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SHIRE OF ASHBURTON

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

STANDING ORDERS LOCAL LAW 2012

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES LOCAL LAW 2013

DOG ACT 1976

DOGS LOCAL LAW 2012

CEMETERIES ACT 1986

CEMETERIES LOCAL LAW 2013

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

SHIRE OF ASHBURTON

STANDING ORDERS LOCAL LAW 2012

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

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

PART 2—ESTABLISHMENT AND MEMBERSHIP OF COMMITTEES

- 2.1 Establishment of committees
- 2.2 Types of committees
- 2.3 Delegation of some powers and duties to certain committees
- 2.4 Limits on delegation of powers and duties to certain committees
- 2.5 Appointment of committee Members
- 2.6 Tenure of committee membership
- 2.7 Resignation of committee Members
- 2.8 Register of delegations to committees
- 2.9 Committees to report

PART 3—CALLING AND CONVENING MEETINGS

- 3.1 Ordinary and special Council meetings
- 3.2 Calling Council meetings
- 3.3 Convening Council meetings
- 3.4 Calling committee meetings
- 3.5 Public notice of meetings

PART 4—PRESIDING MEMBER AND QUORUM*Division 1—Who presides*

- 4.1 Who presides
- 4.2 When the Deputy Mayor/Deputy President can act
- 4.3 Who acts if no Mayor/President
- 4.4 Election of Presiding Members of committees
- 4.5 Election of Deputy Presiding Members of committees
- 4.6 Functions of Deputy Presiding Members
- 4.7 Who acts if no Presiding Member

Division 2—Quorum

- 4.8 Quorum for meetings
- 4.9 Reduction of quorum for Council meetings
- 4.10 Reduction of quorum for committee meetings
- 4.11 Procedure where no quorum to begin a meeting
- 4.12 Procedure where quorum not present during a meeting
- 4.13 Names to be recorded

PART 5—BUSINESS OF A MEETING

- 5.1 Business to be specified
- 5.2 Order of business
- 5.3 Motions of which previous notice has been given
- 5.4 New business of an urgent nature
- 5.5 Motions Without Notice by Absolute Majority of Council
- 5.6 Adoption by exception resolution

PART 6—PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

- 6.1 Meetings generally open to the public
- 6.2 Meetings not open to the public
- 6.3 Question time for the public
- 6.4 Question time for the public at certain meetings
- 6.5 Minimum question time for the public
- 6.6 Procedures for question time for the public
- 6.7 Other procedures for question time for the public
- 6.8 Distinguished visitors
- 6.9 Deputations
- 6.10 Petitions
- 6.11 Presentations
- 6.12 Participation at committee meetings
- 6.13 Council may meet to hear public submissions
- 6.14 Public Inspection of agenda materials
- 6.15 Confidentiality of information withheld
- 6.16 Recording of proceedings
- 6.17 Prevention of disturbance

PART 7—QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS**PART 8—CONDUCT OF MEMBERS**

- 8.1 Members to be in their proper places
- 8.2 Respect to the Presiding Member
- 8.3 Titles to be used
- 8.4 Advice of entry or departure
- 8.5 Members to indicate their intention to speak
- 8.6 Priority of speaking
- 8.7 Presiding Member may take part in debates
- 8.8 Relevance
- 8.9 Speaking twice
- 8.10 Duration of speeches
- 8.11 No speaking after conclusion of debate
- 8.12 No interruption
- 8.13 Personal explanations
- 8.14 No reopening of discussion
- 8.15 Adverse reflection
- 8.16 Withdrawal of offensive language

PART 9—PRESERVING ORDER

- 9.1 Presiding Member to preserve order
- 9.2 Point of order
- 9.3 Procedures on a point of order
- 9.4 Calling attention to breach
- 9.5 Ruling by the Presiding Member
- 9.6 Continued breach of order
- 9.7 Right of Presiding Member to adjourn

PART 10—DEBATE OF SUBSTANTIVE MOTIONS

- 10.1 Motions to be stated and in writing
- 10.2 Motions to be supported
- 10.3 Unopposed business
- 10.4 Only one substantive motion at a time
- 10.5 Order of call in debate
- 10.6 Limit of debate
- 10.7 Member may require question to be read
- 10.8 Consent of seconder required for alteration
- 10.9 Order of amendments
- 10.10 Form of an amendment
- 10.11 Amendment must not negate original motion
- 10.12 Relevance of amendments
- 10.13 Mover of motion may speak on amendment
- 10.14 Effect of an amendment
- 10.15 Withdrawal of motion or amendment
- 10.16 Right of reply

PART 11—PROCEDURAL MOTIONS

- 11.1 Permissible procedural motions
- 11.2 No debate
- 11.3 Who may move
- 11.4 Procedural motions—right of reply on substantive motion
- 11.5 Meeting to proceed to the next business
- 11.6 Debate to be adjourned
- 11.7 Meeting now adjourn

- 11.8 Question to be put
- 11.9 Member to be no longer heard
- 11.10 Ruling of the Presiding Member to be disagreed with

PART 12—DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS

- 12.1 Disclosure of interests

PART 13—VOTING

- 13.1 Question—when put
- 13.2 Voting
- 13.3 Majorities required for decisions
- 13.4 Method of taking vote

PART 14—MINUTES OF MEETINGS

- 14.1 Keeping of minutes
- 14.2 Content of minutes
- 14.3 Public inspection of unconfirmed minutes
- 14.4 Confirmation of minutes

PART 15—ADJOURNMENT OF MEETING

- 15.1 Meeting may be adjourned
- 15.2 Effect of adjournment

PART 16—REVOKING OR CHANGING DECISIONS

- 16.1 Requirements to revoke or change decisions
- 16.2 Limitations on powers to revoke or change decisions
- 16.3 Implementing a decision

PART 17—SUSPENSION OF LOCAL LAWS

- 17.1 Suspension of local laws
- 17.2 Where local laws do not apply
- 17.3 Cases not provided for in local laws

PART 18—MEETINGS OF ELECTORS

- 18.1 Electors' general meetings
- 18.2 Matters for discussion at electors' general meetings
- 18.3 Electors' special meetings
- 18.4 Requests for electors' special meetings
- 18.5 Convening electors' meetings
- 18.6 Who presides at electors' meetings
- 18.7 Procedure for electors' meetings
- 18.8 Participation of non-electors
- 18.9 Voting at electors' meetings
- 18.10 Minutes of electors' meetings
- 18.11 Decisions made at electors' meetings

PART 19—ENFORCEMENT

- 19.1 Penalty for breach
- 19.2 Who can prosecute

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

SHIRE OF ASHBURTON

STANDING ORDERS LOCAL LAW 2012

Under the powers conferred by the *Local Government Act 1995* and under all other powers enabling it, the Council of the Shire of Ashburton resolved on 23 January 2013 to make the following local law.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1.1 Citation

This local law may be cited as the Shire of Ashburton Standing Orders Local Law 2012.

1.2 Commencement

By virtue of section 3.14 of the Act, this local law comes into operation 14 days after the date of their publication in the *Government Gazette*.

1.3 Application and intent

- (1) This local law provides rules and guidelines which apply to the conduct of meetings of the Council and its committees and to meetings of electors.
- (2) All meetings are to be conducted in accordance with the Act, the Regulations and this local law.
- (3) This local law are intended to result in—
 - (a) better decision-making by the Council and committees;
 - (b) the orderly conduct of meetings dealing with Council business;
 - (c) better understanding of the process of conducting meetings; and
 - (d) the more efficient and effective use of time at meetings.

1.4 Interpretation

- (1) In this local law unless the context otherwise requires—
 - absolute majority** has the meaning given to it in the Act;
 - 75% majority** has the meaning given to it in the Act;
 - Act** means the *Local Government Act 1995*;
 - CEO** means the Chief Executive Officer of the Local Government;
 - committee** means a committee of the Council established under section 5.8 of the Act;
 - committee meeting** means a meeting of a committee;
 - Council** means the Council of the Shire of Ashburton;
 - Local Government** means the Shire of Ashburton;
 - Mayor/President** means the Mayor/President of the Local Government or other Presiding Member at a Council meeting under section 5.6 of the Act;
 - meeting** means a meeting of the Council or a committee, as the context requires;
 - Member** has the meaning given to it in the Act;
 - Presiding Member** means—
 - (a) in respect of the Council, the person presiding under section 5.6 of the Act; and
 - (b) in respect of a committee, the person presiding under sections 5.12, 5.13, and 5.14 of the Act;
 - Regulations** means the *Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996*;
 - simple majority** means more than 50% of the Members present and voting; and
 - substantive motion** means an original motion or an original motion as amended, but does not include an amendment or a procedural motion.
- (2) Unless otherwise defined in this local law, the terms and expressions used in this local law are to have the meaning given to them in the Act and Regulations.

1.5 Repeal

(1) The following local laws are repealed—

- (a) *Shire of Ashburton Standing Orders By-law* published in the *Government Gazette* on 30 March 1990; and
- (b) *Shire of Ashburton Local Law Relating To The Conduct Of Proceedings And The Business Of Council—Standing Orders* published in the *Government Gazette* on 9 March 1998 and amendments thereto published in the *Government Gazette* on 30 April 1999.

PART 2—ESTABLISHMENT AND MEMBERSHIP OF COMMITTEES**2.1 Establishment of committees**

(1) The establishment of committees is dealt with in the Act.

(2) A Council resolution to establish a committee under section 5.8 of the Act is to include—

- (a) the terms of reference of the committee;
- (b) the number of council Members, officers and other persons to be appointed to the committee;
- (c) the names or titles of the council Members and officers to be appointed to the committee;
- (d) the names of other persons to be appointed to the committee or an explanation of the procedure to be followed to determine the appointments; and
- (e) details of the delegation of any powers or duties to the committee under section 5.16 of the Act.

(3) This local law is to apply to the conduct of committee meetings.

2.2 Types of committees

The types of committees are dealt with in the Act.

2.3 Delegation of some powers and duties to certain committees

The delegation of some powers and duties to certain committees is dealt with in the Act.

2.4 Limits on delegation of powers and duties to certain committees

The limits on the delegation of powers and duties to certain committees are dealt with in the Act.

2.5 Appointment of committee Members

The appointment of committee Members is dealt with in the Act.

2.6 Tenure of committee membership

Tenure of committee membership is dealt with in the Act.

2.7 Resignation of committee Members

The resignation of committee Members is dealt with in the Regulations.

2.8 Register of delegations to committees

The register of delegations to committees is dealt with in the Act.

2.9 Committees to report

A committee—

- (a) is answerable to the Council; and
- (b) is to report on its activities when, and to the extent, required by the Council.

PART 3—CALLING AND CONVENING MEETINGS**3.1 Ordinary and special Council meetings**

(1) Ordinary and special Council meetings are dealt with in the Act.

(2) An ordinary meeting of the Council, held on a monthly basis or otherwise as determined by the Council, is for the purpose of considering and dealing with the ordinary business of the Council.

(3) A special meeting of the Council is held for the purpose of considering and dealing with Council business that is urgent, complex in nature, for a particular purpose or confidential.

3.2 Calling Council meetings

The calling of Council meetings is dealt with in the Act.

3.3 Convening Council meetings

(1) The convening of a Council meeting is dealt with in the Act.

(2) Subject to subclause (3), the CEO is to give at least 72 hours notice, for the purposes of section 5.5, in convening a special meeting of the Council.

(3) Where, in the opinion of the Mayor/President or at least one-third of the Members, there is a need to meet urgently, the CEO may give a lesser period of notice of a special Council meeting.

3.4 Calling committee meetings

The CEO is to call a meeting of any committee when requested by the Mayor/President, the Presiding Member of a committee or any 2 Members of that committee.

3.5 Public notice of meetings

Public notice of meetings is dealt with in the Regulations.

PART 4—PRESIDING MEMBER AND QUORUM*Division 1—Who presides***4.1 Who presides**

Who presides at a Council meeting is dealt with in the Act.

4.2 When the Deputy Mayor/Deputy President can act

When the Deputy Mayor/Deputy President can act is dealt with in the Act.

4.3 Who acts if no Mayor/President

Who acts if there is no Mayor/President is dealt with in the Act.

4.4 Election of Presiding Members of committees

The election of Presiding Members of committees and their deputies is dealt with in the Act.

4.5 Election of Deputy Presiding Members of committees

The election of Deputy Presiding Members of committees is dealt with in the Act.

4.6 Functions of Deputy Presiding Members

The functions of Deputy Presiding Members are dealt with in the Act.

4.7 Who acts if no Presiding Member

Who acts if no Presiding Member is dealt with in the Act.

*Division 2—Quorum***4.8 Quorum for meetings**

The quorum for meetings is dealt with in the Act.

4.9 Reduction of quorum for Council meetings

The power of the Minister to reduce the number for a quorum and certain majorities is dealt with in the Act.

4.10 Reduction of quorum for committee meetings

The reduction of a quorum for committee meetings is dealt with in the Act.

4.11 Procedure where no quorum to begin a meeting

The procedure where there is no quorum to begin a meeting is dealt with in the Regulations.

4.12 Procedure where quorum not present during a meeting

If at any time during a meeting a quorum is not present, the Presiding Member is—

- (a) immediately to suspend the proceedings of the meeting for a period of up to 15 minutes; and
- (b) if a quorum is not present at the expiry of that period, the Presiding Member is to adjourn the meeting to some future time or date.

4.13 Names to be recorded

At any meeting—

- (a) at which there is not a quorum present; or
- (b) which is adjourned for want of a quorum,

the names of the Members then present are to be recorded in the minutes.

PART 5—BUSINESS OF A MEETING**5.1 Business to be specified**

(1) No business is to be transacted at any ordinary meeting of the Council other than that specified in the agenda, without the approval of the Presiding Member or the Council.

(2) No business is to be transacted at a special meeting of the Council other than that given in the notice as the purpose of the meeting.

(3) Subject to subclause (4), no business is to be transacted at an adjourned meeting of the Council other than that—

- (a) specified in the notice of the meeting which had been adjourned; and
- (b) which remains unresolved.

(4) Where a meeting is adjourned to the next ordinary meeting of the Council then, unless the Council resolves otherwise, the business unresolved at the adjourned meeting is to be dealt with before considering Reports (Item 10) at that ordinary meeting.

5.2 Order of business

(1) The order of business of an ordinary meeting of the Council shall be determined by the local government from time to time

(2) Unless otherwise decided by the Council, the order of business at any special meeting of the Council is to be the order in which that business stands in the agenda of the meeting.

(3) In determining the order of business for any meeting of the Council, the provisions of the Act and Regulations relating to the time at which public question time is to be held are to be observed. *[See section 5.24 of the Act; and Regulations 6 and 7 of the Regulations]*

5.3 Motions of which previous notice has been given

- (1) Unless the Act, Regulations or this local law otherwise provide, a Member may raise at a meeting such business as he or she considers appropriate, in the form of a motion, of which notice has been given in writing to the CEO and which has been included on the agenda.
- (2) A notice of motion under subclause (1) is to be given at least 14 clear working days before the meeting at which the motion is moved.
- (3) A notice of motion is to relate to the good governance of the district.
- (4) The CEO—
- (a) may, with the concurrence of the Mayor/President, may exclude from the notice paper any notice of motion deemed to be, or likely to involve, a breach of any of this local law or any other written law;
 - (b) will inform Members on each occasion that a notice has been excluded and the reasons for that exclusion;
 - (c) may, after consultation with the Member where this is practicable, make such amendments to the form but not the substance as will bring the notice of motion into due form; and
 - (d) may provide to the Council relevant and material facts and circumstances pertaining to the notice of motion on such matters as policy, budget and law.
- (5) A motion of which notice has been given is to lapse unless—
- (a) the Member who gave notice of it, or some other Member authorised by the originating Member in writing, moves the motion when called on; or
 - (b) the Council on a motion agrees to defer consideration of the motion to a later stage or date.
- (6) If a notice of motion is given and lapses under subclause (5), notice of a motion in the same terms or to the same effect is not to be given again for at least 3 months from the date of such lapse.

5.4 New business of an urgent nature

- (1) In cases of extreme urgency or other special circumstances, matters may, on a motion by the Presiding Member that is carried by the meeting, be raised without notice and decided by the meeting.
- (2) In subclause (1), “cases of extreme urgency or other special circumstances” means matters that have arisen after the preparation of the agenda that are considered by the Presiding Member to be of such importance and urgency that they are unable to be dealt with administratively by the Local Government and must be considered and dealt with by the Council before the next meeting.

5.5 Motions without notice by absolute majority of Council

A motion moved without notice, shall be worded so as to refer to a particular matter for investigation and report to a Committee for consideration of the Council at a later date.

5.6 Adoption by exception resolution

- (1) In this clause “adoption by exception resolution” means a resolution of the Council that has the effect of adopting, for a number of specifically identified reports, the officer recommendation as the Council resolution.
- (2) Subject to subclause (3), the Local Government may pass an adoption by exception resolution.
- (3) An adoption by exception resolution may not be used for a matter—
- (a) that requires a 75% majority or a special majority;
 - (b) in which an interest has been disclosed;
 - (c) that has been the subject of a petition or deputation;
 - (d) that is a matter on which a Member wishes to make a statement; or
 - (e) that is a matter on which a Member wishes to move a motion that is different to the recommendation.

PART 6—PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

6.1 Meetings generally open to the public

Meetings being generally open to the public is dealt with in the Act.

6.2 Meetings not open to the public

- (1) The CEO may, at any time, recommend that a meeting or part of a meeting be closed to Members of the public.
- (2) The Council or a committee, in one or more of the circumstances dealt with in the Act, may at any time, by resolution, decide to close a meeting or part of a meeting.
- (3) If a resolution under subclause (2) is carried—
- (a) the Presiding Member is to direct everyone to leave the meeting except—
 - (i) the Members;
 - (ii) the CEO;
 - (iii) any Officer specified by the Presiding Member; and

- (b) the meeting is to be closed to the public until, at the conclusion of the matter justifying the closure of the meeting to the public, the Council or the committee, by resolution, decides otherwise.

(4) A person who fails to comply with a direction under subclause (3)(a) may, by order of the Presiding Member, be removed from the meeting.

(5) While the resolution under subclause (2) remains in force, the operation of clause 8.9 is to be suspended until the Council or the committee, by resolution, decides otherwise.

(6) A resolution under this clause may be made without notice.

(7) Unless the Council resolves otherwise, once the meeting is reopened to Members of the public, the Presiding Member is to ensure that any resolution of the Council made while the meeting was closed is to be read out including a vote of a Member to be included in the minutes.

6.3 Question time for the public

Question time for the public is dealt with in the Act.

6.4 Question time for the public at certain meetings

Question time for the public at certain meetings is dealt with in the Regulations.

6.5 Minimum question time for the public

Minimum question time for the public is dealt with in the Regulations.

6.6 Procedures for question time for the public

Procedures for question time for the public are dealt with in the Regulations.

6.7 Other procedures for question time for the public

(1) A member of the public who raises a question during question time, is to state his or her name and address.

(2) A question may be taken on notice by the Council for later response.

(3) When a question is taken on notice the CEO is to ensure that—

- (a) a response is given to the member of the public in writing; and
- (b) a summary of the response is included in the agenda of the next meeting of the Council.

(4) Where a question relating to a matter in which a relevant person has an interest is directed to the relevant person, the relevant person is to—

- (a) declare that he or she has an interest in the matter; and
- (b) allow another person to respond to the question.

(5) Each member of the public with a question is entitled to ask up to 2 questions before other Members of the public will be invited to ask their questions.

(6) Where a member of the public provides written questions then the Presiding Member may elect for the questions to be responded to as normal business correspondence.

(7) The Presiding Member may decide that a public question shall not be responded to where—

- (a) the same or similar question was asked at a previous meeting, a response was provided and the member of the public is directed to the minutes of the meeting at which the response was provided;
- (b) the member of the public uses public question time to make a statement, provided that the Presiding Member has taken all reasonable steps to assist the member of the public to phrase the statement as a question; or
- (c) the member of the public asks a question that is offensive or defamatory in nature, provided that the Presiding Member has taken all reasonable steps to assist the member of the public to phrase the question in a manner that is not offensive or defamatory.

(8) A member of the public shall have two minutes to submit a question.

(9) The Council, by resolution, may agree to extend public question time.

(10) Where an answer to a question is given at a meeting, a summary of the question and the answer is to be included in the minutes.

6.8 Distinguished visitors

If a distinguished visitor is present at a meeting of the Council, the Presiding Member may acknowledge the presence of the distinguished visitor at an appropriate time during the meeting, and the presence of that visitor shall be recorded in the minutes.

6.9 Deputations

(1) Any person or group wishing to be received as a deputation by the Council is to either—

- (a) apply, before the meeting, to the CEO for approval; or
- (b) with the approval of the Presiding Member, at the meeting, address the Council.

(2) The CEO may either—

- (a) approve the request and invite the deputation to attend a meeting of the Council; or
- (b) refer the request to the Council to decide by simple majority whether or not to receive the deputation.

- (3) Unless the council resolves otherwise, a deputation invited to attend a Council meeting—
- (a) is not to exceed 5 persons, only 2 of whom may address the Council, although others may respond to specific questions from Members;
 - (b) is not to address the Council for a period exceeding 10 minutes without the agreement of the Council; and
 - (c) an extension of time and the increase in number of speaking Members of the deputation may be allowed with the leave of the Presiding Member.
- (4) Any matter which is the subject of a deputation to the Council is not to be decided by the Council until the deputation has completed its presentation.

6.10 Petitions

- (1) A petition is to—
- (a) be addressed to the Mayor/President;
 - (b) be made by electors of the district;
 - (c) state the request on each page of the petition;
 - (d) contain the name, address and signature of each elector making the request, and the date each elector signed;
 - (e) contain a summary of the reasons for the request; and
 - (f) state the name of the person to whom, and an address at which, notice to the petitioners can be given.
- (2) Upon receiving a petition, the Local Government is to submit the petition to the relevant officer to be included in his or her deliberations and report on the matter that is the subject of the petition, subject to subclause(3).
- (3) At any meeting, the Council is not to vote on any matter that is the subject of a petition presented to that meeting, unless—
- (a) the matter is the subject of a report included in the agenda; and
 - (b) the Council has considered the issues raised in the petition.

6.11 Presentations

- (1) In this clause, a **presentation** means the acceptance of a gift or an award by the Council on behalf of the Local Government or the community.
- (2) A presentation may be made to the Council at a meeting only with the prior approval of the Chief Executive Officer.

6.12 Participation at committee meetings

- (1) In this clause a reference to a **person** is to a person who—
- (a) is entitled to attend a committee meeting;
 - (b) attends a committee meeting; and
 - (c) is not a Member of that committee.
- (2) Without the consent of the Presiding Member, no person is to address a committee meeting.
- (3) The Presiding Member of a committee may allow a person to make an oral submission to the committee for up to 3 minutes.
- (4) A person addressing the committee with the consent of the Presiding Member is to cease that address immediately after being directed to do so by the Presiding Member.
- (5) A person who fails to comply with a direction of the Presiding Member under subclause (4) may, by order of the Presiding Member, be removed from the committee room.
- (6) The Council may make a policy dealing with the circumstances in which a person may be given consent to address a committee meeting.

6.13 Council may meet to hear public submissions

- (1) Where an item on the agenda at a Council meeting is contentious and is likely to be the subject of a number of deputations, the Council may resolve to meet at another time to provide a greater opportunity to be heard.
- (2) The CEO and the Mayor/President shall set the time and date of the meeting to provide the opportunity to be heard.
- (3) Where the Council resolves to meet to provide the opportunity to be heard under subclause (1), the Presiding Member shall—
- (a) instruct the CEO to provide local public notice of the time and date when the Council will meet to provide an opportunity to be heard;
 - (b) provide a written invitation to attend the meeting to provide the opportunity to be heard to all Members of the public who have applied under clause 6.9 to make a deputation on the issue; and
 - (c) cause minutes to be kept of the meeting to provide the opportunity to be heard.
- (4) A meeting held under subclause (1) shall be conducted only to hear submissions. The council shall not make resolutions at a meeting to provide the opportunity to be heard.
- (5) At a meeting held under subclause (1), each person making a submission shall be provided with the opportunity to fully state his or her case.

(6) A member of the public shall be limited to 10 minutes in making an oral submission, but this period may be extended at the discretion of the Presiding Member.

(7) Once every member of the public has had the opportunity to make a submission the Presiding Member is to close the meeting.

(8) The CEO is to ensure that a report is included on the agenda of the next Council meeting summarising each submission made at the meeting.

(9) The Council must not resolve on the matter that is the subject of a meeting to provide the opportunity to be heard until it has received the CEO's report under subclause (8).

6.14 Public Inspection of agenda materials

The right of the public to inspect the documents referred to, and in accordance with, regulation 14 of the Regulations may be exercised on the Local Government's website.

6.15 Confidentiality of information withheld

(1) Information withheld by the CEO from the public under regulation 14(2) of the Regulations is to be—

- (a) identified in the agenda of a Council meeting under the item "Matters for which meeting may be closed";
- (b) marked "*Confidential*" in the agenda; and
- (c) kept confidential by Officers and Members until the Council resolves otherwise.

(2) A Member or an officer in receipt of confidential information under subclause (1) or information that is provided or disclosed during a meeting or part of a meeting that is closed to the public is not to disclose any of that information to any person other than another Member or an officer to the extent necessary for the purpose of carrying out his or her duties.

(3) Subclause (2) does not apply where a Member or officer discloses the information to his or her lawyer or government officer for the purpose of seeking advice in order to lawfully fulfil his or her role and responsibilities.

6.16 Recording of proceedings

(1) A person is not to use any electronic, visual or audio recording device or instrument to record the proceedings of the Council without the permission of the Presiding Member.

(2) If the Presiding Member gives permission under subclause (1), the Presiding Member is to advise the meeting, immediately before the recording is commenced, that such permission has been given and the nature and extent of that permission.

6.17 Prevention of disturbance

(1) A reference in this clause to a person is to a person other than a Member.

(2) A person addressing the Council shall extend due courtesy and respect to the Council and the processes under which it operates and shall comply with any direction by the Presiding Member.

(3) A person observing a meeting shall not create a disturbance at a meeting, by interrupting or interfering with the proceedings, whether by expressing approval or dissent, by conversing or by any other means.

(4) A person shall ensure that his or her mobile telephone or audible pager is not switched on or used during any meeting of the Council.

(5) A person shall not behave in a manner that is contrary to section 75 of the Criminal Code.

PART 7—QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS

(1) Members may ask questions relating to an item on the notice paper or on matters related to the good government of persons in the district.

(2) A Member requesting general information from an Officer at a Council meeting may ask a question without notice and with the consent of the Presiding Member, may ask one or more further questions of that Officer or another Officer present at the meeting.

(3) Where possible the Officer shall endeavour to answer the question to the best of his or her knowledge and ability, however, if the information is unavailable or the answer requires research or investigation, the Officer may ask that—

- (a) the question be placed on notice for the next meeting of Council; and
- (b) the answer to the question be given to the Member who asked it within 14 days.

(4) Every question and answer—

- (a) is to be brief and concise; and
- (b) is not to be accompanied by argument, expression of opinion or statement of facts, except to the extent necessary to explain the question or answer.

(5) In answering any question, an Officer may qualify his or her answer and may at a later time in the meeting or at a subsequent meeting alter, correct, add to or otherwise amend the original answer.

PART 8—CONDUCT OF MEMBERS

8.1 Members to be in their proper places

Each Member is to occupy his or her allotted, by the CEO, position at each Council meeting.

8.2 Respect to the Presiding Member

After the business of a Council has been commenced, a Member is not to enter or leave the meeting without first paying due respect to the Presiding Member.

8.3 Titles to be used

A speaker, when referring to the Mayor/President, Deputy Mayor/Deputy President or Presiding Member, or a Member or Officer, is to use the title of that person's office.

8.4 Advice of entry or departure

A Member is not to enter or leave the meeting without first advising the Presiding Member, in order to facilitate the recording in the minutes of the time or entry or departure.

8.5 Members to indicate their intention to speak

A Member of the Council who wishes to speak is to indicate his or her intention to speak by raising his or her hand or by another method agreed by the Council.

8.6 Priority of speaking

(1) Where 2 or more Members indicate, at the same time, their intention to speak, the Presiding Member is to decide which Member is entitled to be heard first.

(2) A decision of the Presiding Member under subclause (1) is not open to discussion or dissent.

(3) A Member is to cease speaking immediately after being asked to do so by the Presiding Member.

8.7 Presiding Member may take part in debates

The Presiding Member may take part in a discussion of any matter before the Council, subject to compliance with this local law.

8.8 Relevance

A Member is to restrict his or her remarks to the motion or amendment under discussion, or to a personal explanation or point of order.

8.9 Speaking twice

A Member is not to address the Council more than once on any motion or amendment except—

(a) as the mover of a substantive motion, to exercise a right of reply;

(b) to raise a point of order; or

(c) to make a personal explanation.

8.10 Duration of speeches

(1) A Member is not to speak on any matter for more than 5 minutes without the consent of the Council which, if given, is to be given without debate.

(2) An extension under this clause cannot be given to allow a Member's total speaking time to exceed 10 minutes.

8.11 No speaking after conclusion of debate

A Member is not to speak on any motion or amendment—

(a) after the mover has replied; or

(b) after the question has been put.

8.12 No interruption

A Member is not to interrupt another Member who is speaking unless—

(a) to raise a point of order;

(b) to call attention to the absence of a quorum;

(c) to make a personal explanation under clause 8.13; or

(d) to move a procedural motion that the Member be no longer heard (see clause 11(1)(e)).

8.13 Personal explanations

(1) A Member who wishes to make a personal explanation relating to a matter referred to by another Member who is then speaking is to indicate to the Presiding Member his or her intention to make a personal explanation.

(2) The Presiding Member is to determine whether the personal explanation is to be heard immediately or at the conclusion of the speech by the other Member.

(3) A Member making a personal explanation is to confine his or her observations to a succinct statement relating to a specific part of the speech at which he or she may have been misunderstood.

8.14 No reopening of discussion

A Member is not to reopen discussion on any Council decision, except to move that the decision be revoked or changed.

8.15 Adverse reflection

(1) A Member is not to reflect adversely on a decision of the Council except—

(a) on a motion that the decision be revoked or changed; or

(b) where the meeting resolves, without debate, that the question then before the meeting cannot otherwise be adequately considered.

(2) A Member is not—

- (a) to reflect adversely on the character or actions of another Member or Officer; or
- (b) to impute any motive to a Member or Officer,

unless the meeting resolves, without debate, that the question then before the meeting cannot otherwise be adequately considered.

(3) A Member is not to use offensive or objectionable expressions in reference to any Member, Officer or other person.

(4) If a Member specifically requests, immediately after their use, that any particular words used by a Member be recorded in the minutes—

- (a) the Presiding Member is to cause the words used to be taken down and read to the meeting for verification; and
- (b) the Council may, by resolution, decide to record those words in the minutes.

8.16 Withdrawal of offensive language

(1) A Member who, in the opinion of the Presiding Member, uses an expression which—

- (a) in the absence of a resolution under clause 8.15(2)—
 - (i) reflects adversely on the character or actions of another Member or Officer; or
 - (ii) imputes any motive to a Member or Officer; or
- (b) is offensive or insulting,

must, when directed by the Presiding Member, withdraw the expression and make a satisfactory apology.

(2) If a Member fails to comply with a direction of the Presiding Member under subclause (1), the Presiding Member may direct the Member to refrain from taking any further part in the debate of that item, other than by voting, and the Member must comply with that direction.

PART 9—PRESERVING ORDER

9.1 Presiding Member to preserve order

(1) The Presiding Member is to preserve order, and, whenever he or she considers necessary, may call any Member to order.

(2) When the Presiding Member speaks during a debate, any Member then speaking, or indicating that he or she wishes to speak, is to preserve strict silence so that the Presiding Member may be heard without interruption.

(3) Subclause (2) is not to be used by the Presiding Member to exercise the right provided in clause 8.7, but to preserve order.

9.2 Point of order

(1) A Member may object, by way of a point of order, only to a breach of—

- (a) any of this local law; or
- (b) any other written law.

(2) Despite anything in this local law to the contrary, a point of order—

- (a) takes precedence over any discussion; and
- (b) until determined, suspends the consideration or discussion of any other matter.

9.3 Procedures on a point of order

(1) A Member who is addressing the Presiding Member is not to be interrupted except on a point of order.

(2) A Member interrupted on a point of order is to resume his or her seat until—

- (a) the Member raising the point of order has been heard; and
- (b) the Presiding Member has ruled on the point of order,

and, if permitted, the Member who has been interrupted may then proceed.

9.4 Calling attention to breach

A Member may, at any time, draw the attention of the Presiding Member to any breach of this local law.

9.5 Ruling by the Presiding Member

(1) The Presiding Member is to rule on any point of order which is raised by either upholding or rejecting the point of order;

(2) A ruling by the Presiding Member on a point of order is to be final unless the majority of Members then present and voting, on a motion moved immediately after the ruling, dissent from the ruling;

(3) Subject to a motion of dissent being carried under subclause (2), if the Presiding Member rules that—

- (a) any motion, amendment or other matter before the meeting is out of order, it is not to be considered further; and
- (b) a statement made or act done by a Member is out of order, the Presiding Member may require the Member to make an explanation, retraction or apology.

9.6 Continued breach of order

If a Member—

- (a) persists in any conduct that the Presiding Member had ruled is out of order; or
- (b) refuses to make an explanation, retraction or apology required by the Presiding Member under clause 9.5(3),

the Presiding Member may direct the Member to refrain from taking any further part in the debate of the item other than by voting, and the Member is to comply with that direction.

9.7 Right of Presiding Member to adjourn

- (1) For the purpose of preserving or regaining order, the Presiding Member may adjourn the meeting for a period of up to 15 minutes.
- (2) On resumption, the debate is to continue at the point at which the meeting was adjourned.
- (3) If, at any one meeting, the Presiding Member adjourns the meeting more than once for the purpose of preserving or regaining order, the second or subsequent adjournment may be to a later time on the same day or to another day.

PART 10—DEBATE OF SUBSTANTIVE MOTIONS**10.1 Motions to be stated and in writing**

Any Member who wishes to move a substantive motion or an amendment to a substantive motion—

- (a) is to state the substance of the motion before speaking to it; and
- (b) if required by the Presiding Member, is to put the motion or amendment in writing.
- (c) for complex amendments they must be in writing,

10.2 Motions to be supported

- (1) A substantive motion or an amendment to a substantive motion is not open to debate until it has been seconded.
- (2) A motion to revoke or change a decision made at a Council meeting is not open to debate unless the motion has the support required under regulation 10 of the Regulations.

10.3 Unopposed business

- (1) Immediately after a substantive motion has been moved and seconded, the Presiding Member may ask the meeting if any Member opposes it.
- (2) If no Member opposes the motion, the Presiding Member may declare it carried without debate and without taking a vote.
- (3) A motion declared carried under this clause is to be recorded in the minutes as a unanimous decision of the Council.
- (4) If a Member opposes a motion, the motion is to be dealt with under this Part.
- (5) This clause does not apply to a motion to revoke or change a decision which has been made at a Council meeting.

10.4 Only one substantive motion at a time

When a substantive motion is under debate at a meeting of the Council, no further substantive motion is to be accepted. The Council is not to consider more than one substantive motion at any time.

10.5 Order of call in debate

The Presiding Member is to call speakers to a substantive motion in the following order—

- (a) the mover to state the motion;
- (b) a seconder to the motion;
- (c) the mover to speak to the motion;
- (d) the seconder to speak to the motion;
- (e) a speaker against the motion;
- (f) a speaker for the motion;
- (g) other speakers against and for the motion, alternating where possible; and
- (h) mover takes right of reply which closes debate.

10.6 Limit of debate

The Presiding Member may offer the right of reply and put a substantive motion to the vote if he or she believes that sufficient discussion has taken place even though all Members may not have spoken.

10.7 Member may require question to be read

A Member may require the question or matter under discussion to be read at any time during a debate, but not so as to interrupt any other Member who is speaking.

10.8 Consent of seconder required for alteration

The mover of a substantive motion may not alter the wording of the motion without the consent of the seconder.

10.9 Order of amendments

Any number of amendments may be proposed to a substantive motion, but when an amendment is moved to a substantive motion, no second or subsequent amendment is to be moved or considered until the first amendment has been withdrawn, carried or lost.

10.10 Form of an amendment

An amendment must add, delete, or substitute words to the substantive motion.

10.11 Amendment must not negate original motion

An amendment to a substantive motion cannot negate the original motion or the intent of the original motion.

10.12 Relevance of amendments

Each amendment is to be relevant to the motion in respect of which it is moved.

10.13 Mover of motion may speak on amendment

Any Member may speak during debate on an amendment in reference to the order set out in 10.5.

10.14 Effect of an amendment

If an amendment to a substantive motion is carried, the motion as amended then becomes the substantive motion, on which any Member may speak and any further amendment may be moved.

10.15 Withdrawal of motion or amendment

(1) Subject to subclause (2), the Council may, without debate, grant leave to withdraw a motion or amendment on the request of the mover of the motion or amendment and with the approval of the seconder.

(2) Where an amendment has been proposed to a substantive motion, the substantive motion is not to be withdrawn, except by consent of the majority of Members present, until the amendment proposed has been withdrawn or lost.

10.16 Right of reply

(1) The mover of a substantive motion has the right of reply.

(2) The mover of any amendment to a substantive motion has a right of reply.

(3) The right of the reply may only be exercised—

- (a) where no amendment is moved to the substantive motion—at the conclusion of the discussion on the motion; or
- (b) where one or more amendments have been moved to the substantive motion—at the conclusion of the discussion on the substantive motion and any amendments.

(4) After the mover of the substantive motion has commenced the reply—

- (a) no other Member is to speak on the question; and
- (b) there is to be no further discussion on, or any further amendment to, the motion.

(5) The right of the reply is to be confined to rebutting arguments raised by previous speakers and no new matter is to be introduced.

(6) At the conclusion of the right of reply, the substantive motion, or the substantive motion as amended, is immediately to be put to the vote.

PART 11—PROCEDURAL MOTIONS**11.1 Permissible procedural motions**

In addition to the right to move an amendment to a substantive motion, a Member may move the following procedural motions—

- (a) that the meeting proceed to the next item of business;
- (b) that the debate be adjourned;
- (c) that the meeting now adjourn;
- (d) that the question be now put;
- (e) that the Member be no longer heard;
- (f) that the ruling of the Presiding Member be disagreed with; and
- (g) that the meeting be closed to the public.

11.2 No debate

(1) The mover of a motion specified in paragraph (a), (b), (c), (f) or (g) of clause 11.1 may speak to the motion for not more than 5 minutes, the seconder is not to speak other than to formally second the motion, and there is to be no debate on the motion.

(2) The mover of a motion specified in paragraph (d) or (e) of clause 11.1 may not speak to the motion, the seconder is not to speak other than to formally second the motion, and there is to be no debate on the motion.

11.3 Who may move

No person who has moved, seconded, or spoken for or against the substantive motion, or any amendment to the substantive motion, may move any procedural motion which, if carried, would close the debate on the substantive motion or amendment.

11.4 Procedural motions—right of reply on substantive motion

The carrying of a procedural motion which closes debate on the substantive motion or amendment and forces a decision on the substantive motion or amendment does not deny the right of reply to the mover of the substantive motion.

11.5 Meeting to proceed to the next business

The motion “that the meeting proceed to the next business”, if carried, has the effect that—

- (a) the debate on the substantive motion or amendment ceases immediately;
- (b) no decision is made on the substantive motion;
- (c) the Council moves to the next item of business; and
- (d) there is no requirement for the matter to be raised again for consideration.

11.6 Debate to be adjourned

A motion “that the debate be adjourned”—

- (a) is to state the time to which the debate is to be adjourned; and
- (b) if carried, has the effect that all debate on the substantive motion or amendment ceases immediately, but continues at the time stated in the motion.

11.7 Meeting now adjourn

(1) A Member is not to move or second more than one motion of adjournment during the same sitting of the Council.

(2) Before putting the motion for the adjournment of the Council, the Presiding Member may seek leave of the Council to deal first with matters that may be the subject of an adoption by exception resolution (see clause 5.5).

(3) A motion “that the meeting now adjourn”—

- (a) is to state the time and date to which the meeting is to be adjourned; and
- (b) if carried, has the effect that the meeting is adjourned to the time and date specified in the motion.

(4) A meeting adjourned under subclause (3) is to continue from the point at which it was adjourned, unless the Presiding Member or the Council determines otherwise.

11.8 Question to be put

(1) If the motion “that the question be now put”, is carried during debate on a substantive motion without amendment, the Presiding Member is to offer the right of reply and then put the motion to the vote without further debate.

(2) If the motion “that the question be now put” is carried during discussion of an amendment, the Presiding Member is to put the amendment to the vote without further debate.

(3) This motion, if lost, causes debate to continue.

11.9 Member to be no longer heard

If the motion “that the Member be no longer heard”, is carried, the speaker against whom the motion has been moved cannot speak further on the current substantive motion, or any amendment relating to it, except to exercise the right of reply if he or she is the mover of the substantive motion.

11.10 Ruling of the Presiding Member to be disagreed with

If the motion “that the ruling of the Presiding Member be disagreed with”, is carried, that ruling is to have no effect and the meeting is to proceed accordingly.

PART 12—DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS**12.1 Disclosure of interests**

Disclosure of interests is dealt with in the Act.

PART 13—VOTING**13.1 Question—when put**

(1) Immediately after the debate on any question is concluded and the right of reply has been exercised, the Presiding Member—

- (a) is to put the question to the Council; and
- (b) if requested by any Member, is to again state the terms of the question.

(2) A Member is not to leave the meeting when the Presiding Member is putting any question.

13.2 Voting

Voting is dealt with in the Act and the Regulations.

13.3 Majorities required for decisions

The majorities required for decisions of the Council and committees are dealt with in the Act.

13.4 Method of taking vote

(1) In taking the vote on any motion or amendment the Presiding Member—

- (a) is to put the question, first in the affirmative, and then in the negative;

- (b) may put the question in this way as often as may be necessary to enable him or her to determine whether the affirmative or the negative has the majority of votes;
 - (c) may accept a vote on the voices or may require a show of hands; and
 - (d) is, subject to this clause, to declare the result.
- (2) If a Member calls for a show of hands, the result of the vote is to be determined on the count of raised hands.
- (3) If a Member of council or a committee specifically requests that there be recorded—
- (a) his or her vote; or
 - (b) the vote of all Members present,
- on a matter voted on at a meeting of the council or committee, the person presiding is to cause the vote or votes, as the case may be, to be recorded in the minutes.
- (4) If a Member calls for a division—
- (a) those voting in the affirmative are to pass to the right of the Chair; and
 - (b) those voting in the negative are to pass to the left of the Chair.
- (5) For every division, the CEO is to record—
- (a) the name of each Member who voted; and
 - (b) whether he or she voted in the affirmative or negative.

PART 14—MINUTES OF MEETINGS

14.1 Keeping of minutes

The keeping and confirmation of minutes are dealt with in the Act.

14.2 Content of minutes

- (1) The content of minutes is dealt with in the Regulations.
- (2) In addition to the matters required by regulation 11 of the Regulations, the minutes of a Council meeting is to include, where an application for approval is refused or the authorisation of a licence, permit or certificate is withheld or cancelled, the reasons for the decision.

14.3 Public inspection of unconfirmed minutes

The public inspection of unconfirmed minutes is dealt with in the Regulations.

14.4 Confirmation of minutes

- (1) When minutes of an ordinary meeting of the Council are distributed for consideration prior to their confirmation at the next meeting, if a Member is dissatisfied with the accuracy of the minutes, the Member may provide the Local Government with a written copy of the alternative wording to amend the minutes no later than 7 clear working days before the next ordinary meeting of the Council.
- (2) At the next ordinary meeting of the Council, the Member who provided the alternative wording shall, at the time for confirmation of minutes—
 - (a) state the item or items with which he or she is dissatisfied; and
 - (b) propose a motion clearly outlining the alternative wording to amend the minutes.
- (3) Members must not discuss items of business contained in the minutes, other than discussion as to their accuracy as a record of the proceedings.

PART 15—ADJOURNMENT OF MEETING

15.1 Meeting may be adjourned

The Council may adjourn any meeting—

- (a) to a later time on the same day; or
- (b) to any other time on any other day, including a time which coincides with the conclusion of another meeting or event.

15.2 Effect of adjournment

Where any matter, motion, debate or meeting is adjourned under this local law—

- (a) the names of Members who have spoken on the matter prior to the adjournment are to be recorded in the minutes;
- (b) debate is to be resumed at the next meeting at the point where it was interrupted; and
- (c) the provisions of clause 8.9 apply when the debate is resumed.

PART 16—REVOKING OR CHANGING DECISIONS

16.1 Requirements to revoke or change decisions

The requirements to revoke or change a decision made at a meeting are dealt with in regulation 10 of the Regulations.

16.2 Limitations on powers to revoke or change decisions

(1) Subject to subclause (2), the Council or a committee is not to consider a motion to revoke or change a decision—

- (a) where, at the time the motion is moved or notice is given, any action has been taken under clause 16.3 to implement the decision; or
- (b) where the decision is procedural in its form or effect.

(2) The Council or a committee may consider a motion to revoke or change a decision of the kind described in subclause (1)(a) if the motion is accompanied by a written statement of the legal and financial consequences of carrying the motion.

16.3 Implementing a decision

(1) In this clause—

- (a) **authorisation** means a licence, permit, approval or other means of authorising a person to do anything;
- (b) **implement**, in relation to a decision, includes—
 - (i) communicate notice of the decision to a person affected by, or with an interest in, the decision; and
 - (ii) take any other action to give effect to the decision; and
- (c) **valid notice of revocation motion** means a notice of motion to revoke or change a decision that complies with the requirements of the Act, Regulations and the local laws and may be considered, but has not yet been considered, by the Council or a committee as the case may be.

(2) Subject to subclause (4), and unless a resolution is made under subclause (3), a decision made at a meeting is not to be implemented by the CEO or any other person until the afternoon of the first business day after the commencement of the meeting at which the decision was made.

(3) The Council or a committee may, by resolution carried at the same meeting at which a decision was made, direct the CEO or another person to take immediate action to implement the decision.

(4) A decision made at a meeting is not to be implemented by the CEO or any other person—

- (a) if, before commencing any implementation action, the CEO or that person is given a valid notice of revocation motion; and
- (b) unless and until the valid notice of revocation motion has been determined by the Council or the committee as the case may be.

(5) The CEO is to ensure that Members of the public attending the meeting are informed by an appropriate notice that a decision to grant an authorisation—

- (a) is to take effect only in accordance with this clause; and
- (b) cannot be acted upon by the person who has been granted the authorisation unless and until the decision has been implemented in accordance with this clause.

PART 17—SUSPENSION OF LOCAL LAWS**17.1 Suspension of local laws**

(1) A Member may at any time move that the operation of one or more of the provisions of this local law be suspended.

(2) A Member moving a motion under subclause (1) is to state the reasons for the motion but no other discussion is to take place.

(3) A motion under subclause (1) which is—

- (a) seconded; and
- (b) carried by an absolute majority,

is to suspend the operation of the clause or clauses to which the motion relates for the duration of the meeting, unless the meeting earlier resolves otherwise.

17.2 Where local laws do not apply

(1) In situations where—

- (a) one or more provisions of this local law have been suspended; or
- (b) a matter is not regulated by the Act, the Regulations or this local law,

the Presiding Member is to decide questions relating to the conduct of the meeting.

(2) The decision of the Presiding Member under subclause (1) is final, except where a motion is moved and carried under clause 11.10.

17.3 Cases not provided for in local laws

The Presiding Member is to decide questions of order, procedure, debate, or otherwise in cases where this local law, the Act or the Regulations are silent. The decision of the Presiding Member in these cases is final, except where a motion is moved and carried under clause 11.10.

PART 18—MEETINGS OF ELECTORS**18.1 Electors' general meetings**

Electors' general meetings are dealt with in the Act.

18.2 Matters for discussion at electors' general meetings

The matters to be discussed at electors' general meetings are dealt with in the Regulations.

18.3 Electors' special meetings

Electors' special meetings are dealt with in the Act.

18.4 Requests for electors' special meetings

Requests for electors' special meetings are dealt with in the Regulations.

18.5 Convening electors' meetings

Convening electors' meetings is dealt with in the Act.

18.6 Who presides at electors' meetings

Who presides at electors' meetings is dealt with in the Act.

18.7 Procedure for electors' meetings

(1) The procedure for electors' meetings is dealt with in the Act and the Regulations.

(2) In exercising his or her discretion to determine the procedure to be followed at an electors' meeting, the Presiding Member is to have regard to this local law.

18.8 Participation of non-electors

A person who is not an elector of the Local Government shall not take part in any discussion at an electors' meeting unless the meeting, by resolution, permits the person do so.

18.9 Voting at electors' meetings

Voting at electors' meetings is dealt with in the Regulations.

18.10 Minutes of electors' meetings

Minutes of electors' meetings are dealt with in the Act.

18.11 Decisions made at electors' meetings

Decisions made at electors' meetings are dealt with in the Act.

PART 19—ENFORCEMENT**19.1 Penalty for breach**

A person who breaches a provision of this local law commits an offence.

Penalty: \$1,000.00 and a daily penalty of \$500.00.

19.2 Who can prosecute

Who can prosecute is dealt with in the Act.

The Common Seal of the Shire of Ashburton was affixed by authority of a resolution of the Council in the presence of—

RONALD YURYEVICH, Commissioner.
F. LUDOVICO, Acting Chief Executive Officer.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

SHIRE OF ASHBURTON

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES LOCAL LAW 2013

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

- 1.1 Definitions
- 1.2 Application

PART 2—LICENSING REQUIREMENTS FOR AN EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY

- 2.1 Extractive Industries Prohibited Without Licence
- 2.2 Applicant To Advertise Proposal
- 2.3 Application For Licence

PART 3—DETERMINATION OF APPLICATION

- 3.1 Determination Of Application
- 3.2 Payment Of Annual Licence Fee

PART 4—TRANSFER, CANCELLATION AND RENEWAL OF LICENCE

- 4.1 Transfer Of Licence
- 4.2 Cancellation Of Licence
- 4.3 Renewal Of Licence

PART 5—SECURED SUM AND APPLICATION THEREOF

- 5.1 Security For Restoration And Reinstatement
- 5.2 Use By The Local Government Of Secured Sum.

PART 6—LIMITATIONS, OBLIGATIONS OF THE LICENSEE AND PROHIBITIONS

- 6.1 Limits On Excavation Near Boundary
- 6.2 Obligations Of The Licensee
- 6.3 Prohibitions
- 6.4 Blasting

PART 7—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

- 7.1 Public Liability
- 7.2 Mines Safety and Inspection Act and Environmental Protection Act
- 7.3 Notice Of Cessation Of Operations
- 7.4 Works To Be Carried Out On Cessation Of Operations

PART 8—OBJECTIONS AND APPEALS

- 8.1 Objections and Appeals

PART 9—MODIFIED PENALTIES AND FORMS

- 9.1 Prescribed Offences
- 9.2 Modified Penalties
- 9.3 Forms

Schedule 1

Prescribed Offences

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

SHIRE OF ASHBURTON

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES LOCAL LAW 2013

Under the powers conferred by the *Local Government Act 1995* and under all other powers enabling it, the Council of the *Shire of Ashburton* resolved on 13 February 2013 to make the following local law.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1.1 Definitions

In this local law, unless the context otherwise requires—

Act means the *Local Government Act 1995*;

Carry on an extractive industry means quarrying and excavating for stone, gravel, sand, and other material;

CEO means the Chief Executive Officer of the local government;

district means the district of the local government;

excavation includes quarry;

land, unless the context otherwise requires, means the land on which the applicant proposes carrying on the extractive industry to which the licence application relates;

licence means a licence issued under this local law;

licensee means the person named in the licence as the licensee;

local government means the *Shire of Ashburton*

occupier has the meaning given to it in the Act;

owner has the meaning given to it in the Act;

person does not include the local government;

secured sum means the sum required to be paid or the amount of a bond, guarantee or other security under clause 5.1;

site means the land specified by the local government in a licence.

1.2 Application

(1) The provisions of this local law—

(a) Subject to paragraphs (b), (c), (d) and (e);

(i) apply and have force and effect throughout the whole of the district; and

(ii) apply to every excavation whether commenced prior to or following the coming into operation of this local law;

(b) do not apply to the extraction of minerals under the *Mining Act 1978*;

(c) do not apply to the carrying on of an extractive industry on Crown land;

(d) do not apply to the carrying on of an extractive industry on land by the owner or occupier of that land for use on that land; and

(e) do not affect the validity of any licence issued under the local law repealed by clause 1.3 of this local law if that licence is currently in force at the date of gazettal of this local law.

(2) In sub clause (1)(d) land includes adjoining lots or locations in the same occupation or ownership of the owner or occupier referred to in sub clause (1)(d).

PART 2—LICENSING REQUIREMENTS FOR AN EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY

2.1 Extractive Industries Prohibited Without Licence

A person must not carry on an extractive industry—

(a) unless the person is the holder of a valid and current licence; and

(b) otherwise than in accordance with any terms and conditions set out in, or applying in respect of, the licence.

Penalty \$5,000 and a daily penalty not exceeding a fine of \$500 in respect of each day or part of a day during which an offence has continued.

2.2 Applicant To Advertise Proposal

(1) Unless the local government first approves otherwise, a person seeking the issue of a licence shall, before applying to the local government for a licence—

- (a) forward by registered mail a notice in the form determined by the local government from time to time to—
 - (i) the owners and occupiers of all land adjoining the land upon which it is proposed to excavate, or within an area determined by the local government as likely to be affected by the granting of a licence, advising of the application and specifying that they may, within twenty-one days from the date of service of the letter, object to or make representations in writing in respect of the issue of a licence by the local government;
 - (ii) every authority or person having control or jurisdiction over any of the things referred to in clause 2.3(1)(a)(vii) and (viii) within 500 metres from the boundaries of the land, or within an area determined by the local government as likely to be affected by the granting of a licence; and
- (b) as soon as practicable after complying with the requirements of paragraph (a)—
 - (i) forward a copy of the notice to the CEO; and
 - (ii) publish the notice in a newspaper circulating in the area in which the proposed excavation is located.

(2) The local government may, within 14 days after receiving a copy of a notice referred to in sub clause (1), cause to be displayed, or require the proposed applicant to display, in a prominent position on the land one or more notices—

- (a) in the form determined by the local government from time to time;
- (b) the content, size and construction of which have been approved by the CEO;
- (c) specifying particulars of the proposed excavation; and
- (d) inviting objections or comments within 21 days from the placement of the notice.

2.3 Application For Licence

(1) Subject to sub clause (3), a person seeking the issue of a licence in respect of any land shall apply in the form determined by the local government from time to time and must forward the application duly completed and signed by each of the applicant, the owner of the land and any occupier of the land to the CEO together with—

- (a) 3 copies of a plan of the excavation site to a scale of between 1:500 and 1:2000 showing—
 - (i) the existing and proposed land contours based on the Australian Height Datum and plotted at 1-metre contour intervals;
 - (ii) the land on which the excavation site is to be located;
 - (iii) the external surface dimensions of the land;
 - (iv) the location and depth of the existing and proposed excavation of the land;
 - (v) the location of existing and proposed thoroughfares or other means of vehicle access to and egress from the land and to public thoroughfares in the vicinity of the land;
 - (vi) the location of buildings, treatment plant, tanks and other improvements and developments existing on, approved for or proposed in respect of the land;
 - (vii) the location of existing power lines, telephone cables and any associated poles or pylons, sewers, pipelines, reserves, bridges, railway lines and registered grants of easement or other encumbrances over, on, under or adjacent to or in the vicinity of the land;
 - (viii) the location of all existing dams, watercourses, drains or sumps on or adjacent to the land;
 - (ix) the location and description of existing and proposed fences, gates and warning signs around the land; and
 - (x) the location of the areas proposed to be used for stockpiling excavated material, treated material, overburden and soil storage on the land and elsewhere;
- (b) 3 copies of a works and excavation programme containing—
 - (i) the nature and estimated duration of the proposed excavation for which the licence is applied;
 - (ii) the stages and the timing of the stages in which it is proposed to carry out the excavation;
 - (iii) details of the methods to be employed in the proposed excavation and a description of any on-site processing works;
 - (iv) details of the depth and extent of the existing and proposed excavation of the site;
 - (v) an estimate of the depth of and description of the nature and quantity of the overburden to be removed;
 - (vi) a description of the methods by which existing vegetation is to be cleared and topsoil and overburden removed or stockpiled;
 - (vii) a description of the means of access to the excavation site and the types of thoroughfares to be constructed;

- (viii) details of the proposed number and size of trucks entering and leaving the site each day and the route or routes to be taken by those vehicles;
 - (ix) a description of any proposed buildings, water supply, treatment plant, tanks and other improvements;
 - (x) details of drainage conditions applicable to the land and methods by which the excavation site is to be kept drained;
 - (xi) a description of the measures to be taken to minimise sand drift, dust nuisance, erosion, watercourse siltation and dangers to the general public;
 - (xii) a description of the measures to be taken to comply with the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997*;
 - (xiii) a description of the existing site environment and a report on the anticipated effect that the proposed excavation will have on the environment in the vicinity of the land;
 - (xiv) details of the nature of existing vegetation, shrubs and trees and a description of measures to be taken to minimise the destruction of existing vegetation; and
 - (xv) a description of the measures to be taken in screening the excavation site, or otherwise minimising adverse visual impacts, from nearby thoroughfares or other areas;
- (c) 3 copies of a rehabilitation and decommissioning programme indicating—
- (i) the objectives of the programme, having due regard to the nature of the surrounding area and the proposed end-use of the excavation site;
 - (ii) whether restoration and reinstatement of the excavation site is to be undertaken progressively or upon completion of excavation operations;
 - (iii) how any face is to be made safe and batters sloped;
 - (iv) the method by which topsoil is to be replaced and revegetated;
 - (v) the numbers and types of trees and shrubs to be planted and other landscaping features to be developed;
 - (vi) how rehabilitated areas are to be maintained; and
 - (vii) the programme for the removal of buildings, plant, waste and final site clean up;
- (d) evidence that a datum peg has been established on the land related to a point approved by the local government on the surface of a constructed public thoroughfare or such other land in the vicinity;
- (e) a certificate from a licensed surveyor certifying the correctness of—
- (i) the plan referred to in paragraph (a); and
 - (ii) the datum peg and related point referred to in paragraph (d);
- (f) evidence that the requirements of clause 2.2(1) and (2) have been carried out;
- (g) copies of all land use planning approvals required under any planning legislation;
- (h) copies of any environmental approval required under any environmental legislation;
- (i) copies of any geotechnical information relating to the excavation site;
- (j) the consent in writing to the application from the owner of the excavation site;
- (k) the licence application fee specified by the local government from time to time; and
- (l) any other information that the local government may reasonably require.
- (2) All survey data supplied by an applicant for the purpose of sub clause (1) shall comply with Australian Height Datum and Australian Map Grid standards.
- (3) Where in relation to a proposed excavation—
- (a) the surface area is not to exceed 2,000 square metres; and
 - (b) the extracted material is not to exceed 2,000 cubic metres;
- the local government may exempt a person making application for a licence under sub clause (1) from supplying any of the data specified in paragraphs (b), (d), (e) and (i) of sub clause (1).

PART 3—DETERMINATION OF APPLICATION

3.1 Determination Of Application

- (1) The local government may refuse to consider an application for a licence that does not comply with the requirements of clause 2.3, and in any event shall refuse an application for a licence where planning approval for an extractive industry use of the land has not first been obtained.
- (2) The local government may, in respect of an application for a licence—
- (a) refuse the application; or
 - (b) approve the application—
 - (i) over the whole or part of the land in respect of which the application is made; and
 - (ii) on such terms and conditions, if any, as it sees fit.
- (3) Where the local government approves an application for a licence, it shall—
- (a) determine the licence period, not exceeding 21 years from the date of issue; and
 - (b) approve the issue of a licence in the form determined by the local government from time to time.

(4) Where the local government approves the issue of a licence, the CEO upon receipt by the local government of—

- (a) payment of the annual licence fee, or the relevant proportion of the annual licence fee to 30th June, determined by the local government from time to time;
- (b) payment of the secured sum if any, imposed under clause 5.1;
- (c) the documents, if any, executed to the satisfaction of the CEO, under clause 5.1; and
- (d) a copy of the public liability insurance policy required under clause 7.1(1) shall issue the licence to the applicant.

(5) Without limiting sub clause (2), the local government may impose conditions in respect of the following matters—

- (a) the orientation of the excavation to reduce visibility from other land;
- (b) the appropriate siting of access thoroughfares, buildings and plant;
- (c) the stockpiling of material;
- (d) the hours during which any excavation work may be carried out;
- (e) the hours during which any processing plant associated with, or located on, the site may be operated;
- (f) requiring all crushing and treatment plant to be enclosed within suitable buildings to minimise the emission of noise, dust, vapour and general nuisance to the satisfaction of the local government;
- (g) the depths below which a person shall not excavate;
- (h) distances from adjoining land or thoroughfares within which a person must not excavate;
- (i) the safety of persons employed at or visiting the excavation site;
- (j) the control of dust and wind-blown material;
- (k) the planting, care and maintenance of trees, shrubs and other landscaping features during the time in which the extractive industry is carried out in order to effectively screen the area to be excavated and to provide for progressive rehabilitation;
- (l) the prevention of the spread of dieback or other disease;
- (m) the drainage of the excavation site and the disposal of water;
- (n) the restoration and reinstatement of the excavation site, the staging of such works, and the minimising of the destruction of vegetation;
- (o) the provision of retaining walls to prevent subsidence of any portion of the excavation or of land abutting the excavation;
- (p) requiring the licensee to furnish to the local government a surveyor's certificate each year, prior to the renewal fee being payable, to certify the quantity of material extracted and that material has not been excavated below the final contour levels outlined within the approved excavation programme;
- (q) requiring the licensee to enter into an agreement with the local government by which it agrees to pay any extraordinary expenses incurred by the local government in repairing damage caused to thoroughfares in the district by heavy or extraordinary traffic conducted by or on behalf of the licensee under the licence;
- (r) requiring the licensee to enter into an agreement with the local government in respect of any condition or conditions imposed under this local law; and
- (s) any other matter for properly regulating the carrying on of an extractive industry.

3.2 Payment Of Annual Licence Fee

On or before 30 June in each year, a licensee shall pay to the local government the annual licence fee determined by the local government from time to time.

PART 4—TRANSFER, CANCELLATION AND RENEWAL OF LICENCE

4.1 Transfer Of Licence

(1) An application for the transfer of a licence shall—

- (a) be made in writing;
- (b) be signed by the licensee and the proposed transferee of the licence;
- (c) be accompanied by the current licence;
- (d) be accompanied by the consent in writing to the transfer from the owner of the excavation site;
- (e) include any information that the local government may reasonably require; and
- (f) be forwarded to the CEO together with the fee determined by the local government from time to time.

(2) Upon receipt of any application for the transfer of a licence, the local government may—

- (a) refuse the application; or
- (b) approve the application on such terms and conditions, if any, as it sees fit.

(3) Where the local government approves an application for the transfer of a licence, the local government shall transfer the licence by an endorsement on the licence in the form determined by the local government from time to time, signed by the CEO.

(4) Where the local government approves the transfer of a licence it shall not be required to refund any part of the fees paid by the former licensee in respect of the transferred licence.

4.2 Cancellation Of Licence

(1) The local government may cancel a licence where the licensee has—

- (a) been convicted of an offence against—
 - (i) this local law; or
 - (ii) any other law relating to carrying on an extractive industry; or
- (b) transferred or assigned or attempted to transfer or assign the licence without the consent of the local government;
- (c) permitted another person to carry on an extractive industry otherwise than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the licence and of the provisions of this local law;
- (d) failed to pay the annual licence fee under clause 3.2; or
- (e) failed to have a current public liability insurance policy under clause 7.1(1) or failed to provide a copy of the policy or evidence of its renewal as the case may be, under clause 7.1(2).

(2) Where the local government cancels a licence under this clause—

- (a) the local government shall advise the licensee in writing of the cancellation;
- (b) the cancellation takes effect on and from the day on which the licensee is served with the cancellation advice; and
- (c) the local government shall not be required to refund any part of the fees paid by the licensee in respect of the cancelled licence.

4.3 Renewal Of Licence

(1) A licensee who wishes to renew a licence must apply in writing to the local government at least 45 days before the date of expiry of the licence and shall submit with the application for renewal—

- (a) the fee determined by the local government from time to time;
- (b) a copy of the current licence;
- (c) a plan showing the contours of the excavation carried out to the date of that application;
- (d) details of the works, excavation and rehabilitation stages reached and of any changes or proposed changes with respect to any of the things referred to in clauses 2.3(1)(b) and (c); and
- (e) any other things referred to in clauses 2.3 and 3.1.

(2) The local government may waive any of the requirements specified in clause 4.3 (1)(d) or (e).

(3) If—

- (a) an application to renew a licence is in relation to land in respect of which the current licence was issued less than 12 months prior to the date from which the new licence if granted would apply; and
- (b) the methods to be employed in the proposed land excavation are identical to those being employed at the date of the application,

then the applicant shall not be obliged, unless otherwise required by the local government to submit details of any of the things referred to in clauses 2.3 and 3.1.

(4) Upon receipt of an application for the renewal of a licence, the local government may—

- (a) refuse the application; or
- (b) approve the application on such terms and conditions, if any, as it sees fit.

PART 5—SECURED SUM AND APPLICATION THEREOF

5.1 Security For Restoration And Reinstatement

(1) For the purpose of ensuring that an excavation site is properly restored or reinstated, the local government may require that—

- (a) as a condition of a licence; or
- (b) before the issue of a licence, the licensee shall give to the local government a bond, bank guarantee or other security, of a kind and in a form acceptable to the local government, in or for a sum determined by the local government from time to time.

(2) A bond required under sub clause (1) is to be paid into a fund established by the local government for the purposes of this clause.

5.2 Use By The Local Government Of Secured Sum

(1) If a licensee fails to carry out or complete the restoration and reinstatement works required by the licence conditions either—

- (a) within the time specified in those conditions; or
- (b) where no such time has been specified, within 60 days of the completion of the excavation or portion of the excavation specified in the licence conditions, then; subject to the local government giving the licensee 14 days notice of its intention to do so—
 - (i) the local government may carry out or cause to be carried out the required restoration and reinstatement work or so much of that work as remains undone; and

- (ii) the licensee shall pay to the local government on demand all costs incurred by the local government or which the local government may be required to pay under this clause.
- (2) The local government may apply the proceeds of any bond, bank guarantee or other security provided by the licensee under clause 5.1 towards its costs under this clause.
- (3) The liability of a licensee to pay the local government's costs under this clause is not limited to the amount, if any, secured under clause 5.1.

PART 6—LIMITATIONS, OBLIGATIONS OF THE LICENSEE AND PROHIBITIONS

6.1 Limits On Excavation Near Boundary

Subject to any licence conditions imposed by the local government, a person shall not, without the written approval of the local government, excavate within—

- (a) 20 metres of the boundary of any land on which the excavation site is located;
- (b) 20 metres of any land affected by a registered grant of easement;
- (c) 40 metres of any thoroughfare; or
- (d) 40 metres of any watercourse.

Penalty \$2,000

6.2 Obligations Of The Licensee

A licensee shall—

- (a) where the local government so requires, securely fence the excavation to a standard determined by the local government and keep the gateways locked when not actually in use in order to prevent unauthorised entry;
- (b) erect and maintain warning signs along each of the boundaries of the area excavated under the licence so that each sign—
 - (i) is not more than 200 metres apart;
 - (ii) is not less than 1.8 metres high and not less than 1 metre wide; and
 - (iii) bears the words “DANGER EXCAVATIONS KEEP OUT”;
- (c) except where the local government approves otherwise, drain and keep drained to the local government's satisfaction any excavation to which the licence applies so as to prevent the accumulation of water;
- (d) restore and reinstate the excavation site in accordance with the terms and conditions of the licence, the site plans and the works and excavation programme approved by the local government;
- (e) take all reasonable steps to prevent the emission of dust, noise, vibration and other forms of nuisance from the excavation site; and
- (f) otherwise comply with the conditions imposed by the local government in accordance with clause 3.1.

Penalty \$5,000 for each offence, and if an offence is of a continuing nature, to a daily penalty not exceeding a fine of \$500 in respect of each day or part of a day during which the offence has continued.

6.3 Prohibitions

A licensee shall not—

- (a) remove any trees or shrubs within 40 metres (or such lesser distance as may be allowed, in writing, by the local government) of the boundary of any thoroughfare on land in respect of which a licence has been granted, except for the purpose of constructing access thoroughfares, erecting buildings or installing plant for use in connection with the excavation and then only with the express approval of the local government and subject to any conditions which the local government may impose in accordance with clause 3.1;
- (b) store, or permit to be stored, any explosives or explosive devices on the site to which the licence applies other than with the approval of the local government and the Department of Minerals and Energy; or
- (c) fill or excavate, other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the licence, the site plans and the works and excavation programme approved by the local government.

Penalty \$5,000 for each offence, and if an offence is of a continuing nature, to a daily penalty not exceeding a fine of \$500 in respect of each day or part of a day during which the offence has continued.

6.4 Blasting

(1) A person shall not carry out or permit to be carried out any blasting in the course of excavating unless—

- (a) the local government has otherwise given approval in respect of blasting generally or in the case of each blast;
- (b) subject to sub clause (2), the blasting takes place only between the hours of 8.00am and 5.00pm, or as determined by the local government, on Mondays to Fridays inclusive;
- (c) the blasting is carried out in strict accordance with the AS2187 SAA Explosives Code, the *Mines Safety and Inspection Act 1994*, the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*, and all relevant local laws of the local government; and

- (d) in compliance with any other conditions imposed by the local government concerning—
 - (i) the time and duration of blasting;
 - (ii) the purposes for which the blasting may be used; and
 - (iii) such other matters as the local government may reasonably require in the interests of the safety and protection of members of the public and of property within the district.

Penalty \$5,000 for each offence, and if the offence is of a continuing nature, to a daily penalty not exceeding a fine of \$500 in respect of each day or part of a day during which the offence has continued.

(2) A person shall not carry out or permit to be carried out any blasting on a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday except with the prior approval of the local government.

Penalty \$2,000

PART 7—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

7.1 Public Liability

(1) A licensee shall have at all times a current public liability insurance policy taken out in the joint names of the licensee and the local government indemnifying the licensee and the local government for a sum of not less than \$10,000,000 in respect of any one claim relating to any of the excavation operations.

(2) The licensee shall provide to the local government a copy of the policy taken out under sub clause (1), within 14 days after the issue of that policy and shall provide to the local government evidence of renewal within 14 days of each renewal date.

7.2 Mines Safety and Inspection Act and Environmental Protection Act

(1) In any case where the *Mines Safety and Inspection Act 1994* or the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* applies to any excavation carried on or proposed to be carried on at a site, the licensee in respect of that site shall—

- (a) comply with all applicable provisions of that Act or those Acts; and
- (b) provide to the local government within 14 days full particulars of any inspection or report made under that Act or those Acts.

(2) In this clause, the *Mines Safety and Inspection Act 1994* and the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* include all subsidiary legislation made under those Acts.

7.3 Notice Of Cessation Of Operations

(1) Where a licensee intends to cease carrying on an extractive industry—

- (a) temporarily for a period in excess of 12 months; or
- (b) permanently,

the licensee shall, as well as complying with clause 7.4, give the local government written notice of the cessation not later than 1 week after those operations have ceased.

(2) Where a licensee has given written notice to the local government of the intention to permanently cease carrying on an extractive industry on the site to which the licence applies the licence is deemed to have expired on the date such cessation is so notified.

(3) The temporary or permanent cessation of the carrying on of an extractive industry on a site or the deemed expiration or cancellation of a licence does not entitle the licensee to any refund of any licence fee.

7.4 Works To Be Carried Out On Cessation Of Operations

Where the carrying on of an extractive industry on the site permanently ceases or on the expiration or cancellation of the licence applicable to the site, whichever first occurs, the licensee shall, as well as complying with the provisions of clause 7.3—

- (a) restore and reinstate the excavated site in accordance with the proposals approved by the local government or in such other manner as the local government may subsequently agree in writing with the licensee;
- (b) ensure that any face permitted to remain upon the excavation site is left safe with all loose materials removed and where the excavation site is—
 - (i) sand, the sides are sloped to a batter of not more than 1:3 (vertical:horizontal); and
 - (ii) limestone or material other than sand, the sides are sloped to a batter which, in the opinion of the local government, would enable the site to be left in a stable condition;
- (c) ensure that the agreed floor level of the excavation is graded to an even surface or is otherwise in accordance with the rehabilitation and decommissioning programme approved by the local government;
- (d) ensure that all stockpiles or dumps of stone, sand or other materials are left so that no portion of that material can escape onto land not owned or occupied by the licensee nor into any stream, watercourse or drain that is not wholly situated within the land owned or occupied by the licensee;
- (e) erect retaining walls where necessary to prevent subsidence of land in the vicinity of any excavation;
- (f) remove from the site all buildings, plant and equipment erected, installed or used for or in relation to the carrying on of an extractive industry on the site and fill all holes remaining

after such removal to the level of the surrounding ground and compact such filled holes sufficiently to prevent settling; and

- (g) break up, scarify, cover with topsoil and plant with grass, trees and shrubs all parts of the site where buildings, plant and equipment were erected or installed and all areas which were used for stockpiling unless otherwise specified under this local law.

Penalty \$5,000 for each offence, and if the offence is of a continuing nature, to a daily penalty not exceeding a fine of \$500 in respect of each day or part of a day during which the offence has continued.

PART 8—OBJECTIONS AND APPEALS

8.1 Objections and Appeals

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

- (a) Grant a person a licence under this local law; or
 (b) Renew, vary or cancel a licence that a person has under this local law,

The provisions of Division 1 of Part 9 of the Act and Regulation 33 of the *Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996* shall apply to that decision.

PART 9—MODIFIED PENALTIES

9.1 Prescribed Offences

An offence against a clause specified in the Schedule is a prescribed offence for the purposes of section 9.16(1) of the Act.

9.2 Modified Penalties

The amount of the modified penalty for a prescribed offence is that specified adjacent to the clause in Schedule 1.

9.3 Forms

For the purposes of this local law—

- (a) the form of the infringement notice given under section 9.16 of the Act is that of Form 2 in Schedule 1 of the *Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996*; and
 (b) the form of the notice sent under section 9.20 of the Act withdrawing an infringement notice is that of Form 3 in Schedule 1 of the *Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996*.

Schedule 1

PRESCRIBED OFFENCES

Clause	Description	Modified Penalty \$
2.1	Carry on extractive industry without licence or in breach of terms and conditions	350
6.1	Excavate near boundary	250
6.2(a)	Gateways not kept locked where required	350
6.2(b)	Warning signs not erected or maintained as required	350
6.2(c)	Excavation not drained as required	350
6.3(a)	Remove trees or shrubs near boundary without approval	300
6.3(b)	Store without required approval explosives or explosive devices	350
6.3(c)	Fill or excavate in breach of licence	350
6.4(1)(a)	Blasting without approval of the local government	250
6.4(1)(b)	Blasting outside times authorised	350
6.4(1)(d)	Blasting in breach of conditions imposed by the local government	350
6.4(2)	Blasting without approval on Saturday, Sunday or public holiday	250

Dated: 13 February 2013.

The Common Seal of the Shire of Ashburton was affixed by authority of a resolution of the Council in the presence of—

RONALD YURYEVICH, Commissioner.
 F. LUDOVICO, Acting Chief Executive Officer.

**DOG ACT 1976
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995**

SHIRE OF ASHBURTON

DOGS LOCAL LAW 2012

CONTENTS

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

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

PART 2—IMPOUNDING OF DOGS

- 2.1 Charges and costs
- 2.2 Attendance of pound keeper at pound
- 2.3 Release of impounded dog
- 2.4 No breaking into or destruction of pound

PART 3—REQUIREMENTS AND LIMITATIONS ON THE KEEPING OF DOGS

- 3.1 Dogs to be confined
- 3.2 Limitation on the number of dogs

PART 4—APPROVED KENNEL ESTABLISHMENTS

- 4.1 Interpretation
- 4.2 Application for licence for approved kennel establishment
- 4.3 Notice of proposed use
- 4.4 Exemption from notice requirements
- 4.5 When application can be determined
- 4.6 Determination of application
- 4.7 Where application cannot be approved
- 4.8 Conditions of approval
- 4.9 Compliance with conditions of approval
- 4.10 Fees
- 4.11 Form of licence
- 4.12 Period of licence
- 4.13 Variation or cancellation of licence
- 4.14 Transfer
- 4.15 Notification
- 4.16 Inspection of kennel

PART 5—DOGS IN PUBLIC PLACES

- 5.1 Places where dogs are prohibited absolutely
- 5.2 Places which are dog exercise areas

PART 6—MISCELLANEOUS

- 6.1 Offence to excrete

PART 7—ENFORCEMENT

- 7.1 Interpretation
- 7.2 Modified penalties
- 7.3 Issue of infringement notice

- 7.4 Failure to pay modified penalty
- 7.5 Payment of modified penalty
- 7.6 Withdrawal of infringement notice
- 7.7 Service

Schedule 1

Application for a licence for an approved kennel establishment

Schedule 2

Conditions of a licence for an approved kennel establishment

Schedule 3

Offences in respect of which modified penalty applies

Schedule 4

Dog off-leash exercise areas

DOG ACT 1976
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

SHIRE OF ASHBURTON

DOGS LOCAL LAW 2012

Under the powers conferred by the *Dog Act 1976*, the *Local Government Act 1995* and under all other powers enabling it, the Council of the Shire of Ashburton resolved on 23 January 2013 to make the following local law.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1.1 Citation

This local law may be cited as the *Shire of Ashburton Dogs Local Law 2012*.

1.2 Commencement

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

1.3 Repeal

The *Shire of Ashburton “Local Law Relating to Dogs”* as published in the *Government Gazette* on 3 June 1998 is repealed.

1.4 Definitions

In this local law unless the context otherwise requires—

Act means the *Dog Act 1976*;

authorised person means a person appointed by the local government to perform all or any of the functions conferred on an authorised person under this local law;

CEO means the Chief Executive Officer of the local government;

children’s playground means an area set aside for use by children and noted by the presence of dedicated children’s playground equipment and the presence of either white sand or other form of soft fall surface;

dangerous dog means a dog which is the subject of a declaration under Section 33E of the Act declaring it to be a dangerous dog;

district means the district of the local government;

food premises means any premises or vehicle in which a food business, as defined in section 10 of the *Food Act 2008*, is being carried on;

food transport vehicle has the meaning given to it in the *Food Act 2008*;

local government means the Shire of Ashburton;

pound keeper means a person authorised by the local government to perform all or any of the functions conferred on a “pound keeper” under this local law;

Regulations means the *Dog Regulations 1976*;

Schedule means a schedule in this local law;

thoroughfare has the meaning given to it in section 1.4 of the *Local Government Act 1995*; and

town planning scheme means a town planning scheme made by the local government under the *Planning and Development Act 2005* which applies throughout the whole or a part of the district.

1.5 Application

This local law applies throughout the district.

PART 2—IMPOUNDING OF DOGS**2.1 Charges and costs**

The following are to be imposed and determined by the local government under sections 6.16 to 6.19 of the *Local Government Act 1995*—

- (a) the charges to be levied under section 29(4) of the Act relating to the seizure and impounding of a dog;
- (b) the additional fee payable under section 29(4) of the Act where a dog is released at a time or on a day other than those determined under clause 2.2; and
- (c) the costs of the destruction and the disposal of a dog referred to in section 29(15) of the Act.

2.2 Attendance of pound keeper at pound

The pound keeper is to be in attendance at the pound for the release of dogs at the times and on the days of the week as are determined by the Chief Executive Officer.

2.3 Release of impounded dog

(1) A claim for the release of a dog seized and impounded is to be made to the pound keeper or in the absence of the pound keeper, to the Chief Executive Officer.

(2) The pound keeper is not to release a dog seized and impounded to any person unless that person has produced, to the satisfaction of the pound keeper, satisfactory evidence—

- (a) of her or his ownership of the dog or of her or his authority to take delivery of it; or
- (b) that he or she is the person identified as the owner on a microchip implanted in the dog.

2.4 No breaking into or destruction of pound

A person who—

- (a) unless he or she is the pound keeper or a person authorised to do so, releases or attempts to release a dog from a pound; or
- (b) destroys, breaks into, damages or in any way interferes with or renders not dog-proof—
 - (i) any pound; or
 - (ii) any vehicle or container used for the purpose of catching, holding or conveying a seized dog,

commits an offence.

Penalty: Where the dog is a dangerous dog, \$2,000; otherwise \$1,000.

PART 3—REQUIREMENTS AND LIMITATIONS ON THE KEEPING OF DOGS**3.1 Dogs to be confined**

(1) An occupier of premises on which a dog is kept must—

- (a) cause a portion of the premises on which the dog is kept to be fenced in a manner capable of confining the dog;
- (b) ensure the fence used to confine the dog and every gate or door in the fence is of a type, height and construction which having regard to the breed, age, size and physical condition of the dog is capable of preventing the dog at all times from passing over, under or through it;
- (c) ensure that every gate or door in the fence is kept closed at all times when the dog is on the premises and is fitted with a proper latch or other means of fastening it;
- (d) maintain the fence and all gates and doors in the fence in good order and condition; and
- (e) where no part of the premises consists of open space, yard or garden or there is no open space or garden or yard of which the occupier has exclusive use or occupation, ensure that other means exist on the premises (other than the tethering of the dog) for effectively confining the dog within the premises.

(2) Where an occupier fails to comply with subclause (1), he or she commits an offence.

Penalty: Where the dog kept is a dangerous dog, \$2,000; otherwise \$1,000.

3.2 Limitation on the number of dogs

(1) This clause does not apply to premises which have been—

- (a) licensed under Part 4 as an approved kennel establishment; or
- (b) granted an exemption under section 26(3) of the Act.

(2) The limit on the number of dogs which may be kept on any premises is, for the purpose of section 26(4) of the Act—

- (a) 2 dogs over the age of 3 months and the young of those dogs under that age if the premises are situated within a townsite; or
- (b) 4 dogs over the age of 3 months and the young of those dogs under that age if the premises are situated outside a townsite.

PART 4—APPROVED KENNEL ESTABLISHMENTS**4.1 Interpretation**

In this Part and in Schedule 2—

licence means a licence to keep an approved kennel establishment on premises;

licensee means the holder of a licence;

premises, in addition to the meaning given to it in section 3 of the Act, means the premises described in the application for a licence; and

transferee means a person who applies for the transfer of a licence to her or him under clause 4.14.

4.2 Application for licence for approved kennel establishment

An application for a licence must be made in the form of that in Schedule 1, and must be lodged with the local government together with—

- (a) plans and specifications of the kennel establishment, including a site plan;
- (b) copies of the notices to be given under clause 4.3;
- (c) written evidence that either the applicant or another person who will have the charge of the dogs, will reside on the premises or, in the opinion of the local government, sufficiently close to the premises so as to control the dogs and so as to ensure their health and welfare;
- (d) a written acknowledgement that the applicant has read and agrees to comply with any code of practice relating to the keeping of dogs nominated by the local government; and
- (e) the fee for the application for a licence referred to in clause 4.10(1).

4.3 Notice of proposed use

(1) An applicant for a licence must give notice of the proposed use of the premises as an approved kennel establishment after the application for a licence has been lodged—

- (a) once in a newspaper circulating in the district; and
- (b) to the owners and occupiers of any premises adjoining the premises.

(2) The notices in subclause (1) must specify that—

- (a) any written submissions as to the proposed use are to be lodged with the CEO within 14 days of the date the notice is given; and
- (b) the application and plans and specifications may be inspected at the offices of the local government.

(3) Where—

- (a) the notices given under subclause (1) do not clearly identify the premises; or
- (b) a notice given under subclause (1)(a) is of a size or in a location in the newspaper which, in the opinion of the local government, would fail to serve the purpose of notifying persons of the proposed use of the premises,

then the local government may refuse to determine the application for a licence until the notices or notice, as the case may be, is given in accordance with its directions.

4.4 Exemption from notice requirements

Where an application for a licence is made in respect of premises on which an approved kennel establishment is either a—

- (a) permitted use; or
- (b) use which the local government may approve subject to compliance with specified notice requirements,

under a town planning scheme, then the requirements of clauses 4.2(b), 4.3 and 4.5(a) do not apply in respect of the application for a licence.

4.5 When application can be determined

An application for a licence is not to be determined by the local government until—

- (a) the applicant has complied with clause 4.2;
- (b) the applicant submits proof that the notices referred to in clause 4.3(1) have been given in accordance with that clause; and
- (c) the local government has considered any written submissions received within the time specified in clause 4.3(2)(a) on the proposed use of the premises.

4.6 Determination of application

In determining an application for a licence, the local government is to have regard to—

- (a) the matters referred to in clause 4.7;
- (b) any written submissions received within the time specified in clause 4.3(2)(a) on the proposed use of the premises;
- (c) any economic or social benefits which may be derived by any person in the district if the application for a licence is approved;
- (d) the effect which the kennel establishment may have on the environment or amenity of the neighbourhood;

- (e) whether the approved kennel establishment will create a nuisance for the owners and occupiers of adjoining premises; and
- (f) whether or not the imposition of and compliance with appropriate conditions of a licence will mitigate any adverse effects of the approved kennel establishment identified in the preceding paragraphs.

4.7 Where application cannot be approved

The local government cannot approve an application for a licence where—

- (a) an approved kennel establishment cannot be permitted by the local government on the premises under a town planning scheme; or
- (b) an applicant for a licence or another person who will have the charge of the dogs will not reside on the premises, or, in the opinion of the local government, sufficiently close to the premises so as to control the dogs and so as to ensure their health and welfare.

4.8 Conditions of approval

(1) The local government may approve an application for a licence subject to the conditions contained in Schedule 2 and to such other conditions as the local government considers appropriate.

(2) In respect of a particular application for a licence, the local government may vary any of the conditions contained in Schedule 2.

4.9 Compliance with conditions of approval

A licensee who does not comply with the conditions of a licence commits an offence.

Penalty: \$1,000 and a daily penalty of \$100.

4.10 Fees

- (1) On lodging an application for a licence, the applicant is to pay a fee to the local government.
- (2) On the issue or renewal of a licence, the licensee is to pay a fee to the local government.
- (3) On lodging an application for the transfer of a valid licence, the transferee is to pay a fee to the local government.
- (4) The fees referred to in subclauses (1) to (3) are to be imposed and determined by the local government under sections 6.16 to 6.19 of the *Local Government Act 1995*.

4.11 Form of licence

The licence is to be in the form determined by the local government and is to be issued to the licensee.

4.12 Period of licence

- (1) The period of effect of a licence is set out in section 27(5) of the Act.
- (2) A licence is to be renewed if the fee referred to in clause 4.10(2) is paid to the local government prior to the expiry of the licence.
- (3) On the renewal of a licence the conditions of the licence at the time of its renewal continue to have effect.

4.13 Variation or cancellation of licence

- (1) The local government may vary the conditions of a licence.
- (2) The local government may cancel a licence—
 - (a) on the request of the licensee;
 - (b) following a breach of the Act, the Regulations or this local law; or
 - (c) if the licensee is not a fit and proper person.
- (3) The date a licence is cancelled is to be—
 - (a) date requested by the licensee under subclause (2)(a); or
 - (b) date determined under section 27(6) of the Act under subclauses (2)(b) and (2)(c).
- (4) If a licence is cancelled the fee paid for that licence is not refundable for the term of the licence that has not yet expired.

4.14 Transfer

- (1) An application for the transfer of a valid licence from the licensee to another person must be—
 - (a) made in the form determined by the local government;
 - (b) made by the transferee;
 - (c) made with the written consent of the licensee; and
 - (d) lodged with the local government together with—
 - (i) written evidence that a person will reside at or within reasonably close proximity to the premises the subject of the licence; and
 - (ii) the fee for the application for the transfer of a licence referred to in clause 4.10(3).
- (2) The local government is not to determine an application for the transfer of a valid licence until the transferee has complied with subclause (1).
- (3) The local government may approve, whether or not subject to such conditions as it considers appropriate, or refuse to approve an application for the transfer of a valid licence.

(4) Where the local government approves an application for the transfer of a valid licence, then on the date of approval, unless otherwise specified in the notice issued under clause 4.15(b), the transferee becomes the licensee of the licence for the purposes of this local law.

4.15 Notification

The local government is to give written notice to—

- (a) an applicant for a licence of the local government's decision on her or his application;
- (b) a transferee of the local government's decision on her or his application for the transfer of a valid licence;
- (c) a licensee of any variation made under clause 4.13(1);
- (d) a licensee when her or his licence is due for renewal and the manner in which it may be renewed;
- (e) a licensee when her or his licence is renewed;
- (f) a licensee of the cancellation of a licence under clause 4.13(2)(a); and
- (g) a licensee of the cancellation of a licence under paragraphs (b) or (c) of clause 4.13(2), which notice is to be given in accordance with section 27(6) of the Act.

4.16 Inspection of kennel

With the consent of the occupier, an authorised person may inspect an approved kennel establishment at any time.

PART 5—DOGS IN PUBLIC PLACES

5.1 Places where dogs are prohibited absolutely

(1) Subject to section 8 of the Act and section 66J of the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984*, dogs are prohibited absolutely from entering or being in any of the following places—

- (a) a public building, unless permitted by a sign;
- (b) a theatre or picture gardens;
- (c) all food premises and food transport vehicles;
- (d) a public swimming pool; and
- (e) a public toilet block or changing room;
- (f) a cemetery, unless otherwise provided for in the local governments local law relating to cemeteries.

(2) If a dog enters or is in a place specified in subclause (1), every person liable for the control of the dog at that time commits an offence.

Penalty: Where the dog is a dangerous dog, \$2,000; otherwise \$1,000.

5.2 Places which are dog exercise areas

(1) Subject to clause 5.1 and subclause (2) of this clause, for the purposes of sections 31 and 32 of the Act, the reserve locations listed in Schedule 4 are specified dog off-leash exercise areas.

(2) Subclause (1) does not apply to—

- (a) land which has been set apart as a children's playground;
- (b) an area being used for sporting or other activities, as permitted by the local government, during the times of such use; or
- (c) a car park.

PART 6—MISCELLANEOUS

6.1 Offence to excrete

(1) A dog must not excrete on—

- (a) any thoroughfare or other public place; or
- (b) any land which is not a public place without the consent of the occupier.

(2) Subject to subclause (3), if a dog excretes contrary to subclause (1), every person liable for the control of the dog at that time commits an offence.

Penalty: \$200.

(3) The person liable for the control of the dog does not commit an offence against subclause (2) if any excreta is removed immediately by that person.

PART 7—ENFORCEMENT

7.1 Interpretation

In this Part—

- infringement notice*** means the notice referred to in clause 7.3; and
- notice of withdrawal*** means the notice referred to in clause 7.6(1).

7.2 Modified penalties

(1) The offences contained in Schedule 3 are offences in relation to which a modified penalty may be imposed.

(2) The amount appearing in the third column of Schedule 3 directly opposite an offence is the modified penalty payable in respect of that offence if—

(a) the dog is not a dangerous dog; or

(b) the dog is a dangerous dog, but an amount does not appear in the fourth column directly opposite that offence.

(3) The amount appearing in the fourth column of Schedule 3 directly opposite an offence is the modified penalty payable in respect of that offence if the dog is a dangerous dog.

7.3 Issue of infringement notice

Where an authorised person has reason to believe that a person has committed an offence in respect of which a modified penalty may be imposed, he or she may issue to that person a notice in the form of Form 7 of the First Schedule of the Regulations.

7.4 Failure to pay modified penalty

Where a person who has received an infringement notice fails to pay the modified penalty within the time specified in the notice, or within such further time as may in any particular case be allowed by the CEO, he or she is deemed to have declined to have the offence dealt with by way of a modified penalty.

7.5 Payment of modified penalty

A person who has received an infringement notice may, within the time specified in that notice or within such further time as may in any particular case be allowed by the CEO, send or deliver to the local government the amount of the penalty, with or without a reply as to the circumstances giving rise to the offence, and the local government may appropriate that amount in satisfaction of the penalty and issue an acknowledgment.

7.6 Withdrawal of infringement notice

(1) Whether or not the modified penalty has been paid, an authorised person may withdraw an infringement notice by sending a notice in the form of Form 8 of the First Schedule of the Regulations.

(2) A person authorised to issue an infringement notice under clause 7.3 cannot sign or send a notice of withdrawal.

7.7 Service

An infringement notice or a notice of withdrawal may be served on a person personally, or by leaving it at or posting it to her or his address as ascertained from her or him, or as recorded by the local government under the Act, or as ascertained from inquiries made by the local government.

Schedule 1**APPLICATION FOR A LICENCE FOR AN APPROVED
KENNEL ESTABLISHMENT**

[clause 4.2]

I/we (full name)

of (postal address)

(telephone number)

(facsimile number)

(E-mail address)

Apply for a licence for an approved kennel establishment at (address of premises)

.....

For (number and breed of dogs)

* (insert name of person) will be residing at the premises on and from (insert date)

* (insert name of person) will be residing (sufficiently close to the premises so as to control the dogs and so as to ensure their health and welfare) at (insert address of residence) on and from (insert date).

Attached are—

(a) a site plan of the premises showing the location of the kennels and yards and all other buildings and structures and fences;

(b) plans and specifications of the kennel establishment;

(c) copy of notice of proposed use to appear in newspaper;

(d) copy of notice of proposed use to be given to adjoining premises;

- (e) written evidence that a person will reside—
 - (i) at the premises; or
 - (ii) sufficiently close to the premises so as to control the dogs and so as to ensure their health and welfare; and
- (f) if the person in item (e) is not the applicant, written evidence that the person is a person in charge of the dogs.

Signature of applicant

Date

* delete where inapplicable.

Note: a licence if issued will have effect for a period of 12 months—section 27.5 of the Dog Act.

OFFICE USE ONLY

Application fee paid on *[insert date]*.

Schedule 2

**CONDITIONS OF A LICENCE FOR AN APPROVED
KENNEL ESTABLISHMENT**

[clause 4.8(1)]

An application for a licence for an approved kennel establishment may be approved subject to the following conditions—

- (a) each kennel, unless it is fully enclosed, must have a yard attached to it;
- (b) each kennel and each yard must be at a distance of not less than—
 - (i) 25m from the front boundary of the premises and 5m from any other boundary of the premises;
 - (ii) 10m from any dwelling; and
 - (iii) 25m from any church, school room, hall, factory, dairy or premises where food is manufactured, prepared, packed or stored for human consumption;
- (c) each yard for a kennel must be kept securely fenced with a fence constructed of link mesh or netting or other materials approved by the local government;
- (d) the minimum floor area for each kennel must be calculated at 2.5 times the length of the breed of dog (when it is fully grown), squared, times the number of dogs to be housed in the kennel and the length of the dog is to be determined by measuring from the base of the tail to the front of its shoulder;
- (e) the floor area of the yard attached to any kennel or group of kennels must be at least twice the floor area of the kennel or group of kennels to which it is attached;
- (f) the upper surface of the kennel floor must be—
 - (i) at least 100mm above the surface of the surrounding ground;
 - (ii) smooth so as to facilitate cleaning;
 - (iii) rigid;
 - (iv) durable;
 - (v) slip resistant;
 - (vi) resistant to corrosion;
 - (vii) non-toxic;
 - (viii) impervious;
 - (ix) free from cracks, crevices and other defects; and
 - (x) finished to a surface having a fall of not less than 1 in 100 to a spoon drain which in turn must lead to a suitably sized diameter sewerage pipe which must be properly laid, ventilated and trapped in accordance with the health requirements of the local government;
- (g) all kennel floor washings must pass through the drain in item (f)(x) and must be piped to approved apparatus for the treatment of sewage in accordance with the health requirements of the local government;
- (h) the kennel floor must have a durable upstand rising 75mm above the floor level from the junction of the floor and external and internal walls, or internal walls must be so constructed as to have a minimum clearance of 50mm from the underside of the bottom plate to the floor;
- (i) where a yard is to be floored, the floor must be constructed in the same manner as the floor of any kennel;
- (j) from the floor, the lowest internal height of a kennel must be, whichever is the lesser of—
 - (i) 2m; or
 - (ii) 4 times the height of the breed of dog in the kennel, when it is fully grown, measured from the floor to the uppermost tip of its shoulders while in a stationary upright position;

- (k) the walls of each kennel must be constructed of concrete, brick, stone or framing sheeted internally and externally with good quality new zincalume or new pre-finished colour coated steel sheeting or new fibrous cement sheeting or other durable material approved by the local government;
- (l) all external surfaces of each kennel must be kept in good condition;
- (m) the roof of each kennel must be constructed of impervious material;
- (n) all kennels and yards and drinking vessels must be maintained in a clean condition and must be cleaned and disinfected when so ordered by an authorised person;
- (o) all refuse, faeces and food waste must be disposed of daily into the approved apparatus for the treatment of sewage;
- (p) noise, odours, fleas, flies and other vectors of disease must be effectively controlled;
- (q) suitable water must be available at the kennel via a properly supported standpipe and tap; and
- (r) the licensee or the person nominated in the application for a licence, must, in accordance with the application for the licence, continue to reside—
- (i) at the premises; or
 - (ii) in the opinion of the local government, sufficiently close to the premises so as to control the dogs, and to ensure their health and welfare.

Schedule 3

OFFENCES IN RESPECT OF WHICH MODIFIED PENALTY APPLIES

[clause 7.2]

Offence	Nature of offence	Modified penalty \$	Dangerous Dog Modified Penalty \$
2.4(a)	Attempting to or causing the unauthorised release of a dog from a pound	200	400
2.4(b)	Interfering with any pound or vehicle used for the purpose of catching, holding or conveying dogs	200	
3.1	Failing to provide means for effectively confining a dog	50	200
4.9	Failing to comply with the conditions of a licence	100	
5.1(2)	Dog in place from which prohibited absolutely	200	400
6.1(2)	Dog excreting in prohibited place	40	

Schedule 4

DOG OFF-LEASH EXERCISE AREAS

[clause 5.2]

- Reserve No. 30686, Lot 644 On Plan 214895—Onslow
- The foreshore between high and low watermarks west of First Avenue boat ramp to Four Mile Creek—Onslow
- Reserve No. 40194, Lot 293 On Plan 14720—Tom Price
- Reserve No. 39907, Lot 323 On Plan 14565—Tom Price
- Reserve No. 39857, Lot 348 On Plan 29716—Tom Price
- Part of Reserve No. 44839, Lot 332 On Plan 15263—Tom Price, being that portion adjacent to North Road as sign posted.
- Reserve No. 39572, Lot 36 On Plan 15365—Paraburdoo

Dated: 23 January 2013.

The Common Seal of the Shire of Ashburton was affixed by authority of a resolution of the Council in the presence of—

RONALD YURYEVICH, Commissioner.
F. LUDOVICO, Acting Chief Executive Officer.

**CEMETERIES ACT 1986
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995**

SHIRE OF ASHBURTON

CEMETERIES LOCAL LAW 2013

ARRANGEMENT

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

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

PART 2—ADMINISTRATION

- 2.1 Powers and functions of Chief Executive Officer.

PART 3—APPLICATION FOR FUNERALS

- 3.1 Application for burial
- 3.2 Applications to be accompanied by certificates etc
- 3.3 Certificate of identification
- 3.4 Minimum notice required

PART 4—FUNERAL DIRECTORS

- 4.1 Funeral director's licence expiry
- 4.2 Single funeral permits
- 4.3 Application refusal

PART 5—FUNERALS

Division 1—General

- 5.1 Requirements for funerals and coffins
- 5.2 Funeral processions
- 5.3 Vehicle entry restricted
- 5.4 Vehicle access and speed limitations
- 5.5 Offenders may be ordered to leave
- 5.6 Conduct of funeral by Board

PART 6—BURIALS

- 6.1 Depth of graves
- 6.2 Mausoleum, etc

PART 7—MEMORIALS AND OTHER WORK

Division 1—General

- 7.1 Application for monumental work
- 7.2 Placement of monumental work
- 7.3 Removal of rubbish
- 7.4 Operation of work
- 7.5 Removal of sand, soil or loam
- 7.6 Hours of work
- 7.7 Unfinished work
- 7.8 Use of wood
- 7.9 Plants and trees

- 7.10 Supervision
- 7.11 Australian War Graves
- 7.12 Placing of glass domes and vases

Division 2—Lawn Section

- 7.13 Specification of monuments
- 7.14 Headstones

Division 3—Memorial plaque section

- 7.15 Requirements of a memorial plaque

Division 4—Licensing of monumental masons

- 7.16 Monumental mason's licence
- 7.17 Expiry date, non-transferability
- 7.18 Carrying out monumental work
- 7.19 Responsibilities of the holder of a monumental mason's licence

PART 8—GENERAL

- 8.1 Animals
- 8.2 Guide dogs
- 8.3 Damaging and removing of objects
- 8.4 Withered flowers
- 8.5 Littering and vandalism
- 8.6 Advertising
- 8.7 Obeying signs and directions
- 8.8 Removal from the cemetery

PART 9—OFFENCES AND MODIFIED PENALTY

- 9.1 General
- 9.2 Modified penalties

SCHEDULE 1

Modified penalties

SCHEDULE 2

Infringement notice

SCHEDULE 3

Infringement withdrawal notice

**CEMETERIES ACT 1986
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995**

SHIRE OF ASHBURTON

CEMETERIES LOCAL LAW 2013

Under the powers conferred by the *Cemeteries Act 1986* and the *Local Government Act 1995* and under all other powers enabling it, the Council of the Shire of Ashburton resolved on 23 January 2013 to adopt the following local law.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1.1 Citation

This local law may be cited as the *Shire of Ashburton Cemeteries Local Law 2013*.

1.2 Application

This local law applies to the cemeteries located in Onslow (Reserve No. 20632) and Tom Price (Reserve No. 43087) located in the district.

1.3 Commencement

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

1.4 Repeal

The *Shire of Ashburton Local Law Relating to the Management and Control of Cemeteries* as published in the *Government Gazette* on 17 July 1998 is repealed.

1.5 Interpretation

In this local law, unless the context otherwise requires—

Act means the *Cemeteries Act 1986*;

ashes means so much of the remains of a dead body after the due processes of cremation as may be contained in a standard sized cremation urn;

authorised officer means an employee of the Board authorised by the Board for the purposes of performing any function or exercising any power conferred upon an authorised officer by this local law;

CEO means the chief executive officer, for the time being, of the Board;

funeral director means a person holding a current funeral director's licence;

Board means the Shire of Ashburton;

mausoleum means a building or construction wholly above or partially above and below ground level, so constructed as to allow the deposition of dead bodies into a compartment in the wall or floor and being sealed from view;

monumental mason means a person holding a current monumental mason's licence;

personal representative means the administrator or executor of an estate of a deceased person;

set fee refers to fees and charges set by a resolution of the Board and published in the *Government Gazette*, under section 53 of the Act;

single funeral permit means a permit issued by the Board under section 20 or 21 of the Act which entitles the holder to conduct at the cemetery a funeral of a person named in the permit; and

vault means a below ground lined grave with one or more sealed compartments constructed to specifications approved from time to time by the Board.

PART 2—ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Powers and functions of Chief Executive Officer

Subject to any directions given by the Board, the CEO shall exercise all the powers and functions of the Board in respect of the cemetery.

PART 3—APPLICATION FOR FUNERALS**3.1 Application for burial**

- (1) A person may apply for approval to bury a dead body in the cemetery as prescribed in Schedule 4.
- (2) An application under subclause (1) is to be accompanied by the set fee.
- (3) Where an application under this clause is approved, the applicant will be given approval in the form as determined by the Board from time.

3.2 Applications to be accompanied by certificates etc

All applications referred to in clauses 3.1 shall be accompanied by either a medical certificate of death or a Coroner's order of burial, and a certificate issued under clause 3.3, in respect of the body.

3.3 Certificate of identification

- (1) After a dead body is placed in a coffin and prior to a dead body being removed to the cemetery a person who personally knew the deceased shall identify the dead body and shall complete a certificate of identification as prescribed in Schedule 4, unless—
 - (a) in the opinion of a funeral director, the dead body is not in a fit state to be viewed;
or
 - (b) after reasonable effort the funeral director is unable to arrange for a person to identify the dead body.
- (2) A funeral director shall complete a certificate as prescribed in Schedule 4, where—
 - (a) in the opinion of the funeral director, the dead body is not in a fit state to be viewed;
or
 - (b) after reasonable effort the funeral director is unable to arrange for a person to identify the dead body.

3.4 Minimum notice required

All bookings to hold a funeral shall be made with the Board at least 24 hours prior to the time proposed for burial on the application, otherwise an extra charge may be made.

PART 4—FUNERAL DIRECTORS**4.1 Funeral director's licence expiry**

A funeral director's licence shall expire on 30 June of each year.

4.2 Single funeral permits

Every application for a single funeral permit made under section 20 or 21 of the Act shall include coffin specifications and details of the vehicle transporting the dead body to the gravesite, or crematorium.

4.3 Application refusal

The Board may refuse an application for a single funeral permit if, in the opinion of the Board, either the coffin specifications or the details of the vehicle transporting the dead body to the gravesite or crematorium are not structurally sound or are otherwise inadequate or inappropriate, or on any other grounds.

PART 5—FUNERALS*Division 1—General***5.1 Requirements for funerals and coffins**

- (1) A person shall not bring a dead body into the cemetery unless—
 - (a) the Board has approved an application for the burial or cremation of that dead body in accordance with Part 3 of this local law;
 - (b) it is enclosed in a coffin which in the opinion of the Board is structurally sound and bears the name of the deceased person indelibly inscribed in legible characters on a plate on the coffin's lid;
and
 - (c) under the plate referred to in paragraph (b) there is a substantive lead strip bearing the surname of the deceased person stamped in legible characters, each character being not less than 10 millimetres in height.

5.2 Funeral processions

The time fixed by the Board for any burial or cremation shall be the time at which the funeral procession is to arrive at the cemetery gates, and, if not punctually observed, then the applicant who applied to hold the funeral under clause 3.1 shall pay the set fee for being late.

5.3 Vehicle entry restricted

- (1) Subject to clause 5.3(2), every funeral procession shall enter by the principal entrance, and no vehicle except the hearse, and official mourning coaches, shall be permitted to enter the cemetery.
- (2) This clause shall not apply to persons using wheelchairs or motorised wheelchairs.

5.4 Vehicle access and speed limitation

(1) A person shall drive a vehicle on a vehicular access way or the constructed roadway or other areas designated for the use of vehicles within the cemetery, unless otherwise authorised by the Chief Executive Officer.

(2) A person driving a vehicle, within a cemetery, shall not exceed the speed limit of 25 kilometres per hour, and shall comply with the signs and directions in the cemetery.

5.5 Offenders may be ordered to leave

A person committing an offence under clause 5.4 may, in addition to any penalty provided by this local law, be ordered to leave the cemetery by the CEO or an authorised officer and shall not re-enter that cemetery for a period of 24 hours.

5.6 Conduct of funeral by Board

When conducting a funeral under section 22 of the Act the Board may—

- (a) require a written request for it to conduct a funeral to be lodged with it;
- (b) in its absolute discretion, charge any person requesting it to conduct a funeral the set fee for the conduct of that funeral by it;
- (c) where no fee or a reduced fee has been charged by it for the conduct of the funeral, determine the manner in which the funeral shall be conducted;
- (d) bury that dead body;
- (e) specify an area in the cemetery where the dead body is to be buried;
- (f) conduct the funeral notwithstanding the failure of a person to make any application or to obtain any consent required under this local law; or
- (g) do or require anything which it considers is necessary or convenient for the conduct of a funeral by it.

Division 2—Placement of ashes

5.12 Disposal of ashes

(1) The personal representative of a deceased person whose body has been cremated may apply, in an application under clause 3.1 or otherwise, for permission to dispose of the ashes in the cemetery and upon payment of the set fee, the Board may grant permission for the ashes to be disposed of by one of the following methods—

Niche wall	Granite seat
Memorial wall	Family grave
Garden of remembrance	Book of remembrance
Ground niche	Scattering to the winds
Memorial rose, tree or shrub	Memorial gardens
Family shrub	Other memorials approved by the Board
Memorial desk	

(2) Subject to subclauses (3) and (4), a person shall not place the ashes of a deceased person in the cemetery.

(3) An authorised officer may place the ashes of a deceased person in a cemetery in accordance with the Board approval provided—

- (a) the person requesting the placement of the ashes has the permission of the Board; and
- (b) the ashes are placed within an area set aside for that purpose by the Board.

(4) An authorised officer may place the ashes of a deceased person within a grave in accordance with the Board approval, provided the person requesting the placement of the ashes has the written permission of the Board and the approval of the holder of the right of burial of the grave.

PART 6—BURIALS

6.1 Depth of graves

(1) A person shall not bury a coffin, within a cemetery, so that the distance between the top of the coffin and the original surface of the ground is—

- (a) not less than 750 millimetres, unless that person has the permission of an authorised officer;
- or
- (b) in any circumstances not less than 600 millimetres.

(2) The permission of an authorised officer in subclause (1)(a) will only be granted where, in the opinion of the authorised officer, exceptional circumstances require granting of that permission.

6.2 Mausoleum, etc

(1) A person other than the Board shall not construct a brick grave, crypt, vault or mausoleum within the cemetery.

(2) A person may request the Board to construct a vault or mausoleum within the cemetery which vault or mausoleum shall at all times remain the property of the Board.

(3) An application under subclause (2) shall be in writing and shall be accompanied by payment of the set fee.

- (4) A person shall not place a dead body in a mausoleum except—
- (a) in a closed coffin;
 - (b) in a soundly constructed chamber; and
 - (c) in accordance with subclause (5).
- (5) The number of burials in a chamber must not exceed the number for which the chamber was designed.

PART 7—MEMORIALS AND OTHER WORK

Division 1—General

7.1 Application for monumental work

A Board may require the written consent of the holder of the right of burial of the grave to accompany an application under section 30 of the Act.

7.2 Placement of monumental work

Every memorial shall be placed on proper and substantial foundations.

7.3 Removal of rubbish

All refuse, rubbish or surplus material remaining after memorial works are completed under a permit issued under section 30 of the Act shall be immediately removed from the cemetery by the person carrying out the same.

7.4 Operation of work

All material required in the erection and completion of any work shall, as far as possible, be prepared before being taken to the cemetery, and all materials required by tradesmen shall be admitted at such entrance as the CEO or an authorised officer shall direct.

7.5 Removal of sand, soil or loam

No sand, earth or other material shall be taken from any part of the cemetery for use in the erection of any memorial or work except with the written approval of the Board.

7.6 Hours of work

Persons shall not be permitted to carry out memorial or other work on graves within the cemetery other than during the hours of 8.00am and 6.00pm on weekdays, and 8.00am and noon on Saturdays, without the written permission of the Board.

7.7 Unfinished work

Should any work by masons or others be not completed before 6.00pm on weekdays and noon on Saturdays, they shall be required to leave the work in a neat and safe condition to the satisfaction of the CEO or an authorised officer.

7.8 Use of wood

No wooden fence, railing, cross or other wooden erection shall be allowed on or around any grave, other than as a temporary marker and with the prior approval of the Board.

7.9 Plants and Trees

No trees or shrubs shall be planted on any grave or within the cemetery except such as shall be approved by the Chief Executive Officer.

7.10 Supervision

All workers, whether employed by the Board or by any other person, shall at all times whilst within the boundaries of the cemetery be subject to the supervision of the CEO or an authorised officer and shall obey such directions as the CEO or an authorised officer may give.

7.11 Australian War Graves

Notwithstanding anything in this local law to the contrary, the Office of Australian War Graves—

- (a) may place a memorial on a military grave; and
- (b) is not required to pay the set fee for any memorial that is placed upon a military grave.

7.12 Placing of glass domes and vases

A person shall not place glass domes, vases or other grave ornaments—

- (a) outside the perimeter of a grave in the cemetery as defined in the plans kept and maintained under section 40(2) of the Act; or
- (b) on the lawn in an area set aside by the Board as a lawn or a memorial plaque section.

Division 2—Lawn section

7.13 Specification of monuments

- (1) All monuments in the lawn section of a cemetery shall—
- (a) be made of natural stone;
 - (b) be placed upon a base of natural stone;

- (c) comply with the following specifications—
 - (i) the overall height of the monument above the original surface of the grave shall not exceed 1.05 metres;
 - (ii) the height of the base of the monument above the original surface of the grave shall not be less than 150 millimetres nor more than 450 millimetres;
 - (iii) the width of the base of the monument shall not exceed 1.20 metres;
 - (iv) the depth of the base of the monument shall not exceed 300 millimetres; and
 - (d) have foundations extending to the bottom of the grave unless concrete beam foundations are provided by the Board.
- (2) An admiralty bronze memorial plaque may be attached to a monument erected or being erected in the lawn section of the cemetery.
- (3) A person shall not display any trade names or marks upon any monument erected within the lawn section of the cemetery.

7.14 Headstones

In the lawn section of the cemetery, that part of a headstone above its base shall not extend horizontally beyond that base.

Division 3—Memorial plaque section

7.15 Requirements of a memorial plaque

- (1) All memorial plaques placed in a memorial plaque section of the cemetery shall—
- (a) be made of admiralty bronze or any other material approved by the Board; and
 - (b) not be less than the dimensions 380 millimetres x 280 millimetres, nor more than 560 millimetres x 305 millimetres.
- (2) All memorial plaques made of admiralty bronze shall—
- (a) not exceed 20 millimetres in thickness; and
 - (b) be placed upon a base mounting approved by the Board.
- (3) All memorial plaques made of stone shall—
- (a) not exceed 50 millimetres in thickness placed upon a base mounting approved by the Board; or
 - (b) not be less than 100 millimetres in thickness if it is not to be placed upon a base mounting.

Division 4—Licensing of Monumental Masons

7.16 Monumental mason's licence

- (1) The Board may upon receipt of an application in writing by any person and upon payment of the set fee issue to the applicant a monumental mason's licence.
- (2) A licence issued under subclause (1) authorises the holder to carry out monumental works within the cemetery subject to the provisions of this local law and such conditions as the Board shall specify upon the issue of that licence.

7.17 Expiry date, non-transferability

A monumental mason's licence—

- (a) shall be valid from the date specified therein until 30 June next following; and
- (b) is not transferable.

7.18 Carrying out monumental work

A person shall not carry out monumental work within the cemetery unless that person—

- (a) is the holder of a current monumental mason's licence issued pursuant to clause 7.16; or
- (b) is an employee of a person who holds such a licence; or
- (c) is authorised by the Board to do so.

7.19 Responsibilities of the holder of a monumental mason's licence

The holder of a monumental mason's licence shall be responsible for the compliance by every person purporting to be authorised to carry out monumental works within the cemetery pursuant to that licence with all the requirements and conditions of the licence, this local law, the Act and any other written law which may affect the carrying out of monumental works.

7.20 Cancellation of a Monumental Mason's Licence

- (1) The Board may by notice in writing to the holder of a monumental mason's licence terminate the licence on any of the following grounds—
- (a) that the holder of the licence has committed a breach of the requirements and conditions of the licence, this Local Law, the Act or any other written law which may affect the carrying out of monumental works;

- (b) that, in the opinion of the Board, the conduct of the holder of the licence or any person in the employ of that holder in carrying out or attempting to carry out any works within the cemetery, is inappropriate or unbecoming; or
 - (c) that the holder of the licence has purported to transfer the licence issued to that holder.
- (2) Upon the termination of a monumental mason's licence under this clause no part of any fee paid for the issue of that licence is refundable by the Board.

PART 8—GENERAL

8.1 Animals

Subject to clause 8.2, a person shall not bring an animal into or permit an animal to enter or remain in the cemetery, other than with the approval of the CEO or an authorised officer.

8.2 Guide dogs

Clause 8.1 shall not apply to a hearing impaired person or a person who is blind or partially blind and is accompanied by a hearing or guide dog.

8.3 Damaging and removing of objects

Subject to clause 8.4, a person shall not damage, remove or pick any tree, plant, shrub or flower in the cemetery or any other object or thing on any grave or memorial or which is the property of the Board without the permission of the Board.

8.4 Withered flowers

A person may remove withered flowers from a grave or memorial and these are to be placed in a receptacle provided by the Board for that purpose.

8.5 Littering and vandalism

A person shall not—

- (a) break or cause to be broken any glass, ceramic or other material in or upon the cemetery;
- (b) discard, deposit, leave or cause to be discarded, deposited or left any refuse or litter in or upon the cemetery other than in a receptacle provided for that purpose.

8.6 Advertising

(1) A person shall not advertise or carry on any trade, business or profession within the cemetery without the prior written approval of the Board.

(2) The Board may consider and grant approval subject to such conditions as the Board thinks fit.

8.7 Obeying signs and directions

A person shall obey all signs displayed, marked, placed or erected by the Board within the cemetery and any other lawful direction by the CEO or an authorised officer.

8.8 Removal from the cemetery

Any person failing to comply with any provisions of this local law or behaving in a manner that in the opinion of the Board, the CEO or an authorised officer is inappropriate in the cemetery may in addition to any penalty provided by this local law be ordered to leave the cemetery by the Board, the CEO or an authorised officer and shall not re-enter that cemetery for a period of 24 hours.

PART 9—OFFENCES AND MODIFIED PENALTIES

9.1 General

A person who commits a breach of any provisions of this local law commits an offence and shall on conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$500 and if the offence is a continuing one to a further penalty not exceeding \$20 for every day or part of a day during which the offence has continued.

9.2 Modified penalties

(1) The offences specified in Schedule 1 are offences which may be dealt with under section 63 of the Act.

(2) The modified penalty payable in respect of an offence specified in Schedule 1 is set out in the fourth column of Schedule 1.

(3) The prescribed form of the infringement notice referred to in section 63(1) of the Act is set out in the Schedule 2.

(4) The prescribed form of the notice withdrawing an infringement notice referred to in section 63(3) of the Act is set out in Schedule 3.

Schedule 1
MODIFIED PENALTIES

[cl. 9.2]

OFFENCES AND MODIFIED PENALTIES

Item No.	Clause	Nature of offence	Modified penalty
1	5.4(1)	Not driving vehicle on vehicular access way or constructed roadways or within designated areas	\$50.00
2	5.4(2)	Exceeding speed limit	\$50.00
3	7.3	Not removing rubbish and surplus materials	\$50.00
4	7.5	Unauthorised use of sand, earth or other material taken from another part of the cemetery	\$50.00
5	7.7	Leaving uncompleted works in an untidy or unsafe condition	\$50.00
6	8.1	Unauthorised bringing in of animal into cemetery or permitting animal to remain in cemetery	\$50.00
7	8.3	Damaging and removing of objects	\$50.00
8	8.5	Littering and vandalism	\$50.00
9	8.6	Unauthorised advertising and/or trading	\$50.00
10	8.7	Disobeying sign or lawful direction	\$50.00

Schedule 2
INFRINGEMENT NOTICE

[cl. 9.2(3)]

INFRINGEMENT NOTICE

To:
(Name)

.....
(Address)

It is alleged that at:.....hours on day of 20.....
at
you committed the offence indicated below by an (x) in breach of clause of the Shire of Ashburton.

.....
(Authorised Person).

Offence—

- Not driving vehicle on vehicular access way or designated areas
- Exceeding speed limit
- Not removing rubbish and surplus materials
- Unauthorised use of materials taken from another part of the cemetery
- Leaving uncompleted works in an untidy or unsafe condition
- Unauthorised animal in cemetery
- Damaging and removing of objects
- Littering and vandalism
- Unauthorised advertising and/or trading
- Disobeying sign or lawful direction
- Other Offence: \$.....

You may dispose of this matter by payment of the penalty as shown within 21 days of the date of this notice (or the date of the giving of this notice if that is a different date) to the Chief Executive Officer of the Shire of Ashburton at the Shire of Ashburton offices between the hours of 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., Monday to Friday.

Please make cheques payable to the Shire of Ashburton. Payments by mail should be addressed to—

The Chief Executive Officer
Shire of Ashburton
PO Box 567
TOM PRICE WA 6751

If the penalty is not paid within the time specified, then a complaint of the alleged offence may be made and heard and determined by a court.

Schedule 3
INFRINGEMENT WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

[cl. 9.2(4)]

WITHDRAWAL OF INFRINGEMENT NOTICE

No. Date/...../.....

To: ^[1]

Infringement Notice No. dated/...../..... for the alleged offence of ^[2]
.....

Penalty ^[3] \$..... is withdrawn.

(Delete whichever does not apply)

- * No further action will be taken.
- * It is proposed to institute court proceedings for the alleged offence.

.....
(Authorised Person).

^[1] Insert name and address of alleged offender.
^[2] Insert short particulars of offence alleged.
^[3] Insert amount of penalty prescribed.

The Common Seal of the Shire of Ashburton was affixed by authority of a resolution of the Council in the presence of—

RON YURYEVICH, Commissioner.
F. LUDOVICO, Acting Chief Executive Officer.
