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## **TOWN OF EAST FREMANTLE**

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

### **PARKING LOCAL LAW 2016**

### **PUBLIC PLACES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY LOCAL LAW 2016**

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DOG ACT 1976  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

### **DOGS LOCAL LAW 2016**

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CAT ACT 2011  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

### **CATS LOCAL LAW 2016**



**LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995**

## TOWN OF EAST FREMANTLE

**PARKING LOCAL LAW 2016**

Under the powers conferred on it by the *Local Government Act 1995* and under all other relevant powers, the Council of the Town of East Fremantle resolved on 17 May 2016 to make this local law.

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

This local law may be cited as the *Town of East Fremantle Parking Local Law 2016*.

**1.2 Commencement**

This local law comes into operation 14 days after the date of its publication in the *Government Gazette*.

**1.3 Repeal**

The *Town of East Fremantle Local Law Relating to Parking and Parking Facilities 1999* published in the *Government Gazette* on 8 November 1999 is repealed.

**1.4 Application**

- (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 Town, unless the Town 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.

**1.5 Definitions**

In this local law—

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

**authorised person** means a person appointed by the Town 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 Town, the CEO or an authorised person, or by any written law, to park on a thoroughfare or parking facility;

**bay** includes 'stall' and 'space';

**bicycle** has the meaning given to it in the Code;

**bus** has the meaning given to it in the Code;

**bus embayment** has the meaning given to it in the Code;

**bus stop** has the meaning given to it in the Code;

**bus zone** has the meaning given to it in the Code;

**caravan** has the meaning given to it in the *Caravan Parks and Camping Grounds Act 1995*;

**carriageway** has the meaning given to it in the Code;

**centre**, in relation to a carriageway, means a line or a series of lines, marks or other indications—

- (a) for a two-way carriageway—placed so as to delineate vehicular traffic travelling in different directions; or
- (b) 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 in the Code;

**Town** means the Town of East Fremantle;

**CEO** means the Chief Executive Officer of the Town;

**Code** means the *Road Traffic Code 2000*;

**commercial vehicle—**

- (a) 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
- (b) 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;

**disability parking permit** has the meaning given to it by the *Local Government (Parking for People with Disabilities) Regulations 2014*;

**district** means the district of the Town;

**driver** means any person driving or in control of a vehicle;

**edge line** has the meaning given to it in the Code;

**emergency vehicle** has the meaning given to it in the Code;

**footpath** has the meaning given to it in the Code;

**GVM** (which stands for 'gross vehicle mass') has the meaning given to it in the Code;

**loading zone** means a parking bay which is set aside for use by commercial vehicles if there is a sign referable to that bay marked 'loading zone';

**mail zone** has the meaning given to it in the Code;

**median strip** has the meaning given to it in the Code;

**metered bay** means a section or part of a metered zone that is in the vicinity of 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 in the Code;

**motor vehicle—**

- (a) means a self-propelled vehicle that is not operated on rails; and
- (b) includes a trailer, semi-trailer or caravan while attached to the motor vehicle, but does not include a power assisted pedal cycle;

**nature strip** has the meaning given to it in the Code;

**no parking area** has the meaning given to it in the Code;

**no parking sign** means a sign with—

- (a) the words 'no parking' in red letters on a white background; or
- (b) 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 in the Code;

**no stopping sign** means a sign with—

- (a) the words 'no stopping' or 'no standing' in red letters on a white background; or
- (b) 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 in the Act;

**owner—**

- (a) 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 Act;
- (b) where used in relation to any other vehicle, means the person who owns, or is entitled to possession of that vehicle; and
- (c) where used in relation to land, has the meaning given to it in the Act;

**park** has the meaning given to it in the Code;

**parking area** has the meaning given to it in the Code;

**parking bay** 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 bay;

**parking facilities** includes—

- (a) land, buildings, shelters, parking stations, metered zones, metered bays, parking bays and other facilities open to the public generally for the parking of vehicles with or without charge; and
- (b) signs, notices and facilities used in connection with the parking of vehicles;

**parking meter** means a meter, including the stand on which the meter is erected, regulating the parking of vehicles in a metered zone, into which a fee may be inserted under clause 2.2;

**parking region** means the whole of the district except—

- (a) the approach and departure prohibition areas of all existing and future traffic control signal installations as determined by the Commissioner of Main Roads;

- (b) prohibition areas applicable to all existing and future bridges and subways as determined by the Commissioner of Main Roads; and
- (c) any road which comes under the control of the Commissioner of Main Roads unless the control of parking and parking facilities on that road is carried out subject to the control and direction of the Commissioner of Main Roads or has been delegated by the Commissioner to the Town;

**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 bay;

**path** has the meaning given to it in the Code;

**Pay and Display parking station** means a parking station where parking of a vehicle is permitted only—

- (a) if the vehicle displays a ticket, for which the applicable fee has been paid; and
- (b) during the period, or before the expiry time, marked on the ticket;

**Pay as you Leave parking station** means a parking station where parking of a vehicle is permitted only on condition that, before the vehicle leaves the parking station, the fee that applies to the period during which the vehicle is in the parking station is paid;

**pedestrian crossing** has the meaning given to it in the Code;

**penalty unit** means the amount prescribed by the Town, in the *Town of East Fremantle Penalty Units Local Law 2016*, as a standard penalty unit;

**public bus** has the meaning given to it in 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 Town;
- (b) of which the Town 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;

**right of way** means a portion of land that is—

- (a) shown and marked 'Right of Way' or 'R.O.W', or coloured or marked in any other way to signify that the portion of land is a right of way, on any plan or diagram deposited with the Registrar of Titles that is subject to the provisions of section 167A of the *Transfer of Land Act 1893*;
- (b) shown on a diagram or plan of survey relating to a subdivision that is created as a right of way and vested in the Crown under section 152 of the *Planning and Development Act 2005*; or
- (c) shown and marked as a right of way on a map or plan deposited with the Registrar of Titles and transferred to the Crown under the *Transfer of Land Act 1893*, but does not include—
  - (i) a private driveway; or
  - (ii) a right of way created by easement between two parties;

**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 in the Code;

**sign** includes a traffic sign, inscription, road marking, mark, structure or device on which may be shown words, numbers, expressions or symbols, that is—

- (a) approved by the Town; and
- (b) 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 in the Code;

**stop** has the meaning given to it in the Code;

**symbol** includes any symbol specified by the Code; and any reference to the wording of any sign in this local law includes 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 in the Code;

**thoroughfare** has the meaning given to it in the Act;

**ticket issuing machine**, in relation to a parking station, means a machine that issues a ticket, whether or not for payment of a fee, showing the period of time during which, or the expiry time before which, a vehicle may lawfully be parked in the parking station;

**traffic island** has the meaning given to it in the Code;

**trailer** has the meaning given to it in the Code;

**vehicle** has the meaning given to it in the *Road Traffic Act* and 'classes of vehicles' are those set out in clause 1.8; and

**verge** has the same meaning as *nature strip*.

### 1.6 Application of particular definitions

(1) For the purposes of the application of the definitions of 'no parking area' and 'parking area' an arrow inscribed on a 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 sign was 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 is to have the meaning given to it in that Act or the Code.

### 1.7 Pre-existing signs

(1) A sign that—

- (a) was erected by the Town or the Commissioner of Main Roads before the commencement of this local law; and
- (b) relates to the parking of vehicles within the parking region,

is to be deemed to have been erected by the Town under this local law.

(2) An inscription, word, number, expression or symbol on a sign referred to in subclause (1) operates and has effect according to its tenor.

(3) Where an inscription, word, number, expression or symbol on a sign referred to in subclause (1) relates to the stopping of vehicles, it is to be deemed for the purposes of this local law to operate and have effect as if it related to the parking of vehicles.

### 1.8 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.

### 1.9 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 is to be read as applying to that part of the thoroughfare which—

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

### 1.10 Powers of the Town

The Town may prohibit or regulate by signs, 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 Town may constitute, determine and indicate by signs, metered bays and metered zones.

(2) In respect of metered bays and metered zones the Town may 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.

(3) Where the Town makes a determination under subclauses (1) and (2) it shall erect signs to give effect to the determination.

### 2.2 Parking fee to be paid

A person must not park a vehicle in a metered bay unless the appropriate fee as indicated by a sign on the parking meter referable to the bay is inserted into the parking meter or is otherwise paid under clause 2.10.

### 2.3 Limitation on parking in metered bay

The payment of the fee under clause 2.2 entitles a person to park the vehicle in a metered bay for the period shown on the parking meter, but does not authorise the parking of the vehicle during any time when parking in that bay is prohibited under this local law.

### 2.4 No parking when meter is expired

A person must not, during the hours when a fee is payable to park the vehicle in a metered bay—

- (a) leave the vehicle in the metered bay; or
- (b) permit the vehicle to remain parked in the metered bay,

when the parking meter referable to that metered bay exhibits the sign 'Expired' or a negative time.

**2.5 Vehicles to be within metered bay**

(1) Subject to subclause (2), a person must not park a vehicle in a metered bay in a thoroughfare otherwise than—

- (a) wholly within the metered bay; and
- (b) where the metered bay is set out parallel to the kerb—parallel to and as close to the kerb as practicable.

(2) If a vehicle is too long or too wide to fit completely within a single metered bay then the person parking the vehicle must do so within the minimum number of metered bays needed to park that vehicle.

(3) A person must not park a vehicle partly within and partly outside a metered zone.

**2.6 Permitted insertions in parking meters**

(1) A person must not insert into a parking meter anything other than the designations of coins or banknotes 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, must be effected only in accordance with the instructions printed on that particular meter.

**2.7 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 must, on purchasing a ticket from the machine for a period of parking, place the ticket inside the vehicle in a position where—

- (a) the ticket is clearly visible to; and
- (b) 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.

**2.8 One vehicle per metered bay**

A person must not park or attempt to park a vehicle in a metered bay in which another vehicle is parking or has parked.

**2.9 No parking when hood on meter**

Despite any other provision of this local law and despite any other sign or notice, a person must not park a vehicle in a metered bay if the parking meter referable to the metered bay has a hood marked 'No Parking', 'Reserved Parking' or 'Temporary Bus Stand' or equivalent symbols depicting these purposes except with the permission of the Town or an authorised person.

**2.10 Alternative methods of payment for parking**

(1) The Town may allow a person to pay for parking in advance or in arrears by issuing a permit, invoice, ticket or pass (referred to in this clause as an '**Alternative Method of Payment**').

(2) A person who has been permitted by the Town to make an Alternative Method of Payment for parking is exempt from paying fees at the relevant parking facility providing that he or she complies with the terms of the Alternative Method of Payment.

(3) An Alternative Method of Payment may not be used by any person other than the person who received authorisation by the Town.

**PART 3—PARKING BAYS AND PARKING STATIONS****3.1 Determination of parking bays and parking stations**

(1) The Town may constitute, determine and indicate by signs—

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

(2) Where the Town makes a determination under subclause (1) it shall erect signs to give effect to the determination.

**3.2 Vehicles to be within parking bay on thoroughfare or parking station**

(1) Subject to subclause (2), a person must not park a vehicle in a parking bay in a thoroughfare or parking station otherwise than—

- (a) where the parking bay is set out parallel to the kerb—parallel to and as close to the kerb as is practicable;
- (b) wholly within the bay; and
- (c) headed in the direction of the movement of traffic on the side of the thoroughfare or parking station in which the bay is situated.

(2) If a vehicle is too long or too wide to fit completely within a single parking bay then the person parking the vehicle must do so within the minimum number of parking bays needed to park that vehicle.

(3) A person must not park a vehicle partly within and partly outside a parking area.

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

A person must not park a vehicle, or permit a vehicle to remain parked, in a 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;
- (b) in the case of a Pay as you Leave parking station, the applicable fee is paid before the vehicle leaves the parking station; and
- (c) in the case of a Pay and Display parking station, within a reasonable time of parking the vehicle—
  - (i) the applicable fee is inserted in, or otherwise paid at, a ticket issuing machine for that parking station; and
  - (ii) the ticket from the ticket issuing machine is placed on the drivers side of the vehicle dashboard for the duration of the vehicles stay in the parking station, in such a position that all of it 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 the outside of the vehicle.

### **3.4 Vehicle not to be removed until fee paid**

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

### **3.5 Entitlement to receipt**

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

### **3.6 Parking prohibitions and restrictions**

(1) A person must 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 Town 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 the vehicle to move the vehicle; or
- (d) park or attempt to park a vehicle in a parking bay in which another vehicle is parked but this paragraph does not prevent the parking of a motorcycle and a bicycle together in a bay marked 'M/C', if the bicycle is parked in accordance with subclause (2).

(2) A person must not park a bicycle—

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

(3) Despite subclause (1)(b), a driver may park a vehicle in a bay that is in a parking area (except where it is in a parking area for people with a disability) for twice the length of time allowed if—

- (a) the driver's vehicle displays a disability parking permit; and
- (b) a person with a disability to whom that 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 (3), a person must 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) Subclause (3) applies to a driver if—

- (a) the driver's vehicle displays a disability parking permit; and
- (b) the person to whom the disability parking permit relates is either the driver of the vehicle or a passenger in the vehicle.

(3) A 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.

(4) A person must not park a vehicle—

- (a) in a no parking area;



- (b) in a parking area, except in accordance both with the signs relating to the parking area and with this local law;
- (c) in a bay marked 'M/C', unless the vehicle is a bicycle or a motorcycle without a sidecar or a trailer;
- (d) at any time in a right of way; or
- (e) unless clauses 3.6(3) and 4.1(3) apply, for more than the maximum time specified by a sign.

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

#### **4.2 Parking with a permit**

- (1) A sign may indicate that all or part of a parking station or thoroughfare is set aside, during the period indicated on the sign, for the parking of vehicles with a permit.
- (2) The Town may issue to a person a permit in respect of all or part of a parking station or a thoroughfare referred to in subclause (1).
- (3) A person must not park or stop a vehicle, or permit a vehicle to remain parked, in a parking station or thoroughfare that is set aside under subclause (1) unless the permit issued under subclause (2) is displayed inside the vehicle so that it is clearly visible to an authorised person examining the permit from outside the vehicle.
- (4) The Town may, at any time, revoke a permit issued under subclause (2).

#### **4.3 Event parking**

- (1) The Town may determine that all or part of a parking station, thoroughfare or public place is set aside for a specified period indicated by a sign, for the parking of vehicles by persons attending a particular event.
- (2) The Town may issue to a person a permit in respect of all or part of a parking station, thoroughfare or public place for an event referred to in subclause (1);
- (3) A person must not park or stop a vehicle, or permit a vehicle to remain parked, in any area that is set aside under subclause (1) unless the permit issued under subclause (2) for the relevant event is displayed inside the vehicle so that it is clearly visible to an authorised person examining the ticket from outside the vehicle.

#### **4.4 Parking vehicle on a carriageway**

- (1) Unless otherwise permitted by a sign, a person parking a vehicle on a carriageway other than in a parking bay must 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—
    - (i) the vehicle and the farther boundary of the carriageway, or any continuous dividing line or median strip; or
    - (ii) the vehicle and any part of 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.
- (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.

#### **4.5 When parallel and right-angled parking apply**

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

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

#### **4.6 When angle parking applies**

- (1) This clause does not apply to—
  - (a) a passenger vehicle of over 3 tonnes;

- (b) a commercial vehicle with a mass including any load, of over 3 tonnes; or
- (c) a person parking either a motorcycle without a trailer or a bicycle.

(2) Where a sign relating to 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 parking area must park the vehicle at an angle of approximately 45 degrees to the centre of the carriageway, unless otherwise indicated by the sign or by marks on the carriageway.

#### **4.7 General prohibitions on parking**

(1) This clause does not apply to a vehicle parked in a parking bay or to a bicycle in a bicycle rack.  
(2) Subclauses (3)(c), (e) and (g) do not apply to a vehicle parked in a bus embayment.  
(3) Unless a sign indicates otherwise, a person must not park a vehicle so that any portion of the vehicle is—

- (a) between any other stationary vehicle 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 over any footpath or pedestrian crossing;
- (f) between the boundaries of a carriageway and any double longitudinal line consisting of two continuous lines;
- (g) 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 box, unless the vehicle is being used for the purposes of collecting postal articles from the pillar box;
- (k) within 10 metres of the prolongation of the nearer edge of any intersecting carriageway (without traffic-control signals) intersecting that carriageway on the side on which the vehicle is parked on the carriageway or verge; or
- (l) on a carriageway or verge within 20 metres from the nearest point of an intersecting carriageway at an intersection with traffic-control signals.

(4) A person must not park a vehicle so that any portion of the vehicle is within 20 metres of the approach side, or 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.

(5) A person must 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.

#### **4.8 Authorised person may order vehicle on thoroughfare to be moved**

The driver of a vehicle must 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.

#### **4.9 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 must not remove a mark made by an authorised person so that the purpose of making the mark is defeated or likely to be defeated.

#### **4.10 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 must 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 must 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 2 hours.

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

A person must 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 the thoroughfare.

#### **4.12 Parking on private land**

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

- (a) which belongs to the Town;
- (b) of which the Town is the management body under the *Land Administration Act 1997*;
- (c) which is an 'otherwise unvested facility' within section 3.53 of the Act; or
- (d) which is the subject of an agreement referred to in clause 1.4(2).

(2) A person must 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 must not park a vehicle on the land otherwise than in accordance with the consent.

#### **4.13 Parking on reserves**

Other than an employee of the Town in the course of his or her duties or a person authorised by the Town, a person must not drive, stop or park a vehicle on or over any portion of a reserve other than upon an area specifically set aside for that purpose.

#### **4.14 Parking on a carriageway—heavy and long vehicles**

(1) Unless engaged in the picking up or setting down of goods, a person must not park on a carriageway for any period exceeding one hour, 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 3 tonnes.

(2) Nothing in this clause affects the operation of any other clause in this local law, or any other written law relating to the parking or stopping of vehicles.

#### **4.15 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 Town, 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 for the person to carry out urgent, essential or official duties.

(2) Where permission is granted under subclause (1), the Town, 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.

(3) An authorised person may, in the course of performing his or her duties, park a vehicle contrary to a sign or other restriction in this local law for the minimum amount of time required to complete those duties.

### **PART 5—STOPPING GENERALLY**

#### **5.1 No stopping**

(1) A driver must not stop a vehicle on a length of carriageway, or in an area, to which a 'no stopping' sign applies.

(2) A driver must not stop at the side of a carriageway marked with a continuous yellow edge line.

#### **5.2 No parking**

A driver must not park a vehicle on a length of carriageway or in an area to which a 'no parking' sign applies.

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

#### **6.1 Stopping in a loading zone**

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

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

and, in any event, the vehicle must not remain in that loading zone—

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

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

(1) A driver must not stop in a taxi zone, unless the driver is driving a taxi.

(2) A driver must 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 must not stop a vehicle in a mail zone.

#### 6.4 Other limitations in zones

A person must not stop a vehicle in a zone to which a sign applies if stopping the vehicle would be contrary to any limitation with respect to the class of persons or vehicles, or the specific activity allowed, as indicated by additional words on the sign.

### PART 7—OTHER PLACES WHERE STOPPING IS RESTRICTED

#### 7.1 Stopping in a shared zone

A driver must not stop a vehicle in a shared zone unless—

- (a) the driver stops the vehicle at a place on a length of carriageway, or in an area, to which a sign applies and the driver is permitted to stop the vehicle at that place under this local law;
- (b) the driver stops the vehicle in a parking bay and the driver is permitted to stop the vehicle in the parking bay under this local law;
- (c) the driver is dropping off, or picking up, passengers or goods; or
- (d) the driver is engaged in door-to-door delivery or collection of goods, or in the collection of waste.

#### 7.2 Double parking

(1) A driver must 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 this local law.

#### 7.3 Stopping near an obstruction

A driver must not stop a vehicle 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 must 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 sign does not prohibit stopping; or
- (b) the driver stops the vehicle at a place on a length of carriageway, or in an area, to which a sign applies and the driver is permitted to stop the vehicle at that place under this local law.

(2) A driver must 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 sign does not prohibit stopping; or
- (b) the 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) A driver must 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.

(2) A driver may stop on a crest or curve on a carriageway if the driver stops at a place on the carriageway to which a parking control sign applies and the driver is permitted to stop at that place under this local law

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

(1) A driver must 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) For the purposes of subclause (1) **'unattended'**, in relation to a vehicle, means that the driver has left the vehicle and is more than 3 metres from the closest point of the vehicle.

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

(1) A driver must 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, where the driver is permitted to stop at that place under this local law, whether by a sign or otherwise.

(2) In this clause, distances are measured in the direction in which the driver is driving.

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

The driver of a vehicle (other than a bicycle or an animal) must not stop so that any portion of the vehicle is on a path, traffic island or median strip, unless the driver stops in a place where the driver is permitted to stop at that place under this local law, whether by a sign or otherwise.

**7.9 Stopping on a verge**

(1) A person must 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—

- (a) the owner or occupier of the premises immediately adjacent to that verge; or
- (b) is authorised by the occupier of those premises to stop the vehicle so that any portion of it is on that verge.

(3) Subclause (1)(b) does not apply to a commercial vehicle if—

- (a) it is being loaded or unloaded with reasonable expedition with goods or merchandise collected from or delivered to the premises adjacent to the portion of the verge on which the commercial vehicle is parked; and
- (b) 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 must 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 bay and the driver is permitted to stop in the parking bay under this local law.

(2) A driver must 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 bay and the driver is permitted to stop in the parking bay under this local law.

**7.11 Stopping near a public letter box**

A driver must 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 sign applies and the driver is permitted to stop at that place under this local law.

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

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

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

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

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

**PART 8—MISCELLANEOUS****8.1 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, must not remove from the vehicle any notice put on the vehicle by an authorised person.

**8.2 Unauthorised signs and defacing of signs, tickets or permits**

A person must not without the authority of the Town—

- (a) mark, set up or exhibit a sign purporting to be or resembling a sign marked, set up or exhibited by the Town under this local law;
- (b) remove, deface or misuse a sign or property, set up or exhibited by the Town under this local law or attempt to do any such act;
- (c) deface, alter or misuse a permit or ticket issued by the Town; or
- (d) affix a board, sign, placard, notice or other thing to or paint or write on any part of a sign set up or exhibited by the Town under this local law.

**8.3 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.

#### 8.4 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.

#### 8.5 Special purpose and emergency vehicles

Despite 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 and 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 and at any time.

#### 8.6 Vehicles not to obstruct a public place

(1) Without the permission of the Town or unless authorised under any written law a person must 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.

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

### PART 9—ENFORCEMENT

#### 9.1 Legal proceedings

Evidentiary provisions relating to offences involving vehicles are contained in Division 2 of Part 9 of the Act.

#### 9.2 Offences and penalties

(1) A person who breaches a provision of this local law 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) A person who commits an offence under this local law is to be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not less than \$1000 and 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.

(4) The amount appearing in the final column of Schedule 1 directly opposite a clause specified in that Schedule is the modified penalty for an offence against that clause.

(5) If this local law expresses a modified penalty as a number of penalty units, the monetary value of the modified penalty is the number of dollars obtained by multiplying the value of the penalty unit by the number of penalty units as specified in the *Town of East Fremantle Penalty Units Local Law 2016*.

#### 9.3 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 1 of the *Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996*;

(b) the form of the infringement notice referred to in section 9.17 of the Act is that of Form 2 in Schedule 1 of the *Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996*; 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 *Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996*.

### SCHEDULE 1—PRESCRIBED OFFENCES

[Clause 9.2(4)]

Item No.	Clause No.	Nature of offence	Penalty Unit
1	2.2	Failure to pay fee for metered bay	10
2	2.3	Parking in excess of period shown on metered bay	10
3	2.4	Parking when meter has expired	10
4	2.5(1)	Failure to park wholly within metered bay	10
5	2.5(3)	Parking outside metered zone	10
6	2.6	Non-permitted insertion in parking meter	10
7	2.7	Failure to display ticket clearly in metered zone	10
8	2.8	Parking or attempting to park a vehicle in a metered bay occupied by another vehicle	10
9	2.9	Parking contrary to a meter hood	10
10	3.2(1)	Failure to park wholly within parking bay	10

<b>Item No.</b>	<b>Clause No.</b>	<b>Nature of offence</b>	<b>Penalty Unit</b>
11	3.2(3)	Failure to park wholly within parking area	10
12	3.3	Failure to pay parking station fee	10
13	3.3(c)	Failure to display ticket clearly in parking station	10
14	3.4	Leaving without paying parking station fee	10
15	3.6(1)(a)	Causing obstruction in parking station	15
16	3.6(1)(b)	Parking contrary to sign in parking station	10
17	3.6(1)(c)	Parking contrary to directions of authorised person	20
18	3.6(1)(d)	Parking or attempting to park a vehicle in a parking bay occupied by another vehicle	10
19	4.1(1)(a)	Parking wrong class of vehicle	10
20	4.1(1)(b)	Parking by persons of a different class	10
21	4.1(1)(c)	Parking during prohibited period	10
22	4.1(4)(a)	Parking in no parking area	10
23	4.1(4)(b)	Parking contrary to signs or limitations	10
24	4.1(4)(c)	Parking vehicle in motorcycle only area	10
25	4.1(4)(d)	Parking vehicle in a right of way	20
26	4.1(4)(e)	Parking vehicle in excess of maximum time	10
27	4.1(5)	Parking without permission in an area designated for 'Authorised Vehicles Only'	20
28	4.2(3)	Failure to display parking permit	10
29	4.3(3)	Failure to display event parking permit	10
30	4.4(1)(a)	Failure to park on the left of two-way carriageway	10
31	4.4(1)(b)	Failure to park on boundary of one-way carriageway	10
32	4.4(1)(a) or 4.4(1)(b)	Parking against the flow of traffic	10
33	4.4(1)(c)	Parking when distance from farther boundary less than 3 metres	10
34	4.4(1)(d)	Parking closer than 1 metre from another vehicle	10
35	4.4(1)(e)	Causing obstruction	20
36	4.5(a) or 4.5(b)	Failure to park at approximate right angle or parallel to carriageway	10
37	4.6(2)	Failure to park at an appropriate angle	10
38	4.7(3)(a) and 7.2	Double parking	20
39	4.7(3)(b)	Parking on or adjacent to a median strip	20
40	4.7(3)(c)	Denying access to private drive or right of way	10
41	4.7(3)(d)	Parking beside excavation or obstruction so as to obstruct traffic	10
42	4.7(3)(e)	Parking on or over footpath/pedestrian crossing	20
43	4.7(3)(f) and (g)	Parking contrary to continuous line markings	10
44	4.7(3)(h)	Parking on intersection	10
45	4.7(3)(i)	Parking within 1 metre of fire hydrant or fire plug	20
46	4.7(3)(j)	Parking within 3 metres of public letter box	10
47	4.7(3)(k)	Parking within 10 metres of intersection	10
48	4.7(3)(l)	Parking within 20 metres of a traffic signal controlled intersection	10
49	4.7(4)(a) or (b)	Parking vehicle within 10 metres of departure side of bus stop, children's crossing or pedestrian crossing	10
50	4.7(4)(a) or (b)	Parking vehicle within 20 metres of approach side of bus stop, children's crossing or pedestrian crossing	10
51	4.7(5)	Parking vehicle within 20 metres of approach side or departure side of railway level crossing	10
52	4.8	Parking contrary to direction of authorised person	20
53	4.9(2)	Removing mark of authorised person	20
54	4.10	Moving vehicle to avoid time limitation	10
55	4.11(a)	Parking in thoroughfare for purpose of sale	10
56	4.11(b)	Parking unlicensed vehicle in thoroughfare	10

Item No.	Clause No.	Nature of offence	Penalty Unit
57	4.11(c)	Parking a trailer/caravan on a thoroughfare	10
58	4.11(d)	Parking in thoroughfare for purpose of repairs	10
59	4.12(2)	Parking on land that is not a parking facility without consent	10
60	4.12(3)	Parking on land not in accordance with consent	10
61	4.13	Driving or parking on reserve	20
62	4.14	Stopping heavy or long vehicles on carriageway	10
63	5.1(1)	Stopping contrary to a 'no stopping' sign	15
64	5.1(2)	Stopping within continuous yellow lines	10
65	5.2	Parking contrary to a 'no parking' sign	10
66	6.1	Stopping unlawfully in a loading zone	10
67	6.2	Stopping unlawfully in a taxi zone or bus zone	10
68	6.3	Stopping unlawfully in a mail zone	10
69	6.4	Stopping in a zone contrary to a sign	10
70	7.1	Stopping in a shared zone	10
71	7.3	Stopping near an obstruction	20
72	7.4	Stopping on a bridge or tunnel	20
73	7.5	Stopping on crests/curves etc	20
74	7.6	Stopping near fire hydrant	20
75	7.7	Stopping near bus stop	10
76	7.8	Stopping on path, median strip or traffic island	20
77	7.9	Stopping on verge	10
78	7.10	Obstructing path, a driveway etc	20
79	7.11	Stopping near letter box	10
80	7.12	Stopping in bicycle parking area	10
81	7.13	Stopping in motorcycle parking area	10
82	8.6	Leaving vehicle so as to obstruct a public place	20
83	9.2	All other offences not specified	10

Dated 17 June 2016.

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

JAMES O'NEILL, Mayor.  
GARY TUFFIN, Chief Executive Officer.



## LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

## TOWN OF EAST FREMANTLE

PUBLIC PLACES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
PROPERTY LOCAL LAW 2016

Under the powers conferred on it by the *Local Government Act 1995* and under all other enabling powers, the Council of the Town of East Fremantle resolved on 21 June 2016 to make this local law.

## PART 1—PRELIMINARY

**1.1 Title**

This is the *Town of East Fremantle Public Places and Local Government Property Local Law 2016*.

**1.2 Commencement**

This local law comes into operation 14 days after the date of its publication in the *Government Gazette*.

**1.3 Application**

This local law applies throughout the district.

**1.4 Repeal and transitional provisions**

(1) The following local laws are repealed—

- (a) *By-Laws Relating to Safety, Decency, Convenience and Comfort of Persons in Respect Of Bathing*, published in the *Government Gazette* on 20 January 1978 and amended in the *Government Gazette* on 2 April 1993 and 25 August 2004;
- (b) *Local Government Model By-laws (Street Lawns and Gardens) No 11*, published in the *Government Gazette* on 4 March 1977;
- (c) *By-Laws Relating to Public Reserves*, published in the *Government Gazette* on 4 March 1977, and amended in the *Government Gazette* on 6 January 1978;
- (d) *By-Laws Relating to Prevention of Damage to Obstruction of and Misuse of Council Property and of Property on a Public Reserve*, published in the *Government Gazette* on 20 January 1978;
- (e) *By-Laws Relating to Prevention of Damage to Footpaths*, published in the *Government Gazette* on 20 January 1978;
- (f) *Local Government Property Local Law*, published in the *Government Gazette* on 16 October 2002; and
- (g) *Activities on Thoroughfares & Trading in Thoroughfares & Public Places Local Law*, published in the *Government Gazette* on 16 October 2002 and amended in the *Government Gazette* on 25 August 2004.

(2) An application for, or the renewal of, a licence, permit or other authorisation made under a repealed local law that has not been finally determined before the commencement day is to be dealt with and determined as if it were an application under this local law.

(3) A licence, permit or other authorisation under a repealed local law that is in force before the commencement day is to be regarded on and after that day as a licence under this local law and may be dealt with accordingly.

**1.5 Definitions**

In this local law—

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

**applicant** means a person who applies for a licence;

**application** means an application for a licence;

**authorised person** means a person appointed 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;

**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 any—

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

**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;

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

**children's playground** means an area set aside for use by children and noted by the presence of dedicated children's playground equipment, sand or some other form of soft fall surface;

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

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

**decency** means wearing of proper and adequate clothing for the occasion, so as to prevent indecent exposure;

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

**entertain** means conduct any form of theatrical, artistic, musical, audio or visual performance and includes busk;

**food** has the meaning given by the *Food Act 2008*;

**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;

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

**Health Act** means the *Health Act 1911*;

**hire** includes offer to hire and expose for hire;

**indecent exposure** means the revealing to view of those parts of the body, especially the genitals, which by law and convention should be covered by clothing under the given circumstances;

**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;

**licence** means a licence under this local law;

**licence fee** means the fee payable on the issue of a licence;

**licence document** means a licence document issued under this local law;

**licensed premises** has the same meaning as is given to it in section 3 of the Liquor Control Act;

**licensee** means a person who holds a licence;

**liquor** has the meaning given to it in section 3 of the Liquor Control Act;

**Liquor Control Act** means the *Liquor Control Act 1988*;

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

**local government property** means anything except a street—

- (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;

**local public notice** has the same meaning as given in section 1.7 of the *Local Government Act 1995*;

**lot** has the meaning given to it in the *Planning and Development Act 2005*;

**manager** means the person for the time being employed or engaged by the local government to control and manage a facility which is local government property, and includes the person's assistant or deputy;

**market** means a collection of stalls, stands or displays erected for the purpose of selling or hiring goods or services or carrying out any other transaction;

**nuisance** means any activity, thing, condition, circumstance or state of affairs caused or contributed to by a person which—

- (a) is injurious or dangerous to the health of another person of normal susceptibility; or
- (b) which has a disturbing effect on the state of reasonable physical, mental or social well being of another person;

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

**penalty unit** has the meaning given to it in the *Town of East Fremantle Penalty Units Local Law 2016*;

**permissible verge treatment** means any one of the treatments described in clause 6.4(2), and includes any reticulation pipes and sprinklers;

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

**prohibited drug** has the same meaning as given in section 3 of the *Misuse of Drugs Act 1981*;

**public place** means—

- (a) a street;
- (b) any local government property; or
- (c) a place to which the public have access;

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

**repealed local law** means a local law repealed under clause 1.4;

**retailer** means the owner or occupier of a shop in respect of which shopping trolleys are provided for the use of customers of the shop;

**Schedule** means a Schedule in this local law;

**sell** includes—

- (a) offer or attempt to sell;
- (b) display for sale;
- (c) send, forward or deliver for sale or on sale;
- (d) barter or exchange;
- (e) dispose, by lot or chance or by auction;
- (f) supply, or offer, agree or attempt to supply—
  - (i) in circumstances which the supplier derives or would be likely to derive a direct or indirect pecuniary benefit; or
  - (ii) gratuitously, but with a view to gaining or maintaining custom or other commercial advantage; or
- (g) authorise, direct, cause or permit to be done any act referred to in this definition;

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

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

**stall** means a movable or temporarily fixed structure, stand or table in, on or from which goods or services are sold and includes a vehicle;

**street** means any highway, thoroughfare or land used for vehicular or pedestrian traffic, and includes all the land lying between property lines, including the verge and footpath;

**street tree** means any tree planted or self sown in the street, of an appropriate species and in an appropriate location, for the purposes of contributing to the streetscape;

**trading** means selling or hiring goods or services and includes the setting up of a stall and conducting business at a stall;

**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 wheelchair or any device designed for use, by a physically impaired person on a footpath; and
  - (d) a pram, stroller, shopping trolley or similar device.

**verge** means that part of a street between the carriageway and the land which abuts the street, but does not include any footpath; and

**waste** includes matter—

- (a) whether liquid, solid, gaseous or radioactive and whether useful or useless, which is discharged into the environment; or
- (b) prescribed by regulations under the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007* to be waste.

## 1.6 Interpretation

In this local law, a reference to local government property includes a reference to any part of local government property.

## 1.7 Overriding power to hire and agree

Despite anything to the contrary in this local law, the CEO or an authorised person, on behalf of 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.

### 1.8 Assistance animals

This local law is subject to any written law and law of the Commonwealth about assistance animals as defined in the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992* (Commonwealth) section 9(2).

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

### 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) The determinations in Schedule 1—
  - (a) are to be taken to have been made in accordance with clause 2.2;
  - (b) may be amended or revoked in accordance with clause 2.6; and
  - (c) have effect on the commencement day.

### 2.2 Procedure for making a determination

- (1) The CEO or an authorised person is to give local public notice of the local government's 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 local government is to decide—
  - (a) to give local public notice that the proposed determination has effect as a determination on and from the date of publication;
  - (b) to amend the proposed determination, in which case subclause (5) is to apply; or
  - (c) not to continue with the proposed determination.
- (4) If submissions are received in accordance with subclause (2)(c), the local government—
  - (a) is to consider those submissions; and
  - (b) is to decide—
    - (i) whether or not to amend the proposed determination; or
    - (ii) whether or not to continue with the proposed determination.
- (5) If the local government 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 local government 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).

### 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 must 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 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 local government 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 local government 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.

### **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) take, ride or drive a vehicle, or a particular class of vehicle;
- (b) fly or use a motorised model aeroplane;
- (c) 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;
- (d) launch, beach or leave a boat;
- (e) take or use a boat, or a particular class of boat;
- (f) play or practise—
  - (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; or
- (g) ride a bicycle, a skateboard, rollerblades, a sandboard or a similar device.

(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, equipment or things, or may extend it to all vehicles, 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) riding a bicycle, a skateboard, rollerblades, a sandboard or a similar device;
- (b) taking, riding or driving a vehicle on the property or a particular class of vehicle;
- (c) riding or driving a vehicle of a particular class or any vehicle above a specified speed;
- (d) taking or using a boat, or a particular class of boat;
- (e) 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;
- (f) the playing or practice of any ball game which may cause detriment to the property or any fauna on the property; and
- (g) the traversing of 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, equipment or things, or all vehicles, 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.

### 2.9 Sign under repealed local law taken to be determination

(1) Where a sign erected on local government property has been erected under a repealed 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—ACTIVITIES ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY REQUIRING A LICENCE

### 3.1 Activities requiring a licence

(1) A person must not without a licence—

- (a) subject to subclause (3) hire local government property;
- (b) advertise anything by any means on local government property;
- (c) erect, on local government property a structure for public amusement or for any performance, whether for gain or otherwise;
- (d) teach, coach or train, for profit, any person in any 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 licence to conduct a function, and where the trading is carried on under and in accordance with the licence; or
  - (ii) by a person who has a licence or permit to carry on trading on local government property under any written law;
- (g) conduct or set up a market on local government property;
- (h) 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;
- (i) conduct a function on local government property;
- (j) 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;
- (k) light a fire on local government property except in a facility provided for that purpose;
- (l) parachute, hang glide, abseil or base jump from or on to local government property;
- (m) erect a building or a refuelling site on local government property;
- (n) make any excavation on or erect or remove any fence on local government property;
- (o) 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;
- (p) conduct or take part in any gambling game or contest or bet, or offer to bet, publicly;
- (q) erect, install, operate or use any broadcasting, public address system, loudspeaker or other device for the amplification of sound on local government property; or
- (r) conduct an entertainment event on local government property.

(2) The CEO or an authorised person may exempt a person from compliance with subclause (1) on the application of that person.

(3) The CEO or an authorised person may exempt specified local government property or a class of local government property from the application of subclause (1)(a).

### 3.2 Erecting structures or camping

(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 must not without a licence—

- (a) camp on, lodge at or occupy any structure at night for the purpose of sleeping on local government property;
- (b) erect, on local government property, any tent, camp, hut or similar structure; or
- (c) erect, on local government property that is not enclosed, an umbrella or temporary shade structure unless—
  - (i) it is erected for protection from the sun or other elements;
  - (ii) it has an area of no more than 6 square metres;
  - (iii) it has a height of no less than 2.5 metres;
  - (iv) it is removed by that person—
    - (I) immediately on leaving that local government property; and
    - (II) during daylight on the same day on which it was erected;
- (v) it is for a private use.

(4) The maximum period for which the CEO or an authorised person may approve an application for a licence 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*.

### 3.3 Licence required for possession and consumption of liquor

(1) A person, on local government property, must 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 Control Act*; and
- (b) a licence has been obtained for that purpose.

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

## PART 4—BEHAVIOUR ON ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

### *Division 1—Prohibited behaviour*

#### 4.1 Behaviour which interferes with others

A person must 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 who might otherwise lawfully be on the property; or
- (b) interferes with the enjoyment of a person using, or otherwise lawfully on, the property.

#### 4.2 Behaviour detrimental to property

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

(2) In subclause (1)—

**detrimental to the property** includes—

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

#### 4.3 Taking or injuring fauna

(1) A person must 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 authorised under a written law to do so.

(2) In this clause—

**animal** means any living thing that is not a human being, fly 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 unless it has been shed or discarded by the fauna in a normal or natural manner.

#### 4.4 Flora

(1) Unless authorised to do so under a written law or with the written approval of the CEO or an authorised person, a person must not—

- (a) remove, damage or interfere with any flora that is on or above any local government property; or
- (b) plant or deposit any flora on local government property.

(2) In this clause—

**flora** means all vascular plants, seeds and other flora, whether living or dead.

#### 4.5 Animals

(1) A person must not—

- (a) tether any animal to a tree, shrub, tree guard, wall or fence; or
- (b) permit any animal to enter upon or into any local government property,

unless authorised by a licence.

(2) In this clause, 'animal' does not include a cat or dog.

#### 4.6 Waste

A person must not deposit or discard waste on local government property except—

- (a) in a place or receptacle set aside by the CEO or an authorised person for that purpose and subject to any conditions that may be specified on the receptacle or a sign, such as a condition in relation to the type of waste that may be deposited; or
- (b) at an authorised waste transfer station, and subject to directions issued from time to time by the CEO or an authorised person for the orderly and proper use of those waste facilities in relation to—
  - (i) hours of business;

- (ii) separation of waste into designated receptacles;
- (iii) prohibition of the deposit of certain types of refuse or waste; and
- (iv) conduct of persons, including persons in charge of vehicles, while on the site.

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

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

#### **4.8 Decency of dress**

Where an authorised person considers that the clothing of any person on local government property is not proper and adequate to secure decency, or a person is indecently exposed the authorised person may direct that person to put on adequate clothing and that person is to comply with the direction immediately.

### *Division 2—Signs and powers to give directions*

#### **4.9 Signs**

- (1) The local government may erect a sign on local government property—
  - (a) specifying any conditions of use which apply to that property; and
  - (b) for any other purpose relevant to this local law, including giving notice of a breach of clause 4.4 and substituting a sign for flora that has been removed, damaged or interfered with contrary to clause 4.4.
- (2) A person must 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.

#### **4.10 Authorised person to be obeyed**

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

#### **4.11 Refusal of entry and removal**

- (1) If the CEO or an authorised person considers that a person has behaved in a manner contrary to the provisions of this Part or reasonably suspects that a person has contravened a provision of a written law, the CEO or authorised person may—
  - (a) refuse to allow that person to enter local government property; and
  - (b) if the person is on local government property, direct the person to leave the local government property.
- (2) A person who has been refused entry or who has been directed to leave under subclause (1) must immediately leave the local government property quickly and peaceably.
- (3) If a person fails to comply with subclause (2), the CEO or an authorised person may remove the person, or arrange for the person to be removed, from the local government property.

#### **4.12 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 CEO or an authorised person—

- (a) if the value of the property is reasonably believed to exceed the amount prescribed by regulation 30(3) of the Regulations, using the process under section 3.58 of the Act for the sale of the article as if it was property referred to in that section;
- (b) if the article is reasonably believed to be of a negligible or little value or likely to be of no interest to a not for profit body, in any manner he or she thinks fit; or
- (c) in any other case, by donation to a not for profit body incorporated under the *Associations Incorporations Act 1987*.

## **PART 5—MATTERS RELATING TO PARTICULAR LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY**

### *Division 1—Functions and closed property*

#### **5.1 No unauthorised entry to function**

- (1) A person must 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 authorised, except—
  - (a) through the proper entrance for that purpose; and
  - (b) on payment of the fee chargeable for admission at the time.
- (2) The CEO or an authorised person may exempt a person from compliance with subclause (1)(b).

#### **5.2 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 authorised to do so by the CEO or an authorised person.



*Division 2—Beaches***5.3 Powers of authorised persons or surf life saving club members**

(1) An authorised person employed by the local government may 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) Subject to subclause (3), the local government may authorise, under section 9.10 of the Act, the members of a surf life saving club to perform all or any of the functions listed in subclause (1).

(3) Members authorised by the local government under subclause (2) must 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 authorised.

(4) Under subclause (2), the local government may authorise members generally, or in relation to particular times, days or months.

**5.4 Authority of local government employee to prevail**

If the local government has authorised a person under clause 5.3(1) and member of a surf life saving club under clause 5.3(2) in relation to the same beach, where they could perform a function referred to in clause 5.3(1) contemporaneously, the authority of an authorised person employed by the local government under clause 5.3(1) is to prevail.

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

A person must—

- (a) not act in contravention of a 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;
- (c) comply with any direction given under clause 5.3(1)(c) or 5.3(1)(e); and
- (d) not interfere with, obscure, obstruct, or hang any item of clothing or towel on a flag, sign, notice or item of life saving equipment.

*Division 3—Jetties and bridges***5.6 Interpretation**

(1) In this Division—

*jetty* means any jetty, pier, wharf or landing place which is local government property.

(2) This Division applies only to bridges and jetties which are local government property.

**5.7 When use of jetty is prohibited**

A person must not, without a licence or without first obtaining the consent of the local government, land at, use or go on any part of a jetty which is—

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

**5.8 Method of mooring boat**

A person in control of a boat must 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.

**5.9 When boat may remain moored**

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

- (a) the boat is in distress and then only to effect the minimum repairs necessary to enable the boat to be moved elsewhere;
- (b) the embarking or disembarking of passengers is in progress, and then not for a consecutive period exceeding 15 minutes without a licence; or
- (c) where the boat is used at that time for commercial purposes, the person has a licence to do so.

**5.10 Order for removal of boat**

Despite anything to the contrary in this Division, a person in control of a boat moored or fastened to or alongside a jetty must remove it immediately after being directed to do so by the CEO or an authorised person.

**5.11 Restrictions on launching**

A person must not, without a licence, launch a boat from or over any jetty (other than a boat ramp).

**5.12 Limitations on fishing**

A person must 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.

*Division 4—Toilet blocks and change rooms*

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

(1) 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 must not use that entry of the toilet block or change room;
- (b) males—then a person of the female gender must not use that entry of the toilet block or change room; or
- (c) families—then, where the toilet block or change room is being used by a family, only an immediate member of that family may use that entry of the toilet block or change room.

(2) Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subclause (1) do not apply to a child, when accompanied by a parent, guardian or caregiver, where the child is—

- (a) under the age of 8 years; or
- (b) otherwise permitted by an authorised person to use the relevant entry.

**5.14 Use of shower or bath facilities**

A person may use a shower or bath facility in changerooms only on conditions that—

- (a) the facilities must be used by the person only for the purpose of cleansing, bathing and washing themselves; and
- (b) the facilities must not be used for the purpose of laundering of clothing or washing of other articles.

**PART 6—ACTIVITIES IN STREETS**

*Division 1—General*

**6.1 General prohibitions**

A person must not—

- (a) plant, or allow to remain, in a street a plant that is or may become an obstruction to a reasonable sight line hazard for a driver of any vehicle negotiating or using the street;
- (b) damage a lawn or a garden, or remove any plant or part of a plant from a lawn or a garden, in a street unless—
  - (i) the person is the owner or the occupier of the lot abutting that portion of the street 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) damage, or remove a street tree, or part of a street tree, irrespective of whether it was planted by the owner or occupier of the lot abutting the street or by the local government, unless—
  - (i) the damage to, or removal of, the street tree is authorised by the CEO or an authorised person in writing; or
  - (ii) the person is acting under authority of written law;
- (d) place, or allow to be placed or remain, on a street any thing (except water) that—
  - (i) obstructs the street; or
  - (ii) results in a hazard for any person using the street;
- (e) unless at the direction of the CEO or an authorised person, damage, remove or interfere with any part of a street, or any structure erected on a street, 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 street; or
- (g) within a mall, arcade or verandah of a shopping centre, ride any bicycle, skateboard, roller-blades or similar device.

**6.2 Activities allowed with a licence**

(1) A person must not, without a licence—

- (a) dig or otherwise create a trench through or under a kerb or footpath;
- (b) 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 street as a street;
- (d) cause any obstruction to a water channel or a water course in a street;
- (e) throw, place or drain offensive, noxious or dangerous fluid onto a street;
- (f) damage a street;
- (g) fell or damage any street tree;
- (h) fell any tree onto a street;
- (i) light any fire or burn any thing on a street other than in a stove or fireplace provided for that purpose;
- (j) 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, on any part of a thoroughfare, any thing such as gravel, stone, flagstone, cement, concrete slabs, blocks, bricks, pebbles, plastic sheeting, kerbing, wood chips, bark or sawdust;
- (k) provide, erect, install or use in or on any building, structure or land abutting on a street any hoist or other thing for use over the street;
- (l) on a street use anything or do anything so as to create a nuisance;
- (m) place or cause to be placed on a street a bulk rubbish container;
- (n) interfere with the soil of, or anything in, a thoroughfare or take anything from a street;
- (o) carry on any trading on a street;
- (p) conduct or set up a market on a street; or
- (q) conduct an entertainment event on a street.

(2) The CEO or an authorised person may exempt a person from compliance with subclause (1) on the application of that person.

### 6.3 Notice to owner or occupier

The CEO or an authorised person 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 Part.

#### *Division 2—Permissible verge treatments*

### 6.4 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) A permissible verge treatment is—

- (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 street in the vicinity of an intersection or bend in the street or using a driveway on land adjacent to the street for access to or from the street;
  - (ii) where there is no footpath, a pedestrian has safe and clear access of a minimum width of 2m along that part of the verge immediately adjacent to the kerb;
  - (iii) it does not include a wall or built structure; and
  - (iv) it is not of a thorny, poisonous or hazardous nature; and
- (c) the installation of an acceptable material.

(3) In this clause ***acceptable material*** means any material which would create a hard surface, and which has been approved by the local government.

(4) A person must not install or maintain a verge treatment which is not a permissible verge treatment.

(5) 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 6.5.

### 6.5 Obligations of owner or occupier

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

- (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) ensure that clear sight visibility is maintained at all times for a person using the abutting thoroughfare in the vicinity of an intersection or bend in a thoroughfare, or using a driveway on land adjacent to the thoroughfare for access to or from the thoroughfare;
- (c) not place any obstruction on or around the verge treatment;
- (d) not disturb a footpath on the verge;

- (e) ensure that the verge treatment does not damage or obstruct a drain, manhole, galley, inspection pit, channel, kerb or tree planted by the local government; and
- (f) ensure that any sprinklers or pipes installed to irrigate a verge treatment—
  - (i) do not protrude above the level of the lawn or verge treatment when not in use;
  - (ii) are not used at such times so as to cause unreasonable inconvenience to pedestrians or other persons; and
  - (iii) do not otherwise present a hazard to pedestrians or other persons.

### 6.6 Transitional provision

(1) In this clause—

**former provisions** means the provisions of the repealed local laws which permitted certain types of verge treatments, whether with or without the consent of the local government.

(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.

### 6.7 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 3—Vehicle crossings*

### 6.8 Temporary crossings

(1) Where it is likely that works on a lot will involve vehicles leaving a street and entering the lot, the person responsible for the works must obtain a licence for the construction of a temporary crossing to protect the existing carriageway, kerb, drains, footpath, existing materials and street trees, 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 CEO approves an application for a licence for the purpose of subclause (1), the licence is taken to be issued on the condition that until such time as the temporary crossing is removed, the licensee must 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 street.

### 6.9 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 CEO.

(2) The CEO 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 street, which may be affected by the removal,

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

#### *Division 4—Property numbers*

### 6.10 Assignment of numbers

(1) The CEO or an authorised person may assign a number to a lot in the district and may assign another number to the lot instead of that previously assigned.

(2) In this clause, **number** means a number of a lot with or without an alphabetical suffix indicating the address of a lot by reference to a thoroughfare.

*Division 5—Fencing***6.11 Public place—Item 4(1) of Division 1, Schedule 3.1 of Act**

Each of the following places is 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 1.5; and
- (b) local government property.

*Division 6—Signs erected by the local government***6.12 Signs**

- (1) The local government may erect a sign in a street specifying any conditions of use which apply to that street.
- (2) A person must 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.

**6.13 Transitional**

Where a sign erected in a street has been erected under a repealed local law then, on and from the commencement day, it is to be taken to be a sign erected under clause 6.12 if—

- (a) the sign specifies a condition of use relating to the street 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 street***6.14 No driving on closed street**

- (1) A person must not drive or take a vehicle on a closed street unless—
  - (a) it is in accordance with any limit or exception specified in the order made under section 3.50 of the Act; or
  - (b) the person has first obtained a licence.
- (2) In this clause—

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

*Division 8—Notices***6.15 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 street, the CEO or an authorised person may give a written notice to the owner or the occupier of the land abutting 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.

**6.16 Notice to remove hazardous plants**

- (1) Where a plant in a garden creates or may create a hazard for any person using a street, the CEO or an authorised person may give a written 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.

**6.17 Notice to remove any thing unlawfully placed on street**

Where any thing is placed on a street in contravention of this local law, the CEO or an authorised person may give a written notice—

- (a) to the owner or the occupier of the property which abuts that portion of the street where the thing has been placed; or
  - (b) to any other person who may be responsible for the thing being so placed,
- requiring the person to remove the thing.

**PART 7—ACTIVITIES IN PUBLIC PLACES***Division 1—General provisions***7.1 Leaving animal or vehicle in public place**

- (1) A person must not leave an animal or 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, unless that person has first obtained a licence or is authorised to do so under a written law.
- (2) A person does not contravene subclause (1) where the animal is secured or tethered for a period not exceeding 1 hour.
- (3) A person does not contravene subclause (1) where the vehicle is left for a period not exceeding 24 hours.

## 7.2 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 must not—
  - (a) allow the animal to enter or remain for any time on any public place except for the use of the public place 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 in a public place.
- (3) An owner of a horse must not lead, ride or drive a horse on a street, unless that person does so under a licence or under the authority of a written law.

## 7.3 Shopping trolley to be marked

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

## 7.4 Person not to leave trolley in public place

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

## 7.5 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 CEO or an authorised officer 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 must 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.

## 7.6 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 8—LICENSING

## *Division 1—Applying for a licence*

### 8.1 Application for licence

- (1) Where a person is required to obtain a licence under this local law, that person must apply for the licence in accordance with subclause (2).
- (2) An application for a licence under this local law must—
  - (a) be in the form determined by the CEO;
  - (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 by the Council under sections 6.16 to 6.19 of the Act.
- (3) The CEO or an authorised person may require an applicant to provide additional information reasonably related to an application before determining an application for a licence.
- (4) The CEO or an authorised person may require an applicant to give local public notice of the application for a licence.
- (5) The CEO or an authorised person may refuse to consider an application for a licence which is not in accordance with subclause (2) or where the requirements of subclause (3) or (4) have not been satisfied.

### 8.2 Decision on application for licence

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

(4) The CEO or an authorised person may, at any time, amend a condition of approval and the amended condition takes effect when written notice of it is given to the licensee.

### 8.3 General restrictions on grant of licence

(1) The CEO or an authorised person must not grant a licence if there are reasonable grounds for believing that the provision of the activity to which the application relates would constitute an unacceptable risk to the safety of the public.

(2) The CEO or an authorised person must not grant a licence unless the CEO or an authorised person is satisfied that—

- (a) the applicant is capable of carrying on the activity in accordance with this local law and the terms and conditions of the licence;
- (b) the public place at which the activity is to be provided is suitable for that purpose;
- (c) a licence or similar authority granted or issued to the applicant has not been cancelled in the period of 5 years before the application is made; and
- (d) the applicant is a fit and proper person to carry on the activity.

(3) The CEO or an authorised person must not grant a licence to an applicant if the applicant has been found guilty of an offence under this local law unless the CEO or an authorised person is satisfied that there are exceptional reasons for doing so.

### 8.4 Amendment of licence

(1) In this clause—

*amend* includes—

- (a) to impose any new condition; and
- (b) to change or remove any existing condition.

(2) The CEO may, by written notice given to the licensee, amend a licence.

(3) An amendment may be made on application made by the licensee or on the CEO's initiative.

#### *Division 2—Conditions*

### 8.5 Examples of conditions

(1) Examples of the conditions that the CEO or an authorised person may impose on a licence under clause 8.2(1)(a) or 8.4(2) are conditions relating to—

- (a) the payment of a fee;
- (b) compliance with a standard or a policy adopted by the local government;
- (c) the duration and commencement of the licence;
- (d) the commencement of the licence 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 licence which may be required by the local government under any written law;
- (g) the area of the district to which the licence applies;
- (h) where a licence 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 CEO or an authorised person.

(2) Examples of the type and content of the conditions on which a licence to hire local government property may be issued include—

- (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 CEO or an authorised person to cancel a booking during the course of an annual or seasonal booking, if the CEO or an authorised person 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 Control 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.

### 8.6 Imposing conditions under a policy

(1) In this clause—

**policy** means a local government policy adopted by the Council under section 2.7 of the Act containing conditions subject to which an application for a licence may be approved under clause 8.2.

(2) Under clause 8.2(1)(a) the CEO or an authorised person may approve an application subject to conditions by reference to a policy.

(3) The CEO or an authorised person must give to the licensee a copy of the policy or, at the discretion of the CEO or the authorised person, the part of the policy which is relevant to the application for a licence, with the form of licence referred to in clause 8.2(2).

(4) An application for a licence is not to be taken to have been approved subject to the conditions contained in a policy until the CEO or an authorised person gives the licensee 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 apply to a policy and, for that purpose, a policy is deemed to be information within section 5.94(u)(i) of the Act.

### 8.7 Compliance with conditions

Where an application for a licence has been approved subject to conditions, the licensee must comply with each of those conditions, as amended.

#### *Division 3—Duration of licences*

### 8.8 Duration of licence

A licence 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 licence; or
- (b) suspended or cancelled under this Division.

### 8.9 Renewal of licence

(1) A licensee may apply to the CEO for the renewal of a licence.

(2) An application for renewal must—

- (a) be in the form determined by the CEO;
- (b) be signed by the licensee;
- (c) provide the information required by the form;
- (d) be forwarded to the CEO no later than 28 days before the expiry of the licence, or within a shorter period that the CEO in a particular case permits; and
- (e) be accompanied by any fee imposed by the Council under sections 6.16-6.19 of the Act.

(3) The provisions of this Part that apply to an application for a licence also apply to an application for the renewal of a licence as though it were an application for a licence.

### 8.10 Transfer of licence

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

- (a) to be made in writing;
- (b) to be signed by the licensee and the proposed transferee of the licence;
- (c) to include such information as the CEO or an authorised person may require to enable the application to be determined; and
- (d) to be forwarded to the CEO together with any fee imposed by the Council under sections 6.16 to 6.19 of the Act.

(2) The CEO or an authorised person may approve an application for the transfer of a licence, refuse to approve it or approve it subject to any conditions.

(3) Where the CEO or an authorised person approves an application for the transfer of a licence, the transfer may be effected by an endorsement on the licence signed by the CEO or the authorised person.

(4) Where the CEO or an authorised person approves the transfer of a licence, the local government is not required to refund any part of any fee paid by the former licensee.

### 8.11 Suspension of licence

(1) The CEO may, subject to clause 8.12, by written notice given to the licensee, suspend a licence if there are reasonable grounds for believing that—

- (a) the licensee has contravened a term or condition of a licence;
- (b) the licensee has contravened a provision of this local law; or
- (c) the continued provision of the activity authorised by the licence constitutes or will constitute an unacceptable risk to the safety of the public.

(2) The suspension notice must—

- (a) state the day, or the day and time, on or at which the suspension takes effect;
- (b) state the reasons for the CEO's decision to suspend the licence; and
- (c) where appropriate, indicate what steps need to be taken to ensure that there is compliance with the relevant provision, term or condition or that there is no longer a risk as described in subclause (1)(c); and



- (d) inform the licensee that the licensee has a right to apply under the Act for a review of the CEO's decision to suspend the licence.

#### **8.12 Proposed suspension**

(1) If the CEO proposes to suspend a licence for the reason mentioned in clause 8.11(1)(a), the CEO must give written notice to the licensee of the proposed suspension.

(2) The notice must—

- (a) state that the CEO proposes to suspend the licence;
- (b) state the reasons for the proposed suspension; and
- (c) inform the licensee that the licensee is entitled to make representation to the CEO in respect of the proposed suspension within 7 days after the day on which the licensee is given the notice.

(3) In considering whether to suspend the licence, the CEO must have regard to any representations made by the licensee within the period referred to in subclause (2)(c).

#### **8.13 Revocation of suspension**

(1) The CEO must, by written notice given to the licensee revoke the suspension of a licence if the CEO is satisfied that the steps specified in the suspension notice have been taken.

(2) The CEO may, by written notice given to the licensee, revoke the suspension of the licence if it is appropriate to do so in the circumstances of a particular case.

#### **8.14 Period of suspension**

(1) The suspension of a licence has effect on the day, or the day and time, specified in the suspension notice until one of the following happens—

- (a) the suspension is revoked under clause 8.13;
- (b) the licence is cancelled under clause 8.15 or expires; or
- (c) the licence is surrendered in accordance with the provisions of this local law.

#### **8.15 Cancellation of licence**

A licence may be cancelled by the CEO if—

- (a) the licence was obtained improperly;
- (b) the licensee has persistently or frequently contravened a term or condition of the licence, or a provision of this local law, whether or not the licence is or has been suspended on the grounds of a contravention; or
- (c) there are reasonable grounds for believing that the continued provision of the activity constitutes or would constitute an unacceptable risk to the safety of the public, whether or not the licence has been suspended on the grounds of that risk.

#### **8.16 Surrender of licence**

A licensee may, at any time by notice in writing to the CEO, surrender the licence.

#### *Division 4—Responsibilities of licensees and others*

#### **8.17 Production of licence**

A licensee must produce to an authorised person her or his licence immediately after being required to do so by that authorised person.

#### **8.18 Other responsibilities of licensee**

A licensee must, in respect of local government property to which the licence relates—

- (a) ensure that an authorised 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) comply with a direction from the CEO or an authorised person to take the action specified in the direction for the purpose of maintaining public safety;
- (c) leave the local government property in a clean and tidy condition after its use;
- (d) report any damage or defacement of the local government property to the CEO or an authorised person; and
- (e) prevent the consumption of any liquor on the local government property unless the licence allows it and a licence has been obtained under the *Liquor Control Act 1988* for that purpose.

#### **8.19 Production of licence document for amendment**

If the CEO amends or renews a licence, the licensee must, if required by the CEO, produce the licence document to the CEO for amendment within the period specified by the CEO.

#### **8.20 Return of licence document if licence no longer in effect**

If a licence—

- (a) has expired or has not been renewed; or
- (b) has been suspended or cancelled; or
- (c) has been surrendered,

the person who was the licensee must, as soon as practicable after the expiry, suspension, cancellation or surrender, return the licence document to the CEO.

### 8.21 Advertising

A person must not advertise, or otherwise hold out in any way, that the person conducts a commercial activity in any public place unless that person holds a licence authorising that commercial activity.

### 8.22 False or misleading statement

A person must not make a false or misleading statement in connection with an application in respect of a licence under this local law.

## PART 9—OBJECTIONS AND REVIEW

### 9.1 Objection and review rights

Division 1 of Part 9 of the Act applies to a decision under this local law in respect of the grant, renewal, transfer, amendment, suspension or cancellation of a licence or consent.

## PART 10—ENFORCEMENT

### *Division 1—Notices*

#### 10.1 Definition

In this Division—

*costs* of the local government include its administrative costs.

#### 10.2 Damage to local government property

If a person unlawfully removes, damages or interferes with local government property or portion of a street, the CEO or an authorised person may give the person a notice requiring that person, within the time specified in the notice, to do any one or more of the following (at the local government's option)—

- (a) reinstate the property to the state it was in before the removal, damage or interference;
- (b) replace that property; or
- (c) pay for the costs of reinstatement or replacement.

#### 10.3 Breach of a licence

If a licence holder breaches a condition of the licence, or fails to comply with a direction under this local law, the CEO or an authorised person may give the person a notice.

#### 10.4 Notice requirements

A notice under this Division must—

- (a) be in writing;
- (b) specify the reason for giving the notice, the work or action that is required to be undertaken and the time within which it is to be undertaken; and
- (c) be given to the person referred to in clause 10.2 or 10.3, as the case may be.

#### 10.5 Local government may undertake requirements of notice

- (1) If a person fails to comply with a notice referred to in clause 10.2, the local government may—
  - (a) do the thing specified in the notice, including replace the property, or reinstate the property to the state it was in before the removal, damage or interference; and
  - (b) recover from the person, as a debt, the costs of doing so.
- (2) If a person fails to comply with a notice referred to in clause 10.3, the local government may—
  - (a) take whatever remedial action it considers appropriate to put the local government in the position it would have been in if the breach or failure had not occurred; and
  - (b) recover from the person, as a debt, the costs of doing so.

#### 10.6 Offence to fail to comply with notice

A person who fails to comply with a notice given to him or her under this local law commits an offence.

### *Division 2—Offences and penalties*

#### 10.7 Offences and general penalty

- (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, on conviction, to a penalty not less than \$500 and 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.

#### 10.8 Prescribed offences

- (1) An offence against a clause specified in Schedule 2 is a prescribed offence for the purposes of section 9.16(1) of the Act.
- (2) The number of modified penalty units for a prescribed offence is the number specified adjacent to the clause in Schedule 2.

(3) For the purpose of guidance only, before giving an infringement notice to a person in respect of the commission of a prescribed offence, the local government 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.

### 10.9 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.

### 10.10 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.

## SCHEDULE 1—DETERMINATIONS

[Clause 2.1]

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

### PART 1—PRELIMINARY

#### 1.1 Definition

In these determinations—

**local law** means the *Public Places and Local Government Property Local Law 2016* made by the local government.

#### 1.2 Interpretation

Where a term is used but not defined in a determination and that term is defined in this local law then the term is to have the meaning given to it in this local law.

### PART 2—APPLICATION

#### 2.1 Vehicles on local government property

(1) Unless authorised by a licence or determination, a person must not take or cause a vehicle to be taken onto or driven on local government property unless—

- (a) subject to subclause (3), the local government property is clearly designated as a road, access way, or car park;
- (b) the vehicle is driven by a local government employee, authorised person or contractor engaged by the local government, who is engaged in—
  - (i) providing a service or making a delivery in connection with the local government property; or
  - (ii) maintaining the local government property;
- (c) the person is driving an emergency vehicle in the course of his or her duties;
- (d) the vehicle is—
  - (i) driven on local government property that has been designated as a golf course;
  - (ii) used in accordance with the conditions set down by the local government or an authorised person; and
  - (iii) of a type allowed to be taken onto the golf course by the local government or an authorised person; or
- (e) the vehicle is a motorised wheelchair, and the driver of that vehicle is a disabled person.

(2) A person must not drive a vehicle or allow a vehicle to be driven on local government property at a speed exceeding 10 kilometres per hour or as otherwise indicated by a sign, or in such a manner as to cause danger to any person.

(3) Other than in accordance with paragraphs (b), (c), (d) or (e) of subclause (1), a person must not drive a vehicle on local government property or part of it that is being used for a function for which a licence has been obtained unless permitted to do so by the licence holder or an authorised person.

## 2.2 Motorised model aeroplanes, toys or ships

A person must not use, launch or fly a motorised model aeroplane, toy, ship, glider or rocket that is propelled by mechanical, hydraulic, combustion or pyrotechnic means on or from local government property except where a licence or determination specifies a particular local government property.

## 2.3 Children's playgrounds

(1) The local government may set aside a public reserve or any portion of a public reserve as a children's playground.

(2) The local government may limit the ages of persons who are permitted to use a children's playground and may erect a sign under clause 2.3 of this local law to that effect on or in the immediate vicinity of the playground.

(3) A person over the age specified on that sign, other than a person having the charge of a child or children in the playground, must not use a playground or interfere with the use by children of the playground.

## 2.4 Launching and retrieval of boats

A person must not take onto, launch from, or retrieve a boat on local government property except where a licence or a determination specifies a particular local government property unless—

- (a) the person is a local government employee, authorised person; or
  - (i) a contractor engaged by the local government and who is engaged in providing a service or making a delivery in connection with the local government property; or
  - (ii) is maintaining the local government property;
- (b) the person is in charge of a boat engaged in rescue services or dealing with an emergency; or
- (c) the local government property is a boat ramp that is delineated by a sign to that effect.

## 2.5 Activities prohibited on local government property

(1) A person must not play or practise archery, pistol or rifle shooting on local government property except on land which is reserved by the local government for that purpose, or as otherwise provided by a determination or licence.

(2) A person must not, on any local government property, use or ride a bicycle or wheeled recreational device, skateboard, or sand board—

- (a) inside, or on the curtilage to, a building; or
- (b) in or on a lakebed or waterway.

(3) A person must not use on, or take on to, any local government property, a spear gun, hand spear, gidgie or similar device unless provided by a determination or licence.

## SCHEDULE 2—PRESCRIBED OFFENCES AND MODIFIED PENALTIES

[Clause 10.7]

Item	Clause	Description	Penalty Unit
1	2.4	Failure to comply with a determination	20
2	3.1	Undertaking activity on local government property without a licence	20
3	3.2	Camping on local government property or erecting an unauthorised structure	20
4	3.3	Failure to obtain licence for liquor	20
5	4.1	Behaviour interfering with others	20
6	4.2	Behaviour detrimental to local government property	20
7	4.3	Taking or injuring fauna without authorisation	20
8	4.4	Removing, damaging or depositing flora without authorisation	20
9	4.5	Animal on local government property without a licence	20
10	4.6	Failure to comply with directions regarding deposit or discarding of waste on local government property	30
11	4.7	Under influence of liquor or prohibited drug on local government property	20
12	4.8	Failure to comply with direction of authorised person to put on adequate clothing	20
13	4.9	Failure to comply with sign	20
14	4.10	Failure to comply with direction of authorised person	20
15	5.1, 5.2	Unauthorised entry to event, closed or fenced local government property	20
16	5.5	Failure to comply with sign or direction	20
17	5.7-5.12	Unauthorised or improper use of jetty	20

Item	Clause	Description	Penalty Unit
18	6.1(a), 6.4(b)	Planting or allowing plant or verge treatment in street to become a sightline hazard	20
19	6.1(b)	Damaging a street lawn or garden	20
20	6.1(c)	Damaging or removing whole or part of a street tree without authorisation	30
21	6.1(d)	Obstruction of street	30
22	6.1(e)	Damaging, removing or interfering with street, part of street, sign or structure in a street without authorisation	20
23	6.1(f)	Playing games in street so as to impede vehicles or persons	10
24	6.1(g)	Riding of skateboard or similar device on mall, arcade or veranda of shopping centre	10
25	6.2	Carry on or undertake prohibited activity in street or damage local government property in a street without authorisation	20
26	6.4(4)	Install verge treatment that is not a permissible treatment	20
27	6.5(a), 6.5(d) 6.5(e)	Failure to keep permissible verge treatment in good and tidy condition, obstruct a street, footpath, drain, or driveway	10
28	6.5(c)	Placing an obstruction on or around a verge treatment	10
29	6.5(f)	Failure to ensure sprinklers or reticulation pipes do not protrude above level of verge treatment when not in use, not used at such times as to cause inconvenience to pedestrians, or otherwise present a hazard	10
30	6.8	Failure to obtain licence for a temporary crossing	10
31	6.9	Failure to remove redundant crossing or reinstate kerb, drain, footpath, verge or street	20
32	6.12	Failure to comply with condition of use of a street indicated by a sign	20
33	7.1(1)	Animal or vehicle obstructing public place without authorisation	20
34	7.2(2)	Animal in public place when not led, ridden or driven	20
35	7.3	Failure to clearly mark name or trading name on shopping trolley	10
36	7.4	Person leaving a shopping trolley in a public place other than trolley bay	10
37	7.5	Failure to remove shopping trolley after being advised of location	10
38	8.7	Failure to comply with licence condition	20
39	8.18	Failure to comply with licence condition in relation to local government property	20
40	8.17, 8.19, 8.20	Failure to produce licence for inspection, amendment or to return licence when no longer in effect	20
41	10.6	Failure to comply with notice	30

*Note: Penalty Units are prescribed in the Town of East Fremantle Local Law Relating to Penalty Units. At 31 May 2016 one penalty unit is \$10.00.*

Dated 28 June 2016.

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

JAMES O'NEILL, Mayor.  
GARY TUFFIN, Chief Executive Officer.



**DOG ACT 1976  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995**

TOWN OF EAST FREMANTLE

**DOGS LOCAL LAW 2016**

Under the powers conferred by the *Dog Act 1976*, the *Local Government Act 1995* and under all other powers enabling it, the Council of the Town of East Fremantle resolved on the 17 May 2016 to make the following local law.

**PART 1—PRELIMINARY**

**1.1 Title**

This is the *Town of East Fremantle Dogs Local Law 2016*.

**1.2 Commencement**

This local law comes into operation 14 days after the date of its publication in the *Government Gazette*.

**1.3 Repeal**

The *Town of East Fremantle Dogs Local Law 2004* as published in the *Government Gazette* on 25 August 2004 is repealed.

**1.4 Terms used**

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

*Act* means the *Dog Act 1976*;

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

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

*district* means the district of the local government;

*local government* means the Town of East Fremantle;

*Regulations* means the *Dog Regulations 2013*; and

*thoroughfare* has the meaning given to it in section 1.4 of the *Local Government Act 1995*.

(2) A term that is used in this local law and is not defined in subclause (1) has the same meaning that is given to it in the Act or, if not defined in the Act, the same meaning given to it in the *Local Government Act 1995*.

**1.5 Application**

This local law applies throughout the district.

**PART 2—KEEPING OF DOGS**

**2.1 Dogs to be confined**

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

(a) ensure that a portion of the premises on which the dog is kept is 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 (unless the gate is temporarily opened in a manner that ensures that the dog remains confined) 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) An occupier who fails to comply with subclause (1) commits an offence.

(3) Notwithstanding subclause (1) and (2), the confinement of dangerous dogs is dealt with in the Act and the Regulations.

### **2.2 Limitation on the number of dogs**

(1) This clause does not apply to premises which have been 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 2 dogs over the age of 3 months and the young of those dogs under that age.

### **2.3 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.

(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 3—ENFORCEMENT**

### **3.1 Terms used**

In this Part—

*infringement notice* means the notice referred to in clause 3.4;

*notice of withdrawal* means the notice referred to in clause 3.7(1); and

*penalty unit* has the meaning given to it in the *Town of East Fremantle Penalty Units Local Law 2016*.

### **3.2 Offences and general penalty**

(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, on conviction, to a penalty not less than \$500 and 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.

### **3.3 Modified penalties**

(1) An offence against a clause specified in Schedule 1 is an offence in relation to which a modified penalty may be imposed.

(2) The amount appearing in the third column of Schedule 1 directly opposite an offence is the modified penalty payable in respect of that offence.

(3) If this local law expresses a modified penalty as a number of penalty units, the monetary value of the modified penalty is the number of dollars obtained by multiplying the value of the penalty unit by the number of penalty units.

### **3.4 Issue of infringement notice**

(1) Where an authorised person has reason to believe that a person has committed an offence in respect of which a modified penalty may be imposed, the authorised person may serve on the alleged offender a notice in the form prescribed by section 9.17 of the *Local Government Act 1995* and regulation 26(2) of the *Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996* informing the alleged offender that, if he or she does not wish to be prosecuted in court for the alleged offence, he or she may pay to the local government within the time specified in the notice, the amount prescribed as the modified penalty.

(2) An infringement notice may be served on an alleged offender personally, or by leaving it at or posting it to her or his address as ascertained from the alleged offender, at the time of or immediately following the occurrence giving rise to the allegation of the offence, or as recorded by the local government under the Act.

### **3.5 Failure to pay modified penalty**

Where a person who receives 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, the person must be regarded as having declined to have the allegation dealt with by way of a modified penalty.

### **3.6 Payment of modified penalty**

An alleged offender on whom an infringement notice has been served 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 modified penalty, with or without a reply as to the circumstances giving rise to the allegation, and then—

- (a) the local government may appropriate that amount in satisfaction of the penalty and issue an acknowledgment; or
- (b) the local government, or an authorised person acting on behalf of the local government, may withdraw the infringement notice under clause 5.6 and refund the amount so paid.

### 3.7 Withdrawal of infringement notice

(1) An infringement notice may, whether or not the modified penalty has been paid, be withdrawn by the local government, or an authorised person acting on behalf of the local government, by the sending of a notice in the form prescribed by section 9.17 of the *Local Government Act 1995* and regulation 26(2) of the *Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996* to the alleged offender at the address specified in the notice or his or her last known place of residence or business and in that event, any amount received by way of modified penalty must be refunded and any acknowledgment of the receipt of that amount must for the purposes of any proceedings in respect of the alleged offence be regarded as not having been issued.

(2) A person appointed under section 29(1) of the Act to exercise the power of an authorised person to serve infringement notices under clause 3.4(1) is not eligible to be appointed under that section to exercise the power of an authorised person to withdraw infringement notices under clause 3.7(1).

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### SCHEDULE 1 MODIFIED PENALTIES

(clause 3.3)

Offence	Nature of Offence	Modified Penalty Unit
2.1	Failing to provide means for effectively confining a dog	10
2.3(2)	Dog excreting in prohibited place	10

Dated 17 June 2016.

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

JAMES O'NEILL, Mayor.  
GARY TUFFIN, Chief Executive Officer.

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**CAT ACT 2011  
CAT REGULATIONS 2012  
CAT (UNIFORM LOCAL PROVISIONS) REGULATIONS 2013  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995**

TOWN OF EAST FREMANTLE

**CATS LOCAL LAW 2016**

Under the powers conferred by the *Cat Act 2011*, the *Local Government Act 1995* and all other powers enabling it, the Council of the Town of East Fremantle resolved on 21 June 2016 to make the following local law.

**PART 1—PRELIMINARY**

**1.1 Title**

This is the *Town of East Fremantle Cats Local Law 2016*.

**1.2 Commencement**

This local law comes into operation 14 days after the date of its publication in the *Government Gazette*.

**1.3 Terms used**

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

*Act* means the *Cat Act 2011*;

*applicant* means a person who applies for an approval;

*application* means an application for an approval;

*approval* means approval under regulation 9 of the *Cat (Uniform Local Provisions) Regulations 2013* and Part 2 of this local law;

*approved person* means the person to whom an approval is granted;

*authorised person* means a person appointed by the local government to perform the functions conferred on an authorised person under this local law;

*cat* has the meaning given to it in the Act;

*cat management facility* has the meaning given to it in the Act;

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

*district* means the district of the local government;

*local government* means the Town of East Fremantle;

*local planning scheme* means a local planning scheme made by the local government under the *Planning and Development Act 2005*;

*owner* has the meaning given to it in the Act;

*premises* has the meaning given to it in the Act;

*prescribed premises* has the meaning given to it in regulation 4(1) of the *Cat (Uniform Local Provisions) Regulations 2013*;

*standard number of cats* has the meaning given to it in regulation 4(1) of the *Cat (Uniform Local Provisions) Regulations 2013*; and

*veterinarian* has the meaning given to it in the Act.

(2) A term that is used in this local law and is not defined in subclause (1) has the same meaning given to it in the Act or, if not defined in the Act, the same meaning given to it in the *Cat Regulations 2012*, the *Cat (Uniform Local Provisions) Regulations 2013* or the *Local Government Act 1995*.

**1.4 Application**

This local law applies throughout the district.

**PART 2—NUMBER OF CATS THAT MAY BE KEPT****2.1 Prescribed premises**

(1) This local law limits the number of cats that may be kept at prescribed premises within the district except—

- (a) a cat management facility operated by a body prescribed as a cat management facility operator under the *Cat Regulations 2012*;
- (b) a cat management facility operated by the local government; or
- (c) a veterinary clinic or veterinary hospital as defined in the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1960* section 2, but only in relation to cats kept on those premises for treatment.

(2) To avoid doubt, subclause (1) applies in respect of cats that are kept at premises under a boarding service operated by a veterinarian.

**2.2 Standard number of cats**

For the purposes of the definition of *standard number of cats* in regulation 4(1) of the *Cat (Uniform Local Provisions) Regulations 2013*, no more than 3 cats may be kept on premises at which a member of a cat organisation is not ordinarily resident.

**2.3 Application for approval**

(1) An application for approval to keep an additional number of cats at prescribed premises is dealt with in regulation 8 of the *Cat (Uniform Local Provisions) Regulations 2013*.

(2) An application for approval must be accompanied by the application fee determined by the local government in accordance with sections 6.16-6.19 of the *Local Government Act 1995*.

**2.4 Determining an application**

(1) For the purpose of determining whether to grant approval for an application to keep an additional number of cats at prescribed premises, the local government must have regard to—

- (a) the zoning of the land under the local planning scheme;
- (b) the physical suitability of the premises for the proposed use;
- (c) the environmental sensitivity and general nature of the location surrounding the premises for the proposed use;
- (d) the structural suitability of any enclosure in which any cat is to be kept;
- (e) the likelihood of a cat causing a nuisance, inconvenience or annoyance to an occupier of adjoining land;
- (f) the likely effect of the proposed use on the amenity of the surrounding area;
- (g) the likely effect of the proposed use on the local environment, including any pollution or other environmental damage; and
- (h) any other factors which the local government considers to be relevant in the circumstances of the application.

(2) An approval is to be in the form determined by the CEO and is to be issued to the approved person.

**2.5 Conditions**

(1) For the purpose of ensuring that the premises to which an application relates are suitable for the additional number of cats, the local government may impose any condition that it considers to be reasonably necessary for that purpose, including—

- (a) that the premises must be adequately fenced (and premises will be taken not to be adequately fenced if there is more than one escape of a cat from the premises);
- (b) that there must be adequate space for the exercise of the cats;
- (c) that, in the case of a multiple dwelling where there is no suitable dividing fence, each current occupier of the adjoining multiple dwellings must give their written consent to the approval; and
- (d) that, without the consent of the local government, the approved person must not substitute or replace any cat that dies or is permanently removed from the premises.

(2) An approved person who does not comply with a condition of the approval, commits an offence.

*Penalty: a fine of \$5,000.*

**2.6 Renewal of an application**

(1) An application is to be renewed if—

- (a) the approved person has not breached the conditions of the approval;
- (b) the approval would have been granted if a fresh application for approval had been made; and
- (c) the renewal fee, imposed and determined by the local government under sections 6.16-6.19 of the *Local Government Act 1995*, is paid to the local government before the expiry of the approval.

(2) On the renewal of an approval, the conditions of the approval that applied immediately before the renewal continue to have effect.

**2.7 Transfer of an approval**

- (1) An approval relates only to the premises specified in the approval, and only to the approved person specified in the approval, and is transferrable only in accordance with this clause 2.7.
- (2) An application for the transfer of an approval from the approved person to another person must be—
- (a) made in the form determined by the CEO;
  - (b) made by the proposed transferee;
  - (c) made with the consent of the approved person; and
  - (d) lodged with the local government together with the fee for the application for the transfer of an approval that is imposed and determined by the local government under sections 6.16-6.19 of the *Local Government Act 1995*.
- (3) The local government is not to determine an application for the transfer of an approval until the proposed transferee has complied with subclause (2).
- (4) The local government may grant, or refuse to grant an application for the transfer of an approval whether or not subject to such conditions as it considers appropriate.
- (5) Where the local government grants an application for the transfer of an approval—
- (a) it is to issue to the transferee an approval in the form determined by the CEO; and
  - (b) on the date of approval, unless otherwise specified in the approval, the transferee becomes the approved person for the purposes of this local law.

**2.8 Variation or cancellation of an approval**

- (1) The local government may, at any time, vary the conditions of an approval.
- (2) The local government may cancel an approval—
- (a) on the request of the approved person;
  - (b) if the approved person breaches the Act, the *Cat Regulations 2012*, the *Cat (Uniform Local Provisions) Regulations 2013* or this local law; or
  - (c) if the approved person is not a fit and proper person to provide for the health and welfare of the cats.
- (3) If an approval is cancelled, the fee paid for the approval is not refundable for the term of the approval that has not yet expired.

**2.9 Objection and review rights**

A decision of the local government made under clauses 2.6, 2.7 or 2.8 is a decision to which Division 1, Part 9 of the *Local Government Act 1995* applies.

**PART 3—ENFORCEMENT****3.1 Infringement notices**

- (1) If this local law expresses a modified penalty as a number of penalty units, the monetary value of the modified penalty is the number of dollars obtained by multiplying the value of the penalty unit by the number of penalty units as specified in the *Town of East Fremantle Penalty Units Local Law 2016*.
- (2) An offence against clause 2.5(2) is a prescribed offence for the purposes of section 62(1) of the Act and the modified penalty for the offence is a fine of 20 penalty units.
- (3) The form of an infringement notice is Form 6 in the *Cat Regulations 2012*, Schedule 1.
- (4) The form of withdrawal of the infringement notice is Form 7 in the *Cat Regulations 2012*, Schedule 1.

**3.2 Objection**

The form of an objection under clause 2.9 is Form 8 in the *Cat Regulations 2012*, Schedule 1.

Dated 28 June 2016.

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

JAMES O'NEILL, Mayor.  
GARY TUFFIN, Chief Executive Officer.