

TOWNSVILLE CITY COUNCIL

LOCAL LAW NO 8

REGISTRATION AND CONDUCT OF FLATS, TENEMENTS, AND HOSTELS

294. In this Chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, terms defined in Chapters IV. and XX. shall have the same meaning as those Chapters, and the following terms shall have the meanings set against the same, respectively:-

“Boarder” – A person provided in any premises with living and/or sleeping accommodation and board at an inclusive charge.

“Holder” – Used in relation to a registration effected under this Chapter: The person at whose instance the registration was effected or renewed, or to whom such registration has been transferred by a previous holder with the approval of the Council, or who has been recorded by the Council as the holder.

“Inspector” – The city inspector, or any officers of the Council charged with duties of inspection in relation to premises to which this Chapter applies.

“Keeper” – The person in whom is vested the control and management of a lodging-house or boarding-house or from whom the lodgers or boarders derive their right to accommodation therein.

“Landlord” – The person from whom any occupier of a residential flat or tenement derives his right to occupy such flat or tenement. But the term does not include the lessor of the whole of a residential flat building or tenement building in a single lease.

“Lodger” – A person, not being a tenant as herein defined, provided in any premises with sleeping accommodation for one or more nights, but not provided with board also, at an inclusive charge.

“Owner” – used in relation to any premises, includes any person having any proprietary rights therein, or any lease thereof originally granted for three years or upwards, or any mortgage thereover.

“Tenant” – A person occupying or entitled to the occupancy of any flat or tenement.

Limitation of application

295. Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to any premises in respect whereof a licensed victualler’s licence or a provisional certificate for such licence has been granted and remains in force under the provisions of ‘*The Liquor Acts, 1912 to 1935*’; nor to any premises occupied as an ordinary private residence by a single family, where not more than two boarders or lodgers are received to board or lodge with the family occupying such premises.

Presumption from occupancy

296. Where members of more than one family, or more than ten persons, ordinarily occupy or reside in or have sleeping accommodation in any premises, the occupancy of such premises by, or the residence or provision of sleeping accommodation therein of, the persons other than the person in whom is vested the control of the premises shall be presumed to be for hire, unless proved otherwise. And unless the Council otherwise determines under the next following By-law, such premises shall be regarded as a boarding-house.

Classes of registration

297. (1) Registrations under this Chapter are of the following classes:-

- (a) Or premises as –
 - (i) Residential flat building,
 - (ii) Tenement building,
 - (iii) Lodging-house,
 - (iv) Boarding-house.

- (b) Of persons as –
 - (i) Landlord of residential flat building,
 - (ii) Landlord of tenement building,
 - (iii) Keeper of lodging-house,
 - (iv) Keeper of boarding-house.

Council may determine class of registration.

(2) The Council may from time to time determine whether any premises registered, or in respect of which registration is applied for, or which ought to be registered under the provisions of this Chapter, are to be regarded as a residential flat building, tenement building, lodging-house, or boarding-house.

Letting unregistered premises

298. No person shall, whether as owner, principal, or agent –

- (a) Let any premises for use; or
- (b) Let any premises knowing that the same are intended to be used; or
- (c) Cause, permit, or suffer any premises to be conducted or used

as a residential flat building, tenement building, lodging-house, or boarding-house, unless such premises are registered for the purpose under the provisions of this Chapter.

Keeping unregistered premises

299. No person shall –

- (a) Keep, conduct, or use any premises as, or be the landlord of, a residential flat building, or tenement building, unless such premises are registered for the purpose under the provisions of this Chapter, and he is registered as the landlord thereof; or
- (b) Keep, conduct, or use any premises as a lodging-house, or boarding-house, unless such premises are registered as aforesaid, and he is registered as the keeper thereof; or
- (c) Cause, permit, or suffer any premises to be kept, conducted, or used as a lodging-house or boarding-house by any other person, unless such other person is registered as the keeper thereof:

Provided that in case of the death of a person registered as the landlord or keeper of any premises, his executor or administrator or widow or any member of his family may, without registration, continue to act as landlord or keeper of such premises for a period not exceeding one month, or such further period if any as the Council may allow.

Registration under repealed provisions

300. The registration of any premises as a lodging-house or house let in lodgings, and of any person as the landlord thereof, under the provisions of the By-laws in force at the time of passing of this Chapter, shall for the current period of such registration be deemed a registration of such premises under this Chapter as a lodging-house or boarding-house, as the Council may determine, and of such person as the keeper thereof.

Who may apply for registration

301. (1) The owner of any premises may apply for registration thereof under this Chapter, with or without naming any person as the intended landlord or keeper.
- (2) The intended landlord or keeper of any premises may apply for registration of himself as such; and, if the premises are not already registered, then also for the registration of the premises.
- (3) The owner, landlord, or keeper of any registered premises, who is not the holder of the registration, may apply to be recorded as the holder of the registration, if the holder fails to renew the registration.

Application for registration (See also By-law 9).

302. In order that any registration under the provisions of this Chapter may be effected or renewed, the person seeking such registration or renewal shall make application in writing in the following form, or to the like effect:-

I [*here insert full name, occupation, and address, and, in case of a married woman, name of husband*], desire to have registration affected/renewed of the undermentioned premises as a [*here state whether as residential flat building, tenement building, lodging-house, or boarding-house; and, where appropriate, add*] and myself as the landlord/keeper thereof; and submit the following particulars:-

1. Name of premises (if any):
2. Location of premises (street and number):
3. Name and address of owner, if applicant is not owner:
4. Name of landlord or keeper, if other than applicant:
5. Description of premises.
6. Materials of construction
7. Number of flats to be separately occupied;
8. Number of tenements to be separately occupied;
9. Are they to be let furnished or unfurnished?
10. In case of a lodging-house or boarding-house –
 - (a) Number of bedrooms:
 - (b) Number of sitting rooms, &c.:
 - (c) Other habitable rooms:
11. General remarks (if any):

Dated:

Signature of applicant.

(Particulars to be made as full as possible, Where application is for renewal, it will be sufficient to insert “No alteration,” or words to that effect, against any heading in respect of which no alteration has taken place.)

Further information

303. The Council may in any case require to be furnished with a plan of the premises, showing sizes of rooms and the purpose for which it is intended to use the same, and any further or other information it may consider necessary.

References

304. In the case of an application for registration of a person as keeper of a lodging-house or boarding-house, he shall furnish references from three inhabitant householders of the city as to his suitability to be such keeper.

Certificate of registration

305. If the application is granted, the Council shall, on payment of the prescribed fee, issue to the applicant a certificate of registration or of renewal thereof, as the case may be.

Provisional registration

306. The owner of any premises intended to be erected or altered, or in course of erection or alteration, may apply for provisional registration thereof, and furnish such information in relation thereto as the Council may require; and the Council may, if it sees fit, grant provisional registration accordingly.

Conditional registration

307. Where an application has been made for registration of any premises, and the Council is of opinion that any structural alterations, or modifications, or other work in connection with the premises, or, in the case of flat or tenement intended to be let fully or partly furnished or of a lodging-house or boarding-house, in connection with the furniture or furnishing thereof, are necessary to enable registration to be accorded, it may grant a conditional registration for a specified period, prescribing the alterations, modifications, or other work required, and conditional upon the same respectively being carried out within the time specified. The period of a conditional registration may be extended from time to time.

Registration as of course

308. Upon completion of any premises or alterations thereof in accordance with a provisional registration, or upon fulfilment of the conditions of a conditional registration, in either case to the satisfaction of the Council's officer charged with the duty of approval thereof, registration of such premises shall, upon further application in that behalf, be accorded as of course.

Effect of conditional registration

309. A conditional registration shall, during the period thereof, have the like force and effect as registration; but shall lapse and cease to have any further effect at the expiration of such period, if the conditions have not been fulfilled or the period extended.

Temporary approval

310. The Council may give temporary approval to any application for registration as the keeper of a lodging-house or boarding-house, or transfer of such registration, for such limited period as it may see fit, pending satisfaction as to fitness of the proposed keeper. Unless such temporary approval is confirmed within the period thereof, it shall lapse at the expiration of such period. During the period of such temporary approval, the proposed keeper shall be deemed the registered keeper.

Refusal of registration of premises

311. The Council may refuse to accord registration of any premises where it considers that by reason of unhealthiness of situation of the premises, unsuitable size, construction, or ventilation thereof or of any room thereof, defective water supply or lighting, or other sufficient reason (whether or not of a like nature) in relation thereto; or in the case of flats or tenements intended to be let fully or partly furnished or of a lodging-house or boarding-house, that the furniture or furnishings or any item or items thereof, are not fit and proper and sufficient for the purpose; or in the case of a lodging-house

or boarding-house, that the proposed keeper is not a fit and proper person to be the keeper thereof.

Refusal of registration of keeper

312. The Council may refuse to accord registration to or to approve of the transfer of registration to any person as the keeper of a lodging-house or boarding-house, if not satisfied that such person is a fit and proper person or likely to prove a fit and proper person to be such keeper.

Lapse of registration of premises

313. (1) The registration of any premises shall lapse if the holder ceases to have the same relationship to the premises as when he became the holder, unless –
- (a) A transfer is effected before or within one month after such cessation by the holder to some person who would be entitled to apply for registration thereof; or
 - (b) The landlord or keeper (where the holder was the owner), or the owner (where the holder was the landlord or keeper) applies to be recorded as the holder within one month after written notice by the Council of such cessation and that no transfer as aforesaid has been effected.
- (2) The holder of any registration may, by written notice to the Council, surrender the same; which surrender the Council may accept and cancel the registration. But the Council shall not be obliged to accept any surrender where, for any reason, it considers it inexpedient so to do.

Cancellation of registration of premises

314. If it appears to the Council that any registered premises, or the nature or manner of use or keeping thereof, have or has ceased to be such as to justify the continuance of such registration, the Council may, by written notice, call upon the holder of the registration and also, where the holder is not the landlord or keeper, the landlord or keeper, to show cause at such time and place and in such manner as the Council may see fit (to be state din the notice), why the said registration should not be cancelled, or why the Council should not, as a condition of the continuance of the registration, require to be made and carried out such alterations, modifications, or other work in relation to the premises, or in the case of a flat or tenement intended to be let, fully or partially furnished or a lodging-house or boarding-house, in relation to the furniture or furnishings, as may be set forth in such notice.

Unless cause satisfactory to the Council is shown to the contrary, in conformity with such notice, the Council may cancel the registration, or require as a condition of its continuance that such alterations, modifications, or other work as aforesaid be made and carried out within a time to be determined by it; and if the same be not so made and carried out accordingly, may cancel the registration.

Cancellation of registration of keeper

315. If it appears to the Council that the keeper of any lodging-house or boarding-house is no longer a fit and proper person to be such keeper, it may, by written notice, call upon him to show cause, at such time and place and in such manner as the Council may see fit (to be stated in the notice) why his registration should not be cancelled. And if he fails to so show cause to the satisfaction of the Council, the Council may, by written notice, cancel such registration after such period as it may determine, unless in the meantime a transfer of the registration shall have been effected.

Grounds of unfitness

316. Without in any way limiting the discretion of the Council as to whether any person is or is not a fit and proper person to be the keeper of a lodging-house or boarding-house, the following circumstances, or any of them, may be considered as evidence of unfitness:-
- (i) That such person is of evil repute generally;
 - (ii) That premises, of which such person is or has been the keeper, are of have been conducted in such a manner as to interfere with the peace and good order of the neighbourhood;
 - (iii) That premises, of which such person is or has been the keeper, are of have been the resort of persons under police surveillance, or suspected by the police of being of criminal or immoral associations or tendencies;
 - (iv) That such person, whilst the keeper of those or other premises registered under this Chapter, has been convicted of an offence against this Chapter;
 - (v) That premises, of which such person is or has been the keeper, have not been kept in a clean, wholesome, and sanitary condition and free from vermin to the satisfaction of the inspector.

Sale, &c., of premises subject to this Chapter

317. (1) No person shall, whether as principal or agent –
- (a) -
 - (i) Sell or lease to any other person any premises; or
 - (ii) Sell to any other person a lease, sublease, or the goodwill of any premises,

which premises are registered under this Chapter, or ought to be so registered, or which such first-mentioned person knows or has good grounds for believing such other person intends to use for purposes which would necessitate registration under this Chapter; or

- (b) Sell to any other person any of the furniture, furnishings, fixtures, or fittings of any such premises as aforesaid, which furniture or fittings such mentioned person knows or has good grounds for believing such other person intends to use in the letting or conduct of such premises as fully or partly furnished flats or as a lodging-house or boarding-house;

without in any such case having first produced to such other person a certificate from the Council that, in the opinion of the inspector, such premises, if registered, are in a fit condition for such registration to be continued, or, if not registered, are in a fit and proper condition to be registered, and/or that such furniture, furnishings, fixtures, or fittings are fit and proper for use as aforesaid:

Provided that such other person may expressly in writing waive the production of such certificate; in which case such production will not be necessary.

- (2) Any such dealing as aforesaid, made in contravention of this By-law shall be voidable at the option of the purchaser or lessee.

Certificate of fitness

318. Any person desirous of effecting any such dealing as in the last preceding By-law mentioned may apply to the Council for such a certificate as in the said By-law mentioned; and the Council shall, upon payment of the prescribed fee, cause the premises to be inspected by the inspector, and, if he is of the opinion in the said By-law mentioned, shall issue a certificate accordingly.

318A. (1) The Certificate of registration of a residential flat building shall specify the number of separately occupiable flats therein for which the building is registered, and may specify the parts of the building approved for occupation as separate flats.

(2) The landlord of a residential flat building shall not –

- (a) Permit to be occupied as separate flats, a greater number of flats (including any flat occupied by himself) than the number for which the building is registered.
- (b) Where the registration specifies the parts of the building approved for occupation as separate flats, permit to be occupied as a separate flat, any part of the building which has not been approved in that behalf.

Fixing maximum number of lodgers, &c.

319. The Council may, by written notice to the keeper of a registered lodging-house or boarding-house, fix and prescribe all or any of the following matters:-

- (i) The purpose for which any room or rooms in the premises may be used;

- (ii) The maximum number of lodgers or boarders who may be received or lodged or boarded in the premises at any one time;
- (iii) The maximum numbers of lodgers or boarders who may be permitted to occupy any room or rooms;
- (iv) The maximum number of beds which may be placed in the premises as a whole;
- (v) The maximum number and description of beds which may be placed in any room or rooms;

and may from time to time in like manner vary any of the matters so fixed or prescribed.

Fixing accommodation furnished flats, &c.

320. The Council may, by written notice to the landlord of any flat or tenement let or intended to be let fully or partly furnished, fix and prescribe –

- (i) The purpose for which any room or rooms is or are to be fully or partially furnished; and/or
- (ii) The maximum number and description of beds which may be placed in any room or rooms;

and may from time to time in like manner vary any of the matters so fixed and prescribed.

Observing limits

321. When the Council has, in respect of any premises, fixed or prescribed any of the matters in the last two preceding By-laws mentioned, it shall not be lawful for the keeper or landlord of such premises to use or furnish any room for any purpose other than that so fixed or prescribed, or to have or place or, in the case of the keeper of a lodging-house or boarding-house, to permit or suffer to be had, placed, or kept, in the premises as a whole or in any room thereof, a greater number of beds or beds of a different description from what is so fixed or prescribed, or, in the case of the keeper of a lodging-house or boarding-house, to receive or have lodgers or boarders, or permit or suffer lodgers or boarders to occupy any room or rooms, in excess of what is so fixed or prescribed.

Notice of limits to be posted up

322. The landlord or keeper of any premises in respect of which the Council has given him a notice, pursuant to by-laws 319 or 320, shall affix, and keep affixed and undefaced, the said notice or a copy thereof, in some conspicuous part of the premises, to be approved by the inspector.

Flats, &c., to be numbered

323. The landlord of any flat building or tenement building shall, if so required by the Council, clearly mark with distinguishing numbers or letters to be approved by the inspector, and in such manner as approved by him, the several flats or tenements in the said building; and shall at all times keep and maintain the same so clearly marked.

Rooms to be numbered

324. The landlord of any flat or tenement let or intended to be let fully or partly furnished, and the keeper of any lodging-house or boarding-house, shall, if so required by the Council, clearly mark the outside of the door or each door of every room in the premises, in such a manner as approved by the inspector, with serial numbers, commencing with the number "1"; and shall keep the same at all times so clearly marked. If a plan of the premises has been furnished to the Council the number markings of the rooms shall correspond with the marking thereof on the plan, unless otherwise consented to or required by the inspector.

Right of entry

325. (1) The inspector may enter upon any premises registered under this Chapter, or which he reasonably thinks ought to be so registered, and every room thereof, in order to inspect the same, at any time between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. on any day except Sunday; and in case of emergency, when so directed by the medical officer of health (who shall be the sole judge of such emergency), at any hour and on any day whatsoever.
- (2) No person shall prevent, obstruct, impede, or hinder the inspector in the performance of his duties or in the exercise of his powers.
- (3) When in case of emergency the inspector, pursuant to a direction of the medical officer of health, enters any premises on a Sunday, or at any time other than between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m., he shall be accompanied by a police officer.
- (4) The provisions of this By-law are in addition to and not in derogation of any other powers of entry the Council or its officers may have.

Registration certificate to be produced

326. The landlord of a tenement building or the keeper of a lodging-house or boarding-house shall produce the current certificate of registration of the premises to the inspector for inspection, upon demand made on the premises, between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. on any ordinary business day.

Exhibition of notice

327. The landlord of a tenement building or the keeper of any lodging-house shall, if so required in writing by the Council, affix and keep affixed and undefaced and legible, in some conspicuous place on the premises to be approved by the inspector, a notice with the words "Registered Tenement House" or as the case may be.

Register of lodgers

328. The keeper of every lodging-house or boarding-house in which the number of lodgers or boarders permitted to be received has been fixed by the Council in excess of ten shall, if so required in writing by the Council, keep a register of lodgers or boarders, in which he shall enter or cause to be entered from time to time the name of all lodgers and/or boarders received or accommodated in the premises, the room or rooms occupied by them, the dates of arrival and departure, and such other particulars as the Council may prescribe; which register shall be at all times open to the inspection of the inspector or any police officer.

Restriction on use of unsuitable rooms

329. No room in a lodging-house or boarding-house shall be used as a habitable room, or fitted or furnished as a habitable room, which –
- (i) Is not so constructed as to secure, to the satisfaction of the inspector, adequate privacy, and protection from the weather; or
 - (ii) Has any door, window, or other opening, whether into another room or otherwise, which door, window, or opening is not capable of being securely closed and screened by the occupant of the room; or
 - (iii) Has any of its enclosing walls constructed wholly or in part of any textile fabric, linoleum, asphaltic sheets, straw boards, packing-case boards, or other material which the inspector may consider unsuitable; or
 - (iv) Has any of its walls in an exposed position, constructed wholly or partly of ply-wood or other material which is unlikely, in the opinion of the inspector, adequately to withstand repeated exposure to the weather.

Verandas as habitable rooms

330. A veranda or part of a veranda of a lodging-house or boarding-house shall not be so enclosed or otherwise dealt with as to make it available for use as a habitable room, or be used as a habitable room, unless it complies in all respects with the requirements of the By-laws in relation to habitable rooms and to the building requirements for hostels; nor unless any other room which has any opening on to the veranda or part so enclosed or dealt with has the light and ventilation provision required by the By-laws, independently of the openings on to the veranda or part so enclosed or dealt with:

Provided that verandas may be used for sleeping, if, in the opinion of the inspector, adequate privacy is ensured, and if the persons sleeping thereon have proper room accommodation, to the satisfaction of the inspector, in addition to the sleeping provision on the veranda.

Rules for lodging-houses and boarding-houses

331. The keeper of a lodging-house or boarding-house shall see that the following rules are observed and carried out in connection with such houses, and shall be guilty of an offence in case of any failure to observe or carry out the same:-

- (i) All yards, areas, lanes, and open spaces within the curtilages of the premises shall be maintained in good order and free of rubbish of every description or stagnant water.
- (ii) Every passage, stairway, room, and other part of the building for use in common shall be swept daily before noon, and washed at least once in each week.
- (iii) All internal walls are to be kept in a cleanly condition, and from time to time painted if so required in writing by the Council.
- (iv) All windows, easements, and the like are to be cleaned from time to time as may be necessary to keep the same in a cleanly condition.
- (v) The kitchen of a boarding-house and all utensils used in the preparation and service of food shall be kept clean and wholesome, and all food prepared and served in a clean and hygienic manner.
- (vi) Every sanitary convenience, including the floors, walls, and seat thereof, shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.
- (vii) No furniture, furnishings, or fittings shall be placed, either permanently or temporarily, in or upon any stairway, landing, passage, fire escape, or other part of the premises designed, intended, or appropriated for use in common of two or more occupants as a means of ingress, egress, or passage, of such a nature or in such a manner as to interfere appreciably with the freedom of passage therein of the occupants.
- (viii) Every room intended for use in common by any of the occupants shall be provided with proper and sufficient furniture for the purpose for which it is designed or appropriated.
- (ix) Every room intended as a sleeping apartment shall be provided with a clean, sound, and comfortable bed or beds, with clean and sound bedding and bed clothing, and other furniture and utensils, proper and sufficient for the number of persons intended to occupy the room.
- (x) Persons of the opposite sex, other than a married couple, shall not be permitted to occupy the same sleeping apartment: Provided that children under the age of ten years may be permitted to occupy the same room with their parents.
- (xi) Two or more persons of the male sex, except boys under the age of ten years, or a father and his sons under that age, shall not be permitted to occupy the same bed.

- (xii) With the like exceptions as in (x.) and (xi.), no person shall be permitted to occupy any bed within eight hours after it has been vacated by the last preceding occupant.
- (xiii) All bedding and bed clothes and every bedstead shall be cleaned as often as shall be requisite, and at any time upon the directions of the inspector, and shall be at all times maintained in a wholesome condition and free of vermin.
- (xiv) Every sleeping apartment in use shall be opened and aired at least four hours each day, weather permitting; and all rubbish and refuse shall be removed daily before noon.
- (xv) Proper and sufficient bathing facilities shall be provided, to the satisfaction of the inspector, and kept at all times clean and in good order; and a proper and sufficient supply of water and soap maintained. Where lodgers or boarders of both sexes are accommodated, there must be at least one bathroom for each sex.
- (xvi) No kitchen or room used as a kitchen or for the storage or preparation of food shall be used as a sleeping apartment.
- (xvii) No animal shall be kept or be allowed to be kept in or about the premises which, or in a manner in which, the inspector considers inimical to health.
- (xviii) All the several matters set out in these rules are to be performed and carried out to the satisfaction of the inspector; and if he shall give any directions in relation to any of such matters such directions shall be obeyed.

Keeper to be resident or have resident person in charge

332. The keeper of a lodging-house or boarding-house shall at all times either personally reside in the premises or, if at any time not personally resident therein, shall appoint some adult person who is personally resident therein to be in charge during the keeper's absence. The person so appointed shall, for all purposes in connection with the management and control of the premises, be deemed to be the agent of and to represent the keeper. If required by the Council, the keeper shall give the Council written notice of the name of the person so appointed by him.

Overcrowding by tenants, &c.

333. No tenant, lodger, or boarder shall suffer or permit any room let to him, or in his occupation or under his control, to be occupied or used as a sleeping apartment by such a number of persons that the amount of free air space therein is reduced below 400 cubic feet for every person above the age of ten years, and 200 cubic feet for every person not above that age.

Deaths, infectious diseases, &c., to be reported

334. If in any lodging-house or boarding-house, or in any flat or tenement ordinarily let fully or partly furnished, or intended so to be, any person dies, or there occurs any

case of infectious disease, or disease or sickness of such nature that the patient is removed to a hospital for treatment, or if the keeper or landlord of any such premises has been reasonably informed or has reasonable grounds for believing that any person has died in such premises or that there has occurred therein any case of such disease or sickness as aforesaid, the keeper or landlord of such premises shall at once report the same to the inspector, and shall take or cause to be taken such steps in connection therewith as the inspector or medical officer of health directs.

Disinfection of premises

335. The landlord or keeper of any premises registered under this Chapter shall, upon written notice from the Council, cause the premises or any room or rooms thereof specified in the notice to be rid of any vermin infesting or suspected to be infesting the same, and shall carry out such necessary cleansing, disinfecting, fumigating, or the like, as the inspector may deem necessary, and as often as he may direct.

Misdescription of premises

336. No person shall, by any sign, notice, or advertisement, written or oral, visible or audible, describe or cause, permit or suffer to be described, any premises whereof he is the owner or occupier, or agent for an owner or occupier, or the landlord keeper or person in charge, as being, or in any way hold the premises out as being, a residential flat building, tenement building, lodging-house, or boarding-house, or as being premises at which rooms are available for letting or at which persons may be accommodated, unless such premises are in fact registered under this Chapter, as of the class to which such description or holding out applies.

Fees

337. A person who makes application to the Council for a registration or renewal or transfer of registration or a certificate under this Chapter shall pay to the Council with such application the fee for the time being payable therefor.

The amount of the fee payable in respect of registrations, renewals and transfers of registrations and certificates under this Chapter shall be as fixed by the Council by resolution from time to time. The Council may by such resolution fix different fees for different classes of such registrations renewals and transfers of registrations. If the Council refuses to effect or renew a registration under this Chapter it shall retain one-half of the fee payable in that behalf and refund one-half of such fee to the applicant.