



**CITY OF SALISBURY**  
**PERMITS AND PENALTIES BY-LAW 2015**

**By-law No. 1 of 2015**

A By-law to create a permit system for Council By-laws, to fix maximum and continuing penalties for offences, and for the construction of Council By-laws.

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**PART 1 – PRELIMINARY****1. Title**

This By-law may be cited as the *Permits and Penalties By-law 2015* and is By-law No. 1 of the City of Salisbury.

**2. Authorising law**

This By-law is made under section 246 of the Act and sections 667(1) 3.LIV and 9.XVI of the *Local Government Act 1934*.

**3. Purpose**

The objects of this By-law are to provide for the good rule and government of the Council area, and for the convenience, comfort and safety of its inhabitants by:

- 3.1. creating a permit system for Council By-laws;
- 3.2. providing for the enforcement of breaches of Council By-laws and fixing penalties; and
- 3.3. clarifying the construction of Council By-laws.

**4. Commencement, revocation and expiry**

4.1. The following By-laws previously made by the Council are revoked from the day on which this By-law comes into operation<sup>1</sup>:

4.1.1 *By-law No. 1 – Permits and Penalties 2008*.<sup>2</sup>

4.2. This By-law will expire on 1 January 2023.<sup>3</sup>

**Note-**

1. Generally a By-law comes into operation 4 months after the day on which it is gazetted: section 249(5) of the Act.
2. Section 253 of the Act provides that the revocation of a By-law by another By-law that contains substantially the same provisions, does not affect certain resolutions such as those applying a By-law to a part or parts of the Council area.
3. Pursuant to section 251 of the Act, a By-law will expire on 1 January following the seventh anniversary of the gazettal of the By-law.

**5. Application**

5.1. This By-law applies throughout the Council area.

**6. Interpretation**

In this By-law, unless the contrary intention appears;

- 6.1. **Act** means the *Local Government Act 1999*;
- 6.2. **Council** means the City of Salisbury;
- 6.3. **person** includes a body corporate.

**Note-**

Section 14 of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1915* provides that an expression used in this By-law has, unless the contrary intention appears, the same meaning as in the Act.

## 7. Construction of By-laws generally

- 7.1. Every By-law of the Council is subject to any Act of Parliament and Regulations made thereunder.
- 7.2. In any By-law of the Council (or such other person as the Council may, by resolution, authorise for that purpose) unless the contrary intention appears **permission** means permission of the Council, granted in writing prior to the act, event or activity to which it relates.

## PART 2 – PERMITS AND PENALTIES

### 8. Permits

- 8.1. Where a By-law requires that permission be obtained, any person seeking the grant of permission must submit a written application to the Council in the form (if any) and accompanied by the fee (if any) prescribed by the Council.
- 8.2. The Council (or such other person as the Council may, by resolution, authorise for that purpose) may attach such conditions as it thinks fit to a grant of permission, and may vary or revoke such conditions or impose new conditions by notice in writing to the person granted permission.
- 8.3. A person granted permission must comply with every such condition. Failure to do so is an offence.
- 8.4. The Council (or such other person as the Council may, by resolution, authorise for that purpose) may suspend or revoke a grant of permission at any time by notice in writing to the person granted permission.

### 9. Offences and penalties

- 9.1. A person who commits a breach of any By-law of the Council is guilty of an offence and may be liable to pay:
- 9.1.1 the maximum penalty, being the maximum penalty referred to in the Act that may be fixed for any breach of a By-law; or
- 9.1.2 subject to any resolution of the Council to the contrary, the expiation fee fixed by the Act for alleged offences against By-laws, being a fee equivalent to 25 per cent of the maximum penalty fixed for any breach of a By-law.
- 9.2. A person who commits a breach of a By-law of the Council of a continuing nature is guilty of an offence and, in addition to any other penalty that may be imposed, is liable to a further penalty for every day on which the offence continues, such penalty being the maximum amount referred to in the Act that may be fixed by a By-law for a breach of a By-law of a continuing nature.

#### Note-

The maximum penalty for a breach of a By-law is currently \$750.00, and the maximum penalty for every day in which a breach of a continuing nature continues is currently \$50.00 – see section 246(3)(g) of the Act.

Pursuant to section 246(5) of the Act expiation fees may be fixed for alleged offences against by-laws either by a by-law or by resolution of the Council. However, an expiation fee fixed by the Council cannot exceed 25 per cent of the maximum penalty for the offence to which it relates.

This By-law was duly made and passed at a meeting of the City of Salisbury held on the 17 August 2015 by an absolute majority of the members for the time being constituting the Council, there being at least two thirds of the members present.



John Harry  
Chief Executive Officer

SECTION 249 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1999

**CERTIFICATE OF VALIDITY**

I, CIMON ANGELA BURKE of Level 6, 19 Gilles Street, Adelaide in the State of South Australia, being a legal practitioner within the meaning of the *Legal Practitioners Act 1981*, declare that I have examined the following by-law:

**City of Salisbury**

**By-law No 1 – Permits and Penalties By-Law 2015**

*To provide for a permit system and continuing penalties in Council by-laws, to clarify the construction of such by-laws, and to repeal by-laws.*

and do certify that in my opinion:

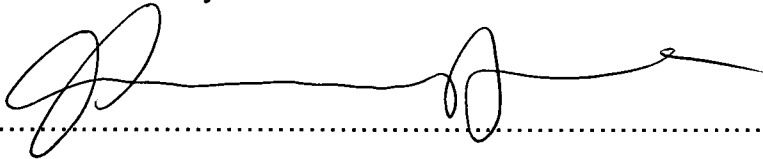
City of Salisbury

has the power to make the by-law by virtue of the following statutory provisions:

*Local Government Act 1999*: sections 246(1)(a), 246(3)(a), 246(3)(c) and 246(3)(g); and *Local Government Act 1934*: sections 667(1) 4.1 and 9.XVI;

and the by-law is not in conflict with the *Local Government Act 1999*.

**DATED** the 11 day of June 2015



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Cimon Burke, Legal Practitioner