



ATTACHMENTS

Development and Infrastructure Services Committee Meeting

9 August 2023

6.00pm

City of Albany Council Chambers

DEVELOPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES COMMITTEE
ATTACHMENTS – 09/08/2023

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CITY OF ALBANY

PERCENT FOR ART DEVELOPER'S GUIDELINES



BRUCE MUNRO - Field of Light - 2019

CITY OF ALBANY POLICY: HOW IT WORKS

Developers have an important role to play in improving a shared public space. Collaborations with professional artists are critical to the success of public art projects.

The City of Albany adopted Percent for Art guidelines in 2016. Developers are required to contribute to public art in accordance with construction.

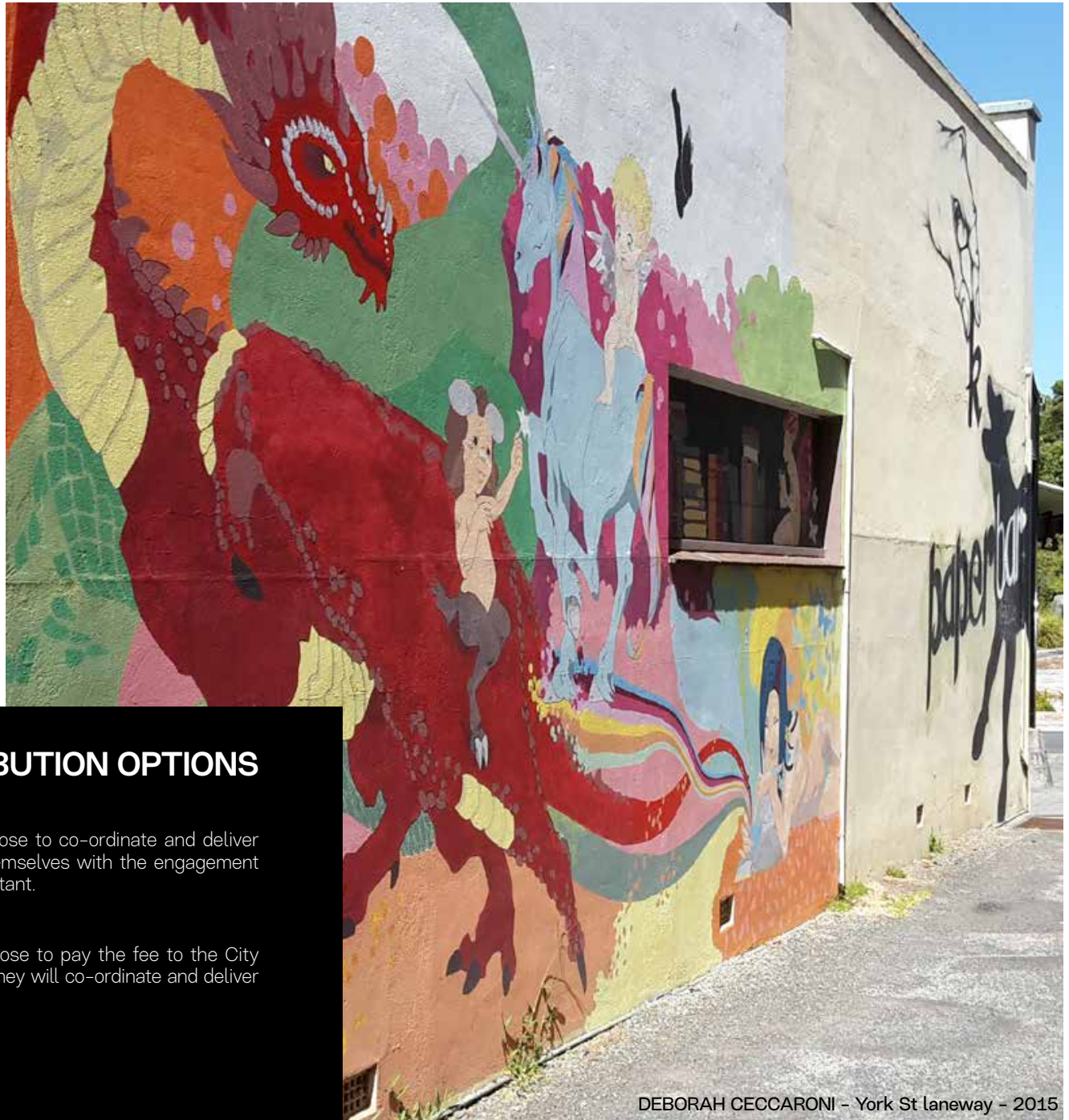
The policy currently requires most developments and projects over the value of \$1,500,000 to allocate 1% of the total project cost for the development of new Public Artworks which reflect or enhance local cultural identity.

This contribution will cover:

- Engagement of an art consultant (not to exceed 15% of overall contribution)
- Professional artist fee
- All material costs
- All insurances and installation costs
- Site preparation
- Documentation of the artwork
- Attribution plaque

It is recommended that developers select and work with a professional artist early on in the project to ensure artworks are well located and installed in conjunction with the planning and building requirements.

It is a condition of approval that the artwork is installed prior to the first occupation of the development unless otherwise agreed to by the City of Albany.



CONTRIBUTION OPTIONS

OPTION: 1

Developers choose to co-ordinate and deliver the artwork themselves with the engagement of an art consultant.

OPTION: 2

Developers choose to pay the fee to the City of Albany and they will co-ordinate and deliver the artwork.

DEBORAH CECCARONI - York St laneway - 2015

THE VALUE OF PUBLIC ART: WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

Free – be open to all ages, genders, language speakers and cultural groups.

It is **available 24/7** and can include both day and night statements.

Can create **community pride**

Photo opportunity for visitors to the region

Revenue raising tool – bringing in visitors specifically to view it

Visual mechanism for **understanding other cultures**, other environments

Connects people to other members of their community – artists to architects, etc.

Values artists as important contributors to our society

Activate under-utilised spaces and redirect flow of pedestrian traffic

Build Cultural Identity – Assist in the development of a unique and specific location

It can provide a **new way of looking** at an old space.

It can **raise awareness** of important issues – such as the environment. This helps build community identity through shared consciousness

Creating **employment opportunities**

Can be **educational** with historical and technical data.

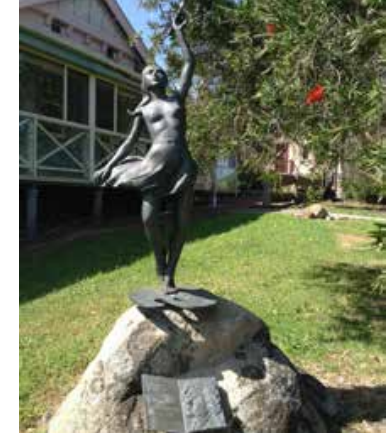
Encourage conversation – both from those that love it and those that hate it.

It can become a **meeting point**

Can provide a **positive impact** on someone's mood



WHAT CAN PUBLIC ART LOOK LIKE?



It does not have to look like your idea of public art – bronze heroes have had a long history (and are very expensive) – Be prepared to try something new – like video projections or suspended sculptures or night lighting statements, etc.

It's not forever – Places don't stay the same so why should art have to be around forever.

Create a community – Be wary of predefining a community – you may be surprised who takes ownership of the space.

Make a Place – create an identity for a site that has previously not had a strong identity. Who in this area will be your main audience?

Quiet solitary moments can have as much strength as bombastic loud statements. A memorial site can still be considered public art.

It can be **so much more than decoration** – Smart urban design is imperative to our local environment – a designer and an artist are not necessarily the same being. They are both important contributors to a public space.

Trust the judgement of artists – they are trained to perceive, and often have years of experience under their belts, even if it is your first time.

Embrace the opportunity to do something different in your world.

Public art is not a way-finder but it has the capacity to affect a space and shape people's perceptions.

Not everybody has to like it – the best conversations can come out of differences of opinion.



CHAD MARWICK - York St laneway - 2016



FORMS OF PUBLIC ART

Public art takes many forms, including (but not limited to) sculpture, painting, installation, multimedia, sound performance or may be integrated into architectural surfaces and landscapes.

The major categories of public art are stand-alone, integrated, applied and installation, though the boundaries between them may overlap.

STAND-ALONE

Describes artworks that are three dimensional and freestanding rather than embedded into the structure of a building or built space. The work may be a singular piece, a series of related works or an installation. Works of this nature have traditionally been associated with permanent materials (such as marble or bronze); however contemporary artists have expanded their practise to include materials such as found objects.

INTEGRATED

Refers to art that is integrated into a building, built space or landscape element. The work has the potential to span both the interior and exterior spaces of the built structure. Integrated artworks may also assist in defining or separating space but is not intended to replace functional or other decorative aspects essential to the overall development design (e.g. seating)

APPLIED

Refers to work that is applied to an interior or exterior surface. This may include commissioned paintings, tapestries and murals.

INSTALLATION

Is when the artwork and the site are integral to each other. The artwork could be comprised of a number of elements but the ensemble may be viewed as a whole. The space may be created with a particular work in mind, or the artists may respond to a given space (e.g. Antony Gormley's 'Inside Australia', Lake Ballard).



STAND-ALONE



INTEGRATED



APPLIED



INSTALLATION

DEVELOPMENT APPROVAL PROCESS

The following steps will assist you with the artwork procurement process:

- Development application approved with requirement for public art contribution.
- Request either Contribution Option 1 or 2 for the artwork.
- Consult with the City regarding your ideas and complete an Application for Artwork approval.
- If Option 1 is selected, engage an art consultant to procure the public artwork.
- Decide on the Commissioning process. This can be as an Expression of Interest open to everyone, or from a small selection of invited artists or via a direct artist commission.
- Professional Artist contracted and agreement signed.
- Design Documentation is submitted then approved.
- Approval process with the City is completed. Please note additional planning or building approvals may be required prior to the installation of the artwork.
- Artwork is installed and inspected
- Artwork acknowledgement plaque is installed on or near the artwork citing – Artist's name, year of the commission, artwork title,
- Final information of artwork, maintenance requirements and photo documentation provided to the City for Public Art register.

It will be a condition of planning approval that the artwork be installed prior to the occupation of the development, unless otherwise agreed to by the City.



WHAT ARTWORKS WILL NOT BE APPROVED ?

- Business logos
- Directional elements – signage
- Works not in clear public view
- Mass produced equipment and art objects
- Landscaping elements or architectural elements that would have their own budget allocation
- Artworks which block the flow of pedestrians into business premises
- Artwork that contains content that is considered offensive

ANDREW FRAZER – York St laneway – 2016

ARTIST COMMISSIONING PROCESS

We recommend that an art consultant is used to manage the commissioning process for the artist through to the installation of the artwork. The City can supply you with a list of art consultants if you wish.

Depending on the budget and the timeframe, the consultant will work out the best method to engage a professional artist.

There are three options for the engagement of an artist. These are:

OPEN EXPRESSION OF INTEREST (EOI)

In liaison with the City's Arts and Culture team, the art consultant will advertise an EOI with an artist brief for the project. A small number of artists from the EOI pool will be invited to put forward a full proposal for the brief. The preferred artist will be selected and commissioned.

SHORTLIST

The consultant will invite three or four professional artists to put forward a full proposal for the brief. The preferred artist will be selected and commissioned.

DIRECT COMMISSION

The art consultant in liaison with you, will contact an experienced professional artist directly. (This approach is only used when there is a very specific brief that requires a particular skill set. It is generally used for small budget projects).

CRITERIA FOR COMMISSIONING

The artworks should:

- Reflect a consideration for local infrastructure, culture and the environment.
- Be designed by a Professional Artist (definition on the following page) and be unique.
- Be made from robust materials that are structurally sound.
- Be designed, fabricated and installed to meet relevant safety and longevity requirements.
- Take note of the list of artworks that will not be approved.
- Be completed and installed prior to the first occupation of the new development.

PLAQUE INFORMATION

Once the artwork has been installed, it is a requirement of the developer to create and place a plaque on or near the artwork which contains at least the following information:

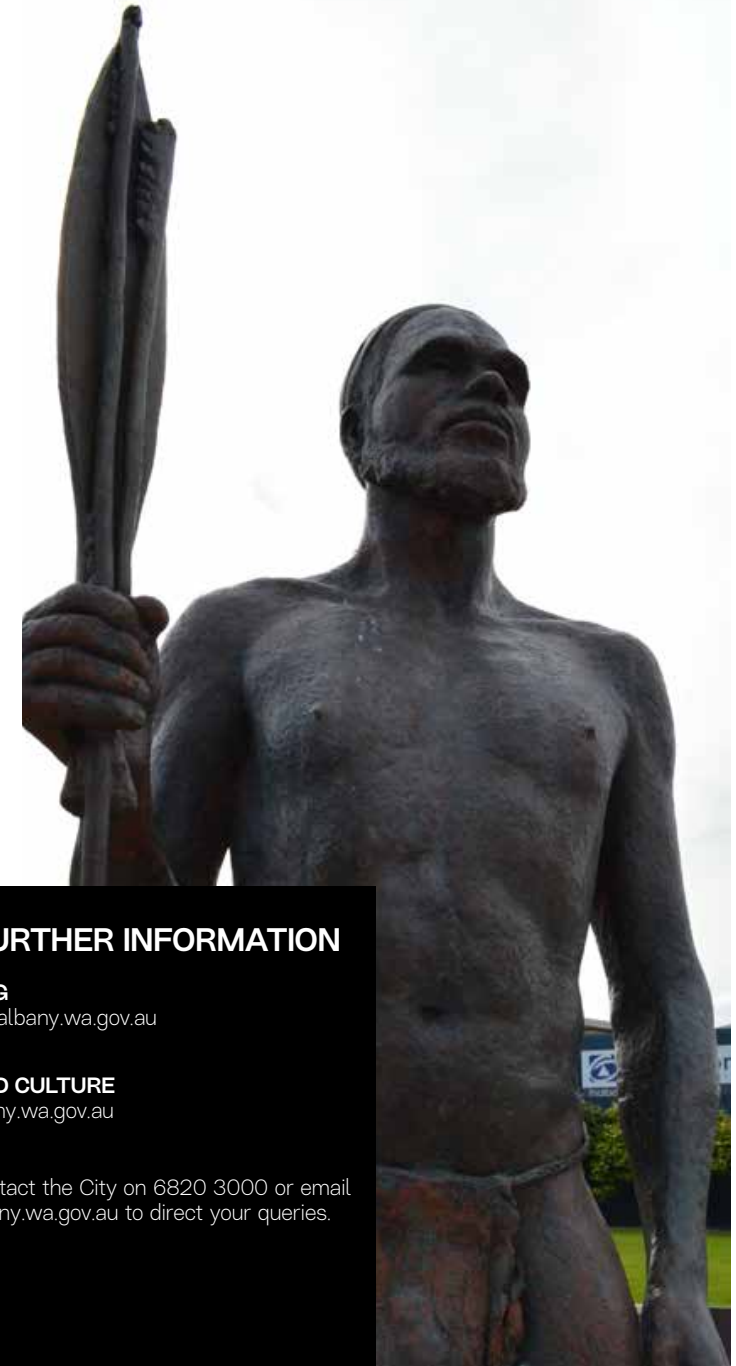
Artist name, artwork title (if applicable), materials and year of installation

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

PLANNING
planning@albany.wa.gov.au

ARTS AND CULTURE
arts@albany.wa.gov.au

Please contact the City on 6820 3000 or email staff@albany.wa.gov.au to direct your queries.



WHAT IS A PROFESSIONAL ARTIST ?

Professional Artist means a person who meets two or more of the following criteria:

- has a minimum tertiary qualification equivalent to three years full time study in visual arts, or when the brief calls for it, other art forms such as multi-media;
- has an established exhibition history through reputable art galleries that exhibit and sell the work of professional artists;
- has had work purchased by major public and private collections, including the Art Gallery of Western Australia, any university collections, major institutions or Artbank;
- has secured work or public art commissions on the basis of professional expertise;
- is eligible for or has been awarded a government grant;
- is selected for public exhibition, awards, prizes;
- earns more than 50 percent of their income from arts related activities, such as teaching art or design, selling art work or undertaking public art commissions; and
- can produce a referenced folio of works that is of high quality and relevant to the commission.



STORMIE MILLS - York St laneway - 2016

CITY OF ALBANY – ART IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN DEVELOPERS APPLICATION FOR ARTWORK APPROVAL

DEVELOPMENT DETAILS

Address of Development: _____

Application Reference Number: _____ Date of Application: _____

Budget for Total Development: _____ Budget for Artwork: _____

Name of Owner: _____

Address of Owner: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

APPLICANT/DEVELOPER DETAILS

Applicant Name: _____

Address of Applicant: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

ARCHITECT/LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT/DESIGNER DETAILS

Architect/Designer Name: _____

Address of Architect/Designer: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

PUBLIC ART CONSULTANT DETAILS

Public Art Consultant Name: _____

Address of Public Art Consultant: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

ARTIST DETAILS

Artist Name: _____

Address of Artist: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

COMMISSIONING PROCESS

Open EOI Shortlist Direct Commission

ATTACHMENTS

Please attach to this application documents providing evidence of the following:

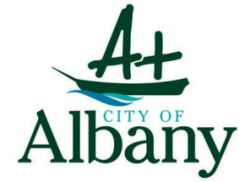
- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Artist qualifications and/or past experience | <input type="checkbox"/> Location of proposed artwork (sitemap) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Written artwork concept
(with reference to location/architecture/history/theme) | <input type="checkbox"/> Copy of the signed contract between developer and artist |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Artwork information
(dimensions, materials, colours, type of public art) | <input type="checkbox"/> Artwork budget breakdown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Artwork Images/Drawings for proposal | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering signoff (as required) |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance schedule |

Assessment of this application will be against the criteria for commissioning

COMPLETION AND INSTALLATION OF THE ARTWORK

It is a condition of approval that the artwork is installed prior to the first occupation of the development. Should an extension for the installation of the approved artwork be required, please contact the City in writing prior to the deadline. Please allow time for a site inspection to be conducted ensuring compliance with the conditions of artwork approval after the artwork has been installed.

If you would like any assistance with completing this application, please contact the City on 6820 3000.



City of Albany
Policy

Local Planning Policy 1.10: Percent for Art

Document Approval			
Document Development Officer:		Document Owner:	
Manager Planning and Building		Executive Director Infrastructure, Development and Environment	
Document Control			
File Number - Document Type:	CM.STD.7 – Policy		
Document Reference Number:	(Created when cover sheet is created in Synergy Records Module)		
Status of Document:	Council decision: Draft, Final Draft, and Adopted. Administrative decision: Draft, Final Draft, and Approved.		
Quality Assurance:	<i>For example: Chief Executive Officer, Executive Management Team, Council Committee, and Council.</i>		
Distribution:	Internal Document, Public Document		
Document Revision History			
Version	Author	Version Description	Date Completed
0.1	Planning Officer	Draft for consideration by Council to advertise.	12/06/2023
1.0	Manager Planning and Building	Adopted by Council on dd/mm/20yy Report Item DIS360.	dd/mm/20yy

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Objectives

1. To promote cultural identity through the introduction of public art works throughout the City of Albany.
2. To facilitate the development of unique and locally distinctive streets, open spaces and buildings.
3. To improve the quality and attractiveness of the City's built environment by adding to the appearance, vibrancy, character and amenity of developments and their surrounding environment, through use of public art.

Scope

4. The policy is applicable to all private proposals on zoned land under Local Planning Scheme No.1, with the exception of:
 - Permanently occupied residential development such as Single Houses, Grouped Dwellings and Multiple Dwellings without any commercial component.
 - Agricultural land uses such as Agriculture - Intensive, Agriculture – Extensive, Animal Husbandry and Animal Establishment.
 - Infrastructure works (e.g. telecommunications towers, pumping stations)
 - Extractive Industry and Mining
 - Proposals within the General Industry Zone.

Policy Statement

Proposals Eligible for Percent for Art Contributions

5. Private proposals with a value of \$1,500,000 or above (including GST) are required to allocate up to 1% of the determined project cost for the development of public artwork to reflect or enhance local cultural identity.

Form of Contribution

6. Where a public art contribution is required, the applicant/landowner can choose to either:
 - Option 1:** Coordinate and deliver the artwork themselves (with engagement of art consultants); or
 - Option 2:** Pay the contribution directly to the City who will coordinate and deliver the artwork.

Method of Determining Percent for Art Contribution

7. To ensure the development value is not underestimated within the development application, the City may request a detailed cost estimate prepared by a quantity surveyor to confirm the stated development cost.
8. The public art contribution shall be capped to a maximum value of \$200,000.

Implementation of Public Art

9. Public Art shall be provided on site or on crown land immediately adjacent the site, in a location approved by the City.
10. It is recommended that the proponent and their selected artists (if applicable) consult with the City's Planning and Building teams early on in the project to ensure artworks are suitably located and installed in conjunction with the relevant planning and building framework.

General Advice: Further detail on the City of Albany Percent for Art program including the Developers Application for Artwork Approval, can be found within the City of Albany 'Art in the Public Domain Developer's Guidelines'.

Legislative and Strategic Context

11. The policy operates within the following framework of legislation.
 - *Planning and Development Act 2005*
 - *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015*
 - *City of Albany Local Planning Scheme No.1.*

Review Position and Date

12. This policy was adopted on **XXXXXX**. This policy should be reviewed every two years, or earlier if required.

Associated Documents

13. Related strategies, procedures, references, guidelines or other documents that have a bearing on this policy and that may be useful reference material for users of this policy:
 - City of Albany Art in the Public Domain Developer's Guidelines.

Definitions

14. **Public Art** refers to the integration of an artistic concept into the public realm. The distinguishing feature of public art is that an artist or artist team is wholly, or partly, responsible for the creation, design and/or fabrication.
15. **Detailed cost** estimate is a breakdown of project scope into smaller unit prices that can be priced individually. It includes costs for the materials, equipment and labour required to complete the project. Adding these components gives you a total project cost.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

CITY OF ALBANY

**ACTIVITIES ON THOROUGHFARES AND PUBLIC PLACES AND
TRADING LOCAL LAW 2011**

ARRANGEMENT

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

- 1.1 Citation
- 1.2 Commencement
- 1.3 Application
- 1.4 Repeal
- 1.5 Interpretation

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

CITY OF ALBANY

ACTIVITIES ON THOROUGHFARES AND PUBLIC PLACES AND TRADING LOCAL LAW 2011

Under the powers conferred by the *Local Government Act 1995* and under all other powers enabling it, the Council of the City of Albany resolved on 16 August 2011 to make the following local law.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1.1 Citation

This local law may be cited as the *City of Albany Activities on Thoroughfares and Public Places and Trading Local Law 2011*.

1.2 Commencement

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

1.3 Application

This local law applies throughout the district.

1.4 Repeal

(1) The *City of Albany Activities in Thoroughfares and Public Places and Trading Local Law 2001* as published in the *Government Gazette* on 15 January 2002 is repealed.

(2) Where a policy was made or adopted by the local government under or in relation to a local law repealed by this local law, then the policy is to no longer have any effect on and from the commencement day.

(3) The Council may resolve that notwithstanding subclause (2) specified policies continue, or are to be taken to have continued, to have effect on and from the commencement day.

1.5 Interpretation

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;

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

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

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

“**carriageway**” has the meaning given to it in the *Road Traffic Code 2000* and means the paved or made portion of a thoroughfare, whether sealed or unsealed, 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

(b) a private thoroughfare serving private land;

“**crossover**” has the same meaning as “**crossing**”;

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

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

- “**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 2000*;
- “**kerb**” includes the edge of a carriageway;
- “**lawn**” means any part of a thoroughfare which is planted only with grass, or with a similar plant, but will include any other plant provided that it has been planted by the local government;
- “**liquor**” has the meaning given to it in section 3 of the *Liquor Control Act 1988*;
- “**local government**” means the City of Albany;
- “**local government property**” means anything except a thoroughfare—
- (a) which belongs to the local government;
 - (b) of which the local government is the management body under the *Land Administration Act 1997*; or
 - (c) which is an “otherwise unvested facility” within section 3.53 of the Act;
- “**local planning scheme**” means a local planning scheme of the local government made under the *Planning and Development Act 2005*;
- “**lot**” has the meaning given to it in the *Planning and Development Act 2005*;
- “**owner**” or “**occupier**” in relation to land does not include the local government;
- “**permissible verge treatment**” means any of the treatments described in clause 2.8(2);
- “**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 is allowed to use, whether or not the thoroughfare or place is on private property, but does not include—
- (a) premises on private property from which trading is lawfully conducted under a written law; and
 - (b) 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;
- “**thoroughfare**” has the meaning given to it in the Act, but does not include a private thoroughfare which is not under the management control of the local government;
- “**townsite**” means the townsites of Cuthbert, Elleker, Kalgan, Manypeaks, Redmond, South Stirling, Torbay, Youngs Siding and Wellstead which are—
- (a) constituted under section 26(2) of the *Land Administration Act 1997*; or
 - (b) referred to in clause 37 of Schedule 9.3 of the Act;
- “**vehicle**” includes—
- (a) every conveyance and every object capable of being propelled or drawn on wheels, tracks or otherwise; and
 - (b) an animal being ridden or driven,
- but excludes—
- (a) a wheel-chair or any device designed for use by a physically impaired person on a footpath; and
 - (b) 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.

PART 2—ACTIVITIES ON THOROUGHFARES AND PUBLIC PLACES

Division 1—General

2.1 General prohibitions

A person shall not—

- (a) plant any plant on a thoroughfare—
 - (i) except grass or a similar plant within 6 metres of an intersection; and
 - (ii) which exceeds, or may exceed, 0.75 metres in height so that the plant is within 6 metres to 10 metres of an intersection;
- (b) damage a lawn or a garden or remove any plant or part of a plant from a lawn or 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 1 metre of a carriageway;
- (d) remove or kill by felling, poison or any other means a tree on a verge area or thoroughfare or verge unless the person is—
 - (i) acting under authority of a permit issued by the local government; or
 - (ii) a local government employee or contractor engaged by the local government to undertake work in relation to a particular tree or trees on a thoroughfare in the district or on local government property; or
 - (iii) the person is acting under the authority of written law;
- (e) place, or allow to be placed or remain, on a thoroughfare or verge any thing (except water) that—
 - (i) obstructs the thoroughfare or verge; or
 - (ii) results in a hazard for any person using the thoroughfare or verge;
- (f) unless at the direction of the local government, damage, remove or interfere with any part of a thoroughfare, or any structure erected on a thoroughfare by the local government or a person acting under the authority of a written law;
- (g) 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
- (h) within a mall, arcade or verandah of a shopping centre, ride any bicycle, 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, footpath or carriageway;
 - (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 in accordance with the terms and conditions and during the period of time advertised in connection with that collection;
 - (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, kerb or footpath;
 - (g) light any fire or burn anything 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, or in order to maintain, 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 Control 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 townsites and areas zoned commercial, industrial, special residential or residential in a local planning scheme.

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 or using a driveway on land adjacent to the thoroughfare for access to or from the thoroughfare; and
 - (ii) where there is no footpath, a pedestrian has safe and clear access of a minimum width of 2 metres along that part of the verge immediately adjacent to the kerb;
- (c) the installation of an acceptable material; and
- (d) the installation over no more than one third of the area of the verge (excluding any vehicle crossing) of an acceptable material, 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 Land adjoining public place**

(1) For the purposes of clause 4(1) of Division 1 of Schedule 3.1 of the Act, the local government may give notice to the owner of land that adjoins—

- (a) a public place, or
- (b) a thoroughfare;

to ensure that the owner’s land is—

- (a) suitably enclosed and separated from the public place or thoroughfare, or
- (b) enclosed with a closed fence where applicable;

to prevent sand or other matter from the land to fall onto or drift into the public place or thoroughfare.

(2) The enclosure or closed fence must be built, repaired and maintained to the satisfaction of the local government.

*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) In this clause—

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

(2) 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.

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 sign**” means a portable free standing advertising sign.

Division 2—Permit

3.2 Advertising 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 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 2.5 metres;
- (c) on or within 3 metres 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 1 metre in height;

- (ii) not exceed an area of 1 square metre on any side;
 - (iii) relate only to the business activity described on the permit;
 - (iv) contain letters not less than 200 millimetres 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 30 metres 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 100 metres 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 or on local government property, 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).

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.

4.8 Impounding of abandoned trolley

An authorised person may impound a shopping trolley that is—

- (a) left on a thoroughfare, verge or local government property that is not marked in accordance with clause 4.4; or
- (b) not removed by a retailer after having been so advised under clause 4.6(2).

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 but now located in the Department of Environment and Conservation; 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 roads

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 “Handbook of Environmental Practice for Roadside Construction and Road Maintenance Works” (April 2005) 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) has 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 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 Prohibition 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 for burning between 31 August and 1 May of the following year where the intensity of the burn could damage native flora and fauna.

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 20 metres 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 ON 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 is 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; or
 - (ii) inviting offers or soliciting orders for the sale or the hire of goods or services,
 but does not include—
 - (iii) the delivery of pre-ordered goods or services; or
 - (iv) the taking of further orders for goods or services from the purchaser;
- (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.

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 only 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, or a receiver and manager has been appointed in relation to any part of the applicant's undertakings or property; or
 - (d) 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 authorise 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 *Trade Measurement Administration Act 2006*.

(2) A stallholder or trader shall not—

- (a) 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;
- (b) act in an offensive manner;
- (c) 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
- (d) 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—Street entertainers
Subdivision 1—Preliminary

6.9 Interpretation

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

- “**perform**” includes to play a musical instrument, sing, mime, dance, give an acrobatic or aerobic display or entertain, but does not include public speaking;
- “**permit**” means a permit issued for the purpose of clause 6.10;
- “**permitted area**” means the area or areas, specified in a permit, in which the permit holder may perform; and
- “**permitted time**” means the time or times, specified in a permit, during which the permit holder may perform.

Subdivision 2—permits

6.10 Permit required to perform

A person shall not perform in a public place without a permit.

6.11 Variation of permitted area and permitted time

(1) The local government may by notice in writing to a permit holder vary—

- (a) the permitted area;
- (b) the permitted time; or
- (c) both the permitted area and the permitted time,

shown on a permit.

(2) The local government may direct a permit holder to move from one permitted area to another permitted area, if more than one area is specified in a permit.

6.12 Duration of permit

A permit is valid for a period of 3 months after the date on which it is issued unless it is sooner cancelled under this local law.

6.13 Cancellation of permit

The CEO may cancel a permit if in her or his opinion the volume of sound caused by the permit holder in connection with the performance adversely affects the enjoyment, convenience or comfort of other persons in a public place, or if, in her or his opinion, or in the opinion of an authorised person, the performance otherwise constitutes a nuisance.

6.14 Obligation of permit holder

A permit holder shall not in a public place—

- (a) perform wearing dirty, torn or ragged clothing;
- (b) act in an offensive manner; or
- (c) place, install, erect, play or use any musical instrument or device which emits music, including a loud speaker or an amplifier—
 - (i) other than in the permitted area; and
 - (ii) is specified in the permit.

Division 3—Outdoor eating facilities on public places

6.15 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 6.16; and
- “**public place**” has the meaning given to it in clause 6.1.

6.16 Permit required to conduct facility

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

6.17 Matters to be considered in determining application

In determining an application for a permit for the purpose of clause 6.16, 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 *Food Act 2008* and whether the use of the premises is permitted under the local planning scheme;

- (c) users of the facility will have access to proper and sufficient sanitary and ablutionary conveniences;
- (d) the facility would—
 - (i) obstruct the visibility or clear sight lines at an intersection of thoroughfares of any person; or
 - (ii) impede pedestrian access; and
- (e) 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.

6.18 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;
 - (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) ensure a minimum width of 1.8 metres is kept clear for pedestrian access between 8.00 am and 6.00 pm each day or 0.8 metres at all other times;
 - (e) define the eating area to the satisfaction of the local government;
 - (f) 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
 - (g) 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.

6.19 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 authorised person and impounded in accordance with the Act.

6.20 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.

6.21 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 authorised person or a member of the police service or an emergency service.
- (2) The permit holder may replace the facility removed under subclause (1) as soon as the person who directed 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,
- apply, with appropriate modifications to an application for the renewal of a permit.

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 authorised person her or his permit immediately upon being required to do so by that authorised person.

7.10 Cancellation of permit

- (1) Subject to clause 8.1, a permit may be cancelled by the local government if the permit holder has not complied with a—
- (a) condition of the permit; or
 - (b) provision of any written law which may relate to the activity regulated by the permit; or
- (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 REVIEW**8.1 Review of decision**

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 regulation 33 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 authorised 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 withdrawal of infringement 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

[cl.10.4]

Local Government Act 1995

City of Albany

Activities on Thoroughfares and Public Places and Trading Local Law 2011

OFFENCES AND MODIFIED PENALTIES

Item No.	Clause No.	Description	Modified Penalty \$
1.	2.1(a)	Plant of 0.75 metres in height on thoroughfare within 10 metres of intersection	125
2.	2.1(b)	Damaging lawn or garden	125
3.	2.1(c)	Plant (except grass) on a thoroughfare within 1 metre of carriageway	125
4.	2.1(d)	Removal of tree on thoroughfare or verge	350
5.	2.1(e)	Obstructing or causing a hazard on thoroughfare or verge	125
6.	2.1(f)	Damaging, removing or interfering with a thoroughfare or structure	350
7.	2.1(g)	Playing games so as to impede vehicles or persons on thoroughfare	125
8.	2.1(h)	Riding of bicycle, skateboard, roller-blades or similar device within a mall, arcade or verandah of a shopping centre	125

Item No.	Clause No.	Description	Modified Penalty \$
9.	2.2(1)(a)	Dig or otherwise create a trench through or under a kerb, footpath or carriageway without a permit	125
10.	2.2(1)(b)	Throwing or placing anything on a verge without a permit	125
11.	2.2(1)(c)	Causing obstruction to vehicle or person on thoroughfare without a permit	125
12.	2.2(1)(d)	Causing obstruction to water channel on thoroughfare without a permit	250
13.	2.2(1)(e)	Placing or draining offensive fluid on thoroughfare without a permit.	250
14.	2.2(1)(g)	Lighting a fire on a thoroughfare without a permit	350
15.	2.2(1)(h)	Felling tree onto a thoroughfare without a permit	125
16.	2.2(1)(i)	Installing pipes or stones on thoroughfare without a permit	125
17.	2.2(1)(j)	Installing a hoist or other thing on a structure or land for use over a thoroughfare without a permit	350
18.	2.2(1)(k)	Creating a nuisance on a thoroughfare without a permit	125
19.	2.2(1)(l)	Placing a bulk rubbish container on a thoroughfare without a permit	125
20.	2.2(1)(m)	Interfering with anything on a thoroughfare without a permit	125
21.	2.3(1)	Consumption or possession of liquor on thoroughfare	125
22.	2.4(1)	Failure to obtain permit for temporary crossing	250
23.	2.5(2)	Failure to comply with notice to remove crossing and reinstate kerb	350
24.	2.9(1)	Installation of verge treatment other than permissible verge treatment	250
25.	2.10	Failure to maintain permissible verge treatment or placement of obstruction on verge	125
26.	2.11	Failure to comply with notice to rectify default	125
27.	2.17(2)	Failure to comply with sign on public place	125
28.	2.19(2)	Driving or taking a vehicle on a closed thoroughfare	350
29.	3.2(1)	Placing advertising sign or affixing any advertisement on a thoroughfare without a permit	125
30.	4.1(1)	Animal or vehicle obstructing a public place or local government property	125
31.	4.2(2)(a)	Animal on thoroughfare when not led, ridden or driven	125
32.	4.2(2)(b)	Animal on public place with infectious disease	125
33.	4.2(2)(c)	Training or racing animal on thoroughfare in built-up area	125
34.	4.2(3)	Horse led, ridden or driven on thoroughfare in built-up area	125
35.	4.5	Person leaving shopping trolley in public place other than trolley bay	125
36.	4.6(2)	Failure to remove shopping trolley upon being advised of location	125
37.	5.6(1)	Driving a vehicle on other than the carriageway of a flora road	250
38.	5.9	Planting in thoroughfare without a permit	200
39.	5.11	Failure to obtain permit to clear a thoroughfare	500
40.	5.13	Burning of thoroughfare without a permit	500
41.	5.17	Construction of firebreak on thoroughfare without a permit	500
42.	5.19	Commercial harvesting of native flora on thoroughfare	500
43.	5.20(1)	Collecting seed from native flora on thoroughfare without a permit	350
44.	6.2(1)	Conducting of stall in public place without a permit	350
45.	6.3(1)	Trading without a permit	350
46.	6.8(1)(a)	Failure of stallholder or trader to display or carry permit	125
47.	6.8(1)(b)	Stallholder or trader not displaying valid permit	125
48.	6.8(1)(c)	Stallholder or trader not carrying certified scales when selling goods by weight	125

9 March 2012

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, WA

965

Item No.	Clause No.	Description	Modified Penalty \$
49.	6.8(2)	Stallholder or trader engaged in prohibited conduct	125
50.	6.10	Performing in a public place without a permit	125
51.	6.11(2)	Failure of performer to move onto another area when directed	125
52.	6.14	Failure of performer to comply with obligations	125
53.	6.16	Establishment or conduct of outdoor eating facility without a permit	350
54.	6.18	Failure of permit holder of outdoor eating facility to comply with obligations	125
55.	6.20(1)	Use of equipment of outdoor eating facility without purchase of food or drink from facility	60
56.	6.20(2)	Failure to leave outdoor eating facility when requested to do so by permit holder	60
57.	7.5	Failure to comply with a condition of a permit	125
58.	7.9	Failure to produce permit on request of authorised person	125
59.	10.1	Failure to comply with notice given under local law	125

Dated: 20 September 2011.

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

FAILEEN JAMES, Chief Executive Officer.
MILTON EVANS JP, Mayor



City of Albany
Local Law

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

City of Albany

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY LOCAL LAW 2011

(As Amended)

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1.3	MGR	Synergy Reference: NLL22154084 Amended to include determination resolved on 24 August 2022, Resolution DIS266 – Vehicles on Beaches. Determination detailed at attachment 2.	16/09/2022

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

City of Albany

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY LOCAL LAW 2011

Under the powers conferred by the *Local Government Act 1995* and under all other powers enabling it, the Council of the City of Albany resolved on 15 July 2011 to make the following local law.

PART 1 - PRELIMINARY**1.1 Citation**

This local law shall be cited as the *City of Albany Local Government Property Local Law 2011*.

1.2 Repeal

- (1) The City of Albany Local Government Property Local Law 2001 published in the *Government Gazette* on 8 November 2001 is repealed.
- (2) Where a policy was made or adopted by the local government under or in relation to a local law repealed by this local law, then the policy is to be taken to no longer have any effect on and from the commencement day.
- (3) The Council may resolve that notwithstanding subclause (2), specified policies continue, or are to be taken to have continued, to have effect on and from the commencement day.

1.3 Commencement

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

1.4 Application

This local law applies—

- (a) throughout the district; and
- (b) for a distance of 200 metres seaward from the southern district boundary, as approved by the Lieutenant-Governor and deputy of the Governor under section 3.6 of the Act per notice published in the *Government Gazette*, No. 217 on 2 November 2001, page 5800.

1.5 Interpretation

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 under clause 3.2;

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

boat means any ship, vessel or structure capable of being used in navigation by water, however propelled or moved, and includes a jet ski;

building means any building which is local government property and includes a—

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

camera device means an apparatus for taking photographs or moving pictures, and includes a mobile phone when used for this purpose;

CEO means the chief executive officer of the local government;

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

costs of the local government include administration costs;

Council means the council of the local government;

date of publication means, where local public notice is required to be given of a matter under this local law, the date on which notice of the matter is published in a newspaper circulating generally throughout the district;

determination means a determination made under clause 2.1;

district means the district of the local government;

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

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

liquor has the same meaning as is given to it in section 3 of the *Liquor Control Act 1988*;

local government means the City of Albany;

local government property means anything except a thoroughfare—

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

local public notice has the same meaning as in section 1.7 of the Act;

Manager means the person for the time being employed by the local government to control and manage a pool area or other facility which is local government property and includes the person’s assistant or deputy;

nuisance means—

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

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;

pool area means any swimming and wading pools and spas and all buildings, structures, fittings, fixtures, machinery, chattels, furniture and equipment forming part of or used in connection with such swimming and wading pools and spas which are local government property;

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

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

trading means the selling or hiring, or the offering for sale or hire of goods or services, and includes displaying goods for the purpose of—

- (a) offering them for sale or hire;
- (b) inviting offers for their sale or hire;
- (c) soliciting orders for them; or
- (d) carrying out any other transaction in relation to them; and

vehicle includes—

- (a) every conveyance and every object capable of being propelled or drawn on wheels, tracks or otherwise; and
- (b) an animal being ridden or driven, but excludes—
- (c) a wheel-chair or any device designed for use, by a physically impaired person on a footpath;
- (d) a pram, a stroller or a similar device; and
- (e) a boat.

1.6 Overriding power to hire and agree

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this local law, the local government may—

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

1.7 Application as to assistance animals

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

PART 2—DETERMINATIONS IN RESPECT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

Division 1—Determinations

2.1 Determinations as to use of local government property

- (1) The local government may make a determination in accordance with clause 2.2—
 - (a) setting aside specified local government property for the pursuit of all or any of the activities referred to in clause 2.7;
 - (b) prohibiting a person from pursuing all or any of the activities referred to in clause 2.8 on specified local government property;
 - (c) as to the matters in subclauses 2.7(2) and 2.8(2); and
 - (d) as to any matter ancillary or necessary to give effect to a determination.
- (2) The determinations in Schedule 2—
 - (a) are to be taken to have been made in accordance with clause 2.2;
 - (b) may be amended or revoked in accordance with clause 2.6; and
 - (c) have effect on the commencement day.

2.2 Procedure for making a determination

- (1) The local government is to give local public notice of its intention to make a determination.
- (2) The local public notice referred to in subclause (1) is to state that—
 - (a) the local government intends to make a determination, the purpose and effect of which is summarised in the notice;
 - (b) a copy of the proposed determination may be inspected and obtained from the offices of the local government; and
 - (c) submissions in writing about the proposed determination may be lodged with the local government within 21 days after the date of publication.
- (3) If no submissions are received in accordance with subclause (2)(c), the Council is to decide to—
 - (a) give local public notice that the proposed determination has effect as a determination on and from the date of publication;

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

2.3 Discretion to erect sign

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

2.4 Determination to be complied with

A person shall comply with a determination.

2.5 Register of determinations

- (1) The local government is to keep a register of determinations made under clause 2.1, and of any amendments to or revocations of determinations made under clause 2.6.
- (2) Sections 5.94 and 5.95 of the Act are to apply to the register referred to in subclause and for that purpose the register is to be taken to be information within section 5.94(u)(i) of the Act.

2.6 Amendment or revocation of a determination

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

Division 2—Activities which may be pursued or prohibited under a determination

2.7 Activities which may be pursued on specified local government property

- (1) A determination may provide that specified local government property is set aside as an area on which a person may—
 - (a) bring, ride or drive an animal;
 - (b) take, ride or drive a vehicle, or a particular class of vehicle;
 - (c) use, launch or fly powered model aeroplanes, gliders or rockets that are propelled by mechanical, hydraulic, combustion or pyrotechnic means;
 - (d) use a children's playground provided that the person is under an age specified in the determination, but the determination is not to apply to a person having the charge of a person under the specified age;

- (e) launch, beach or leave a boat;
 - (f) take or use a boat, or a particular class of boat;
 - (g) deposit refuse, rubbish or liquid waste, whether or not of particular classes, and whether or not in specified areas of that local government property;
 - (h) play or practice—
 - (i) golf or archery;
 - (ii) pistol or rifle shooting, but subject to the compliance of that person with the *Firearms Act 1973*; or
 - (iii) a similar activity, specified in the determination, involving the use of a projectile which, in the opinion of the local government may cause injury or damage to a person or property;
 - (i) ride a bicycle, a skateboard, rollerblades, a sandboard or a similar device; and
 - (j) wear no clothing.
- (2) A determination may specify the extent to which and the manner in which an activity referred to in subclause (1) may be pursued and in particular—
- (a) the days and times during which the activity may be pursued;
 - (b) that an activity may be pursued on a class of local government property, specified local government property or all local government property;
 - (c) that an activity is to be taken to be prohibited on all local government property other than that specified in the determination;
 - (d) may limit the activity to a class of vehicles, boats, equipment or things, or may extend it to all vehicles, boats, equipment or things;
 - (e) may specify that the activity can be pursued by a class of persons or all persons; and
 - (f) may distinguish between different classes of the activity.

2.8 Activities which may be prohibited on specified local government property

- (1) In this clause—
- “**premises**” means a building, stadium or similar structure which is local government property, but not an open space such as a park or a playing field.
- (2) A determination may provide that a person is prohibited from pursuing all or any of the following activities on specified local government property—
- (a) smoking on premises;
 - (b) riding a bicycle, a skateboard, rollerblades, a sandboard or a similar device;
 - (c) taking, riding or driving a vehicle on the property or a particular class of vehicle;
 - (d) riding or driving a vehicle of a particular class or any vehicle above a specified speed;
 - (e) taking or using a boat, or a particular class of boat;
 - (f) the playing or practice of—
 - (i) golf, archery, pistol shooting or rifle shooting; or
 - (ii) a similar activity, specified in the determination, involving the use of a projectile which, in the opinion of the local government may cause injury or damage to a person or property;
 - (g) the playing or practice of any ball game which may cause detriment to the property or any fauna on the property;
 - (h) use, launch or fly powered model aeroplanes, gliders or rockets that are propelled by mechanical, hydraulic, combustion or pyrotechnic means; and

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- (i) the traversing of sand dunes or land which in the opinion of the local government has environmental value warranting such protection, either absolutely or except by paths provided for that purpose.
- (3) A determination may specify the extent to which and the manner in which a person is prohibited from pursuing an activity referred to in subclause (2) and, in particular—
 - (a) the days and times during which the activity is prohibited;
 - (b) that an activity is prohibited on a class of local government property, specified local government property or all local government property;
 - (c) that an activity is prohibited in respect of a class of vehicles, boats, equipment or things, or all vehicles, boats, equipment or things;
 - (d) that an activity is prohibited in respect of a class of persons or all persons; and
 - (e) may distinguish between different classes of the activity.

Division 3—Transitional

2.9 Signs taken to be determinations

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

PART 3—PERMITS

Division 1—Preliminary

3.1 Application of Part

This Part does not apply to a person who uses or occupies local government property under a written agreement with the local government to do so.

Division 2—Applying for a permit

3.2 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) or where the requirements of subclause (3) or (4) have not been satisfied.

3.3 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) The local government may, at any time, amend a condition of approval and the amended condition takes effect when written notice of it is given to the permit holder.

Division 3—Conditions**3.4 Conditions which may be imposed on a permit**

- (1) Without limiting the generality of clause 3.3(1)(a), the local government may approve an application for a permit subject to conditions relating to—
 - (a) the payment of a fee imposed and determined by the local government under and in accordance with sections 6.16 to 6.19 of the Act;
 - (b) compliance with a standard or a policy of the local government adopted by the local government;
 - (c) the duration and commencement of the permit;
 - (d) the commencement of the permit being contingent on the happening of an event;
 - (e) the rectification, remedying or restoration of a situation or circumstance reasonably related to the application;
 - (f) the approval of another application for a permit which may be required by the local government under any written law;
 - (g) the area of the district to which the permit applies;
 - (h) where a permit is issued for an activity which will or may cause damage to local government property, the payment of a deposit or bond against such damage; and
 - (i) the obtaining of public risk insurance in an amount and on terms reasonably required by the local government.
- (2) Without limiting clause 3.3(1)(a) and subclause (1), the following paragraphs indicate the type and content of the conditions on which a permit to hire local government property may be issued—
 - (a) when fees and charges are to be paid;
 - (b) payment of a bond against possible damage or cleaning expenses or both;
 - (c) restrictions on the erection of material or external decorations;
 - (d) rules about the use of furniture, plant and effects;
 - (e) limitations on the number of persons who may attend any function in or on local government property;
 - (f) the duration of the hire;
 - (g) the right of the local government to cancel a booking during the course of an annual or seasonal booking, if the local government sees fit;
 - (h) a prohibition on the sale, supply or consumption of liquor unless a liquor licence is first obtained for that purpose under the *Liquor Control Act 1988*;
 - (i) whether or not the hire is for the exclusive use of the local government property;

- (j) the obtaining of a policy of insurance in the names of both the local government and the hirer, indemnifying the local government in respect of any injury to any person or any damage to any property which may occur in connection with the hire of the local government property by the hirer; and
- (k) the provision of an indemnity from the hirer, indemnifying the local government in respect of any injury to any person or any damage to any property which may occur in connection with the hire of the local government property by the hirer.

3.5 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 3.3(1)(a).

- (2) Under clause 3.3(1)(a) the local government may approve an application subject to conditions by reference to a policy.
- (3) The local government shall 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 3.3(2).
- (4) An application for a permit shall be deemed 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 shall be deemed to be information within section 5.94(u)(i) of the Act.

3.6 Compliance with and variation of conditions

- (1) Where an application for a permit has been approved subject to conditions, 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 4—General

3.7 Agreement for building

Where a person applies for a permit to erect a building on local government property the local government may enter into an agreement with the permit holder in respect of the ownership of the materials in the building.

3.8 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 3.12.

3.9 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 this Part shall apply to an application for the renewal of a permit as though it were an application for a permit.

3.10 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 an endorsement on the permit signed by the Chief Executive Officer.
- (4) Where the local government approves the transfer of a permit, it is not required to refund any part of any fee paid by the former permit holder.

3.11 Production of permit

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

3.12 Cancellation of permit

- (1) Subject to clause 8.1, a permit may be cancelled by the local government if the permit holder has not complied with a—
 - (a) condition of the permit; or
 - (b) determination or a provision of any written law which may relate to the activity regulated by the permit.
- (2) On the cancellation of a permit the permit holder—
 - (a) shall return the permit as soon as practicable to the CEO; and
 - (b) is to be taken to have forfeited any fees paid in respect of the permit.

Division 5—When a permit is required

3.13 Activities needing a permit

- (1) A person shall not without a permit—
 - (a) subject to subclause (3), hire local government property;
 - (b) advertise anything by any means on local government property;
 - (c) erect a structure for public amusement or for any performance, whether for gain or otherwise, on local government property;
 - (d) teach, coach or train, for profit, any person in a pool area or an indoor recreation facility which is local government property;
 - (e) plant any plant or sow any seeds on local government property;
 - (f) carry on any trading on local government property unless the trading is conducted—
 - (i) with the consent of a person who holds a permit to conduct a function, and where the trading is carried on under and in accordance with the permit; or
 - (ii) by a person who has a licence or permit to carry on trading on local government property under any written law;
 - (g) unless an employee of the local government in the course of her or his duties or on an area set aside for that purpose—
 - (i) drive or ride or take any vehicle on to local government property; or
 - (ii) park or stand any vehicle on local government property;
 - (h) conduct a function on local government property;
 - (i) charge any person for entry to local government property, unless the charge is for entry to land or a building hired by a voluntary non-profit organisation;
 - (j) light a fire on local government property except in a facility provided for that purpose;
 - (k) light or set alight any fireworks or conduct a fireworks display on local government property;

- (l) parachute, hang glide, paraglide, abseil, base jump or rock climb from or on to local government property;
- (m) erect a building or a refuelling site on local government property;
- (n) make any excavation on or erect or remove any fence on local government property;
- (o) erect or install any structure above or below ground, which is local government property, for the purpose of supplying any water, power, sewer, communication, television or similar service to a person;
- (p) depasture any horse, sheep, cattle, alpaca, goat, camel, ass or mule on local government property; or
- (q) carry out any activity in a determination that requires a permit to specify a particular local government property.
 - (i) The local government may exempt a person from compliance with subclause (1) on the application of that person.
 - (ii) The local government may exempt specified local government property or a class of local government property from the application of subclause (1)(a).

3.14 Permit required to camp outside a facility

- (1) In this clause—
 - facility** has the same meaning as is given to it in section 5(1) of the *Caravan Parks and Camping Grounds Act 1995*.
- (2) This clause does not apply to a facility operated by the local government.
- (3) A person shall not without a permit—
 - (a) camp on, lodge at or occupy any structure at night for the purpose of sleeping on local government property; or
 - (b) erect any tent, camp, hut or similar structure on local government property other than a beach shade or windbreak erected for use during the hours of daylight and which is dismantled during those hours on the same day.
- (4) The maximum period for which the local government may approve an application for a permit in respect of paragraph (a) or (b) of subclause (3) is that provided in regulation 11(2)(a) of the *Caravan Parks and Camping Grounds Regulations 1997*.

3.15 Permit required for possession and consumption of liquor

- (1) A person, on local government property, shall not consume any liquor or have in her or his possession or under her or his control any liquor, unless—
 - (a) that is permitted under the *Liquor Control Act 1988*; and
 - (b) a permit has been obtained for that purpose.
- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply where the liquor is in a sealed container.

Division 6—Responsibilities of permit holder

3.16 Responsibilities of permit holder

- A holder of a permit shall in respect of local government property to which the permit relates—
- (a) ensure that an authorised person has unobstructed access to the local government property for the purpose of inspecting the property or enforcing any provision of this local law;
 - (b) leave the local government property in a clean and tidy condition after its use;
 - (c) report any damage or defacement of the local government property to the local government;

- (d) prevent the consumption of any liquor on the local government property unless the permit allows it and a licence has been obtained under the *Liquor Control Act 1988* for that purpose; and
- (e) ensure compliance with conditions upon which the permit was issued

PART 4—BEHAVIOUR ON ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

Division 1—Behaviour on and interference with local government property

4.1 Behaviour which interferes with others

A person shall not in or on any local government property behave in a manner which—

- (a) interferes with or is likely to interfere with the enjoyment of a person who might use the property;
- (b) causes or is likely to cause a disturbance to nearby residents; or
- (c) creates a nuisance.

4.2 Behaviour detrimental to property

(1) In subclause (1)—

detrimental to the property includes—

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

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

4.3 Taking or injuring any fauna

(1) In this clause—

animal means any living thing that is not a human being or plant;

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

- (a) any class of animal or individual member;
- (b) the eggs or larvae; or
- (c) the carcass, skin, plumage or fur.

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

4.4 Removing or damaging any flora

(1) In this clause—

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

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

- (a) Remove, damage or interfere with any flora that is on or above any
- (b) local government property; or
- (c) Plant or deposit any flora on local government property

4.5 Intoxicated persons not to enter local government property

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

4.6 No prohibited drugs

A person shall not take a prohibited drug on to, or consume or use a prohibited drug on, local government property.

4.7 Refusal of entry and removal

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

Division 2—Signs**4.8 Signs**

- (1) A local government may erect a sign on local government property specifying any conditions of use which apply to that property.
- (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—
 - (a) not to be inconsistent with any provision of this local law or any determination; and
 - (b) to be for the purpose of giving notice of the effect of a provision of this local law.

PART 5—MATTERS RELATING TO PARTICULAR LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY**Division 1—Aquatic Centre and Leisure Centre****5.1 When entry must be refused**

A Manager or an authorised person shall refuse admission to, may direct to leave or shall remove or cause to be removed from a pool area, a gymnasium area or sports area any person who—

- (a) in her or his opinion is—
 - (i) under the age of 10 years and who is unaccompanied by a responsible person over the age of 16 years;
 - (ii) suffering from any contagious, infectious or cutaneous disease or complaint, or is in an unclean condition;
 - (iii) under the influence of liquor or a prohibited drug; or
- (b) not wearing appropriate bathing and or workout attire or footwear so as to meet safety requirements when in or around any pool area, gymnasium area or using any fitness or sports equipment; or
- (c) to be refused admission under and in accordance with a decision of the local government for breaching any clause of this local law.

5.2 Consumption of food and drink may be prohibited

A person shall not consume and food or drink in an area where consumption is prohibited by a sign.

5.3 No use of camera devices in change rooms

No person shall operate a camera device in any portion of a change room at an aquatic or leisure centre to record or transmit an image.

Division 2—Beaches**5.4 Powers of authorised persons or surf lifesaving club members**

- (1) An authorised person employed by the local government may perform all or any of the following functions in relation to a beach—
 - (a) patrol any beach;
 - (b) carry out any activity on any beach;
 - (d) erect signs designating bathing areas and signs regulating, prohibiting or
 - (a) restricting specified activities on the whole or any part of a beach or in or on
 - (b) the water adjacent to the beach and to direct persons on the beach or in or on
 - (c) the water to comply with such signs;
 - (d) temporarily enclose any area with rope, hessian, wire or any other means for
 - (e) the conduct of surf lifesaving club activities; and
 - (f) direct persons to leave the water adjacent to a beach during dangerous
 - (g) conditions or if a shark is suspected of being in the vicinity of a beach.
- (2) Subject to subclause (3), the local government may authorise, under section 9.10 of the Act, the members of a surf lifesaving club to perform all or any of the functions listed in subclause (1).
- (3) Members authorised by the local government under subclause (2) must have been recommended by the surf lifesaving club as competent to perform the functions referred to in that subclause in respect of which they are authorised.
- (4) Under subclause (1), the local government may authorise members generally, or in relation to particular times, days or months.

5.5 Authority of local government employee to prevail

If the local government has authorised a person under clause 5.4(1) and a member of a surf lifesaving club under clause 5.4(2) in relation to the same beach, where they could perform a function referred to in clause 5.4(1) contemporaneously, the authority of an authorised person employed by the local government under clause 5.4(1) is to prevail.

5.6 Persons to comply with signs and directions

A person shall—

- (a) not act in contravention of any sign erected on a beach under clause 5.4(1)(c);
- (b) not enter an area which has been temporarily closed with rope, hessian, wire or any other means for the conduct of surf lifesaving club activities, unless he or she is a member of the club or has obtained permission to enter from the club;
- (c) comply with any direction given under clause 5.4(1)(c) or 5.4(1)(e); and
- (d) not interfere with, obscure, obstruct, or hang any item of clothing or towel on a flag, sign, notice or item of life saving equipment.

Division 3—Fenced or closed property**5.7 No entry to fenced or closed local government property**

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

Division 4—Toilet blocks and change rooms

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

- (1) Where a sign on a toilet block or change room specifies that a particular entry of the toilet block or change room is to be used by—
 - (a) females, then a person of the male gender shall not use that entry of the toilet block or change room;
 - (b) males, then a person of the female gender shall not use that entry of the toilet block or change room; or
 - (c) families, then, where the toilet block or change room is being used by a family, only an immediate member of that family may use that entry of the toilet block or change room.
- (2) Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subclause (1) do not apply to a child when accompanied by a parent, guardian or caregiver, where the child is—
 - (a) under the age of 8 years; or
 - (b) otherwise permitted by an authorised person to use the relevant entry.

Division 5—Aerodrome (airport)

5.9 Access of animals restricted

- (1) A person shall not bring an animal on to an aerodrome unless—
 - (a) the person is a person referred to in section 8 of the *Dog Act 1976* acting in accordance with that provision;
 - (b) the animal is being air freighted from the aerodrome;
 - (c) the animal has been air freighted to the aerodrome; or
 - (d) the person is authorised to do so by the local government.
- (2) A person in charge of an animal shall keep the animal under control and shall not allow it to wander at large on the aerodrome.
- (3) If an animal is at any time on an aerodrome in contravention of subclause (2), in addition to the person specified in that subclause, the owner of the animal at that time commits an offence against subclause (2).

PART 6—FEES FOR ENTRY ONTO LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

6.1 No unauthorised entry to function

- (1) A person shall not enter local government property on such days or during such times as the property may be set aside for a function for which a charge for admission is authorised, except—
 - (a) through the proper entrance for that purpose; and
 - (b) on payment of the fee chargeable for admission at the time.
- (2) The local government may exempt a person from compliance with subclause (1)(b).

PART 7—PEDESTRIAN BRIDGES

Division 1—Preliminary

7.1 Interpretation

- (1) This Part only applies to pedestrian bridges on local government property.
- (2) In this Part—

pedestrian bridge means any bridge intended for use by pedestrians only.

Division 2—Control and usage of pedestrian bridges

7.2 Vehicles on pedestrian bridge

A person must not drive, ride or take a vehicle onto or allow the vehicle to remain on any pedestrian bridge without express permission of the local government.

7.3 Obstruction of pedestrian bridge

- (1) No person shall place or cause to be placed on any pedestrian bridge any obstruction without permission in writing of the local government.
- (2) No person shall obstruct any representative or employee of the local government in constructing, repairing, adding to or working on or in relation to any pedestrian bridge.

7.4 Rubbish, etc

A person must not throw or place or cause to be thrown or placed at or on any pedestrian bridge any glass, stone, missile, filth, dirt, rubbish or other matter of similar nature.

7.5 Fires

A person shall not under any pretext whatsoever light, place or keep a fire upon or against any pedestrian bridge.

PART 8—OBJECTIONS AND REVIEW

8.1 Review of decision

When the local government makes a decision as to whether it will—

- (a) grant a person a permit or consent under this local law; or
- (b) renew, vary, or cancel a permit or consent that a person has under this local law, the provisions of Division 1 of Part 9 of the Act and regulation 33 of the Regulations apply to that decision.

PART 9—MISCELLANEOUS

9.1 Authorised person to be obeyed

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

9.2 Persons may be directed to leave local government property

An authorised person may direct a person to leave local government property where she or he reasonably suspects that the person has contravened a provision of any written law.

9.3 Disposal of lost property

An article left on any local government property, and not claimed within a period of 3 months, may be disposed of by the local government in any manner it thinks fit.

9.4 Liability for damage to local government property

- (1) Where a person unlawfully damages local government property, the local government may by notice in writing to that person require that person within the time specified in the notice to, at the option of the local government, pay the costs of—
 - (a) reinstating the property to the state it was in prior to the occurrence of the damage; or
 - (b) replacing that property.
- (2) On a failure to comply with a notice issued under subclause (1), the local government may recover the costs referred to in the notice as a debt due to it.

PART 10—ENFORCEMENT**Division 1—Notices given under this local law****10.1 Offence to fail to comply with notice**

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

10.2 Local government may undertake requirements of notice

If 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 the person to whom the notice was given, as a debt, the costs incurred in so doing.

Division 2—Offences and penalties**Subdivision 1—General****10.3 Offences and general penalty**

- (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 authorised 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 Form of notices

- (1) For the purposes of this local law—
 - (a) where a vehicle is involved in the commission of an offence, the form of the notice referred to in section 9.13 of the Act is that of Form 1 in Schedule 1 of the Regulations;
 - (b) the form of the infringement notice given under section 9.16 of the Act is that of Form 2 in Schedule 1 of the Regulations; and
 - (c) the form of the withdrawal of infringement notice referred to in section 9.20 of the Act is that of Form 3 in Schedule 1 of the Regulations.
- (2) Where an infringement notice is given under section 9.16 of the Act in respect of an alleged offence against clause 2.4, the notice is to contain a description of the alleged offence.

Division 3—Evidence in legal proceedings

10.6 Evidence of a determination

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

Schedule 1

PRESCRIBED OFFENCES

[cl. 10.4]

City of Albany

Local Government Property Local Law 2011

PRESCRIBED OFFENCES AND MODIFIED PENALTIES

Item No.	Clause No.	Description	Modified Penalty \$
1	2.4	Failure to comply with determination	125
2	3.6	Failure to comply with conditions of permit	125
3	3.13(1)	Failure to obtain a permit	125
4	3.14(3)	Failure to obtain permit to camp outside a facility	125
5	3.15(1)	Failure to obtain permit for liquor	125
6	3.16	Failure of permit holder to comply with responsibilities	125
7	4.1	Behaviour which interferes with others	125
8	4.2(2)	Behaviour detrimental to property	125
9	4.3(2)	Taking or injuring any fauna	350
10	4.4(2)	Removing or damaging any flora	350
11	4.5	Under influence of liquor or prohibited drug	125
12	4.7(2)	Failure to leave local government property	125
13	4.8(2)	Failure to comply with sign on local government property	125
14	5.2	Consuming food or drink in prohibited area	125
15	5.3	Using a camera device in any portion of a change room at an aquatic or leisure	125

REPORT ITEM DIS361 REFERS

Item No.	Clause No.	Description	Modified Penalty \$
16	5.6	Failure to comply with sign or direction on beach	125
17	5.7	Unauthorised entry to fenced or closed local government property	125
18	5.8	Enter toilet block or change room facility of opposite gender	125
19	5.9(1)	Unauthorised presence of animal on aerodrome	350
20	5.9(2)	Animal wandering at large on aerodrome—person in charge	350
21	5.9(3)	Animal wandering at large on aerodrome—owner	350
22	6.1(1)	Unauthorised entry to function on local government property	125
23	7.2	Unauthorised vehicle on pedestrian bridge	125
24	7.3	Obstruction of a pedestrian bridge	125
25	7.4	Throwing or placing rubbish on a pedestrian bridge	125
26	7.5	Lighting or placing a fire on a pedestrian bridge	125
27	9.1	Failure to comply with order of an authorised person	250
28	9.2	Failure to obey direction of an authorised person to leave local government property	250
29	10.1	Failure to comply with notice	250

Schedule 2

[cl.2.1(2)]

DETERMINATIONS

City of Albany

Local Government Property Local Law 2011

DETERMINATIONS

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

PART 1—PRELIMINARY**1.1 Definitions**

In these determinations unless the context otherwise requires—

local law means the City of Albany Local Government Property Local Law 2011 made by the local government.

1.2 Interpretation

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

PART 2—APPLICATION**2.1 Vehicles on local government property**

- (1) Unless authorised by a permit or determination, a person must not take or cause a vehicle to be taken onto or driven on local government property unless—
 - (a) subject to subclause (3), the local government property is clearly designated as a road, access way or car park;
 - (b) the vehicle is driven by a local government employee, authorised person or contractor engaged by the local government who is engaged in—
 - (i) providing a service or making a delivery in connection with the local government property; or
 - (ii) maintaining the local government property;
 - (c) the person is driving an emergency vehicle in the course of his or her duties; or
 - (d) the vehicle is a motorised wheelchair, and the driver of that vehicle is a person with a disability.
- (2) Other than in accordance with paragraphs (b), (c) or (d) of subclause (1), a person shall not drive a vehicle on local government property or part of it that is being used for a function for which a permit has been obtained unless permitted to do so by the permit holder or an authorised person.

Note: Refer to Attachment 2 – Determination – Vehicles on Beaches

2.2 Activities prohibited on local government property

- (a) A person shall not smoke on premises owned by the local government or under the care and control of the local government.
- (b) Person shall not, on any local government property, use or ride a bicycle or wheeled device, skateboard, or similar device—
 - (i) inside, or on the curtilage to, a building; or
 - (ii) on a sand dune.

- (c) A person shall not—
 - (i) play or practise golf, pistol shooting or rifle shooting on local government property; or
 - (ii) aim, shoot or throw an arrow or similar projectile on any local government property; except on land which is reserved by the local government for that purpose, or which is set aside under subclause 2.7(1) for that purpose.
- (d) A person shall not use, launch or fly powered aeroplanes, gliders or rockets that are propelled by mechanical, hydraulic, combustion or pyrotechnic means except on land which is reserved by the local government for that purpose, or as otherwise provided by determination or permit.

2.3 Prohibition of Motorised Watercraft

- (a) For this part, a **Motorised Watercraft** means a craft propelled by an inboard or outboard motor powering a water jet pump or propeller. This includes the following watercraft vessel descriptions: Powerboats, Personal Water Craft (Jet Ski), Recreational Vessels.
- (b) A person is prohibited from operating a motorised watercraft on bodies of water (rivers, lakes, dams) located on local government property except on water which is gazetted by the Department of Transport or approved by the City of Albany.
- (c) An authorised person shall have the authority to close a dam/lake/river to motorised watercraft if the water depth or condition may result in damage to the natural environment or pose a threat to public health and safety.

Dated: 20 September 2011.

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

FAILEEN JAMES, Chief Executive Officer.
MILTON EVANS JP, Mayor

Attachments:

1. **Local Government Amendment (Property) Local Law 2014**
2. **Determination – Vehicles on Beaches**

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995**Local Government Amendment (Property) Local Law 2014**

Made by the Governor in Executive Council under section 3.17(1) of the Act.

1. Citation

This local law is the Local Government Amendment (Property) Local Law 2014.

2. Commencement

This local law comes into operation as follows:

- (a) clauses 1 and 2 – on the day of which this local law is published in the Gazette;
- (b) the rest of the local law – on the day after that day.

3. Property local laws amended

- (1) This clause amends the local laws listed in the Table.
- (2) At the end of Part 1 insert:

1.9 Application as to assistance animals

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

Table

Serial	Local government that made local law	Citation of local law	Gazette details of local law
1.	Albany	<i>City of Albany Local Government Property Local Law 2011</i>	9 March 2012 p. 966-82

Note: Inserted at end of Part 1, however numbered as 1.7 Application as to assistance animals.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995**Determination – Vehicles on Beaches**

Council resolved on 24 August 2021 to ADOPT the following determination:

**DIS266: RESOLUTION (ALTERNATE MOTION BY COUNCILLOR DOUGHTY)
VOTING REQUIREMENT: SIMPLE MAJORITY**

**MOVED: COUNCILLOR DOUGHTY
SECONDED: COUNCILLOR SUTTON**

THAT:

- 1. The submissions received during the public submission period be NOTED.**
- 2. The proposed determination under the City of Albany Property Local Law 2011 be ADOPTED:**

Vehicles Permitted:

Reserve Name & Number	Proposed Determination
Emu Point Marina Beach - R22698	Vehicles Permitted
Shoal Bay - R25295	Vehicles Permitted
Nanarup Beach (West) – R45631 (excluding lagoon area)	Vehicles Permitted
Bettys Beach (North) – R52835	Vehicles Permitted

Vehicles Prohibited:

Reserve Name & Number	Proposed Determination
Anvil Beach - R30883	Vehicles Prohibited
Black Swan Point - R25551	Vehicles Prohibited
Boronia Reserve Foreshore - R6862	Vehicles Prohibited
Brambles West - R25295	Vehicles Prohibited
Cosy Corner West - R24547	Vehicles Prohibited
Emu Point Beach South - R22698	Vehicles Prohibited
Middleton Beach - R14789 & R26149	Vehicles Prohibited
Normans Beach - R2031	Vehicles Prohibited
Nullaki Peninsula (Ocean Beach) - R30883	Vehicles Prohibited
Rushy Point - R35754	Vehicles Prohibited
Whaleworld Beach - R21337	Vehicles Prohibited

Vehicles Prohibited other than for boat launching:

Reserve Name & Number	Proposed Determination
Cheynes Beach (Central) - R878	Vehicles Prohibited other than for boat launching or commercial fishing
Bettys Beach (South) - R52825	Vehicles Prohibited other than for boat launching.
Cape Riche - R1010	Vehicles Prohibited other than for boat launching.
Frenchman's Bay (Whalers Beach) R21337	Vehicles Prohibited other than for boat launching.

- 3. Barriers are installed to prohibit vehicles from accessing Nanarup Beach (West) Lagoon.**
- 4. A Code of Conduct be developed and implemented to guide the use of 4WDs on beaches.**
- 5. The Nanarup Beach Management Plan (1999) be reviewed and updated to guide future use of Nanarup Beach.**

**TIED 6-6
THE MAYOR EXERCISED HIS CASTING VOTE
CARRIED 7-6**



Nanarup Beach –
Vehicles Prohibited
in the “Lagoon Area” as depicted in hatched red.