



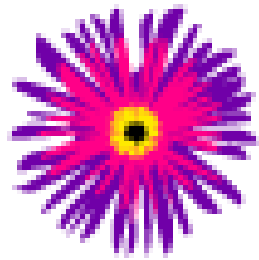
Mareeba
SHIRE COUNCIL

ATTACHMENTS

ITEM-17 Proposed adoption of Local Laws and Subordinate Local Laws

Ordinary Council Meeting

18 April 2018



Mareeba
SHIRE COUNCIL

Mareeba Shire Council

Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018

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Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This local law may be cited as *Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018*.

2 Purposes and how they are to be achieved

- (1) The purposes of this local law are to provide a legal and procedural framework for the administration, implementation and enforcement of the local government's local laws, subordinate local laws and specified regulatory powers under legislation, and to provide for miscellaneous administrative matters.
- (2) The purposes are to be achieved by providing for—
 - (a) consistent and comprehensive processes for the local government to grant and regulate approvals to undertake prescribed activities; and
 - (b) authorised persons for enforcing local laws; and
 - (c) review of certain decisions made under local laws; and
 - (d) enforcement of local laws; and
 - (e) matters relating to legal proceedings; and
 - (f) miscellaneous administrative matters relating to meetings, fees, abandoned goods and seized and impounded items.

3 Definitions—the dictionary

The dictionary in schedule 1 defines particular words used in this local law.

4 Relationship with other laws¹

This local law is—

- (a) in addition to, and does not derogate from, laws regulating land use planning and development assessment; and
- (b) applies to each of the local government's local laws subject to any specific provision in a local law that expresses a contrary intention.

Part 2 Approvals for prescribed activities

5 Meaning of *prescribed activity*

Prescribed activity means—

- (a) an activity prescribed in part 1 of schedule 2 and defined in part 2 of schedule 2; or

¹ This local law and any subordinate local law made under it do not apply to the extent of any inconsistency with a law of the State or the Commonwealth. See the Act, section 27.

- (b) an activity for which a Local Government Act authorises the local government to grant an approval but does not make any other provision, except provision that is consistent with this part, about the process for the local government to grant the approval.

6 Offence to undertake local law prescribed activity without approval

- (1) This section applies to a prescribed activity mentioned in section 5(a) or (b).²
- (2) A person must not undertake the prescribed activity without a current approval granted by the local government.

Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—

- (a) for an activity for which no category has been declared by subordinate local law—50 penalty units; or
 - (b) for a category 1 activity—50 penalty units; or
 - (c) for a category 2 activity—200 penalty units; or
 - (d) for a category 3 activity—500 penalty units.
- (3) However, a local government may, by subordinate local law, declare that subsection (2) does not apply to a prescribed activity or a particular activity that is within the category of a prescribed activity.

Examples—

- A subordinate local law may declare that subsection (2) does not apply to installation of a specified type of advertising device (for example, a device prescribed as a ‘permitted advertising device’). These permitted advertising devices would not require an approval under this part but other types of advertising devices would continue to require an approval.
 - A subordinate local law may declare that subsection (2) does not apply to the operation of a camping ground that meets certain criteria (for example, less than a certain size or in a particular location) or complies with certain conditions. A person operating such a camping ground would therefore not require an approval under this part.
 - A subordinate local law may declare that subsection (2) does not apply to the establishment or operation of a temporary home in a particular part of the local government’s area.
- (4) In this section—

category 1 activity means a prescribed activity that is declared as a category 1 activity by a subordinate local law for this definition.

category 2 activity means a prescribed activity that is declared as a category 2 activity by a subordinate local law for this definition.

category 3 activity means a prescribed activity that is declared as a category 3 activity by a subordinate local law for this definition.

current approval means an approval that is in force and has not been suspended at the time the prescribed activity is being undertaken.

² For the offence for undertaking a prescribed activity mentioned in section 5(c) without a current approval, see the relevant Local Government Act that provides for the approval.

7 Approvals for prescribed activities to be obtained under this part

An approval required for a prescribed activity must be obtained under this part.

8 Form of application

- (1) An application for the local government's approval of a prescribed activity must be made in a form approved by the local government.

Examples of a form approved by the local government—

A written form or an online application process.

- (2) The application must be accompanied by—
- (a) documents and materials required under a subordinate local law for this paragraph; and
 - (b) proof that the applicant currently holds any separate approval relating to the prescribed activity that is required under another law; and
 - (c) the prescribed fee.

Example for paragraph (a)—

The local government may require an application to include site plans, management plans, relevant consents, evidence of public liability insurance etc.

Example for paragraph (b)—

A prescribed activity may require approvals under another Act in relation to development, building, liquor, carriage of goods, business licensing etc.

- (3) The local government may, by written notice, request the applicant to provide further reasonable information or clarification of information, documents or materials included in the application.
- (4) The notice under subsection (3) must state—
- (a) the grounds on which the request is made; and
 - (b) an outline of the facts and circumstances forming the basis for the grounds; and
 - (c) a detailed description of the information requested; and
 - (d) the date, not less than 7 days after the applicant receives the notice, by which the applicant must provide the information.
- (5) If the applicant does not, without reasonable excuse, provide the further information by the stated date—
- (a) the application lapses; and
 - (b) the local government must give the applicant written notice stating that—
 - (i) under this section the application lapses; and
 - (ii) the applicant may make a new application.
- (6) However, the local government may extend the period for the applicant to provide the further information.
- (7) A person must not provide information in or in connection with an application that is, to the person's knowledge, false or misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty for subsection (7)—20 penalty units.

9 Local government's discretion in granting approvals

- (1) The local government may grant an approval for an applicant to undertake a prescribed activity only if it is satisfied that—
 - (a) if the prescribed activity requires a separate approval under an Act, a law of the Commonwealth or the local government's planning scheme—the separate approval has been granted; and
 - (b) the proposed operation and management of the prescribed activity is adequate to protect public health, safety and amenity and prevent environmental harm; and
 - (c) the grant of the approval would be consistent with the purpose of any relevant local law; and
 - (d) the proposed operation and management of the prescribed activity would be consistent with any additional criteria prescribed for the activity under a subordinate local law for this paragraph; and
 - (e) if the application relates to trust land—the grant of the approval would be consistent with the terms and conditions of the trust; and
 - (f) if the application relates to a prescribed activity mentioned in section 5(b)—the grant of the approval would be consistent with any requirements or criteria specified in the local law in relation to the approval; and
 - (g) if the application relates to a prescribed activity mentioned in section 5(c)—the grant of the approval would be consistent with any requirements or criteria specified in the relevant Local Government Act in relation to the approval.

Example for paragraph (a)—

An application for commercial use of a local government controlled area that is held in trust by the local government under the *Land Act 1994* may require registration of a trustee lease or issue of a trustee permit prior to the approval being granted for commercial use of the area.

- (2) The local government may, by written notice to the applicant—
 - (a) grant the approval unconditionally; or
 - (b) grant the approval subject to conditions determined in accordance with section 10; or
 - (c) refuse to grant the approval.

Examples for paragraph (b)—

- If an application for which the local government's approval is required may result in damage to property, the local government may, as a condition of giving its approval, require the applicant to give reasonable security (which may include a deposit of money, a guarantee or an insurance bond) to ensure that the damage is made good.
 - The local government may grant an approval subject to the standard conditions imposed on the approval pursuant to a subordinate local law made under section 10(3) of this law.
- (3) However, the local government's powers in deciding the application are subject to the provisions of any relevant local law.
 - (4) The local government must give the applicant an information notice if the local government—

- (a) refuses to grant the approval; or
 - (b) grants the approval subject to a non-standard condition.
- (5) In this section—

non-standard condition means a condition that is not prescribed under section 10(3) as a condition that must be imposed on an approval or that will ordinarily be imposed on an approval.

10 Conditions of approval

- (1) An approval may be granted on conditions the local government considers appropriate.
- (2) However, the conditions must—
 - (a) be reasonably necessary to ensure that the operation and management of the prescribed activity will be adequate to protect public health, safety and amenity and prevent environmental harm; and
 - (b) be consistent with the purpose of any relevant local law; and
 - (c) if the approval is for a prescribed activity mentioned in section 5(b)—be consistent with any requirements or criteria specified in the relevant local law in relation to the approval; and
 - (d) if the approval is for a prescribed activity mentioned in section 5(c)—be consistent with any requirements or criteria specified in the relevant Local Government Act in relation to the approval;
 - (e) not conflict with the conditions of any other relevant approval issued under an Act; and
 - (f) require the approval holder to notify the local government in writing of a suspension or cancellation of a relevant approval for the prescribed activity under an Act within 3 days of the relevant approval being suspended or cancelled.
- (3) Subject to subsection (2), the local government may, by subordinate local law, prescribe conditions that must be imposed on an approval or that will ordinarily be imposed on an approval.
- (4) To remove any doubt, it is declared that a condition of an approval may authorise an act or omission that—
 - (a) contravenes a noise standard; or
 - (b) causes an environmental nuisance.³

Example for paragraph (a)—

A condition of an approval for operation of a temporary entertainment event may authorise the operation of an amplifier device at specified times that would otherwise be a contravention of the noise standard in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, section 440Y.

- (5) In this section—

environmental nuisance see *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, section 15.

noise standard see *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, section 440K.

³ See *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, schedule 1, section 3(b).

11 Compliance with conditions of approval

- (1) A holder of an approval must ensure each condition of the approval is complied with.

Maximum penalty for subsection (1)—50 penalty units.

- (2) For a prescribed activity mentioned in section 5(b), this section does not apply if the Act that provides for the local government to grant an approval stipulates a penalty for contravening a condition of the approval.

12 Third party certification

- (1) In deciding an application under this part, the local government may accept the certificate of a third party certifier as evidence about any application requirement that is mentioned in a subordinate local law for this subsection.

Example—

A subordinate local law under section 9(1)(d) might specify that a criterion to be met by applicants for approval to operate a public swimming pool is a management plan that complies with the Royal Life Saving Society's *Guidelines for Safe Pool Operation*. A subordinate local law under the current section could state that compliance with this requirement is a matter about which a third party certifier may provide certification. In deciding an application, the local government may then accept a certificate of a third party certifier (approved under a subordinate local law pursuant to subsection (2) – e.g. the Royal Life Saving Society) as evidence that this requirement has been met.

- (2) In this section—

third party certifier means—

- (a) an individual or organisation declared under a subordinate local law for this paragraph as a third party certifier for particular application requirements; or
- (b) an individual or organisation that has the qualifications prescribed under a subordinate local law for this paragraph as necessary to provide a certificate about particular application requirements.

application requirement means a matter that the local government must be satisfied about, or have regard to, before granting an application for approval for a prescribed activity.

13 Term of approval

Unless sooner cancelled or suspended, an approval remains in force for—

- (a) the term provided for the prescribed activity under a subordinate local law for this paragraph; or
- (b) if there is no term provided for under a subordinate local law—one year from the date the approval is granted.

14 Renewal of approval

- (1) An approval holder may, before the end of the term of the approval, apply to the local government to renew or extend the approval for—
 - (a) a further term provided for the prescribed activity under a subordinate local law for this paragraph; or
 - (b) if there is no term provided for under a subordinate local law—a further term equal to the current term of the approval.
- (2) However, an approval holder may not apply to renew or extend the approval where the local government has given the approval holder reasonable written notice that the approval is one of a class of approvals that the local government does not intend to renew or extend.

Example—

The local government might give notice to the approval holder that, in order to prevent environmental harm to an endangered ecosystem, it does not intend to grant, renew or extend any approvals for the prescribed activity in a specified part of the local government area.

- (3) The application under subsection (1) must be—
 - (a) made in a form approved by the local government; and
 - (b) accompanied by the prescribed fee.
- (4) The local government may, by written notice, request the applicant to provide further reasonable information or clarification of information, documents or materials included in the application.
- (5) Section 8(4) to (7) applies to the notice as if it was a notice under section 8(3).
- (6) The local government may, by written notice to the applicant—
 - (a) grant the application; or
 - (b) grant the application and amend the conditions of the approval; or
 - (c) refuse the application.
- (7) In deciding under subsection (6), the local government may have regard to—
 - (a) the matters mentioned in section 9(1); and
 - (b) whether the conditions of the approval are being complied with by the applicant.
- (8) The local government must give the applicant an information notice if the local government—
 - (a) refuses the application; or
 - (b) grants the application and amends the approval to include non-standard conditions.
- (9) The local government may amend the conditions of the approval under subsection (6)(b) without following the procedure in section 18.
- (10) If an approval holder applies to renew or extend the approval, the approval remains in force until—
 - (a) if the application is granted, with or without amendment of the conditions—the date the application is granted; or

- (b) if the application is refused and the applicant applies for a review of the decision under part 4—the date the applicant is given notice of the review decision; or
- (c) if the application is refused and the applicant has not applied for a review of the decision under part 4—14 days after the applicant is given an information notice under subsection (8).

15 Transfer of approval

- (1) The holder of an approval together with another person may apply to the local government for transfer of the approval to the other person (the *proposed transferee*).⁴
- (2) However, an approval cannot be transferred under this section if it is of a category declared as non-transferable under a subordinate local law for this subsection.
- (3) The application under subsection (1) must be—
 - (a) made in a form approved by the local government; and
 - (b) accompanied by the prescribed fee.
- (4) The local government may, by written notice, request the applicant to provide further reasonable information or clarification of information, documents or materials included in the application.
- (5) Section 8(4) to (7) applies to the notice as if it was a notice under section 8(3).
- (6) The local government may grant an application to transfer an approval only if it is satisfied about the matters mentioned in section 9(1).
- (7) The local government may, by written notice to the approval holder and the proposed transferee—
 - (a) grant the application to transfer the approval; or
 - (b) refuse the application to transfer the approval.
- (8) If the local government decides to grant the application to transfer the approval, the local government may amend the existing conditions of the approval.
- (9) The local government may amend the conditions of the approval under subsection (8) without following the procedure in section 18.
- (10) The local government must state, in the notice given under subsection (7)(a), any amendments to the conditions of the approval and the day that they take effect.
- (11) The local government must give the approval holder and the proposed transferee an information notice if the local government—
 - (a) refuses the application; or
 - (b) grants the application and amends the approval to include non-standard conditions.

⁴ See the Act, section 97, for the power of a local government to fix cost-recovery fees for approvals.

16 Amending conditions at request of approval holder

- (1) An approval holder may apply to the local government to amend the conditions of the approval.
- (2) The application must be written and state—
 - (a) the proposed amendment; and
 - (b) the reasons for it.
- (3) The local government must consider and decide whether to grant or refuse the application.
- (4) If the local government decides to amend the conditions as requested, the local government must, within 14 days of the decision, give the approval holder written notice of the amended conditions and the day that they take effect.
- (5) If the local government refuses to amend the conditions, the local government must give the approval holder an information notice.
- (6) The local government may amend the conditions of the approval under this section without following the procedure in section 18.

17 Grounds for amending, suspending or cancelling approval

Each of the following is a ground for amending, suspending or cancelling an approval—

- (a) amendment, suspension or cancellation is necessary—
 - (i) for the protection of public health or safety; or
 - (ii) to prevent environmental harm; or
 - (iii) to prevent property damage or loss of amenity; or
 - (iv) to allow for works on roads or local government controlled areas; or
 - (v) to improve access to a road; or
 - (vi) to improve the efficiency of vehicle or pedestrian traffic.
- (b) another approval required for the prescribed activity under an Act has been suspended or cancelled;
- (c) in undertaking the prescribed activity, the approval holder has failed to comply with a local law or an Act;
- (d) the approval holder has failed to comply with a condition of the approval;
- (e) the approval holder has failed to comply with a notice under sections 26 or 27 that relates to the conduct of the prescribed activity or has failed to comply with a stop order under section 29;
- (f) the approval was granted because of a document or representation that was—
 - (i) false or misleading; or
 - (ii) obtained or made in another improper way.

18 Procedure for amending, suspending or cancelling approval

- (1) This section applies if the local government considers there is a ground under section 17 to amend, suspend or cancel an approval (the *proposed action*).
- (2) Before taking the proposed action, the local government must give the approval holder a written notice (the *show cause notice*) stating—
 - (a) the proposed action; and
 - (b) the grounds for the proposed action; and
 - (c) an outline of the facts and circumstances that are the basis of the grounds; and
 - (d) if the proposed action is suspension of the approval, the proposed suspension period; and
 - (e) that the approval holder may make written submissions, within a stated reasonable time of at least 21 days after the notice is given, why the proposed action should not be taken.
- (3) If, after considering all submissions made within the stated time, the local government decides that a ground no longer exists to cancel, amend or suspend the approval, the local government must take no further action about the show cause notice and give written notice to the approval holder about the decision.
- (4) If, after considering all submissions made within the stated time, the local government still considers there is a ground to take the proposed action, the local government may—
 - (a) if the proposed action was to amend the approval—amend the approval; or
 - (b) if the proposed action was to suspend the approval—suspend the approval for no longer than the period stated in the notice; or
 - (c) if the proposed action was to cancel the approval—amend the approval, suspend it for a period or cancel it.
- (5) If the local government decides to amend, suspend or cancel the approval, the local government must give the approval holder an information notice.
- (6) The decision takes effect on the day the written notice mentioned in subsection (3) or (5) is given to the approval holder, or if a later day of effect is stated in the notice, the later day.
- (7) This section does not limit the power a local government may have apart from this section to amend, suspend or cancel an approval.

19 Procedure for immediate suspension of approval

- (1) Despite section 18, the local government may immediately suspend an approval if the local government believes that continuation of the prescribed activity by the approval holder poses—
 - (a) an urgent and serious threat to public health or safety; or
 - (b) an urgent and serious risk of environmental harm, property damage or loss of amenity.

- (2) The suspension—
- (a) can be effected only by the local government giving a notice to the approval holder about the decision to immediately suspend the approval, together with a show cause notice about proposed action under section 18; and
 - (b) operates immediately the notices are given to the approval holder; and
 - (c) continues to operate until the earliest of the following happens—
 - (i) the local government cancels the suspension;
 - (ii) the local government gives the approval holder notice under section 18(3) or (5) of its decision about the show cause notice;
 - (iii) 14 days have passed since the expiry of the stated time for the making of written submissions regarding the show cause notice;
 - (iv) 14 days have passed since the approval holder notifies the local government that it has made its final written submissions regarding the show cause notice.

Part 3 Authorised persons

20 Appointment

An authorised person's instrument of appointment⁵ must state the local laws, or the provisions of local laws, for which the person is appointed as an authorised person.

21 Threatening etc an authorised person⁶

A person must not threaten, insult or use abusive language to an authorised person.
Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Part 4 Review of decisions

22 Application for review

- (1) A person who is given, or is entitled to be given, an information notice for a decision under a local law (an **original decision**) may apply to the chief executive officer⁷ for a review of the decision under this part.⁸
- (2) The application (a **review application**) must be made within 14 days of—
 - (a) if the person is given an information notice for the decision—the day the person is given the notice; or

⁵ See the Act, chapter 6, part 6, for the power to appoint authorised persons.

⁶ See also the Act, section 149, in relation to obstructing a person enforcing a local government Act and section 150 in relation to impersonating an authorised person.

⁷ See definition of **chief executive officer** in the Act, schedule 4.

⁸ Persons who are aggrieved by a local government decision for which they do not receive, and are not entitled to receive, an information notice may seek redress under the local government's complaints process, which is required by the Act, section 268.

- (b) if paragraph (a) does not apply—the day the person otherwise becomes aware of the original decision.
- (3) However, the local government may, at any time, extend the time for making a review application.
- (4) The review application must be in writing and—
 - (a) accompanied by a statement of the grounds on which the applicant seeks the review of the decision; and
 - (b) supported by enough information to enable the local government to decide the application.

23 Review decision

- (1) The local government must review the original decision within 28 days after receiving a review application and make a decision (the **review decision**) to—
 - (a) confirm the original decision; or
 - (b) amend the original decision; or
 - (c) substitute another decision for the original decision.
- (2) The application must not be dealt with by—
 - (a) the person who made the original decision; or
 - (b) a person in a less senior office than the person who made the original decision, unless the original decision was made by the chief executive officer.
- (3) The local government must, within 5 days of making the review decision, give the applicant notice of the decision (the **review notice**).
- (4) If the review decision is not the decision sought by the applicant, the review notice must also state the reasons for the review decision.
- (5) If the local government does not give the review notice within the 5 days, the local government is taken to have made a review decision confirming the original decision.

24 Stay of operation of original decision

- (1) A review application does not stay the original decision that is the subject of the application.
- (2) However, the applicant may, immediately after being given the information notice about the original decision, apply to the Magistrates Court for a stay of the original decision.
- (3) The court may stay the original decision to secure the effectiveness of the review.
- (4) A stay may be granted on conditions the court considers appropriate.

Part 5 Enforcement

25 Production of records

- (1) This section applies where an authorised person has entered a property under the Act to find out whether the conditions of an approval have been complied with.⁹
- (2) The authorised person may require the occupier of the property to produce for inspection records that are required by the conditions of an approval.
- (3) A person must comply with a requirement under subsection (2), unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—10 penalty units.

26 Compliance notice for contravention of local law or approval condition

- (1) Subsection (2) applies if an authorised person is satisfied on reasonable grounds that—
 - (a) a person—
 - (i) is contravening a local law or a condition of an approval; or
 - (ii) has contravened a local law or a condition of an approval in circumstances that make it likely the contravention will continue or be repeated; and
 - (b) a matter relating to the contravention can be remedied; and
 - (c) it is appropriate to give the person an opportunity to remedy the matter.

Examples for paragraph (b) of matters relating to a contravention that can be remedied—

- If the contravention relates to a person's failure to take action that is required under a local law or a condition of an approval, then the matter can be remedied by the person taking that action.
 - If the contravention relates to a person taking action that is prohibited under a local law or a condition of an approval, then the matter can be remedied by the person stopping that action.
- (2) The authorised person may give¹⁰ a written notice (a **compliance notice**) to the person (the **recipient**) requiring the person to remedy the contravention.¹¹
 - (3) The compliance notice must state the following—
 - (a) the particular provision of the local law or condition of an approval the authorised person believes is being, or has been, contravened; and
 - (b) briefly, how it is believed the provision of the local law or condition of an approval is being, or has been, contravened; and
 - (c) the time by which the recipient must remedy the contravention; and
 - (d) that it is an offence to fail to comply with the compliance notice; and
 - (e) the maximum penalty for failing to comply with the compliance notice.

⁹ See the Act, section 132.

¹⁰ See the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, sections 39 and 39A, regarding the service of documents on a person.

¹¹ Where a compliance notice is given to the owner of a property and requires action to be taken in relation to that property, then it will constitute a **remedial notice** under the Act, section 138AA(1).

- (4) The time under subsection (3)(c) must be reasonable having regard to—
 - (a) the action required to remedy the contravention; and
 - (b) the risk to public health and safety, the risk of damage to property or loss of amenity and the risk of environmental harm posed by the contravention; and
 - (c) how long the recipient has been aware of the contravention.
- (5) The compliance notice may also state the reasonable steps the authorised person considers necessary to remedy the contravention or avoid further contravention.

Examples of reasonable steps to avoid further contravention—

- The repetition of a specified action at stated intervals for a certain period.
 - Stopping taking an action that is prohibited by a local law or condition of an approval.
- (6) The compliance notice must include, or be accompanied by, an information notice.
 - (7) The recipient must comply with the compliance notice.¹²
- Maximum penalty for subsection (7)—50 penalty units.

27 Compliance notice authorised by local law

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a local law provides that an authorised person may give a compliance notice to a person;¹³ and
 - (b) the authorised person gives¹⁴ a compliance notice to the person (the **recipient**).¹⁵
- (2) The compliance notice must state the following—
 - (a) the provision of the local law that authorises the authorised person to give a compliance notice; and
 - (b) the specified action that the recipient must take to comply with the notice; and
 - (c) the time by which the recipient must comply with the notice; and
 - (d) that it is an offence to fail to comply with the notice; and
 - (e) the maximum penalty for failing to comply with the notice.
- (3) The specified action in subsection (2)(b) must not be inconsistent with action required, by a remedial notice, to be taken under another Local Government Act.
- (4) The time under subsection (2)(c) must be reasonable having regard to the risk to public health and safety, the risk of damage to property or loss of amenity and the risk of environmental harm that may result from failure to comply with the notice.
- (5) The compliance notice must include, or be accompanied by, an information notice.

¹² See also sections 17(e) and 18 regarding the local government's power to amend, suspend or cancel an approval where a notice is not complied with, and the Act, section 142, regarding the local government's power to enter property and take action that is required under a remedial notice.

¹³ For example, see *Local Law No.4 (Local Government Controlled Areas, Facilities & Roads) 2018*, section 9(1) (Power to require owner of land adjoining road to fence land) and *Local Law No. 3 (Community & Environmental Management) 2018*, section 10(1) (Pest control notices), section 13(2) (Overgrown allotments), section 14(2) (Accumulation of objects and materials on allotments), section 16(2) (Fire hazards), section 19(2) (Community safety hazards).

¹⁴ See also footnote 10.

¹⁵ See also footnote 11.

- (6) The recipient must comply with the compliance notice.¹⁶

Maximum penalty for subsection (6)—50 penalty units.

28 Power to remove and cost recovery

- (1) This section applies where—
- (a) a structure or other material thing has been brought onto a local government controlled area or road in contravention of a local law; or
 - (b) a structure has been erected or installed in, on, across, under or over a road in contravention of a local law.
- (2) An authorised person may seize (by dismantling if necessary) and impound the structure or thing if its immediate removal is necessary—
- (a) in the interests of public health or safety; or
 - (b) to prevent environmental harm, property damage or loss of amenity.
- (3) Where subsection (2) does not apply, an authorised person may seize (by dismantling if necessary) and impound the structure or thing if—
- (a) the owner, or person in possession, of the structure or thing has not complied with a compliance notice requiring the owner or person to remove it; and
 - (b) the time for making an application for review of the compliance notice under section 22 has expired.
- (4) The local government may recover the cost of action taken under this section as a debt from the person responsible for the activity mentioned in subsection (1).
- (5) In this section—
- thing* does not include an animal.

29 Stop orders

- (1) An authorised person may give a relevant person an order to immediately stop a prescribed activity if the authorised person believes that continuation of the activity poses—
- (a) an urgent and serious threat to public health or safety; or
 - (b) an urgent and serious risk of environmental harm, property damage or loss of amenity.
- (2) An order under this section—
- (a) may be given orally or in writing; and
 - (b) operates until the earliest of the following happens—
 - (i) the expiry of the period, of no more than 3 days, specified by the authorised person when the order is given;
 - (ii) the local government immediately suspends the approval for the prescribed activity under section 19.
- (3) An authorised person must confirm an oral order in writing by the next business day following the giving of the order.

¹⁶ See also footnote 12.

- (4) A person who receives an order under this section must comply with the order.

Maximum penalty for subsection (4)—50 penalty units.

- (5) This section does not affect the local government's powers under another law.

- (6) In this section—

relevant person means the approval holder for the prescribed activity or an employee or agent of the approval holder currently conducting the prescribed activity.

Part 6 Legal proceedings

30 Defence of reasonable excuse

If a person is charged with an offence involving a contravention of a local law, it is a defence to prove that the person had a reasonable excuse for the contravention.

31 General defence for owners or occupiers of land

In a proceeding under a local law against the owner or occupier of land for an offence relating to an act or omission with respect to the land, it is a defence for the owner or occupier to prove that—

- (a) the act or omission occurred without the owner's or occupier's knowledge or consent; and
- (b) the owner or occupier could not, by reasonable diligence, have prevented the act or omission.

32 Joint and several liability

- (1) If a local law imposes a liability on an owner or occupier of property, or a person engaged in a particular activity, and 2 or more persons are the owners or occupiers of the relevant property, or are jointly engaged in the relevant activity, the liability is joint and several.
- (2) This section applies both to civil liabilities and liabilities enforced by summary proceedings under the *Justices Act 1886*.

33 Rewards

- (1) The local government may, by public notice, offer a reward for information leading to the conviction of a person for—
 - (a) an offence involving damage to, or theft of, property of the local government or under the local government's control; or
 - (b) an offence against a local law.
- (2) The amount of the reward, and the conditions on which it is payable, must be decided by resolution of the local government.

Part 7 Miscellaneous

34 Maintenance of good order at meetings

- (1) A person who is not a member of the local government or a local government committee must not obstruct the proper conduct of a meeting of the local government or committee.

Maximum penalty for subsection (1)—20 penalty units.

- (2) If a person (other than a member) obstructs the proper conduct of a meeting of the local government or committee, the chairperson may ask the person to withdraw from the meeting place.
- (3) A person asked to withdraw from a meeting place under subsection (2) must immediately withdraw from the place and remain away until the end of the meeting or for a lesser period fixed by the chairperson.

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—20 penalty units.

- (4) If a person contravenes subsection (3), an authorised person may, at the request of the chairperson, exercise reasonable force to remove the person, and keep the person away, from the meeting place.

35 Fees

- (1) If a local law provides for payment of a fee, and does not itself fix the amount of the fee, the fee is to be fixed by resolution under the Act, chapter 4, part 2.
- (2) A resolution fixing a fee may provide for the reimbursement of the fee in appropriate circumstances.

Example—

Suppose that a person pays an approval fee appropriate to an approval of 1 year's duration but, because of unforeseen circumstances, surrenders the approval within 3 months after it is granted. A resolution might provide that, in such a case, the former approval holder is to receive a partial reimbursement of the approval fee.

- (3) Unless specific provision to the contrary is made in the local law or resolution fixing a fee, the local government may, in an appropriate case, waive or partially remit a fee.

36 Abandoned goods

- (1) This section applies where an authorised person considers on reasonable grounds that goods have been abandoned in a local government controlled area or on a road.
- (2) The authorised person may seize and impound the goods.

37 Dealing with seized and impounded items

- (1) This section applies where—
 - (a) an authorised person has exercised a power under a local law to seize and impound a structure, thing or goods (an *impounded item*);¹⁷ or
 - (b) the local government has impounded an item that has been delivered into its custody pursuant to a local law (also an *impounded item*) and the local law states that this section is to apply.
- (2) However, this section does not apply to an impounded item that is an animal¹⁸
- (3) If the impounded item is perishable, it may be immediately disposed of as the chief executive officer directs and the proceeds applied in accordance with subsection (6).
- (4) A person may reclaim the impounded item if—
 - (a) written application is made to the chief executive officer; and
 - (b) proof is produced to the satisfaction of the chief executive officer that the applicant is the owner of the item; and
 - (c) the applicant pays the prescribed fee for the impounding of the item.
- (5) At the expiry of 1 month since the date of impounding, the impounded item is forfeited to the local government, which may dispose of the item—
 - (a) if it has no commercial value or has a value that would not cover the costs of sale of the item—as the chief executive officer directs; or
 - (b) by sale through—
 - (i) public auction or tender, following an advertisement published at least 14 days before the date of the proposed sale; or
 - (ii) an agent of the local government; or
 - (iii) an enterprise owned by the local government; or
 - (c) if it has been offered for sale under paragraph (b) but has not been sold within a reasonable period—as the chief executive officer directs.
- (6) The proceeds of the sale or disposal of the impounded item must be applied—
 - (a) firstly, towards the costs of the sale or disposal; and
 - (b) secondly, towards the prescribed fee for impounding the impounded item; and
 - (c) thirdly, to the former owner of the impounded item.
- (7) If no person establishes a valid claim to the amount to which the former owner is entitled under subsection (6)(c) within 1 year of the date of the sale or disposal, the amount becomes the property of the local government.

¹⁷ See, for example, section 28 in relation to structures or things brought onto a local government controlled area or road in contravention of a local law and section 36 in relation to abandoned goods.

¹⁸ See *Local Law No.2 (Animal Management) 2018*, part 4, in relation to the seizure of animals. See the *Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008* in relation to the seizure of regulated dogs.

38 Repeal

This Local Law repeals—

- (a) *Mareeba Shire Council Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2011*; and
- (b) *Mareeba Shire Council Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2011*; and
- (c) *Mareeba Shire Council Local Law No. 3 (Community and Environmental Management) 2011*; and
- (d) *Mareeba Shire Council Local Law No. 4 (Local Government Controlled Areas, Facilities and Roads) 2011*; and
- (e) *Mareeba Shire Council Local Law No. 5 (Parking) 2011*.

Part 8 Subordinate local laws

39 Subordinate local laws

The local government may make subordinate local laws about—

- (a) prescribed activities in respect of which the requirement for an approval does not apply;¹⁹ and
- (b) the categories of prescribed activities for the purposes of maximum penalties;²⁰ and
- (c) the documents and materials that must accompany an application for an approval;²¹ and
- (d) additional criteria for the granting of approvals for prescribed activities;²² and
- (e) the conditions that must be imposed on an approval or that will ordinarily be imposed on an approval;²³ and
- (f) application requirements for which a third party certifier's certificate may be accepted by the local government;²⁴ and
- (g) the individuals or organisations that are declared as third party certifiers for particular application requirements;²⁵ and
- (h) the qualifications that are necessary for an individual or organisation to provide a third party certificate about particular application requirements;²⁶ and
- (i) the term for which an approval for a prescribed activity remains in force;²⁷ and

¹⁹ See section 6(3).

²⁰ See section 6(4).

²¹ See section 8(2)(a).

²² See section 9(1)(d).

²³ See section 10(3).

²⁴ See section 12(1).

²⁵ See section 12(2), definition of *third party certifier*, paragraph(a).

²⁶ See section 12(2), definition of *third party certifier*, paragraph(b).

²⁷ See section 13(a).

- (j) the further term for which an approval for a prescribed activity may be renewed or extended;²⁸ and
- (k) categories of approvals that are non-transferable;²⁹ and
- (l) complementary accommodation prescribed as appropriate for caravan parks;³⁰ and
- (m) a State-controlled road to which this local law applies;³¹ and
- (n) public place activities prescribed as regulated activities on local government controlled areas and roads.³²

²⁸ See section 14(1)(a).

²⁹ See section 15(2).

³⁰ See schedule 1, definition of *complementary accommodation*, paragraph (b).

³¹ See schedule 1, definition of *road*, subparagraph (b)(i).

³² See schedule 2, part 2, definition of *regulated activities on local government controlled areas and roads*, paragraph (c).

Schedule 1 Dictionary

Section 3

amend for an approval, includes varying a condition, removing a condition or adding a condition.

approval includes a consent, permission, licence, permit or authorisation.

authorised person see the Act, schedule 4³³.

caravan see *Residential Tenancies Act 1994*, section 3A.

complementary accommodation means—

- (a) accommodation in an on-site caravan, a cabin or a tent or other structure that can be readily assembled and disassembled; or
- (b) other accommodation prescribed under a subordinate local law for this paragraph as appropriate to caravan parks.

compliance notice means a compliance notice given under—

- (a) section 26; or
- (b) another local law that authorises the giving of a compliance notice.

disturbance, of human remains, includes interfering with remains, removal of remains and opening of a site of burial

DOGIT land means land that is DOGIT land under the *Aboriginal Land Act 1991*, section 13, or the *Torres Strait Islander Land Act 1991*, section 12.

entertainment includes recreation and amusement.

entertainment event means an event that is open to the public for entertainment whether or not a charge for admission is made and whether or not the person who controls admission to the place reserves a right to refuse admission.

environmental harm see *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, section 14.

goods does not include animals.

human remains means the body or part of the body of a deceased person.

information notice, for a decision, means a written notice stating the following—

- (a) the decision; and
- (b) the reasons for the decision; and
- (c) that the person to whom the notice is given may apply for a review of the decision within 14 days after the notice is given; and
- (d) how to apply for a review.

Local Government Act see the Act, schedule 4.

local government cemetery means a cemetery under the control of the local government, including a cemetery located on land owned by the local government or on land for which the local government is the trustee.

³³ See also section 20.

local government controlled area—

- 1 A *local government controlled area* means land, facilities and other infrastructure owned, held in trust or otherwise controlled by the local government, other than a road.

Examples of local government controlled areas—

- parks, reserves and gazetted foreshores
 - camping grounds or caravan parks on land owned or controlled by the local government
 - local government swimming pools
 - cemeteries
 - Council Chambers and local government offices
 - jetties.
- 2 A *local government controlled area* includes part of a local government controlled area.
- 3 A *local government controlled area* does not include a residential lot on DOGIT land.

network connection see the Act, section 35(2).

prescribed activity see section 5.

prescribed fee means a cost-recovery fee fixed by the local government, by local law or by resolution, under the Act³⁴.

property see *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, section 36.

public notice means a notice published in a newspaper circulating in the local government's area.

public place see the Act, section 125(5).

residence means human habitation on a short-term or long-term basis.

review decision see section 23(1).

road means—

- (a) a road as defined in the Act, section 59; and
- (b) a State-controlled road—
 - (i) prescribed under a subordinate local law for this subparagraph as a road to which this local law applies unless otherwise provided; and
 - (ii) in respect of which the chief executive has given written agreement under the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995*, section 66(5)(b).

shared facility accommodation means accommodation occupied or available for occupation by residents, in return for payment, on the basis of residents sharing 1 or more of the following facilities—

- (a) dormitories or bedrooms;
- (b) toilets;
- (c) bathrooms, showers or other bathing facilities;

³⁴ See the Act, section 97.

- (d) laundries;
- (e) dining facilities;
- (f) cooking facilities;
- (g) recreation facilities.

show cause notice see section 18(2).

the Act means the *Local Government Act 2009*.

Schedule 2 Prescribed activities

Section 5

Part 1 Prescribed activities

alteration or improvement to local government controlled areas and roads

commercial use of local government controlled areas and roads

establishment or occupation of a temporary home

installation of advertising devices

keeping of animals

operation of camping grounds

operation of cane railways

operation of caravan parks

operation of cemeteries

operation of public swimming pools

operation of shared facility accommodation

operation of temporary entertainment events

undertaking regulated activities regarding human remains

undertaking regulated activities on local government controlled areas and roads

Part 2 Definitions of prescribed activities

*alteration or improvement to local government controlled areas and roads*³⁵
means—

1 *Alteration or improvement to local government controlled areas and roads*
means—

- (a) installing, changing, damaging or removing a structure in a local government controlled area or on a road; or
- (b) planting, clearing or damaging of vegetation in a local government controlled area or on a road.

³⁵ Where a local government controlled area comprises land held on trust by the local government under the *Land Act 1994*, the local government must take account of, and give precedence to, its rights, powers and responsibilities as a trustee under that Act.

2 *Alteration or improvement to local government controlled areas and roads* does not include an alteration or improvement—

- (a) that constitutes development under the Planning Act³⁶; or
- (b) for which a tree clearing permit is required under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*; or
- (c) that involves a network connection; or
- (d) for which written approval of the local government is required under section 75 of the Act.

commercial use of local government controlled areas³⁷ and roads means the use of a local government controlled area or road for soliciting or carrying on the supply of goods and services (including food or drink) for profit, but does not include the following—

- (a) the provision of a public passenger service under the *Transport Operations (Passenger Transport) Act 1994*;
- (b) a business on part of a road if the person carrying on the business is authorised by a permit under the *Land Act 1994* to occupy the relevant part of the road for carrying on the business;
- (c) a business that a person is authorised to carry on under the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*;
- (d) using a road for a particular purpose if the use constitutes development under the Planning Act;
- (e) operation of a temporary entertainment event;
- (f) undertaking a regulated activity on a local government controlled area or road where the activity is the holding of a public place activity.

establishment or occupation of a temporary home means the erection, construction, installation, positioning or placement of a structure used or intended for temporary use as a place of residence but does not include—

- (a) a structure for erection which is constituted as development under the Planning Act; or
- (b) the establishment or the occupation of a temporary home on or in a camping ground or caravan park.

installation of advertising devices means the installation, erection or display of an advertisement or sign that is visible from a road or other public place.³⁸

keeping of animals means the keeping of an animal or animals for which an approval is required under *Local Law No.2 (Animal Management) 2016*.

operation of camping grounds means to permit access to, or use of, a commercial camping ground but does not include a caravan park.

³⁶ See the definition of *Planning Act* in the Act, schedule 4.

³⁷ See footnote 36.

³⁸ See the Act, section 37(5), regarding the relationship between a local law about advertising devices and the local government's planning scheme.

operation of cane railways means the operation of a tramway or railway—

- (a) operated, entirely or partly, on an access right under the *Sugar Industry Act 1999*, chapter 2, part 4³⁹; and
- (b) used, or proposed to be used, to transport sugar cane, sugar or sugar cane by-products; and
- (c) that does not transport passengers or other freight for reward.

operation of caravan parks means to operate, on a commercial basis, a place for parking and residing in caravans, including a place that provides also for complementary accommodation.

operation of cemeteries means to operate a place for disposing of human remains by—

- (a) burial; or
- (b) cremation; or
- (c) placement in a columbarium, mausoleum or vault.

operation of public swimming pools means the operation of a swimming pool that is made available for use to—

- (a) members of the public or a section of the public; or
- (b) participants in organised swimming or diving competitions or in training for organised swimming or diving competitions; or
- (c) persons who have a commercial relationship with the owner of the pool.

operation of shared facility accommodation means the provision of shared facility accommodation to holiday makers or travellers, but does not include accommodation in a hotel or motel.

operation of temporary entertainment events means the opening to the public, or the preparation for opening to the public, of an entertainment event and for which the opening to the public does not constitute development under the Planning Act.

undertaking regulated activities regarding human remains means undertaking one of the following activities—

- (a) disturbance of human remains buried outside a cemetery; or
- (b) burial or disposal of human remains (excluding cremated remains) outside a cemetery; or
- (c) disturbance of human remains in a local government cemetery.

undertaking regulated activities on local government controlled areas⁴⁰ and roads means undertaking one of the following activities on a local government controlled area or road—

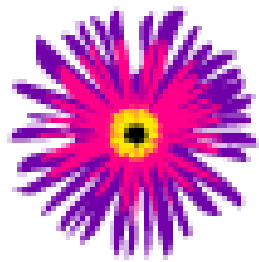
- (a) driving or leading of animals to cross a road; or
- (b) depositing of goods or materials; or

³⁹ *Sugar Industry Act 1999*, chapter 2 (Supply contracts and cane access rights), part 4 (Cane access, harvesting and mill supply).

⁴⁰ See footnote 36.

- (c) holding of a public place activity prescribed under a subordinate local law for this paragraph, excluding the operation of a temporary entertainment event.

Example for paragraph (c)—A subordinate local law may prescribe that a display or information booth in a public park or on a footpath is a regulated activity.



Mareeba
SHIRE COUNCIL

Mareeba Shire Council

Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2018

Mareeba Shire Council

Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2018

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Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This local law may be cited as *Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2018*.

2 Purpose and how it is to be achieved

- (1) The purpose of this local law is to regulate and manage the keeping and control of animals in the local government's area in a way that—
 - (a) balances community expectations with the rights of individuals; and
 - (b) protects the community against risks to health and safety; and
 - (c) prevents pollution and other environmental damage; and
 - (d) protects the amenity of the local community and environment.
- (2) The purpose is to be achieved by providing for—
 - (a) the regulation of the keeping of animals in terms of how many, what type, how, and where animals can be kept; and
 - (b) the prescription of minimum standards for keeping animals; and
 - (c) the proper control of animals in public places and koala conservation areas; and
 - (d) the management of dangerous or aggressive animals other than dogs;¹ and
 - (e) the seizure and destruction of animals in certain circumstances; and
 - (f) the establishment and administration of animal pounds.

3 Definitions—the dictionary

The dictionary in the schedule defines particular words used in this local law.

4 Relationship with other laws²

This local law is—

- (a) in addition to, and does not derogate from—
 - (i) laws regulating the use or development of land; and
 - (ii) other laws about the keeping or control or welfare of animals; and
- (b) to be read with *Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018*.

¹ The *Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008* provides for the management of **regulated dogs**, comprising declared dangerous dogs, declared menacing dogs and restricted dogs.

² This local law and any subordinate local law made under it do not apply to the extent of any inconsistency with a law of the State or Commonwealth. See the Act, section 27.

Part 2 Keeping of animals

Division 1 Prohibition on keeping animals

5 Prohibition on keeping animals in prescribed circumstances

- (1) The local government may, by subordinate local law, prohibit the keeping of animals in prescribed circumstances.
- (2) The circumstances in which the keeping of animals is prohibited may be specified by reference to 1 or more of the following factors—
 - (a) species;
 - (b) breed;
 - (c) sex;
 - (d) age;
 - (e) number;
 - (f) whether an animal is a restricted dog;³
 - (g) the locality in which the animal would be kept;
 - (h) the nature of the premises in which the animal would be kept, including the size of the enclosure or the size of the allotment.⁴

Example for subsection (2)—

A prohibition may be imposed in relation to keeping certain species or a prescribed number of animals of a certain species in an urban locality.

- (3) A person must not keep an animal in contravention of a prohibition under this section.

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—50 penalty units.

Division 2 Animals for which approval is required

6 Requirement for approval

- (1) Subject to subsections (3) and (4), the local government may, by subordinate local law, require an approval⁵ for keeping an animal or animals in prescribed circumstances.
- (2) The circumstances in which an approval is required may be specified by reference to 1 or more of the following factors—

³ Section 72(3) of the *Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008* provides: “A permit application may be made for more than 1 restricted dog for the same place only if the keeping of more than 1 restricted dog and more than 1 dog of any breed is permitted under a local law.”

⁴ See the *Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008*, chapter 4, regarding particular conditions on keeping regulated dogs, including requirements about enclosures.

⁵ Keeping an animal for which an approval is required under this local law is a **prescribed activity** under schedule 2 of *Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018*. The process for obtaining an approval for a prescribed activity is set out in part 2 of that local law and section 6 creates an offence for a person undertaking a prescribed activity without a current approval.

- (a) species;
 - (b) breed;
 - (c) sex;
 - (d) age;
 - (e) number;
 - (f) the locality in which the animal is to be kept, including whether it is an urban or non-urban locality;
 - (g) the nature of the premises in which the animal is to be kept, including the size of the enclosure or the size of the allotment.⁶
- (3) An approval under this section is not required for the keeping of animals on land if the keeping of the animals on the land is authorised by a development approval under the Planning Act.⁷
- (4) Under this section, the local government may not require an approval for keeping a restricted dog.⁸

Division 3 Animals for which desexing is required

7 Requirement to desex an animal

- (1) The local government may, by subordinate local law, require an animal of a particular species or breed to be desexed.
- (2) The subordinate local law may—
- (a) specify that the requirement for desexing only applies once an animal reaches a certain age; and
 - (b) exempt animals under particular circumstances.

Example for paragraph (b)—

Exemption might be provided for an animal that is owned by a member of a recognised breeders' association for the purposes of breeding or showing.

- (3) A person must not keep an animal that is required to be desexed unless the animal has been desexed.

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—20 penalty units.

⁶ See note 4.

⁷ See the definition of **Planning Act** in the Act, schedule 4.

⁸ Section 71 of the *Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008* requires a permit issued by the local government for a person to own or be responsible for a restricted dog. The processes for the granting of restricted dog permits are set out under chapter 4, part 3 of that Act.

Division 4 Minimum standards

8 Minimum standards for keeping animals

- (1) The local government may, by subordinate local law, specify minimum standards for the keeping of animals or a particular species or breed of animal.
- (2) A person who keeps an animal must ensure that the relevant minimum standards prescribed by a subordinate local law are complied with.⁹

Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—20 penalty units.

- (3) If a person is required to hold an approval to keep an animal, the obligation to comply with the minimum standards prescribed by a subordinate local law is in addition to an obligation imposed by a condition of the approval.

Division 5 Identification of registered cats and dogs

9 Identification for cats and dogs in certain circumstances

The local government may, by subordinate local law, prescribe the identification required by the *Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008* for a cat or dog that is at a place other than the address stated in the registration notice for the cat or dog.¹⁰

Part 3 Control of animals

Division 1 Animals in public places

10 Exclusion of animals

- (1) The local government may, by subordinate local law, specify public places where animals, or animals of a particular species or breed, are prohibited.
- (2) The owner or responsible person for an animal must ensure that the animal is not in a public place in contravention of a prohibition specified under subsection (1).

Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—20 penalty units.

- (3) The local government must take reasonable steps to provide notice to members of the public regarding the animals that are prohibited in a particular public place.
- (4) In this section—

reasonable steps include, as a minimum, the display of a notice at a prominent place within the particular public place, stating—

- (a) the animals that are prohibited in the place; and

⁹ See also *Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008*, schedule 1, sections 4 to 5, regarding the requirements about enclosures for declared dangerous dogs, declared menacing dogs and restricted dogs.

¹⁰ Section 45 of the *Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008* requires a person who keeps a cat or dog at a place other than the address in the registration notice to ensure it bears the identification prescribed by the local government under a local law.

- (b) in general terms, the provisions of subsection (2).

11 Dog off-leash areas

- (1) The local government may, by subordinate local law, designate an area within a public place as an area where a dog is not required to be on a leash (a ***dog off-leash area***).
- (2) The local government must take reasonable steps to provide notice to members of the public regarding the designation of an area as a dog off-leash area.
- (3) In this section—

reasonable steps include, as a minimum, the display of a notice at a prominent place within the dog off-leash area indicating the extent of the area.

12 Control of animals in public places¹¹

- (1) The owner or responsible person for an animal must ensure that the animal is not in a public place—
 - (a) unless the animal is under the effective control of someone; and
 - (b) if the animal is a declared dangerous animal¹²—unless the animal is securely restrained to prevent it from—
 - (i) attacking a person or animal; or
 - (ii) acting in a way that causes fear to a person or animal; or
 - (iii) causing damage to property.

Maximum penalty for subsection (1)—20 penalty units.

- (2) The owner or responsible person for a dog that is on heat must ensure that the animal is not in a public place.

Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—20 penalty units.

- (3) An animal is under the ***effective control*** of someone only if—
 - (a) a person who is physically able to control the animal—
 - (i) is holding it by an appropriate leash, halter or rein; or
 - (ii) has appropriately tethered it to an object fixed to a place from which the object can not be moved by the animal and is continuously supervising the animal; or
 - (iii) has corralled it in a temporary enclosure adequate to contain the animal and is continuously supervising the animal; or

¹¹ See also *Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008*, schedule 1, section 3, regarding the requirement for muzzling and effective control of regulated dogs in public and section 93, which applies this requirement where a dog is subject to a proposed declaration notice.

¹² See the definition of ***declared dangerous animal*** in the schedule.

- (b) the animal is tethered in or on a vehicle and unable to reach beyond the vehicle extremities; or
- (c) the animal is a dog in a dog off-leash area and under the supervision of a person who is able to control the animal by voice command; or
- (d) the animal is participating in, or being exhibited or trained at, an exhibition or an obedience trial supervised by a body recognised for this section by the local government; or
- (e) the animal is a working animal actually engaged in moving livestock and under the supervision of a person who is able to control the animal by voice command.

13 Person in control of dog or prescribed animal to clean up faeces

If a dog or any other animal prescribed by subordinate local law defecates in a public place, the person who has control of the dog or animal must immediately remove and dispose of the faeces in a sanitary way.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Division 2 Restraint of animals

14 Duty to provide proper enclosure and prevent animal from wandering

- (1) A person who keeps an animal must maintain a proper enclosure to prevent the animal from wandering or escaping from the person's land.¹³

Maximum penalty for subsection (1)—20 penalty units.

- (2) The local government may, by subordinate local law, prescribe requirements for a proper enclosure for an animal or species or breed of animal.
- (3) The owner of the animal must ensure that it is not wandering at large.¹⁴

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—20 penalty units.

- (4) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against subsection (3) for the defendant to prove that—
 - (a) the defendant maintained a proper enclosure for the animal and could not, by the exercise of reasonable diligence, have prevented the escape of the animal; or
 - (b) the animal was wandering at large in circumstances authorised by the conditions of an approval granted under a local law.

Example for paragraph (b)—

The conditions of an approval to keep racing pigeons might authorise the approval holder to release the pigeons from their enclosure for a certain amount of time each day and during official pigeon racing events.

¹³ See also *Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008*, schedule 1, sections 4 to 5, regarding the requirements about enclosures for declared dangerous dogs, declared menacing dogs and restricted dogs.

¹⁴ See the definition of **wandering at large** in the schedule.

15 Koala conservation requirements

- (1) The local government may, by subordinate local law, prescribe requirements for keeping a dog on land that is within a koala area.
- (2) The prescribed requirements may relate to—
 - (a) the enclosure in which the dog must be kept between sunset and sunrise; or
 - (b) tethering the dog between sunset and sunrise to prevent it from attacking a koala; or
 - (c) fencing that must be in place to separate dogs from koalas on the land or on a part of the land; or
 - (d) other measures that will be likely to prevent an attack by the dog on a koala between sunset and sunrise.
- (3) A person who keeps a dog on land that is within a koala area must comply with requirements prescribed under this section.

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—20 penalty units.

- (4) In this section—

koala area means—

- (a) a koala habitat area; or
- (b) an area designated by subordinate local law as a koala area.

koala habitat area means an area designated as a koala habitat by—

- (a) a conservation plan made under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*; or
- (b) a State planning instrument.

Division 3 Aggressive behaviour by animals other than dogs

16 Limited application of division to dogs¹⁵

- (1) Unless otherwise indicated, this division does not apply in relation to aggressive behaviour by a dog.
- (2) In this section—

aggressive behaviour means attacking, or acting in a way that causes fear to, someone else or another animal.

17 Animals not to attack or cause fear to persons or animals

- (1) A responsible person for an animal must take reasonable steps to ensure the animal does not attack, or act in a way that causes fear to, someone else or another animal.

¹⁵ Aggressive behaviour by dogs is covered by the *Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008*, sections 194 to 196.

Maximum penalty for subsection (1)—

- (a) if the attack causes the death of or grievous bodily harm to a person—300 penalty units; or
 - (b) if the attack causes the death of or grievous bodily harm to another animal—100 penalty units; or
 - (c) if the attack causes bodily harm to a person or another animal—50 penalty units; or
 - (d) otherwise—20 penalty units.
- (2) A person must not allow or encourage an animal to attack, or act in a way that causes fear to, a person or another animal.

Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—

- (a) if the attack causes the death of or grievous bodily harm to a person—300 penalty units; or
 - (b) if the attack causes the death of or grievous bodily harm to another animal—100 penalty units; or
 - (c) if the attack causes bodily harm to a person or another animal—50 penalty units; or
 - (d) otherwise—20 penalty units.
- (3) In this section—

allow or encourage, without limiting the *Criminal Code*, sections 7 and 8, includes cause to allow or encourage.

another animal does not include vermin that are not the property of anyone.

Examples of vermin that are someone's property—

- a pet mouse or guinea pig
- vermin that are protected animals under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.¹⁶

18 Defences for offence against s 17

It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against section 17 for the defendant to prove that the animal attacked, or acted in a way that caused fear to, the person or other animal—

- (a) as a result of the animal being attacked, mistreated, teased, or provoked by the person or other animal, including a dog; or
- (b) to protect the responsible person, or a person accompanying the responsible person (the ***accompanying person***), or the responsible person's or accompanying person's property.

¹⁶ See section 83 of that Act.

Division 4 Dangerous animals other than dogs¹⁷

19 Declaration of dangerous animal other than a dog

- (1) A local government may, by subordinate local law, specify criteria for an authorised person to declare an animal other than a dog to be a declared dangerous animal.
- (2) An authorised person may declare an animal other than a dog to be a declared dangerous animal if the animal meets the criteria prescribed by subordinate local law.
- (3) A declaration under subsection (2) takes effect at the time the local government gives the responsible person for the animal an information notice¹⁸ about the declaration.

20 Power to require responsible person for declared dangerous animal to take specified action

An authorised person may, by giving a compliance notice,¹⁹ require the responsible person for a declared dangerous animal to take specified action—

- (a) to warn persons who enter land on which the animal is kept of the presence of a declared dangerous animal on the land; and
- (b) to ensure that the animal remains in secure custody and is unable to attack or cause fear to persons or other animals or cause damage to another person's property.

Part 4 Seizure, impounding or destruction of animals

Division 1 Seizure of animals

21 Seizure of animals

- (1) An authorised person may seize²⁰ an animal, other than a dog,²¹ in the following circumstances—
 - (a) the animal is found wandering at large; or

¹⁷ Dangerous dogs are dealt with in the *Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008*.

¹⁸ See the definition of **information notice** in *Local Law No.1 (Administration) 2018*, schedule 1.

¹⁹ See *Local Law No.1 (Administration) 2018*, section 27 regarding the requirements for compliance notices and the offence for not complying with a compliance notice.

²⁰ See the *Local Government Act 2009*, chapter 5, part 2, division 1 in relation to authorised persons' enforcement powers, including entry to land.

²¹ See the *Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008*, section 125, for seizure of a dog.

- (b) the responsible person for the animal has not complied with a compliance notice that has been issued in relation to compliance with this local law; or
 - (c) the animal has attacked, threatened to attack, or acted in a way that causes fear to, a person or another animal; or
 - (d) the authorised person considers on reasonable grounds that the animal has been abandoned, left or found on a road in the circumstances mentioned in section 100(12) of the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995*.²²
- (2) An authorised person may seize a dog in the following circumstances—
- (a) the dog is found wandering at large; or
 - (b) the responsible person for the dog has not complied with a compliance notice that has been issued in relation to compliance with this local law; or
 - (c) the authorised person considers on reasonable grounds that the animal has been abandoned, left or found on a road in the circumstances mentioned in section 100(12) of the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995*.
- (3) The authorised person may seize an animal under subsection (1)(a) or a dog under subsection (2)(a) where—
- (a) another person has found the animal or dog wandering at large and delivered it to the authorised person; or
 - (b) an occupier of private land has found the animal or dog wandering at large on the land, taken it under effective control and requested the authorised person to enter the land to seize it.
- (4) However, an authorised person is not obliged to accept the custody of an animal under this section.
- (5) For the purposes of seizing an animal, an authorised person may take any action, including the use of force, which is reasonable in the circumstances to capture or control the animal.

Division 2 Destruction of animal without notice

22 Power to immediately destroy seized animal

- (1) This section applies where an authorised person has seized an animal, other than a regulated dog,²³ under this local law or another law.
- (2) The authorised person may, without notice, immediately destroy the animal if—
 - (a) the authorised person reasonably believes the animal is dangerous and the authorised person can not control it; or

²² The *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995*, section 100(13) provides: “If a local law provides for a matter mentioned in subsection (12), subsections (3) to (11) no longer apply in the local government’s area.”

²³ See the *Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008*, section 127, for power to destroy a seized regulated dog.

- (b) the animal is significantly suffering as a result of disease, severe emaciation or serious injuries; or
- (c) an owner of the animal has requested the authorised person to destroy it.

Division 3 Return or impounding of animals

23 Immediate return of animal seized wandering at large

- (1) This section applies where—
 - (a) an animal has been seized under section 21(1)(a) or section 21(2)(a); and
 - (b) the authorised person who seizes the animal knows, or can readily find out, the name and address of the owner or responsible person for the animal.
- (2) The authorised person may return the animal to the owner or responsible person.

24 Impounding of seized animal

An authorised person who seizes an animal under this local law or another law may impound the animal at a place of care for animals operated by—

- (a) the local government; or
- (b) another organisation or local government prescribed by subordinate local law.

Example for paragraph (a)—

An animal pound.

Example for paragraph (b)—

A veterinary surgery or an animal refuge.

25 What is a notice of impounding

- (1) A ***notice of impounding*** means a written notice, given to the owner or responsible person for an animal, stating that—
 - (a) the animal has been impounded; and
 - (b) the animal may be reclaimed within the prescribed period provided that—
 - (i) the cost-recovery fee is paid; and
 - (ii) if an approval or registration is required for the keeping of the animal and the owner or responsible person does not have the approval or registration— the approval or registration is obtained; and
 - (iii) if the animal has been seized under section 21(1)(b) or 21(2)(b)— the owner or responsible person has complied with the relevant compliance notice; and
 - (iv) continued retention of the animal is not needed as evidence for a proceeding or proposed proceeding for an offence involving the animal; and

- (v) no destruction order has been made for the animal.

- (2) In this section—

relevant compliance notice means the compliance notice mentioned in section 21(1)(b) or 21(2)(b).

26 Dealing with animal seized and impounded for wandering at large

- (1) Subsection (2) applies where—

- (a) an authorised person has impounded an animal seized under section 21(1)(a) or 21(2)(a); and
- (b) the animal was not a declared dangerous animal at the time of being seized; and
- (c) the authorised person knows, or can readily find out, the name and address of the owner or responsible person for the animal.

- (2) The authorised person must give the owner or responsible person a notice of impounding.

- (3) Subsection (4) applies where—

- (a) an authorised person has impounded a declared dangerous animal seized under section 21(1)(a); or
- (b) an authorised person has impounded an animal that has been seized more than 3 times during a 12 month period.

- (4) The authorised person may—

- (a) give the owner or responsible person for the animal a notice of impounding; or
- (b) make a destruction order for the animal under section 30.

27 Dealing with animal seized and impounded for non-compliance with local law

- (1) This section applies where an authorised person has impounded an animal seized under section 21(1)(b) or 21(2)(b).

- (2) The authorised person may—

- (a) give the owner or responsible person for the animal a notice of impounding; or
- (b) if the animal was being kept in contravention of section 5 of this local law or is an animal for which an approval cannot be granted under this local law or is an animal for which an application for approval under this local law has been rejected—dispose of the animal under division 5.

28 Dealing with animal seized and impounded for attacking etc a person or another animal

- (1) This section applies where an authorised person has impounded an animal seized under section 21(1)(c).
- (2) The authorised person may²⁴—
 - (a) make a destruction order for the animal under section 30; or
 - (b) give the owner or responsible person a notice of impounding.

29 Reclaiming an impounded animal

- (1) This section applies where—
 - (a) the owner or responsible person for an animal has been given a notice of impounding; or
 - (b) an authorised person does not know, and cannot readily find out, the name and address of an owner or responsible person for the animal.
- (2) The animal may be reclaimed by an owner or responsible person if the owner or responsible person—
 - (a) reclaims the animal within the prescribed period; and
 - (b) pays the cost-recovery fee; and
 - (c) if an approval or registration is required for the keeping of the animal and the owner or responsible person does not have the approval or registration—obtains the approval or registration; and
 - (d) if the responsible person has not complied with a current compliance notice that has been issued in relation to compliance with this local law—complies with the compliance notice.
- (3) However, the animal may not be reclaimed by an owner or responsible person if—
 - (a) continued retention of the animal is needed as evidence for a proceeding or proposed proceeding for an offence involving the animal; or
 - (b) a destruction order has been made for the animal.
- (4) The animal may be reclaimed by an owner or responsible person for the animal if an event as follows happens—
 - (a) if subsection (3)(a) applies—
 - (i) an authorised person advises the owner or responsible person that the animal's continued retention as evidence is no longer required; and
 - (ii) the owner or responsible person has satisfied subsection (2)(b)-(d);
 - (b) if subsection (3)(b) applies—
 - (i) an application for a review or an appeal is made relating to the destruction order and, as a result of the review or appeal, the order

²⁴ An authorised person may also declare an animal as a declared dangerous animal under section 19 if specified criteria are met.

- is no longer in force; and
- (ii) the owner or responsible person has satisfied subsection (2)(b)-(d).

Division 4 Destruction of animal following notice

30 Destruction orders

- (1) An authorised person may make an order (a ***destruction order***) stating the person proposes to destroy an animal 14 days after the order is served.
- (2) A destruction order may only be made in 1 or more of the following circumstances—
 - (a) the animal has attacked, threatened to attack, or acted in a way that causes fear to, a person or another animal; or
 - (b) the animal is a declared dangerous animal and was found wandering at large; or
 - (c) the animal has been seized more than 3 times during a 12 month period.
- (3) The destruction order must—
 - (a) be served on a person who owns, or is a responsible person for, the animal; and
 - (b) include or be accompanied by an information notice.²⁵
- (4) If a destruction order is made for the animal, the person may destroy the animal 14 days after the order is served if no review application has been made relating to the decision to make the order.
- (5) If an application for review has been made relating to the decision to make the order, the person may destroy the animal if—
 - (a) the review is finally decided or is otherwise ended; and
 - (b) the order is still in force; and
 - (c) the time allowed for filing a notice of appeal has expired and no notice of appeal has been filed.
- (6) If an appeal is made relating to the decision to make the order, the person may destroy the animal if—
 - (a) the appeal is finally decided or is otherwise ended; and
 - (b) the order is still in force.
- (7) If the animal has been impounded, the owner or responsible person for an animal may reclaim the animal if—

²⁵ See note 17.

- (a) a review relating to the decision to make the order is finally decided or is otherwise ended; and
 - (b) no application for an appeal has been made against the order; and
 - (c) the order is no longer in force; and
 - (d) the owner or responsible person has satisfied section 29(2)(b)-(d).
- (8) If the animal has been impounded, the owner or responsible person for an animal may reclaim the animal if—
- (a) an appeal relating to the decision to make the order is finally decided or is otherwise ended; and
 - (b) the order is no longer in force; and
 - (c) the owner or responsible person has satisfied section 29(2)(b)-(d).
- (9) In this section—

review means a review conducted under the process mentioned in part 4 of *Local Law No.1 (Administration) 2018*.

appeal means an appeal under part 4 of this local law.

Division 5 Disposal of impounded animals

31 Application of this division

This division applies where—

- (a) an impounded animal has not been reclaimed within the prescribed period under section 29(2); or
- (b) if section 29(3)(a) applies— the impounded animal has not been reclaimed within 3 days of an authorised person’s advice to the owner or responsible person that the animal’s continued retention as evidence is no longer required; or
- (c) if section 29(3)(b) applies—the impounded animal has not been reclaimed within 3 days of the completion of a review or appeal that caused a destruction order to no longer be in force; or
- (d) an authorised person has seized an animal mentioned in section 27(2)(b); or
- (e) the owner of an animal has surrendered the animal to the local government.

32 Sale, disposal or destruction of animals

- (1) The local government may—
- (a) offer the animal for sale by public auction or by tender; or
 - (b) if the animal is an animal mentioned in section 27(2)(b) or is of a species, breed or class specified by subordinate local law for this paragraph—
 - (i) sell the animal by private agreement; or

- (ii) dispose of the animal in some other way without destroying it; or
- (iii) destroy the animal.

Example for paragraph (b)—

The subordinate local law might specify dogs, cats and other small domestic animals, for which a public auction or tender might not be practicable.

- (2) An animal may only be sold or disposed of under subsection (1) if the local government is satisfied that this will not result in the animal being kept in contravention of the requirements of this local law.

Examples—

- A pig that has been seized because it is being kept in an urban area in contravention of a prohibition under a subordinate local law could be sold to a person outside the urban area but not to another person in an urban area.
 - An animal that a subordinate local law has prohibited in any part of the local government area could not be sold to a person who resides within the local government area.
 - A declared dangerous animal could only be sold to a person who has complied with any specified requirements for keeping such an animal.
- (3) If an animal is to be offered for sale at a public auction under this section, notice of the time and place of the auction must be exhibited at the local government's public office for at least 2 days before the date of the auction.
- (4) An amount realised on sale of an impounded animal must be applied—
 - (a) first, towards the costs of the sale; and
 - (b) second, towards the cost-recovery fee for impounding; and
 - (c) third, in payment of the remainder to the former owner of the animal, unless the owner had surrendered the animal to the local government.
- (5) If no person establishes a valid claim to the amount to which the former owner is entitled under subsection (4)(c) within 1 year of the date of the sale, the amount becomes the property of the local government.
- (6) If an animal that is offered for sale by public auction or tender is not sold through the auction or tender process, the local government may dispose of the animal as it considers appropriate.

Examples—

- The local government may give the animal away.
- The local government may have the animal destroyed.

Division 6 Other impounding matters

33 Register of impounded animals

- (1) The local government must ensure that a proper record of impounded animals (the *register of impounded animals*) is kept.
- (2) The register of impounded animals must contain the following information about each impounded animal—

- (a) the species, breed and sex of the animal; and
 - (b) the brand, colour, distinguishing markings and features of the animal; and
 - (c) if applicable—the registration number of the animal; and
 - (d) if known—the name and address of the responsible person; and
 - (e) the date and time of seizure and impounding; and
 - (f) the name of the authorised person who impounded the animal; and
 - (g) the reason for the impounding; and
 - (h) a note of any order made by an authorised person relating to the animal; and
 - (i) the date and details of whether the animal was sold, released, destroyed or disposed of in some other way.
- (3) The register of impounded animals must be kept available for public inspection at the place of care for animals or, if the place has no public office, at an office prescribed by subordinate local law.

34 Access to impounded animal

- (1) This section applies to an animal impounded under section 24.
- (2) The local government must allow the owner of the animal to inspect it at any reasonable time, from time to time.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply if it is impracticable or would be unreasonable to allow the inspection.
- (4) The inspection must be provided free of charge.

35 Unlawful removal of seized or impounded animal

- (1) A person must not, without the authority of an authorised person, remove or attempt to remove—
 - (a) a seized animal from the custody or control of an authorised person; or
 - (b) an impounded animal from the local government's facility for keeping impounded animals.

Maximum penalty for subsection (1)—50 penalty units.

- (2) Any costs arising from damage or loss caused by a person contravening subsection (1) are recoverable by the local government as a debt.

Part 5 Appeals against destruction orders

36 Who may appeal

An owner or responsible person for an animal the subject of a destruction order may appeal to the Magistrates Court against the decision to make the destruction order.

37 Starting appeal

- (1) An appeal must not be started unless a review of the decision to make the destruction order has been finally decided or otherwise ended.
- (2) An appeal is started by—
 - (a) filing notice of appeal with the Magistrates Court; and
 - (b) serving a copy of the notice of appeal on the local government; and
 - (c) complying with rules of court applicable to the appeal.
- (3) The notice of appeal must be filed within 14 days after the appellant is given notice by the local government about the finalisation of the review of the decision to make a destruction order.
- (4) However, the court may, at any time, extend the time for filing the notice of appeal.
- (5) The notice of appeal must state fully the grounds of the appeal and the facts relied on.

38 Stay of destruction order

Upon filing the notice of appeal, the destruction order is stayed until the court decides the appeal.

39 Hearing procedures

- (1) In deciding an appeal, the Magistrates Court—
 - (a) has the same powers as the local government; and
 - (b) is not bound by the rules of evidence; and
 - (c) must comply with natural justice.
- (2) An appeal is by way of rehearing, unaffected by the decision appealed against.

40 Court's powers on appeal

- (1) In deciding an appeal, the Magistrates Court may—
 - (a) confirm the decision appealed against; or
 - (b) set aside the decision and substitute another decision; or
 - (c) set aside the decision and return the matter to the local government with directions the court considers appropriate.
- (2) If the court substitutes another decision, the substituted decision is, for the purposes of this local law, other than this part, taken to be the decision of the local government.
- (3) An order for the costs of an appeal may only be made against the local government if the court is satisfied that the animal was unlawfully seized or there was no reasonable basis for making the decision subject to the appeal.

41 Appeal to District Court

An appeal lies to a District Court from a decision of the Magistrates Court, but only on a question of law.

Part 6 Miscellaneous

42 Sale of animals

- (1) The local government may, by subordinate local law, specify conditions to be complied with by persons who offer animals, or a particular species of animal, for sale.
- (2) Conditions specified under subsection (1) are in addition to requirements of the *Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008* in relation to the supply of cats and dogs.
- (3) A person must not offer or display animals for sale in the area unless the person complies with conditions specified under subsection (1).

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—50 penalty units.

43 Subordinate local laws

The local government may make subordinate local laws about—

- (a) the circumstances in which the keeping of animals is prohibited;²⁶ or
- (b) the circumstances in which an approval is required for the keeping of animals;²⁷ or
- (c) the circumstances in which desexing of an animal is required;²⁸ or
- (d) minimum standards for keeping animals generally or animals of a particular species or breed;²⁹ or
- (e) the identification for cats and dogs required under the *Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008*;³⁰ or
- (f) the exclusion of animals, or animals of a specified species, from public places;³¹ or
- (g) designated dog off-leash areas;³² or

²⁶ See section 5(1).

²⁷ See section 6(1).

²⁸ See section 7(1).

²⁹ See section 8(1).

³⁰ See section 9.

³¹ See section 10(1).

³² See section 11(1).

- (h) animals whose faeces in public places must be removed and disposed of;³³ or
- (i) proper enclosure requirements;³⁴ or
- (j) requirements for keeping a dog within a koala area;³⁵ or
- (k) designation of an area as a koala area;³⁶ or
- (l) the criteria for declaring an animal other than a dog to be a declared dangerous animal;³⁷ or
- (m) the organisation or local government that operates a place or care for impounded animals;³⁸ or
- (n) the species, breed or class of animal that may be disposed of other than by public auction or tender;³⁹ or
- (o) the office at which the register of impounded animals is available for public inspection;⁴⁰ or
- (p) the conditions to be complied with by persons who offer animals, or a particular species of animal, for sale;⁴¹ or
- (q) the exclusion of animals of a particular species from the application of this local law;⁴² or
- (r) the declaration of a species of animal as a declared dangerous animal;⁴³ or
- (s) the period within which an impounded animal may be reclaimed.⁴⁴

³³ See section 13.

³⁴ See section 14(2).

³⁵ See section 15(1).

³⁶ See section 15(4).

³⁷ See section 19(1).

³⁸ See section 24(b).

³⁹ See section 32(1)(b).

⁴⁰ See section 33(3).

⁴¹ See section 42(1).

⁴² See the definition of *animal* in the schedule.

⁴³ See the definition of *declared dangerous animal* in the schedule.

⁴⁴ See the definition of *prescribed period* in the schedule.

Schedule Dictionary

Section 3

animal includes a mammal, fish, bird, reptile, amphibian or insect but does not include an animal of a species excluded by subordinate local law from the application of this local law.

attack, by an animal, means—

- (a) aggressively rushing at or harassing any person or animal; or
- (b) biting, butting, kicking, or otherwise causing physical injury to, a person or an animal; or
- (c) tearing clothing on, or otherwise causing damage to the property in the immediate possession of, a person.

compliance notice means a compliance notice mentioned in *Local Law No.1 (Administration) 2018*, section 27.

cost-recovery fee means the fee fixed by the local government to cover the costs associated with impounding an animal.⁴⁵

declared dangerous animal means an animal—

- (a) of a species declared by subordinate local law as a declared dangerous animal; or
- (b) declared under section 19 of this local law to be a declared dangerous animal.

destroy, an animal, includes causing it to be destroyed.

destruction order see section 30(1).

dog off-leash area see section 11(1).

effective control see section 12(3).

notice of impounding see section 25(1).

owner, of an animal, means

- (a) its registered owner;
- (b) a person who owns the animal, in the sense of it being the person's personal property;
- (c) a person who usually keeps the animal, including through an agent, employee or anyone else;
- (d) if a person mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (c) is a minor—a parent or guardian of the minor.

prescribed period means the period, fixed by subordinate local law, of not less than—

- (a) if the animal is registered with the local government—5 days; or
- (b) if the animal is not registered with the local government—3 days,

and commencing on the day a notice of impounding is given to a person or, if no notice is given to a person, on the day of the seizure.

registered owner, of an animal, means a person recorded as being the owner of the animal in a registry kept by a local government.

responsible person, for an animal, means—

⁴⁵ See the Act, section 97 for the power of a local government to fix a cost recovery fee.

- (a) the person, or the person's employee acting within the scope of the employment, who has immediate control or custody of the animal; or
- (b) the parent or guardian of a minor who has immediate control or custody of the animal; or
- (c) the person who occupies the place at which the animal is usually kept,

but does not include—

- (a) a person who occupies the place at which the animal is usually kept, if someone else who is an adult and lives at the place keeps the animal; or
- (b) a person who has the control or custody of or keeps the animal as an employee of someone else, if the person is acting within the scope of the employment.

restricted dog see *Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008*, section 63.

State planning instrument see *Planning Act 2016*, schedule 2.

the Act means the *Local Government Act 2009*.

wandering at large means—

- (a) the animal is not under the effective control of someone; and
- (b) the animal is in either—
 - (i) a public place; or
 - (ii) a private place without the consent of the occupier.



Mareeba Shire Council

Local Law No. 3 (Community and Environmental Management) 2018

Mareeba Shire Council

Local Law No. 3 (Community and Environmental Management) 2018

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Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This local law may be cited as *Local Law No. 3 (Community and Environmental Management) 2018*.

2 Purpose and how it is to be achieved

- (1) The purpose of this local law is to protect the environment and public health, safety and amenity within the local government's area.
- (2) The purpose is to be achieved by providing for the elimination or reduction of risks and threats to the environment and public health, safety and amenity resulting from—
 - (a) inadequate protection against animal and plant pests; and
 - (b) vegetation overgrowth; and
 - (c) visual pollution resulting from accumulation of objects and materials; and
 - (d) fires and fire hazards not regulated by State law; and
 - (e) community safety hazards; and
 - (f) noise that exceeds noise standards.

3 Definitions—the dictionary

The dictionary in the schedule defines particular words used in this local law.

4 Relationship with other laws¹

This local law is—

- (a) in addition to and does not derogate from laws for pest management, regulation of fires and environmental protection; and
- (b) to be read with *Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018*.

Part 2 Declared local pests

Division 1 Application

5 Application of part

This part does not apply to an animal or plant that is an invasive animal, invasive plant, prohibited matter, or restricted matter under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

¹ This local law and any subordinate local law made under it do not apply to the extent of any inconsistency with a law of the State or the Commonwealth. See the Act, section 27.

Division 2 Declaration of local pests

6 Declaration of local pests

- (1) The local government may, by subordinate local law, declare an animal or plant of a specified species to be a local pest.
- (2) Before the local government makes a declaration under this section, it must consult with the chief executive about the desirability of the declaration.
- (3) A declaration under this section—
 - (a) must be published in a newspaper circulating generally in the local government's area; and
 - (b) comes into force on the date of publication.
- (4) In this section—

chief executive means the chief executive of the department in which the *Biosecurity Act 2014* is administered.

7 Emergency declarations

- (1) This section applies if the local government is satisfied urgent action is needed to avoid or minimise an immediate risk of environmental harm posed by a plant or animal.
- (2) The local government may, by resolution, declare an animal or plant of the relevant species to be a local pest.
- (3) A declaration under this section—
 - (a) must be published in a newspaper circulating generally in the local government's area; and
 - (b) comes into force on the date of publication; and
 - (c) comes to an end three months after the date of publication.
- (4) In this section—

environmental harm see *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, section 14.

8 Application of declaration

A declaration may apply—

- (a) to the whole of the local government's area or in a specified part or parts of the area; and
- (b) generally or only in specified circumstances.

Division 3 Control of local pests

9 Power to search for declared local pests

- (1) This section applies if an authorised person wants to enter a property to search for declared local pests.
- (2) After giving reasonable written notice to the owner and the occupier of the property, the authorised person may—
 - (a) enter the property without the permission of the occupier; and
 - (b) take reasonable action to search for declared local pests.
- (3) However, the authorised person—
 - (a) must, as soon as the authorised person enters the property, inform any occupier of the property—
 - (i) of the reason for entering the property; and
 - (ii) that the authorised person is authorised under this local law to enter the property, excluding a home on the property, without the permission of the occupier; and
 - (b) may enter a home that is on the property only with the permission of the occupier of the relevant part of the property.
- (4) If the occupier gives permission under subsection (3)(b), the authorised person may ask the occupier to sign a document that confirms that the occupier has given permission.

10 Pest control notices

- (1) An authorised person may, by compliance notice² given to the owner of land, require the owner³ to take specified action to control declared local pests.
- (2) The specified action may include action to—
 - (a) destroy declared local pests on the land; or
 - (b) minimise the risk of an outbreak of declared local pests on the land; or
 - (b) prevent or minimise seeding or reproduction by declared local pests; or
 - (c) contain infestation by declared local pests within a localised area; or
 - (d) reduce the density or extent of infestation by declared local pests; or
 - (e) remove harbour provided to declared local pests.
- (3) The notice may require the repetition of a specified action at stated intervals or on the reappearance of the declared local pest within a specified period.

² See *Local Law No.1 (Administration) 2018*, section 27, regarding the requirements for compliance notices and the offence for not complying with a compliance notice.

³ See the Act, section 140, in relation to the owner's right to enter property where the owner is not the occupier to take action to comply with a remedial notice, and section 141, in relation to an occupier's right to recover amounts incurred to satisfy an owner's obligations.

Division 4 Prohibition of sale and propagation

11 Prohibition on sale

A person must not—

- (a) sell or supply a declared local pest; or
- (b) offer or display a declared local pest for sale or supply.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

12 Prohibition on introducing, propagating etc a declared local pest

(1) A person must not—

- (a) introduce, propagate or breed a declared local pest; or
- (b) provide harbour to a declared local pest.

Maximum penalty for subsection (1)—50 penalty units.

(2) However, subsection (1) does not apply to a person who has been prescribed under a subordinate local law for this subsection as exempt from the offence in subsection (1) in relation to a specified pest.

Example of persons that might be exempted from subsection (1) in relation to specified pests—

- Staff of research organisations such as universities or the CSIRO who require a particular pest for research purposes.
- An employee of a circus using a particular pest to provide entertainment to the public.
- Staff of an organisation using a particular pest as part of an education program.
- An employee of a zoo that keeps a particular pest.

(3) In this section—

introduce means to introduce, or cause to introduce, into the local government's area.

Part 3 Overgrown and unsightly allotments

13 Overgrown allotments

(1) This section applies where an authorised person forms the opinion that an allotment is overgrown with vegetation to such an extent that it—

- (a) has seriously affected the visual amenity of the allotment; or
- (b) is likely to attract or harbour reptiles or flying foxes.

(2) The authorised person may, by compliance notice⁴ given to the responsible person for the allotment, require the responsible person to clear the vegetation to an extent specified in the notice.

⁴ See footnote 5.

- (3) However, the notice cannot prevent a use of land authorised under the Planning Act⁵ or the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.
- (4) In this section—
- vegetation** includes a tree, bush, shrub, plant or grass, but does not include vegetation that is protected under a law⁶ of the State or Commonwealth or under the local government's planning scheme.

14 Accumulation of objects and materials on allotments

- (1) This section applies where an authorised person forms the opinion that objects or materials brought on to, or allowed to accumulate on, an allotment—
- (a) have seriously affected the visual amenity of the allotment; or
- (b) are likely to attract or harbour reptiles.

Examples for paragraph (a) of objects and materials that may seriously affect the visual amenity of an allotment—

- Discarded or disused machinery or machinery parts.
- Broken-down or severely rusted vehicles.
- Discarded bottles, containers or packaging.
- Refuse or scrap material.

- (2) The authorised person may, by compliance notice⁷ given to the responsible person for the allotment, require the responsible person to—
- (a) remove objects or materials that are causing the circumstance mentioned in subsection (1)(a) or (b); or
- (b) take other specified action to remedy the circumstance mentioned in subsection (1)(a) or (b).

Example of action that might be required under paragraph (b)—

Erecting an appropriate structure (in accordance with requirements under the Planning Act) to screen unsightly objects or materials from public view.

- (3) However, the notice cannot prevent a use of land authorised under the Planning Act or the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

⁵ See definition of *Planning Act* in the Act, schedule 4.

⁶ For example, vegetation may be protected under the *Nature Conservation Act 1994*, the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*, the *Planning Act*, the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, the *Fisheries Act 1994* and the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cwlth).

⁷ See footnote 5.

Part 4 Fires and fire hazards

15 Regulation of lighting and maintaining fires in the open

- (1) This section does not apply to the lighting or maintaining of a fire that is authorised under the *Fire and Rescue Service Act 1990*.⁸
- (2) The local government may, by subordinate local law, prohibit or restrict the lighting or maintaining of fires in the open in the whole, or designated parts, of the local government's area.

Example—

The subordinate local law might prohibit the lighting of fires, or a particular type of fire, in the open, unless 1 or more of the following conditions is met—

- the fire is contained in an approved incinerator;
 - the fire is established in a specified way and specified precautions are taken to prevent the spread of fire;
 - the fire is lit and extinguished within a specified time.
- (3) A person must comply with a prohibition or restriction imposed under this section.
Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—50 penalty units.
 - (4) A person must not light or maintain a fire if the fire exposes property to the risk of damage or destruction by fire.
Maximum penalty for subsection (4)—50 penalty units.
 - (5) However, a person does not commit an offence under subsection (3) or (4) if the person is authorised or required to light or maintain the fire in the performance of duties under another Act.

16 Fire hazards

- (1) This section applies where an authorised person forms the opinion that a fire hazard exists on an allotment.
- (2) The authorised person may, by compliance notice⁹ given to the responsible person for the allotment, require the responsible person to take specified action to reduce or remove the fire hazard.¹⁰

⁸ See the *Fire and Rescue Service Act 1990*, section 63, regarding fires authorised by notification, section 65 regarding fires authorised by permit and section 69, regarding notices requiring occupiers to take measures to reduce the risk of fire. For fires authorised by notification under section 63, see the Notification by the Commissioner of Fire and Rescue Service published in the gazette on 6 August 2004.

⁹ See footnote 5.

¹⁰ See also the *Fire and Rescue Service Act 1990*, section 69, under which the Fire Services Commissioner can publish a general notification in the gazette requiring occupiers of land to take measures to reduce the risk of fire occurring or the risk to persons, property or environment in the event of fire occurring.

(3) In this section—

fire hazard means—

- (a) anything that, because of its flammable nature, its position or its quantity, exposes property to significant risk of damage or destruction by fire; or
- (b) a thing that is declared to be a fire hazard under a subordinate local law for this paragraph.

Examples of fire hazards for paragraph (a)—

- Live cinders or hot ash that is not enclosed in a fireplace so constructed as to prevent the escape of cinders or ash.
- A substantial accumulation of grass clippings that is liable to spontaneous combustion.
- Dry vegetation that could be easily ignited or other flammable materials.

Part 5 Community safety hazards

17 What is a community safety hazard

A community safety hazard is—

- (a) a fence or structure on land that, because of its nature or its position, poses a significant risk of causing injury to a person or damage to property; or
- (b) objects or materials on land that are likely to become airborne in periods of high wind in a way that poses a significant risk of causing injury to a person or damage to property; or
- (c) a thing that is declared to be a community safety hazard under a subordinate local law for this paragraph.

Examples of a fence or structure that may be a community safety hazard for paragraph (a)—

- Barbed wire fencing adjoining a public park or reserve or located in an urban area.
- Electric fences adjoining public land.
- An unfenced dam adjacent to a public park or reserve.

18 Power to enter property to inspect for community safety hazards

- (1) This section applies if an authorised person wants to enter a property to inspect it to identify any community safety hazards.
- (2) After giving reasonable written notice to the owner and the occupier of the property, the authorised person may—
 - (a) enter the property without the permission of the occupier; and
 - (b) take reasonable action to inspect the property for community safety hazards.
- (3) However, the authorised person—
 - (a) must, as soon as the authorised person enters the property, inform any occupier of the property—
 - (i) of the reason for entering the property; and

- (ii) that the authorised person is authorised under this local law to enter the property, excluding a home on the property, without the permission of the occupier; and
 - (b) may enter a home that is on the property only with the permission of the occupier of the relevant part of the property.
- (4) If the occupier gives permission under subsection (3)(b), the authorised person may ask the occupier to sign a document that confirms that the occupier has given permission.

19 Removal or reduction of community safety hazards

- (1) This section applies where an authorised person forms the opinion that a community safety hazard exists on an allotment.
- (2) The authorised person may, by compliance notice¹¹ given to the responsible person for the allotment, require the responsible person to take specified action in relation to the community safety hazard to—
 - (a) remove the hazard; or
 - (b) reduce the level of risk to persons or property.

Example of specified action that might be required under paragraph (b) to reduce the risk to the community from a community safety hazard—

Securing objects or materials that may become airborne in periods of high wind.

20 Prescribed requirements

- (1) The local government may, by subordinate local law, prescribe requirements that must be met by responsible persons relating to specified types of community safety hazards located on the owner's land.

Example of prescribed requirements—

- A requirement to place signs on electric fences or barbed wire fences adjoining public land to warn persons of the risk of injury.
 - A requirement to install and maintain an electric fence in accordance with appropriate standards.
- (2) A responsible person must comply with requirements prescribed under this section.

Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—50 penalty units.

¹¹ See footnote 5.

Part 6 Noise standards

21 Prescribed noise standards

- (1) This section applies if the local government is the administering authority for the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, chapter 8, part 3B.¹²
- (2) The local government may, by subordinate local law, prescribe a noise standard in the whole, or designated parts, of the local government's area by—
 - (a) prohibiting the making of a stated noise (for example, by reference to the activity making the noise and the time at which the noise is made);¹³ and
 - (b) stating the section, in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, chapter 8, part 3B, division 3, for which the subordinate local law provision is prescribing a noise standard.¹⁴

Part 7 Miscellaneous

22 Subordinate local laws

The local government may make subordinate local laws about—

- (a) declaring animals or plants of specified species to be local pests;¹⁵ or
- (b) lighting and maintaining of fires in the open;¹⁶ or
- (c) fire hazards;¹⁷ or
- (d) community safety hazards;¹⁸ or
- (e) prescribed requirements relating to community safety hazards;¹⁹ or
- (f) prescribed noise standards for the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.²⁰

¹² See the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, section 514, for the making of a regulation to devolve the administration and enforcement of parts of the Act to local governments as the administering authority. The *Environmental Protection Regulation 2008*, section 99, devolves the administration and enforcement of noise standards to local governments. Section 109 of the Regulation declares local government authorised persons to be authorised persons under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, section 445(1)(c). Chapter 9 of that Act provides for the investigation and enforcement powers of authorised persons.

¹³ See, however, *Local Law No.1 (Administration) 2018*, section 10(4)(a), regarding conditions of approvals that may authorise an act or omission that contravenes a noise standard.

¹⁴ Section 440O(3) provides that a local law that prescribes a noise standard replaces the nominated default noise standard in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, chapter 8, part 3B, division 3.

¹⁵ See section 6(1).

¹⁶ See section 15(2).

¹⁷ See section 16(3)(b).

¹⁸ See section 17(c).

¹⁹ See section 20(1).

²⁰ See section 21(2).

Schedule Dictionary

Section 3

allotment means an individual parcel or piece of land.

animal means an organism (other than a human being) that is not a plant and includes eggs and semen.

compliance notice means a compliance notice mentioned in *Local Law No.1 (Administration) 2018*, section 27.

declared local pest means a plant or animal declared to be a pest under section 6 or 7.

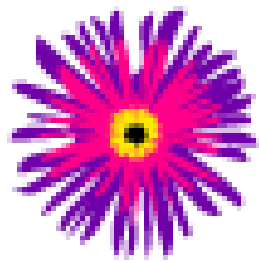
plant means vegetation of any type, including its flowers, roots, seeds and other parts.

reasonable written notice means a written notice given at least 7 days before a property is to be entered, that informs the owner and the occupier of the property of—

- (a) the local government's intention to enter the property; and
- (b) the reason for entering the property; and
- (c) the days and times when the property is to be entered.

responsible person means the person who has control or management of the place and includes a person in charge of activities or structures in the place that may result in contravention of this local law.

the Act means the *Local Government Act 2009*.



Mareeba
SHIRE COUNCIL

Mareeba Shire Council

Local Law No. 4 (Local Government Controlled Areas, Facilities and Roads) 2018

Mareeba Shire Council

Local Law No. 4 (Local Government Controlled Areas, Facilities and Roads) 2018

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Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This local law may be cited as *Local Law No. 4 (Local Government Controlled Areas, Facilities and Roads) 2018*.

2 Purpose and how it is to be achieved

- (1) The purpose of this local law is to—
 - (a) protect the health and safety of persons using local government controlled land, facilities, infrastructure and roads; and
 - (b) preserve features of the natural and built environment and other aspects of the amenity of local government controlled land, facilities, infrastructure and roads.
- (2) The purpose is to be achieved by providing for—
 - (a) the regulation of access to local government controlled areas; and
 - (b) the prohibition or restriction of particular activities on local government controlled areas or roads; and
 - (c) miscellaneous matters affecting roads.

3 Definitions—the dictionary

The dictionary in the schedule defines particular words used in this local law.

4 Relationship with other laws¹

This local law is—

- (a) in addition to and does not derogate from laws² regulating the use of trust land and roads; and
- (b) is to be read with *Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018*.

¹ This local law and any subordinate local law made under it do not apply to the extent of any inconsistency with a law of the State or the Commonwealth. See the Act, section 27.

² Other legislation that may be relevant in the application of this local law includes the *Land Act 1994*, the *Land Regulation 1995* and the *Stock Route Management Act 2002*.

Part 2 Use of local government controlled areas, facilities and roads³

5 Prohibited and restricted activities

- (1) The local government may, by subordinate local law, declare an activity to be—
- (a) prohibited in a local government controlled area or road (a ***prohibited activity***); or
 - (b) restricted in a local government controlled area or road (a ***restricted activity***).

Example for paragraph (a)—

The local government may declare that the lighting of fires is a prohibited activity in all local government controlled areas, in a particular local government controlled area or in a part of a local government controlled area.

Example for paragraph (b)—

The local government may declare that the playing of sport generally, or the playing of certain sports, is a restricted activity in that it is restricted to particular times of the day, week, month or year in all local government controlled areas, in a particular local government controlled area or in a part of a local government controlled area.

- (2) The local government must take reasonable steps to provide notice to members of the public regarding restricted activities declared for local government controlled areas or roads.
- (3) In this section—
- reasonable steps*** may include the display of a notice at a prominent place within each local government controlled area for which a declaration under subsection (1)(b) has been made, stating—
- (a) if the declaration relates to the whole area—the restricted activities for the area; and
 - (b) if the declaration relates to a part of the area—the restricted activities and a description of the part of the area to which the declaration applies; and
 - (c) in general terms, the provisions of subsection (4).
- (4) A person must not engage in a prohibited activity or a restricted activity.

Maximum penalty - 20 penalty units

³ *Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018* deals with activities on local government controlled areas and roads that require the local government's approval, such as commercial use of local government controlled areas and roads, alterations or improvements to local government controlled areas, and other miscellaneous regulated activities.

6 Motor vehicle access to local government controlled areas

- (1) A **motor vehicle access area** is an area within a local government controlled area that is—
 - (a) a car park or roadway for which there is no sign or traffic control device indicating that vehicles owned by members of the public are excluded; or
 - (b) declared under a subordinate local law for this paragraph as a motor vehicle access area.
- (2) For the purposes of *Local Law No.1 (Administration) 2018*, section 5(b), it is a prescribed activity⁴ to bring a motor vehicle onto or drive a motor vehicle on any part of a local government controlled area that is not a motor vehicle access area.
- (3) The local government may, by subordinate local law, declare a specific type of motor vehicle (a **prohibited vehicle**) as prohibited in a specified motor vehicle access area.
- (4) For the purposes of *Local Law No.1 (Administration) 2018*, section 5(b), it is a prescribed activity⁵ to bring a prohibited vehicle onto or drive a prohibited vehicle on the specified motor vehicle access area.
- (5) However, subsections (2) and (4) do not apply for an emergency vehicle.
- (6) The local government must take reasonable steps to provide notice to members of the public regarding—
 - (a) declarations of motor vehicle access areas under subsection (1)(b); and
 - (b) declarations of prohibited vehicles under subsection (3).
- (7) In this section—

emergency vehicle includes the following—

 - (a) an ambulance;
 - (b) a fire-engine;
 - (c) a police vehicle;
 - (d) another vehicle, including a tow truck, helicopter or mobile crane, if used in circumstances of an emergency.

reasonable steps include, as a minimum, the display of a notice at a prominent place within each declared motor vehicle access area stating—

 - (a) a description of the declared motor vehicle access area; and
 - (b) a description of prohibited vehicles for the area; and
 - (c) in general terms, the provisions of subsections (2) and (4).

⁴ *Local Law No.1 (Administration) 2018*, section 6, creates an offence for a person to undertake a prescribed activity without a current approval granted by the local government. Section 7 requires that the approval be obtained under part 2 of that local law.

⁵ See footnote 3.

7 Opening hours of local government controlled areas

- (1) The local government may, by subordinate local law, declare the times when a local government controlled area is open to the public (the *opening hours*).
- (2) A person must not enter or remain in a local government controlled area outside the opening hours unless the person is authorised to do so by the chief executive officer⁶.

Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—20 penalty units.

- (3) If the local government declares the opening hours for a local government controlled area under subsection (1), it must place a notice showing the opening hours at each public entrance to the area.

8 Power of closure of local government controlled areas

- (1) The local government may, by resolution, temporarily close a local government controlled area to public access—
 - (a) to carry out construction, maintenance, repair or restoration work; or
 - (b) to protect the health and safety of a person or the security of a person's property; or
 - (c) because of a fire or other natural disaster; or
 - (d) to conserve or protect the cultural or natural resources of the area or native wildlife.
- (2) A resolution under subsection (1)—
 - (a) must state a period, not greater than 6 months, during which the area will be closed; and
 - (b) must be revoked by the local government as soon as practicable after the local government becomes satisfied that the reason for making the resolution no longer exists.
- (3) The local government may, by subordinate local law, permanently close a local government controlled area to public access for any of the following reasons—
 - (a) the conservation of the cultural or natural resources of the area, including, for example—
 - (i) to protect significant cultural or natural resources; or
 - (ii) to enable the restoration or rehabilitation of the area; or
 - (iii) to protect a breeding area for native wildlife; or
 - (iv) to manage a significant Aboriginal area in the area in a way that is consistent with Aboriginal tradition; or
 - (v) to manage a significant Torres Strait Islander area in the area in a way that is consistent with Island custom;
 - (b) protection of the health and safety of members of the public;

⁶ See definition of *chief executive officer* in the Act, schedule 4.

- (c) protection of a facility or service in the area, including, for example, infrastructure, water supply facilities or power generating equipment;
 - (d) protection of the amenity of an area adjacent to the area;
 - (e) the orderly or proper management of the area.
- (4) If the local government closes a local government controlled area under subsections (1) or (3), it must place at each public entrance to the area a notice of the closure, including a statement of the duration of the closure.

Example—

If the local government closes an area that is part of a wider local government controlled area, it must place notices at each public entrance to the closed area.

- (5) A person must not enter or remain in a local government controlled area while it is closed to public access under this section, unless the person is authorised to do so by the chief executive officer.

Maximum penalty for subsection (5)—20 penalty units.

- (6) In this section—

significant Aboriginal area see the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*, section 9.

significant Torres Strait Islander area see the *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003*, section 9.

Part 3 Matters affecting roads

9 Power to require owner of land adjoining road to fence land

- (1) This section applies if, in the local government's opinion, it is necessary for land adjoining a road to be fenced to prevent the risk of—
- (a) animals escaping from the land onto the road; or
 - (b) interference with the safe movement of traffic or the safe use of the road.
- (2) The local government may, by giving a compliance notice⁷ to the owner—
- (a) if the land is not currently fenced—require the owner to fence the land; or
 - (b) if a current fence on the land is in disrepair—require the owner to repair or replace the fence.
- (3) The local government may, by subordinate local law, set out the minimum standards with which the fence must comply.
- (4) In this section—

animal does not include a native animal, feral animal or pest animal.

feral animal see *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001*, section 42.

pest animal see *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001*, section 42.

⁷ See *Local Law No.1 (Administration) 2018*, section 27, regarding the requirements for compliance notices.

10 Numbering of premises and allotments adjoining a road⁸

- (1) An owner of land must not adopt a number for a building or allotment that is inconsistent with a numbering system adopted by the local government under this section.

Maximum penalty for subsection (1)—10 penalty units.

- (2) An owner of land (other than vacant land) must display the number allocated so as to be easily identified from the adjoining road.

Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—10 penalty units.

Part 4 Miscellaneous

11 Subordinate local laws

The local government may make subordinate local laws about—

- (a) the declaration of prohibited activities or restricted activities;⁹ or
- (b) the declaration of motor vehicle access areas;¹⁰ or
- (c) the declaration of prohibited vehicles;¹¹ or
- (d) the opening hours for a local government controlled area;¹² or
- (e) closing a local government controlled area to public access;¹³ or
- (f) minimum standards for fences on land adjoining a road.¹⁴

12 Repeal

This local law repeals—

- (a) *Local Law No.4 (Local Government Controlled Areas, Facilities and Roads) 2011.*

⁸ See the Act, section 60, regarding control of roads by a local government.

⁹ See section 5(1).

¹⁰ See section 6(1).

¹¹ See section 6(3).

¹² See section 7(1).

¹³ See section 8(3).

¹⁴ See section 9(3).

Schedule**Dictionary****Section 3**

local government controlled area see *Local Law No.1 (Administration) 2018*, schedule 1.

road see *Local Law No.1 (Administration) 2018*, schedule 1.



Mareeba Shire Council

Local Law No. 5 (Parking) 2018

Mareeba Shire Council

Local Law No. 5 (Parking) 2018

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Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This local law may be cited as *Local Law No. 5 (Parking) 2018*.

2 Purpose and how it is to be achieved

- (1) The purpose of this local law is to complement the regulated parking provisions in Chapter 5, Part 6 of the TORUM Act by providing for the exercise of local government powers authorised under that Act.
- (2) The purpose is achieved by providing for—
 - (a) the establishment of traffic areas and off-street regulated parking areas; and
 - (b) lawfully parking contrary to an indication on an official traffic sign with a parking permit or in a loading zone with a commercial vehicle identification label; and
 - (c) the prescribing of infringement notice penalties for minor traffic offences.

3 Definitions—the dictionary

The dictionary in the schedule defines particular words used in this local law.

4 Relationship with other laws¹

This local law is—

- (a) in addition to and does not derogate from the TORUM Act, chapter 5, part 6;² and
- (b) is to be read with *Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018*.

¹ This local law and any subordinate local law made under it do not apply to the extent of any inconsistency with a law of the State or the Commonwealth. See the Act, section 27.

² A local government cannot regulate parking on a State-controlled road unless the written agreement of the chief executive has been obtained under the TORUM Act, section 101(1)(b).

Part 2 Declaration of parking areas for the TORUM Act

5 Declaration of traffic areas

- (1) The local government may, by subordinate local law, declare the whole or a part of its area to be a traffic area.^{3 4}
- (2) The subordinate local law must define the boundaries of the traffic area.

6 Declaration of off-street regulated parking areas

- (1) The local government may, by subordinate local law, declare an area of land controlled⁵ by the local government, including structures on the land, as an off-street regulated parking area.⁶
- (2) The subordinate local law must define the boundaries of the off-street regulated parking area.

Part 3 Parking contrary to parking restriction

7 Parking permits⁷

- (1) The local government may issue a parking permit.⁸
- (2) The local government may prescribe, by subordinate local law, the persons that may be issued with a permit mentioned in subsection (1).
- (3) A vehicle may be parked contrary to an indication on an official traffic sign regulating parking by time or payment of a fee, if the vehicle displays—
 - (a) a parking permit for people with disabilities;⁹ or
 - (b) a permit issued by the local government and valid for the place and time at which the vehicle is parked.

³ See the TORUM Act, sections 102(3)(a) and 102(2)(b).

⁴ The TORUM Act, section 69(4), provides: “A local government may install or remove an official traffic sign that will result in a change to the management of a local government road, of a kind mentioned in the Transport Planning and Coordination Act 1994, section 8D(1), only if the chief executive has approved the proposed change under the Transport Planning and Coordination Act 1994, section 8D.”

⁵ See the TORUM Act, section 104(2).

⁶ See the TORUM Act, sections 104(1)(b) and 101(1)(c).

⁷ See the TORUM Act, section 103(4).

⁸ *Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018*, section 5(b), provides that a **prescribed activity** includes “an activity for which a Local Government Act authorises the local government to grant an approval but does not make any other provision, except provision that is consistent with this part, about the process for the local government to grant the approval”. Section 7 of *Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018* provides that an approval required for a prescribed activity must be obtained under part 2 of *Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018*. As a result, an approval for a parking permit must be obtained under that part.

⁹ Parking permits for people with disabilities are issued under the TORUM Act, section 111, by the chief executive of the department administering the TORUM Act.

8 Commercial vehicle identification labels¹⁰

- (1) The local government may issue a commercial vehicle identification label.¹¹
- (2) The local government may, by subordinate local law, prescribe vehicles that may be issued with a commercial vehicle identification label.¹²
- (3) A vehicle displaying a current commercial vehicle identification label may be lawfully parked in a loading zone.¹³

Part 4 Minor traffic offence infringement notice penalties

9 Minor traffic offence infringement notice penalties

- (1) The local government may prescribe, by subordinate local law, an amount (in penalty units) as the infringement notice penalty for a minor traffic offence.¹⁴
- (2) However, a subordinate local law under subsection (1) may not prescribe an amount greater than 5 penalty units.

Part 5 Miscellaneous

10 Subordinate local laws

The local government may make subordinate local laws about—

- (a) the declaration of traffic areas;¹⁵ or
- (b) the declaration off-street regulated parking areas;¹⁶ or
- (c) the persons who may be issued with a permit to park a vehicle contrary to an indication on an official traffic sign;¹⁷ or
- (d) vehicles that may be issued with a commercial vehicle identification label;¹⁸ or
- (e) infringement notice penalty amounts that apply for minor traffic offences.¹⁹

¹⁰ See the TORUM Act, section 103(5).

¹¹ *Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018* section 5(b), provides that a **prescribed activity** includes “an activity for which a Local Government Act authorises the local government to grant an approval but does not make any other provision, except provision that is consistent with this part, about the process for the local government to grant the approval.” Section 7 of *Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018* provides that an approval required for a prescribed activity must be obtained under part 2 of *Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018*. As a result, an approval for a commercial vehicle identification label must be obtained under that part.

¹² The TORUM Act already defines certain vehicles designed for the carriage of goods as commercial vehicles – see schedule 4, definition, **commercial vehicle**.

¹³ See also *Transport Operations (Road Use Management-Road Rules) Regulation 1999*, section 179, relating to drivers who are permitted to stop in a loading zone.

¹⁴ See the TORUM Act, section 108(1). The maximum penalty for an offence relating to paid parking is 40 penalty units under the TORUM Act, section 106(1). The maximum penalty for other parking offences is 40 penalty units under the TORUM Act, section 74.

¹⁵ See section 5(1).

¹⁶ See section 6.

¹⁷ See section 7(2).

¹⁸ See section 8(2).

¹⁹ See section 9(1).

Schedule Dictionary

Section 3

Commercial vehicle identification label means a label of the type depicted in the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices as a commercial vehicle identification label.

indication, on an official traffic sign, see TORUM Act, schedule 4.

infringement notice penalty means an infringement notice fine under the *State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999*.

minor traffic offence see TORUM Act, section 108(4).

official traffic sign see TORUM Act, schedule 4.

off-street regulated parking area see TORUM Act, schedule 4.

parking permit for people with disabilities see TORUM Act, schedule 4.

traffic area see TORUM Act, schedule 4.

TORUM Act means the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995*.



Mareeba Shire Council

Subordinate Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018

Mareeba Shire Council

Subordinate Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018

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Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This subordinate local law may be cited as *Subordinate Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018*.

2 Purpose and how it is to be achieved

- (1) The purpose of this subordinate local law is to supplement *Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018*, which provides for a legal and procedural framework for the administration, implementation and enforcement of the local government's local laws, subordinate local laws and other regulatory powers, and for miscellaneous administrative matters.
- (2) The purpose is to be achieved by providing for—
 - (a) various matters regarding the granting of approvals for prescribed activities; and
 - (b) further specification of the definitions relevant to various prescribed activities.

3 Authorising local law

The making of the provisions in this subordinate local law is authorised by *Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018* (the **authorising local law**).

4 Definitions

Particular words used in this subordinate local law have the same meaning as provided for in the authorising local law.

Part 2 Approvals for prescribed activities

5 Prescribed activities that do not require an approval—Authorising local law, s 6(3)

For section 6(3) of the authorising local law, it is declared that section 6(2) of the authorising local law does not apply to the prescribed activities listed in schedule 1.

6 Categories of prescribed activities for the purposes of maximum penalties—Authorising local law, s 6(4)

For section 6(4) of the authorising local law, it is declared that—

- (a) the prescribed activities listed in part 1 of schedule 2 are category 1 activities; and
- (b) the prescribed activities listed in part 2 of schedule 2 are category 2 activities; and
- (c) the prescribed activities listed in part 3 of schedule 2 are category 3 activities.

7 Approvals that are non-transferable—Authorising local law, s 15(2)

For section 15(2) of the authorising local law, it is declared that the categories of approval listed in schedule 3 are non-transferable.

8 Prescribed complementary accommodation—Authorising local law, schedule 1

For the purposes of the definition of *complementary accommodation* in schedule 1 of the authorising local law, the accommodation listed in schedule 4 is prescribed as appropriate for caravan parks.

9 State-controlled roads to which the local law applies—Authorising local law, schedule 1

For the purposes of the definition of *road* in schedule 1 of the authorising local law, the State-controlled roads listed in schedule 5 are roads to which the authorising local law applies unless otherwise provided in the local law.

10 Public place activities that are prescribed activities—Authorising local law, schedule 2, part 2

For the purposes of paragraph (c) of the definition of *regulated activities on local government controlled areas and roads* in part 2 of schedule 2 of the authorising local law, the undertaking of a public place activity listed in schedule 6 is a prescribed activity.

11 Matters regarding prescribed activities—Authorising local law, ss 6(3), 8(2)(a), 9(1)(d), 10(3), 12, 13(a), 14(1)(a)

- (1) For each prescribed activity, a schedule prescribes the matters specified in this section for the prescribed activity named in section 1 of the schedule.
- (2) For section 6(3) of the authorising local law, it is declared that section 6(2) of the authorising local law does not apply to an activity stated in section 2 of the schedule relating to the prescribed activity.
- (3) For section 8(2)(a) of the authorising local law, the documents and materials that must accompany an application for approval for the prescribed activity are stated in section 3 of the schedule relating to the prescribed activity.
- (4) For section 9(1)(d) of the authorising local law, the local government may only grant an approval for a prescribed activity if it is satisfied the proposed operation

and management of the activity would be consistent with the additional criteria prescribed in section 4 of the schedule relating to the prescribed activity.

- (5) For section 10(3) of the authorising local law, the conditions that must be imposed on an approval for a prescribed activity are stated in section 5 of the schedule relating to the prescribed activity.
- (6) For section 10(3) of the authorising local law, the conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on an approval for a prescribed activity are stated in section 6 of the schedule relating to the prescribed activity.
- (7) For section 13(a) of the authorising local law, the term of an approval for a prescribed activity is provided for in section 7 of the schedule relating to the prescribed activity.
- (8) For section 14(1)(a) of the authorising local law, the further term for renewal or extension of an approval for a prescribed activity is provided for in section 8 of the schedule relating to the prescribed activity.
- (9) For section 12 of the authorising local law, in Table 1 of the schedule relating to a prescribed activity—
 - (a) column 1 lists the application requirements for which the local government may accept as evidence the certificate of a third party certifier; and
 - (b) column 2 lists the individuals or organisations that are declared to be third party certifiers for the corresponding application requirement in column 1; and
 - (c) column 3 lists the qualifications that are necessary for an individual or organisation to be a third party certifier for the corresponding application requirement in column 1.

**Schedule 1 Prescribed activities that do not require an approval
under the authorising local law**

section 5

- 1 operation of cane railways.

Schedule 2 Categories of prescribed activities for the purposes of maximum penalties

section 6

Part 1 Category 1 activities¹

alteration or improvement to local government controlled areas and roads
establishment or occupation of a temporary home
installation of advertising devices
keeping of animals
undertaking regulated activities on local government controlled areas and roads
undertaking regulated activities regarding human remains

Part 2 Category 2 activities²

operation of camping grounds
operation of caravan parks
operation of temporary entertainment events
commercial use of local government controlled areas and roads

Part 3 Category 3 activities³

This part has been intentionally left blank.

¹ Prescribed activities for which the penalty for not having an approval will be 50 penalty units under section 6(2)(b) of the authorising local law.

² Prescribed activities for which the penalty for not having an approval will be 200 penalty units under section 6(2)(c) of the authorising local law.

³ Prescribed activities for which the penalty for not having an approval will be 500 penalty units under section 6(2)(d) of the authorising local law.

Schedule 3 Categories of approval that are non-transferable

section 7

- 1 establishment or occupation of a temporary home.
- 2 keeping of animals.
- 3 undertaking regulated activities regarding human remains.
- 4 operation of temporary entertainment events.
- 5 commercial use of local government controlled areas and roads .
- 6 parking permits issued under *Local Law No.5 (Parking) 2018*, section 7(1).
- 7 operation of shared facility accommodation.

Schedule 4 Prescribed complementary accommodation

Section 8

1. converted railway carriages.
2. demountable accommodation units.

Schedule 5 State-controlled roads to which the local law applies

Section 9

This Schedule has been intentionally left blank.

Schedule 6 Public place activities that are prescribed activities

section 10

The following public place activities are prescribed activities that require approval—

- (a) film and television production activities for which a development application is not required under the local government's planning scheme.
- (b) an invitation only ceremony, party or celebration attended by more than 50 people.
- (c) a cake stall, sausage sizzle, car wash or similar fundraiser held on no more than 1 day.
- (d) a display, demonstration or information booth.

Schedule 7 Alteration or improvement to local government controlled areas and roads

section 11

1 Prescribed activity

Alteration or improvement to local government controlled areas and roads.

2 Activities that do not require approval under the authorising local law

An approval under the authorising local law is not required for a person to plant trees on the footpath immediately adjacent to the person's property, provided the person complies with the local government's approved Policy for footpath planting.

3 Documents and materials that must accompany applications for approval

- (1) For an approval to construct or improve a memorial in a local government cemetery, the application must—
 - (a) identify the burial site or other place in which the memorial is to be constructed or improved; and
 - (b) state the nature and dimensions of the proposed memorial.
- (2) For any approval to make an alteration or improvement to a local government controlled area or road, the application must include or be accompanied by—
 - (a) the name and address of the applicant and, if the applicant is a body corporate or a partnership, the name and address of an individual who is authorised by the applicant to act on its behalf; and
 - (b) full details of the proposed alteration or improvement; and
 - (c) if the applicant proposes to erect or install a structure on, over or under the road—plans and specifications of the structure; and
 - (d) details of building or other work to be carried out under the approval; and
 - (e) a specified date for completion of the works; and
 - (f) details of the location where the works or activity will be carried out, by way of plan or otherwise, which also shows the location of any warning notices for the safety of road users; and
 - (g) the intended hours and days of operation of the works or activity; and
 - (h) details of procedures which will be used to prevent any risk to the health and safety of employees or agents of the applicant and the general public; and
 - (i) a quality plan; and
 - (j) a safety plan.

4 Additional criteria for the granting of approval

- (1) For all approvals, the additional criteria are—
 - (a) the physical suitability of the site for the proposed activity; and
 - (b) the suitability of any proposed structure including satisfactory compliance with relevant standards of the local government; and
 - (c) the likelihood of the activity interfering with public access to public areas and roads.
- (2) For an approval to erect or install a memorial in a local government cemetery, additional criteria are that the proposed memorial—
 - (a) will not encroach upon adjoining burial plots; and
 - (b) will be constructed of suitable weather resistant material.

5 Conditions that must be imposed on approvals

This section has been intentionally left blank.

6 Conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on approvals

For all approvals, the conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on an approval are that the approval holder must—

- (a) ensure that all structures erected or installed or vegetation planted are maintained in good condition;
- (b) at the expiration or earlier cancellation of the approval, remove any structure erected or installed within 14 days or such other period as the local government may agree to in writing;
- (c) for the duration of the term of the approval, maintain in full force and effect a standard public liability insurance policy—
 - (i) ~~in the joint names of the approval holder and the local government~~ **is listed as an interested party;**
 - (ii) covering their respective rights, interests and liabilities to third parties in respect of accidental death of, or accidental bodily injury to, persons or accidental damage to property; and
 - (iii) for an amount of no less than \$10 million for any single event;
- (d) prior to the commencement of the prescribed activity, provide the local government with a certificate of currency for the standard public liability insurance policy;
- (e) indemnify the local government against all actions, proceedings, claims, demands, costs, losses, damages and expenses which may be brought against or made upon the local government as a result of the prescribed activity;
- (f) ensure that any prescribed activities are undertaken to protect public utility services and before undertaking any ground disturbing works a "Dial 1100 Before You Dig" search must be undertaken;

- (g) prior to commencing any activities which may affect or disrupt public access to the area set out the site in accordance with the requirements of the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices;
- (h) not damage any local government infrastructure in the course of any approved works, except as permitted in the approval; and
- (i) comply with any reasonable direction of an authorised person, local government or emergency services in relation to controlling traffic or ensuring the safety of persons.

7 Term of approval

An approval commences on the date the approval is granted and expires on the next 30th day of June, unless otherwise specified in an approval.

8 Term of renewal of approval

An approval that is renewed expires on the next 30th day of June, unless otherwise specified in a renewal.

Schedule 8 Commercial use of local government controlled areas and roads

section 11

1 Prescribed activity

Commercial use of local government controlled areas and roads.

2 Activities that do not require approval under the authorising local law

This section has been intentionally left blank.

3 Documents and materials that must accompany applications for approval

An application for approval must be accompanied by—

- (a) details of the nature, time and place of the proposed activities; and
- (b) a plan showing the relevant part of the local government controlled area or road that is to be used for the prescribed activity; and
- (c) details of the type of signage which is intended to be displayed and the method intended to be used to ensure stability of the signage; and
- (d) evidence of any unnecessary statutory permit, authorisation or approval; and
- (e) details of all insurances relevant to the authority held by the person who will be undertaking the activity.

4 Additional criteria for the granting of approval

For all approvals, the additional criteria are—

- (a) the physical suitability of the area or road for the proposed use;
- (b) the appropriateness, quality and condition of equipment to be used in the activity; and
- (c) the likely impact on the ability of the general public to use the site concurrently with the proposed activity; and
- (d) whether the applicant's proposed waste management strategy makes provision for the satisfactory collection, storage and removal of all waste generated by the proposed activity; and
- (e) whether the application provides documented evidence that the applicant holds a public liability insurance policy that complies with the local government's published standard requirements for public liability insurance for approval holders.

5 Conditions that must be imposed on approvals

This section has been intentionally left blank.

6 Conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on approvals

For all approvals, the conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on an approval are below:

- (a) The approval holder must comply with the Guidelines for Commercial Use of Local Government Controlled Areas and Roads.

(b) **Insurance and Indemnity**

- (i) for the duration of the term of the approval, maintain in full force and effect a standard public liability insurance policy—

(A) ~~local government is listed as an interested party in the joint names of the approval holder and the local government;~~

(B) covering their respective rights, interests and liabilities to third parties in respect of accidental death of, or accidental bodily injury to, persons or accidental damage to property; and

(C) for an amount no less than the amount shown in Table 1 in Column 2 for the applicable activity listed in Table 1 in Column 1. Where the activity is not specified in Table 1, the amount must be no less than \$20 million for any single event;

TABLE 1	
Column 1: Activity	Column 2: Required Level of Cover
Goods on Footpath	\$5,000,000
Outdoor Dining/Approved Furniture on Byrnes Street Mareeba	\$10,000,000
Busking	\$1,000,000
Roadside Vending	\$10,000,000
Tradesman utilising footpath - pedestrians on footpath	\$10,000,000
Tradesman utilising footpath - pedestrian on road	\$20,000,000
Depositing Goods/Materials - Hoarding, Scaffolding or Gantry	\$20,000,000

- (ii) prior to the commencement of the prescribed activity, provide the local government with a certificate of currency for the standard public liability insurance policy;
- (iii) indemnify the local government against all actions, proceedings, claims, demands, costs, losses, damages and expenses which may be brought against or made upon the local government as a result of the activity;
- (c) Where the approval involves the installation of a structure on a local government controlled area or road, the approval holder:
- (i) must ensure that the structure is constructed in accordance with the conditions of a current building permit;

- (ii) must maintain a two (2) metre thoroughfare for pedestrian traffic at all times;
 - (iii) may only undertake installation works outside of ordinary business hours and must provide an alternate route for pedestrians during installation;
 - (iv) must maintain the structure to a standard reasonably satisfactory to the local government;
 - (v) must ensure there is no obstruction to any service access points (water meter, trade waste meter) located in the footpath or at the front of any neighbouring premises;
 - (vi) must ensure that works are undertaken in accordance with an approved safety plan during construction and installation of the structure. All safety signage must also be displayed at all times;
 - (vii) must promptly repair any damage caused to the footpath or to any adjacent premises, to the satisfaction of an authorised person;
 - (viii) must ensure the structure is not able to harbour pests;
 - (ix) must ensure the structure is removable and the approval holder must remove the structure when requested to do so by the local government;
 - (x) acknowledges that the installation of the structure does not constitute any interest in or ownership over the footpath;
- (d) Where approval is for busking, the following conditions are applicable:
- (i) the approval holder must not engage in abusive, profane, offensive or harassing behaviour;
 - (ii) no amplification is permitted;
 - (iii) no flammable liquids or lit torches are to be used;
 - (iv) no knives, whips or sharp objects are to be used;
 - (v) the approval may be limited to specific times depending on the intrusiveness of the performance;
 - (vi) buskers may only perform in the location detailed on their approval. The areas designated for busking shall be determined by the local government;
 - (vii) the applicant must seek approval or consent from any business operators adjacent to the approved site;
- (e) Where approval is for sale of goods on a footpath, the following conditions are applicable:
- (i) the approval holder must not:
 - (A) in any way obstruct the movement of pedestrians or access from the footpath to kerbside;
 - (B) hang goods from ceilings or awnings;

- (ii) all bins, racks or other items used for the display of goods shall be free of protrusions, sharp edges or any parts which an authorised person reasonably believes may present a risk of injury;
- (iii) goods are to be removed from the footpath at the close of business every day;
- (iv) the approval holder must maintain a two (2) metre thoroughfare for pedestrian traffic at all times;
- (v) the approval holder may not under any circumstances use any area that is outside the area specified in the approval. Any changes to the area to be used must be approved by an authorised person;
- (vi) where approvals already exist at an adjacent business, the siting of goods must complement the existing approvals (in the reasonable opinion of an authorised person);
- (vii) generally, goods may only be placed in the following locations:
 - (A) on the kerbside side of the footpath, for approvals granted within the township of Kuranda;
 - (B) against the shop wall, for approvals granted within the township of Mareeba.
- (f) Where approval is for outdoor dining, the following conditions are applicable:
 - (i) the approval holder must maintain a two (2) metre thoroughfare for pedestrian traffic at all times;
 - (ii) access from the footpath to kerbside shall not be obstructed;
 - (iii) tables, chairs and their surrounds shall be kept in a clean and tidy condition at all times;
 - (iv) tables and chairs are only to be placed in the area approved under the approval;
 - (v) tables and chairs are to be removed from the footpath at the close of business every day.
 - (vi) the approval holder may not under any circumstances use any area that is outside the area specified in the approval. Any changes to the area to be used must be approved by an authorised person;
 - (vii) where the applicant also has approval to place a temporary advertising device, and or goods for sale on the footpath, all chairs, tables and other furniture associated with outdoor dining must be placed on the same side of the footpath.

- (g) The following additional conditions apply where approval is sought to place furniture on any part of the footpath at Byrnes Street, Mareeba:
- (i) approved furniture shall be limited to the following:
 - (A) 1 x table (preferably round) which does not exceed 50cm x 50cm in width or length or diameter with only 2 chairs permitted for that table; or
 - (B) 1 x 1.2m bench with a seat width of no greater than 60cm wide.
 - (ii) the approval holder must maintain a two (2) metre thoroughfare for pedestrian traffic at all times;
 - (iii) approved furniture and their surrounds shall be kept in a clean and tidy condition at all times;
 - (iv) approved furniture is to be placed in the area approved under the approval;
 - (v) approved furniture is to be placed against the building front only. No furniture to be placed along the kerbside;
 - (vi) approved furniture is to be removed from the footpath at the close of business every day;
 - (vii) the approval holder may not under any circumstances use any area that is outside the area specified in the approval. Any changes to the area to be used must be approved by an authorised person;
- (h) Where the applicant also has approval to place a temporary advertising device, and/or goods for sale on the footpath and/or outdoor dining, all chairs, tables and other furniture associated with the approvals must be placed on the same side of the footpath;
- (i) Where approval is for the installation of hoarding, scaffolding or gantry, the approval holder must:
- (i) ensure unobstructed movement of vehicles and pedestrians;
 - (ii) observe standards specified by the local government in the carrying out of the works or activity;
 - (iii) ensure safety of pedestrians and vehicles including but not limited to the safety temporary diversion of traffic, erection of warning lights and barricades to the satisfaction of an authorised person;
 - (iv) specify a deadline for completion of the works or ceasing of the activity;
 - (v) reinstate the road to the satisfaction of an authorised person following completion of the works or ceasing of the activity.

7 Term of approval

An approval commences on the date the approval is granted and expires on the next 30th day of June, unless otherwise specified in an approval.

8 Term of renewal of approval

An approval that is renewed expires on the next 30th day of June, unless otherwise specified in a renewal.

Schedule 9 Establishment or occupation of a temporary home

section 11

1 Prescribed activity

Establishment or occupation of a temporary home.

2 Activities that do not require approval under the authorising local law

- (1) An approval under the authorising local law is not required for establishment or occupation of a temporary home—
 - (a) for less than 2 weeks in any 52 week period if the temporary home is established on a vacant allotment and occupied by the owners of the allotment; or
 - (b) for less than 4 weeks in any 52 week period if—
 - (i) the temporary home is sited on an allotment occupied by an existing dwelling house; and
 - (ii) the temporary home is located to the rear of the existing dwelling house.
- (2) However, subsection (1) applies only if no waste materials, including grey water, are deposited on site during occupation, or left on site after departure.

3 Documents and materials that must accompany applications for approval

An application for approval must be accompanied by—

- (a) a site plan illustrating—
 - (i) the location of the temporary home; and
 - (ii) the location of the other buildings on the site; and
 - (iii) the location of the proposed permanent residence; and
 - (iv) the location of neighbouring buildings; and
- (b) if the applicant is not the owner—written consent of the owner; and
- (c) details of the type of temporary home proposed; and
*Examples for paragraph (c)—*A shed; a caravan with an awning.
- (d) the proposed floor plan of the temporary home; and
- (e) details of the proposed fit out of the temporary home's kitchen, bathroom, toilet and laundry; and
- (f) intended method of water supply; and
- (g) details of a current building approval for the construction or renovation of a permanent residence and evidence of financial capacity and ability to construct or renovate the permanent residence.

4 Additional criteria for the granting of approval

For all approvals, the additional criteria are that—

- (a) where necessary, adequate screening of the temporary home is planned to ensure reduced impact on visual amenity; and
- (b) a building permit has been issued for the construction of a permanent residence on the property prior to the issue of the approval; and
- (c) a plumbing compliance permit has been obtained prior to the issue of the approval, to enable the fixtures to be installed and the liquid wastes to be removed; and
- (d) an adequate source of water will be available to the proposed temporary home; and
- (e) adequate means of waste disposal and sanitation will exist to ensure that reasonable standards of health and hygiene can be maintained; and
- (f) the proposed temporary home has, as a minimum, a toilet, shower, laundry tub, kitchen sink and hand basin; and
- (g) the proposed dwelling will be suitable for temporary occupation; and
- (h) separation distances are compliant with the Planning Act; and
- (i) the applicant is able to demonstrate an ability and capacity to construct a permanent dwelling within the term of the approval.

Example—

The applicant has a contract with a registered builder and sufficient funds are available. However this criteria may not be satisfied if a genuine application has not been made for building approval of a permanent residence or there is insufficient time remaining under the building approval to finish the relevant building work.

5 Conditions that must be imposed on approvals

For all approvals, a condition that must be imposed on the approval is that, where the temporary home is in an area serviced by the local government's waste contractor, a waste service must be obtained.

6 Conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on approvals

- (1) The conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on approvals are that the approval holder must:
 - (a) keep the temporary home in good order and repair;
 - (b) ensure that the temporary home is not unsightly or unhygienic;
 - (c) ensure the temporary home does not detrimentally affect the amenity of neighbouring properties or cause an odour nuisance;
 - (d) ensure that lighting used to illuminate any areas is angled or shaded in such a manner that the light does not cause a nuisance;

- (e) ensure that water intended for use for domestic purposes is from an approved water source;
- (f) maintain an adequate and continuous supply of water to all toilet, bathroom, kitchen, laundry and drinking water facilities that form part of the temporary home;
- (g) maintain all water supply connections in accordance with applicable legislative requirements;
- (h) ensure that the temporary home is only occupied by those persons whose names have been given to the local government in the application for approval;
- (i) ensure that there is an adequate means of waste disposal, including waste water, and sanitation and basic amenities are provided for living such as kitchen facilities, bathing facilities, laundry, toilet, sleeping accommodation, waste water disposal, refuse disposal, storage and adequate water supply to ensure reasonable standards of health and hygiene can be maintained;
- (j) ensure waste containers provided at the temporary home are sufficient to accommodate the collection and storage of all waste generated by and in conjunction with the use of the temporary home, and must ensure those waste containers are kept so as not to attract pests;
- (k) not incinerate waste;
- (l) dispose of human wastes from the temporary home at a dedicated sanitary facility, the sewerage system or an approved on-site sewerage facility;
- (m) connect all plumbing or drainage facilities to the temporary home as soon as practicable, but in any case no later than 90 days of the day a person first occupies the temporary home, so as to comply with plumbing and drainage requirements;
- (n) where the temporary home is for the temporary on-site accommodation of an owner-builder or builder:
 - (i) must construct the approved permanent residential dwelling in a timely and efficient manner, and complete the permanent dwelling within the duration of the approval term;
 - (ii) ensure that they do not cease construction of the permanent residence for a period greater than 90 days or such other period as the local government may approve; and
 - (iii) dismantle and remove the temporary home within 30 days of occupation of the permanent residence or the expiry of the term of the approval, whichever first occurs.

7 Term of approval

The term of the approval commences on the date the approval is granted and expires on the earlier of the following events—

- (a) the end of the term specified in the approval, which can be no more than 18 months from the commencement date; or
- (b) on the issue pursuant to the *Building Act 1975* of the Form 21 Final Inspection Certificate for the new permanent residence constructed on the allotment where the temporary home is located.

8 Term of renewal of approval

- (1) The renewal may only be renewed for the term that a permanent residence on the allotment is reasonably likely to become habitable, not exceeding 12 months, that must be stated in the approval.
- (2) The renewal will lapse on the issue pursuant to the *Building Act 1975* of the Form 21 Final Inspection Certificate for the new permanent residence constructed on the allotment where the temporary home is located.

Schedule 10 Installation of advertising devices

section 11

1 Prescribed activity

Installation of advertising devices.

2 Activities that do not require approval under the authorising local law

- (1) The installation of an advertising device does not require approval under the authorising local law in the following circumstances—
 - (a) the installation of the advertising device is regulated under the local government's planning scheme; or
 - (b) the installation is of a permitted advertising device listed in subsection (2) that complies with the prescribed requirements for advertising devices in subsection (3).
- (2) In this section, a **permitted advertising device** means any of the following—
 - (a) portable signs that—
 - (i) are not greater than 1m² in face area on any face; and
 - (ii) are no wider than 750mm; and
 - (iii) are only placed adjacent to the business being advertised; and
 - (iv) are secured to prevent danger to pedestrians and traffic outside the site in high wind situations; and
 - (v) do not number more than 1 sign per business per road frontage or, in the case of a business in an arcade, 1 sign per business per arcade opening;
 - (b) garage sale signs that—
 - (i) are not one of more than 4 signs advertising the same garage sale; and
 - (ii) are not in place earlier than the day before the commencement of the garage sale and after 24 hours of the conclusion of the sale; and
 - (iii) are not in place for more than 72 hours for any one garage sale; and
 - (iv) are not erected for a sale at premises where a garage sale has been held on 4 occasions already in the previous year;
 - (c) real estate signs that—
 - (i) advertise a property for sale, lease or auction; and
 - (ii) are not greater than 3m² in face area; and
 - (iii) are not positioned on a road, footpath or building (other than the building being advertised);

- (d) event signs that—
 - (i) do not number more than 8 signs advertising the same event; and
 - (ii) are not in place earlier than 4 weeks before the commencement of the event and after 48 hours of the conclusion of the event;
 - (e) lost pet signs;
 - (f) construction site signs that—
 - (i) contain only project details and real estate information; and
 - (ii) are only exhibited during the period of construction; and
 - (iii) are not greater than 2m in height.
 - (iv) are not positioned on a road, footpath or building (other than the building being advertised);
 - (g) rural identification signs that—
 - (i) are not greater than 2m² in face area; and
 - (ii) do not number more than 1 sign per property;
 - (h) fresh produce for sale signs that—
 - (i) are not adjacent to a residential property; and
 - (ii) are no larger than 3m² in face area; and
 - (iii) do not number more than 2 signs per seller;
 - (i) horizontal banner signs that—
 - (i) do not number more than 1 sign per property; and
 - (ii) do not cover or hide any architectural feature of a building or structure; and
 - (iii) are no larger than 8m² in face area;
 - (j) vertical banner signs that—
 - (i) do not number more than 1 sign per property; and
 - (ii) do not cover or hide any architectural feature of a building or structure; and
 - (iii) do not project above the roof line of a building to which the vertical banner is attached; and
 - (iv) do not exceed a maximum width of 0.6m;
 - (v) are no larger than 2m² in face area.
- (3) The ***prescribed requirements for advertising devices*** are that—
- (a) the advertising device, including any structure associated with the support of the advertising device, must be structurally sound and safe; and

- (b) the display of the advertising device must not cause obstruction of, or distraction to, pedestrian or vehicular traffic on a road or any road-related area; and
- (c) an advertising device must not be located so as to form a background to a road or road-related area when viewed from any direction; and
- (d) an advertising device must not reflect any vehicle headlight glare towards—
 - (i) a road; or
 - (ii) a road-related area; or
 - (iii) a sensitive place; and
- (e) an advertising device that is illuminated must be shielded to prevent the illumination of any road or road-related area and the illumination of the advertising device must not extend further than 3m from the advertising device; and
- (f) an advertising device may only be erected on premises with the written consent of the registered owner or trustee of the premises and the advertiser must produce the written consent to the local government on demand; and
- (g) an advertising device that advertises premises, or an activity conducted on the premises, which is not installed on the premises, must not diminish the visual amenity of the locality on which the advertising device is installed; and
- (h) only 1 advertising device that is visible from a road may be installed on premises; and
- (i) an advertiser must not install an advertising device within 200m of an intersection of 2 roads unless the advertising device does not cause obstruction of, or distraction to, pedestrian or vehicular traffic; and
- (j) the advertiser of an advertising device must maintain the advertising device in good order and repair; and
- (k) the advertising device must not be installed on or can be viewed from a State-controlled road; and
- (l) an advertising device installed on a local government controlled area or road must not be attached to, or supported by, a tree, shrub or similar vegetation that is in its natural state (whether dead or alive); and
- (m) an advertising device must not be attached to local government or main roads infrastructure or signs; and
- (n) an advertising device must not be situated on the paved area of the road or on traffic islands; and
- (o) the advertiser of an advertising device must maintain a public liability insurance policy that complies with the local government's published standards for public liability insurance for advertising devices, unless the advertising device is a garage sale sign, lost pet sign, election sign, fresh produce signs (not associated with a roadside stall) or a rural identification sign; and

- (p) the advertiser of an advertising device must produce documented evidence of public liability insurance mentioned in paragraph (o) to an authorised person upon request.

(4) In this section—

event sign means an advertising device that advertises a local event of a cultural, educational, recreational, religious, social or similar nature.

face area, of an advertising device—

(a) means—

- (i) generally—the area bounded by the framework of a manufactured panel, hoarding or illuminated sign case and calculated by multiplying the sign face area height and width parameters; and
- (ii) in the case of lettering, logos or designs applied to a lesser area than the panel parameters, or individual lettering applied to a wall or awning face—the area calculated by drawing a rectangle around the advertising device lettering; and
- (iii) in the case of irregular shaped advertising devices, including words with ascending or descending upper or lower case letter strokes, or replicas or shapes—the face area calculated by not more than 2 abutting and non-overlapping rectangles added together.

- (b) includes any decorative lines, stripes or an architectural trim forming part of an advertising device, whether illuminated or not.

horizontal banner sign means a temporary advertising device suspended from a structure or pole with or without supporting framework displaying an advertising device applied or painted to fabric or similar material of any kind.

portable sign means a temporary portable self-supporting sign which is freestanding and may be mounted on wheels to facilitate movement and includes an A frame sign and a sandwich board.

rural identification sign means a freestanding sign which is intended to display the name or nature of an agribusiness or occupant undertaking an agricultural practice on the property that the sign is advertising.

vertical banner sign means an advertising device of non-rigid material normally supported at 2 or more locations from brackets from either a pole or a building.

3 Documents and materials that must accompany applications for approval

The application for approval must be accompanied by-

- (a) details of the advertising device including the dimensions, colour, content, materials and construction; and
- (b) details of where the device is to be located and how it is to be affixed; and

- (c) where necessary, an engineer's certificate for the structural adequacy of the device with reference to wind velocity loadings.

4 Additional criteria for the granting of approval

For any approval for installation of an advertising device, the additional criteria are that—

- (a) the proposed installation of the advertising device is consistent with the prescribed requirements for advertising devices in section 2(3) of this schedule; and
- (b) the dimensions of the advertisement bear a reasonable relationship to the dimensions of surrounding buildings and allotments so that—
 - (i) its presence is not unduly dominating or oppressive; and
 - (ii) it does not unreasonably obstruct existing views; and
- (c) the advertisement is consistent, in colour and appearance, with buildings and natural features of the environment in which it is to be situated; and
- (d) the advertisement is in other respects consistent with the character and values of the environment in which it is to be situated.

5 Conditions that must be imposed on approvals

The conditions that must be imposed on an approval are as follows—

- (a) The dimensions of the sign shall not exceed the following:
 - (i) under awning sign which is securely fixed under a permanent awning— length 2.4 metres; width 200 mm; and
 - (ii) fascia sign which is painted to the fascia of the permanent awning—the face of the fascia; and
 - (iii) above awning sign which is securely fixed above a permanent awning – length 3 metres; width 200 mm; depth 1.5 metres; and
 - (iv) wall mounted sign which is securely fixed to a wall of a building and does not protrude more than 1.2 metres from the wall length 1.2 metres depth 600 mm; and
 - (v) roof sign which is securely fixed to either the roof or parapet wall at the front of a building - length 3 metres; depth 1.5 metres; and
 - (vi) sandwich board/A Frame sign placed on a footpath or public area must not be more than 900mm x 600mm or 0.54m² on each side of the sign;
- (b) All signs that protrude over a footpath by more than 50 mm shall be a minimum of 2.4 metres above the footpath measured from the underside of the sign; and

- (c) Sandwich board/A frame—a portable sign used to advertise a business or goods and services available at the business must meet the following criteria—
 - (i) The sign may only be used when the business is open; and
 - (ii) A maximum of (1) one sign per tenancy is permitted; and
 - (iii) The sign must be placed on the property to which it refers, or where this is not practically possible immediately adjacent to the property; and
- (d) the advertisement content shall not be offensive.

6 Conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on approvals

- (1) The conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on all approvals are that—
 - (a) The approval holder must comply with the local government's adopted Guidelines for the Management of Temporary Public and Community Events Banners and Signs.
 - (b) The approval holder must comply with the local government's adopted *Guidelines for Portable Sign Permit*.
 - (c) The device does not interfere with any underground utilities;
 - (d) the device does not interfere with the road or its operation;
 - (e) no portion of the sign can project over the carriageway or any surface used by motor vehicles;
 - (f) the device is not located in a place that is likely to distract motorists, restrict sight distances on approaches to intersections, restrict the visibility of other authorised signs, or otherwise impact on safety;
 - (g) the device is not located in a place that is likely to cause a safety hazard to other traffic (for example, pedestrians or cyclists);
 - (h) the device does not flash, revolve or involve the production of sound or smell;
 - (i) the device is not fastened to trees or road infrastructure (for example, signs or guardrails);
 - (j) the device is not left in place in the event of extreme weather;
 - (k) the device must be maintained in good condition at all times;
 - (l) the device does not contain explicit, inappropriate or offensive content;
 - (m) for the duration of the term of the approval, maintain in full force and effect a standard public liability insurance policy-
 - (i) ~~local government is listed as an interested party in the joint names of the approval holder and the local government;~~
 - (ii) covering their respective rights, interests and liabilities to third parties in respect of accidental death of, or accidental bodily injury to, persons or accidental damage to property; and

- (iii) for an amount no less than \$10 million for any single event;
 - (n) prior to the commencement of the prescribed activity, provide the local government with a certificate of currency for the standard public liability insurance policy;
 - (o) the local government must be indemnified against all actions, proceedings, claims, demands, costs, losses, damages and expenses which may be brought against or made upon the local government as a result of the activity;
 - (p) For an approval for installing a portable 'A' frame or inverted 'T' frame board sign—
 - (i) the size of the device must not exceed 600 millimetres (width) x 1200 millimetres (height);
 - (ii) the device must be fitted with a strut or other approved mechanism to ensure the sign can not close accidentally;
 - (iii) the device must be fixed or weighted so as to ensure stability;
 - (iv) all corners of the device must be chamfered;
 - (v) the maximum number of devices that may be installed for a business is—
 - A. for corner businesses—1 device on each street frontage;
 - B. in any other circumstances—1 device; and
 - (q) the device must be placed at the roadside edge of the footpath and set back 0.3 metres from the kerb;
 - (r) the device must be removed from the footpath during the hours when the business is closed; and
 - (s) the device must not be located within any landscaped area or garden bed.
- (2) The conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on election signs are that the device must—
- (a) not be erected until an election has been called and the writ has been issued (in the case of State of Commonwealth elections), or a notice of election has been published (in the case of local government elections);
 - (b) in the case of a referendum or poll, not be erected before the writ for the referendum is issued or; in the case of a poll, before a date determined by the local government;
 - (c) be removed within 14 days after the day of the election;
 - ~~(d) before the device is erected a prescribed bond in an amount and form acceptable to the local government must be lodged with the local government;~~
 - ~~(e) if condition (c) is not complied with the local government may remove the signs and deduct the cost of doing so from the bond; and~~

~~(f) upon the receipt of a statutory declaration from the approval holder that all devices have been removed and at the conclusion of any inspections the local government may elect to make, the bond, less any deductions for the cost to the local government of removing devices, will be refunded to the approval holder.~~

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7 Term of approval

An approval commences on the date the approval is granted and expires on the next 30th day of June, unless otherwise specified in an approval.

8 Term of renewal of approval

An approval that is renewed expires on the next 30th day of June, unless otherwise specified in a renewal.

Schedule 11 Keeping of animals

section 11

1 Prescribed activity

Keeping of animals.

2 Activities that do not require approval under the authorising local law

This section has been intentionally left blank.

3 Documents and materials that must accompany applications for approval

An application must be accompanied by the following information—

- (a) the species, breed, age and gender of the animal or each of the animals for which the approval is sought; and
- (b) the number of animals to be kept; and
- (c) the area, or part of the area, in which the animal or animals are to be kept; and
- (d) the nature of the premises in which the animal or animals are to be kept; and
- (e) details of the proposed keeper's experience and qualifications to conduct the activity.

4 Additional criteria for the granting of approval

- (1) For all approvals, the additional criteria are that—
 - (a) the land is physically suitable for the keeping of the animal; and
 - (b) the enclosure in which the animal is to be kept is structurally suitable; and
 - (c) the animal is not likely to cause undue nuisance, inconvenience or annoyance to the occupiers of adjoining land.
- (2) For an approval to keep a rooster in an urban area, the additional criterion is that the keeper of the rooster is a member of a poultry club in the local government area that is formally affiliated with a national or state association for poultry keeping.
- (3) For an approval to keep more than 2 dogs or cats in an urban area, the additional criteria are that—
 - (a) the animals are kept as part of the activity of showing or breeding dogs or cats and the keeper of the animals is a member of a recognised breeders' association; or
 - (b) exceptional circumstances exist to justify the keeping of the additional animal or animals.

Example for paragraph (b) of 'exceptional circumstances'— A family member has passed away and left the pet in the keeper's care.

- (4) For an approval to keep more than 2 head of stock and pigs on a property in an urban area greater than 10,000m², the additional criteria are—

- (a) the animal will only be kept on the property temporarily; and
- (b) exceptional circumstances exist to justify the ~~temporary~~ approval.

*Example for paragraph (b)—*The animal is undergoing veterinary treatment that requires it to be kept on a property in an urban area.

- (5) For an approval to keep a horse on a property in an urban area greater than 450m² but less than 10,000m², the additional criteria are—

- (a) the animal will only be kept on the property temporarily; and
- (b) exceptional circumstances exist to justify the approval.

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5 Conditions that must be imposed on approvals

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6 Conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on approvals

The conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on an approval are that the approval holder—

- (a) may not use this approval to breed or conduct any commercial activity involving the animals the subject of the approval;
- (b) must ensure compliance with any of the requirements for keeping an animal under State legislation and *Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2018*;
- (c) must ensure the animals do not cause a nuisance, inconvenience or annoyance to others.

7 Term of approval

An approval commences on the date the approval is granted and expires on the next 30th day of June, unless otherwise specified in an approval.

8 Term of renewal of approval

An approval that is renewed expires on the next 30th day of June, unless otherwise specified in a renewal.

Schedule 12 Operation of camping grounds

section 11

1 Prescribed activity

Operation of camping grounds.

2 Activities that do not require approval under the authorising local law

This section has been intentionally left blank.

3 Documents and materials that must accompany applications for approval

An application for approval must include or be accompanied by—

- (a) a plan showing the boundaries of the camping ground and the division of the camping ground into camping sites; and
- (b) if the applicant is not the owner of the land on which the camping ground is situated—the written consent of the owner regarding the application; and
- (c) details of the facilities for sanitation, washing and laundry to be provided for campers; and
- (d) details of water quality, reticulation and drainage.

4 Additional criteria for the granting of approval

Applications must meet the following additional criteria—

- (a) the applicant is a suitable person to operate a camping ground.

5 Conditions that must be imposed on approvals

This section has been intentionally left blank.

6 Conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on approvals

The conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on approvals are that the approval holder must—

- (a) maintain all facilities in the camping ground to a high quality standard of hygiene and safety;
- (b) supply potable water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene;
- (c) cause every outlet within the camping ground receiving non-potable water to prominently display a permanent sign stating 'Unsuitable for Drinking';
- (d) unless an accommodation is fitted with ablutionary facilities, provide and maintain adequate toilets and bathing or showering facilities for persons of both sexes (including disabled persons);

- (e) cause hot and cold water to be reticulated to every shower, bath and hand basin;
- (f) cause all sanitary conveniences to be constructed so as to ensure privacy;
- (g) cause such shower or bath to be installed with separate drainage points for the discharge of water;
- (h) if bed linen is provided - to keep it in a clean and sanitary condition and replace it with clean bed linen whenever there is a change of occupation of the relevant accommodation or site;
- (i) provide adequate laundry facilities for the exclusive use of the occupants in the ratio of 1 set of twin wash tubs and 1 clothes washing machine and 1 clothes hoist or an equivalent length of clothes line for every 20 sites or part thereof;
- (j) not permit an accommodation to be erected or located, closer than 3 metres to any other accommodation and not closer than 6 metres to any ablution facility;
- (k) not permit an accommodation to be located at any place within the camping ground other than on a site approved by the local government;
- (l) provide adequate lighting for the safe movements of persons within the camping ground;
- (m) provide waste water disposal points which are connected to a sewerage or approved drainage system;
- (n) if a swimming pool is located at the camping ground - ensure that the swimming pool complies with:
 - (i) all requirements of any applicable State legislation; and
 - (ii) the Queensland Health Swimming and Spa Pool Water Quality And Operational Guidelines;
- (o) ensure that an up-to-date register is kept and made available at the request of an authorised person, containing:
 - (i) the name and address of each person who hires accommodation or a site on the camping ground
 - (ii) an identifying number for the accommodation or site; and
 - (iii) the registered number of a caravan and the vehicle towing it; and
 - (iv) the dates when the hiring of the accommodation or site begins and ends;
- (p) unless the local government agrees in writing, not change the sites by:
 - (i) adding to the existing sites, structures, facilities or accommodations;
 - (ii) changing the position or boundaries of sites, structures or facilities; or

- (iii) removing existing structures or facilities however, this does not apply if the proposed change constitutes development under the Planning Act;
- (q) not permit a fire in the open unless the fire is in a fireplace approved by the local government.
- (r) ensure all sites are clearly numbered.

7 Term of approval

The term of the approval commences on the date the approval and expires on the next 30th day of June, unless otherwise specified in the approval.

8 Term of renewal of approval

An approval that is renewed expires on the next 30th day of June, unless otherwise specified in an approval.

Schedule 13 Operation of cane railways

Section 11

This schedule has been intentionally left blank.

Schedule 14 Operation of caravan parks

section 11

1 Prescribed activity

Operation of caravan parks.

2 Activities that do not require approval under the authorising local law

This section has been intentionally left blank.

3 Documents and materials that must accompany applications for approval

An application for approval must include or be accompanied by—

- (a) if the applicant is not the owner of the land on which the caravan park is situated—the written consent of the owner to the application; and
- (b) the name and address of the proposed resident manager of the caravan park and the proposed resident manager's written agreement accepting the responsibilities of resident manager of the caravan park; and
- (c) the plan of the proposed caravan park drawn to scale showing the following additional particulars—
 - (i) the location and real property description of such land; and
 - (ii) the location, number, designation and type of sanitary conveniences to be provided; and
 - (iii) the location, number, and designation of ablutionary facilities to be provided; and
 - (iv) details of each site clearly defined and bearing a distinguishing mark or number.

4 Additional criteria for the granting of approval

The additional criteria for granting an approval are that—

- (a) the proposed resident manager is a suitable person to be manager of a caravan park; and
- ~~(b) the caravan park can be operated in a way which will not cause nuisance, inconvenience or annoyance to the occupiers of adjoining land; and~~
- ~~(c)~~(b) all facilities in the caravan park are at an acceptable standard or can be brought to acceptable standard for use by residents.

5 Conditions that must be imposed on approvals

This section has been intentionally left blank.

6 Conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on approvals

The conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on approvals are that the approval holder must—

- (a) maintain all facilities in the camping ground to an acceptable standard of hygiene and safety;
- (b) supply potable water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene;
- (c) cause every outlet within the caravan park receiving non-potable water to prominently display a permanent sign stating '**Unsuitable for Drinking**';
- (d) unless accommodation is fitted with ablutionary facilities, provide and maintain adequate toilets and bathing or showering facilities for persons of both sexes (including disabled persons);
- (e) cause hot and cold water to be reticulated to every shower, bath and hand basin;
- (f) cause all sanitary conveniences to be constructed so as to ensure privacy;
- (g) cause such shower or bath to be installed with separate drainage points for the discharge of water;
- (h) if bed linen is provided — to keep it in a clean and sanitary condition and replace it with clean bed linen whenever there is a change of occupation of the relevant accommodation or site;
- (i) provide adequate laundry facilities for the exclusive use of the occupants in the ratio of 1 set of twin wash tubs and 1 clothes washing machine and 1 clothes hoist or an equivalent length of clothes line for every 20 sites or part thereof;
- (j) not permit an accommodation to be erected or located, closer than 3 meters to any other accommodation and not closer than 6 meters to any ablution facility;
- (k) not permit an accommodation to be located at any place within the caravan park other than on a site approved by the local government under this local law;
- (l) provide adequate lighting for the safe movements of persons within the caravan park;
- (m) provide waste water disposal points which are connected to a sewerage or approved drainage system;
- (n) ensure that if a swimming pool is located within the caravan park that the swimming pool complies with—
 - (i) all requirements of any applicable State legislation; and
 - (ii) the Queensland Health Swimming and Spa Pool Water Quality and Operational Guidelines;
- (o) ensure that an up-to-date register is kept and made available at the request of an authorised person, containing:

- (i) the name and address of each person who hires accommodation or a site at the caravan park;
 - (ii) an identifying number for the accommodation or site; and
 - (iii) the registered number of a caravan and the vehicle towing it; and
 - (iv) the dates when the hiring of the accommodation or site begins and ends;
- (p) unless the local government agrees in writing, not change the sites by:
 - (i) adding to the existing sites, structures, facilities or accommodations;
 - (ii) changing the position or boundaries of sites, structures or facilities; or
 - (iii) removing existing structures or facilities however, this does not apply if the proposed change constitutes development under the Planning Act;
- (q) not permit a fire in the open unless the fire is in a fireplace approved by the local government;
- (r) ensure all sites are clearly numbered;
- (s) provide ground anchor points designed to withstand heavy wind loads to enable the tie-down of caravans and complementary accommodation.

7 Term of approval

An approval commences on the date the approval is granted and expires on the next 30th day of June, unless otherwise specified in an approval.

8 Term of renewal of approval

An approval that is renewed expires on the next 30th day of June, unless otherwise specified in a renewal.

Schedule 15 Operation of cemeteries

Section 11

1 Prescribed activity

Operation of cemeteries.

2 Activities that do not require approval under the authorising local law

This section has been intentionally left blank.

3 Documents and materials that must accompany applications for approval

An application for approval must be accompanied by—

- (a) a drawing showing the design and dimensions of the proposed cemetery;
- (b) details of the materials out of which the cemetery is (or is to be) constructed and other structural details of the cemetery;
- (c) details of the location of the cemetery;
- (d) if the applicant is not the owner of the land on which the cemetery / crematorium is located—the written consent of the owner;
- (e) a site plan drawn at a scale of 1:200 and showing the immediate area of the proposed cemetery and proposed burial plots, columbarium niches, walls or any associated structures, plots and layout; and
- (f) details of the proposed administration and management of the cemetery.

4 Additional criteria for the granting of approval

This section has been intentionally left blank.

5 Conditions that must be imposed on approvals

This section has been intentionally left blank.

6 Conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on approvals

The conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on approvals are that the approval holder must—

- (a) comply with specified hours when the cemetery may be open to the public (where not previously regulated by a development approval);
- (b) comply with specified hours when a burial, cremation or disposal may take place in the cemetery (where not previously regulated by development approval);
- (c) give notice to the local government prior to a burial, cremation or disposal;

- (d) permit an authorised person to inspect a burial site at any time either before or after a burial;
- (e) comply with requirements in the approval regarding the position of grave sites;
- (f) comply with specified standards for required minimum depth, size and other dimensions of graves and grave sites;
- (g) comply with any relevant standard applicable to coffins (for example, an Australian Standard);
- (h) not exceed the specified maximum number of bodies which may be buried in a single grave;
- (i) comply with prescribed minimum periods of leases of grave sites;
- (j) comply with specified standards applicable to the keeping of records of burials and graves;
- (k) ensure that records of burials and graves are not destroyed or otherwise disposed of without the written approval of the local government;
- (l) keep records of burials and graves open to inspection at all times when the person responsible for the making and retaining thereof is ordinarily in attendance at the place where the records are kept;
- (m) keep a register of all reserved sites or niches within the cemetery;
- (n) properly maintain memorials and other buildings and structures in the cemetery; and
- (o) keep the cemetery in a clean and tidy state.

7 Term of approval

An approval commences on the date the approval is granted and expires on the next 30th day of June, unless otherwise specified in an approval.

8 Term of renewal of approval

An approval that is renewed expires on the next 30th day of June, unless otherwise specified in a renewal.

Schedule 16 Operation of public swimming pools

Section 11

1 Prescribed activity

Operation of public swimming pools.

2 Activities that do not require approval under the authorising local law

This section has been intentionally left blank.

3 Documents and materials that must accompany applications for approval

Additional documents and materials that must accompany an application for an approval are—

- (a) the address of the swimming pool, including real property description;
- (b) the dimensions and capacity of the pool;
- (c) pool filtration unit details;
- (d) pool pump details;
- (e) pool chlorination equipment details;
- (f) resuscitation notice details;
- (g) fencing and access to the swimming pool;
- (h) hours of operation;
- (i) details of backwash water discharge;
- (j) plans of the site showing the immediately adjoining properties, and the position, width and name of the street or road from which the property has access and upon which it abuts; and
- (k) details of how the swimming pool will be adequately supervised when open to the public including the names and a copy of a lifesaving qualification and blue card for each proposed supervisor.

4 Additional criteria for the granting of approval

This section has been intentionally left blank.

5 Conditions that must be imposed on approvals

This section has been intentionally left blank.

6 Conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on approvals

The conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on an approval are that the approval holder must—

- (a) provide separate dressing rooms for male and female users of the pool that are—
 - (i) of a size sufficient to accommodate the likely maximum number of users (at any one time) of the pool; and

- (ii) situated and constructed so that they totally conceal persons within the dressing rooms from persons who may be outside the dressing rooms;
- (b) provide for proper and sufficient male and female sanitary conveniences at the pool;
- (c) not allow persons suffering, or appearing to suffer from an infectious, contagious or offensive disease or skin complaint to be at, or use, the public pool;
- (d) maintain water quality in the manner recommended by the Queensland Health Swimming and Spa Pool Water Quality and Operational Guidelines (October 2004);
- (e) keep the pool at all times free from extraneous matter;
- (f) display a notice explaining mouth to mouth resuscitation in a position that is visible from within any point of the swimming pool or spa;
- (g) prominently display a sign at any spa pool containing the following warning: "IMMERSION FOR PERIODS LONGER THAN 20 MINUTES IN WATER HEATED UP TO 35°C IS CONSIDERED DANGEROUS";
- (h) ensure that the swimming pool is adequately supervised at all times that it is open to the public; and
- (i) ensure that any persons engaged to supervise the use of the pool—
 - (i) hold and maintain, throughout the term of the approval, life saving qualifications from a body recognised by the local government,
 - (ii) hold a blue card; and
 - (iii) are otherwise suitable and of sufficiently good character in the reasonable opinion of the local government.

7 Term of approval

An approval commences on the date the approval is granted and expires on the next 30th day of June, unless otherwise specified in an approval.

8 Term of renewal of approval

An approval that is renewed expires on the next 30th day of June, unless otherwise specified in a renewal.

Schedule 17 Operation of shared facility accommodation

Section 11

1 Prescribed activity

Operation of shared facility accommodation

2 Activities that do not require approval under the authorising local law

Approval is not required for the operation of shared facility accommodation in a private home in which accommodation is provided for not more than 3 holiday makers or travellers.

3 Documents and materials that must accompany applications for approval

An application must be accompanied by—

- (a) the name, location and real property description of the premises; and
- (b) a plan of the premises drawn to scale and showing—
 - (i) the location of the building on the site including location of vehicle accesses and parking, areas for clothes drying and open recreation areas; and
 - (ii) the internal layout of the building showing the proposed function of each room and in the case of bedrooms and dormitories—the maximum number of beds proposed; and
- (c) details of shared facilities including—
 - (i) number of toilets; and
 - (ii) number of bathrooms and showers; and
 - (iii) laundry facilities; and
 - (iv) dining facilities; and
 - (v) cooking facilities; and
 - (vi) vehicle parking; and
- (d) a report from an appropriately qualified professional that the fire safety provisions of the *Building Act 1975* have been complied with; and
- (e) if the applicant is not the owner of the premises for which the approval is sought—the written consent of the owner to the application; and
- (f) copies of any necessary statutory permit, authorisation or approval including any development permit for the premises required under the *Planning Act*.

4 Additional criteria for the granting of approval

In deciding requirements to be made of holders of approvals under this subordinate local law, the local government must have regard to—

- (a) the need for a reasonable degree of uniformity between local government areas; and

- (b) the need to encourage prospective operators to enter the market for accommodation to which this local law applies as a way of promoting tourism.

5 Conditions that must be imposed on approvals

This section has been intentionally left blank

6 Conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on approvals

The conditions that will ordinarily be imposed in an approval are as follows—

(a) *Bedrooms and Dormitories*

- (i) Sleeping accommodation and beds are not provided in any room or space except those rooms designated on the plan accompanying the application as bedrooms or dormitories.
- (ii) Every person accommodated on the premises to be provided with a clean and comfortable bed which shall be designated by a room and bed number.
- (iii) Each bedroom or dormitory shall have—
 - (A) cupboard space provided at a rate of 0.03 square metres per person; and
 - (B) one (1) towel rail per person.
- (iv) the maximum number of people to be accommodated in any bedroom or dormitory shall be eight (8).
- (v) No beds to be more than two tiers in height and the clearance between the upper and lower beds to be at least 870mm with a clearance of one (1) metre between the upper bed and the ceiling, light fittings or any other projection from the ceiling.

(b) *Kitchen Facilities*

- (i) A kitchen separate from all other rooms shall be provided.
- (ii) Kitchens shall be kept in a clean and hygienic manner at all times.
- (iii) All kitchen walls and ceilings shall be smooth and free of ledges, protrusions, cracks and crevices and treated with washable gloss paint or other washable surface.
- (iv) All kitchen floors to shall be covered with a smooth impervious floor covering.
- (v) All kitchen benches, tables and shelving shall be covered in smooth impervious material.
- (vi) Cooking appliances shall be provided at a rate of at least four (4) burners or hotplates and one (1) oven for each 15 people.
- (vii) Refrigeration space to be provided at a rate of 15 litres per person.

- (viii) Dishwashing facilities shall be provided at a rate of one stainless steel sink per 15 people.
 - (ix) Adequate crockery, cutlery and cooking utensils shall be provided and maintained in a sound and clean condition.
 - (x) Kitchen cupboard space shall be provided at a rate of 0.015 square metres per person.
- (c) **Dining Room**
 - (i) A dining room under the same roof as the kitchen shall be provided.
 - (ii) Dining room seating shall be available at the rate of 50 percent of the maximum occupancy authorised under the approval.
- (d) **Common Living Rooms**
 - (i) One or more common living rooms shall be required.
 - (ii) Floor area of common living rooms shall be at least two square metres per person, which may include the area of the dining room but which shall not include a—
 - (A) passage way; or
 - (B) fire access way; or
 - (C) non-habitable room.
- (e) **Toilets and Ablution Facilities**

The provision of toilet and ablution facilities shall be in accordance with the Building Code.
- (f) **Laundry Facilities**

Laundry facilities to be provided at a rate of one (1) wash tub and one (1) washing machine per 15 people.
- (g) **Office**
 - (i) Every premises shall have a clearly designated office.
 - (ii) An emergency telephone service shall be available when the office is closed.
- (h) **Refuse Disposal**
 - (i) Refuse shall be disposed of at least once in every week in an approved manner.
 - (ii) Refuse storage to be provided at the rate of one (1) 240 litre bin per six (6) people.
- (i) **Maintenance**
 - (i) The premises to be treated for the control of vermin at least twice per year.
 - (ii) The premises, including the grounds around any building, to be maintained in a state of good repair and in a clean and sanitary condition free from accumulated refuse and waste materials at

all times.

(j) Storage

- (i) A secure, fire proof safe shall be provided for the keeping of the occupants valuables and papers.
- (ii) A security lock up for bulky packs and luggage shall be provided which is not accessible other than by permission of the operator.

(k) Fire Safety

Fire prevention, fire detection and fire suppression and control devices to be installed to ensure compliance with the *Building Act 1975*.

(l) Accommodation Register

- (i) A register to be kept which details—
 - (A) the full name of the occupant; and
 - (B) permanent residential address of the occupant; and
 - (C) the occupant's signature; and
 - (D) dates the occupant checked in and out; and
 - (E) room and bed number allocated to the occupant.
- (ii) The operator may not allow a bed to be occupied by any person who has failed to register his/her name and address in the accommodation register.

(m) Duties of the Operator:

The operator or a representative of the operator shall reside on the premises and be available for emergency contact at night.

7 Term of approval

An approval commences on the date the approval is granted and expires on the next 30th day of June, unless otherwise specified in the approval.

8 Term of renewal of approval

An approval that is renewed expires on the next 30th day of June, unless otherwise specified in a renewal.

Schedule 18 Operation of temporary entertainment events

section 11

1 Prescribed activity

Operation of temporary entertainment events.

2 Activities that do not require approval under the authorising local law

Events that are—

- (a) attended by less than 100 people; or
- (b) held outside the urban area that are attended by less than 250 people.

3 Documents and materials that must accompany applications for approval

(1) The additional documents and materials that must accompany an application for an approval are—

- (a) the details of the proposed event including the type and location of the event;
- (b) the number of persons invited to or likely to attend the event;
- (c) details of the temporary entertainment event venue;
- (d) details about how the applicant proposes to manage the event, which must include (where relevant):
 - (i) community consultation plan;
 - (ii) an event operational plan;
 - (iii) a catering plan;
 - (iv) a security service plan;
 - (v) an emergency management plan;
 - (vi) an alcohol management plan;
 - (vii) a noise management plan;
 - (viii) a traffic management plan;
 - (ix) a waste management plan;
 - (x) a risk management strategy;
 - (xi) a public safety plan;
- (e) details of the quality and condition of equipment to be used in the activity;
- (f) if the business or activity is to operate from a vehicle—a full description of that vehicle and its registration number;
- (g) details of compliance with the requirements of the State and Commonwealth legislation and government agencies.

- (2) The application for an approval must be made at least ten (10) business days prior to the event.

4 Additional criteria for the granting of approval

- (1) For all approvals, the additional criteria are—
- (a) the physical suitability of the area or road for the proposed event, including access roads servicing the event; and
 - (b) the appropriateness, quality and condition of equipment to be used in the activity; and
 - (c) the likely impact on the ability of the general public to use the site concurrently with the proposed activity; and
 - (d) whether the applicant's proposed waste management strategy makes provision for the satisfactory collection, storage and removal of all waste generated by the proposed activity.
- (2) For an approval relating to the operation of a circus, an additional criterion is that the applicant demonstrates compliance with the National Consultative Committee for Animal Welfare (NCCAW) *Position Statement Number 26, Recommended National Circus Standards*.

5 Conditions that must be imposed on approvals

This section has been intentionally left blank.

6 Conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on approvals

For all approvals, the conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on an approval are as follows—

- (a) The permissible noise level measured at the nearest occupied building must not exceed the following limits:
 - (i) before 7a.m, if the use causes audible noise; or
 - (ii) from 7a.m. to 10p.m, if the use causes noise of more than 70dB(A); or
 - (iii) from 10p.m. to midnight, if the use causes noise of more than the lesser of the following
 - (A) 50dB(A);
 - (B) 10dB(A) above the background level.
- (b) If the sound level at the event exceeds the levels outlined above, or, if in the opinion of an authorised person the noise emitted is unreasonable, the approval holder must direct the persons controlling the volume of the sound to reduce the volume so as not to exceed these levels. The approval holder is responsible for ensuring that the person in control of sound production complies with directions on noise reduction;

- (c) Amplification equipment used for the prescribed activity shall be set up so as to minimise the noise impact on residential premises;
- (d) A letter drop must be conducted to residents within 200 metres of the boundaries of the site where the prescribed activity is being held. The letter must detail the dates and operating times of the prescribed activity;
- (e) During the event, an authorised person must be able to contact the approval holder or a person acting on behalf of the approval holder by mobile phone. The approval holder, or any person acting on behalf of the approval holder, must be able to exercise control over the volume of the sound at the mixing console;
- (f) The approval holder must maintain a defined access point for emergency vehicles at all times;
- (g) The approval holder must provide a First Aid station and qualified first aid officer/s;
- (h) Food shall be sold only from the temporary food stalls or mobile food vans approved by the local government. All food must be processed, prepared and packed in accordance with the provisions of the *Food Act 2006*;
- (i) An adequate number of toilets are to be provided to meet the needs of all attendants. All toilets are to be kept in a sanitary state at all times during the prescribed activity;
- (j) If camp fires are permitted during the prescribed activity, they must be in a designated area and all precautions must be in place to ensure the safety of patrons and festival staff. The fires must be monitored at all times and extinguished when not supervised;
- (k) For the duration of the term of the approval, the approval holder must maintain in full force and effect a standard public liability insurance policy—
 - (i) in the joint names of the approval holder and the local government;
 - (ii) covering their respective rights, interests and liabilities to third parties in respect of accidental death of, or accidental bodily injury to, persons or accidental damage to property; and
 - (iii) for an amount of no less than \$20 million for any single event;
- (l) Prior to the commencement of the prescribed activity, the approval holder must provide the local government with a certificate of currency for the standard public liability insurance policy;
- (m) The approval holder must indemnify the local government against all actions, proceedings, claims, demands, costs, losses, damages and expenses which may be brought against or made upon the local government as a result of the prescribed activity.
- (n) If the activity involves playing live or taped performances—the approval holder must obtain a casual licence from the Australasian Performing Rights Association;

- (o) If the activity involves use of a footpath— the approval holder must maintain a clear unobstructed pedestrian corridor of not less than 2 metres or, in the case of high usage footpaths, the distance greater than 2 metres stipulated in the approval; and
- (p) The approval holder must comply with relevant workplace health and safety requirements.

7 Term of approval

- (1) The term of an approval must be determined by the local government having regard to the information submitted by the applicant.
- (2) The term of the approval must be specified in the approval.

8 Term of renewal of approval

- (1) The term for which an approval is renewed or extended must be determined by the local government having regard to the information submitted by the approval holder.
- (2) If the local government grants a renewal or extension, the local government must specify by written notice, the term of the renewal or extension.

Schedule 19 Undertaking regulated activities regarding human remains— (a) disturbance of human remains buried outside a cemetery; or (c) disturbance of human remains in a local government cemetery

section 11

1 Prescribed activity

Undertaking regulated activities regarding human remains—(a) disturbance of human remains buried outside a cemetery; or (c) disturbance of human remains in a local government cemetery.

2 Activities that do not require approval under the authorising local law

An approval under the authorising local law is not required for the exhumation or other disturbance or interference with human remains if undertaken pursuant to an order of a coroner or other lawful authority.

3 Documents and materials that must accompany applications for approval

An application for approval must be accompanied by—

- (a) details of the proposed disturbance of human remains; and
- (b) a certified copy of the death certificate or medical certificate of cause of death for the deceased; and
- (c) written consent from the nearest living relative; and
- (d) written confirmation from a recognised undertaker that he or she is prepared to carry out the exhumation; and
- (e) if the remains are on land that is outside a local government cemetery—the written agreement of the owner of, and anyone else with a registered interest in, the land on which the remains are located.

4 Additional criteria for the granting of approval

For all approvals, the additional criteria are that—

- (a) the nearest living relative consents to the disturbance of the human remains; or
- (b) the executor of a deceased estate is acting on instructions contained in the last will and testament of the deceased.

5 Conditions that must be imposed on approvals

It is a condition of an approval that the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages must be advised.

6 Conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on approvals

The conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on an approval is that—

- (a) a qualified undertaker must conduct the activity; and

- (b) any re-interment must be carried out in accordance with an approval granted for the following prescribed activities—
 - (i) the operation of cemeteries; or
 - (ii) undertaking regulated activities regarding human remains—(b) burial or disposal of human remains outside a cemetery.

7 Term of approval

The term of approval commences on the date the approval is granted and is valid for 6 months, unless otherwise specified in the approval.

8 Term of renewal of approval

The term of the renewal must be determined by the local government having regard to the information submitted by the applicant.

Schedule 20 Undertaking regulated activities regarding human remains— (b) burial or disposal of human remains outside a cemetery

section 11

1 Prescribed activity

Undertaking regulated activities regarding human remains— (b) burial or disposal of human remains outside a cemetery.

2 Activities that do not require approval under the authorising local law

This section has been intentionally left blank.

3 Documents and materials that must accompany applications for approval

An application for approval must be accompanied by—

- (a) details of the person being buried or disposed of and the burial site or other place in which the remains are to be buried or placed; and
- (b) details of when and how the remains are to be disposed of; and
- (c) the written agreement of the owner of, and anyone else with a registered interest in, the land on which the remains are to be buried or placed; and
- (d) Global Positioning System (GPS) reference points to identify the proposed burial location; and
- (e) a survey plan by a licensed surveyor detailing the location of the burial site; and
- (f) information supporting the special historical association between the deceased person and the place at which the remains are to be buried or placed; and
- (g) details of the relevant qualifications of the undertaker organising the burial.

4 Additional criteria for the granting of approval

The additional criteria for approvals for burial or disposal of human remains outside a cemetery are that—

- (a) the approval is justified by—
 - (i) a particular significant association to the land that was—
 - (A) historical;

for example—the person had a direct and continuous association to the land, or the human remains of other family members have been disposed of, in a family cemetery.
 - (B) traditional or cultural; and

for example—the person has a native title right to be buried on the land, and the native title holders consent to the burial.

- (b) the burial or disposal of human remains at the place will not cause reasonable offence to others.

5 Conditions that must be imposed on approvals

Conditions that must be imposed are that—

- (a) the burial or disposal of the human remains must take place at a time, or within a period specified in the approval;
- (b) a memorial or marker must be erected to identify the site in which the human remains have been buried.

6 Conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on approvals

This section has been intentionally left blank.

7 Term of approval

The term of the approval must be specified in the approval and must not be more than 3 months.

8 Term of renewal of approval

The term of the renewal must be determined by the local government having regard to the information submitted by the applicant.

Schedule 21 Undertaking regulated activities on local government controlled areas and roads— (a) driving or leading of animals to cross a road

Section 11

1 Prescribed activity

Undertaking regulated activities on local government controlled areas and roads— (a) driving or leading of animals to cross a road.

2 Activities that do not require approval under the authorising local law

An approval under the authorising local law is not required for—

- (a) a person who has been granted approval for installation of a gate or grid on a road adjacent to the person's land; or
- (b) leading animals; or
- (c) driving animals that are not stock.⁴

3 Documents and materials that must accompany applications for approval

The additional documents and materials that must accompany an application for an approval are—

- (a) details of how the applicant plans to carry out the activity and the regularity and duration of the activity;
- (b) details of the location where the activity will be carried out by way of plan or drawing and showing the location of any warning notices for the safety of road users; and
- (c) details of the type and number or approximate number of animals that will be involved.

4 Additional criteria for the granting of approval

The additional criteria for granting of the approval are—

- (a) the physical suitability of the road or footway for the proposed use;
- (b) the likelihood of the use causing undue nuisance, risk, inconvenience or annoyance to the occupiers of the adjoining land, vehicular traffic or pedestrians;
- (c) the likely effect on the amenity of the surrounding area; and
- (d) the likely effect on the local environment and any possible pollution or other environmental damage.

5 Conditions that must be imposed on approvals

This section has been intentionally left blank.

⁴ Stock has the meaning given in the *Stock Route Management Act 2002*, Schedule 3.

6 Conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on approvals

The conditions ordinarily imposed on an approval are that the approval holder must—

- (a) conduct the activity on the days and times specified in the approval; and
- (b) limit the number of stock participating in the activity to the number specified in the approval; and
- (c) comply with specified safety requirements; and
- (d) exhibit specified warning notices and to take other specified precautions for the safety of users of the road or area; and
- (e) provide an indemnity to the State and the local government; and
- (f) maintain public liability insurance of no less than \$20,000,000, or such an amount as determined by the local government covering the activity which also indemnifies the local government in respect to any liability arising from the activity.

7 Term of approval

An approval commences on the date the approval is granted and expires on the next 30th day of June, unless otherwise specified in an approval.

8 Term of renewal of approval

An approval that is renewed expires on the next 30th day of June, unless otherwise specified in a renewal.

Schedule 22 Undertaking regulated activities on local government controlled areas and roads— (b) depositing of goods or materials

Section 11

1 Prescribed activity

Undertaking regulated activities on local government controlled areas and roads—(b) depositing of goods or materials.

2 Activities that do not require approval under the authorising local law

This section has been intentionally left blank.

3 Documents and materials that must accompany applications for approval

The additional documents and materials that must accompany an application for an approval are—

- (a) details of the location of where the activity will be carried out by way of plan or drawing and showing the location of any warning notices for the safety of road users;
- (b) details of the quantity or volume and type of goods or materials that will be deposited; and
- (c) details of the duration of the depositing of the goods or materials.

4 Additional criteria for the granting of approval

The additional criteria for granting of the approval are—

- (a) the physical suitability of the road or footway for the proposed use;
- (b) whether the activity will have an adverse effect on an existing service in, on or over a road.

5 Conditions that must be imposed on approvals

This section has been intentionally left blank.

6 Conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on approvals

The conditions ordinarily imposed on an approval are that the approval holder must—

- (a) ensure unobstructed movement of vehicles and pedestrians; and
- (b) maintain public liability insurance of no less than \$20,000,000, or such an amount as determined by the local government covering the activity which also indemnifies the local government and any other person who has an interest in or takes a benefit from the work or activity in respect to any liability arising from the activity; and
- (c) observe standards specified by the local government in the carrying out of the works or activity; and

- (d) ensure safety of pedestrians and vehicles including but not limited to the safe temporary diversion of traffic, erection of warning lights and barricades; and
- (e) lodge a security deposit with the local government in the amount specified in the approval; and
- (f) reinstate the road following completion of the works or ceasing of the activity.

7 Term of approval

An approval commences on the date the approval is granted and expires on the next 30th day of June, unless otherwise specified in an approval.

8 Term of renewal of approval

An approval that is renewed expires on the next 30th day of June unless otherwise specified in a renewal.

Schedule 23 Undertaking regulated activities on local government controlled areas and roads— (c) undertaking of a public place activity prescribed by subordinate local law

section 11

1 Prescribed activity

Undertaking regulated activities on local government controlled areas and roads—(c) undertaking of a public place activity prescribed by subordinate local law.⁵

2 Activities that do not require approval under the authorising local law

A cake stall, sausage sizzle, car wash or similar fundraising activity held on no more than 1 day.

3 Documents and materials that must accompany applications for approval

An application for an approval must be accompanied by—

- (a) a plan of the venue; and
- (b) a detailed statement of the nature of the activity; and
- (c) the dates and times the activity will be undertaken; and
- (d) if the applicant is not the owner of the land—the written consent of the owner; and
- (e) if approval of anything to be done under the approval is required under another law—a certified copy or other appropriate evidence of the approval.

4 Additional criteria for the granting of approval

For all approvals, the additional criteria are that—

- (a) the venue is safe and appropriate for the nature of the activity and for the number of people expected to attend; and
- (b) the activity will not generate significant noise, dust or light pollution or other significantly adverse effects on the surrounding neighbourhood; and
- (c) there will be enough toilets and sanitary conveniences, complying with standards and requirements imposed by the local government, for the activity; and
- (d) adequate provision will exist for the disposal of refuse generated by the activity; and
- (e) adequate provision will exist for people and (if relevant) vehicles to enter and leave the venue.

⁵ See schedule 4 of this subordinate local law for the list of activities prescribed as public place activities that require approval.

5 Conditions that must be imposed on approvals

This section has been intentionally left blank.

6 Conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on approvals

The conditions ordinarily imposed on an approval are that the approval holder must—

- (a) ensure safety of pedestrians and vehicles including but not limited to the safe temporary diversion of traffic, erection of warning lights and barricades; and
- (b) maintain public liability insurance of no less than \$20,000,000, or such an amount as determined by the local government covering the activity which also indemnifies the local government in respect to any liability arising from the activity; and
- (c) lodge security bond with council in the amount specified in the approval; and
- (d) reinstate the area following the ceasing of the activity.

7 Term of approval

- (1) The term of an approval must be determined by the local government having regard to the information submitted by the applicant.
- (2) The term of the approval must be specified in the approval.

8 Term of renewal of approval

- (1) The term for which a renewal must be determined by the local government having regard to the information submitted by the approval holder.
- (2) If the local government grants a renewal the local government must specify by written notice, the term of the renewal or extension.

Schedule 24 Undertaking regulated activities on local government controlled areas and roads - (c) - Film and television activities.

Section 11

1 Prescribed activity

Undertaking regulated activities on local government controlled areas and roads—(c)
film and television production activities for which a development application is not required under the local government's planning scheme

Example—

commercial filming/photography

2 Activities that do not require approval under the authorising local law

Filming or photography undertaken only for personal use.

3 Documents and materials that must accompany applications for approval

The following documents and materials must accompany applications for approval—

- (a) details of the location where the activity will be carried out, by way of plans or otherwise; and
- (b) if an applicant for an approval is not the owner of the premises on which the activity is to be operated, the application must be accompanied by the written consent of the owner; and
- (c) details of contact person; and
- (d) details of times; and
- (e) a certificate of currency of the applicant's public liability insurance for the activity.

4 Documents and materials that must accompany applications for approval

The additional criteria are as follows—

- (a) Whether the premises or location is suitable taking into account the—
 - (i) type of activity proposed; and
 - (ii) number of people involved in the activity; and
 - (iii) means of entry and exit for attendees and or vehicles if applicable.

5 Conditions that must be imposed on approvals

This section has been intentionally left blank

6 Conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on approvals

The conditions ordinarily imposed on an approval are that the approval holder must—

- (a) ensure safety of pedestrians and vehicles including but not limited to the safe temporary diversion of traffic, erection of warning lights and barricades; and
- (b) maintain public liability insurance of no less than \$20,000,000, or such an amount as determined by the local government covering the activity which also indemnifies the local government in respect to any liability arising from the activity; and
- (c) lodge security bond with council in the amount specified in the approval; and
- (d) reinstate the area following the ceasing of the activity; and
- (e) advise residents living adjacent to the location of the time, nature and scale of the activity at least 7 days before the activity commences; and
- (f) obtain additional approval under the local laws to use vehicles, aircraft, vessels and non-filming equipment on local government areas; and
- (g) vegetation must not to be disturbed or damaged; and
- (h) inform the local government of any alterations to the activity schedule; and
- (i) ensure a sufficient number of sanitary conveniences are available during the activity; and
- (j) fees are to be paid in accordance with the local government's current fees and charges schedule.

9 Term of approval

An approval commences on the date the approval is granted and expires on the next 30th day of June, unless otherwise specified in an approval.

10 Term of renewal of approval

An approval that is renewed expires on the next 30th day of June, unless otherwise specified in a renewal.

Schedule 25 Bringing or driving motor vehicles onto a park or reserve

Section 11

1 Prescribed activity

Bringing a motor vehicle onto or driving a motor vehicle on a place that is—

- (a) within a local government controlled area; and
- (b) not within a motor vehicle access area.

(Local Law No.4 (Local Government Controlled Areas, Facilities and Roads) 2018, section 6(2)).

2 Activities that do not require approval under the authorising local law

- (a) access to a local government controlled area by an authorised contractor for the purposes of repairing or maintaining a local government facility; or
- (b) persons holding an approval under another local law permitting the bringing or driving of motor vehicles onto local government controlled areas.

3 Documents and materials that must accompany applications for approval

An application must be accompanied by—

- (a) full details of the need and reasons for bringing the motor vehicle onto the local government controlled area; and
- (b) the date and time and duration of bringing the motor vehicle onto the area; and
- (c) the parts of the area where the motor vehicle will be driven; and
- (d) the type of motor vehicle to be driven; and
- (e) any other documentation and materials requested on the approved application form.

4 Additional criteria for the granting of approval

The additional criteria are that—

- (a) the vehicle access is required for—
 - (i) construction, repair and maintenance work within the local government controlled area; or

- (ii) access to a temporary entertainment venue for which the applicant has received approval under another local law; or
 - (iii) holding a celebration, ceremony or competition for which the applicant has received approval under another local law.
- (b) access by the vehicle will not—
 - (i) unduly interfere with the usual use and enjoyment of the area;
 - (ii) impact on the natural resources and native wildlife of the area;
 - (iii) cause damage to the area;
 - (iv) generate significant noise or dust or other significantly adverse effects on the surrounding neighbourhood or other users of the area.

5 Conditions that must be imposed on approvals

The conditions that must be imposed on an approval are that the approval—

- (a) will be valid only for the specific vehicle or type of vehicle specified in the approval; and
- (b) is not transferable; and
- (c) is displayed on the dashboard of the vehicle while it is within the local government controlled area; and
- (d) holder must ensure the safety of other users of the area arising from the carrying out of the activity; and
- (e) holder must pay to the local government the cost of rectifying any damage caused by using the vehicle in the area.

6 Conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on approvals

The following conditions will ordinarily be imposed on approvals—

- (a) The approval holder must give at least 24 hours notice to neighbouring land holders that the area will be accessed under the approval.

7 Term of approval

An approval commences on the date the approval is granted and expires on the next 30th day of June, unless otherwise specified in the approval.

8 Term of renewal of approval

An approval that is renewed expires on the next 30th day of June, unless otherwise specified in a renewal.

**Schedule 26 Bringing or driving prohibited vehicles onto motor
vehicle access areas**

Section 11

This schedule has been intentionally left blank

Schedule 27 Use of bathing reserves for training, competitions etc

Section 11

This schedule has been intentionally left blank

Schedule 28 Parking contrary to an indication on an official traffic sign regulating parking by time or payment of a fee

section 11

1 Prescribed activity

Parking contrary to an indication on an official traffic sign regulating parking by time or payment of a fee (*Local Law No.5 (Parking) 2011*, section 7(1)).

2 Activities that do not require approval under the authorising local law

This section has been intentionally left blank

3 Documents and materials that must accompany applications for approval

An application for a parking permit must be accompanied by the following information—

- (a) for a works zone permit—
 - (i) the name, address, telephone number and e-mail address of the applicant; and
 - (ii) the trading name, address, telephone number and email address of the business under which the permit will be issued; and
 - (iii) the registration number, make, model and colour of any vehicle nominated in the application; and
 - (iv) the address at which the vehicle/s will be parked; and
 - (v) details of the works being carried out on the premises including—
 - (A) copy of the development application and/or building works approval; and
 - (B) in the case of continuing traffic, the nature and type of the traffic and the general class of vehicle likely to be parked in the works zone; and
 - (C) the hours of operation; and
- (b) for a business parking permit—
 - (i) the name, address, telephone number and e-mail address of the applicant; and
 - (ii) the trading name, address, telephone number and e-mail address of the business under which the permit will be issued; and

- (iii) the registration number, make, model and colour of the vehicle nominated in the application; and
- (iv) the location for and type of permit required.

4 Additional criteria for the granting of approval

This section has been intentionally left blank.

5 Conditions that must be imposed on approvals

The conditions that must be imposed on an approval, which will be granted in the form of a permit, are that—

- (a) the approval holder must affix the permit to the vehicle identified in the permit facing outwards and as near as practicable to the registration label for the vehicle; and
- (b) a replacement permit will only be issued after completion by the approval holder of a statutory declaration detailing the facts and circumstances of the loss, destruction or damage of the original permit.

6 Conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on approvals

This section has been intentionally left blank.

7 Term of approval

An approval commences on the date the approval is granted and expires on the next 30th day of June, unless otherwise specified in an approval.

8 Term of renewal of approval

An approval that is renewed expires on the next 30th day of June, unless otherwise specified in a renewal.

Schedule 29 Parking in a loading zone by displaying a commercial vehicle identification label

Section 11

1 Prescribed activity

Parking in a loading zone by displaying a commercial vehicle identification label

Local Law No.5 (Parking) 2016, section 8(1)

2 Activities that do not require approval under the authorising local law

This section is not applicable for this prescribed activity

3 Documents and materials that must accompany applications for approval

An application for a parking permit must be accompanied by the following documents—

- (a) the name, home address, telephone number and e-mail address of the applicant; and
- (b) the business name, address, telephone number and e-mail address of the applicant's business; and
- (c) the registration number, make, model and colour of the vehicle nominated in the application; and
- (d) a copy of the current registration notice for the vehicle; and
- (e) the number of persons the vehicle is built to carry; and
- (f) details of the usage of the vehicle, including the—
 - (i) nature of goods carried in the vehicle; and
 - (ii) quantity of goods carried; and
 - (iii) hours that goods are carried; and
 - (iv) frequency with which goods will be loaded/unloaded.

4 Additional criteria for the granting of approval

This section has been intentionally left blank

5 Conditions that must be imposed on approvals

This section has been intentionally left blank

6 Conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on approvals

The conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on an approval for a commercial vehicle identification label are that—

- (a) the approval applies to the vehicle registration and applicant nominated on the application form; and
- (b) the label must be affixed to the lower left-hand corner of the windscreen or other highly visible location on the left-hand side of the vehicle; and

- (c) the label is not transferable to the new owner of the vehicle if the vehicle is sold; and
- (d) in the event of a change of vehicle the approval holder is required to destroy the label; and
- (e) in the event of a change of vehicle the approval holder is to complete a new application form with new vehicle details; and
- (f) damaged or defaced labels must be returned to the local government; and
- (g) a label must not be wilfully misused.

7 Term of approval

The term of an approval commences on the date the approval is granted and expires on the next 30th day of June, unless otherwise specified in the approval.

8 Term of renewal of approval

An approval that is renewed expires on the next 30th day of June, unless otherwise specified in a renewal.

Schedule 30 Carrying out works on a road or interfering with a road or its operation

Section 11

1 Prescribed activity

Carrying out works on a road or interfering with a road or its operation

Local Government Act 2009, section 75(2)

2 Activities that do not require approval under the authorising local law

This section has been intentionally left blank

3 Documents and materials that must accompany applications for approval

(1) The application must be accompanied by—

- (a) full details of the proposed works on the road or interference with its operation; and
- (b) if the applicant proposes to erect or install a structure on, over or under the road – plans and specifications of the structure; and
- (c) details of building or other work to be carried out under the approval.

(2) For approvals for installation of a gate or grid, an application must also be accompanied by—

- (a) the name, address and telephone number of the person who will be installing the gate or grid; and
- (b) details of the gate or grid to be installed including—
 - (i) its design, dimensions and construction, including details of the grid structure, the foundations, the abutment, the approach ramps and the horizontal and vertical alignment; and
 - (ii) when, where and how the gate or grid is to be installed; and
 - (iii) a site plan to scale and specifications of the gate or grid to be installed; and
- (c) details of all insurances held by the person who will be installing the gate or grid.

4 Additional criteria for the granting of approval

(1) The additional criteria for approvals for the installation of a vehicular access to premises are the following—

- (a) the owner of the premises accepts the responsibility for the cost of installing and maintaining the vehicular access; and
- (b) unless special reasons exist, there is only one vehicular access per allotment or one every 20 metres of road frontage.

- (2) The additional criteria for approvals for the installation of a gate or grid on a road are the following—
- (a) the gate or grid will not unduly obstruct pedestrian or vehicular traffic; and
 - (b) the gate or grid will not prejudice the safety of pedestrian or vehicular traffic; and
 - (c) the gate or grid will not prejudice the proper maintenance of the road; and
 - (d) the matters which are the subject of the conditions specified in section 6(2) of this schedule which are relevant to the installation of the gate or grid can be adequately addressed by the imposition of those conditions.

5 Conditions that must be imposed on approvals

This section has been intentionally left blank

6 Conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on approvals

- (1) For approvals for installing a vehicular access to premises, the conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on an approval are that the approval holder must ensure that—
- (a) if an allotment is located on a corner—the vehicular access to the premises is not constructed along the arc of the kerb return into the side street; and
Example for paragraph (a)—
A vehicular access to the premises cannot lie between the tangent points of the turnout arc.
 - (b) the vehicular access to the premises is—
 - (i) 600 millimetres clear of stormwater drainage and catchpits; and
 - (ii) 800 millimetres clear of power poles or light poles; and
 - (c) the vehicular access is not built over hydrants or other services; and
 - (d) where a vehicular access is built over a service cover, the cover is altered and reconstructed to the level of the new driveway; and
 - (e) the vehicular access is constructed in accordance with the engineering guidelines adopted by the local government.
- (2) For approvals for installing or operating gates or grids on a road, the conditions that will ordinarily be imposed are that the approval holder must ensure that—
- (a) the gate or grid, the approaches to the gate or grid and the warning signs are erected and installed in accordance with the following requirements—
 - (i) a grid or gate must be erected—
 - (A) at locations approved by the local government; and

- (B) as directed by the local government; and
- (ii) a grid is constructed at a skew of 1 in 12 to the centreline of the road; and
- (iii) the centre of the grid or gate coincides with the centreline of the road; and
- (iv) a gate is constructed at right angles to the road centreline; and
- (v) the grade of the motor grid conforms to the grade of the road unless otherwise ordered by the local government; and
- (vi) the levels of the grid surface (including crossfalls) are in accordance with the directions of the local government; and
- (vii) when the grid is on a curve, the crossfall conforms to the cant of the curve; and
- (viii) the surface of the grid is 0.5 metres (with a tolerance of 0.1 metre) above the natural surface of the surrounding country; and
- (ix) approach ramps are constructed for the full width of the running surface of the grid; and
- (x) the longitudinal grade of the approach ramps are such that the surface levels of the ramps deviate from the existing average grade of the road by not more than 1%; and
- (xi) the fill used in the approach ramps is thoroughly compacted and finished to the satisfaction of the local government; and
- (xii) a grid is constructed of steel or concrete and is—
 - (A) of dimensions not less than 3.66 metres by 1.80 metres; or
 - (B) of such greater dimensions as may be required by the local government; and
- (xiii) the grid structure, the foundations, the abutment, the approach ramps and the horizontal and vertical alignment—
 - (A) are sufficient to guarantee the safe transit of vehicles; and
 - (B) will not interfere with the natural drainage of the area; and
- (xiv) the construction of the grid will allow for the movement of stock by a suitable gate erected—
 - (A) beside the grid; and
 - (B) within the road reserve; and

- (xv) sufficient guide posts and rails are provided, as shown on the drawings, to satisfy road traffic safety requirements at the specific location; and
- (xvi) reflectorised grid warning signs which satisfy the requirements of the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (Queensland) are provided at the approaches to the grid in accordance with best traffic safety practice; and
- (b) the gate or grid, the approaches thereto and the warning signs are maintained to the standard specified in the local government's standard specification; and
- (c) a sign on which the words "**Permitted Public Gate/Grid**" are prominently and permanently displayed is exhibited on a conspicuous part of the structure so that it can be viewed by members of the public; and
- (d) public liability insurance in relation to the gate or grid is taken out and maintained for an amount not less than \$~~10~~5,000,000 or such an amount as determined by the local government and which also indemnifies the local government in respect of any liability arising from the gate or grid; and
- (e) a management program is maintained, which details how and when the gate or grid will be monitored and maintained.

7 Term of approval

The term of an approval commences on the date the approval is granted and expires on the next 30th day of June, unless otherwise specified in the approval.

8 Term of renewal of approval

An approval that is renewed expires on the next 30th day of June, unless otherwise specified in a renewal.



Mareeba Shire Council

Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2018

Mareeba Shire Council

Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2018

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Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This subordinate local law may be cited as *Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2018*.

2 Purpose and how it is to be achieved

- (1) The purpose of this subordinate local law is to supplement *Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2018*, which provides for regulation of the keeping and control of animals within the local government's area.
- (2) The purpose is to be achieved by providing for—
 - (a) the circumstances in which the keeping of animals is prohibited or requires approval; and
 - (b) requirements for keeping animals, including minimum standards, mandatory desexing, proper enclosures, koala conservation and identification; and
 - (c) the control of animals in public places; and
 - (d) matters regarding the impounding of animals and the sale or disposal of impounded animals; and
 - (e) the conditions to be complied with by persons who offer animals, or a particular species of animals, for sale; and
 - (f) the declaration of a species of animal as a declared dangerous animal and the criteria for declaration of a specific animal as a declared dangerous animal.

3 Authorising local law

The making of the provisions in this subordinate local law is authorised by *Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2018* (the **authorising local law**).

4 Definitions

- (1) Particular words used in this subordinate local law have the same meaning as provided for in the authorising local law, unless otherwise defined in the dictionary in Schedule 13 of this subordinate local law.

Part 2 Keeping of animals

5 Circumstances in which keeping animals prohibited—Authorising local law, s 5(1)

For section 5(1) of the authorising local law, keeping an animal or animals mentioned in column 1 of schedule 1 is prohibited in the circumstances described in column 2 of schedule 1.

6 Circumstances in which keeping animals requires approval—Authorising local law, s 6(1)

For section 6(1) of the authorising local law, keeping an animal or animals mentioned in column 1 of schedule 2 requires approval in the circumstances described in column 2 of schedule 2.

7 Animals that must be desexed—Authorising local law, s 7

For section 7 of the authorising local law, an animal of the species or breed mentioned in column 1 of schedule 3 must be desexed once it reaches the age specified in column 2 of schedule 3 except in the circumstances described in column 3 of schedule 3.

8 Minimum standards for keeping animals—Authorising local law, s 8(1)

- (1) For section 8(1) of the authorising local law, the minimum standards for the keeping of animals are set out in schedule 4.
- (2) For section 8(1) of the authorising local law, column 2 of schedule 5 sets out the minimum standards for keeping an animal of the species or breed mentioned in column 1 of schedule 5.

9 Identification for cats and dogs in certain circumstances—Authorising local law, s 9

For section 9 of the authorising local law, the identification required for a dog that is at a place other than the address stated in the registration notice for the dog is a tag attached to a collar of a dog.

Part 3 Control of animals**10 Public places where animals are prohibited—Authorising local law, s 10(1)**

For section 10(1) of the authorising local law, the species or breeds of animals mentioned in column 2 of schedule 6 are prohibited in the public places described in column 1 of schedule 6.

11 Dog off-leash areas—Authorising local law, s 11(1)

For section 11(1) of the authorising local law, the areas described in schedule 7 are designated as dog off-leash areas.

12 Animal faeces in public places—Authorising local law, s 13

For section 13 of the authorising local law, the following animals are prescribed as animals whose faeces must be removed from a public place and disposed of in a sanitary way:

Intentionally left blank.

13 Requirements for proper enclosures for keeping animals—Authorising local law, s 14(2)

For section 14(2) of the authorising local law, column 2 of schedule 8 sets out the requirements for proper enclosures for an animal of the species or breed mentioned in column 1 of schedule 8.

14 Criteria for declared dangerous animals—Authorising local law, s 19(1)

For section 19(1) of the authorising local law, the criteria for declaring an animal as a declared dangerous animal are set out in schedule 9.

Part 4 Seizure, impounding or destruction of animals**15 Place of care for impounded animals—Authorising local law, s 24**

For section 24 of the authorising local law, the place of care for animals impounded by the local government will be operated by the local government or be a contractor of the local government, or be nominated by a resolution of the local government.

16 Animals that may be disposed of without auction or tender—Authorising local law, s 32(1)(b)

For section 32(1)(b) of the authorising local law, the following animals may be sold by private agreement, destroyed or disposed of in some other way without being destroyed—

- (a) dogs;
- (b) cats;
- (c) birds;
- (d) pigs, sheep, goats and other small animals.

17 Register of impounded animals—Authorising local law, s 33(3)

For section 33(3) of the authorising local law, the register of impounded animals will be kept at the local government's public office.

Part 5 Miscellaneous

18 Conditions regarding sale of animals—Authorising local law, s 42(1)

For the purposes of section 42(1) of the authorising local law, persons who offer for sale an animal of a species or breed mentioned in column 1 of schedule 10 must comply with the conditions set out in column 2 of schedule 10.

19 Animals excluded from application of the local law—Authorising local law, schedule

For the purposes of the definition of *animal* in the schedule to the authorising local law, animals other than birds, pigs, dogs, cats and stock are excluded from the application of the authorising local law.

20 Species that are declared dangerous animals—Authorising local law, schedule

For the purposes of the definition of *declared dangerous animal* in the schedule to the authorising local law, no species of animal is a declared dangerous animal.

21 Prescribed period for reclaiming animals—Authorising local law, schedule

For the purposes of the definition of *prescribed period* in the schedule to the authorising local law, the prescribed period is—

- (a) if the animal is registered with the local government—5 days; or
- (b) if the animal is not registered with the local government—3 days.

Schedule 1 Prohibition on keeping animals

section 5

	Column 1 Animal	Column 2 Circumstances in which keeping of animal or animals is prohibited
1	Dog	(a) Keeping more than 1 dog is prohibited on a property that is less than 450m ² or within a residential complex, in an urban area.
2	Cat	(a) Keeping more than 2 cats is prohibited on a property that is less than 450m ² or within a residential complex.
3	Poultry	(a) Keeping poultry is prohibited on a property that is less than 450m ² or within a residential complex. (b) Keeping more than 10 poultry is prohibited on a property greater than 450m ² but less than 20,000m ² . (c) Keeping more than 50 poultry is prohibited on a property greater than 20,000m ² .
4	Rooster	(a) Keeping a rooster is prohibited on a property that is less than 20,000m ² or within a residential complex. (b) Keeping more than 1 rooster is prohibited on a property that is greater than 20,000m ² .
5	Noisy bird	(a) Keeping a noisy bird is prohibited on a property that is less than 450m ² or within a residential complex. (b) Keeping more than 2 noisy bird is prohibited on a property in an urban area.
6	Caged bird	(a) Keeping more than 10 caged birds is prohibited on a property that is less than 450m ² or within a residential complex. (b) Keeping more than 60 caged birds is prohibited on a property in an urban area.
7	All animals	(a) The keeping of all animals is prohibited in the following areas: Centre Zone Community Facilities

		Industry Zone Recreation and Open Space Zone Conservation Zone ¹
8	Stock (excluding horses)	(a) Keeping stock (excluding horses) is prohibited on a property that is less than 10,000m ² within an urban area or within a residential complex.
9	Pigs	(a) Keeping a pig is prohibited on a property in an urban area.
10	Horses	(a) Keeping horses is prohibited on a property that is less than 450m ² or within a residential complex.

¹ See definition of Centre Zone, Community Facilities, Industry Zone, Recreation and Open Space Zone and Conservation Zone in the dictionary in Schedule 11.

Schedule 2 Requirement for approval to keep animals

section 6

	Column 1 Animal	Column 2 Circumstances in which keeping of animal or animals requires approval ²
1	Dog	(a) An approval is required to keep more than 2 dogs over the age of 12 weeks in an urban area on a property greater than 450m ² .
2	Cat	(a) An approval is required to keep more than 2 cats over the age of 12 weeks on a property that is greater than 450m ² .
3	Stock	(a) An approval is required to keep more than 2 head of stock on a property greater than 10,000m ² in an urban area.
4	Pigs	(a) An approval is required to keep a pig on a property greater than 10,000m ² in an urban area.
5	Horses	(a) An approval is required to keep a horse on a property that is greater than 450m ² but less than 10,000m ² .

² See *Local Law No.1 (Administration) 2018* and *Subordinate Local Law No.1 (Administration) 2018* in relation to the requirements and processes for approvals (e.g. form of application for approval, documents and materials that must accompany applications, criteria for granting approval, conditions that must be imposed on approvals, conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on approvals, term of approval, third party certification of applications).

Schedule 3 Requirement to desex animal

Section 7

	Column 1 Species or breed of animal	Column 2 Age at which animal must be desexed	Column 3 Exemptions to the requirement for desexing
1	<i>This table has been intentionally left blank.</i>		

Schedule 4 Minimum standards for keeping animals generally

section 7(1)

- 1 The person keeping the animal must ensure that—
- (a) the animal does not—
 - (i) cause a nuisance; or
 - (ii) expose the health and safety of other persons and animals to significant risk; or
 - (iii) create a reasonable apprehension in the minds of other persons of a significant risk to health and safety of persons, other animals or that animal.
 - (b) waste waters from enclosures are drained in a nuisance free manner and that run-off is kept off adjoining land; and
 - (c) excreta, food scraps, and other material that is, or is likely to become, offensive is collected at least once in each day and, if not immediately disposed of, is kept in a fly proof container; and
 - (d) any enclosure in which an animal is kept is kept in a clean and sanitary condition, free from dust and odour and properly maintained in an aesthetically acceptable condition; and
 - (e) the area available to the animal kept on the premises is appropriately sized so that the animal can be effectively and comfortably kept; and
 - (f) any animal food is stored in an impervious fly proof and vermin proof receptacle or in an impervious fly proof and vermin proof storeroom facility; and
 - (g) all animals kept on the premises are provided with and have access to adequate shelter, drinking water and appropriate food; and
 - (h) any enclosure used for the purpose of keeping an animal is thoroughly cleaned each week and effectively treated with an insecticide at least twice a year; and
 - (i) upon discovering the existence of a dead animal, immediately dispose of the remains of the dead animal so as not to cause a nuisance. The remains must not be disposed of on or in a public place.

A nuisance occurs if an authorised officer considers there is sufficient evidence that people in nearby properties are being affected by the activity of the offending animal.

Examples—

Animal noise is a nuisance if it disrupts a person:—

- (a) *holding a conversation; or*
- (b) *watching television; or*
- (c) *listening to a radio or recorded material; or*
- (d) *sleeping.*

An odour is a nuisance if caused by:—

- (a) *an animal enclosure not being cleaned regularly; and/or*
- (b) *the waste from an animal enclosure not being disposed in an acceptable manner.*

Schedule 5 Minimum standards for keeping particular animals

section 7(2)

	Column 1 Species or breed of animal	Column 2 Minimum standards for keeping animals
1		<i>This table has been intentionally left blank.</i>

Schedule 6 Prohibition of animals in public places

section 9

	Column 1 Public place	Column 2 Species or breed of animals prohibited
1		<i>This table has been intentionally left blank.</i>

Schedule 7 Dog off-leash areas

section 10

This schedule has been intentionally left blank.

Schedule 8 Requirements for proper enclosures for animals

section 12

	Column 1 Species or breed of animal	Column 2 Requirements for proper enclosures
1	All Animals	<p>(a) The size of area to be suitably fenced is to be appropriate to the species and breed of the animal to be enclosed, so as to effectively enclose the animal within the property at all times.</p> <p>(b) <i>Suitably fenced</i> means a fence which is constructed of strong and firm materials and designed in such a way as to prevent the animal from attacking a person or escaping over, under or through the fence.</p> <p>(c) In any case, a part of a building or structure that does not have openings through which an animal can escape may form part of the enclosure in lieu of fencing.</p> <p>(d) The enclosed area must contain adequate shelter.</p> <p>(e) Where gates form part of the enclosure, they must be kept closed and latched except when in actual immediate use.</p>

Schedule 9 Criteria for declared dangerous animals

section 13

1. A dangerous animal declaration may be made for an animal only if the animal—
 - (a) has attacked, or acted in a way that caused fear to, a person or another animal; or
 - (b) may, in the opinion of an authorised person, having regard to the way the animal behaved towards a person or another animal, attack, or act in a way that causes fear to another person.
2. To avoid any doubt, an animal may be declared a dangerous animal if the animal attacked and caused no bodily harm to the person or animal attacked.

Schedule 10 Conditions for sale of animals

section 17

Column 1 Species or breed of animal	Column 2 Conditions that must be complied with when offering animal for sale
1 All animals	(a) the animal must be in good health and free from disease; and (b) the animal must have been vaccinated and have received worm treatment; and (c) the area where the animal is held for sale must be clean and sanitary and free of vermin harbourage.

Schedule 11 Dictionary

birds means all birds other than noisy birds, poultry and roosters.

Centre Zone has the meaning given to that term in the planning scheme.

Community Facilities has the meaning given to that term in the planning scheme.

Conservation Zone has the meaning given to that term in the planning scheme.

Industry Zone has the meaning given to that term in the planning scheme.

lot has the meaning given in the *Planning Act 2016*, schedule 2.

noisy birds means a cacophonous bird of the galah, cockatoo, magpie, peacock or currawong variety but does not include a rooster.

planning scheme means the planning scheme of the local government.

property means—

- (a) a lot; or
- (b) if a person owns and occupies 2 or more adjoining lots – the parcel of land comprising all of the lots owned by the person.

Recreation and Open Space Zone has the meaning given to that term in the planning scheme.

residential complex means a complex comprising more than 2 joined residential units.

rural residential area has the meaning given in the planning scheme.

stock means an animal that is a member of any of the following groups of animals:-

- (a) buffalo;
- (b) cattle;
- (c) deer;
- (d) goats;
- (e) sheep;
- (f) the family Camillidae;

Examples of members of the Camillidae family – alpacas, Arabian camels, llamas

- (g) the family Equidae.

Examples of members of the family Equidae – horses, ponies, donkeys, mules, zebras.

urban area means any area within the local government area which is designated as one of the following zones in the planning scheme:

- (a) Low Density Residential Zone;
- (b) Medium Density Residential Zone;
- (c) Rural Residential Zone;
- (d) Emerging Community Zone.



Mareeba Shire Council

Subordinate Local Law No. 5 (Parking) 2018

Mareeba Shire Council

Subordinate Local Law No. 5 (Parking) 2018

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Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This subordinate local law may be cited as Subordinate Local Law No. 5 (Parking) 2018.

2 Purpose and how it is to be achieved

- (1) The purpose of this subordinate local law is to supplement Local Law No. 5 (Parking) 2018, which provides for the exercise of local government powers authorised under the TORUM Act.
- (2) The purpose is to be achieved by providing for—
 - (a) the establishment of traffic areas and off-street regulated parking areas; and
 - (b) the persons who may be issued with parking permits and the terms and conditions of such permits; and
 - (c) the vehicles that can be issued with commercial vehicle identification labels; and
 - (d) the infringement notice penalty amounts for minor traffic offences.

3 Authorising local law

The making of the provisions in this subordinate local law is authorised by Local Law No. 5 (Parking) 2018 (the **authorising local law**).

4 Definitions

Particular words used in this subordinate local law have the same meaning as provided for in the authorising local law.

Part 2 Declaration of parking areas for the TORUM Act

5 Declaration of traffic areas—Authorising local law, s 5

- (1) For section 5(1) of the authorising local law, the whole local government area is declared to be a traffic area.
- (2) For section 5(2) of the authorising local law, the boundaries of the traffic area is indicated by bold lines circumscribing the hatched areas on the maps in schedule 1.

6 Declaration of off-street regulated parking areas—Authorising local law, s 6

- (1) For section 6(1) of the authorising local law, each area of land indicated by hatching in the maps in schedule 2 is declared to be an off-street regulated parking area.
- (2) For section 6(2) of the authorising local law, the boundaries of each off-street regulated parking area are indicated by the lines circumscribing the hatched areas on the maps in schedule 2.

Part 3 Parking contrary to parking restriction

7 Parking permits issued by local government—Authorising local law, s 7(2)

For section 7(2) of the authorising local law, a person may be issued with a parking permit mentioned in section 7(1)(b) of the authorising local law if—

- (a) the person is engaged in a temporary activity that—
 - (i) affects premises adjacent to a designated parking space to which the application for a permit relates; or
 - (ii) requires the use of a designated parking space for a charitable or community benefit purpose; and
- (b) the person cannot reasonably carry out the activity unless the designated parking space is allocated to the person's exclusive use for the duration of the activity.

Part 4 Minor traffic offence infringement notice penalties

8 Infringement notice penalty amounts—Authorising local law, s 9

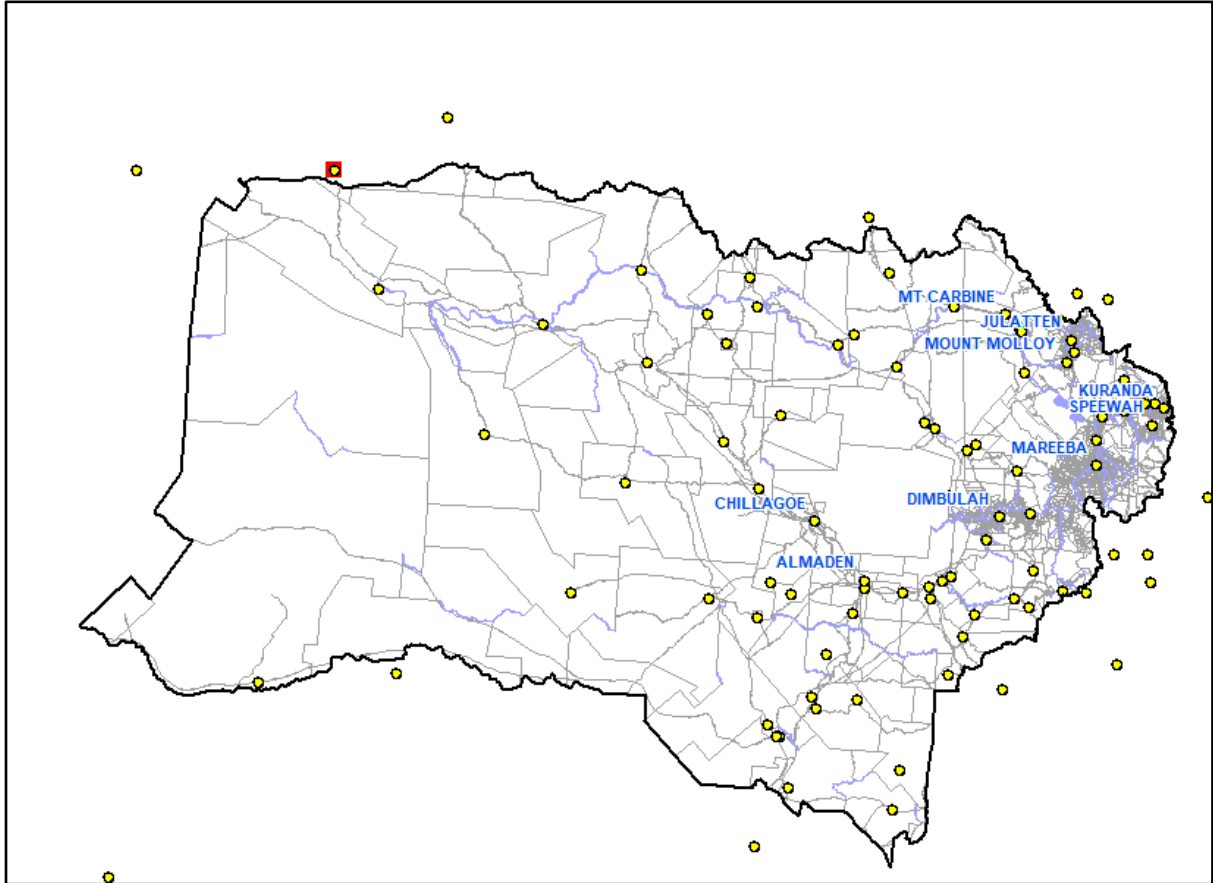
For section 9 of the authorising local law, the infringement notice penalty amount for an offence mentioned in column 1 of schedule 3 is the corresponding amount stated in column 2 of schedule 3.

Part 5 Miscellaneous

This part in the authorising local law does not contain any matters to be provided for by subordinate local law.

Schedule 1 Declaration of traffic area

section 5



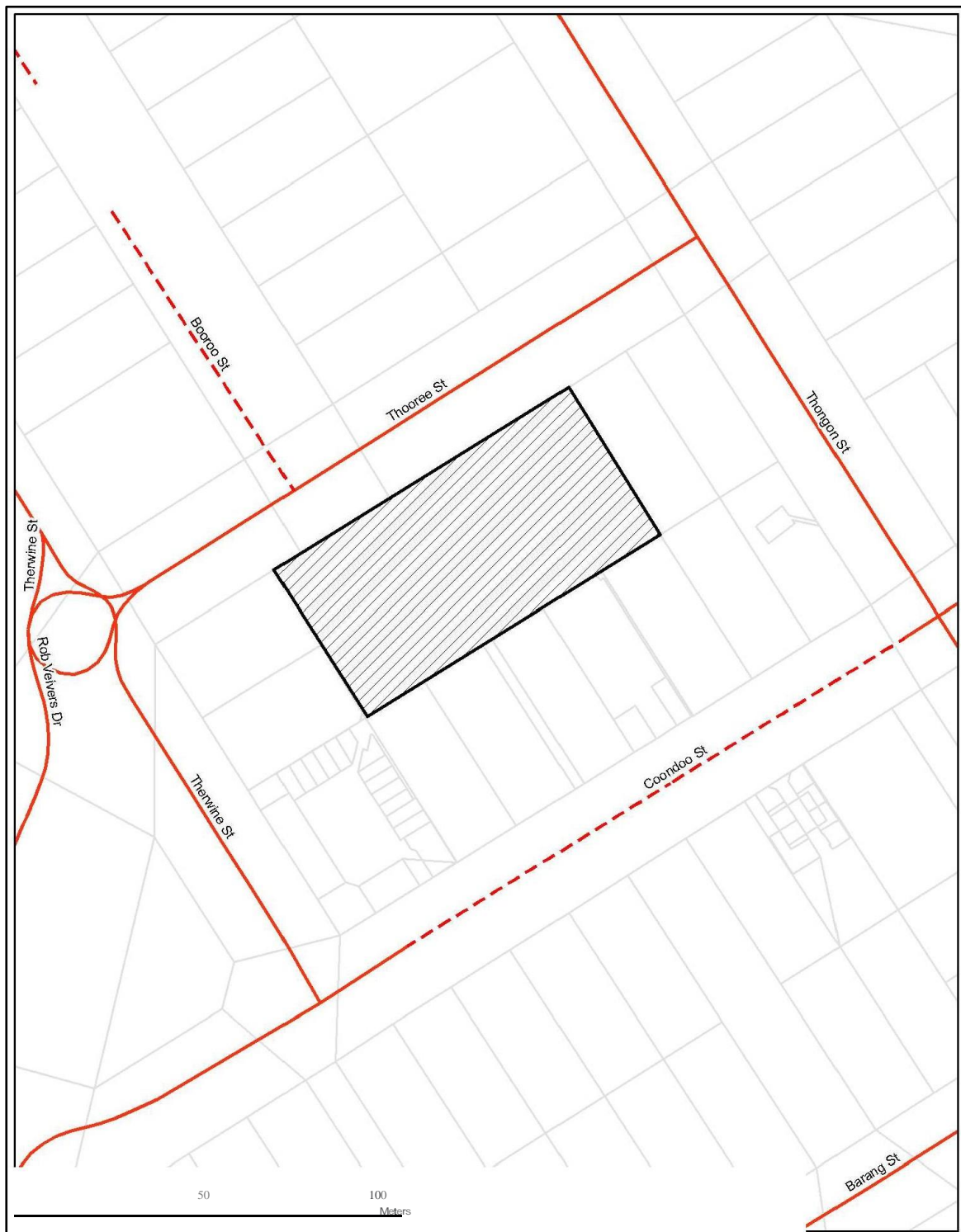
Schedule 2 Declaration of off-street regulated parking areas

section 6

Mareeba Off Street Parking Area



Kuranda Off Street Parking Area



Schedule 3 Infringement notice penalty amounts for certain minor traffic offences

section 8

	Column 1 Minor traffic offence	Column 2 Infringement notice penalty amount
1	Paid parking offences provided for in section 106 (Paid parking offences) of the <i>Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995</i>	0.3 penalty unit
2	The offence provided for in section 203 (Stopping in a parking area for people with disabilities) of the <i>Transport Operations (Road Use Management – Road Rules) Regulation 2009</i>	2 penalty units
3	Offences related to loading zones provided for in section 179 (Stopping in a loading zone) of the <i>Transport Operations (Road Use Management – Road Rules) Regulation 2009</i>	0.5 penalty unit
4	Other parking offences provided for in part 12 (Restrictions on stopping and parking) of the <i>Transport Operations (Road Use Management – Road Rules) Regulation 2009</i>	0.3 penalty unit
5	All other offences which relate to the parking or stopping of a vehicle as provided for in section 74 (Contravention of official traffic sign an offence) of the <i>Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995</i>	0.3 penalty unit



Mareeba Shire Council

Subordinate Local Law No. 3 (Community and Environment Management) 2018

Mareeba Shire Council

Subordinate Local Law No. 3 (Community and Environment Management) 2018

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Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This subordinate local law may be cited as *Subordinate Local Law No.3 (Community and Environment Management) 2018*.

2 Purpose and how it is to be achieved

- (1) The purpose of this subordinate local law is to supplement *Local Law No.3 (Community and Environment Management) 2018*, which provides for protecting the environment and public health, safety and amenity within the local government's area.
- (2) The purpose is to be achieved by providing for—
 - (a) declaration of local pests; and
 - (b) prohibition of lighting or maintaining certain fires; and
 - (c) declaration of fire hazards; and
 - (d) declaration of community safety hazards; and
 - (e) prescribed requirements for responsible persons for land containing community safety hazards; and
 - (f) declaration of noise standards.

3 Authorising local law

The making of the provisions in this subordinate local law is authorised by *Local Law No.3 (Community and Environment Management) 2018* (the **authorising local law**).

4 Definitions

Particular words used in this subordinate local law have the same meaning as provided for in the authorising local law.

Part 2 Declared local pests

5 Declaration of local pests—Authorising local law, s 6(1)

- (1) For section 6(1) of the authorising local law, the animal or plant prescribed in column 2 of schedule 1 is a declared pest in the corresponding part of the local government's area mentioned in column 1 of schedule 1.

6 Persons exempted from introducing etc a declared local pest— Authorising local law, s 12(2)

For section 12(2) of the authorising local law, a person mentioned in column 1 of schedule 2 is exempt from section 12(1) of the authorising local law in relation to introducing, propagating, breeding or providing harbour to a declared local pest mentioned in the corresponding part of column 2 of schedule 2.

Part 3 Overgrown and unsightly allotments

This part in the authorising local law does not contain any matters to be provided for by subordinate local law.

Part 4 Fires and fire hazards

7 Prohibition on lighting or maintaining fires—Authorising local law, s 15(2)

- (1) This section applies to the following fires¹—
- (a) a fire in which neither the height, width nor length of the material to be consumed exceeds 2 metres;
 - (b) a fire lit for the purpose of burning the carcass of a beast;
 - (c) a fire lit at a sawmill for the purpose of burning sawdust or other residue resulting from the operation of a sawmill;
 - (d) a fire lit out-doors, if enclosed in a fireplace so constructed as to prevent the escape of fire or any burning material therefrom.
- (2) For section 15(2) of the authorising local law, lighting or maintaining a fire described in column 2 of Schedule 3 is declared to be prohibited in the corresponding part of the local government's area mentioned in column 1 of Schedule 3.

8 Fire hazards—Authorising local law, s 16(3)(b)

For section 16(3)(b) of the authorising local law, the following are declared to be fire hazards—

- (a) live cinders or hot ash that is not enclosed in a fireplace so constructed as to prevent the escape of cinders or ash;
- (b) a substantial accumulation of grass clippings that is liable to spontaneous combustion;
- (c) dry vegetation that could be easily ignited or other flammable materials.

¹ Pursuant to a notification by the Fire and Rescue Services Commissioner published in the gazette on 6 August 2004 under section 63 of the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990*, the listed fires can generally be lit without a permit issued by a fire warden, provided adequate precautions are taken to prevent the spread of fire and the fire conforms with any local law. Local laws can therefore regulate these types of fire, which is the purpose of this subordinate local law.

Part 5 Community safety hazards

9 Community safety hazards—Authorising local law, s 17(c)

For section 17(c) of the authorising local law, the following are declared to be community safety hazards—

- (a) Barbed wire fencing; and
- (b) Electric fencing; and
- (c) Wells (including disused wells); and
- (d) A tree that—
 - i. is located on land adjoining a local government-controlled area or road; and
 - ii. poses a significant risk of causing injury to a person using the area or road or damage to property located on the area or road.

Part 6 Noise standards

10 Prescribed noise standards—Authorising local law, s 21(2)

- (1) For section 21(2) of the authorising local law, the noise standard in column 2 of schedule 5 is prescribed for the section of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, chapter 8, part 3B, division 3 stated in column 1 of schedule 5.
- (2) For section 21(2) of the authorising local law, the noise standard in column 2 of schedule 5 applies in the corresponding part of the local government's area mentioned in column 3 of schedule 5.

Part 7 Miscellaneous

This part in the authorising local law does not contain any matters to be provided for by subordinate local law.

Schedule 1 Declared local pests

section 5

	Column 1 Applicable part of local government's area	Column 2 Declared local pest
1	Entire local government area and roads	<i>There are no additional declared pests identified in this local law. Pests are regulated under the Pest Management Act 2001.</i>

Schedule 2 Persons exempted from offence of introducing etc declared local pest

section 6(2)

	Column 1 Exempt person	Column 2 Declared local pest
1	<i>This table has been intentionally left blank</i>	

Schedule 3 Prohibited Fires

section 6(2)

	Column 1 Applicable part of local government's area	Column 2 Prohibited Fires
1	Entire local government area	<p>A fire within 100m of a residential premise is prohibited, unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) the fire is directly associated with the bona fide use of any appliance or equipment for cooking or heating purposes; and(b) all reasonable and practical measures have been taken by the person in control of the fire to minimise smoke creation. <p>In this section—</p> <p><i>reasonable and practical measures</i> include the selection of a suitable fuel for the burning activity and the maintenance of conditions which promote efficient combustion of that fuel.</p> <p>suitable fuel <i>does not include grass cuttings, leaves, green waste or any other household waste.</i></p>

Schedule 4 Prescribed requirements for community safety hazards

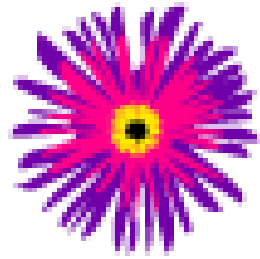
section 6(2)

	Column 1 Community safety hazard	Column 2 Prescribed requirements to be met by owner of land
1	Barbed wire fencing	<p>(a) Barbed wire fencing is not to be installed along a boundary adjoining a public park;</p> <p>(b) Barbed wire may only be used in urban areas in a security fence with the barbed wire to be more than 1800mm off the ground.</p>
2	Electric fencing	<p>(a) Electric fencing that adjoins any road or public land must have warning signs of a size that can be read from a distance of 5 metres and fixed at 5 metre intervals along the fence;</p> <p>(b) Electric fencing must be at least 1500mm from a fence located on or within the boundary of the premises OR if the fencing is installed on the boundary of the premises the lowest point of the fencing capable of imparting an electric shock when touched must be least 2000mm off the ground;</p> <p>(c) Fencing must be installed, operated and maintained in accordance with AS/NZS 3014:2003;</p> <p>(d) Fencing for security must be installed, operated and maintained in accordance with AS/NZS 3016:2002.</p>

Schedule 5 Prescribed noise standards

section 11

Column 1 Section of the <i>Environmental Protection</i> <i>Act 1994, Chapter 8, Part</i> <i>3B, division 3</i>	Column 2 Prescribed noise standard	Column 3 Applicable part of the local government area
There has been no additional noise standard prescribed under this local law. Noise standards are regulated in accordance with the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> .		



Mareeba
SHIRE COUNCIL

Mareeba Shire Council

**Subordinate Local Law No. 4
(Local Government Controlled Areas,
Facilities and Roads) 2018**

Mareeba Shire Council Subordinate Local Law No.4 (Local Government Controlled Areas, Facilities and Roads) 2018

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Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This subordinate local law may be cited as *Subordinate Local Law No.4 (Local Government Controlled Areas, Facilities and Roads) 2018*.

2 Purpose and how it is to be achieved

- (1) The purpose of this subordinate local law is to supplement *Local Law No.4 (Local Government Controlled Areas, Facilities and Roads) 2018* in order to protect the health and safety of persons using local government controlled land, facilities, infrastructure and roads and preserve features of the natural and built environment and other aspects of the amenity of local government controlled land, facilities, infrastructure and roads.
- (2) The purpose is to be achieved by providing for—
 - (a) the regulation of access to local government controlled areas; and
 - (b) the prohibition or restriction of particular activities in local government controlled areas or roads.

3 Authorising local law

The making of the provisions in this subordinate local law is authorised by *Local Law No.4 (Local Government Controlled Areas, Facilities and Roads) 2018* (the ***authorising local law***).

4 Definitions

- (1) Particular words used in this subordinate local law have the same meaning as provided for in the authorising local law.
- (2) In this local law—

authorised by an authorised person—

 - (a) means that the action is authorised by a written authorisation signed by an authorised person; and
 - (b) does not mean an approval mentioned in section 5(b) of *Local Law No.1 (Administration) 2018*.

camp see *Recreation Areas Management Act 2006*, schedule.

Part 2 Use of local government controlled areas, facilities and roads

5 Prohibited and restricted activities—Authorising local law, s 5(1)

- (1) For section 5(1)(a) of the authorising local law, the activities prescribed in column 2 of schedule 1 are declared to be prohibited in the corresponding local government controlled area or road (or part thereof) mentioned in column 1 of schedule 1.
- (2) For section 5(1)(b) of the authorising local law, the activities prescribed in column 2 of schedule 2 are declared to be restricted in the corresponding local government controlled area or road (or part thereof) mentioned in column 1 of schedule 2, to the extent described in column 3 of schedule 2.

6 Motor vehicle access in local government controlled areas—Authorising local law, s 6(1)(b)

For section 6(1)(b) of the authorising local law, the areas prescribed in column 1 of schedule 3 are declared to be motor vehicle access areas.

7 Prohibited vehicles—Authorising local law, s 6(3)

For section 6(3) of the authorising local law, the specific types of motor vehicle prescribed in column 2 of schedule 3 are declared to be prohibited vehicles in the corresponding specified motor vehicle access area in column 1 of schedule 3.

8 Opening hours for local government controlled areas—Authorising local law, s 7(1)

For section 7(1) of the authorising local law, the times prescribed in column 2 of schedule 4 are declared to be the opening hours for the local government controlled areas mentioned in column 1 of schedule 4.

9 Permanent closure of local government controlled area—Authorising local law, s 8(3)

For section 8(3) of the authorising local law, the local government controlled areas described in schedule 5 are permanently closed to public access.

Part 3 Matters affecting roads

10 Notice requiring owner of land adjoining road to fence land—Authorising local law, s 9(3)

For section 9(3) of the authorising local law, the minimum standards for a fence that is the subject of a compliance notice under section 9(2) of the authorising local law are as follows—

- (a) the fence must be constructed of materials which are of sufficient strength to prevent the animal(s) from escaping over, under or through the fence; and
- (b) where the animal(s) have the ability to dig, the fence must include a barrier installed directly below the fence to prevent the animal(s) digging its way out; and
- (c) where the animal(s) have the ability to climb or jump, the fence must be designed and constructed to a height which is sufficient to prevent the animal(s) climbing or jumping over the fence; and
- (d) where the fence includes gates or panels which can be readily opened, those gates or panels must be kept closed and latched except when in immediate use by a person entering or leaving the Premises on which the animal is kept.

Schedule 1 Prohibited activities for local government controlled areas or roads

section 5(1)

	Column 1 Local government controlled area or road	Column 2 Prohibited activity
1	All local government controlled areas and roads within the local government area	<p>(a) Contravene a sign prohibiting an activity.</p> <p><i>For example –</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diving or swimming; • Riding a bicycle, wheeled recreational device or wheeled toy. <p>(b) Remove any turf, sand, clay, soil or other material;</p> <p>(b) Damage, interfere with, or wilfully misuse any animal, vegetation, facilities, notices, official signs, equipment or property owned by local government;</p> <p>(c) Remove any turf, sand, clay, soil or other material;</p> <p>(d) fish, dive or jump from, or on, a bridge, structure or building</p> <p>(e) Advertise a vehicle including a trailer, caravan, boat, motorbike for sale or hire;</p> <p>(f) Engage in conduct that in an authorised person's opinion is dangerous or creates a risk to the safety of members of the public;</p> <p>(g) Repair a vehicle/vessel except in an emergency;</p> <p>(h) Play golf or practice ;</p> <p>(i) Park, stand or leave an unregistered vehicle on a local government controlled area;</p> <p>(j) Store a vessel on a local government area;</p> <p>(k) Exercise rights of occupation or use over any local government controlled area or road;</p> <p>(l) Carry out domestic tasks, including ablutions, cooking and washing unless on infrastructure provided by the local government for that purpose</p>
2	Parks and Reserves within the local government area	<p>(a) Play golf or practice golf.</p> <p>(b) Play music or musical instruments at such a volume or in such a manner, in the opinion of an authorised person, as to interfere with any other persons enjoyment of the park, reserve or drainage channel.</p>
3	All bridges and	<p>(a) Loiter;</p>

	culverts within the local government area	(b) Dive or jump from a bridge; (c) Throw or drop an object from a bridge; or (d) Obstruct or interfere with the bridge or culvert.
4	Cemeteries	(a) Depasture any animal; (b) Take part in any meeting other than of a religious or commemorative nature; (c) Disturb or interfere with a funeral service; (d) Discharge a firearm except at a military funeral or other recognised type of funeral service ordinarily involving such discharge; (e) Damage or interfere with any grave, vault or memorial with any flowers or tokens placed thereon; (f) Drive any vehicle otherwise than upon a designated roadway.

Schedule 2 Restricted activities for local government controlled areas or roads

section 5(2)

	Column 1 Local government controlled area or road	Column 2 Restricted activity	Column 3 Extent of restriction
1	All local government controlled areas and roads	A person must not camp, sleep, occupy or remain overnight on any local government controlled area or road	The activity is permitted if— (a) authorised by a sign exhibited in the local government area; or (b) the place is located on the Queensland Heritage Trails Network; or (c) authorised by an authorised person; or (d) authorised under the conditions of an approval for a prescribed authority.
		Parking or standing a vehicle for sale or rent	Permitted only where— (a) authorised by an authorised person; or (b) the vehicle is parked in an area designated by the local government for the purpose.

Schedule 3 Motor vehicle access areas in local government controlled areas

sections 6 and 7

	Column 1 Motor vehicle access areas	Column 2 Prohibited vehicles
1	<i>This schedule has been intentionally left blank.</i>	

Schedule 4 Opening hours for local government controlled areas

section 8

Column 1 Local government controlled area	Column 2 Opening hours
1 <i>This schedule has been intentionally left blank.</i>	

Schedule 5 Permanent closure of local government controlled areas

section 9

This schedule has been intentionally left blank.