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## MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS ACT, 1906.

Municipality of Cottesloe.

By-law No. 2—Buildings.

L.G. 663/59.

A By-law of the Municipality of Cottesloe made under Sections 180 and 338 of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1906, and numbered 2, for Regulating the Erection of Buildings.

IN pursuance of the powers conferred by the said Act, the Mayor and Councillors of Cottesloe order as follows:—

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## SECTION 1.

## Operation and Definitions.

## 1.—Application.

This by-law shall apply to the whole of the Municipality of Cottesloe.

## 2.—Commencement.

This by-law shall come into operation immediately upon its confirmation and approval by the Governor and publication in the *Government Gazette*.

## 3.—Repeal.

From the date of coming into operation of this by-law, all by-laws previously made by the Council relating to buildings are repealed.

## 4.—Interpretation Clause.

In the construction of this by-law, unless the context otherwise requires:—  
 Council.

- (a) The word "Council" means the Council of the Municipality of Cottesloe.
- (b) The word "Municipality" means the Corporation of the Municipality of Cottesloe.
- (c) The word "Mayor" includes Acting Mayor.
- (d) The words "Town Clerk" mean the Clerk of the Municipality or any officer appointed to act as such for the time being.

## Surveyor.

- (e) the word "Surveyor" means the Surveyor or Engineer for the Municipality or other officer authorised to act as such for the time being, and includes Building Surveyor.

## 5.—Definitions.

The several words mentioned in the Sixth Section, Part 1, of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1906, shall have the same meaning as is attached to such words by the said section and the several words mentioned in the third section of the Health Act, 1911, shall have the same meaning as is attached to such words by the said section.

"Act": The word "Act" shall mean the Municipal Corporations Act, 1906.

"Adjoining occupier" means the occupier, or one of the occupiers of land, buildings, storeys, or rooms adjoining those of the building owner.

"Adjoining owner" means the owner or one of the owners, of land, buildings, storey, or rooms adjoining those of the building owner.

"Advertising device" shall mean and include sign, signboard, awning, blind, illuminated sign, boarding, poster, or other advertisement.

"Alteration" includes alteration, addition and extension, and alter has a corresponding interpretation.

"Approved" means approved by the Council in writing (or in the case where the Surveyor is authorised by the Council to do so) approved by the Surveyor in writing.

"Area" applied to a building means the superficies of a horizontal section thereof made at the point of its greatest surface inclusive of the external walls and of such portions of the party walls as belong to the building.

"Attic" means any floor area built wholly or partly in the roof of a building but the attic shall not be regarded as a storey if it is wholly contained within the roof pitched at the level of the ceiling of the storey next below the attic.

"Base structure" means the structure below the level of the lowest floor which transmits the load of the building to the footings.

"Bressummer" means a concrete, metallic, or trussed or flitched wooden girder which carries a wall.

"Build" means and includes erect, build, or construct or cause to be erected, built or constructed.

"Builder" means the person or persons employed to erect or construct any building or structure or to demolish, alter or execute any work on a building or structure already erected and shall include the owner or occupier of the land upon which any such building or structure is or is intended to be erected or constructed or other persons for whom, or by whose order or under whose direction and control such alteration or work was done or is to be done, as the case may be.

"Building" means any structure erected for the purpose of shelter from weather, either set on the ground or built into the ground, and which is surrounded by walls or is supported partially or wholly on posts, and of open sides, provided it remains on the site where it is placed or constructed, or any part or parts of such.

"Cubical contents" applied to the measurements of a building means the space contained within the external surfaces of its walls and the upper surface of the floor of its lowest storey and the topmost ceiling or the level of the top of the roof plate when there is no ceiling.

"Dead load" of a building means the actual weight of all permanent structural and finishing work including partition walls within the building.

"Dwelling" means any building or portion of a building which is used or is intended, adapted or designed for use for living purposes, and is a self-contained unit.

"Domestic building" includes a dwelling house, suite of offices, and any other building not being a public building or building of the warehouse class, or a building the property of or occupied by or under the control or management of Her Majesty's Government or any Department thereof.

"Fire-resisting" used with reference to any materials, includes—

- (a) brickwork constructed of good bricks, well burnt hard and sound; properly bonded and solidly put together with good lime or cement mortar;
- (b) any stone suitable for building purposes by reason of its solidity or durability;
- (c) sheet metals or other similar materials which are, in the opinion of the Council, fire-resisting;
- (d) iron and steel (when used for columns, girders, or wall framing) encased in cement, concrete, or other incombustible or non-conducting external coating;
- (e) slate, tiles, brick and terra cotta, when used for covering or corbels;
- (f) concrete when composed of broken bricks, stone chippings or ballast and lime or cement or calcined gypsum;
- (g) asbestos cement sheets;
- (h) pressed wood or other similar sheets which are, in the opinion of the Council, fire-resisting.

"Flat" means that portion of a building used or intended, adapted or designed for use as a separate tenement in a building containing two or more such tenements.

"Floor area" means the aggregate superficial area of so many horizontal sections of a building as there are floors or storeys in the said building, the horizontal section of each floor shall be made at the point of its greatest dimensions inclusive of external walls and of such portions of the party walls as belong to the building and also all verandah and balcony floors, covered ways and light courts.

"Footing" means the construction by which the weight of the building or structure is transferred to the foundations.

"Foundations" means the ground upon which the footing of a building or structure is constructed.

"Frontage" means the boundary line between a site and the street upon which the site abuts and when the site abuts on more than one street, then the boundary line between the site and the street to which the building that may be erected thereon fronts. The width of a frontage is the distance measured at right angles to one of the sides of the land from the terminal point thereof to the opposite side, or a continuation of such opposite side.

"Garage" means any building used for the housing of a motor vehicle (not being a garage carried on as a business undertaking).

"Habitable room": The term "habitable room" shall be held to include every room in which any person sleeps or eats or carries on his usual domestic business or social vocations or avocations. Laundries, bathrooms, water closet compartments, serving and storage pantries and closets, boiler rooms, cellars, corridors and similar places used neither frequently nor during extended periods, shall be deemed as not coming within the scope of this term.

"Height"—

- (a) in relation to a building means the measurement taken from the permanent footpath level immediately in front of the centre of the face of the building to the level of the top of the eaves, parapet or flat roof, whichever is the highest;
- (b) in relation to a building when defined in terms of number of storeys means the number of storeys above the permanent footpath level, or, where there is a basement, above the basement;
- (c) in relation to storeys means the measurement from one floor to the floor above or in the case of the topmost storey, the measurement from floor to ceiling, provided that if there is no ceiling the height shall be measured from the floor to the underside of the roof tie, if there is no tie, to the level of half the vertical height of the rafters or other support of the roof;
- (d) in relation to a room means the height measured from the floor to the ceiling, or where there is no ceiling, to the underside of the rafters measured at the lowest level of such rafter, or the floor joists of the floor next above.

"Incombustible": Incombustible material is that which neither burns nor gives off inflammable vapours in sufficient quantities to ignite at a pilot flame when heated in the manner specified in British Standard Specification No. 476-1932.

"Inflammable liquid" means liquid petroleum, kerosene and any oil, liquid, spirit or any similar liquid which will flash or emit an inflammable vapour at or below a temperature of 150 degrees Fahrenheit, Abel Close Test.

"Length of wall" in relation to requirements for wall thickness means the distance of any wall between the nearer faces of cross walls, external walls or party walls bonded into such walls and constructed in accordance with this by-law.

"Level of ground": The expression "level of ground" shall mean the level of the ground as determined by the Surveyor.

"Live load" means all load other than dead load and includes wind load.

"Masonry" means stone, brick, terra cotta block, solid or hollow concrete block or other similar building unit or a combination of same laid up unit and set in mortar.

"Mezzanine floor" means an intermediate floor placed in any storey, provided that the area of all mezzanine floors in any storey or room shall not exceed one-third of the total floor area in that storey or room.

"New building" includes—

- (a) any building erected after the date of commencement of this by-law;
- (b) any building which has been taken down entirely or for more than one-half of its cubical contents and has been re-erected or commenced to be re-erected, wholly or partially, whether on the same site or elsewhere, after the commencement of this by-law; and
- (c) any space between walls and/or buildings which is roofed or commenced to be roofed, after the commencement of this by-law.

"Out building" means any building on the curtilage of any dwelling, shop or combined shop and dwelling used as a workshop or storeroom, not being a building for the storage of inflammable materials, nor for the housing of any animal or animals, including birds.

"Owner" includes any person in possession or receipt either of the whole or any part of the rents or profits of any land or tenement or in the occupation of any land or tenement otherwise than as a tenant from year to year, or for any less term, or as a tenant at will.

"Parapet" means that portion of any wall which is carried up above the line or junction with a roof or gutter.

"Partition" means a temporary or easily removable structure made of panelwork, wood framing, covered with metal, wood or plaster sheets or other similar material used for the subdivision of spaces within a building.

"Party structure": The expression "party structure" shall mean a party wall or other structure separating two buildings when occupied as separate tenements, and approached by different staircases of separate entrances from without.

"Party wall": The expression "party wall" shall apply to every wall used or built as a separation of any building from any other building. Such buildings being owned and/or occupied by different persons.

"Plot ratio" means the ratio of the gross total of floor areas to the area of the land within the title boundaries, excluding the gross area of any floor space in basements or ground floor areas used for the parking of wheeled vehicles, including access to and from such space within the building.

"Reinforced concrete" means a form of construction in which cement concrete is reinforced with iron or steel, these materials being so combined that the iron or steel will take up and resist substantially the whole of the tensional stresses and assist in the resistance to shear, while the concrete will take up and resist the compressional stresses in resistance to shear.

"Repair" means the reconstruction or renewal of any part of an existing building for the purpose of its maintenance, but does not cover any change of construction.

"Residential flat building": The expression "residential flat building" shall mean a building containing two or more flats, or suites of rooms occupied or designed, intended or adapted to be occupied, each as a separate domicile, or capable of being rented or let as such.

"Right-of-way" means any lane or right-of-way, not a road, over which any person other than the owner thereof has a right of carriage way.

"Roadway" in relation to any street, or way, means and includes the whole space open for traffic, whether carriage traffic and foot traffic, or carriage or foot traffic only.

"Shop" means a building in which goods are regularly offered or exposed for sale, or in which meals or refreshments are regularly offered or provided for payment, and also includes the saloons or shops of barbers and hairdressers and offices of agents and auctioneers and other businesses or trades. A *bona fide* private boarding house shall not be included in this definition by reason only of the fact that meals or refreshments are occasionally supplied for payment to persons other than boarders.

"Shop front" means such portion of the structure of a shop on the ground storey as abuts or faces a street or way, or arcade and shall be deemed to include the frame and glass doors and door frame, ingo and ingo floors, facing to piers or pilasters, fascia wall, between head of shop front frame and underneath of verandah or lintel over openings, and any signs or trade marks incorporated in the design of the shop front.

"Square" applied to the measurement of any area means one hundred square feet.

"Storey"—

- (a) means the space or distance or portion of a building included between the underside of a concrete or fire-resisting floor or the floor joists of any other floor and the underside of the concrete or fire-resisting floor or floor joists next above it, or the underside of the tie beam, or collar tie, or half the vertical height of the rafters above, as the case may be, but a gallery or mezzanine floor shall not be deemed to divide a wall or building into storeys.

- (b) "Ground storey" means that storey closest to the ground level in which the height of the ceiling above the level of the adjoining ground is greater than the distance from such level to the floor measured at the centre of the building frontage.
- (c) "Basement or basement storey" means any storey of a building which is under the ground storey.
- (d) "First storey" means that storey of a building which is next above the ground storey, the successive storeys above the first storey being the second storey, the third storey, and so on to the topmost storey.
- (e) "Topmost storey" means the uppermost storey, whether constructed partly in the roof or not, and whether used or constructed or adapted for human habitation or not.

"Street" means—

- (a) any public street or public road;
- (b) any private street or private road which is dedicated to the public or which is vested in or under the control of the Council;
- (c) any street, road, lane, footway, square, court or alley—
  - (i) to or over which the public has the right of access or use; or
  - (ii) over which there has been uninterrupted use by the public for at least five years and over which the public are permitted to have access.

"Street alignment" means the line of demarcation between any street or way or part thereof and any land abutting thereon.

"Surveyor" means the building surveyor or acting building surveyor for the time being of the Council, or other officer having for the time being the administration of this by-law.

"Verandah" includes any screen, awning, portico, porch, shade covering or other erection upon or over any public footway or part thereof together with the supports other than the building to or against which it is attached.

"Walls"—

- "Bearing wall" means a wall which supports any load in addition to its own weight.
- "Cross wall" means an internal wall dividing party or external walls into distinct lengths.
- "External wall" means an outer wall or vertical enclosure of a building not being a party wall.
- "Fire wall" means a wall which subdivides a building to resist the spread of fire.
- "Non-bearing wall" is a wall which supports no load other than its own weight.
- "Panel wall" is a non-bearing wall—frame construction built between columns or piers and wholly supported at each storey.
- "Partition wall" means an internal vertical structure used solely for the purpose of subdividing any storey of a building into sections and which supports no load other than its own weight.
- "Party wall" means a wall forming part of a building and used or constructed to be used in any part of its height or length for the separation of adjoining buildings.
- "Retaining wall" is any wall used to resist the lateral displacement of any material.

"Warehouse Class building": The expression "Warehouse Class building" or "building of warehouse class" shall mean a warehouse factory, manufactory, or any other building exceeding in cubical contents one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) cubic feet, which is neither a public building nor a domestic building, nor a building the property of or occupied by or under the control or management of Her Majesty's Government or any Department thereof.

"Wood or wooden buildings" means buildings constructed of wood, or buildings having wooden frames.

## SECTION 2.

## 6.—Classes of Buildings.

For the purpose of this by-law, buildings shall be divided into three classes:—

Class "A"—"Domestic Class" which includes all buildings subject to small vibrations and light loading of floors, such as dwelling houses, residential shops, offices, hotels, private schools, club houses or studios.

Class "B"—"Warehouse Class" which includes all buildings subject to vibrations and heavy loadings of floors, such as warehouses, factories, mills and places for storage and manufacturing of goods.

Class "C"—"Public Building Class" which includes all buildings designed to accommodate an assemblage of people, such as theatres, churches, chapels, assembly halls, museums, libraries, public schools, hospitals, lecture rooms, and other like buildings. In case of doubt, the Surveyor shall finally determine to which class any particular building belongs.

## SECTION 3.

## Application and Granting of Building Licenses.

## 7.—Form of Application and Granting of Building License.

(a) Every person intending to erect any building, or alter or add to any building within the Municipal District of Cottesloe shall, before commencing to erect, alter or add to same, make application on the form provided—Schedule I of this by-law, and deposit with the Building Surveyor two sets of drawings showing the plans, elevations and sections (with full details of structural steel work or reinforced concrete) of such proposed buildings, additions or alterations, together with full and complete specifications of the work proposed to be done. One copy of such drawings and a locality plan showing the position to be occupied by such building shall at the time be deposited with the Building Surveyor, to remain permanently in his custody.

(b) All drawings shall be in ink, on drawing or cartridge paper, tracing cloth, or sun print of at least 15 inches by 22 inches in size. The drawings shall consist of complete plans of every storey, elevation of external fronts, and one or more sections, transverse or longitudinal, showing heights of storeys, depth of foundations, level of ground, construction of walls, floors, roofs, etc., all clearly figured or dimensioned in feet and inches; also a locality plan showing location of proposed site, with cardinal or north point, position of proposed buildings and any existing buildings on the site or on the allotment; the position of any existing drains, size, depth and gradient of the proposed drains and the position of inlets, traps and ventilators.

The distance from the boundaries of the allotment of the proposed buildings shall be figured in feet and inches.

(c) Distinctive colouring shall be used on the locality plan for new and old buildings.

(d) The locality plan shall be drawn to a scale of not less than one inch to every forty feet and all other drawings to a scale of not less than one inch to every eight feet.

(e) All plans, drawings and specifications must be signed by the building owner or his duly authorised agent.

(f) When required by the Surveyor, a complete set of detailed calculations of the stresses and detailed drawings covering the structural members shall be supplied together with all other information which is deemed necessary to show that the building will; if constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications comply with the provisions of this by-law.

(g) A statement in writing shall be deposited with the Surveyor, signed by the building owner setting out the purpose for which such building and lands are intended to be used.

Such building when erected or altered, as the case may be, and such lands as aforesaid shall not, without the written consent of the Council first having been obtained, and subject to such conditions or provisions as the Council may impose when granting such consent being fully complied with, be used for any other purpose.

#### 8.—Commencement of Work.

No person shall commence to erect, alter, or add to any such building until the Surveyor shall have signified his approval of such plans and specifications by the issue to such person of a certificate of such approval, to be called a "Building License," and without having first paid to the Council fees in accordance with the scale set out in Schedule V hereto.

#### 9.—Lapsing and Cancellation of License.

If the building covered by such license is not commenced within six months and completed within twelve months from the date of same, such license shall no longer hold good and a fresh application must be submitted to the Building Surveyor.

#### 10.—Departure from Deposited Plans.

No person who shall have obtained a "Building License" in respect of any building shall in the construction of such building depart from the plans or specifications which have been approved by the Surveyor without his consent in writing first had and obtained, and such alterations or departures from approved plans and specifications shall be drawn, described, and indorsed on and in the plans and specifications.

### SECTION 4.

#### Powers of Surveyor and Exemptions.

#### 11.—Surveyor May Enter and Inspect.

The Surveyor may, at all reasonable times, enter and inspect during the progress and after the completion of any building, addition or alteration to any building, or any work which is affected by the provisions of this by-law being observed by or made known to him, but in respect of which no notice has been given.

#### 12.—Surveyor May Stop Work if Contrary to By-law.

The Surveyor may at any time stop the progress of any building or withdraw or suspend any permission given by the Council under this by-law in the event of his not being satisfied that all the provisions of this by-law are being complied with and any person who continues or builds or erects or works on the site after notice from the Surveyor to desist shall be guilty of an offence against this by-law.

#### 13.—Exemptions.

The following buildings and work shall be exempt from the provisions of this by-law:—

- (a) All buildings which are exempted by statute.
- (b) Temporary offices and sheds used by builders, on or about the site of any building being erected, repaired, altered or reinstated, or used by contractors in carrying out works for any public body or corporation on or about the site of such work and used exclusively for the purpose of such building or work. Such exemptions shall, however, only continue during the time occupied in completing such building or work and in any case shall not exceed a period of six (6) months, except by special permission of the Council.
- (c) Any building the plans of which were approved by the Surveyor prior to the date of this by-law coming into operation, provided that such building is completed within twelve calendar months from the date on which the plans were passed by the Surveyor, or such further time as may be allowed in writing by the Surveyor.
- (d) Minor repairs not involving replacement, addition or alteration of structural members or the cutting or building up of any opening in any wall.
- (e) Any greenhouse, fernery or aviary, etc.

## SECTION 5.

## Precautions During Building Operations.

## 14.—Protection of Public and Provision of Protective Hoarding.

(a) Where a building is to be constructed or pulled down near to or adjacent to the building line of any street or footpath, precautions shall be taken by the builder to ensure the safety of the public using such street and particulars of such precautions shall be submitted to and approved by the Surveyor before any work is commenced.

(b) A builder shall not commence to make any excavation near or adjacent to any street or footpath or do any act whereby such street or footpath may be obstructed or rendered dangerous or inconvenient to the public, until he has obtained a license from the Council signed by the Surveyor, to erect a hoarding or fence. Such hoarding or fence shall be properly erected to the satisfaction of the Surveyor, and if required, a platform and hand railing to serve as a suitable footway or traffic way shall be erected. During the progress of such excavation or construction such hoarding or fence shall be maintained in good condition and suitably painted if required by the Surveyor. It shall be kept adequately lighted each and every night as a safety precaution, and on the completion of the building work or as soon as possible before or after completion the builder shall remove the hoarding, repair all damage to the street or footpath and leave same in a condition satisfactory to the Surveyor.

This hoarding may encroach, with the permission of the Surveyor, over the building line to a distance not exceeding at the pavement level, half the width of the footway, but it may extend and shall extend when required by the Surveyor in the form of a gantry to the kerb alignment or such an alignment as determined by the Surveyor at a height of not less than nine (9) feet above the pavement. At the said height the additional encroachment over the footpath between the hoarding and the kerb or other alignment shall be floored over or suitably covered as a protection to persons using the footway. Nothing however herein shall prevent the use of such floored space from being used by the builder as a working space for the purposes of the building constructed, provided always that such space is protected by a closely boarded or other approved balustrade.

(c) The builder shall, in addition to the precautions already prescribed, throughout all building operations, take every precaution necessary in order that the public may be subjected to the least possible danger or inconvenience. Where directed by the Surveyor, the builder shall, at his own expense, take any further precaution that the Surveyor may deem necessary.

## 15.—Scaffolding.

When a scaffolding is necessary for any building operation, such scaffolding shall be erected in conformity with the requirements of the Scaffolding Act and be maintained to the satisfaction of the Surveyor and any other person having constituted legal authority over same, and removed as soon as possible after completion of the work requiring its use.

Where a scaffolding has been erected over or upon a public footpath, such footpath shall be reinstated, and all damaged portions made good or renewed and left in a condition satisfactory to the Surveyor.

## 16.—Protection of Adjacent Property.

(a) Where an excavation or demolition is to be made in proximity to an existing building, the walls of such building shall be shored and/or underpinned and/or protected as may be necessary to ensure stability.

(b) Where the foundation of an existing building is of material likely to become unstable as a result of the excavation of adjoining ground, additional precautions shall be taken to ensure its stability to the satisfaction of the Surveyor.

(c) Whenever the level of the foundation or any part thereof of a building to be erected or altered is below the foundation of an adjoining building, such adjoining building foundation shall be underpinned in accordance with the provisions of section 310 of the Municipal Corporations Act and to the satisfaction of the Surveyor.

#### 17.—Demolition of Buildings.

Every person demolishing or removing any building or any part thereof shall comply with the following requirements:—

- (a) Unless otherwise approved by the Surveyor, storey after storey shall be completely removed.
- (b) Materials being removed from any building shall not be placed upon the floor or floors of such building, but shall be lowered to the ground immediately upon displacement and removed from the site unless otherwise permitted by the Surveyor.
- (c) No portion of any external wall abutting on any street or road shall be pulled down except between such hours as the Surveyor may direct.
- (d) Shall not cause or permit any material to be thrown on to any street or right-of-way.
- (e) For the purpose of preventing or lessening nuisance from dust, material displaced from a building shall be kept sprayed with water.

#### 18.—Buildings to be Supported during Alterations.

Where alterations are being made to any building, every portion of the building likely to become structurally insecure by reason of such alteration shall be adequately shored up and supported.

#### 19.—Height of Walls during Construction.

No wall or portion of a wall shall, during its construction, be built to a height of five feet or six times its thickness, whichever is the greater, unless it is supported by temporary shores, proper scaffolding or buttresses at intervals of length not greater than 30 times its thickness, until such time as roof or floor ties or cross walls are in position.

### SECTION 6.

#### Restoration of Buildings and Alteration to Existing Buildings.

##### 20.—Restoration of Buildings.

If in the opinion of the Surveyor any building be destroyed, demolished or pulled down to the extent of more than 50 per cent. of its cubic contents, exclusive of foundation, such building shall not be restored, reconstructed or repaired except in accordance with the provisions of this by-law.

##### 21.—Other Reconstruction.

If any external wall, external enclosure or floor be at any time destroyed or demolished or pulled down for the height of one storey or for an area equal to one-half of its whole surface, the whole of such wall, enclosure, or floor shall be made to conform in all respects with the requirements of this by-law.

##### 22.—Alterations and Additions to Buildings.

(a) General.—All alterations, additions and repairs to buildings shall conform to the provisions of this by-law.

(b) Major Alterations and Repairs.—If alterations and/or repairs in excess of 50 per cent. of the cubic contents of an existing building are made to such building within any period of three years, the entire building shall be made to conform to the requirements of this by-law and any building which for any reason whatsoever requires repairs, at any one time in excess of 50 per cent. of the value thereof, not deducting from such value any loss caused by fire or any other reason, shall be made to conform to the requirements of this by-law or shall be demolished.

(c) Minor Alterations and Repairs.—Minor alterations and repairs not covered by the preceding paragraphs may be made with the same type of materials as used in the original construction, provided that not more than 25 per cent. of the roof or wall covering of any building shall be replaced in any period of 12 months unless the entire roof or wall covering is made to conform to the requirements of this by-law. New roofing meeting the requirements of this by-law may be placed over existing roofing when such existing

roofing and the roof framing are such as to permit the new roofing to be properly supported and securely fastened. In the case of dwellings where an existing iron roof is being replaced with tiles, the roof timbers and all stumps or wall supports, and walls carrying any part of the roof, shall be made to conform to the requirements of this by-law and to the satisfaction of the Surveyor.

#### 23.—Ruinous and Dangerous Building.

The Surveyor may where necessary in his opinion after inspection cause any dangerous building or portion of a building to be protected by a hoarding or fence and/or shored up, or otherwise made safe.

#### 24.—Removal of Verandahs, Etc.

(a) The owner of any building or premises shall when ordered by the Council so to do, at his own expense remove any verandah, balcony or other obstruction used in connection with or appurtenant to such building or premises which shall obstruct the footway or street or is dangerous, whether such verandah, balcony or other obstruction shall have been erected before or after the commencement of the Municipal Corporations Act.

(b) The owner or occupier shall, upon notice from the Surveyor, remove within the time specified, any blind or screen which has become dilapidated or unsightly.

### SECTION 7.

#### Sites and Foundations of Buildings and Building Alignments.

##### 25.—Sites.

No person who shall hereafter erect any house or building, shall construct the foundations of any such house or building upon any site or portion of any site which shall have been filled in or covered with any material impregnated or mixed with faecal, animal or vegetable matter, or which shall have been filled up or covered with dust or slop or other refuse, or upon which any such matter or refuse shall have been deposited, unless and until such matter or refuse shall have been properly removed by excavation or otherwise from such site. Any holes cause by such excavation shall, if not used for a basement or cellar, be filled in with sand, hard brick or rubble, or other material to be approved by the Surveyor.

##### 26.—Additional Building on Allotment.

No person shall, except by consent of the Council and then only subject to such conditions as the Council may impose, erect any building on an allotment of land on which any other building has already been erected.

##### 27.—Distance from Street Alignment.

Except as hereinafter provided, no building which is intended to be used as a dwelling house, residential flat building, or public building, and no additions to any such existing building shall be erected in any street or road in the Municipal District at a less distance than 25 feet, measured horizontally from the street alignment, and no such building shall be erected in any new street or road in the Municipal District at a less distance than 30 feet, measured horizontally from the street alignment; provided that where the physical configuration of the ground upon which such building is sought to be erected is such that it would be impossible or impracticable to erect such building at a distance of 25 feet from the street alignment, the Council may, in its discretion, by resolution at an ordinary meeting, grant permission for its erection within such distance.

##### 28.—Site Restrictions—Dwelling Houses.

No person shall build or cause to be built any building which is intended to be used as a dwelling house, unless the site or curtilage of such building has a superficial area of at least 6,000 square feet, and has a clear frontage to a road of not less than 50 lineal feet. Provided that, when any allotment of land smaller in area than that hereinbefore prescribed was owned by any person prior to the coming into operation of this by-law, and not part of an allotment of which a portion has been alienated or excised since the coming into operation of this by-law, or such allotment is shown on any

plan of subdivision heretofore approved by the Council or by the Town Planning Board, the Council may permit a dwelling house, which shall in other respects comply with this by-law, to be erected upon such land, but in no case shall such dwelling house have a plot ratio exceeding one-half (.5).

#### 29.—Site Restrictions—Garages.

Private garages shall comply with the following requirements:—

- (a) No portion of a garage shall project in advance of, or be nearer to the alignment of the street to which the lot has the principal frontage than is set out in this section, except where the physical configuration of the site thereof renders it impossible or impracticable to comply with these requirements. In such cases the Council may in its discretion, by resolution at an ordinary meeting grant permission for its erection at a lesser distance from such street alignment.
- (b) In the case of a brick garage built as an integral part of the dwelling to which it is appurtenant, the front the dwelling or 25 feet from the street alignment, whichever is the lesser.
- (c) In the case of a detached brick garage, the front of the dwelling or 25 feet from the street alignment, whichever is the lesser.
- (d) In the case of a detached garage of unprotected metal or wood frame construction, the rear of the dwelling. Garages or other outbuildings on corner blocks shall comply with the requirements of clause 31 of this section.

#### 30.—Site Restrictions—Outbuildings.

No outbuilding appurtenant to a dwelling and detached therefrom shall be closer to such dwelling than five feet, or shall project in advance of, or be nearer to the alignment of the street than the following:—

- (a) If such outbuilding is of brick construction—the front of the dwelling or 25 feet from the street alignment, whichever is the lesser; or
- (b) if such outbuilding is of wood or metal frame construction—the rear of the dwelling.

#### 31.—Outbuildings on Corner Blocks.

No outbuilding shall be erected at the rear or side of the main building at a less distance from the street alignment on the side boundary than 25 feet, except where the adjoining building has its main frontage to some other street, then the distance may be reduced to 10 feet.

#### 32.—Car Ports.

Car ports or car shelters of the pergola type comprising semi-flat roof supported by posts or columns but without walls shall be in accordance with the following requirements, and, subject to the Council's approval of the location by resolution at an ordinary meeting, may be constructed at a lesser distance from any boundary of the allotment than that required for buildings having walls.

Supporting posts or columns shall be at least equal to the following:—

- Timber (jarrah, dressed)—4 in. x 4 in.
- Steep piping—2 in. diameter and  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. thickness.
- Brickwork or masonry—9 in. x 9 in.
- Concrete—6 in. x 6 in. reinforced.

Columns of brickwork, masonry or concrete shall not be greater in width than 18 inches.

The space between posts or columns shall not be less than six feet and shall not be filled or held in with any material.

Roof Structure.—Plates or beams shall be not less than 6 in. x 2 in. jarrah (dressed). Purlins shall be spaced at not more than three feet centre to centre and shall be at least equal to the following:—

- Spans up to 9 ft., 4 in. x 2 in. on edge.
- Spans, 9 ft. to 12 ft., 5 in. x 2 in. on edge.
- Spans over 12 ft., 6 in. x 2 in. on edge.

The roof shall be constructed with a fall of at least three inches in 12 feet and such fall shall not be in the direction of any adjoining boundary fence of the allotment unless such fence is at least three feet from the outer edge of the roof. The roof shall be provided with spouting and downpiping and water from the roof shall not be permitted to discharge on to adjoining land not in the same possession.

The roof covering may be of galvanised, corrugated or plain iron, corrugated or fiat asbestos, tempered hardboard or timber sheeted with bituminous roofing felt or other approved roofing materials. A fascia shall be fixed to the satisfaction of the Surveyor.

No part of the structure shall project beyond any boundary of the allotment.

When a car port is attached to an existing building, it shall be supported from a pitching plate of at least 4 in. x 2 in. jarrah, which shall be bolted to the wall with  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. diameter bolts at least every three feet.

The height above ground level of any part of roof structure shall be at least six feet.

### 33.—Foundations.

Every person who shall hereafter erect a building shall cause the foundations of the walls of such building to be formed of a bed of good concrete, not less than nine inches thick and projecting at least four inches on each side of the lowest course of footings of such walls.

If the site be upon a natural bed of gravel, rock or sand, concrete may be omitted from the foundations of the walls.

## SECTION 8.

### Materials.

#### 34.—Quality of Materials.

All materials used in any building must be of good quality and shall be subject to the approval of the Surveyor, and the Surveyor shall have the power to condemn and to order the removal of, or to remove at the expense of the owner, any material which in his opinion is not suitable for use for the purpose for which he considers it is intended to use the same, and no person shall use any material so condemned for any building, alteration or addition.

#### 35.—Secondhand Materials.

No old or secondhand material may be used unless approved in writing by the Surveyor. Such old or secondhand timber, bricks, iron, steel or other material shall be of equal quality to new material and free from all defects resulting from its age or previous use.

#### 36.—Bricks.

Bricks used in any building must be good, hard and sound whole bricks. Concrete blocks, sand-cement bricks, sand-lime bricks, and similar type units shall only be used with the approval of the Surveyor.

#### 37.—Sand.

Sand used for mortar and concrete in any building shall be clean and sharp, free from loam, dirt, salt and organic matter.

#### 38.—Mortars.

(a) Lime Mortar.—Lime mortar shall be composed of freshly burnt lime and sand in the proportion of at least one part by measure of lime, and not more than three parts by measure of sand. All lime intended to be used for mortar shall be thoroughly burnt, of good quality and be properly slaked before being mixed with sand.

Cement mortar consisting of one part cement to five parts of sand may be substituted for lime mortar, wherever lime mortar is permitted for use in these by-laws.

(b) Composition Mortar.—Composition mortar shall be composed of a mixture of cement with hydrated lime and dry sand. Not less than one part of cement shall be used to every two parts of lime, and the mortar

shall contain not less than one part of cement-lime mixture to every three parts of sand. Only as much water as will render the mixture plastic shall be used.

(c) Cement Mortar.—Cement mortar shall be made of one part of cement and not less than three parts, or more than four parts of dry sand with an allowable addition of hydrated lime not exceeding 10 per cent. of the cement by weight. The cement and sand shall be measured dry by volume. Only as much water as will render the mixture plastic shall be used.

(d) Mixing of Mortars.—Before water is added the other component parts of any type of mortar shall be accurately and separately measured and thoroughly mixed together. Mortar containing cement shall be used before initial setting has commenced, and without re-tempering by the addition of further cement and/or water.

#### 39.—Concrete.

Concrete shall consist of cement, fine aggregate, coarse aggregate and water, which shall be thoroughly mixed together in an approved manner and in such proportions as are approved by the Surveyor, but the proportions of fine and coarse aggregate shall not exceed two and one-half parts and five parts respectively, to one part of cement. The amount of water used shall be the minimum amount, sufficient only to render the mixture workable.

#### 40.—Lintels.

Builders casting lintels in position shall submit to the Surveyor a plan showing position and details of reinforcement and specifications of materials to be used, such designs to be approved at the same time as the plan of the building. Lintels up to six-foot span shall be three courses in depth, lintels over six-foot span shall be as specified by the Surveyor. All such lintels shall be re-inforced with at least  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch steel rods, not less than three rods per lintel and proper bearing, to the satisfaction of the Surveyor, shall be given at each end of lintel.

### SECTION 9.

#### Construction.

#### 41.—Excavation and Inspection of Trenches.

All excavations for footings shall be taken down to a solid foundation, and shall be not less than 12 inches below the natural surface of the ground, except in cases of special construction of footings and foundations approved by the Surveyor. No footing shall be placed in position until at least 24 hours' notice has been given to the Surveyor that the trenches are ready for inspection.

#### 42.—Footings.

Every person who shall hereafter erect, alter, or add to any building shall construct every wall of such building erected in the course of such work (other than a wall carried on a bressummer) so as to rest upon proper footings. He shall cause the projection of the bottom of every wall on each side of the wall to be at least equal to one-half of the thickness of the wall at its base, unless an adjoining wall interferes, in which case the projection may be omitted where that wall adjoins. He shall also cause the diminution of the footing of every wall to be formed in regular offsets, and he shall cause the height from the bottom of such footings to the base of the wall to be at least equal to two-thirds of the thickness of the wall at its base, but not less than nine inches in the case of brick or concrete and 12 inches for stone.

#### 43.—Materials in Walls.

Except as hereinafter provided, every person who shall erect any building shall cause the same to be enclosed with walls constructed of brick, stone or other approved hard or incombustible substance, with the footings resting on bricks, concrete, or other solid construction; provided that the Council may in its discretion by resolution at any ordinary meeting grant permission for such walls to be of such material as the Council, having due regard to the design and type of construction in any particular case may approve.

#### 44.—Height.

No building of the Domestic, Public or Warehouse Class having a height exceeding three storeys shall be erected in the Municipal District.

#### 45.—Distance from Boundaries.

Except as provided in clause 102 of this by-law, no wall, if of brick, stone or other approved hard or incombustible substance, shall be erected within three feet of any boundary of the allotment in a building of one storey, or four feet in a building of more than one storey, unless in the form of a parapet wall.

No wall of any other than the aforesaid materials shall be erected within four feet of any boundary of the allotment, and in no case shall any wall be erected within three feet of a window of a habitable room of any existing building.

#### 46.—Parapet Walls.

Where the external wall of any building is erected on the boundary of the land on which the same stands, or within three feet of such boundary, then the external wall of such building shall be constructed of brick, stone or other hard or incombustible material and shall be carried up to form a parapet 15 inches at the least in height above the roof or above the highest part of any flat or gutter as the case may be.

#### 47.—Parapet—Thickness.

In buildings of the warehouse class, the thickness of such parapet shall be equal to the thickness of such wall in the topmost storey, but not less than nine inches.

In dwellings and similar domestic buildings the thickness of such parapet shall be at least nine inches.

In outbuildings, such as garages, sheds, etc., the parapet shall be not less than 4½ inches thick.

#### 48.—Eaves Overhang.

No fascia or projecting eave shall be erected within two feet six inches of any boundary of the allotment.

#### 49.—Walls to be Properly Bonded.

Every person who shall hereafter erect, alter or add to any building, shall cause every wall erected in the course of such work which shall be constructed of brick, stone or other similar substances, to be properly bonded and solidly put together with mortar or cement, and shall not suffer the external face of any pier, bay between piers, or any other main wall of a building to be carried up otherwise than truly vertical, without any overhang whatsoever, except as may be permitted under this by-law covering "Projections."

#### 50.—Return Walls.

Every person who shall hereafter erect, alter or add to any building shall cause every wall of such building erected in the course of such work, and which may be built at an angle with another wall, to be properly bonded therewith.

#### 51.—Length of Walls.

Walls shall be deemed to be divided into distinct lengths by return walls. The length of every wall shall be measured from the centre of one return wall to the centre of another; provided that such walls are external, party, or cross walls of the thickness required under this by-law, and are bonded into the walls so deemed to be divided.

#### 52.—Thickening of Walls.

Every person who shall thicken a wall shall cause such thickening to be executed with brick or stonework in cement, properly bonded to the old work, to the satisfaction of the Surveyor; provided that, in no case shall any person thicken any wall except after notice served on the Surveyor of his intention so to do.

## 53.—Underpinnings.

Every person who shall cause the underpinning of walls and chimneys shall cause such underpinning to be built with bricks or stone bedded in cement to the full thickness of the old wall or work if underpinned in bricks, and one-third thicker if underpinned in stone, and with proper footings, or to an additional thickness, if the increased height of the wall so requires, and shall cause such underpinning to rest on the solid ground, or in concrete or on other solid substructure as a foundation, and shall cause same to be executed in conformity with section 310 of the Municipal Corporations Act, and to the satisfaction of the Surveyor.

## 54.—Thickness of Walls—Domestic Class.

No external walls in brick, stone, concrete or cement block shall have less than the thickness prescribed in the following Table "A":—

Table "A"—Buildings of Domestic Class.

Length of Wall	No. of Storeys.	Thickness of Wall in Inches.		
		Ground Floor.	1st Floor.	2nd Floor.
Walls built in lime mortar—				
Not exceeding 30 ft. ....	1	9		
	2	9	9	
	3	13½	13½	9
Exceeding 30 ft. ....	1	13½		
	2	13½	13½	
	3	18	13½	13½
Walls built with cement mortar—				
Not exceeding 30 ft. ....	1	9		
	2	9	9	
	3	9	9	9
Exceeding 30 ft. ....	1	9		
	2	9	9	
	3	13½	9	9

## 55.—Increased Thickness in Walls.

If any storey exceeds in height 18 times the thickness prescribed for walls of such storey, the thickness of each external and party wall throughout such storey shall be increased to 1/18th part of the height of the storey and the thickness of each external and party wall below that storey shall be increased to that thickness, but any such additional thickness may be confined to piers properly distributed, of which the collective widths amount to one-fourth part of the length of the wall. No increase in thickness of brick walls shall be less than 4½ inches. The height of any storey may be 20 times the thickness of walls prescribed for such storey, if built in cement mortar.

## 56.—Hollow (or Cavity) Walls.

External walls may be constructed as hollow walls if constructed in accordance with the following rules:—

- (a) The inner and outer leaves of the wall shall be separated by a cavity which shall be of width throughout not greater than three inches.
- (b) The inner and outer leaves of the wall shall be tied together with not less than four ties per square yard of wall area with rust-proof ties of adequate strength so placed that their vertical spacing is approximately half their horizontal spacing. The cavity must be kept clear during construction.
- (c) The thickness of each part of the wall shall throughout be not less than 4½ inches.
- (d) The aggregate thickness of the two parts, excluding the width of the cavity, shall throughout be not less than the minimum thickness prescribed for solid walls of the same height and length.
- (e) No hollow wall with an aggregate thickness excluding the width of the cavity, of not more than nine inches, shall be greater in superficial extent than three squares in any one storey, unless strengthened by a partition wall, fireplace or projecting pier, to the satisfaction of the Surveyor.

## 57.—Damp Course.

Every wall or fireplace of brick, stone or similar material shall have a complete and continuous damp-proof course of asphalt, distilled tar and hot sand or other approved durable material impervious to moisture, at least six inches above the surface of the ground below the lowest floor, and in cases where it is not desirable to place the same throughout the building at the one uniform level, then the said damp course must be laid in horizontal layers connected at the end by a vertical course of the same materials and shall not be less than half an inch in thickness.

## 58.—Cross Walls.

The thickness of a cross wall shall not be less than two-thirds of the thickness hereinbefore prescribed for an external or party wall of the same dimensions and belonging to the same class of building, but never less than nine inches, and no wall subdividing shall be deemed to be a cross wall unless it is carried up to the plate level of the topmost storey, and unless in each storey the aggregate extent of the vertical faces or elevations of all recesses and that of all the openings therein taken together does not exceed one-half of the whole extent of the vertical face or elevation of the wall. If a cross wall is carried on a girder across the ground storey and is supported by piers to the satisfaction of the Surveyor, it shall be deemed to be a cross wall in accordance with this by-law. In one storey buildings of the Domestic Class,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inch cross walls will be permitted, provided the unsupported length of any wall does not exceed 25 feet.

## 59.—Thickness of Walls—Warehouse Class.

The external and party walls of buildings of the Warehouse Class shall be made of not less thickness than that specified in the following Table "B":—

## Buildings of the Warehouse Class.

Length of Wall	No. of Storeys.	Thickness of Walls in Inches.		
		Ground Floor.	1st Floor.	2nd Floor.
Walls built in lime mortar—				
Not exceeding 75 ft. ....	1	$13\frac{1}{2}$		
	2	18	$13\frac{1}{2}$	
	3	18	18	$13\frac{1}{2}$
Exceeding 75 ft. ....	1	18		
	2	18	18	
	3	$22\frac{1}{2}$	18	18
Walls built in cement mortar—				
Not exceeding 75 ft. ....	1	$13\frac{1}{2}$		
	2	18	$13\frac{1}{2}$	
	3	18	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$
Exceeding 75 ft. ....	1	$13\frac{1}{2}$		
	2	18	$13\frac{1}{2}$	
	3	18	18	$13\frac{1}{2}$

## 60.—Thickness of Walls under Certain Conditions.

(a) Walls under 75 feet in length may be constructed nine inches thick provided they are strengthened with  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inch piers equally spaced, of which the collective widths amount to one-fifth of the length of the wall. The height shall not exceed 10 feet when built of lime mortar.

(b) The thickness of walls under 20 feet in length may be two-thirds the thickness required for external or party walls, as stated in Tables "A" and "B" but in no case less than nine inches.

(c) If in any storey of the Warehouse Class the thickness of the wall as determined by the provisions of this part of this by-law is less than  $\frac{1}{16}$ th part of the height of such storey, the thickness of the wall shall be increased to  $\frac{1}{16}$ th part of the height of the storey, and the thickness of each external and party wall below that storey shall be increased to that thickness, but any such additional thickness may be confined to piers properly distributed, of which the collective widths amount to one-fifth part of the length of the wall. No increase in the thickness of brick walls shall be less than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The height of any storey built in cement mortar may be 18 times the thickness of such storey.

#### 61.—Lengths: How Measured.

Walls are deemed to be divided into distinct lengths by return walls, and the length of every wall is measured from the face of one return wall to the face of another, provided that such return walls are external, party or cross walls of the thickness required by this part of this by-law, and bonded into the walls so deemed to be divided.

#### 62.—Internal and Partition Walls.

(a) All internal bearing walls and partition walls shall be constructed in such manner as may be approved by the Surveyor and shall be of brick, stone, concrete or cement block, unless otherwise approved by the Council. All such walls shall be not less than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick, provided that where such walls form a division between flats then such walls shall be not less than nine inches thick.

(b) Unless with the consent of the Surveyor, every wall, unless carried on a bressummer, shall have a footing, and such footing shall be of at least twice the thickness of the wall resting upon it.

#### 63.—Isolated Piers.

No isolated brick or stone piers shall exceed in height eight times the least diameter of same if built of lime mortar, and 12 times if built of cement mortar.

#### 64.—Party Walls.

(a) Every party wall shall be carried up for a height of 15 inches above the roof, measured at right angles to the slope thereof, or 15 inches above the highest part of any flat or gutter, as the case may be, and of a thickness (in buildings of the Warehouse Class) equal to the thickness of such wall in the topmost storey, and in any other building, of a thickness of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches at least. Provided, however, that in the case of domestic buildings where not more than two buildings are erected under one roof, it shall be sufficient if the party wall is carried up at least  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches in thickness to the underside of the roof covering, and such roof covering of iron, slate, or other material must be bedded in good mortar to the satisfaction of the Surveyor and the top of such party wall shall not be hidden from view until it has been approved by the Surveyor.

(b) Every party wall shall be carried up of the thickness aforesaid above any turret, dormer, lantern light, or other erection of combustible materials fixed upon the roof or flat of any building within four feet of such party wall, and shall extend at least 15 inches higher and wider on each side than such erection, and every party wall shall be carried up above any part of any roof opposite thereto, and within four feet therefrom.

#### 65.—Tops of Party Walls.

The top of every exposed party wall and parapet wall to be finished with one course of bricks set on edge in cement mortar, or by a coping of any other waterproof or fire resisting material, properly secured.

#### 66.—Interior Walls of Dwellings.

The interior of all walls, and ceilings of every building constructed of any other material, which is intended to be used or which may be used as a dwelling house, shall be constructed of plaster sheets, or other approved fire-resisting materials.

#### 67.—Roofs.

The roof of every building shall be constructed of metal, tiles, slates, glass, artificial stone, cement, shingles, or other materials approved by the Council.

#### 68.—Reinforced Concrete Buildings.

In all cases where reinforced concrete is employed, whether in buildings as a whole or in portions of buildings, before the actual carrying out of the work, or any portion thereof, complete drawings of such work or portion shall be delivered to the Surveyor, showing all details of construction, and the size, spacing and arrangement of all reinforcing members.

## 69.—Public Buildings.

In any case in which the plans of any Public Building (proposed) are required by law to be approved by the Commissioner of Public Health, or any other Government Department, such approval shall be obtained before such plans are submitted for the approval of the Council.

## SECTION 10.

## Wooden Buildings and Timber in Buildings.

## 70.—Walls.

The external walls of all wooden buildings shall not exceed 15 feet in height measured from the floor level to the top of the wall plates. Every such building shall be constructed or adapted for one occupation only.

All timbers shall be of jarrah or other hardwood unless otherwise approved by the Council.

All timber and wooden beams used in any building shall be good sound material, free from rot, large or loose knots, shakes, gum veins or other imperfections whereby the strength may be impaired.

## 71.—External Covering For Walls.

Every building of unprotected metal or wood frame construction, unless otherwise provided in this by-law, shall be enclosed externally with:—

- (a) weatherboard or other approved class of boarding not less than  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in thickness; or
- (b) Asbestos cement sheets not less than  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch in thickness; or
- (c) Stucco or roughcast fulfilling the requirements of composition or cement mortar as prescribed in this By-law; or
- (d) other durable materials having a satisfactory resistance to the penetration of moisture and approved by the Surveyor.

## 72.—Stucco or Roughcast.

Stucco or roughcast shall be applied in accordance with good commercial practice in three coats unless it is pneumatically placed in which case two coats shall be sufficient.

The minimum thickness of stucco from the face of the base shall be  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch at every point.

Stucco shall be applied to metal lathing or reinforcement weighing not less than 3 lb. per square yard, except where approved strengthening is provided behind the stucco where the weight of sheathing may be 1.8 lb. per square yard.

All metal lathing or reinforcement shall be galvanised or otherwise effectively protected, against corrosion.

Before stucco is applied the timber frame shall be covered to the approval of the Surveyor, with a 3-ply waterproof paper with central ply consisting of some bituminous compound or other approved waterproof substance.

## 73.—Internal Wall and Ceiling Lining.

The internal lining of walls and ceilings, shall be lath and plaster finished to a hard surface, hardwood panelling, T. & G. timber lining, plaster sheets or asbestos and cement sheets, or other material approved by the Surveyor.

## 74.—Distance of Walls from Boundary.

Walls of buildings of unprotected metal or wood frame construction shall not be constructed closer to the boundary of any allotment of land not in the same occupation than four feet.

## 75.—Re-erection of Removed Buildings.

Every building or erection removed or transported shall when re-erected, comply with all the provisions of this by-law relating to new buildings of the class of occupancy and type of construction.

## 76.—Dimensions and Spacings of Timber.

In the construction of wood frame or other buildings where timbers are used, the minimum sizes, dimensions and maximum spacings of such timbers shall be not less than the dimensions, or more than the spacings set out hereunder:—

Minimum Dimensions and Maximum Spacings of Timbers  
in Buildings.

**Stumps.**—4 in. x 4 in. at not more than 4 ft. centres. Stumps shall be tarred and sunk to a depth below the natural surface of the ground equal to one fourth of their length but in no case less than 18 in. and resting upon a sole plate of jarrah or other approved hardwood not less than 72 square inches in area and 2 in. in thickness. All stumps projecting more than 4 ft. above ground shall be adequately braced.

**Bearers.**—4 in. x 3 in. fixed on edge and spaced not more than 5 ft. centres,

**Floor Joists.**—4 in. x 2 in. spaced not more than 18 in. centres; double joists are to be fixed in all cases where joists are parallel to the vermin plates; all floor joists are to be supported at least every 5 ft.

**Unsupported Floors.**—The floor joists for all unsupported floors of residential buildings shall not be less than 8 in. x 2 in. where the span is less than 10 ft.; 9 in. x 2 in. then for spans up to 13 ft. and 10 in. x 2 in. for spans up to 16 ft. and to the approval of the Surveyor for greater spans than 16 ft.; such joists shall not be spaced at more than 18 in. centres and shall be laterally supported by herring bone or other approved strutting or bridging.

Where any suspended floor is above a garage in a private dwelling, it shall be constructed of reinforced concrete at least 4 inches in thickness.

**Wall Framing**—Either:

- (a) vermin plates and top plates of 4 in. x 2 in. checked  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. for studs of 4 in. x 2 ft. centres; or
- (b) vermin plates and top plates of 3 in. x 2 in. checked  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. for studs of 3 in. x 2 in. at 18 in. centres.

**Corner Studs**—Shall be:

- 4 in. x 4 in. or two 4 in. x 2 in. in the case of 4 in. framing; or
- 3 in. x 3 in. or two 3 in. x 2 in. in the case of 3 in. framing.

**Bracing.**—At least 3 in. x  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.

**Openings.**—Heads, sills and studs to all openings shall be 4 in. x 2 in. or 3 in. x 2 in. according to the framework.

**Ceiling Joists.**—Shall be 4 in. x 2 in. at 2 ft. centres or 3 in. x 2 in. at 18 in. centres.

**Angle Stops.**—Shall be 2 in. x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  in.

**Hangers.**—Not less than 8 in. in depth by 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  in. in thickness spaced up to 6 ft. centres with hanging straps to joists of either No. 16 gauge galvanised hoop iron or 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  in. square hardwood securely spiked to hangers and joists.

**Rafters.**—For tile or slate or similar roofs 4 in. x 2 in. spaced not more than 24 in. centres.

For sheet metal or asbestos-cement roofs the spacing may be 4 in. x 2 in. increased to 36 in. or 3 in. x 2 in. spaced not more than 30 in. centres.

**Roof Battens.**—For tile roofs a bearing batten of 2 in. x 1 in. to each row of tiles and tiles shall be securely wired or fixed to such tie battens.

For sheet metal or asbestos-cement roofs, battens 3 in. x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. spaced up to 36 in. centres.

**Roof Purlins.**—Under purlins shall be 4 in. x 3 in. at least one row to each slope of the roof and supported at least every 6 ft. with struts.

**Roof Struts.**—To be 3 in. x 3 in.

**Collar Ties.**—To be 3 in. x 2 in. to every second pair of rafters.

- Ridge, Hips, Valleys, Barge-boards and Fascias.—To be 7 in. x 1½ in.
- Flooring Boards.—Shall not exceed 6 in. in width nor be less than ¾ in. thick and shall be tongued and grooved, well cramped up and securely nailed and cleaned off.
- Weatherboards.—Shall have a lap of not less than 3/16 in. for each inch of board width.
- Bracing.—The framework of all external and internal walls shall be well braced with battens not less than 3 in. x ½ in. All gable roofs shall be braced against lateral movement with timber not less than 1½ in. in width and ¾ in. in thickness.
- Sashes and Doors.—The minimum thickness for sashes shall not be less than 1¾ in. and for panel doors not less than 1½ in.
- Wash Houses and Sheds, Etc.—Constructed as outbuildings and not exceeding 100 square feet in area, may be erected in 3 in. x 2 in. framing with studs spaced at 2 ft. centres.

## SECTION 11.

## Residential Flat Buildings.

## 77.—Site Requirements.

No person shall hereafter erect any residential flat building otherwise than upon a site satisfying the following requirements:—

- (a) Such site shall be situated within the "Flat Areas" as defined by the Town Planning Scheme No. 1.
- (b) The area of such site and the effective frontage thereof, shall comply with the requirements of the Town Planning Scheme No. 1.
- (c) The total floor area of any residential flat building (excluding garages and outbuildings) shall not exceed an area equal to that of the site (i.e. a plot ratio of one).
- (d) The Council may, in its discretion by resolution at any ordinary meeting, grant permission for an existing building within the flat areas to be converted into flats where the frontage or coverage of the site does not comply with the requirements of these sections.
- (e) Subject to compliance with the provisions of sub-clause (f) of this clause, the minimum distance of walls from the side or rear boundaries of the site shall be 10 feet for a building not exceeding three storeys or 30 ft. in height and 40 ft. in length. Such distance shall be increased by two feet six inches for each additional 10 feet in length provided that no such wall shall be required to be at a greater distance than 35 ft. from the side or rear boundaries.

The distance from the side boundary as required by this clause for a building not exceeding three storeys in height, shall be increased by five feet for every additional storey or height of 10 feet by which such building exceeds three storeys.

- (f) Walls in which there are no windows of habitable rooms may be located one half the distance from the side or rear boundaries required by sub-clause (e) of this clause; provided that no such wall shall be erected closer than five feet from such boundaries.
- (g) Walls of buildings not parallel with the side boundaries may be built so that their average distance from the boundaries complies with sub-clause (e) and (f) of this clause irrespective of their length; provided that in no part of their length are they closer to the boundaries than is required for a wall of the same height not exceeding 40 feet in length.

## 78.—Drying Area.

There shall be a drying area of at least 20 feet by 20 feet for each laundry. Such drying area shall be located at the rear or side of the building.

## 79.—Open Courts.

No external walls facing each other, one or both of which contain windows of habitable rooms, shall be less than 20 feet apart. In the case of walls fronting opposite sides of courts or areas 20 feet or more in depth, the width

of the court or area shall be increased to not less than twice the distance from the side boundary to the side walls required by sub-clause (e) of clause 77 of this by-law.

#### 80.—Minimum Accommodation.

Every residential flat hereafter erected, constructed or adapted shall comprise not less than three habitable rooms complying with the requirements of the following sections and shall be in addition to a bathroom or water closet as required to be provided by the Health By-laws. Where an existing dwelling is converted into flats the floor area of each flat shall be not less than 600 square feet.

#### 81.—Single Unit (Bachelor) Flats.

Notwithstanding the provisions of clause 80 above, the Council may by resolution at an ordinary meeting, approve the erection of residential flat buildings containing single unit (bachelor) flats comprising a bed-sitting room of not less than 180 square feet, a kitchenette of not less than 50 square feet together with a bathroom and water closet required to be provided by the Health By-laws, subject to the following, and such other conditions as the Council may in any particular case require:—

- (1) The kitchen and the bathroom—W.C., must be capable of being closed off from the bed-sitting room, and from each other.
- (2) Not more than one person shall occupy any single-unit (bachelor) flat.

#### 82.—Minimum Sizes of Rooms.

(a) Except as provided elsewhere in this by-law every habitable room shall have a minimum floor area of not less than 80 square feet, and a height of not less than nine feet.

(b) Every habitable room shall be not less than eight feet wide in its minimum dimensions, except a kitchen which may have a minimum width of seven feet.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of this by-law a kitchen may be replaced by a kitchen annex or kitchenette, provided one wall is an external wall and such annexe has a floor area of not less than 50 square feet, a width of not less than five feet and separated from a living room by an opening having a width of not less than five feet, and a height of not less than seven feet.

Such an annexe or kitchenette shall not be deemed to be a separate habitable room but shall be additional to the three habitable rooms required in clause 80 hereof.

(d) There shall be one living room with a superficial area of not less than 144 square feet and a minimum width of not less than 10 feet, and one bedroom with a minimum area of not less than 120 square feet.

#### 83.—Minimum Heights of Rooms, Projections, False Ceilings, etc.

(a) Every habitable room shall be not less than nine feet in height provided that coving, cornices and beams projecting below that height will be permitted subject to such coving, cornices and beams having a clear head room not less than 8 feet six inches and the total area of such projections below a height of nine feet not exceeding 20 per cent. of the area of the room.

(b) False ceilings may be constructed at a height of 7 feet six inches in lavatory blocks and at a height of eight feet in corridors, passages and recesses.

(c) Bay windows and window recesses with a clear head room of eight feet may be constructed, provided such bay windows or window recesses do not exceed an area equal to 25 per cent. of the room to which they are appurtenant.

#### 84.—Basements.

Under no circumstances shall a basement be designed or adapted for occupation as a flat or flats.

#### 85.—Bathrooms, Water Closets and Laundries.

(a) Every bathroom shall be not less than 30 square feet in floor area with a minimum width of five feet and every water closet shall be not less than 13 square feet.

(b) Where the water closet is contained within the bathroom the floor area shall be not less than 40 square feet.

(c) In a flat containing not more than four habitable rooms, the water closet may be fixed in the bathroom; in a flat containing five or more habitable rooms the water closet shall be fixed in a separate compartment.

(d) In every flat containing more than one bedroom, each bedroom shall be separately accessible and one water closet shall be accessible without passing through a bedroom.

(e) The floor of every bathroom, W.C. and laundry shall be constructed of concrete not less than three inches in thickness, properly surfaced and graded to an approved outlet.

(f) Water closets and air locks shall be lit and ventilated in accordance with the Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Department By-laws and Regulations.

(g) There shall be at least one laundry to each four flats. Such laundry shall be at least 50 square feet in area, eight feet high and equipped with a copper and two washing troughs.

#### 86.—Dividing Walls.

Internal walls dividing separate flats or dividing flats from common halls, shall be at least nine inches in thickness and shall be taken up to the underside of the roof unless the ceilings of the adjoining flats are insulated with the equivalent of two inches of approved insulating material.

#### 87.—Common Halls or Passages.

(a) A common hall or passage serving flats shall be not less than four feet in width.

(b) All such corridors, passageways, stairways and landings shall be provided with natural or artificial lighting, except that artificial lighting shall be provided in all corridors, passageways, stairways and landings likely to be used at night.

#### 88.—Stairways.

No stairway other than an alternative escape stairway shall be less than three feet four inches in width and no stairway serving more than one flat and/or common hall or passage shall be less than four feet in width. Escape or back service stairways shall be not less than two feet eight inches wide and all kitchens of residential flats, not situated on the ground floor, shall have direct access to an escape stairway.

Every staircase enclosed between walls shall be ventilated on each floor by means of a window or skylight opening directly into the external air.

All stairways shall be constructed of fireproof materials and all external access stairways shall be constructed in brick, reinforced concrete or steel at least  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. in thickness, and shall have treads not less than 10 inches and risers not more than seven inches.

Every flat not situated on the ground floor shall have an escape stair or unobstructed access at all times to a stairway providing an alternative means of escape. The use of windows is prohibited in exit stairways.

#### 89.—Floors.

The floors of residential flat buildings shall be so constructed as to minimise the passage of impact and airborne noises.

Floors above the ground floor shall be constructed of reinforced concrete.

Reinforced concrete floors shall be not less than four inches in thickness and when above the ground floor shall be covered with an approved surfacing material to minimise the passage of impact noises.

#### 90.—Gas Cooking Stoves.

Every gas cooking stove which is not situated in a fireplace or fire recess shall be provided with a hood or canopy the receptive area of which shall not be less than the total area of the top of the stove. The top of such hood or canopy shall slope upwards at an angle of not less than 20 degrees from the horizontal to a flue which shall be carried through the roof to the open air and be fitted with a cowl to prevent down draughts.

Provided that in single storey buildings where the Surveyor is satisfied that adequate ventilation exists in the roof space under all conditions the flue may discharge into the roof space without a cowl. Provided further, that in all cases where the eaves are "boxed in" or of the closed type, such flue must be taken direct to the open air.

Every such flue or vent pipe shall have a sectional area of not less than 12 inches and shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements of the State Electricity Commission. Flue pipes for other gas appliances shall be constructed and fixed in accordance with the requirements of the State Electricity Commission.

#### 91.—Garages.

Every residential flat building shall be provided with garages equal in number to at least half the number of flats erected on the lot.

Each garage shall have a minimum width of seven feet, a minimum length of 15 feet and shall in other respects comply with the Building By-laws in force from time to time.

A paved driveway shall be constructed from a road or right-of-way to the garage or garages so erected on the lot.

#### 92.—Garbage.

The owner of every residential flat building shall provide, within each flat, or conveniently accessible from each flat, means satisfactory to the Council for the destruction of garbage, or means satisfactory to the Council for conveying garbage to a common receptacle, or separate and suitable receptacles for each flat for holding garbage until it is removed together with places for such receptacles in the open air or in some closed off closet or space so that such garbage shall be free from offence and shall also provide means satisfactory to the Council whereby such receptacle may be removed without having to be conveyed through the main or front entrance of the building.

### SECTION 12.

#### 93.—Habitable Rooms and Conveniences.

Every person concerned in the erection of any building containing a habitable room or rooms shall cause such rooms to comply with this section.

##### Private Dwellings:

(a) Minimum Number of Rooms.—Every dwelling hereinafter erected altered or extended shall conform to the following requirements:—

The minimum accommodation shall comprise four habitable rooms complying with the requirements of sub-clauses (b) and (c) hereof, in addition to any bathroom, laundry or water closet required to be provided by the Health By-laws, provided that the Council may in its discretion by resolution at any ordinary meeting, approve of lesser accommodation, in any particular case.

(b) Minimum Sizes of Rooms.—Except as provided in the following subsections, every habitable room shall have a minimum floor area of not less than 80 square feet, a height of not less than nine feet, and a width of not less than eight feet at its minimum dimension, except a kitchen which may have a minimum width of seven feet.

A kitchenette having a minimum width of five feet and a floor area of not less than 50 square feet may be constructed in the form of an annexe to a habitable room provided it is separated therefrom by an unobstructed opening not less than five feet wide and seven feet high. Such kitchenette shall not be deemed to be a separate habitable room.

In every private dwelling there shall be one living room with a superficial area of not less than 144 square feet and a minimum width of not less than 10 feet and one bedroom with a minimum area of not less than 120 square feet.

(c) Minimum Heights of Rooms.—Every habitable room shall be not less than nine feet in height provided that coving, cornices and beams projecting below that height will be permitted subject to such coving, cornices and beams having a clear head room of not less than eight feet six inches and the total area of such projections below a height of nine feet not exceeding 20 per cent. of the area of the room.

(d) Heights of Rooms in Roof. Every such room wholly or partly in the roof of such building shall be at least nine feet in height from floor to ceiling throughout not less than one half of the floor area of such room, it shall not in any part be less than five feet six inches in height, and it shall have a capacity of not less than 720 cubic feet.

#### 94.—Light and Ventilation.

Every habitable room and enclosed laundry hereafter constructed or adapted shall have one or more windows opening directly into the external air with superficial area clear of sash frames and free from any obstruction to the light equal to at least one tenth of the floor area of the room and so constructed that a portion of such window equal to at least one twentieth of such floor area is capable of being opened. Such opening shall extend to at least six feet six inches above the floor level.

Every window opening from a habitable room shall open directly into the external air and shall be provided with a clear air space of at least three feet, in the case of a single storied dwelling and at least four feet in any other case, measured square on to the exterior face of the wall in which such window is situate, such air space being in the same ownership as the dwelling.

In addition to the ventilation afforded by a window or door, each room shall be provided with air bricks, registers, vents, cowls, or ducts at or near the level of the ceiling and of which the total unobstructed area shall be not less than 24 square inches or 24 square inches for each 100 square feet of the floor area, whichever is the greater.

Every bathroom shall be lighted and ventilated in accordance with this subsection, provided that bathrooms may be provided with artificial lighting and a system of mechanical ventilation to the satisfaction of the Building Surveyor.

#### 95.—Sleepouts.

Every specially constructed sleep-out or enclosed verandah shall have an average height of not less than eight feet, a minimum height of not less than seven feet and a floor area of not less than 80 square feet.

Such sleepouts or enclosed verandahs shall be enclosed above a dado which does not exceed three feet six inches in height, with windows, the length of which shall be not less than that of the longest side of the sleep-out and having a height of not less than three feet. Not less than 50 per cent. of such windows shall be capable of being opened.

#### 96.—Floors.

Floors other than verandah floors shall be fixed and level, and in all buildings, the ground floor if of wood, shall have a space of not less than six inches between the ground and the underside of the floor bearers.

The space under the ground floor of every building shall be provided with a sufficiency of openings through all walls under the floors to allow a current of air to flow freely under all parts of the building to the approval of the Surveyor.

#### 97.—Floors of Bathrooms, Laundries and Water Closets.

The floor of every bathroom, laundry and W.C. shall be constructed of concrete, not less than three inches in thickness properly surfaced and graded to an approved floor outlet.

#### 98.—Water Closets and Urinals.

Water closets and urinals not forming part of a main building may be built in the yard area, appurtenant to each building provided that—

- (a) such water closet, or urinal is distant not less than fifty (50) feet from the building line of the street or road, to which the land upon which it is intended to erect it, has the main frontage, and 20 feet from the boundary of any other street or road to which the site has a frontage and if built within three feet of the boundary of any adjoining allotment of land, is separated therefrom by a wall of brick or concrete, not less than four inches in thickness carried up to a height of 12 inches above the level of the roof as a parapet wall;

- (b) such water closet or urinal is properly screened from the public view;
- (c) every such water closet or urinal shall be constructed with walls of brick, or concrete not less than four inches in thickness, the floor shall be in accordance with the last preceeding clause, and the roof shall be to the requirements of the Surveyor. Nothing in this clause shall prevent the erection of a water closet attached to or within a dwelling house or other building, subject to all conditions governing such buildings in this by-law.

#### Light Courts.

##### 99.—Width of Light Courts.

The minimum width of any light court shall comply with the following:—

- (a) External walls facing each other, one or both of which contain windows of habitable rooms shall be not less than 10 feet apart in buildings of one storey in height, or not less than 20 feet apart in buildings up to three storeys in height.
- (b) The width of any light court, lighting only corridors, lavatories, sanitary conveniences etc., shall be not less than 10 feet.

##### 100.—Access to Light Courts.

Every light court, enclosed on every side constructed in any building, shall be provided with proper means of access by means of a door leading out from the ground storey of such building.

##### 101.—Drainage of Light Courts.

Every light court, enclosed on every side shall be provided with adequate means of proper drainage.

### SECTION 13.

#### Outbuildings.

##### 102.—Location of Outbuildings on Site.

Except as provided in sub-clause (d) of this clause, no outbuilding shall be erected on any site otherwise than in accordance with sections 7, 8 and 10 of this by-law and as follows:—

- (a) Outbuildings appurtenant to a dwelling and detached therefrom shall be at least five feet from such dwelling.
- (b) Outbuildings not exceeding four squares in area may be erected in timber frame subject to the provisions of Sections, 7, 8 and 10 and subject to being at least four feet from any side or rear boundary and being not closer to the front street alignment than the rear of the dwelling.
- (c) A wall of an out-building which is erected within four feet of a boundary must be constructed of brick, stone or concrete and if within three feet of a boundary, must be carried up in the form of a parapet at least 15 inches high.
- (d) Where the boundary walls abut a right of way or lane over which the owner has rights, the requirements of the last preceeding sub-clause may be omitted and the walls may be constructed of materials other than brick, stone or concrete, subject to the provision that the roof must not slope in the direction of such lane or right of way.

##### 103.—Height of Walls.

No outbuilding other than kennels, aviaries and fowl houses shall be less than seven feet in height from floor to ceiling or where there is no ceiling, from the floor to the underside of the rafters at the lowest point; provided that in the case of wash houses the minimum height shall be eight feet.

## 104.—Outbuildings to be in Brickwork, Etc.

All outbuildings exceeding four squares in area shall be built in masonry as follows:—

External walls shall be not less than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in thickness;

The width of the building measured in the direction of the span of the roof shall not exceed 25 feet, and the height of the walls shall not exceed nine feet;

Piers measuring not less than nine inches by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches properly bonded to the walls shall be formed at intervals of not more than nine feet;

The roof shall be so constructed that the walls are not subject to any thrust thereon;

Such walls shall not be required to support any load other than the distributed load of the roof.

## SECTION 14.

## Chimneys, Flues, Fireplaces, Stoves, Etc.

## 105.—Materials for Chimneys.

Every chimney shall be constructed of—

- (a) reinforced concrete; or
- (b) solid masonry properly bonded and solidly put together with mortar; or
- (c) other approved, good, hard durable non-inflamable fire-resisting materials, properly and solidly put together, and this requirement as to material shall be deemed to be satisfactory by the use of any material which complies with the list for materials for flues, furnace casings, hearths, and similar purposes prescribed in S.A.A. Specification No. A.30-1935.

## 106.—Construction of Chimney.

Every chimney shall be—

- (a) built upon solid foundations with footings complying with the requirements of clause 30;
- (b) carried upon steel girders bearing directly upon walls having the necessary strength and stability; or
- (c) carried upon corbels of masonry, steel, concrete, or reinforced concrete, the work so corbelled being constructed for the full width of the jamb and projecting not more than 14 inches from the face of the wall.

## 107.—Height of Chimneys.

Every chimney shaft shall be carried up not less than one foot above any part of the roof structure within a horizontal distance of 12 feet, and no chimney shall be built higher above the roof, flat, or gutter adjoining thereto than a height equal to six times the least width of such chimney shaft, at the level of such highest point in the line of junction, unless such chimney shaft is built with, and bonded to another chimney shaft not in the same line with the first, or is otherwise rendered secure.

## 108.—Inclination of Chimneys and Flues.

Chimneys and flues shall not be inclined at a less angle than 45 degrees to the horizontal and every angle shall be properly rounded; provided that in the case of chimneys and flues having soot doors (approved by the Surveyor), of not less than 40 square inches, the Surveyor may sanction in writing any other angle.

## 109.—Flashings of Chimney Stacks.

Every chimney stack shall be effectively flashed at its junction with the roof,

## 110.—Thickness of Flues.

Every chimney, smoke flue or chimney shaft shall be carried up in solid masonry not less than four inches in thickness throughout provided that when the upper side of any such chimney or flue is constructed, at an angle of less than 45 degrees with the horizontal the thickness of such upper side shall not be less than 9 inches.

## 111.—Soot Doors.

Every soot door shall be distant at least 15 inches from any woodwork.

## 112.—Rounding of Angles.

Every angle at a change of direction in a chimney shall be properly rounded.

## 113.—Lining of Flues.

The inside of every flue, and also the outside where passing through any floor or roof or space enclosed by the roof, or behind or against any woodwork, shall be rendered or pargetted, or lined with fire-resisting piping or stoneware.

## 114.—Plugs in Chimneys.

Wooden plugs shall not be driven nearer than five inches, or iron fastenings nearer than two inches to the inside of any flue or chimney openings.

## 115.—Timber Near Chimneys.

Timber or woodwork shall not be placed—

- (a) under any chimney opening within six inches from the upper surface of the hearth of such chimney opening; or
- (b) within two inches from the face of the brickwork or stonework about any chimney or flue unless the face of such brickwork or stonework is rendered.

## 116.—Construction of Hearths.

A hearth constructed of stone, slate, bricks, tiles, cement or other material shall be fixed under and in front of every fireplace opening, and every such hearth shall—

- (a) be solidly and securely supported;
- (b) have a thickness of not less than four inches;
- (c) extend not less than six inches beyond each end of the fireplace opening;
- (d) project not less than 14 inches from the face of the chimney breast; and
- (e) be so laid that its surface is not lower than the floor of the room in which the hearth is situated.

## 117.—Jambs of Fireplaces.

The jambs of every fireplace opening shall be at least eight inches in thickness on each side of the opening thereof.

## 118.—Fireplace Backs.

The back of every fireplace opening from the hearth up to a height of 12 inches above the arch or lintel shall be constructed of—

- (i) solid masonry at least eight inches thick;
- (ii) reinforced concrete at least six inches thick; or
- (iii) reinforced concrete faced with masonry or fire-brick of a total thickness of six inches.

Provided that openings for stoves or fire-brick grates may be of brickwork four inches thick.

## 119.—Chimney Breasts.

The breast of every chimney shall be of incombustible material at least four inches in thickness.

## 120.—Arches and Lintels.

An arch of brick, stone, or concrete, or lintel of steel or reinforced concrete of sufficient strength shall be built over the opening of every fireplace to support the breast thereof.

## 121.—Location of Steam Pipes, etc.

A pipe for conveying steam or smoke or other products of combustion shall not discharge into a street or be fixed against any building on the face adjoining any street.

## 122.—Distance of Steam Pipes from Combustible Material.

Pipes for conveying steam or air at temperatures exceeding 212 degrees F., shall not be fixed nearer than six inches to any combustible material and any lagging used shall be of incombustible material.

## 123.—Cutting Away of Chimney Breast in Party Walls.

A chimney breast or shaft built with or in any party wall shall not be cut away, unless the Surveyor certifies that it can be done without injuriously affecting the stability of any building.

## 124.—Gas Cooking Stoves.

Every gas cooking stove which is not situated in a fireplace or fire recess shall be provided with a hood or canopy, the receptive area of which shall not be less than the total area of the stove. The top of such hood or canopy shall slope upwards at an angle of not less than 20 degrees from the horizontal to a flue which shall be carried through the roof to the open air and be fitted with a cowl to prevent down draughts.

Provided that in single occupancy dwellings and duplex houses where the Surveyor is satisfied that adequate ventilation exists in the roof space under all conditions, the flue may discharge into the roof space without a cowl. Provided further, that in all cases where the eaves of the residence or duplex house are "boxed in" or of the closed type, such vent must be taken directly to the open air.

Every such vent pipe shall have a diameter not less than four inches.

## 125.—Flue Pipes for Gas Appliances.

Flue pipes for gas appliances shall be constructed and fixed in accordance with the requirements of the State Electricity Commission and wherever any flue pipe appears to the Surveyor to be faulty or improperly installed, it shall be removed or replaced to the satisfaction of the Surveyor.

## 126.—Flue Pipes for Fuel Bath Heaters and Portable Coppers.

Flue pipes for fuel bath heaters shall be carried through the roof to a height of not less than 18 inches. The projecting portion of the flue pipe shall be provided with an outer casing two inches clear of the flue pipe commencing at the ceiling level and terminating in an approved cowl, cap or terminal.

## 127.—Prevention of Emission of Smoke.

(a) Every furnace and chimney shall be so used and managed as to prevent as far as possible the emission of smoke.

(b) If in the opinion of the Surveyor any furnace or chimney emits an unreasonable amount of smoke, the Council may serve notice on the owner or occupier of the land on which such furnace or chimney exists, requiring the carrying out of any specified alterations or additions thereto in order to minimise the emission of smoke within a time specified in such notice.

(c) Every owner or occupier served with a notice under the last preceding sub-clause shall comply therewith to the satisfaction of the Surveyor.

## 128.—Construction of Floors Near Fuel Stoves.

The floor under every stove not heated by gas or electricity and the floor surrounding same for a space of 15 inches in front of every fire and nine inches elsewhere shall be formed of materials of an incombustible and non-conducting nature having a thickness of not less than three inches.

129.—Insulated Solid Fuel Burning Stoves and Slow Combustion Space Heating Appliances, etc.

Notwithstanding anything contained elsewhere in these by-laws, insulated solid fuel burning stoves and slow combustion space heating appliances of a type and construction approved by the Surveyor may be installed in a dwelling or residential flat, subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) **Hearths.**—Every such stove or space heating appliance shall stand on a hearth or slab of concrete not less than three inches in thickness, or other approved durable material providing not less than the same measure of thermal resistance.
- (b) **Backing Wall.**—The backing wall shall be constructed of brick, concrete or similar material not less than four inches in thickness over an area of not less than the back of the appliance unless separated therefrom by a space of not less than 12 inches. This space may be reduced to six inches in the case of appliances and stoves with an approved insulated back, subject to the space at the rear being enclosed along its top and sides with heavy gauge wire mesh or perforated metal to prevent the entry of combustible materials when the stove or appliance is within 12 inches of the backing wall.
- (c) **Hoods.**—Every free standing stove shall be provided with a hood or canopy of cross sectional area not less than the area of the top of the stove.
- (d) **Flues:**—
  - (i) The flue shall provide not less than 20 square inches of airway with no cross sectional dimension less than four inches and shall be connected directly to the smoke outlet of the stove or appliance and be carried up continuously and vertically to a point not less than 12 inches above the highest part of the roof at the point of emergence.
  - (ii) In the case of stoves, the flue shall be surrounded throughout its full height from the top of the stove or from the top of the hood or canopy over the stove to a height not less than six inches above the roof with a sleeve or casing providing not less than two inches of clear airway between the flue and the casing.
  - (iii) The flue shall be of steel not thinner than 20 S.W.G. or asbestos cement pipe not thinner than 5/16 inch. The casing shall be of steel not less than 20 S.W.G. or asbestos cement pipe not less than 5/16 inch in thickness in the case of stoves and in the case of space heaters the casing shall be of asbestos not less than ½ inch in thickness.
  - (iv) The flue shall be constructed in such a manner that it is removable for replacement and be held in position centrally in the casing by metal spacers of the minimum cross sectional area necessary for stability.
  - (v) No combustible material shall be placed within two inches of the flue casing or nine inches of the outlet or flue of a space heating appliance where it passes through the external wall of a timber building.
  - (vi) External flues shall be carried up six inches clear of combustible materials.

SECTION 15.

Shops.

130.—Site Restrictions, Zoning, etc.

No person shall hereafter erect any shop otherwise than upon a site satisfying the following requirements:—

- (a) Such site shall be situated within the "Business Areas" as defined by the Town Planning Scheme No. 1.
- (b) The area of the site shall be not less than 2,000 square feet; and
- (c) The width of the frontage of the site shall be not less than 16 feet six inches.

## 131.—Coverage.

In the case of shops the Council may permit the ground floor thereof to occupy the whole of the site, provided adequate natural or artificial lighting and ventilation is provided to the approval of the Surveyor.

## 132.—Rear Access.

Every shop, or a shop and dwelling combined, hereafter erected shall be provided with means of access at least four feet in width, for the removal of rubbish and servicing to every separate tenement and/or shop within the building. Such means of servicing shall be provided in such a manner that every separate tenement or occupancy can be serviced without passing through the front entrance thereof or through any other shop or tenement.

Such access shall be provided from some street or right of way adjacent to the building and may consist, in the case of two adjoining buildings of a passage common to both, but such passage shall not pass through any building unless such building be over one storey in height and such passage be properly arched or covered over by a fire protected construction, throughout its entire length, and such means of access shall be an alternative and not the main direct means of communication to the interior of the building.

Such access shall be kept clear of any obstructions for its full width at all times.

## 133.—Sanitation.

Shops shall have water closets, urinals, wash basins, etc., provided in conformity with the requirements of the Health By-laws.

## 134.—Minimum Height of Shops and Rooms in Shops.

The minimum height from floor to ceiling, or if there is no ceiling to the underside of the rafters, in every room hereafter constructed or adapted for use as a shop, shall be not less than 10 feet; provided that in the case of a room not exceeding 450 square feet in area lighted and ventilated in conformity with the requirements for a "habitable room" the height may be reduced to nine feet.

## 135.—Shop Fronts.

- (a) No part of any shop front shall be fixed—
- (i) nearer than three inches to the centre line of a reinforced concrete party wall;
  - (ii) nearer than four inches to the centre of a masonry party wall;
  - (iii) nearer than four inches to a wall of adjoining premises when such premises have a separate wall.
- (b) The upper section of a shop front may, providing such portion is constructed not less than nine feet above the pavement, project—
- (i) not more than 18 inches if the street which such shop front faces be 33 feet or more in width; or
  - (ii) not more than 12 inches if the street which such shop front faces be less than 33 feet in width.
- (c) Mouldings shall not project more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch beyond the street alignment in any portion of the shop front at a lesser height than nine feet above the pavement.

## 136.—Openings in Shops Close to Street.

No opening in any wall, shop front or window for the purpose of sale or retail of any goods or articles shall be made within four feet six inches of any street or public way.

## 137.—Kiosks.

- (a) No kiosk shall be placed within four feet six inches of a street or public way.

Kiosks may, subject to approval of the Council in each case, be placed in arcades, and every kiosk shall have—

- (i) a minimum height of eight feet measured from floor to ceiling;
- (ii) a minimum internal dimension of three feet six inches, and a minimum floor area of 16 square feet;

- (iii) adequate ventilation communicating directly with the exterior air;
- (iv) a minimum floor area of 20 square feet per person when occupied by more than one person.

(b) For the purpose of this clause, a kiosk means a stall or enclosed apartment for the sale or distribution of goods and which the public do not enter.

138.—Shops Attached to Residential Flat Buildings—Site Restrictions, Zoning, Etc.

Where under the provisions of the Town Planning Scheme No. 1 any site is included in both a "Flat Area" and a "Business Area", and such site complies with the requirements of a "Flat Site" and a "Business Site" under the Scheme, then the following shall apply:—

- (a) A residential flat building complying with the requirements of these by-laws and Town Planning Scheme No. 1, may be erected on such site, or
- (b) a shop or shops, complying with the requirements of these by-laws and Town Planning Scheme No. 1, may be erected on such site; or
- (c) a building containing residential flats and a shop or shops complying with the requirements of these by-laws and Town Planning Scheme No. 1, may be erected on such site provided the total floor area of such building shall not exceed a plot ratio of ONE.

In such case flats may be erected above the ground floor over the shops up to the street alignment.

139.—Combined Shop and a Dwelling—site Restrictions, Zoning, Etc.

No person shall hereafter erect any combined shop and a dwelling otherwise than upon a site satisfying the following requirements:—

- (a) Such site shall be situated within the "Business Area" as defined by the Town Planning Scheme No. 1; and
- (b) the area of such site, and the effective frontage thereof shall comply with the requirements of the Town Planning Scheme No. 1.

140.—Shops in Front of Dwelling.

No shop or shops shall be built or erected in front of a dwelling house unless the following conditions are complied with:—

- (a) The dwelling house shall have a clear uninterrupted frontage of at least 15 feet; provided that the Council may permit the dwelling house to be located on the first floor over the shop or shops, with an unobstructed frontage and a separate fire isolated stairway at least four feet wide, for the dwelling house leading to the street.
- (b) Any lock-up shops attached to any combined shop and dwelling, shall be isolated from the combined shop and dwelling and from each other by horizontal and vertical party structures to the satisfaction of the Surveyor.

141.—Coverage.

No combined shop and dwelling shall occupy more than 50 per cent. of the total area of the site.

The area occupied by the building shall include the areas occupied by outbuildings but not unroofed terraces.

Provided that the Council may grant approval for the erection of any such building occupying more than 50 per cent. of the site in replacement of an existing dwelling which occupies more than 50 per cent. of that site.

142.—Open Spaces

Every shop and dwelling shall have constructed therewith for the use of the occupants, a space open to the air without roof. Such open space—

- (a) shall have an area of not less than 450 square feet;
- (b) may be provided in the form of a flat roof higher than that of the floor of the ground storey;
- (c) shall be of a dimension of not less than 10 feet in any direction.

## SECTION 16.

## Projections Beyond Street Alignment.

## 143.—Construction of Projections.

Every coping, cornice, string course, fascia, window dressing, portico, balconette, bridge connecting buildings, balustrade and architectural projection or decoration where projecting beyond the street alignment shall be of brick, tile, stone, artificial stone, slate, cement, or other fire-resisting material approved for the purpose by the Surveyor.

(a) No such projection shall form part of the structural design of the building.

(b) Eaves, soffits, and barge boards to any overhanging roof, if within two feet six inches of any adjoining building or land in other occupation shall be of fire-resisting materials, unless separated by brickwork at least nine inches thick, or reinforced concrete four inches thick and projecting four inches beyond the woodwork.

(c) No pitched roof shall project over any street or way and all pitched roofs within two feet of any street or way shall be protected by a parapet, which shall be at least 15 inches in height and of the same thickness as the wall.

## 144.—Minimum Height Above Pavement.

No projection shall extend beyond the street alignment at any height less than nine feet from the level of the pavement except as provided hereunder:—

- (a) Where the top of any footing is more than two feet six inches and less than 10 feet below the pavement level the footing may extend 12 inches beyond the street alignment.
- (b) Where the top of the footing is 10 feet or more below the pavement level, the footing may extend 30 inches beyond the street alignment.
- (c) Plinths of buildings erected prior to the coming into force of this by-law not exceeding two feet in height may project 2½ inches beyond the street alignment. No face or plinth of any building hereafter erected shall project beyond the street alignment.

## 145.—Limits of Projection.

No part of any projection shall extend beyond the street alignment more than—

- (a) three feet in a street exceeding 40 feet in width.
- (b) two feet in streets 40 feet or less in width.

No projection shall be permitted in streets or rights of ways less than 20 feet in width.

## 146.—Window Balconies, Etc.

A balcony, balconette, window or turret may project not more than three feet beyond the street alignment in streets over 40 feet in width, or more than two feet in streets from 33 feet to 40 feet in width provided that—

- (a) no part of any such projection where it overhangs a street shall be less than nine feet above the level of the street or be nearer than four feet to the centre of the nearest party wall or to any adjoining building or land not in the same occupation;
- (b) the total width of any projections taken together shall not exceed one half of the length of the wall of the building on the level of the floor on which such projections are made;
- (c) no projecting window shall exceed a total overall width of 12 feet and the distance between projecting windows shall not be less than one-half of the total overall width of each of such windows;
- (d) projecting windows shall not be connected by a balcony any portion of which projects beyond the street alignment;
- (e) every such projection shall be constructed of fire-resisting materials to the satisfaction of the Surveyor. No such projection shall be permitted in streets under 33 feet in width.

## 147.—Cat Heads.

Cat heads or hoists shall not project over any street.

## 148.—Service Pipes.

Service pipes may project eight inches beyond the street alignment above a height of nine feet from the level of the public footway. Rainwater heads may project 12 inches.

## 149.—Drainage of Projections.

Every person who shall hereafter erect, or add to a building shall cause the roof, flat, or gutter of such building, and every shop front or verandah erected in the course of such work, to be so arranged and constructed, and so supplied with gutters and pipes as to prevent the water therefrom from dropping upon or running over the public way.

## 150.—Gates, Doors, Etc., Abutting on Street.

No person shall construct or hang any gate, door, window, or shutter in such a manner that any part of such gate, door, window or shutter shall, when being opened, project over any street or public way at a height less than nine feet above the level of the pavement.

## SECTION 17.

## Verandahs and Awnings over Streets.

## 151.—License Required.

No person shall erect any verandah, awning or portico over any public footway or street within the limits of the Municipality without having first obtained the consent of the Council, to be signified by the issue of a license in the form of Schedule III hereto.

## 152.—Plans to be Submitted.

Any person desiring to obtain the consent of the Council to the erection of such a verandah awning or portico shall deposit with the Building Surveyor drawings comprising a plan, elevation, section, and a specification showing in detail the proposed construction of such awning or portico and the manner in which it is proposed to secure it to the building to which it is proposed to be attached. Calculations proving the stability of the structure shall be submitted when required by the Surveyor.

## 153.—Types Permitted.

(a) All verandahs, awnings and porticos when practicable shall be of suspended awning or cantilever form and, unless otherwise permitted by the Council the fascia shall finish flush with the kerb or 10 feet six inches from the building line, whichever is the lesser.

(b) Every such verandah hereafter erected shall be of a standard design, to be seen at the office of the Surveyor, or of such materials and design as shall be in the opinion of the Surveyor better for the particular circumstance of the case in accordance with a plan and specification submitted to and approved by the Surveyor.

## 154.—Height Above Pavement.

(a) The minimum height of verandah ceilings shall, except in special cases, be 11 feet above the pavement level. In the case of sloping ground the height shall be measured at the centre of the frontage and where necessary, verandahs must be stepped to conform with the grade of the footpath, such steps shall not exceed one foot in depth without special permission of the Surveyor.

(b) All verandahs in a street shall be erected to a uniform height and width and subject to the last preceding clause the standard height and width of verandahs in each street shall be fixed by the Council.

## 155.—Construction.

In the construction of every such verandah the following conditions shall be complied with:—

- (a) All girders, rafters and framing other than purlins and battens shall be of steel of dimensions approved by the Surveyor and connections must be of standard type. Purlins and battens for fixing roof covering and fascia may be of jarrah or other approved hardwood.
- (b) The roof shall be covered with 24 gauge galvanised corrugated iron with a minimum fall of  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch per foot towards the buildings.
- (c) Box gutters shall be formed at or near the building line, lined with galvanised plain iron not lighter than 24 gauge and to a capacity sufficient to carry off all rain or storm water. Such capacity shall in no case be less than 27 square inches.
- (d) Downpipes shall be of sufficient capacity to efficiently discharge rainwater falling on roofs. The bottom six feet length of pipes shall be wrought or cast iron. Pipes shall be chased into walls or piers to a height of nine feet or set back so as not to project beyond the face of the building, and shall discharge under the footway into the street channel or be connected up to underground stormwater drains to the satisfaction of the Surveyor.
- (e) The ceiling shall be of plain galvanised iron, stamped metal or other approved non-inflammable materials securely fixed to wood joists, which shall be not less than four inches by two inches spaced not more than two feet centres running parallel with the footpath and secured to the steel framing. All ceilings to be flat and level.
- (f) The hanging bolts are to be not less than one inch diameter, properly attached to the framing and securely anchored or bolted to the building, to the approval of the Surveyor, and provided with a union screw and shall be back-stayed or anchored as may be necessary for stability. Hanging bolts shall be not more than 12 feet apart unless specially designed fascias are provided and computations submitted.
- (g) The fascias shall be lined with plain galvanised iron, stamped metal or other approved non-inflammable material on jarrah framing. The finished overall depth of fascias for verandahs over footpaths more than nine feet wide shall be 24 inches, and for those over footpaths nine feet wide or less, shall be 18 inches. Pediments constructed with fascias of verandahs shall, in all cases be subject to the approval of the Council. Flashing to be 5 lb. lead where required, to approval.

## 156.—Verandah Ends.

(a) Whenever a proposed verandah will abut on to an existing verandah, it shall be so finished as to prevent rain from falling between such verandahs. Provided that when the existing verandah is not more than six inches shorter than the frontage of the building to which it is attached, the person erecting the new verandah shall make the necessary extension to the existing one. When, however, any such existing verandah is shorter by more than six inches the owner shall on requisition by the Council, continue such verandah up to the building line of such existing building.

(b) Whenever the end of a verandah abuts on to the end of a right of way, street, or public place, the fascia shall be returned along such end to the satisfaction of the Surveyor.

## 157.—Time of Erection of Verandah.

Cantilever verandahs shall not be erected except during such hours as shall be appointed or prescribed by the Surveyor.

## 158.—Verandahs to be Kept in Repair.

The owner or occupier for the time being of any building against or in front of which there is any verandah, whether constructed before or after the passing of this by-law, shall keep the verandah clean, painted, watertight and in good repair, and it shall be lawful for the Surveyor to give notice to the owner or occupier of the said building to clean, paint, or repair such verandah whenever in his opinion such cleaning, painting, or repairing is required.

## 159.—Removal of Verandahs if Not Maintained, Etc.

Where any verandah is not maintained in proper repair in accordance with this by-law the owner or occupier for the time being of any building against which such verandah exists, has failed to comply with a notice served by the Surveyor in accordance with the last preceding clause, or, if at any time the Council shall consider it necessary in the interests of the Public that such verandah shall be removed, then the License issued in pursuance of this by-law may be cancelled, and the owner, or occupier upon receipt of notice to that effect from the Council shall within the period mentioned in such notice, remove the verandah, and, in default of so doing, the Council may cause same to be removed at the risk and expense of such owner or occupier.

## 160.—Blinds Under Verandahs.

Blinds may be permitted under verandahs subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) Such blinds shall be hung from the outer edge of the verandah parallel to the kerb and, when specially approved by the Council, at discontinued ends of verandahs.
- (b) Such blinds shall be so constructed that they cannot hang lower than seven feet six inches above the level of the footway and when down shall be fixed rigidly in position.
- (c) Blinds shall be of a colour to be approved by the Surveyor and shall be maintained in a proper state of repair to the satisfaction of the Surveyor.

## 161.—Verandahs May Be Prohibited in Certain Streets.

The Council may prescribe streets in which no awning or verandah may be erected over a footpath or roadway.

## 162.—Power to Approve Awnings of Special Design.

Notwithstanding anything contained in this section the Council may approve awnings or verandahs of a design not complying with the provisions of this Section.

## SECTION 18.

## 163.—Protection of Footpaths, Kerbs, Etc.

No person shall convey or cause to be conveyed across any footpath or kerb within the Municipality, any building material or thing to any building erected or site on which a building is to be erected or completed, without and until such time as an efficient timber crossing shall have been placed over such footpath or kerb, in such a manner as to protect same from damage.

Such crossing shall be constructed of timber planks securely fastened together so that they will not become a danger to pedestrians.

Such crossing shall be maintained in position for such time as it is necessary to cross the footpath and kerb with any material as aforesad. In every instance where this by-law shall apply an amount of £25 shall be deposited with the Council as security until such time as any damage has been made good by the contractor.

## 164.—Deposit of Materials in Streets.

(a) No person shall deposit any stones, bricks, lime, rubbish, timber, iron, or other materials on any street or way, nor make any excavation on any land abutting on or adjoining or contiguous to any street or way, unless he shall first have obtained from the Council or the Surveyor a license in writing for that purpose.

(b) Such license shall state the purpose for which and the conditions upon which it has been granted.

## 165.—Barbed Wire, Dangerous Projections, Etc.

No person shall cause or allow any barbed wire, broken glass or other spiked or jagged projections, to be placed or fixed, or allow to continue upon any building or fence owned or occupied by him, unless such wire etc., is distant horizontally not less than 12 inches from the building line of the street, road or right-of-way, or unless such wire, etc., is not less than seven feet vertically above the level of any street, road, or right of way.

## 166.—Access to Roof of Buildings.

Every building shall be provided with convenient means of access to the roof by the provision of manholes or otherwise.

## 167.—Filling in of Cellars.

The owner of any building or premises shall fill up, secure, or remove any cellar ways or openings which may be in or under any footway, and are used in connection with or are appurtenant to such building or premises, whenever ordered by the Council so to do.

## 168.—Refrigerating Paint.

The owner or occupier of any building occupied or used as a workshop, workroom or office which shall be partially or wholly constructed of iron, zinc, or tin shall, once in every three years, or more often when ordered by the Council, cause such iron, zinc, or tin to be coated with refrigerating paint.

## 169.—Skylights.

All skylights in verandahs and buildings, and the sloping sides of all lantern lights, shall be protected by galvanised wire guards or screens securely fixed to the insides thereof, or shall be glazed with approved wired glass.

## 170.—Conversion of Buildings.

No person shall convert into, or use as a dwelling-house any building or any part thereof not originally built as and for a dwelling house within the limits of the Municipality, whether built before or after the making of this by-law, without the previous consent of the Council.

## 171.—Signboards, Signs, Etc.

No signboard, sign, awning, blind, overhanging lamp or other fixture or thing, shall be erected on or attached to any building or verandah projecting over any footway or roadway within the Municipality unless permission in writing of the Council be first obtained.

Each such signboard, sign or other fixture shall be of material, construction, and design approved by the Council, and shall be in no part less than 8 feet above the level of the footpath or road. No signboard or sign fixed beneath a verandah shall exceed in depth 18 inches, and such signboard or sign shall be securely fastened to such verandah to the satisfaction of the Surveyor.

## 172.—Buildings to be Provided with Spouting and Downpipes and with Drains.

Where required by the Health By-laws of the Council, buildings shall be provided with spouting, downpipes and drains which shall be properly fixed and laid and in accordance with the requirements of the Health By-laws, provided that no storm waters shall be discharged from any roof or drain at a less distance from the footing of a wall of any building than four feet.

## 173.—Sanitary Conveniences to be Provided for Workmen.

Sanitary conveniences in accordance with the requirements of the Health By-laws of the Council, shall be provided for the use of persons employed on building work within the Municipal District.

## SECTION 19.

## Penalties.

## 174.—Penalties.

Where anything by this by-law is directed to be done or forbidden to be done, or where authority is given to any officer to direct anything to be done or to forbid anything to be done, and such act so directed to be done remains undone, or such act forbidden to be done is done, in every such case the person making such default, as to such direction and prohibition respectively shall be deemed guilty of a breach of this by-law. And every person guilty of a breach of this by-law shall be liable for every such offence, besides any costs which may be incurred in the taking of proceedings against such person guilty of such offence, as well as any costs or expenses which may be incurred in the execution of the work directed to be so executed, and not so executed, to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds for every breach of any such by-law and/or to a penalty not exceeding two pounds for each day during which such breach shall be committed or continued.

Schedule No. 1.

Municipality of Cottesloe.  
Building Surveyor's Office.  
Schedule No. 1.

APPLICATION FORM No. .... Date .....19.....

To the Building Surveyor,

As the builder or person causing and directing the work undermentioned to be executed, I hereby apply for a Building License for same.

The following are the particulars of the proposed works:—

Situation.

Ward.....House No.....Street  
Town Lot ..... Subdivision .....

New building to be used as .....

Additions and/or alterations to .....

The nature of the work is .....

Estimated Value £.....

Dimensions of structure .....

Area.....sq. ft. Depth.....ft. Width.....ft.  
Height.....ft.

Number of Storeys .....

Owner..... Address.....

Builder..... Address.....

Signature of person giving notice.....  
Address.....

This Building is being erected/converted as/into

Signature of Owner.....  
Date.....19.....

Schedule No. II.

Municipality of Cottesloe.  
BUILDING LICENSE.

Date.....19.....

Granted to.....  
Address.....  
Authorising the erection of certain buildings in..... Street,  
Lot.....Sub. Lot.....as per Application No.....  
and in accordance with the plans and specifications approved by the Surveyor,  
and subject to the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1906, and  
by-laws made thereunder.

WHENEVER REQUIRED TO DO SO BY THE SURVEYOR, THE HOLDER  
OF THIS LICENSE SHALL PRODUCE THE APPROVED PLAN FOR  
INSPECTION.

.....  
Building Surveyor.

## Schedule III.

Municipality of Cottesloe.

## VERANDAH LICENSE.

No..... Date.....19.....

This is to certify that the Council consents to the erection by.....  
 ..... of  
 of a verandah, in accordance with the standard design, in front of premises  
 known as.....situated on Lot.....  
 Sub Lot.....

The verandah shall be..... in height from the top of  
 the kerb to the underside of the signboard, and shall be.....  
 in length and..... in width.

This License is issued subject to the by-laws for the time being in force  
 regulating the erection and construction of verandahs over public footways  
 and the conditions appearing hereunder.

.....  
Building Surveyor.

## Conditions.

- (1) The verandah shall be continuously maintained in good order and repair to the satisfaction of the Building Surveyor.
- (2) The whole of the work shall be painted with two coats of first quality exterior paints and in tints approved by the Building Surveyor.
- (3) The writing on the signboard and the colours used therein shall be approved by the Building Surveyor.
- (4) If any of the above conditions be not complied with, or if at any time the Council shall consider it necessary, in the interests of the public that the verandah shall be removed, then this License may be cancelled, and the Owner on receipt of notice to that effect, shall, within the period mentioned in such notice, remove this verandah, and in default of his so doing, the Council may cause same to be removed at his risk and expense.

## Schedule IV.

Municipality of Cottesloe.

## SPECIAL LICENSE.

(Issued in pursuance of the provisions of the Building By-laws.)

No..... Date.....19.....

In pursuance of the powers in that behalf contained in the Building  
 By-laws the Cottesloe Council hereby grants permission, subject, however,  
 to the Conditions set out hereunder, to..... to erect  
 and maintain until the..... day of..... 19..... on  
 Lot..... Sub Lot..... Situated in.....  
 Street, a building in accordance with the plans and specifications which have  
 been lodged with the Building Surveyor and approved by him.

## Conditions.

- (1) The Cottesloe Council may in its discretion on or after the.....  
 day of..... in each succeeding year, grant a License, to  
 be called a Special Renewal License, to maintain the above described  
 building for a further period of twelve months, upon payment by the  
 abovenamed..... of the approximate fee in  
 that behalf contained in Schedule V of these by-laws.
- (2) The Cottesloe Council may at any time revoke this License, or any  
 Special Renewal License granted in respect to the above described  
 building, and direct the removal of such building, and in default of  
 such removal may proceed to enforce the provisions of the Municipal  
 Corporations Act and these by-laws in the same manner as if this  
 license had not been granted.

.....  
Building Surveyor.

## Schedule V.

## Municipality of Cottesloe.

The scale of fees set out hereunder shall be chargeable by and received by the Cottesloe Council for any License issued, or services rendered or provided under this By-law.

Note.—In the interpretation of this Schedule:—

- (a) The expression "Floor Area" applied to a building shall mean the aggregate superficial areas of so many horizontal sections thereof as there are floors in the said building. The horizontal section of each floor shall be made at the point of the greatest surface dimensions, inclusive of external walls and of such portions of party walls as belong to the building, and also of all verandahs and balcony floors, covered ways and light courts.
- (b) The expression "Square" applied to the measurement of the Area of a building, means the area of 100 superficial feet.

SCALE OF FEES		£	s.	d.
1.	For Application Form in every case	1	0	
2.	For a License for a new building and additions to an existing Building:—			
	(a) For each square or portion of a square up to 50 squares (with a minimum of £1)	6	0	
	(b) For each additional square or portion of a square	5	0	
3.	For a License for alterations to an existing Building:—			
	(a) For each square or portion of a square (with a minimum of £1)	4	0	
	(b) For cutting an opening in an external, internal or party wall when no other work is undertaken at the same time	15	0	
4.	For a License for the construction of a furnace, chimney shaft or similar shaft for ventilation or other purposes (in addition to the fee for any other work undertaken at the same time):—			
	(a) If the height does not exceed 75 feet	3	0	0
	(b) If the height exceeds 75 feet but does not exceed 100 ft.	4	0	0
	(c) If the height exceeds 100 ft. for every additional 10 ft.	12	0	
5.	For a License to carry a flue from an oven, stove, steamboiler, furnace or close fire into an existing flue	1	0	0
6.	For a License to instal a new shop front:—			
	(a) If no structural alteration is required	1	10	0
	(b) If new girders or columns are required, for each foot thereof (with a minimum of £3)	1	6	
7.	For a License for a verandah awning over a footway for each lineal foot measured along the frontage of the building (with a minimum of £1)	1	0	
8.	For survey and report on structure reported as dangerous and certifying opinion thereon	3	0	0
9.	For a License called a Special License issued pursuant to the Municipal Corporations Act, 1906, and these by-laws, the same fee shall be payable as in the case of an ordinary Building License.			
10.	For a License called a Special Renewal License to maintain a building erected in pursuance of a Special License, there shall be payable such proportion of the fees which would be payable on the issue of an original License in respect of such building as the Council may decide, provided the minimum fee for a Special Renewal License shall not be less than £1, and the maximum fee shall not exceed £10.			
11.	For a License for signs:—			
	(a) For painted signs under verandah awnings	5	0	
	(b) For illuminated box signs under verandah awnings	10	0	
	(c) For roof signs and other illuminated signs up to 20 square feet in area	1	0	0
	(d) over 20 square feet in area	2	0	0
12.	For a License for deposit of building material on a street, sixpence for each month or part of a month for each superficial yard of the area of the street enclosed by any hoarding or fence as provided in these By-laws.			

Schedule VI.

Municipality of Cottesloe.

LICENSE FOR DEPOSIT OF BUILDING MATERIAL ON STREET

..... of ..... is hereby licensed to deposit building material on that portion of ..... Street abutting on Lot ..... Sub Lot ..... and to excavate if required, on such portion of the said Lot, for a period commencing the ..... day of ..... 19....., subject to the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act and these By-laws, and also the conditions appearing hereunder.

Conditions.

Every excavation shall be securely fenced off from the street to the satisfaction of the Building Surveyor. Around that portion of the street on which the building materials are to be deposited, a hoarding and gangway shall be strongly and securely constructed of materials and to a design to be approved by the Building Surveyor, and the hoarding and gangway shall be maintained in good order and condition throughout the currency of this License and at any time during the currency the Building Surveyor may, if he thinks fit order any alteration or additions to be made to the hoarding and gangway for the better protection and convenience of the public.

The gangway and all water channels shall at all times during the continuance of this License be kept clear.

A sufficient light shall be displayed and maintained at the exterior angles of the hoarding each night from sunset to sunrise.

The fee to be paid for this License shall be the amount set out in Schedule V of these By-laws, which fee shall be paid in advance.

A renewal of the License may be granted at the discretion of the Building Surveyor and fees in accordance with Schedule V shall be paid for such renewal.

The area to be enclosed shall be restricted to a frontage of ..... lineal feet, a maximum width of ..... feet, and height of ..... feet.

At the expiration of the period for which this License is granted or renewed the hoarding shall be cleared away and all necessary repairs shall be effected by the Licensee to the footpath, kerbing, channelling, and road, and the same put in good order to the satisfaction of the Building Surveyor.

If default be made by the Licensee in complying with the last condition or any part thereof, the work required may be done by the Council and all expenses thereof may be recovered by the Council from the Licensee.

The Licensee shall deposit with the Building Surveyor the sum of £25 as a security for the satisfactory performance of these conditions.

Dated this ..... day of ..... 19.....  
.....  
Building Surveyor.

Passed by resolution of the Council of the Municipality of Cottesloe on the 23rd day of September, 1959.

[L.S.]

L. P. GADSON,  
Mayor.

D. G. HILL,  
Town Clerk.

Recommended—

(Sgd.) L. A. LOGAN,  
Minister for Local Government.

Approved by His Excellency The Governor in Executive Council this 11th day of November, 1959.

(Sgd.) R. H. DOIG,  
Clerk of the Council.

## MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS ACT, 1906-1956.

## Municipality of Northam.

By-law No. 63—Amendment of By-law No. 54—Building By-laws.

L.G. 2700/52.

A By-law of the Municipality of Northam made under Section 338 of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1906-1956, and numbered By-law No. 63, and amending By-law No. 54—Building By-laws heretofore made by such Municipality.

IN pursuance of the powers conferred by the said Act, the Mayor and Councillors of the Municipality of Northam order as follows:—

By-Law No. 63—Amendment of By-Law No. 54—Building By-Laws.

By-law No. 54—Building By-laws heretofore made by the Municipality of Northam and published in the *Government Gazette* of the 17th day of August, 1951, is hereby amended as follows:—

The figures and letters "7 ft. 4 in." appearing in Part 7, Clause 111, of such By-law No. 54—Building By-laws are hereby repealed and deleted therefrom and the figures and letters "6 ft. 6 in." are hereby substituted in such clause in lieu and instead thereof.

Passed by the Council of the Municipality of Northam on the 10th day of April, 1958.

A. H. RUSHTON,  
Mayor.  
N. J. D. RIDGWAY,  
Town Clerk.

[L.S.]

Recommended—

(Sgd.) L. A. LOGAN,  
Minister for Local Government.

Approved by His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council this 9th day of December, 1959.

(Sgd.) R. H. DOIG,  
Clerk of the Council.

## MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS ACT, 1906-1956.

## City of Nedlands.

By-Law No. 11—A By-Law *re* Special Roll for Loan Poll.

L.G. 694/59.

A By-law of the City of Nedlands made under Section 451 of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1906-1956, and numbered 11, Providing for a Special Roll of Persons to Vote at a Loan Poll.

IN pursuance of the powers conferred by the said Act, the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Nedlands order as follows:—

1. When demand shall have been duly made under section 450 of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1906-1956, the Town Clerk shall forthwith prepare a special roll of the names of all persons who on the day on which demand was handed to him, appeared to be owners of rateable land within the meaning of the said section 450.

The said roll shall be in the form of Schedule "A," and shall be available for inspection by any ratepayer at the Town Clerk's office, within the usual office hours, not later than 10 days before the date fixed for the holding of the poll, and shall be kept open for inspection for at least four days.

2. (a) When a corporation or joint stock company is the owner or leaseholder of rateable land, such corporation or joint stock company may, by letter delivered to the Town Clerk 15 days or more before the date fixed for the holding of the poll, appoint a person to be registered in place of such corporation or joint stock company.

(b) In default of any such appointment being made, the manager, secretary, or attorney of any corporation or joint stock company may be registered by the Revision Court on making application in accordance with the provisions of subparagraph (a) of paragraph 3 of this by-law.

3. On or before the fifth day before the holding of the poll any person—

- (a) whose name has not been inserted on the roll may, by letter delivered or sent through the post, addressed to the Town Clerk, apply to have his name inserted therein, and shall give particulars of his claim;
- (b) whose name has been inserted in the roll, and who is dissatisfied with such roll as not specifying the full rateable value of the land owned or leased by him may, in like manner, apply to the Town Clerk to have the amount of such rateable value altered, and shall give particulars of his claim;
- (c) whose name appears in the roll, or who claims to have his name inserted in such roll may, in like manner, object to the name of any other person as not being entitled to have his name retained therein, or as not being entitled to have the number of votes set against his name.

Any such claims or objections shall be in the form given in Schedule "B," or to the like effect, and any objection under subsection (c) shall be made in duplicate by the person objecting, and it shall be the duty of the Town Clerk to send one of such notices to the person objected to.

4. (a) The Council shall hold an open Court, to be called a Revision Court, within the City of Nedlands, for the purpose of revising the roll, and such revision shall take place not more than four days nor less than one day before the day fixed for the holding of the poll, and at such time and place as the Mayor shall appoint, and the Mayor shall give notice of the holding of such Court, and the time and place thereof, by placing such notice on some building within the City of Nedlands, and by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the city.

(b) The Court shall consist of the Mayor, or in his absence, of a chairman appointed by the other members of the Court, and of not less than one-third of the Councillors.

5. Every such Court may be adjourned and, if at any time for half an hour after the time appointed for holding such Court, or adjourned Court, a sufficient number of Councillors to form a Court is not present, the Mayor, or, in his absence any Councillor, or the Town Clerk, shall adjourn the Court, but no such Court shall be adjourned beyond the day before the holding of the poll.

6. (a) The Town Clerk shall himself, or by some person on his behalf, if he is prevented from doing so, attend the Revision Court, and produce to the Court the roll and lists of the persons who have sent in claims and who have been objected to.

(b) The valuer or valuers, and all collectors of rates, shall also attend the said Court, and produce all books, papers and documents in their possession connected with their respective offices.

(c) The officers aforesaid shall answer, on oath or otherwise, all such questions as the Court may put to them touching any matters necessary to be ascertained for revising the roll.

7. (a) The Revision Court shall have authority to hear, receive, and examine evidence, and by summons under the hands of the Mayor or chairman, to require all persons as the Court may think fit to appear personally before the Court at a time and place to be named in such summons, and to produce all books and papers in their possession or under their control as may appear necessary for the purpose of their examination.

(b) The Court shall have like powers for compelling the attendance of witnesses summoned, and their examination upon and taking of oaths and affirmations, and their answering questions touching the premises as by any law in force for the time being are vested in Justices exercising summary jurisdiction, and the Mayor or Chairman may issue any summons at any time after he has appointed a time for holding the said Court.

8. The Revision Court shall in open Court determine, as hereinafter provided, upon the validity of all claims and objections, and every such determination shall be by the decision of the majority, and in case of an equal division of votes, the Mayor or chairman shall have a casting vote in addition to his vote as a member of the Court.

9. (a) The Revision Court shall insert in the roll under revision the name of every person who has claimed as aforesaid, and has proved to the satisfaction of the Court to be entitled to be inserted therein for one or more votes according to the provisions of this Act.

(b) Subject as hereinafter provided, the Court shall retain on the list the names of all persons to whom no objection has been duly made, with the number of votes unaltered.

(c) The Revision Court shall retain on the list the name of every person who has been objected to by any person, and the number of votes unaltered, unless the person objecting appears by himself or by some person on his behalf in support of the objection, and proves the service of the requisite notices.

(d) When the name of any person inserted in the roll, or the number of votes set against his name has been duly objected to, and the person objecting appears by himself, or by some person on his behalf in support of such objection, the Court shall require proof of so much of the qualifications of the person objected to as is embraced in the grounds of objection, and no more.

(e) In case the qualification of such person is not proved to the satisfaction of the Court, the Court shall expunge the name of such person from the list, or shall alter and correct the number of votes set against his name, as the case may require.

(f) The Court shall expunge from the list the name of every person who is proved to be dead.

(g) The Court shall, by means of the ratebook, valuation and return, correct any mistake or supply any omission which may appear to such Court to have been made in the roll in respect of the name, place of abode, or trade or occupation of any person who is included therein, or in respect of the local description of the rateable property or the situation thereof or the rateable value thereof.

(h) But no person's name shall be inserted by the Court in the roll or, except under subsection (6), be expunged therefrom, unless notice has been given as is hereinbefore required.

10. (a) The Mayor or chairman shall in open Court—

- (i) write his initials against every name struck out or inserted as aforesaid, and against any part of the roll in which any mistake has been corrected or omission supplied;
- (ii) initial every page of the roll so settled;
- (iii) cause to be written at the foot or the end of the list a certificate that the same has been revised and is correct with the date thereof.

(b) The Mayor or chairman and not less than two other members of the Court shall severally sign such certificate.

11. If no application or objection under Clause 3 of this By-law is received within the prescribed time, it shall not be necessary to hold a Revision Court and the Mayor, or an officer authorised by the Mayor, and two members of the Council may forthwith after the expiration of the time prescribed for the making of applications or objections sign and certify the Special Roll as prepared by the Town Clerk in accordance with this By-law and such Special Roll shall thereupon be deemed to have been duly certified within the meaning of and for the purposes of this By-law.

12. Any owner whose name appears upon the Special Roll and who does not reside within the City of Nedlands may, at any time before the day appointed for the holding of the poll, apply personally or in writing to the Returning Officer for a postal voting paper. The Returning Officer shall thereupon supply the same and shall make a mark against the name of the said owner on the said roll.

13. Any person who has applied for and received a postal voting paper for the purpose of voting under subsection (5) of section 451 shall not be entitled to vote otherwise.

Schedule "A."

City of Nedlands.

LIST OF PERSONS ON SPECIAL ROLL OF RATEPAYERS.

No. on Roll	Elector's Surname	Elector's Other Names	Description of Rateable Land	Annual Rateable Value	No. of Votes

Schedule "B."

Form 1.

APPLICATION FROM PERSON WHOSE NAME HAS BEEN OMITTED FROM THE SPECIAL ROLL OF OWNERS, TO HAVE HIS NAME INSERTED THEREIN.

To the Town Clerk of the City of Nedlands:

Sir,

I hereby claim to have my name inserted on the Special Roll of Owners for the City of Nedlands, in accordance with my qualifications as stated hereunder:—

Dated this.....day of....., 19.....

(Sgd.).....

(Name in Full)

Surname of Claimant	Other Names of Claimant	Description and Situation of Land in respect to which Claim is made	Whether Freehold or Leasehold Interest, and if Leasehold. Number of Years Expired	Annual Rateable Value

Form 2.

NOTICE OF OBJECTION TO RATEABLE VALUE OF LAND IN RESPECT OF WHICH CLAIMANT IS ON ROLL.

To the Town Clerk of the City of Nedlands:

Sir,

I beg to give you notice that I object to the annual rateable value set against my name on the Special Roll of Owners, and claim that the same should be amended to.....on the following grounds:—

Dated this.....day of....., 19.....

(Sgd.).....

(Name in Full)

## Form 3.

## NOTICE OF OBJECTION TO RETENTION OF NAME ON SPECIAL ROLL.

To the Town Clerk, City of Nedlands:

Sir,

I beg to give you notice that I object to the retention of the name of ..... on the Special Roll of Owners on the following grounds:—

Dated this ..... day of ....., 19.....

(Sgd.) .....

(Name in Full)

(To be served in duplicate on the Town Clerk.)

## Form 4.

## NOTICE OF OBJECTION TO RATEABLE VALUE IN RESPECT OF WHICH PERSON OBJECTED TO IS ON THE ROLL.

To the Town Clerk, City of Nedlands:

Sir,

I beg to give you notice that I object to the rateable value set against the name of ..... on the Special Roll of Owners, on the following grounds:—

Dated this ..... day of ....., 19.....

(Sgd.) .....

(Name in Full)

(To be served in duplicate on the Town Clerk.)

Passed by the Council of the City of Nedlands on the 5th day of November, 1959.

[L.S.]

J. CHAS. SMITH,

Mayor.

A. H. JENKINS,

Town Clerk.

Recommended—

(Sgd.) L. A. LOGAN,  
Minister for Local Government.

Approved by His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council this 9th day of December, 1959.

(Sgd.) R. H. DOIG,  
Clerk of the Council.

## ROAD DISTRICTS ACT, 1919.

Roebourne Road Board.

General By-laws—Amendment.

L.G. 372/52.

THE By-laws published in the *Government Gazette* at Page 2821, on 11th August, 1911, are hereby amended as follows:—

By deleting By-law No. 1 and substituting therefor the following By-law:—

1. The Board shall meet at the Board's office, Roebourne, on the third Thursday in each month commencing at 10 a.m. unless a decision to the contrary is made at the previous meeting.

Made and passed by the Roebourne Road Board at a meeting held on the 15th day of August, 1959.

S. C. BALL,  
Chairman.  
J. EDDISON,  
Secretary.

Recommended—

(Sgd.) L. A. LOGAN,  
Minister for Local Government.

Approved by His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council this 9th day of December, 1959.

(Sgd.) R. H. DOIG,  
Clerk of the Council.

ROAD DISTRICTS ACT, 1919.

TOWN PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1928.

Perth Road Board—By-laws Amending By-laws Classifying Scarborough, Hamersley, Osborne, Inglewood and Maylands Wards.

L.G. 588/59.

THE Perth Road Board, under and by virtue of the powers conferred on it in that behalf by the Road Districts Act, 1919, the Second Schedule thereof, the Town Planning and Development Act, 1928, and all other powers enabling it, doth hereby make and publish the following by-laws:—

The By-laws of the Perth Road Board classifying Scarborough, Hamersley, Osborne, Inglewood and Maylands Wards passed at an ordinary meeting of the Perth Road Board on the 5th day of April, 1955, and published in the *Government Gazette* on the 3rd day of May, 1955, are hereby amended in the following manner:—

The Ninth Schedule designating Special Zones is altered by the addition thereto of the following:—

Ward; Particulars of Land; Special Uses.

Inglewood; Part of Swan Location 1115 and Location V and Location 4834 and being the land comprised in Land Titles Office Plan 7363; Television Studios and ancillary establishments for a commercial television Station.

Passed by the Perth Road Board at the ordinary meeting of the Board held on the 10th day of November, 1959.

HERBERT R. ROBINSON,  
Chairman.  
L. A. EASTON,  
Acting Secretary.

Recommended—

(Sgd.) L. A. LOGAN,  
Minister for Local Government.

Approved by His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council this 9th day of December, 1959.

(Sgd.) R. H. DOIG,  
Clerk to the Council.

## CEMETERIES ACT, 1897-1957.

## Ravensthorpe Public Cemetery—By-laws.

Department of Local Government,  
Perth, 14th December, 1959.

L.G. 545/53.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Executive Council, acting under the provisions of the Cemeteries Act, 1897-1957, has been pleased to approve of the by-laws made by the Trustees of the Ravensthorpe Public Cemetery as set out in the Schedule hereunder.

(Sgd.) GEO. S. LINDSAY,  
Secretary for Local Government.

## Schedule.

## Ravensthorpe Public Cemetery By-laws.

1. The by-laws made by the Trustees of the Ravensthorpe Public Cemetery under the provisions of the Cemeteries Act, 1897 (as amended), published in the *Government Gazette* on 19th January, 1953, and as amended from time to time thereafter are referred to in these by-laws as the principal by-laws.
2. Schedule A to the principal by-laws is amended—
  - (a) by substituting for the figures "6 15 0" in line three of subparagraph (a) of paragraph (1) the figures "7 0 0";
  - (b) by substituting for the figures "6 15 0" in line eleven of subparagraph (b) of paragraph (1) the figures "7 0 0";
  - (c) by substituting for the figures "6 15 0" in line two of subparagraph (c) of paragraph (1) the figures "7 0 0"; and
  - (d) by substituting for the figures "6 15 0" in subparagraph (d) of paragraph (1) the figures "7 0 0".

The by-laws set out in the above Schedule were made by the Trustees of the Ravensthorpe Public Cemetery at a duly convened meeting of the Trustees held on the 21st day of November, 1959.

H. WEHR,  
Chairman.  
A. ROSE,  
Secretary.

## TRAFFIC ACT, 1919-1958.

Albany Road Board.  
Speed Limit By-law.

Police T.O. 58/387.

THE Albany Road Board, pursuant to an Order in Council under section 49 of the Traffic Act, 1919-1958, and in exercise of the powers thereby conferred, doth hereby make the following by-law to have effect in the Albany Road District:—

A person shall not drive any vehicle at a speed exceeding 35 miles per hour along that portion of the Frenchman Bay Road (road Nos. 9921 and 7048 from the southern boundary of Municipality of Albany at drain reserve, at north-eastern corner of lot 135 of Plantagenet Location 33, to south-east corner of lot 56 of Plantagenet Location 24 (Little Grove)).

Provided that a person shall not drive any motor wagon or tractor, having or not having a trailer or semi-trailer attached of a gross weight inclusive of its load, if any, and the weight of the tractor or semi-trailer whether laden or unladen, specified in column 1 of the tabulation hereunder, at a speed exceeding the speed limit prescribed therefor as appears opposite thereto in column 2 of the tabulation:—

Column 1.	Column 2.
Exceeding 3 tons but not exceeding 7 tons—	30 miles per hour.
Exceeding 7 tons but not exceeding 13 tons—	25 miles per hour.
Exceeding 13 tons     ...     ...     ...     ...	20 miles per hour.

A person committing a breach of this by-law shall, on conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding (twenty pounds) £20.

Passed at a meeting of the Albany Road Board, this 20th day of November, 1959.

B. E. LANGE, Chairman.  
W. E. SIBBALD, Secretary.

Recommended—

(Sgd.) C. C. PERKINS,  
Minister for Traffic.

Approved by His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council this 9th day of December, 1959.

R. H. DOIG,  
Clerk of the Council.

#### TRAFFIC ACT, 1919 (AS AMENDED).

Office of the Commissioner of Police,  
Perth, 11th December, 1959.

Ex. Co. No. 2241.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Executive Council, acting pursuant to the powers conferred by the Traffic Act, 1919 (as amended), has been pleased to make the regulations set out in the Schedule hereunder.

J. M. O'BRIEN,  
Commissioner of Police.

#### Schedule.

##### Regulations.

- Principal Regulations. 1. In these regulations the Traffic Regulations, 1954, published in the *Government Gazette* on the 15th December, 1954, as amended by the regulations amending the same published in the *Gazette* on the 9th February, 1955, 1st April, 1955, 11th May, 1955, 17th June, 1955, 9th August, 1955, 30th September, 1955, 30th December, 1955, 24th April, 1956, 23rd October, 1956, 16th November, 1956, 23rd November, 1956, 21st December, 1956, 22nd February, 1957, 8th March, 1957, 1st April, 1957, 26th April, 1957, 17th May, 1957, 1st July, 1957, 30th August, 1957, 25th September, 1957, 5th November, 1957, 20th December, 1957, 23rd December, 1957, 24th January, 1958, 19th February, 1958, 17th April, 1958, 29th April, 1958, 13th May, 1958, 5th June, 1958, 25th June, 1958, 15th July, 1958, 18th July, 1958, 1st August, 1958, 12th September, 1958, 10th October, 1958, 24th November, 1958, 3rd March, 1959, 9th April, 1959, 15th May, 1959, 26th May, 1959, 12th June, 1959, 23rd June, 1959, 30th June, 1959, 30th September, 1959, 16th October, 1959, 29th October, 1959, and 30th October 1959, are referred to as the principal regulations.
- Regulation 156 amended. 2. Regulation 156 of the principal regulations is amended by substituting for paragraph (d) the following paragraph—  
(d) suffer or permit any person to smoke inside any omnibus licensed to carry more than fourteen passengers except in that portion of the omnibus or in those seats designated by notice in the omnibus; or
- Regulation 159 amended. 3. Regulation 159 of the principal regulations is amended by substituting for subregulation (2) the following sub-regulations:—  
(2) No person shall smoke in an omnibus licensed to carry more than fourteen passengers except in that portion of the omnibus or in those seats designated by notice in the omnibus.

## TRAFFIC ACT, 1919 (AS AMENDED).

Office of the Commissioner of Police,  
Perth, 11th December, 1959.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Executive Council, acting pursuant to the powers conferred by the Traffic Act, 1919 (as amended), has been pleased to make the regulations set out in the Schedule hereunder.

J. M. O'BRIEN,  
Commissioner of Police.

## Schedule.

## Regulations.

- Principal Regulations. 1. In these regulations the Traffic Regulations, 1954, published in the *Government Gazette* on the 15th December, 1954, as amended by the regulations amending the same published in the *Gazette* on the 9th February, 1955, 1st April, 1955, 11th May, 1955, 17th June, 1955, 9th August, 1955, 30th September, 1955, 30th December, 1955, 24th April, 1956, 23rd October, 1956, 16th November, 1956, 23rd November, 1956, 21st December, 1956, 22nd February, 1957, 8th March, 1957, 1st April, 1957, 26th April, 1957, 17th May, 1957, 1st July, 1957, 30th August, 1957, 25th September, 1957, 5th November, 1957, 20th December, 1957, 23rd December, 1957, 24th January, 1958, 19th February, 1958, 17th April, 1958, 29th April, 1958, 13th May, 1958, 5th June, 1958, 25th June, 1958, 15th July, 1958, 18th July, 1958, 1st August, 1958, 12th September, 1958, 10th October, 1958, 24th November, 1958, 3rd March, 1959, 9th April, 1959, 15th May, 1959, 26th May, 1959, 12th June, 1959, 23rd June, 1959, 30th June, 1959, 30th September, 1959, 16th October, 1959, 29th October, 1959, and 30th October, 1959, are referred to as the principal regulations.
- Heading of Division (2) amended. 2. The principal regulations are amended by adding to the Heading "Division (2)—Identification Tablets or Number Plates" immediately before regulation 24 the words "and Engine Identification Marks".
- Regulation 27A added. Engine Identification Marks. 3. The principal regulations are amended by adding after regulation 27 the following regulation:—
- 27A. (1) The Licensing Authority, upon an application to license a motor vehicle under these regulations, shall refuse to grant the license—
- (a) if there is not stamped on the engine of the motor vehicle a clear and legible identification mark consisting of numbers or letters, or a combination of numbers and letters; or
  - (b) if the identification mark on the engine of the motor vehicle has been or appears to have been altered, defaced, obliterated or removed.
- (2) The owner or person in charge of a motor vehicle of which the engine or an engine part, bearing the identification mark, is changed or replaced shall within seven days of the change or replacement give to the Licensing Authority which licensed the motor vehicle a notice in writing containing the following particulars:—
- (a) The date of the change or replacement of the engine or engine part;
  - (b) the make and the registered number of the motor vehicle;
  - (c) the name and address of the owner of the motor vehicle;
  - (d) the identification mark on the engine or engine part so changed or replaced;
  - (e) the identification mark (if any) on the engine or engine part substituted for that changed or replaced; and

- (f) the name and address of the person from whom the substituted engine or engine part was obtained.
- (3) The Commissioner of Police may in any case where—
- (a) there is no identification mark on the engine of a motor vehicle; or
  - (b) the identification mark on any such engine has been or appears to have been altered, defaced, obliterated or removed; and
  - (c) he is satisfied that an identification mark is necessary for identifying the engine of the motor vehicle,
- allot an identification mark for such engine.
- (4) Where an identification mark is allotted pursuant to the provisions of subregulation (3) of this regulation, the identification mark shall be stamped on the engine of the motor vehicle in such manner and in such position as the Commissioner of Police directs, and upon the engine being so stamped, the motor vehicle shall be produced forthwith at the office of the nearest Licensing Authority for inspection of such identification mark.
- (5) (a) A person shall not use, or permit to be used, on any road a motor vehicle—
- (i) if there is not stamped on the engine of the motor vehicle a clear and legible identification mark consisting of numbers or letters, or a combination of numbers and letters; or
  - (ii) if the identification on the engine of the motor vehicle has been or appears to have been altered, defaced, obliterated or removed.
- (b) Unless so authorised in writing by the Commissioner of Police, a person shall not—
- (i) alter, deface, obliterate or remove an identification mark from the engine of a motor vehicle; or
  - (ii) stamp on or affix to the engine of a motor vehicle any mark, number or letter purporting or intended to be, or likely to be regarded as, an identification mark of that engine.

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TRAFFIC ACT, 1919 (AS AMENDED).

Office of the Commissioner of Police,  
Perth, 11th December, 1959.

Ex. Co. No. 2242.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Executive Council, acting pursuant to the powers conferred by the Traffic Act, 1919 (as amended), has been pleased to make the regulations set out in the Schedule hereunder.

J. M. O'BRIEN,  
Commissioner of Police.

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Schedule.

Regulations.

- Principal Regulations. 1. In these regulations the Traffic Regulations, 1954, published in the *Government Gazette* on the 15th December, 1954, as amended by the regulations amending the same published in the *Gazette* on the 9th February, 1955, 1st April, 1955, 11th May, 1955, 17th June, 1955, 9th August, 1955, 30th September, 1955, 30th December, 1955, 24th April, 1956, 23rd October, 1956, 16th November, 1956, 23rd

November, 1956, 21st December, 1956, 22nd February, 1957, 8th March, 1957, 1st April, 1957, 26th April, 1957, 17th May, 1957, 1st July, 1957, 30th August, 1957, 25th September, 1957, 5th November, 1957, 20th December, 1957, 23rd December, 1957, 24th January, 1958, 19th February, 1958, 17th April, 1958, 29th April, 1958, 13th May, 1958, 5th June, 1958, 25th June, 1958, 15th July, 1958, 18th July, 1958, 1st August, 1958, 12th September, 1958, 10th October, 1958, 24th November, 1958, 3rd March, 1959, 9th April, 1959, 15th May, 1959, 26th May, 1959, 12th June, 1959, 23rd June, 1959, 30th June, 1959, 30th September, 1959, 16th October, 1959, 29th October, 1959, and 30th October, 1959, are referred to as the principal regulations.

Regulation  
183  
amended.

2. Regulation 183 of the principal regulations is amended by deleting the full stop after and adding after the last word "crossing" in paragraph (c) the following passage—

; or

(d) within 20 feet of the approach side of a marked pedestrian crossing.

Regulation  
366A  
amended.

3. Regulation 366A of the principal regulations is amended by adding after subregulation (3) a subregulation as follows:—

(4) A person shall not park a vehicle at any time on the northern side of Cooper Street between Broadway and Fairway or on the western side of Fairway between Cooper Street and Stirling Highway, within the Subiaco Municipal District.

Table "A"  
Eleventh  
Schedule  
amended.

4. Table "A" of the Eleventh Schedule to the principal regulations is amended by adding after item "10. King Street" an item as follows:—

In Column 1.  
10A. Lane Street—  
East side

In Column 2.  
Parking of vehicles prohibited at  
all times.

#### TRAFFIC ACT, 1919 (AS AMENDED).

Office of the Commissioner of Police,  
Perth, 11th December, 1959.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Executive Council, acting pursuant to the powers conferred by the Traffic Act, 1919 (as amended), has been pleased to make the regulations set out in the Schedule hereunder.

J. M. O'BRIEN,  
Commissioner of Police.

#### Schedule.

##### Regulations.

Principal  
Regulations.

1. In these regulations the Traffic Regulations, 1954, published in the *Government Gazette* on the 15th December, 1954, as amended by the regulations amending the same published in the *Gazette* on the 9th February, 1955, 1st April, 1955, 11th May, 1955, 17th June, 1955, 9th August, 1955, 30th September, 1955, 30th December, 1955, 24th April, 1956, 23rd October, 1956, 16th November, 1956, 23rd November, 1956, 21st December, 1956, 22nd February, 1957, 8th March, 1957, 1st April, 1957, 26th April, 1957, 17th May, 1957, 1st July, 1957, 30th August, 1957, 25th September, 1957, 5th November, 1957, 20th December, 1957, 23rd December, 1957, 24th January, 1958, 19th February, 1958, 17th April, 1958, 29th April, 1958, 13th May, 1958, 5th June, 1958, 25th June, 1958, 15th July, 1958, 18th July, 1958, 1st August, 1958, 12th September, 1958, 10th October, 1958, 24th November, 1958, 3rd March, 1959, 9th April, 1959, 15th May, 1959, 26th May, 1959, 12th June, 1959, 23rd June, 1959, 30th June, 1959, 30th September, 1959, 16th October, 1959, 29th October, 1959, and 30th October 1959, are referred to as the principal regulations.

Regulation 4 amended. 2. Regulation 4 of the principal regulations is amended by substituting for the interpretation "median strip" the following interpretation:—

"median strip" means a kerbed or other dividing strip on a road which strip divides the road to provide for one way traffic on each portion of the road so divided but so that the traffic on either side of the strip travels in opposite directions;

Regulation 183 amended. 3. Regulation 183 of the principal regulations is amended by inserting after the word "roads" in line two of paragraph (a) the passage "(but excluding that side of any road which side does not adjoin the place where the abutting road forms a junction)".

Regulation 260 amended. 4. Regulation 260 of the principal regulations is amended—

(a) by inserting after the word "vegetation" in line five of subregulation (2) the words "or any firewood or timber of a length less than three feet"; and

(b) by adding after subregulation (2) the following subregulation—

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (2) of this regulation the Minister may, subject to such terms and conditions as he may impose, issue to any person a permit to use on a road a vehicle carrying a load comprising bricks or other material on a body of a type approved by the Minister and not equipped with front, side and tail boards.

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#### HEALTH ACT, 1911-1959.

Department of Public Health,  
Perth, 9th December, 1959.

Ex. Co. No. 2270.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Executive Council, pursuant to the provisions of the Health Act, 1911-1959, has been pleased to make the regulations set out in the Schedule hereunder.

LINLEY HENZELL,  
Commissioner of Public Health.

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#### Schedule.

#### Regulations.

Principal Regulations. 1. In these regulations the Bacteriolytic Treatment of Sewage Regulations, 1958, published in the *Government Gazette* on the 19th March, 1958, are referred to as the principal regulations.

Reg. 13 amended. 2. Regulation 13 of the principal regulations is amended by substituting for the passage, "1905-1956," in line five the passage, "1909 (as amended), or the Country Towns Sewerage Act, 1948 (as amended)."

Regs. 13A and 13B added. 3. The principal regulations are amended by adding after regulation 13 a heading and regulations as follow:—

#### Reduced Capacity Fixtures.

13A. A person shall not construct an apparatus within the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Area as defined from time to time under the Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act, 1909 (as amended),

unless the closet pan and flushing cistern used have been inspected and passed for use in accordance with the provisions of that Act and the by-laws made thereunder.

13B. A person shall not use a flushing cistern or closet pan having a capacity of between six pints and eight pints in the construction of an apparatus unless—

- (a) the flush pipe has an internal diameter of not less than one and one half inches, expanded to one and three quarter inches at the point of connection to the closet pan; and
- (b) the length of drain between the closet pan and the septic tank serving the closet pan, or between the closet pan and any junction with a drain leading from any other fixture in regular or daily use, is not longer than ten feet.

#### HEALTH ACT, 1911-1959.

Department of Public Health,  
Perth, 9th December, 1959.

P.H.D. 224/59, Ex. Co. No. 2271.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Executive Council, acting under the provisions of the Health Act, 1911-1959, has been pleased to make the regulations set out in the Schedule hereunder.

LINLEY HENZELL,  
Commissioner of Public Health.

#### Schedule.

#### Regulations.

- Principal Regulations. 1. In these regulations the Sewerage and Drainage Fixtures and Fittings Regulations, 1959, published in the *Government Gazette* on the 15th September, 1959, are referred to as the principal regulations.
- Reg 3 substituted. 2. The principal regulations are amended by substituting for regulation 3 a regulation as follows:—
3. No person shall install or use in the construction of any water closet that is or is to be connected to an apparatus for the bacteriolytic treatment of sewage a closet pan or flushing cistern unless the pan or cistern—
- (a) is of a type in respect of which a certificate of registration has been issued by the Commissioner under these regulations and has been tested and branded as fit for use in accordance with these regulations; or
  - (b) has been tested and branded as fit for use in accordance with—
    - (i) the Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act, 1909, and the by-laws made thereunder; or
    - (ii) the Country Towns Sewerage Act, 1948, and the by-laws made thereunder.
- Reg. 7 revoked. 3. Regulation 7 of the principal regulations is revoked.
- Reg 9 revoked. 4. Regulation 9 of the principal regulations is revoked.

CHIROPODISTS ACT, 1957.

Department of Public Health,  
Perth, 9th December, 1959.

Ex. Co. No. 2276.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Executive Council, acting pursuant to section 16 of the Chiropodists Act, 1957, has been pleased to make the regulations as set forth in the Schedule hereto.

LINLEY HENZIELL,  
Commissioner of Public Health.

Schedule.

CHIROPODISTS ACT, 1957.

Regulations.

Citation.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Chiropodists Regulations, 1959.

Application for Registration.

2. Every person who desires to be registered as a chiropodist shall lodge an application with the Registrar and shall at that time pay the prescribed fee.

3. Every application shall be made in the prescribed form.

4. Every applicant for registration shall, if called upon by the Board, attend a meeting of the Board, and produce such evidence in support of his application as the Board may require.

5. Every applicant for registration shall produce proof of identity and evidence of good character, and shall support his application with such statutory declarations as to the correctness and validity of any statement or document presented in support of his application as the Board may require.

6. A person who makes a false statement or submits any evidence or document in support of his application with the intention of misleading the Board, commits an offence.

Training of Chiropodists.

7. The course of training to be undertaken by a person seeking the qualification entitling them to registration as a chiropodist shall occupy three years.

8. Whilst undergoing training every student shall complete all subjects in the prescribed course and shall attend at least seventy-five per cent. of the lectures, demonstrations and study periods arranged for each year of training.

9. A person shall not be accepted as a student for training in chiropody unless he has attained the age of seventeen years on 31st December next preceding commencement of training.

Members of the Board—Tenure of Office.

10. The term of appointment of members of the Board shall be as follows:—

- (a) The Commissioner of Public Health or his nominee shall remain a member by virtue of his office or nomination as the case may be.

- (b) The medical practitioner member shall hold office for a period of three years from the date upon which he is appointed.

- (c) Of the three chiropodist members—

- (i) the firstnamed member appointed shall serve for two years in the first instance, and thereafter the term of appointment shall be three years;

- (ii) the other chiropodist members shall be appointed for term of three years.

11. A person appointed to fill a vacancy occurring in the office of member shall be appointed only for the unexpired portion of the term, except that when the vacancy occurs within three months of the date on which the term

would be due to expire, the appointee may be appointed for the unexpired portion of the term plus a further full term. Retiring members shall be eligible for re-election.

#### Fees and Allowances.

12. For attendance at each ordinary meeting—

- (i) the Chairman shall be entitled to be paid three guineas;
- (ii) members of the Board other than the Chairman shall be entitled to be paid two guineas.

Provided that a member of the Board who is an officer of the State Public Service shall not be entitled to receive payment for attendance at meetings of the Board.

13. For attendance at an enquiry conducted by the Board in accordance with the rules the Chairman and members of the Board who attend shall be entitled to be paid the following fees for each sitting day:—

- (i) Chairman: £12 12s.
- (ii) Other members: £10 10s.

14. Every member of the Board who is required to use his own vehicle when engaged on the business of the Board shall be paid mileage at the ruling rate for the State Public Service.

15. When any member of the Board is required to travel to any place beyond a fifteen mile radius from the G.P.O., Perth, he shall be paid a travelling allowance at the higher scale prescribed for the State Public Service.

#### License to Practise.

16. On and after the fifth day of January, 1960, no person shall practise chiropody without having a current license to practise issued to him by the Board.

17. Every chiropodist whose name appears on the Register of Chiropodists shall be entitled to a Certificate of Registration, but whether a chiropodist has applied to the Board for a license to practise or not, he shall, whilst his name continues to appear in the said Register, be liable to pay, and shall pay to the Board the annual license fee.

18. Every license to practise issued by the Board shall expire on 31st December next following the date of issue.

19. Every chiropodist whose name appears in the Register of Chiropodists shall apply to the Board during the month of January of each year for a license to practise.

20. Every license fee shall be deemed to have been paid on the first day of January of the year in which the payment is made.

21. Every chiropodist whose name appears on the Register of Chiropodists and who has ceased to practise or has left the State may apply to the Board for withdrawal of his name from the Register, and the Board may withdraw the name from the Register.

22. Every person whose name has been withdrawn from the Register by his own request may apply to the Board for restoration of his name to the Register and the Board may restore the name on payment of the prescribed fees.

23. A person whose name is withdrawn from the Register for the whole of any year is not liable to pay license fees in respect of that year.

#### Removal of Names from the Register.

24. It shall be lawful for the Registrar to post notice to any chiropodist, addressed to him according to his address on the register, enquiring whether he has changed his address or residence, and if no answer shall be returned to such notice within a period of six months from the posting thereof, the Board may direct that the name of the chiropodist be removed from the register. The Board may restore any name as removed without fee, if the person whose name was removed notifies his address before the expiration of the registration year in which his name was removed, and submits an explanation of his failure to reply to the notice, which explanation the Board, in its discretion, may accept as satisfactory.

25. The name of a chiropodist entered in the Register of Chiropodists shall be struck off the register if the Board is satisfied after enquiry, which it may initiate of its own motion, that—

- (a) before or after registration he was convicted of any offence which, in the opinion of the Board, renders him unfit to practise as a chiropodist; or
- (b) he is guilty of habitual drunkenness, or drunkenness frequently or at short intervals of time, or of addiction to any deleterious drug; or
- (c) after registration he has been guilty of misconduct in a professional respect, or has been convicted for a third time of an offence against the Act or the Rules or Regulations, or has been disqualified by a competent authority in some other State or country from practising as a chiropodist.

Provided that the expression "misconduct in a professional respect" shall not include any misconduct which, either from its trivial nature or surrounding circumstances does not require in the public interest that the name of the chiropodist be struck off the register.

26. Every chiropodist who, after due enquiry by the Board, is found guilty by the Board of improper practises or misconduct (but not "misconduct in a professional respect") shall be liable to reprimand, suspension of license to practise or removal of his name from the register, as the Board may decide.

#### Qualifications Recognised by the Board.

27. Every person who proves to the satisfaction of the Board that he is a person of good character and has attained the age of twenty-one years and is not of unsound mind shall be entitled to be registered as a chiropodist if he—

- (a) holds the diploma of the West Australian Association of Chiropodists; or
- (b) holds the Diploma of the Society of Chiropodists of Great Britain.

28. Every person who proves to the satisfaction of the Board that he is a person of good character and has attained the age of twenty-one years and is not of unsound mind shall be entitled to be registered as a chiropodist if he makes application to be registered and pays the prescribed fees to the Board not later than 31st December, 1960, and he—

- (a) is a member of the West Australian Association of Chiropodists; or
- (b) holds the Diploma of the Chiropodists Board of South Australia; or
- (c) is a member of the Australian Chiropody Association of New South Wales; or
- (d) holds the Diploma of the Chiropodists Association of Victoria; or
- (e) holds the Diploma of the National Society of Chiropodists of Victoria.

#### Advertisement, Plate, Notice Board or other Certificate.

29. Unless the Board has given its consent in writing, a chiropodist shall not insert any advertisement or be party to any advertisement relating to his profession or the practice thereof beyond such announcements of change of address or commencement or resumption of practice as are authorised by these regulations.

30. Every such advertisement shall be "run on" without spacing or display and the size of type shall not be larger than that used in the leading article of the newspaper in which the advertisement is published. No more space shall be given to the advertisement than is required for its publication, and no reference shall be made to qualifications, qualifying body, university or college.

31. The number of insertions of any such advertisement shall not exceed:—

- (a) Commencement of practice—twelve consecutive daily insertions over two weeks.
- (b) Change of address—six consecutive daily insertions over one week.
- (c) Resumption of practice—after an absence of not less than four weeks—one insertion; after an absence of not less than six months—six daily insertions for one week.

32. Where a chiropodist practises or intends to practise in a district where only weekly newspapers are circulated the number of insertions of authorised advertisements shall not exceed:—

- (a) Change of address and resumption of practice—one insertion.
- (b) Commencement of practice—two insertions in consecutive weekly issues.

33. A chiropodist shall not insert an advertisement in a newspaper which is not published in the district within which the chiropodist practises.

34. Where a chiropodist changes his address from one place to another in the same town, no more than one advertisement of the change of address shall be published unless the Board grants approval in writing.

35. Advertisements shall take the following form:—

Mr. A.B. has commenced practice as a chiropodist at.....  
 Mr. A.B., Chiropodist, has changed his address from.....  
 to.....

Mr. A.B., Chiropodist, has resumed practice at.....

The words "in partnership with....." or "as assistant to....." may be added where appropriate.

36. Notwithstanding the provisions of these regulations the Board shall have the right to advertise in the press on as many occasions as it considers just for the protection of the interests of chiropodists who may be absent on duty with the armed forces.

37. A chiropodist shall be entitled to exhibit at the place at which he carries on his profession either plates, notice boards or illuminated signs as the Board may approve. Such plate, notice or sign shall bear no writing other than the name, qualifications, hours of attendance and telephone number of the chiropodist, and the word "chiropodist."

38. Where a chiropodist occupies premises on the ground floor, the size of the letters and figures in any plate, notice or sign exhibited by him shall not be more than four inches high, and where the premises are on a floor above the ground floor such letters and figures shall not be more than six inches high.

39. A chiropodist's name and address appearing in a telephone directory shall be in the standard small type common to the directory.

40. Except as provided in these regulations no chiropodist shall engage in or be a party to any form of advertising or display relating to his profession.

Miscellaneous.

41. The appendix to these regulations and the forms and notes therein shall be read as one with these regulations.

Appendix.

Form No. 1.

Chiropodists Registration Board of Western Australia.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION.

(Section 10 (a).)

I .....  
of .....  
apply to be registered as a Chiropodist under section 10 (a) of the Chiropodists Act, 1957, and in support of my application do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

- (1) The qualifications by which I claim to be registered are:  
 .....  
 and I expressly declare that I am the person to whom the qualifications were granted, the qualifications are those submitted with this application, and I am the person referred to therein.
- (2) I have never at any time been convicted of any felony, crime or misdemeanour, nor have I at any time in any country been found guilty of misconduct in a professional respect.

(3) I am not disqualified from practising as a Chiropodist in the country or State in which the qualifications were obtained.

Declared before me.

(Signature) .....  
(Date) .....

.....  
Registrar.

Form No. 2.

Chiropodists Registration Board of Western Australia.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION.

(Section 10 (b).)

I .....  
of .....  
apply to be registered as a Chiropodist under section 10 (b) of the Chiropodists Act, 1957, and in support of my application do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

- (1) I was *bona fide* engaged in the practice of chiropody in the State for at least twenty-four months or periods aggregating twenty-four months during the three years immediately preceding the coming into operation of the Chiropodists Act, 1957.
- (2) The attached signed statement is a true and full record of the times and places where I have practised chiropody.
- (3) I have not been convicted of any felony, crime or misdemeanour, nor have I at any time in any country been found guilty of misconduct in a professional respect.

Declared before me.

(Signature) .....  
(Date) .....

.....  
Registrar.

This application must be accompanied by:—

Details of educational standard attained, and any special qualifications held.

Two character references by persons who have known the applicant for not less than two years.

The names of two medical practitioners to whom reference may be made as to the applicant's experience and competence in the practice of chiropody.

Form No. 3.

Chiropodists Registration Board of Western Australia.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE TO PRACTISE CHIROPODY.

I hereby apply for a license to practise chiropody for the period ending 31st December, ..... The previous license issued to me was numbered ..... and expired on 31st December, .....  
(Date) .....

(Signature) .....  
(Address) .....

Form No. 4.

Chiropodists Registration Board of Western Australia.

LICENSE TO PRACTISE CHIROPODY.

This is to certify that

.....  
of

.....  
is licensed to practise as a Chiropodist for the period ending 31st December, 19.....  
Date:.....

.....  
Registrar.

## CHIROPODISTS ACT, 1957.

Department of Public Health,  
Perth, 9th December, 1959.

Ex. Co. No. 2277.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Executive Council, acting pursuant to the provisions of the Chiropodists Act, 1957, has been pleased to approve of the Rules made by the Chiropodists Registration Board pursuant to section 8 of the said Act, as set forth in the Schedule hereto.

LINLEY HENZELL,  
Commissioner of Public Health.

## Schedule.

Chiropodists Registration Board of Western Australia.

## RULES.

## Part I.—Meetings and Proceedings of the Board.

1. The ordinary meeting of the Board shall be held on the fourth Wednesday in each month at such time and place as is determined by the Board. Provided that if the fourth Wednesday of any month is a public holiday, or if there is other reason the Board may, if it thinks fit, by resolution fix some other day to be the day on which the ordinary meeting shall be held in the month concerned.

2. A special meeting of the Board shall be summoned by the Registrar on the written requisition of the Chairman or of any three members of the Board. The Registrar shall call a special meeting within seven days of receipt of any such requisition.

3. An extraordinary meeting shall be convened by the Registrar for the purpose of hearing an enquiry into any complaint made against any chiropodist.

4. In the case of ordinary and extraordinary meetings, seven days, and in the case of special meetings, three days' notice in writing shall be given by the Registrar of the holding of the meeting. The notice shall indicate the nature of the business to be transacted.

5. If at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for any meeting there is not a quorum present, the meeting of the Board, and all business intended for that meeting, shall stand adjourned to the next meeting of the Board.

6. The Board may from time to time appoint from among themselves a committee of not less than three members to investigate and report to the Board on any matter. The Board may dissolve any committee and may remove any member thereof and appoint another member thereto.

7. The Chairman for the time being shall be *ex officio* a member of every committee, and, when present at any committee meeting, shall preside. In the absence of the Chairman, the committee shall elect one of its members to preside.

8. Notice of every motion intended to be proposed at any ordinary meeting, shall be given to the Registrar in writing at least fourteen days before the date set for the next ordinary meeting. The Registrar shall include details of every notice of motion on the notice to be given in accordance with Rule 4.

9. The Chairman shall not allow discussion of any motion unless the motion has been seconded.

10. Every question shall be decided on the voices unless any member shall demand a show of hands, in which case the Chairman shall instruct that a show of hands be taken.

11. The Chairman for the time being at every meeting shall have a deliberative vote, and in the event of an equality of votes, a casting vote.

12. The order of business, unless varied by resolution at any meeting, shall be—

- Reading of the minutes of the previous meeting.
- Confirmation of the minutes of the previous meeting.
- Registration of Chiropodists.
- Correspondence.
- Reports of committees.
- Production of bank statement.
- Accounts for payment.
- Registrar's statement.
- Questions.
- Notices of motion.
- General business.

Provided that the Board may, by resolution, vary the order of business on the grounds of urgency or convenience.

13. A resolution signed by all members of the Board shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a duly convened meeting.

14. No resolution arrived at or any act, matter or thing done or authorised by any meeting shall be rescinded or amended, at any subsequent meeting unless notice of such intended rescission or amendment be given in the notice convening the meeting at which such rescission or amendment is to be proposed.

15. Minutes of every meeting shall be kept by the Registrar and such minutes when signed by the Chairman of the same or any subsequent meeting shall be binding and conclusive evidence for all purposes and before all courts of the proceedings of such meeting.

#### Part II.—Course of Training.

16. The course of training to be undertaken by persons seeking to be examined in Western Australia for a qualification entitling them to be registered under the Act shall be substantially in accordance with the following:—

##### Biology.

The characteristics of living organisms: Living and non-living things. Protoplasm: Its nature and properties. Irritability, movement, growth, respiration, excretion, secretion, reproduction.

Differences between plants and animals, *e.g.*, Amoeba, Spirogyra. The contrast in the physiology of a green plant and an animal. Photosynthesis and the importance of mineral salts to the plant. Symbiosis.

The cell: Structure and function of cells. The elementary histology of a vertebrate.

Uni-cellular animals: Amoeba.

Cellular animals: Hydra, the earthworm, the frog, to illustrate the increasing complexity of animal organisation.

Vertebrate structure: The rabbit as a typical example of mammalian structure and physiology. Musculature of the hind limb in detail. A survey of vertebrate evolution from primitive types to the mammal.

Development: Outline of development as seen in the frog up to the formation of the neurula.

Saprophytism and parasitism: Bacteria, fungi, including a mould, such as *Mucor* and yeasts; Sarcopites, the tape-worm.

The concepts of evolution and heredity: Adaptation. Mutation. A brief survey of Mendelian inheritance.

##### Chemistry.

Chemical and physical changes: States of matter. Atomic and molecular theories of Dalton and Avogadro: elements, compounds and mixtures, atomic and molecular weights; equivalent weights, laws of chemical combination; valency, catalysis and chemical changes. Solutions and solubility. Exo- and endo-thermic reactions.

Reactions: Acids, bases and salts, oxidation and reduction. Solutions. Electrolysis. Elementary theory of ionic dissociation and hydrogen-ion concentration.

Metals and non-metals: Compounds and properties relevant to chiropody.

Colloids: An elementary introduction.

Elementary organic chemistry: Structure. Space formulae, nomenclature, isomerism, stereo-isomerism, polymerisation, radicals.

Compounds. Relevant aliphatic and aromatic compounds and simple reactions as introduction to therapeutics and physiology.

##### Physics.

Introduction: Fundamental units and measurements.

Dynamics: Displacement, velocity, acceleration, work, power, energy, gravity, stress, strain, elasticity, friction, cohesion and adhesion, equilibrium, Newton's laws, levers.

Simple properties of liquids and gases: Surface tension capillary elevation, positive and negative and partial pressures, diffusion, osmosis. Gas laws.

Heat: Quantity of specific heat, change of state and latent heat; as a form of energy, transference of thermometry.

Electricity and magnetism: Molecular theory, laws, induction, current, Ohm's law, practical units, circuits, generation and storage of electricity, effects of discharge, electro-magnetic spectrum, radio-activity, electric machines.

Light: Spectrum. The microscope.

#### Anatomy and Physiology.

The amount of detail given in anatomy and physiology is directly related to the importance of various aspects to the chiropractor. General anatomy and physiology are taught to a degree sufficient to provide the necessary basis for subsequent studies of relevant medical and surgical conditions. Detailed anatomy (including demonstrations of dissected material) is confined to the foot and the leg below the knee; the hip and thigh are covered in somewhat lesser detail.

These subjects are introduced by a short course in histology and microscopy, particular attention being paid to the superficial tissues. Elementary histology and microscopy:

Protoplasm, the living cell; tissues; detailed study of the skin and superficial tissues.

Skeletal system: Structure and function. Bone growth and development. Cartilage. Joints, development and structure, function, movements. Ligaments, fasciae, and other fibrous structures.

Muscular system: Structure and function; skeletal, smooth, cardiac muscle. A simple chemistry of muscle action. The production of movement. Postural tone.

Circulatory system: The cardio-vascular system; structure and function. The cardiac cycle, cardiac output, regulation. The arterial system. The venous system. The capillary system. The lymphatic system. The blood characteristics, composition and functions.

Respiratory system: Structure and function, cellular respiration.

Nervous system: The central nervous system, structure and function. The peripheral nervous system. The spinal nerves. Plexuses. The lumbo-sacral plexus and the innervation of the lower limb. The main motor and sensory pathways. Reflexes. The appropriate sensations (touch, pain, etc.). The autonomic nervous system; structure and function. Vasomotor control. Heat regulation.

Alimentary system: A brief survey of structure and function. Nutrition and metabolism.

Excretory system: A brief survey of structure and function. Water balance.

Endocrine system: A brief survey of the role of the endocrines in physiological functions.

Regional anatomy of the lower limb: The surface anatomy, the musculature, innervation and vascular supply of the lower limb in detail. The bones and joints. Functional anatomy; the range and axes of movements of the joints, the individual and group action of the muscles. The segmental distribution of the cutaneous innervation. The venous and lymphatic drainage.

#### Elementary Pathology and Bacteriology.

The fundamental principles of pathology, particularly as exemplified in chiropractic disorders.

The causes of disease: Micro-organisms, trauma, toxins, stress, nutritional deficiencies. New growth. Heredity. Constitution.

Disease processes: Inflammatory changes and their sequelae (including healing of bone): degenerative changes; stress reaction; tumour formation.

Local pathological changes occurring in the feet: Hypertrophy, atrophy and dystrophy; types. Fibrosis. Tumour formation, benign and malignant; types.

Elementary bacteriology: Classification and characteristics of common pathogenic micro-organisms; bacteria, fungi, viruses. Pathological effects on human organism.

Immunity: Natural, acquired, active and passive immunity.

Methods of combating infection: Sterilisation, asepsis, antiseptia.

Laboratory work: An outline of simple microscopy. Culturing, staining and recognition of common micro-organisms. Collection and preparation of relevant pathological material for examination.

#### Medicine in Relation to Disorders of the Lower Limb.

The aim of this course is to acquaint the student with the general features of the commoner systemic diseases which may produce manifestations in the foot and leg, necessitating reference to the physician or modifications to normal chiropodial procedure. Conditions such as diabetes, in the management of which the chiropodist plays a part, are given special emphasis.

#### Diseases of the Circulatory System:

(a) The heart: Those diseases which produce symptoms in the lower limb.

(b) The vessels: aneurism; atheroma; sclerosis; phlebitis; thrombosis; peripheral vascular diseases.

(c) The blood: Anaemia; haemophilia; erythrocytosis.

#### Diseases of the Nervous System:

(a) The brain: Cerebro-vascular accidents and other causes of motor and sensory paralysis, ataxia and deformity.

(b) The spinal cord. Poliomyelitis; syringomyelia; disseminated sclerosis; sub-acute combined degeneration of the cord. Friedreich's ataxia.

(c) Peripheral nerves. Peripheral neuritis. Muscular dystrophies.

Metabolic disorders: Endocrine dysfunctions and their results. Diabetes, and its complications; the management of diabetic patients. Obesity; gout; rickets.

The chronic rheumatic diseases: Rheumatoid arthritis; osteo arthritis; non-articular rheumatism.

Infectious diseases of special significance: Tuberculosis, rheumatic fever; erythema nodosum, venereal disease, septic infections. Effects on lower limb.

Diseases of the urinary system: Diseases of the kidneys which produce symptoms in the lower limb.

Diseases of the Respiratory System: Diseases of the lungs which produce symptoms in the lower limb.

Summary of the clinical features, pathogenesis and significance of common syndromes affecting the lower limb, e.g., oedema; obesity motor, sensory and trophic disturbances and their resultant effects in paralysis, ataxia, deformity and ulceration; intermittent claudication, vascular spasm, cramp. Modifications necessitated in local care and treatment of the feet.

Summary of the role of antibiotic and chemotherapeutic agents in modern medical practice.

#### Dermatology.

The student is trained to observe the skin signs and regard them not only from the viewpoint of their local significance but also their place in the diagnosis of more wide-spread diseases.

The course of lectures should cover all the common skin disorders, the main headings of which may be classified as follows:—

Congenital conditions: Ichthyosis, naevi.

Diseases of nails: Hypertrophic, atrophic, dystrophic and infective (mycotic and bacterial).

Diseases of sweat glands: Dysidrosis (cheiropompholyx), hyperidrosis and anidrosis.

Disorders having a physical basis: burns, chilblains, frostbite, maceration and fissures.

Hypertrophic and atrophic conditions: Hyperkeratosis, parakeratosis, pigmentation, ulcers and scleroderma.  
 Inflammatory and hyperaemic conditions: Dermatitis, eczema, erythema, lichen planus, psoriasis and urticaria. Syphilis and tuberculous lesions.  
 Parasitic affections: Vegetable and animal.  
 Neoplasms: Angioma, fibroma, verruca, etc.  
 Psycho-somatic and allergic conditions: Neurodermatitis pruritus.

#### Surgery in Relation to Disorders of the Lower Limb.

The course of lectures in surgery covers basic principles applicable to the student's practical work and also deals with those general and local conditions of a surgical nature with which the student must be familiar. Indications for surgical intervention of the foot are fully covered and the importance of post-operative care to which the chiropodist may contribute is also stressed.

#### General Surgery:

Inflammation: Review of pathology, modes of termination and treatment.

Wounds: Types, repair of tissues; general principles of treatment. Burns and scalds.

Vascular system: Haemorrhage; types, principles of treatment. Diseases of vessels. Gangrene; types, clinical signs of impending gangrene.

Ulcers: Classification, complications, treatment.

Neoplasms: Definition, possible causes, types and methods of treatment.

Diseases of bones and joints: Acute and chronic. Complications; outline of treatment.

Injuries to bones and joints: Complications: outline of treatment.

X-rays: Interpretation of simple radiographs; therapeutic uses.

Regional Surgery: (This series of lectures will normally be given by an orthopaedic surgeon).

Congenital and Developmental Anomalies: Talipes; metatarsal anomalies; tarsal fusions; pes planus; pes cavus. Polydactylism. Syndactylism.

Acquired deformities: Talipes, pes valgus, pes cavus, pes planus. Metatarsal conditions, including plantar digital neuritis, hallux valgus, hallux rigidus, hallux flexus; claw, retracted and hammer toes. The results in the foot of faulty general posture.

Local soft tissue conditions:—

(a) The skin: Scars, keloid; skin neoplasms; surgical treatment of nail conditions.

(b) Soft tissues: Bursitis, ganglion.

(c) Muscles and tendons: Injuries and diseases. Tenosynovitis, contractures.

Surgery of the foot: Indications and contra-indications.

#### Podology.

Podology is defined as the study of the human foot in health and disease. Those aspects of anatomy, physiology and pathology which contribute to this study are here given their particular application to the foot.

#### The Foot in Health.

Anatomy and Physiology: (a) A brief survey of the development of the foot; variation of foot types within the normal range; metatarsal and digital formulae.

(b) Functional anatomy:—

(i) In standing. Transmission of body weight to ground; longitudinal and transverse arches; distribution of weight; axis of balance. Function of muscles in maintaining upright posture; postural tonus.

- (ii) In locomotion. The foot as a lever; the mechanics of propulsion; function of extrinsic and intrinsic muscles in propulsion; contractural tonus; distribution of weight; axis of leverage.
  - (iii) Conditions necessary for normal function. Structural and postural stability; normal range of movement in joints; importance of toe function; provision for shock-absorption; co-ordination of muscle action by central nervous system; adequacy of footwear.
- (c) Histology of the skin and its appendages, and of the soft tissues of the foot.
- Footwear: Methods of construction; lasts; parts of shoes. Types and styles.
- Footwear for special requirements; children's shoes, occupational, etc.
- Systems of measurement; essentials of shoe fitting; necessary features and common faults.
- Hosiery.
- Relationship between footwear and foot health.
- Foot Hygiene: Factors affecting foot health; age, weight, occupation, footwear, etc. Essentials of foot care at all ages.

#### The Foot in Disease.

Elementary pathology: Review of pathological processes affecting the feet; inflammation, infective and traumatic; fibrosis; hypertrophy, atrophy, dystrophy.

Elementary bacteriology and mycology: Review of relevant organisms.

Conditions affecting the skin and soft tissues:—

- (a) Traumatic lesions: Callosities, corns, various types and complications; nail dystrophies, bursae; blisters; fissures; abrasions.
- (b) Inflammatory and infective lesions: Local bacterial and mycotic infections; abscesses; ulcers; onychia, paronychia; verrucae.
- (c) Miscellaneous conditions: Disorders of skin glands; seed corns; hyperkeratosis; chilblains.

The clinical features, symptoms, diagnosis, etiology, pathology and treatment of the above conditions.

#### Structural and functional disorders:

(i) Congenital and developmental anomalies, incipient disabilities of the feet in children.

(ii) Acquired disorders of adolescence and adult life; acute and chronic foot strain; pes valgus (pes planus and pes planovalgus); pes cavus; metatarsalgia; hallux valgus, hallux rigidus, hallux flexus; retracted, claw and hammer toes; painful heel conditions. The clinical features, symptoms, diagnosis, etiology, pathology and treatment of the above conditions.

#### Effects of Footwear:

The effects of incorrect footwear on the development and function of the foot, on gait and on posture.

#### Local effects of systemic diseases:

Their particular effects on the foot and the leg, and on gait and posture; local methods of assessing circulatory and neurological deficiencies. The care of the feet in patients suffering from senility, diabetes, major deformities, rheumatoid arthritis, oedema, paralysis, and circulatory and neurological disturbances.

#### Therapeutics.

Chiropodial therapeutics covers the study of the various methods and techniques of treatment used by the chiropodist to relieve pain and to preserve or restore function. The importance of prophylactic measures is stressed, with guidance on the advice to be given to patients and parents, and groups interested in foot health.

**Elementary Pharmacy:**

(a) A brief survey of pharmaceutical methods; the sources from which common medicaments and surgical materials are derived; common methods of extraction and production. Pharmaceutical classification of preparations; handling, storage, purchase.

(b) The structure of prescriptions. Apothecaries weights and measures. Incompatibility of drugs. Neutralising agents and antidotes. Allergy. Poisons. Removal of chemical stains.

**Materia medica:**

A detailed study of drugs used for external medication; physical and chemical properties; their therapeutic actions, indications, contra-indications, and modes of application. The therapeutic classification and use of external medicaments as follows:—

- (a) Antiseptics, fungicides, detergents and solvents.
- (b) Caustics, keratolytics, astringents and styptics.
- (c) Anhidrotics, deodorants, absorbents.
- (d) Counter-irritants, rubefacients.
- (e) Stimulants and healing agents.
- (f) Emollients.
- (g) Local anaesthetics, analgesics, antipruritic.

**Physical Therapy:**

(a) Therapeutic effects of heat, modes of application, including fomentations, compresses, poultices and foot baths; paraffin wax; irradiation, infra-red and radiant heat. Types of apparatus used; and modes of application. Indications and contra-indications.

(b) Therapeutic effects of cold, modes of application, foot baths, compresses, carbon dioxide snow. Apparatus used. Indications and contra-indications.

(c) Hydrotherapy, contrast and medicated foot baths, hypertonic, isotonic and hypotonic solutions.

(d) Exercises and movements (active and passive) for re-education of muscles, arms, indications, contra-indications, methods and apparatus used.

In order that the student may understand the work of the physiotherapist in relevant cases, he is shown the working of simple apparatus designed to correct unsatisfactory posture and gait and to assist correct use of muscles.

**Padding and Strapping:**

(a) Principles of corrective and protective padding and strapping, various methods and materials used.

(b) Adhesive padding and strapping; modes of application, indications and contra-indications.

(c) Non-adhesive padding; replaceable pads; padding inserted into footwear.

(d) Prevention and treatment of plaster dermatitis.

**Appliance Making:**

(a) Techniques without casts; inserts and insoles; digital pads; hallux valgus shields; tarsal and metatarsal braces; traction slings, etc.

(b) Casting:—

(i) Various methods of taking negative impressions using plaster of paris moulds and bandages, impression composition, wax and other moulding substances.

(ii) Methods of making positive casts; modification of casts.

(c) Processing: Various techniques in making digital pads and appliances; hallux valgus shields, metatarsal pads and braces; corrective and protective insoles; heel wedges, cushions, etc.; moccasins and prostheses.

**Therapeutic Modifications to Footwear:**

Heel wedges, sole wedges, floated heels, excavated heels, heel padding, Thomas heels, metatarsal bars, rocker bars, shank stiffening, steel strips, upper insertions, balloon patches, cork elevations, etc.

#### Practical Chiropody.

The clinical course in practical chiropody extends throughout almost the whole three years of the training course and occupies rather more than half of the total time available. During this time, the student is given practical training and experience in the management of a wide range of cases of graded difficulty, fully representative of the whole field of chiropodial practice. It is essentially in the clinics that the student consolidates and applies the lessons of classroom and laboratory, and by constant practice, acquires the necessary skill and experience to fit him for professional life.

During this part of his training, the student personally treats several hundred patients under the supervision of his clinical teachers. He thus becomes accustomed to handling patients of all age groups from infancy to old age, and from various occupations which make special demands on the feet. An important part of his work is to learn how to give patients advice and instruction about general care of the feet, prophylactic measures, choice of footwear, etc.

The main aspects of the practical training are outlined below. A high standard of skill is required of the student under each of the following headings:—

- Diagnosis.
- Operating skill.
- Therapeutic procedures.

#### Pre-operative Techniques:

Aseptic and antiseptic techniques; sterilisation of instruments and dressings; the care and maintenance of instruments and equipment. Personal hygiene.

#### Examination and Diagnosis:

Methods of examination and measurement of the feet and footwear and general observation of the patient; the weight bearing and resting foot; apparatus used. Case history taking. Assessment of aetiological and pathological factors. Differential diagnosis. Decision on appropriate therapeutic measures.

#### Operating Techniques:

Manual dexterity; cutting techniques; selection and expert use of instruments; maintenance of skin tension.

#### Therapeutic Procedures:

- (a) Medication and dressings: Selection and application of appropriate drugs and dressings; use of footbaths, heat lamps, etc.
- (b) Padding and strapping: Application of appropriate corrective and protective dressings. Replaceable pads.
- (c) Appliances: Prescription and fabrication of corrective, palliative and protective appliances.
- (d) Footwear: Prescription of suitable footwear and instructions regarding footwear modifications. Shoe padding.
- (e) General: Instructions and advice to patients.

#### Clinical Records:

Case record cards, and terminological abbreviations. Compilation and recording of case histories.

In the final six months of the course, the student shall be associated with a registered practitioner approved by the Board for the purpose of gaining practical experience in private practice.

17. Students shall be required to pass in all the subjects specified for the year at one examination. For this purpose the annual examination and the next following supplementary examination shall be considered to be one examination.

18. A student shall not be permitted to proceed to any part of the work of a higher year unless he has complied with the rules and regulations and passed the examination set for the earlier year, or unless the Board has approved.

19. A person shall not be accepted for training in Chiropody unless he has obtained the Leaving Certificate or has attained a standard of education which the Board accepts as equivalent to the Leaving Certificate.

## Part III—The Register of Chiropodists.

20. The Registrar shall keep the Register in the form directed by the Board.

21. The Registrar shall enter the following particulars in the Register in respect of each chiropodist:—

Name.  
Address.  
Sex.  
Date of birth.  
Qualifications.  
Registered under section.  
Date registered.  
Date removed from register.  
Reason for removal.

22. No entry shall be made in the register by a person other than the Registrar.

23. When a chiropodist changes his address he shall notify the Registrar of his new address within fourteen days of the change.

24. The Registrar shall from time to time erase the names of chiropodists who have died, and shall make such alterations and amendments to the Register as the Board may direct, for the purpose of making the Register an accurate record of the names, addresses and qualifications of chiropodists.

## Part IV—Complaints against Chiropodists.

25. A complaint against a chiropodist may be initiated by any person or by resolution of the Board.

26. Any person who makes a complaint against a chiropodist shall lodge with the Registrar a signed statement of the matters complained of and if required by the Board shall give such further particulars in writing, and shall make such statutory declarations as to the facts as the Board may require.

27. On receipt of a complaint or on the passing of a resolution initiating a complaint, the Registrar shall forthwith notify the chiropodist concerned and call on him to lodge with the Registrar within 14 days, an answer to the complaint verified by statutory declaration.

28. If no answer is received by the Registrar within the aforesaid 14 days, or if received, it is considered by the Board to be unsatisfactory, the Registrar shall convene an extraordinary meeting of the Board for the purpose of making due enquiry.

29. The Registrar shall give not less than fourteen days' notice of such a meeting to members of the Board, the person charged, the complainant and witnesses. The notice shall specify the date, hour and place of the meeting.

30. A copy of the complaint shall be sent to each member of the Board with the notice of the meeting.

31. The notice given to the person charged shall warn the person that if he fails to attend the meeting the Board will proceed with the enquiry and reach its decision in his absence, and any penalty imposed by the Board will be binding on him.

## Part V—The Seal.

32. The Board may adopt a seal to be known as the Seal of the Board.

33. The Seal of the Board shall remain in the custody of the Registrar at the office of the Board.

34. The Seal shall be affixed by the Registrar in the presence of the Chairman to any writing when authorised by the Board, and not otherwise.

## Part VI.—Fees.

35. The following fees shall be charged and payable by the applicant on demand of the Registrar:—

	£	s.	d.
Application for registration as a chiropodist	6	6	0
Renewal of annual license to practice	4	4	0
Extract of entry in the Register of Chiropodists		5	0
Application for restoration of name to register	6	6	0
Examination fee	5	5	0

Provided that the Board may reduce the fee for registration and restoration of name to the register if the application is received after 30th June in any year.