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LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

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**CITY OF PERTH**

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**OUTDOOR DINING LOCAL  
LAW 2019**



**LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995**

CITY OF PERTH

**OUTDOOR DINING LOCAL LAW 2019**

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## LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

## CITY OF PERTH

## OUTDOOR DINING LOCAL LAW 2019

Under the powers conferred by the *Local Government Act 1995* and under all other powers enabling it, the Council of the City of Perth resolved on 30 April 2019 to make this local law.

## PART 1—PRELIMINARY

**1.1 Short title**

This is the *City of Perth Outdoor Dining Local Law 2019*.

**1.2 Commencement**

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

**1.3 Purpose and intent**

(1) The purpose of this local law is to regulate the management of outdoor dining areas in any public place within the district.

(2) This local law is intended—

- (a) to enable outdoor dining areas to be managed so that they do not interfere with the safe, accessible and reasonable movement of persons and vehicles; and
- (b) to encourage high quality outdoor dining to enhance amenity, vitality and ambience of the district.

**1.4 Repeal**

The *City of Perth Alfresco Dining Local Law 2009* as published in the *Government Gazette* on 16 June 2009 is repealed.

**1.5 Transitional**

A licence issued under the *City of Perth Alfresco Dining Local Law 2009*—

- (a) is taken to be a permit issued under this local law;
- (b) is valid for the period specified in the licence; and
- (c) may be cancelled or suspended under this local law.

**1.6 Application**

This local law applies throughout the district.

**1.7 Terms used**

In this local law, unless the context otherwise requires—

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

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

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

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

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

**disability access and inclusion plan of the local government** means the plan prepared and published by the local government, from time to time, under Part 5 of the *Disability Services Act 1993*;

**fee** means a fee or charge imposed under sections 6.16 to 6.19 of the Act;

**food** has the meaning given in the Food Act;

**Food Act** means the *Food Act 2008*;

**food business** has the meaning given in the Food Act;

**footpath** has the meaning given in the *Road Traffic Code 2000*;

**furniture** means chairs, tables, waiters' stations, planter boxes, umbrellas, screens, barriers, awnings, portable gas heaters and any other structure set up in the outdoor dining area;

**Health Act** means the *Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1911*;

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

**local government** means the local government of the City of Perth;

**local government property** has the meaning given in the Act;

**local public notice** has the meaning given in the Act;

**outdoor dining** means outdoor dining or drinking or both in a public place;

**outdoor dining area** means an area in which tables, chairs and other structures are provided for the purpose of the—

- (a) supply or consumption of food or beverages or both to the public;
- (b) preparation and supply of beverages to the public; or
- (c) safe storage of pre-packaged meals for supply to, or consumption by, the public;

**pedestrian mall** means any road or portion of a road that is gazetted as a pedestrian mall;

**permit** means a permit issued by the local government or an authorised person under this local law;

**permit plan** means a plan attached to and forming part of a permit depicting the parts of a street or public place within which an outdoor dining area may be set up and conducted;

**permit holder** means a proprietor of a food business who holds a valid permit;

**proprietor** has the meaning given in the Food Act;

**Public Health Act** means the *Public Health Act 2016*;

**public liability insurance policy** means an insurance policy held with an insurance company that insures against sums for which the policy holder may become legally liable by way of compensation for claims of personal injury or property damage that a third party suffers as a result of the operation or activities of the policy holder's business.

**public place** means any thoroughfare, pedestrian mall or local government property;

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

**Schedule** means the Schedule to this local law;

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

**utility** means any public or private body which provides an essential service, such as electricity, gas, water, drainage, sewerage, telecommunications or traffic control, and has equipment on, in or under a public place for that purpose;

**valid**, in relation to a permit, means current and for which—

- (a) all the associated fees, if any, have been paid in full; or
- (b) if any part of the associated fees are permitted by the local government to be paid in installments, all installments due to be paid by the permit holder have been paid in full; and

**vehicle crossing** means a crossing used by vehicles to allow access from a thoroughfare to private land or a private thoroughfare.

## PART 2—PERMIT

### 2.1 Permit required

Unless exempt under clause 2.2, a person must not set up or conduct an outdoor dining area in a public place—

- (a) other than in a portion of a public place adjacent to a food business;
- (b) unless the person is the proprietor of a food business or is acting on behalf of the proprietor of a food business referred to in paragraph (a);
- (c) unless the person is a permit holder; and
- (d) other than in accordance with the permit, including the permit plan and any conditions set out in, or applying in respect of, the permit.

### 2.2 Exemptions

(1) The local government or an authorised person may give a written exemption to a person or class of persons from the requirement to have a permit.

(2) An exemption may be given—

- (a) on the application of a person; or
- (b) at the discretion of the local government or an authorised person.

(3) An exemption may be given subject to any conditions the local government or an authorised person sees fit.

(4) An exemption may apply to, or in respect of—

- (a) a particular event, street festival, carnival or activity approved by the local government or an authorised person;
- (b) particular goods or services; or
- (c) a period of time.

### 2.3 Application for a permit

- (1) A person who is required to obtain a permit under this local law must apply for the permit in accordance with subclause (2).
- (2) An application for a permit must—
  - (a) be in the form determined by the CEO or an authorised person;
  - (b) provide the information or documents required by—
    - (i) the form; or
    - (ii) the local government or an authorised person;
  - (c) be signed by the applicant for the permit;
  - (d) be signed by any neighbouring business owner and any neighbouring building owner where the proposed outdoor dining area is intended to extend beyond the public area in front of the applicant's food business into a public area directly in front of the premises of that neighbouring business owner or that neighbouring building owner;
  - (e) include an acknowledgement from each neighbouring business owner and each neighbouring building owner referred to in paragraph (d) that the extension of the outdoor dining area, as proposed, will result in that area no longer being available for their use during the outdoor dining trading hours; and
  - (f) be forwarded to the local government together with the appropriate fee, if any, imposed by the local government.
- (3) The local government or an authorised person may require an applicant to provide additional information reasonably related to an application before determining the application.
- (4) The local government or an authorised person may require an applicant to give local public notice of the application for a permit.
- (5) The local government or an authorised person may refuse to consider an application for a permit which is not in accordance with subclause (2) or where the applicant has not complied with subclause (3) or (4).

### 2.4 Relevant considerations in determining application for permit

In determining an application for a permit, the local government or an authorised person may have regard to—

- (a) any relevant policies of the local government;
- (b) the disability access and inclusion plan of the local government; and
- (c) any other matters that the local government or the authorised person considers to be relevant.

### 2.5 Decision on application for permit

- (1) The local government or an authorised person may, in respect of an application for a permit—
  - (a) approve the application subject to any conditions; or
  - (b) refuse to approve the application.
- (2) Without limiting the scope of the discretion of the local government or authorised person under subclause (1)(b), the local government or authorised person may refuse an application for a permit if, in their opinion—
  - (a) the proposed outdoor dining does not conform with the requirements of any written law;
  - (b) the proposed design or furniture is unsuitable, in any respect, to the location in which the permit is to operate;
  - (c) the proposed permit holder has been convicted during the preceding 5 years of an offence against—
    - (i) this local law;
    - (ii) the *City of Perth Alfresco Dining Local Law 2009*;
    - (iii) the Food Act;
    - (iv) the Health Act;
    - (v) the Public Health Act;
    - (vi) the Liquor Control Act; or
    - (vii) any other written law which affects outdoor dining;
  - (d) the proposed permit holder is not a fit and proper person to hold a permit; or
  - (e) the pedestrian flow on a footpath would be unreasonably impeded.
- (3) If the local government or an authorised person approves an application for a permit, it is to issue to the applicant a permit in the form determined by the CEO.
- (4) If the local government or an authorised person refuses to approve an application for a permit, it is, as soon as practicable after the decision is made—
  - (a) to give the applicant written notice of, and written reasons for, the refusal; and
  - (b) to inform the applicant of his or her rights, under Part 9, Division 1 of the Act, to object to, and apply for a review of, the decision.

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

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

### **2.6 Conditions which may be imposed on a permit**

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

- (a) the area or location to which the permit applies;
- (b) the number, type, form and construction of any structure or furniture which may be used in the outdoor dining area;
- (c) the care, maintenance and cleaning of any structure or furniture used in the outdoor dining area;
- (d) the removal and storage, prior to each closure of the adjacent food business, of any structure or furniture used in the outdoor dining area;
- (e) the maintenance of pedestrian access between the outdoor dining area and the adjacent food business;
- (f) the outdoor dining area not impeding or obstructing a public place used by either pedestrians or vehicles;
- (g) the maintenance of clear sight lines for vehicles entering or leaving a thoroughfare or a vehicle crossing;
- (h) the obtaining and maintaining of a public liability insurance policy in an amount and on the terms reasonably required by the local government or an authorised person;
- (i) the grant of another approval, licence, permit or other authorisation which may be required under any written law;
- (j) the commencement and duration of the permit;
- (k) the placement of advertising on any structure or furniture within the outdoor dining area;
- (l) the payment of all fees and taxes imposed or incurred as a result of the establishment or operation of the outdoor dining area;
- (m) the clearing of the outdoor dining area and the immediate surrounds of any rubbish, matter or thing coming from or caused by patrons of the outdoor dining area;
- (n) specified times during which an outdoor dining area must not be set up or conducted;
- (o) the payment of costs associated with the local government preparing the public place for use as an outdoor dining area such as the reshaping of footpaths and marking the boundaries of the outdoor dining area; and
- (p) the payment of a bond or the provision of a bank guarantee or other security for the purpose of ensuring that—
  - (i) a public place can be repaired or reinstated where the operation of the outdoor dining area, including the installation of any structure or furniture, will or may or cause damage to or permanently alter the public place; and/or
  - (ii) conditions of approval insofar as they relate to the public place or local government property are complied with.

### **2.7 Compliance with conditions**

Where an application for a permit has been approved subject to conditions the permit holder must comply with each of those conditions.

### **2.8 Payment and return of bond or security**

(1) A bond required as a condition of a permit is to be paid into an account established by the local government or an authorised person for the purposes of this clause.

(2) A bond, or a bank guarantee or other security, required as a condition of a permit is to be returned to the permit holder if the local government or an authorised person is satisfied that the operation of the outdoor dining area, including the installation of any structure or furniture, has not caused damage to or permanently altered the public place affected by the outdoor eating area.

### **2.9 Responsibilities of permit holder**

A permit holder must—

- (a) not allow the operation of the outdoor dining area to extend beyond the area specified in the permit or depicted on the permit plan;
- (b) keep the outdoor dining area free of any obstacle or thing likely to cause injury to persons or property;
- (c) ensure that any structure or furniture used in or in connection with the outdoor dining area remains within the outdoor dining area or the permitted storage location and does not impede pedestrian flow or access;
- (d) repair any damage to the surface of the outdoor dining area, and to any fixtures, fittings or utility services in or on the outdoor dining area, caused by or attributable to the conduct of the outdoor dining area;



- (e) pay all fees or taxes imposed or incurred as a result of the establishment or operation of the outdoor dining area;
- (f) ensure that trading within the outdoor dining area is limited to the operating hours stated in the permit; and
- (g) pay the costs associated with any alteration, repair, reinstatement or reconstruction of all or part of the outdoor dining area or adjacent public place required as a result of the operation of the outdoor dining area.

### **2.10 Amendment of permit conditions**

- (1) A permit holder may apply in writing to the local government to amend any of the terms or conditions of the permit.
- (2) The local government or an authorised person may, in respect of an application under subclause (1)—
  - (a) amend the permit, either in accordance with the application or otherwise as it sees fit; or
  - (b) decline to amend the permit.
- (3) The local government or an authorised person may, at any time, amend any of the terms or conditions of the permit.
- (4) If the local government or an authorised person amends a permit under this clause, it is to notify the permit holder in writing of the amendment as soon as practicable after the amendment is made and, unless otherwise specified in the amendment, the amended term or condition, or both, of the permit apply from the date of the notification.
- (5) If the local government or an authorised person amends a permit otherwise than in accordance with an application from the permit holder, it is, as soon as practicable after the decision to amend is made—
  - (a) to give to the permit holder written notice of, and written reasons for, its decision to amend; and
  - (b) to inform the permit holder of his or her rights, under Part 9, Division 1 of the Act, to object to, and apply for a review of, the decision.

### **2.11 Validity of permit**

A permit is valid for 3 years from the date on which it is issued, unless—

- (a) it is otherwise stated in this local law or in the permit;
- (b) the permit holder ceased being the proprietor of the adjacent food business and no transfer of the permit has been approved under clause 2.13;
- (c) any public liability insurance policy required as a condition of the permit lapses, is cancelled, or is no longer in operation; or
- (d) it is cancelled under clause 2.14.

### **2.12 Renewal of permit**

- (1) A permit holder may apply in writing to the local government, at or before the expiry of the permit, for the renewal of the permit.
- (2) The provisions of this local law relevant to the permit which is sought to be renewed apply, with such modifications as are required, to an application for the renewal of the permit.
- (3) To avoid doubt, the local government or an authorised person may refuse to consider an application for renewal of a permit until any fee outstanding in relation to a permit is paid.

### **2.13 Transfer of permit**

- (1) A permit cannot be transferred without the approval of the local government or an authorised person.
- (2) An application for the transfer of a valid permit is to—
  - (a) be in the form determined by the CEO;
  - (b) provide the information required by the form or under any other clause of this local law;
  - (c) be signed by the permit holder and the proposed transferee of the permit; and
  - (d) be forwarded to the local government together with any transfer fee imposed by the local government.
- (3) The local government or an authorised person may refuse to consider or determine an application for the transfer of a permit which is not in accordance with subclause (2).
- (4) The local government or an authorised person may approve an application for the transfer of a permit, refuse to approve it or approve it subject to such terms and conditions as it sees fit and, if it is approved, the proposed transferee is to become the permit holder from the date of the approval.
- (5) If an application for the transfer is approved, the local government or an authorised person is to issue to the applicant a permit which contains such amendments as necessary to effect the transfer.
- (6) If the local government or an authorised person refuses to approve an application for the transfer of a valid permit, it is, as soon as practicable after the decision is made—
  - (a) to give the applicant written notice of, and written reasons for, the refusal; and
  - (b) to inform the applicant of his or her rights, under Part 9, Division 1 of the Act, to object to, and apply for a review of, the decision

### 2.14 Cancellation or suspension of permit

(1) A permit may be cancelled by the local government or an authorised officer on any one or more of the following grounds—

- (a) the permit holder has not complied with—
  - (i) a term or condition of the permit; or
  - (ii) a provision of this local law, or a provision of any other written law which relates to the activity regulated by the permit;
- (b) if it is relevant to the activity regulated by the permit—
  - (i) the permit holder is an undischarged bankrupt, or is in liquidation;
  - (ii) the permit holder has entered into a composition arrangement with creditors; or
  - (iii) a manager, administrator, trustee, receiver, or receiver and manager, is appointed in relation to any part of the permit holder's undertakings or property;
- (c) the permit holder is no longer the proprietor of the food business; and
- (d) the setting up or conduct of the outdoor dining area, or the behaviour of customers within the outdoor dining area, is causing a nuisance.

(2) The local government or an authorised officer may cancel or suspend a permit if the local government or a utility requires access to or near the place to which the permit applies, for the purposes of carrying out works in or near the vicinity of that place.

(3) The local government or an authorised person must cancel a permit if—

- (a) a neighbouring business owner or a neighbouring property owner (as described in clause 2.3(2)(d)) notifies the local government and the permit holder in writing that it withdraws its consent to the continuing operation of the outdoor eating area in front of the premises of that neighbouring business owner or neighbouring building owner (as the case may be);
- (b) the permit has not been amended to be consistent with that withdrawal of consent; and
- (c) within 14 days, unless the period is extended by the local government or an authorised officer, of the written notification under paragraph (a), the permit holder has not applied in writing to the local government under clause 2.10 to amend the permit to be consistent with that withdrawal of consent.

(4) If the local government or an authorised officer cancels or suspends a permit under this clause—

- (a) it is, as soon as practicable after the decision is made—
  - (i) to give the permit holder written notice of, and reasons for, the decision; and
  - (ii) to inform the applicant of his or her rights, under Part 9, Division 1 of the Act, to object to, and apply for a review of, the decision; and
- (b) the cancellation or suspension takes effect from the date on which the permit holder is given the notice under subclause (4)(a)(i).

(5) On the cancellation or suspension of a permit, subject to subclause (6), the permit holder is not entitled to any refund in respect of any fees paid in respect of the permit.

(6) Where a permit is cancelled or suspended, the local government may, at its discretion, refund to the permit holder all or part of the permit fee in respect of what would otherwise have been the balance of the term of the permit.

(7) If a permit expires or is cancelled, the permit holder must—

- (a) remove all furniture, equipment, structures and other things placed in the outdoor dining area; and
- (b) reinstate the area to the satisfaction of the local government or an authorised person or pay the costs of that reinstatement.

### 2.15 Temporary removal of an outdoor eating area may be requested

(1) A permit holder must, when requested to do so—

- (a) on reasonable grounds—by an authorised person or a member of the Police Force; or
- (b) in the event of an emergency or for the purposes of public safety—by an emergency services agency,

temporarily remove, in accordance with the request, all or any of the structures or furniture in or on the outdoor dining area.

(2) The permit holder may replace the structures and furniture after being authorised by a person described in subclause (1)(a) or (b).

### 2.16 Production of permit

A permit holder must produce to an authorised person his or her permit immediately on being required to do so by an authorised person.

### 2.17 Permit limitation

A permit does not give the permit holder exclusive possession or use of the outdoor dining area to which it applies.

### PART 3—OBJECTIONS AND APPEALS

#### 3.1 Application of Part 9 Division 1 of the Act

(1) If the local government or an authorised person makes a decision—

- (a) to grant an application for a permit;
- (b) to vary, cancel, transfer or suspend a permit;
- (c) to impose or amend a condition to which a permit is subject; or
- (d) apply the proceeds of a bond, bank guarantee or other security under clause 4.3(2),

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

(2) Under these provisions, an affected person may have the right to object to, or to appeal against, the decision of the local government or an authorised person.

### PART 4—ENFORCEMENT

#### 4.1 Direction of authorised person to be obeyed

(1) A permit holder who is given a lawful direction by an authorised person or a member of the Police Force must comply with that direction.

(2) A permit holder must not obstruct or hinder an authorised person in the performance of that person's functions.

#### 4.2 Notice to repair damage to public place

(1) Where any portion of a public place has been damaged, physically altered, or soiled as a result of the use of that public place as an outdoor dining area, the local government or an authorised person may, by written notice to the permit holder, order the permit holder to repair or replace that portion of the public place to the satisfaction of the local government or an authorised person at the permit holder's cost.

(2) In this clause, *permit holder* includes the person who was the permit holder when the portion of the public place was damaged, altered or soiled.

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

(1) If a person fails to comply with a notice under clause 4.2, the local government or an authorised person may do the thing specified in the notice and recover from that person, as a debt, the costs incurred in so doing.

(2) To meet its costs incurred under this clause, the local government or an authorised person may apply the proceeds of any bond, bank guarantee or other security paid or provided as a condition of approval.

(3) The liability of a permit holder to pay the local government's costs under this clause is not limited to any amount paid or provided under any bond, bank guarantee or other security as a condition of approval.

#### 4.4 Removal and impounding of goods

Where an outdoor dining area is conducted without a permit or in contravention of a term or condition of a permit, any structure or furniture may be removed and impounded by an authorised person under regulation 29 of the Regulations.

#### 4.5 Offences

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

(2) An offence against a clause specified in the Schedule 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 liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding \$5,000 and, if the offence is of a continuing nature, to an additional penalty not exceeding \$500 for each day or part of a day during which the offence continues.

#### 4.6 Infringement and infringement withdrawal notices

For the purposes of this local law—

- (a) 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 Regulations; and
- (b) the form of the infringement withdrawal notice referred to in section 9.20 of the Act is that of Form 3 in Schedule 1 of the Regulations.

#### 4.7 Offence and modified penalty

The amount appearing in the final column of the Schedule adjacent to a clause specified in in that Schedule is the modified penalty for that offence.

#### 4.8 Authorised persons

Unless expressly stated otherwise by the local government, a person appointed by the local government to be an authorised person for the purposes of this local law is taken to have also been appointed by the local government to be an authorised person for the purposes of section 9.16 of the Act in relation to offences against this local law.

**SCHEDULE—MODIFIED PENALTIES FOR OFFENCES**

[Clause 4.7]

<b>Item No.</b>	<b>Clause No.</b>	<b>Modified Penalty \$</b>
1	2.1	300
2	2.7	100
3	2.9	100
4	2.14(7)	100
5	2.15	100
6	2.16	100
7	Other offences not specified	100

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Dated: 21 May 2019.

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

GAYE McMATH, Deputy Chair of Commissioners.  
MURRAY JORGENSEN, Chief Executive Officer.

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