

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

SHIRE OF MORAWA

PUBLIC PLACES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY LOCAL LAW 2018

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SCHEDULE 1 – MODIFIED PENALTIES

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

SHIRE OF MORAWA

PUBLIC PLACES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY LOCAL LAW 2018

Under the powers conferred by the *Local Government Act 1995* and under all other powers enabling it, the Council of the Shire of Morawa resolved on 20 September 2018 to adopt the following local law.

PART 1 - PRELIMINARY

1.1 Citation

This local law may be cited as the *Shire of Morawa Public Places and Local Government Property Local Law 2018*.

1.2 Commencement

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

1.3 Application

This local law applies throughout the district.

1.4 Repeal

The *Shire of Morawa Parking and Parking Facilities Local Law* published in the *Government Gazette* on 23 June 2000 is repealed.

1.5 Transitional provisions

- (1) An application for, or the renewal of a licence, permit or other authorisation made under a repealed local law that has not been finally determined before the commencement day is to be dealt with and determined as if it were an application under this local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- (2) A licence, permit or other authorisation under a repealed local law that is in force before the commencement day is to be regarded on and after that day as a licence under this local law and may be dealt with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

1.6 Definitions

- (1) In this local law –

Act means the *Local Government Act 1995*;

animal means any living thing that is not a human being or plant but excludes dogs and cats;

applicant means a person who applies for a licence under this local law;

application means an application for a licence under this local law;

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

building means any building which is local government property and includes any –

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

building permit means a permit granted under section 20 of the *Building Act 2011*;

built-up area has the meaning given to it by the *Road Traffic Code 2000*;

bulk rubbish container means a bin or container designed or used for holding a substantial quantity of rubbish and which is unlikely to be lifted without mechanical assistance, but does not include a bin or container used in connection with the local government's regular domestic rubbish collection service;

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

CEO means the chief executive officer of the local government;

children's playground means an area set aside for use by children and noted by the presence of any of the following –

- (a) dedicated children's playground equipment;
- (b) the presence of either sand or other form of soft fall surface; or
- (c) a sign indicating the area is a children's playground;

closed thoroughfare means a thoroughfare wholly or partially closed under section 3.50 or 3.50A of the Act;

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

costs means all expenses directly associated with reinstatement or replacement, and includes administrative expenses, associated with reinstatement or replacement;

Council means the council of the local government;

crossover means an areas of the verge, constructed and used for the purpose of enabling a vehicle to access the adjacent property;

determination means a determination made under clause 2.1;

district means the district of the local government and includes any area placed under the jurisdiction of the local government under section 295 of the *Public Health Act 2016*;

entertainment means conduct any form of theatrical, artistic, musical, audio or visual performance and includes busking;

firearm has the same meaning as in section 4 of the *Firearms Act 1973*;

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

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

function means an event or activity characterised by all or any of the following –

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

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

hire includes offer to hire and expose for hire;

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

kerb includes the edge of a carriageway;

lawn means any part of a thoroughfare which is planted only with grass, or with a similar plant, but will include any other plant provided that it has been planted by the local government;

licence means a licence, permit or approval issued by the local government under this local law;

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

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

licensee means a person who holds a licence;

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

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

local government means the Shire of Morawa;

local government property means anything except a thoroughfare –

- (a) which belongs to the local government;
- (b) of which the local government is the management body under the *Land Administration Act 1997*; or
- (c) which is an otherwise unvested facility within section 3.53 of the Act;

local public notice has the meaning given to it in section 1.7 of the Act;

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

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

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

missile has the same meaning as in section 4 of the *Firearms Act 1973*;

occupier has the meaning given to it in section 1.4 of the Act but does not include the local government;

owner has the meaning given to it in section 1.4 of the Act but does not include the local government;

permitted verge treatment means any one of the treatments described in clause 6.7(3), and includes any reticulation pipes and sprinklers;

person does not include the local government;

prohibited drug is given its meaning under section 3 of the *Misuse of Drugs Act 1981*;

public place means –

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

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

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

Schedule means a schedule to this local law;

sell includes –

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

set fee refers to fees and charges imposed and determined by the local government under and in accordance with sections 6.16 to 6.19 of the Act;

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

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

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

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

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

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

UAV means unmanned aircraft, other than a balloon or kite, as defined by the *Civil Aviation Safety Regulations 1998* (Commonwealth);

vehicle includes –

- (a) every conveyance and every object capable of being propelled or drawn on wheels, tracks or otherwise; and
- (b) where the context permits, an animal being ridden or driven;

but excludes –

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

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

[Clause 1.6 amended by Government Gazette No. 153 of 2019 cl.9]

1.7 Interpretation

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

1.8 Types of licences

For the purposes of this local law –

- (a) a licence which authorises trading on any thoroughfare or local government property is to be referred to as a trading licence;
- (b) a licence which authorises the conduct or setting up of a market on any thoroughfare or local government property is to be referred to as a market licence;
- (c) a licence which authorises entertainment on any thoroughfare or local government property is to be referred to as an entertainment licence; and
- (d) a licence which authorises the sale of food on any thoroughfare or local government property is to be referred to as a food sales licence.

1.9 Assistance animals

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

1.10 Overriding power to hire and agree

Despite anything to the contrary in this local law, an authorised person, on behalf of the local government, may –

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

PART 2 - DETERMINATIONS IN RESPECT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

2.1 Determinations as to use of local government property

The local government may make a determination in accordance with clause 2.2 –

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

2.2 Procedure for making a determination

- (1) The local government is to give local public notice of the local government intention to make a determination.
- (2) The local public notice referred to in subclause (1) is to state that –
 - (a) the local government intends to make a determination, the purpose and effect of which is summarised in the notice;
 - (b) a copy of the proposed determination may be inspected and obtained from the offices of the local government; and
 - (c) submissions in writing about the proposed determination may be lodged with the local government within 21 days after the date of publication.
- (3) If no submissions are received in accordance with subclause (2)(c), the local government is to decide to –
 - (a) give local public notice that the proposed determination has effect as a determination on and from the date of publication;
 - (b) amend the proposed determination, in which case subclause (5) is to apply; or
 - (c) not continue with the proposed determination.

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

2.3 Discretion to erect sign

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

2.4 Determination to be complied with

A person must comply with a determination.

2.5 Register of determinations

- (1) The local government is to keep a register of determinations made under clause 2.2, and of any amendments to or revocations of determinations made under clause 2.6.
- (2) Sections 5.94 and 5.95 of the Act apply to the register referred to in subclause (1) and for that purpose the register is to be taken to be information within section 5.94(u)(i) of the Act.

2.6 Amendment or revocation of a determination

- (1) The local government may amend or revoke a determination.
- (2) The provisions of clause 2.2 are to apply to an amendment of a determination as if the amendment were a proposed determination.
- (3) If the local government revokes a determination it is to give local public notice of the revocation and the determination is to cease to have effect on the date of publication.

2.7 Activities which may be pursued on specified local government property

- (1) A determination may provide that specified local government property is set aside as an area on which a person may –
 - (a) take, ride or drive a vehicle, or a particular class of vehicle;
 - (b) use a UAV;
 - (c) use a children's playground provided that the person is under an age specified in the determination, but the determination is not to apply to a person having the charge of a person under the specified age;
 - (d) play or practise –
 - (i) golf or archery;
 - (ii) pistol or rifle shooting, but subject to the compliance of that person with the *Firearms Act 1973*;
or
 - (iii) a similar activity, specified in the determination, involving the use of a projectile which, in the opinion of the local government may cause injury or damage to a person or property; and
 - (e) ride a bicycle, a skateboard, rollerblades, a sandboard or a similar device.
- (2) A determination may specify the extent to which and the manner in which an activity referred to in subclause (1) may be pursued and in particular –
 - (a) the days and times during which the activity may be pursued;

- (b) that an activity may be pursued on a class of local government property, specified local government property or all local government property;
- (c) that an activity is to be taken to be prohibited on all local government property other than that specified in the determination;
- (d) may limit the activity to a class of vehicles, equipment or things, or may extend it to all vehicles, equipment or things;
- (e) may specify that the activity can be pursued by a class of persons or all persons; and
- (f) may distinguish between different classes of the activity.

2.8 Activities which may be prohibited on specified local government property

- (1) A determination may provide that a person is prohibited from pursuing all or any of the following activities on specified local government property –
 - (a) riding a bicycle, a skateboard, rollerblades, a sandboard or a similar device;
 - (b) taking, riding or driving a vehicle on the property or a particular class of vehicle;
 - (c) riding or driving a vehicle of a particular class or any vehicle above a specified speed;
 - (d) the playing or practice of –
 - (i) golf, archery, pistol shooting or rifle shooting; or
 - (ii) a similar activity, specified in the determination, involving the use of a projectile which, in the opinion of the local government may cause injury or damage to a person or property;
 - (e) the playing or practice of any ball game which may cause detriment to the property or any fauna on the property; and
 - (f) the traversing of land which in the opinion of the local government has environmental value warranting such protection, either absolutely or except by paths provided for that purpose.
- (2) A determination may specify the extent to which and the manner in which a person is prohibited from pursuing an activity referred to in subclause (1) and, in particular –
 - (a) the days and times during which the activity is prohibited;
 - (b) that an activity is prohibited on a class of local government property, specified local government property or all local government property;
 - (c) that an activity is prohibited in respect of a class of vehicles, equipment or things, or all vehicles, equipment or things;
 - (d) that an activity is prohibited in respect of a class of persons or all persons; and
 - (e) may distinguish between different classes of the activity.

2.9 Sign under repealed local law taken to be determination

- (1) Where a sign erected on local government property has been erected under a repealed local law, then it is to be taken to be and have effect as a determination on and from the commencement day, except to the extent that the sign is inconsistent with any provision of this local law or any determination made under clause 2.1.
- (2) Clause 2.5 does not apply to a sign referred to in subclause (1).

PART 3 - ACTIVITIES ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY REQUIRING A LICENCE

3.1 Activities requiring a licence

- (1) A person must not without a licence –
 - (a) subject to subclause (3) hire local government property;
 - (b) advertise anything by any means on local government property;
 - (c) erect, on local government property a structure for public amusement or for any performance, whether for gain or otherwise;
 - (d) teach, coach or train, for profit, any person in any facility which is local government property;
 - (e) plant any plant or sow any seeds on local government property;
 - (f) carry on any trading on local government property unless the trading is conducted –
 - (i) with the consent of a person who holds a licence to conduct a function, and where the trading is carried on under and in accordance with the licence; or

- (ii) by a person who has a licence or permit to carry on trading on local government property under any written law;
 - (g) conduct a function or entertainment event on local government property;
 - (h) charge any person for entry to local government property, unless the charge is for entry to land or a building hired by a voluntary non-profit organisation;
 - (i) light a fire on local government property except in a facility provided for that purpose;
 - (j) light or set off any firework or conduct a fireworks display on local government property;
 - (k) use a UAV from or over local government property;
 - (l) parachute, hang glide, abseil or base jump from or on to local government property;
 - (m) play or practise on local government property –
 - (i) golf or archery; or
 - (ii) pistol or rifle shooting, but subject to the compliance of that person with the *Firearms Act 1973*;
 - (n) erect a building or a refuelling site on local government property;
 - (o) make any excavation on or erect or remove any fence on local government property;
 - (p) erect or install any structure above or below ground, which is local government property, for the purpose of supplying any water, power, sewer, communication, television or similar service to a person;
 - (q) depasture any horse, sheep, cattle, goat, camel, ass or mule on local government property;
 - (r) conduct or take part in any gambling game or contest or bet, or offer to bet, publicly on local government property; or
 - (s) erect, install, operate or use any broadcasting, public address system, loudspeaker or other device for the amplification of sound on local government property.
- (2) The local government may exempt a person from compliance with subclause (1) on the application of that person.
- (3) The local government may exempt specified local government property or a class of local government property from the application of subclause (1)(a).

3.2 Licence to erect structures or camp

- (1) This clause does not apply to a caravan park or camping ground operated by the local government.
- (2) A person must not without a licence –
- (a) camp on, lodge at or occupy any structure at night for the purpose of sleeping on local government property;
 - (b) erect any tent, camp, hut or similar structure on local government property other than a beach shade or windbreak erected for use during the hours of daylight and which is dismantled during those hours on the same day; or
 - (c) park a vehicle on local government property, thoroughfare or public place for the purpose of sleeping in the vehicle.
- (3) The maximum period for which the local government may approve an application for a licence in respect of subclause (2)(a) or (b) is that provided in regulation 11(2)(a) of the *Caravan Parks and Camping Grounds Regulations 1997*.
- (4) Any tent, camp, hut or similar structure erected in contravention of subclause (2)(b) and any associated goods may be impounded, subject to Regulation 29 of the *Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996*.
- (5) Notices issued under this clause shall be in the form determined by the local government.

3.3 Licence required for possession and consumption of liquor

- (1) A person, on local government property, must not consume any liquor, have in her or his possession or under her or his control, or sell any liquor, unless –
- (a) permitted under the Liquor Control Act; and
 - (b) a licence has been obtained for that purpose from the local government.
- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply where the liquor is in a sealed container.

PART 4 - BEHAVIOUR ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AND THOROUGHFARES

4.1 Behaviour which interferes with others

In or on any local government property or thoroughfare, a person must not, behave in a manner which –

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

4.2 Behaviour detrimental to property

A person must not behave in or on local government property or thoroughfare in a way which is or might be detrimental to the property, including but not limited to –

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

4.3 No unauthorised entry to function

(1) A person must not enter local government property on such days or during such times as the property is set aside for a function, except –

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

(2) An authorised person may exempt a person from compliance with subclause (1)(b).

4.4 Taking or injuring fauna

(1) In this clause –

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

- (a) any class of animal or individual member;
- (b) the eggs or larvae; or
- (c) the carcass, skin, plumage or fur unless it has been shed or discarded by the fauna in a normal or natural manner.

(2) A person must not, take, injure or kill or attempt to take, injure or kill any fauna which is on or above any local government property or thoroughfare, unless that person is authorised under a written law to do so.

4.5 Flora

(1) In this clause –

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

(2) On or above any local government property or thoroughfare, unless authorised to do so under a written law or with the written approval of an authorised person, a person must not –

- (a) remove, damage or interfere with any flora; or
- (b) plant or deposit any flora.

4.6 Glass

Unless authorised by a licence or by the local government, a person must not take glass within any area of local government property as indicated by a sign.

4.7 Prohibition on use of firearms

A person shall not discharge a firearm within or so as the missile crosses any part of local government property for any reason, except with the express permission of the local government.

4.8 Vehicles on local government property

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

- (a) subject to subclause (3), the local government property is designated as a road, access way, or car park;
 - (b) the vehicle is driven by a local government employee, authorised person or contractor engaged by the local government, who is engaged in –
 - (i) providing a service or making a delivery in connection with the local government property; or
 - (ii) maintaining the local government property;
 - (c) the person is driving an emergency vehicle in the course of his or her duties;
 - (d) the vehicle is –
 - (i) used in accordance with the conditions set down by the local government or an authorised person; and
 - (ii) of a type allowed to be taken onto the local government property by the local government or an authorised person; or
 - (e) the vehicle is a motorised wheelchair, and the driver of that vehicle is a person with a disability.
- (2) A person must not drive a vehicle or allow a vehicle to be driven on local government property at a speed exceeding 20 kilometres per hour or as otherwise indicated by a sign, or in such a manner as to cause danger to any person.
- (3) Other than in accordance with paragraphs (b), (c), (d) or (e) of subclause (1), a person must not drive a vehicle on local government property or part of it that is being used for a function for which a licence has been obtained unless permitted to do so by the licence holder or an authorised person.

[Clause 4.8 amended by Government Gazette No. 153 of 2019 cl.9]

4.9 Prohibition relating to bicycles, skateboards etc. on local government property

Unless the local government property is clearly identified for the purpose, a person must not, use or ride a bicycle or wheeled recreational device, skateboard or roller-blades, or sand board or similar devices on any local government property –

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

PART 5 - MATTERS RELATING TO PARTICULAR LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

5.1 No entry to fenced or closed local government property

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

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

- (1) Where a sign on a toilet block or change room specifies that a particular entry of the toilet block or change room is to be used by –
 - (a) females – then a person of the male gender must not use that entry of the toilet block or change room;
 - (b) males – then a person of the female gender must not use that entry of the toilet block or change room; or
 - (c) families – then, where the toilet block or change room is being used by a family, only an immediate member of that family may use that entry of the toilet block or change room.
- (2) Subclause (1)(a) and (b) does not apply to a child, when accompanied by a parent, guardian or caregiver, where the child is –
 - (a) under the age of eight years; or
 - (b) otherwise permitted by an authorised person to use the relevant entry.

5.3 Use of shower or bath facilities

A person may use a shower or bath facility in change rooms only on conditions that –

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

PART 6 - ACTIVITIES IN THOROUGHFARES

Division 1 – General

6.1 General prohibitions

A person must not –

- (a) plant, or allow to remain, in a thoroughfare a plant that by virtue of its height, position or density obstructs a reasonable sight line for a driver of any vehicle negotiating or using the thoroughfare;
- (b) damage a lawn or a garden, or remove any plant or part of a plant from a lawn or a garden, in a thoroughfare unless –
 - (i) the person is the owner or the occupier of the lot abutting that portion of the thoroughfare and the lawn or the garden or the particular plant has not been installed or planted by the local government; or
 - (ii) the person is acting under the authority of a written law;
- (c) damage, or remove a street tree, or part of a street tree, irrespective of whether it was planted by the owner or occupier of the lot abutting the thoroughfare or by the local government, unless –
 - (i) the damage to, or removal of, the street tree is authorised by an authorised person in writing; or
 - (ii) the person is acting under authority of written law;
- (d) except as permitted by this local law place, or allow to be placed or remain, on a thoroughfare any thing (except water) that –
 - (i) obstructs the thoroughfare; or
 - (ii) results in a hazard for any person using the thoroughfare;
- (e) unless at the direction of an authorised person, damage, remove or interfere with any part of a thoroughfare, or any structure erected on a thoroughfare, by the local government or a person acting under the authority of a written law;
- (f) play or participate in any game or sport so as to cause danger to any person or thing or unreasonably impede the movement of vehicles or persons on a thoroughfare; or
- (g) plant any plant (except grasses or similar plant) within six metres of an intersection.

6.2 Activities allowed with a licence

- (1) A person must not, without a licence –
 - (a) dig or otherwise create a trench through or under a kerb or footpath;
 - (b) cause any obstruction to a water channel or a water course in a thoroughfare;
 - (c) throw, place or drain offensive, noxious or dangerous fluid onto a thoroughfare;
 - (d) damage a thoroughfare;
 - (e) fell or damage any street tree;
 - (f) unless installing, or in order to maintain, a permitted verge treatment –
 - (i) lay pipes under or provide taps on any verge; or
 - (ii) place or install, on any part of a thoroughfare, any thing such as gravel, stone, flagstone, cement, concrete slabs, blocks, bricks, pebbles, plastic sheeting, kerbing, wood chips, bark or sawdust;
 - (g) *deleted*
 - (h) cause any obstruction to a vehicle or a person using a thoroughfare;
 - (i) fell any tree onto a thoroughfare;
 - (j) light any fire or burn any thing on a thoroughfare other than in a stove or fireplace provided for that purpose;
 - (k) provide, erect, install or use in or on any building, structure or land abutting on a thoroughfare any hoist or other thing for use over the thoroughfare;
 - (l) on a thoroughfare use anything or do anything so as to create a nuisance;
 - (m) interfere with the soil of, or anything in, a thoroughfare or take anything from a thoroughfare;
 - (n) carry on any trading on a thoroughfare;
 - (o) conduct or set up a market on a thoroughfare; or

- (p) conduct an entertainment event on a thoroughfare.
- (2) An authorised person may exempt a person from compliance with subclause (1) on the application of that person.

[Clause 6.2 amended by Government Gazette No. 153 of 2019 cl.9]

6.3 Assignment of numbers

- (1) In this clause –
number means a number with or without an alphabetical suffix indicating the street address of land as assigned by the local government from time to time, in accordance with this local law.
- (2) An authorised person may assign a number to a lot in the district and may assign another number to the lot instead of that previously assigned.

6.4 No driving on closed thoroughfare

A person must not drive or take a vehicle on a thoroughfare wholly or partially closed under section 3.50 or 3.50A of the Act unless –

- (a) it is in accordance with any limit or exception specified in the order made under section 3.50 of the Act; or
- (b) the person has first obtained a licence.

6.5 Fencing of public place – Item 4(1) of Division 1, Schedule 3.1 of Act

A public place, as that term is defined in clause 1.6, is specified as a public place for the purpose of item 4(1) of Division 1 of Schedule 3.1 of the Act.

Division 2 – Permitted verge treatments

6.6 Application

This Division only applies to within a built-up area.

6.7 Permitted verge treatments

- (1) A person must not install or maintain a verge treatment which is not a permitted verge treatment.
- (2) An owner or occupier of land which abuts on a verge may install a permitted verge treatment, on that part of the verge directly in front of her or his land.
- (3) A permitted verge treatment is –
 - (a) the planting and maintenance of a lawn;
 - (b) the planting and maintenance of a garden provided that –
 - (i) clear sight visibility is maintained at all times for a person using the abutting thoroughfare in the vicinity of an intersection or bend in the thoroughfare or using a driveway on land adjacent to the thoroughfare for access to or from the thoroughfare;
 - (ii) where there is no footpath, a pedestrian has safe and clear access of a minimum width of 2000 millimetres along that part of the verge immediately adjacent to the kerb;
 - (iii) it does not include a wall or built structure; and
 - (iv) not of a thorny, poisonous or hazardous nature;
 - (c) subject to subclause (4), the installation of material which does not detract from the amenity of the area, including but not limited to –
 - (i) bituminous surface or in-situ concrete, subject to reduction of area shedding of storm water or flooding;
 - (ii) use of paving bricks or concrete slabs; and
 - (iii) all forms of loose aggregate materials such as pebbles, stones and gravel, not larger than 50 millimetres and contained within the verge area at all times; and
 - (d) any other treatment approved by the local government.
- (4) Where installation of material which would create a hard surface has been installed or is intended, an authorised person may by written notice, require –

- (i) a reduction of area covered or to be covered, if shedding of storm water or flooding is likely to cause a nuisance to neighbours or users of a thoroughfare; and
 - (ii) an area of open space to a maximum of 1000 millimetres from the edge of a street trees.
- (5) The owner and occupier of the lot abutting a verge treatment referred to in subclause (1) are each to be taken to have installed and maintained that verge treatment for the purposes of this clause and clause 6.9.

[Clause 6.7 amended by Government Gazette No. 153 of 2019 cl.9]

6.8 Obligations of owner or occupier

An owner or occupier who installs or maintains a permitted verge treatment must –

- (a) keep the permitted verge treatment in a good and tidy condition and, where the verge treatment is a garden or lawn, ensure that a footpath on the verge and a carriageway adjoining the verge is not obstructed by the verge treatment;
- (b) ensure that clear sight visibility is maintained at all times for a person using the abutting thoroughfare in the vicinity of an intersection or bend in a carriageway, or using a driveway on land adjacent to the thoroughfare for access to or from the thoroughfare;
- (c) not place any obstruction on or around the verge treatment;
- (d) not disturb a footpath on the verge;
- (e) ensure that the verge treatment does not damage or obstruct a drain, manhole, gully, inspection pit, channel, kerb or tree planted by the local government; and
- (f) ensure that any sprinklers or pipes installed to irrigate a verge treatment –
 - (i) do not protrude above the level of the lawn or verge treatment when not in use;
 - (ii) are not used at such times so as to cause unreasonable inconvenience to pedestrians or other persons; and
 - (iii) do not otherwise present a hazard to pedestrians or other persons.

6.9 Transitional provision

(1) In this clause –

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

(2) A verge treatment is to be taken to be a permitted verge treatment for so long as the verge treatment remains of the same type and continues to comply with the former provisions which –

- (a) was installed prior to the commencement day; and
- (b) on the commencement day is a type of verge treatment which was permitted under and complied with the former provisions.

6.10 Power to carry out public works on verge

Where the local government or an authority empowered to do so under a written law disturbs a verge, the local government or the authority –

- (a) is not liable to compensate any person for that disturbance;
- (b) may backfill with sand, if necessary, any garden or lawn; and
- (c) is not liable to replace or restore any –
 - (i) verge treatment and, in particular, any plant or any material or other hard surface; or
 - (ii) sprinklers, pipes or other reticulation equipment.

Division 3 – Vehicle crossovers

6.11 Temporary crossovers

- (1) Where it is likely that works on a lot will involve vehicles leaving a thoroughfare and entering the lot, the person responsible for the works must obtain a licence for the construction of a temporary crossover to protect the existing carriageway, kerb, drains, footpath, existing materials and street trees, where –
- (a) a crossover does not exist; or

- (b) a crossover does exist, but the nature of the vehicles and their loads is such that they are likely to cause damage to the crossover.
- (2) The person responsible for the works in subclause (1) is to be taken to be –
 - (a) the builder named on the building permit issued under the *Building Act 2011*, if one has been issued in relation to the works; or
 - (b) the owner of the lot, if no building permit has been issued under the *Building Act 2011* in relation to the works.
- (3) If an authorised person approves an application for a licence for the purpose of subclause (1), the licence is taken to be issued on the condition that until such time as the temporary crossover is removed, the licensee must keep the temporary crossover in good repair and in such a condition so as not to create any danger or obstruction to persons using the thoroughfare.

6.12 Removal of redundant crossover

- (1) Where works on a lot will result in a crossover no longer giving access to a lot, the crossover is to be removed and the kerb, drain, footpath, verge and any other part of the thoroughfare affected by the removal are to be reinstated to the satisfaction of an authorised person.
- (2) An authorised person may give written notice to the owner or occupier of a lot requiring her or him to –
 - (a) remove any part of or all of a crossover which does not give access to the lot; and
 - (b) reinstate the kerb, drain, footpath, verge and any other part of the thoroughfare, which may be affected by the removal, within the period of time stated in the notice, and the owner or occupier of the lot must comply with that notice.

6.13 Crossovers in unsafe locations

- (1) Where a crossover is in an unsafe location, Council may give notice to the owner or occupier to –
 - (a) remove the crossover; or
 - (b) make the crossover safe.
- (2) In determining whether the crossover is in an unsafe location, Council shall have regard to –
 - (a) any guidelines or advice of Main Roads Western Australia sought or published from time to time;
 - (b) the usage of the thoroughfare; and
 - (c) alternative treatments available to make the crossover safe.
- (3) Any notice issued under subclause (1) is to give a minimum period of 28 days to remove or make the crossover safe, provided immediate measures are taken to advise users of the thoroughfare of the circumstances deemed unsafe.

PART 7 - ACTIVITIES IN PUBLIC PLACES

7.1 Leaving animal or vehicle in public place

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

7.2 Prohibitions relating to animals

- (1) In this clause, **owner** in relation to an animal includes –
 - (a) an owner of it;
 - (b) a person in possession of it;
 - (c) a person who has control of it; and
 - (d) a person who ordinarily occupies the premises where the animal is permitted to stay and who has care and control of the animal.
- (2) An owner of an animal must not –

- (a) allow the animal to enter or remain for any time on any public place except for the use of the public place as a thoroughfare and unless it is led, ridden or driven;
- (b) allow an animal which has a contagious or infectious disease to be led, ridden or driven in a public place; or
- (c) train or race the animal in a public place.

PART 8 - TEMPORARY SIGNS AND TRADE DISPLAYS

8.1 Definitions

In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires—

advertising sign means a temporary sign or poster which advertises a business, products or services for commercial gain;

election sign means a temporary sign or poster which advertises any aspect of a forthcoming Federal, State or local government election;

event sign means a temporary sign or poster which advertises an event, function or activity;

temporary sign means a sign used for the purpose of advertisement or notification, whether free standing or requiring to be affixed to a structure of any type, and includes –

- (a) a bill, poster and the like;
- (b) an advertising sign;
- (c) an event sign; and
- (d) an election sign; and

trade display means the display for sale or as samples, the goods and services available in, or with the permission of the adjoining premises.

8.2 Application

- (1) This Part applies –
 - (a) within the built-up area;
 - (b) to temporary signs complying with clause 8.5; and
 - (c) to temporary trade displays complying with clause 8.10.
- (2) Any advertising sign or trade display that is to be a permanent structure or fixture is to comply with all other written law regulating signs within the district.

8.3 Temporary signs and trade displays

- (1) A person shall not on local government property or in a thoroughfare, without a licence –
 - (a) place an temporary sign;
 - (b) place a trade display; or
 - (c) post any bill or paint, place or affix any advertisement.
- (2) Notwithstanding subclause (1), a licence is not required for –
 - (a) the first and second advertising signs where each –
 - (i) does not exceed an area of one square metre ;
 - (ii) does not exceed 750 millimetres horizontally;
 - (iii) has a minimum height of 300 millimetres;
 - (iv) is placed against the property boundary; and
 - (v) complies in all other respects with clauses 8.5, 8.6 and 8.7;
 - (b) not more than five free standing event signs where each –
 - (i) does not exceed an area of one square metre;
 - (ii) does not exceed 750 millimetres horizontally;
 - (iii) has a minimum height of 300 millimetres; and
 - (iv) complies in all other respects with clauses 8.5, 8.6 and 8.8;
 - (c) not more than five event signs requiring support where each –
 - (i) does not exceed an area of five square metres individually or an aggregate of 15 square metres;
 - (ii) has a maximum height of 1200 millimetres above ground level;
 - (iii) is placed flat against a wall or constructed fence for the full length and height of the sign;

- (iv) is for the purposes of a sporting, charitable or not for profit organisation; and
- (v) complies in all other respects with clauses 8.5, 8.6 and 8.8;
- (d) an election sign which –
 - (i) complies with the requirements of subclause (2)(b)(i) to (iii) or (2)(c)(i) to (iii); and
 - (ii) complies in all other respects with clauses 8.5, 8.6 and 8.9; and
- (e) a trade display which –
 - (i) does not exceed 1000 millimetres in width from the property boundary ;
 - (ii) is placed against the property boundary, or if no adjoining business, does not exceed 5000 millimetres in length;
 - (iii) does not extend beyond the frontage of the business; and
 - (iv) complies in all other respects with clause 8.10.

8.4 Matters to be considered in determining application for licence

In determining an application for a licence for the purpose of clause 8.3(1), matters the local government is to have regard to include –

- (a) any other written law regulating the construction or placement of signs or trade displays within the district;
- (b) the dimensions of the sign or trade display;
- (c) whether or not the sign or trade display may create a hazard to persons using a thoroughfare;
- (d) other signs or trade displays already approved or erected in the vicinity of the proposed location of the sign or trade display; and
- (e) the amount of the public liability insurance cover, if any, to be obtained by the applicant.

8.5 Conditions for temporary signs

Temporary signs shall –

- (a) be portable and free-standing or temporarily affixed so as there is no resulting damage to any thing;
- (b) be secured in position in accordance with any requirements of the local government;
- (c) be placed so as not to impede or obstruct either vehicle or pedestrian traffic, or access to a place by any person;
- (d) be placed so as not to obstruct lines of sight for vehicle traffic;
- (e) not be unduly distracting, in the opinion of an authorised person, if illuminated or incorporating reflective or fluorescent materials;
- (f) not display only part of a message which is to be read with other separate signs in order to obtain the whole message;
- (g) be maintained in good condition; and
- (h) be in compliance with any limitation of the number of signs notified in writing by the local government.

8.6 Prohibition on placement of temporary signs

An temporary sign shall not be placed –

- (a) over any footpath where the resulting vertical clearance between the sign and the footpath is less than 2.5 metres;
- (b) on any natural feature, including a rock or tree, on a thoroughfare; or
- (c) on any bridge or the structural approaches to a bridge.

8.7 Additional conditions for advertising signs

An advertising sign shall –

- (a) relate only to the business activity, or placed with the consent of the owner or occupier of the adjoining premises; and
- (b) be in place only during the hours of the business activity or the event being advertised.

8.8 Additional conditions for event signs

An event sign shall –

- (a) relate only to the event, function or activity advertised;
- (b) not be placed more than 28 days prior to the event, function or activity being advertised; and
- (c) be removed within 48 hours of the conclusion of the event, function or activity advertised.

8.9 Additional conditions for election signs

An election sign shall –

- (a) not be erected until the election to which it relates has been officially announced;
- (b) be removed within seven days of the close of polls; and
- (c) be placed at least 2.5 metres from the trafficable surface of a thoroughfare.

8.10 Conditions for trade displays

A trade display shall –

- (a) relate to the adjoining business activity;
- (b) be in place only during the hours of the business activity;
- (c) be constructed only to a such a height that it remains stable, in the opinion of an authorised person;
- (d) be secured in position in accordance with any requirements of the local government;
- (e) be placed so as not to impede or obstruct either vehicle or pedestrian traffic, or access to a place by any person;
- (f) be placed so as not to obstruct lines of sight for vehicle traffic; and
- (g) be maintained in a neat and tidy manner.

PART 9 - LICENCING

Division 1 – Applying for a licence

9.1 Application for licence

- (1) Where a person is required to obtain a licence under this local law, that person must apply for the licence in accordance with subclause (2).
- (2) An application for a licence under this local law must –
 - (a) be in the form determined by the local government;
 - (b) be signed by the applicant;
 - (c) provide the information required by the form; and
 - (d) be forwarded to the local government together with any set fee.
- (3) An authorised person may require an applicant to provide additional information reasonably related to an application before determining an application for a licence.
- (4) An authorised person may require an applicant to give local public notice of the application for a licence.
- (5) An authorised person may refuse to consider an application for a licence which is not in accordance with subclause (2) or where the requirements of subclause (3) or (4) have not been satisfied.

9.2 Decision on application for licence

- (1) An authorised person may –
 - (a) approve an application for a licence unconditionally or subject to any conditions; or
 - (b) refuse to approve an application for a licence.
- (2) If an authorised person approves an application for a licence, the licence is to be issued to the applicant in the form determined by the local government.
- (3) If an authorised person refuses to approve an application for a licence, written notice of that refusal is to be given to the applicant.
- (4) An authorised person may, at any time, amend a condition of approval and the amended condition takes effect when written notice of it is given to the licensee.

9.3 General restrictions on grant of licence

- (1) An authorised person must not grant a licence if there are reasonable grounds for believing that the provision of the activity to which the application relates would constitute an unacceptable risk to the safety of the public.
- (2) An authorised person must not grant a licence unless an authorised person is satisfied that –
 - (a) the applicant is capable of carrying on the activity in accordance with this local law and the terms and conditions of the licence;
 - (b) the public place at which the activity is to be provided is suitable for that purpose;
 - (c) a licence or similar authority granted or issued to the applicant has not been cancelled in the period of five years before the application is made; and
 - (d) the applicant is a fit and proper person to carry on the activity.

9.4 Examples of conditions

- (1) Examples of the conditions that an authorised person may impose on a licence under clause 9.2(1)(a) or 9.7(1)(a) are conditions relating to –
 - (a) the payment of a set fee;
 - (b) compliance with a standard or a policy adopted by the local government;
 - (c) the duration and commencement of the licence;
 - (d) the commencement of the licence being contingent on the happening of an event;
 - (e) the rectification, remedying or restoration of a situation or circumstance reasonably related to the application;
 - (f) the approval of another application for a licence which may be required by the local government under any written law;
 - (g) the area of the district to which the licence applies;
 - (h) where a licence is issued for an activity which will or may cause damage to local government property, the payment of a deposit or bond against such damage; and
 - (i) the obtaining of public risk insurance in an amount and on terms reasonably required by an authorised person.
- (2) Examples of the type and content of the conditions on which a licence to hire local government property may be issued include –
 - (a) when set fees and charges are to be paid;
 - (b) payment of a bond against possible damage or cleaning expenses or both;
 - (c) restrictions on the erection of material or external decorations;
 - (d) rules about the use of furniture, plant and effects;
 - (e) limitations on the number of persons who may attend any function in or on local government property;
 - (f) the duration of the hire;
 - (g) the right of an authorised person to cancel a booking during the course of an annual or seasonal booking, if an authorised person sees fit;
 - (h) a prohibition on the sale, supply or consumption of liquor unless a liquor licence is first obtained for that purpose under the Liquor Control Act;
 - (i) whether or not the hire is for the exclusive use of the local government property;
 - (j) the obtaining of a policy of insurance in the names of both the local government and the hirer, indemnifying the local government in respect of any injury to any person or any damage to any property which may occur in connection with the hire of the local government property by the hirer; and
 - (k) the provision of an indemnity from the hirer, indemnifying the local government in respect of any injury to any person or any damage to any property which may occur in connection with the hire of the local government property by the hirer.

9.5 Imposing conditions under a policy

- (1) In this clause –

policy means a local government policy adopted by the Council under section 2.7(2)(b) of the Act containing conditions subject to which an application for a licence may be approved under clause 9.2(1)(a).

- (2) Under clause 9.2(1)(a) an authorised person may approve an application subject to conditions by reference to a policy.
- (3) An authorised person must give to the licensee a copy of the policy or the part of the policy which is relevant to the application for a licence, with the form of licence referred to in clause 9.2(2).
- (4) An application for a licence is not to be taken to have been approved subject to the conditions contained in a policy until an authorised person gives the licensee a copy of the policy or the part of the policy which is relevant to the application.
- (5) Sections 5.94 and 5.95 of the Act apply to a policy and, for that purpose, a policy is deemed to be information within section 5.94(u)(i) of the Act.

9.6 Compliance with conditions

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

9.7 Variation of licence

- (1) The CEO may, by written notice given to the licensee, vary a licence –
 - (a) imposing any new condition; or
 - (b) change or remove any existing condition.
- (2) An amendment may be made on application by the licensee or on the CEO's initiative.
- (3) An amendment will come into effect on the day that written notice is given to the licensee, or some other date as specified in the notice.

Division 2 – Duration of licences

9.8 Duration of licence

A licence is valid for one year from the date on which it is issued, unless it is –

- (a) otherwise stated in this local law or in the licence; or
- (b) suspended or cancelled under this Division.

9.9 Renewal of licence

- (1) A licensee may apply to the CEO for the renewal of a licence.
- (2) An application for renewal must –
 - (a) be in the form determined by the local government;
 - (b) be signed by the licensee;
 - (c) provide the information required by the form;
 - (d) be forwarded to the local government no later than 28 days before the expiry of the licence, or within a shorter period that the local government in a particular case permits; and
 - (e) be accompanied by any set fee.
- (3) The provisions of this Part that apply to an application for a licence also apply to an application for the renewal of a licence as though it were an application for a licence.

9.10 Transfer of licence

- (1) An application for the transfer of a valid licence is –
 - (a) to be made in writing;
 - (b) to be signed by the licensee and the proposed transferee of the licence;
 - (c) to include such information as an authorised person may require to enable the application to be determined; and
 - (d) to be forwarded to the local government together with any set fee.
- (2) An authorised person may approve an application for the transfer of a licence, refuse to approve it or approve it subject to any conditions.
- (3) Where an authorised person approves an application for the transfer of a licence, the transfer may be effected by an endorsement on the licence signed by the CEO or the authorised person.
- (4) Where an authorised person approves the transfer of a licence, the local government is not required to refund any part of any set fee paid by the former licensee.

9.11 Suspension of licence

- (1) The CEO may, subject to clause 9.12, by written notice given to the licensee, suspend a licence if there are reasonable grounds for believing that –
 - (a) the licensee has contravened a term or condition of a licence;
 - (b) the licensee has contravened a provision of this local law; or
 - (c) the continued provision of the activity authorised by the licence constitutes or will constitute an unacceptable risk to the safety, health or welfare of the public.
- (2) The suspension notice must –
 - (a) state the day, or the day and time, on or at which the suspension takes effect;
 - (b) state the reasons for the CEO's decision to suspend the licence;
 - (c) where appropriate, indicate what steps need to be taken to ensure that there is compliance with the relevant provision, term or condition or that there is no longer a risk as described in subclause (1)(c); and
 - (d) inform the licensee that the licensee has a right to apply under the Act for a review of the CEO's decision to suspend the licence.

9.12 Proposed suspension

- (1) If the CEO proposes to suspend a licence under clause 9.11(1)(a), the CEO must give written notice to the licensee of the proposed suspension.
- (2) The notice must –
 - (a) state that the CEO proposes to suspend the licence;
 - (b) state the reasons for the proposed suspension; and
 - (c) inform the licensee that the licensee is entitled to make representation to the CEO in respect of the proposed suspension within seven days after the day on which the licensee is given the notice.
- (3) In considering whether to suspend the licence, the CEO must have regard to any representations made by the licensee within the period referred to in subclause (2)(c).

9.13 Revocation of suspension

- (1) The CEO must, by written notice given to the licensee revoke the suspension of a licence if the CEO is satisfied that the steps specified in the suspension notice have been taken.
- (2) The CEO may, by written notice given to the licensee, revoke the suspension of the licence if it is appropriate to do so in the circumstances of a particular case.

9.14 Period of suspension

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

- (a) the suspension is revoked under clause 9.13;
- (b) the licence is cancelled under clause 9.15 or expires; or
- (c) the licence is surrendered in accordance with the provisions of this local law.

9.15 Cancellation of licence

A licence may be cancelled by the CEO if –

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

9.16 Surrender of licence

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

9.17 Production of licence

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

9.18 Production of licence document for amendment

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

9.19 Advertising

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

9.20 False or misleading statement

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

9.21 Other responsibilities of licensee

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

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

PART 10 - SIGNS AND POWERS TO GIVE DIRECTIONS

10.1 Signs installed by the local government

- (1) The local government may install a sign in public places, on local government property or in thoroughfares specifying any conditions of use which apply to that property or thoroughfare.
- (2) A person must comply with a sign erected under subclause (1).
- (3) A condition of use specified on a sign erected under subclause (1) is –
 - (a) not to be inconsistent with any provision of this local law or any determination; and
 - (b) to be for the purpose of giving notice of the effect of a provision of this local law.

10.2 Pre-existing signs

Where a sign in a public place, property or thoroughfare or has been erected under a repealed local law then, on and from the commencement day, it is to be taken to be a sign erected under clause 10.1 if –

- (a) the sign specifies a condition of use relating to the thoroughfare which gives notice of the effect of a provision of this local law; and
- (b) the condition of use specified is not inconsistent with any provision of this local law.

10.3 Authorised person to be obeyed

- (1) A person on or in local government property that is given a lawful direction by an authorised person shall comply with that direction.
- (2) A person shall not obstruct or hinder an authorised person in the performance of that person's duties.

10.4 Refusal of entry and removal

- (1) An authorised person may refuse to allow entry, or suspend admission, to a specific venue of local government property except for the venue where local government council meetings are held, by any person who he or she believes has behaved in a manner contrary to the provisions of this Part.
- (2) If an authorised person considers that a person has behaved in a manner contrary to the provisions of this Part or reasonably suspects that a person has contravened a provision of a written law, the authorised person may direct the person to leave the local government property.
- (3) A person who has been refused entry or who has been directed to leave under subclause (1) or (2) must immediately leave the local government property quickly and peaceably.
- (4) If a person fails to comply with subclause (1) or (2), an authorised person may remove the person, or arrange for the person to be removed, from the local government property.
- (5) This refusal or suspension of entry can be for any period of up to 12 months as decided by that authorised person.

10.5 Disposal of lost property

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

PART 11 - OBJECTIONS AND REVIEW

11.1 Objection and review rights

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

PART 12 - NOTICES

12.1 Notice to remedy non-compliance

Where any thing is required to be done or not permitted to be done by this local law, an authorised person may give a notice in writing –

- (a) to the owner or the occupier of the property which abuts that portion of the thoroughfare where the thing has been done or not done; or
- (b) to any other person who may be responsible for the thing done or not done, requiring the person to comply with the requirements of this local law.

12.2 Notice regarding damage to local government property

If a person unlawfully removes, damages or interferes with local government property or portion of a thoroughfare, an authorised person may give the person a notice requiring that person to do any one or more of the following (at the local government's option) –

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

12.3 Notice requirements

A notice given must –

- (a) be in writing;
- (b) specify the reason for giving the notice;
- (c) specify the work or action that is required to be undertaken; and
- (d) specify the time within which the work or action is to be undertaken.

[Clause 12.3 amended by Government Gazette No. 153 of 2019 cl.9]

12.4 Local government may undertake requirements of notice

If a person fails to comply with a notice referred to in clauses 12.1 or 12.2, the local government may –

- (a) do the thing specified in the notice, including replace the property, or reinstate the property to the state it was in before the removal, damage or interference;

- (a) take whatever remedial action it considers appropriate to put the local government in the position it would have been in if the breach or failure had not occurred; and
- (b) recover all costs from the person, as a debt.

12.5 Offence to fail to comply with notice

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

PART 13 - OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

13.1 Offences and general penalty

- (1) A person who fails to do anything required or directed to be done under this local law, or who does anything which under this local law that person is prohibited from doing, commits an offence.
- (2) A person who commits an offence under this local law is liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding \$5,000, and if the offence is of a continuing nature, to an additional penalty not exceeding \$500 for each day or part of a day during which the offence has continued.

13.2 Prescribed offences

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

13.3 Form of notices

For the purposes of this local law –

- (a) where a vehicle is involved in the commission of an offence, the form of the notice referred to in section 9.13 of the Act is that of Form 1 in Schedule 1 of the *Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996*;
- (b) the form of the infringement notice given under section 9.16 of the Act is that of Form 2 in Schedule 1 of the *Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996*; and
- (c) the form of the notice referred to in section 9.20 of the Act is that of Form 3 in Schedule 1 of the *Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996*.

13.4 Evidence of a determination

- (1) In any legal proceedings, evidence of a determination may be given by tendering the register referred to in clause 2.5 or a certified copy of an extract from the register.
- (2) If evidence of a determination is provided under subclause (1), it is to be presumed, unless the contrary is proved, that the determination was properly made and that every requirement for it to be made and have effect has been satisfied.
- (3) Subclause (2) does not make valid a determination that has not been properly made.

SCHEDULE 1 – MODIFIED PENALTIES

[cl.13.2]

Item	Clause	Nature of offence	Modified penalty \$
Part 2 – Determination in respect of local government property			
1	2.4	Failure to comply with a determination	100
Part 3 – Activities on local government property			
2	3.1	Undertaking activity on local government property without a licence	100

3	3.2(2)	Camping on local government property or erecting an unauthorised structure without a licence	100
4	3.3(1)	Failure to obtain licence to possess, consume or sell liquor	100
Part 4 – Behaviour on local government property and thoroughfares			
5	4.1	Behaviour interfering with others	100
6	4.2	Behaviour detrimental to property	200
7	4.3	Unauthorised entry to function	100
8	4.4(2)	Taking or injuring fauna without authorisation	200
9	4.5(2)	Removing, damaging or depositing flora without authorisation	200
10	4.6	Taking glass into prohibited area	100
11	4.7	Discharge of firearm within or so as missile crosses part of local government property	500
12	4.8(1)	Unauthorised vehicle on local government property	100
13	4.8(2)	Unauthorised driving of a vehicle at more than 20 kilometres per hour on local government property or more than is otherwise indicated by a sign	100
14	4.8(3)	Unauthorised driving of a vehicle on local government property during a function	100
15	4.9	Unauthorised use of bicycle, skateboard etc. on local government property	50
Part 5 – Matters relating to particular local government property			
16	5.1	Unauthorised entry to closed or fenced local government property	100
17	5.2	Unauthorised entry to gender specific toilet block or change room	200
18	5.3	Unauthorised use of showers or bath facilities in change room	50
Part 6 – Activities in thoroughfares			
19	6.1(a)	Planting or allowing plant or verge treatment in thoroughfare to become a sightline hazard	100
20	6.1(b)	Damaging a lawn or garden in a thoroughfare or removal of a plant	100
21	6.1(c)	Damaging or removing whole or part of a street tree without authorisation	200
22	6.1(d)	Obstruction of or permitting a hazard in a thoroughfare	100
23	6.1(e)	Damaging, removing or interfering with thoroughfare, part of thoroughfare or structure in a thoroughfare without authorisation	100
24	6.1(f)	Playing games in thoroughfare so as to impede vehicles or persons	100
25	6.1(g)	Planting other than grass or similar within six metres of an intersection	100
26	6.2(1) (a),(b), (c),(d), (e),(f)	Unauthorised activity in a thoroughfare causing damage	200
27	6.2(1) (h), (i),(j),(k), (l), m),(n), (o),(p)	Unauthorised activity in a thoroughfare causing inconvenience	100

28	6.4	Driving on a closed thoroughfare	100
29	6.7(1)	Unauthorised verge treatment	100
30	6.8(a)	Failure to keep permitted verge treatment in good and tidy condition, or from obstructing a thoroughfare or footpath	100
31	6.8(b)	Failure to maintain clear sightlines or visibility	100
32	6.8(c)	Placing an obstruction on or around a verge treatment	50
33	6.8(d)	Unauthorised disturbance of a footpath	100
34	6.8(e)	Verge treatment obstructing or damaging a drain, manhole, gully, inspection pit, channel, kerb or tree planted by the local government	100
35	6.8(f)	Failure to ensure sprinklers or reticulation pipes do not protrude, do not cause inconvenience to pedestrians, or present a hazard	100
36	6.11(1)	Failure to obtain licence for a temporary crossover	200
37	6.12	Failure to remove redundant crossover or reinstate kerb, drain, footpath, verge or thoroughfare	200
38	6.13	Failure to remove crossover in unsafe location	500
Part 7 – Activities in public places			
39	7.1(1)	Animal or vehicle obstructing public place without authorisation	100
40	7.2(2)(a)	Animal in a public place when not led, ridden or driven	100
41	7.2(2)(b)	Animal in a public place that is contagious or has an infectious disease	100
42	7.2(2)(c)	Animal in a public place being trained or raced	100
Part 8 – Temporary signs and trade displays			
43	8.3(1)	Placement a temporary sign or trade display, or posting a bill or painting, or placing an advertisement without a licence or as otherwise approved	100
44	8.5	Failure to comply with requirements for a temporary sign	100
45	8.6	Placement of temporary sign in a prohibited location	200
46	8.7	Failure to comply with requirements for temporary advertising signs	100
47	8.8	Failure to comply with requirements for temporary event signs	100
48	8.9	Failure to comply with requirements for temporary election sign	200
49	8.10	Failure to comply with requirements for trade displays	100
Part 9 – Licencing			
50	9.1(1)	Failure to obtain a licence when required	100
51	9.6	Failure to comply with licence condition	100
52	9.17	Failure to produce licence for inspection when required	100
53	9.18	Failure to produce licence for amendment when required	100
54	9.19	Advertising of commercial activity in a public space without holding a licence	200
55	9.20	False or misleading statement in application for a licence	200
Part 10 – Signs and powers to give directions			
56	10.1(2)	Failure to comply with condition of use indicated by a sign	100

57	10.3(1)	Failure to comply with direction of authorised person	100
58	10.3(2)	Obstruction or hindrance of an authorised person	100
59	10.4(3)	Failure to leave a venue when instructed by an authorised person	200
60	10.4(5)	Failure to comply with period of refusal or suspension	200
Part 12 – Notices			
61	12.5	Failure to comply with notice	100
Part 13 – Offences and penalties			
62	13.1	Offence not elsewhere specified	100

[Schedule 1 amended by Government Gazette No. 153 of 2019 cl.9]

Dated 9 October 2018

The Common Seal of the Shire of Morawa was affixed by authority of a resolution of Council in the presence of –

K.J. CHAPPELL, President

C.P.M. LINNELL, Chief Executive Officer.

Notes to this administrative compilation –

1. Original local laws published in the *Government Gazette* on 13 November 2018
2. Amended as published in the *Government Gazette* No. 153 on 25 October 2019