicle licence as residing at the lot.
- (2) An applicant for a permit who is not described in accordance with subclause (1)(c), may apply for a temporary permit by stating (by way of statutory declaration) on an application for such, that he or she resides at that lot.
- (3) An application for a permit shall be made in the form determined by the local government.
- (4) The local government may, in respect of an application for a permit for the purpose of subclause (1) or (2)—
  - (a) approve it;
  - (b) approve it subject to such conditions as the local government considers appropriate; or
  - (c) refuse to approve it.
- (5) Where the local government makes a decision under subclauses (4)(a) or (b), it shall issue a permit in the form determined by it to the person who applied for the permit.
- (6) A temporary permit issued for the purpose of subclause (2)—
  - (a) will expire 3 months after it is issued; and
  - (b) is not renewable.
- (7) A permit issued for the purpose of subclause (1) may be either—
  - (a) an annual permit, issued for a period not exceeding one year and expiring on 31 December in the year of issue; or
  - (b) a temporary permit, issued for a period not exceeding 6 months from the date of issue.
- (8) Every permit issued for the purpose of subclause (1) is to specify—
  - (a) a permit number;
  - (b) the registration number of the vehicle;
  - (c) the name of the thoroughfare to which the exemption granted by clause 8.2 applies; and
  - (d) the date on which it expires.

**8.2 Conditions of exemption for residential parking permits**

Where parking of a vehicle on any part of a thoroughfare within the district is prohibited for more than a specified time, or without an unexpired parking ticket being displayed within the vehicle, the holder of a permit issued under clause 8.1 is exempted from such prohibitions if—

- (a) the vehicle is parked on a thoroughfare specified in the permit, but not adjacent to retail premises where the parking of all vehicles is subject to a time restriction;
- (b) the permit is affixed to the windscreen of the vehicle in a prominent position;
- (c) the period in respect of which the permit was issued has not expired; and
- (d) if the holder of the permit at the time of parking the vehicle still resides at the lot in respect of which the permit was issued.

**8.3 Removal and cancellation of residential parking permit**

The holder of a permit issued under clause 8.1 who changes residence shall remove the permit from the vehicle to which it is affixed, and the permit shall be deemed to be cancelled on and from the date the holder changes residence.

**PART 9—MISCELLANEOUS****9.1 Removal of notices on vehicle**

A person, other than the driver of the vehicle or a person acting under the direction of the driver of the vehicle, shall not remove from the vehicle any notice put on the vehicle by an Authorised Person.

### 9.2 Un-authorised signs and defacing of signs

A person shall not without the authority of the local government—

- (a) mark, set up or exhibit a sign purporting to be or resembling a sign marked, set up or exhibited by the local government under this Local Law;
- (b) remove, deface or misuse a sign or property, set up or exhibited by the local government under this Local Law or attempt to do any such act; or
- (c) affix a board, sign, placard, notice or other thing to, or paint or write upon any part of a sign set up or exhibited by the local government under this Local Law.

### 9.3 Signs must be complied with

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

### 9.4 General provisions about signs

(1) A sign marked, erected, set up, established or displayed on or near a thoroughfare is, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, presumed to be a sign marked, erected, set up, established or displayed under the authority of this Local Law.

(2) The first three letters of any day of the week when used on a sign indicate that day of the week.

### 9.5 Special purpose and emergency vehicles

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Local Law, the driver of—

- (1) a special purpose vehicle may, only in the course of his or her duties and when it is expedient and safe to do so, stop, or park the vehicle in any place, at any time; and
- (2) an emergency vehicle may, in the course of his or her duties and when it is expedient and safe to do so or where he or she honestly and reasonably believes that it is expedient and safe to do so, stop, or park the vehicle at any place, at any time.

### 9.6 Vehicles not to obstruct a public place

(1) A person shall not leave a vehicle, or any part of a vehicle, in a public place so that it obstructs the use of any part of that public place without the permission of the local government or unless authorised under any written law.

(2) A person will not contravene subclause (1) where the vehicle is left for a period not exceeding 24 hours.

## PART 10—PENALTIES

### 10.1 Offences and penalties

(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) An offence against any provision of this Local Law is a prescribed offence for the purposes of section 9.16(1) of the Act.

(3) Any person who commits an offence under this Local Law shall be liable, upon conviction, to a penalty not exceeding \$1,000, and if the offence is of a continuing nature, to an additional penalty not exceeding \$100 for each day or part of a day during which the offence has continued.

(4) The amount appearing in the final column of Schedule 2 directly opposite a clause specified in that Schedule is the modified penalty for an offence against that clause.

### 10.2 Averment on complaint as to clause 1.5(2) agreement

An averment on a complaint that this Local Law applies to a parking facility or a parking station under an agreement referred to in clause 1.5(2), shall be sufficient proof that this Local Law applies to that facility or station, unless there is proof to the contrary that such an agreement does not exist.

### 10.3 Form of notices

For the purposes of this Local Law—

- (a) the form of the notice referred to in section 9.13 of the Act is that of Form 1 in Schedule 3;
- (b) the form of the infringement notice referred to in section 9.17 of the Act is that of Form 2 in Schedule 3;
- (c) the form of the infringement notice referred to in section 9.17 of the Act which incorporates the notice referred to in section 9.13 of the Act, is that of Form 3 in Schedule 3; and
- (d) the form of the notice referred to in section 9.20 of the Act is that of Form 4 in Schedule 3.

### *Schedule 1*

#### PARKING REGION

The parking region is the whole of the district, but excludes the following portions of the district—

1. the approach and departure prohibition areas of all existing and future traffic control signal installations as determined by the Commissioner of Main Roads;

2. prohibition areas applicable to all existing and future bridges and subways as determined by the Commissioner of Main Roads; and
3. any road which comes under the control of the Commissioner of Main Roads unless the control of parking and parking facilities on that road has been delegated by the Commissioner of Main Roads to the local government.

—————

**Schedule 2**

**PARKING AND PARKING FACILITIES LOCAL LAW 2004**

**PRESCRIBED OFFENCES**

Item No.	Clause No.	Nature of Offence	Modified Penalty \$
1	2.2	Failure to pay fee for metered space	50
2	2.3	Parking in excess of period shown on metered space	35
3	2.4	Parking when meter has expired	50
4	2.6(1)	Failure to park wholly within metered space	35
5	2.6(3)	Parking outside metered zone	35
6	2.7	Non-permitted insertion in parking meter	50
7	2.8	Failure to display ticket clearly in metered zone	45
8	2.9	Parking or attempting to park a vehicle in a metered space occupied by another vehicle	35
9	2.10	Parking contrary to a meter hood	45
10	3.2	Failure to park wholly within parking stall	35
11	3.2(4)	Failure to park wholly within parking area	35
12	3.3	Failure to pay parking station fee	50
13	3.5	Leaving without paying parking station fee	50
14	3.7	Failure to display ticket clearly in parking station	45
15	3.8(1)(a)	Causing obstruction in parking station	45
16	3.8(1)(b)	Parking contrary to sign in parking station	45
17	3.8(1)(c)	Parking contrary to directions of Authorised Person	45
18	3.8(1)(d)	Parking or attempting to park a vehicle in a parking stall occupied by another vehicle	35
19	4.1(1)(a)	Parking wrong class of vehicle	35
20	4.1(1)(b)	Parking by persons of a different class	40
21	4.1(1)(c)	Parking during prohibited period	40
22	4.1(3)(a)	Parking in no parking area	45
23	4.1(3)(b)	Parking contrary to signs or limitations	35
24	4.1(3)(c)	Parking vehicle in motor cycle only area	35
25	4.1(4)	Parking motor cycle in stall not marked 'M/C'	35
26	4.1(5)	Parking without permission in an area designated for 'Authorised Vehicles Only'	40
27	4.2(1)(a)	Failure to park on the left of two-way carriageway	35
28	4.2(1)(b)	Failure to park on boundary of one-way carriageway	35
29	4.2(1)(a) or 4.2(1)(b)	Parking against the flow of traffic	40
30	4.2(1)(c)	Parking when distance from farther boundary less than 3 metres	40
31	4.2(1)(d)	Parking closer than 1 metre from another vehicle	35
32	4.2(1)(e)	Causing obstruction	45
33	4.3(b)	Failure to park at approximate right angle	35



Item No.	Clause No.	Nature of Offence	Modified Penalty \$
34	4.4(2)	Failure to park at an appropriate angle	35
35	4.5(2)(a) and 7.2	Double parking	40
36	4.5(2)(b)	Parking on or adjacent to a median strip	35
37	4.5(2)(c)	Denying access to private drive or right of way	40
38	4.5(2)(d)	Parking beside excavation or obstruction so as to obstruct traffic	45
39	4.5(2)(e)	Parking within 10 metres of traffic island	40
40	4.5(2)(f)	Parking on footpath/pedestrian crossing	45
41	4.5(2)(g)	Parking contrary to continuous line markings	40
42	4.5(2)(h)	Parking on intersection	40
43	4.5(2)(i)	Parking within 1 metre of fire hydrant or fire plug	45
44	4.5(2)(j)	Parking within 3 metres of public letter box	40
45	4.5(2)(k)	Parking within 10 metres of intersection	40
46	4.5(3)(a) or (b)	Parking vehicle within 10 metres of departure side of bus stop, children's crossing or pedestrian crossing	45
47	4.5(4)(a) or (b)	Parking vehicle within 20 metres of approach side of bus stop, children's crossing or pedestrian crossing	45
48	4.5(5)	Parking vehicle within 20 metres of approach side or departure side of railway level crossing	45
49	4.6	Parking contrary to direction of Authorised Person	45
50	4.7(2)	Removing mark of Authorised Person	50
51	4.8	Moving vehicle to avoid time limitation	35
52	4.9(a)	Parking in thoroughfare for purpose of sale	35
53	4.9(b)	Parking unlicensed vehicle in thoroughfare	35
54	4.9(c)	Parking a trailer/caravan on a thoroughfare	35
55	4.9(d)	Parking in thoroughfare for purpose of repairs	35
56	4.10(1) or (2)	Parking on land that is not a parking facility without consent	50
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58	4.11	Driving or parking on reserve	35
59	5.1(1)	Stopping contrary to a 'no stopping' sign	35
60	5.1(2)	Parking contrary to a 'no parking' sign	35
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62	6.1	Stopping unlawfully in a loading zone	35
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66	7.1	Stopping in a shared zone	35
67	7.3	Stopping near an obstruction	40
68	7.4	Stopping on a bridge or tunnel	35
69	7.5	Stopping on crests/curves etc	50
70	7.6	Stopping near fire hydrant	50
71	7.7	Stopping near bus stop	40
72	7.8	Stopping on path, median strip or traffic island	35
73	7.9	Stopping on verge	35
74	7.10	Obstructing path, a driveway etc	35

Item No.	Clause No.	Nature of Offence	Modified Penalty \$
75	7.11	Stopping near letter box	35
76	7.12	Stopping heavy or long vehicles on carriageway	40
77	7.13	Stopping in bicycle parking area	35
78	7.14	Stopping in motorcycle parking area	35
79	7.15	Stopping in disabled parking area	40
80	8.3	Failure to remove permit when residence changed	35
81	9.6	Leaving vehicle so as to obstruct a public place	45
82		All other offences not specified	30

**Schedule 3**

Forms

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

**FORM 1**

PARKING AND PARKING FACILITIES LOCAL LAW 2004

**NOTICE TO OWNER OF VEHICLE INVOLVED IN OFFENCE**

Date ..... / ..... / .....

To: (1)

of: (2)

It is alleged that on ..... / ..... / ..... at (3)

at (4) your vehicle:

make: .....

model: .....

registration: .....

was involved in the commission of the following offence—

contrary to clause ..... of the **Parking and Parking Facilities Local Law**.

You are required under section 9.13 of the Local Government Act 1995 to identify the person who was the driver or person in charge of the vehicle at the time when the offence is alleged to have been committed.

If you do not prove otherwise, you will be deemed to have committed the offence unless—

- (a) within 28 days after being served with this notice;
  - (i) you inform the Chief Executive Officer or another Authorised officer of the local government as to the identity and address of the person who was the driver or person in charge of the vehicle at the time the offence is alleged to have been committed; and
  - (ii) you satisfy the Chief Executive Officer that the vehicle had been stolen, or was being unlawfully used, at the time the offence is alleged to have been committed;

or

- (b) you were given an infringement notice for the alleged offence and the modified penalty specified in it is paid within 28 days after the notice was given or such further time as is allowed.

(5) .....

(6) .....

Insert—

- (1) Name of owner or 'the owner'
- (2) Address of owner (not required if owner not named)
- (3) Time of alleged offence
- (4) Location of alleged offence
- (5) Signature of Authorised person
- (6) Name and title of Authorised person giving notice

**Schedule 3**  
**LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995**  
**FORM 2**  
**PARKING AND PARKING FACILITIES LOCAL LAW 2004**  
**INFRINGEMENT NOTICE**

Serial No. ....  
Date ..... / ..... / .....

To: (1) .....  
of: (2) .....  
It is alleged that on ..... / ..... / ..... at (3)  
at (4) .....  
in respect of vehicle:  
make: ..... ;  
model: ..... ;  
registration: ..... ,  
you committed the following offence—

contrary to clause ..... of the **Parking and Parking Facilities Local Law**.

The modified penalty for the offence is \$ .....

If you do not wish to have a complaint of the alleged offence heard and determined by a court, the amount of the modified penalty may be paid to an Authorised person at Shire of Gingin, 7 Brockman Street, Gingin, within a period of 28 days after the giving of this notice.

If you take no action this infringement notice may be registered with the Fines Enforcement Registry after which your driver's licence or any vehicle licence held by you may be suspended. If the matter is registered with the Registry additional costs will also be payable.

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

(5) .....  
(6) .....

Insert—

- (1) Name of alleged offender or 'the owner'
- (2) Address of alleged offender
- (3) Time of alleged offence
- (4) Location of alleged offence
- (5) Signature of Authorised person
- (6) Name and title of Authorised person giving notice

**Schedule 3**  
**LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995**  
**FORM 3**  
**PARKING AND PARKING FACILITIES LOCAL LAW 2004**  
**INFRINGEMENT NOTICE**

Serial No. ....  
Date ..... / ..... / .....

To: (1) .....  
of: (2) .....  
It is alleged that on ..... / ..... / ..... at (3)  
at (4) .....  
in respect of vehicle:  
make: ..... ;

model: ..... ;  
registration: ..... ;  
you committed the following offence—

contrary to clause ..... of the **Parking and Parking Facilities Local Law**.

The modified penalty for the offence is \$ .....

If you do not wish to have a complaint of the alleged offence heard and determined by a court, the amount of the modified penalty may be paid to an Authorised person at Shire of Gingin 7 Brockman Street, Gingin, within a period of 28 days after the giving of this notice.

Unless within 28 days after being served with this notice—

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

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

If you take no action this infringement notice may be registered with the Fines Enforcement Registry after which your driver's licence or any vehicle licence held by you may be suspended. If the matter is registered with the Registry additional costs will also be payable.

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

(5) .....  
(6) .....

Insert—

- (1) Name of owner or 'the owner'
- (2) Address of owner (not required if owner not named)
- (3) Time of alleged offence
- (4) Location of alleged offence
- (5) Signature of Authorised person
- (6) Name and title of Authorised person giving notice

**Schedule 3**

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

**FORM 4**

PARKING AND PARKING FACILITIES LOCAL LAW 2004

**WITHDRAWAL OF INFRINGEMENT NOTICE**

Serial No. ....

Date ..... / ..... / .....

To: (1) .....

of: (2) .....

Infringement Notice No. .... dated ..... / ..... / .....

in respect of vehicle:

make: ..... ;

model: ..... ;

registration: ..... ,

for the alleged offence of—

has been withdrawn.

The modified penalty of \$ .....

- has been paid and a refund is enclosed.
- has not been paid and should not be paid.
- delete as appropriate.

(3) .....

(4) .....

Insert—

- (1) Name of alleged offender to whom infringement notice was given or 'the owner'.
- (2) Address of alleged offender.
- (3) Signature of Authorised person
- (4) Name and title of Authorised person giving notice

\_\_\_\_\_

**Schedule 4**

**PARKING AND PARKING FACILITIES LOCAL LAW 2004  
DEEMED PARKING STATIONS**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Dated this 31st day of March 2004.

The Common Seal of the Shire of Gingin was affixed by authority of a resolution of the Council in the presence of—

G. E. MORTON, Shire President.  
S. D. FRASER, Chief Executive Officer.

\_\_\_\_\_

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995**

## SHIRE OF GINGIN

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY LOCAL LAW 2004**

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#### **SCHEDULE 1—PRESCRIBED OFFENCES**

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

## SHIRE OF GINGIN

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY LOCAL LAW 2004

Under the powers conferred by the *Local Government Act 1995* and under all other powers enabling it, the Council of the Shire of Gingin resolved on the 21st day of October 2003 to make the following local law.

## PART 1—PRELIMINARY

## 1.1 Citation

This local law may be cited as the Shire of Gingin Local Government Property Local Law 2004.

## 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 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 Shire of Gingin;

“**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.

### 1.3 Interpretation

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.

### 1.4 Application

(1) This local law applies throughout the district and in the sea adjoining the district for a distance of 200 metres seawards from the low water mark at ordinary spring tides.

(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.

### 1.5 Repeal

(1) The following local laws are repealed—

Management of Gingin Recreation Ground published in the *Government Gazette* dated 24 March 1969.

Management, Use and Letting of Gingin Agriculture Hall, Guilderton Recreation Centre and the Lancelin Hall published in the *Government Gazette* dated 5 September 1975.

Reserves and Foreshores published in the *Government Gazette* dated 27 January 1984.

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

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

## PART 2—DETERMINATIONS IN RESPECT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

### *Division 1—Determinations*

#### 2.1 Determinations as to use of local government property

(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.

#### 2.2 Procedure for making a determination

(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.

### **2.3 Discretion to erect sign**

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.

### **2.4 Determination to be complied with**

A person shall comply with a determination.

### **2.5 Register of determinations**

- (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.

### **2.6 Amendment or revocation of a determination**

- (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*

### **2.7 Activities which may be pursued on specified local government property**

- (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 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, roller-blades, a sand-board 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.

### **2.8 Activities which may be prohibited on specified local government property**

(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, roller-blades, a sand-board 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*

#### **2.9 Signs taken to be determinations**

(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*

#### **3.1 Application of Part**

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***3.2 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).

**3.3 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.

*Division 3—Conditions***3.4 Conditions which may be imposed on a permit**

- (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.

### 3.5 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 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.

### 3.6 Compliance with and variation of conditions

(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

### 3.7 Agreement for building

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.

### 3.8 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 3.12.

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

### 3.10 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 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.

### 3.11 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.

### 3.12 Cancellation of permit

(1) Subject to clause 8.1, 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***3.13 Activities needing a permit**

- (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).

**3.14 Permit required to camp outside a facility**

- (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*.

**3.15 Permit required for possession and consumption of liquor**

- (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***3.16 Responsibilities of permit holder**

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*

#### **4.1 Behaviour which interferes with others**

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.

#### **4.2 Behaviour detrimental to property**

(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 anything 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 anything on the local government property, such as a plant, a seat provided for the use of any person or a building.

#### **4.3 Taking or injuring any fauna**

(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.

#### **4.4 Intoxicated persons not to enter local government property**

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

#### **4.5 No prohibited drugs**

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

##### *Division 2—Signs*

#### **4.6 Signs**

(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—Swimming pool areas*

#### **5.1 When entry must be refused**

A Manager or an Authorized Person shall refuse admission to, may direct to leave, or shall remove or cause to be removed from a pool area any person who—

- (a) in her or his opinion is—
  - (i) under the age of 6 years and who is unaccompanied by a responsible person over the age of 14 years;
  - (ii) suffering from any contagious, infectious or cutaneous disease or complaint, or is in an unclean condition; or
  - (iii) under the influence of liquor or a prohibited drug; or

- (b) is to be refused admission under and in accordance with a decision of the local government for breaching any clause of this local law.

### **5.2 Consumption of food or drink may be prohibited**

A person shall not consume any food or drink in an area where consumption is prohibited by a sign.

#### *Division 2—Beaches*

### **5.3 Powers of surf life saving club members**

(1) Subject to subclause (2), the local government may authorize under section 9.10 of the Act the members of a surf life saving club 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 of surf life saving club 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 authorize only those members who have been recommended by the surf life saving club as competent to perform the functions referred to in that subclause in respect of which they are authorized.

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

### **5.4 Authorizing other persons**

(1) A local government may authorize, under section 9.10 of the Act, a person to perform all or any of the functions referred to in clause 5.3(1) in relation to a beach.

(2) Under subclause (1), the local government shall authorize only those persons who, in the reasonable opinion of the local government, are competent to perform the functions referred to in clause 5.3(1) in respect of which they are authorized.

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

(4) Where the local government has authorized members of a surf life saving club under clause 5.3(1) and a person under subclause (1) in relation to the same beach, so that they can perform all or any of the functions referred to in clause 5.3(1) contemporaneously, the local government is to specify which authorization is rendered ineffective when both are exercised.

### **5.5 Persons to comply with signs and directions**

A person shall—

- (a) not act in contravention of any sign erected on a beach under clause 5.3(1)(c);
- (b) not enter an area which has been temporarily closed with rope, hessian, wire or any other means for the conduct of surf life saving club activities, unless he or she is a member of the club or has obtained permission to enter from the club; and
- (c) comply with any direction given under clause 5.3(1)(c) or 5.3(1)(e),

notwithstanding that the sign or the direction was erected or given, as the case may be, by a person referred to in clause 5.4(1).

#### *Division 3—Fenced or closed property*

### **5.6 No entry to fenced or closed local government property**

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 4—Toilet blocks and change rooms*

### **5.7 Only specified gender to use entry of toilet block or change room**

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

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



*Division 5—Aerodrome (airport)***5.8 Access of animals restricted**

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

**PART 6—FEES FOR ENTRY ON TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY****6.1 No unauthorized entry to function**

- (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***7.1 Interpretation**

- (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***7.2 Application for consent and application fee**

- (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***7.3 When use of jetty is prohibited**

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***7.4 Method of mooring boat**

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***7.5 When boat may remain moored**

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 2 hours 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 fee (if any) for such mooring or making fast to the local government.

**7.6 Authorized person may order removal of boat**

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***7.7 Restrictions on launching**

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***7.8 Loading and discharging**

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 2 consecutive hours.

**7.9 Outgoing cargo not to be stored on jetty**

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.

**7.10 Removal of incoming cargo from jetty**

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 not later than 6.00pm on the day on which they were placed there.

**7.11 Authorized Person may direct removal**

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.

**7.12 Handling of bulk cargo**

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***7.13 Polluting surrounding area**

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***7.14 Limitations on fishing**

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****8.1 Application of Division 1, Part 9 of the Act**

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****9.1 Authorized person to be obeyed**

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.

**9.2 Persons may be directed to leave local government property**

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.

**9.3 Disposal of lost property**

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.

**9.4 Liability for damage to local government property**

(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 caused the damage, the person was the person responsible, at the time the damage occurred, for the control of the vehicle; 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***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 anything, if a person fails to comply with the notice, that 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 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***10.3 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***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 Form of notices

(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*

### 10.6 Evidence of a determination

(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.

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### *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 entry of toilet block or change room	100
5.8(1)	Unauthorized presence of animal on aerodrome	300
5.8(2)	Animal wandering at large on aerodrome—person in charge	300
5.8(3)	Animal wandering at large on aerodrome—owner	300
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

Clause	Description	Modified Penalty \$
7.10	Removing goods from jetty during other than permitted hours	100
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

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Dated this 31st day of March 2004.

The Common Seal of the Shire of Gingin was affixed by authority of a resolution of the Council in the presence of—

G. E. MORTON, Shire President.  
S. D. FRASER, Chief Executive Officer.

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**SCHEDULE**

Prescribed Offences

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995**

## SHIRE OF GINGIN

**BEE KEEPING LOCAL LAW 2004**

Under the powers conferred by the *Local Government Act 1995* and under all other powers, the Council of the Shire of Gingin resolved on 21st October 2003 to make the following local law.

**1. Citation and application**

This local law may be cited as the Shire of Gingin Bee Keeping Local Law 2004 and shall apply throughout the district.

**2. Repeal**

The Local Laws Relating to the Keeping of Bees published in the *Government Gazette* of 24 December 1976 is repealed.

**3. Interpretation**

In this local law, unless the context requires otherwise—

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

“**bee hive**” means a hive standing alone or any 2 or more hives standing in a group;

“**Crown land**” has the meaning given to it in the *Forest Management Regulations 1993*;

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

“**local government**” means the Shire of Gingin;

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

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

“**townsite**” means the townsites of Gingin, Lancelin, Guilderton, Seabird and Ledge Point which are—

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

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

**4. Permit required to keep bees**

(1) Subject to the provisions of this clause, a person shall not keep bees or allow bees to be kept on land except in accordance with a valid permit issued in relation to the land.

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

(a) the land is outside the townsite; and

(b) the bees are kept—

(i) at least 500m from a thoroughfare; or

(ii) less than 500m from a thoroughfare but the vegetation or a screen or other barrier on the land is such as to encourage the bees to fly at a height over the thoroughfare as will not create a nuisance to users of the thoroughfare.

(3) Subclause (1) does not apply where an occupier of land keeps bees on the land—

(a) for a continuous period not exceeding 8 weeks; and

(b) for the purpose of pollinating a crop on the land.

(4) An occupier referred to in subclause (3), in keeping bees under that subclause, shall provide a good and sufficient water supply on the land which is readily accessible by the bees.

(5) Subclause (1) does not apply where a person keeps bees on Crown land.

**5. Application for a permit**

An applicant for a permit shall—

(a) be a person registered as a beekeeper under section 8 of the *Beekeepers Act 1963*;

(b) provide such details as may be required by the local government;

(c) apply in the form determined by the local government; and

(d) pay any application fee imposed and determined by the local government under sections 6.16-6.19 of the Act.

## 6. Determination of application

- (1) The local government may—
  - (a) refuse to determine an application for a permit which does not comply with clause 5;
  - (b) approve an application for a permit subject to the conditions referred to in clause 7 and to such other conditions as it considers appropriate; or
  - (c) refuse to approve an application for a permit.
- (2) Where an application for a permit is approved subject to conditions, the permit holder is to comply with those conditions or is to cause those conditions to be complied with.
- (3) Where the local government approves an application under subclause (1)(b), it is to issue to the applicant a permit in the form determined by the local government.
- (4) A permit is valid from the date of issue unless and until it is cancelled under this local law.

## 7. Conditions of approval

- (1) Without limiting the generality of clause 6(1)(b), an application for a permit may be approved by the local government subject to the following conditions—
  - (a) the provision of a good and sufficient water supply on the land which is readily accessible by the bees on the land;
  - (b) each bee hive shall be—
    - (i) kept at a distance specified by the local government from any thoroughfare, public place or boundary of the land; or
    - (ii) located near a screen or other barrier so as to prevent the bees flying low over a thoroughfare, public place or adjoining land;
  - (c) no more than 2 bee hives are to be kept on land of less than 2,000 square metres in area; and
  - (d) no more than 15 bee hives are to be kept on land between 2,000 and 20,000 square metres in area.
- (2) In respect of a particular application for a permit, the local government may vary any of the conditions referred to in subclause (1).

## 8. Variation or cancellation of permit and conditions

- (1) The local government may vary the conditions of a permit after it has been issued.
- (2) The local government may cancel a permit on the request of a permit holder to do so.
- (3) Notwithstanding clause 12, a permit shall be cancelled on—
  - (a) the permit holder ceasing to be registered as a beekeeper under section 8 of the *Beekeepers Act 1963*; or
  - (b) the expiration of a continuous period of 12 months during which the permit holder has not kept any bees on the land to which the permit relates,without any action required on the part of the local government.

## 9. Permit holder to notify of cessation of registration or keeping of bees

- (1) In this clause a “permit holder” includes the holder of a permit cancelled by clause 8(3).
- (2) A permit holder is to notify the local government in writing as soon as practicable after—
  - (a) the permit holder ceases to be registered as a beekeeper under section 8 of the *Beekeepers Act 1963*; or
  - (b) a continuous period of 12 months passes during which the permit holder has not kept any bees on the land described in her or his permit.
- (3) A permit holder shall, within 7 days of the local government giving the permit holder a written notice to do so, provide to the local government—
  - (a) written proof of her or his registration as a beekeeper under section 8 of the *Beekeepers Act 1963*;
  - (b) in respect of land identified by the local government in its notice, a signed statement as to whether or not he or she has kept bees on the land within the 12 months preceding the date of the notice; or
  - (c) both.

## 10. Permit not transferable

A permit is personal to the permit holder and applies only to the land described in the permit.

## 11. Nuisance

A person shall not keep or allow to be kept bees or bee hives, or both, on land so as to create a nuisance.

## 12. Notice to remove bees

- (1) Whenever, in the opinion of the local government, a person has contravened any provision of the *Beekeepers Act 1963* or of this local law which relates to the keeping of bees or bee hives, the local government may give the permit holder, in relation to that land, or if there is no valid permit in relation to that land, an owner or occupier of the land a written notice requiring her or him to remove any bees or bee hives, or both, from the land within the time specified in the notice.



(2) Subject to Division 1 of Part 9 of the Act, on the giving of a notice referred to in subclause (1), any valid permit given by the local government relating to the keeping of bees or bee hives on that land is cancelled from the time specified in the notice, being not less than 7 days from the date it is given.

(3) Where a person fails to comply with a notice given under subclause (1), the local government may dispose of the bees or the bee hives or both in such manner as it sees fit and recover the costs of so doing from the permit holder or an owner or occupier, as the case may be, as a debt due to it.

### 13. Offences and penalties

(1) A 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) A person who commits an offence under this local law is liable to a penalty of \$5,000 and a daily penalty of \$500 in respect of each day or part of a day during which the offence has continued.

(3) An offence against a clause specified in the Schedule is a prescribed offence for the purposes of section 9.16(1) of the Act.

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

### 14. Forms

For the purposes of this local law—

(a) the form of the infringement notice given under section 9.16 of the Act is that of Form 2 in Schedule 1 of the *Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996*; and

(b) the form of the notice sent under section 9.20 of the Act withdrawing an infringement notice is that of Form 3 in Schedule 1 of the *Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996*.

### 15. Objections and appeals

When the local government makes a decision under this local law as to whether it will—

(a) grant a person a permit;

(b) vary or cancel a permit; or

(c) give a person a notice under clause 12(1),

the provisions of Division 1 of Part 9 of the Act and regulations 33 and 34 of the *Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996* shall apply to that decision.

## Schedule PRESCRIBED OFFENCES

CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	MODIFIED PENALTY \$
4(1)	Failure to obtain permit to keep bees	100
4(4)	Failure to comply with obligation when temporarily keeping bees	100
6(2)	Failure to comply with a condition of a permit to keep bees	100
9(3)	Failure to comply with notice of local government	100
11	Creation of nuisance from keeping of bees or beehives	100
12(1)	Failure to comply with notice to remove bees or bee hives for contravention of local law	100

Dated this 31st day of March 2004.

The Common Seal of the Shire of Gingin was affixed by authority of a resolution of the Council in the presence of—

G. E. MORTON, Shire President.  
S. D. FRASER, Chief Executive Officer.

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**LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995**

## SHIRE OF GINGIN

**EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES LOCAL LAW 2004**

Under the powers conferred by the *Local Government Act 1995* and under all other powers, the Council of the Shire of Gingin resolved on the 21st day of October 2003 to make the following local law.

**PART 1—PRELIMINARY****1.1 Definitions**

In this local law, unless the context otherwise requires—

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

“**carry on an extractive industry**” means quarrying and excavating for stone, gravel, sand and other material;

“**CEO**” means the Chief Executive Officer of the local government;

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

“**excavation**” includes quarry;

“**licence**” means a licence issued under this local law for a specified site;

“**licensee**” means the person named in the licence as the licensee;

“**local government**” means the Shire of Gingin;

“**secured sum**” means the sum required to be paid or the amount of a bond, guarantee or other security under clause 5.1;

“**site**” means the land specified by the local government in a licence.

**1.2 Application**

The provisions of this local law—

(a) subject to paragraphs (b), (c) and (d)—

(i) apply and have force and effect throughout the whole of the district; and

(ii) apply to every excavation whether commenced prior to or following the coming into operation of this local law;

(b) do not apply to the extraction of minerals under the *Mining Act 1978*;

(c) do not apply to the carrying on of an extractive industry on Crown land; and

(d) do not affect the validity of any licence issued under the local law repealed by clause 1.3 of this local law if that licence is currently in force at the date of gazettal of this local law.

**1.3 Repeal**

The local law of the Shire of Gingin relating to Extractive Industries published in the *Government Gazette* on 27 November 1987, is repealed.

**PART 2—LICENSING REQUIREMENTS FOR AN EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY****Extractive industries prohibited without licence**

2.1 A person must not carry on an extractive industry—

(a) unless the person is the holder of a valid and current licence; and

(b) otherwise than in accordance with any terms and conditions set out in, or applying in respect of, the licence.

Penalty \$5000 and a daily penalty not exceeding a fine of \$500 in respect of each day or part of a day during which an offence has continued.

## 2.2 Applicant to advertise proposal

(1) Unless the local government first approves otherwise, a person seeking the issue of a licence must, before applying to the local government for a licence—

- (a) forward by registered mail a notice in the form determined by the local government from time to time to—
  - (i) the owners and occupiers of all land adjoining the land upon which it is proposed to excavate, or within an area determined by the local government as likely to be affected by the granting of a licence, advising of the application and specifying that they may, within twenty-one days from the date of service of the letter, object to or make representations in writing in respect of the issue of a licence by the local government.
  - (ii) every authority or person having control or jurisdiction over any of the things referred to in clause 2.3(1)(a)(vii) and (viii) within 500 metres from the boundaries of the land, or within an area determined by the local government as likely to be affected by the granting of a licence; and
- (b) as soon as practicable after complying with the requirements of paragraph (a)—
  - (i) forward a copy of the notice to the CEO; and
  - (ii) publish the notice in a newspaper circulating in the area in which the proposed excavation is located.

(2) The local government may, within 14 days after receiving a copy of a notice referred to in sub-clause (1), cause to be displayed, or require the proposed applicant to display, in a prominent position on the land, one or more notices—

- (a) in the form determined by the local government from time to time;
- (b) the content, size and construction of which have been approved by the CEO;
- (c) specifying particulars of the proposed excavation; and
- (d) inviting objections or comments within 21 days from the placement of the notice.

## 2.3 Application for licence

(1) A person seeking the issue of a licence in respect of any land must apply in the form determined by the local government from time to time and must forward the application duly completed and signed by both the applicant and the owner of the land to the CEO together with—

- (a) 3 copies of a plan of the excavation site to a scale of between 1:500 and 1:2000 showing—
  - (i) the existing and proposed land contours based on the Australian Height Datum and plotted at 1 metre contour intervals;
  - (ii) the land on which the excavation site is to be located;
  - (iii) the external surface dimensions of the land;
  - (iv) the location and depth of the existing and proposed excavation of the land;
  - (v) the location of existing and proposed roads or other means of vehicle access to and egress from the land and to public roads in the vicinity of the land;
  - (vi) the location of buildings, treatment plant, tanks and other improvements and developments existing on, approved for or proposed in respect of the land;
  - (vii) the location of existing power lines, telephone cables and any associated poles or pylons, sewers, pipelines, reserves, bridges, railway lines and registered grants of easement or other encumbrances over, on, under or adjacent to or in the vicinity of the land;
  - (viii) the location of all existing dams, watercourses, drains or sumps on or adjacent to the land;
  - (ix) the location and description of existing and proposed fences, gates and warning signs around the land; and
  - (x) the location of the areas proposed to be used for stockpiling excavated material, treated material, overburden and soil storage on the land and elsewhere;
- (b) 3 copies of a works and excavation programme containing—
  - (i) the nature and estimated duration of the proposed excavation for which the licence is applied;
  - (ii) the stages and the timing of the stages in which it is proposed to carry out the excavation;
  - (iii) details of the methods to be employed in the proposed excavation and a description of any on-site processing works;
  - (iv) details of the depth and extent of the existing and proposed excavation of the site;
  - (v) an estimate of the depth of and description of the nature and quantity of the overburden to be removed;
  - (vi) a description of the methods by which existing vegetation is to be cleared and topsoil and overburden removed or stockpiled;
  - (vii) a description of the means of access to the excavation site and the types of roads to be constructed;
  - (viii) details of the proposed number and size of trucks entering and leaving the site each day and the route or routes to be taken by those vehicles;

- (ix) a description of any proposed buildings, treatment plant, tanks and other improvements;
  - (x) details of drainage conditions applicable to the land and methods by which the excavation site is to be kept drained;
  - (xi) a description of the measures to be taken to minimise dust nuisance, erosion, watercourse siltation and dangers to the general public;
  - (xii) a description of the measures to be taken to comply with *the Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997*;
  - (xiii) a description of the existing site environment and a report on the anticipated effect that the proposed excavation will have on the environment in the vicinity of the land;
  - (xiv) details of the nature of existing vegetation, shrubs and trees and a description of measures to be taken to minimise the destruction of existing vegetation; and
  - (xv) a description of the measures to be taken in screening the excavation site, or otherwise minimising adverse visual impacts, from nearby roads or other areas;
- (c) 3 copies of a rehabilitation and decommissioning programme indicating—
- (i) the objectives of the programme, having due regard to the nature of the surrounding area and the proposed end-use of the excavation site;
  - (ii) whether restoration and reinstatement of the excavation site is to be undertaken progressively or upon completion of excavation operations;
  - (iii) the method by which topsoil is to be replaced and revegetated;
  - (iv) the numbers and types of trees and shrubs to be planted and other landscaping features to be developed;
  - (v) how rehabilitated areas are to be maintained and irrigated; and
  - (vi) the programme for the removal of buildings, plant, waste and final site clean up;
- (d) evidence that a datum peg has been established on the land related to a point approved by the local government on the surface of a constructed public road or such other land in the vicinity;
- (e) a certificate from a licensed surveyor certifying the correctness of—
- (i) the plan referred to in paragraph (a); and
  - (ii) the datum peg and related point referred to in paragraph (d);
- (f) evidence that the requirements of clause 2.2(1) and (2) have been carried out;
- (g) copies of all land use planning approvals, or application for planning approvals, required under any planning legislation;
- (h) the consent in writing to the application from the owner of the excavation site;
- (i) any other information that the local government may require; and
- (j) the licence application fee specified by the local government from time to time.
- (k) evidence that a Notice of Clearing has been given to the Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation, if that is required under Regulation 4 of the *Soil and Land Conservation Regulations, 1992*.
- (2) All survey data supplied by an applicant for the purpose of sub clause (1) must comply with Australian Height Datum and Australian Map Grid standards.
- (3) Where in relation to a proposed excavation—
- (a) the surface area is not to exceed 2000m<sup>2</sup>; and
  - (b) the extracted material is not to exceed 2000m<sup>3</sup>

the local government may exempt a person making application for a licence under subclause (1) from supplying any data specified in paragraphs (b), (d), (e) and (i) of subclause (1).

### PART 3—DETERMINATION OF APPLICATION

#### 3.1 Determination of application

- (1) The local government may refuse to consider an application for a licence that does not comply with the requirements of clause 2.3, and in any event shall refuse an application for a licence where planning approval for an extractive industry use of the land has not first been obtained.
- (2) The local government may, in respect of an application for a licence—
- (a) refuse the application; or
  - (b) approve the application—
    - (i) over the whole or part of the land in respect of which the application is made; and
    - (ii) on such terms and conditions, if any, as it sees fit.
- (3) Where the local government approves an application for a licence, it must—
- (a) determine the licence period, not exceeding 21 years from the date of issue; and
  - (b) approve the issue of a licence in the form determined by the local government from time to time.

(4) Where the local government approves the issue of a licence, the CEO, upon receipt by the local government of—

- (a) payment of the annual licence fee, or the relevant proportion of the annual licence fee to 31st December next, determined by the local government from time to time;
- (b) payment of the secured sum if any, imposed under clause 5.1; and
- (c) the documents, if any, executed to the satisfaction of the CEO, under clause 5.1,

shall issue the licence to the applicant.

- (d) A copy of the public liability insurance policy required under Clause 7.1 (1).

(5) Without limiting subclause (2), the local government may impose conditions in respect of the following matters—

- (a) the orientation of the excavation to reduce visibility from other land;
- (b) the appropriate siting of access roads, buildings and plant;
- (c) the stockpiling of material;
- (d) the hours during which any excavation work may be carried out;
- (e) the hours during which any processing plant associated with, or located on, the site may be operated;
- (f) requiring all crushing and treatment plant to be enclosed within suitable buildings to minimise the emission of noise, dust, vapour and general nuisance to the satisfaction of the local government;
- (g) the depths below which a person must not excavate;
- (h) distances from adjoining land or roads within which a person must not excavate;
- (i) the safety of persons employed at or visiting the excavation site;
- (j) the control of dust and wind-blown material;
- (k) the planting, care and maintenance of trees, shrubs and other landscaping features during the time in which the extractive industry is carried out in order to effectively screen the area to be excavated and to provide for progressive rehabilitation;
- (l) the prevention of the spread of dieback or other disease;
- (m) the drainage of the excavation site and the disposal of water;
- (n) the restoration and reinstatement of the excavation site, the staging of such works, and the minimising of the destruction of vegetation;
- (o) the provision of retaining walls to prevent subsidence of any portion of the excavation or of land abutting the excavation;
- (p) requiring the licensee to furnish to the local government a surveyor's certificate each year, prior to the renewal fee being payable, to certify the quantity of material extracted and that material has not been excavated below the final contour levels outlined within the approved excavation programme;
- (q) requiring the licensee to enter into an agreement with the local government by which it agrees to pay any extraordinary expenses incurred by the local government in repairing damage caused to thoroughfares in the district by heavy, or extraordinary traffic by or on behalf of the licensee under the licence; and
- (r) any other matter for properly regulating the carrying on of an extractive industry.

### **3.2 Payment of annual licence fee**

On or before 31 December in each year, a licensee must pay to the local government the annual licence fee determined by the local government from time to time.

## **PART 4—TRANSFER, CANCELLATION AND RENEWAL OF LICENCE**

### **4.1 Transfer of licence**

(1) An application for the transfer of a licence must—

- (a) be made in writing;
- (b) be signed by the licensee and the proposed transferee of the licence;
- (c) be accompanied by the current licence;
- (d) be accompanied by the consent in writing to the transfer from the owner of the excavation site;
- (e) include any information that the local government may reasonably require; and
- (f) be forwarded to the CEO together with the fee determined by the local government from time to time.

(2) Upon receipt of any application for the transfer of a licence, the local government may—

- (a) refuse the application; or
- (b) approve the application on such terms and conditions, if any, as it sees fit.

(3) Where the local government approves an application for the transfer of a licence, the local government shall transfer the licence by an endorsement on the licence in the form determined by the local government from time to time, signed by the CEO.

(4) Where the local government approves the transfer of a licence it shall not be required to refund any part of the fees paid by the former licensee in respect of the transferred licence.

#### 4.2 Cancellation of licence

- (1) The local government may cancel a licence where the licensee has—
  - (a) been convicted of an offence against—
    - (i) this local law; or
    - (ii) any other law relating to carrying on an extractive industry; or
  - (b) transferred or assigned or attempted to transfer or assign the licence without the consent of the local government;
  - (c) permitted another person to carry on an extractive industry otherwise than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the licence and of the provisions of this local law;
  - (d) failed to pay the annual licence fee under clause 3.2; or
  - (e) failed to have a current public liability insurance policy under clause 7.1(1) or failed to provide a copy of the policy or evidence of its renewal as the case may be, under clause 7.1(2).
- (2) Where the local government cancels a licence under this clause—
  - (a) the local government shall advise the licensee in writing of the cancellation;
  - (b) the cancellation takes effect on and from the day on which the licensee is served with the cancellation advice; and
  - (c) the local government shall not be required to refund any part of the fees paid by the licensee in respect of the cancelled licence.

#### 4.3 Renewal of licence

- (1) A licensee who wishes to renew a licence must apply in writing to the local government at least 45 days before the date of expiry of the licence and must submit with the application for renewal—
  - (a) the fee determined by the local government from time to time;
  - (b) a copy of the current licence;
  - (c) a plan showing the contours of the excavation carried out to the date of that application;
  - (d) details of the works, excavation and rehabilitation stages reached and of any changes or proposed changes with respect to any of the things referred to in clauses 2.3(1) (b) and (c); and
  - (e) any other things referred to in clauses 2.3 and 3.1.
- (2) The local government may waive any of the requirements specified in clause 4.3 (1) (d) or (e).
- (3) If—
  - (a) an application to renew a licence is in relation to land in respect of which the current licence was issued less than 12 months prior to the date from which the new licence if granted would apply; and
  - (b) the methods to be employed in the proposed land excavation are identical to those being employed at the date of the application,then the applicant shall not be obliged, unless otherwise required by the local government, to submit details of any of the things referred to in clauses 2.3 and 3.1.
- (4) Upon receipt of an application for the renewal of a licence, the local government may—
  - (a) refuse the application; or
  - (b) approve the application on such terms and conditions, if any, as it sees fit.

### PART 5—SECURED SUM AND APPLICATION THEREOF

#### 5.1 Security for restoration and reinstatement

- (1) For the purpose of ensuring that an excavation site is properly restored or reinstated, the local government may require that—
  - (a) as a condition of a licence; or
  - (b) before the issue of a licence,

the licensee must give to the local government a bond, bank guarantee or other security, of a kind and in a form acceptable to the local government, in or for a sum determined by the local government from time to time.

- (2) A bond required under subclause (1) is to be paid into a fund established by the local government for the purposes of this clause.

#### 5.2 Use by the local government of secured sum

- (1) If a licensee fails to carry out or complete the restoration and reinstatement works required by the licence conditions either—
  - (a) within the time specified in those conditions; or
  - (b) where no such time has been specified, within 60 days of the completion of the excavation or portion of the excavation specified in the licence conditions,then—
  - (c) the local government may carry out the required restoration and reinstatement work or so much of that work as remains undone; and
  - (d) the licensee must pay to the local government on demand all costs incurred by the local government or which the local government may be required to pay under this clause.

(2) The local government may apply the proceeds of any bond, bank guarantee or other security provided by the licensee under clause 5.1 towards its costs under this clause.

(3) The liability of a licensee to pay the local government's costs under this clause is not limited to the amount, if any, secured under clause 5.1.

## PART 6—LIMITATIONS AND PROHIBITIONS

### 6.1 Limits on excavation near boundary

Subject to any licence conditions imposed by the local government, a person shall not, without the written approval of the local government, excavate within—

- (a) 20 metres of the boundary of any land on which the excavation site is located;
- (b) 20 metres of any land affected by a registered grant of easement;
- (c) 40 metres of any road; or
- (d) 40 metres of any watercourse.

Penalty \$2,000

### 6.2 Prohibitions

A licensee must—

- (a) not remove any trees or shrubs within 40 metres (or such lesser distance as may be allowed, in writing, by the local government) of the boundary of any road reserve on land in respect of which a licence has been granted, except for the purpose of constructing access roads, erecting buildings or installing plant for use in connection with the excavation and then only with the express approval of the local government and subject to any conditions which the local government may impose in accordance with clause 3.1;
- (b) where the local government so requires, securely fence the excavation to a standard determined by the local government and keep the gateways locked when not actually in use in order to prevent unauthorised entry;
- (c) erect and maintain warning signs along each of the boundaries of the site to which the licence applies so that each sign—
  - (i) is not more than 200 metres apart;
  - (ii) is not less than 1.8 metres high and not less than 1 metre wide; and
  - (iii) bears the words "DANGER EXCAVATIONS KEEP OUT";
- (d) except where the local government approves otherwise, drain and keep drained to the local government's satisfaction any excavation to which the licence applies so as to prevent the accumulation of water;
- (e) not store, or permit to be stored, any explosives or explosive devices on the site to which the licence applies other than with the approval of the local government and the Department of Minerals and Energy;
- (f) not fill or excavate, other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the licence, the site plans and the works and excavation programme approved by the local government;
- (g) restore and reinstate the excavation site in accordance with the terms and conditions of the licence, the site plans and the works and excavation programme approved by the local government;
- (h) take all reasonable steps to prevent the emission of dust, noise, vibration and other forms of nuisance from the excavation site; and
- (i) otherwise comply with the conditions imposed by the local government in accordance with clause 3.1.

Penalty \$5,000 for each offence, and if an offence is of a continuing nature, to a daily penalty not exceeding a fine of \$500.00 in respect of each day or part of a day during which the offence has continued.

### 6.3 Blasting

(1) A person must not carry out or permit to be carried out any blasting in the course of excavating unless—

- (a) the local government has otherwise given approval in respect of blasting generally or in the case of each blast;
- (b) subject to sub-clause (2), the blasting takes place only between the hours of 8.00am and 5.00pm, or as determined by the local government, on Mondays to Fridays inclusive;
- (c) the blasting is carried out in strict accordance with the AS2187 SAA Explosives Code, the *Mines Safety and Inspection Act 1994*, the *Environment Protection Act 1986*, and all relevant local laws of the local government; and
- (d) in compliance with any other conditions imposed by the local government concerning—
  - (i) the time and duration of blasting;
  - (ii) the purposes for which the blasting may be used;
  - (iii) the methods of detonation and blasting;
  - (iv) the types of explosives to be used; and



- (v) such other matters as the local government may reasonably require in the interests of the safety and protection of members of the public and of property within the district.

Penalty \$5,000.00 for each offence, and if the offence is of a continuing nature, to a daily penalty not exceeding a fine of \$500.00 in respect of each day or part of a day during which the offence has continued.

(2) A person must not carry out or permit to be carried out any blasting on a Saturday, Sunday or Public Holiday except with the prior approval of the local government.

Penalty \$2,000

## PART 7—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

### 7.1 Public liability

(1) A licensee must have, at all times, a current public liability insurance policy taken out in the joint names of the licensee and the local government indemnifying the licensee and the local government for a sum of not less than \$10,000,000 in respect of any one claim relating to any of the excavation operations.

(2) The licensee shall provide to the local government a copy of the policy taken out under sub-clause (1), within 14 days after the issue of that policy and shall provide to the local government evidence of renewal within 14 days of each renewal date.

### 7.2 Mines Safety and Inspection Act and Environmental Protection Act

(1) In any case where the *Mines Safety and Inspection Act 1994* or the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* applies to any excavation carried on or proposed to be carried on at a site, the licensee in respect of that site must—

- (a) comply with all applicable provisions of that Act or those Acts; and
- (b) provide to the local government within 14 days, full particulars of any inspection or report made under that Act or those Acts.

(2) In this clause, the *Mines Safety and Inspection Act 1994* and the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* include all subsidiary legislation made under those Acts.

### 7.3 Notice of cessation of operations

(1) Where a licensee intends to cease carrying on an extractive industry—

- (a) temporarily for a period in excess of 12 months; or
- (b) permanently,

the licensee must, as well as complying with clause 7.4, give the local government written notice of the cessation not later than 1 week after those operations have ceased.

(2) Where a licensee has given written notice to the local government of the intention to permanently cease carrying on an extractive industry on the site to which the licence applies, the licence is deemed to have expired on the date such cessation is so notified.

(3) The temporary or permanent cessation of the carrying on of an extractive industry on a site or the deemed expiration or cancellation of a licence does not entitle the licensee to any refund of any licence fee.

### 7.4 Works to be carried out on cessation of operations

Where the carrying on of an extractive industry on the site permanently ceases or on the expiration or cancellation of the licence applicable to the site, whichever first occurs, the licensee must, as well as complying with the provisions of clause 7.3—

- (a) restore and reinstate the excavated site in accordance with the proposals approved by the local government or in such other manner as the local government may subsequently agree in writing with the licensee;
- (b) ensure that any face permitted to remain upon the excavation site is left safe with all loose materials removed and where the excavation site is—
  - (i) sand, the sides are sloped to a batter of not more than 1:3 (vertical:horizontal); and
  - (ii) limestone or material other than sand, the sides are sloped to a batter which, in the opinion of the local government, would enable the site to be left in a stable condition;
- (c) ensure that the agreed floor level of the excavation is graded to an even surface or is otherwise in accordance with the rehabilitation and decommissioning programme approved by the local government;
- (d) ensure that all stockpiles or dumps of stone, sand or other materials are left so that no portion of that material can escape onto land not owned or occupied by the licensee nor into any stream, watercourse or drain that is not wholly situated within the land owned or occupied by the licensee;
- (e) erect retaining walls where necessary to prevent subsidence of land in the vicinity of any excavation;
- (f) remove from the site all buildings, plant and equipment erected, installed or used for or in relation to the carrying on of an extractive industry on the site and fill all holes remaining after such removal to the level of the surrounding ground and compact such filled holes sufficiently to prevent settling; and

- (g) break up, scarify, cover with topsoil and plant with grass, trees and shrubs all parts of the site where buildings, plant and equipment were erected or installed and all areas which were used for stockpiling unless otherwise specified under this local law.

Penalty \$5,000 for each offence, and if the offence is of a continuing nature, to a daily penalty not exceeding a fine of \$500.00 in respect of each day or part of a day during which the offence has continued.

#### **PART 8—OBJECTIONS AND APPEALS**

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

- (a) grant a person a licence under this local law; or  
(b) renew, vary, or cancel a licence 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 *Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996* shall apply to that decision.

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Dated this 31st day of March 2004.

The Common Seal of the Shire of Gingin was affixed by authority of a resolution of the Council in the presence of—

G. E. MORTON, Shire President.  
S. D. FRASER, Chief Executive Officer.

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**LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995**

## SHIRE OF GINGIN

**REPEAL LOCAL LAW 2004**

Under the powers conferred by the *Local Government Act 1995* and by all other powers enabling it, the Local Government of the Shire of Gingin resolved on the 21st day of October 2003 to repeal local laws relating to the matters listed below and gazetted on the dates shown—

- Holiday Accommodation, published in the *Government Gazette* of 30 May 1975.
- Discount on Rates, published in the *Government Gazette* on 24 September 1954.
- Numbering of Houses and Buildings, published in the *Government Gazette* on 3 May 1961.
- Clearing of Land and Removal of Refuse, Rubbish and Disused Materials, published in the *Government Gazette* on 7 December 1990.
- Noxious Weeds, published in the *Government Gazette* on 7 December 1967.
- Removal and Disposal of Obstructing Animals and Vehicles, published in the *Government Gazette* on 16 June 1970.
- Hawkers, published in the *Government Gazette* on 21 January 1968.
- Petrol Pumps, published in the *Government Gazette* on 30 September 1966.
- Construction, Establishment, Operation and Maintenance of Motels, published in the *Government Gazette* on 27 May 1964.
- Control of Nuisances, published in the *Government Gazette* on 7 December 1990.
- Old Motor Vehicles and Machinery, published in the *Government Gazette* on 7 December 1990.

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Dated this 31st day of March 2004.

The Common Seal of the Shire of Gingin was affixed by authority of a resolution of the Council in the presence of—

G. E. MORTON, Shire President.  
S. D. FRASER, Chief Executive Officer.

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**BUSH FIRES ACT 1954**

## SHIRE OF GINGIN

**BUSH FIRE BRIGADES LOCAL LAW 2004**

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**BUSH FIRES ACT 1954**

## SHIRE OF GINGIN

**BUSH FIRE BRIGADES LOCAL LAW 2004**

Under the powers conferred by the *Bush Fires Act 1954* and under all other powers enabling it, the Council of the Shire of Gingin resolved on 21 October 2003 to make the following local law.

**PART 1—PRELIMINARY****1.1 Citation**

This local law may be cited as the *Shire of Gingin Bush Fire Brigades Local Law 2004*.

**1.2 Definitions**

(1) In this local law unless the context otherwise requires—

“**Act**” means the *Bush Fires Act 1954*;

“**Authority**” means the Fire and Emergency Services Authority of Western Australia established by section 4 of the *Fire and Emergency Services Authority of Western Australia Act 1998*;

“**brigade area**” is defined in clause 2.2(1)(b);

“**brigade member**” means a fire fighting member, associate member or a cadet member of a bush fire brigade;

“**brigade officer**” means a person holding a position referred to in clause 2.2 (1)(c), whether or not he or she was appointed by the local government or elected at an annual general meeting of a bush fire brigade or otherwise appointed to the position;

“**bush fire brigade**” is defined in section 7 of the Act;

“**Bush Fire Operating Procedures**” means the Bush Fire Operating Procedures adopted by the local government as amended from time to time;

“**CEO**” means the Chief Executive Officer of the Shire of Gingin;

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

“**fire fighting member**” is defined in clause 4.1;

“**local government**” means the Shire of Gingin;

“**Regulations**” means Regulations made under the Act; and

“**Rules**” means the Rules Governing the Operation of Bush Fire Brigades set out in the First Schedule as varied from time to time under clause 2.5.

(2) In this local law, unless the context otherwise requires, a reference to—

- (a) a Captain;
- (b) a First Lieutenant;
- (c) a Second Lieutenant;
- (d) any additional Lieutenants;
- (e) an Equipment Officer;
- (f) a Secretary.
- (g) a Treasurer; or
- (h) a Secretary / Treasurer combined,

means a person holding that position in a bush fire brigade.

**1.3 Repeal**

The local law relating to Organisation, Establishment, Maintenance and Equipment of Bush Fire Brigades published in the *Government Gazette* dated 10 February 1971 is repealed.

**1.4 Application**

This local law applies throughout the district.

**PART 2—ESTABLISHMENT OF BUSH FIRE BRIGADES***Division 1—Establishment of a bush fire brigade***2.1 Establishment of a bush fire brigade**

- (1) The local government may establish a bush fire brigade for the purpose of carrying out normal brigade activities.
- (2) A bush fire brigade is established on the date of the local government's decision under subclause (1).

**2.2 Name and officers of bush fire brigade**

- (1) On establishing a bush fire brigade under clause 2.1(1) the local government is to—
  - (a) give a name to the bush fire brigade;
  - (b) specify the area in which the bush fire brigade is primarily responsible for carrying out the normal brigade activities (the “**brigade area**”); and
  - (c) appoint—
    - (i) a Captain;
    - (ii) a First Lieutenant;
    - (iii) a Second Lieutenant;
    - (iv) additional Lieutenants if the local government considers it necessary;
    - (v) an Equipment Officer;
    - (vi) a Secretary; and
    - (vii) a Treasurer; or
    - (viii) a Secretary/Treasurer combined.
- (2) When considering the appointment of persons to the positions in subclause (1)(c), the local government is to have regard to the qualifications and experience which may be required to fill each position.
- (3) A person appointed to a position in subclause (1)(c) is to be taken to be a brigade member.
- (4) The appointments referred to in subclause (1)(c) expire at the completion of the first annual general meeting of the bush fire brigade.
- (5) If a position referred to in subclause (1)(c) becomes vacant prior to the completion of the first annual general meeting, then the local government is to appoint a person to fill the vacancy in accordance with subclause (2)

*Division 2—Command at a fire***2.3 Ranks within the bush fire brigade**

- (1) Where, under the Act and Bush Fire Operating Procedures, members of the bush fire brigade have command of a fire, unless a bushfire control officer is in attendance at the fire, the Captain has full control over other persons fighting the fire, and is to issue instructions as to the methods to be adopted by the firefighters. In the absence of the Captain, the first Lieutenant, and in the absence of the first, the second Lieutenant and so on, in the order of seniority determined, is to exercise all the powers and duties of the Captain.
- (2) Where a bushfire control officer is in attendance at a fire which the members of the bush fire brigade have command of under the Act and the Bush Fire Operating Procedures, the most senior bushfire control officer has full control over other persons fighting the fire and is to issue instructions as to the methods to be adopted by the fire fighters.

*Division 3—Application of Rules to a bush fire brigade***2.4 Rules**

- (1) The Rules govern the operation of a bush fire brigade.
- (2) A bush fire brigade and each brigade member is to comply with the Rules.
- (3) Applications for Membership are to be in the form as approved from time to time by the local government.

**2.5 Variation of Rules**

- (1) The local government may vary the Rules in their application to all bush fire brigades or in respect of a particular bush fire brigade.
- (2) The Rules, as varied, have effect on and from the date of a decision under subclause (1).
- (3) The local government is to notify a bush fire brigade of any variation to the Rules as soon as practicable after making a decision under subclause (1).

*Division 4—Transitional***2.6 Existing Bush Fire Brigades**

- (1) Where a local government has established a bush fire brigade prior to the commencement date, then on and from the commencement day—
  - (a) the bush fire brigade is to be taken to be a bush fire brigade established under and in accordance with this local law;

- (b) the provisions of this local law apply to the bush fire brigade save for clause 2.2; and
- (c) any rules governing the operation of the bush fire brigade are to be taken to have been repealed and substituted with the Rules.

(2) In this clause—

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

*Division 5—Dissolution of bush fire brigade*

**2.7 Dissolution of bush fire brigade**

In accordance with section 41(3) of the Act, the local government may cancel the registration of a bush fire brigade if it is of the opinion that the bush fire brigade is not complying with the Act, this local law, the Bush Fire Operating Procedures or the Rules, or is not achieving the objectives for which it was established.

**2.8 New arrangement after dissolution**

If the local government cancels the registration of a bush fire brigade, alternative fire control arrangements are to be made in respect of the brigade area.

**PART 3—ORGANISATION AND MAINTENANCE OF BUSH FIRE BRIGADES**

*Division 1—Local government responsibility*

**3.1 Local government responsible for structure**

The Council is to ensure that there is an appropriate structure through which the organisation of bush fire brigades is maintained.

**3.2 Officers to be supplied with Act**

The local government is to supply each brigade officer with a copy of the Act, the Regulations, the Bush Fire Operating Procedures, this local law and any other written laws which may be relevant to the performance of the brigade officers' functions, and any amendments which are made thereto from time to time.

*Division 2—Chief Bush Fire Control Officer*

**3.3 Managerial role of Chief Bush Fire Control Officer**

Subject to any directions by the local government, the Chief Bush Fire Control Officer has primary managerial responsibility for the organisation and maintenance of bush fire brigades.

**3.4 Chief Bush Fire Control Officer may attend meetings**

The Chief Bush Fire Control Officer or her or his nominee (who is to be a bush fire control officer) may attend as a non-voting representative of the local government at any meeting of a bush fire brigade.

**3.5 Duties of Chief Bush Fire Control Officer**

The duties of the Chief Bush Fire Control Officer include—

- (a) provide leadership to volunteer bush fire brigades;
- (b) monitor bush fire brigades' resourcing, equipment (including protective clothing) and training levels and report thereon with recommendations at least once a year to the local government;
- (c) liaise with the local government concerning fire prevention/suppression matters generally and directions to be issued by the local government to bush fire control officers (including those who issue permits to burn) bush fire brigades or brigade officers;
- (d) ensure that bush fire brigades are registered with the local government and that lists of brigade members are maintained.

*Division 3—Annual general meetings of bush fire brigades*

**3.6 Holding of annual general meeting**

A bush fire brigade is to hold its annual general meeting during the month of March each year.

**3.7 Nomination of bush fire control officers to Bush Fire Advisory Committee**

At the annual general meeting of a bush fire brigade, one brigade member is to be nominated to the Bush Fire Advisory Committee to serve as the bush fire control officer for the brigade area until the next general meeting.

**3.8 Nomination of bush fire control officer to the local government**

If the local government has not established a Bush Fire Advisory Committee, then at the annual general meeting of a bush fire brigade, the bush fire brigade is to nominate one brigade member to the local government to serve as the bush fire control officer for the brigade area until the next annual general meeting.

**3.9 Minutes to be tabled before the Bush Fire Advisory Committee**

(1) The Secretary is to forward a copy of the minutes of the annual general meeting of a bush fire brigade to the Chief Bush Fire Control Officer within one month after the meeting.



(2) The Chief Bush Fire Control Officer is to table the minutes of a bush fire brigade's annual general meeting at the next meeting of the—

- (a) Bush Fire Advisory Committee; or
- (b) Council, if there is no Bush Fire Advisory Committee,

following their receipt under subclause (1).

#### *Division 4—Bush Fire Advisory Committee*

### **3.10 Functions of Advisory Committee**

The Bush Fire Advisory Committee is to have the functions set out in section 67 of the Act and is to include such number of nominees of the bush fire brigades as is determined by the local government.

### **3.11 Advisory Committee to nominate bush fire control officers**

As soon as practicable after the annual general meeting of each bush fire brigade in the district, the Bush Fire Advisory Committee is to nominate to the local government from the persons nominated by each bush fire brigade, a person for the position of a bush fire control officer for the brigade area.

### **3.12 Local government to have regard to nominees**

When considering persons for the position of a bush fire control officer, the local government is to have regard to those persons nominated by the Bush Fire Advisory Committee, but is not bound to appoint the persons nominated.

### **3.13 Advisory Committee to consider bush fire brigade motions**

The Bush Fire Advisory Committee is to make recommendations to the local government on all motions received by the Bush Fire Advisory Committee from bush fire brigades.

## **PART 4—TYPES OF BUSH FIRE BRIGADE MEMBERSHIP**

### **4.1 Types of membership of bush fire brigade**

The membership of a bush fire brigade consists of the following—

- (a) fire fighting members;
- (b) associate members;
- (c) cadet members; and
- (d) honorary life members.

### **4.2 Fire fighting members**

Fire fighting members are those persons being at least 16 years of age who undertake all normal bush fire brigade activities.

### **4.3 Associate members**

Associate members are those persons who are willing to supply free vehicular transport for fire fighting members or fire fighting equipment, or who are prepared to render other assistance required by the bush fire brigade.

### **4.4 Cadet members**

Cadet members are—

- (a) to be aged 11 to 15 years;
- (b) to be admitted to membership only with the consent of their parent or guardian;
- (c) admitted for the purpose of training and are not to attend or be in attendance at an uncontrolled fire or other emergency incident;
- (d) to be supervised by a fire fighting member when undertaking normal brigade activities as defined by paragraphs (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) of section 35A of the Act;
- (e) ineligible to vote at bush fire brigade meetings;
- (f) not to be assigned ranks under the Authority's rank structure.

### **4.5 Honorary life member**

(1) The bush fire brigade may, by a simple majority resolution, appoint a person as an honorary life member in recognition of services by that person to the bush fire brigade.

(2) No membership fees are to be payable by an honorary life member.

### **4.6 Notification of membership**

No later than 31 May in each year, the bush fire brigade is to report to the Chief Fire Control Officer the name, contact details and type of membership of each brigade member.

## **PART 5—APPOINTMENT DISMISSAL AND MANAGEMENT OF MEMBERS**

### **5.1 Rules to govern**

The appointment, dismissal and management of brigade members by the bush fire brigade are governed by the Rules.

**PART 6—EQUIPMENT OF BUSH FIRE BRIGADES****6.1 Policies of local government**

The local government may make policies under which it—

- (a) provides funding to bush fire brigades for the purchase of protective clothing, equipment and appliances; and
- (b) keeps bush fire brigades informed of opportunities for funding from other bodies.

**6.2 Equipment in brigade area**

Not later than 31 May in each year, the bush fire brigade is to report to the local government the nature, quantity and quality of all protective clothing, equipment and appliances of the bush fire brigade which are generally available within the brigade area (or at a station of the bush fire brigade).

**6.3 Funding from local government budget**

A request to the local government from the bush fire brigade for funding of protective clothing, equipment or appliance needs is to be received by the local government by 31 March in order to be considered in the next following local government budget, and is to be accompanied by the last audited financial statement and a current statement of assets and liabilities of the bush fire brigade.

**6.4 Consideration in the local government budget**

The local government may approve or refuse an application for funding depending upon the assessment of budget priorities for the year in question.

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**First Schedule****RULES GOVERNING THE OPERATION OF BUSH FIRE BRIGADES****PART 1—PRELIMINARY****1.1 Interpretation**

(1) In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires, where a term is used in these Rules and is defined in the local law, the Act or the Regulations, then the term is to be taken to have the meaning assigned to it in the local law, the Act or the Regulations, as the case may be.

(2) In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**absolute majority**” means a majority of more than 50% of the number of—

- (a) brigade members of the bush fire brigade, whether in attendance at the meeting or not, if the majority is required at a meeting of the bush fire brigade; or
- (b) brigade officers of the bush fire brigade, whether in attendance at the meeting or not, if the majority is required at a meeting of the Committee.

“**Committee**” means the Committee of the bush fire brigade;

“**local law**” means the Shire of Gingin Bush Fire Brigades Local Law 2004; and

“**normal brigade activities**” is defined by section 35A of the Act.

(3) Subject to these Rules, where a decision is to be made by the bush fire brigade, then the decision may be made by a resolution passed by a simple majority of the brigade members who are present in person or by proxy at the meeting.

(4) Subject to these Rules, where a decision is to be made by the Committee, then the decision may be made by a resolution passed by a simple majority of the brigade officers who are present in person or by proxy at the meeting.

**PART 2—OBJECTS AND MEMBERSHIP OF BUSH FIRE BRIGADE****2.1 Objects of bush fire brigade**

The objects of the bush fire brigade are to carry out—

- (a) the normal brigade activities; and
- (b) the functions of the bush fire brigade which are specified in the Act, the Regulations and the local law.

**2.2 Committee to determine applications**

Applications for membership are to be determined by the Committee.

**2.3 Conditions of membership**

In relation to any type of membership, as described in Part 4 of the local law, the bush fire brigade may establish policies pertaining to—

- (a) the qualifications required;
- (b) fees payable, if any;
- (c) a requirement to serve a probationary period;
- (d) procedures to be employed by the Committee prior to approval of an application for membership,

and the Committee is to act within the parameters of any such policy in determining applications for membership.

#### **2.4 Applications for membership**

An application for membership is to be in writing and is to be submitted to the Secretary on the form required by the Fire and Emergency Services Authority, from time to time.

#### **2.5 Decision on application for membership**

- (1) The Committee may—
  - (a) approve an application for membership unconditionally or subject to any conditions; or
  - (b) refuse to approve an application for membership.
- (2) If the Committee refuses to approve an application for membership, it is to give written reasons for the refusal, as soon as practicable after the decision is made, to the applicant and the advice that the applicant has the right to object to the local government.

#### **2.6 FESA to be notified of registrations**

If any application for membership is approved, the Secretary of the bush fire brigade is to supply registration details to the Authority within 14 days of a person being admitted to membership in the form required by the Authority from time to time.

#### **2.7 Termination of membership**

- (1) Membership of the bush fire brigade terminates if the member—
  - (a) dies;
  - (b) gives written notice of resignation to the Secretary;
  - (c) is, in the opinion of the Committee, permanently incapacitated by mental or physical ill-health;
  - (d) is dismissed by the Committee; or
  - (e) ceases to be a member or is taken to have resigned under subclause (2)
- (2) A brigade member whose membership fees are more than one year in arrears is to be taken to have resigned from the bush fire brigade.

#### **2.8 Suspension of membership**

- (1) Membership of the bush fire brigade may be suspended at any time if, in the opinion of the Committee, circumstances warrant suspending the member.
- (2) The period of suspension shall be at the discretion of the Committee.
- (3) Upon the expiry of the period of suspension the Committee may—
  - (a) extend the period of suspension;
  - (b) terminate the membership; or
  - (c) reinstate the membership.

#### **2.9 Existing liabilities to continue**

(1) The resignation, or dismissal of a member under clause 2.7 does not affect any liability of the brigade member arising prior to the date of resignation or dismissal.

#### **2.10 Member has right of defence**

A brigade member is not to be dismissed under clause 2.7(1)(d) without being given the opportunity to meet with the Committee and answer any charges which might give grounds for dismissal.

#### **2.11 Objection Rights**

A person whose—

- (a) application for membership is refused under clause 2.5(1)(b);
- (b) membership is terminated under clause 2.7(1)(c), clause 2.7(1)(d) or clause 2.8(3)(b); or
- (c) membership is suspended under clause 2.8(1) or clause 2.8(3)(a),

has the right of objection to the local government which may dispose of the objection by—

- (a) dismissing the objection;
- (b) varying the decision objected to; or
- (c) revoking the decision objected to, with or without—
  - (i) substituting for it another decision; or
  - (ii) referring the matter, with or without directions, for another decision by the Committee.

### **PART 3—FUNCTIONS OF BRIGADE OFFICERS**

#### **3.1 Chain of command during fire fighting activities**

Subject to the Act and the local law, the command procedures to apply during fire fighting activities are as detailed in the local government's Bush Fire Operating Procedures.

#### **3.2 Duties Of Captain**

- (1) Subject to subclause (2) below, the Captain is to preside at all meetings.
- (2) In the absence of the Captain, the meeting may elect another person to preside at the meeting.

### 3.3 Secretary

(1) The Secretary is to—

- (a) be in attendance at all meetings and keep a correct minute and account of the proceedings of the bush fire brigade in a book which shall be open for inspection by brigade members at any reasonable time;
- (b) answer all correspondence or direct it appropriately, and keep a record of the same;
- (c) prepare and send out all necessary notices of meetings;
- (d) receive membership fees, donations and other monies on behalf of the bush fire brigade, and remit them to the Treasurer upon receipt;
- (e) complete and forward an incident report form in the form required by the Authority to the Chief Bush Fire Control Officer and the Authority within 14 days after attendance by the bush fire brigade at an incident.
- (f) maintain a register of all current brigade members which includes each brigade member's contact details and type of membership.
- (g) provide, no later than 31 May in each year, a report to the Chief Bush Fire Control Officer detailing the name, contact details and type of membership of each brigade member.

(2) Where a bush fire brigade attends an incident on more than one day, the incident report form is to be completed and forwarded under subclause (1)(e) within 14 days after the last day of attendance.

### 3.4 Treasurer

The Treasurer is to—

- (a) receive donations and deposits from the Secretary, and deposit all monies to the credit of the bush fire brigade's bank account;
- (b) pay accounts as authorized by the Committee;
- (c) keep a record of all monies received and payments made, maintain the accounts and prepare the balance sheet for each financial year;
- (d) be the custodian of all monies of the bush fire brigade; and
- (e) regularly inform the Secretary of the names of those brigade members who have paid their membership fees.
- (f) report on the financial position at meetings of the bush fire brigade or Committee.

### 3.5 Equipment Officer

The Equipment Officer is responsible for the custody and maintenance in good order and condition of all protective clothing, equipment and appliances provided by the local government to the bush fire brigade (or of the bush fire brigade).

### 3.6 Storage of equipment

(1) The Equipment Officer may store all of the equipment of the bush fire brigade at a place approved by the Captain (the "station").

(2) If there is to be more than one station in the brigade area, the Equipment Officer is to appoint, in respect of each station, a person who is responsible for the custody and maintenance in good order and condition of all equipment and appliances at the station, subject to any direction of the Equipment Officer.

### 3.7 Equipment Officer to report

The Equipment Officer is to provide, no later than 31 May of each year, a report to the local government and bush fire brigade captain describing the nature, quantity and quality of all protective clothing, equipment and appliances of the bush fire brigade which are generally available within the bush fire brigade area (or at a station of the bush fire brigade).

## PART 4—COMMITTEE

### 4.1 Management of bush fire brigade

(1) Subject to the provisions of these Rules, the administration and management of the affairs of the bush fire brigade are vested in the Committee.

(2) Without limiting the generality of subclause (1), the Committee is to have the following functions—

- (a) to recommend to the local government amendments to these Rules;
- (b) to draft the annual budget for the bush fire brigade and present it at the annual general meeting of the bush fire brigade;
- (c) to propose a motion for consideration at any meeting of the bush fire brigade;
- (d) to recommend to the local government equipment which needs to be supplied by the local government to the bush fire brigade;
- (e) to invest or place on deposit any of the funds of the bush fire brigade not immediately required to perform the normal brigade activities;
- (f) to delegate to a person, as from time to time thought fit, any functions (being less than the total functions of the Committee) on any conditions it thinks fit;

- (g) to do all things necessary or convenient in order to perform any of its functions and to secure the performance of the normal brigade activities by the bush fire brigade; and
- (h) deal with membership applications, grievances, disputes and disciplinary matters.

#### **4.2 Constitution of Committee**

- (1) The Committee of the bush fire brigade is to consist of the brigade officers being the Captain, Secretary, Treasurer, Equipment Officer and the Lieutenants of the bush fire brigade.
- (2) The brigade officers are to—
  - (a) be elected at the annual general meeting of the bush fire brigade;
  - (b) hold office until the next annual general meeting; and
  - (c) be eligible for re-election at the next annual general meeting.
- (3) Any brigade officer may be removed from office by an absolute majority decision of the brigade members present in person or by proxy at a special meeting called for such a purpose.
- (4) The Committee may appoint a brigade member to fill a vacancy in any office arising from a resolution under subclause (3) or which has arisen for any other reason.

### **PART 5—MEETINGS OF BUSH FIRE BRIGADE**

#### **5.1 Ordinary meetings**

- (1) Ordinary meetings may be called at any time by the Secretary by giving at least 7 days notice to all brigade members and to the Chief Fire Control Officer, for the purpose of—
  - (a) organising and checking equipment;
  - (b) requisitioning new or replacement equipment;
  - (c) organising field excursions, training sessions, hazard reduction programs, and the preparation of fire-breaks;
  - (d) establishing new procedures in respect of any of the normal brigade activities; and
  - (e) dealing with any general business.
- (2) In a notice given under subclause (1), the Secretary is to specify the business which is to be conducted at the meeting.
- (3) Business may be conducted at an ordinary meeting of the bush fire brigade notwithstanding that it was not specified in a notice given under subclause (1) in relation to that meeting.

#### **5.2 Special meetings**

- (1) The Secretary is to call a special meeting when 5 or more brigade members request one in writing.
- (2) At least 2 days notice of a special meeting is to be given by the Secretary, to all brigade members and to the Chief Bush Fire Control Officer.
- (3) In a notice given under subclause (2) the Secretary is to specify the business which is to be conducted at the meeting.
- (4) No business is to be conducted at a special meeting beyond that specified in a notice given under subclause (2) in relation to that meeting.

#### **5.3 Annual general meeting**

- (1) At least 7 days notice of the annual general meeting is to be given by the Secretary to all brigade members and to the Chief Bush Fire Control Officer.
- (2) At the annual general meeting the bush fire brigade is to—
  - (a) elect the brigade officers from among the brigade members;
  - (b) consider the Captain's report on the year's activities;
  - (c) adopt the annual financial statements;
  - (d) appoint an Auditor for the ensuing financial year in accordance with clause 5.6; and
  - (e) deal with any general business.
- (3) In a notice given under subclause (1), the Secretary is to specify the business which is to be conducted at the meeting.
- (4) Business may be conducted at an annual general meeting notwithstanding that it was not specified in a notice given under subclause (1) in relation to that meeting.

#### **5.4 Quorum**

- (1) The quorum for a meeting of the bush fire brigade is at least 50% of the number of offices (whether vacant or not) of member of the bush fire brigade.
- (2) No business is to be transacted at a meeting of the bush fire brigade unless a quorum of brigade members is present in person or by proxy.

#### **5.5 Voting**

Each brigade member is to have one vote, however in the event of an equality of votes, the Captain (or person presiding) may exercise a casting vote.

#### **5.6 Auditor**

- (1) At the annual general meeting a person, not being a brigade member, is to be appointed as the Auditor of the bush fire brigade for the ensuing financial year.

(2) The Auditor is to audit the accounts of the bush fire brigade not less than 7 days before the annual general meeting and is to certify to their correctness or otherwise and present a report at the annual general meeting.

## PART 6—MEETINGS OF COMMITTEE

### 6.1 Meetings Of Committee

- (1) The Committee is to meet for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate its meeting as it thinks fit.
- (2) The Captain or Secretary may convene a meeting of the Committee at any time.

### 6.2 Quorum

No business is to be transacted at a meeting of the Committee unless a quorum of 3 brigade officers are present in person.

### 6.3 Voting

Each brigade officer is to have one vote, however in the case of an equality of votes, the Captain (or person presiding) may exercise a casting vote.

## PART 7—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION MATTERS

### 7.1 Fees

- (1) The membership fees, if any, for each type of member for the ensuing 12 months are to be determined by the bush fire brigade at the annual general meeting.
- (2) Subject to subclause (3), a member is to pay the membership fees for her or his type of membership on or before 1 May.
- (3) The bush fire brigade may exempt a brigade member, or a class of membership, from the payment of membership fees, for such period and on such conditions as the bush fire brigade may determine.

### 7.2 Funds

The funds of the bush fire brigade are to be used solely for the purpose of promoting the objects of the bush fire brigade.

### 7.3 Financial year

The financial year of the bush fire brigade is to commence on 1 July and is to end on 30 June of the following year.

### 7.4 Banking

- (1) The funds of the bush fire brigade are to be placed in a bank account and are to be drawn on only by cheques signed jointly by any 2 of the Captain, Secretary or Treasurer.
- (2) If the Secretary/Treasurer is a combined position, the Captain and Secretary/Treasurer are to sign the cheques referred to in subclause (1).

### 7.5 Disclosure of interests

- (1) A brigade member shall disclose to the bush fire brigade or Committee any financial interest (whether direct or indirect) he or she may have in any matter being considered by the bush fire brigade or Committee, as appropriate.
- (2) If a financial interest has been disclosed under subclause (1), then the bush fire brigade or Committee, as appropriate, is to decide, in the absence of the brigade member who disclosed that interest, whether or not the brigade member is to be permitted to vote on that matter.
- (3) Where the bush fire brigade or Committee, as appropriate, decides under subclause (2), that a brigade member is not to be permitted to vote on a matter, and the brigade member votes on the matter, then her or his vote is to be taken to have no effect and is not to be counted.

### 7.6 Disagreements

- (1) Any disagreement between brigade members may be referred to either the Captain or to the Committee.
- (2) Where a disagreement in subclause (1) is considered by the Captain or the Committee to be of importance to the interests of the bush fire brigade, then the Captain or the Committee, as the case may be, is to refer the disagreement to the annual general meeting, an ordinary meeting or a special meeting of the bush fire brigade.
- (3) The local government is the final authority on matters affecting the bush fire brigade, and may resolve any disagreement which is not resolved under subclause (1) or (2).

## PART 8—NOTICES AND PROXIES

### 8.1 Notices

- (1) Notices of meetings of the bush fire brigade are to be in writing and sent by ordinary post to the registered address of each brigade member.
- (2) Notices of meetings of the Committee may be given in writing in accordance with subclause (1) or by such other means as the Committee may decide (by an absolute majority) at a meeting of the Committee.

(3) Any accidental omission to give notice of a meeting to, or non-receipt by a person entitled to receive such notice, is not to invalidate the meeting the subject of the notice or any resolutions passed at the meeting.

(4) Where any notice other than a notice of meeting is to be given under these Rules, the notice is to be—

- (a) in writing;
- (b) unless otherwise specified, given to or by the Secretary;
- (c) given by—
  - (i) personal delivery;
  - (ii) post; or
  - (iii) facsimile transmission;
- (d) taken to have been received, as the case may be—
  - (i) at the time of personal delivery;
  - (ii) 2 business days after posting; or
  - (iii) on the printing of the sender’s transmission report.

**8.2 Proxies**

(1) Where under these Rules a brigade member may vote by proxy, in order for the proxy to so vote, the brigade member or the proxy shall give a notice in the form of that appearing in this clause, to the Secretary or the person presiding at the meeting before the start of the meeting at which the proxy is to be used.

(2) A proxy is to be valid for the meeting for which it is given and for any adjournments of that meeting.

(3) A proxy shall be valid for the number of votes to which the brigade member is entitled.

(4) If the donor of the proxy does not give any indication of the manner in which the proxy is to vote, the proxy shall be entitled to vote or not vote as he or she thinks fit.

(5) A proxy shall be entitled to speak on behalf of the donor of the proxy.

(6) All forms appointing proxies deposited under subclause (1) are to be retained by the Secretary for not less than 28 days after the conclusion of the meeting to which they relate but if there is any objection to the validity of any vote at the meeting, they are to be retained until the determination of that objection.

(7) The form appointing a proxy shall be in writing and signed by the brigade member appointing the proxy and shall be in or substantially in the form set out below—

**PROXY**  
**[INSERT NAME] BUSH FIRE BRIGADE**  
**[ANNUAL] [EXTRAORDINARY] GENERAL MEETING**  
**TO BE HELD ON [DATE]**

I, \_\_\_\_\_,  
 Being a brigade member appoint \_\_\_\_\_ to be my proxy and vote on my behalf at the meeting of the bush fire brigade to be held on [insert date] and at any adjournment of it. The proxy shall vote as follows—

	MOTION	FOR AGAINST	ABSTAIN
1. ....			
2. ....			

If there is no instruction to the proxy as to the way to vote, the proxy shall exercise her or his discretion as to how to vote or whether to vote at all. In respect of any vote taken at the meeting on a matter which does not appear on the agenda, the proxy shall exercise her or his discretion as to the way he or she casts the vote or whether it is cast at all.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: To be valid this proxy must be completed and returned to the Secretary of the bush fire brigade (or the presiding member) prior to the commencement of the meeting for which the proxy is valid.

\_\_\_\_\_

Dated this 31st day of March 2004.  
 The Common Seal of the Shire of Gingin was affixed by authority of a resolution of the Council in the presence of—

G. E. MORTON, Shire President.  
 S. D. FRASER, Chief Executive Officer.

\_\_\_\_\_

**DOG ACT 1976****SHIRE OF GINGIN****DOGS LOCAL LAW 2004****TABLE OF CONTENTS****PART 1—PRELIMINARY**

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**DOG ACT 1976**

## SHIRE OF GINGIN

**DOGS LOCAL LAW 2004**

Under the powers conferred by the *Local Government Act 1995* and under all other powers enabling it, the Council of the Shire of Gingin resolved on 21st day of October 2003 to make the following local law.

**PART 1—PRELIMINARY****1.1 Citation**

This local law may be cited as the Shire of Gingin Dogs Local Law 2004.

**1.2 Repeal**

The Shire of Gingin Local Law relating to Dogs published in the *Government Gazette* on 5 January 1999 is repealed.

**1.3 Definitions**

In this local law unless the context otherwise requires—

“**Act**” means the *Dog Act 1976*;

“**authorized person**” means a person authorized by the local government to perform all or any of the functions conferred on an authorized person under this local law;

“**CEO**” means the Chief Executive Officer of the local government;

“**local government**” means the Shire of Gingin;

“**pound keeper**” means a person authorized by the local government to perform all or any of the functions conferred on a “pound keeper” under this local law;

“**Regulations**” means the *Dog Regulations 1976*;

“**thoroughfare**” has the meaning given to it in section 1.4 of the *Local Government Act 1995*; and

“**town planning scheme**” means a town planning scheme made by the local government under the *Town Planning and Development Act 1928* which applies throughout the whole or a part of the district.

**1.4 Application**

This local law applies throughout the district.

**PART 2—IMPOUNDING OF DOGS****2.1 Charges and costs**

The following are to be imposed and determined by the local government under sections 6.16—6.19 of the *Local Government Act 1995*—

- (a) the charges to be levied under section 29(4) of the Act relating to the seizure and impounding of a dog;
- (b) the additional fee payable under section 29(4) of the Act where a dog is released at a time or on a day other than those determined under clause 2.2; and
- (c) the costs of the destruction and the disposal of a dog referred to in section 29(15) of the Act.

**2.2 Attendance of pound keeper at pound**

The pound keeper is to be in attendance at the pound for the release of dogs at the times and on the days of the week as are determined by the CEO.

**2.3 Release of impounded dog**

(1) A claim for the release of a dog seized and impounded is to be made to the pound keeper or in the absence of the pound keeper, to the CEO.

(2) The pound keeper is not to release a dog seized and impounded to any person unless that person has produced, to the satisfaction of the pound keeper, satisfactory evidence—

- (a) of her or his ownership of the dog or of her or his authority to take delivery of it; or
- (b) that he or she is the person identified as the owner on a microchip implanted in the dog.

## 2.4 No breaking into or destruction of pound

A person who—

- (a) unless he or she is the pound keeper or a person authorized to do so, releases or attempts to release a dog from a pound; or
- (b) destroys, breaks into, damages or in any way interferes with or renders not dog-proof—
  - (i) any pound; or
  - (ii) any vehicle or container used for the purpose of catching, holding or conveying a seized dog,

commits an offence.

**Penalty:** Where the dog is a dangerous dog, \$2,000; otherwise \$1,000.

## PART 3—REQUIREMENTS AND LIMITATIONS ON THE KEEPING OF DOGS

### 3.1 Dogs to be confined

(1) An occupier of premises on which a dog is kept must—

- (a) cause a portion of the premises on which the dog is kept to be fenced in a manner capable of confining the dog;
- (b) ensure the fence used to confine the dog and every gate or door in the fence is of a type, height and construction which having regard to the breed, age, size and physical condition of the dog is capable of preventing the dog at all times from passing over, under or through it;
- (c) ensure that every gate or door in the fence is kept closed at all times when the dog is on the premises and is fitted with a proper latch or other means of fastening it;
- (d) maintain the fence and all gates and doors in the fence in good order and condition; and
- (e) where no part of the premises consists of open space, yard or garden or there is no open space or garden or yard of which the occupier has exclusive use or occupation, ensure that other means exist on the premises (other than the tethering of the dog) for effectively confining the dog within the premises.

(2) Where an occupier fails to comply with subclause (1), he or she commits an offence.

**Penalty:** Where the dog kept is a dangerous dog, \$2,000; otherwise \$1,000.

### 3.2 Limitation on the number of dogs

(1) This clause does not apply to premises which have been—

- (a) licensed under Part 4 as an approved kennel establishment; or
- (b) granted an exemption under section 26(3) of the Act.

(2) The limit on the number of dogs which may be kept on any premises is, for the purpose of section 26(4) of the Act—

- (a) 2 dogs over the age of 3 months and the young of those dogs under that age if the premises are situated within a townsite; or
- (b) 6 dogs over the age of 3 months and the young of those dogs under that age if the premises are situated outside a townsite.

## PART 4—APPROVED KENNEL ESTABLISHMENTS

### 4.1 Interpretation

In this Part and in Schedule 2—

“licence” means a licence to keep an approved kennel establishment on premises;

“licensee” means the holder of a licence;

“premises”, in addition to the meaning given to it in section 3 of the Act, means the premises described in the application for a licence; and

“transferee” means a person who applies for the transfer of a licence to her or him under clause 4.14.

### 4.2 Application for licence for approved kennel establishment

An application for a licence must be made in the form of that in Schedule 1, and must be lodged with the local government together with—

- (a) plans and specifications of the kennel establishment, including a site plan;
- (b) copies of the notices to be given under clause 4.3;
- (c) written evidence that either the applicant or another person who will have the charge of the dogs, will reside on the premises or, in the opinion of the local government, sufficiently close to the premises so as to control the dogs and so as to ensure their health and welfare;
- (d) a written acknowledgement that the applicant has read and agrees to comply with any code of practice relating to the keeping of dogs nominated by the local government; and
- (e) the fee for the application for a licence referred to in clause 4.10(1).

#### 4.3 Notice of proposed use

(1) An applicant for a licence must give notice of the proposed use of the premises as an approved kennel establishment after the application for a licence has been lodged—

- (a) once in a newspaper circulating in the district; and
- (b) to the owners and occupiers of any premises adjoining the premises.

(2) The notices in subclause (1) must specify that—

- (a) any written submissions as to the proposed use are to be lodged with the CEO within 14 days of the date the notice is given; and
- (b) the application and plans and specifications may be inspected at the offices of the local government.

(3) Where—

- (a) the notices given under subclause (1) do not clearly identify the premises; or
- (b) a notice given under subclause (1)(a) is of a size or in a location in the newspaper which, in the opinion of the local government, would fail to serve the purpose of notifying persons of the proposed use of the premises,

then the local government may refuse to determine the application for a licence until the notices or notice, as the case may be, is given in accordance with its directions.

#### 4.4 Exemption from notice requirements

Where an application for a licence is made in respect of premises on which an approved kennel establishment is either a—

- (a) permitted use; or
- (b) use which the local government may approve subject to compliance with specified notice requirements,

under a town planning scheme, then the requirements of clauses 4.2(b), 4.3 and 4.5(a) do not apply in respect of the application for a licence.

#### 4.5 When application can be determined

An application for a licence is not to be determined by the local government until—

- (a) the applicant has complied with clause 4.2;
- (b) the applicant submits proof that the notices referred to in clause 4.3(1) have been given in accordance with that clause; and
- (c) the local government has considered any written submissions received within the time specified in clause 4.3(2)(a) on the proposed use of the premises.

#### 4.6 Determination of application

In determining an application for a licence, the local government is to have regard to—

- (a) the matters referred to in clause 4.7;
- (b) any written submissions received within the time specified in clause 4.3(2)(a) on the proposed use of the premises;
- (c) any economic or social benefits which may be derived by any person in the district if the application for a licence is approved;
- (d) the effect which the kennel establishment may have on the environment or amenity of the neighbourhood;
- (e) whether the approved kennel establishment will create a nuisance for the owners and occupiers of adjoining premises; and
- (f) whether or not the imposition of and compliance with appropriate conditions of a licence will mitigate any adverse effects of the approved kennel establishment identified in the preceding paragraphs.

#### 4.7 Where application cannot be approved

The local government cannot approve an application for a licence where—

- (a) an approved kennel establishment cannot be permitted by the local government on the premises under a town planning scheme; or
- (b) an applicant for a licence or another person who will have the charge of the dogs will not reside on the premises, or, in the opinion of the local government, sufficiently close to the premises so as to control the dogs and so as to ensure their health and welfare.

#### 4.8 Conditions of approval

(1) The local government may approve an application for a licence subject to the conditions contained in Schedule 2 and to such other conditions as the local government considers appropriate.

(2) In respect of a particular application for a licence, the local government may vary any of the conditions contained in Schedule 2.

#### 4.9 Compliance with conditions of approval

A licensee who does not comply with the conditions of a licence commits an offence.

**Penalty:** Where a dog involved in the contravention is a dangerous dog, \$2,000 and a daily penalty of \$200; otherwise \$1,000 and a daily penalty of \$100.

**4.10 Fees**

- (1) On lodging an application for a licence, the applicant is to pay a fee to the local government.
- (2) On the issue or renewal of a licence, the licensee is to pay a fee to the local government.
- (3) On lodging an application for the transfer of a valid licence, the transferee is to pay a fee to the local government.
- (4) The fees referred to in subclauses (1) to (3) are to be imposed and determined by the local government under sections 6.16—6.19 of the *Local Government Act 1995*.

**4.11 Form of licence**

The licence is to be in the form determined by the local government and is to be issued to the licensee.

**4.12 Period of licence**

- (1) The period of effect of a licence is set out in section 27(5) of the Act.
- (2) A licence is to be renewed if the fee referred to in clause 4.10(2) is paid to the local government prior to the expiry of the licence.
- (3) On the renewal of a licence, the conditions of the licence at the time of its renewal continue to have effect.

**4.13 Variation or cancellation of licence**

- (1) The local government may vary the conditions of a licence.
- (2) The local government may cancel a licence—
  - (a) on the request of the licensee;
  - (b) following a breach of the Act, the Regulations or this local law; or
  - (c) if the licensee is not a fit and proper person.
- (3) The date a licence is cancelled is to be, in the case of—
  - (a) paragraph (a) of subclause (2), the date requested by the licensee; or
  - (b) paragraphs (b) and (c) of subclause (2), the date determined under section 27(6) of the Act.
- (4) If a licence is cancelled the fee paid for that licence is not refundable for the term of the licence that has not yet expired.

**4.14 Transfer**

- (1) An application for the transfer of a valid licence from the licensee to another person must be—
  - (a) made in the form determined by the local government;
  - (b) made by the transferee;
  - (c) made with the written consent of the licensee; and
  - (d) lodged with the local government together with—
    - (i) written evidence that a person will reside at or within reasonably close proximity to the premises the subject of the licence; and
    - (ii) the fee for the application for the transfer of a licence referred to in clause 4.10(3).
- (2) The local government is not to determine an application for the transfer of a valid licence until the transferee has complied with subclause (1).
- (3) The local government may approve, whether or not subject to such conditions as it considers appropriate, or refuse to approve an application for the transfer of a valid licence.
- (4) Where the local government approves an application for the transfer of a valid licence, then on the date of approval, unless otherwise specified in the notice issued under clause 4.15(b), the transferee becomes the licensee of the licence for the purposes of this local law.

**4.15 Notification**

The local government is to give written notice to—

- (a) an applicant for a licence of the local government's decision on her or his application;
- (b) a transferee of the local government's decision on her or his application for the transfer of a valid licence;
- (c) a licensee of any variation made under clause 4.13(1);
- (d) a licensee when her or his licence is due for renewal and the manner in which it may be renewed;
- (e) a licensee when her or his licence is renewed;
- (f) a licensee of the cancellation of a licence under clause 4.13(2)(a); and
- (g) a licensee of the cancellation of a licence under paragraphs (b) or (c) of clause 4.13(2), which notice is to be given in accordance with section 27(6) of the Act.

**4.16 Inspection of kennel**

With the consent of the occupier, an authorized person may inspect an approved kennel establishment at any time.

**PART 5—DOGS IN PUBLIC PLACES****5.1 Places where dogs are prohibited absolutely**

- (1) Dogs are prohibited absolutely from entering or being in any of the following places—
- (a) a public building, unless permitted by a sign;
  - (b) a theatre or picture gardens;
  - (c) all premises or vehicles classified as food premises or food vehicles under the *Health (Food Hygiene) Regulations 1993*;
  - (d) a public swimming pool; and
  - (e) the following beaches, reserves and freehold land—
    - (i) Gingin—that part of Reserve No. 26783 which forms the school oval; that part of Reserve No. 7573 which forms the football oval; and those parts of Locations 265 and 326 and Lot 66 Weld Street which form Granville Park;
    - (ii) Guilderton—that part of Reserve No. 25006, which forms the grassed BBQ area of the Moore River foreshore; that part of Reserves No. 25007, 25008, 25751 and 36048 which form the Guilderton Caravan park in total; and that part of beach Reserve No Pt. 31353/370 from the Moore River mouth to a line drawn west from the junction of Hanson and Gordon Streets.
    - (iii) Lancelin—that part of Beach Reserve No. Pt. 32037 which is adjacent to Cunliffe Street and bounded by a line drawn generally west from the southern boundary of Lot 11 Cunliffe Street and a southern boundary on a line extending generally west of Timothy Street—the prohibition in this area to apply only between the hours of 0800 and 1800; and that part of Reserve No. 24022 which forms Harold Park.
    - (iv) Ledge Point—that part of Beach Reserve No. Pt. 31377 that is bounded by the groynes; those parts of Reserves No. 24196, 37015 and 31377 which form Key Biscayne Park; and that part of Reserve No. 31684 that forms the sports and recreation oval.
    - (v) Seabird—that part of the beach area adjacent to the Seabird Caravan Park; and that part of Reserve No. 34485 which forms the Community Sports Oval.
- (2) If a dog enters or is in a place specified in subclause (1), every person liable for the control of the dog at that time commits an offence.

**Penalty:** Where the dog is a dangerous dog, \$2,000; otherwise \$1,000.

**5.2 Places which are dog exercise areas**

- (1) Subject to clause 5.1 and subclause (2) of this clause, for the purposes of sections 31 and 32 of the Act, the following are dog exercise areas—
- (a) Gingin—Reserve No. 11864 (Lot 155) adjacent to Strathalbyn Way and Vincent Street ; and Reserve No 21432 (Lots 41 and 42) adjacent to Cockram Street and to the south of the entry road to the recreation centre.
  - (b) Guilderton townsite—Beach Reserve No. Pt. 31353 being the beach area to the north of the Mortimer Street groyne; Beach Reserve No. Pt. 31353 being the beach area only between a line drawn west of the western termination of Mortimer Street as the northern boundary and a line drawn west of Fraser Street as the southern boundary; and Reserve No. 26561 being the parkland reserve bordered by Silver Creek and Stephens Crescent.
  - (c) Lancelin townsite—Beach Reserve No. Pt. 32037 being the beach area from the northern end of Harold Park as indicated by the War Memorial and bounded by the adjacent frontal dune and the lead light groyne; Beach Reserve No. Pt. 32037 being the beach area from the northern boundary on a line generally south of Carl Street, south to a line generally extending from the footpath joining the beach with Casserley Way car park; and Reserves No. 24286 and 26908 which are bordered by Bootoo Street to the west and the Off Road Vehicle area to the east.
  - (d) Ledge Point townsite—Beach Reserve No. Pt. 31377 being the beach area to the north of Barrett-Lennard Drive.
  - (e) Seabird townsite—that beach area to the south of the Turner Street access way.
- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply to—
- (a) land which has been set apart as a children's playground;
  - (b) an area being used for sporting or other activities, as permitted by the local government, during the times of such use; or
  - (c) a car park.

**PART 6—MISCELLANEOUS****6.1 Offence to excrete**

- (1) A dog must not excrete on—
- (a) any thoroughfare or other public place; or
  - (b) any land which is not a public place without the consent of the occupier.
- (2) Subject to subclause (3), if a dog excretes contrary to subclause (1), every person liable for the control of the dog at that time commits an offence.

**Penalty:** \$200.

(3) The person liable for the control of the dog does not commit an offence against subclause (2) if any excreta is removed immediately by that person.

## PART 7—ENFORCEMENT

### 7.1 Interpretation

In this Part—

“infringement notice” means the notice referred to in clause 7.3; and

“notice of withdrawal” means the notice referred to in clause 7.6(1).

### 7.2 Modified penalties

(1) The offences contained in Schedule 3 are offences in relation to which a modified penalty may be imposed.

(2) The amount appearing in the third column of Schedule 3 directly opposite an offence is the modified penalty payable in respect of that offence if—

(a) the dog is not a dangerous dog; or

(b) the dog is a dangerous dog, but an amount does not appear in the fourth column directly opposite that offence.

(3) The amount appearing in the fourth column of Schedule 3 directly opposite an offence is the modified penalty payable in respect of that offence if the dog is a dangerous dog.

### 7.3 Issue of infringement notice

Where an Authorized Person has reason to believe that a person has committed an offence in respect of which a modified penalty may be imposed, he or she may issue to that person a notice in the form of Form 7 of the First Schedule of the Regulations.

### 7.4 Failure to pay modified penalty

Where a person who has received an infringement notice fails to pay the modified penalty within the time specified in the notice, or within such further time as may in any particular case be allowed by the CEO, he or she is deemed to have declined to have the offence dealt with by way of a modified penalty.

### 7.5 Payment of modified penalty

A person who has received an infringement notice may, within the time specified in that notice or within such further time as may in any particular case be allowed by the CEO, send or deliver to the local government the amount of the penalty, with or without a reply as to the circumstances giving rise to the offence, and the local government may appropriate that amount in satisfaction of the penalty and issue an acknowledgment.

### 7.6 Withdrawal of infringement notice

(1) Whether or not the modified penalty has been paid, an authorized person may withdraw an infringement notice by sending a notice in the form of Form 8 of the First Schedule of the Regulations.

(2) A person authorized to issue an infringement notice under clause 7.3 cannot sign or send a notice of withdrawal.

### 7.7 Service

An infringement notice or a notice of withdrawal may be served on a person personally, or by leaving it at or posting it to her or his address as ascertained from her or him, or as recorded by the local government under the Act, or as ascertained from inquiries made by the local government.

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### Schedule 1

(clause 4.2)

#### LOCAL LAWS RELATING TO DOGS 2004

#### APPLICATION FOR A LICENCE FOR AN APPROVED KENNEL ESTABLISHMENT

I/we (full name) .....

of (postal address) .....

(telephone number) .....

(facsimile number) .....

(E-mail address) .....

Apply for a licence for an approved kennel establishment at (address of premises) .....

.....

For (number and breed of dogs).....

\* (insert name of person)..... will be residing at the premises on and from (insert date) .....

\* (insert name of person)..... will be residing (sufficiently close to the premises so as to control the dogs and so as to ensure their health and welfare) at .....

..... (insert address of residence)  
 on and from ..... (insert date).

Attached are—

- (a) a site plan of the premises showing the location of the kennels and yards and all other buildings and structures and fences;
- (b) plans and specifications of the kennel establishment;
- (c) copy of notice of proposed use to appear in newspaper;
- (d) copy of notice of proposed use to be given to adjoining premises;
- (e) written evidence that a person will reside—
  - (i) at the premises; or
  - (ii) sufficiently close to the premises so as to control the dogs and so as to ensure their health and welfare; and
- (f) if the person in item (e) is not the applicant, written evidence that the person is a person in charge of the dogs.

I confirm that I have read and agree to comply with the Code of Practice known as ....., in the keeping of dogs at the proposed kennel establishment.

Signature of applicant .....

Date .....

\* delete where inapplicable.

Note: a licence if issued will have effect for a period of 12 months—section 27.5 of the Dog Act.

---

OFFICE USE ONLY

Application fee paid on *[insert date]*.

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**Schedule 2**

(clause 4.8(1))

**CONDITIONS OF A LICENCE FOR AN APPROVED KENNEL ESTABLISHMENT**

An application for a licence for an approved kennel establishment may be approved subject to the following conditions—

- (a) each kennel, unless it is fully enclosed, must have a yard attached to it;
- (b) each kennel and each yard must be at a distance of not less than—
  - (i) 25m from the front boundary of the premises and 5m from any other boundary of the premises;
  - (ii) 10m from any dwelling; and
  - (iii) 25m from any church, school room, hall, factory, dairy or premises where food is manufactured, prepared, packed or stored for human consumption;
- (c) each yard for a kennel must be kept securely fenced with a fence constructed of link mesh or netting or other materials approved by the local government;
- (d) the minimum floor area for each kennel must be calculated at 2.5 times the length of the breed of dog (when it is fully grown), squared, times the number of dogs to be housed in the kennel and the length of the dog is to be determined by measuring from the base of the tail to the front of its shoulder;
- (e) the floor area of the yard attached to any kennel or group of kennels must be at least twice the floor area of the kennel or group of kennels to which it is attached;
- (f) the upper surface of the kennel floor must be—
  - (i) at least 100mm above the surface of the surrounding ground;
  - (ii) smooth so as to facilitate cleaning;
  - (iii) rigid;
  - (iv) durable;
  - (v) slip resistant;
  - (vi) resistant to corrosion;
  - (vii) non-toxic;
  - (viii) impervious;
  - (ix) free from cracks, crevices and other defects; and
  - (x) finished to a surface having a fall of not less than 1 in 100 to a spoon drain which in turn must lead to a suitably sized diameter sewerage pipe which must be properly laid, ventilated and trapped in accordance with the health requirements of the local government;
- (g) all kennel floor washings must pass through the drain in item (f)(x) and must be piped to approved apparatus for the treatment of sewage in accordance with the health requirements of the local government;

- (h) the kennel floor must have a durable upstand rising 75mm above the floor level from the junction of the floor and external and internal walls, or internal walls must be so constructed as to have a minimum clearance of 50mm from the underside of the bottom plate to the floor;
- (i) where a yard is to be floored, the floor must be constructed in the same manner as the floor of any kennel;
- (j) from the floor, the lowest internal height of a kennel must be, whichever is the lesser of—
  - (i) 2m; or
  - (ii) 4 times the height of the breed of dog in the kennel, when it is fully grown, measured from the floor to the uppermost tip of its shoulders while in a stationary upright position;
- (k) the walls of each kennel must be constructed of concrete, brick, stone or framing sheeted internally and externally with good quality new zincalume or new pre-finished colour coated steel sheeting or new fibrous cement sheeting or other durable material approved by the local government;
- (l) all external surfaces of each kennel must be kept in good condition;
- (m) the roof of each kennel must be constructed of impervious material;
- (n) all kennels and yards and drinking vessels must be maintained in a clean condition and must be cleaned and disinfected when so ordered by an authorized person;
- (o) all refuse, faeces and food waste must be disposed of daily into the approved apparatus for the treatment of sewage;
- (p) noise, odours, fleas, flies and other vectors of disease must be effectively controlled;
- (q) suitable water must be available at the kennel via a properly supported standpipe and tap; and
- (r) the licensee or the person nominated in the application for a licence, must, in accordance with the application for the licence, continue to reside—
  - (i) at the premises; or
  - (ii) in the opinion of the local government, sufficiently close to the premises so as to control the dogs, and to ensure their health and welfare.

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**Schedule 3**

(clause 7.2)

**OFFENCES IN RESPECT OF WHICH MODIFIED PENALTY APPLIES**

Offence	Nature of offence	Modified penalty \$	Dangerous Dog Modified Penalty \$
2.4(a)	Attempting to or causing the unauthorized release of a dog from a pound	200	400
2.4(b)	Interfering with any pound or vehicle used for the purpose of catching, holding or conveying dogs	200	
3.1	Failing to provide means for effectively confining a dog	50	200
4.9	Failing to comply with the conditions of a licence	100	200
5.1(2)	Dog in place from which prohibited absolutely	200	400
6.1(2)	Dog excreting in prohibited place	40	

Dated this 31st day of March 2004.

The Common Seal of the Shire of Gingin was affixed by authority of a resolution of the Council in the presence of—

G. E. MORTON, Shire President.  
S. D. FRASER, Chief Executive Officer.

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**CEMETERIES ACT 1986**

## SHIRE OF GINGIN

**CEMETERIES LOCAL LAW 2004**

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**CEMETERIES ACT 1986**

## SHIRE OF GINGIN

**CEMETERIES LOCAL LAW 2004****PART 1—PRELIMINARY****1.1 Citation**

This local law may be cited as the Shire of Gingin Cemeteries Local Law (2004).

**1.2 Interpretation**

In this local law unless the context otherwise requires—

“**ashes**” means so much of the remains of a dead body after the due processes of cremation as may be contained in a standard sized cremation urn;

“**Authorised Officer**” means an employee of the Board authorised by the Board for the purposes of performing any function or exercising any power conferred upon an authorised officer by this Local Law;

“**CEO**” means the Chief Executive Officer for the time being, of the Board;

“**Funeral Director**” means a person holding a current funeral director’s licence;

“**Board**” means the Shire of Gingin;

“**mausoleum**” means a building or construction wholly above or partially above and below ground level, so constructed as to allow the deposition of dead bodies into a compartment in the wall or floor and being sealed from view;

“**monumental mason**” means a person holding a current monumental mason’s licence;

“**personal representative**” means the administrator or executor of an estate of a deceased person;

“**set fee**” refers to fees and charges set by a resolution of the Board and published in the *Government Gazette*, under section 53 of the Act;

“**single funeral permit**” means a permit issued by the Board under section 20 or 21 of the Act which entitles the holder to conduct, at the cemetery, a funeral of a person named in the permit.

“**vault**” means a below ground lined grave with one or more sealed compartments constructed to specifications approved from time to time by the Board.

**1.3 Repeal**

The following local laws are repealed:—

Gingin Public Cemetery published in the *Government Gazette* dated 27 October 1960,

Gingin Public Cemetery—Metric Conversion—published in the *Government Gazette* 21 December 1973.

Gingin Public Cemetery—Fees—published in the *Government Gazette* 15 October 1976.

**PART 2—ADMINISTRATION****2.1 Powers and Functions of CEO**

Subject to any directions given by the Board, the CEO shall exercise all the powers and functions of the Board in respect of the cemetery.

**PART 3—APPLICATION FOR FUNERALS****3.1 Application for Burial**

(1) A person may apply for approval to bury a dead body in the cemetery in the form determined by the Board from time to time.

(2) An application under subclause (1) is to be accompanied by the set fee.

### 3.2 Applications to be Accompanied by Certificates etc

All applications referred to in clause 3.1 shall be accompanied by either a medical certificate of death or a Coroner's order of burial, and a certificate issued under clause 3.3, in respect of the body.

### 3.3 Certificate of Identification

(1) After a dead body is placed in a coffin and prior to a dead body being removed to the cemetery, a person who personally knew the deceased shall identify the dead body and shall complete a certificate of identification in the form determined by the Board from time to time, unless—

- (a) in the opinion of the Funeral Director, the dead body is not in a fit state to be viewed; or
- (b) after reasonable effort the Funeral Director is unable to arrange for a person to identify the dead body.

(2) Where—

- (a) in the opinion of the Funeral Director, the dead body is not in a fit state to be viewed; or
- (b) after reasonable effort the Funeral Director is unable to arrange for a person to identify the dead body,

then the Funeral Director shall complete a certificate in the form determined by the Board from time to time.

### 3.4 Minimum Notice Required

All bookings to hold a funeral shall be made with the Board at least twenty four hours prior to the time proposed for burial on the application, otherwise an extra charge may be made.

## PART 4—FUNERAL DIRECTORS

### 4.1 Funeral Director's Licence Expiry

A funeral director's licence shall expire on the 30th day of June in each year.

### 4.2 Single Funeral Permits

Every application for a single funeral permit made under section 20 or 21 of the Act shall include coffin specifications and details of the vehicle transporting the dead body to the gravesite.

### 4.3 Application Refusal

The Board may refuse an application for a single funeral permit if, in the opinion of the Board, either the coffin specifications or the details of the vehicle transporting the dead body to the gravesite, are not structurally sound or are otherwise inadequate or inappropriate, or on any other grounds.

## PART 5—FUNERALS

### *Division 1—General*

### 5.1 Requirements for Funerals and Coffins

A person shall not bring a dead body into the cemetery unless—

- (a) the Board has approved an application for the burial of that dead body in accordance with Part 3 of this local law;
- (b) it is enclosed in a coffin which in the opinion of the Board is structurally sound and bears the name of the deceased person indelibly inscribed in legible characters on a plate on the coffin's lid;

and

- (c) under the plate referred to in paragraph (b) there is a substantive lead strip bearing the surname of the deceased person stamped in legible characters, each character being not less than 10 mm in height.

### 5.2 Funeral Processions

The time fixed by the Board for any burial shall be the time at which the funeral procession is to arrive at the cemetery gates, and, if not punctually observed, then the applicant who applied to hold the funeral under clause 3.1 shall pay the set fee for being late.

### 5.3 Vehicle Entry Restricted

- (1) Subject to clause 5.3(2), every funeral procession shall enter by the principal entrance, and no vehicle except the hearse, and official mourning coaches, shall be permitted to enter the cemetery.
- (2) This clause shall not apply to persons using wheelchairs or motorised wheelchairs.

### 5.4 Vehicle Access and Speed Limitations

Vehicles shall proceed within the cemetery by the constructed roadway or other areas designated for the use of vehicles and shall not exceed the speed of 25km per hour.

### 5.5 Offenders may be Expelled

A person committing an offence under clause 5.4 may be expelled from the cemetery by the CEO or an authorised officer.

### 5.6 Conduct of Funeral by Board

When conducting a funeral under section 22 of the Act the Board may—

- (a) require a written request for it to conduct a funeral to be lodged with it;
- (b) in its absolute discretion, charge any person requesting it to conduct a funeral the set fee for the conduct of that funeral by it;
- (c) where no fee or a reduced fee has been charged by it for the conduct of the funeral, determine the manner in which the funeral shall be conducted;
- (d) specify an area in the cemetery where the dead body is to be buried;
- (e) conduct the funeral notwithstanding the failure of a person to make any application or to obtain any consent required under this local law;
- (f) do or require anything which it considers is necessary or convenient for the conduct of a funeral by it.

#### *Division 2—Disposal of Ashes*

### 5.7 Disposal of Ashes

(1) The personal representative of a deceased person whose body has been cremated may apply, in an application under clause 3.1 or otherwise, for permission to dispose of the ashes in the cemetery and upon payment of the set fee the Board may grant permission for the ashes to be disposed of by one of the following methods—

- Niche Wall
- Memorial Wall
- Garden of Remembrance
- Ground Niche
- Memorial Rose, Tree or Shrub
- Family Shrub
- Memorial Desk
- Granite Seat
- Family Grave
- Book of Remembrance
- Scattering to the Winds
- Memorial Gardens
- Other memorials approved by the Board

(2) Subject to sub-clauses (3) and (4), a person shall not place the ashes of a deceased person in the cemetery.

(3) An authorised officer may place the ashes of a deceased person in a cemetery in accordance with the Board approval provided—

- (a) the person requesting the placement of the ashes has the permission of the Board; and
- (b) the ashes are placed within an area set aside for that purpose by the Board.

(4) An authorised officer may place the ashes of a deceased person within a grave in accordance with the Board approval, provided the person requesting the placement of the ashes has the written permission of the Board and the approval of the holder of the right of burial of the grave.

## PART 6—BURIALS

### 6.1 Depth of Graves

(1) A person shall not bury a coffin within the cemetery so that the distance from the top of the coffin to the original surface of the ground is—

- (a) subject to paragraph (b), less than 750mm, unless that person has the permission of an authorised officer; or
- (b) in any circumstances less than 600mm.

(2) The permission of the authorised officer in sub-clause (1) (a) will only be granted where in the opinion of the authorised officer exceptional circumstances require granting of that permission.

### 6.2 Mausoleum, etc

(1) A person other than the Board shall not construct a brick grave, crypt, vault or mausoleum within the cemetery.

(2) A person may request the Board to construct a vault or mausoleum within the cemetery which vault or mausoleum shall at all times remain the property of the Board.

(3) An application under subclause (2) shall be in writing and shall be accompanied by payment of the set fee.

(4) A person shall not place a dead body in a mausoleum except—

- (a) in a closed coffin; and
- (b) in a soundly constructed chamber; and
- (c) in accordance with sub-clause (5).

(5) The number of burials in a chamber must not exceed the number for which the chamber was designed.

**PART 7—MEMORIALS AND OTHER WORK***Division 1—General***7.1 Application for Monumental Work**

The Board may require the written consent of the holder of the right of burial of the grave to accompany an application under section 30 of the Act.

**7.2 Placement of Monumental Work**

Every memorial shall be placed on proper and substantial foundations.

**7.3 Removal of Rubbish**

All refuse, rubbish or surplus material remaining after memorial works are completed under a permit issued under section 30 of the Act shall be immediately removed from the cemetery by the person carrying out the same.

**7.4 Operation of Work**

All material required in the erection and completion of any work shall, as far as possible, be prepared before being taken to the cemetery, and all materials required by tradesmen shall be admitted at such entrance as the CEO or an authorised officer shall direct.

**7.5 Removal of Sand, Soil or Loam**

No sand, earth or other material shall be taken from any part of the cemetery for use in the erection of any memorial or work except with the written approval of the Board.

**7.6 Hours of Work**

Persons shall not be permitted to carry out memorial or other work on graves within the cemetery other than during the hours of 8.00am and 6.00pm on weekdays, and 8.00am and noon on Saturdays, without the written permission of the Board.

**7.7 Unfinished Work**

Should any work by masons or others be not completed before 6pm on weekdays and noon on Saturdays, they shall be required to leave the work in a neat and safe condition to the satisfaction of the CEO or an authorised officer.

**7.8 Use of Wood**

No wooden fence, railing, cross or other wooden erection shall be allowed on or around any grave, other than as a temporary marker and with the prior approval of the Board.

**7.9 Plants and Trees**

No trees or shrubs shall be planted on any grave or within the cemetery except such as shall be approved by the CEO.

**7.10 Supervision**

All workers, whether employed by the Board or by any other person, shall at all times whilst within the boundaries of the cemetery be subject to the supervision of the CEO or an authorised officer and shall obey such directions as the CEO or an authorised officer may give.

**7.11 Australian War Graves**

Notwithstanding anything in this local law to the contrary, the Office of Australian War Graves—

- (a) may place a memorial on a military grave; and
- (b) is not required to pay the set fee for any memorial that is placed upon a military grave.

**7.12 Placing of Glass Domes and Vases**

A person shall not place glass domes, vases or other grave ornaments—

- (a) outside the perimeter of a grave in the cemetery as defined in the plans kept and maintained under section 40 (2) of the Act; or
- (b) on the lawn in an area set aside by the Board as a lawn or a memorial plaque section.

*Division 2—Lawn Section***7.13 Specification of Monuments**

(1) All monuments in the lawn section of a cemetery shall—

- (a) be made of natural stone; and
- (b) be placed upon a base of natural stone; and
- (c) comply with the following specifications—
  - (i) the overall height of the monument above the original surface of the grave shall not exceed 1.05m;
  - (ii) the height of the base of the monument above the original surface of the grave shall not be less than 150mm nor more than 450mm;
  - (iii) the width of the base of the monument shall not exceed 1.20m;
  - (iv) the depth of the base of the monument shall not exceed 300mm; and
- (d) have foundations extending to the bottom of the grave unless concrete beam foundations are provided by the Board.

(2) An admiralty bronze memorial plaque may be attached to a monument erected or being erected in the lawn section of the cemetery.

(3) A person shall not display any trade names or marks upon any monument erected within the lawn section of the cemetery.

#### **7.14 Headstones**

In the lawn section of the cemetery, that part of a headstone above its base shall not extend horizontally beyond that base.

#### *Division 3—Memorial Plaque Section*

#### **7.15 Requirements of a Memorial Plaque**

(1) All memorial plaques placed in a Memorial Plaque section of the Cemetery shall be made of Stainless Steel, or any other material approved by the Board and shall be 220mm x 190mm in size.

(2) All memorial plaques made of admiralty bronze shall—

- (a) not exceed 20mm in thickness; and
- (b) be placed upon a base mounting approved by the Board.

(3) All memorial plaques made of stone shall—

- (a) not exceed 50mm in thickness placed upon a base mounting approved by the Board; or
- (b) not be less than 100mm in thickness if it is not to be placed upon a base mounting.

#### *Division 4—Licensing of Monumental Masons*

#### **7.16 Monumental Mason's Licence**

(1) The Board may, upon receipt of an application in writing by any person and upon payment of the set fee, issue to the applicant a monumental mason's licence.

(2) A licence issued under sub-clause (1) authorises the holder to carry out monumental works within the cemetery subject to the provisions of this local law and such conditions as the Board shall specify upon the issue of that licence.

#### **7.17 Expiry Date, Non-Transferability**

A monumental mason's licence—

- (a) shall, subject to clause 7.20, be valid from the date specified therein until the 30th day of June next following; and
- (b) is not transferable.

#### **7.18 Carrying out Monumental Work**

A person shall not carry out monumental work within the cemetery unless that person—

- (a) is the holder of a current monumental mason's licence issued pursuant to clause 7.16 or does so as the employee of a person who holds such a licence; or
- (b) is authorised by the Board to do so.

#### **7.19 Responsibilities of the Holder of a Monumental Mason's Licence**

The holder of a monumental mason's licence shall be responsible for the compliance by every person purporting to be authorised to carry out monumental works within the cemetery pursuant to that licence with all the requirements and conditions of the licence, this local law, the Act and any other written law which may affect the carrying out of monumental works.

#### **7.20 Cancellation of a Monumental Mason's Licence**

(1) The Board may, by notice in writing to the holder of a monumental mason's licence, terminate the licence on any of the following grounds—

- (a) that the holder of the licence has committed a breach of the requirements and conditions of the licence, this local law, the Act or any other written law which may affect the carrying out of monumental works;
- (b) that, in the opinion of the Board, the conduct of the holder of the licence or any person in the employ of that holder in carrying out or attempting to carry out any works within the cemetery, is inappropriate or unbecoming; or
- (c) that the holder of the licence has purported to transfer the licence issued to that holder.

(2) Upon the termination of a monumental mason's licence under this clause, no part of any fee paid for the issue of that licence is refundable by the Board.

(3) An aggrieved person whose licence has been terminated under subclause (1) may appeal to a Local Court against a decision of the Board under this clause in the manner stated in section 19 (3) of the Act.

### **PART 8—GENERAL**

#### **8.1 Animals**

Subject to clause 8.2, a person shall not bring an animal into or permit an animal to enter or remain in the cemetery, other than with the approval of the CEO or an authorised officer.

**8.2 Guide Dogs**

Clause 8.1 shall not apply to a hearing impaired person or a person who is blind or partially blind and is accompanied by a hearing or guide dog.

**8.3 Damaging and Removing of Objects**

Subject to clause 8.4, a person shall not damage, remove or pick any tree, plant, shrub or flower in the cemetery or any other object or thing on any grave or memorial or which is the property of the Board without the permission of the Board.

**8.4 Withered Flowers**

A person may remove withered flowers from a grave or memorial and these are to be placed in a receptacle provided by the Board for that purpose.

**8.5 Littering and Vandalism**

A person shall not—

- (a) break or cause to be broken any glass, ceramic or other material in or upon the cemetery;
- (b) discard, deposit, leave or cause to be discarded, deposited or left any refuse or litter in or upon the cemetery other than in a receptacle provided for that purpose.

**8.6 Advertising**

A person shall not carry on or advertise any trade, business or profession within the cemetery without the prior written approval of the Board which consent may be granted subject to such conditions as the Board thinks fit.

**8.7 Obeying Signs and Directions**

A person shall obey all signs displayed, marked, placed or erected by the Board within the cemetery and any other lawful direction by the CEO or an authorised officer.

**8.8 Removal from the Cemetery**

Any person failing to comply with any provisions of this local law or behaving in a manner that, in the opinion of the Board, the CEO or an authorised officer is inappropriate in the cemetery may in addition to any penalty provided by this Local Law be ordered to leave the cemetery by the Board, the CEO or an authorised officer.

**PART 9—OFFENCES AND MODIFIED PENALTIES****9.1 General**

A person who commits a breach of any provisions of this local law commits an offence and shall on conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$500.00 and if the offence is a continuing one to a further penalty not exceeding \$20.00 for every day or part of a day during which the offence has continued.

**9.2 Modified Penalties**

- (1) The offences specified in the First Schedule are offences which may be dealt with under section 63 of the Act.
- (2) The modified penalty payable in respect of an offence specified in the First Schedule is set out in the fourth column of the First Schedule.
- (3) The prescribed form of the infringement notice referred to in section 63(1) of the Act is set out in the Second Schedule.
- (4) The prescribed form of the notice withdrawing an infringement notice referred to in section 63(3) of the Act is set out in the Third Schedule.

***First Schedule***

Cemeteries Act, 1986

*Shire of Gingin*

CEMETERIES LOCAL LAW 2004

**MODIFIED PENALTIES**

<b>Item No.</b>	<b>Clause</b>	<b>Nature of Offence</b>	<b>Modified Penalty</b>
1	5.4	Excessive speed	\$50.00
2	5.4	Unauthorised use—driving of vehicles	\$50.00
3	7.3	Placing and removal of rubbish and surplus materials	\$50.00
4	7.7	Leaving uncompleted works in an untidy or unsafe condition	\$50.00
5	8.1	Animal at large	\$50.00
6	8.5	Dumping of Rubbish	\$50.00
7	8.6	Unauthorised advertising, and/or trading	\$50.00
8	8.7	Disobeying sign or lawful direction	\$50.00



**Second Schedule**

Cemeteries Act, 1986

*Shire of Gingin*

CEMETERIES LOCAL LAW 2004

**INFRINGEMENT NOTICE**

TO: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Address)

It is alleged that at \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ hours on the \_\_\_\_\_ day  
of \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_

you committed the offence indicated below by an (x) in breach of clause ..... of the ***Shire of Gingin Cemeteries Local Law (2004)***.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Authorised Person)

Offence

- Animal at large
- Dumping rubbish
- Excessive speed in vehicle
- Leaving uncompleted works in an untidy or unsafe condition
- Non removal of rubbish
- Unauthorised advertising or trading
- Unauthorised vehicle use
- Disobeying sign or lawful direction
- Other Offence \_\_\_\_\_

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

You may dispose of this matter—

By payment of the penalty as shown within 21 days of the date of this notice (or the date of the giving of this notice if that is a different date) to the Chief Executive Officer of the Shire of Gingin at 7 Brockman Street Gingin between the hours of 8.30am to 4.30pm Monday to Friday.

Please make cheques payable to Shire of Gingin. Payments by mail should be addressed to—

The Chief Executive Officer  
Shire of Gingin  
7 Brockman Street  
GINGIN WA 6503

If the penalty is not paid within the time specified, then a complaint of the alleged offence may be made and heard and determined by a court.

**Third Schedule**

Cemeteries Act, 1986

*Shire of Gingin*

CEMETERIES LOCAL LAW 2004

**WITHDRAWAL OF INFRINGEMENT NOTICE**

No. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_

To <sup>(1)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

Infringement Notice No \_\_\_\_\_ dated \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ for the alleged offence of <sup>(2)</sup>

Penalty <sup>(3)</sup> \$ \_\_\_\_\_ is withdrawn.

(Delete whichever does not apply)

- \* No further action will be taken.
- \* It is proposed to institute court proceedings for the alleged offence.

<sup>(1)</sup> Insert name and address of alleged offender.

<sup>(2)</sup> Insert short particulars of offence alleged.

<sup>(3)</sup> Insert amount of penalty prescribed.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Authorised Person)

Dated this 31st day of March 2004.

The Common Seal of the Shire of Gingin was affixed by authority of a resolution of the Council in the presence of—

G. E. MORTON, Shire President.  
S. D. FRASER, Chief Executive Officer.

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