

Local Government Act 1995

Shire of Denmark

**ACTIVITIES ON
THOROUGHFARES & TRADING
IN THOROUGHFARES & PUBLIC
PLACES LOCAL LAW**

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ACTIVITIES ON THOROUGHFARES AND TRADING IN THOROUGHFARES AND PUBLIC PLACES LOCAL LAW

Under the powers conferred by the Local Government Act 1995 and under all other powers enabling it, the Council of the Shire of Denmark resolved on 23rd January 2001 to make the following local law.

PART 1 - PRELIMINARY

1.1 Citation

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

1.2 Definitions

In this local law unless the context otherwise requires -

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

"**applicant**" means a person who applies for a permit;

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

"**built-up area**" has the meaning given to it in the *Road Traffic Code 1975*;

"**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**" means the paved or made portion of a thoroughfare used or intended for use by vehicles;

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

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

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

"**crossing**" means a crossing giving access from a public thoroughfare to -

(a) private land; or

a private thoroughfare serving private land;

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

"**footpath**" means the paved or made portion of a thoroughfare used or intended for use by pedestrians and cyclists;

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

"intersection" has the meaning given to it in the *Road Traffic Code 1975*;

"kerb" includes the edge of a carriageway;

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

"liquor" has the meaning given to it in section 3 of the *Liquor Licensing Act 1988*;

"local government" means the *Shire of Denmark*;

"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

which is an 'otherwise unvested facility' within section 3.53 of the Act;

"lot" has the meaning given to it in the *Town Planning and Development Act 1928*;

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

"permissible verge treatment" means any one of the 4 treatments described in clause 2.8(2), and includes any reticulation pipes and sprinklers;

"permit" means a permit issued under this local law;

"permit holder" means a person who holds a valid permit;

"person" does not include the local government;

"premises" for the purpose of the definition of "public place" in both this clause and clause 6.1, means a building or similar structure, but does not include a carpark or a similar place;

"public place" includes any thoroughfare or place which the public are allowed to use, whether or not the thoroughfare or place is on private property, but does not include –

premises on private property from which trading is lawfully conducted under a written law; and

local government property;

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

"sign" includes a notice, flag, mark, structure or device on which may be shown words, numbers, expressions or symbols;

"town planning scheme" means a town planning scheme of the local government made under the *Town Planning and Development Act 1928*;

"townsite" means the townsite of Denmark which are –

constituted under section 26(2) of the *Land Administration Act 1997*; or
referred to in clause 37 of Schedule 9.3 of the Act;

"**vehicle**" includes –

every conveyance and every object capable of being propelled or drawn on wheels, tracks or otherwise; and

an animal being ridden or driven,

but excludes –

a wheel-chair or any device designed for use by a physically impaired person on a footpath; and

a pram, a stroller or a similar device; and

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

1.3 Application

This local law applies throughout the district.

PART 2 – ACTIVITIES ON THOROUGHFARES AND PUBLIC PLACES

Division 1 - General

2.1 General prohibitions

A person shall not -

- a) plant any plant which exceeds or which may exceed 0.75m in height on a thoroughfare so that the plant is within 6m of an intersection;
- b) damage a lawn or a garden or remove any plant or part of a plant from a lawn or a garden unless –
 - (i) the person is the owner or the occupier of the lot abutting that portion of the thoroughfare and the lawn or the garden or the particular plant has not been installed or planted by the local government; or
 - (ii) the person is acting under the authority of a written law;
- c) plant any plant (except grass or a similar plant) on a thoroughfare so that it is within 2m of a carriageway;
- d) place on any footpath any fruit, fruit skins or other substance or fluid (whether vegetable or otherwise, but not water) which may create a hazard for any person using the footpath;
- e) unless at the direction of the local government, damage, remove or interfere with any signpost, direction plate, guidepost, notice, shelter, shed, fence or any structure erected on a thoroughfare by the local government or a person acting under the authority of a written law;
- f) play or participate in any game or sport so as to cause danger to any person or thing or impede the movement of vehicles or persons on a thoroughfare; or
- g) within a mall, arcade or verandah of a shopping centre, ride any skateboard, rollerblades or similar device.

2.2 Activities allowed with a permit - general

- (1) A person shall not, without a permit –
 - (a) dig or otherwise create a trench through or under a kerb or footpath;
 - (b) subject to Division 3 of this Part, throw, place or deposit any thing on a verge except for removal by the local government under a bulk rubbish collection, and then only during the period of time advertised in connection with that collection by the local government;
 - (c) cause any obstruction to a vehicle or a person using a thoroughfare as a thoroughfare;
 - (d) cause any obstruction to a water channel or a water course in a thoroughfare;
 - (e) throw, place or drain offensive, noxious or dangerous fluid onto a thoroughfare;
 - (f) damage a thoroughfare;
 - (g) light any fire or burn any thing on a thoroughfare other than in a stove or fireplace provided for that purpose or under a permit issued under clause 5.13;
 - (h) fell any tree onto a thoroughfare;
 - (i) unless installing a permissible verge treatment -
 - (i) lay pipes under or provide taps on any verge; or
 - (ii) place or install any thing on any part of a thoroughfare, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, any gravel, stone, flagstone, cement, concrete slabs, blocks, bricks, pebbles, plastic sheeting, kerbing, wood chips, bark or sawdust;
 - (j) provide, erect, install or use in or on any building, structure or land abutting on a thoroughfare any hoist or other thing for use over the thoroughfare;
 - (k) on a public place use anything or do anything so as to create a nuisance;
 - (l) place or cause to be placed on a thoroughfare a bulk rubbish container; or
 - (m) interfere with the soil of, or anything in a thoroughfare or take anything from a thoroughfare.
- (2) The local government may exempt a person from compliance with subclause (1) on the application of that person.

2.3 No possession and consumption of liquor on thoroughfare

- (1) A person shall not consume any liquor or have in her or his possession or under her or his control any liquor on a thoroughfare unless –
 - (a) that is permitted under the *Liquor Licensing Act 1988* or under another written law; or
 - (b) the person is doing so in accordance with a permit.
- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply where the liquor is in a sealed container.

Division 2 - Vehicle crossing

Subdivision 1 - Temporary crossings

2.4 Permit required

- (1) Where it is likely that works on a lot will involve vehicles leaving a thoroughfare and entering the lot, the person responsible for the works shall obtain a permit for the construction of a temporary crossing to protect the existing carriageway, kerb, drains and footpath, where –
 - (a) a crossing does not exist; or
 - (b) a crossing does exist, but the nature of the vehicles and their loads is such that they are likely to cause damage to the crossing.
- (2) The “person responsible for the works” in subclause (1) is to be taken to be –
 - (a) the builder named on the building licence issued under the *Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1960*, if one has been issued in relation to the works; or
 - (b) the registered proprietor of the lot, if no building licence has been issued under the *Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1960* in relation to the works.
- (3) If the local government approves an application for a permit for the purpose of subclause (1), the permit is taken to be issued on the condition that until such time as the temporary crossing is removed, the permit holder shall keep the temporary crossing in good repair and in such a condition so as not to create any danger or obstruction to persons using the thoroughfare.

Subdivision 2 - Redundant vehicle crossings

2.5 Removal of redundant crossing

- (1) Where works on a lot will result in a crossing no longer giving access to a lot, the crossing is to be removed and the kerb, drain, footpath, verge and any other part of the thoroughfare affected by the removal are to be reinstated to the satisfaction of the local government.
- (2) The local government may give written notice to the owner or occupier of a lot requiring her or him to –
 - (a) remove any part of or all of a crossing which does not give access to the lot; and
 - (b) reinstate the kerb, drain, footpath, verge and any other part of the thoroughfare, which may be affected by the removal,

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

Division 3 - Verge treatments

Subdivision 1 - Preliminary

2.6 Interpretation

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires -

"acceptable material" means any material which will create a hard surface, and which appears on a list of acceptable materials maintained by the local government.

2.7 Application

This Division only applies to the townsite.

Subdivision 2 - Permissible verge treatments

2.8 Permissible verge treatments

- (1) An owner or occupier of land which abuts on a verge may on that part of the verge directly in front of her or his land install a permissible verge treatment.
- (2) The permissible verge treatments are –
 - (a) the planting and maintenance of a lawn;
 - (b) the planting and maintenance of a garden provided that -
 - i) clear sight visibility is maintained at all times for a person using the abutting thoroughfare in the vicinity of an intersection or bend in the thoroughfare; and
 - ii) where there is no footpath, a pedestrian has safe and clear access of a minimum width of 2m along that part of the verge immediately adjacent to the kerb;
 - (c) the installation of an acceptable material; or
 - (d) the installation over no more than one third of the area of the verge (excluding any vehicle crossing) of an acceptable material in accordance with paragraph (c), and the planting and maintenance of either a lawn or a garden on the balance of the verge in accordance with paragraph (a) or (b).

2.9 Only permissible verge treatments to be installed

- (1) A person shall not install or maintain a verge treatment which is not a permissible verge treatment.
- (2) The owner and occupier of the lot abutting a verge treatment referred to in subclause (1) are each to be taken to have installed and maintained that verge treatment for the purposes of this clause and clause 2.10.

2.10 Obligations of owner or occupier

An owner or occupier who installs or maintains a permissible verge treatment shall -

- (a) keep the permissible verge treatment in a good and tidy condition and ensure, where the verge treatment is a garden or lawn, that a footpath on the verge and a carriageway adjoining the verge is not obstructed by the verge treatment;
- (b) not place any obstruction on or around the verge treatment; and
- (c) not disturb a footpath on the verge.

2.11 Notice to owner or occupier

The local government may give a notice in writing to the owner or the occupier of a lot abutting on a verge to make good, within the time specified in the notice, any breach of a provision of this Division.

Subdivision 3 - Existing verge treatments

2.12 Transitional provision

- (1) In this clause –
"former provisions" means the local law of the local government which permitted certain types of verge treatments, whether with or without the consent of the local government, and which was repealed by this local law.
- (2) A verge treatment which –
- (a) was installed prior to the commencement day; and
 - (b) on the commencement day is a type of verge treatment which was permitted under and complied with the former provisions,

is to be taken to be a permissible verge treatment for so long as the verge treatment remains of the same type and continues to comply with the former provisions.

Subdivision 4 - Public works

2.13 Power to carry out public works on verge

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

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

Division 4 - Property numbers

Subdivision 1 - Preliminary

2.14 Interpretation

In this Division, unless the context requires otherwise -

"Number" means a number of a lot with or without an alphabetical suffix indicating the address of the lot by reference to a thoroughfare.

Subdivision 2 - Assignment and marking of numbers

2.15 Assignment of numbers

The local government may assign a Number to a lot in the district and may assign another Number to the lot instead of that previously assigned.

Division 5 - Fencing

2.16 Public place – Item 4(1) of Division 1, Schedule 3.1 of Act

The following places are specified as a public place for the purpose of item 4(1) of Division 1 of Schedule 3.1 of the Act –

- (a) a public place, as that term is defined in clause 1.2; and
- (b) local government property.

Division 6 - Signs erected by the local government

2.17 Signs

- (1) A local government may erect a sign on a public place specifying any conditions of use which apply to that place.
- (2) A person shall comply with a sign erected under subclause (1).
- (3) A condition of use specified on a sign erected under subclause (1) is to be for the purpose of giving notice of the effect of a provision of this local law.

2.18 Transitional

Where a sign erected on a public place has been erected under a local law of the local government repealed by this local law, then on and from the commencement day, it is to be taken to be a sign erected under clause 2.17 if –

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

Division 7 - Driving on a closed thoroughfare

2.19 No driving on closed thoroughfare

- (1) A person shall not drive or take a vehicle on a closed thoroughfare unless –
 - (a) that is in accordance with any limits or exceptions specified in the order made under section 3.50 of the Act; or
 - (b) the person has first obtained a permit.
- (2) In this clause –

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

PART 3 – ADVERTISING SIGNS ON THOROUGHFARES

Division 1 - Preliminary

3.1 Interpretation

In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires -

"advertising sign" means a sign used for the purpose of advertisement and includes an "election sign";

"direction sign" means a sign which indicates the direction of another place, activity or event, but does not include any such sign erected or affixed by the local government or the Commissioner of Main Roads;

"election sign" means a sign or poster which advertises any aspect of a forthcoming Federal, State or Local Government election; and

"portable direction sign" means a portable free standing direction sign; and

"portable sign" means a portable free standing advertising sign.

Division 2 - Permit

3.2 Advertising signs and portable direction signs

- (1) A person shall not, without a permit –
 - (a) erect or place an advertising sign on a thoroughfare; or
 - (b) post any bill or paint, place or affix any advertisement on a thoroughfare.
- (2) Notwithstanding subclause (1), a permit is not required in respect of a portable direction sign which neither exceeds 500mm in height nor 0.5m² in area, provided that the sign is placed or erected on a thoroughfare on an infrequent or occasional basis only to direct attention to a place, activity or event during the hours of that activity or event.
- (3) Notwithstanding subclause (1), a person shall not erect or place an advertising sign -
 - (a) on a footpath;
 - (b) over any footpath where the resulting vertical clearance between the sign and the footpath is less than 2.5m;
 - (c) on or within 3m of a carriageway;
 - (d) in any other location where, in the opinion of the local government, the sign is likely to obstruct lines of sight along a thoroughfare or cause danger to any person using the thoroughfare; or
 - (e) on any natural feature, including a rock or tree, on a thoroughfare, or on any bridge or the structural approaches to a bridge.

3.3 Matters to be considered in determining application for permit

In determining an application for a permit for the purpose of clause 3.2(1), the local government is to have regard to -

- (a) any other written law regulating the erection or placement of signs within the district;
- (b) the dimensions of the sign;

- (c) other advertising signs already approved or erected in the vicinity of the proposed location of the sign;
- (d) whether or not the sign will create a hazard to persons using a thoroughfare; and
- (e) the amount of the public liability insurance cover, if any, to be obtained by the applicant.

Division 3 – Conditions on permit

3.4 Conditions on portable sign

If the local government approves an application for a permit for a portable sign, the application is to be taken to be approved subject to the following conditions –

- (a) the portable sign shall -
 - i) not exceed 1m in height;
 - ii) not exceed an area of 1m² on any side;
 - iii) relate only to the business activity described on the permit;
 - iv) contain letters not less than 200mm in height;
 - v) not be erected in any position other than immediately adjacent to the building or the business to which the sign relates;
 - vi) be removed each day at the close of the business to which it relates and not be erected again until the business next opens for trading;
 - vii) be secured in position in accordance with any requirements of the local government;
 - viii) be placed so as not to obstruct or impede the reasonable use of a thoroughfare or access to a place by any person; and
 - ix) be maintained in good condition; and
- (b) no more than one portable sign shall be erected in relation to the one building or business.

3.5 Conditions on election sign

If the local government approves an application for a permit for the erection or placement of an election sign on a thoroughfare, the application is to be taken to be approved subject to the sign –

- (a) being erected at least 30m from any intersection;
- (b) being free standing and not being affixed to any existing sign, post, power or light pole, or similar structure;
- (c) being placed so as not to obstruct or impede the reasonable use of a thoroughfare, or access to a place by any person;
- (d) being placed so as not to obstruct or impede the vision of a driver of a vehicle entering or leaving a thoroughfare or crossing;
- (e) being maintained in good condition;
- (f) not being erected until the election to which it relates has been officially announced;
- (g) being removed within 24 hours of the close of polls on voting day;
- (h) not being placed within 100m of any works on the thoroughfare;
- (i) being securely installed;

- (j) not being an illuminated sign;
- (k) not incorporating reflective or fluorescent materials; and
- (l) not displaying only part of a message which is to be read with other separate signs in order to obtain the whole message.

PART 4 – OBSTRUCTING ANIMALS, VEHICLES OR SHOPPING TROLLEYS

Division 1 - Animals and vehicles

4.1 Leaving animal or vehicle in public place or on local government property

- (1) A person shall not leave an animal or a vehicle, or any part of a vehicle, in a public place or on local government property so that it obstructs the use of any part of that public place or local government property, unless that person has first obtained a permit or is authorized to do so under a written law.
- (2) A person will not contravene subclause (1) where the animal is secured or tethered for a period not exceeding 1 hour.
- (3) A person will not contravene subclause (1) where the vehicle is left for a period not exceeding 24 hours.

4.2 Prohibitions relating to animals

- (1) In subclause (2), "owner" in relation to an animal includes –
 - (a) an owner of it;
 - (b) a person in possession of it;
 - (c) a person who has control of it; and
 - (d) a person who ordinarily occupies the premises where the animal is permitted to stay.
- (2) An owner of an animal shall not –
 - (a) allow the animal to enter or remain for any time on any thoroughfare except for the use of the thoroughfare as a thoroughfare and unless it is led, ridden or driven;
 - (b) allow an animal which has a contagious or infectious disease to be led, ridden or driven in a public place; or
 - (c) train or race the animal on a thoroughfare.
- (3) An owner of a horse shall not lead, ride or drive a horse on a thoroughfare in a built-up area, unless that person does so under a permit or under the authority of a written law.

Division 2 - Shopping trolleys

4.3 Interpretation

In this Division –

"retailer" means a proprietor of a shop in respect of which shopping trolleys are provided for the use of customers of the shop; and

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

4.4 Shopping trolley to be marked

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

4.5 Person not to leave trolley in public place

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

4.6 Retailer to remove abandoned trolley

(1) If a shopping trolley is found in a public place, other than in an area set aside for the storage of shopping trolleys, the local government may advise (verbally or in writing) a retailer whose name is marked on the trolley of the location of the shopping trolley.

(2) A retailer shall remove a shopping trolley within 24 hours of being so advised under subclause (1), unless the retailer -

- (a) requests the local government to collect and deliver the shopping trolley to the retailer; and
- (b) pays any fee for that collection and delivery (imposed and determined under and in accordance with sections 6.16 to 6.19 of the Act) within the period specified by the local government.

4.7 Retailer taken to own trolley

In the absence of any proof to the contrary, a shopping trolley is to be taken to belong to a retailer whose name is marked on the trolley.

PART 5 - ROADSIDE CONSERVATION

Division 1 - Preliminary

5.1 Interpretation

In this Part -

"MRWA" means Main Roads Western Australia;

"protected flora" has the meaning given to it in section 6(1) of the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*;

"rare flora" has the meaning given to it in section 23F of the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*;

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

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

5.2 Application

This Part does not apply to the townsite.

Division 2 - Flora roads

5.3 Declaration of flora road

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

5.4 Construction works on flora roads

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

5.5 Signposting of flora roads

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

5.6 Driving only on carriageway of flora roads

- (1) A person driving or riding a vehicle on a flora road shall only drive or ride the vehicle on the carriageway.
- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply where -
 - (a) conditions on the thoroughfare do not reasonably permit a vehicle to remain on the carriageway;
 - (b) there is no carriageway; or
 - (c) an exemption from the application of subclause (1) has been obtained from the local government.

Division 3 - Special environmental areas

5.7 Designation of special environmental areas

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

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

5.8 Marking of special environmental areas

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

Division 4 – Planting in thoroughfares

5.9 Permit to plant

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

5.10 Relevant considerations in determining application

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

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

Division 5 - Clearance of vegetation

5.11 Permit to clear

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

5.12 Application for permit

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

Division 6 - Fire management

5.13 Permit to burn thoroughfare

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

5.14 Application for permit

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

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

5.15 When application for permit can be approved

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

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

5.16 Prohibitions on burning

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

- (a) for burning between 31 August and 1 May of the following year where the intensity of the burn could damage native flora and fauna; or

- (b) in any year to any person for any part of a thoroughfare which is on the opposite side of the carriageway to that portion of the thoroughfare for which a permit to burn has been approved in the same year.

Division 7 - Firebreaks

5.17 Permit for firebreaks on thoroughfares

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

5.18 When application for permit cannot be approved

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

Division 8 - Commercial wildflower harvesting on thoroughfares

5.19 General prohibition on commercial wildflower harvesting

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

5.20 Permit for revegetation projects

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

PART 6 - TRADING IN THOROUGHFARES AND PUBLIC PLACES

Division 1 - Stallholders and traders

Subdivision 1 - Preliminary

6.1 Interpretation

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires -

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

"public place" includes -

- (a) any thoroughfare or place which the public are allowed to use whether or not the thoroughfare or place is on private property; and
- (b) local government property,

but does not include premises on private property from which trading is lawfully conducted under a written law.

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

"stallholder" means a person in charge of a stall;

"stallholder's permit" means a permit issued to a stallholder;

"trader" means a person who carries on trading;

"trader's permit" means a permit issued to a trader; and

"trading" includes –

- (a) the selling or hiring of, the offering for sale or hire of or the soliciting of orders for goods or services in a public place;
- (b) displaying goods in any public place for the purpose of –
 - i) offering them for sale or hire;
 - ii) inviting offers for their sale or hire;
 - iii) soliciting orders for them; or
 - iv) carrying out any other transaction in relation to them; and
- (c) the going from place to place, whether or not public places, and –
 - i) offering goods or services for sale or hire;
 - ii) inviting offers or soliciting orders for the sale or the hire of goods or services; or
 - iii) carrying out any other transaction in relation to goods or services,

but does not include –

- (d) the setting up of a stall or the conducting of a business at a stall under the authority of a stallholder's permit;
- (e) the selling or the offering for sale of goods and services to, or the soliciting of orders for goods and services from a person who sells those goods or services;
- (f) the selling or the offering for sale or hire by a person of goods of her or his own manufacture or services which he or she provides; and
- (g) the selling or hiring or the offering for sale or hire of –

- i) goods by a person who represents a manufacturer of the goods; or
- ii) services by a person who represents a provider of the services,

which are sold directly to consumers and not through a shop.

Subdivision 2 - Permits

6.2 Stallholder's permit

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

6.3 Trader's permit

- (1) A person shall not carry on trading unless that person is –
 - (a) the holder of a valid trader's permit; or
 - (b) an assistant specified in a valid trader's permit.
- (2) Every application for a trader's permit shall –
 - (a) state the full name and address of the applicant;
 - (b) specify the proposed number of assistants, if any, to be engaged by the applicant in trading, as well as their names and addresses if already engaged;
 - (c) specify the location or locations in which the applicant proposes to trade;
 - (d) specify the period of time for which the permit is sought, together with the proposed days and hours of trading;
 - (e) specify the proposed goods or services which will be traded; and
 - (f) be accompanied by an accurate plan and description of any proposed structure or vehicle which may be used by the applicant in trading.

- (3) The conditions subject to which the local government may approve an application for a trader's permit include that the permit holder is permitted to remain at a particular location for as long as there is a customer making a purchase, but if there is no customer making a purchase the permit holder must move on from that location within a reasonable time of the last purchase having been made.

6.4 No permit required to sell newspaper

Notwithstanding any other provision of this local law, a person who sells, or offers for sale, a newspaper is not required to obtain a permit.

6.5 Relevant considerations in determining application for permit

- (1) In determining an application for a permit for the purposes of this Division, the local government is to have regard to –
- (a) any relevant policies of the local government;
 - (b) the desirability of the proposed activity;
 - (c) the location of the proposed activity;
 - (d) the principles set out in the Competition Principles Agreement; and
 - (e) such other matters as the local government may consider to be relevant in the circumstances of the case.
- (2) The local government may refuse to approve an application for a permit under this Division on any one or more of the following grounds –
- (a) that the applicant has committed a breach of any provision of this local law or of any written law relevant to the activity in respect of which the permit is sought;
 - (b) that the applicant is not a desirable or suitable person to hold a permit;
 - (c) that –
 - i) the applicant is an undischarged bankrupt or is in liquidation;
 - ii) the applicant has entered into any composition or arrangement with creditors; or
 - iii) a manager, an administrator, a trustee, a receiver, a receiver and manager has been appointed in relation to any part of the applicant's undertakings or property;
 - (d) that the needs of the district, or the part for which the permit is sought, are adequately catered for by established shops or by persons who have valid permits to carry on trading or to conduct a stall; or
 - (e) such other grounds as the local government may consider to be relevant in the circumstances of the case.

6.6 Conditions of permit

- (1) If the local government approves an application for a permit under this Division subject to conditions, those conditions may include –
- (a) the place, the part of the district, or the thoroughfare to which the permit applies;
 - (b) the days and hours during which a permit holder may conduct a stall or trade;

- (c) the number, type, form and construction, as the case may be, of any stand, table, structure or vehicle which may be used in conducting a stall or in trading;
 - (d) the goods or services in respect of which a permit holder may conduct a stall or trade;
 - (e) the number of persons and the names of persons permitted to conduct a stall or trade;
 - (f) the requirement for personal attendance at the stall or the place of trading by the permit holder and the nomination of assistants, nominees or substitutes for the permit holder;
 - (g) whether and under what terms the permit is transferable;
 - (h) any prohibitions or restrictions concerning the -
 - i) causing or making of any noise or disturbance which is likely to be a nuisance to persons in the vicinity of the permit holder;
 - ii) the use of amplifiers, sound equipment and sound instruments;
 - iii) the use of signs; and
 - iv) the use of any lighting apparatus or device;
 - (i) the manner in which the permit holder's name and other details of a valid permit are to be displayed;
 - (j) the care, maintenance and cleansing of the stall or any structure used for trading and the place of the stall or any structure;
 - (k) the vacating of the place of a stall or trading when the stall is not being conducted or trading is not being carried on;
 - (l) the acquisition by the stallholder or trader of public risk insurance;
 - (m) the period for which the permit is valid; and
 - (n) the designation of any place or places where trading is wholly or from time to time prohibited by the local government.
- (2) Where a permit holder by reason of illness, accident or other sufficient cause is unable to comply with this local law, the local government may at the request of that permit holder authorize another person to be a nominee of the permit holder for a specified period, and this local law and the conditions of the permit shall apply to the nominee as if he or she was the permit holder.

6.7 Exemptions from requirement to pay fee or to obtain a permit

- (1) In this clause –

"charitable organisation" means an institution, association, club, society or body whether incorporated or not, the objects of which are of a charitable, benevolent, religious, cultural, educational, recreational, sporting or other like nature and from which any member does not receive any pecuniary profit except where the member is an employee or the profit is an honorarium; and

"commercial participant" means any person who is involved in operating a stall or in conducting any trading activity for personal gain or profit.

- (2) The local government may waive any fee required to be paid by an applicant for a stallholder's permit or a trader's permit on making an application for or on the issue of a permit, or may return any such fee which has been paid, if the stall is conducted or the trading is carried on –
 - (a) on a portion of a public place adjoining the normal place of business of the applicant; or
 - (b) by a charitable organisation that does not sublet space to, or involve commercial participants in the conduct of a stall or trading, and any assistants that may be specified in the permit are members of that charitable organisation.
- (3) The local government may exempt a person or a class of persons, whether or not in relation to a specified public place, from the requirements of this Division.

Subdivision 3 - Conduct of stallholders and traders

6.8 Conduct of stallholders and traders

- (1) A stallholder while conducting a stall or a trader while trading shall –
 - (a) display her or his permit to do so in a conspicuous place on the stall, vehicle or temporary structure or if there is no stall, vehicle or temporary structure, carry the permit with her or him while conducting a stall or trading;
 - (b) not display a permit unless it is a valid permit; and
 - (c) when selling goods by weight, carry and use for that purpose, scales tested and certified in accordance with the provisions of the *Weights and Measures Act 1915*.
- (2) A stallholder or trader shall not –
 - (a) attempt to conduct a business within a distance of 300m of any shop or permanent place of business that is open for business and has for sale any goods or services of the kind being offered for sale by the stallholder or trader;
 - (b) deposit or store any box or basket containing goods on any part of a thoroughfare so as to obstruct the movement of pedestrians or vehicles;
 - (c) act in an offensive manner;
 - (d) use or cause to be used any apparatus or device including any flap or shelf, whereby the dimensions of a stall, vehicle or structure are increased beyond those specified in the permit; or
 - (e) in the case of a trader, carry on trading from a public place, unless there is adequate parking for customers' vehicles reasonably close to the place of trading.

Division 2 - Outdoor eating facilities on public places

6.9 Interpretation

In this Division -

"Facility" means an outdoor eating facility or establishment on any part of a public place, but does not include such a facility or establishment on private land;

"permit holder" means the person to whom a permit has been issued for the purpose of clause 6.10; and

"public place" has the meaning given to it in clause 6.1.

6.10 Permit required to conduct Facility

A person shall not establish or conduct a Facility without a permit.

6.11 Matters to be considered in determining application

In determining an application for a permit for the purpose of clause 6.10, the local government may consider in addition to any other matter it considers relevant, whether or not -

- (a) the Facility is conducted in conjunction with and as an extension of food premises which abut on the Facility, and whether the applicant is the person conducting such food premises;
- (b) any abutting food premises are registered in accordance with the *Health Act 1911* and whether the use of the premises is permitted under the town planning scheme;
- (c) the Facility will comply with any local law made under section 172 of the *Health Act 1911*;
- (d) users of the Facility will have access to proper and sufficient sanitary and ablutionary conveniences;
- (e) the Facility would -
 - i) obstruct the visibility or clear sight lines at an intersection of thoroughfares of any person;
or
 - ii) impede pedestrian access; and
- (f) the tables, chairs and other equipment to be used may obstruct or impede the use of the public place for the purpose for which it was designed.

6.12 Obligations of permit holder

- (1) The permit holder for a Facility shall –
 - (a) ensure that the Facility is conducted at all times in accordance with the provisions of this local law and any local law made under section 172 of the *Health Act 1911*;
 - (b) ensure that the eating area is kept in a clean and tidy condition at all times;
 - (c) maintain the chairs, tables and other structures in the eating area in a good, clean and serviceable condition at all times;
 - (d) be solely responsible for all and any costs associated with the removal, alteration, repair, reinstatement or reconstruction of any part of the public place arising from the conduct of the Facility; and
 - (e) be solely responsible for all rates and taxes levied upon the land occupied by the Facility.
- (2) Whenever, in the opinion of the local government, any work is required to be carried out to a Facility, the local government may give a notice to the permit holder for the Facility to carry out that work within the time limited by the notice.
- (3) In subclause (2), “work” includes the removal, alteration, repair, reinstatement or reconstruction of any part of a public place arising from or in connection with the setting up or conduct of a Facility.

6.13 Removal of Facility unlawfully conducted

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

6.14 Use of Facility by public

- (1) A person shall not occupy a chair or otherwise use the equipment in a Facility the subject of a permit unless the person uses them for the purpose of consuming food or drinks provided by the Facility.
- (2) A person shall leave a Facility when requested to do so by the permit holder.

6.15 Temporary removal of Facility may be requested

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

PART 7 - PERMITS

Division 1 – Applying for a permit

7.1 Application for permit

- (1) Where a person is required to obtain a permit under this local law, that person shall apply for the permit in accordance with subclause (2).
- (2) An application for a permit under this local law shall -
 - (a) be in the form determined by the local government;
 - (b) be signed by the applicant;
 - (c) provide the information required by the form; and
 - (d) be forwarded to the CEO together with any fee imposed and determined by the local government under and in accordance with sections 6.16 to 6.19 of the Act.
- (3) The local government may require an applicant to provide additional information reasonably related to an application before determining an application for a permit.
- (4) The local government may require an applicant to give local public notice of the application for a permit.
- (5) The local government may refuse to consider an application for a permit which is not in accordance with subclause (2).

7.2 Decision on application for permit

- (1) The local government may –
 - (a) approve an application for a permit unconditionally or subject to any conditions; or

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

Division 2 - Conditions

7.3 Conditions which may be imposed on a permit

The local government may approve an application for a permit subject to conditions relating to -

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

7.4 Imposing conditions under a policy

- (1) In this clause –

"policy" means a policy of the local government adopted by the Council containing conditions subject to which an application for a permit may be approved under clause 7.2(1)(a).

- (2) Under clause 7.2(1)(a) the local government may approve an application subject to conditions by reference to a policy.

- (3) The local government is to give a copy of the policy, or the part of the policy which is relevant to the application for a permit, with the form of permit referred to in clause 7.2(2).
- (4) An application for a permit is to be taken not to have been approved subject to the conditions contained in a policy until the local government gives the permit holder a copy of the policy or the part of the policy which is relevant to the application.
- (5) Sections 5.94 and 5.95 of the Act shall apply to a policy and for that purpose a policy is to be taken to be information within section 5.94(u)(i) of the Act.

7.5 Compliance with and variation of conditions

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

Division 3 - General

7.6 Duration of permit

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

- (a) otherwise stated in this local law or in the permit; or
- (b) cancelled under clause 7.10.

7.7 Renewal of permit

- (1) A permit holder may apply to the local government in writing prior to expiry of a permit for the renewal of the permit.
- (2) The provisions of –
 - (a) this Part; and
 - (b) any other provision of this local law relevant to the permit which is to be renewed,shall apply to an application for the renewal of a permit mutatis mutandis.

7.8 Transfer of permit

- (1) An application for the transfer of a valid permit is to –
 - (a) be made in writing;
 - (b) be signed by the permit holder and the proposed transferee of the permit;
 - (c) provide such information as the local government may require to enable the application to be determined; and
 - (d) be forwarded to the CEO together with any fee imposed and determined by the local government under and in accordance with sections 6.16 to 6.19 of the Act.
- (2) The local government may approve an application for the transfer of a permit, refuse to approve it or approve it subject to any conditions.

- (3) Where the local government approves an application for the transfer of a permit, the transfer may be effected by –
 - (a) an endorsement on the permit signed by the CEO; or
 - (b) issuing to the transferee a permit in the form determined by the local government.
- (4) Where the local government approves an application for the transfer of a permit, it is not required to refund any part of any fee paid by the former permit holder.

7.9 Production of permit

A permit holder is to produce to an authorized person her or his permit immediately upon being required to do so by that authorized person.

7.10 Cancellation of permit

- (1) Subject to clause 8.1, a permit may be cancelled by the local government on any one or more of the following grounds –
 - (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) if it is relevant to the activity regulated by the permit –
 - (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 –
 - (a) shall return the permit as soon as practicable to the local government; and
 - (b) is to be taken to have forfeited any fees paid in respect of the permit.

PART 8 - OBJECTIONS AND APPEALS

8.1 Application of Part 9 Division 1 of Act

When the local government makes a decision -

- (a) under clause 7.2(1); or
- (b) as to whether it will renew, vary, or cancel a permit,

the provisions of Division 1 of Part 9 of the Act and regulations 33 and 34 of the Regulations apply to that decision.

PART 9 - MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES

9.1 Notice to redirect or repair sprinkler

Where a lawn or a garden is being watered with a sprinkler which is on the lawn or the garden, in a manner which causes or may cause an inconvenience or obstruction to any person using a thoroughfare, the local government may give a notice to the owner or the occupier of the land abutting on the lawn or the garden, requiring the owner or the occupier or both to move or alter the direction of the sprinkler or other watering equipment.

9.2 Hazardous plants

- (1) Where a plant in a garden creates or may create a hazard for any person using a thoroughfare, the local government may give a notice to the owner or the occupier of the land abutting on the garden to remove, cut, move or otherwise deal with that plant so as to remove the hazard.
- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply where the plant was planted by the local government.

9.3 Notice to repair damage to thoroughfare

Where any portion of a thoroughfare has been damaged, the local government may by notice to the person who caused the damage order the person to repair or replace that portion of the thoroughfare to the satisfaction of the local government.

9.4 Notice to remove thing unlawfully placed on thoroughfare

Where any thing is placed on a thoroughfare in contravention of this local law, the local government may by notice in writing to the owner or the occupier of the property which abuts on that portion of the thoroughfare where the thing has been placed, or such other person who may be responsible for the thing being so placed, require the relevant person to remove the thing.

PART 10 - ENFORCEMENT

Division 1 - Notices given under this local law

10.1 Offence to fail to comply with notice

Whenever the local government gives a notice under this local law requiring a person to do any thing, if the person fails to comply with the notice, the person commits an offence.

10.2 Local government may undertake requirements of notice

Where a person fails to comply with a notice referred to in clause 10.1, the local government may do the thing specified in the notice and recover from that person, as a debt, the costs incurred in so doing.

Division 2 - Offences and penalties

Subdivision 1 - General

10.3 Offences

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

Subdivision 2 - Infringement notices and modified penalties

10.4 Prescribed offences

- (1) An offence against a clause specified in Schedule 1 is a prescribed offence for the purposes of section 9.16(1) of the Act.
- (2) The amount of the modified penalty for a prescribed offence is that specified adjacent to the clause in Schedule 1.
- (3) For the purpose of guidance only, before giving an infringement notice to a person in respect of the commission of a prescribed offence, an authorized person should be satisfied that –
 - (a) commission of the prescribed offence is a relatively minor matter; and
 - (b) only straightforward issues of law and fact are involved in determining whether the prescribed offence was committed, and the facts in issue are readily ascertainable.

10.5 Forms

Unless otherwise specified, for the purposes of this local law -

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

SCHEDULE 1

PRESCRIBED OFFENCES

CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	MODIFIED PENALTY \$
2.1(a)	Plant of 0.75m in height on thoroughfare within 6m of intersection	100
2.1(b)	Damaging lawn or garden	100
2.1(c)	Plant (except grass) on thoroughfare within 2m of carriageway	100
2.1(d)	Placing hazardous substance on footpath	100
2.1(e)	Damaging or interfering with signpost or structure on thoroughfare	300
2.1(f)	Playing games so as to impede vehicles or persons on thoroughfare	100
2.1(g)	Riding of skateboard or similar device on mall or verandah of shopping centre	100
2.2(1)(a)	Digging a trench through a kerb or footpath without a permit	100
2.2(1)(b)	Throwing or placing anything on a verge without a permit	100
2.2(1)(c)	Causing obstruction to vehicle or person on thoroughfare without a permit	100
2.2(1)(d)	Causing obstruction to water channel on thoroughfare without a permit	200

2.2(1)(e)	Placing or draining offensive fluid on thoroughfare without a permit	200
2.2(1)(g)	Lighting a fire on a thoroughfare without a permit	300
2.2(1)(h)	Felling tree onto thoroughfare without a permit	100
2.2(1)(i)	Installing pipes or stone on thoroughfare without a permit	100
2.2(1)(j)	Installing a hoist or other thing on a structure or land for use over a thoroughfare without a permit	300
2.2(1)(k)	Creating a nuisance on a thoroughfare without a permit	100
2.2(1)(l)	Placing a bulk rubbish container on a thoroughfare without a permit	100
2.2(1)(m)	Interfering with anything on a thoroughfare without a permit	100
2.3(1)	Consumption or possession of liquor on thoroughfare	100
2.4(1)	Failure to obtain permit for temporary crossing	200
2.5(2)	Failure to comply with notice to remove crossing and reinstate kerb	300
2.9(1)	Installation of verge treatment other than permissible verge treatment	200
2.10	Failure to maintain permissible verge treatment or placement of obstruction on verge	100
2.11	Failure to comply with notice to rectify default	100
2.17(2)	Failure to comply with sign on public place	100
2.19(1)	Driving or taking a vehicle on a closed thoroughfare	300
3.2(1)	Placing advertising sign or affixing any advertisement on a thoroughfare without a permit	100
3.2(3)	Erecting or placing of advertising sign in a prohibited area	100
4.1(1)	Animal or vehicle obstructing a public place or local government property	100
4.2(2)(a)	Animal on thoroughfare when not led, ridden or driven	100
4.2(2)(b)	Animal on public place with infectious disease	100
4.2(2)(c)	Training or racing animal on thoroughfare in built-up area	100
4.2(3)	Horse led, ridden or driven on thoroughfare in built-up area	100
4.5	Person leaving shopping trolley in public place other than trolley bay	100
4.6(2)	Failure to remove shopping trolley upon being advised of location	100
5.6(1)	Driving a vehicle on other than the carriageway of a flora road	200
5.9	Planting in thoroughfare without a permit	200
5.11	Failure to obtain permit to clear a thoroughfare	500
5.13	Burning of thoroughfare without a permit	500
5.17	Construction of firebreak on thoroughfare without a permit	500
5.19	Commercial harvesting of native flora on thoroughfare	500
5.20(1)	Collecting seed from native flora on thoroughfare without a permit	300
6.2(1)	Conducting of stall in public place without a permit	300
6.3(1)	Trading without a permit	300
6.8(1)(a)	Failure of stallholder or trader to display or carry permit	100
6.8(1)(b)	Stallholder or trader not displaying valid permit	100

6.8(1)(c)	Stallholder or trader not carrying certified scales when selling goods by weight	100
6.8(2)	Stallholder or trader engaged in prohibited conduct	100
6.10	Establishment or conduct of outdoor eating facility without a permit	300
6.12	Failure of permit holder of outdoor eating facility to comply with obligations	100
6.14(1)	Use of equipment of outdoor eating facility without purchase of food or drink from facility	50
6.14(2)	Failure to leave outdoor eating facility when requested to do so by permit holder	50
7.5	Failure to comply with a condition of a permit	100
7.9	Failure to produce permit on request of authorized person	100
10.1	Failure to comply with notice given under local law	100

Dated of 2000.

The Common Seal of the }
 Shire of Denmark }
 was affixed by authority of a }
 resolution of the Council in the }
 presence of: }

 C Donnelly, Shire President

 P Durtanovich, CEO

Local Government Act 1995

Shire of Denmark

**LOCAL LAWS
RELATING TO FENCING**

Government Gazette of Tuesday 29 May 2001.
Reviewed by Council Tuesday 22 April 2008.
Amended Government Gazette of Friday 14 November 2008.

18 April 2023 - Attachment 9.3.2b

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Local Government Act 1995

Shire of Denmark

LOCAL LAWS RELATING TO FENCING

Under the powers conferred by the *Local Government Act 1995* and by all other powers the Council of the *Shire of Denmark* resolved to make the following local laws on the 23rd day of January 2001.

PART 1 - PRELIMINARY

1. Citation

These Local Laws may be cited as the *Shire of Denmark* Local Laws Relating to Fencing.

2. Repeal

Deleted.

3. Application of Local Laws

These Local Laws apply throughout the district

4. Interpretation

In these Local Laws, unless the context requires otherwise:

“**Act**” means the *Dividing Fences Act 1961*;

“**AS**” means an Australian Standard published by the Standards Association of Australia;

“**boundary fence**” has the meaning given to it for the purposes of the Act;

“**Building Surveyor**” means a Building Surveyor of the local government;

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

“**Commercial Lot**” means a lot where a commercial use -

- (a) is or may be permitted under the town planning scheme; and
- (b) is or will be the predominant use of the lot;

“**dangerous**” in relation to any fence means:

- (a) an electrified fence other than a fence in respect of which a licence under Part 5 of these Local Laws has been issued and is current;
- (b) a fence containing barbed wire other than a fence erected and maintained in accordance with these Local Laws;
- (c) a fence containing exposed broken glass, asbestos fibre, razor wire or any other potentially harmful projection or material; or
- (d) a fence which is likely to collapse or fall, or part of which is likely to collapse or fall, from any cause;

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

“**dividing fence**” has the meaning given to it in and for the purposes of the Act;

“**electrified fence**” means a fence carrying or designed to carry an electric charge;

“**fence**” means any structure, including a retaining wall, used or functioning as a barrier, irrespective of where it is located and includes any gate;

“**frontage**” means the boundary line between a lot and the thoroughfare upon which that lot abuts;

“**height**” in relation to a fence means the vertical distance between:

- (a) the top of the fence at any point; and
- (b) the ground level or, where the ground levels on each side of the fence are not the same, the higher ground level, immediately below that point;

“**Industrial Lot**” means a lot where an industrial use -

- (a) is or may be permitted under the town planning scheme; and
- (b) is or will be the predominant use of the lot;

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

“**lot**” has the meaning given to it in and for the purposes of the *Town Planning and Development Act 1928*;

“**notice of breach**” means a notice referred to in clause 15(1);

“**Residential Lot**” means a lot where a residential use -

- (a) is or may be permitted under the town planning scheme; and
- (b) is or will be the predominant use of the lot;

“**retaining wall**” means any structure which prevents the movement of soil in order to allow ground levels of different elevations to exist adjacent to one another;

“**Rural Lot**” means a lot where a rural use -

- (a) is or may be permitted under the town planning scheme; and
- (b) is or will be the predominant use of the lot;

“**Schedule**” means a Schedule to these Local Laws;

“**setback area**” has the meaning given to it for the purposes of the town planning scheme;

“**Special Rural Lot**” means a lot where a special rural use -

- (a) is or may be permitted under the town planning scheme; and
- (b) is or will be the predominant use of the lot;

“**sufficient fence**” means a fence described in clause 6;

“**Tourist Lot**” means a lot where tourist use –

- (a) is or may be permitted under the town planning scheme; or
- (b) is or will be the predominant use of the lot.

“**town planning scheme**” means a town planning scheme of the local government made under the *Town Planning and Development Act 1928*.

5. Licence Fees & Charges

All licence fees and charges applicable under these Local Laws shall be as determined by the local government from time to time in accordance with section 6.16 of the *Local Government Act 1995*.

PART 2 - SUFFICIENT FENCES

6. Sufficient Fences

- (1) Unless by agreement between the owners of adjoining properties, a person shall not erect a dividing fence or a boundary fence that is not a sufficient fence.
- (2) Subject to sub-clauses (3) and (4), a sufficient fence:
 - (a) on a Residential Lot is a dividing fence or a boundary fence constructed and maintained in accordance with the specifications and requirements of the First Schedule.
 - (b) on a Tourist Lot, Commercial Lot and on an Industrial Lot is a dividing fence or a boundary fence constructed and maintained in accordance with the specifications and requirements of the Second Schedule;
 - (c) on a Rural Lot and on a Special Rural Lot is a dividing fence or a boundary fence constructed and maintained in accordance with the specifications and requirements of the Third Schedule;
- (3) Where a fence is erected on or near the boundary between:
 - (a) a Residential Lot and a Tourist Lot or an Industrial Lot, a sufficient fence is a dividing fence constructed and maintained in accordance with the specifications and requirements of the First Schedule;
 - (b) a Residential Lot and a Commercial Lot, a sufficient fence is a dividing fence constructed and maintained in accordance with the specifications and requirements of the Second Schedule;
 - (c) a Residential Lot and a Rural Lot, a sufficient fence is a dividing fence constructed and maintained in accordance with the specifications and requirements of the Third Schedule;
 - (d) a Residential Lot and a Special Rural Lot, a sufficient fence is a dividing fence constructed and maintained in accordance with the specifications and requirements of the First Schedule; and
 - (e) a Special Rural Lot and a Rural Lot, a sufficient fence is a dividing fence constructed and maintained in accordance with the specifications and requirements of the Third Schedule.
- (4) Unless the Building Surveyor specifies otherwise, a sufficient fence on a boundary between lots other than those specified in subclause (3) is a dividing fence constructed in accordance with the specifications and requirements of the Second Schedule.
- (5) Notwithstanding any other provisions in these Local Laws, a fence constructed of stone or concrete shall be a sufficient fence only if it is designed by a structural engineer where:
 - (a) it is greater than 1800mm in height; or
 - (b) the Building Surveyor so requires.

PART 3 - GENERAL

7. Fences Within Front Setback Areas

- (1) A person shall not, without the written consent of the Building Surveyor, erect a free-standing fence greater than 1200mm in height, within the front set-back area of a Residential Lot within the district.
- (2) The Building Surveyor may approve the erection of a fence of a height greater than 1200mm in the front setback area of a Residential Lot only if the fence on each side of the driveway into the Lot across the front boundary is to be angled into the Lot for a distance of not less than 1500mm along the frontage to a distance of not less than 1500mm from the frontage in order to provide appropriate splayed lines of vision for a motorist using the driveway for access to a thoroughfare.

- (3) The provision of sub-clause (2) shall not apply to a fence:
 - (a) of open construction that does not obscure the lines of vision of a motorist using the driveway for access to a thoroughfare; or
 - (b) that does not adjoin a footpath.

8. Fences on a Rural Lot

A person shall not without the written consent of the Building Surveyor, erect a fence on a Rural Lot, within 7.5m of a thoroughfare of a height exceeding 1500mm.

9. Maintenance of Fences

An owner and occupier of a lot on which a fence is erected shall maintain the fence in good condition and so as to prevent it from becoming dangerous, dilapidated, or unsightly.

10. General Discretion of the Local Government

- (1) Notwithstanding clause 6, the local government may consent to the erection or repair of a fence which does not comply with the requirements of these Local Laws.
- (2) In determining whether to grant its consent to the erection or repair of any fence, the local government may consider, in addition to any other matter that it is authorized to consider, whether the erection or retention of the fence would have an adverse effect on:
 - (a) the safe or convenient use of any land; or
 - (b) the safety or convenience of any person.

PART 4 - FENCING MATERIALS

11. Fencing Materials

- (1) A person shall construct a fence on a Residential Lot, a Tourist Lot, a Commercial Lot or an Industrial Lot from only brick, stone, concrete, wrought iron, tubular steel framed, link mesh, timber, plastic coated or galvanised link mesh, corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheeting, prepainted steel sheeting or a material approved by the Building Surveyor.
- (2) Where the Building Surveyor approves the use of pre-used materials in the construction of a fence under subclause (1), that approval shall be conditional on the applicant for approval painting or treating the pre-used material as directed by the Building Surveyor.

12. Barbed Wire and Broken Glass Fences

- (1) This clause does not apply to a fence constructed wholly or partly of razor wire.
- (2) An owner or occupier of a Residential Lot or a Commercial Lot shall not erect or affix to any fence on such a lot any barbed wire or other material with spiked or jagged projections, unless the prior written approval of the Building Surveyor has been obtained.
- (3) An owner or occupier of an Industrial Lot shall not erect or affix on any fence bounding that Lot any barbed wire or other materials with spiked or jagged projections unless the wire or materials are carried on posts at an angle of 45 degrees, and unless the bottom row of wire or other materials is set back 150mm from the face of the fence and is not nearer than 2000mm from the ground level.

- (4) If the posts which carry the barbed wire or other materials referred to in subclause (3) are angled towards the outside of the lot bounded by the fence the face of the fence must be set back from the lot boundary a sufficient distance to ensure that the angled posts, barbed wire or other materials do not encroach on adjoining land.
- (5) An owner or occupier of a lot shall not affix or allow to remain as part of any fence or wall, whether internal or external, on that lot any broken glass.
- (6) An owner or occupier of a Rural Lot shall not place or affix barbed wire upon a fence on that Lot where the fence is adjacent to a thoroughfare or other public place unless the barbed wire is fixed to the side of the fence posts furthest from the thoroughfare or other public place.

PART 5 - ELECTRIFIED AND RAZOR WIRE FENCES

13. Requirements for a Licence

- (1) An owner or occupier of a lot, other than a Rural Lot, shall not:
 - (a) have and use an electrified fence on that lot without first obtaining a licence under subclause (2); or
 - (b) construct a fence wholly or partly of razor wire on that lot without first obtaining a licence under subclause (3).
- (2) A licence to have and use an electrified fence shall not be issued:
 - (a) in respect of a lot which is or which abuts a Residential Lot;
 - (b) unless the fence complies with AS/NZS 3016:1994; and
 - (c) unless provision is made so as to enable the fence to be rendered inoperable during the hours of business operations, if any, on the lot where it is erected.
- (3) A licence to have a fence constructed wholly or partly of razor wire shall not be issued:
 - (a) if the fence is within 3m of the boundary of the lot;
 - (b) where any razor wire used in the construction of the fence is less than 2000mm or more than 2400mm above the ground level.
- (4) An application for a licence referred to in subclauses (2) or (3) shall be made by the owner of the lot on which the fence is or is to be erected, or by the occupier of the lot with the written consent of the owner.
- (5) An application for a licence referred to in subclauses (2) or (3) may be:
 - (a) approved by the local government;
 - (b) approved by the local government subject to such conditions as it thinks fit; or
 - (c) refused by the local government.

14. Transfer of a Licence

A licence referred to in clause 13 shall transfer with the land to any new occupier or owner of the lot.

15. Cancellation of a Licence

Subject to Division 1 Part 9 of the *Local Government Act 1995*, the local government may cancel a licence issued under this Part if -

- (a) the fence no longer satisfies the requirements specified in clause 13(2) or 13(3) as the case may be; or
- (b) the licence holder breaches any condition upon which the licence has been issued.

PART 6 - NOTICES OF BREACH

16. Notices of Breach

- (1) Where a breach of any provision of these Local Laws has occurred in relation to a fence on a lot, the local government may give a notice in writing to the owner or occupier of that lot ('notice of breach').
- (2) A notice of breach shall:
 - (a) specify the provision of these Local Laws which has been breached;
 - (b) specify the particulars of the breach; and
 - (c) state that the owner or occupier of the lot is required to remedy the breach within 28 days from the giving of the notice.
- (3) Should an owner or occupier fail to comply with a notice of breach, the local government may by its employees, agents or contractors enter upon the lot to which the notice relates and remedy the breach, and may recover the expenses of so doing from the owner or occupier of the lot, as the case may be, in a court of competent jurisdiction.

PART 7 - OFFENCES

17. Offences and Penalties

- (1) An owner or occupier who fails to comply with a notice of breach commits an offence and is liable upon conviction to a maximum penalty of \$5000 and, if the offence is a continuing offence, a maximum daily penalty of \$500.
- (2) A person who fails to comply with or who contravenes any provision of these Local Laws commits an offence and is liable to a maximum penalty of \$5000 and, if the offence is a continuing offence, a maximum daily penalty of \$500.

18. Modified Penalties

- (1) An offence against any provision of these Local Laws is a prescribed offence for the purposes of section 9.16 (1) of the *Local Government Act 1995*.
- (2) Unless otherwise specified, the amount of the modified penalty for an offence against any provision of these Local Laws is \$100.

19. Form of Notices

For the purposes of these Local Laws –

- (a) the form of the infringement notice referred to in section 9.17 of the *Local Government Act 1995* is to be in or substantially in the form of Form 2 of Schedule 1 of the Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996;
- (b) the form of the notice referred to in section 9.20 of the *Local Government Act 1995* is to be in or substantially in the form of Form 3 in Schedule 1 of the Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996.

FIRST SCHEDULE

**SPECIFICATIONS FOR A SUFFICIENT FENCE
ON A RESIDENTIAL LOT**

Each of the following is a “sufficient fence” on a Residential Lot -

- A. A picket timber fence which satisfies the following specifications:
- (a) corner posts to be 125mm x 125mm x 2400mm and intermediate posts to be 125mm x 75mm x 2400mm spaced at 2400mm centres;
 - (b) corner posts to be strutted two ways with 100mm x 50mm x 450mm sole plates and 75mm x 50mm struts;
 - (c) intermediate posts to be doubled yankee strutted with 150mm x 25mm x 450mm struts;
 - (d) all posts to have tops with a 60mm weather cut and to be sunk at least 600mm into the ground;
 - (e) rails to be 75mm x 50mm with each rail spanning two bays of fencing double railed or bolted to each post with joints staggered;
 - (f) the fence to be covered with 75mm x 20mm sawn pickets, 1800mm in height placed 75mm apart and affixed securely to each rail; and
 - (g) the height of the fence to be 1800mm except with respect to the front set back area for which there is no minimum height but which is subject to clause 7.
- B. A fence constructed of corrugated fibre reinforced pressed cement or steel sheeting erected to manufacturer’s specifications which satisfies the following specifications:
- (a) a minimum in-ground length of 25 per cent of the total length of the sheet, but in any case shall have a minimum in-ground depth of 600mm or where the fence is constructed of steel sheeting, the steel sheeting may be finished as close to ground level so as to not compromise the corrosion prevention requirements of the steel sheeting manufacturer;
 - (b) the total height and depth of the fence to consist of a single continuous fibre reinforced cement or steel sheet;
 - (c) the sheets to be lapped and capped with extruded “snap-fit” type capping in accordance with the manufacturers written instructions; and
 - (d) the height of the fence to be 1800mm except with respect to the front set back area for which there is no minimum height but which is subject to clause 7.
- C. A fence constructed of brick, stone or concrete, which satisfies the following specifications:
- (a) footings of minimum 225mm x 150mm concrete 15MPA or 300mm x 175mm brick laid in cement mortar;

- (b) fences to be offset a minimum of 200mm at maximum 3000mm centres or 225mm x 100mm engaged piers to be provided at maximum 3000mm centres;
 - (c) expansion joints in accordance with the manufacturer's written instructions; and
 - (d) the height of the fence to be 1800mm except with respect to the front set back area for which there is no minimum height but which is subject to clause 7.
- D. A composite fence having a minimum overall height of 1800mm except with respect to the front set back area for which there is no minimum height but which is subject to clause 7, which satisfies the following specifications for the brick construction:
- (1)
 - (a) brick piers of minimum 345mm x 345mm at 1800mm centres bonded to a minimum height base wall of 514mm;
 - (b) each pier shall be reinforced with one R10 galvanised starting rod 1500mm high with a 250mm horizontal leg bedded into a 500mm x 200mm concrete footing and set 65mm above the base of the footing. The top of the footing shall be 1 course (85mm) below ground level;
 - (c) the minimum ultimate strength of brickwork shall be 20MPA. Mortar shall be a mix of 1 part cement, 1 part lime and 6 parts sand;
 - (d) the ground under the footings is to be compacted to 6 blows per 300mm and checked with a standard falling weight penetrometer; and
 - (e) control joints in brickwork shall be provided with double piers at a maximum of 6 metre centres; or
 - (2)
 - (a) brick piers of a minimum 345mm x 345mm x 2700mm centres bonded to the base all; and
 - (b) each pier shall be reinforced with two R10 galvanised starting rods as previously specified;

SECOND SCHEDULE

SPECIFICATIONS FOR A SUFFICIENT FENCE ON A TOURIST LOT, COMMERCIAL LOT AND AN INDUSTRIAL LOT

Each of the following is a “sufficient fence” on a Tourist Lot, a Commercial Lot and an Industrial Lot:

- A. A fence constructed of galvanised or PVC coated rail-less link mesh, chain mesh or steel mesh which satisfies the following specifications:
 - (a) corner posts to be minimum 50mm normal bore x 3.5mm and with footings of a 225mm diameter x 900mm;
 - (b) intermediate posts to be minimum 37mm nominal bore x 3.15mm at maximum 3.5m centres and with footings of a 225mm diameter x 600mm;
 - (c) struts to be minimum 30mm nominal bore x 3.15mm fitted at each gate and two at each corner post and with footings 225mm x 600mm;
 - (d) cables to be affixed to the top, centre and bottom of all posts and to consist of two or more 3.15mm wires twisted together or single 4mm wire;
 - (e) rail-less link, chain or steel mesh is to be to a height of 2000mm on top of which are to be three strands of barbed wire carrying the fence to a height of 2400mm in accordance with clause 12(3) of these Local Laws; and
 - (f) galvanised link mesh wire to be 2000mm in height and constructed of 50mm mesh 2.5mm galvanised iron wire and to be strained, neatly secured and laced to the posts and affixed to cables. Vehicle entry gates shall provide an opening of not less than 3.6m and shall be constructed of 25mm tubular framework with one horizontal and one vertical stay constructed of 20mm piping and shall be covered with 50mm x 2.5mm galvanised link mesh strained to framework. Gates shall be fixed with a drop bolt and locking attachment.
- B. A fence of fibre reinforced cement sheet or steel sheeting constructed to the minimum specifications referred to in Item B of the First Schedule.
- C. A fence constructed of aluminium sheeting when supported on posts and rails provided that it is used behind a building line and is of a minimum height of 1800mm but no greater than 2400mm.
- D. Fences of timber, brick, stone or concrete constructed to the minimum specifications referred to in the First Schedule.

Shire of Denmark

Statutory Review of Local Laws (2)

1 Preliminary

1.1 Statutory context

A review of each local law is to be carried out in accordance with the Local Government Act 1993 s.3.16, and is required to be undertaken at least once every 8 years. The requirement for a review does not obligate Council to implement any changes.

1.2 Historical context

The local laws under review are –

- a) Activities on Thoroughfares and Trading in Thoroughfares & Public Places
- b) Fencing

1.3 Current review

Local public notice of a review of local laws requires that the community be given the opportunity to comment for a minimum of 6 weeks. Local public notice of the review is required to be published in at least 4 places. Notice was published in accordance with the Administration Regulations r.3A –

- dates of publication –
 - o Website (mandatory) – 30 November 2022
 - website notice is considered to be the commencement of the statutory 6 week minimum public consultation period
 - o Office and library notice boards – 30 November 2022
 - o Social media – 30 November 2022
 - o Denmark Bulletin – 8 December 2022
 - o Walpole Weekly – 7 December 2022
- earliest date for close of public comment – 12 January 2023
- actual date of close of public comment – 20 January 2023

No public comment or submissions were received.

1.4 Documents referred to in this Report

Principal documents referred to in this Report –

- Consolidated local laws from the website
- Department of Local Government, Sporting and Cultural Industries, Local Laws Register
- Government Gazettes for published local laws

1.5 Definitions

The following have been applied for the purposes of this review –

appointment or **approval** means the carrying out of a role or function when designated to do so, generally by the CEO,

authorised person means a person appointed under the relevant legislation or by delegated power to CEO, to implement actions authorised by legislation or local law

CEO, EHO etc, means that specific person or person acting in that role;

Council means the elected members in session;

delegation means the power to make a discretionary decision as though the person were the Council,

district means the geographic area of the Shire of Denmark,

local government means the organisation.

See also Underlying Interpretations.

2 Activities on Thoroughfares and Trading in Thoroughfares & Public Places Local Law

Original Gazettal 29 May 2001
Adopted by reference to the Shire of Kojonup Local Law published in the
Government Gazette on 16 May 2000

Amendment Gazettal None

2.1 Comments re: consolidation from Shire of Kojonup local law

Several errors were noted in the consolidation –

- cl.1.2 – definitions, including –
 - o “crossing” paragraph number for (b) missing – insignificant
 - o “townsite” has the word “are” at the end of the first line rather than “is”, which was the Gazetted text – an insignificant error
 - o “vehicle” missing paragraph lettering
- Part 6 Division 2 – deletion of a Part or clause does not mean the Parts or clauses following are automatically renumbered –
 - o the local law adoption by reference does not instruct the re-numbering of Kojonup’s Division 3 to Denmark’s Division 2, nor does it instruct the renumbering of the clauses,
 - o accordingly the consolidation is in error, as the numbering in Kojonup’s local law should have been retained,
- cl.6.1(d) to (g) – the incorrect numbering of paragraphs in the definition of “trading” creates a significant risk of mis-interpretation
- Sch.1 – the four offences listed for the clauses numbered 6.10 to 6.14(2), are therefore also incorrectly referenced

2.2 General comments

Some of matters noted –

- although an immaterial issue, the current title is misleading, despite its actual application, as it implies it is only activities on thoroughfares that is addressed, and not those in public places
- also insignificant is the use in various clauses of the American “authorized” rather than the Australian spelling “authorised”
- references to outdated legislation or Government Departments or Guidelines that have been superseded, including –
 - o *Road Traffic Code 1975*, replaced by *Road Traffic Code 2000*
 - o *Town Planning and Development Act 1928*, replaced by the *Planning and Development Act 2005*
 - o *Liquor Licensing Act 1988*, replaced by the *Liquor Control Act 1988*
 - o *Weights and Measures Act 1915* replaced by *National Measurement Act 1960 (Commonwealth)*
 - o *Health Act 1911* is now the *Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1911* and if necessary reference should be made to the *Public Health Act 2016*
 - o *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* replaced by the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*;
- cl.1.3 – definitions –
 - o superseded legislation (noted above) – the *Interpretations Act 1984* does provide that the relevant provisions of any replacement legislation applies
 - o “town planning scheme”
 - o “townsite” – only Denmark listed, but may be appropriate to consider the localities specified within the local planning scheme–
 - under the current provisions, the provisions relating to verge treatments (clauses 2.6 to 2.13) do not apply to the localities
 - the provisions of Part 5 Roadside Conservation are applicable to the localities, but not to the townsite of Denmark

- cl.2.7 means that the provisions for permissible verge treatments do not apply to the localities, which are subject to the prohibition of cl.5.9 regarding verges
- cl.3.2 and 3.4 sign dimensions – issues and consistency –
 - o apparent inconsistencies between clauses 3.2(2) and 3.4(1)(1)(ii) regarding height and area of portable direction signs not requiring approval, and portable signs –
 - ambiguous definitions in 3.1 for direction and portable signs
 - cl.3.2 does not limit the number of signs
 - cl.3.4 is suggested to have discretion for an authorised person to approve more than 1 sign
 - cl.3.4(a)(ii) – “not to exceed an area of 1m² on any side” is nonsensical and needs correction
 - o cl.3.2(2) provides an exemption for portable direction signs, but not for advertising signs. This would mean that premises having a sandwich board type sign, flag or banner advertising their premises, must seek a permit, under cl.3.4
 - o 3.2(3) applies only to advertising signs, not directional signs
 - o suggested that the consistency of 3.1 defined terms and 3.2 various temporary signage be examined, and provisions made for exemption of complying signs (placement, size, number, duration etc)
- cl.3.4 means that an application to have a portable sign must be submitted, and will be approved if the conditions are met. This is inconsistent with 3.2(2) where an application does not have to be submitted if complying.
 - o In order to reduce workload and red-tape, it is suggested that a similar principle from 3.2 be applied – if it meets the criteria, no permit is required.
- Part 5 – apparent inconsistency in that the Part does not apply to the townsite of Denmark, but does apply to the various localities
- cl.5.1 terminology of the definitions has changed eg: no longer legislative reference to rare flora, but to threatened flora;
- cl.5.9 and cl.5.2 act to prohibit an adjoining owner or occupier from rehabilitation or beautification of a road verge, both in the rural areas and the various localities, unless a permit is first obtained;
- cl.5.20 implies application to both commercial harvesting of seed (cl.5.19) and to private collection, but is not clear.
 - o the clause also acts to prohibit seed being collected for scientific, revegetation. or rehabilitation purposes outside the district, such as the King’s Park Board.;
 - o it is suggested that an extension be added to cl.5.20(2) permitting Council discretion in appropriate circumstances
- cl.6.1 and 6.5(1)(d) if the Competition Principles Agreement is not known, referenced, used or reviewed, delete references in the local law, however, does no harm to retain.
- 6.5(2) consideration for permit –
 - o (b) – add after “not desirable or suitable person” the words “in the opinion of an authorised person”, rather than state as a fact that may have to be proved
 - o (d) – inconsistent with the stated competition principles in 6.1 and 6.5(1)(d)
- cl.6.8(2)(a) mandating a minimum distance of 300 metres from premises of similar trading, may be considered to be unlikely to be valid (restraint in trade, non-competitive) as per the stated principle of 6.1 and 6.5(1)(d). It is acceptable to place conditions on the permit as to where and when within the district the permit is valid, and the consideration of location then becomes part of the assessment of the conditions applied to the permit
- 6.11(c) and 6.12(1)(a) could be deleted, as it is a requirement of any premises serving food to comply with the Food Act and all other relevant health and food regulations, not just those in the old *Health Act 1911*
 - o Section 172 of the old Health Act was repealed in 2008 in any event
- 6.13 – add wording to the effect that all costs associated with removal by the authorised person are recoverable,
- cl.7.4(1) – policy – to reinforce that policy is to be adopted by Council, it is suggested that reference also be included to the Local Government Act s.2.7(2)(b)
- cl.7.1(4) – applicant required to give local public notice –

- o this local law was adopted well before the introduction of “local Public notice requirements in the Local Government Act and Regulations
 - o the JSCDL have objected to the wording “local public notice” as a requirement on applicants in recent local laws, as the applicant cannot comply with local public notice as defined by the Regulations, as they do not control the local government’s website, Facebook page, official notice boards etc.
 - o suggest a definition of “public notice” stipulates it is to be given in the area, not necessarily limited to just the district, and by such methods as determined by the local government (either policy or as a delegable power)
- cl.7.7(2) – replace the Latin “mutatis mutandis” with words to the effect “making any amendments necessary”.

2.3 Provisions omitted

Matters include –

- in Part 1, usually after Repeal clause, a clause is often included providing for the transition of any policies until revoked or amended, or inconsistent with a local law
- street entertainers (buskers) – similar local laws usually have provisions which have been deleted from the local law adopted. It is suggested that appropriate provisions be considered for insertion.
- after cl.2.5, insert a new clause 2.5A giving Council (by resolution) the power to require removal of vehicle crossings in unsafe location.
- suggest that a new clause 3.6 be inserted giving the power to remove signs of any type without notice, which in the opinion of an authorised person contain offensive images or language, and recover costs from the owner of the sign;

2.4 Clauses 5.11 to 5.18 – Clearing, burning and firebreaks on road verges

Notwithstanding recent local laws citing identical provisions, it is recommended that extreme care be taken that the local government is not exposed to any liability under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* and the Regulations.

Clauses 5.11 does stipulate that other approvals must be obtained prior to the local government’s approval being given, but it is suggested that this should be amended to specifically state environmental approvals from the relevant Government department responsible are obtained, prior to local government approval being sought.

If there is to be clearing of a road verge it is recommended that it is not included in the local law in any wording that may imply a landowner has an as of right permission under the local law to do so.

Similar provisions are suggested for burning and firebreaks on road verges, in clause 5.13 and 5.17.

Conservation measures noted in clauses 5.15(a) and 5.18(2) may not always be readily known within the administration, and external review is advised.

It is suggested that these clauses be deleted from the local law, and that management of clearing and burning be managed by –

- policy,
- subject to specific approval of the relevant Government department, and
- clauses 2.2(1)(f), (g), (h), (m).

2.5 Application of the local law

Clause.1.3 defines the application of the local law being only to the district. Since the boundaries of the Shire of Denmark do not include any waters of Wilson or Nornalup Inlets, no provisions of with the Activities or Property Local Laws apply. Nornalup Inlet’s status is uncertain.

Refer *Government Gazette* of 22 Sep 1911 regarding the district boundaries.

Accordingly, the Activities Local Law has no jurisdiction over any waters either seawards or the inlets.

The *Local Government Property Local Law*, applies 200m seawards since the Governor's approval was published in the *Government Gazette* of 6 April 2001.

No mention is made in the Governor's approval for the Property Local Law of Wilson, Irwin or Nornalup Inlets, as it specifically states "... 200 metres seawards from the district boundary which is bounded by the shores of the Southern Ocean". It is also possible that the Property Local Law does not apply to the inlets.

Accordingly –

- the status of the waters of Nornalup inlet are unclear, and it is assumed that the waters of Nornalup inlet are entirely within the Shire of Manjimup.
- as there are towns, settlements and public access to Wilson and Irwin inlets and on the coast line, it is suggested that Council consider requesting the Governor's approval to apply the local law outside the district –
 - o 200 metres seaward from the coast line;
 - o 50 metres from the shoreline in Wilson Inlet, over waters only to avoid encroaching into land within the City of Albany, and
 - o the whole of Irwin inlet.
- neither does the local government boundary include any waters seaward from the coast.

The purpose of the extension is to provide the power to regulate behaviour offshore to primarily –

- protect the safety of users of inlets and seawards, particularly swimmers from powered watercraft, jetskis etc
- use of powered craft at boat ramps, jetties etc
- regulate speed and behaviour to protect the environment.

Discussion with the City of Albany regarding the waters of Wilson Inlet is also advised.

2.6 Local Government Property Local Law

While out of scope for this review, the *Local Government Property Local Law* should operate closely with the Activities Local Law, since there is much in common between the two, and where one stops, the other often needs to be in force. For instance, a Shire Hall is local government property, but the footpath outside is a public place. Similar blurring occurs for buildings on reserves under the control of the local government.

The separate operations of the two local laws does create an artificial and potentially confused application.

The Property Local Law has had a number of amendments since its Gazettal in 2001, the last being in 2016, and at least one periodic review in 2008. No further reviews are listed in the administrative notes on the cover page of the website consolidation.

Without looking at the local law in detail, a number of matters were noted, including approvals in Schedule 2 which require approval of Council (ie: the elected members in session) for –

- Part 2(a) – camping on a beach or in a reserve,
- Part 3(b) – vehicles to enter onto a beach or reserve,
- Part 4 – sale of beer wine and spirits on beaches, reserves and all "Council" buildings –
 - o prior to authorisation being issued by the CEO, and
 - o requiring that each event requires specific approval by Council, and is not an administrative function.

2.7 Summary

Despite the lengthy list of matters noted, they range from the immaterial to the potentially important.

The most significant matters are considered to include –

- removal of vehicle crossings in unsafe locations,
- environmental issues in clauses 5.11 to 5.18; and
- activities close to shores, seaward into the Southern Ocean and into the waters of Wilson and Irwin Inlets where safety of swimmers and the protection of environment might be compromised.

Not all matters are worth amendment. If all matters are to be addressed, it is suggested that a new local law be developed, rather than attempt a large number of amendments, many of which have no real impact, and attempting to integrate them into a local law adopted by reference, and the potential for confusion.

2.8 Recommendations

1. That consideration be given to merging the provisions of the Activities in Thoroughfares & Public Places and Trading Local Law, with the Local Government Property Local Law and develop a single Public Places and Local Government Property Local Law.
2. That if not merged –
 - (a) a new *Activities in Thoroughfares & Public Places and Trading Local Law* be developed; and
 - (b) the *Activities on Thoroughfares and Trading Thoroughfares & Public Places Local Law 2001* be repealed as part of the adoption of the new local law.
3. That if not merged, a review of the Local Government Property Local Law be carried out.
4. Consideration be given to seeking the Governor's approval for extension of powers in any local law dealing with both public places and local government property, for power to control activities –
 - (a) 200 metres seawards from the coastline;
 - (b) 50 metres over water only, from the western shore line in Wilson Inlet, subject to the prior agreement of the City of Albany, and
 - (c) to the whole of Irwin Inlet.

3 Local Laws Relating to Fencing

Original Gazettal 29 May 2001
In full

Amendment Gazettal 14 November 2008

3.1 Comments re: consolidation

No issues noted.

3.2 General comments

Some matters noted include –

- cl.4 Interpretation –
 - o superseded legislation *Town Planning and Development Act 1928*, replaced by the *Planning and Development Act 2005* – the *Interpretations Act 1984* does provide those relevant provisions of any replacement legislation applies
 - o “Building Surveyor” there are occasions where building qualifications are not needed, and “authorised person” may be appropriate, eg cl.12(2) may be more appropriate that a senior staff member or planner make a decision on whether or not barbed wire is permitted on a lot
 - o “Commercial lot” etc are descriptive of permitted uses, not the specified zoning, and planning staff need to be confident that the six types of lot listed in the local law capture all relevant land under the Local Planning Scheme zones –
 - Commercial
 - Industrial
 - Residential
 - Rural
 - Special Rural
 - Tourist
 - o “town planning scheme”
- cl.6(1) the commencing words of this clause imply that by agreement adjoining owners may consent to a dangerous or inadequate fence. It is suggested that the phrase be deleted, and rely on the general discretion in cl.10 to ensure that genuine consent is given by both neighbours.
- cl.9 – in rural areas, it is also important that fences be suitable for purpose, particularly to contain stock. Control of native animals should be specifically excluded from any extension to operation of the clause
- cl.10(1) the wording is inadequate to support cl.6(1), and should stipulate any proposal for a fence that is not a sufficient fence is subject to joint application by all adjoining owners and approval by the local government
- cl.12 – barbed wire and broken glass fences – most local laws separate these materials, with a flat prohibition on broken glass or other jagged material (ceramic etc) rather than blur application
- cl.13 – electrified fences – there is no separation of electrified fences for security or for stock control. It is recommended that this be made and that –
 - o electrified security fences to be approved by an authorised person and must comply with Australian Standards
 - o electrified stock control fences must comply with the manufacturer’s specifications, and include some controls over placement (eg; not adjoining a residential lot etc)
- cl.13 use of razor wire – it is suggested that this material be separated from electrified fences, and be permitted only by resolution of Council.
- cl.18(1) modified penalties – a flat modified penalty of \$100 for all offences is considered to be inadequate. It is suggested that penalties should reflect the impact of the offence, particularly if any issue of public safety is involved.

3.3 Provisions omitted

Some provisions that have been omitted –

- cl.4 Interpretation, quite a number of definitions are suggested, including –
 - o “applicant” – owner only or can lessee of a tenanted property apply?
 - o “AS” should include “NZS”
 - o “barbed wire”
 - o “Building Code” – now National Construction Code
 - o “licence” – rather than permit
 - o “thoroughfare” – not just the carriageway, but also the verge, shoulders, footpath and kerb
- cl.6 – add in a new subclause (2A) to the effect that any variation of a sufficient fence by consent, is to have prior approval of the local government (a delegated power)
- new cl.7A insert a new clause prohibiting gates, garage doors etc in fences, from opening onto a thoroughfare or footpath
- new cl.7B insert a new clause prohibiting materials for a new fence or fence repairs to be placed on a road verge without local government approval
 - o may also be covered in the Activities Local Law, but worth re-stating
- cl.10(2) it is suggested that “(c) the visual amenity of the surrounding properties” be added to any consideration of a fence other than a sufficient fence
- Part 4 prior to cl.11 – insert a new clause to the effect that an authorised person may require designs to be certified for wind loadings as per Australian Standards
- new cl.12A a provision covering materials that are prohibited, without possibility of consent eg: broken glass, jagged materials / spikes etc,
- Part 5 cl.13-15 are inadequate, and deal only with electrified or razor wire fencing. There are no provisions in the local law dealing with applications for a licence generally, decisions on a licence, compliance or duration
- Part 7 prior to 17 – a provision prohibiting false or misleading statement being made.
- appeals and objections clauses – generally now required by JSCDL in all local laws

3.4 Summary

While some matters are relatively minor, there are a number of issues that are recommended for attention. These include –

- insertion of definition and amendment or provision for “authorised person” in relevant clauses
- fences to be fit for purpose, particularly in rural areas
- separation of and appropriate provisions for –
 - o barbed wire
 - o razor wire
 - o electrified security fencing
 - o electrified stock control fencing
 - o prohibited materials
- gates or doors opening onto thoroughfares or footpaths
- wind loading approvals
- provisions for application, approval, placing conditions, compliance, cancellation of licences for any fence or provisions requiring approval, not just electrified or razor wire fencing
- appeals and objections
- level of modified penalties.

Given the importance and wide-ranging nature of the matters that should be addressed, it is suggested that the current local law not be amended, but a new local law developed.

3.5 Recommendation

That –

- (a) a new *Fencing Local Law* be developed; and
- (b) the *Fencing Local Law 2001* be repealed as part of the adoption of the new local law.

_____ End