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## **SHIRE OF YORK**

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

### **LOCAL LAWS RELATING TO FENCING**

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

BUSH FIRES ACT 1954

### **LOCAL LAWS RELATING TO FIRE PRECAUTIONS**



**LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995**

## SHIRE OF YORK

**LOCAL LAWS RELATING TO FENCING**

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**LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995**

## SHIRE OF YORK

**LOCAL LAWS RELATING TO FENCING**

Under the powers conferred by the Local Government Act 1995 and by all other powers the Council of the Shire of York resolved to make the following local laws on the nineteenth day of February 2001.

**PART 1—PRELIMINARY****1. Citation**

These Local Laws may be cited as the *Shire of York Local Laws Relating to Fencing*.

**2. Application of Local Laws**

These Local Laws apply throughout the district.

**3. Interpretation**

In these Local laws, unless the context requires otherwise—

“**Act**” means the Dividing Fences Act 1961;

“**AS**” means an Australian Standard published by the Standards Association of Australia;

“**boundary fence**” has the meaning given to it for the purposes of the Act;

“**Building Surveyor**” means a Building Surveyor of the local government;

“**CEO**” means the Chief Executive Officer of the local government;

“**Commercial Lot**” means a lot where a commercial use—

- (a) is or may be permitted under the Town planning scheme; and
- (b) is or will be the predominant use of the lot;

“**dangerous**” in relation to any fence means—

- (a) an electrified fence other than a fence in respect of which a licence under Part 6 of these Local Laws has been issued and is current;
- (b) a fence containing barbed wire other than a fence erected and maintained in accordance with these Local Laws;
- (c) a fence containing exposed broken glass, asbestos fibre, razor wire or any other potentially harmful projection or material; or
- (d) a fence which is likely to collapse or fall, or part of which is likely to collapse or fall, from any cause;

“**district**” means the district of the local government;

“**dividing fence**” has the meaning given to it in and for the purposes of the Act;

“**electrified fence**” means a fence carrying or designed to carry an electric charge;

“**fence**” means any structure, including a retaining wall, used or functioning as a barrier, irrespective of where it is located and includes any gate;

“**frontage**” means the boundary line between a lot and the thoroughfare upon which that lot abuts;

“**height**” in relation to a fence means the vertical distance between—

- (a) the top of the fence at any point; and
- (b) the ground level or, where the ground levels on each side of the fence are not the same, the higher ground level, immediately below that point;

“**Industrial Lot**” means a lot where an industrial use—

- (a) is or may be permitted under the Town planning scheme; and
- (b) is or will be the predominant use of the lot;

“**local government**” means the Shire of York;

“**lot**” has the meaning given to it in and for the purposes of the Town Planning and Development Act 1928;

“**notice of breach**” means a notice referred to in clause 15(1);

“**Residential Lot**” means a lot where a residential use—

- (a) is or may be permitted under the town planning scheme; and
- (b) is or will be the predominant use of the lot;

**“retaining wall”** means any structure which prevents the movement of soil in order to allow ground levels of different elevations to exist adjacent to one another;

**“Rural Lot”** means a lot located in any type or rural zone under the town planning scheme, where a rural use or bush-land conservation—

- (a) is or may be permitted under the Town planning scheme; and
- (b) is or may be the predominant use of the lot;

**“Schedule”** means a Schedule to these Local Laws;

**“setback area”** has the meaning given to it for the purposes of the Town planning scheme;

**“sufficient fence”** means a fence described in clause 6; and

**“Town planning scheme”** means a town planning scheme of the local government made under the Town Planning and Development Act 1928.

#### **4. Licence Fees and Charges**

All licence fees and charges applicable under these Local Laws shall be as determined by the local government from time to time in accordance with section 6.16 of the Local Government Act 1995.

### **PART 2—SUFFICIENT FENCES**

#### **5. Sufficient Fences**

(1) Unless by agreement between the owners of adjoining properties, a person shall not erect a dividing fence or a boundary fence that is not a sufficient fence.

(2) Subject to sub-clauses (3) and (4), a sufficient fence—

- (a) on a Residential Lot is a dividing fence or a boundary fence constructed and maintained in accordance with the specifications and requirements of the First Schedule;
- (b) on a Commercial Lot and on an Industrial Lot is a dividing fence or a boundary fence constructed and maintained in accordance with the specifications and requirements of the Second Schedule;
- (c) on a Rural Lot is a dividing fence or a boundary fence constructed and maintained in accordance with the specifications and requirements of the Third Schedule;

(3) Where a fence is erected on or near the boundary between—

- (a) a Residential Lot and an Industrial Lot, a sufficient fence is a dividing fence constructed and maintained in accordance with the specifications and requirements of the First Schedule;
- (b) a Residential Lot and a Commercial Lot, a sufficient fence is a dividing fence constructed and maintained in accordance with the specifications and requirements of the Second Schedule;
- (c) a Residential Lot and a Rural Lot, a sufficient fence is a dividing fence constructed and maintained in accordance with the specifications and requirements of the Third Schedule.

(4) Unless the Building Surveyor specifies otherwise, a sufficient fence on a boundary between lots other than those specified in subclause (3) is a dividing fence constructed in accordance with the specifications and requirements of the Second Schedule.

(5) Notwithstanding any other provisions in these Local Laws, a fence constructed of brick, stone, concrete or any other masonry product shall be a sufficient fence only if it is designed by a structural engineer where—

- (a) it is greater than 1800mm in height; or
- (b) the Building Surveyor so requires.

### **PART 3—GENERAL**

#### **6. Fences Within Front Setback Areas**

(1) A person shall not, without the written consent of the Building Surveyor, erect a fence greater than 1200mm in height, within the front setback area of a Residential Lot within the district.

(2) The Building Surveyor may approve the erection of a fence of a height greater than 1200mm, but not exceeding 1800mm, in the front setback area of a Residential Lot only if the fence—

- (a) on each side of the driveway into the Lot across the front boundary is angled into the Lot for a distance of not less than 2000mm along the frontage to a distance of not less than 2000mm from the frontage in order to provide appropriate splayed lines of vision for a motorist using the driveway for access to a thoroughfare; and
- (b) where a lot has two or more street frontages the fence is truncated at the corner to provide a truncation equal to 6.0 metres by 6.0 metres.

(3) The provisions of sub-clause (2)(a) shall not apply to a fence of open construction that does not obscure the lines of vision of a motorist using the driveway for access to a thoroughfare.

#### **7. Fences on a Rural Lot**

(1) No person shall, without the written consent of the local government, erect on a Rural Lot and within 7.5m of a thoroughfare, a fence of a height exceeding 1500mm.

(2) No person shall without the written consent of the local government, erect a fence on a Rural Lot of sheet metal, brick, stone, reinforced fibre cement or any other form of screen fencing.

### **8. Maintenance of Fences**

An owner and occupier of a lot on which a fence is erected shall maintain the fence in good condition and so as to prevent it from becoming dangerous, dilapidated, or unsightly.

### **9. General Discretion of the Local Government**

(1) Notwithstanding clause 6, the local government may consent to the erection or repair of a fence which does not comply with the requirements of these Local Laws.

(2) In determining whether to grant its consent to the erection or repair of any fence, the local government may consider, in addition to any other matter that it is authorised to consider, whether the erection or retention of the fence would have an adverse effect on—

- (a) the safe or convenient use of any land; or
- (b) the safety or convenience of any person.

## **PART 4—FENCING MATERIALS**

### **10. Fencing Materials**

(1) A person shall construct a fence on a Residential Lot, a Commercial Lot or an Industrial Lot from only brick, stone, concrete, wrought iron, tubular steel, link mesh, timber, plastic coated or galvanised link mesh, corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheeting, pre-painted steel sheeting or a material approved by the Building Surveyor.

(2) Where the Building Surveyor approves the use of pre-used materials in the construction of a fence under subclause (1), that approval shall be conditional on the applicant for approval painting or treating the pre-used material as directed by the Building Surveyor.

### **11. Barbed Wire and Broken Glass Fences**

(1) An owner or occupier of a Residential Lot or a Commercial Lot shall not erect or affix to any fence on such a lot any barbed wire or other material with spiked or jagged projections, unless the prior written approval of the local government has been obtained.

(2) An owner or occupier of an Industrial Lot shall not erect or affix to any fence bounding that Lot any barbed wire or other materials with spiked or jagged projections unless the wire or materials are carried on posts at an angle of 45 degrees, and unless the bottom row of wire or other materials is set back 150mm from the face of the fence and is not less than 2m from the ground level.

(3) If the posts which carry the barbed wire or other materials referred to in subclause (2) are angled towards the outside of the lot bounded by the fence, the face of the fence must be set back from the lot boundary a sufficient distance to ensure that the angled posts, barbed wire or other materials do not encroach on adjoining land.

(4) An owner or occupier of a lot shall not affix or allow to remain as part of any fence or wall, whether internal or external, on that lot any broken glass.

(5) An owner or occupier of a Rural Lot shall not place or affix barbed wire upon a fence on that Lot where the fence is adjacent to a thoroughfare or other public place unless the barbed wire is fixed to the side of the fence posts furthest from the thoroughfare or other public place.

### **12. Impervious Materials**

No person shall, without the consent of the local government, erect or commence to erect within any portion of the district a fence of impervious material in any place, position or location where it will, or is likely to, act as a barrier to or restrict in any way whatsoever the normal flow of stormwater or other watercourse.

## **PART 5—TENNIS COURT FENCING**

### **13. Requirements for Tennis Court Fencing**

(1) This clause does not apply to a Rural Lot.

(2) A person shall not erect or repair a fence around or partly around a tennis court on a lot unless—

- (a) the fence is not more than 3600mm in height;
- (b) the whole of the fence is at least 900mm from the boundary between the lot on which the tennis court is located and the adjoining lot, or if it is less than 900mm, the owner of the adjoining lot has first been given the opportunity to make submissions to the local government on the location of the fence;
- (c) the corner posts are at least 50mm nominal bore galvanised 3.6mm gauge pipe set into 750mm x 230mm diameter concrete bases;
- (d) the intermediate fence posts are of not less than 40mm nominal bore galvanised 3.2mm gauge pipe set into 600mm x 230mm diameter concrete bases and are not more than 3000mm apart;
- (e) corner stays are at least 40mm nominal bore galvanised 3.2mm gauge pipe concreted into the ground and secured to corner posts by clamp on fittings;
- (f) the chain link fabric mesh is not more than 3600mm in height and is 50mm x 2.5mm poly-vinyl chloride coated or galvanised; and
- (g) the supporting cables are double twisted 3.15mm poly-vinyl chloride coated wire and are fixed 75mm from the top and bottom of the mesh and 1530mm from the ground level.

**PART 6—ELECTRIFIED AND RAZOR WIRE FENCES****14. Requirement for a Licence**

- (1) An owner or occupier of a lot, other than a lot zoned for farming purposes, shall not have and use an electrified fence on that lot without first obtaining a licence under subclause (2).
- (2) A licence to have and use an electrified fence shall not be issued—
- in respect of a lot which is or which abuts a Residential Lot;
  - unless the fence complies with AS/NZS 3016:1994; and
  - unless provision is made so as to enable the fence to be rendered inoperable during the hours of business operations, if any, on the lot where it is erected.
- (3) An application for a licence referred to in sub-clause (2) shall be made by the owner of the lot on which the fence is or is to be erected, or by the occupier of the lot with the written consent of the owner.
- (4) An application for a licence referred to in sub-clause (2) may be—
- approved by the local government;
  - approved by the local government subject to such conditions as it sees fit; or
  - refused by the local government.

**15. Transfer of a Licence**

A licence referred to in clause 15 shall transfer with the land to any new occupier or owner of the lot.

**16. Cancellation of a Licence**

Subject to Division 1 Part 9 of the Local Government Act 1995, the local government may cancel a licence issued under this Part if—

- the fence no longer satisfies the requirements specified in clause 15(2); or
- the licence holder breaches any condition upon which the licence has been issued.

**PART 7—NOTICES OF BREACH****17. Notices of Breach**

- (1) Where a breach of any provision of these Local Laws has occurred in relation to a fence on a lot, the local government may give a notice in writing to the owner or occupier of that lot ('notice of breach').
- (2) A notice of breach shall—
- specify the provision of these Local Laws which has been breached;
  - specify the particulars of the breach; and
  - state that the owner or occupier of the lot is required to remedy the breach within 28 days from the giving of the notice.
- (3) Should an owner or occupier fail to comply with a notice of breach, the local government may by its employees, agents or contractors enter upon the lot to which the notice relates and remedy the breach, and may recover the expenses of so doing from the owner or occupier of the lot, as the case may be, in a court of competent jurisdiction.

**PART 8—OFFENCES****18. Offences and Penalties**

- (1) An owner or occupier who fails to comply with a notice of breach commits an offence and is liable upon conviction to a maximum penalty of \$5000 and, if the offence is a continuing offence, a maximum daily penalty of \$500.
- (2) A person who fails to comply with or who contravenes any provision of these Local Laws commits an offence and is liable to a maximum penalty of \$5000 and, if the offence is a continuing offence, a maximum daily penalty of \$500.

**19. Modified Penalties**

- (1) An offence against any provision of these Local Laws is a prescribed offence for the purposes of section 9.16 (1) of the Local Government Act 1995.
- (2) Unless otherwise specified, the amount of the modified penalty for an offence against any provision of these Local Laws is \$100.

**20. Form of Notices**

For the purposes of these Local Laws—

- the form of the infringement notice referred to in section 9.17 of the Local Government Act 1995 is to be in or substantially in the form of Form 2 of Schedule 1 of the Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996;
- the form of the notice referred to in section 9.20 of the Local Government Act 1995 is to be in or substantially in the form of Form 3 in Schedule 1 of the Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996.

***First Schedule***  
**SPECIFICATIONS FOR A SUFFICIENT FENCE**  
**ON A RESIDENTIAL LOT**

Each of the following is a "sufficient fence" on a Residential Lot—

- A Open Aspect Fencing—Intended for use in residential subdivisions within the Shire that have a zoning of R2.5 and above—
- (a) posts to be 125mm diameter treated pine poles spaced at not more than 2.4 metre centres;
  - (b) posts to be buried a minimum of 600mm into stable soil;
  - (c) horizontal top rail to be 100mm diameter treated pine pole located at not more than 1100mm above the adjacent natural ground level;
  - (d) ringlock or similar wire rural fencing material fixed to each post and to the horizontal top rail to control the movement of animals between lots.
- B A picket timber fence which satisfies the following specifications—
- (a) corner posts to be 125mm x 125mm x 2400mm and intermediate posts to be 125mm x 75mm x 2400mm spaced at 2400mm centres;
  - (b) corner posts to be strutted two ways with 100mm x 50mm x 450mm sole plates and 75mm x 50mm struts;
  - (c) intermediate posts to be doubled yankee strutted with 150mm x 25mm x 450mm struts;
  - (d) all posts to have tops with a 60mm weather cut and to be sunk at least 600mm into the ground;
  - (e) rails to be 75mm x 50mm with each rail spanning two bays of fencing double railed or bolted to each post with joints staggered;
  - (f) the fence to be covered with 75mm x 20mm sawn pickets, 1800mm in height placed 75mm apart and affixed securely to each rail; and
  - (g) the height of the fence to be 1800mm except with respect to the front set back area for which there is no minimum height but which is subject to clause 7.
- C A fence constructed of corrugated fibre reinforced pressed cement sheeting which satisfies the following specifications—
- (a) a minimum in-ground length of 25 per cent of the total length of the sheet, but in any case shall have a minimum in-ground depth of 600mm;
  - (b) the total height and depth of the fence to consist of a single continuous fibre reinforced cement sheet;
  - (c) the sheets to be lapped and capped with extruded "snap-fit" type capping in accordance with the manufacturers written instructions; and
  - (d) the height of the fence to be 1800mm except with respect to the front set back area for which there is no minimum height but which is subject to clause 7.
- D A fence constructed of brick, stone or concrete, which satisfies the following specifications—
- (a) footings of minimum 225mm x 150mm concrete 15MPa or 300mm x 175mm brick laid in cement mortar;
  - (b) fences to be offset a minimum of 200mm at maximum 3000mm centres or 225mm x 100mm engaged piers to be provided at maximum 3000mm centres;
  - (c) expansion joints in accordance with the manufacturer's written instructions; and
  - (d) the height of the fence to be 1800mm except with respect to the front set back area for which there is no minimum height but which is subject to clause 7.
- E A composite fence having a minimum overall height of 1800mm except with respect to the front set back area for which there is no minimum height but which is subject to clause 7, which satisfies the following specifications for the brick construction—
- (1) (a) brick piers of minimum 230mm x 230mm at 1800mm centres bonded to a minimum height base wall of 514mm;
  - (b) each pier shall be reinforced with one R10 galvanised starting rod 1500mm high with a 250mm horizontal leg bedded into a 500mm x 200mm concrete footing and set 65mm above the base of the footing. The top of the footing shall be 1 course (85mm) below ground level;
  - (c) the minimum ultimate strength of brickwork shall be 20MPa. Mortar shall be a mix of 1 part cement, 1 part lime and 6 parts sand;
  - (d) the ground under the footings is to be compacted to 6 blows per 300mm and checked with a standard falling weight penetrometer;
  - (e) control joints in brickwork shall be provided with double piers at a maximum of 6 meter centres; and
  - (f) the height of the fence to be 1800mm except with respect to the front set back area for which there is no minimum height but which is subject to clause 7.
  - (2) (a) brick piers of a minimum 230mm x 350mm x 2700mm centres bonded to the base wall; and
  - (b) each pier shall be reinforced with two R10 galvanised starting rods as previously specified;



- (c) the height of the fence to be 1800mm except with respect to the front set back area for which there is no minimum height but which is subject to clause 7.

Specifications in Section D & E (*italics*) are to be certified by a Structural Engineer as being appropriate for the particular site and wind terrain category.

- F Colorbond metal fencing systems erected in accordance with the manufacture's specifications and instructions. The height of the fence to be 1800mm except with respect to the front set back area for which there is no minimum height but which is subject to clause 7.

Clause 6(2)(b)

***Second Schedule***

**SPECIFICATIONS FOR A SUFFICIENT FENCE ON A  
COMMERCIAL LOT AND AN INDUSTRIAL LOT**

Each of the following is a "sufficient fence" on a Commercial Lot and an Industrial Lot—

- A A fence constructed of galvanised or PVC coated rail-less link mesh, chain mesh or steel mesh which satisfies the following specifications—
- (a) corner posts to be minimum 50mm normal bore x 3.5mm and with footings of a 225mm diameter x 900mm;
  - (b) intermediate posts to be minimum 37mm nominal bore x 3.15mm at maximum 3.5m centres and with footings of a 225mm diameter x 600mm;
  - (c) struts to be minimum 30mm nominal bore x 3.15mm fitted at each gate and two at each corner post;
  - (d) cables to be affixed to the top, centre and bottom of all posts and to consist of two or more 3.15mm wires twisted together or single 4mm wire;
  - (e) rail-less link, chain or steel mesh is to be to a height of 2000mm on top of which are to be three strands of barbed wire carrying the fence to a height of 2400mm; and
  - (f) galvanised link mesh wire to be 2000mm in height and constructed of 50mm mesh 2.5mm galvanised iron wire and to be strained, neatly secured and laced to the posts and affixed to cables. Vehicle entry gates shall provide an opening of not less than 3.6m and shall be constructed of 25mm tubular framework with one horizontal and one vertical stay constructed of 20mm piping and shall be covered with 50mm x 2.5mm galvanised link mesh strained to framework. Gates shall be fixed with a drop bolt and locking attachment.
- B A fence of fibre reinforced cement sheet constructed to the minimum specifications referred to Item B of the First Schedule.
- C A fence constructed of painted or galvanised steel or aluminium sheeting when supported on posts and rails provided that this is used behind the building line and is of a minimum height of 1800mm but not higher than 2400mm.
- D Fences of timber, brick, stone or concrete constructed to the minimum specifications referred to in the First Schedule.

Clause 6(2)(c)

***Third Schedule***

**SPECIFICATIONS FOR A SUFFICIENT FENCE ON A RURAL LOT**

Each of the following is a "sufficient fence" on a Rural Lot—

- A Post and Wire Construction—
- (1) In the case of a non-electrified fence of post and wire construction—
    - (a) wire shall be high tensile wire and not less than 2.5mm. A minimum of five wires shall be used, generally with the lower wires spaced closer together than the higher wires so as to prevent smaller stock passing through, and connected to posts in all cases;
    - (b) posts shall be of indigenous timber or other suitable material including—
      - timber impregnated with a termite and fungicidal preservative;
      - standard iron star pickets; or
      - concrete;
 cut not less than 1800mm long x 50mm diameter at small end if round or 125mm x 60mm if split or sawn. Posts to be set minimum 600mm in the ground and 1200mm above the ground; and
    - (c) strainer posts shall be not less than 2250mm long and 50mm diameter at the small end (tubular steel to be 50mm in diameter) and shall be cut from indigenous timber or other suitable material. These shall be placed a minimum of 1000mm in the ground.
  - (2) An electrified fence having four wires only is a sufficient fence if constructed generally in accordance with (1).
- B Post and Rail Construction—
- (a) All posts to be round of durable grade timber as defined by Australian Standards or other suitable material including timber impregnated with termite and fungicidal preservative cut not less than 2400mm long x 125mm diameter at the small end. Posts to be set minimum 900mm in the ground and 1500mm above the ground; and

- (b) All rails to be round of the same material specified in (a) cut not more than 2100mm long x 100mm diameter at the small end to be properly connected using R6 rod or double wire. No more than three rails to be used between posts.

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Dated this 17th day of April 2001.

The Common Seal of the Shire of York was affixed by authority of a resolution of the Council in the presence of—

G. W. MARWICK JP, Shire President.  
P. MARSHALL, Chief Executive Officer.

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**LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995  
BUSH FIRES ACT 1954**

SHIRE OF YORK

**LOCAL LAWS RELATING TO FIRE PRECAUTIONS**

Under the powers conferred by the Local Government Act 1995 and by all other powers the Council of the Shire of York resolved to make the following local laws on the nineteenth day of February 2001.

1. These local laws may be cited as the *Shire of York Fire Precautions Local Laws 2001*.

2. Definitions in these local laws—

“**Council**” means the Council of the Shire of York.

“**District**” means District of the Council.

“**Firebreak Period**” means the time between the 24th day of October in any year until the 15th day of April in the following year.

“**Firebreak**” means ground from which inflammable material has been removed and in which no inflammable material (which includes vegetation) is permitted during the Firebreak Period or to the satisfaction of the Local Government or its duly authorised officer.

“**Townsite land**” means all land within boundaries of the York townsite.

3. The Local Law relating to firebreaks published in the *Government Gazette* on 12 December 1980 is repealed.

4. All owners and/or occupiers of all land within the district, with the exception of townsite land, shall prior to the commencement of the Firebreak Period or within 14 days of becoming the owner or occupier, should this occur within the Firebreak Period, establish and thereafter maintain, during the Firebreak Period, a Firebreak not less than 2.1 metres wide—

- (i) immediately inside all external boundaries of the land; and
- (ii) in such other positions as is necessary to divide any land in excess of 300 hectares into areas not exceeding 300 hectares, each completely surrounded by a firebreak; and
- (iii) immediately surrounding all buildings, haystacks and fuel ramps situated on the land; and
- (iv) immediately surrounding any drums or drum situated on the land which is normally used for the storage of fuel whether it contains fuel or not.

5. All owners and/or occupiers of all townsite land within the district shall prior to the commencement of the firebreak period or within 14 days of becoming the owner/occupier should this occur within the firebreak period establish and thereafter maintain during the firebreak period,

- (i) all land with an area of 1,020m<sup>2</sup> or less shall be completely cleared of all inflammable material; and
- (ii) all lots exceeding 1,020m<sup>2</sup> in area but not exceeding 4,000m<sup>2</sup> in area shall be hazard reduced by ploughing, slashing to a height not greater than 150mm or burning. Where the option of ploughing or slashing is selected a 2.1m wide firebreak shall also be installed on the perimeter of the block; and
- (iii) on land exceeding 4,000m<sup>2</sup> in area a firebreak not less than 2.1m wide immediately inside all external boundaries of the land and immediately surrounding all buildings, haystacks, fuel ramps, drum or drums situated on the land which is normally used for the storage of fuel whether it contains fuel or not.

6. If the owner and/or occupier considers it impractical for any reason to clear a firebreak or remove inflammable material from land as required by these local laws the owner or occupier may apply in writing to the Council for permission to provide a firebreak in alternative positions on the land.

7. On receiving such an application the Council may refuse the same or may grant permission to provide a firebreak in alternative positions on the land and may set out in the notice granting such permission the time and the manner in which such alternative firebreak is to be established and maintained and the owner and/or occupier shall thereupon comply with the requirements of the notice.

8. If the fire prevention or hazard reduction requirements of these local laws are carried out by burning this shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Bush Fires Act.

9. The following fire precautions and prohibition shall be observed by any person involved in performing any of the following activity—

- (i) cooking and camp fires in open air (other than established home barbecues) are prohibited during the prohibited burning time without written permission from the Council or its authorised officer;

- (ii) the use of angle grinders and metal cutting/welding equipment is prohibited out of doors in very high or extreme fire danger during the prohibited burning time;
- (iii) when angle grinders and metal cutting/welding equipment is being used between 1 November and 14 February each year there shall be a minimum 3.5 kilogram fire extinguisher or a fire fighting unit in working order with a minimum of 100 litres of water immediately adjacent to the work area;
- (iv) when harvesting is in progress owners/occupiers of land shall have a mobile fire-fighting unit in working order with a minimum of 400 litres of water in or immediately adjacent to the paddock being harvested; and
- (v) all headers operating in standing crop or stubble paddocks shall carry an operational fire extinguisher of not less than 9 litre capacity;
- (vi) the operation of swathers, stubble balers, slashers, mechanically operated dry grass cutters, chains and portable sawmills during restricted and prohibited burning times is subject to same fire fighting equipment requirements for harvesting; and
- (vii) harvesting within the Shire of York is permitted on Sundays and Public Holidays except for Christmas Day, New Years Day and Boxing Day, unless otherwise advertised by the Council by notice in a newspaper circulating within the district.

10. Where an owner or occupier fails or neglects to comply with the requirements of this local law the local authority may by its workmen and/or subcontractors enter upon the land and carry out all works and do all things necessary as required to comply with these local laws. The local authority may charge to the owner and/or occupier the Council's reasonable costs in so doing.

11. Failure to comply with these local laws shall be an offence and shall subject the offender to penalties prescribed in the Bush Fires Act 1954 as amended.

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Dated the 17th day of April 2001.

The Common Seal of the Shire of York was affixed by authority of a resolution of the Council in the presence of—

G. W. MARWICK JP, Shire President.  
P. MARSHALL, Chief Executive Officer.

