Legal Reference Guide Book

Fences and the law

Legal Services
Commission South Australia

Fences and the Law
Produced by the Legal Services Commission.

This information is a general guide to the law. It is not a substitute for legal advice. Contact the Legal Services Commission, a community legal centre or a private lawyer for legal advice.

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Fences and the law

Talk to your neighbour first

This booklet answers common questions about dividing fences and explains the legal procedure you need to follow when you want to erect, replace or repair a boundary fence in South Australia. While the legal procedure is important, so are good neighbourly relations. Before starting the formal procedure, **talk to your neighbour** because your plans will affect them. A friendly approach may help you to reach an agreement quickly and easily and avoid unnecessary conflict.

Fences should be regarded as a joint asset between neighbours. Even if your neighbour has not paid for the fence they are still a joint owner.

Do I need my neighbour's consent?

Fences should be regarded as a joint asset between neighbours. Even if your neighbour has not paid for the fence they are still a joint owner. This is because a fence on the boundary is legally considered to be part of the land on each side.

If you intend to remove or alter an existing fence, you should have your neighbour's **permission** or a **court order**. If you want to put up a fence where there has not been one before, your neighbour has a right to object. It makes no difference if you intend to pay the total cost. It is therefore sensible to talk to your neighbour first.

Your neighbour does not have to pay anything towards the fencing work unless:

- they have agreed to, or
- the proper procedure has been followed, or
- a court orders them to.

Getting their consent is the quickest and easiest way.

If there is a problem in getting your neighbour's consent, consider **mediation**. Your local community mediation service may be able to arrange a meeting for you both to discuss the options with a mediator who can help you agree. See page 23 for more details.

Must we have a fence?

The law does not usually require a fence between neighbours; most people simply agree to have one. However, the courts generally consider it reasonable to have a fence and to keep it in good condition.

In particular cases, a fence can be legally required. For example:

- some housing developments have restrictive covenants controlling fencing
- swimming pools must be fenced
- dog owners have a duty to prevent their dogs wandering at large, so if the dog goes outside, the yard must be fenced
- fencing may be required as a condition of council planning approval.

The wall of a building is not legally defined as a fence, though if it is on a boundary it may make one unnecessary. If the building is removed, the owner is not necessarily obliged to fence the gap.

What is fencing work?

Fencing work is defined as the erection of a new dividing fence, or replacement, repair or maintenance work in relation to an existing dividing fence. The **cost** can include any work reasonably required to facilitate fencing work such as a survey or clearing vegetation. If you do any of the fencing work yourself, you can include a reasonable amount for your labour.

What kind of fence?

The courts decide what kind of fence is needed by looking at what is an "**adequate fence**". This means a fence that is typical of good fencing in your area and is adequate for the purposes of the owner against whom contribution is sought (Fences Act 1975 s 12(8)(a)). In rural areas, post and wire fencing may be adequate, but in residential areas, a steel (Zincalume or Colorbond) fence is usually considered adequate.

Where residential blocks adjoin farming blocks of 0.8 hectares or more, an adequate fence is the cheaper of the farming and residential fencing options. If a residential type fence is proposed, the farmer does not have to contribute more than their fair share of a fence suitable for primary production purposes.

Obviously, neighbours may disagree about what sort of fence is adequate for them. There may be several adequate options. Talk to your neighbour and try to agree on a fence that suits you both.

Where should the fence be?

The fence should be on the **boundary**, but in practice, many fences are not precisely on the boundary. This does not change who really owns the land and need not matter if both neighbours can accept it.

Whether or not it is precisely on the boundary, a dividing fence is still the legal responsibility of both neighbours. However, if there is a dispute about where a fence should go, get a **survey** done which will show the precise location of the boundary. If you both want the survey, you can agree to share the cost, but if not, the person who arranges the survey will have to pay for it. Under a Fences Act notice, a survey can be included as a cost of the proposed fencing work. However, your neighbour may object to paying for a survey if they believe it is not necessary. If they object and it goes to court, a Magistrate will have to decide if a survey is reasonably required.

If necessary, a court can order the removal of a fence that is not located on the proper boundary and this can be expensive. However, a court is unlikely to order the relocation of a fence if the deviation from the boundary is minor.

A court can order that compensation be paid to a person for the loss of occupation of land as a result of the erection of a fence not on the boundary.

Generally, a fence should straddle the boundary line, but a masonry fence, which may be wider, should usually be on the land of the person who wants it, with the outer face on the boundary.

How is the cost of fencing work shared?

Usually, the cost is shared **equally**, though you can agree on some other arrangement. It really depends on the benefit that each owner will obtain from the fence. Where one neighbour wants a better than adequate fence (for example, if they want a high fence where a lower fence would do, or a brush fence where steel sheeting is adequate), they should pay the extra cost. This might be adjusted for any benefit the other neighbour gains (for example, extra privacy). If the case goes to court, the court will usually order that the objecting neighbour pay half the cost of a fence that is adequate.

Where two blocks of land abut a public road, the owner of land across the road can be asked to contribute to the cost of a fence if it also benefits them (for example, if the owner has stock animals and their neighbour's fence saves them the expense of erecting a fence on their side of the road).

Of course, the cost of a fence between neighbours is only shared if you have agreed to this or followed the proper procedure. If you have gone ahead without doing this, you pay the whole cost.

What if we agree?

If you and your neighbour agree on the work and the cost-sharing, you do not have to follow the procedure under the Fences Act. However, even if you do not follow the procedure, it is wise to make a **written agreement**, signed by both of you. It should state clearly what work is to be done, what materials will be used, what quotes have been accepted, and how the cost will be shared. An example of an agreement is included on page 21. Attach copies of quotes for all work. A clear, signed agreement should spell out what was agreed to. Without it you could still end up in court.

What if we can't agree?

If you cannot agree, try **mediation** first. This can be cheaper and quicker than court, and can help preserve a good neighbourly relationship. However, if this does not work, or your neighbour will not take part, you will need to follow the Fences Act procedure, unless you decide to abandon the fencing work or pay for it all yourself. Even if you pay the whole cost you should still get their permission before doing the work. A court may order a person who removes a fence without permission to restore the original fence or alter the new fence if it does not suit the neighbour.

The Fences Act procedure

Much of the law about fences is in the Fences Act 1975 (SA). It applies to the fencing of all land, including vacant land, developed land, and rural properties, except for government or council land more than one hectare in size, or land forming a road or reserve. It applies to all kinds of fences, but not to retaining walls or the walls of buildings.

However, the Fences Act does not contain all of the law about fences. Common law, private contracts, planning regulations and other laws may apply. It also does not deal with encroachments, where one person's building is partly on another person's land. These are dealt with under the Encroachments Act 1944. Legal advice should be sought in this situation.

How do I get my neighbour to pay?

If you and your neighbour don't agree, you must use the **Fences Act notice procedure**. It is the only legal method if you want to build, repair or replace a boundary fence and you want your neighbour to contribute to the cost, but they don't agree. The process involves filling in a form (called a notice) with details of the work you propose and serving it on (legally delivering it to) your neighbour for response. This booklet contains notice forms which you can use. Your neighbour does not have to contribute unless you follow the procedure correctly.

Notices

If you want to put up a new fence and want your neighbour to contribute, you must serve on the adjoining owner a '**Notice of Intention to Erect a Fence**' using Form 1 on page 18.

If you want to repair, replace or carry out maintenance work on the fence and want your neighbour to contribute, you must serve a '**Notice of intention to perform replacement, repair or maintenance work**' using Form 2 on page 19.

All notices must be served on the adjoining landowner either by handing it to the owner personally or by sending it by Registered Post.

Leaving it in their mailbox, putting it under the door or sending it by ordinary post does not count, even if your neighbour actually gets it. Similarly, giving it to someone else who lives there, or a family member or tenant of your neighbour, does not count. If you are not sure who the legal owner is, you can ask your local council or contact Land Services SA. If there is more than one owner, you must put all their names on the notice. Keep a copy of any notice you serve, and also a record of the date, time and method of service, in case your neighbour later says they did not get it.

Once the Form 1 or 2 notice has been served on the adjoining landowner, you must wait **30 days** before starting any work. In this time the other owner may object with a **cross-notice**, which may include **counter-proposals**. This cross-notice should be the Form 3 on page 20.

If the adjoining owner agrees with the proposal, work can commence immediately, but you should get their agreement in writing or else wait for the 30 day notice period to expire. See the agreement example on page 21.

If you get no reply from the adjoining owner after 30 days, they are taken to have agreed. You can go ahead with the work described in the notice and claim their share of the cost from them. If you sent the notice by Registered Post, check with the post office to see when your neighbour actually collected the notice. You should allow 30 days from that date and also give at least two days' notice of intention to commence fencing work.

Objections and counter-proposals

If you receive a Form 1 or 2 notice and you object to the proposal, you should complete a **Form 3 cross-notice** (see page 20). This cross-notice must be served on the adjoining owner within 30 days of receiving the fencing notice. The same rules of service apply as outlined on page 6.

You do not have to give reasons for objecting or make a counter-proposal. You may simply state "I object to your proposal". However, if the case goes to court you will be required to tell the court your objections to the proposed work, and if you do not have good reasons, the court may order the work, and may also order you to pay court costs. If you have good reasons, it makes sense to state them in your cross-notice.

If you want to suggest something different from what your neighbour has proposed, you should do so, giving details of the work and the cost. Your neighbour then has 30 days to answer your notice.

It is not a sufficient objection for a cross-notice that you are about to sell your land and will not get the benefit of the proposed work. As long as you are the owner, the Fences Act procedure binds you. However, you may wish to let your neighbours know that you are selling, as they may agree to wait and deal with the new owner. It is not reasonable to object to fencing simply because you are not living at the place where the fence is to be built.

An inability to afford the work is sometimes the reason for an objection, but this will not stand up in court, particularly if the fence is in a poor state and the work is obviously needed. If you agree that the work is required but you cannot afford to pay for it at this time, you should discuss terms of payment with your neighbour. If you cannot agree on a solution, consider using a mediation service. See 'Paying for fencing work' on page 10.

Other reasons that are not acceptable in court include that you don't care about the state of the fence, or don't think a fence is needed. The court usually considers it reasonable for neighbours to have a boundary fence and for the fence to be kept in a good state of repair. However, it may be proper to object if the proposed fence is quite different to other fences in your area.

If you have served a Form 1 or 2 and you receive a Form 3 cross-notice in reply, the same rules apply to you. If there are any counter-proposals with which you disagree, you must serve a written objection within 30 days (the Form 3 notice can be used). You can make a counter-counter-proposal if you think it will help to resolve the matter. If there are no counter-proposals in the cross-notice (that is, it contains an objection only) you do not have to reply – the notice procedure is finished without agreement or a right to proceed.

If you receive a Form 1, 2 or 3 and do not object within 30 days, you will be **legally bound** to contribute to the proposal described on the form. This is true even if you have told your neighbour that you do not agree, or you are sure that they already know this. Serving a Form 3 or a written objection is the only legally effective way of saying that you disagree.

No agreement

If the procedure does not result in agreement, then you can:

1. Negotiate with the adjoining owner to see if you can find a fence or cost arrangement that you both accept, or
2. Contact a Community Mediation Service for help to settle the dispute (see page 23), or
3. Apply to your local Magistrates Court for a decision, or
4. Not proceed with the fencing work.

Taking the case to court

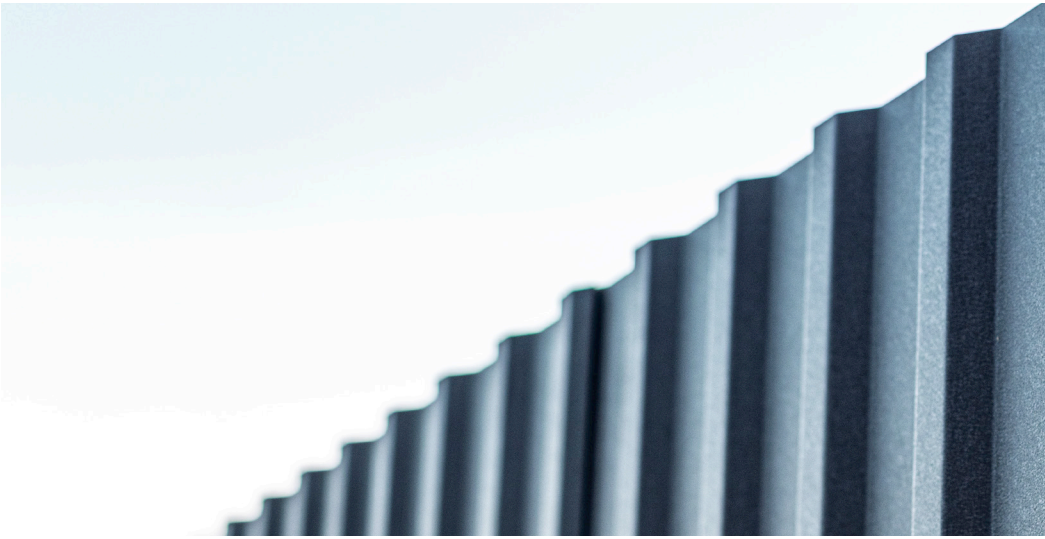
If a fencing dispute remains unresolved, either neighbour can apply to the local Magistrates Court, or to any other Magistrates Court if the other person agrees (see page 23). Alternatively, the application can be lodged online through the CourtSA portal (see page 23). The case is started by filling in a form and arranging for it to be sent to the other person.

Copies of all Fences Act notices should be attached to the court form. The court will set a date for both parties to attend for hearing.

Normally, each landowner attends court in person. Lawyers do not usually appear in court unless both owners agree or there are special circumstances. However, you can get legal help to prepare the court forms. On the hearing day, be prepared to argue your case and bring any letters, quotes, photographs, surveys etc., relevant to the matter. In some cases, the Magistrate may visit the fence site or ask a building expert for a report. They will decide what should happen and can make a wide variety of orders to resolve the dispute. They will also usually order the loser to pay the winner's costs.

Failure to proceed

If you reach agreement using the procedure, or a court order is made, and you do not start the work within **28 days**, the adjoining owner may do it and require you to pay your share. Similarly, if you stop work for more than 28 days, the adjoining owner may complete it. The work must be completed within the time agreed upon or set by the court, or if no time was agreed or set, within 4 months. If nothing has been done after 4 months, the permission for the work lapses and the person who wants it done must start again with a Form 1 or 2 (pages 18 and 19).



Power of entry

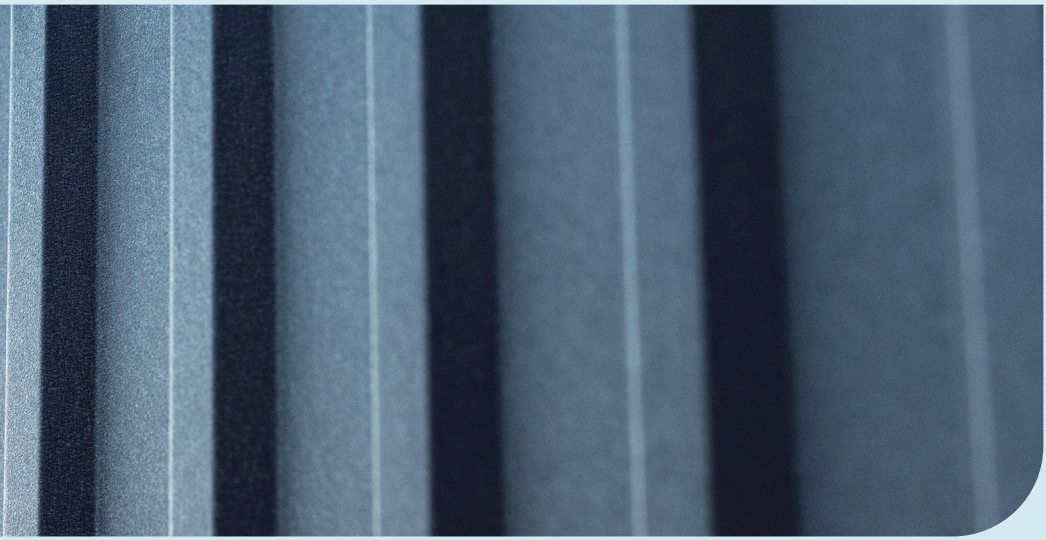
You cannot go onto your neighbour's land without legal authority. The simplest way is to ask their permission. However, if they say no, and you have followed the procedure under the Fences Act or have a court order, you can obtain a legal right to enter their land with the vehicles or equipment needed for the work, by giving 2 days' written notice. (Less notice may be permissible in an emergency.) Again, you must serve the notice either by handing it to them in person or by Registered Post.

You can only go on the land to the extent necessary for the work. Take care not to do any harm or go beyond what is reasonably necessary, or legal action for trespass or negligence could result.

Paying for fencing work

Whoever orders the fence is responsible to pay the contractor or supplier in full. This person then collects the agreed contribution from their neighbour.

If the other owner cannot afford their share of the fence immediately, you can negotiate acceptable terms of repayment. If you cannot agree, a court can order regular payments according to what the other owner can reasonably afford. If an owner does not pay after all proper procedures are followed, debt enforcement proceedings through the Magistrates Court may be necessary and legal advice should be sought.



Other considerations

Railings

There is no law saying which side of the fence the railings should be. If neither neighbour is willing to have the railings on their side, consider a style of fence that conceals the railings, such as "good neighbour" fencing.

Council approval

You usually need council approval to build any kind of fence higher than 2.1 metres, a masonry fence higher than 1 metre, or a fence over 1 metre in height within 6 metres of a road intersection (except where a 4 x 4 metre corner cut off has been provided). The height is measured from the lower side. Some areas have special regulations, so check with your council before starting any work.

Brush fencing

Special fire safety regulations apply to buildings less than 3 metres from brush fencing (Planning, Development and Infrastructure (General) Regulations 2017 (SA) reg 96 and Sch 4(4)). Council approval is required for a brush fence within 3 metres of a building.

Land under contract

The seller of land is required to inform potential buyers of any Fences Act notice, but problems can arise if a notice is not passed on. If a contract of sale has been signed, it may be better to postpone serving the notice until the new owner takes possession of the property.

New housing developments

In some housing developments, the contract of sale may provide that an owner cannot collect a contribution for fencing from the developer if the neighbouring block is unsold. A contract may also state that the buyer of the land has to pay the developer or the neighbour for existing fencing.

Absent or unknown owners

If you do not know who owns the adjoining land, contact the local council or Land Services SA to find out who and where they are. If, after making reasonable enquiries, you cannot identify or find the adjoining owner, your Form 1 or 2 notice must be prominently displayed on their land. If no objection or cross-notice is received within 30 days, you may proceed with the fencing work.

When the adjoining owner or a new owner later becomes known, you can require payment, and take legal action if they fail to pay. In court, you will have to prove that you made reasonable enquiries to find them and that the notice was prominently displayed. A photograph may help. Alternatively, to avoid a future dispute about whether the notice was adequately displayed, you should, before doing the work, apply to the court for approval of the proposal and for an order that the adjoining owner pay a share.

Rental properties

A landlord cannot recover fencing work costs from a residential tenant unless the work was required as a result of an act or fault of the tenant.

Dogs

An owner of a dog may be prosecuted if their dog escapes through a hole in the fence and wanders at large, regardless of who caused the hole in the fence. Dog owners have a legal duty to keep their dogs under control.

Emergency repairs

Where an emergency has occurred and the situation is so urgent that notice cannot practicably be given (for example, where a storm-damaged fence allows animals to escape), an owner may carry out necessary repairs without giving notice to the neighbour and still recover part of the cost. They should use a type of fencing similar to what was already there.

Even in an emergency, where it is possible to give notice, you should do so. Even where 30 days' notice cannot be given it is best to give as much notice as possible, explaining the urgency and what needs to be done.

Damage

Either party may use the fence to support a trellis, grow a creeper or provide shelter for plants, provided they do not damage the fence. If your fence requires repair or replacement because of things your neighbour has done (for example, damage by a car or animals or soil build up), your neighbour should pay for this fencing work. If they refuse to pay, you can arrange for the work to be done using the Fences Act procedure.

If one neighbour wrongfully damages or pulls down the fence without the agreement of the adjoining owner, or without following the procedure under the Fences Act, they may be liable to compensate the other owner. It is therefore a good idea to obtain the agreement of the adjoining owner beforehand.

If your fence requires repair or replacement because of things your neighbour has done, your neighbour should pay for this fencing work.

Retaining walls

A retaining wall is a structure built to retain a difference in ground levels. While a retaining wall can serve as the footing for a fence, the wall itself is not considered to be a fence and is covered by different laws. The law about retaining walls is principally found under the common law of **nuisance** and the **Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016** (SA) and the regulations. For more detailed information about retaining walls, see the Legal Services Commission's Retaining Walls fact sheet.

Development approval from your local council (through www.plan.sa.gov.au) will generally be required for a new retaining wall or to demolish, repair or alter an existing retaining wall. Approval is not usually needed if the difference in ground levels retained by the wall does not exceed one metre. A retaining wall of one metre or less may still need approval if it is in a particular zone or council area. You should **ask your local council** if approval is required.

If the proposed construction of a retaining wall will affect the **stability** of the neighbour's land, and **access** to the neighbour's land will be needed to address the instability, then the neighbour **must be given notice** of the proposed work and the need for access.

Notice of the intention to perform the work and the nature of that work must be given to the owner of the adjoining land at least **20 business days** before the work commences (PDI Act s 139; PDI Regulations reg 64(2a)(b)). A Form 1 Initial Notice to Owner of Affected Site (Schedule 10A of the PDI Regulations) must be used to give notice. It must have sufficient detail about the proposed work, as well as how long the work is estimated to take.

If the affected neighbour has concerns, they may engage a **professional engineer** to provide a report, along with plans and specifications, on the need to shore up any excavation or to underpin, stabilise or otherwise strengthen the foundations of any building. The person proposing to do the work must comply with the engineer's advice and give **notice of at least one business day before entering the adjoining land** to do the proposed work. They are also required to pay the reasonable costs of obtaining the report, plans and specifications. Payment can be enforced by an application to the Environment, Resources and Development Court.

If the neighbour has requested that work be carried out, as specified by a professional engineer, the person building the retaining wall may be able to obtain some payment from the neighbour towards the work, either by negotiation or by application to the Environment, Resources and Development

Court. This may occur, for example, when the neighbour will benefit from the performance of the work specified by the engineer.

A land owner who has been served a Form 1 Notice and believes they need more time to obtain engineering advice should, in the first instance and if possible, discuss the matter with the person proposing to do the work. If more time is not agreed, the land owner may apply to the Environment, Resources and Development Court to stop commencement of work until necessary engineering advice has been obtained.

A person who performs work that is treated as affecting the stability of neighbouring land without giving notice, or who fails to carry out engineering work required by the owner of the affected land, may be **fined up to $10,000**.

If the required notice was not given before work was done, the affected neighbour may apply to the Environment, Resources and Development Court to have further work done to ensure the stability of their land is not affected.

It is not the role of local councils to check or enforce the service of notice in relation to work that may affect the stability of neighbouring land. However, if a relevant planning authority has received a development application that includes a retaining wall, the relevant planning authority may attach an advisory notice to its approval reminding the owner that they may need to provide notice under s 139 by the Form 1 Notice.

The common law can apply in these situations even if the Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016 does not. Under the common law, liability arises for nuisance if a person excavates near a boundary causing the neighbour's land to subside, or if fill collapses onto the neighbour's land, provided this is foreseeable.

Liability can be avoided by taking reasonable precautions. This will often involve building a retaining wall, but in some cases a graduated slope with stable batter may be sufficient. If one neighbour fills and the other excavates, both may be obliged to take appropriate precautions and share the cost of retaining work in proportion to the extent to which they each altered the natural lie of the land. Failure to take reasonable precautions may result in liability if the soil collapses and causes damage, even many years later.

Guide to forms

There are three forms under the Fences Act which are used to negotiate financial contributions towards fencing work.

Form 1: To erect a fence where there is none.

Form 2: To repair or replace an existing fence.

Form 3: To object to proposals put to you by the adjoining owner, or to make counter-proposals.

All notices must be given in person to your neighbour or sent by Registered Post. You should keep a copy of any notices you give to your neighbour.

Blank copies of these forms are included in this booklet with numbers on the left hand side. When filling in the spaces on the appropriate form, you should first look at the form and note the number on the left, and then refer to the numbered instruction on page 17.

No.	Instructions
1	Name(s) of owner(s) of neighbouring land.
2	Address(es) or description of neighbouring land.
3	Address or description of your land.
4	Length and position of proposed fence.
5	Type of fence (eg. 1.8 metre Heritage Red Colorbond with steel posts and rails).
6	Cost of work as quoted (attach quote).
7	Amount claimed from adjoining owner (usually half the cost of work as quoted).
8	Name and address of proposed contractor.
9	Full details of day, month, year (eg. 23rd day of March 2023).
10	Your signature.
11	Your name(s) and postal address.
12	The date as it appears on your neighbour's notice to you.
13	Your objection to your neighbour's proposal (eg. The type of fence proposed is higher than the surrounding fences). Read this booklet carefully for your options.
14	If you want to suggest an alternative to your neighbour's proposal, state the type of fence or fencing work you would be happy with, including the cost you propose that your neighbour contributes. If appropriate, attach a quote.

Form 1: Notice of intention to erect a fence

1 To _____

2 Owner(s) of _____

Take notice that I propose that a fence be erected between your land described above and my land at:

3 _____

The particulars of my proposal are as follows:

4 _____

_____

5 _____

_____

6 Total cost of fencing work $ _____

7 Amount claimed from you $ _____

8 Name and address of proposed fencing contractor:

_____

_____

NB—If you do not within thirty days after service of this notice serve upon me a cross-notice in accordance with the Fences Act, you will be deemed to have agreed to these proposals and will be bound thereby.

This Notice is given pursuant to the Fences Act 1975.

9 Dated / /

10 Signed _____

11 Name and address for service of a cross-notice

_____

_____

_____

Form 2: Notice of intention to perform replacement, repair or maintenance work

1 To _____

2 Owner(s) of _____

Take notice that I propose that work be performed in relation to a fence dividing your land and my land at:

3 _____

The particulars of my proposal are as follows:

4 _____

_____

5 _____

_____

6 Total cost of fencing work $ _____

7 Amount claimed from you $ _____

8 Name and address of proposed fencing contractor:

_____

_____

NB—If you do not within thirty days after service of this notice serve upon me a cross-notice in accordance with the Fences Act, you will be deemed to have agreed to these proposals and will be bound thereby.

This Notice is given pursuant to the Fences Act 1975.

9 Dated / /

10 Signed _____

11 Name and address for service of a cross-notice

_____

_____

_____

Form 3: Cross-notice

1 To _____

12 Take notice that I object to the notice given by you pursuant to the Fences Act 1975 and dated the _____ day of _____

13 The particulars of my objection are as follows:

_____

_____

_____

_____

14 *I make the following counter-proposals:

_____

_____

_____

_____

***NB—If you do not within thirty days after service of this notice serve upon me a written notice of objection in accordance with the Fences Act, you will be deemed to have agreed to the above counter-proposals and will be bound thereby.**

This Notice is given pursuant to the Fences Act 1975.

9 Dated / /

10 Signed _____

11 Name and address

_____

_____

_____

*These items are to be omitted where no counter proposals are made.

Fencing work agreement

Between _____

owner(s) of land at _____

_____

and _____

owner(s) of land at _____

_____

We agree to proceed with fencing work along the boundary between our properties described above. The particulars of the fencing work are as follows:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Total cost of fencing work $ _____ as per attached quote from

_____ dated / / .

_____ will pay for the fencing work and will be paid the sum

of $ _____ by the adjoining owner on completion OR by regular payments

of $ _____ commencing on / / and continuing weekly/

fortnightly/monthly until the contribution is paid in full.

Signed by _____ Date / /

Signed by _____ Date / /

Where to get help

Community Legal Centres

Northern Community Legal Service
26 John Street, Salisbury SA 5108
Telephone 8281 6911
Country callers 1300 558 555

Community Justice Services SA
40 Beach Road, Christies Beach SA 5165
Telephone 1800 460 296

Uniting Communities Law Centre
43 Franklin Street, Adelaide SA 5000
Telephone 8202 5960
Country callers 1300 886 220

Westside Lawyers
Hindmarsh Office
212 Port Road, Hindmarsh SA 5007
Telephone 8340 9009

Port Pirie Office
72 Ellen Street, Port Pirie 5540
Telephone 8340 9009

Women's Legal Service
Level 7, 45 Grenfell Street, Adelaide SA 5000
Telephone 8231 8929
Free call 1800 816 349

Legal Services Commission

Free Legal Helpline 1300 366 424
www.lsc.sa.gov.au

- Adelaide Office
  159 Gawler Place, Adelaide 5000
  Telephone 8111 5555
- Elizabeth Office
  Suite 2 Windsor Building
  1 Windsor Square (off Playford Boulevard)
  Elizabeth Shopping Centre, Elizabeth 5112
  Telephone 8111 5400
- Noarlunga Office
  Noarlunga House
  Ramsay Place, Noarlunga Centre 5168
  Telephone 8111 5340
- Port Adelaide Office
  263 St Vincent Street, Port Adelaide 5015
  Telephone 8111 5460
- Port Augusta Office
  34 Flinders Terrace, Port Augusta SA 5700
  Telephone 8686 2200
- Whyalla Office
  17A Forsyth Street, Whyalla 5600
  Telephone 8620 8500

Uniting Communities Mediation Service

For an appointment
Telephone 8202 5960
Country callers 1300 886 220
unitingcommunities.org/service/legal-services/mediation

Magistrates Courts

Central Switchboard for all courts
Telephone 8204 2444
Magistrates Courts are located in most metropolitan and regional centres

CourtSA Online Portal
www.courts.sa.gov.au

Land Services SA

Level 9, 101 Grenfell Street, Adelaide SA 5000
Telephone 8423 5000
www.landservices.com.au

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