

Open Air Fires Local Law

Local Law No 20 was **made** by resolution of the Cardinia Shire Council on the ########.

This version is effective from ############

VERSION HISTORY

Version number		Effective dates
1.0.1	First working draft (not for distribution)	
2.0	Proposed Local Law 20	Proposed by motion of Cardinia Shire Council on 16 August 2021

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Part 1 Introductory Clauses

1. Title

This Local Law is the Cardinia Shire Local Law 20 - Open Air Fires Local Law.

2. Objectives

The main objectives of this Local Law are to:

- a) provide for the peace order and good government of the Cardinia Shire Council; and
- promote a physical and social environment free from hazards to health, in which the
 residents of the *municipal district* can enjoy a quality of life that meets the general
 expectations of the community; and
- c) protect the amenity of the municipal district; and
- d) prevent and suppress nuisances connected with open air fires and smoke in the environment, which may adversely affect the enjoyment of life or the health, safety and welfare of persons; and
- e) prohibit, regulate and control *open air fires* (and related behaviours) which may be dangerous or unsafe or detrimental to the quality of life and the environment; and
- f) provide for the consistent application and enforcement of this Local Law.

3. The power to make this Local Law

This Local Law is made under section 71(1) of *the 2020 Act*.

4. Commencement

This Local Law comes into operation on 1 February 2022.

5. Revocation

Unless revoked earlier, this Local Law ceases to operate on 31st January 2032.

6. Application

This Local Law applies and operates throughout the whole of the *municipal district*.

7. Exemption – emergency services and government agencies

This Local Law does not apply to any member, officer or employee of:

- a) an **emergency service**, or
- b) the Commonwealth Government or State Government, or
- c) any military or civil-defence organisation, or
- d) the Council, or
- e) a contractor directly engaged by the Council to undertake works or to provide a service;

in the course of performing any of the duties they are lawfully entitled or required to perform while engaging in those duties

8. General exemptions

This Local Law does not apply to an open air fire that is lit—

- a) for the purpose of meal preparation or personal comfort if all of the following apply
 - i. the air movement in the vicinity of the fire is no stronger than ten kilometres per hour; and
 - ii. the fire is lit in a properly constructed fireplace or in a trench at least 30 centimetres deep; and
 - iii. the ground and air space within a distance of three metres from the outer perimeters and uppermost point of the fire are clear of any flammable material; and
 - iv. the fire does not occupy an area in excess of one square metre and the size of the fire and the dimensions of solid fuel used to fuel the fire are the minimum necessary for the purpose; or
- b) for the purpose of extracting honey, relocating bees, railway maintenance, heating bitumen, welding, gas-cutting, soldering, grinding or charring if all of the following apply
 - i. a shield or guard of fire resistant material is placed or erected in such a way as to prevent the emission of sparks, hot metal or slag from the fire; and
 - ii. the area for a radius of at least 1.5 metres from the activity outlined in this clause is clear of all flammable material or wetted down sufficiently to prevent the spread of fire; and
 - iii. there is available for immediate use in the event of an uncontrolled fire a reticulated water supply or an effective water spray pump of the knapsack pattern with a tank capacity of at least nine litres of water available for use; and
 - iv. where applicable cut-offs and electrode stubs from the activity outlined in this clause are placed directly in a fire proof receptacle.

9. Exemption - Indigenous cultural practices

This Local Law does not apply to an *open air fire* that is lit by an *Aboriginal person* if the fire is lit for the purpose of conducting or engaging in an *Aboriginal tradition*.

Explanatory note:

Complying with the exemptions set out in Clause 7, 8 and 9 in relation to the lighting of a fire for a particular purpose does not of itself relieve a person from liability for any damage sustained by another person as a result of the lighting of the fire.

10. Chief Executive Officer may suspend clauses in this Local Law

The *Chief Executive Officer* may make a declaration which suspends the operation of any clause in this Local Law for a period of time specified in the declaration.

A declaration made by the *Chief Executive Officer* under clause 10(1) must be made in writing and notice of the declaration having been made must be published on the Council's Internet site.

11. Definitions

1) In this Local Law:

'1989 Act' means the Local Government Act 1989 (Vic)

'2020 Act' means the Local Government Act 2020 (Vic)

'Aboriginal person' has the same meaning as in section 4(1) of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 (Vic).

'Aboriginal tradition' has the same meaning as in section 4(1) of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 (Vic).

'authorised officer' means any person appointed by the Council to be an Authorised Officer under section 224 of the 1989 Act and includes members of Victoria Police who are appointed under that section.

'authorised staff member' means and authorised officer or any other staff member authorised in in accordance with Clause 39(3).

'Chief Executive Officer' has the same meaning as in section 3(1) of the 2020 Act.

'Council' means Cardinia Shire Council.

'domestic waste' means any matter that is discarded, rejected, abandoned, unwanted or surplus, irrespective of any potential use or value, but does not include:

- (a) any vegetation of any kind; or
- (b) industrial waste.

'emergency service' means

- a) Victoria Police,
- b) Fire Rescue Victoria,
- c) the Country Fire Authority,
- d) Ambulance Victoria,
- e) the State Emergency Service,
- f) the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning,
- g) any organisation whose primary function is the provision of first aid response, and
- h) any successor to any named organisation above.

'fire danger period' has the same meaning as in section 3(1) of the Country Fire Authority Act 1958 (Vic).

'Incinerator' means a structure, device, or piece of equipment which is designed, adapted, used or capable of being used for the burning of any material or substance and which is not:

- a) enclosed in any building; or
- b) a barbeque; or
- c) licensed in accordance with the Environment Protection Act 2017.

'Industrial waste' has the same meaning as in section 3(1) of the Environment Protection Act 2017 (Vic).

'Infringement notice' has the same meaning as in section 3(1) the Infringements Act 2006 (Vic).

'lot' has the same meaning as in section 3(1) of the Subdivision Act 1988 (Vic).

'municipal district' has the same meaning as in section 3(1) of the 2020 Act.

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'nuisance' has the same meaning it has at common law.

'official warning' has the same meaning as in section 3(1) of the *Infringements Act 2006* (Vic).

'open air fire' means a fire lit by a person in the open air.

'Penalty Unit' has the same meaning as set out in section 110 of the Sentencing Act 1991 (Vic).

'permit' means a permit in writing issued in accordance with Part 7 of this Local Law,

'property' means any lot.

'public place' has the same meaning as in section 3 of the Summary Offences Act 1966.

'supervised' means under constant observation.

'windrow' means an accumulation of felled, fallen or cleared trees or other vegetation, the volume of which is 50 cubic metres or more.

2) In this Local Law:

- a) words defined in the singular include the plural; and
- b) words defined in the plural include the singular.

Part 2 Open Air Fire Zones

12. Establishment and Application of Open Air Fire Zones

- 1) The following zones are created under this Local Law:
 - a. Urban and Township Zone;
 - b. Bushland and Peri-Urban Zone; and
 - c. Rural Zone.
- 2) The Urban and Township Zone applies to all *properties* in the *municipal district* that are shown on the Open Air Fire Zone Maps in *Schedule 1* of this Local Law <u>coloured</u> red and identified as Urban and Township Zone
- 3) The Bushland and Peri-Urban Zone applies to all *properties* in the *municipal district* that are shown on the Open Air Fire Zone Maps in *Schedule 1* of this Local Law coloured yellow and identified as Bushland and Peri-Urban Zone.
- 4) The Rural Zone applies to all *properties* in the *municipal district* that are not Urban and Township Zone in accordance with Clause 12 (2), and are not Bushland and Peri-Urban Zone in accordance with Clause 12(3). Rural Zone properties are shown on the Open Air Fire Zone Maps in *Schedule 1* of this Local Law <u>coloured white or any colour other than red or yellow</u>.
- 5) **Part 3** of this Local Law applies to all of the *municipal district* irrespective of which zone applies to a *property* under this clause.
- 6) Part 4 of this Local Law applies to all *properties* in the *municipal district*_that are subject to the **Urban and Township Zone**.
- 7) Part 5 of this Local Law applies to all *properties* in the *municipal district* that are subject to the **Bushland and Peri-Urban Zone**.
- 8) Part 6 of this Local Law applies to all *properties* in the *municipal district* that are subject to the **Rural Zone**.

Explanatory note:

The three Open Air Fire Zones are different to (and should not be confused with) the zones and overlays of the Cardinia Planning Scheme.

Residents can find out which zone their property is in by looking at the detail maps in Schedule 1, or by going to cardinia.vic.gov.au/burningoff

13. Permit may be issued

Upon application by a person, an *authorised staff member* may issue a permit in accordance with Part 7 of this Local Law which allows the permit holder, subject to any conditions outlined in the permit, to have on any *property* specified in the permit an *open air fire* that does not comply with any of the requirements of:

- a) Part 3 requirements that apply to all land
- b) Part 4 requirements that apply to the Urban and Township Zone
- c) Part 5 requirements that apply to the Bushland and Peri-Urban Zone
- d) Part 6 requirements that apply to the Rural Zone.

Part 3 Requirements of Open Air Fires that apply to all of the Municipal District

14. Part 3 applies to all of the Municipal District

This Part applies to all of the *municipal district*, irrespective of which zone (if any) applies to the *property* under clause 12 where the *open air fire* occurs.

15. No open air fires without the consent of the land owner or public land manager

- 1) A person must not light an *open air fire* without the consent of the owner of the land on which the *open air fire* occurs.
- 2) If an *open air fire* is lit in a *public place*, the person lighting the fire must have the written consent of the agency or authority that manages the *public place*.

Maximum Penalty: 20 penalty units Infringement penalty: 2 penalty units

16. No open air fires during July and August

A person must not light an open air fire from 1 July to 31 August.

Maximum Penalty: 20 penalty units Infringement penalty: 2 penalty units

Explanatory note - Open air fires during fire danger period

The *Country Fire Authority Act* 1958 allows restrictions to be imposed on open air fires on Total Fire Ban days, and during the declared *fire danger period*.

For more information, go to the Country Fire Authority Internet site www.cfa.vic.gov.au

17. No open air fires on public holidays

A person must not light an open air fire on a day that is a declared public holiday.

Maximum Penalty: 20 penalty units Infringement penalty: 2 penalty units

Explanatory note – declared public holidays

A list of declared public holidays in Victoria can be found on the Business Victoria Internet site: www.business.vic.gov.au

18. Times when open air fires must not be ignited

A person must not light an **open air fire** after, whichever is earlier of:

- a) 7:00 pm, or
- b) Sunset.

Maximum Penalty: 20 penalty units Infringement penalty: 2 penalty units

19. Person must supervise and be able to extinguish an open air fire

- 1) A person must not light an *open air fire* or allow an *open air fire* to remain alight, unless:
 - a. the *open air fire* is *supervised* by at least one person who is able to control the fire, and prevent it spreading or escaping, and
 - b. there is an adequate water supply at hand at all times to control the fire and prevent it spreading or escaping or becoming uncontrolled.
- 2) The owner of a *property* must not allow an *open air fire* to be lit or allow an *open air fire* to remain alight on the *property*, unless:
 - a. the *open air fire* is *supervised* by at least one person who is able to control the fire, and prevent it spreading or escaping; and
 - b. there is an adequate water supply at hand at all times to control the fire and prevent it spreading or escaping or becoming uncontrolled.
- 3) The occupier of a *property* must not allow an *open air fire* to be lit or allow an *open air fire* to remain alight on the *property*, unless:
 - a. the *open air fire* is *supervised* by at least one person who is able to control the fire, and prevent it spreading or escaping; and
 - b. there is an adequate water supply at hand at all times to control the fire and prevent it spreading or escaping or becoming uncontrolled.

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Explanatory note - meaning of 'supervised'

To supervise an open air fire means to keep the open air fire "under constant observation" - see

Clause 11 - Definitions

20. Person must comply with direction

A member of the *emergency services*, or an *authorised officer* may give a direction to any person

in respect of an open air fire, including (but not limited to) a direction to extinguish a fire.

21. Offence to not comply with direction

A person who is given a direction under Clause 20 must comply with the direction.

Maximum Penalty: 20 penalty units

Infringement penalty: 2 penalty units

22. Requirement to notify Emergency Services Telecommunications Authority

1) A person must not light an open air fire without the Emergency Services

Telecommunications Authority being notified prior to the open air fire commencing.

2) The owner of a *property* must not allow an *open air fire* to be lit on the *property* without

the Emergency Services Telecommunications Authority being notified prior to the open air

fire commencing.

3) The occupier of a *property* must not allow an *open air fire* to be lit on the *property* without

the Emergency Services Telecommunications Authority being notified prior to the open air

fire commencing.

Maximum Penalty: 20 penalty units

Infringement penalty: 2 penalty units

Explanatory note:

Notifying the Emergency Services Telecommunications Authority helps to ensure that emergency

services are not sent to the location of an open air fire unless it is totally necessary.

You can find out more information, including the different ways you can notify ESTA, at

esta.vic.gov.au

23. Severe weather

- A person must not light an open air fire at any time when the Bureau of Meteorology has issued a Severe Weather Warning that applies to the property upon which the open air fire is to be lit.
- 2) The owner of a *property* must not allow an *open air fire* to be lit on the *property* at any time when the Bureau of Meteorology has issued a Severe Weather Warning that applies to the *property*.
- 3) The occupier of a *property* must not allow an *open air fire* to be lit on the *property* at any time when the Bureau of Meteorology has issued a Severe Weather Warning that applies to the *property*.

Maximum Penalty: 20 penalty units Infringement penalty: 2 penalty units

Explanatory note:

You can find out whether the Bureau of Meteorology has issued weather warnings in your area by going to www.bom.gov.au or using the Bureau of Meteorology smart phone app.

24. Air quality

- 1) A person must not light an *open air fire* at any time when the Environment Protection Authority Air Quality Index that applies to the *property* on which the fire is to be lit on the relevant day is 'poor', 'very poor' or 'hazardous'.
- 2) The owner of a *property* must not allow an *open air fire* to be lit on the property at any time when the Environment Protection Authority Air Quality Index that applies to the *property* on the relevant day is 'poor', 'very poor' or 'hazardous'.
- 3) The occupier of a *property* must not allow an *open air fire* to be lit on the property at any time when the Environment Protection Authority Air Quality Index that applies to the *property* on the relevant day is 'poor', 'very poor' or 'hazardous'.

Maximum Penalty: 20 penalty units Infringement penalty: 2 penalty units

Explanatory note:

You can find the Environment Protection Authority Air Quality Index at epa.vic.gov.au.

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25. Open air fires must not cause a hazard or nuisance

1) A person must not cause an *open air fire* to be a hazard or nuisance.

2) The owner of a *property* must not allow an *open air fire* on that *property* to be a hazard or

nuisance.

3) The occupier of a property must not allow an open air fire on that property to be a hazard

or nuisance.

Maximum Penalty: 20 penalty units

Infringement penalty: 2 penalty units

26. Use of incinerators is prohibited

1) A person must not light an *open air fire* in an *incinerator*.

2) The owner of a *property* must now allow an *open air fire* to be lit in an *incinerator* on the

property.

3) The occupier of a *property* must not allow an *open air fire* to be lit in an *incinerator* on the

property.

Maximum Penalty: 20 penalty units

Infringement penalty: 2 penalty units

27. Use of accelerants is prohibited

A person must not:

(a) use accelerants or ignitable liquids to start or light an open air fire; or

(b) add accelerants or ignitable liquids to an open air fire.

Maximum Penalty: 20 penalty units

Infringement penalty: 2 penalty units

28. No industrial waste may be burned

1) A person must not burn industrial waste in an open air fire.

2) The owner of a *property* must not allow *industrial waste* to be burned in an *open air fire*

on that property.

3) The occupier of a *property* must not allow *industrial waste* to be burned in an *open air*

fire on that property.

Maximum Penalty: 20 penalty units

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Infringement penalty: 4 penalty units

Explanatory note: meaning of 'industrial waste'

In this Local Law, industrial waste has the same meaning as it has in the Environmental Protection Act 2017, and means:

- a) Waste arising from commercial, industrial or trade activities or from laboratories; or
- b) Waste prescribed to be industrial waste for the purposes of the *Environmental Protection Act* 2017, and subordinate instruments.

29. No domestic waste may be burned

- 1) A person must not burn domestic waste in an open air fire.
- 2) The owner of a *property* must not allow *domestic waste* to be burned in an *open air fire* on that *property*.
- 3) The occupier of a *property* must not allow *domestic waste* to be burned in an *open air fire* on that *property*.

Maximum Penalty: 20 penalty units Infringement penalty: 2 penalty units

30. Windrows

- 1) A person must not engage in the burning of a windrow.
- 2) The owner of a *property* must not allow the burning of a *windrow* on that *property*.
- 3) The occupier of a *property* must not allow the burning of a *windrow* on that *property*.

Part 4 Urban and Township Zone

31. Application of Part 4 - Urban and Township Zone

This Part applies to all *properties* in the *municipal district* that are subject to the Urban and Township Zone under clause 12.

32. Open Air Fires prohibited, unless with a permit

- 1) A person must not light or allow to remain lit an *open air fire* on any *property* in the Urban and Township Zone without a permit issued under this Local Law.
- 2) The owner of any *property* in the Urban and Township Zone must not allow an *open air fire* to be lit or allow an *open air fire* to remain lit on that *property* unless a permit has been issued under this Local Law.
- 3) The occupier of any *property* in the Urban and Township Zone must not allow an *open air fire* to be lit or allow an *open air fire* to remain lit on that *property* unless a permit has been issued under this Local Law.

Part 5 Bushland and Peri-Urban Zone

33. Application of Part 5 - Bushland and Peri-Urban Zone

This Part applies to all *properties* in the *municipal district* that are subject to the *Bushland and Peri-Urban Zone* under clause 12.

34. Days and sizes of open air fires

1) An *open air fire* that occurs on any *property* in the Bushland and Peri-Urban Zone, must comply with the following requirements:

a. days on which the fire may be lit: Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday;

b. days on which the fire **must not** be lit: Saturday, Monday, Wednesday;

c. maximum dimensions of each fuel pile: no more than 3 metres in any dimension;

d. minimum clearance between fire and structures, fences, vegetation or other combustible material:25 metres

- 2) If an *open air fire* is lit on a *property* in any manner which contravenes any of the requirements of sub-clause 1, the following persons are guilty of an offence:
 - a. the person who lit the open air fire on the property;
 - b. the owner of the *property* on which the *open air fire* is lit; and
 - c. the occupier of the *property* on which the *open air fire* is lit.

Maximum Penalty: 20 penalty units Infringement penalty: 2 penalty units

35. Maximum number of piles

- 1) The maximum number of *open air fires* that may be alight at any one time on any *property* zoned Bushland and Peri-Urban Zone must not exceed two.
- 2) If *open air fires* are lit on a *property* in contravention of sub-clause 1, the following persons are guilty of an offence:
 - a. the person who lit the open air fires on the property;
 - b. the owner of the property on which the open air fires are lit; and
 - c. the occupier of the *property* on which the *open air fires* are lit.

Part 6 Rural Zone

36. Application of Part 6 - Rural Zone

This Part applies to all *properties* in the *municipal district* that are subject to the Rural Zone under clause 12.

37. Days and sizes of open air fires

- 1) An open air fire that occurs on any property in the Rural Zone, must comply with the following requirements:
 - a. days in which the fire may be lit: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday;
 - b. days in which fire **must not** be lit: Saturday and Wednesday;
 - c. maximum dimensions of each fuel pile: no more than five metres in any dimension;
 - d. minimum clearance between fire and structures, fences, vegetation or other combustible material:25 metres
- 2) If an *open air fire* is lit on a *property* in any manner which contravenes any of the requirements of sub-clause 1, the following persons are guilty of an offence:
 - a. the person who lit the open air fire on the property;
 - b. the owner of the *property* on which the *open air fire* is lit; and
 - c. the occupier of the *property* on which the *open air fire* is lit.

Maximum Penalty: 20 penalty units Infringement penalty: 2 penalty units

38. Maximum number of piles

- 1) The maximum number of *open air fires* that may be alight at any one time on any *property* zoned Rural Zone must not exceed three.
- 2) If **open air fires** are lit on a **property** in contravention of sub-clause 1, the following persons are guilty of an offence:
 - a. the person who lit the open air fires on the property;
 - b. the owner of the *property* on which the *open air fires* are lit; and
 - c. the occupier of the *property* on which the *open air fires* are lit.

Part 7 Permits

39. Authorised staff member may issue permits

- 1) An *authorised staff member* may issue a permit, renew a permit or extend a permit under this Local Law, with or without any conditions.
- 2) The Council may from time to time prescribe:
 - a) the manner and form in which applications for a permit under this Local Law should be made:
 - b) any policy that may apply to permits being issued, or the refusal to issue a permit;
 - c) the manner in which any permit under this Local Law should be issued;
 - d) the fee payable to apply for a permit or to renew or extend a permit; and
 - e) any other matter related to issuing permits under this Local Law.
- 3) The Chief Executive Officer may authorise any member of Council staff to issue permits under clause 39(1).
- 4) The Council must keep a record of permits issued under this Local Law.
- 5) An *authorised staff member* may request further information from the person applying for the permit prior to issuing, or refusing to issue, or extending a permit.
- 6) An *authorised staff member* may require that notice of an application for a permit is publicised or otherwise brought to the attention of any affected person, at the expense of the applicant.
- 7) A permit expires on whichever of the following dates occurs first:
 - a) the date specified in the permit; or
 - b) if a *fire danger period* has been declared, upon the commencement of the *fire danger period*.
- 8) The Council may waive, reduce or alter any fee or charge with or without conditions, in respect of a class of permit, a class of applicant or any other circumstances.
- 9) A permit may be issued subject to conditions, including (but not limited to):
 - a) the payment of a fee; or
 - b) a time limit or specifying the duration, commencement or completion date permitted under the Permit; or
 - c) the occurrence of an event; or
 - d) the rectification, remedying or restoration of a situation or circumstance; or
 - e) the consent of the owner of land, or any other person affected by the issuing of the permit; or
 - f) the currency of public liability insurance in respect of any activity or conduct related to the issue of a permit; or
 - g) the requirement to comply with any policy, code of practice or guidelines, and

h) the obtaining of other permits or authorisations which may be required by Council whether under this Local Law or otherwise.

40. Deciding whether to issue a permit or what conditions a permit should have

In considering an application for a permit an *authorised staff member* may consider:

- a) any policy or guideline adopted by the Council relating to the subject matter of the application for the permit; and
- b) any submission that may be received in respect of the application; and
- c) any comments that may be made in respect of the application by any public authority, Government department, community organisation or any other body or person; and
- d) the risk posed to public safety, property or Council assets by the proposed activity; and
- e) any anticipated impact on other persons of the proposed activity; and
- f) whether the concerns or issues raised regarding the proposed activities can be adequately controlled by permit conditions, and
- g) the objectives of this Local Law, and
- h) any other relevant matter.

41. Correction of errors in permits

On their own initiative or upon a request, an *authorised staff member* may amend a permit if the permit contains:

- a) a clerical error or an accidental, slip or omission; or
- b) an evident material miscalculation of figures;
- c) an evident material mistake in the description of any person, thing or property referred to in the permit.

42. Council can set a fee for permits, or classes of permits

Council may fix a fee for issuing permits (or classes of permits) under this Local Law.

43. Offence provision – Person who lights an open air fire contrary to conditions of a permit

If an *open air fire* occurs on any property, and the *open air fire* is not in accordance with any conditions of a permit issued under this Local Law, the following persons are guilty of an offence:

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- a) the person that lit the *open air fire*, and
- b) the person that engaged another person to light the open air fire, and
- c) the owner of the *property* on which the *open air fire* occurs, and
- d) the occupier of the *property* on which the *open air fire* occurs.

Part 8 Enforcement provisions of this Local Law

44. Service of documents

Any document that is required to be served under this Local Law, may be served by:

- a) by giving it to or serving it personally on the person to whom it is directed; or
- b) by sending it by post to the person at the person's usual or last known residential or business address; or
- by leaving it at the usual or last known residential or business address of the person, with a person on the premises who is apparently at least 16 years old and apparently residing or employed there; or
- d) where the person is a body corporate, in a manner prescribed by any other Act or law for service on a body corporate of the same nature as the body corporate to be served.

45. Discretionary powers

On becoming aware of a contravention of this Local Law an *authorised officer* may, on considering all of the circumstances known at the time, do any of the following:

- a) issue an official warning, or
- b) issue an *infringement notice*, or
- c) commence court proceedings to prosecute the offence, or
- d) take any other action permitted by law.

46. Power to Act in urgent circumstances

- 1) An authorised officer may in urgent circumstances arising as a result of a failure to comply with this Local Law, take action to remove, remedy or rectify a situation provided that the authorised officer considers the circumstances or situation to be sufficiently urgent and that further delay would place a person, animal, property, asset or thing at an unacceptable risk of harm, injury or damage.
- 2) The authorised officer acting in urgent circumstances may do what is reasonably necessary to cause the immediate abatement of (or to minimise) the risk or danger involved.

47. Infringement notices

- 1) Any offence against this Local Law is an infringeable offence as defined by the Infringements Act 2006, and an **authorised officer** may issue an **infringement notice** for any offence under this Local Law.
- 2) The penalty fixed for an *infringement notice* issued under this Local Law is the amount specified after the words "Infringement Penalty" in the clause that creates the offence.
- 3) The provisions of the *Infringements Act 2006* apply to an *infringement notice* issued for an offence against this Local Law.

Part 9 Amendments to Local Law 17 and saving clause

48. Previous Local Laws relating to Open Air Burning revoked

When this Local Law comes into effect, the following amendments are made to Cardinia Shire Council Local Law 17 (Environment, Amenity and Asset Protection):

- a) Part 5A of Local Law 17 is revoked, and
- b) Clause 54.1 of Local Law 17 is amended by inserting "not" before the words "including a building on the land", and
- c) Clause 9.2.3 is revoked.

49. Savings provision – inconsistency

If there is any inconsistency between this Local Law and the 1989 Act, the 2020 Act or any other Act, the part of this Local Law to which the inconsistency applies will be of no effect, and all other clauses of this Local Law continue to operate.

Schedule 1 Open Air Fire Zone Maps

In accordance with Clause 12, in this Local Law,

- 1) The Urban and Township Zone applies to all *properties* in the *municipal district* that are shown on the Open Air Fire Zone Maps in this Schedule coloured <u>red</u> and identified as Urban and Township Zone
- 2) The Bushland and Peri-Urban Zone applies to all *properties* in the *municipal district* that are shown on the Open Air Fire Zone Maps in this Schedule coloured <u>yellow</u> and identified as Bushland and Peri-Urban Zone.
- 3) The Rural Zone applies to all *properties* in the *municipal district* that are not Urban and Township Zone in accordance with Clause 12 (2), and are not Bushland and Peri-Urban Zone in accordance with Clause 12(3). Rural Zone properties are shown on the Open Air