



WESTERN
AUSTRALIAN
GOVERNMENT

Gazette

6803



PERTH, FRIDAY, 18 DECEMBER 1998 No. 248 SPECIAL

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY JOHN A. STRIJK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER AT 3.45 PM

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

CITY OF ROCKINGHAM

FENCING LOCAL LAW

STREET VERANDAHS LOCAL LAW

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

CITY OF ROCKINGHAM

FENCING LOCAL LAW

Under the powers conferred by the Local Government Act 1995 and by all other powers, the Council of the City of Rockingham resolved to make the following local law on the 23rd day of June 1998.

PART 1—DEFINITION AND OPERATION

1. Operation

This local law will come into operation on the fourteenth day after the day on which it is published in the *Government Gazette*.

2. Repeal

The City of Rockingham Fencing local law published in the *Government Gazette* on 14 May 1993 is repealed.

3. Interpretation

In this local law, unless the context requires otherwise—

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

“Chief Executive Officer” means the Chief Executive Officer or Acting Chief Executive Officer of the Local Government;

“dangerous” in relation to a fence means—

- (a) an electrified fence (other than a fence in respect of which a licence under Part 3 of this local law has been issued and is current); or
- (b) a fence containing barbed wire (other than a fence erected and maintained in accordance with the local law); or
- (c) a fence containing exposed broken glass, asbestos fibre or any other harmful projection or material; and
- (d) A fence which through lack of maintenance or repair becomes a dangerous fence;

“district” means the district of the Local Government;

“dividing fence” means a fence that—

- (a) separates adjoining lots whether or not the fence is on the common boundary of those lots; or
- (b) is on or near the common boundary of a lot;

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

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

“frontage” means the boundary line on all streets upon which that lot abuts;

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

- (a) the top of the fence at any point; and
- (b) the ground level at the base of the fence or, where the ground levels on each side of the fence are not the same, the higher ground level, at the base of the fence of the higher ground level, or at the top of a retaining wall height where a retaining wall is situated below the fence;

“Commercial Zone” means any part of the District other than a “Residential Zone” or a “Rural Zone”;

“Local Government” means the City of Rockingham;

“lot” means a lot as defined by Section 2 of the Town Planning and Development Act 1928;

“Surveyor” means the Principal Building Surveyor or Acting Principal Building Surveyor of the Local Government;

“Residential Zone” means any land within the District which, under the Scheme, is zoned—

- (a) “Residential SR3”, “GR4” or “GR5”;
- (b) principally for residential purposes; or
- (c) “Development Zone” and the predominant use of that land is of a residential nature as determined in accordance with the Comprehensive Development Plan for that Development Zone;

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

“Rural Zone” means any land within the District which, under the Scheme is zoned—

- (a) “Residential Deferred”, “Rural” or “Special Rural”;
- (b) principally for rural purposes; or
- (c) “Development Zone” and the predominant use of that land is of a rural nature as determined in accordance with the Comprehensive Development Plan for that Development Zone;

“Scheme” means the City of Rockingham Town Planning Scheme No. 1 as amended or substituted from time to time;

“setback area” means that portion of a lot situated between a boundary abutting a street of the lot and the building on the lot.

PART 2—GENERAL

4. Dividing Fences in a Residential Zone

A person shall not, without the written consent of the Local Government, erect or commence to erect in a Residential Zone, a fence:

- (a) on or within 450mm of a boundary of the lot, a dividing boundary fence higher than 1800mm measuring at natural ground level at the base of the fence.
- (b) higher than 1000mm measured at natural ground level at the base of the fence in the setback area. This may be approved where complying with the 5th Schedule.

5. Dividing Fences in a Commercial Zone

A person shall not, without the written consent of the Local Government, erect or commence to erect a dividing fence in a commercial zone.

6. Fencing Materials

(a) A person shall not, without the written consent of the Local Government, erect or commence to erect a fence—

- (i) using any material that is not in keeping with a “sufficient fence” under Part 4 of the local law;
- (ii) using previously used materials;
- (iii) of impervious material in any place where, if in the opinion of the Local Government, it may act as a barrier to, or restrict in any way whatsoever, the normal flow of storm water or other watercourse in, on or over land; or
- (iv) which is or is likely to become dangerous.

(b) An application to the Local Government for consent to erect a fence using materials other than those used in a “sufficient fence” or previously used materials must be in writing and accompanied by a plan and specifications and whatever other information may be required by the Local Government to satisfy it that the material is of an acceptable quality and fits into the general amenity of the locality and is to be maintained adequately.

7. Retaining Walls

(a) A person shall not, without the written consent of the Local Government, erect or commence to erect a retaining wall on or near a boundary line.

(b) An application for consent to erect a retaining wall shall—

- (i) where the wall is less than 450mm in height, to be made in writing to the Local Government; and
- (ii) where the wall is equal to or greater than 450mm in height, be made in writing to the Local Government in the form of a building licence application in accordance with the Building Regulations 1995.

8. Barbed Wire Fences

A person shall not erect or commence to erect a fence wholly or partly of barbed wire except—

- (a) in a Rural Zone—for the purpose of controlling stock;
- (b) in an Industrial Zone—but only if no barbed wire is used above a height of 1800mm; or
- (c) in any other part of the District—with the written consent of the Local Government which may be given only if no barbed wire is used below the height of 1800mm.

9. Maintenance of Fences

(a) For the purposes of this clause, “disrepair” includes dangerous, neglected, ruinous, dilapidated, unsightly or prejudicial to the amenity of the locality.

(b) An owner or occupier of land on which a fence is erected shall maintain the fence in good condition and so as to prevent it from falling into disrepair.

(c) Where, in the opinion of the Local Government, a fence is in a state of disrepair or is otherwise in breach of a provision of this local law, the Surveyor may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of the land upon which the fence is erected requiring the owner or occupier to modify, repair, paint or maintain the fence within the time stipulated in the notice.

(d) Where an owner or occupier of land who has been given written notice under sub-clause (c), fails to comply with the requirements of the notice, commits an offence.

10. General Discretion of the Local Government

- (a) The Local Government may consent to the erection or retention of a fence which does not comply with one or more of the requirements of this local law.
- (b) In determining whether to grant its consent for the erection or retention of a fence on any land, the Local Government may consider, in addition to any other matter that it is authorised to consider, whether the erection or retention of the fence might have an adverse effect on—
- (i) the safety, convenience or use of any other land;
 - (ii) the safety or convenience of any person; and
 - (iii) the orderly and proper planning of the locality.

PART 3—ELECTRIFIED FENCES**11. Requirement for a Licence**

- (a) A person shall not—
- (i) erect or retain an electrified fence other than in accordance with a licence issued under this Part; or
 - (ii) alter an electrified fence without first obtaining the written consent of the Local Government.
- (b) A licence for an electrified fence shall not be issued—
- (i) in respect of premises within a Residential Zone; and
 - (ii) unless the fence complies with the appurtenant Australian Standards for an electrified fence.
- (c) An electrified rural fence designed for rural purposes for the retention of livestock is exempt under the local law.

12. Licence Application

- (a) An application for a licence to erect and operate an electrified fence shall be—
- (i) made either—
 - (A) by the owner of the land; or
 - (B) with the written consent of the owner, by the occupier, of the land, and
 - (ii) accompanied by—
 - (A) a site plan clearly identifying both the land and the location on that land on which the electrified fence is, or is to be, erected; and
 - (B) plans and specifications of the electrified fence; and
 - (C) any other plan or information that the Local Government may require to enable the application to be determined; and
 - (iii) forwarded to the Chief Executive Officer the application in accordance with 12 (c), together with a licence fee as determined by the Local Government from time to time.
- (b) Upon receipt of an application for a licence, the Local Government may—
- (i) grant the issue of a Licence subject to such conditions as it thinks fit;
 - (ii) require the applicant to forward to it such further information as the Local Government may require to enable the application to be determined; or
 - (iii) refuse to grant the Licence.
- (c) A licence granted by the Local Government shall be—
- (i) in the form of the 4th Schedule; and
 - (ii) signed by the Chief Executive Officer; and
 - (iii) issued upon and subject to the following conditions, namely, that the licence holder shall—
 - (A) display the licence in a prominent position on the land or premises on which the electrified fence has been erected;
 - (B) upon the request of a surveyor or his agent produce to him or her the licence;
 - (C) within 14 days of a change in the ownership or occupation of the land or premises in respect of which the licence has been granted, notify the Chief Executive Officer in writing of the details of that change or those changes; and
 - (D) obtain the written consent of the Chief Executive Officer prior to the commencement of any alteration, addition or other work relating to or affecting the electrified fence.

13. Transfer of a Licence

- (a) An application for the transfer of a licence shall be—
- (i) made either—
 - (A) by the owner of the land; or
 - (B) with the written consent of the owner, by the occupier, of the land;
 - (ii) made in writing and addressed to the Chief Executive Officer;
 - (iii) signed by the proposed transferee of the licence and the holder of the licence; and
 - (iv) forwarded to the Chief Executive Officer together with a licence transfer fee as determined by the Local Government from time to time.

- (b) Upon receipt of an application for the transfer of a licence, the Local Government may—
- (i) grant the Licence subject to such conditions as it thinks fit;
 - (ii) require the applicant to forward to it such further information as the Surveyor may require to enable the application to be determined; or
 - (iii) refuse to grant the Licence.
- (c) Where the Local Government grants an approval for the transfer of a licence—
- (i) an endorsement to that effect, signed by the Chief Executive Officer, shall be completed on the licence in accordance with the form set out in the 4th Schedule; and
 - (ii) the licence shall be subject to the conditions set out in clause 12 (c)(iii).

14. Cancellation of a Licence

The Local Government may, at any time during the currency of a licence, cancel the licence if—

- (a) the licence holder has ceased to be the owner or occupier of the land or premises upon which the electrified fence was erected and operated;
- (b) the licence holder has been convicted of an offence against this local law in respect of the electrified fence;
- (c) the licence holder has procured the issue of the licence by means of any false or misleading statement or conduct;
- (d) for safety, environmental, town planning or other reasons the Local Government considers that the electrified fence should not be retained;
- (e) the Local Government considers that the electrified fence does not comply with the appurtenant Australian Standards for an electrified fence;
- (f) the Local Government considers that the holder of the licence has, during the currency of the licence, by reason of his or her conduct or on any other grounds become unsuitable or has ceased to be a fit and proper person to hold a licence.

PART 4—MISCELLANEOUS

15. Sufficient Fences

(a) In this clause “sufficient fence” means a sufficient fence for the purposes of the Dividing Fences Act 1961.

(b) Subject to sub-clause (c), a sufficient fence—

- (i) in a Residential Zone is a dividing fence constructed and maintained in accordance with the specifications and requirements set out in the 1st Schedule;
- (ii) in a Commercial Zone is a dividing fence constructed and maintained in accordance with the specifications and requirements set out in the 2nd Schedule; and
- (iii) in a Rural Zone is a dividing fence constructed and maintained in accordance with the specifications and requirements set out in the 3rd Schedule.

(c) Where a fence is erected on or near the boundary between—

- (i) a Residential Zone and a Commercial Zone, a sufficient fence is a dividing fence constructed and maintained in accordance with the specifications and requirements set out in the 1st Schedule;
- (ii) a Residential Zone and a Rural Zone, a sufficient fence is a dividing fence constructed and maintained in accordance with the specifications and requirements set out in the 1st Schedule.
- (iii) a Rural Zone and a Commercial Zone, a sufficient fence is a dividing fence constructed and maintained in accordance with the requirements and specifications set out in either the 2nd or 3rd Schedule as may be determined by the Local Government upon a written submission by a person proposing to erect or retain the fence.

16. Offences

A person who contravenes a provision of this local law commits an offence and is liable to—

- (a) a penalty of \$1000; and
- (b) a daily penalty of \$50 for each day during which the offence continues.

Schedule 1

CITY OF ROCKINGHAM

Clause 15(b)(i)

SPECIFICATIONS FOR A SUFFICIENT FENCE IN A RESIDENTIAL ZONE

Each of the following is a “sufficient fence” in a Residential Zone—

1. any type of professionally manufactured timber fence, erected in accordance with the manufacturer’s specifications;
2. any corrugated fibre reinforced pressed cement sheet fence, erected in accordance with the manufacturer’s specifications;
3. any type of masonry or brick fence that is constructed in accordance with relevant Australian Standards, finished plumb, true and level and appropriately jointed, cleaned and of good general appearance;
4. a steel sheet colorbond fence, erected in accordance with the manufacturer’s specification.

Schedule 2

CITY OF ROCKINGHAM

Clause 15(b)(ii)

SPECIFICATIONS FOR A SUFFICIENT FENCE IN A COMMERCIAL ZONE

The following is a "sufficient fence" in a Commercial Zone—

1. a fence constructed of PVC coated—
 - (a) rail-less link;
 - (b) chain; or
 - (c) steel mesh;
2. the rail-less link, chain or mesh is to be to a height of 1800mm on top of which are to be three strands of barbed wire carrying the fence to a height of 2100mm;
3. the fence is to be supported by steel galvanised pipe posts—
 - (a) 2700mm in length;
 - (b) having a nominal bore of 40mm and an outside diameter of 48mm;
 - (c) spaced at 4000mm centres; and
 - (d) sunk 600mm into the ground and encased in concrete having a minimum diameter of 150mm;
4. the centre and bottom steel cable wire is to be 3.15mm in diameter and double twisted; and
5. terminal posts are to be braced in the line of the fence with diagonal pipe braces having a nominal bore of 50mm and an outside diameter of 60mm.

Schedule 3

CITY OF ROCKINGHAM

Clause 15(b)(iii)

SPECIFICATIONS FOR A SUFFICIENT FENCE IN A RURAL ZONE

The following is a "sufficient fence" in a Rural Zone—

1. Posts are to be—
 - (a) either—
 - (i) standard iron star pickets; or
 - (ii) timber posts that are—
 - sawn, split or round;
 - treated effectively against termites and with an adequate fungicide; and
 - cut not less than 1800mm long x 100mm diameter at the small end if round or 125mm x 75mm if split or sawn;
 - (b) set 600mm in the ground and 1200mm out of the ground;
 - (c) spaced 3500mm apart; and
 - (d) bored with 5 suitably spaced holes of 5mm diameter to be threaded with 5 plain high tensile steel galvanised wires each of which is to be 2.5mm in diameter;

Strainer posts are to be—

- (a) either—
 - (i) cut from timber being not less than 150mm in diameter at the small end; or
 - (ii) tubular steel having a nominal bore of 80mm and an outside diameter of 88mm;
- (b) 2300mm long;
- (c) sunk in the ground a minimum of 1000mm and, where the strainer posts are of tubular steel, encased in concrete having a minimum diameter of 300mm;
- (d) strutted or braced;
- (e) wrapped with plain high tensile steel galvanised wire and strained tightly; and
- (f) set at all corners, gateways and fence line angles but not exceeding 200m apart;

Where the fence fronts a road, any barbed wire is to be affixed to the inside of the posts.

Schedule 4

CITY OF ROCKINGHAM

Clause 12(c)(i)

LICENCE TO ERECT OR RETAIN AN ELECTRIFIED FENCE

This is to certify that
 of
 is licenced, subject to the conditions set out below, to erect and/or* retain an/the* electrified fence on

 (* delete whichever is not applicable)

.....
(address)

from and until this licence is transferred or cancelled.

Dated this.....day of

.....
Chief Executive Officer
City of Rockingham

This licence is issued upon and subject to the following conditions, namely that the holder of the licence shall—

1. Display the licence in a prominent position on the land or premises on which the electrified fence has been erected.
2. Upon the request of a Surveyor or his agent produce to him or her the licence.
3. Within 14 days of a change of ownership or occupation of the land or premises in respect of which the licence has been granted, notify the Chief Executive Officer in writing of the details of that change or those changes.
4. Obtain the written consent of the Local Government prior to the commencement of any alteration, addition or other work relating to or affecting the electrified fence.

.....
.....

Transfer Endorsement

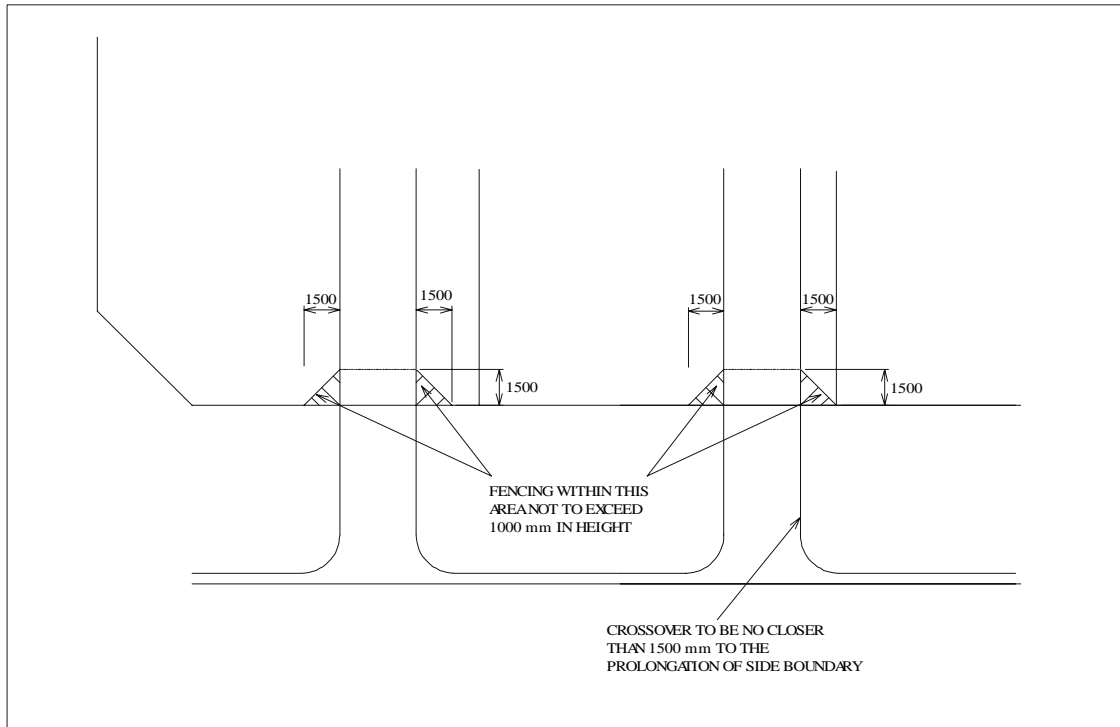
This licence is transferred to
.....
of
.....
from and including the date of this endorsement.

Dated theday of

.....
Chief Executive Officer
City of Rockingham

Schedule 5

Clause 4(b)



DATED this 11th day of November 1998.

The common seal of the City of Rockingham was affixed in the presence of:

C. ELLIOTT, Mayor.
G. G. HOLLAND, Chief Executive Officer.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

CITY OF ROCKINGHAM

STREET VERANDAHS LOCAL LAW

Under the powers conferred by the Local Government Act 1995 and by all other powers, the Council of the City of Rockingham resolved to make the following local law on the 23rd day of June 1998.

PART 1—DEFINITION AND OPERATION

1. Operation

This local law will come into operation on the fourteenth day after the day on which it is published in the *Government Gazette*.

2. Repeal

The City of Rockingham Street Verandahs Local Law published in the *Government Gazette* on 21 January 1994 is repealed.

3. Interpretation

In this local law, unless the context otherwise requires—

“licence” means a licence issued under this local law;

“Local Government” means the City of Rockingham;

“Surveyor” means the Principal Building Surveyor or Acting Principal Building Surveyor of the Local Government;

“verandah” means any structure with a roof, of which any part extends over a street, way, footpath or other public place and includes an awning, blind, sunscreen or things whatsoever.

PART 2—GENERAL

4. Requirement for a licence

A person shall not erect, alter, add to or maintain a verandah, and the owner or occupier of any premises shall not permit a verandah to remain on or attached to those premises—

(a) unless a licence in respect of that verandah has been issued by the Local Government;

and

(b) if that verandah does not comply with any provision of this local law.

5. Application for a licence

(a) An application for a licence is to be in the form set out in Schedule 1 and is to be forwarded to the Surveyor together with—

(i) two copies of drawings comprising a site plan, plan, elevation and section of the verandah or proposed verandah;

(ii) a specification showing in detail the construction or proposed construction of the verandah;

(iii) a specification of the manner in which the verandah has been secured, or in which it is proposed to be secured, to the building;

(iv) any other information that the Surveyor considers necessary such as, a structural engineers calculation for the structural stability of the verandah or proposed verandah; and

(v) payment of the application fee as determined by the Local Government from time to time.

(b) An application for a licence is to be signed by—

(i) the applicant; and

(ii) where the applicant is not the owner of the building to which the verandah is or is proposed to be attached—the owner.

6. Issue of licence

(a) The Local Government may refuse to consider an application for a licence which does not comply with any of the requirements of clause 5.

(b) The Local Government may, in respect of an application for a licence—

(i) refuse the application; or

(ii) approve the application on such terms and conditions, if any, as it sees fit.

(c) Where the Local Government approves an application for a licence it must issue to the applicant a licence in the form of Schedule 2.

(d) A licence issued under this local law expires if the construction of the verandah to which it applies has not been—

- (i) substantially commenced within 12 months of the date of the issue of the licence; or
- (ii) completed within 14 days of the commencement of construction.

7. Types of verandahs permitted

A verandah is to—

- (a) be of a fixed, structurally suspended cantilever form unless otherwise permitted by the Local Government;
- (b) have a fascia which finishes no closer than 300mm from a vertical projection of the face of the street kerb;
- (c) incorporate guttering and downpipes so as to prevent water collected by the verandah from falling or being deposited onto a pavement or street unless otherwise approved by the Local Government;
- (d) be finished plumb, true and level both vertically and horizontally; and
- (e) be constructed in accordance with the Building Code of Australia 1996.

8. Verandah ends

(a) If a proposed verandah is to abut an existing verandah, it may be required to be constructed so as to prevent rain falling between the two verandahs.

(b) If the end of a verandah abuts the end of a right of way, street or public place, the fascia may be required to be returned along that end to the satisfaction of the Surveyor.

9. Height above pavement

Unless otherwise approved by the Local Government—

- (a) subject to paragraph (b), the lower level of a verandah at any point is to be 2700mm minimum above the pavement at the kerb line;
- (b) if a proposed verandah is to be constructed adjacent to an existing verandah, the proposed verandah may be required to be the same height as the existing verandah;
- (c) a verandah is to be stepped to conform with the grade of the pavement; and
- (d) the steps constructed under paragraph (c) are to be equal.

10. When a verandah may be constructed

(a) The Local Government may prescribe—

- (i) as a condition of the licence; or
- (ii) by written notice to the owner or occupier of the premises to which the verandah is to be attached, the days and/or hours during which the verandah may be constructed.
- (iii) A licence be procured, where required by the Surveyor, pursuant to the Building Regulations 1989, to enclose the pavement around the permitted place of work for the construction of the verandah.

(b) A person must not construct, or cause or permit to be constructed, a verandah outside the hours prescribed by the Local Government under subclause (a)(ii).

11. Maintenance

(a) An owner or occupier of a building to which a verandah is attached is to keep the verandah clean, painted, watertight and in good repair.

(b) The Surveyor may give written notice to the owner or occupier of a building to which a verandah is attached to clean, paint or repair the verandah whenever in his or her opinion such cleaning, painting or repairing is required.

(c) The Surveyor may give written notice at anytime for the verandah to be structurally checked by a practising Structural Engineer.

(d) An owner or occupier of a building to which a verandah is attached who receives a notice under subclause (b) and/or (c) is to carry out the specified cleaning, painting, repairs or structural check within 30 days of receiving the notice.

12. Blinds and Sunscreens

(a) In this clause—

- “blind” includes a roller type blind; and
“sunscreen” includes a sheet metal or synthetic material sunsreen.

(b) A blind or sunsreen under or near a verandah is—

- (i) to be hung from or near the outer edge of the verandah;
 - (ii) to be parallel but not closer than 300mm from a vertical projection of the face of the street kerb;
 - (iii) not to hang lower than 2400mm above the level of the pavement at its lowest point when closed;
 - (iv) to be rigidly fixed in position, by an approved method, when down;
 - (v) not to display any form of advertising, unless approved by the Local Government;
- and
- (vi) to be maintained to the satisfaction of the Surveyor in a proper state of repair.

(c) Unless authorised in a licence by the Local Government a blind or sunsreen must not be placed or hung on the side of a verandah.

PART 3—MISCELLANEOUS

13. Alterations to an existing verandah

Any alteration or addition to an existing verandah is to be made and maintained in accordance with the provisions of this local law.

14. Advertising

Any sign, advertisement or artificial lighting borne by a verandah is to be in accordance with the Local Government's Local Law Relating to Signs.

15. Penalties

A person who fails to comply with any provision of this local law commits an offence and on conviction is liable to a penalty of not more than \$1000.00 or a daily penalty not exceeding \$50.00 for each day the person fails to comply with that provision.

Schedule 1

CITY OF ROCKINGHAM

Clause 5(a)

APPLICATION FOR A STREET VERANDAH LICENCE

Application No

To the Principal Building Surveyor
City of Rockingham

I, (Applicant's Full Name)
of (Residential Address)
..... (Postal Address)
..... (Occupation)
..... (Telephone Number)
apply for a licence under the City of Rockingham Street Verandahs Local Law.

Details of Verandah or Proposed Verandah

- 1. Location Address
- 2. Building to which verandah is, or is to be, attached
- 3. Dimensions—
 - (a) area
 - (b) length
 - (c) width
 - (d) height above pavement
 - (e) distance setback from edge of kerb
- 4. Estimated cost of construction
- 5. Details of owner(s) of the building to which the verandah is to be attached and/or the builder (delete that not applicable)—
 - (a) Owner(s)
 - (Name)
 - (Address)
 - (Telephone)
 - Signature(s) of Owner(s)
 - (b) Builder
 - (Name)
 - (Address)
 - (Telephone)
 - (Signature of Builder)

Attached are—

- 1. Two copies of drawings comprising a site plan, plan, elevation and section of the verandah or proposed verandah.
- 2. A specification showing in detail the construction or proposed construction of the verandah.
- 3. A specification of the manner in which the verandah has been secured, or in which it is proposed to be secured to the building.
- 4. Any other information that the Surveyor considers necessary such as, for example, a structural engineer's calculation for the structural stability of the verandah or proposed verandah.

I enclose the application fee.

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

.....
(Signature of Applicant)

Schedule 2
CITY OF ROCKINGHAM

Clause 6(c)

STREET VERANDAH LICENCE

This licence is issued to—

..... (Full Name)
of (Residential Address)
(the "licensee").

This licence authorises the licensee to construct and/or retain the verandah which was the subject of Application No..... in accordance with the approved drawings, specifications and other information and subject to the provisions of the City of Rockingham Street Verandahs Local Law and the following terms and conditions—

This licence lapses if the construction of the verandah has not been—

- (a) substantially commenced within 12 months of the date of issue of this licence;
- or
- (b) completed within 30 days of the commencement of construction.

Issued this.....day of.....19.....

.....
Principal Building Surveyor

Requirement for Licence for Excavation Near and Deposit of Building Material on a Street pursuant to Section 377 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1960 and Regulation 25 of the Building Regulations 1989, the Applicant is required to obtain a licence for excavation near and the deposit of building material on a street. The licence is under Form 6 of the First Schedule to the Building Regulations 1989.

DATED this 11th day of November 1998.
The common seal of the City of Rockingham was affixed in the presence of:

C. ELLIOTT, Mayor.
G. G. HOLLAND, Chief Executive Officer.

