



**LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995**

**CITY OF COCKBURN  
(LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT) LOCAL LAWS 2000**

(As amended 13/11/01, 15/11/02, 26/9/03, 25/11/03, 27/7/04, 17/05/05;  
11/1/08; 10/12/10; 16/12/11; 22/6/12; 20/12/13; 12/10/17)

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# Local Government Act 1995

## CITY OF COCKBURN (LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT) LOCAL LAWS 2000

Under the powers conferred by the Local Government Act, 1995, and under all other powers enabling it, the Council of the City of Cockburn resolved on 15 August 2000, to adopt the following Local Law

### PART I - PRELIMINARY

- 1.1 Short Title  
This local law may be cited as the *City of Cockburn (Local Government Act) Local Laws 2000*.
- 1.2 Commencement  
These local laws come into operation on the fourteenth day after the day on which they are published in the *Government Gazette*.
- 1.3 Principal Local Laws  
The City of Cockburn (Local Government Act) Local Laws 2000 published in the Government Gazette on 9 October 2000, as amended and published in the Government Gazette on 13 November 2001, 15 November 2002, 26 September 2003, 25 November 2003, 27 July 2004, 17 May 2005, 11 January 2008, 10 December 2010, 16 December 2011, 22 June 2012 and 20 December 2013 are referred to as the Principal Local Laws.
- 1.4 Application  
These local laws shall apply to the whole of the district and shall be read as a whole and the treatment of a subject matter in one part does not exclude the treatment of the same subject matter in another part.
- 1.5 Content and Intention  
The purpose and effect of these local laws is within the district to:
- (a) provide for the regulation, control and management of the keeping of animals, bees, birds and poultry; reserves and beaches; buildings; dangerous and offensive things; traders; management and control of the local government property; signs; streets and public places; and activities causing damage to local government and other property;
  - (b) to establish where appropriate standards and requirements in regard to the matters referred to in (a); and
  - (c) provide for enforcement.
- 1.6 Interpretation
- (1) In these local laws, unless the context otherwise requires:
- “**Act**” means the Local Government Act 1995;
- “**applicant**” means a person who has lodged an application for an approval, certificate or licence required for any activity or thing by these local laws;
- “**application**” means the completed form lodged by an applicant as required by these local laws;



“**approved fee**” means the fees and charges determined by the local government from time to time, for putting into effect the provisions of these local laws;

“**authorised person**” means a person appointed by the local government under section 9.10 (1) of the Act to perform any of the functions of an authorised person under this local law;

“**authorised in writing**” includes authority pursuant to a valid tip pass issued by the City;

“**building**” includes any hall, room, corridor, or stairway, or an annexe of any hall or room, in all cases under the care control or management of the local government;

“**bicycle**” means a vehicle with two or more wheels that is built to be propelled by human power through a belt, chain or gears (whether or not it has an auxiliary motor);

“**bicycle path**” has the same meaning as given to it in the Code;

“**bus**” means a motor vehicle built mainly to carry people, that seats over 12 adults (including the driver);

“**bus zone**” has the same meaning as given to it in the Code;

“**caravan**” means a vehicle that is fitted or designed to allow human occupation and may be drawn by another vehicle, and includes vehicles capable of self-propulsion;

“**carriageway**” means a portion of a road that is improved, designed or ordinarily used for vehicular traffic, and includes the shoulders, and areas including embayments at the side or centre of the carriageway, used for the stopping or parking of vehicles, and where a road has two or more portions divided by a median strip, the expression means each of those portions separately;

“**cattle**” shall have the meaning given to it by the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions Act) 1960;

“**CEO**” means the Chief Executive Officer of the City and includes, in the absence of the Chief Executive Officer, the Acting Chief Executive Officer;

“**centre**” in relation to a carriageway, means a line or a series of lines, marks or other indications placed at, or near, the middle of the carriageway or, in the absence of such lines, marks or other indications, the middle of the main travelled portion of the carriageway;

“**children’s crossing**” has the same meaning as given to it in the Code;

“**City**” means the City of Cockburn;

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

“**commercial vehicle**” means a vehicle whether licensed or not which is used or designed for use for business, trade or commercial purposes or in conjunction with a business, trade or profession and without limiting the

generality of the foregoing includes any utility, van, truck, trailer, tractor and any attachment to any of them or any article designed to be an attachment to any of them, or any omnibus or any earthmoving machine whether self-propelled or not. The term shall not include a vehicle designed for use as a passenger car or any trailer or other thing most commonly used as an attachment to a passenger car, or a van, utility or light truck which is rated by the manufacturer as being suitable to carry loads of not more than 1.5 tonnes. If a truck, prime-mover or other vehicle is attached to a trailer, semi-trailer or any other attachment, each trailer, semi-trailer or other attachment is to be regarded as a separate commercial vehicle;

“**district**” means the district of the City of Cockburn;

“**dust**” means and includes any earth or other matter in fine or coarse dry particles, or any finely powdered substance;

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

“**hiring fee or hire fee**” means the fee charged for any hiring determined by the local government from time to time;

“**Lands not provided with a zoning within the planning scheme**” means where the zoning of a property is not specified within the town planning scheme, for the purpose of these local laws, the following shall apply:

- (a) properties with a land area of 2000 m<sup>2</sup> or less will be considered to have a zoning of ‘Residential’; and
- (b) properties with a land area of greater than 2000 m<sup>2</sup> will be considered to have a zoning of ‘Rural’ or ‘Resource’;

“**licence**” means a licence issued pursuant to these local laws;

“**licensee**” means a person to whom a licence is granted under these local laws;

“**litter**” includes:

- (a) all kinds of rubbish, refuse, junk, garbage or scrap; and
- (b) any article or material abandoned or unwanted by the owner or person last in possession thereof;

“**local government**” means the City of Cockburn;

“**lot**” means a defined portion of land for which a separate certificate of title has been or may be issued and includes a strata lot survey strata lot;

“**material**” means the substance of which things are composed and includes organic and inorganic matter;

“**member of the Police Service**” means a member of the Western Australian Police;

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

“**nature strip**” means a portion of a road which lies between a carriageway and the front boundary of adjacent land, but does not include a path;

**“nuisance”** means:

- (a) any activity, thing, condition, circumstance or state of affairs which is injurious or dangerous to the health of another person of normal susceptibility, or which has a disturbing effect on the state of reasonable physical, mental or social well-being of another person;
- (b) anything which interferes with or is likely to interfere with the enjoyment or safe use by a person of any public place; and
- (c) anything done on privately owned land or a public place which unreasonably detracts from or interferes with the enjoyment, safe use or value of land owned by a person.

**“occupier”** includes any person who at the time a notice is served is in control of any place or part of any place or is authorised by the owner, lessee, licensee or any other person empowered to exercise control in relation to a place, to perform any work in relation to any place, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing and for the avoidance of doubt includes a builder or contractor carrying out work on the place or part of the place in respect of which the notice is served;

**“omnibus”** means a motor vehicle equipped to carry more than 8 adult passengers;

**“park”** means to permit a vehicle, whether attended or not, to remain stationary, except for the purpose of avoiding conflict with other traffic, or complying with the provisions of any law, or taking up or setting down persons or goods for a (maximum 2 minutes);

**“parking region”** means the whole of the district of the City of Cockburn but excludes roads under the control of the Commissioner of Main Roads;

**“path”** includes bicycle path, footpath, separated path and shared path;

**“person”** includes a public body, company or association or body of persons corporate or unincorporate;

**“pound”** means a building or yard established by the local government or authorised person for the purpose of impounding dogs, animals or vehicles for the purpose of these local laws;

**“public place”** includes a street, way or place which the public are allowed to use, whether the street, way or place is or is not on private property;

**“road”** means a highway, road, street, lane, thoroughfare or similar place which the public are allowed to use and includes all of the land lying between the property lines including the nature strip and paths appurtenant thereto and which is within the parking region;

**“reserve”** means any land:

- (a) which belongs to the local government;
- (b) of which the local government is the management body under the *Land Administration Act 1997*;

or

- (c) which is an “otherwise unvested facility” as described in section 3.53 of the Act;

**“residential area”** means any portion of the district that is zoned, set apart or otherwise identified for residential use in the town planning scheme;

“**resource zone**” means any portion of the district that is zoned, set apart or otherwise identified for resource use in the town planning scheme;

“**rural zone**” means any portion of the district that is zoned, set apart or otherwise identified for rural use in the town planning scheme;

“**sand**” means any granular material consisting of small eroded fragments of rocks finer than gravel whether or not forming part of a beach, desert or bed of any river and includes dust and organic matter;

“**separated path**” has the same meaning as given to it in the Code;

“**shared path**” has the same meaning as given to it in the Code;

“**stop**” in relation to a vehicle, means to stop a vehicle and permit it to remain stationary, except for the purposes of avoiding conflict with other traffic or complying with the provisions of any law when the vehicle is being driven, and stopping and stopped have correlative meanings;

“**street**” has the same meaning as road;

“**street alignment**” means the boundary between the land comprising a street and the land that abuts thereon, but where a new street alignment is prescribed under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1960, means the new street alignment so prescribed;

“**town planning scheme**” means the City of Cockburn Town Planning Scheme No. 2 District Zoning Scheme published in the *Government Gazette* 14 February 1992 and amendments thereto;

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

“**vehicle**” includes:

- (a) every conveyance (excluding wheelchairs), not being a train, vessel or aircraft, and every object capable of being propelled or drawn, on wheels or tracks, by any means;
- (b) a shopping trolley; and
- (c) where the context permits an animal ridden or driven.

- (2) In these local laws reference to the local government having a power to do something in its discretion or a reference to the local government forming an opinion prior to the doing of anything shall be deemed to include reference to an authorised person or committee to whom the local government has delegated the power or the doing of the thing exercising such discretion or forming such opinion.
- (3) Where in these local laws a duty or liability is imposed on an owner or occupier of land, the duty or liability is imposed jointly and severally on each owner or occupier where there are more than one.
- (4) A reference to the CEO or any other employee of the City includes a person duly appointed to act or from time to time acting in the position of that employee.

## PART II—ANIMALS

### *Division 1—Preliminary*

#### 2.1 Interpretation

In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires:

“**beehive**” means a moveable or fixed structure, container or object in which bees are kept;

“**Beekeepers Act**” means the Beekeepers Act 1963;

“**cattery**” means any premises where four or more cats are kept, boarded, trained or bred;

“**certificate of registration**” means a certificate of registration to keep pigeons issued pursuant to these local laws;

“**Code of Practice**” means the Code of Practice—Pigeon Keeping and Racing in Western Australia, International Standard Book Number (ISBN 7307 6330 7) published March 2003 as amended from time to time and published by the Department of Local Government;

“**cow**” includes a calf, bullock or bull;

“**Dog Act**” means the Dog Act 1976;

“**environmental health officer**” means an environmental health officer appointed under the Health Act 1911;

“**food premises**” means a premises where food is stored, kept, prepared, manufactured, processed, cooked or served or otherwise dealt with for subsequent sale to the public either directly or indirectly;

“**grouped dwelling**” has the same meaning as is given to the term in the Residential Planning Codes;

“**horse**” means a stallion, mare, gelding, shetland pony, pony, colt or foal and includes an ass, mule, donkey and any beast of whatever description used for burden or draught or for carrying persons;

“**large animal**” includes a sheep, cow, goat, horse (excluding a miniature horse), deer, alpaca, pig (excluding a miniature pig) or any other animal so classified by the local government;

“**livestock**” means any horse, cow, sheep, goat, swine, buffalo, deer, camel, llama or alpaca;

“**manure bin**” means a receptacle constructed of smooth, impervious material and in such a manner as to be easily cleaned, which has a tight fitting lid or cover to prevent the release of odours and prevent the entry of flies;

“**miniature horse**” means a horse that does not exceed 870 millimetres in height as an adult and is classified as a miniature by the Miniature Horse Association of Australia;

“**miniature pig**” means a pig that does not exceed 650 millimetres in height as an adult and weighs between 45—55 kilograms;

“**multiple dwelling**” has the same meaning as is given to the term in the Residential Planning Codes;

“**pigeon**” includes homing pigeon and racing pigeon and dove;

“**poultry**” means any domestic fowl or chicken, bantam, duck, goose, guinea fowl, pheasant, turkey, peahen or peacock;

“**stable**” means any building in which a horse is stabled or kept and includes any shed, loose-box, stall or shelter used for the keeping, stabling, feeding, watering, grooming, sheltering, shoeing, or veterinary treatment of a horse;

“**stablehand room**” means a room or rooms used for occasional overnight occupation to facilitate husbandry to pregnant or sick animals;

“**stable premises**” includes any paddock or yard used in conjunction with any stable and includes all areas where horses are contained by fences or rails;

“**young bird**” means any pigeon under 24 days of age and, unless the contrary can be shown, a pigeon shall be deemed under this Part to be a young bird if it is without feathers on the flesh under the wings.

### *Division 2—General*

#### 2.2 Establishment of Pound

The local government may establish and maintain a pound or pounds for the impounding of dogs and/or other animals involved in a contravention of these local laws.

### *Division 3—Dogs*

#### 2.3 Impounding of Dogs

Where an authorised person or a member of the Police Service seizes a dog it may be placed in the pound.

#### 2.4 Pound Fees

The fees and charges in relation to the seizure and impounding of a dog and maintenance thereof in a pound payable under section 29 (4) of the Dog Act are those approved by the local government from time to time.

#### 2.5 Dog Exercise Areas

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 2.6 (3) the land specified in Schedule 1 is designated as Dog Exercise Areas for the purpose of the Dog Act.

#### 2.6 Restricted Areas

- (1) A person liable for the control of a dog shall prevent that dog from entering or being in any of the following places:
  - (a) a public building;
  - (b) a house of worship;

- (c) a shop or business premises, with the exception of a shop or business premises where dogs are sold; and
  - (d) Reserve 24306 known as Coogee Beach.
  - (e) Part Lot 1261 McTaggart Cove, North Coogee and Reserve 43701 Robb Road, North Coogee, being the area of reclaimed beach extending approximately 400 metres northwards from Caledonia Loop.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person with vision impairment or who is a trainer accompanied by a bona fide guide dog or to a dog falling within any of the exempt, in section 31 (2) of the Dog Act.
- (3) The person liable for the control of a dog shall prevent that dog from entering or being in any of the following places unless on a leash held by a person:
- (a) a sports ground;
  - (b) land set aside for public recreation;
  - (c) a car park; and
  - (d) land vested in or under the control of the local government.

## 2.7 Fouling Streets and Public Places

Any person liable for the control of a dog who permits that dog to excrete on any street or public place or on any land within the district without the consent of the occupier of that land commits an offence unless the excreta is removed forthwith and disposed of either on private land with the written consent of the occupier or in such other manner as the local government approves.

## 2.8 Fencing Requirements

The owner or occupier of premises within the district on which a dog is kept shall cause the portion of those premises on which the dog is kept to be fenced in a manner capable of confining the dog to that portion, and in particular shall ensure that:

- (a) any fence or wall used to confine the dog shall be of a type, height and construction which, having regard to the species, age, size and physical condition of the dog prevents the dog from passing over, under or through the fence;
- (b) any gate or door within a fence is kept closed at all times except when the dog is not on the premises, however nothing in this section shall prevent a person from opening the gate, in order to immediately enter or leave the premises; and
- (c) every gate or door within a fence has have fitted a self-closing/self-latching and/or permanently locking mechanism and the gate or door is maintained in good order and condition.

## 2.9 Number of Dogs

- (1) An owner or occupier of any premises within the district may keep or suffer to keep more than two dogs over the age of three months on such premises subject to:
- (a) the owner or occupier of the premises lodging an application accompanied by the approved fee notifying firstly the local government, and secondly all the persons specified in paragraph (c) of his or her intent to keep such additional dogs on the premises on the form approved by the local government from time to time;
  - (b) no other dogs being on the premises, which are not the subject of the application;
  - (c) the owner or occupier of the premises providing evidence satisfactory to the local government that:

- (i) in a residential area all owners and occupiers of property within a radius of fifty metres of the applicant's premises have been informed of the application to keep additional dogs; or
  - (ii) in a rural zone or resource zone all owners and occupiers of property within a radius of a hundred metres of the applicant's premises have been informed of the application to keep additional dogs; or
  - (iii) where the premises in a rural zone or resource zone are on land which abuts a residential area all owners and occupiers of property within a radius of fifty metres of the applicant's premises have been informed of the application to keep additional dogs;
  - (d) the local government having not received any objection to the application to keep additional dogs within a period of 21 days of the application being first received; and
  - (e) the owner or occupier registering all dogs the subject of the application in accordance with the Dog Act within 7 days of being so advised by the local government.
- (2) In the event that a bona fide objection is received, then an applicant must not keep more than two dogs without the approval of the local government or otherwise than in accordance with conditions imposed by the local government on its approval.
- (3) An application which has not been the subject of any objections will entitle the applicant to keep the specified number of dogs of the specified breed described in his or her application to the local government until any one of the following events occurs:
- (a) the applicant vacates the premises the subject of the application; or
  - (b) the applicant ceases to be the person liable for the control of any of the dogs the subject of the application; or
  - (c) the applicant replaces, or wishes to replace, all or any of the dogs the subject of the original application; or
  - (d) Council by notice in writing gives twenty-eight days' notice of its intention to revoke the entitlement; or
  - (e) the applicant or person liable for the control of the dogs is convicted of an offence under the Dog Act, and thereafter no dogs in excess of the permitted number of two may be kept on the premises.
- (4) The benefit of any application is not transferable or assignable either to any other occupier of the premises or to any other premises in the district.

#### 2.9A Seizure Under Warrant of Unregistered Dogs

- (1) If an authorised person has reason to believe that an unregistered dog remains unregistered, despite three infringement notices being issued to the owner of the dog or the person responsible for the care and control of the dog, then after the issuing of the third infringement notice or at the end of two months from the date of the first record of contact with the owner of the dog or the person responsible for the care and control of the dog, in order to effect the registration of the dog, an authorised person may apply for a warrant to seize the unregistered dog.
- (2) Upon seizure the dog shall be taken to the City of Cockburn pound and remain there for a period of not less than seven (7) days and at the end of that period of time if no objection or appeal has been lodged and the dog is still unregistered, then an authorised person may rehouse or humanely destroy the dog.



- (3) Should the dog be returned to its owner or to the person responsible for the care and control of the dog as a registered dog, then the owner or the person responsible for the care and control of the dog shall pay the prescribed impounding fee and the sustenance charges incurred during the period of seizure and impounding.

*Division 4—Approved Dog Kennel Establishment*

2.10 Kennel Establishment Licence

A person shall not keep a kennel establishment without first having obtained a licence under this local law and a planning approval under the town planning scheme.

2.11 Notice of Application for a Kennel Establishment Licence

An applicant for a licence to keep an approved kennel establishment shall:

- (a) publish in a newspaper circulating in the district a notice of his or her intention to submit an application for a licence, in the form approved by the local government from time to time, specifying that any interested person may within 21 days after the date of the publication of the notice object to or make representations in respect of the application in writing directly to the CEO; and
- (b) forward notice as prescribed in paragraph (a) to the owners and occupiers of all land within a radius of 200 metres of the boundaries of the land upon which it is proposed to establish the kennel.

2.12 Application for Kennel Establishment Licence

An application for a licence to keep an approved kennel establishment shall be on the form approved by the local government from time to time and shall be accompanied by:

- (a) evidence that notice of the proposed use of the land has been given in accordance with section 2.11;
- (b) a plan showing the details and specifications of all kennels and adjacent yards and the distances from the kennels to the boundaries of the land the subject of the application, and all buildings on the land, together with such additional information as the local government or an authorised person requires; and
- (c) a report of an acoustic consultant verifying that the various plant, machinery and operational noise levels, including noise from dogs, will comply with the requirements of the Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997 or their equivalent in force from time to time.

2.13 Determination of Application

- (1) The local government or an authorised person may refuse an application for a licence:
  - (a) that does not comply with the requirements of section 2.12;
  - (b) for which the processes required by section 2.11 have not been completed;
  - (c) after considering any submissions or representations received within the specified period in accordance with section 2.11 (a);
  - (d) where planning approval for use of the land as an approved dog kennel establishment has not first been obtained under the town planning scheme.
- (2) The local government or an authorised person may, in respect of an application for a licence:
  - (a) refuse the application; or

- (b) approve the application for a period of twelve months from the date of issue on such terms and conditions, if any, as deemed appropriate.

#### 2.14 Licence and Fees

A licence to keep an approved kennel establishment shall be in the form approved by the local government from time to time and on issue thereof pay the approved fee and renewal of such licence shall be as approved by the local government or an authorised person.

#### 2.15 Duties of Licence Holder

The holder of a licence to keep an approved kennel establishment shall:

- (a) maintain the establishment in a clean, sanitary and tidy condition;
- (b) dispose of all refuse, faeces and food waste daily in a manner approved by the local government; and
- (c) take all practical measures for the destruction of fleas, flies and other vermin.

#### 2.16 Limit on Number and Breed of Dogs

A person who conducts an approved kennel establishment shall not keep or permit to be kept thereon more than the number of dogs specified in the licence or dogs of a breed different to the breed or breeds (if any) specified in the licence without the written approval of the local government or an authorised person.

#### 2.17 Kennel Establishment Requirements

Dogs in an approved kennel establishment shall be kept in kennels and yards appropriate to the breed or kind in question, be sufficiently secured, sited and maintained to a standard not less than the following:

- (a) each kennel shall have an adjacent yard;
- (b) each kennel and each yard and every part thereof shall be at a distance of not less than 15 metres from the boundaries of the land in the occupation of the occupier;
- (c) each kennel and each yard and every part thereof shall be at a distance of not less than 24 metres from the front street;
- (d) each kennel and each yard and every part thereof shall be at a distance of not less than 10 metres from any dwelling house;
- (e) each yard shall be secured with a fence not less than 1.8 metres in height;
- (f) the upper surface of the floor of each kennel shall be set at least 100mm above the surface of the surrounding ground and shall be constructed of granolithic cement finished to a smooth surface and shall have a fall of not less than 1 in 100. The entire yard shall be surrounded by a drain, which shall be properly laid, ventilated and trapped. All floor washings shall pass through this drain and shall be disposed of in accordance with the health requirements of the local government;
- (g) the floor of any yard shall be constructed in the same manner as the floor of any kennel and as provided in paragraph (f);
- (h) for each dog kept therein every kennel shall have not less than 2.5m<sup>2</sup> of floor space and every yard shall not be less than twice the area of the kennel; and
- (i) all kennels and yards and all feeding and drinking vessels shall be maintained in a clean condition and cleaned and disinfected when so ordered by an authorised person.

### *Division 5—Livestock*

#### 2.18 Livestock Not to Stray

- (1) The provisions of this Division shall not affect the operation of Part XX of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1960.

- (2) The owner or person in charge of livestock shall not permit that livestock to stray or to be at large in a street, public place or upon private property without the consent of the property owner.

2.19 Impounding of Livestock

- (1) An authorised person or a member of the Police Service may impound livestock found straying in contravention of section 2.18.
- (2) Livestock being impounded shall be placed in the pound or secured on private property with the consent of the owner.

2.20 Property to be Fenced

- (1) The owner or occupier of property on which livestock is kept, shall cause the property or a portion of the property to be fenced in a manner capable of confining the livestock, to that portion where the livestock is kept.
- (2) The minimum fencing requirements to confine livestock in a rural zone or resource zone, shall be a fence of post and wire construction.

2.21 Horse Exercise Area

Horses may be led, ridden or exercised on Reserve 24787 known as Catherine Point Reserve from 4.00am to 8.00am any day of the week.

2.22 Fouling of Public Places

Any person liable for the control of a horse who permits that horse to excrete on any public place or on any land within the district without the consent of the occupier of that land commits an offence unless the excreta is removed forthwith and disposed of either on private land with consent of the owner or in such other manner as the local government or an authorised person may approve.

*Division 6—Animals, Birds and Poultry*

2.23 Property to be Fenced

The owner or occupier of property on which poultry is kept, shall cause the property or a portion of the property to be fenced in a manner capable of confining the poultry, to that portion where the poultry is kept.

2.24 Cleanliness

The owner or occupier of premises where a dog, cat, bird or other animal is kept shall:

- (a) keep the premises free from excrement, filth, food waste and all other matter that is likely to become offensive or injurious to health or to attract rats, vermin or insects;
- (b) when so directed by an environmental health officer, clean and disinfect the premises; and
- (c) keep the premises, so far as possible, free of flies and when directed by an environmental health officer, spray the premises with a residual insecticide or use any other effective means to kill and repel flies.

2.25 Enclosures

- (1) A person shall not keep or cause or permit to be kept any animal or bird on premises which are not effectively drained or of which the drainage flows to the walls or foundations of any building.
- (2) The owner or occupier of premises where any animal or bird is kept shall, when directed by an authorised person, pave, grade and drain the floors of all

structures and the surface of the ground of all enclosures used for the keeping of the animals or birds.

#### 2.26 Keeping of Large Animals

The owner or occupier of any premises shall:

- (a) not keep a large animal unless approval is granted by the City's Planning Services;
- (b) not keep a large animal on any land less than 2,020m<sup>2</sup> in area; and
- (c) not allow any large animals to be loose in any yard, paddock or place, being portion of such premises, unless due provision is made to prevent large animals from approaching within 15 metres of any dwelling, shop, church or any premises where food is stored, manufactured or sold.

#### 2.27 Keeping a Miniature Horse

- (1) person shall not keep a miniature horse on land 1000m<sup>2</sup> or less in area, unless it is registered annually with the local government and the approved fee is paid.
- (2) A person must register the miniature horse with the local government annually and the approved annual registration fee must be paid.
- (3) The occupier of any premises where a miniature horse is kept shall:
  - (a) only keep a sterilised animal and retain written proof of its sterilisation;
  - (b) confine the animal on the property at all times; and
  - (c) ensure the animal does not cause a nuisance to any neighbour regarding noise, dust or odour.

#### 2.28 Keeping of Pigs

- (1) Except for a miniature pig and subject to subsection (2) no person shall keep a pig or pigs, in any residential area or rural zone or resource zone or in a commercial zone or industrial zones under the town planning scheme.
- (2) Except for premises registered by the local government as an Abattoir under the provisions of section 191 of the Health Act 1911 and except in the case of a miniature pig the keeping of pigs is forbidden.
- (3) The local government or an authorised person may prohibit the keeping of a miniature pig, on any land or state the conditions under which the miniature pig may be kept.
- (4) A person may keep 1 miniature pig in a residential area or rural zone or resource zone provided it is registered with the local government and the approved annual registration fee is paid.
- (5) The occupier of any premises where a miniature pig is kept shall:
  - (a) only keep a sterilised animal and retain written proof of its sterilisation;
  - (b) confine the animal on the property at all times;
  - (c) ensure the animal does not cause a nuisance to any neighbour regarding noise, dust or odour; and
  - (d) maintain documentary evidence that the animal's veterinary treatment against roundworm and tapeworm is current.

#### 2.29 Stables

No person shall:

- (a) keep or stable, any horse within the district except in an area identified as a rural zone or resource zone unless the stable is registered under these local laws; or
- (b) keep or stable in any stable a greater number of horses than the number for which such stable is registered.

### 2.30 Standards for Stables

- (1) Every stable in respect to which an application is made for registration must fulfil all of the following requirements:
  - (a) the construction of every building, shed, loose-box, shelter and stall and its situation with respect to adjacent buildings must be in accordance with the Building Code;
  - (b) every loose-box or stall shall have an area of not less than 11m<sup>2</sup> and walls not less than 3 metres measured either horizontally or vertically;
  - (c) a shelter provided in a yard for the protection of horses from inclement weather shall have an area of not less than 9 m<sup>2</sup> and a height of not less than 2.5 metres. It shall not be capable of being closed and shall have at least one side completely open to the outside air; and
  - (d) every stable shall have approved impervious rodent-proof receptacles for the storing of chaff, bran, pollard or grain intended for horse feed.
- (2) No part of the stable shall be located any less than 15 metres from any dwelling house or milking shed or milk room of any dairy.
- (3) Any paddock or yard used for the keeping of any horse shall have a fence or railing at a distance of not less than 15 metres from any dwelling house or 9 metres from a building or buildings housing trainer and/or employee engaged in the care of horses.
- (4) When required by an authorised person any paddock or yard used for the keeping of any horse shall have a fence or railing erected at a distance of not less than 1.25 metres from the boundary of any land not in the same occupation or possession.

### 2.31 Trainers and Stablehand Room

A trainer and/or employees, engaged in the care of horses stabled on the land may be housed in a building not less than 9 metres from any stable or building used for the housing of horses if:

- (a) such building complies with the minimum requirements of a room used for dwelling or sleeping purposes; and
- (b) is or are equipped with proper bathroom and sanitary facilities as required under the Building Code.

### 2.32 Registration of Stables

- (1) Every person required by these local laws to register any premises as a stable shall make an application in the form approved by the local government from time to time accompanied by the approved fee, which is non-refundable.
- (2) Applications for the registration of a stable shall be accompanied by plans and specifications of the stables and an authorised person may require further information.
- (3) If the application for a stable is approved, an authorised person shall issue a licence in the form approved by the local government from time to time.

### 2.33 Renewal of Stable Licence

Application for the renewal of any stable licence shall be made annually during the month of December accompanied by the approved fee.

#### 2.34 Transfer of Stable Licence

- (1) If any person in whose name a stable is registered desires to have the same transferred to any other person, the transferee shall make an application in the form approved by the local government from time to time and such application shall be lodged with the local government and accompanied by the approved fee.
- (2) If an authorised person approves such application he or she shall register the stable in the name of the transferee.
- (3) Upon receipt of an application to transfer a stable licence the authorised person shall cause the premises to be inspected and report as to the adequacy of the premises.

#### 2.35 Issue of Certificate of Registration

If, upon application and report being submitted and in the opinion of the authorised person that such application should be granted, he or she shall, upon being paid the approved fee, register such premises as a stable and issue a certificate of registration in the form approved by the local government from time to time.

#### 2.36 Manure Receptacle

The owner or occupier of premises where a large animal, miniature horse or miniature pig is kept shall:

- (a) provide in a convenient position, an impervious receptacle with a tight fitting lid, for the storage of manure and offensive litter;
- (b) keep the lid of the receptacle closed except when manure is being deposited or removed;
- (c) cause the receptacle to be emptied at least once a week and more often as necessary to prevent it becoming offensive or a breeding place for flies or other insects;
- (d) spray or cause to be sprayed with an approved pesticide every manure receptacle immediately after it is emptied and before it is again used; and
- (e) cause all manure produced on the premises to be collected daily and placed in the receptacle.

#### 2.37 Burial of Animals

- (1) The operator of any commercial poultry farm or bird farming property shall not dispose of any dead bird on any land without written approval of an authorised person.
- (2) An owner or occupier of land in a rural zone or resource zone under the town planning scheme, who occasionally needs to bury an animal on that land, shall cover the carcass with lime before burial.

#### 2.38 Keeping of Ostrich or Emu

- (1) A person shall not keep an ostrich or emu on any land in any residential area, or in a commercial zone or industrial zones under the town planning scheme.
- (2) A person shall not keep an ostrich or emu in any resource zone without the written approval of an authorised person.
- (3) A person shall not keep more than 3 adult pairs of ostrich or emu for each 2 hectares of land and no single pair shall be confined in any area less than 0.1 hectares.

- (4) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section the local government or an authorised person may prohibit the keeping of any ostrich or emu on any land or state the conditions under which they may be kept.

#### 2.39 Keeping Poultry in Residential Areas

- (1) A person shall not keep or suffer to remain in any zoned residential area under the town planning scheme a rooster, turkey, goose, peacock or a peahen.
- (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the owner or occupier of premises situated in any area zoned residential under the town planning scheme shall not keep thereon any poultry otherwise than under the following conditions:
- (a) the maximum number of poultry permitted to be kept on a residential property is twelve;
  - (b) no poultry is able to approach within 9 metres of a dwelling house, public building or premises where people are employed or 12 metres from where food for sale is stored, prepared, or manufactured, or within 1.2 metres from the boundary of land in another occupation;
  - (c) all poultry is kept in a properly constructed and securely fastened structure or enclosure;
  - (d) the structure or enclosure is in a yard having an otherwise unobstructed area of at least 30m<sup>2</sup>;
  - (e) no poultry is able to approach within 18 metres of a street other than a right-of-way unless, in the case of land at the junction of two or more streets, an authorised person has approved a lesser distance; and
  - (f) all enclosures or cages within which poultry are kept shall be maintained at all times in a clean condition and shall be cleaned or otherwise dealt with in a way directed by an authorised person.

#### 2.40 Keeping of Poultry in a Resource Zone

The occupier of premises situated in any resource zone under the town planning scheme, shall not keep or permit to be kept thereon, poultry other than under the following conditions:

- (a) in a shed designed to permit the use of a deep litter system or in open yards with a shed that has a concrete floor at least 50 millimetres thick;
- (b) the shed shall be of sound construction and its yard shall be maintained in a clean condition at all times;
- (c) the shed must not be less than 1.8 metres in height to allow easy entry for cleaning;
- (d) the shed shall not be nearer than 1 metre from the boundary of land in other occupation or 15 metres from any dwelling house or 15 metres from a street; and
- (e) no more than 25 head of poultry may be kept without the written approval of an authorised person.

#### 2.41 Keeping of Poultry in Rural Areas

The occupier of premises in a area identified as a rural zone under the town planning scheme, shall not keep or permit to be kept thereon, more than 50 head of poultry, without the written approval of an authorised person.

#### 2.42 Catteries

- (1) A person shall not establish or maintain a cattery on any lot within the district without having first obtained a certificate of registration from Council or an authorised person.

- (2) A certificate of registration for a cattery shall be valid from its date of issue until the next 30 June.

2.43 Application for Certificate of Registration for Cattery

- (1) An application for a certificate of registration for a cattery shall be:
- (a) lodged by the applicant on the form approved by the local government from time to time; and
  - (b) lodged with the approved fee for the registration of the premises as a cattery.
- (2) A certificate of registration issued by the local government or an authorised person shall lapse upon the keeper vacating the premises although a transfer of the registration may be affected if the cattery operation remains continuous and the approved transfer fee is paid to the local government.

2.44 Applicant to Provide Properly Constructed Specified Enclosure

An application for a certificate of registration of a cattery shall provide for each cat on the lot, a properly constructed shelter with an enclosure, which complies with the following requirements:

- (a) a floor area of not less than 0.56m<sup>2</sup> for each cat;
- (b) the area of the enclosure adjacent to any shelter or group of shelters forming a cattery shall be no less than 1.7m<sup>2</sup> per cat;
- (c) no shelter or enclosure shall be closer than 9 metres from the boundary of the lot of the keeper or any other building on the property of the keeper; and
- (d) all enclosures, yards, runs and shelters within a cattery shall be maintained in a clean condition and shall be cleaned, disinfected or otherwise dealt with as an environmental health officer may direct.

*Division 7—Pigeons*

2.45 Certificate of Registration

- (1) A person shall not keep more than 20 pigeons on any land in the district without having first obtained a certificate of registration from an authorised person for the place at which the pigeons are to be kept.
- (2) A certificate of registration shall be valid from its date of issue until the next 30 June.

2.46 Application for a Certificate of Registration

An application for a certificate of registration shall be:

- (a) lodged by the applicant on the form approved by the local government from time to time;
- (b) lodged with specifications, site and construction plans of proposed cages, enclosure or lofts; and
- (c) lodged with the approved fee.

2.47 Adjoining Owners to be Consulted

Prior to granting any certificate of registration, the applicant shall seek the written opinion of all owners and occupiers whose land is adjacent to the land owned by the applicant.

2.48 Approval Limitations

- (1) Pigeons shall not be kept within a caravan park or on any land on which is situated a grouped dwelling or multiple dwellings.
- (2) Pigeons shall not be kept on any land, which has an area of less than 600m<sup>2</sup>.



#### 2.49 Duties of Certificate Holder

The holder of a certificate of registration to keep pigeons shall:

- (a) keep all pigeons confined continuously in cages, enclosures and lofts approved by an authorised person except that homing pigeons and racing pigeons registered in accordance with this local law may be released in accordance with this local law;
- (b) keep all cages, enclosures, lofts and their immediate surrounds clean and maintained in good order and condition at all times and the minimum standard to be adhered to shall be that which is specified in the Code of Practice; and
- (c) dispose of all loft litter by immediate burial or by being bagged and deposited in a household rubbish bin to ensure no nuisance occurs.

#### 2.50 Limit on Number of Pigeons

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), the maximum number of pigeons which may be kept on land the subject of a certificate of registration pursuant to each certificate of registration shall not exceed 50, excluding young birds.
- (2) A person who on or before 30 June each year, produces to an authorised person satisfactory proof that the person is a current financial member of a recognised incorporated racing pigeon body, or is a registered pigeon fancier, may be permitted by an authorised person to keep up to 150 pigeons, excluding young birds, in any residential area, rural zone or resource zone.
- (3) The Principal Environmental Health Officer may permit the keeping of more than 150 pigeons on land in a rural zone or resource zone provided:-
  - (a) The keeping of pigeons is for a special event.
  - (b) Any one approval shall be for a period not exceeding 12 months.
  - (c) Adjoining land owners shall be consulted in accordance with section 2.47 prior to approval being granted.
  - (d) The Environmental Health Services Manager may set any conditions he/she deems necessary.

#### 2.51 Cage, Enclosure or Loft Requirements

- (1) An approved cage, enclosure or loft used to house pigeons shall aesthetically blend with its surrounds, be constructed of new materials and shall be constructed to the following minimum requirements:
  - (a) the base floor of any loft shall be of 50mm thick concrete;
  - (b) in the case of an elevated loft the suspended floor shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with the requirements in the Code of Practice;
  - (c) cladding of a loft, including the roof shall be of smooth fibro cement sheeting, sheet metal or other smooth material;
  - (d) except as provided in paragraph (e), a loft height shall not exceed 2.4 metres at any point when measured from ground level; and
  - (e) where a loft has a gable roof the loft height shall not exceed 3 metres at any point when measured from ground level.
- (2) A cage, enclosure or loft shall not be located nearer than:
  - (a) 1.2 metres from the boundary of any land adjacent to the land, the subject of an application;
  - (b) 9 metres from any dwelling house, church, school room, hall, factory, dairy or food premises; or
  - (c) 9 metres from any street.

#### 2.52 Exercise of Pigeons

- (1) A person who keeps homing pigeons or racing pigeons may only release such homing pigeons or racing pigeons for exercise between the hours set

out in the Code of Practice, unless otherwise authorised by an authorised person.

- (2) A person shall not release more than 60 registered homing or racing pigeons for exercise or training at any one time.

#### 2.53 Alteration, Cancellation or Refusal of Certificate of Registration

- (1) At any time an authorised person may amend the conditions contained in or relating to a certificate of registration and without limiting the generality of the same, where any complaint of a nuisance is received, an authorised person may vary the hours for release of pigeons and impose any other conditions deemed necessary to minimise any nuisance from the keeping of pigeons or any associated activity.
- (2) An authorised person may cancel, refuse to approve or refuse to renew a certificate of registration for any one or more of the following reasons:
  - (a) the land is not maintained in accordance with this local law;
  - (b) the cages, enclosures or loft have fallen into disrepair, are unclean or infested with vectors of disease;
  - (c) the pigeons are being released outside the times permitted in section 2.30;
  - (d) a condition imposed in accordance with this local law or a certificate of registration has not been complied with in the time limits set out for doing so;
  - (e) the applicant or holder of the certificate of registration as the case may be, has two or more convictions under this local law; or
  - (f) non payment of the approved fee.

#### 2.54 Notice of Breach

The local government or an authorised person may order an owner or occupier of a house or vacant land or land upon which there are trees or structures in or on which pigeons are, or are in the habit of nesting or perching, to take adequate steps to prevent them continuing to do so.

#### 2.55 Compliance with Order Served

Every owner or occupier on whom an order is served under section 2.54 shall comply with such order. Any owner or occupier who fails to comply with the terms of the order served commits an offence.

### *Division 8—Bee Keeping*

#### 2.56 Limitations on Number of Hives

- (1) A person shall not keep a beehive in a residential area or a resource zone without the written approval of the local government or an authorised person.
- (2) Subject to subsections (3) and (4), a person shall not keep or permit the keeping of bees in more than 2 hives.
- (3) The local government or an authorised person may, upon written application, consent, with or without conditions, to a person keeping bees in more than 2 hives on a lot which is not zoned residential.
- (4) A person shall comply with any conditions imposed by an authorised person under subsection (3).

#### 2.57 Restrictions of Keeping of Bees Hives

Subject to section 2.56 a person shall not keep or permit the keeping of bees in a hive unless, at all times:

- (a) is registered as a bee-keeper under Section 8 of the Beekeepers Act 1963;
- (b) the hive is kept:
  - (i) outside, and at least 10 metres from, any building other than a fence;
  - (ii) at least 10 metres from any footpath, street, right of way or public place; and
  - (iii) at least 5 metres from the boundary of the lot; and
- (c) the hive is enclosed on all sides by a fence, wall or other enclosure.

#### 2.58 Bees Which Cause a Nuisance Not to be Kept

- (1) A person shall not keep, or permit the keeping of, wild hives and/or wild bees.
- (2) Where the local government or an authorised person forms the opinion that the wild hives or wild bees are being kept on residential land or any other land within the district, a notice may be served on the owner or occupier of the land who shall within the time specified in the notice remove the bees and/or hives from the land.

#### 2.59 Compliance with Order Served

Every owner or occupier on whom an order is served under section 2.58 shall comply with such order. Any owner or occupier who fails to comply with the terms of the order served commits an offence.

### *Division 9—Limitations on Number of Cats*

- 2.60 (1) A person shall not keep more than three cats on any premises;
- (2) Where the local government or an authorised person is satisfied that a person is keeping more than three cats on any premises, the authorised person may by notice in writing direct the owner or occupier to reduce the number of cats to three or less within a time specified in the notice;
- (3) An owner or occupier who does not comply with a notice served under Local Law 2.60 (2) commits an offence.

## **PART III—RESERVES, FORESHORES AND BEACHES**

### *Division 1—Preliminary*

#### 3.1 Interpretation

In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires:

**“bathing”** includes entry into the sea or any body of water and/or emerging therefrom and includes the use of bathing appliances;

**“bathing appliance”** means a float of any material, surfski, surfboard, kick board, malibu board, boat or any other device used or for use in bathing or surf riding;

**“boat”** has the same meaning as given to the word “vessel” in the Western Australian Marine Act 1982;

**“foreshore or beach”** includes:

- (a) tidal and non-tidal waters in or outside but adjoining the district;

- (b) the area which adjoins the district and extends for a distance of 200 metres seawards from low water mark at ordinary spring tides; and
- (c) to any other public place or reserve adjoining the places mentioned in (a) or (b);

“**function**” means and includes a carnival, show, fete, concert, exhibition gymkhana, sporting event, a training or practice session in connection with a sport by a group or team of more than 2 persons, or a picnic or other gathering of more than 10 persons;

“**nude**” means not properly clad;

“**properly clad**” means that a person must at least wear a costume or clothing which completely covers the genital area and in the case of a female of twelve years or more the breast;

“**watercraft**” means any boat, bathing appliance, canoe, hovercraft or jetski.

### *Division 2 — Prohibited Areas and Activities*

#### 3.2 Prohibited Areas

- (1) For the safety, decency, convenience and comfort of persons in respects of bathing and other recreational conduct, the local government or an authorised person may set aside specific localities wherein all or any of the following things are prohibited:
  - (a) entry by persons;
  - (b) bathing;
  - (c) the use of any bathing appliance or any particular kind of bathing appliance;
  - (d) the entry and use of vehicles;
  - (e) the launching of boats and other watercraft;
  - (f) the playing of games;
  - (g) the selling or displaying for sale or hiring of goods and merchandise; and
  - (h) nude bathing.
- (2) The local government or an authorised person may set aside such specified localities for the purpose of section 3.2 (1) for a particular period or until further notice by causing notices to that effect to be placed in the vicinity of the locality.
- (3) An authorised person may set aside specified localities in which bathing is prohibited by the placement of notices, flags or such other indicators as are from time to time provided or required by the local government.
- (4) The local government or an authorised officer may set aside specific areas where fishing is prohibited and specified areas for a particular period or until further notice, by causing notices to that effect to be placed in the vicinity of the specified area.

#### 3.3 Prohibited Activities

A person shall not on a reserve, foreshore or beach:

- (a) carry on any activity which contravenes any notice given pursuant to the provisions of section 3.2 (2) or (3);
- (b) drive or take any watercraft into any place where persons are bathing in such a manner as to cause or be likely to cause annoyance or injury to any person bathing or about to bathe;

- (c) play games in such a way as to cause inconvenience or annoyance to other persons;
- (d) fish for sharks by use of set or buoyed lines or use blood or any other lure for the purpose of attracting sharks;
- (e) destroy, damage, injure, cause harm to, catch (excluding fish), snare or take any animal;
- (f) place any clothing, towel on a notice, remove or otherwise interfere with any notice, flags or specified indicator of the kind referred to in section 3.2 (2) and (3);
- (g) create, commit or take part in any nuisance or disturbance, behave in a disorderly or offensive manner or use indecent language or commit any act of indecency;
- (h) enter, look into or loiter inside or outside any lavatory, dressing shed or building or portion of a building used by the same sex or the opposite sex unless the person is present and performing any work or function with authority duly given;
- (i) except to put on or remove a garment or garments worn over a bathing costume, dress or undress or remove or disarrange any part of a bathing costume, in any place open to public view or in any building other than such as is specifically set aside by the local government for that purpose;
- (j) bathe, swim, wade, sun bathe, wander or loiter unless properly clad;
- (k) climb upon any wall, building or tree guard or over, under or through any fence or gate designed or installed for the purpose of prohibiting or restricting the entry of persons or vehicles;
- (l) enter any place that has been fenced off or otherwise closed to the public;
- (m) bathe, swim or wade in any sump, drain, fountain, pond or lake;
- (n) add any dye or chemical to the water of any sump, drain, fountain, pond or lake;
- (o) alter, cut, mutilate, deface, disfigure or damage any equipment, property, building or structure of any kind;
- (p) damage, destroy, interfere with or remove any water pipe, tap, hose, hose fitting, sprinkler, irrigator, watering device, valve, pump, motor, controller or switchboard;
- (q) break or permit to be broken any glass, metal, bottle or utensil or deposit or leave any rubbish, refuse, bottle, can, tin, paper, broken glass, china or litter of any kind other than in receptacles provided for that purpose;
- (r) climb, injure, cut, break, deface, pull up, pick, remove or destroy any tree, tree guard, shrub, flowers, grass or plant of any kind or description or, without the written consent of the local government or an authorised person, plant any such thing or sow any seeds;
- (s) consume any intoxicating liquor except on premises licensed under the Liquor Licensing Act 1988 or except with the written permission of the local government or an authorised person;
- (t) take, inject, ingest or otherwise administer any illicit drug or substance;
- (u) be obviously under the influence of alcohol or other drugs, enter or remain in or fail to depart from any place upon being ordered to do so by an authorised person;
- (v) throw or release any stone, arrow, or other missile, whether of the same kind or not, except in the course of a function being lawfully held;
- (w) carry or discharge any firearm, airgun, or other missile discharging device, or throw or discharge any explosive device, firework, stone, spear or missile;
- (x) operate any musical instrument, radio, record or cassette player, radiogram, television, amplifying equipment or other sound producing, enhancing or amplifying electronic device at such volume as to cause a nuisance or annoyance to other persons in or near the locality;

- (y) use or operate any siren, starting gun or other device which causes a loud noise in such a manner as to cause a nuisance or annoyance to any person on or in the vicinity;
- (z) fly any mechanically operated or remote controlled model aircraft;
- (aa) charge any person for entry thereto or for entry to any function being held thereon without written authorisation;
- (ab) unlock or unfasten any gate or door unless authorized by the local government or an authorised person;
- (ac) without prejudice to any other provision of these local laws, bring on, or cause, or allow, or permit to be brought on, or to remain on any land to which these local laws apply, any vehicle, caravan, omnibus (whether in good order or derelict) or rubbish of any nature, except to park or deposit the same in a place on that land nominated by the local government for the parking of such vehicles or caravans or deposit such rubbish, without the written consent of the local government or an authorised person first had and obtained, complying with all other provisions of these local laws in all respects on each occasion and in the event of an authorised person being unable to find within 72 hours the owner of any such thing or article and/or of the person occupying the adjoining camping site or building denying the ownership thereof or refusing to supply an authorised person with the name and address of the owner thereof an authorised person shall be at liberty to remove such rubbish from the land to the local government's Land Fill Site;
- (ad) play or practice at golf or strike a golf ball except on an area set aside for that purpose;
- (ae) interfere with the conduct of any function for which a function licence has been issued;
- (af) light a fire;
- (ag) wander abroad or be in any place to which the public has access to beg, to gather alms (whether money, food, clothing or goods) or cause or procure any child to do so, except for charitable causes not for personal benefit;
- (ah) without affecting the generality of the foregoing, commit or cause a nuisance;
- (ai) participate in the activity of archery;
- (aj) bet, gamble or call the odds or offer to bet or gamble.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to an authorised person acting in the course of his or her duty.

### 3.4 Activities Requiring Permission

In relation to property under the care, control or management of the local government a person shall not without the written permission of the local government or an authorised person:

- (a) plant or sow any seed for any tree, shrub, flowers, grass or plant of any kind or description;
- (b) cut, collect or remove any timber, firewood, stone, sand or material other than seaweed;
- (c) advertise anything by any means or display or distribute any notice, pamphlet, document, advertisement or message;
- (d) except where permitted under the authority of any written law, permit any cattle under that person's control to enter or remain in any place to which this Part applies;
- (e) organize, conduct or address a gathering or meeting of persons or organize or take part in a procession or demonstration or carry a placard or notice;
- (f) in a public reserve, conduct or assist in the conduct of or take part in any function;
- (g) take onto a public reserve any spirituous or intoxicating liquor;
- (h) cause or allow to be ridden or driven any bicycle or other vehicle whether motorized or not (other than wheelchairs or other devices designed to assist

- the movement of disabled persons with disabilities) except upon a carriageway, road, path or footpath designated for use by such vehicle;
- (i) camp, lodge or tarry overnight, or frequent for the purpose of camping, lodging or tarrying overnight;
  - (j) erect a tent, marquee or any other temporary cover for the purpose of entertainment or any other purpose;
  - (k) land and/or take off a helicopter or other form of aircraft;
  - (l) land by way of parachute or hang glider;
  - (m) use or install any unauthorised power line, water pipe, irrigation system or drainage system,

and a person shall not, otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of Part VI of these local laws:

- (n) carry on any trading activity; or
- (o) without limiting the generality of the foregoing paragraph, hire or offer for hire any vehicle, bicycle, watercraft, kite or other item or equipment for sport, entertainment or amusement.

### 3.5 Playgrounds

- (1) The local government may set aside a portion of a reserve as a children's playground.
- (2) The local government or an authorised person may limit the ages of persons who are permitted to use a playground set aside under subsection (1) and may erect a notice to that effect on the playground.
- (3) A person over the age specified in a notice erected on a playground set aside under subsection (1) other than a person having charge of a child or children in that playground, shall not enter or use that playground, in any event such person shall not interfere with the use of the playground by a child or children of whom the person does not have charge.

## *Division 3—Safety and Decency*

### 3.6 Vehicles

On any reserve, foreshore or beach:

- (a) a person shall not drive or ride a motorised vehicle (other than a wheelchair or other device designed to assist the movement of persons with a disability) on any footpath or separated path or shared path otherwise than on those parts of the reserve, foreshore or beach set aside as a road, driveway or vehicle parking area;
- (b) a person shall not park or stop any vehicle except on an area set aside as a parking area;
- (c) the local government or an authorised person may in special circumstances grant permission to allow a motorised vehicle to enter upon a reserve, foreshore or beach for a specific purpose and the local government may apply such conditions, as it thinks fit to such permission; and
- (d) a person shall not drive, park or stop any vehicle in breach of any condition imposed on a permission under (c) above.

### 3.7 Decency

With respect to decency:

- (a) any person over the age of 5 years bathing in water exposed to the public view or using a reserve, foreshore or beach for sun bathing or any other activity in public view shall in order to secure the observance of decency, be properly clad;

- (b) a parent or other adult person who is a person on or in the near vicinity of the foreshore or beach and is responsible for the custody, care or control of a child between the age of 5 years and 15 years shall ensure that the child is properly adequately clad in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section.

### 3.8. Order Person to Put on Adequate Clothing

Where an authorised person considers that the costume or other clothing of any person on land or water to which this Part applies is not proper and adequate to secure decency, the authorised person may order that person to put on adequate clothing and that person shall comply with such order forthwith.

### 3.9 Safety

(1) An authorised person may in or on any place where this Part applies, seize any device used for surf riding including a surfski, jetski, surfboard, malibu board or boat where the device is being used contrary to the provisions of this Part.

(2) Any device of the kind referred to in subsection (1) may be impounded after seizure for any period not exceeding 3 months as may be specified by the authorised person to the person having custody of such device immediately prior to the time of seizure.

(3) Where such device is not claimed by the owner thereafter within 2 months after the expiration of the period for which the device was impounded the device may be sold by the local government and the proceeds of such sale may be applied towards recouping the costs of and incidental to impounding it.

(4) Where the costs referred to in subsection (3) exceed the costs of the impoundment then the excess shall be paid to the owner of the device or where the identity or whereabouts of that owner are unknown placed in a trust fund.

(5) Any surplus of the proceeds referred to in subsection (4), if not paid to the owner within ten (10) years may be paid into the municipal fund.

### 3.10 Permissions Under This Part

Every application for permission in this Part shall be in the form approved by the local government from time to time.

3.11 The local government or an authorised person may grant permission or refuse to grant permission under this part or grant permission subject to conditions.

3.12 Where permission has been granted by the local government or an authorised person under this part subject to conditions the person to whom the permission has been granted shall ensure that those conditions are observed at all times. If any such condition is not observed that person commits an offence against these local laws and the local government or an authorised person may cancel the permission.

3.13 Every permission granted for a function pursuant to paragraph (f) of section 3.4 shall include the condition whether expressed in the permission or not that the person to whom permission has been granted shall ensure that persons obviously under the influence of alcohol or acting in a disorderly manner are excluded from attendance at the function.

## **PART V—DANGEROUS AND OFFENSIVE THINGS**



### *Division 1—Preliminary*

#### 5.1 Interpretation

In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires:

“**disused**” means in relation to any thing whatsoever that the thing:

- (a) is not in use for the purpose for which it was designed or appears to have been designed or intended; or
- (b) has been stored or left stationary on land in the district for more than 3 months.

### *Division 2 —Disused Refrigerators, Disused Material, Vehicles and Machinery*

#### 5.2 Disused Refrigerators, Freezers and Other Disused Material

A person shall not place in, on or about any public place, waste disposal site, tip, dump or unfenced land any refrigerator, ice chest, ice box, furniture, trunk or other thing, that has in it a compartment of a capacity of 0.04 cubic metres or more, unless, before so placing it, he or she removes from the compartment every door, lid, lock and hinge thereof or otherwise renders such door or lid incapable of being fastened.

#### 5.3 Old Vehicles and Machinery

Without affecting the generality of any other provisions of these local laws a person shall not on any land within the district:

- (a) store any disused machinery or a disused motor vehicle or any part thereof or dismantle or break up any machinery or a disused motor vehicle or any part thereof unless inside a building, or unless with the written permission of the local government and within an area enclosed by a fence, a wall, trees or shrubs, not less than 1.8 metres in height and of such a nature as to screen all things stored, dismantled or broken up thereon and the parts thereof from any adjacent street and from any adjoining property;
- (b) dispose of, abandon or leave for more than 48 hours in a public place continuously and substantial part of a disused motor vehicle, an old motor vehicle body, or a motor vehicle wreck, or any old machinery or appliance except at a place set aside or approved of by the local government for that purpose or on land where such a use is lawful under all written laws relating to land use;
- (c) stand, park or leave the body of a motor vehicle, any substantial part of a disused motor vehicle, an old motor vehicle, or a motor vehicle on or in a road otherwise than in accordance with the local government’s local laws relating to parking and parking facilities.

### *Division 3—Nuisance*

#### 5.4 Nuisance

- (1) A person shall not:
  - (a) engage in any undertaking or activity or conduct any business in such a manner as to cause or permit the emission of dust, fumes, light, liquid waste, odour or smoke;
  - (b) do any other thing,
- (2) Where the local government or an authorised person is satisfied that as a result of such an undertaking or activity:
  - (a) a nuisance exists; or

- (b) the escape of smoke, air borne particles, fumes, odours, dust or other emissions in such quantity or of such nature as to cause a nuisance to any person exists; or
- (c) the escape of any matter which may enter surface or ground waters exists; or
- (d) an inadequate management of waste water exists; or
- (e) an inadequate management of other solid or liquid waste exists;

the authorised person may by notice in writing direct the owner or occupier to take such actions necessary to abate the nuisance within a time specified in the notice; or

to prevent or minimise the escape of the smoke, air borne particles, fumes, odours, dust or other emissions or correct the inadequate management, as the case may be, within the time specified in the notice.

- (3) An owner or occupier who does not comply with a notice served under Clause 5.4(2) commits an offence

so as to create a nuisance.

#### 5.5 Outdoor Lighting and Light Spill

No person shall install or cause or permit the installation of outdoor lighting otherwise than in accordance with the requirements of Australian Standard AS 4282 – 1997 Control of the Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting.

#### 5.6 Fibreglassing (Fibre Reinforced Plastics or Resins) and Spraypainting

- (1) No person shall:
  - (a) apply, use, manufacture or repair fibre reinforced plastics or resins; or
  - (b) engage in spraypainting,

on any land zoned residential, or in a rural zone or a resource zone classified within in the town planning scheme without the prior written consent of an authorised person.

- (2) An authorised person may apply such stated conditions to any approval granted under subsection (1) as deem fit.
- (3) Any person granted an approval under subsection (2) must comply with the conditions stipulated in the approval given.

#### 5.7 Notice of Breach

Where there is a non-compliance with section 5.4, 5.5 or 5.6 the local government or an authorised person may cause a notice to be served on the owner or occupier of any land on which the non-compliance occurs, and the notice must specify the requisites to rectify the non-compliance within the time and date specified in the notice.

#### 5.8 Compliance of Notice Served

An owner or occupier of land to whom a notice is served under section 5.7 shall comply with such notice within the time specified therein. Any occupier who fails to comply with the terms of the notice so served commits an offence.

### *Division 4—Sand Drift and Dust Management*

#### 5.9 Abatement of Sand Drift or Dust

An owner or occupier of land or premises, from which any sand or dust is released or escapes, whether by means of wind, water or any other cause, commits an offence.

#### 5.10 Dust Management

- (1) An owner or occupier who intends, for any purposes, to undertake any works or activities involving the clearing, excavation or filling of any land or premises, and having the potential to cause sand drift or dust release from the land or premises, shall:
  - (a) submit an application for approval of a Dust Management Plan, which shall be lodged in a format approved by the local government;
  - (b) obtain written approval of the Dust Management Plan before commencement of any such works or activities.
- (2) An authorised person may apply to the approval of a Dust Management Plan such conditions regarding the control of dust on the premises as is deemed fit.
- (3) An owner or occupier who commences such works or activities, without obtaining a written approval for a Dust Management Plan, commits an offence.
- (4) If an owner or occupier fails to comply with the Dust Management Plan approval or any associated approval conditions as issued pursuant to clause 5.10(2):
  - (a) the owner or occupier commits an offence; and,
  - (b) where, as a result of that non-compliance, sand or dust has been released from the site, the works or activity shall cease until the local government is satisfied that the non-compliance is rectified.

- 5.11
- (1) Where the local government is of the opinion that there is a high risk of sand or dust release as a result of the use of any premises, or from a works or activity being carried out or likely to be carried out on any land or premises, the local government may cause to be served on the owner or occupier a notice providing that the use, works or activity may only occur subject to conditions, which may include a dust management plan, and the notice shall specify the conditions.
  - (2) If an owner or occupier fails to comply with a notice issued pursuant to clause 5.11(1):
    - (a) the owner or occupier commits an offence; and,
    - (b) where, as a result of that non-compliance, sand or dust has been released from the site, the works or activity shall cease until the local government is satisfied that the non-compliance is rectified.

- 5.12
- (1) The local government may serve on an owner or occupier of any land or premises in the district, from which any sand or dust has been released or has escaped, a notice requiring the owner or occupier to clean up and make good any damage resulting from that release or escape, and where the notice specifies a time and date, the requirements set out in the notice shall be completed by the time specified therein.
  - (2) If an owner or occupier fails to comply with a notice issued pursuant to clause 5.12(1)
    - (a) the owner or occupier commits an offence; and,
    - (b) the local government may undertake or cause to be undertaken that work.

- 5.13 Where the local government undertakes or causes to be undertaken any work, or carries out or causes to be carried out any conditions, it may cause to be given to the owner or occupier of the land or premises written notice of the amount expended by the local government in carrying out that work.
- 5.14 The amount specified in the notice referred to in Clause 5.13 must be paid to the local government within 14 days of the service of the notice, or otherwise according to terms agreed between the local government and the owner or occupier, and, if the amount specified is not paid within the prescribed time from the service of the notice, the local government may recover it, as well as the costs of proceeding and interest thereon, in a Court of competent jurisdiction.
- 5.15 (1) Where a notice is served on the owner or occupier of any land or premises and the owner or occupier satisfies the local government within 14 days of the date of the giving of the notice that:
- (a) it was not responsible for the conduct in respect of which the notice was issued under clauses 5.8 or 5.12, or the use, works or activity in respect of which conditions were imposed under clauses 5.10 or 5.11, as the case may be;
  - (b) it took all reasonable precautions to prevent the conduct or cause the conditions to be complied with, as the case may be; and
  - (c) where another person was responsible for the conduct or non-compliance with the conditions, as the case may be, it identifies the person responsible sufficiently to enable the notice to be issued to that person, the local government may cancel the notice.
- (2) Without limiting the generality of paragraph (a) of subclause (1), an owner or occupier will be responsible for the conduct and compliance with conditions when
- (a) in the case of conduct, the owner, or owner's representative with respect to management of the premises, or occupier was aware of the conduct, or gave their consent or approval.
  - (b) in the case of conditions, the owner, or owner's representative with respect to management of the premises, or occupier was aware of the use, works or activity on which conditions were imposed.
- (3) If the local government cancels the notice it may within 28 days from the date of cancellation cause a notice (the "second notice") to be issued to the person identified by the person to whom the notice was originally given as being responsible for the conduct or non-compliance with conditions in respect of which the notice was issued.
- (4) Where the second notice is issued pursuant to subclause (3), the provisions of the Division shall apply to the second notice on and from the date of service of the notice.
- 5.16 **Power of Entry**  
The local government may lawfully enter upon any land or premises for the purposes of giving effect to, or carrying out, any provisions of this Division.
- 5.17 **The Local Government May Cancel Notice**
- (1) Where a notice is served on the owner or occupier of any land or premises and the owner or occupier satisfies the local government within 14 days from the date of the giving of the notice that:
- (a) it was not responsible for the conduct in respect of which the notice was given pursuant to section 5.10 or 5.11, or the activity in respect of

which conditions were imposed pursuant to section 5.12 as the case may be; and

- (b) it took all reasonable precautions to prevent the conduct or all reasonable steps to comply with, or cause the conditions to be complied with, as the case may be; and
- (c) where another person was responsible for the conduct, it identifies the person responsible for the conduct sufficiently to enable the notice to be issued to that person,

the local government may cancel the notice.

- (2) Without derogating from the generality of paragraph (a) of subsection (1), an owner or occupier will be responsible for the conduct or compliance with conditions within the meaning of paragraph (a) of subsection (1):
  - (a) in the case of conduct, the conduct took place with the owner or occupier's knowledge, consent or approval; or
  - (b) in the case of conditions, the owner or occupier was aware of the activity in respect of which the conditions were imposed.
- (3) If the local government decides to cancel the notice it may within 28 days from the date of cancellation cause a notice ("the second notice") to be issued to the person identified by the person to whom the notice was originally given as being responsible for the conduct in respect of which the notice was issued.
- (4) Where the second notice is issued pursuant to subsection (3) the provisions of this Division shall apply to the second notice on and from the date of service of the notice.

#### 5.18 The Local Government May Lawfully Enter Land or Premises

The local government may lawfully enter upon any land or premises for the purpose of giving effect to, or carrying out, any provision of this Division.

### *Division 5—Clearing of Refuse, Rubbish or Disused Material*

#### 5.19 Rubbish and Disused and Stored Material

- (1) If there is on any land within the district any vegetation, refuse, rubbish or disused material which in the opinion of the local government or an authorised person gives the land an untidy appearance and does not conform with the general appearance of other land in that part of the district the local government or an authorised person may cause a notice to be served on the owner or occupier of such land requiring that person, within the time specified in such notice to clear the land of such vegetation and rubbish or remove such refuse, rubbish or disused material from the land.
- (2) An owner or occupier of land upon whom a notice is served pursuant to subsection (1) shall comply with such notice within the time specified.
- (3) Where the owner or occupier does not clear the land of such vegetation and rubbish, or remove such refuse, rubbish or disused materials as required by the notice given under subsection (1) the local government by its authorised persons, contractors and agents may enter onto the land and without payment of any compensation to the owner or occupier in respect thereof remove that vegetation rubbish refuse or disused material and dispose of it at the expense of the owner or occupier to whom the notice was given and recover from the owner or occupier in a Court of competent jurisdiction any costs and expenses incurred in such clearing or removal.

- (4) A person served with a notice pursuant to these local laws has a right of appeal pursuant to Division 1 of Part 9 of the Act.
- (5) Any person who contravenes a provision of these local laws or fails to comply with a notice issued under subsection (1) commits an offence and is upon conviction liable to a penalty as provided in Part XII hereof.

*Division 6—Litter Control on Construction Sites*

5.20 Litter Control

- (1) Upon commencement of construction works, the owner or occupier of any land, is required to implement one of the following measures to prevent building litter or rubbish of any kind whatsoever from being blown from the construction site:
  - (a) provide a receptacle of a capacity not less than 4 m<sup>3</sup> fitted with a lid on site for the disposal of all rubbish; or
  - (b) provide an equivalent wire enclosure on site with a lid for the disposal of all rubbish.
- (2) All rubbish and offensive matter on the construction site is to be placed in the receptacle.
- (3) The receptacle is to be maintained on the construction site for the duration of the construction work.
- (4) A lid is to be kept secure on the receptacle at all times.

## **PART VI—HAWKERS, STALLHOLDERS AND STREET TRADERS**

*Division 1—Preliminary*

6.1 Interpretation

In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires:

**“community association”** means an institution, association, club, society or body, whether incorporated or not, the objects of which are of charitable, benevolent, religious, cultural, educational, recreational, sporting or other like nature and the members of which are not entitled or permitted to receive any pecuniary profit from the transactions thereof;

**“hawker”** means a hawker, pedlar or other person who travels and trades from place to place soliciting orders for goods, wares or merchandise;

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

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

**“trading”** means selling or hiring of goods, wares, merchandise or services, or offering goods, wares, merchandise or services for sale or hire, in a street or other public place and includes displaying goods, wares or merchandise for the purpose of

offering them for sale or hire, inviting offers for sale or hire, soliciting orders or carrying out any other transaction therein, but does not include the setting up of a stall, or the conducting of business at a stall, under the authority of a licence issued under these local laws.

## *Division 2 —Licences*

### 6.2 Hawkers

A person shall not, without a licence granted by the local government or an authorised person under this Part, hawk any goods wares or merchandise within the district.

### 6.3 Application (Hawkers)

Every application for a hawker's licence shall be accompanied by the approved fee, which is non-refundable, and shall be in the form approved by the local government from time to time.

### 6.4 Stallholders

A person shall not conduct a stall for the sale of goods, wares or merchandise within the district unless that person holds a current licence issued pursuant to these local laws.

### 6.5 Application (Stallholders)

Every application for a stallholders licence shall be accompanied by the approved fee, which is non-refundable, and shall be in the form approved by the local government from time to time.

### 6.6 Traders

A person shall not carry on trading in any street or public place unless that person is the holder of a valid licence or is an assistant specified within that valid licence.

### 6.7 Application (Traders)

Every application for a trader's licence shall be accompanied by the approved fee, which is non-refundable, and shall be in the form approved by the local government from time to time.

### 6.8 Selling of Newspapers

*(Deleted GG 13 November 2001)*

### 6.9 Discretion

(1) The local government or an authorised person may cancel a licence if the applicant or licensee:

- (a) has been twice convicted during the preceding 2 years, or has paid two modified penalties in the space of 2 years, in respect of an offence against the local laws of any Local Government relating to Hawkers, Stallholders and Traders; or
- (b) does not conform to the requirements of the Health Act 1911.

(2) The local government or an authorised person may refuse to issue a licence if the needs of the district or the portion thereof for which the licence is sought are adequately catered for by established shops or by persons to whom licences have been issued.

### 6.10 Conditions

(1) Where a licence has been granted by the local government or an authorised person under this Part subject to conditions, the person to whom the licence

has been granted shall ensure that the conditions are observed at all times. If any condition is not observed that person commits an offence against these local laws and the local government or an authorised person additionally or in the alternative to any court action it undertakes in respect of such offence may exercise the power of section 6.17 to cancel the licence.

- (2) The conditions imposed on a Licence must include:
- (a) an applicant shall provide a Certificate of Currency of Public Liability Insurance, including products liability to the value of \$10,000,000 for the licence period;
  - (b) the vehicle subject to a licence issued under these local laws must have current Third Party Insurance coverage for the licence period and the applicant must provide a copy of the insurance papers to an authorised person; and
  - (c) if during the period of the licence the applicant employs another person, the applicant is required to provide a Certificate of Currency of Workers Compensation Insurance.

#### 6.11 Licence Certificate

The local government or an authorised person shall issue to every licensee a licence certificate in the form approved by the local government from time to time for which the licensee shall pay the approved fee, which shall be displayed by the licensee hawking, conducting a stall or trading as the case may be and while that person is the holder of a hawker's, stallholder's or trader's licence under this Part but not otherwise.

#### 6.12 Transfer of Licence

The holder of a licence issued under this Part may apply to the local government or an authorised person to transfer the licence in the form approved by the local government from time to time. The local government or an authorised person shall determine the application for transfer upon consideration of the matters set out in section 6.9 to the extent that they are applicable.

#### 6.13 Term of Licence

A licence under this Part shall be issued for a period of 12 months commencing from 1 July of that year until 30 June next after it is granted, or such lesser period as specified in the licence.

#### 6.14 Annual Renewal

- (1) Every application for the renewal of a licence for 12 months shall be made annually during the month of June.
- (2) Every application for renewal of a licence for a period of less than 12 months shall be made 2 weeks prior to the expiration date of the licence and shall be in writing accompanied by a copy of the licence then in force.

#### 6.15 Exemption

The local government or an authorised person may grant without fee, a licence to conduct a stall in any street or way or on any land for any period specified in such licence if the stall or trading is conducted by a community association or if the trading is carried on in a portion of a street or public place adjoining the normal place of business of the licence holder.

#### 6.16 Cancellation

- (1) The local government or an authorised person may by written notice sent to the last known address cancel any licence issued under this Part for any of the reasons set out in section 6.9 (2) or on the grounds:



- (a) that the licensee is not conducting the business the subject of the licence in a respectable or sober manner;
  - (b) that the licensee has assigned the licence or no longer carries on the business the subject of the licence;
  - (c) that the licensee is not regularly carrying on the business for which the licence was granted;
  - (d) that the licensee has breached a condition of the licence.
- (2) Upon cancellation of a licence the holder thereof shall forthwith return the licence certificate issued pursuant to section 6.11 to the CEO and shall forfeit fees paid in respects of the licence.
- (3) An authorised person shall have the right to seize the licence when it has been cancelled.

*Division 3—Conduct*

6.17 Presentation of Authority

A hawker while hawking, a stallholder while conducting a stall or a person carrying out trading shall:

- (a) display the licence certificate in a conspicuous place on the vehicle or temporary structure (in the case of a hawker or trader) or on the stall (in the case of a stallholder);
- (b) have the name of the trader (or his assistant where appropriate), hawker or stallholder displayed on the vehicle or stall;
- (c) when selling goods, wares or merchandise by weight, carry and use for that purpose, scales tested and certified in accordance with the provisions of the Weights and Measures Act 1915;
- (d) in the case of a stallholder, maintain the stall in good order and condition; and
- (e) provide an authorised person with the licence, name of trader and assistants on demand.

6.18 Operating Standards

- (1) A hawker, stallkeeper or trader shall not:
- (a) hawk, conduct a stall or carry on trading between the hours of sunset and sunrise the next day, without obtaining the written consent of the local government or an authorised person;
  - (b) attempt to conduct business within a distance of 1 kilometre of any shop, stallholder or trader or permanent place of business that has for sale any goods, wares, merchandise or services of the kind being hawked or offered for sale by the stallholder or trader;
  - (c) call the licensee's wares or cause or make any outcry noise or disturbance likely to be a nuisance or cause annoyance to any person in that vicinity;
  - (d) deposit or store any box or basket containing goods wares or merchandise under the vehicle of the licensee or upon the roadway or footpath;
  - (e) obstruct the free passage of pedestrians or vehicles on any footpath or roadway;
  - (f) act in an offensive manner; or
  - (g) in the case of a stallholder, conduct a stall on private property unless there is adequate provision on the private property adjacent to the stall for the parking of customer's vehicles.
- (2) A person shall not display a licence certificate without being the holder of a valid licence under this Part.

*Division 4—Street Entertainers*

6.19 Interpretation

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires —

“**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;

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

“**permit**” means a permit issued under clause 6.24

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

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

6.20 Permit required to perform

- (1) A person shall not perform in a public place without a permit.
- (2) An exemption to s 6.20 (1) may be granted if the City has requested a person to perform at events run by the City.

6.21 Variation of permitted area and permitted time

- (1) An authorised person may by notice in writing to a permit holder vary —
  - (a) the permitted area;
  - (b) the permitted time; or
  - (c) both the permitted area and the permitted time,

shown on a permit.

- (2) An authorised person may direct a permit holder to move from one permitted area to another permitted area, if more than one area is specified in a permit.

6.22 Obligations of permit holder

Authorised officers may ask a person performing to cease performing immediately if they:

- (a) are not properly dressed in clothing which covers the body to prevent indecent exposure;
- (b) act in an offensive manner;
- (c) place, install, erect, play or use any musical instrument or any device which emits music, including a loud speaker or an amplifier —
  - (i) other than in the permitted area; and
  - (ii) unless the musical instrument or device is specified in the permit;
- (d) sell or offer for sale any articles, commodity or services with the exception of the performer’s own original CDs and DVDs;
- (e) use dangerous implements or materials as part of the performance without a local government permission;
- (f) use foul or abusive language;
- (f) use animals in their act;
- (g) are intoxicated or under the influence of drugs;

- (h) cause a nuisance or obstruct pedestrian or vehicle traffic and entrances to shops or buildings;
- (i) interfere with an approved entertainment or activity;
- (j) do not keep their site safe and clean while working' and
- (k) solicit donations in appreciation of their performance.

**Sub-Division 1 – Applying for a permit**

6.23 Application for permit

- (1) Where a person is required to obtain a permit under this local law, that person may apply for the permit in accordance with subclause (2).
- (2) An application for a permit under this local law shall —
  - (a) be in the form determined by the local government;
  - (b) be signed by the applicant;
  - (c) provide the information required by the form; and
  - (d) be forwarded to the CEO together with any fee imposed and determined by the local government under and in accordance with sections 6.16 to 6.19 of the Act.
- (3) The local government or an authorised person may require an applicant to provide additional information reasonably related to an application before determining an application for a permit.
- (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).

6.24 Decision on application for permit

- (1) The local government or an authorised person may —
  - (a) approve an application for a permit unconditionally or subject to any conditions; or
  - (b) refuse to approve an application for a permit.
- (2) If the local government 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 local government.
- (3) If the local government or an authorised person refuses to approve an application for a permit, it is to give written notice of that refusal to the applicant.
- (4) Where a clause of this local law refers to conditions which may be imposed on a permit or which are to be taken to be imposed on a permit, the clause does not limit the power of the local government or an authorised person to impose other conditions on the permit under subclause (1)(a).
- (5) Where a clause of this local law refers to the grounds on which an application for a permit may be or is to be refused, the clause does not limit the power of the local government or an authorised person to refuse the application for a permit on other grounds under subclause (1)(b).

**Subdivision 2 — Conditions**

6.25 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 payment of a fee;
  - (b) the duration and commencement of the permit;

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

#### 6.26 Imposing conditions under a policy

- (1) In this clause —  
**policy** means a policy of the local government adopted by the Council containing conditions subject to which an application for a permit may be approved under clause 6.24(1)(a).
- (2) Under clause 6.24(1)(a) the local government or an authorised person may approve an application subject to conditions by reference to a policy.
- (3) The local government is to give a copy of the policy, or the part of the policy which is relevant to the application for a permit, with the form of permit referred to in clause 6.24(2).
- (4) An application for a permit is to be taken not to have been approved subject to the conditions contained in a policy until the local government gives the permit holder a copy of the policy or the part of the policy which is relevant to the application.
- (5) Sections 5.94 and 5.95 of the Act shall apply to a policy and for that purpose a policy is to be taken to be information within section 5.94(u)(i) of the Act.

#### 6.27 Compliance and variation of conditions

- (1) Where an application for a permit has been approved subject to conditions, or where a permit is to be taken to be subject to conditions under this local law, the permit holder shall comply with each of those conditions.
- (2) The local government or an authorised person may vary the conditions of a permit, and the permit holder shall comply with those conditions as varied.

### **Subdivision 3 — General**

#### 6.28 Duration of permit

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

- (a) otherwise stated in this local law or in the permit; or
- (b) cancelled under clause 6.32.

#### 6.29 Renewal of permit

- (1) A permit holder may apply to the local government in writing prior to expiry of a permit for the renewal of the permit.
- (2) The provisions of —
  - (a) this Part; and

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

shall apply to an application for the renewal of a permit with appropriate modifications.

#### 6.30 Transfer of permit

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

#### 6.31 Production of permit

A permit holder is to produce to an authorised person the permit issued by the local government immediately upon being required to do so by that authorised person.

#### 6.32 Cancellation of permit

- (1) Subject to clause 6.33, a permit may be cancelled by the local government or an authorised person if —
  - (a) the permit holder has not complied with a —
    - (i) condition of the permit; or
    - (ii) provision of any written law which may relate to the activity regulated by the permit; or
  - (b) it is relevant to the activity regulated by the permit that —
    - (i) the permit holder has become bankrupt, or gone into liquidation;
    - (ii) the permit holder has entered into any composition or arrangement with creditors; or
    - (iii) a manager, an administrator, a trustee, a receiver, or a receiver and manager is appointed in relation to any part of the permit holder's undertakings or property.
- (2) On the cancellation of a permit the permit holder is to be taken to have forfeited any fees paid in respect of the permit.
- (3) An authorised person may cancel a permit if, in the opinion of the authorised person, the volume of sound caused by the permit holder in connection with the performance adversely affects the enjoyment, convenience or comfort of other persons in a public place, or the performance otherwise constitutes a nuisance.

- 6.33 Application of Part 9 Division 1 of Act  
When the local government or an authorised person makes a decision —
- (a) under clause 6.23(1); or
  - (b) as to whether it will renew, vary, or cancel a permit,

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

*Division 6—Outdoor Eating Facilities on Public Places*

- 6.34 Interpretation  
In this Division:

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

“**permit holder**” means the person to whom a permit has been issued for the purpose of clause 6.35 (1); and

“**public place**” has the same meaning as in clause 1.6.

- 6.35 Permit required to conduct a Facility
- (1) The local government may issue a permit under this Division for the purposes of establishing or conducting a Facility.
  - (2) A person shall not establish or conduct a Facility without holding a current permit.

- 6.36 Application to obtain permit to conduct a Facility
- (1) An application to obtain a permit to conduct a Facility is required to be submitted to the local government.
  - (2) The application shall be submitted together with relevant information and fees determined by the local government, including but not limited to:
    - (a) processing fee and any associated costs;
    - (b) plans, specifications and other relevant details of the Facility; and
    - (c) evidence of public liability insurance of not less than \$10,000,000 for the Facility.

- 6.37 Public liability insurance required to conduct a Facility  
The public liability insurances is to be valid for the entire period of operation of the Facility.

- 6.38 Renewal of permit to conduct a Facility  
“Upon expiry of a permit, the local government will renew the permit subject to:
- (a) payment of a permit renewal fee, as determined by the local government;
  - (b) all conditions of the permit having been complied with; and
  - (c) evidence of current public liability insurance having been provided to the satisfaction of the local government”

- 6.39 Matters to be considered in determining application
- (1) In determining an application for a permit for the purpose of clause 6.36, the local government or an authorised person may consider in addition to any other matter it considers relevant, whether or not:
    - (a) The Facility is conducted in conjunction with and as an extension of food premises which abut on the Facility; and whether the applicant is the person conducting such food premises;

- (b) Any abutting food businesses are registered in accordance with the Food Act 2008 and whether the use of the premises is permitted under the Town Planning Scheme;
- (c) Users of the Facility will have access to proper and sufficient sanitary and ablutionary conveniences;
- (d) The Facility would:--
  - (i) obstruct the visibility or clear sight lines at an intersection of thoroughfares of any person;
  - (ii) impede pedestrian access; and
  - (iii) cause any public hazard or safety risk; and
- (e) The tables, chairs and other equipment to be used may obstruct or impede the use of the public place for the purposes for which it was designed.

#### 6.40 Obligations of permit holder

- (1) The permit holder for a Facility shall;
  - (a) maintain the chairs, tables and other structures in the eating area in a serviceable condition at all times;
  - (b) be solely responsible for all and any costs associated with the removal, alteration, repair, reinstatement or reconstruction of any part of the public place arising from the conduct of the Facility;
  - (c) be solely responsible for all rates and taxes levied upon the land occupied by the Facility; and
  - (d) comply with all conditions of the permit.
- (2) Whenever, in the opinion of an authorised person, any work is required to be carried out to a Facility, an authorised person may give a notice to the permit holder for the Facility to carry out that work within the time limited by the notice.
- (3) In subclause (2), “work” includes the removal, alteration, repair, reinstatement or reconstruction of any part of a public place arising from or in connection with the setting up or conduct of a Facility.

#### 6.41 Removal of Facility unlawfully conducted

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

#### 6.42 Temporary Removal of Facility

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



## PART VII—MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

### *Division 1—Preliminary*

#### 7.1 Interpretation

In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires:

“**Assessed Waste**” means waste that can be demonstrated to the Site Controller to have been certified by an independent analyst and falls within criteria specified by the Waste Management Division of the Department of Environmental Protection for acceptance at a Class 2 Site;

“**Class 2 Site**” means a land fill site approved and licensed by the Waste Management Division of the Department of Environmental Protection as a Class 2 Site;

“**collection time**” where used in connection with any premises, means the time when rubbish or refuse is collected and removed from the premises by the local government or its contractor;

“**Facility**” means the Henderson Landfill Site;

“**fauna**” and “**flora**” have the meanings given to them in section 6 of the Wildlife Conservation Act 1950;

“**Green Waste**” includes branches of shrubs and trees, vegetation, lawn clippings, but excludes any branch or shrub greater than 300 millimetres in diameter and excludes all inorganic material;

“**Mixed Waste**” includes builder’s rubble, inert and putrescible waste;

“**receptacle**” where used in connection with any premises, means:

- (a) a polyethylene or other approved material cart fitted with wheels, a handle and a lid and having a capacity of at least 120 litres or 240 litres;
- (b) a container provided by the local government or its contractor for the deposit, collection and recycling of specific materials, and supplied to the premises by the local government or its contractor;

“**Responsible Officer**” means the Environmental Health Services or the Waste Services Engineer;

“**rubbish or refuse**” includes any filth, dirt, ashes, vegetation, garden refuse, waste material, waste food, sludge, offensive matter, cinders, wood or metal shavings and sawdust but does include liquid waste or liquid refuse;

“**Site Controller**” means an authorised person charged with the conduct of operations at the Henderson Landfill Site facility and includes any person acting in that position;

“**to deposit waste**” includes to dump, to dispose of or in any way to place or leave waste at the facility;

“**Waste**” means all manner of material discarded, as being no longer required by the person owning or in possession of that material.

## 7.2 Application

Nothing in this Part shall be construed to limit the power of the local government to enter into long term leasing of buildings, halls, changerooms or rooms in such manner and term as it sees fit.

### *Division 2 —Permissions*

## 7.3 Application

A person shall not, without permission to hire granted by the local government or an authorised person, use any building or use or borrow the furniture, plant, fittings, effects, cutlery, crockery, glassware or other utensils or property of any kind within or on any building.

## 7.4 Application on Approved Form

Every application for permission to hire under section 7.3 shall be in the form approved by the local government from time to time at least 24 hours before the time that such building, furniture or other property are required.

## 7.5 Discretion

- (1) The local government or an authorised person in exercising discretion may grant permission to hire or refuse to grant permission to hire or grant permission subject to conditions.
- (2) In the event of two or more applications being made for the hire of any building and furniture for the same date and time, the local government or an authorised person shall grant the application to the applicant who is first recorded in the register kept by the local government of such applications or the diary of bookings for the building or equipment if no such register is kept.

## 7.6 Conditions

Every permission to hire shall contain the following conditions whether expressed in the permission or not:

- (a) the applicant shall lodge a bond for an amount estimated to cover any damage that might occur during the term of engagement prior to the commencement of the hiring in addition to any deposit the local government or an authorised person may require as an advance payment of the hiring fee;
- (b) the applicant shall pay a cleaning deposit in the amount stipulated by the local government from time to time which shall be refunded, if in the opinion of the local government or an authorised person the building is left in a clean and tidy condition and if all property therein is present clean and undamaged;
- (c) no furniture or other property shall be removed, except with the permission of the CEO and under the supervision of the caretaker or an authorised person;
- (d) the applicant shall comply with the provisions of the Health Act 1911 and any other written law in force for the time being applicable to the hiring and use of the building; and
- (e) the local government or an authorised person may at any time cancel any permission to hire giving its reasons for the cancellation and refund all or portion of the hire fee.

## 7.7 Cancellation

In the event of the permission to hire being cancelled by reason of any default on the part of the applicant or any other person associated with the hire, or if the applicant cancels the application, the whole or any part of the hire fee or deposit as may be determined by the local government or an authorised person (with the exception of the cleaning deposit) shall be forfeited and any deposit or such portion of any deposit that is not forfeited under this section shall be repaid by the local government to the applicant.

*Division 3—Conduct in Hired Building*

7.8 Hire of Buildings

- (1) No person in any building shall:
  - (a) enter or be allowed to enter while intoxicated;
  - (b) use profane or improper language;
  - (c) be guilty of any misbehaviour whatsoever;
  - (d) damage, mark or deface any wall or other part of the building;
  - (e) drive nails, tacks, pins or screws into any of the woodwork or walls of the hall without the consent of an authorised person;
  - (f) erect internal or external decorations without the permission in writing from an authorised person;
  - (g) stand, loiter or cause any obstruction whatsoever in the entrance halls, exits, or passageways of any building;
  - (h) perform offensive impersonations or representations of living persons, or anything calculated to produce a disturbance, riots or breach of peace.
  
- (2) The local government may recover the cost of making good any damage to any building or its property therein from the holder of the permission to hire. The cost of making good the damage may be deducted from any bond or deposit paid by the hirer of the building or property and the whole amount or excess over the amount of the bond may be recovered by the local government:
  - (a) in proceedings against a person for a breach of this subsection; or
  - (b) at the discretion of the local government in a competent court of civil jurisdiction.
  
- (3) The holder of permission to hire any building, furniture or other property shall:
  - (a) maintain and keep such building, furniture or other property in good order;
  - (b) be solely and entirely responsible for the carrying out of the provisions of this Part;
  - (c) be solely and entirely responsible for any damage done to the building, furniture or other property;
  - (d) pay such damages as shall be assessed by an authorised person and furniture or other property damaged or not accounted for shall be paid for at current replacement cost or the actual cost of repair as the case may be;
  - (e) allow the CEO or an authorised person seeking to enforce these local laws or any other written law or otherwise acting in accordance with any written law and any member of the Police Service free ingress to the building, hall, changeroom or room;
  - (f) if the hirer fails to allow ingress to the building in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (e) of this subsection, an authorised person may at any time prior to or during the term of hire forbid and prevent the use or continued use of the building in addition to any other action the authorised person may take for the breach of this Part, and the local government or an authorised person shall not be held responsible to the hirer for any loss or damage incurred as a consequence;
  - (g) in addition to any action taken by the hirer in accordance with paragraph (f) of this subsection, a hirer in breach of the provisions of this section may be required by the Local Government or an authorised person to forfeit any fee, bond or deposit or any portion hereof in relation to the hiring of the building.

*Division 4—Operation of Refuse and Recycling Facility*

7.9 Operation of Facility

(1) All persons entering the local government's Landfill Facility shall be subject to this division.

(2) The Site Controller may determine in his or her absolute discretion, the classification of any waste being deposited at the facility.

7.10 Depositing of Waste

The person depositing Mixed Waste shall pay the disposal charge at a rate assessed by the Site Controller, notwithstanding that some part of the waste otherwise could have been charged at a lower rate.

7.11 Unless Approved by CEO, No Person to Enter Waste Facility Without Having Paid Approved Fee

Unless otherwise authorised in writing by the CEO, no person shall enter or deposit waste at the Facility without first having paid the approved fee or charge or has a credit arrangement in place with the local government.

7.12 Hours of Operation

The local government or an authorised person may from time to time set the hours of operation of the Facility and shall advertise such hours of operation by public notice.

7.13 Payment of Additional Assessed Fees

If the local government incurs any extra costs in the depositing, treating or disposal of waste, then the person depositing that waste shall pay to the local government within 7 days or on demand (as determined by the Site Controller) those extra costs as certified by the Site Controller.

7.14 Compliance With Directions Given

Any person using, or on, the Facility shall comply with any lawful direction given to that person by the Site Controller.

7.15 Person to Deposit Waste in Designated Area

No person shall deposit waste at the Facility other than:

- (a) at a location designated by notice; or
- (b) as directed by the Site Controller.

7.16 Prohibitions

No person shall:

- (a) enter the Facility to deposit waste unless the approved fee has been paid or a credit arrangement is in place with the local government;
- (b) remove any waste from the Facility without prior written authorisation from the local government or Site Controller;
- (c) deposit at the Facility any waste which is toxic, poisonous or hazardous, or the depositing of which is regulated or prohibited by any statute;
- (d) deposit any liquid waste at the Facility;
- (e) light a fire within the Facility;
- (f) remove from or otherwise damage flora on the Facility;
- (g) trap, chase, worry or otherwise injure or maim any fauna at the Facility except during an authorised program approved by the local government to eradicate vermin;
- (h) damage, deface or destroy any building, sign, plant or equipment or property of the local government situated in and on the Facility.

- 7.17 **Assessed Waste**  
Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (c) of section 7.16 a person may deposit Assessed Waste subject to the production to the Site Controller of a certificate from a laboratory certified by the National Association of Testing Authorities, which certifies that the Assessed Waste complies with standards prescribed by the Waste Management Division of the Department of Environmental Protection for a Class 2 site.
- 7.18 **Vehicular Compliance With Signs**  
The drivers of all vehicles entering the Facility shall comply with any directional and speed limit signs erected by the City on the Facility.
- 7.19 **Offences**  
Any person convicted of an offence against sections 7.11, 7.14, 7.16, 7.17 and 7.18 shall, in addition to any penalty imposed and costs awarded, be liable to the local government for the costs of removing and lawfully disposing of such liquid, toxic, hazardous or poisonous waste, and for making good any damage caused to the facility and for any other expenses incurred by the local government, as a result of the illegal depositing. Those further costs may be recovered by the local government in a competent court of civil jurisdiction.
- 7.20 **Fee Exemption**  
The provisions of these local laws requiring payment of an approved fee do not apply to the deposit of waste, owned by, or in possession of the local government or an authorised person.

*Division 5—Receptacles*

- 7.21 **General**  
An owner or occupier of premises shall:
- (a) at all times keep the lid of the receptacle closed except when depositing rubbish or refuse or cleaning the receptacle;
  - (b) except for a reasonable period before and after the collection time, keep the receptacle on the premises and located:
    - (i) behind the street alignment and so not to be visible from a street or public place; or
    - (ii) in such other position as is approved by the Responsible Officer;
  - (c) within a reasonable period prior to collection time, place the receptacle in the street:
    - (i) within 1 metre of the carriageway;
    - (ii) so that it does not obstruct any footpath, cycleway, right-of-carriageway;
    - (iii) facing squarely to the edge of and opening towards the carriageway; or
    - (iv) in such other position as is approved by the Responsible Officer;
  - (d) if the receptacle is lost, stolen, damaged or defective, notify the local government within 7 days after the event; and
  - (e) ensure that the premises are provided with an adequate number of receptacles.
- 7.22 **Exemption**
- (1) An owner or occupier of premises may apply in writing to the Responsible Officer for an exemption from compliance with the requirements of section 7.23 (b).
  - (2) The Responsible Officer may grant or refuse, with or without conditions, an application for exemption for compliance under this section.

- (3) An exemption granted under this section shall state:
  - (a) the premises to which the exemption applies;
  - (b) the period during which the exemption applies; and
  - (c) any conditions imposed by the Responsible Officer.
- (4) An exemption granted under this section shall cease to apply if and when the person to whom it is granted fails to comply with a condition of the exemption.

### 7.23 Use of Receptacle

An owner or occupier of premises shall:

- (a) not deposit or permit to be deposited in a receptacle:
  - (i) more than 70 kilograms of rubbish or refuse in the case of a receptacle with the capacity of 240 litres;
  - (ii) more than 50 kilograms of rubbish or refuse in the case of a receptacle with the capacity of 120 litres;
  - (iii) hot or burning ash;
  - (iv) oil, motor spirit or other flammable liquid;
  - (v) liquid, paint or other solvent;
  - (vi) bricks, concrete, building rubble, earth or other like substances;
  - (vii) drugs, dressings, bandages, swabs or blood samples unless placed in a sealed impervious and leak-proof container;
  - (viii) hospital, medical, veterinary, laboratory or pathological substances containing blood unless placed in a sealed impervious and leak-proof container;
  - (ix) syringes, needles, surgical hardware, broken glass, sharps or other sharp objects unless placed in a sealed impervious leak-proof container;
  - (x) cytotoxics, radioactive substances and dangerous chemicals;
  - (xi) any object which is greater in length, width, or breath than the corresponding dimension of the receptacle or which will not allow the lid of the receptacle to be tightly closed;
  - (xii) rubbish or refuse which is or is likely to become offensive or a nuisance, or give off an offensive or noxious odour, or to attract flies or cause fly breeding unless placed in a sealed impervious container; or
  - (xiii) commercial swill, sewerage, manure, nightsoil, faeces or urine.
- (b) unless authorised by the Responsible Officer, not mark or disfigure the receptacle in any manner other than by the placement of a street number or other identifying mark;
- (c) at all times keep the receptacle in a clean condition;
- (d) whenever directed to do so by a Responsible Officer, thoroughly clean, disinfect, deodorise and apply a residual insecticide to the receptacle;
- (e) take all reasonable steps to prevent:
  - (i) fly breeding and keep the receptacle free of flies, maggots, cockroaches, rodents and vermin; and
  - (ii) the emission of offensive and noxious odours from the receptacle;
- (f) ensure that the receptacle does not cause a nuisance to the occupiers of adjoining premises.

### 7.24 Damage to Receptacles

A person, other than the local government or its contractor, shall not:

- (a) damage, destroy or interfere with a receptacle; or
- (b) except as permitted by these local laws or as authorised by the Responsible Officer, remove a receptacle from any premises to which it was delivered by the local government or its contractor.

## 7.25 Use of Other Containers

- (1) In the case of premises consisting of 4 or more dwellings, any premises used for commercial or industrial purposes or as food premises, the Responsible Officer may authorise rubbish or refuse to be deposited in a container other than a receptacle.
- (2) The owner or occupier of premises who is authorised under this section to deposit rubbish or refuse in a container shall:
  - (a) unless approved by the Responsible Officer, not deposit or permit to be deposited in the container anything specified in section 7.23 (a) (iii)-(xiii);
  - (b) take all reasonable steps to prevent fly breeding in, and the emission of offensive or noxious odours from, the container;
  - (c) whenever directed by a Responsible Officer to do so, thoroughly clean, disinfect, deodorise and apply a residual insecticide to the container;
  - (d) cause the container to be located on the premises in an enclosure constructed and located as approved by the Responsible Officer;
  - (e) ensure that the container is not visible from the street but is readily accessible for the purposes of collection; and
  - (f) ensure that the container does not cause a nuisance to an occupier of adjoining premises.
- (3) An owner or occupier shall:
  - (a) be responsible for the provision of a sufficient number of receptacles to contain all commercial swill, rubbish and refuse which accumulates or may accumulate in or from the premises;
  - (b) ensure that each receptacle on the premises:
    - (i) has a close fitting lid;
    - (ii) is constructed of smooth non-absorbent and easily cleanable material; and
    - (iii) is clearly marked, for the use of, and is used only for, the temporary deposit of either:
      - (A) commercial swill; or
      - (B) rubbish or refuse;
    - (iv) or as otherwise approved by the Responsible Officer;
  - (c) keep or cause to be kept each receptacle thoroughly clean and in good condition and repair;
  - (d) place any commercial swill in, and only in, a receptacle marked for that purpose;
  - (e) place any rubbish or refuse in, and only in, a receptacle marked for that purpose;
  - (f) keep the cover on each receptacle except when it is necessary to place something in, or remove something from, it; and
  - (g) ensure that the receptacles are emptied at least weekly or as directed by a Responsible Officer.

## 7.26 Suitable Enclosure

- (1) An owner or occupier of premises:
  - (a) consisting of more than 4 dwellings that have not been provided with individual receptacles; or
  - (b) used for commercial, industrial purposes, or as an eating house or food premises,that have been provided with receptacles, shall:
  - (c) if required by the Responsible Officer:
    - (i) provide a suitable enclosure for the storage and cleaning of receptacles on the premises; and

- (ii) install in the enclosure a tap connected to an adequate supply of water.
- (2) An owner or occupier of premises required to provide a suitable enclosure under this section shall keep the enclosure thoroughly clean and disinfected.
- (3) For the purposes of this section, a “suitable enclosure” means an enclosure:
- (a) of sufficient size to accommodate all receptacles used on the premises but in any event having a floor area not less than a size approved by the Responsible Officer;
  - (b) having walls not less than 1.5 metres in height and having an access way of not less than 1.5 metres in width and fitted with a self-closing gate;
  - (c) containing a smooth and impervious floor:
    - (i) of not less than 75 millimetres in thickness; and
    - (ii) which is evenly graded to an approved liquid refuse disposal system; and
  - (d) which is easily accessible to allow for the removal of the receptacles as approved by the Responsible Officer.

#### 7.27 Removal of Rubbish from Premises or Receptacles

A person shall not remove any rubbish or refuse from any premises, receptacle or place unless that person is:

- (a) the owner or occupier of the premises;
- (b) authorised to do so by the owner or occupier of the premises; or
- (c) authorised in writing to do so by the Responsible Officer.

## PART VIII—SIGNS, HOARDINGS, BILL POSTING

### *Division 1—Preliminary*

#### 8.1 Interpretation

In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires:

“**advertising device**” means any object or structure on which any word, letter, number, symbol, figure, drawing, image or other representation or message whatsoever is written, placed, affixed, attached, painted, projected or otherwise displayed or on which provision is made for the same, for the purpose of giving any message or direction or promoting or publicising any business, project, enterprise, or undertaking, or any function or event, or any person, body or group, or any product or article, or other thing whatsoever, and includes an airborne device anchored to any land, building or other thing whatsoever, and includes any vehicle or trailer or other similar object placed or located so as to serve the advertising purpose hereinbefore referred to and without limiting the generality of the foregoing includes a hoarding used or intended to be used wholly or partly for advertising purposes;

“**bill posting**” means the posting or sticking of a bill or painting, stencilling or affixing an advertisement on a building, structure, fence, wall, hoarding, sign post, pole, blind or awning, so as to be visible to a person in a street, public place, private property, reserve or other land; and to “post a bill” has a corresponding meaning;

“**development sign**” means a sign erected on land which has been approved for subdivision into a number of smaller lots, advertising the lots for sale but upon which no building development has taken place at the time of approval of the sign;



**“directional sign”** means a sign erected in a street or public place by or with the approval of the local government, to indicate the direction to another place but does not include a sign erected or affixed by the local government or The Commissioner of Main Roads or a road direction sign erected or affixed by a duly incorporated association or union of motorists authorized in that regard by the Minister for the time being administering the Road Traffic Act 1974;

**“display home sign”** means a sign erected on a lot on which a house is erected and which notifies members of the public that the house is open for inspection;

**“electoral advertisement”** includes an advertisement relating to an election or a prospective or forthcoming election of the Parliament of Australia or of the State or either House thereof respectively or to a Local Government election and to a referendum;

**“electoral sign”** means a sign containing an electoral advertisement;

**“fly posting”** means advertising by means of posters placed on fences, walls, trees, rocks or other like places and to “fly post” has a corresponding meaning;

**“hoarding”** means a detached or detachable structure other than a pylon sign, that is erected for the sole purpose of displaying a sign or signs and includes a poster panel, a wall panel or an illuminated panel but does not include a hoarding within the meaning of section 377 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1960;

**“horizontal sign”** means a sign affixed or attached with its largest dimension horizontal to the wall of a building or a structure to which it is attached;

**“illuminated panel”** means posted or painted advertisement externally illuminated by an artificial source of light;

**“illuminated sign”** means a sign that is so arranged as to be capable of being lit either from within or outside the sign by artificial light provided, or mainly provided, for that purpose;

**“information panel”** means a panel used for displaying Government and Local Government notices, functional and dated announcements of a religious, educational, cultural, recreational or similar character, general information for the benefit of the public and travellers and general advertising;

**“institutional sign”** means a sign erected or placed on land or a building used for or in connection with a surgery, clinic, hospital, rest home, home for the aged, or other institution or place of a similar nature;

**“portable sign”** means a sign which is designed or intended to be carried by hand and readily movable from one place to another;

**“projection sign”** means a sign that is made by the projection of light on a wall or similar structure;

**“pylon sign”** means a sign supported by one or more piers and not attached to a building and includes a detached sign framework supported on one or more piers to which sign infills can be added;

**“residential area”** means an area that has been designated as a residential zone under a town planning scheme having effect within the district;

**“roof sign”** means a sign erected on or attached to the roof of a building;

**“rural producers’ sign”** means a sign erected on land lawfully used for rural purposes which advertises goods or products produced, grown or lawfully manufactured on the land within the boundaries of which the sign is located;

**“sale sign”** means a sign indicating that the premises whereon it is affixed are for sale, for letting or to be auctioned;

**“semaphore sign”** means a sign affixed to a building or wall and supported at, or by, one of its ends only;

**“sign”** unless the context otherwise requires, includes an advertising device, a portable sign, a sign board, wall panel or a bunting sign and a clock, other than a clock which is built into a wall and does not project beyond the face of the wall but does not include flags and bunting which carry no written message, and includes every kind of special sign, panel or advertisement defined in this section or otherwise referred to in this Part;

**“sign infill”** means a panel which can be fitted into a pylon sign framework;

**“tower sign”** means a sign affixed to, or placed on a chimney stack or an open structural mast or tower;

**“verandah sign”** includes a sign above a verandah fascia, a sign on a verandah fascia and a sign under a verandah;

**“vertical sign”** means a sign attached to a building in which the vertical dimension exceeds the horizontal dimension exclusive of a back projection;

**“wall panel”** means a panel used for displaying a posted or painted advertisement and affixed to or adjoining the wall of business premises or erected on the forecourt of any business premises.

## *Division 2—Licences*

### 8.2 Licences

A person shall not erect, or maintain a sign or hoarding and the owner or occupier of premises shall not suffer or permit a sign or hoarding to remain in, on or above, or within a distance of 100 metres of a street, path, footpath or other public place, or in the case of an airborne device, to be anchored from land, except pursuant to a licence issued under these local laws, unless it is exempt under section 8.5.

### 8.3 Licence to be Issued Annually Subject to Payment of Approved Fee

Every licence shall be granted annually subject to the payment of the approved fee and shall subsist subject only to the provisions of these local laws.

### 8.4 The Local Government or Authorised Person May Refuse Licence

Notwithstanding that a sign or hoarding would otherwise comply with the provisions of this Part, the local government or an authorised person may refuse a licence if:

- (a) the addition of the sign or hoarding would increase the number or variety of signs in the locality so as to become too numerous or various; or
- (b) the licence should be refused having regard to:
  - (i) the safety, free passage of traffic or the carrying out of authorized works in a street, way, footpath or public place;
  - (ii) the suitability or otherwise of the sign or hoarding to the locality; and

- (iii) the question whether the sign or hoarding would be injurious to the amenity or natural beauty or safety of the area.

## 8.5 Exemptions

The following are exempt from the requirements of this division:

- (a) a sign erected or maintained pursuant to and under authority of a written law;
- (b) a sale sign not exceeding 0.5 m<sup>2</sup> in area;
- (c) a plate not exceeding 0.2 m<sup>2</sup> in area erected or affixed on the street alignment or between that alignment and the building line to indicate the name and occupation or profession of the occupier of the premises;
- (d) a sign used solely for the direction and control of people, animals or vehicles or to indicate the name or street number of a premises, if the area of the sign does not exceed 0.2 m<sup>2</sup>;
- (e) an advertisement affixed to or painted on a shop window by or on behalf of the occupier thereof and relating to the business carried on therein provided that not more than 25 per cent of the window is so used;
- (f) the name of any occupier or business printed on, or affixed to, a fascia, window or wall of those premises, provided also that:
  - (i) the height of the lettering does not exceed 1 metre in height; and
  - (ii) in the case of a fascia the sign does not extend above or below the fascia;
- (g) a sign within a building unless:
  - (i) it is clearly visible from a public place outside the building; and
  - (ii) is not exempted under any other paragraph of this section.
- (h) a sign not larger than 0.6 metres x 0.9 metres on an advertising pillar or panel approved by or with the consent of the local government for the purpose of displaying public notices for information;
  - (i) a building name sign on residential flats or home units where it is of a single line of letters not exceeding 300 millimetres in height fixed to the façade of a building;
- (i) a newspaper poster;
- (j) an institutional sign not exceeding 4 m<sup>2</sup> in area.

## 8.6 Term of Licence

A licence issued under this Part shall be issued for a period of 12 months.

## 8.7 Annual Renewal of Licence

Every application for the renewal of a licence shall be made two weeks prior to the expiration date of the licence and shall be in the form approved by the local government from time to time accompanied by a copy of the licence then in force and the approved fee.

## 8.8 Transfer of Licence

- (1) A licence issued under this Part shall not be transferred to another person except with the consent of the local government or an authorised person and on the payment of an approved fee.
- (2) Every application to transfer a licence under subsection (1) shall be in the form approved by the local government from time to time and shall be signed by both the transferor and transferee.

## 8.9 Revocation of Licences

The local government or an authorised person may, without derogation of any penalty to which a person may be liable, by notice in writing revoke a licence:

- (a) where anything purporting to be done pursuant to the licence issued under this Part is not done in conformity with the licence or with this Part or the sign

or hoarding or the message displayed thereon is so altered that, in the opinion of the local government or an authorised person, it is objectionable or in its altered form would have been refused a licence on the application of the provisions of section 8.4;

- (b) where the licensee is convicted of an offence against this Part of these local laws in respect of a sign or hoarding the subject of that licence.

#### 8.10 Inspection of Licences

- (1) A licensee shall, on demand by an authorised person produce the licence for inspection.
- (2) Every licensed sign shall bear on its face in clearly legible figures the number of the licence under which it is erected or displayed.

#### 8.11 Application for Licences

- (1) An application for a licence under this Part of these local laws shall be in the form approved by the local government from time to time.
- (2) An application for the first issue of a licence in respect of a sign shall be accompanied by duplicate plans, drawn to a scale of not less than 1:50 showing the size, position, design and inscriptions to appear thereon, the method of construction and fixing of the sign device for which the licence is sought and any other information the local government or an authorised person requires.
- (3) An application for the first issue of a licence in respect of a roof sign or a pylon sign shall be accompanied by a certificate from an Architect or Structural Engineer certifying that the building or structure upon which it is proposed to erect the sign is in all respects of sufficient strength to support the sign, under all conditions, and that the sign is itself of structurally sound design.
- (4) If so required by the local government or an authorised person an applicant for a licence in respect of an illuminated sign shall produce to the local government or an authorised person written consent to the erection of the sign, signed by or on behalf of the person or body having for the time being the management of traffic control lights within the district.
- (5) Every applicant for a licence shall furnish in writing such further particulars as are required by an authorised person for the time being administering this Part of these local laws.
- (6) A licence shall be issued annually in the form approved by the local government from time to time.
- (7) An authorised person may issue a licence or permit under this Part of these local laws except where it is provided otherwise. In any case where an authorised person exercises the power of the local government to issue a licence or permit, the relevant reference in this Part to the local government in relation to the exercise of any power or discretion shall be deemed to be a reference to an authorised person.
- (8) Subject to section 8.8 and except where otherwise stated in this Part a licence remains valid until:
  - (a) the sign or hoarding is removed; or

- (b) change is made in the message of the sign or its illumination is so significant as to amount to a different sign than that in respect of which the licence was issued; or
- (c) an alteration is made to the structure or area of the sign in respect of which the licence was issued,

in any of which events an application must first be made and a new licence issued before the sign can be re-erected, changed or altered as the case may be, or a new sign erected.

#### 8.12 Derelict or Poorly Maintained Signs

Where, in the opinion of the local government or an authorised person, a sign has been permitted to deteriorate to the point where it is injurious to the amenity or safety of the area, the local government or an authorised person may require the owner or occupier of the property to:

- (a) repair, repaint or otherwise restore the sign to a standard specified in the notice; or
- (b) remove the sign.

#### 8.13 Special Permits

- (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in these local laws the local government or an authorised person may on application issue a special sign permit to a community association to allow it to display signs for charitable or non-profit meetings, functions, artistic and cultural activities or other events of public interest, upon such terms and for such periods as deemed fit.
- (2) If a permit does not adequately define the period during which it applies, any sign permitted in accordance with subsection (1) shall not be erected earlier than 2 weeks before the event to which it relates and shall be removed by the applicant not later than 2 days after the conclusion of the event unless it is revoked.
- (3) The local government or an authorised person may at any time for reasonable cause revoke a permit granted pursuant to subsection (1).
- (4) Upon the expiration or revocation of a permit issued under subsection (1) the person to whom it was issued shall forthwith remove any sign to which it relates.

### *Division 3—Restrictions*

#### 8.14 General

- (1) A person shall not erect or maintain a sign or hoarding or suffer or permit a sign or hoarding to be or remain on any land or building:
  - (a) so as to obstruct a person's view from a street or public place of traffic in a street or public place;
  - (b) so as to be likely to be confused with or mistaken for an official traffic light or sign or so as to contravene the Road Traffic Act 1974 or the regulations made thereunder;
  - (c) except with the specific approval in writing of the local government or an authorised person on an ornamental tower, spire, dome or similar architectural feature or on a lift machinery room, bulkhead over stairs, or other superstructure over the main roof of a building;
  - (d) subject to section 8.5 and paragraph (a) of section 8.28 on land that is zoned by a town planning scheme or local laws for the time being in force for residential purposes other than land so zoned that is lawfully

used for a purpose other than residential purposes unless permitted under section 8.12;

- (e) on a building the stability of which is, in the opinion of an authorised person, likely to be affected by the sign;
  - (f) as a movable or portable sign in a street or public place, unaffixed to a building;
  - (g) on a light or power pole without the approval of the relevant authority responsible for the erection or maintenance of that pole;
  - (h) in a position where it obstructs or obscures a person's view from a dwelling of a river, the sea or any other natural feature of beauty or interest;
  - (i) if the sign is an advertising device and is erected or proposed to be erected in a position where, in the opinion of the local government or an authorised person, it would be injurious to the amenity or natural beauty of the area in which the sign is erected or proposed to be erected, or would be unsuitable to the locality.
- (2) No bill, placard or advertisement shall be attached to, or posted, painted or stencilled by any person on any sign, wall, building or structure, whether erected upon land which is private property or a public place unless:
- (a) such bill, placard or advertisement is in the opinion of the local government or an authorised person reasonably related to the principal lawful use carried out on such land; and
  - (b) any trade, business or product name or trademark on or in any such bill, placard or advertisement is in the opinion of the local government or an authorised person necessary for the purposes of communicating the principal lawful use carried out on such land.
- (3) Any person who does, or permits or suffers the doing of any of the things prohibited by subsection (2) commits an offence.

#### 8.15 Inscriptions on Signs

Except in the case of a hoarding, signboard or wall panel, direction sign, a sign generally shall only display one or more of the following:

- (a) the name of one or more of the occupiers of the premises to which it is affixed;
- (b) details of the business or businesses carried on in the premises;
- (c) details of the goods sold in the premises; and
- (d) any other matter approved by the local government or an authorised person.

#### 8.16 Fixing of Signs

A sign shall be securely fixed to the structure by which it is supported, to the satisfaction of an authorised person, and shall be maintained in a safe condition.

#### 8.17 Headroom

Every sign shall, unless otherwise permitted by an authorised person, be so fixed as to provide a clear headway thereunder of not less than 2.75 metres.

#### 8.18 Obstruction to Doors Etc

A sign shall not be erected or maintained so as to obstruct access to or from a door, fire escape or window, other than a window designed for the display of goods.

#### 8.19 Glass in Signs

Glass shall not be used in any sign other than an electric light globe or tube.

- 8.20 **Readily Combustible Material**  
 Except in the case of posters securely affixed to a hoarding, signboard, direction sign or wall panel, or other structure, readily combustible materials including but not limited to paper, cardboard or cloth shall not form part of or be attached to any sign.
- 8.21 **Signs to be Kept Clean**  
 Every sign whether licensed or required to be licensed or not shall be kept clean and free from unsightly matter and shall be maintained by the licensee (if any) and owner in good order and repair to the satisfaction of the local government or an authorised person.
- 8.22 **Bill Posting**  
 A person shall not post a bill or paint, stencil, place or affix an advertisement in a street or on a building, fence, wall, hoarding, sign-post, blind or awning or any other structure or thing so as to be visible to a person in a street or other public place, except on a hoarding or other thing approved for the purpose by the local government or an authorised person.
- 8.23 **Fly Posting**  
 A person shall not fly post at any place or location within the district.

*Division 4—Requirements for Signs*

- 8.24 **Clocks**  
 A clock shall:
- (a) if suspended under a verandah or in an arcade, have its centre coinciding with the centre line of the footway thereunder;
  - (b) comply, as regards size, with the following table:
- | Height of Bottom of Clock above Footway<br>Clock Face and Depth of Clock Including Lettering | Maximum Diameter of Width of |
|--|------------------------------|
| 2150 mm and under 3700 mm  | 460 mm                       |
| 700 mm and under 6000 mm   | 700 mm                       |
| 6000 mm and under 12000 mm   | 1070 mm                      |
| 12000 mm and over  | 1520 mm                      |
- (c) be fixed either parallel or at right angles to the wall to which it is attached;
  - (d) not project from the wall to which it is attached:
    - (i) if parallel to the wall, more than 300 millimetres; or
    - (ii) if at right angles to the wall, more than 2 metres;
  - (e) afford a minimum headway of 2.75 metres;
  - (f) be maintained from sunset to midnight;
  - (g) if fitted with chimes, not be permitted to strike between 10.00 p.m. and 7.00 a.m. without the approval in writing of the local government or an authorised person; and
  - (h) be maintained so as to show the correct time.
- 8.25 **Development Signs**
- (1) A development sign shall:
    - (a) only be erected where the area of residential land being subdivided exceeds 5 hectares;
    - (b) only be erected in the ratio of 1 m<sup>2</sup> of area per hectare up to a maximum of 50 m<sup>2</sup> with no individual sign exceeding 20 m<sup>2</sup>;
    - (c) be removed from the site within 2 years or when 80 percent of the Lots in the subdivision have been sold, whichever is the sooner.

### 8.26 Directional Signs

A directional sign attached to a pole in a street shall not exceed 150 millimetres in width and 850 millimetres in length with headroom of not less than 2.75 metres.

### 8.27 Display Home Signs

(1) A display home sign shall:

- (a) be provided in a ratio not exceeding 2 m<sup>2</sup> per house in a centre with no individual sign exceeding 4 m<sup>2</sup>;
- (b) except with the approval of the local government or an authorised person be erected within 25 metres of a street or other public place and in any case not closer than its own height to a street or public place;
- (c) be of greater area than 22 m<sup>2</sup>.

(2) A licence issued in respect of a hoarding is valid in terms of the licence for the period specified in the licence but not exceeding 10 years and is renewed annually.

### 8.28 Horizontal Signs

(1) A horizontal sign shall:

- (a) afford a minimum headway of 2.75 metres;
- (b) be fixed parallel to the wall of the building to which it is attached;
- (c) conform, as to depth, with the following table:

Minimum Distance of Sign Above Street	Maximum Depth of Sign
Less than 7.6 metres	610 millimetres
7.6 metres to 9.1 metres	760 millimetres
9.1 metres to 12 metres	910 millimetres
More than 12 metres (if there is no roof sign on building)	4.5 metres
- (d) not project more than 600 millimetres from the wall to which it is attached; and
- (e) not be within 600 millimetres of either end of the wall to which it is attached, unless the end of the sign abuts a brick, stone or cement corbel, pier or pilaster which is at least 225 millimetres wide and projects at least 25 millimetres in front of and 75 millimetres above and below the sign.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (c) of section 8.28 the local government or an authorised person may permit an increase of not more than 50 percent of the depths therein mentioned in any part or parts of a sign to permit the inclusion therein of a motif or capital letter.

(3) There shall not be more than one line of horizontal signs on a building facing any one street.

(4) The name of the building, owner or occupier may without any licence or permit be shown on the facade of a building but:

- (a) unless otherwise approved by the local government or an authorised person, only one such name shall be placed on any facade;
- (b) the letters of the name shall not exceed 1.2 metres in height;
- (c) the letters shall be of metal or other incombustible material; and
- (d) the letters shall not be lit or illuminated unless the local government or an authorised person has approved all illuminated lettering.

### 8.29 Illuminated Signs

(1) An illuminated sign shall:



- (a) have any boxing or casing in which it is enclosed constructed of incombustible material;
- (b) have its electrical installation constructed and maintained to the satisfaction of Western Power Corporation or the appropriate electricity supply authority and in accordance with the S.A.A. Code 3000-1991;
- (c) be maintained to operate as an illuminated sign; and
- (d) not have a light of such intensity as to cause annoyance to the public.

### 8.30 Information Panels

The local government may at its cost provide information panels or bays of varying sizes and may recover such of the cost, as it deems appropriate for the inclusion of advertisements in such panels or bays.

### 8.31 Institutional Signs

An institutional sign shall not exceed 0.5 m<sup>2</sup> in area except with the approval of the local government or an authorised person but in any case shall not exceed 2 m<sup>2</sup>.

### 8.32 Projection Signs

- (1) A person shall not project by light a sign being a photographic or other image which can be seen from a street, path, footpath, or other public place onto a building, screen or structure without a licence issued under this Part of these local laws nor without the consent of the owner of the building, screen or structure.
- (2) A licence shall not be issued by the local government or an authorised person for such a sign:
  - (a) unless the building, screen or structure onto which it is proposed to project the sign is specified in the application for the licence;
  - (b) if the sign when projected onto a building, screen or structure would be more than 12 metres in width or 12 metres in length; and
  - (c) unless the licence specifies the building, screen or structure onto which the sign may be projected.
- (3) Where it is proposed to project such a sign onto a building, screen or structure in a series the local government or an authorised person may issue one licence in respect of all the signs in that series but no sign or signs other than that or those in respect of which a licence has been issued shall be projected.
- (4) Where a licence has been issued by the local government or an authorised person for a projection sign the sign in respect of which it has been issued shall not be projected onto any building, screen or structure not specified in the licence.
- (5) The owner or occupier of a building, screen or structure shall not permit any sign to be projected onto it unless a licence has been issued for the sign pursuant to this part and in accordance with this section.

### 8.33 Pylon Signs

- (1) A pylon sign shall:
  - (a) not have any part thereof less than 2.75 metres or more than 6 metres above the level of the ground immediately below it, or, exceed 2.5 metres measured in any direction across the face of the sign or have a greater superficial area than 4 square metres except in a business area or large shopping complex with the approval of the local

government or an authorised person and unless it complies with the following:

- (i) the sign is the motif or emblem of the centre;
  - (ii) only one sign is erected;
  - (iii) the sign does not exceed 20 metres in height;
  - (iv) the sign does not exceed 10 m<sup>2</sup> on any face;
  - (v) the sign is not erected within its own overall height of any street or right of way;
- (b) not project more than 1 metre over any street;
  - (c) be supported on one or more piers or columns of brick, stone, concrete, or, steel of sufficient size and strength to support the sign under all conditions;
  - (d) where the sign is supported on two or more piers or columns not be erected unless the space between the piers or columns is not wholly or partly filled in with any material below 2.75 metres above the ground level;
  - (e) not, as to any part thereof, project over any street at a height of less than 2.75 metres;
  - (f) not be within 1.8 metres of the side boundaries of the lot on which it is erected unless the lot on which it is erected abuts an intersecting street or right of way in which the local government or an authorised person may authorise the erection of the sign at a lesser distance than 1.8 metres;
  - (g) not have any part thereof more than 6 metres from any part of another sign erected on the same lot.
- (2) Where two or more pylon signs are to be erected on a lot on which unit factories, offices, showrooms or small shops are erected or are to be erected the local government or an authorised person may require all the pylon signs to be incorporated into one sign. All infills are to be of an equal size and space with one infill for each shop or unit on the lot.
- (3) Where the local government or an authorised person requires two or more signs to be incorporated into one sign:
- (a) the total area of the infill signs specified under paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 8.33 may be increased by up to 50 percent or to a maximum of 6 m<sup>2</sup> ;
  - (b) the approval of the local government or an authorised person to each additional infill to be fitted into the sign is required.

#### 8.34 Roof Signs

- (1) A roof sign shall:
- (a) not at any point be closer than 4 metres to the ground;
  - (b) not extend laterally beyond the external walls of the building; and
  - (c) comply, as regards height above ground and height of sign, with the following table:

Height of Main Building above Ground Level at Point where Sign is to be Erected	Maximum Height of Sign
3.7 metres and under 4.5 metres	1.2 metres
4.5 metres and under 6 metres	1.8 metres
6 metres and under 12 metres	3 metres
12 metres and under 18 metres	4.5 metres
18 metres and upward	6 metres

- (2) When ascertaining the height of the main building above ground level for the purpose of this section, any part of the roof at the point where the sign is to be erected that is provided solely for the purpose of architectural decoration shall be disregarded.
- (3) A licence for a roof sign requires the approval of the local government or an authorised person.

#### 8.35 Rural Producer's Sign

- (1) A rural producer's sign shall:
  - (a) show only the name and address of the occupier of the land or the name of the property or both and only advertise goods or products produced, grown or lawfully manufactured upon the land;
  - (b) not exceed 1 square metre in area or 3 metres in height; and
  - (c) only be erected and maintained on land on which the goods or products are produced, grown or lawfully manufactured.

#### 8.36 Sale/Lease Signs

- (1) Subject to the provisions of this Part of these local laws a person shall not erect or maintain a sale or lease sign:
  - (a) exceeding 10 m<sup>2</sup> in area;
  - (b) in respect of an auction sale for more than 24 days before the date on which the auction sale is to be held or for more than 48 hours after that date;
  - (c) in respect of the sale of land under 5 hectares in area for a period exceeding 6 months nor within the period of 12 months from the date of expiration of the period during which another sign advertising the same land or any part thereof was erected or maintained;
  - (d) advertising that flats or dwellings units in a building erected or to be erected on the land on which the sign is situated are or will be available for letting or for purchase before the date of issue of the building licence in respect of the building or after 3 months following the completion of the building;
  - (e) not be erected or placed outside the boundaries of the lot.

#### 8.37 Semaphore Signs

- (1) A semaphore sign shall:
  - (a) afford a minimum headway of 2.75 metres;
  - (b) be fixed at right angles to the wall to which it is attached;
  - (c) not project more than 1 metre from the point of attachment nor be of greater height at any point than 1 metre;
  - (d) be fixed over or adjacent to the entrance to a building; and
  - (e) not be fixed under or over any verandah.
- (2) Not more than one semaphore sign shall be fixed over or adjacent to any one entrance to a building.

#### 8.38 Tower Signs

- A tower sign shall not, unless otherwise approved by the local government or an authorised person:
- (a) indicate or display any matter other than the name of the owner or occupier of the land or premises on which the mast, tower or chimney stack is erected;
  - (b) if illuminated, be a flashing sign;
  - (c) exceed in height one-sixth of the height of the mast, tower or chimney stack on which it is placed;
  - (d) exceed in width the width or diameter of the mast, tower or chimney stack on which it is placed; or

- (e) extend laterally beyond any part of the mast, tower or chimney stack on which it is placed.

### 8.39 Verandah Signs

- (1) sign comprising free standing lettering only may be erected above the outer fascia of a verandah parallel to the kerb if the lettering does not exceed 400 millimetres in height and is mounted on a base of at least 75 millimetres in width.
- (2) sign fixed to the outer or return fascia of a verandah:
  - (a) shall not exceed 600 millimetres in depth;
  - (b) shall not project beyond the outer metal frame or surround of the fascia; and
  - (c) if it is an illuminated sign may be of changing colours but shall not emit a flashing light.
- (3) An illuminated sign fixed to the outer fascia on a building shall:
  - (a) not be constructed or erected unless plans and specifications thereof and structural details of the verandah have been submitted to and the plans of the sign approved by the local government or an authorised person;
  - (b) be so constructed that its bottom edge is not lower than the bottom edge of the fascia or its top edge not higher than the top edge of the fascia;
  - (c) not exceed 1.2 metres in height.
- (4) Where such a sign is to be fixed to the outer fascia of a verandah which has already been constructed at the time that these local laws come into force, the outer face of the sign shall not be less than 600 millimetres from a line drawn vertically from the kerb line of the footpath beneath such verandah.
- (5) Where such a sign is to be fixed to the outer fascia of a verandah constructed after these local laws come into force, the outer face of the sign shall not be less than 600 millimetres from a line drawn vertically from the kerb line of the footpath beneath such verandah.
- (6) A sign under a verandah shall:
  - (a) afford a headway of at least 2.75 metres or, when approved by the local government or an authorised person, 2.4 metres;
  - (b) not exceed 2.4 metres in length or 500 millimetres in depth;
  - (c) not weigh more than 500 kilograms;
  - (d) not, if it exceeds 300 millimetres in width be within 1.4 metres, or where it does exceed 300 millimetres in width be within 1 metre, of the side wall of the building, measured along the front of the building before which it is erected;
  - (e) not, if it exceeds 300 millimetres in width, be within 2.75 metres, or where it does not exceed 300 millimetres in width 1.75 metres, of another sign under that verandah;
  - (f) be fixed at right angles to the front wall of the building before which it is erected except on a corner of a building at a street intersection when the sign may be placed at an angle with the wall so as to be visible from both streets;
  - (g) be so placed that the centre of its base longitudinally is equidistant from the outer edge of the verandah and the vertical plane of the shop front directly opposite the end of the sign;

- (h) not be constructed of glass or any material, which upon impact or breaking produces particles or shapes, which may be hazardous to the public.

#### 8.40 Vertical Signs

- (1) A vertical sign shall:
  - (a) afford a minimum headway of 2.75 metres;
  - (b) subject to subsection (2) not project more than 1 metre from the face of the building to which it is attached;
  - (c) subject to subsection (3), not be within 1.75 metres of either end of the wall to which it is attached;
  - (d) be of a height of at least twice its width;
  - (e) not project more than 1 metre above the top of the wall to which it is attached nor more than 1 metre back from the face of that wall;
  - (f) not be within 4 metres of another vertical sign on the same building;
  - (g) not be placed on a corner of a building, except at a street intersection when it may be placed at an angle with the walls so as to be visible from both streets; and
  - (h) except with the approval of the local government or an authorised person not exceed one metre in width exclusive of the back projection.
- (2) Where a vertical sign is affixed to the face of a building that is set back beyond the face of another building within 3 metres of it, the sign may project 500 millimetres further than the distance prescribed by paragraph (b) of subsection (1) or the distance by which the building to which it is affixed is set back beyond the face of the other, whichever is the lesser.
- (3) Where a building to which a vertical sign is to be affixed is set back from the boundary or abuts on an intersecting street or right of way, the local government or an authorised person may authorise the affixing of a sign at a lesser distance from the end of the wall than that prescribed by paragraph (c) of subsection (1).

#### 8.41 Wall Panels

A wall panel shall:

- (a) not exceed 6m x 3 m; and
- (b) be fixed to the face of a wall of a building; and
- (c) not project beyond the boundaries of the lot.

#### 8.42 Offences

- (1) A person who erects or maintains or permits or suffers to be erected or maintained a sign:
  - (a) which does not comply with a provision of this Part; or
  - (b) in a manner contrary to the provisions of this Part commits an offence.
- (2) Where by this Part of these local laws a licence is required to erect or maintain a sign, a person who erects or maintains or permits or suffers a sign to be erected or maintained without a licence or in respect of which the licence has expired or been cancelled, commits an offence.
- (3) Neither the owner nor the occupier of any land or premises shall permit a sign to remain thereon unless the sign complies with this Part of these local laws.

#### 8.43 Remedy for Breach

- (1) Without prejudice to the preceding provisions of these local laws the local government may serve on the owner or occupier of any premises upon which a sign is erected, affixed or maintained, contrary to this Part of these local

laws, a notice to remove the sign within the time specified in the notice; and a person neglecting or failing to comply with the terms of a notice served on that person pursuant to this section commits an offence.

- (2) The local government or an authorised person may remove to the pound a sign or hoarding placed or erected on or over a street, way, footpath or other public place under the care control and management of the local government unless so placed or erected pursuant to this Part of these local laws.
- (3) The local government or an authorised person may, without being liable in damages or otherwise, dispose of the sign and reinstate the street, way, footpath or public place at the expense of the person or persons responsible for the placement or erection thereon or the injury thereto and recover the amount of the expense from that person in a Court of competent jurisdiction.
- (4) The local government or an authorised person, may remove from private property any hoarding or any bill, placard or advertisement which is attached to, or pasted, or painted, or stencilled on a hoarding and which in the opinion of the local government or an authorised person is dangerous or objectionable and the local government may recover the expenses of the removal from the owner of the property in a Court of competent jurisdiction.

## **PART IX—STREETS AND PUBLIC PLACES**

### *Division 1—Preliminary*

#### 9.1 Interpretation

In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires:

“footpath” means an area that is open to the public that is designated for, or has one of its main uses, use by pedestrians;

“garden” means any part of a street planted developed or treated, otherwise than a lawn, with any tree, plant or shrub;

“intersection” means that part of a street comprised within imaginary straight lines joining the points of transection of the street alignments of two or more streets that meet each other. If the street alignments are curved where the streets meet then the point of transection is the point on the curve nearest to the point at which those street alignments would meet if straight;

“junction” means that part of a street comprised within imaginary straight lines at right angles to the street commencing from the points of transection of the street alignments of the street with the street alignments of the land which abuts thereon. If the street alignments are curved at any corner then the point of transection is the point at which those street alignments would meet if straight;

“kerb” means and includes the kerb or edge of the portion of a road paved for the use of vehicular traffic where any kerb exists at the edge of the paved road whether any footpath has been constructed or not;

“lawn” means any part of a street which is planted only with grass and with any tree or shrub planted by the local government;

“numbering” means a number with or without an alphabetical suffix indicating the address of land as assigned by an authorised person, in accordance with these local laws;

## 9.2 Application

Nothing in this Part shall be construed so as to inhibit or preclude employees, contractors or agents of the local government carrying out their normal and lawful duties.

### *Division 2—Activities on Streets and Public Places*

## 9.3 Activities Prohibited

A person shall not:

- (a) stop a vehicle or permit a vehicle to stop so that any part of the vehicle is on the nature strip of any part of the road, that is to say, between the edge of the carriageway of that part of the road and the boundary of the road nearest to that edge, provided that the prohibition in this paragraph shall not apply to the occupier of premises adjacent to the nature strip or any part of a road or to a person authorized by the occupier of those premises to stop a vehicle on that nature strip unless by a sign adjacent or referable to that nature strip the stop of vehicles on that nature strip is prohibited but nothing in this paragraph shall authorise an occupier of premises adjacent to the nature strip of any part of a road or a person authorized by the occupier of those premises to stop any portion of a vehicle on or over a footpath;
- (b) park a commercial vehicle or a caravan, omnibus or trailer on a nature strip or road for more than 4 hours consecutively or for more than 4 hours in a day unless in between each period that the commercial vehicle or caravan, omnibus or trailer is parked or allowed to remain stationary on the nature strip has been removed from the nature strip for at least 24 hours;
- (c) on a nature strip or road repair, service or clean any vehicle;
- (d) plant a lawn or garden or permit a garden or lawn to grow on or over any footpath or carriageway;
- (e) grow or maintain any tree, shrub or plant on any part of a street which is thorny or which is or may be injurious to health;
- (f) water a lawn or garden in a manner or at any time as will or may occasion inconvenience or obstruction to any person using a carriageway or footpath;
- (g) plant any tree, shrub or plant, exceeding 0.75 metres in height or of a variety likely to exceed 0.75 metres in height in any part of a street situated within 6 metres of a junction or intersection;
- (h) except as otherwise authorised in this Part damage a lawn or garden or any part thereof or, if other than the owner or occupier or a person authorized by the owner or occupier of land abutting on part of a street in which a garden is planted, remove any flower, plant or shrub from that garden;
- (i) plant anything other than grass on any part of a street within 2 metres of the carriageway;
- (j) drive or stop a vehicle or animal on any lawn or garden unless with the consent of the owner or occupier of the land abutting that part of the street;
- (k) place any household rubbish or garden waste of any kind in a “litter” bin provided by the local government for the use of the public;
- (l) leave or place or deposit any rubbish, refuse, disused material, garden waste, clippings or any other material of whatever kind on a nature strip:
  - (i) unless placed there in accordance with the local government’s advice relating to the recycling collection; or
  - (ii) placed there in accordance with the local government’s advice regarding the annual bulk clean-up;

- (m) subject to the provisions of these local laws leave or permit to remain on a nature strip a receptacle of any kind used to collect garden waste, refuse or any other material;
- (n) spit on a footpath, street or public place; or
- (o) unless at the direction of the local government, or an authorised person, damage, remove or interfere with any signpost, direction plate, guidepost, notice, shelter, shed, fence or any structure erected on a thoroughfare by the local government or person acting under the authority of a written law.

For the purposes of this section, the nature strip of any part of a road in relation to an occupier of premises adjacent to that nature strip means that part of the road which lies between a boundary of those premises and the edge of the carriageway of that road.

#### 9.4 Activities Needing Permission

A person shall not, without the permission of the local government or an authorised person:

- (a) dig or otherwise create a trench through or under a kerb or footpath;
- (b) drive any vehicle over or across a kerb or footpath except at a specially constructed crossing place;
- (c) drive a vehicle or permit a vehicle to be driven across a kerb or footpath if such a vehicle is so heavy or is of such a nature that it causes or is likely to cause damage to the kerb or the paving of the footpath;
- (d) commit any of the following acts:
  - (i) leave an animal or vehicle or any part of a vehicle in a public place so as to obstruct any portion of that place except that an animal secured in any public place wherein animals may lawfully be secured and a vehicle parked in a public place wherein vehicles may lawfully be parked is not obstructing for the purposes of this section unless, in the case of an animal it is secured for any period exceeding 1 hour unless the consent in writing of an authorised person has first been obtained and, in the case of a vehicle (notwithstanding paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 10.3), it is so parked for any period exceeding 24 hours;
  - (ii) throw, place or deposit any obstruction, box, case, crate, bottle, coal, timber, brick, or other material on or in any public place;
  - (iii) cause any obstruction to or prevent vehicles or persons having the free unhindered use of any street, way or footpath;
  - (iv) break up, damage, or destroy any street, way, footpath or other public place;
  - (v) throw, place or deposit any rubbish, vegetable substance, garden clippings or any offensive noxious or dangerous substance or utensils or glass or any litter on any public place;
  - (vi) light any fire or burn any rubbish or material on any public place; or
  - (vii) fall any tree on or across any public place;
- (e) cause or permit any water from a hose or sprinkler to interfere with the use of any street, way or footpath by pedestrians;
- (f) in a street plant or maintain a lawn or a garden or plant a tree except that the owner or occupier of land abutting any part of a street may plant a lawn in that part of the street if such lawn does not form part of a garden;
- (g) lay pipes under or provide taps in any street verge for watering a garden or lawn;
- (h) deposit, place or install any gravel, stone, flagstone, cement, concrete slabs, blocks, bricks, pebbles, plastic sheeting, kerbing, wood chips, bark, sawdust or any other thing whether of the same kind as, or, a different kind from those here specified, on any part of a street; or



- (i) deposit or store any material on a street, way or other public place contrary to Regulation 29 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1960 Building Regulations 1989.

#### 9.5 Application

Every application for the permission of the local government or an authorised person in accordance with section 9.4 shall be in the form approved by the local government from time to time and shall:

- (a) in the case of paragraph (f) of section 9.4 be made in the name of the owner or occupier of the land abutting the garden and shall be accompanied by a plan depicting the proposed lawn and garden or tree and in the case of a garden, setting out details of all trees, shrubs and plants, and the positions thereof in relation to the street alignment and the carriageway and to any footpath;
- (b) in the case of paragraph (d) (iii) of section 9.4:
  - (i) be made in the name of the owner or occupier of land abutting the street, which is to be closed for the purpose of conducting a neighbourhood street party and the application must be accompanied by supporting evidence that other owners or occupiers within the street are in agreement with the application; or
  - (ii) where the event is a public meeting, a procession, a cycling event, a marathon or a fun run be accompanied by an authorisation of the event in writing by the person, body, or agency responsible under any written law for authorising such events;
- (c) in the case of paragraph (h) of section 9.4 be made by the owner or occupier of the land abutting onto that street upon which the thing referred to in paragraph (h) of section 9.4 is proposed to be deposited, placed or installed and shall be accompanied by a plan depicting the location and details of any thing proposed to be deposited, placed or installed in a street;
- (d) in the case of paragraphs (b) and (c) of section 9.4 specify the place at which such crossing is to be made and be accompanied by the approved deposit;
- (e) in the case of paragraph (i) of section 9.4 be made in the name of the Builder intending to deposit materials in a street and the application is to be accompanied by the approved licence fee.

#### 9.6 Discretion

- (1) The local government or an authorised person may under this Part exercise discretion to give or refuse to give any permission or give any permission subject to conditions.
- (2) Where permission has been granted by the local government or an authorised person under this Part subject to conditions, the person to whom the permission has been granted shall ensure that the conditions are observed at all times. If any condition is not observed that person commits an offence against these local laws and the local government or an authorised person may by written notice cancel the permission and the site being reinstated at the applicant's expense.

#### 9.7 Conditions for Pipes

Any permission to lay pipes pursuant to paragraph (g) of section 9.4 is subject to the following conditions, whether expressed in the permission or not, that the pipe:

- (a) is laid beneath the surface of the street to a depth of not more than 0.3 metres or less than 0.15 metres and so that any fitting connected to the pipe or pipes does not project above the surface of the street and any lawn;
- (b) if connected to a public water supply, is laid to comply with the requirements of the body constituted for and having the control of that supply;

- (c) if connected to a private water supply, is constructed of galvanized iron, cast iron, PVC, cooper or other material approved by the local government or an authorised person.

#### 9.8 Conditions for Footpaths etc

Any permission for the purpose of paragraphs (b) and (c) of section 9.4 is subject to the following conditions whether expressed in the permission or not to be performed by the applicant:

- (a) if the paved portion of the footpath is constructed of concrete slabs the applicant shall carefully remove them from the footpath for a width of 4.8 metres at the proposed crossing and neatly stack them on the adjoining land so as not to cause an obstruction;
- (b) if the kerbing at the edge of the paved road is constructed of concrete kerbing blocks the applicant shall carefully remove them from the kerb for a width of 4.8 metres at the proposed crossing and neatly stack them on the adjoining land so as not to cause an obstruction;
- (c) the applicant shall place in the position from which the slabs have been removed a temporary crossing of 4.8 metres in width and of a length equal to the width of the paved portion of the footpath. The temporary crossing shall be constructed of hardwood planks at least 200 millimetres wide and 50 millimetres thick of which the ends shall be chamfered downwards securely nailed together with hoop iron straps at 1.2 metre centres. The planking shall be firmly bedded and laid true to the level of the original footpath;
- (d) the applicant shall place in the position from which concrete kerbing has been removed a temporary crossing 4.8 metres wide and at least 1 metre in length. The temporary crossing shall be constructed of hardwood planks of at least 200 millimetres long and 50 millimetres wide of which the ends shall be chamfered downward securely nailed together with hoop iron straps at 1.2 metre centres. The said planking shall be firmly bedded and laid true to the level of the edge of the paved road and shall be held in position by pegs inserted sufficiently far into the soil as to prevent movement of the temporary crossing away from the abutting edge of the paved road;
- (e) when the necessity no longer exists for the temporary crossing referred to in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section or when called upon to do so by notice in writing from the local government or an authorised person, the applicant shall remove the planking, replace the slabs or kerbing in a proper workmanlike manner to the satisfaction of the local government or an authorised person and shall replace with new slabs or kerbing of equal quality and size any slabs or kerbing which have been lost, damaged or broken;
- (f) in the case of a footpath constructed in total or part of bitumen surfaced gravel, gravel, limestone, concrete or crushed metal the applicant shall place in position where the crossing is to be made a temporary crossing 4.8 metres wide and of a length equal to the width of the paved portion of the footpath. The temporary crossing shall be constructed of hardwood planks of at least 200 millimetres long and 50 millimetres wide of which the ends shall be chamfered downwards to the existing footpath surface and securely nailed together with hoop iron straps at 1.2 metre centres. The said planking shall be firmly bedded and laid true;
- (g) when the necessity no longer exists for the temporary crossing referred to in paragraph (f) or when called upon to do so by notice in writing from the local government or an authorised person the applicant shall remove the planking and clean off the footpath;
- (h) the applicant shall make good all damage caused to the footpath and the kerbing, guttering and paved road during the whole of the time the works are in progress and in the event that damage shall have occurred and shall not have been made good, the local government or an authorised person may make good such damage and deduct the cost from the deposit;

- (i) if the cost of making good the damage referred to in paragraph (h) of this section exceeds the amount of the deposit the applicant shall pay to the local government on demand by an authorised person the amount by which the cost exceeds the amount of the deposit held and in default of payment the local government may recover the excess in a Court of competent jurisdiction;
- (j) if no damage has been caused or if the damage has been made good to the satisfaction of the local government or an authorised person, the authorised person shall repay the deposit or the portion remaining after the costs incurred by the local government have been paid.

*Division 3—Removal of Animals, Vehicles and Other Things*

9.9 In Public Places

- (1) The provisions of this section shall not affect the operation of Part XX of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1960.
- (2) Where an authorised person or a member of the Police Service finds an animal or vehicle left in a public place, contrary to the provisions of this Part that person may remove the animal or vehicle therefrom and shall thereupon:
  - (a) in the case of an animal, place it in the pound and deal with it according to law; and
  - (b) in the case of a vehicle, place it in the pound.

9.10 Obstructions

Where any tree, rubbish, bottle, clippings, or other material of any kind has been deposited on, or any excavation has been made in or on, or any injury has been caused to the surface of, or any obstruction has been caused to prevent vehicles or persons having the free or unhindered use of any street, way, footpath, or other public place in contravention of this Part the local government or an authorised person may remove such deposit or obstruction and/or may reinstate such street, way, footpath or other public place at the expense of the person or persons responsible for such deposit, excavation or injury and may recover the amount of the expense from such person or persons in a Court of competent jurisdiction in addition to any penalty for which such person or persons may be liable under this Part.

*Division 4—Shopping Trolleys*

9.11 Abandoned Shopping Trolleys

- (1) A shopping trolley which has been left unattended shall for the purpose of this section be deemed to be abandoned.
- (2) Subject to the provisions of the Act, the local government or an authorised person may seize any shopping trolley, which has been abandoned for a period in excess of 15 minutes in any street or way or other place under the care, control and management of the local government.
- (3) Any shopping trolley seized under this Part shall not be released to the owner thereof until the cost of removing it and all other costs incidental thereto shall first have been paid by the owner or on the owner's behalf.
- (4) A retailer shall clearly mark its name or its trading name on any shopping trolley made available for the use of its customer.
- (5) A person shall not leave a shopping trolley in a public place, other than in an area set aside for the storage of shopping trolleys.

- (6) Where a shopping trolley is found in a public place, other than in an area set aside for the storage of shopping trolleys and the retailer whose name is marked on the trolley has been advised verbally or in writing of its location by the local government, the retailer or their agent shall remove the shopping trolley from the public place within twenty four (24) hours of being advised.
- (6A) In the absence of any proof to the contrary, a shopping trolley is to be taken to belong to the retailer whose name is marked on the trolley.
- (7) The proceeds of sale of any such shopping trolley shall:
  - (a) be applied first to meet the cost of removal and sale and the balance paid into the Council's Trust Fund;
  - (b) be transferred to the local government's Municipal Fund after the expiration of 10 years;
  - (c) at any time the local government or an authorised person shall pay such balance of moneys to any person claiming and establishing their right to the repayment.

*Division 5—Street Numbering*

9.12 Assignment of Street Number

- (1) Street numbers shall be assigned and displayed on different lots to assist in the ready identification of the street address for that land.
- (2) The local government or an authorised person may assign a number to land in a street, thoroughfare or way in the district and may from time to time assign another number instead of that which was previously assigned.

9.13 Street Number to be Displayed

- (1) The owner or occupier of land in the district must, in the opinion of the local government or an authorised person, clearly display and maintain the current street number assigned by the local government or an authorised person on the front of the building, fence, letterbox or gate adjacent to the street which the property has its address. It is preferable that the street number be displayed on a letterbox, which is located on the property boundary adjacent to the road from which the property is addressed..
- (2) A sign painted on a kerb, adjacent to a property used for residential purposes depicting the house number and in accordance with specifications approved by the local government or an authorised person is satisfactory for the purposes of sub-section (1).

9.14 Location of Number not to be Misleading

- (1) The owner or occupier of land must not place the street number of the land in such a way as to cause confusion or be misleading in the opinion of the local government or an authorised person..
- (2) Where in the opinion of the local government or an authorised person, the location of a street number causes confusion or is misleading, a notice may be served on the owner or occupier of the land to which the number refers, specifying remedial action to be taken. Failure to take the specified remedial action within the time if any stipulated in the notice but in any event not being less than 14 days shall be a breach of this Division.

#### 9.15 Works on Private Property

- (1) Where a breach of this Division has occurred on private property, the local government or an authorised person may serve a notice on the owner or occupier of that property:
  - (a) specifying details of the breach of these local laws;
  - (b) requiring the owner or occupier to remedy the breach within the time specified in the notice; and
  - (c) advising that where the owner or occupier fails to comply with the requirements of the notice within the time specified, the local government or an authorised person may enter the property and do the required work.
- (2) Where the owner or occupier of the property fails to comply with the requirements of the notice, the local government or an authorised person may by its employees, agents or contractors enter upon the property and carry out all works and do all things necessary to comply with the requirements of the notice.
- (3) The local government or an authorised person may recover the expenses incurred in carrying out the works in accordance with subsection (2) from the owner or occupier of the property in a court of competent jurisdiction.

### **PART X – TRAFFIC & VEHICLES**

Part X has been deleted by notice at page 103 of the Government Gazette Number 7, dated 11 January 2008. This has been replaced with the City of Cockburn Parking and Parking Facilities Local Law 2007.

### **PART XI – LAW, ORDER AND SECURITY**

#### *Division 1—Preliminary*

#### 11.1 Interpretation

In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires:

“Implement” means a spray paint can, felt pen, crayon or any other article or instrument capable of being used to deface property.

#### *Division 2—Damage to Property*

#### 11.2 Unlawful Act

- (1) A person, who destroys or damages any real or personal property of any kind, owned by the local government, commits an offence.
- (2) A person who commits an offence contrary to the provisions of subsection (1) where the damage consists of graffiti is liable to a fine of \$1,000.00 and the local government may seek from a court of competent jurisdiction an order for compensation to cover the cost of removing or obliterating the graffiti.
- (3) Where a person commits an offence other than that which is referred to in subsection (2) the offender is liable to a fine not exceeding \$1,000.00 and the local government may seek from a court of competent jurisdiction an order for the restitution of the damage caused.

- 11.3 Graffiti Implements
- (1) Any person who is found having in his or her possession, without lawful excuse, the proof of which lies on that person, any graffiti implement commits an offence.
  - (2) The penalty for an offence under subsection (1) hereof is a fine of not more than \$1,000.00 and not less than:
    - (a) in the case of the first offence \$300.00: or
    - (b) in the case of a second or subsequent offence \$600.00.
- 11.4 Removal of Graffiti
- The local government may cause a notice to be served on an owner or occupier of any land or premises within the district to obliterate any graffiti, which appears on any structure, fence, wall or building and the notice shall specify the requisites to rectify the breach within time specified in the notice.
- 11.5 Compliance With Notice Served
- An owner or occupier on whom a notice is served under section 11.4 shall comply with such notice within the time specified.
- 11.6 Recovery of Expenses
- Where the owner or occupier does not comply with the notice served under section 11.4, the local government is authorised without payment of any compensation in respect thereof to satisfy the terms of the notice at the expense of the owner or occupier of the land or premises, and recover in a court of competent jurisdiction, the amount of the expense incurred from the owner or occupier to whom the notice is given.

## **PART XII—ENFORCEMENT OF LOCAL LAWS**

### *Division 1—Appointment of Authorised Persons*

- 12.1 Appointment of Authorised Persons
- (1) The Council may appoint a person as an authorised person for the purpose of enabling these local laws to be given full Force and effect.
  - (2) An authorised person shall be furnished with a certificate of appointment in a form determined by the Chief Executive Officer from time to time.
  - (3) An authorised person may be appointed on an honorary basis for the purposes of section 12.3 (a), (b) and (c) to administer the provisions of Part X of these local laws.
- 12.2 Member of Western Australian Police Service is Authorised to Arrest or Remove Persons
- A member of the Western Australian Police Service, either with or without a warrant, is authorised to arrest and remove persons offending against Part III of these Local Laws.
- 12.3 Responsibilities of Authorised Persons
- An authorised person may and is authorised by Council to:
- (a) carry into effect the provision of these local laws;
  - (b) report to Council on the working effectiveness of these local laws;
  - (c) recommend to the Chief Executive Officer the institution of prosecutions; and
  - (d) institute and conduct prosecutions as directed by Council or the Chief Executive Officer.

- 12.4 Impersonation of an Authorised Person  
A person who is not an authorised person shall not in any way assume the duties of an authorised person.
- 12.5 Obstruction of an Authorised Person  
A person shall not in any way obstruct or hinder an authorised person in the execution of any duty under these local laws.
- 12.6 Name and Address and Date of Birth to be Given on Demand  
(1) An authorised person or member of the Police Service who finds a person committing or who on reasonable grounds suspects a person of having committed a breach of the provisions of these local laws, may demand from the person that person's name and, place of abode and date of birth.  
(2) A person who refuses to state his or her name and place of abode, or who states a false name or place of abode, or both on demand being so made, commits an offence against these local laws.
- 12.7 False or Misleading Statement  
A person making a false or misleading statement in connection with any application, requirement or demand under these local laws commits an offence.
- 12.8 Application  
The provisions of this Part relating to Impounding shall not affect the operations of Part XX of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1960.

*Division 2 —Impounding*

- 12.9 Power to Remove and Impound  
(1) An authorised person may remove and impound any animal or vehicle involved in a contravention under these local laws that can under these local laws or under any other law lead to impounding.  
(2) An authorised person may use reasonable force to exercise the power referred to in subsection (1).
- 12.10 Animal or vehicle to be dealt with according to law  
Where an authorised person places an animal or vehicle in a specified place the animal or vehicle shall thereafter be dealt with according to law.
- 12.11 Recording of Animals and Vehicles in Appointed Place  
Every animal or vehicle seized under these local laws shall be entered in a register, provided by the local government for that purpose, details of the time and date, a description of the animal or vehicle, and of the place from which it was removed and shall notify the CEO who shall exhibit on the notice board of the local government notification that an animal or vehicle therein described has been taken into custody and shall, unless the animal or vehicle is sooner recovered, keep that notification exhibited for a period of not less than 7 days.
- 12.12 Prosecution or Notice  
(1) When any animal or vehicle has been dealt with under section 12.9 the local government is required to either:  
(a) institute a prosecution against the alleged offender; or  
(b) the alleged offender is given notice that the animal or vehicle may be collected from a specified place during such hours as are specified.

- (2) If after the expiration of 7 days after the animal or vehicle was removed for impounding, the local government has been unable to give the alleged offender a notice under subsection (1) (b) because it has been unable, after making reasonable efforts to do so, to find the alleged offender, the local government is to be taken to have given that notice.
- (3) In an appropriate case the local government may both prosecute and give a notice under subsection (1) (b).

#### 12.13 The local government to Give Notice that Goods May be Collected

Where an animal or vehicle has been removed and impounded under section 12.9 and a prosecution is instituted, if the alleged offender:

- (a) is not convicted; or
- (b) is convicted but the court does not order that the animal or vehicle be confiscated,

and if the animal or vehicle continues to be impounded, the local government is required to give the alleged offender notice that the goods may be collected from a specified place during such hours as are specified.

#### 12.14 Notice to Give Short Statement to the Effect of Relevant Provisions

A notice referred to in the preceding section is to include a short statement of the effect of the relevant provisions of sections 3.46, 3.47 and 3.48 of the Act.

#### 12.15 Person May Recover Seized Animal on Payment of Relevant Fees

A person may recover a seized animal from custody by paying to the local government the costs of removing, impounding and keeping the animal or a vehicle, and the local government may refuse to allow an animal or vehicle impounded under section 12.9 to be collected until those costs have been paid.

#### 12.16 The Local Government May Sell or Otherwise Dispose of Any Animal Ordered to be Confiscated By a Court

- (1) The local government may sell or otherwise dispose of any animal or vehicle that has been ordered to be confiscated by a court in a prosecution by the City.
- (2) The local government may sell or otherwise dispose of an impounded animal or vehicle that has not been collected within the period specified in subsection (3) of:
  - (a) a notice having been given under section 12.12 (1) (b) or section 12.13 hereof; or
  - (b) being impounded if the local government has been unable, after making reasonable efforts to do so, to give that notice to the alleged offender.
- (3) The period after which an animal or vehicle may be sold or otherwise disposed of under subsection (2) is:
  - (a) for an animal 7 days; and
  - (b) for a vehicle 2 months.
- (4) Section 3.48 of the Act applies to the sale of animals or vehicles under this section as if they were property referred to in that section of the Act.
- (5) Money received by the local government from the sale of an animal or vehicle under subsection (2) is to be credited to its trust fund except to the extent required to meet the costs and expenses incurred by the local government in removing, impounding and selling the animal or vehicle.



#### 12.17 Disposal of Sick or Injured Animals

If an impounded animal is ill or injured to such an extent that treating it is not practicable, the animal shall be dealt with in accordance with section 3.47A of the Act.

#### 12.18 Recovery of Impounding Expense

- (1) If an animal or vehicle is removed and impounded under section 12.9 and the alleged offender is convicted, the local government may take the recovery action referred to in section 3.48 of the Act.
- (2) A person is not entitled to claim, by way of damages or otherwise against an authorised person of the local government in respect of any animal or vehicle seized and dealt with under the provisions of these local laws or against any person who purchases an animal or vehicle sold by the local government under the provisions of this Part.

### *Division 3—Infringement Notices*

#### 12.19 Application

These provisions for infringement notices apply only to such of these local laws as are made under the Act. Where Parts of these local laws are made under other statutes, any infringement notice provisions in those statutes shall apply to those Parts respectively.

#### 12.20 Notices and Infringement Notices

Notices and infringement notices issued pursuant to this Division shall be issued in the circumstances referred to in section 9.16 (2) of the Act, and in accordance with the provisions of Part 9 Division 2 Subdivision 2 of the Act, and Part 5 of the Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996.

#### 12.21 Infringement Notice May be Issued if Particular Case has Characteristics of Breach Referred to in Section 9.16(2), Paragraphs (a) and (b)

Every breach of any of these local laws made under the Act (or under the Dog Act as to the offences relating to dogs referred to in Schedule 2) is hereby prescribed as a breach in respect of which an infringement notice may be issued provided that the infringement notice procedure may only be adopted if the CEO or an authorised person under this Division is satisfied that the breach in the circumstances of the particular case has the characteristics referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 9.16 (2) of the Act.

#### 12.22 Infringement Notice May be Withdrawn

An infringement notice may be withdrawn in the manner provided and subject to the provisions in section 9.20 of the Act and regulation 27 of the Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996.

#### 12.23 Summons May be Issued In Lieu of Infringement

Where any Act allows an infringement notice to be issued in respect of an offence under these local laws an infringement notice may be issued in lieu of proceedings by way of Summons but upon failure of the offender to pay the modified penalty under the infringement notice, proceedings may be commenced in Court without further notice.

### *Division 4—General Offence and Penalty Provisions*

#### 12.24 Offences

- (1) A person who fails to do anything required or directed to be done under these local laws, or who does anything, which under these local laws that person is

prohibited from doing, commits an offence under the Division in which the prohibition is contained.

- (2) A person who fails to comply with the requirements of a notice issued under these local laws commits an offence under the Division in which provision for the notice is made.
- (3) An offence against any provision of these local laws is a prescribed offence for the purposes of section 9.16 (1) of the Act.
- (4) Any person who commits an offence under Division 3 of Part II of these local laws shall be liable, upon conviction, to a penalty:
  - (a) not exceeding \$2,000.00; and
  - (b) if the offence is of a continuing nature, an additional penalty of \$200.00 for each day or part thereof during which the offence has continued.
- (5) Subject to subsection (4) any person who commits an offence under these local laws shall be liable, upon conviction, to a penalty:
  - (a) not exceeding \$5,000.00; and
  - (b) if the offence is of a continuing nature, an additional penalty of \$500.00 for each day or part of a day during which the offence has continued.

#### 12.25 Offence Description and Modified Penalties

The amount appearing in column 3 of Schedule 2 directly opposite an offence described in that Schedule is the modified penalty for an offence if the offence is dealt with under section 9.16 of the Act.

#### 12.26 Recovery of Penalties

The local government in proceedings in a Court of Petty Sessions may recover a penalty, other than a modified penalty, for an offence against this part, from the alleged offender.

#### 12.27 Records to be Kept

The local government shall cause adequate records to be kept of all infringement notices served and modified penalties received.

#### 12.28 Seizure of Articles Under Part III

- (1) An authorised person may in or on any place to which Part III of these local laws apply, seize any device used for surf riding, including a surf ski, surfboard, Malibu board, or boat where the device is being used contrary to the provisions of these local laws.
- (2) Any device of the kind referred to in subsection (1) may be impounded after seizure for any period not exceeding three (3) months as may be specified by the authorised person to the person having the custody of such device immediately prior to the time of seizure.
- (3) Where such device is not claimed by the owner thereof within 2 months after the expiration of the period for which the device was impounded, the device may be sold by the local government and the proceeds of such sale may be applied towards recouping the costs of and incidental to impounding it.
- (4) Where the costs referred to in subsection (3) exceed the cost of the impoundment then the excess shall be paid to the owner of the device or

where the identity or whereabouts of that owner are unknown placed in a trust fund and after a period of 10 years may be paid into the municipal fund.

*Division 5—General*

12.29 Prohibition of Signs

No person shall, without the authority of the local government or an authorised person, mark, set up or exhibit any sign purporting to be or resembling a sign marked, set up or exhibited by the local government under the authority of these local laws.

12.30 Exemption from Liability

The local government shall not be liable or be held responsible for any injury, accident, loss, or damage whatsoever which occurs to or is sustained by any person, or any damage or loss to any private property, while on any public park, land, or public reserve or other public place whatsoever under the care, control and management of the local government except in the case of negligence or breach of statutory duty by the local government.

12.31 Objections and Appeals

- (1) When the local government makes a decision as to whether it will:
  - (a) grant a person a licence under these local laws; or
  - (b) renew, vary, or cancel a licence,an affected person may elect to invoke the provisions of Division 1 of Part 9 the Act.
- (2) The preceding subsection shall not apply to Division 3 and 4 of Part II — Animals, except to the extent that there will be no inconsistency with the Acts under which those Divisions are made, and to the extent that the rights of appeal provided by the Act are applicable.

12.32 Liability for Damage to Local Government Property

- (1) Where a person unlawfully damages the local government's property, the local government may by notice in writing to that person require that person within the time stipulated in the notice at the option of the local government to pay the costs of:
  - (a) reinstating the property to the state it was in prior to the occurrence of the damage; or
  - (b) replacing that property.
- (2) Unless there is proof to the contrary, a person shall be deemed to have damaged the local government's property within subsection (1) where:
  - (a) a vehicle or a boat caused the damage, the person was the person responsible, at the time the damage occurred, for the control of the vehicle or the boat; or
  - (b) the damage occurred under a permit, the person is the permit holder in relation to that permit.
- (3) On a failure to comply with a notice issued under subsection (1) the local government may recover the costs referred to in the notice as a debt due to it in a court of competent jurisdiction.

## Schedule 2

### MODIFIED PENALTIES

Section	Nature of Offence	Penalty \$
<b>Part II—Animals</b>		
2.5	Exercising a dog not in a Dog Exercise Area	100.00
2.6 (1)	Permitting a dog to be in a public building, place of worship, shop or business or on Coogee Beach	100.00
2.6 (3)	Permitting a dog to be on a sports ground, public recreational area or a car park	100.00
2.7	Permitting a dog to excrete on a street, public place or other land and failing to remove excrete in an approved manner	100.00
2.8 (a)	Fence not adequate to confine dog of the species, age, size and physical condition of the dog	100.00
2.8 (b)	Failing to keep gate closed when the dog is at the premises	100.00
2.8 (c)	Failing to have a gate fitted with self-closing/self-latching and/or permanently locking mechanisms	100.00
2.10	Keeping a kennel establishment without a licence	100.00
2.15 (a)	Failing to maintain a kennel establishment in a clean, sanitary and tidy condition	100.00
2.15 (b)	Failing to dispose of refuse, faeces and food waste daily in an approved manner	100.00
2.15 (c)	Failing to take practical measures to destroy fleas, flies and other vermin	100.00
2.16	Keeping a greater number or breed of dogs than specified in the licence	100.00
2.18 (2)	Permitting livestock to stray or be at large in a street, public place or private property without consent	100.00
2.20	Failing to keep property fenced in a manner capable of confining livestock	100.00
2.21	Exercising a horse outside the prescribed hours	100.00
2.22	Permitting a horse to excrete on a street, public place or other land and failing to remove excreta in an approved manner	100.00
2.24 (a)	Fail to keep premise free from excrement, filth, food waste and other matter likely to be offensive or injurious to health, attracts, vermin or insects	100.00
2.24 (b)	Fail to keep premises clean and disinfected when directed by an environmental health officer	100.00
2.24 (c)	Fail to keep premise free of flies or when directed by an environmental health officer spray premises with residual insecticide or use other means to kill or repel flies	100.00
2.25	Failure to maintain adequate enclosures	100.00
2.26 (1) (a)	Keeping large animal on land less than 2020m <sup>2</sup> in area	100.00
2.26 (1) (b)	Permit large animal to approach within 9 metres of dwelling, shop, church or any premises where food is stored, manufactured or sold	100.00
2.27 (1)	Keep a sterilised miniature horse on land less than 1000m <sup>2</sup> not registered with the local government and non-payment of registration fee	100.00
2.27 (2) (a)	Keep more than one miniature horse on land zoned residential, special rural without approval	100.00
2.27 (2) (b)	Permit a miniature horse within 9 metres of a house	100.00
2.28 (1)	Keep a pig in a residential area, rural zone, commercial zone or industrial zones	100.00
2.28 (4)	Keep an unregistered miniature pig in a residential area, rural zone or a resource zone and/or non-payment of registration fee	100.00
2.28 (5) (a)	Keep an unsterilised pig or fail to retain written proof of its sterilisation	100.00
2.28 (5) (b)	Fail to confine animal on property at all times	100.00

Section	Nature of Offence	Penalty
		\$
2.28 (5) (c)	Fail to ensure animal does not cause a nuisance to any neighbour through noise, dust or odour	100.00
2.28 (5) (d)	Fail to maintain documentary evidence of an animal's veterinary treatment against roundworm and tapeworm is current	100.00
2.29 (a)	Keeping an unregistered stable	100.00
2.29 (b)	Keeping a greater number of horses than registered	100.00
2.30 (1)	Fail to have stable constructed to required standards	100.00
2.30 (2)	Permit a stable within 9 metres of a dwelling or building	100.00
2.31	Permit a trainers/stablehand's room to be within 9 metres of a stable	100.00
2.36 (a)	Fail to provide in a convenient position, an impervious receptacle with tight fitting lid	100.00
2.36 (b)	Fail to keep lid of manure receptacle closed except when manure is being deposited or removed	100.00
2.36 (c)	Fail to empty manure receptacle once a week or more often to prevent it becoming offensive or breeding place for flies	100.00
2.37 (1)	Dispose of dead animals or birds without approval	100.00
2.37 (2)	Fail to cover carcass of dead animal with lime before burial in a rural zone or resource zone ..	100.00
2.38 (1)	Keep an ostrich or emu on any land in residential area or in a commercial zone or industrial zones	100.00
2.38 (2)	Keep an ostrich or emu on any rural zone or resource zone land without Approval	100.00
2.38 (3)	Keep more than 3 adult pairs of ostrich or emu for each 2 hectares or single pair in less than 0.1 hectares	100.00
2.39 (1)	Keep or suffer to remain in a residential area a rooster, turkey, goose or geese, peacock or a peahen	100.00
2.39 (2)	Keep or permit to be kept in any residential area any poultry, not in accordance with conditions of these local laws	100.00
2.40	Keep or permit to be kept in any resource zone any poultry, not in accordance with conditions	100.00
2.41	Keep or permit to be kept in any rural area more than 50 head of poultry without written approval	100.00
2.42	Establish or maintain a Cattery on any lot within the district without approval	100.00
2.44	Fail to confine cats in effective cage system on the property	100.00
2.45 (1)	Keeping of pigeons without approval	100.00
2.48 (1)	Keeping of pigeons within: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a caravan park:</li> <li>• a grouped dwelling:</li> <li>• a premise classified as part of a 'multiple dwelling':</li> </ul>	100.00 100.00 100.00
2.49 (b)	Failing to keep cages, enclosures and lofts maintained to minimum standard specified in the Code of Practice	100.00
2.49 (c)	Failing to dispose of loft litter in approved manner to ensure no nuisance occurs	100.00
2.50 (1)	Keeping more than 50 pigeons for each certificate of registration	100.00
2.50 (2)	Keeping more than maximum number of birds approved	100.00
2.52 (1)	Releasing registered pigeons outside hours permitted	100.00
2.52 (2)	Releasing more than 60 pigeons for exercise or training at any one time	100.00
2.56 (1)	Keeping a beehive in a residential area or resource zone without approval	100.00
2.56 (2)	Keeping more than 2 hives	100.00
2.57 (a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Failing to provide adequate water for bees</li> <li>• All other offences not specified</li> </ul>	100.00 80.00
2.60 (1)	Keeping more than three cats on any premises	100.00

Section	Nature of Offence	Penalty
		\$
2.60 (3)	Failing to comply with a notice served under 2.60(1)	100.00
<b>Part III—Reserves, Foreshore and Beaches</b>		
3.3 (g)	Create a nuisance or disturbance or behave in a disorderly or offensive manner or use indecent language or commit any act of indecency	100.00
3.3 (h)	Enter, look into or loiter inside or outside any lavatory, dressing shed Or building or portion of a building used by the same sex or the opposite sex other than for the purpose of its design	100.00
3.3 (i)	Not to dress or undress in any public place open to public view	100.00
3.3 (k)	Not to bathe, swim, wade, sun bathe, wander or loiter unless properly clad	100.00
3.3 (v)	Not to throw or release any stone, arrow, or other missile, whether or the same kind or not, except in the course of the function being lawfully held	100.00
3.3 (af)	Light a fire	100.00
3.3 (ag)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wander abroad or be in any place to which the public has access to beg, to gather alms or causing or procuring any child to do so, except for charitable causes not for personal benefit</li> <li>All other offences not specified</li> </ul>	100.00 80.00
<b>Part V—Dangerous and Offensive Things</b>		
5.2	Disposing of old refrigerator, freezer, ice chest, ice box without rendering the lid incapable of being fastened	100.00
5.3	Storage, dismantle or break-up of old vehicles and machinery contrary to the stipulated manner	100.00
5.4	Causing a nuisance	500.00
5.5	Failure to install outdoor lighting to the required standard	100.00
5.10	Failure to abate sand drift or dust nuisance	500.00
5.6 (1)	Use of fibreglass, resins or spraypainting without approval	100.00
5.6 (3)	Use of fibre glass, resins or spraypainting not in accordance with conditions of approval	100.00
5.9	Failure to abate sand drift or dust nuisance	500.00
5.10 (3)	Commencing work without approval of Dust Management Plan	500.00
5.10 (4)	Failure to comply with Dust Management Plan approval conditions	500.00
5.11 (2)	Failure to comply with notice	500.00
5.12 (2)	Failure to comply with notice to make good damage from dust or Sand release	500.00
5.19 (1)	Failure to provide a receptacle or wire enclosure on site	500.00
	All other offences not specified	80.00
<b>Part VI – Hawkers, Stallholders and Street Trades</b>		
6.2	Hawking without a licence	150.00
6.4	Maintaining a stall without a licence	150.00
6.6	Trading without a licence	150.00
6.17 (a)	Failure to display licence certificate	150.00
6.17 (b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Failure to display name of hawker or trader on vehicle or name of stallholder on stall</li> <li>All other offences not specified</li> </ul>	150.00 80.00
<b>Part VII—Management and Control of the Local Government Property</b>		
7.3	Use of property without approval	100.00
7.15 (a)	Depositing waste at a location not designated by a notice	100.00
7.15 (b)	Depositing waste contrary to the direction of the Site Controller	100.00
7.16 (a)	Entering the facility to deposit waste without paying the approved fee	100.00
7.16 (b)	Removal of any waste from the Facility without approval	100.00

Section	Nature of Offence	Penalty
		\$
7.16 (c)	Depositing waste at the Facility any waste which is toxic, poisonous or hazardous, or the depositing of which is regulated or prohibited by any statute	500.00
7.16 (d)	Depositing any liquid waste at the Facility	500.00
7.16 (e)	Removal from or otherwise damage flora on the Facility	100.00
	All other offences not specified	80.00
<b>Part VIII—Signs, Hoardings, Bill Posting</b>		
8.2	Erect or maintain a sign within a distance of 100 metres of a street, way, footpath or a airborne device anchored to land without a licence	100.00
8.10 (1)	Failure to produce licence on demand	100.00
8.10 (2)	Failure to maintain licence number on any sign	100.00
8.12	Fail to keep sign in good condition	100.00
	All other offences not specified	80.00
<b>Part IX—Streets and Public Places</b>		
9.3 (c)	A person shall not on a nature strip repair, service or clean any vehicle	100.00
9.3 (o)	Damage, alter, deface, remove or destroy any sign on a street or reserve	500.00
9.4 (i)	Deposit or store any material on a street, path, or other public place without approval	100.00
9.11 (4)	Retailer not clearly marking name on shopping trolley	100.00
9.11 (5)	Leaving shopping trolley in a public place other than an area set aside for storage of shopping trolleys	100.00
9.11 (6)	Failure of retailer or agent to remove shopping trolley within 24 hours after being advised	100.00
9.13.(1)	Failure to clearly display and maintain the current street number assigned by the local government or an authorised person on the front of the building, fence , letterbox or gate adjacent to the street which the property has its address	100.00
9.14 (1)	Place street number so as to cause confusion or be misleading in the opinion of the local government or an authorised person	100.00
	All other offences not specified	80.00
<b>Part XI—Law, Order and Security</b>		
11.3 (1)	Having possession of graffiti implements	80.00
<b>Part XII—Enforcement of Local Laws</b>		
12.4	Impersonation of an authorised person	200.00
12.5	Obstruct and hinder an authorised person	200.00
12.6 (2)	Refusal to give name and place of abode	100.00
12.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Making a false or misleading statement in connection with any application, requirement or demand under these local laws</li> <li>• All other offences not specified</li> </ul>	100.00 80.00

Dated this 15 day of August 2000.

The Common Seal of the City of Cockburn was hereunto affixed in the presence of:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor Logan K Howlett, JP

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mr Stephen G Cain, Chief Executive Officer.