



**NORTHERN
MIDLANDS
COUNCIL**

Footpath Trading By-Law

By-Law No.1 of 2020

A by-law of Northern Midlands Council made under Section 145 of the *Local Government Act 1993* for the purpose of regulating and licensing footpath trading in the Northern Midlands municipal area.

PART 1 – PRELIMINARY

1. Short title

This By-law may be cited as the Footpath Trading By-Law Number 1 of 2020.

2. Commencement

This By-law commences on the day that this By-law is published in the Tasmanian Government Gazette.

3. Application

This By-law applies to footpath trading anywhere in the Northern Midlands municipal area.

PART 2 – DEFINED TERMS

4. Definitions

In this By-law unless contrary intention appears:

- 'Act'** means the *Local Government Act 1993* (Tas);
- 'Authorised Officer'** means the General Manager of the Northern Midlands Council or a person appointed as an authorised officer by the General Manager for the purposes of this By-law;
- 'By-law'** is a reference to this Footpath Trading By-law No. 1 of 2020;
- 'Council'** means Northern Midlands Council (ABN 70 695 934 223) constituted pursuant to the Act;
- 'display of goods'** means the offer, display or exposure for sale of, any goods, services, merchandise, wares, commodity, article or thing;
- 'footpath'** means that part of the road reservation between the formed road and the property boundary and includes areas of nature strip;

'footpath trading'	means the use of a public footpath for commercial purposes, including but not limited to; display of goods, display of freestanding signs and on street dining;
'freestanding sign'	means a freestanding, portable advertising device, including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a sandwich board sign or an A frame sign; and (b) a flag or banner, including in a teardrop or feather shape;
'General Manager'	means the person appointed by Council from time to time to the position of General Manager in accordance with section 61 of the Act;
'highway'	means a local highway within the meaning of the <i>Local Government (Highways) Act 1982</i> ;
'infringement notice'	means an infringement notice within the meaning of the <i>Monetary Penalties Enforcement Act 2005</i> ;
'licence'	means a licence issued under this By-law;
'main road'	means Marlborough & Wellington Streets, Longford; Russell & High Streets, Evandale; Main Road, Perth; Main Street, Cressy; Falmouth Street, Avoca; High Street, Campbell Town; and Church & Bridge Streets, Ross;
'municipal area'	means the municipal area of the Northern Midlands Council as defined in section 16 of the Act;
'on street dining'	means the consumption of food or beverages or both by persons seated in an area that is part of a highway;
'penalty unit'	means the sum as prescribed under the provisions of the <i>Penalty Units and Other Penalties Act 1987</i> ;
'person'	includes an individual and a body corporate;
'premises'	means a house or building, together with its land and outbuildings, occupied by a business or considered in an official context;
'public place'	has the meaning given to the term in section 3(1) of the <i>Police Offences Act 1935 (Tas)</i> ;
'specified offence'	means an offence against the clause specified in Column 1 of Schedule 1 to this By-law.

PART 3 – FOOTPATH TRADING

5. Requirements for Footpath Trading

No person shall carry on footpath trading on a footpath or on any other public place unless that person:

- a) is the holder of a valid licence; and
- b) is acting in compliance with this By-law.

PENALTY: A fine not exceeding 4 penalty units and in the case of a continuing offence, a further fine not exceeding 2 penalty unit for each day that the offence continues.

6. Structures

- 1) All structures and objects used for footpath trading must:
 - a) be located and setback far enough from the kerb to allow people to readily enter and exit cars;
 - b) be located to retain an unobstructed 1.5m wide pedestrian pathway along the footpath;
 - c) be adequately weighted so as to be secure;
 - d) be brought in if weather renders them unstable;
 - e) not encroach beyond the side boundaries of the property;
 - f) be of a design that prevents damage to footpath paving;
 - g) be removed from the road reserve when the business is closed, and any footpath sockets plugged; and
 - h) be strongly designed and constructed for a public environment.
- 2) Umbrellas used for footpath trading must comply with the following:
 - a) the edge of umbrellas must be set back far enough from the kerb that they don't cause a hazard to people entering and exiting cars;
 - b) there must be a minimum clearance of 2.1m between the underside of umbrellas and the footpath; and
 - c) umbrellas must not extend into the pedestrian pathway so as to cause a hazard to people moving past the site.

7. Amenity

The licence holder must:

- a) maintain the area for on street dining in a clean and sanitary manner including, but not limited to, emptying waste bins and washing pavements, promptly cleaning and washing away any liquid, food, debris, broken glass, or waste from the area;
- b) not use the existing street rubbish bins for disposal of table waste;
- c) not sweep rubbish into the street gutter or adjacent footpath areas;
- d) be responsible for the conduct of patrons at tables and chairs;
- e) ensure patrons do not obstruct the footpath by rearranging the tables and chairs;
- f) not place or use sound amplification equipment, juke boxes, or loudspeakers in the outdoor dining area for the purpose of announcements, broadcasts, playing of music, or similar purposes;
- g) not allow live entertainment in the outdoor dining area; and

- h) ensure that freestanding heaters comply with Australian Standard AS1596 (Storage and Handling) and must be certified by the Australian Gas Association.

8. Requirements for Freestanding Signs

- 1) This clause applies to freestanding signs placed on a footpath.
- 2) The number of freestanding signs must be no more than two per premises.
- 3) For premises not located on a main road, one of the signs may be located at the intersection of the main road.
- 4) Freestanding signs must be no higher than 1m and no wider than 60cm, except that flag/banner signs may be 2.5m high x 90cm wide.
- 5) Freestanding signs must not be rotating, animated, or illuminated.

PART 4 – LICENCE REQUIREMENTS

9. Licence requirements and procedures

- 1) A person seeking to do anything for which a licence is required under this By-law is to apply to Council for the relevant licence using the form approved by the General Manager.
- 2) In order to be valid, an application for a licence must:
 - a) include the full name and postal address of the person making the application;
 - b) specify the location for which the licence is sought;
 - c) be accompanied by an accurate plan to scale showing the location of the activity;
 - d) be accompanied by a copy of a Certificate of Currency of Insurance for \$20 million Public and Products Liability Cover which covers the proposed footpath trading area; and
 - e) be accompanied by any applicable fee.
- 3) Council or an Authorised Officer may request further information from an applicant within 14 days of receipt of a valid application.
- 4) If further information requested by Council is not provided within 14 days of a request made under sub-clause 9(3) of this By-law, Council may reject the application or consider it on the basis of the information that has been provided.
- 5) A licence granted by Council expires on the 30th of June following the date on which the licence was issued unless earlier cancelled.
- 6) Prior to the expiration of a licence, the holder may apply to renew it by making application to Council in the form approved by the General Manager and accompanied by the application fee prescribed by Council.
- 7) The General Manager is to keep a register of all licences issued and is to note any amendments, corrections or cancellations to that register.

- 8) The holder of a licence must comply with all of the conditions attaching to that licence.

PENALTY: A fine not exceeding 4 penalty units.

- 9) Any Person applying for a licence, or variation or renewal of a licence under this By-law must not wilfully make or cause to be made any false representation or declaration as part of their application.

PENALTY: A fine not exceeding 4 penalty units.

10. Council may approve, refuse or cancel a licence

- 1) After considering an application, Council or an Authorised Officer has the discretion to:
- a) grant a licence, with or without conditions determined by Council or an Authorised Officer; and
 - b) in the case of an existing licence, grant a renewal and add or vary the conditions of that licence.
- 2) At any time, Council or an Authorised Officer may:
- a) amend or vary the conditions of any licence by giving one month's written notice to the holder of the relevant licence; and
 - b) correct any accidental slip, omission or evident mistake or error in any licence by giving seven days written notification to the holder of the relevant licence.
- 3) Council or an Authorised Officer may cancel a licence by giving 21 days' written notice of cancellation of the holder of the relevant licence. Cancellation takes effect 21 days after the date of the written notice of cancellation.
- 4) Before cancelling any licence, Council or an Authorised Officer must:
- a) give one month's written notice to the holder of the relevant licence and ask that they show cause within 21 days of the date of the notice why the relevant licence should not be cancelled; and
 - b) give consideration to any representation made by the holder of the relevant licence in response to a notice given.
- 5) Clause 10(4) does not apply, and a licence may be cancelled immediately if:
- a) any licence fee has been outstanding for 28 days or more; or
 - b) there has been a serious breach of any licence conditions or this By-law, including but not limited to a failure to obtain or maintain the required public and products liability insurance cover.

11. Council may refuse to issue a licence

The Council may refuse to issue a licence if:

- a) the applicant has committed a breach of this By-law;
- b) the proposed freestanding sign, display of goods or on street dining is in the opinion of Council unsuitable in any respect to the location for which the licence is sought;

- c) Council has not been provided with a Certificate of Currency for a policy of public and products liability insurance which includes a principal's indemnity extension to the Northern Midlands Council with a minimum cover of \$20 million; or
- d) the application does not comply with the requirements of this By-Law.

12. Requirements for licence

A licence shall specify:

- a) the name and address of place which the licence applies;
- b) the receipt number of payment;
- c) the applicants full name;
- d) the dates of issue and expiration of the licence; and
- e) the particulars of what the licence is issued for.

13. Insurance

It is a condition of all licences issued under this By-law that the licence holder must hold public and products liability insurance cover that extends to cover the licensed activity and provides a clear statement that acknowledges that the insurer is aware of the extension to the business to cover the freestanding sign(s) / on street dining / display of goods. The cover must provide a 'principals indemnity extension' to the Northern Midlands Council with a minimum cover of \$20 million.

PART 5 – BY-LAW COMPLIANCE

14. Costs

In addition to a penalty imposed in relation to a failure to comply with or a contravention of this By-law, any expense incurred by Council in consequence of that failure or contravention is recoverable by Council as a debt payable by the person so failing to comply.

15. Notices

- 1) Where an Authorised Officer reasonably believes that footpath trading is occurring in contravention of this By-law, that Authorised Officer may serve a notice on the Person (or Persons) who own the premises and/or is conducting the footpath trading which requires the Person (or Persons) named in the notice to:
 - a) cease footpath trading; or
 - b) obtain a licence with respect to the footpath trading;within 14 days of the date of service of the notice, or such other period of time as may be specified in the notice.
- 2) A person served with a notice under sub-clause 15(1) of this By-law must comply

with the requirements of that notice.

PENALTY: A fine not exceeding 4 penalty units

- 3) A person served with a notice under sub-clause 15(1) of this By-law may apply to the General Manager within 14 days of the date of service of the notice seeking:
 - a) withdrawal of the notice; or
 - b) additional time in which to comply with the requirements of the notice.

16. Removal and sale of items

- 1) Where an Authorised Officer reasonably believes that footpath trading is occurring in contravention of this By-law, that Authorised Officer may do the following, with the assistance of another person who is employed by or engaged by Council:
 - (a) remove any freestanding signs, street furniture (including but not limited to tables, chairs, umbrellas, display stands) or any other items which may be used for footpath trading (collectively referred to in this clause as "seized items"); and
 - (b) take the seized items to a place of safety and hold the seized items until:
 - (i) any penalty required to be paid pursuant to this By-law has been paid to Council; and
 - (ii) any cost incurred by Council for the removal and detention of a seized item has been paid to Council.
- 2) Within two business days of the seizure, Council must provide notice to the person who is, or appears to the Authorised Officer to be, the owner of the seized items that they have been seized and may be recovered from Council, subject to the requirements of this clause.
- 3) If the seized items have not been collected pursuant to clause 16(1)(b) for a period of 14 days, the seized items may be sold or destroyed by Council at its discretion.
- 4) If a seized item is sold pursuant to clause 16(3), Council may retain the following from the sale proceeds:
 - (a) any amounts outstanding pursuant to clause 16(1)(b); and
 - (b) any expenses associated with the sale of the seized item, including any auctioneer's fees.
- 5) If a seized item is destroyed pursuant to this clause or if the sale proceeds are less than the total of the amounts specified in clause 16(1)(b), the balance must be paid by the owner of the seized items and are recoverable by the Council as a debt due to it.
- 6) Council is not required to take any steps pursuant to this clause and may take other steps to prevent footpath trading, such as placing bollards on the footpath.

17. Offences

- 1) A person who breaches any other provision of this By-Law is guilty of an offence under this By-Law.
- 2) The penalty for an offence under this By-Law shall not exceed 4 penalty units and in the case of a continuing offence a daily fine not exceeding 2 penalty unit.
- 3) A person who breaches this By-Law or any condition imposed hereunder may in addition to any other penalty be required to pay any expenses incurred by Council in consequence of the breach of this By-Law.

PART 6 – MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

18. Obstruction of an Authorised Officer

A Person must not obstruct, assault, threaten, harass or intimidate an Authorised Officer engaged in the performance on any function or the exercise of any power under this By-law.

PENALTY: A fine not exceeding 4 penalty units.

PART 7 – INFRINGEMENT NOTICES

19. Infringement Notices

- 1) An infringement notice may be issued in respect of a specified offence and the monetary penalty set out adjacent to the offence in Column 3 of Schedule 1 is the penalty payable under the infringement notice for that specified offence.
- 2) An Authorised Officer may:
 - a) issue an infringement notice to a person whom the Authorised Officer has reason to believe is guilty of a specified offence; and
 - b) issue one infringement notice in respect of more than one specified offence;
 - c) Impose a monetary penalty for the specified offence in respect of which the Infringement notice is issued.
- 3) Payment of an infringement notice issued under this By-law must be made to the General Manager within 28 days of the issue of the infringement notice to avoid the Infringement notice being referred to the Director, Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service.
- 4) The *Monetary Penalties Enforcement Act 2005* (Tas) applies to an infringement notice issued under this By-law.

SCHEDULE 1

INFRINGEMENT NOTICES – OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

Column 1 CLAUSE	Column 2 DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE	Column 3 PENALTY (Penalty Units)
5(1)	Footpath trading without licence	2
5(1)	Daily offence for footpath trading without a licence.	1
9(8)	Fail to comply with conditions of licence	2
9(9)	Make false representation or declaration	2
15(2)	Fail to comply with requirements of notice	2
18(1)	Obstruction of Authorised Officer	2



NORTHERN
MIDLANDS
COUNCIL

FOOTPATH TRADING BY-LAW

REGULATORY IMPACT STATEMENT

By-law No. 1 of 2020

A by-law for the purpose of regulating footpath trading in the municipal area of the Northern Midlands.

PROPOSED FOOTPATH TRADING BY-LAW
BY-LAW No.1 OF 2020
REGULATORY IMPACT STATEMENT
Section 156A Local Government Act 1993

1. BACKGROUND

The Northern Midlands Council previously had three by-laws regulating footpath trading and associated activities:

- Display of Goods on Highway By-Law
- On Street Dining By-Law
- Freestanding Sign By-Law

The Northern Midlands Council also has in place a Footpath Trading Policy.

The *Northern Midlands Interim Planning Scheme 2013* and the State Planning Provisions' (SPPs) do not regulate footpath dining and temporary signs. On this basis a by-law is required to regulate these displays.

In accordance with *Section 155 of the Local Government Act 1993* (LG Act), a by-law expires 10 years after the date on which it first took effect.

The previous By-Laws: Display of Goods on Highway By-Law No. 1 of 2009, On Street Dining By-Law No. 2 of 2009 and Freestanding Sign By-Law No.3 of 2009 expired on 26th January 2020.

As a consequence, the Council has resolved in accordance with *s.156 of the Local Government Act 1993* its intention to make the proposed Footpath Trading By-Law No. 1 of 2020.

The purpose of this by-law is to create one regulatory document to regulate footpath trading in the municipal area of the Northern Midlands.

The by-law applies to all businesses operating within the Northern Midlands municipal area.

If the by-law is not introduced council will have no power to regulate footpath trading.

In preparing the proposed by-law due regard has been given to the provisions within existing relevant legislation and the need to ensure that the new by-law does not duplicate or conflict with those statutory provisions. Particular regard has been had to the *Local Government Act 1993*, the *Local Government (Highways) Act 1982* and the *Land Use Planning & Approvals Act 1993*.

2. THE OBJECTIVES OF THE BY-LAW (Section 156A(2)(a))

The objective of the proposed by-law is to regulate footpath trading in the Northern Midlands municipality by:

- Preventing excessive use of signage by businesses in the Northern Midlands municipality.
- Preventing danger/hazard to patrons caused by crowded streets/shopfronts.
- Establishing clear guidelines for footpath trading to ensure fairness to all businesses.
- Trying to protect both the Council and the public against damages and loss by setting the basic level of public liability insurance to be held by the operator of such an enterprise, including products extension.

The means by which the proposed by-law is intended to achieve the objective are by:

- Providing an administrative framework within which the council can approve the operation of a footpath trading enterprise.
- Providing clear guidelines for the trading of goods and services in an outdoor environment.
- Providing for a licence system allowing, under specified standards, footpath trading.

3. NATURE OF ANY RESTRICTION ON COMPETITION (Section 156A(2)(b))

The by-law seeks to regulate footpath trading within Northern Midlands municipal area.

Council believes the by-law will create fairness among the businesses as the same rules will apply to all businesses in the municipality.

The only provision in the by-law that potentially restricts competition is that it gives a power to the Council to determine who can be licensed to operate a footpath trading enterprise. The purpose of the by-law is to prohibit the conduct of such activities on public streets in the absence of the permit.

4. COSTS AND BENEFITS OF ANY RESTRICTION ON COMPETITION (Section 156A(2)(c)(i))

The by-law seeks to create the opportunity for the operation of footpath trading enterprises because without it such enterprises cannot be legally operated on the streets within Northern Midlands municipal area.

Such power is unlikely to be exercised provided applicants are operating in accordance with council's guidelines.

The by-law restricts what businesses can display on a footpath, however, provides a benefit to all businesses as they are treated equally, and all have to comply with the same obligations.

Existing business may need to change practice or become compliant.

The by-law will place no restriction on competition as the requirement to obtain a licence for the operation of footpath trading enterprises on a public street will ensure that the practice is managed and controlled as per the guidelines contained within Council's Footpath Trading Policy.

Within the by-law, a framework is created to enable the Council to approve and police the operation of footpath trading enterprises.

Without this by-law businesses are unable to legally operate on the street.

Apart from the costs identified in section 5 there are no major disadvantages or restrictions that the by-law will impact on the conduct of business and competition within the Northern Midlands municipal area.

5. COSTS AND BENEFITS OF ANY IMPACT ON THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS (Section 156A(2)(c)(ii))

Benefits

- Street signs advise people that the business is open.
- Street signs advertise particular items that the business sells.
- Signs, trade displays and on- street dining attract customers to the business.
- Added atmosphere, ambience and uniformity to the street scape.
- Street signs let customers know that businesses are open on non-traditional shopping days such as weekends and public holidays.
- Expanded serving/display areas for businesses.
- Uniformity of requirements for businesses, meaning no business is unfairly disadvantaged.
- Consolidation of three previous by-laws to one.

Costs

- more regulation
- application process
- application fees
- increased public liability for on street activities
- restriction on size and types of signs
- restricted location of signage

- penalties for non-compliance

6. **ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED BY COUNCIL** (Section 156A(2)(d))

In preparing the By-law the following options were explored:

- (a) **Do nothing.** This option was not acted upon because of the perceived need to provide a means for permitting and encouraging footpath trading as a result of community complaints around signage.
- (b) **Continue with Councils existing By-laws.** This was not seen as an option as the previous by-laws expired on 26th January 2020 and would need to be remade. three by-laws that deal with footpath trading are unnecessary as they can be consolidated to create one by-law for footpath trading.

Without an appropriate by-law proper standards cannot be imposed to ensure that;

- (a) pedestrians are not inconvenienced by footpath trading; and
- (b) that diners are not required to sit in an area that maybe unsafe because of the presence of traffic on the adjacent road pavement.

7. **ASSESSMENT OF GREATEST NET BENEFIT OR LEAST NET COST TO THE COMMUNITY**
(Section 156A(2)(e))

Net Benefits

- Improved ambience within streets by enabling footpath trading to occur in a safe manner.
- Fairness to all businesses by having uniform rules

Net Cost

- Administration costs

This by-law will ensure that the activity associated with the practice of providing goods and service to the public on streets within the Northern Midlands Council area, is regulated and in compliance with the provisions contained within the Policy Guidelines for Footpath Trading.

The administrative costs of a permit system will be covered by the cost of the permit and thus will not impose any burden on the ratepayers generally. The enforcement costs will

be minimal as the Council will use its existing staff to police the by-law. The cost of the legal enforcement of the by-law should be largely met by the recovery of penalties and legal costs. The Council believes that any restriction that flows from the by-law is justified as the benefits to the community far outweigh the costs of complying with the proposed bylaw.

8. ASSESSMENT OF DIRECT AND INDIRECT ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT (Section 156A(2)(f))

Social Impact

- Safer access for pedestrians as there will be a continuous accessible path of travel
- Safer access for people with disabilities

Economic Impact

The direct economic impact of the by-law related to the fees associated with the licensing of businesses and possible increase in public liability insurance. The cost of new signage may also impact on some businesses.

Indirect economic impacts could relate to perceived loss of income associated with restricted location of signs, trade display and on street dining areas.

The economic benefit.

- extra seating and food areas for patrons allowing business to seat more.
- displaying of goods on the footpath
- extra signage that allows businesses to attract customers.

Environmental Impact

From an environmental perspective clutter on the streets is reduced and the proposed regulatory framework will provide improved uniformity.

Conclusion

Council believe that a by-law is the best way to regulate footpath trading and ensure fairness for all business owners.

9. PROPOSED PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS (Section 156A(2)(g))

The Public Consultation process will consist of: -

- (a) Referral of the proposed by-law to the following persons or organisations: -
- Local District committees
 - Businesses
 - Northern Midlands Business Association
 - Tasmanian police

- Royal Guide Dog Association
 - Royal Society for Blind and Deaf
 - Department of State Growth
 - Anti-Discrimination Commissioner
 - Department of Health
- (b) Mention on Council's website nmc.tas.gov.au, Councils Facebook page and the Northern Midlands Courier.
- (c) In accordance with the *Local Government Act 1993*, and as part of the by-law making process, submissions will be invited from the public.

Any person wishing to comment on this proposed by-law may do so in writing addressed to the General Manager, within 21 days from the date of publication of the initial notice in the Examiner newspaper.

Council will take into consideration all submissions properly made to it during the public comment period.

- (d) Copies of the proposed By-law and regulatory impact statement are available from the Council Office at 13 Smith Street, LONGFORD and on the Council's website.
- (e) Reference to the draft By-Law in media articles and press releases.
- (f) For further information about the proposed By-law the public will be directed to visit the Northern Midlands Council – 13 Smith Street, LONGFORD or www.northernmidlands.tas.gov.au
- (g) The Communication and Consultation Partnership Agreement between State and Local Government requires that Councils consult with relevant State Agencies during the by-law making process. In this instance only the Department of State Growth and the Department of Health has been consulted.

Des Jennings
GENERAL MANAGER

DATED the [X] day of [X] 201[X]

Cities/Councils

**NORTHERN MIDLANDS COUNCIL
DISPLAY OF GOODS ON A HIGHWAY BY-LAW
BY-LAW NO. 1 OF 2009**

A BY-LAW made under section 145 of the *Local Government Act 1993* for the purpose of regulating and licensing the display of goods on a highway in the Northern Midlands area.

**PART 1
PRELIMINARY**

1 Short Title

This By-law may be cited as the Display of Goods and Services on a Highway By-law no. 1 of 2009.

2 Application

This By-law applies to the whole of the Northern Midlands municipal area.

3 Interpretation

In this By-law, unless the contrary intention appears:

"authorised officer"	means an employee authorised by the General Manager for the purposes of this By-law;
"Council"	means the Northern Midlands Council;
"furniture"	means chairs, tables and umbrellas and display stands;
"highway"	means a local highway within the meaning of the <i>Local Government (Highways) Act 1992</i> ;
"General Manager"	means the General Manager appointed by the Council to that position;
"licence"	means a licence issued by the Council in accordance with this By-law;
"display of goods and services"	includes the offer, display or exposure for sale of, any goods, services, merchandise, wares, commodity, article or thing.

**PART 2
LICENCE**

4 Licence

- (1) A person may apply to the council for a licence authorizing the display of goods and services to occur on a highway.
- (2) An authorised officer may grant a licence upon an application pursuant to clause 4(1) unconditionally, or subject to reasonable conditions.

5 Display of Goods without a licence

- (1) A person must not cause or permit the display of goods and services on a highway except in accordance with a licence issued for that purpose.

**PART 3
INFRINGEMENT NOTICES**

6 Infringement Notices

- (1) An authorised officer may:
- (a) issue an infringement notice to a person that the authorised officer has reason to believe is guilty of a specified offence;
 - (b) issue one infringement notice in respect of more than one specified offence;
 - (c) impose a monetary penalty for the specified offence in respect of which the infringement notice is issued.
- (2) Infringement notices may be issued in respect of the offences specified in Column 1 of the Schedule to this By-law and the penalty specified in Column 3 opposite the offence is the penalty payable under an infringement notice issued in respect of that offence.
- (3) In order to avoid the infringement notice being referred to the Director Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service for enforcement action the person issued with an infringement notice must comply with section 17 of the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Act 2005
- (4) An infringement notice alleging that a vehicle has been used in relation to a specified offence may be served by affixing it to that vehicle.
- (5) The Monetary Penalties Enforcement Act 2005 applies to an infringement notice issued under this By-law.

7 Infringement Notice Offences

All monies payable to the council or general manager under this By-law are a debt due to the Council and recoverable at law.

Column 1 CLAUSE	Column 2 OFFENCE	Column 3 PENALTY (Penalty Units)
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE		
5	Displaying of goods and services without a licence	2
5	On-going daily offence of displaying goods & services without a licence	1

3 FEBRUARY 2010

TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

155

In witness whereof the Common Seal of the Northern Midlands Council was hereunto affixed this 26 day of January 2010, pursuant to a resolution of Council passed on the 25 day of January 2010 in the presence of us:

(CS)
KIM POLLEY, Mayor

.....
ADAM WILSON, Acting General Manager

This By-law is certified as being in accordance with the law.

.....
SHAUN McELWAIN, Legal Practitioner

Certified as being made in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1993*

.....
ADAM WILSON, Acting General Manager

Confirmed by me this day of 2010

.....
HON JIM COX MHA
Minister for Local Government

**NORTHERN MIDLANDS COUNCIL
ON STREET DINING BY-LAW
BY-LAW NO. 2 OF 2009**

A BY-LAW made under section 145 of the *Local Government Act 1993* for the purpose of regulating and licensing dining on a highway in the Northern Midlands area.

**PART 1
PRELIMINARY**

Short Title

1. This By-law may be cited as the On Street Dining By-law no. 2 of 2009.

Application

2. This By-law applies to the whole of the Northern Midlands municipal area.

Interpretation

3. In this By-law, unless the contrary intention appears:-

"authorised officer"	means an employee or contractor authorised by the General Manager for the purposes of this By-law;
"Council"	means the Northern Midlands Council;
"furniture"	means chairs, tables and umbrellas and display stands;
"highway"	means a local highway within the meaning of the <i>Local Government (Highways) Act 1982</i> ;
"general manager"	Means the General Manager appointed by Council to that position.
"authorised officer"	means the authorised officer appointed by the Council to that position;
"licence"	means a licence issued by the Council in accordance with this By-law;
"street dining"	means the consumption of food and or beverages by seated customers in an area on a highway external to a take-away food shop, hotel or restaurant licensed to serve food;

**PART 2
LICENCE**

Licence

4. (1) A person may apply to the Council for a licence authorizing street dining to take place on the highway.
(2) An authorised officer may, on behalf of Council, grant a licence to a person authorizing street dining on a highway, on such terms and conditions as he or she thinks fit.

Licence Responsibilities & Obligations

5. (1) The licensee must maintain the area where the licence applies and the area adjacent to it in a clean and sanitary manner;
(2) The licensee must not cause or permit the area where the licence applies and the area adjacent to be contaminated or insanitary;

In witness Whereof the Common Seal of the Northern Midlands Council was hereunto affixed this 26 day of January 2010, pursuant to a resolution of Council passed on the 25 day of January 2010 in the presence of us:

(CS)

.....
KIM POLLEY, Mayor

.....
ADAM WILSON, Acting General Manager

This By-law is certified as being in accordance with the law.

.....
SHAUN McELWAIN, Legal Practitioner

Certified as being made in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1993*

.....
ADAM WILSON, Acting General Manager

Confirmed by me this day of 2010

.....
HON. JIM COX MHA
Minister for Local Government

**NORTHERN MIDLANDS COUNCIL
FREESTANDING SIGN-BY-LAW
BY-LAW NO. 3 OF 2009**

A BY-LAW made under section 145 of the *Local Government Act 1993* for the purpose of regulating and licensing a freestanding sign on a highway in the Northern Midlands area.

**PART 1
PRELIMINARY**

Short Title

1. This By-law may be cited as Freestanding Sign By-Law No. 3 of 2009.

Application

2. This By-law applies to the whole of the Northern Midlands municipal area.

Interpretation

3. In this By-law, unless the contrary intention appears:-

"authorised officer"	means an employee or contractor authorised by the General Manager for the purposes of this By-law;
"Council"	means the Northern Midlands Council;
"highway"	means a local highway within the meaning of the <i>Local Government (Highways) Act 1982</i> ;
"general manager"	Means the General Manager appointed by Council to that position;
"authorised officer"	means the authorised officer appointed by the Council to that position;
"licence"	means a licence issued by the Council in accordance with this By-law;
"freestanding sign"	means a portable sign that is not permanently fixed to the ground and is not attached to a building.
"sign"	means any advertisement, notice, representation, slogan, symbol, statement or supergraphic whether illuminated or not, but does not include any sign: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) erected or to be erected wholly inside any building (but not including any arcade); (ii) erected or to be erected in or upon any premises in a place or in a manner whereby it is not visible from any public place; (iii) lawfully erected for the control and regulation of traffic by or on behalf of the Department of Police and Emergency Services and the Department of Transport of the State of Tasmania or the Council; (iv) which gives only the name of any road street or public way.

Column 1 CLAUSE.	Column 2 OFFENCE GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE	Column 3 PENALTY (Penalty Units)
5	Provision of free standing sign without a licence	2
5	On-going daily offence for a free standing sign without a licence	1

In witness whereof the Common Seal of the Northern Midlands Council was hereunto affixed this 26 day of January 2010, pursuant to a resolution of Council passed on the 25 day of January 2010 in the presence of us:-

(CS)
KIM POLLEY, Mayor

.....
ADAM WILSON, Acting General Manager

This By-law is certified as being in accordance with the law.

.....
SHAUN McELWAIN, Legal Practitioner

Certified as being made in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1993*

.....
ADAM WILSON, Acting General Manager

Confirmed by me this day of 2010

.....
HON JIM COX MHA
Minister for Local Government



NORTHERN MIDLANDS COUNCIL

POLICY MANUAL

FOOTPATH TRADING

Originated Date:	Adopted 18 June 2007 – Min. No. 200/07 (as Policy 52)
Amended Date/s:	Amended 20 September 2010 – Min. No. 251/10 Amended 27 May 2013 – Min. No. 132/13 (Incorporating Policy No 26 - rescinded) Amended 16 October 2017 – Min. No. 326/17
Applicable Legislation:	Part 11 of the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i>
Objective	To provide guidelines for footpath trading.
Administration:	Community and Development
Review Cycle/Date:	Next review 2021.

1 INTRODUCTION

Footpath trading is the use of footpaths by a business for the display of signs and goods, and for outdoor eating.

The Footpath Trading Policy has been developed to ensure that commercial activity on footpaths does not impact on safety and amenity.

2 DEFINITIONS

“authorised officer” *“footpath”* means that part of the road reservation between the formed road and the property boundary and includes areas of naturestrip.

“footpath trading” means use of the footpath for freestanding signs, on street dining or the display of goods.

“main road” means Marlborough & Wellington Streets, Longford; Russell & High Streets, Evandale; Main Road, Perth; Main Street, Cressy; Falmouth Street, Avoca; High Street, Campbell Town; and Church & Bridge Streets, Ross.

“freestanding sign” means a sign not permanently attached to the ground or to a building or other structure includes portable signs, A frame signs, sandwich boards and flag/banner signs.

3 NUMBER OF FREESTANDING SIGNS

The number of free standing signs must be no more than two per premises. For premises not located on a main road, one of the signs may be located at the intersection of the main road.

4 SIZE OF FREESTANDING SIGNS

Freestanding signs must be no higher than 1m and no wider than 60cm, except that flag/banner signs may be 2.5m high x 90cm wide.

5 NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE ADVERTISING RACKS

Registered newsagencies and sub-newsagencies do not require a licence for newspaper or magazine advertising racks located against the shop front, securely fastened, and not causing a hazard by protruding into the footpath.

6 BLACKBOARD SIGNS

A licence is not required for up to two blackboard signs no larger than 60cm wide x 90cm high located against the front of the building, securely fastened, and not causing a hazard by protruding into the footpath.



NORTHERN MIDLANDS COUNCIL POLICY MANUAL

7 APPLICATION FOR A LICENCE

A person must apply to the Council for a licence under the Freestanding Signs By-Law No. 3 of 2009, the On Street Dining By-Law No. 2 of 2009, or the Display of Goods and Services By-Law No. 1 of 2009 for the use of the footpath for freestanding signs, on street dining or the display of goods.

Licences must be renewed annually.

The application must be on Council's application form and include:

- a plan to scale showing the location of the activity;
- a copy of insurance to cover the activity;
- the applicable fee.

8 ISSUE OF A LICENCE

Licences are subject to the following conditions:

- The licence holder must hold public and products liability insurance cover that extends to cover the licensed activity and provides a clear statement that acknowledges that the insurer is aware of the extension to the business to cover the freestanding sign(s) / on street dining / display of goods. The cover must provide a 'principals indemnity extension' to the Northern Midlands Council with a minimum cover of twenty million dollars.

THIS LICENCE EXPIRES:

- twelve months from the date of issue; or
- if there is no longer a current public and products liability insurance covering the activity.

STRUCTURES

All structures and objects used in the licensed activity must:

- be located and setback far enough from the kerb to allow people to readily enter and exit cars;
- be located to retain an unobstructed 1.5m wide pedestrian pathway along the footpath;
- be adequately weighted so as to be secure;
- be brought in if weather renders them unstable;
- not encroach beyond the side boundaries of the property;
- be of a design that prevents damage to footpath paving;
- be removed from the road reserve when the business is closed, and any footpath sockets plugged;
- be strongly designed and constructed for a public environment.

FREESTANDING SIGNS

- Must not be moving, rotating, animated, or illuminated.

UMBRELLAS

- The edge of umbrellas must be set back far enough from the kerb that they don't cause a hazard to people entering and exiting cars.
- There must be a minimum clearance of 2.1m between the underside of umbrellas and the footpath.
- Umbrellas must not extend into the pedestrian pathway so as to cause a hazard to people moving past the site.

AMENITY

The licence holder must:

- maintain the area for on street dining in a clean and sanitary manner including, but not limited to, emptying waste bins and washing pavements, promptly cleaning and washing away any liquid, food, debris, broken glass, or waste from the area;



NORTHERN MIDLANDS COUNCIL POLICY MANUAL

- not use the existing street rubbish bins for disposal of table waste;
- not sweep rubbish into the street gutter or adjacent footpath areas;
- be responsible for the conduct of patrons at tables and chairs;
- ensure patrons do not obstruct the footpath by rearranging the tables and chairs;
- not place or use sound amplification equipment, juke boxes, or loudspeakers in the outdoor dining area for the purpose of announcements, broadcasts, playing of music, or similar purposes;
- not allow live entertainment in the outdoor dining area;
- ensure that freestanding heaters comply with Australian Standard AS1596 (Storage and Handling) and must be certified by the Australian Gas Association.

9 COUNCIL NOT OBLIGED TO ISSUE LICENCE

- Council is not obliged to issue a licence for footpath trading, regardless of whether it complies with this policy.
- If an application is refused, grounds for refusal will be provided. The applicant may appeal to the General Manager for a review of the decision.

10 COUNCIL MAY CANCEL LICENCE

- Council may cancel a licence at any time, giving reasons for the cancellation.

Proposed Replacement By Law
Footpath Trading By-Law 2020

Expired By-Laws
Display of Goods on a Highway By-Law No. 1 of 2009

On Street Dining By-Law No. 2 of 2009

Freestanding Sign By-Law No. 3 of 2009

Footpath Trading Policy

<p>A by-law of Northern Midlands Council made under Section 145 of the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> for the purpose of regulating and licensing footpath trading in the Northern Midlands municipal area.</p>	<p>A BY-LAW made under section 145 of the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> for the purpose of regulating and licensing the display of goods on a highway in the Northern Midlands area.</p>	<p>A BY-LAW made under section 145 of the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> for the purpose of regulating and licensing dining on a highway in the Northern Midlands area.</p>	<p>A BY-LAW made under section 145 of the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> for the purpose of regulating and licensing a freestanding sign on a highway in the Northern Midlands area.</p>	<p>Footpath trading is the use of footpaths by a business for the display of signs and goods, and for outdoor seating. The Footpath Trading Policy has been developed to ensure that commercial activity on footpaths does not impact on safety and amenity.</p>
---	---	---	--	--

PART 1 – PRELIMINARY

<p>Short title This By-law may be cited as the Footpath Trading By-Law Number 1 of 2020.</p>	<p>This By-law may be cited as the Display of Goods and Services on a Highway By-law no. 1 of 2008</p>	<p>This By-law may be cited as the On Street Dining By-law no. 2 of 2009</p>	<p>This By-law may be cited as the Freestanding Sign on a Highway By-law no. 3 of 2009.</p>	
<p>Commencement This By-law commences on the day that this By-law is published in the Tasmanian Government Gazette.</p>				
<p>Application This By-law applies to footpath trading anywhere in the Northern Midlands municipal area.</p>	<p>This By-law applies to the whole of the Northern Midlands municipal area</p>	<p>This By-law applies to the whole of the Northern Midlands municipal area</p>	<p>This By-law applies to the whole of the Northern Midlands municipal area</p>	

PART 2 – DEFINED TERMS

<p>'Act' In this By-law unless contrary intention appears:</p>	<p>In this By-law, unless the contrary intention appears</p>	<p>In this By-law, unless the contrary intention appears</p>	<p>In this By-law, unless the contrary intention appears:</p>	
<p>'Authorised Officer' means the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> (Tas); means the General Manager of the Northern Midlands Council or a person appointed as an authorised officer by the General Manager for the purposes of this By-law;</p>	<p>means an employee authorised by the General Manager for the purposes of this By-law</p>	<p>means an employee or contractor authorised by the General Manager for the purposes of this By-law;</p>	<p>means an employee or contractor authorised by the General Manager for the purposes of this By-law</p>	<p>"footpath" means that part of the road reservation between the formed road and the property boundary and includes areas of naturestrip</p>
<p>'By-law' is a reference to this Footpath Trading By-law No. 1 of 2020;</p>				
<p>'Council' means Northern Midlands Council (ABN 70 695 934 223) constituted pursuant to the Act;</p>	<p>means the Northern Midlands Council</p>	<p>means the Northern Midlands Council;</p>	<p>means the Northern Midlands Council</p>	
<p>'display of goods' means the offer, display or exposure for sale of, any goods, services, merchandise, wares, commodity, article or thing;</p>				
<p>"display of goods and services"</p>	<p>Includes the offer, display or exposure for sale of, any goods, services, merchandise, wares, commodity, article or thing</p>			
<p>'Footpath' means that part of the road reservation between the formed road and the property boundary and includes areas of nature strip;</p>				
<p>'Footpath trading' means the use of a public footpath for commercial purposes, including but not limited to; display of goods, display of freestanding signs and on street dining;</p>				<p>means use of the footpath for freestanding signs, on street dining or the display of goods</p>

'freestanding sign'	means a freestanding, portable advertising device, including but not limited to: a) a sandwich board sign or an A frame sign; and b) a flag or banner, including in a teardrop or feather shape;				means a portable sign that is not permanently fixed to the ground and is not attached to a building	means a sign not permanently attached to the ground or to a building or other structure includes portable signs, A frame signs, sandwich boards and flag/banner signs
'furniture'		means chairs, tables and umbrellas and display stands;	means chairs, tables and umbrellas and display stands;			
'General Manager'	means the person appointed by Council from time to time to the position of General Manager in accordance with section 61 of the Act;	means the General Manager appointed by the Council to that position	Means the General Manager appointed by Council to that position	Means the General Manager appointed by Council to that position		
'highway'	means a local highway within the meaning of the Local Government (Highways) Act 1982;	means a local highway within the meaning of the Local Government (Highways) Act 1982	means a local highway within the meaning of the Local Government (Highways) Act 1982	means a local highway within the meaning of the Local Government (Highways) Act 1982		
'infringement notice'	means an infringement notice within the meaning of the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Act 2005;					
'licence'	means a licence issued under this By-law;	means a licence issued by the Council in accordance with this By-law	means a licence issued by the Council in accordance with this By-law			
'main road'	means Marlborough & Wellington Streets, Longford; Russell & High Streets, Evandale; Main Road, Perth; Main Street, Cressy; Falmouth Street, Avoca; High Street, Campbell Town; and Church & Bridge Streets, Ross;					means Marlborough & Wellington Streets, Longford; Russell & High Streets, Evandale; Main Road, Perth; Main Street, Cressy; Falmouth Street, Avoca; High Street, Campbell Town; and Church & Bridge Streets, Ross
'municipal area'	means the municipal area of the Northern Midlands Council as defined in section 16 of the Act;					
'on street dining'	means the consumption of food or beverages or both by persons seated in an area that is part of a highway;					
'penalty unit'	means the sum as prescribed under the provisions of the Penalty Units and Other Penalties Act 1987;					
'person'	includes an individual and a body corporate;					
'premises'	means a house or building, together with its land and outbuildings, occupied by a business or considered in an official context;					
'public place'	has the meaning given to the term in section 3(1) of the Police Offences Act 1935 (Tas);					
'specified offence'	means an offence against the clause specified in Column 1 of Schedule 1 to this By-law.					
'sign'					means any advertisement, notice, representation, slogan, symbol, statement or supergraphic whether illuminated or not, but does not include any sign: (i) erected or to be erected wholly inside any building (but not including any arcade); (ii) erected or to be erected in or	

"street dining"			means the consumption of food and or beverages by seated customers in an area on a highway external to a take-away food shop, hotel or restaurant licensed to serve food	upon any premises in a place or in a manner whereby it is not visible from any public place; (iii) lawfully erected for the control and regulation of traffic by or on behalf of the Department of Police and Emergency Services and the Department of Transport of the State of Tasmania or the Council; (iv) which gives only the name of any road street or public way.	
FOOTPATH TRADING					
Requirements for Footpath Trading	No person shall carry on footpath trading on a footpath or on any other public place unless that person: a) is the holder of a valid licence; and b) is acting in compliance with this By-law.				
Structures	PENALTY: A fine not exceeding 4 penalty units and in the case of a continuing offence, a further fine not exceeding 2 penalty unit for each day that the offence continues. 1) All structures and objects used for footpath trading must: a) be located and setback far enough from the kerb to allow people to readily enter and exit cars; b) be located to retain an unobstructed 1.5m wide pedestrian pathway along the footpath; c) be adequately weighted so as to be secure; d) be brought in if weather renders them unstable; e) not encroach beyond the side boundaries of the property; f) be of a design that prevents damage to footpath paving; g) be removed from the road reserve when the business is closed, and any footpath sockets plugged; and h) be strongly designed and constructed for a public environment.				1) All structures and objects used in the licensed activity must: a) be located and setback far enough from the kerb to allow people to readily enter and exit cars; b) be located to retain an unobstructed 1.5m wide pedestrian pathway along the footpath; c) be adequately weighted so as to be secure; d) be brought in if weather renders them unstable; e) not encroach beyond the side boundaries of the property; f) be of a design that prevents damage to footpath paving; g) be removed from the road reserve when the business is closed, and any footpath sockets plugged; and h) be strongly designed and constructed for a public

<p>Umbrellas</p>	<p>2) Umbrellas used for footpath trading must comply with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the edge of umbrellas must be set back far enough from the kerb that they don't cause a hazard to people entering and exiting cars; b) there must be a minimum clearance of 2.1m between the underside of umbrellas and the footpath; and c) umbrellas must not extend into the pedestrian pathway so as to cause a hazard to people moving past the site. 				<p>Umbrellas environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The edge of umbrellas must be set back far enough from the kerb that they don't cause a hazard to people entering and exiting cars. b) there must be a minimum clearance of 2.1m between the underside of umbrellas and the footpath. c) Umbrellas must not extend into the pedestrian pathway so as to cause a hazard to people moving past the site.
<p>Amenity</p>	<p>The licence holder must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) maintain the area for on street dining in a clean and sanitary manner including, but not limited to, emptying waste bins and washing pavements, promptly cleaning and washing away any liquid, food, debris, broken glass, or waste from the area; b) not use the existing street rubbish bins for disposal of table waste; c) not sweep rubbish into the street gutter or adjacent footpath areas; d) be responsible for the conduct of patrons at tables and chairs; e) ensure patrons do not obstruct the footpath by rearranging the tables and chairs; f) not place or use sound amplification equipment, juke boxes, or loudspeakers in the outdoor dining area for the purpose of announcements, broadcasts, playing of music, or similar purposes; g) not allow live entertainment in the outdoor dining area; and h) ensure that freestanding heaters comply with Australian Standard AS1596 (Storage and Handling) and must be certified by the Australian Gas Association. 				<p>The licence holder must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) maintain the area for on street dining in a clean and sanitary manner including, but not limited to, emptying waste bins and washing pavements, promptly cleaning and washing away any liquid, food, debris, broken glass, or waste from the area; b) not use the existing street rubbish bins for disposal of table waste; c) not sweep rubbish into the street gutter or adjacent footpath areas; d) be responsible for the conduct of patrons at tables and chairs; e) ensure patrons do not obstruct the footpath by rearranging the tables and chairs; f) not place or use sound amplification equipment, juke boxes, or loudspeakers in the outdoor dining area for the purpose of announcements, broadcasts, playing of music, or similar purposes; g) not allow live entertainment in the outdoor dining area; h) ensure that freestanding heaters comply with Australian Standard AS1596 (Storage and Handling) and must be certified by the Australian Gas Association.
<p>Requirements for Freestanding</p>	<p>1) This clause applies to freestanding signs placed on a footpath.</p>				

<p>Signs</p>	<p>2) The number of freestanding signs must be no more than two per premises. 3) For premises not located on a main road, one of the signs may be located at the intersection of the main road. 4) Freestanding signs must be no higher than 1m and no wider than 60cm, except that flag/banner signs may be 2.5m high x 90cm wide. 5) Freestanding signs must not be rotating, animated, or illuminated.</p>				<p>2) The number of free standing signs must be no more than two per premises. 3) For premises not located on a main road, one of the signs may be located at the intersection of the main road. 4) Freestanding signs must be no higher than 1m and no wider than 60cm, except that flag/banner signs may be 2.5m high x 90cm wide. 5) Must not be moving, rotating, animated, or illuminated.</p>
<p>LICENCE REQUIREMENTS</p>	<p>LICENCE REQUIREMENTS</p>	<p>LICENCE</p>	<p>Licence</p>	<p>Licence</p>	<p>Licence</p>
<p>Licence requirements and procedures</p>	<p>1) A person seeking to do anything for which a licence is required under this By-law is to apply to Council for the relevant licence using the form approved by the General Manager. 2) In order to be valid, an application for a licence must include the full name and postal address of the person making the application; 3) specify the location for which the licence is sought; be accompanied by an accurate plan to scale showing the location of the activity; 4) be accompanied by a copy of a Certificate of Currency of Insurance for \$20 million Public and Products Liability Cover which covers the proposed footpath trading area; and 5) be accompanied by any applicable fee. 6) Council or an Authorised Officer may request further information from an applicant within 14 days of receipt of a valid application. 7) If further information requested by Council is not provided within 14 days of a request made under sub-clause 9(3) of this By-law, Council may reject the application or consider it on the basis of the information that has been provided. 8) A licence granted by Council expires on the 30th of June following the date on which the licence was issued unless earlier cancelled. 9) Prior to the expiration of a licence, the holder may apply to renew it by making application to Council in the form approved by the General Manager and accompanied</p>	<p>(1) A person may apply to the council for a licence authorizing the display of goods and services to occur on a highway. (2) An authorised officer may grant a licence upon an application pursuant to clause 4(1) unconditionally, or subject to reasonable conditions.</p>	<p>(1) A person may apply to the Council for a licence authorizing street dining to take place on the highway. (2) An authorised officer may, on behalf of Council, grant a licence to a person authorizing street dining on a highway, on such terms and conditions as he or she thinks fit</p>	<p>(1) A person may apply to the Council for a licence authorizing a freestanding sign on the highway. (2) An authorised officer may grant a licence upon an application pursuant to clause 4(1) unconditionally, or subject to reasonable conditions.</p>	<p>1) A person must apply to the Council for a licence under the Freestanding Signs By-Law No. 3 of 2009, the On Street Dining By-Law No. 2 of 2009, or the Display of Goods and Services By-Law No. 1 of 2009 for the use of the footpath for freestanding signs, on street dining or the display of goods. 2) The application must be on Council's application form and include: a) a plan to scale showing the location of the activity; b) a copy of insurance to cover the activity; c) the applicable fee. 3) Licences must be renewed annually 4) This licence expires twelve months from the date of issue; or 5) Registered newsagencies and sub-newsagencies do not require a licence for newspaper or magazine advertising racks</p>

	<p>by the application fee prescribed by Council.</p> <p>7) The General Manager is to keep a register of all licences issued and is to note any amendments, corrections or cancellations to that register.</p> <p>8) The holder of a licence must comply with all of the conditions attaching to that licence.</p> <p>PENALTY: A fine not exceeding 4 penalty units.</p> <p>9) Any Person applying for a licence, or variation or renewal of a licence under this By-law must not willfully make or cause to be made any false representation or declaration as part of their application.</p> <p>PENALTY: A fine not exceeding 4 penalty units.</p>				<p>located against the shop front, securely fastened, and not causing a hazard by protruding into the footpath.</p> <p>B) A licence is not required for up to two blackboard signs no larger than 60cm wide x 90cm high located against the front of the building, securely fastened, and not causing a hazard by protruding into the footpath.</p> <p>C) If there is no longer a current public and products liability insurance covering the activity.</p>
			<p>Licence Responsibilities & Obligations</p> <p>1) The licensee must maintain the area where the licence applies and the area adjacent to it in a clean and sanitary manner;</p> <p>2) The licensee must not cause or permit the area where the licence applies and the area adjacent to be contaminated or insanitary</p>		<p>A) Council is not obliged to issue a licence for footpath trading, regardless of whether it complies with this policy.</p> <p>B) If an application is refused, grounds for refusal will be provided. The applicant may appeal to the General Manager for a review of the decision.</p> <p>C) Council may cancel a licence at any time, giving reasons for the cancellation.</p>
<p>Council may approve, refuse or cancel a licence</p>	<p>1) After considering an application, Council or an Authorised Officer has the discretion to:</p> <p>a) grant a licence, with or without conditions determined by Council or an Authorised Officer, and</p> <p>b) in the case of an existing licence, grant a renewal and add or vary the conditions of that licence.</p> <p>2) At any time, Council or an Authorised Officer may:</p> <p>a) amend or vary the conditions of any licence by giving one month's written notice to the holder of the relevant licence; and</p> <p>b) correct any accidental slip, omission or evident mistake or error in any licence by giving seven days written notification to the holder of the relevant licence.</p> <p>3) Council or an Authorised Officer may cancel a licence by giving 21 days' written notice of cancellation of the holder of the relevant licence. Cancellation takes effect 21 days after the date of the written notice of cancellation.</p> <p>4) Before cancelling any licence, Council or an Authorised Officer must:</p> <p>a) give one month's written notice to the holder of the relevant licence and ask that they show cause within 21 days of the date of the notice why the relevant licence should not be cancelled; and</p>				

	<p>b) give consideration to any representation made by the holder of the relevant licence in response to a notice given. 5) Clause 10(4) does not apply, and a licence may be cancelled immediately if: a) any licence fee has been outstanding for 28 days or more; or b) there has been a serious breach of any licence conditions or this By-law, including but not limited to a failure to obtain or maintain the required public and products liability insurance cover.</p>				
<p>Council may refuse to issue a licence</p>	<p>The Council may refuse to issue a licence if: a) the applicant has committed a breach of this By-law; b) the proposed freestanding sign, display of goods or on street dining is in the opinion of Council unsuitable in any respect to the location for which the licence is sought; c) Council has not been provided with a Certificate of Currency for a policy of public and products liability insurance which includes a principals indemnity extension to the Northern Midlands Council with a minimum cover of \$20 million; or d) the application does not comply with the requirements of this By-Law.</p>				
<p>Requirements for licence</p>	<p>A licence shall specify: a) the name and address of place which the licence applies; b) the receipt number of payment; c) the applicants full name; d) the dates of issue and expiration of the licence; and e) the particulars of what the licence is issued for.</p>				
<p>Insurance</p>	<p>It is a condition of all licences issued under this By-law that the licence holder must hold public and products liability insurance cover that extends to cover the licensed activity and provides a clear statement that acknowledges that the insurer is aware of the extension to the business to cover the freestanding sign(s) / on street dining / display of goods. The cover must provide a 'principals indemnity extension' to the Northern Midlands Council with a minimum cover of \$20 million.</p>				<p>The licence holder must hold public and products liability insurance cover that extends to cover the licensed activity and provides a clear statement that acknowledges that the insurer is aware of the extension to the business to cover the freestanding sign(s) / on street dining / display of goods. The cover must provide a 'principals indemnity extension' to the Northern Midlands Council with a minimum cover of twenty million dollars A) This licence expires twelve months from the date of issue, or if there is no longer a current public and products liability</p>

<p>BY-LAW COMPLIANCE</p> <p>Costs</p>	<p>In addition to a penalty imposed in relation to a failure to comply with or a contravention of this By-law, any expense incurred by Council in consequence of that failure or contravention is recoverable by Council as a debt payable by the person so failing to comply.</p>			<p>insurance covering the activity</p>
<p>Notices</p>	<p>1) Where an Authorised Officer reasonably believes that footpath trading is occurring in contravention of this By-law, that Authorised Officer may serve a notice on the Person (or Persons) who own the premises and/or is conducting the footpath trading which requires the Person (or Persons) named in the notice to:</p> <p>a) cease footpath trading; or</p> <p>b) obtain a licence with respect to the footpath trading; within 14 days of the date of service of the notice, or such other period of time as may be specified in the notice.</p> <p>2) A person served with a notice under sub-clause 15(1) of this By-law must comply with the requirements of that notice.</p> <p>3) A person served with a notice under sub-clause 15(1) of this By-law may apply to the General Manager within 14 days of the date of service of the notice seeking:</p> <p>a) withdrawal of the notice; or</p> <p>b) additional time in which to comply with the requirements of the notice.</p>			
<p>Removal and sale of items</p>	<p>1) Where an Authorised Officer reasonably believes that footpath trading is occurring in contravention of this By-law, that Authorised Officer may do the following, with the assistance of another person who is employed by or engaged by Council:</p> <p>a) remove any freestanding signs, street furniture (including but not limited to tables, chairs, umbrellas, display stands) or any other items which may be used for footpath trading (collectively referred to in this clause as "seized items"); and</p> <p>b) take the seized items to a place of safety and hold the seized items until:</p> <p>i) any penalty required to be paid pursuant to this By-law has been paid to Council; and</p> <p>ii) any cost incurred by Council for the removal and detention of a seized item has been paid to Council.</p> <p>2) Within two business days of the seizure, Council must provide notice to the person who is, or appears</p>	<p>1) A person must not cause or permit the display of goods and services on a highway except in accordance with a licence issued for that purpose.</p>	<p>1) A person must not cause or permit any furniture or other items to be placed or left on a highway for a purpose of encouraging or permitting street dining except in accordance with the conditions of a current licence.</p>	<p>1) A person must not cause or permit a freestanding sign to be placed or left on a highway except in accordance with the conditions of a current licence. Penalty: 5 penalty units and in the case of continuing offence, a further daily penalty of 1 penalty unit.</p>

	<p>to the Authorised Officer to be, the owner of the seized items that they have been seized and may be recovered from Council, subject to the requirements of this clause.</p> <p>3) If the seized items have not been collected pursuant to clause 16(1)(b) for a period of 14 days, the seized items may be sold or destroyed by Council at its discretion.</p> <p>4) If a seized item is sold pursuant to clause 16(3), Council may retain the following from the sale proceeds:</p> <p>a) any amounts outstanding pursuant to clause 16(1)(b); and</p> <p>b) any expenses associated with the sale of the seized item, including any auctioneer's fees.</p> <p>5) If a seized item is destroyed pursuant to this clause or if the sale proceeds are less than the total of the amounts specified in clause 16(1)(b), the balance must be paid by the owner of the seized items and are recoverable by the Council as a debt due to it.</p> <p>6) Council is not required to take any steps pursuant to this clause and may take other steps to prevent footpath trading, such as placing bollards on the footpath.</p>				
<p>Offences</p>	<p>1) A person who breaches any other provision of this By-Law is guilty of an offence under this By-Law.</p> <p>2) The penalty for an offence under this By-Law shall not exceed 4 penalty units and in the case of a continuing offence a daily fine not exceeding 2 penalty unit.</p> <p>3) A person who breaches this By-Law or any condition imposed hereunder may in addition to any other penalty be required to pay any expenses incurred by Council in consequence of the breach of this By-Law.</p>				
<p>MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS</p>					
<p>Obstruction of an Authorised Officer</p>	<p>A Person must not obstruct, assault, threaten, harass or intimidate an Authorised Officer engaged in the performance on any function or the exercise of any power under this By-law.</p> <p>PENALTY: A fine not exceeding 4 penalty units.</p>				
<p>INFRINGEMENT NOTICES</p>					
<p>Infringement Notices</p>	<p>1) An infringement notice may be issued in respect of a specified offence and the monetary penalty set out adjacent to the offence in Column 3 of Schedule 1 is the penalty payable under the infringement notice for that specified offence.</p> <p>2) An Authorised Officer may:</p>	<p>1) An authorised officer may:</p> <p>a) issue an infringement notice to a person that the authorised officer has reason to believe is guilty of a specified offence;</p> <p>b) issue one infringement notice in</p>	<p>1) An authorized officer may:</p> <p>(a) Issue an infringement notice to a person that the authorized officer has reason to believe is guilty of a specified offence;</p> <p>b) issue one infringement notice in</p>	<p>1) An authorized officer of Council may:</p> <p>(a) Issue an infringement notice to a person that the authorized officer has reason to believe is guilty of a specified offence;</p>	

<p>Infringement Notice Offences</p>	<p>a) issue an infringement notice to a person whom the Authorised Officer has reason to believe is guilty of a specified offence; and b) issue one infringement notice in respect of more than one specified offence; c) Impose a monetary penalty for the specified offence in respect of which the Infringement notice is issued. 3) Payment of an Infringement notice under this By-law must be made to the General Manager within 28 days of the issue of the infringement notice to avoid the Infringement notice being referred to the Director, Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service. 4) The Monetary Penalties Enforcement Act 2005 (Tas) applies to an infringement notice issued under this By-law.</p>	<p>respect of more than one specified offence; c) Impose a monetary penalty for the specified offence in respect of which the infringement notice is issued. 2) Infringement notices may be issued in respect of the offences specified in Column 1 of the Schedule to this By-law and the penalty specified in Column 3 opposite the offence is the penalty payable under an infringement notice issued in respect of that offence. 3) In order to avoid the infringement notice being referred to the Director Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service for enforcement action the person issued with an infringement notice must comply with section 17 of the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Act 2005. 4) An infringement notice alleging that a vehicle has been used in relation to a specified offence may be served by affixing it to that vehicle. 5) The Monetary Penalties Enforcement Act 2005 applies to an infringement notice issued under this By-law</p>	<p>respect of more than one offence; c) Impose a monetary penalty for the specified offence in respect of which the infringement notice is issued. 2) Infringement notices may be issued in respect of the offences specified in Column 1 of the Schedule to this By-law and the penalty specified in Column 3 opposite the offence is the penalty payable under an infringement notice issued in respect of that offence. 3) In order to avoid the infringement notice being referred to the Director Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service for enforcement action the person issued with an infringement notice must comply with section 17 of the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Act 2005. 4) An infringement notice alleging that a vehicle has been used in relation to a specified offence may be served by affixing it to that vehicle. 5) The Monetary Penalties Enforcement Act 2005 applies to an infringement notice issued under this By-law.</p>	<p>b) issue one infringement notice in respect of more than one offence; and c) Impose a monetary penalty for the specified offence in respect of which the infringement notice is issued. 2) Infringement notices may be issued in respect of the offences specified in Column 1 of the Schedule to this By-law and the penalty specified in Column 3 opposite the offence is the penalty payable under an infringement notice issued in respect of that offence. 3) In order to avoid the infringement notice being referred to the Director Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service for enforcement action the person issued with an infringement notice must comply with section 17 of the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Act 2005. 4) An infringement notice alleging that a vehicle has been used in relation to a specified offence may be served by affixing it to that vehicle. 5) The Monetary Penalties Enforcement Act 2005 applies to an infringement notice issued under this By-law.</p>	<p>All monies payable to the council or general manager under this By-law are a debt due to the Council and recoverable at law.</p>
--	--	--	---	---	---

SCHEDULE 1

INFRINGEMENT NOTICES – OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

DRAFT FOOTPATH TRADING BY-LAW 2020				EXPIRED 2009 BY-LAWS		
Column 1 CLAUSE	Column 2 DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE	Column 3 PENALTY (Penalty Units)	Applicable Expired By-Law	Column 1 CLAUSE	Column 2 DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE	Column 3 PENALTY (Penalty Units)
5(1)	Footpath trading without licence	2	Freestanding Sign By-Law No. 3 of 2009	5	Provision of free standing sign without a licence	2
5(1)	Daily offence for footpath trading without a licence.	1	Freestanding Sign By-Law No. 3 of 2009	5	On-going daily offence for a free standing sign without a licence	1
			Display of Goods on a Highway By-Law No. 1 of 2009	5	Displaying of goods and services without a licence	2
			Display of Goods on a Highway By-Law No. 1 of 2009	5	On-going daily offence of goods and services without a licence	1
			On Street Dining By-Law No. 2 of 2009	5	Provision of street dining without a licence	2
			On Street Dining By-Law No. 2 of 2009	5	On-going daily offence to provide street dining without a licence	1
			On Street Dining By-Law No. 2 of 2009	5	Provision of street dining in an area that is not kept clean and hygienic	1
			On Street Dining By-Law No. 2 of 2009	5	On-going daily offence for the provision of street dining in an area that is not kept clean and hygienic	1
9(8)	Fail to comply with conditions of licence	2				
9(9)	Make false representation or declaration	2				
15(2)	Fail to comply with requirements of notice	2				
18(1)	Obstruction of Authorised Officer	2				

1-82

GOV 12

WORKING

TOGETHER

FOR

OUR

COMMUNITIES

NGA21

Call for Motions

20 - 23 June 2021

National Convention Centre Canberra



AUSTRALIAN
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
ASSOCIATION

KEY DATES

16 November 2020
Opening of Call for Motions

26 March 2021
Acceptance of Motions Close

20 - 23 June 2021
National General Assembly

To submit your motion go to:
alga.asn.au

SUBMITTING MOTIONS

The National General Assembly of Local Government (NGA) is an important opportunity for you and your council to influence the national policy agenda.

The 2020 NGA “Working Together for Our Communities” was unfortunately cancelled due to COVID-19 but the ALGA Board has decided to retain the theme and emphasise the importance of partnerships to building and maintaining resilience in our councils and our communities.

To assist you to identify motions that address the theme of the 2021 NGA, the Australian Local Government Association (ALGA) Secretariat has prepared this short discussion paper. You are encouraged to read all the sections of the paper but are not expected to respond to every question. Your motion/s can address one or more of the issues identified in the discussion paper.

Remember that the focus of the NGA is on partnerships, working together, and resilience so your questions could focus on how local governments can work in partnership with the Australian Government to address the challenges our communities face, or the opportunities that are arising to build back better.

Criteria for motions

To be eligible for inclusion in the NGA Business Papers, and subsequent debate on the floor of the NGA, motions must meet the following criteria:

1. be relevant to the work of local government nationally;
2. not be focussed on a specific location or region – unless the project has national implications. You will be asked to justify why your motion has strategic national importance and should be discussed at a national conference;
3. be consistent with the themes of the NGA;
4. complement or build on the policy objectives of your state and territory local government association;
5. be submitted by a council which is a financial member of their state or territory local government association;
6. propose a clear action and outcome i.e. call on the Australian Government to do something;
7. be a new motion that has not already been debated at an NGA in the preceding two years; and
8. not be advanced on behalf of external third parties that may seek to use the NGA to apply pressure to Board members, or to gain national political exposure for positions that are not directly relevant to the work of, or in the national interests of, local government.

OTHER THINGS TO CONSIDER

Motions should generally be in a form that seeks the NGA's support for a particular action or policy change at the Federal level which will assist local governments to meet local community needs. Motions should commence as follows: This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to restore funding for local government Financial Assistance Grants to a level equal to at least 1% of Commonwealth taxation revenue.

To ensure efficient and effective debate where there are numerous motions on a similar issue, the ALGA Board NGA Subcommittee will group the motions together under an overarching strategic motion. The strategic motions have either been drafted by ALGA or are based on a motion submitted by a council which best summarises the subject matter. Debate will focus on the strategic motions. Associated sub-motions will be debated by exception only.

Motions should be lodged electronically using the online form available on the NGA website at: www.alga.asn.au. All motions require, among other things, a contact officer, a clear national objective, a summary of the key arguments in support of the motion, and the endorsement of your council. Motions should be received no later than 11:59pm AEST on Friday 26 March 2021.

Please note that for every motion it is important to complete the background section on the form. The background section helps all delegates, including those with no previous knowledge of the issue, in their consideration of the motion. There is a word limit of 150 for the motion and 200 for the national objective and 300 for the key arguments.

All motions submitted will be reviewed by the ALGA Board's NGA Sub-Committee, as well as by state and territory local government associations to determine their eligibility for inclusion in the NGA Business Papers. When reviewing motions, the Sub-Committee considers the importance and relevance of the issue to local government and whether the motions meet all the criteria detailed above.

Please note that motions should not be prescriptive in directing how the matter should be pursued.

With the agreement of the relevant council, motions may be edited before inclusion in the NGA Business Papers to ensure consistency. If there are any questions about the substance or intent of a motion, the ALGA Secretariat will raise these with the nominated contact officer.

Any motion deemed to be primarily concerned with local, state or territory issues will be referred to the relevant state or territory local government association and will not be included in the NGA Business Papers.

There is an expectation that any council that submits a motion will be present at the National General Assembly to move and speak to the motion.

INTRODUCTION

2020 has been a year like no other. A year that many individuals and organisations, including councils, would wish to forget. While the drought lessened its hold on parts of the country to be replaced by floods, more than 110 local government areas were severely impacted by the Black Summer (2019-20) bushfires - and no one was spared the effects of the battle against COVID-19. The 2020-21 storm and fire season may add to the sense that it was a year of disasters.

Friedrich Nietzsche said: "That which does not kill us, makes us stronger." So how can councils become stronger after 2020? How can we ensure that our communities are stronger and more resilient? How do we work together and with our partners to ensure that we build back better from the series of unprecedented events that have marked 2020?

COUNCIL RESILIENCE

In the first quarter of 2020, state and territory Governments closed facilities where people gathered in numbers to reduce the probability that hospitals would be overwhelmed by a rise in COVID-19 cases. This included a substantial number of council owned and operated revenue generating facilities which had flow-on effects for other revenue-generating enterprises such as paid parking. Major funding gaps rapidly emerged in many councils that typically generated significant amounts of own revenue.

Councils that cannot generate significant amounts of the own revenue are typically dependent on grant funding from other levels of government, including Financial Assistance Grants from the Australian Government. These councils tend to service rural, regional and remote communities that are often large in area but small in terms of population. The capacity of these councils to deliver all their required services and infrastructure can be severely strained at any time.

With local government funding under pressure across the nation, and other levels of government facing fiscal constraints, councils may need to do more with less in the near term and be innovative with both budgeting, service delivery, balancing competing demands and longer term financial planning. Services may need to be scaled down or delivered in innovative ways. Asset management and maintenance programs may need to be varied. Working collaboratively with neighbouring councils or forming alliances may be a way of achieving efficiencies and enhancing service delivery along with fostering innovation, cutting red tape, and working in partnership with third parties may be others.

Digital service delivery and working from home - adopted during the height of the pandemic - may become the new norm. This may increase opportunities for councils to innovate, work together and share resources, and fill long term skill gaps. New challenges may emerge including how staff are supported and how productivity, collaboration and motivation maintained. There may be significant consequences for local democracy and council's ability to engage authentically with their communities. Digital transformation and technology modernisation will be essential for some councils. Even already well-established adopters of digital technology may need to rethink their approach.

Can the Australian Government assist councils with efficiency measures that reduce the cost of services without a major change in service levels experienced by the community?

What opportunities are available to enhance the adaptive capacity of councils and its potential to 'weather the storm' through innovation and creativity? How can the Australian Government assist?

Apart from Financial Assistance Grants, how can the Australian Government assist councils to become more financially sustainable and able to better meet the needs of their communities? Are there new partnership programs or policy changes the Government

COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

Community resilience is the capacity of communities to respond to, withstand, and recover from adverse situations including natural disasters, persistent drought, pandemics, fluctuations in global trade, recession, and a rise in inequality. In some circumstances in response to these pressures and stresses, local communities are not able to recover to their previous state. Instead they need to adapt to cope with long term stresses. But ideally, we want all communities to not only survive but thrive.

Local governments play a critical role in building resilient and sustainable communities and helping to buffer people and places against social, economic, and environmental disruptions and overcome adversity. One critical area is through the provision of resilient infrastructure. Councils' infrastructure should meet the community's current and future demand, be built to contemporary standards, be affordable for both the council and the user, and be reliable with appropriate asset management practices in place to ensure maximum return on investment.

In addition to physical infrastructure, social infrastructure is also vital for resilience. Social infrastructure is broader than just buildings, it includes the individuals and groups, places, and institutions, including councils, that foster community cohesion and social support. Communities and individuals with good social networks and connections demonstrate greater resilience.

The loneliness epidemic is challenging social resilience. Research produced before the coronavirus pandemic revealed that one in four adult Australians are experiencing loneliness with over half the nation reporting they feel lonely for at least one day each week. In addition to its impacts on community resilience, feeling lonely can pose a bigger risk for premature death than smoking or obesity and can be associated with depression, poorer cardiovascular health and, in old age, a faster rate of cognitive decline and dementia.

Communities that are more vulnerable to shocks and disasters are often reliant on only one industry, have minimal redundancy or no backups for essential services and infrastructure such as only one source of water, one powerline or one access road. They also often only have few voluntary or charitable organisations working in the community. Often community leadership is weak or fails to inspire, engage, and unleash the power of other leaders and critical social networks.

Community resilience cannot be built and then left to its own devices. It needs to be strengthened continuously, not just in times of crisis. It involves people getting together to create sustainable links within their community and the community and its leaders having the ability to learn from experience and improve over time.

How can councils work in partnership with the other tiers of government to adopt a community development approach that builds resilience?

What are the best models available to councils to ensure that our communities thrive and focus on prevention and preparation rather than relief and recovery? How can the Australian Government partner with councils to ensure thriving communities?

What actions can councils take, in partnership with others including the Australian Government to promote community resilience and protect against external shocks such as industry closures or natural disasters? Are tools available to assist councils build community resilience or do we need new or different tools?

COLLABORATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

Creating a resilient community and ensuring a resilient and sustainable council requires partners. Councils can work with partners in different ways to find local solutions to local problems. They can partner with a wide range of organisations including other councils, other levels of government, the voluntary and community sector or business and research sector organisations. The aims of these partnerships are typically to improve services and deliver changes to benefit the local area.

Collaboration and partnerships with other councils and public or private organisations can also bring benefit from economies of scale in providing services or purchasing in bulk for example. Procurement partnerships have been a particularly successful example of this. Working in partnership can make a considerable contribution to efficiency improvements, such as through cost savings in back-office functions or sharing of plant and equipment.

Other benefits associated with partnerships and collaboration include opening the way for local communities to share ideas and connect with others. Partnerships enhance the ability of a council to access innovation, enhance skills development, work across council boundaries to address regional issues, and maximise competitive advantage in the delivery of major infrastructure projects.

Strategic collaboration is not just about savings and sharing resources. It is also about maximising capacity in addressing community expectations, or working with members of the community to overcome challenges and seize opportunities. For example, building and maintaining productive partnerships with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and communities is critical for councils committed to Closing the Gap and involving Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in decision-making and service development and delivery.

Collaboration and partnerships that work well are underpinned by good governance, an agreed purpose, and mutual benefit.

There is a long history of local government partnering with the Australian Government to deliver projects and programs that benefit local communities, achieve fairness and equity across the nation, and support local delivery of services and infrastructure. In the absence of constitutional change, how do we further build and strengthen this partnership with the Australian Government?

How do we encourage and incentivise councils to embrace partnerships and collaborative arrangements more enthusiastically including those which seek to ensure the development of economic development supporting infrastructure?

What are the obstacles to working in partnership with other councils or organisations? Can the Australian Government help overcome these?

How do councils, together with their communities, work in partnership to build resilience and entrench it into everyday life?

1-93



**AUSTRALIAN
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
ASSOCIATION**

AUSTRALIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION
8 Geils Court Deakin ACT 2600 PHONE (02) 6122 9400
EMAIL alga@alga.asn.au WEB www.alga.asn.au