

Ipswich

City Council

*Local Law No. 8
(Nuisances and Community
Health and Safety) 2013*

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THIS LAW HAS BEEN AMENDED
PLEASE SEE SUPERSEDED VERSION

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Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This local law may be cited as *Local Law No. 8 (Nuisances and Community Health and Safety) 2013*

1A Commencement

- (1) Section 11(3) of this local law commences on 1 July 2014.
- (2) The remaining provisions of this local law commence on 1 August 2013

2 Object

The object of this local law is to protect the community and its environment and amenity by eliminating or reducing nuisances and risks to the community's health and safety and in particular those resulting from —

- (a) inadequate protection against animal and plant pests; and
- (b) vegetation overgrowth; and
- (c) visual pollution resulting from accumulation of objects and materials or from waste; and
- (d) diminution of amenity by the emission of light;
- (e) containers remaining kerbside for extended periods of time; and
- (f) fires and fire hazards not regulated by State law; and
- (g) safety hazards; and
- (h) release of odours, smoke and waste water; and
- (i) damaged, abandoned and unregistered vehicles; and
- (j) unreasonable noise; and
- (k) abandoned shopping trolleys; and
- (l) smoking in public places.

3 Definitions—the dictionary

- (1) The dictionary in the Schedule (Dictionary) defines particular words used in this local law.
- (2) The dictionaries in *Local Law No.1 (Administration) 2013* and *Local Law No.4 (Permits) 2013* also define words used in this local law.

4 Relationship to other laws

- (1) The powers given by this local law must be exercised in a way that is not inconsistent with all Acts (including subordinate legislation) including—
 - (a) the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*; and
 - (b) the *Fire and Rescue Service Act 1990*; and
 - (c) the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*; and
 - (d) the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995*; and
 - (e) the *Public Health Act 2005*;
 - (f) the *Land Act 1994*; and
 - (g) the *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000*; and
 - (h) the *Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002*; and
 - (i) the *Building Act 1975*; and
 - (j) the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*; and
 - (k) the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*; and
 - (l) the *Food Production (Safety) Act 2000*.

Part 2 Permits and prohibited activities

5 Requirement for a permit

- (1) A person (other than a local government) must not undertake an activity which is a permit regulated activity¹

¹ For the definition of *permit related activity* see the Schedule

- (a) unless authorised by a permit granted pursuant to this local law and *Local Law No.4 (Permits) 2013*²; or
- (b) unless authorised by an official sign exhibited on a local government controlled area or on a road.

Maximum penalty for subsection (1) –

- (a) for first offence – 20 penalty units.
- (b) for second offence within a 2 year period – 30 penalty units.
- (c) for third or further offences within a 2 year period – 50 penalty units.

unless the activity is an activity referred to in section 7 (Commission of nuisance) in which case the penalty is that prescribed in section 6 (Prohibition of a nuisance).

(2) A person must not—

- (a) exhibit a sign which indicates that a permit regulated activity which does not comply with this local law does comply with this local law; or
- (b) in any manner or by any means indicate that a permit regulated activity which does not comply with this local law does comply with this local law.

Maximum penalty for subsection (2) –

- (a) for first offence – 20 penalty units.
- (b) for second offence within a 2 year period – 30 penalty units.
- (c) for third or further offences within a 2 year period – 50 penalty units.

(3) Notwithstanding section 5(1) (Requirement for a permit and prohibited activities) of this local law, a permit is not required if—

- (a) a local law or subordinate local law specifies that a permit is not required in respect of the undertaking of the permit regulated activity; or

² *Local Law No. 4 (Permits) 2013* sets out the procedures for the application, granting, conditioning and enforcement of permits

- (b) a local law or subordinate local law specifies circumstances under which a permit is not required in respect of the undertaking of the permit regulated activity; or
 - (c) the undertaking of the permit regulated activity is authorised by a Local Government Act.
- (4) Notwithstanding section 5(1) (Requirement for a permit and prohibited activities) of this local law, the holder of the permit must not undertake the permit regulated activity until all approvals required under legislation in respect of the permit regulated activity have been obtained.
- (5) For the purposes of section 5(1) (Requirements for a permit and prohibited activities) and the schedule (permit regulated activity) of this local law the activities specified in column 1 of schedule 2 are permit regulated activities.
- (6) For the purposes of section 5(3)(b) (Requirements for a permit and prohibited activities) of this local law a permit is not required for the permit regulated activities specified in column 1 of schedule 2 in the circumstances prescribed in column 2 of schedule 2.

5A Prohibited activities

- (1) A person must not engage in a prohibited activity.
- Maximum penalty for subsection (1) — 50 penalty units
- (2) For the purposes of section 5A(1) (Prohibited activities) of this local law the activities listed in column 1 schedule 3 are prohibited activities other than in the circumstances listed in column 2 of schedule 3.

Part 3 Nuisances

6 Prohibition of a nuisance

- (1) A person must not do any act or omit to do any act which causes a nuisance.
- Maximum penalty for subsection (1)—
- (a) for first offence —10 penalty units.
 - (b) for second offence within a 2 year period —30 penalty units.
 - (c) for third or further offences within a 2 year period —50 penalty units.

- (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), where the assessment of whether a nuisance exists is dependent on the opinion of an authorised person, the local government must issue a compliance notice before taking any other action.

7 Commission of a nuisance

For the purposes of section 6 (Prohibition of a nuisance) of this local law, a nuisance shall be deemed to exist if—

- (1) an object or material on premises—
- (a) has been carried away by the wind and has caused—
 - (i) harm to human health or safety or personal injury; or
 - (ii) property damage or a loss of amenity; or
 - (iii) environmental harm or environmental nuisance; or
 - (b) is likely in an authorised person’s opinion to—
 - (i) be carried away by the wind; and
 - (ii) give rise to a risk of—
 - (A) harm to human health or safety or personal injury; or
 - (B) property damage or a loss of amenity; or
 - (C) environmental harm or environmental nuisance; or
- (2) the spillage of light from artificial illumination from a residential premises in a residential area onto a residential premises in a residential area exceeds the relevant light emission standards specified in a subordinate local law; or
- (3) a plant on premises—
- (a) is dangerous or otherwise hazardous; or
 - (b) attracts vermin; or
 - (c) is a fire hazard; or

- (d) has caused personal injury or serious property damage (damage as a result of leaf matter, flower petals, twigs and sap does not constitute serious property damage); or
- (e) is likely in the authorised person's opinion to—
 - (i) be dangerous or otherwise hazardous; or
 - (ii) attract vermin; or
 - (iii) be a fire hazard; or
 - (iv) give rise to a risk of harm to human health or safety, personal injury or serious property damage (damage as a result of leaf matter, flower petals, twigs and sap does not constitute serious property damage); or
- (4) an act or omission on premises—
 - (a) has caused the breeding or harbouring of flies or vermin; or
 - (b) is likely in an authorised person's opinion to give rise to the breeding or harbouring of flies or vermin; or
- (5) a plant or animal on a premises is a declared pest; or
- (6) a declared pest has been sold, displayed or offered for sale or supplied; or
- (7) a release on residential premises of odours, gas, fumes, smoke, dust, particles or aerosols in the authorised person's opinion—
 - (a) has caused—
 - (i) harm to human health or safety or personal injury; or
 - (ii) property damage or a loss of amenity; or
 - (iii) environmental harm or environmental nuisance; or
 - (b) is likely to give rise to a risk of—
 - (i) harm to human health or safety or personal injury; or
 - (ii) property damage or a loss of amenity; or
 - (iii) environmental harm or environmental nuisance; or

- (8) fencing on premises—
 - (a) is dangerous fencing; or
 - (b) has caused personal injury or property damage; or
 - (c) is likely in the authorised person’s opinion to give rise to a risk of personal injury or property damage; or
- (9) a dead animal remains on premises—
 - (a) has caused harm to human health or safety or personal injury; or
 - (b) is likely in an authorised person’s opinion to give rise to a risk of harm to human health or safety or personal injury; or
- (10) a fire hazard exists on premises; or
- (11) the driving, standing, wheeling or riding of a vehicle on, footpath, water channel or gutter—
 - (a) has caused personal injury or property damage; or
 - (b) is likely in the authorised person’s opinion to give rise to a risk of personal injury or property damage; or
- (12) an vehicle has been abandoned on premises or a road by the person who last drove or used it;
- (13) a vehicle has been left unattended on premises or a road where—
 - (a) the driver of the vehicle cannot be readily located or has failed to immediately remove the vehicle when required by an authorised person to do so and the vehicle has caused in an authorised person’s opinion, or, is likely to cause in an authorised persons opinion—
 - (i) danger, hindrance or obstruction to traffic or hindrance or obstruction to the use of a road for a lawful purpose; or
 - (ii) harm to human health or safety or personal injury; or
 - (iii) property damage or loss of amenity.
- (14) a wasp nest, bee hive (other than a bee hive to which the *Apiaries Act 1982* applies) or other insect nest on premises—

- (a) has caused personal injury or property damage; or
 - (b) is likely in the authorised person's opinion to give rise to a risk of personal injury or property damage; or
- (15) a fire has been lit and maintained in the open air on premises in a residential area except where the fire—
- (a) has been lit to cook food in or on a gas, wood or coal fire, barbeque or hangi and does not cause a nuisance pursuant to subsection (7); or
 - (b) has been authorised under the *Fire and Rescue Service Act 2004*; or
 - (c) only involves the lighting of a match, cigarette lighter, candle, lamp, blow torch or other such device or the use of a bee smoker.
- (16) there exists on premises a hole, well, excavation or other place which—
- (a) has caused personal injury or property damage; or
 - (b) is likely in the authorised person's opinion to give rise to a risk of personal injury or property damage; or
- (17) the aggregation or accumulation of any object or material on premises is in the reasonable opinion of an authorised person unsightly when viewed from any point outside the premises; or
- Example of paragraph (18)—*
Unsightly objects or materials include discarded or disused machinery, rusted or broken down cars, bottles, containers, general rubbish or similar objects or materials.
- (18) vegetation on a premises is overgrown to the extent that -
- (a) in the reasonable opinion of an authorised person it has seriously affected the visual amenity of a premises or surrounding area; or
 - (b) in the reasonable opinion of an authorised person is likely to harbour reptiles or vermin;
- (19) a person parks or stores an unregistered or damaged vehicle or allows an unregistered or damaged vehicle to be parked or stored in a residential area;
- (20) a person discharges, deposits or allows the escape any waste water or other fluid onto any adjoining or proximate land or road;

- (21) a person offers or exposes goods for sale on a local government controlled area or road ;
- (22) a person does an act or omission specified in a subordinate local law that will give rise to a risk of—
 - (a) harm to human health or safety or personal injury; or
 - (b) property damage or a loss of amenity; or
 - (c) environmental harm or environmental nuisance.
- (23) in the opinion of an authorised person or the local government—
 - (a) a person does an act or makes an omission with the intention of causing a loss of amenity for neighbouring premises; and
 - (b) the act or omission results in a loss of amenity for neighbouring premises.

8 Exclusion from liability

A person does not commit an offence against section 5 (Prohibition of a nuisance) of this local law if—

- (a) the nuisance is authorised or required in the performance of an express duty, express power or an approval under—
 - (i) the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*; or
 - (ii) the *Fire and Rescue Service Act 1990*; or
 - (iii) the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*; or
 - (iv) the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995*; or
 - (v) the *Public Health Act 2005*; or
 - (vi) the *Land Act 1994*; or
 - (vii) the *Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002*; or
 - (viii) the *Building Act 1975*; or
 - (ix) the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*; or

- (x) the *Workplace Health and Safety Act 1995*; or
 - (xi) the *Food Production (Safety) Act 2000*; or
 - (xii) another Act (including a local law); or
- (b) the act or omission is specified in a subordinate local law not to be a nuisance.
- (c) an approval been obtained permitting an activity which would, but for the conditions of the approval, constitute a nuisance.

Part 4 Waste container

9 Placement of waste containers outside property boundaries

- (1) The owner or occupier of premises where domestic or commercial waste is produced must —
- (a) not place any waste containers outside the property boundary earlier than the day before the day of collection; and
 - (b) bring all waste containers within the property boundary no later than the day after the day of collection.

Maximum penalty — 10 penalty units.

- (2) In relation to domestic waste it is a defence to a breach of, or non-compliance with, subsection (1) if the owner or occupier has a reasonable excuse.

Example

An example of reasonable excuse for domestic waste may include a resident is absent for personal or family reasons; or a resident is absent on business on work related activities.

Part 5 Shopping trolleys

10 Definitions for Part 5

In this Part—

retail premises means the entire area owned, leased or utilised by a retailer including the area which is provided for the use of customers, including any car parking area, pedestrian walkways, common areas within a shopping centre or such other area approved by the local government by resolution.

retailer means any person who in connection with a retail or wholesale business owns, leases or otherwise makes shopping trolleys available for use by customers and includes any on-site or designated agent which provides the shopping trolleys for use by customers.

shopping trolley means a cart or wheeled basket used primarily for the carriage of goods by customers while on or in the retail premises.

trolley containment system means a wheel lock system or such other alternative system as Council may by subordinate local law prescribe to prevent shopping trolleys being removed from a retailer's premises, and to facilitate the return of the shopping trolleys to a designated location within the retail premises.

wheel lock system means a disabling device which makes the trolley inoperable, including by locking the wheels of the shopping trolley, if it is removed from or within a certain distance of a retail premises.

impoundment notice means a notice stating—

- (a) that the retailer's shopping trolley or shopping trolleys to which the notice relates have been impounded; and
- (b) that the retailer is required to claim the shopping trolley or trolleys; and
- (c) the period of not less than 14 days within which the shopping trolley or trolleys must be claimed ; and
- (d) that it is an offence not to claim an impounded shopping trolley within the period stated in the notice; and
- (e) that if the shopping trolley or trolleys are not claimed within the period stated in the notice that each shopping trolley is forfeited to the local government which may dispose of the shopping trolley or trolleys; and
- (f) the prescribed fee for claiming each shopping trolley.

collection notice means a notice stating —

- (a) that the retailer's shopping trolley or shopping trolleys to which the notice relates have been found outside the retail premises; and

- (b) the location at which the shopping trolley or trolleys have been found; and
- (c) the period of not less than 2 working days within which the shopping trolley or trolleys must be collected and removed by the retailer; and
- (d) that it is an offence not to collect and remove a shopping trolley to which the notice relates within the period stated in the notice.

11 Shopping trolleys to remain with retail premises

- (1) A retailer must ensure that all of the shopping trolleys which the retailer provides for its customers remain within the retail premises.

Maximum penalty - 10 penalty units

- (2) It is a defence to a proceeding for a contravention of subsection 1 for the retailer to prove that it took all reasonable measures to ensure that the shopping trolley remains within the retail premises.

Examples of reasonable measures may include development and implementation of a trolley containment system.

- (3) A retailer must implement a trolley containment system —
 - (a) if the number of shopping trolleys owned, leased or otherwise made available to customers by that retailer exceeds the number prescribed by subordinate local law; or
 - (b) if otherwise prescribed by subordinate local law.

Maximum penalty - 50 penalty units

- (4) The local government may resolve to exempt a retailer from implementing a trolley containment system on such conditions it considers appropriate.

12 Identification of shopping trolleys

- (1) A retailer must display the following information on each shopping trolley—
 - (a) the name of the retailer;
 - (b) contact details, including a telephone number to report shopping trolleys found or abandoned outside of the retailer's premises; and
 - (c) any other information prescribed by subordinate local law.

- (2) The information must be—
- (a) legible;
 - (b) conspicuously displayed; and
 - (c) permanently affixed and not easily removed.

Maximum penalty - 10 penalty units

13 Impoundment and collection notices

- (1) If a shopping trolley is found in a public place other than the retail premises then the local government may —
- (a) seize and impound the shopping trolley and give an impoundment notice to the retailer ; or
 - (b) give the retailer a collection notice.
- (2) An impoundment notice or a collection notice may relate to one or more shopping trolleys.

14 Claiming or collecting a shopping trolley

- (1) A person claiming an impounded shopping trolley within the period stated in an impoundment notice must—
- (a) prove ownership or right to possession to the local government's satisfaction;
 - (b) sign a release, in the approved form, which releases the local government, an authorised person or other person acting in accordance with a local law from any claim or action for conversion or damages; and
 - (c) pay the prescribed fee.
- (2) It is an offence for a retailer to fail to claim a shopping trolley referred to in an impoundment notice given under section 13(1)(a) within the period stated in the notice.

Maximum penalty for each offence under subsection (2) - 50 penalty units

- (3) It is an offence for a retailer not to collect and remove each shopping trolley referred to in a collection notice given under section 13 (1)(b) within the period sated in the notice.
Maximum penalty for each offence under subsection (3) - 50 penalty units
- (3) To avoid doubt, a failure to claim or collect each of the shopping trolleys referred to within an impoundment notice or collection notice within the period stated in the notice constitutes a separate offence.

15 Disposal of trolleys

- (1) The local government may dispose of any impounded shopping trolley not claimed within the period stated in an impoundment notice in accordance with section 41 (Confiscated goods) of *Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2013*.
- (2) The retailer of a shopping trolley impounded or disposed of under this local law will have no cause of action for damages, conversion or otherwise against the local government, an authorised person or other person acting in accordance with a local law.

Part 6 Smoke free areas

16 Definitions for part 6—

In this part—

smoke free area means an area or areas declared in a subordinate local law to be a smoke free area.

smoke has the meaning in the *Tobacco and Other Smoking Products Act 1998*.

no smoking signs means a sign in the form and with the content prescribed by subordinate local law.

17 No smoking in a smoke free area

A person must not smoke in a smoke free area.

Maximum penalty - 10 penalty units

18 Direction

- (1) A person must comply with a verbal direction of an authorised person not to contravene section 17 (No smoking in a smoke free area) of this local law.

Maximum penalty - 20 penalty units

- (2) Any direction given under subsection (1) is in addition to any other action that may be taken by the local government or authorised person under this or any other local law.³

Part 7 Subordinate local laws

19 Subordinate local laws

- (1) The local government may make a subordinate local law with respect to—
- (a) when a permit is not required for undertaking a permit regulated activity pursuant to section 5 (Requirement for a permit) of this local law; and
 - (b) light emission standards for the purposes of section 7(2) (Commission of a nuisance) of this local law; and
 - (d) an act or omission that is a nuisance pursuant to section 7(22) (Commission of a nuisance) of this local law; and
 - (e) an act or omission that is not a nuisance pursuant to section 8(b) (Exclusion from liability) of this local law; and
 - (f) a trolley containment system pursuant to section 10 (Definitions for part 4); and
 - (g) the number of shopping trolleys pursuant to section 10 (Definitions for part 4); and
 - (h) information to be included on shopping trolleys pursuant to section 10 (Definitions for part 4); and
 - (i) areas declared as a smoke free area pursuant to section 11 (Definitions for part 5); and

³ For example the *Environmental Protection Act*, section 440D provides the general offence of littering which would apply to the disposal of cigarette butts.

- (j) a fence as a dangerous fence pursuant to the Schedule (Dictionary— definition of dangerous fence)) of this local law; and
- (k) a place specified as a footpath pursuant to the Schedule (Dictionary— definition of footpath) of this local law; and
- (l) activities that are permit regulated activities pursuant to the Schedule (Dictionary— definition of permit regulated activity) of this local law; and
- (m) a plant or animal as a declared pest pursuant to the Schedule (Dictionary— definition of declared pest) of this local law; and
- (n) a thing as a fire hazard pursuant to the Schedule (Dictionary— definition of fire hazard) of this local law;

Part 8 Transition, Savings and Repeals

20 Repeals

The following Local Laws are repealed —

- Local Law No.8 (Control of Pests) 2005, gazetted 20 May 2005
- Local Law No.9 (Entertainment Venues) 1999, gazetted 18 June 1999
- Local Law No. 10 (Health and Safety) 1999, gazetted 13 August 1999
- Local Law No. 18 (Control of Nuisances) 1998, gazetted 27 November 1998
- Local Law No. 22 (Water Supply) 1999, gazetted 18 June 1999
- Local Law No. 23 (Telecommunications Cabling) 1997, gazetted 5 December
- Local Law No. 28 (Spray Painting) 1999, gazetted 18 June 1999
- Local Law No. 29 (Temporary Homes), gazetted 19 May 2000
- Local Law No. 45 (Construction of Dams) 1999, gazetted 18 June 1999
- Local Law No. 51 (Private Railways) 1999, gazetted 18 June 1999
- Interim Local Law No. 1 (Smoke Free Areas) 2013, gazetted 22 March 2013

21 Existing Permits

Any person who immediately before the commencement of this local law held a permit under any local law to operate an activity which is now a licence regulated activity under this local law is taken to be a holder of a permit under this local law and *Local Law No. 4 (Permits) 2013* to operated that activity.

Schedule 1 Dictionary

Section 3

abandoned vehicle includes an unregistered vehicle parked on a local government controlled area or road.

approval has the meaning given in *Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2013* and includes all conditions of consent, permission, permit, licence, authorisation or approval.

authorised person means a person authorised by the local government under *Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2013* to exercise the powers of an authorised person under this local law.

cemetery means a place for disposing of human remains by—

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

dangerous fencing means any of the following —

- (a) a razor wire fence
- (b) a barbed wire fence adjoining local government controlled area
- (c) an electric fence adjoining a local government controlled area or road
- (b) a fence specified in a subordinate local law.

damaged vehicle means a vehicle which is in a condition which renders it unable to be used readily on a road

declared pest means a plant or animal declared to be a pest by a subordinate local law.

facility means any building, structure, car parking area, pedestrian access, vehicle access, fence, picnic shelter, toilet block, playground equipment, park bench, pond, waterfall, fountain, monument, amenities or grounds or any other fixture or fitting in or on a local government controlled area.

fire hazard means anything that because of its flammable or combustible nature, its position, or its quantity, exposes premises or other property (such as plant, equipment or chattels) to a significant risk of damage or destruction by fire and includes anything that is declared under a subordinate local law to be a fire hazard.

footpath has the meaning given in the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995* and includes a mall, a square, court or other public place specified as a footpath in a subordinate local law.

hawking goods includes selling or attempting to sell goods informally.

Example —

Selling flowers from a roadside stall or parking a vehicle a road with signage indicating that the vehicle is for sale.

local government controlled area—

(a) means land, facilities and other infrastructure owned, held in trust or otherwise controlled by the local government, other than a road; and

Examples of local government controlled areas—

- *parks, reserves and recreational areas*
- *conservation parks*
- *cemeteries*
- *local government operated library, including mobile libraries*
- *local government Chambers and local government offices*
- *jetties.*
- *a pedestrian mall*

(b) includes part of a local government controlled area.

noise includes vibration of any frequency, whether emitted through air or another medium.

park means a local government controlled area which the local government has resolved be set apart for as a park or for recreation or environmental purposes.

occupation of a temporary home means the use of a structure as a temporary place of residence which is not—

(a) a structure for erection which is constituted as development under the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*; or

(b) the establishment or the occupation of a temporary home on or in a -

- (i) camping ground;
- (ii) caravan park; or
- (iii) part of the local government area excluded by subordinate local law.

occupier of premises means the person who has the control or management of the premises.

permit regulated activity means—

- (a) an activity which is specified as a permit regulated activity or nuisance in this local law; or
- (b) an activity which would ordinarily be prohibited by this local law or subordinate local law unless authorised by a permit; or
- (c) an activity which would ordinarily be prohibited by this local law or subordinate local law unless authorised by a permit, but for which a local law or subordinate local law specifies that a permit is not required.

premises means any land, building or structure, and includes any part thereof.

prohibited activity means the activities set out in schedule 3.

planning scheme means the planning scheme for Ipswich City Council made pursuant to the superseded *Integrated Planning Act 1997*, as amended pursuant to the *Planning Act* from time to time.

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

residential area includes areas comprising predominantly residential development and land (other than *roads*), that is situated in one or more of the following zones or other similar designation under a *Structure Plan* under the Planning Scheme—

- (a) within the Urban Areas Locality—
 - (i) Large Lot Residential Zone;
 - (ii) Residential Low Density Zone;
 - (iii) Residential Medium Density Zone;
 - (iv) Character Areas - Housing Zone;
 - (v) Future Urban Zone;
 - (vi) Character Areas - Mixed Use Zone;
 - (vii) Business Incubator Zone;
 - (viii) Bundamba Racecourse Stables Area Zone;
 - (ix) Special Uses Zone;

- (x) Special Opportunity Zone;
- (b) within the Rosewood Locality—
 - (i) Character Areas - Housing Zone;
 - (ii) Residential Low Density Zone;
 - (iii) Residential Medium Density Zone;
 - (iv) Urban Investigation Zone;
- (iv) Special Uses Zone;
- (c) within the City Centre Locality—
 - (i) Residential High Density Zone;
- (d) within the Township Locality—
 - (i) Township Residential Zone;
 - (ii) Township Character Housing Zone;
 - (iii) Township Character Mixed Use Zone;
 - (iv) Stables Residential Zone;
 - (v) Special Uses Zone.
- (e) within the Springfield Structure Plan:
 - (i) Community Residential Designation.
- (f) within the Rural Locality—
 - (i) Rural Living Zone.

and includes land approved for residential development pursuant to a development approval, including a development which is recorded on the Planning Scheme pursuant to section 3.5.27 *Integrated Planning Act* 1997 or section 391 of the *Sustainable Planning Act* 2009.

residential premises means premises used for a residential use.

residential use means being used for residential purposes including as a domestic dwelling.

road means —

- (a) a road as defined in the Act, section 59; and
- (b) a State-controlled road in respect of which the chief executive has given written agreement under the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995*, section 66(5)(b) where that act requires such agreement.

temporary home means a structure used, or intended for use, as a place of residence on the land on which it is located but does not include a residential structure for the erection of which a development permit has been given, or is required.

Examples -

- a caravan;
- a car, bus, van or other used, or intended for use, as a place of residence;
- a tent;
- a prefabricated structure used, or intended for use, as a place of residence;
- a structure designed to be readily assembled and disassemble and used, or intended for use, as a place of residence.

the Act means the *Local Government Act 2009*.

vegetation includes a tree, bush, shrub, plant or grass, but does not include vegetation which is protected under a law of the State or Commonwealth or under any planning scheme.

vehicle see the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995*, schedule 4, definitions.

waste container means a wheelie bin or other receptacle which is used for the temporary storage of refuse such as garbage, recyclables, food scraps, vegetation matter or decomposing material pending collection or removal of the refuse.

Schedule 2 Permit regulated activities

Section 5

Column 1 Permit regulated activities	Column 2 Circumstances that do not require a permit under the Local Law
Disturbance of human remains buried within or outside of a cemetery	A permit is not required for the disturbance of human remains on the order of a coroner or other lawful authority, including the local government.
Occupation of a temporary home	None prescribed

Schedule 3 Prohibited activities

Section 5A

Column 1 Prohibited Activity	Column 2 Circumstances in which activity not prohibited
Burial or disposal of human remains outside of a cemetery.	The scattering of human cremated remains is not prohibited.
Interfering with a funeral or commemorative service being lawfully conducted in a cemetery or memorial area in the local government area	None prescribed

Endnotes

1 Index to Endnotes

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2 Date to which amendments incorporated

3 Key

Key to abbreviations in list of legislation and annotations

Key	Explanation
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amd	= amended
ch	= chapter
def	= definition
div	= division
hdg	= heading
ins	= inserted
om	= omitted
p	= page
pt	= part
renum	= renumbered
rep	= repealed
s	= section
sch	= schedule
sdiv	= subdivision

4 Table of reprints

A reprint is issued upon the commencement of an amending instrument. A reprint is given the date of commencement of the amending instrument.

Table of reprints of this local law – no amendments

5 List of Legislation

Original Local Law

Local Law No.8 (Nuisances and Community Health and Safety) 2013

date of gazettal 5 July 2013

THIS LAW HAS BEEN AMENDED
PLEASE SEE SUPERSEDED VERSION

6 List of annotations