



PERTH, WEDNESDAY, 11 AUGUST 2021 No. 141

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DOG ACT 1976
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

CITY OF MELVILLE

DOG LOCAL LAW 2021

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**DOG ACT 1976
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995**

CITY OF MELVILLE

DOG LOCAL LAW 2021

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

Under the powers conferred by the *Dog Act 1976*, *Local Government Act 1995*, and all other powers enabling it, the Council of the City of Melville resolved on 20 July 2021 to make the following local law.

1.1 Citation

This local law may be cited as the *City of Melville Dog Local Law 2021*.

1.2 Commencement and Repeal

(1) This local law comes into operation 14 days after its publication in the *Government Gazette*.

(2) The *City of Melville Dog Local Law 2005* published in the *Government Gazette* on 19 April 2005 is repealed on the day this local law comes into operation.

1.3 Application

(1) This local law applies throughout the district of the City of Melville.

(2) This local law is subject to any written law of the State of Western Australia and any law of the Commonwealth about assistance animals as defined in the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992* (Cwth) section 9(2).

1.4 Interpretation

(1) In this local law unless the context otherwise requires—

Act means the *Dog Act 1976*;

authorised person has the meaning given to this term in the Act, and includes all rangers employed by the City of Melville;

CEO means the Chief Executive Officer of the City of Melville;

dangerous dog has the same meaning as given to it in Section 3.1 of the Act;

district means the district of the City of Melville declared under the *Local Government Act 1995*;

infringement notice means the notice referred to in clause 6.2;

kennel means any structure or land used for the boarding or breeding of dogs;

local government means the City of Melville;

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

modified penalty means the fine that may be imposed by means of an infringement notice issued under section 9.16 of the *Local Government Act 1995* and which an offender may elect to pay as an alternative to prosecution;

notice of withdrawal means the notice referred to in clause 6.5(1);

path includes a bicycle path, footpath, separated path or shared path as defined in the *Road Traffic Code 2000*;

penalty means the maximum fine that may be imposed by a court in relation to an offence;

pound means a dog management facility established and maintained by the local government under section 11 of the Act and used for the purposes of keeping dogs seized or impounded under the Act or this local law;

public place means any place to which the public may lawfully have access and that is under the care, control or management of the local government;

Regulations means the *Dog Regulations 2013*;

schedule unless the context states otherwise, shall mean a schedule of this local law;

seized shall mean a dog seized by an authorised person, but not having been placed in a pound; and

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

(2) Other words and expressions used in this local law have the meanings respectively given to them in and for the purpose of the Act and Regulations.

PART 2—IMPOUNDING OF DOGS

2.1 Attendance of authorised person at pound

An authorised person 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 CEO.

2.2 Release of impounded dogs

The owner or person lawfully authorised by the owner of a seized or impounded dog requiring the release of the dog shall be entitled to the release of that dog, subject to—

- (a) production of such proof of ownership of the dog or lawful authorisation as the authorised person, in their discretion, considers sufficient;
- (b) payment of the fees and charges as specified; and
- (c) proof of registration of the dog in accordance with the Act,

2.3 Charges and costs

The following are to be imposed and determined by the local government under sections 6.15 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 2.1;
- (c) the costs of the destruction and the disposal of a dog referred to in section 29(15) of the Act; and
- (d) the charges for the sustenance and maintenance of a dog in a pound calculated per day or part thereof.

2.4 Destruction of dogs

The local government may engage the services of a veterinary surgeon registered pursuant to the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1960* to implement the euthanasia of dogs required to be destroyed by the local government pursuant to the Act.

PART 3—FENCING REQUIREMENTS AND LIMITATIONS ON THE KEEPING OF DOGS

3.1 Dogs to be confined

- (1) In this clause the term fence includes a wall but does not include a hedge.
- (2) A person who owns or has care and control of a dog that is kept or is usually permitted to live in or at a premises within the district shall cause the portion of those premises on which the dog is kept to be fenced in a manner capable of effectively confining the dog to that portion, having regard to the breed, age, size, temperament and physical condition of the dog.
- (3) If there is a gate in the fence the gate shall—
 - (a) be kept closed at all times except when the dog is not kept on the premises, but nothing in this subclause prevents a person from opening a gate in order to enter or leave the premises; and
 - (b) be fitted with—
 - (i) an efficient self-closing mechanism;
 - (ii) an efficient self-latching mechanism; and
 - (iii) a mechanism which enables the gate to be securely latched or locked.
- (4) Notwithstanding subclauses (2) and (3), the confinement of dangerous dogs is dealt with in the Act and the Regulations.

3.2 Direction to provide a suitable enclosure

- (1) A person authorised by the local government may serve a written direction to the owner of any dog to provide a suitable enclosure that effectively confines a dog on the property where the dog is normally kept if in the opinion of the authorised person the dog is not adequately prevented from escaping from the property.
- (2) Any person receiving a lawful direction pursuant to subclause (1) shall comply with the direction within 14 days of its service.
- (3) A person who fails to comply with a direction given under subclause (1) commits an offence.

Penalty where the dog is not a dangerous dog: \$2,000, and a further penalty not exceeding \$200 in respect of each day or part of a day during which the offence has continued.

Penalty where the dog is a dangerous dog is dealt with in the Act and Regulations.

3.3 Modified penalty for offence against clause 3.2

An offence against clause 3.2 where the dog is not a dangerous dog is an offence prescribed for the purposes of section 45A(2) of the Act and the modified penalty for an offence against clause 3.2 is a fine of \$200.

3.4 Limitation on the number of dogs

- (1) A person must not keep in or at any premises within the district more than 2 dogs over the age of 3 months and the offspring of those dogs under that age.
- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply to dogs that do not ordinarily reside in or at the premises.
- (3) Subclause (1) does not apply to premises which are—
 - (a) specified in an exemption granted under section 26(3) of the Act in accordance with clause 3.6; or
 - (b) licensed under Part 4 as an approved kennel establishment.

3.5 Exemption to the limitation on the number of dogs kept

- (1) A person may apply to the local government for an exemption to clause 3.4(1) under section 26(3) of the Act for up to 4 additional dogs.
- (2) Applications for an exemption under subclause (1) must be lodged with the local government in the form shown in Schedule 1.
- (3) On receipt of an application under subclause (2) the local government may require the applicant to give the local government, within a specified time of not more than 21 days, any document or information that it requires to determine the application and may require the applicant to verify the information by statutory declaration.
- (4) The local government may refuse to consider an application if the applicant does not comply with a requirement under subclause (3) within the specified time.

3.6 Approval for exemption to the limitation on the number of dogs kept

- (1) On receiving an application under clause 3.5, the local government must, subject to subclause (2), grant or refuse an exemption to clause 3.4(1) for the additional dogs specified in the application to be kept at the premises.
- (2) The local government shall not grant an exemption to clause 3.4(1)—
 - (a) for more than 4 additional dogs over the age of 3 months, or
 - (b) for dangerous dogs (declared) or dangerous dogs (restricted breed).
- (3) The local government shall not grant an exemption to clause 3.4(1) unless the local government is satisfied that the premises described in the application are suitable for the additional number of dogs for which the application is made.
- (4) An exemption to clause 3.4(1) is subject to any condition that the local government—
 - (a) reasonably considers is necessary to ensure that the premises are suitable for the additional number of dogs; and
 - (b) specifies in the exemption.
- (5) A person who keeps more than 2 dogs over the age of 3 months at any premises without an exemption granted under this clause or a licence granted under Part 4 commits an offence under the Act.

PART 4—APPROVED KENNEL ESTABLISHMENTS

4.1 Interpretation

In this Part and in Schedules 2 and 3—

adjoining means land or premises which have a common boundary or portion of a boundary with a lot or is separated from that lot by a right-of-way, pedestrian access way, access leg of a battleaxe lot or the equivalent not more than 6 metres in width;

applicant means a person who has applied for a licence under clause 4.2 of this local law;

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

licensee means the holder of the 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 themselves under clause 4.12 of this local law.

4.2 Application for licence for approved kennel establishment

An application for a licence must be made in the form shown in Schedule 2, 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 of this local law;
- (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 acknowledgment that the applicant has read and agrees to comply with any code of practice relating to the keeping of dogs adopted or nominated by the local government;
- (e) the fee for the application for a licence referred to in clause 4.9(1) of this local law; and
- (f) a copy of a planning approval issued by the local government under a local planning scheme.

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 owner 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 are given in accordance with its directions.

4.4 When an 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 subclause 4.3(1) have been given in accordance with that subclause; and
- (c) the local government has considered any written submissions received within the time specified in subclause 4.3(2)(a) on the proposed use of the premises.

4.5 Determination of an 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 subclause 4.3(2)(a) on the proposed use of the premises;
- (c) the 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 reasonably be expected to have on the owners and occupiers of adjoining premises; and
- (e) whether or not the imposition of and compliance with appropriate conditions of a licence will mitigate any potential nuisance or other adverse effects of the approved kennel establishment identified in the preceding paragraphs.

4.6 Where an 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 its local 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.

4.7 Conditions of approval

(1) The local government may approve an application for a licence subject to the conditions contained in Schedule 3 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 3.

4.8 Compliance with conditions of approval

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

4.9 Fees

(1) On lodging an application for a licence, the applicant is to pay the approved fee to the local government.

(2) On the issue or renewal of a licence, the licensee is to pay the approved fee to the local government.

(3) On lodging an application for the transfer of a valid licence, the transferee is to pay the approved 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 6.15 to 6.19 of the *Local Government Act 1995*.

4.10 Form of licence

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

4.11 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 subclause 4.9(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.

4.12 Transfer of licence

- (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 subclause 4.9(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 subclause 4.13(b), the transferee becomes the licensee of the licence for the purposes of this local law.

4.13 Notification

The local government is to give written notice to—

- (a) an applicant for a licence of the local government's decision on their application;
- (b) a transferee of the local government's decision on their application for the transfer of a valid licence;
- (c) a licensee when their licence is due for renewal and the manner in which it may be renewed;
or
- (d) a licensee when their licence is renewed.

4.14 Inspection of kennel

- (1) With the consent of the occupier, an authorised person may inspect an approved kennel establishment at any time.
- (2) With the authority of a warrant, an authorised person, and any other person named in the warrant, may enter and inspect an approved kennel establishment for any purpose relating to the enforcement of this local law.
- (3) If satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for doing so, a Justice of the Peace may issue a warrant for the purposes of subclause (2).

PART 5—MISCELLANEOUS

5.1 Offence to fail to remove excrement

A person liable for the control of a dog and who fails to immediately remove any excrement deposited by that dog on—

- (a) any thoroughfare, path or other public place; or
- (b) any land which is not a public place other than with the consent of the occupier,

commits an offence.

Penalty: \$1,000.

5.2 Modified penalty for offence against clause 5.1

An offence against clause 5.1 is an offence prescribed for the purposes of section 45A(2) of the Act and the modified penalty is a fine of \$100.

5.3 Objection and appeal rights

- (1) The review provisions in section 26(5) of the Act apply to a decision of the local government to refuse to grant an exemption under clause 3.6 or to conditions placed on such an exemption.
- (2) The review provisions in section 27(7) of the Act apply to a decision of the local government to refuse to grant a licence under clause 4.5.
- (3) Part 9 Division 1 of the *Local Government Act 1995* applies to a decision of the local government to—
 - (a) issue a direction under clause 3.2; or
 - (b) refuse to approve the transfer of a licence under clause 4.12.

PART 6—ENFORCEMENT**6.1 Interpretation**

In this Part—

infringement notice means the notice referred to in clause 6.2; and

notice of withdrawal means the notice referred to in clause 6.5(1).

6.2 Issue of infringement notice

Where an authorised person has reason to believe that a person has committed an offence against this local law in respect of which a modified penalty may be imposed, the authorised person may issue to that person a notice in the form of Form 8 of Schedule 1 of the Regulations.

6.3 Payment of modified penalty

An alleged offender 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 modified penalty, with or without a reply as to the circumstances giving rise to the offence, and then—

- (a) the local government may appropriate that amount in satisfaction of the modified penalty and issue an acknowledgment; or
- (b) the local government, or an authorised person acting on behalf of the local government, may withdraw the infringement notice under clause 6.5 and refund the amount paid.

6.4 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, that person is deemed to have declined to have the offence dealt with by way of a modified penalty.

6.5 Withdrawal of infringement notice

(1) Whether or not the modified penalty has been paid, an authorised person acting on behalf of the local government may withdraw an infringement notice issued under clause 6.2 by sending to the alleged offender a notice in the form of Form 9 of Schedule 1 of the Regulations.

(2) After issuing a notice of withdrawal of an infringement notice, any amount received by way of modified penalty in respect of the infringement notice is to be refunded to the person who paid it.

(3) A person appointed to be an authorised person for the purposes of issuing an infringement notice under clause 6.2 is not eligible to be authorised to withdraw infringement notices on behalf of the local government under this clause.

6.6 Service

An infringement notice or a notice of withdrawal of an infringement notice may be served on an alleged offender personally, or by leaving it at or posting it to that person's address as ascertained from them, or as recorded by the local government under the Act, or as ascertained from inquiries made by the local government.

6.7 Warning without penalty

An authorised person may issue a written warning to a person believed to have committed an offence under this local law where—

- (a) that person has not previously been prosecuted or issued with an infringement notice for an offence of that type, and
- (b) the offence did not result in harm to any person, animal or property.

6.8 General penalty

Unless otherwise specified in this local law, any person who contravenes any provision of this local law or fails to comply with a notice issued under this local law commits an offence and may be subject to a penalty not exceeding \$5,000.

Schedule 1**APPLICATION TO KEEP MORE THAN 2 DOGS OVER THE AGE OF 3 MONTHS**

(Clause 3.5(2))

No exemption will be granted for dangerous dogs (declared) or dangerous dogs (restricted breed).

Full name:

Postal address:

Telephone number(s):

E-mail address:

Address of premises at which dogs are to be kept (if different to above):

.....

Details of additional dogs proposed to be kept at the premises (note that 2 dogs over the age of 3 months are permitted to be kept without this exemption)—

Dog	Breed (including mixed)	Gender	Sterilised Y/N	Colour	Age at the date of this application	Microchip number	Dog's name
1							
2							
3							
4							

Notes—

- (1) Under the *City of Melville Dog Local Law 2021*, 1 or 2 dogs over the age of 3 months, and any pups of that dog or those dogs under the age of 3 months, may be kept at any premises.
- (2) No more than 6 dogs in total over the age of 3 months may be kept at the premises.
- (3) Pups under the age of 3 months that are the offspring of a dog covered by the exemption may be kept until they reach the age of 3 months.
- (4) If granted, an exemption to clause 3.4(1) of this local law applies only to the dogs and premises specified in this application.
- (5) All adult dogs kept at the premises must be microchipped and registered with the City of Melville.
- (6) A person who is aggrieved by the conditions imposed in relation to any exemption granted under clause 3.5(2) or by the refusal to grant an exemption or by the revocation of an exemption, may apply to the State Administrative Tribunal for a review of the decision under section 26(5) of the *Dog Act 1976*.

I/We declare that the premises listed above are suitable for the number of dogs proposed to be kept there, that an adequate fence is in place to confine the dogs to the property, and that I/we will make all reasonable endeavours to ensure that the dogs do not cause a nuisance.

Signature of applicant(s): Date.....

OFFICE USE ONLY

Approved Yes/No

Conditions (if applicable).....

If not approved, provide reason(s).....

Title of authorised person making this decision:..... Date:.....

Signature of authorised person..... Name:.....

Applicant advised (date).....

Schedule 2

APPLICATION FOR A LICENCE FOR AN APPROVED KENNEL ESTABLISHMENT

(Clause 4.2)

Full name:

Postal address:

Telephone number:

E-mail address:

Address of premises for which licence for approved kennel establishment is sought (if different from above)

For (number and breed of dogs)

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

Or

*B (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).

* delete where inapplicable.

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 evidence that the person is a person in charge of the dogs.

I confirm that I have read and agree to comply with the *Standards and Guidelines for the Health and Welfare of Dogs in Western Australia* published by the Western Australian Government in regard to the keeping of dogs at the proposed kennel establishment.

Signature of applicant

Date

Note: a licence if issued will have effect for a period of 12 months—section 27.5 of the *Dog Act 1976*.

OFFICE USE ONLY

Application fee paid on (insert date)

Schedule 3

CONDITIONS OF A LICENCE FOR AN APPROVED KENNEL ESTABLISHMENT

(Clause 4.7 (1))

An application for a licence for an approved kennel establishment may be approved subject to being permitted under the Local Planning Scheme and 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) a kennel must not contain any sharp or abrasive objects capable of inflicting injury;
- (o) 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;
- (p) all refuse, faeces and food waste must be disposed of daily into the approved apparatus for the treatment of sewage;
- (q) noise, odours, fleas, flies and other vectors of disease must be effectively controlled;
- (r) suitable water must be available at the kennel via a properly supported standpipe and tap; and
- (s) 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.

Dated this 29th day of July 2021.

The Common Seal of the City of Melville was hereunto affixed by authority of a resolution of the Council in the presence of—

G. GEAR, Mayor.
M. TIELEMAN, Chief Executive Officer.
