

This is an un-official compilation of the *Town of Cambridge*.
Waste Local Law 2016 as it has effect on and after 27 January 2018.
See the Notes at the end for more details.

TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE

WASTE LOCAL LAW 2016

Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007
Local Government Act 1995

TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE

WASTE LOCAL LAW 2016

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Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007
Local Government Act 1995

TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE

Waste Local Law 2016

Under the powers conferred on it by the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007* and the *Local Government Act 1995* and under all other enabling powers, the Council of the Town of Cambridge resolved on 23 November 2016 to make the following local law.

PART 1 - PRELIMINARY

1.1 Short title

This is the *Town of Cambridge Waste Local Law 2016*.

1.2 Commencement

This local law commences 14 days after the day on which it is published in the *Government Gazette*.

1.3 Application

This local law applies throughout the district.

1.4 Interpretation

(1) In this local law-

authorised person means a person appointed by the local government under section 9.10 of the LG Act to perform any of the functions of an Authorised Person under this local law;

bulk waste means solid waste that may require special handling and management, and which by reason of its bulk, shape, or weight cannot be placed in a container or bundled and includes, but is not limited to, furniture, mattresses, refrigerators, washing machines and clothes dryers;

carriageway means a portion of thoroughfare that is improved, designed or ordinarily used for vehicles and includes the shoulders and areas including embayments at the side or centre of the carriageway, used for the parking of vehicles; and where a thoroughfare has two or more of those portions divided by a median strip, the expression means each of those portions, separately;

collectable waste means local government waste that is not-

- (a) liquid refuse;
- (b) liquid waste; or
- (c) non-collectable waste;

collectable waste receptacle means a receptacle for the deposit and collection of collectable waste that is-

- (a) a recycling waste receptacle;
- (b) a general waste receptacle; or
- (c) an organic waste receptacle;

collection when used in relation to a receptacle, means the collection and removal of collectable waste from the receptacle by the local government or its contractor;

collection day means the day determined by the local government for the collection of collectable waste in the district or a part of the district;

collection time means the time on the collection day determined by the local government for the collection of collectable waste in the district or a part of the district;

commercial purpose means the carriage of persons or property for any fare, fee, rate, charge or other consideration, or directly or indirectly in connection with any business, or other undertaking intended for profit;

costs of the local government include administrative costs;

Council means the council of the local government;

cycleway means a path, lane or way which is specifically designed and /or designated for bicycle use;

district means the district of the local government;

footpath includes every footpath, pedestrian access way or other place -

- (a) intended for the use of pedestrians only, or in the case of a dual use path, for the use of pedestrians and bicyclists only; or
- (b) habitually used by pedestrians and not by vehicles or, in the case of a dual use path, by pedestrians and bicyclists and not by vehicles other than bicycles;

general waste receptacle means a receptacle for the deposit and collection of collectable waste that is not recycling waste;

green waste means vegetative material as approved by the local government;

LG Act means the *Local Government Act 1995*;

LG Regulations means the *Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996*;

local government means the Town of Cambridge;

local government waste has the same meaning as in the WARR Act;

non-collectable waste has the meaning set out in Schedule 1;

occupier in relation to premises, means any or all of the following-

- (a) a person by whom or on whose behalf the premises are actually occupied; or
- (b) a person having the management or control of the premises;

organic waste means waste that decomposes readily, such as garden waste or food waste;

organic waste receptacle means a receptacle for the deposit and collection of organic waste;

owner has the same meaning as in the LG Act;

public place includes a place to which the public ordinarily have access, whether or not by payment of a fee;

receptacle means a receptacle-

- (a) that has been supplied for the use of the premises by the local government or its contractor, or which has otherwise been approved by the local government; and
- (b) the waste from which is collected and removed from the premises by the local government or its contractor;

recycling waste receptacle means a receptacle for the deposit and collection of recycling waste;

recycling waste means-

- (a) paper and cardboard;
- (b) plastic containers comprised of polyethylene terephthalate or high density polyethylene;
- (c) glass containers;
- (d) steel containers;
- (e) aluminium containers;
- (f) liquid paper board; and
- (g) any other waste determined by the local government to be recycling waste;

right of way means a portion of land that is -

- (a) shown and marked 'Right of Way' or 'R.O.W', or coloured or marked in any other way to signify that the portion of land is a right of way, on any plan or diagram deposited with the Registrar of Titles that is subject to the provisions of section 167A of the *Transfer of Land Act 1893*;

- (b) shown on a diagram or plan of survey relating to a subdivision that is created as a right of way and vested in the Crown under section 152 of the *Planning and Development Act 2005*; or
- (c) shown and marked as a right of way on a map or plan deposited with the Registrar of Titles and transferred to the Crown under the *Transfer of Land Act 1893*, but does not include-
 - (i) private driveway; or
 - (ii) a right of way created by easement between two parties;

schedule means a Schedule to this local law;

specified means specified by the local government or an Authorised Person, as the case may be;

street alignment means the boundary between the land comprising a street and the land that abuts the street;

vector of disease means an insect, arthropod or rodent that transmits, by biological or mechanical means, an infectious agent from a source or reservoir to a person and includes-

- (a) flies (any of the two-winged insects constituting the order *Diptera*);
- (b) mosquitoes (any of the insects constituting the family *Diptera culicidae*); and
- (c) any other insect prescribed by the *Health Act 1911*;

vehicle includes every conveyance not being a train, vessel or aircraft, and every object capable of being propelled or drawn on wheels by any means, and, where the context permits, an animal being driven or ridden;

WARR Act means the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007*;

waste has the same meaning as in the WARR Act;

waste facility means a waste facility, as defined in the WARR Act, that is operated by the local government; and

waste service has the same meaning as in the WARR Act.

- (2) Where, in this local law, a duty or liability is imposed on an owner or occupier, or on an owner and occupier, the duty or liability is taken to be imposed jointly and severally on each of the owners or occupiers.

1.5 Local public notice of determinations

Where, under this local law, the local government has a power to determine a matter-

- (a) local public notice, under section 1.7 of the LG Act, must be given of the matter determined;

- (b) the determination becomes effective only after local public notice has been given;
- (c) the determination remains in force for the period of one year after the date that local public notice has been given under paragraph (a);
- (d) after the period referred to in paragraph (c), the determination continues in force only if, and for so long as, it is the subject of local public notice, given annually, under section 1.7 of the LG Act; and
- (e) the determination must be recorded in a publicly accessible register of determinations that must be maintained by the local government.

1.6 Rates, fees and charges

The local government's powers to impose rates, fees and charges in relation to waste services are set out in sections 66 to 68 of the WARR Act and section 6.16 and 6.17 of the LG Act.

1.7 Power to provide waste services

The local government's power to provide or enter into a contract for the provision of waste services is dealt with in section 50 of the WARR Act.

PART 2-LOCAL GOVERNMENT WASTE

2.1 Supply of receptacles

- (1) The local government is to supply, for the use of each premises that are, or are capable of being, occupied or used for residential purposes, one or more receptacles for the collection and removal, from those premises, of collectable waste.
- (2) The owner of premises to which subclause (1) applies must take all reasonable steps to -
 - (a) ensure that the fee or charge (if any) imposed by the local government in relation to each receptacle is paid to the local government; and
 - (b) ensure that each receptacle is used, in respect of those premises, in accordance with this local law.

2.2 Deposit of waste in receptacles

- (1) An owner or occupier of premises must not deposit or permit to be deposited in a receptacle any non-collectable waste.
- (2) A person must not deposit waste in a receptacle that has been provided for the use of other premises without the consent of the owner or occupier of those premises.

2.3 General waste receptacles

- (1) An owner or occupier of premises must not deposit or permit to be deposited in a general waste receptacle-

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- (a) where the receptacle has a capacity of 120 litres or 240 litres-more than 70 kilograms of collectable waste; or
 - (b) where the receptacle has any other capacity-more than the weight determined by the local government.
- (2) Where the local government supplies recycling waste receptacles, an owner or occupier of premises must not deposit or permit to be deposited in a general waste receptacle any recycling waste.
- (3) Where the local government supplies organic waste receptacles, an owner or occupier of premises must not deposit or permit to be deposited in a general waste receptacle any organic waste.

2.4 Recycling waste receptacles

An owner or occupier of premises must not deposit or permit to be deposited in a recycling waste receptacle-

- (a) anything other than the particular type of recycling waste for which that receptacle was provided by the local government for those premises;
- (b) where the receptacle has a capacity of 240 or 360 litres-more than 70 kilograms of recycling waste; or
- (c) where the receptacle has any other capacity-more than the weight determined by the local government.

2.5 Organic waste receptacles

An owner or occupier of premises must not deposit or permit to be deposited in an organic waste receptacle-

- (a) anything other than the particular type of organic waste for which that receptacle was provided by the local government for those premises;
- (b) where the receptacle has a capacity of 240 litres-more than 70 kilograms of organic waste; or
- (c) where the receptacle has any other capacity-more than the weight determined by the local government.

2.6 Direction to place or remove a receptacle

- (1) The local government or an Authorised Person may give a written direction to an owner or occupier of specified premises-
- (a) to place a receptacle in respect of those premises for collection; or
 - (b) to remove a receptacle in respect of those premises after collection.
- (2) The direction under subclause (1) may specify when the placement or removal is to occur, or where the receptacle is to be placed, or both.
- (3) An owner or occupier of premises must comply with a direction given under this clause.

2.7 Duties of owner or occupier

- (1) For the purposes of this clause, a 'reasonable period' means on the evening prior to collection day or on collection day.
- (2) An owner or occupier of premises must-
 - (a) except for a reasonable period before and after collection time, keep each receptacle in a storage space or area that is behind the street alignment;
 - (b) if a receptacle requires to be emptied of waste, take reasonable steps, to place a receptacle for collection on the verge adjoining the premises, or other area as determined by the local government, to ensure that, within a reasonable period before collection time, each receptacle is-
 - (i) within 1 metre of the carriageway;
 - (ii) placed so that it does not unduly obstruct any footpath, cycle way, right-of-way or carriageway; and
 - (iii) facing squarely to the edge of and opening towards the carriageway,or in such other position as is approved in writing by the local government or an Authorised Person;
 - (c) take reasonable steps to ensure that the premises are provided with an adequate number of receptacles; and
 - (d) if the receptacle is lost, stolen, damaged or defective, notify the local government, as soon as practicable, after the event.

2.8 Exemption

- (1) An owner or occupier of premises may apply in writing to the local government for an exemption from compliance with the requirements of subclause 2.7(2)(a) or (b).
- (2) The local government or an Authorised Person may grant, with or without conditions, or refuse an application for exemption from compliance under this clause.
- (3) An exemption granted under this clause must state-
 - (a) the premises to which the exemption applies;
 - (b) the period during which the exemption applies; and
 - (c) any conditions imposed by the local government or the Authorised Person.
- (4) An exemption granted under this clause ceases to apply-
 - (a) if the local government decides, on reasonable grounds, that there has been a failure to comply with a condition of the exemption; and
 - (b) from the date that the local government informs the owner or occupier of its decision under subclause 2.8(4)(a).

[Clause 2.8 amended: Gazette 12 January 2018 p 181.]

2.9 Damaging or removing receptacles

A person, other than the local government or its contractor, must not-

- (a) damage or destroy a receptacle; or
- (b) except as permitted by this local law or as authorised by the local government or an Authorised Person, remove a receptacle from any premises to which it was delivered by the local government or its contractor.

2.10 Verge collections

(1) Where the local government has advertised a verge waste collection (such as a green waste, or a bulk waste verge collection) a person, unless with and in accordance with the approval of the local government or an Authorised Person-

- (a) must deposit waste only during the period of time, and in accordance with other terms and conditions, as advertised by the local government in relation to that verge waste collection; and
- (b) must otherwise comply with those terms and conditions.

(2) Where waste has been deposited on a verge for a verge waste collection, a person must not remove any of that waste for a commercial purpose but may remove it for any other purpose.

(3) Except where waste is lawfully removed from a verge under this clause, a person must not disassemble or tamper with any waste deposited on a verge for a verge waste collection so as to increase the risk of harm to any person.

(4) Subclause (2) does not apply to the local government or a person engaged or contracted by the local government in relation to the verge waste collection.

PART 3-GENERAL DUTIES

3.1 Duties of an owner or occupier

An owner or occupier of premises must-

- (a) take reasonable steps to ensure that a sufficient number of receptacles are provided to contain all waste which accumulates or may accumulate in or from the premises;
- (b) take reasonable steps to ensure that each receptacle is kept in good condition and repair;
- (c) take all reasonable steps to-
 - (i) prevent fly breeding and keep each receptacle free of flies, maggots, cockroaches, rodents and other vectors of disease;
 - (ii) prevent the emission of offensive or noxious odours from each

- receptacle; and
- (iii) ensure that each receptacle does not cause a nuisance to an occupier of adjoining premises; and
- (d) whenever directed to do so by the local government or an Authorised Person, thoroughly clean, disinfect, deodorise and apply a residual insecticide to each receptacle.

3.2 Removal of waste from premises

- (1) A person must not remove any waste from premises unless that person is-
 - (a) the owner or occupier of the premises;
 - (b) authorised to do so by the owner or occupier of the premises; or
 - (c) authorised in writing to do so by the local government or an Authorised Person.
- (2) A person must not remove any waste from a receptacle without the approval of-
 - (a) the local government or an Authorised Person; or
 - (b) the owner or occupier of the premises at which the receptacle is ordinarily kept.

3.3 Receptacles and containers for public use

A person must not, without the approval of the local government or an Authorised Person-

- (a) deposit household, commercial or other waste from any premises on or into; or
- (b) remove any waste from,

a receptacle provided for the use of the general public in a public place.

PART 4-ENFORCEMENT

4.1 Offences and general penalty

- (1) A person who fails to do anything required or directed to be done under this local law, or who does anything which under this local law a person is prohibited from doing, commits an offence.
- (2) A person who commits an offence under this local law is liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding \$5,000, and if the offence is of a continuing nature, to a further penalty not exceeding \$500 in respect of each day or part of a day during which the offence has continued.

4.2 Other costs and expenses

- (1) A person who is convicted of an offence under this local law is to be liable, in addition to any penalty imposed under clause 4.1(2), to pay to the local government the costs

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and expenses incurred by the local government in taking remedial action such as-

- (a) removing and lawfully disposing of toxic, hazardous or poisonous waste; or
 - (b) making good any damage caused to a waste facility.
- (2) The costs and expenses incurred by the local government are to be recoverable, as a debt due to the local government, in a court of competent civil jurisdiction.

4.3 Prescribed offences

- (1) An offence against a clause specified in Schedule 2 is a prescribed offence for the purposes of section 9.16(1) of the LG Act.
- (2) The amount of the modified penalty for a prescribed offence is that specified adjacent to the clause in Schedule 2.

4.4 Form of notices

- (1) Where a vehicle is involved in the commission of an offence, the form of the notice referred to in section 9.13 of the LG Act is that of Form 1 in Schedule 1 of the LG Regulations;
- (2) The form of the infringement notice given under section 9.16 of the LG Act is that of Form 2 in Schedule 1 of the LG Regulations; and
- (3) The form of the infringement withdrawal notice given under section 9.20 of the LG Act is that of Form 3 in Schedule 1 of the LG Regulations.

PART 5—OBJECTION AND APPEAL RIGHTS

5.1 Objection and appeal rights

Division 1 of Part 9 of the LG Act applies to a decision under this local law to grant, renew, vary or cancel-

- (a) an approval under clause 2.7(2)(b);
- (b) an exemption under clause 2.8(2);
- (c) an approval under clause 2.10(1);
- (d) an authorization under clause 3.2(1)(c);
- (e) an approval under clause 3.2(2); and
- (f) an approval under clause 3.3.

[Part 5 inserted: Gazette 12 January 2018 p 181.]

Schedule 1
MEANING OF 'NON-COLLECTABLE WASTE'

[clause 1.4]

"non-collectable waste" means-

- (a) hot or burning material;
 - (b) household hazardous waste, including paint, acids, alkalis, fire extinguishers, solvents, pesticides, oils, gas cylinders, batteries, chemicals and heavy metals;
 - (c) any other hazardous material, such as radioactive waste;
 - (d) any explosive material, such as flares or ammunition;
 - (e) electrical and electronic equipment;
 - (f) hospital, medical, veterinary, laboratory or pathological substances;
 - (g) construction or demolition waste;
 - (h) sewage;
 - (i) 'controlled waste' for the purposes of the *Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004*;
- U) any object that is greater in length, width, or breadth than the corresponding dimension of the receptacle or that will not allow the lid of the receptacle to be tightly closed;
- (k) waste that is or is likely to become offensive or a nuisance, or give off an offensive or noxious odour, or to attract flies or cause fly breeding unless it is first wrapped in non-absorbent or impervious material or placed in a sealed impervious and leak-proof container; and
- (l) any other waste determined by the local government to be non-collectable waste.

Schedule 2
Prescribed offences

[clause 4.3]

No.	Clause No.	Description	Modified Penalty \$
1.	2.1(2)(a)	Failing to pay fee or charge	250
2.	2.1(2)(b)	Failing to ensure lawful use of receptacle	250
3.	2.2(1)	Depositing non-collectable waste in a receptacle	250
4.	2.2(2)	Depositing waste in another receptacle without consent	250
5.	2.3(1)(a) and (b)	Exceeding weight capacity of a general waste receptacle	250
6.	2.4(b) and (c)	Exceeding weight capacity of a recycling waste receptacle	250
7.	2.5(b) and (c)	Exceeding weight capacity of an organic waste receptacle	250
8.	2.6(3)	Failing to comply with a direction concerning placement or removal of a receptacle	250
9.	2.7(2)(a)	Failing to keep a receptacle in the required location	250
10.	2.7(2)(b)	Failing to place a receptacle for collection in the prescribed position	250
11.	2.7(2)(c)	Failing to provide a sufficient number of receptacles	250
12.	2.7(2)(d)	Failing to notify of a lost, stolen, damaged or defective receptacle	100
13.	2.9(a)	Damaging or destroying a receptacle	250
14.	2.9(b)	Removing a receptacle from premises	250
15.	2.10(1)	Failing to comply with a term or condition of verge waste collection	250
16.	2.10(2)	Removing waste for commercial purposes	250
17.	2.10(3)	Disassembling or tampering with waste deposited for collection	250
18.	3.1(a)	Failing to provide a sufficient number of receptacles	250
19.	3.1(b)	Failing to keep a receptacle clean and in good condition and repair	250
20.	3.1(c)(i)	Failing to prevent fly breeding and vectors of disease in a receptacle	250
21.	3.1(c)(ii)	Failing to prevent the emission of offensive odours from a receptacle	250
22.	3.1(c)(iii)	Allowing a receptacle to cause a nuisance	250
23.	3.1(d)	Failing to comply with a direction to clean, disinfect or deodorise receptacle	250
24.	3.2(1)	Unauthorised removal of waste from premises	250
25.	3.2(2)	Removing waste from a receptacle without approval	250

Dated this 30th day of November 2016.

The Common Seal of the Town of Cambridge was affixed by authority of a resolution of the Council in the presence of -

KERI SHANNON, Mayor
JASON BUCKLEY, Chief Executive Officer.

Consented to-

JASON BANKS, DIRECTOR GENERAL
Department of Environment Regulation.

15 November 2016.

Notes

This is a compilation of the *Town of Cambridge Waste Local Law 2016* and includes any amendments referred to in the following table.

Local laws and amendments come into operation on the 14th day after the day of publication in the gazette unless a later day is specified: s 3.14 of the *Local Government Act 1995*.

Compilation Table

Citation	Gazette date	Commencement
<i>Town of Cambridge Waste Local Law 2016</i>	<i>24 January 2017</i>	<i>8 February 2017</i>
<i>Town of Cambridge Waste Amendment Local Law 2017</i>	<i>12 January 2018</i>	<i>27 January 2018</i>