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TOWN OF EAST FREMANTLE

DOG ACT 1976

DOGS LOCAL LAW

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

LOCAL LAWS RELATING TO FENCING

BEE KEEPING LOCAL LAW

**AMENDMENT TO ACTIVITIES IN
THOROUGHFARES AND TRADING IN
THOROUGHFARES AND PUBLIC PLACES
LOCAL LAW**

**AMENDMENT TO LOCAL LAWS RELATING
TO SAFETY, DECENCY, CONVENIENCE
AND COMFORT OF PERSONS IN RESPECT
OF BATHING**

DOG ACT 1976

TOWN OF EAST FREMANTLE

DOGS LOCAL LAW

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DOG ACT 1976

TOWN OF EAST FREMANTLE

DOGS LOCAL LAW**PART 1—PRELIMINARY****1.1 Citation**

This local law may be cited as the *Town of East Fremantle Dogs Local Law*.

1.2 Repeal

The Local Laws—

1. Regulating Manner and Mode of Keeping Dogs published in the *Government Gazette* on 30 November 1951
2. Keeping of Dogs for Breeding Purposes published in the *Government Gazette* on 23 July 1962
3. Relating to the Keeping of Dogs published in the *Government Gazette* on 28 September 1979

and amendments, are repealed.

1.3 Definitions

In this local law unless the context otherwise requires—

“Act” means the *Dog Act 1976*;

“authorized person” means a person authorized by the local government to perform all or any of the functions conferred on an authorized person under this local law;

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

“local government” means the *Town of East Fremantle*;

“pound keeper” means a person authorized by the local government to perform all or any of the functions conferred on a “pound keeper” under this local law;

“Regulations” means the *Dog Regulations 1976*;

“thoroughfare” has the meaning given to it in section 1.4 of the *Local Government Act 1995*; and

“town planning scheme” means a town planning scheme made by the local government under the *Town Planning and Development Act 1928* which applies throughout the whole or a part of the district.

1.4 Application

This local law applies throughout the district.

PART 2—IMPOUNDING OF DOGS**2.1 Charges and costs**

The following are to be imposed and determined by the local government under sections 6.16—6.19 of the *Local Government Act 1995*—

- (a) the charges to be levied under section 29(4) of the Act relating to the seizure and impounding of a dog;
- (b) the additional fee payable under section 29(4) of the Act where a dog is released at a time or on a day other than those determined under clause 2.2; and
- (c) the costs of the destruction and the disposal of a dog referred to in section 29(15) of the Act.

2.2 Attendance of pound keeper at pound

The pound keeper is to be in attendance at the pound for the release of dogs at the times and on the days of the week as are determined by the CEO.

2.3 Release of impounded dog

(1) A claim for the release of a dog seized and impounded is to be made to the pound keeper or in the absence of the pound keeper, to the CEO.

(2) The pound keeper is not to release a dog seized and impounded to any person unless that person has produced, to the satisfaction of the pound keeper, satisfactory evidence—

- (a) of her or his ownership of the dog or of her or his authority to take delivery of it; or
- (b) that he or she is the person identified as the owner on a microchip implanted in the dog.

2.4 No breaking into or destruction of pound

A person who—

- (a) unless he or she is the pound keeper or a person authorized to do so, releases or attempts to release a dog from a pound; or
- (b) destroys, breaks into, damages or in any way interferes with or renders not dog-proof—
 - (i) any pound; or
 - (ii) any vehicle or container used for the purpose of catching, holding or conveying a seized dog,

commits an offence.

Penalty: Where the dog is a dangerous dog, \$2,000; otherwise \$1,000.

PART 3—REQUIREMENTS AND LIMITATIONS ON THE KEEPING OF DOGS

3.1 Dogs to be confined

(1) An occupier of premises on which a dog is kept must—

- (a) cause a portion of the premises on which the dog is kept to be fenced in a manner capable of confining the dog;
- (b) ensure the fence used to confine the dog and every gate or door in the fence is of a type, height and construction which having regard to the breed, age, size and physical condition of the dog is capable of preventing the dog at all times from passing over, under or through it;
- (c) ensure that every gate or door in the fence is kept closed at all times when the dog is on the premises and is fitted with a proper latch or other means of fastening it;
- (d) maintain the fence and all gates and doors in the fence in good order and condition; and
- (e) where no part of the premises consists of open space, yard or garden or there is no open space or garden or yard of which the occupier has exclusive use or occupation, ensure that other means exist on the premises (other than the tethering of the dog) for effectively confining the dog within the premises.

(2) Where an occupier fails to comply with subclause (1), he or she commits an offence.

Penalty: Where the dog kept is a dangerous dog, \$2,000; otherwise \$1,000.

3.2 Limitation on the number of dogs

(1) This clause does not apply to premises which have been—

- (a) licensed under Part 4 as an approved kennel establishment; or
- (b) granted an exemption under section 26(3) of the Act.

(2) An occupier or owner of premises within the district shall not keep or permit to be kept on those premises more than 2 dogs over the age of 3 months and the young of those dogs under that age.

PART 4—APPROVED KENNEL ESTABLISHMENTS

4.1 Interpretation

In this Part and in Schedule 2—

“licence” means a licence to keep an approved kennel establishment on premises;

“licensee” means the holder of a licence;

“premises”, in addition to the meaning given to it in section 3 of the Act, means the premises described in the application for a licence; and

“transferee” means a person who applies for the transfer of a licence to her or him under clause 4.14.

4.2 Application for licence for approved kennel establishment

An application for a licence must be made in the form of that in Schedule 1, and must be lodged with the local government together with—

- (a) plans and specifications of the kennel establishment, including a site plan;
- (b) copies of the notices to be given under clause 4.3;
- (c) written evidence that either the applicant or another person who will have the charge of the dogs, will reside on the premises or, in the opinion of the local government, sufficiently close to the premises so as to control the dogs and so as to ensure their health and welfare;
- (d) a written acknowledgement that the applicant has read and agrees to comply with any code of practice relating to the keeping of dogs nominated by the local government; and
- (e) the fee for the application for a licence referred to in clause 4.10(1).

4.3 Notice of proposed use

(1) An applicant for a licence must give notice of the proposed use of the premises as an approved kennel establishment after the application for a licence has been lodged—

- (a) once in a newspaper circulating in the district; and
- (b) to the owners and occupiers of any premises adjoining the premises.

(2) The notices in subclause (1) must specify that—

- (a) any written submissions as to the proposed use are to be lodged with the CEO within 14 days of the date the notice is given; and
- (b) the application and plans and specifications may be inspected at the offices of the local government.

(3) Where—

- (a) the notices given under subclause (1) do not clearly identify the premises; or
- (b) a notice given under subclause (1)(a) is of a size or in a location in the newspaper which, in the opinion of the local government, would fail to serve the purpose of notifying persons of the proposed use of the premises,

then the local government may refuse to determine the application for a licence until the notices or notice, as the case may be, is given in accordance with its directions.

4.4 Exemption from notice requirements

Where an application for a licence is made in respect of premises on which an approved kennel establishment is either a—

- (a) permitted use; or
- (b) use which the local government may approve subject to compliance with specified notice requirements,

under a town planning scheme, then the requirements of clauses 4.2(b), 4.3 and 4.5(a) do not apply in respect of the application for a licence.

4.5 When application can be determined

An application for a licence is not to be determined by the local government until—

- (a) the applicant has complied with clause 4.2;
- (b) the applicant submits proof that the notices referred to in clause 4.3(1) have been given in accordance with that clause; and
- (c) the local government has considered any written submissions received within the time specified in clause 4.3(2)(a) on the proposed use of the premises.

4.6 Determination of application

In determining an application for a licence, the local government is to have regard to—

- (a) the matters referred to in clause 4.7;
- (b) any written submissions received within the time specified in clause 4.3(2)(a) on the proposed use of the premises;
- (c) any economic or social benefits which may be derived by any person in the district if the application for a licence is approved;
- (d) the effect which the kennel establishment may have on the environment or amenity of the neighbourhood;
- (e) whether the approved kennel establishment will create a nuisance for the owners and occupiers of adjoining premises; and
- (f) whether or not the imposition of and compliance with appropriate conditions of a licence will mitigate any adverse effects of the approved kennel establishment identified in the preceding paragraphs.

4.7 Where application cannot be approved

The local government cannot approve an application for a licence where—

- (a) an approved kennel establishment cannot be permitted by the local government on the premises under a town planning scheme; or
- (b) an applicant for a licence or another person who will have the charge of the dogs will not reside on the premises, or, in the opinion of the local government, sufficiently close to the premises so as to control the dogs and so as to ensure their health and welfare.

4.8 Conditions of approval

(1) The local government may approve an application for a licence subject to the conditions contained in Schedule 2 and to such other conditions as the local government considers appropriate.

(2) In respect of a particular application for a licence, the local government may vary any of the conditions contained in Schedule 2.

4.9 Compliance with conditions of approval

A licensee who does not comply with the conditions of a licence commits an offence.

Penalty: Where a dog involved in the contravention is a dangerous dog, \$2,000 and a daily penalty of \$200; otherwise \$1,000 and a daily penalty of \$100.

4.10 Fees

- (1) On lodging an application for a licence, the applicant is to pay a fee to the local government.
- (2) On the issue or renewal of a licence, the licensee is to pay a fee to the local government.
- (3) On lodging an application for the transfer of a valid licence, the transferee is to pay a fee to the local government.
- (4) The fees referred to in subclauses (1) to (3) are to be imposed and determined by the local government under sections 6.16—6.19 of the *Local Government Act 1995*.

4.11 Form of licence

The licence is to be in the form determined by the local government and is to be issued to the licensee.

4.12 Period of licence

- (1) The period of effect of a licence is set out in section 27(5) of the Act.
- (2) A licence is to be renewed if the fee referred to in clause 4.10(2) is paid to the local government prior to the expiry of the licence.
- (3) On the renewal of a licence the conditions of the licence at the time of its renewal continue to have effect.

4.13 Variation or cancellation of licence

- (1) The local government may vary the conditions of a licence.
- (2) The local government may cancel a licence—
 - (a) on the request of the licensee;
 - (b) following a breach of the Act, the Regulations or this local law; or
 - (c) if the licensee is not a fit and proper person.
- (3) The date a licence is cancelled is to be, in the case of—
 - (a) paragraph (a) of subclause (2), the date requested by the licensee; or
 - (b) paragraphs (b) and (c) of subclause (2), the date determined under section 27(6) of the Act.
- (4) If a licence is cancelled the fee paid for that licence is not refundable for the term of the licence that has not yet expired.

4.14 Transfer

- (1) An application for the transfer of a valid licence from the licensee to another person must be—
 - (a) made in the form determined by the local government;
 - (b) made by the transferee;
 - (c) made with the written consent of the licensee; and
 - (d) lodged with the local government together with—
 - (i) written evidence that a person will reside at or within reasonably close proximity to the premises the subject of the licence; and
 - (ii) the fee for the application for the transfer of a licence referred to in clause 4.10(3).
- (2) The local government is not to determine an application for the transfer of a valid licence until the transferee has complied with subclause (1).
- (3) The local government may approve, whether or not subject to such conditions as it considers appropriate, or refuse to approve an application for the transfer of a valid licence.
- (4) Where the local government approves an application for the transfer of a valid licence, then on the date of approval, unless otherwise specified in the notice issued under clause 4.15(b), the transferee becomes the licensee of the licence for the purposes of this local law.

4.15 Notification

The local government is to give written notice to—

- (a) an applicant for a licence of the local government's decision on her or his application;
- (b) a transferee of the local government's decision on her or his application for the transfer of a valid licence;
- (c) a licensee of any variation made under clause 4.13(1);
- (d) a licensee when her or his licence is due for renewal and the manner in which it may be renewed;
- (e) a licensee when her or his licence is renewed;
- (f) a licensee of the cancellation of a licence under clause 4.13(2)(a); and
- (g) a licensee of the cancellation of a licence under paragraphs (b) or (c) of clause 4.13(2), which notice is to be given in accordance with section 27(6) of the Act.

4.16 Inspection of kennel

With the consent of the occupier, an authorized person may inspect an approved kennel establishment at any time.

PART 5—DOGS IN PUBLIC PLACES**5.1 Places where dogs are prohibited absolutely**

- (1) Dogs are prohibited absolutely from entering or being in any of the following places—
- (a) a public building, unless permitted by a sign;
 - (b) a theatre or picture gardens;
 - (c) all premises or vehicles classified as food premises or business or food vehicles under the *Health (Food Hygiene) Regulations 1993 or Food Standards Code*; and
 - (d) a public swimming pool.
- (2) If a dog enters or is in a place specified in subclause (1), every person liable for the control of the dog at that time commits an offence.

Penalty: Where the dog is a dangerous dog, \$2,000; otherwise \$1,000.

5.2 Places which are dog exercise areas

- (1) Subject to clause 5.1 and subclause (2) of this clause, for the purposes of sections 31 and 32 of the Act, the following are dog exercise areas—
- (a) River Foreshore portion (beach areas only);
 - (b) Preston Point Reserve, Preston Point Road;
 - (c) Henry Jeffery Oval, Preston Point Road;
 - (d) Upper Wauhop Park, Wauhop Road; and
 - (e) Reserve, corner George Street and Silas Street.
- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply to—
- (a) land which has been set apart as a children's playground;
 - (b) an area being used for sporting or other activities, as permitted by the local government, during the times of such use; or
 - (c) a car park.

PART 6—MISCELLANEOUS**6.1 Offence to excrete**

- (1) A dog must not excrete on—
- (a) any thoroughfare or other public place; or
 - (b) any land which is not a public place without the consent of the occupier.
- (2) Subject to subclause (3), if a dog excretes contrary to subclause (1), every person liable for the control of the dog at that time commits an offence.

Penalty: \$500.

- (3) The person liable for the control of the dog does not commit an offence against subclause (2) if any excreta is removed immediately by that person.

PART 7—ENFORCEMENT**7.1 Interpretation**

In this Part—

“infringement notice” means the notice referred to in clause 7.3; and

“notice of withdrawal” means the notice referred to in clause 7.6(1).

7.2 Modified penalties

- (1) The offences contained in Schedule 3 are offences in relation to which a modified penalty may be imposed.
- (2) The amount appearing in the third column of Schedule 3 directly opposite an offence is the modified penalty payable in respect of that offence if—
- (a) the dog is not a dangerous dog; or
 - (b) the dog is a dangerous dog, but an amount does not appear in the fourth column directly opposite that offence.
- (3) The amount appearing in the fourth column of Schedule 3 directly opposite an offence is the modified penalty payable in respect of that offence if the dog is a dangerous dog.

7.3 Issue of infringement notice

Where an authorised person has reason to believe that a person has committed an offence in respect of which a modified penalty may be imposed, he or she may issue to that person a notice in the form of Form 7 of the First Schedule of the Regulations.

7.4 Failure to pay modified penalty

Where a person who has received an infringement notice fails to pay the modified penalty within the time specified in the notice, or within such further time as may in any particular case be allowed by the CEO, he or she is deemed to have declined to have the offence dealt with by way of a modified penalty.

7.5 Payment of modified penalty

A person who has received an infringement notice may, within the time specified in that notice or within such further time as may in any particular case be allowed by the CEO, send or deliver to the local government the amount of the penalty, with or without a reply as to the circumstances giving rise to the offence, and the local government may appropriate that amount in satisfaction of the penalty and issue an acknowledgment.

7.6 Withdrawal of infringement notice

(1) Whether or not the modified penalty has been paid, an authorized person may withdraw an infringement notice by sending a notice in the form of Form 8 of the First Schedule of the Regulations.
(2) A person authorized to issue an infringement notice under clause 7.3 cannot sign or send a notice of withdrawal.

7.7 Service

An infringement notice or a notice of withdrawal may be served on a person personally, or by leaving it at or posting it to her or his address as ascertained from her or him, or as recorded by the local government under the Act, or as ascertained from inquiries made by the local government.

Schedule 1

(clause 4.2)

LOCAL LAWS RELATING TO DOGS

APPLICATION FOR A LICENCE FOR AN APPROVED KENNEL ESTABLISHMENT

I/we (full name)

of (postal address)

(telephone number)

(facsimile number)

(E-mail address)

Apply for a licence for an approved kennel establishment at (address of premises)

For (number and breed of dogs)

* (insert name of person) will be residing at the premises on and from (insert date)

* (insert name of person) will be residing (sufficiently close to the premises so as to control the dogs and so as to ensure their health and welfare) at..... (insert address of residence)

on and from (insert date).

Attached are—

- (a) a site plan of the premises showing the location of the kennels and yards and all other buildings and structures and fences;
- (b) plans and specifications of the kennel establishment;
- (c) copy of notice of proposed use to appear in newspaper;
- (d) copy of notice of proposed use to be given to adjoining premises;
- (e) written evidence that a person will reside—
 - (i) at the premises; or
 - (ii) sufficiently close to the premises so as to control the dogs and so as to ensure their health and welfare; and
- (f) if the person in item (e) is not the applicant, written evidence that the person is a person in charge of the dogs.

I confirm that I have read and agree to comply with the Code of Practice known as, in the keeping of dogs at the proposed kennel establishment.

Signature of applicant

Date

* delete where inapplicable.

Note: a licence if issued will have effect for a period of 12 months—section 27.5 of the Dog Act.

OFFICE USE ONLY

Application fee paid on..... Receipt No:

Schedule 2

(clause 4.8(1))

CONDITIONS OF A LICENCE FOR AN APPROVED KENNEL ESTABLISHMENT

An application for a licence for an approved kennel establishment may be approved subject to the following conditions—

- (a) each kennel, unless it is fully enclosed, must have a yard attached to it;
- (b) each kennel and each yard must be at a distance of not less than—
 - (i) 25m from the front boundary of the premises and 5m from any other boundary of the premises;
 - (ii) 10m from any dwelling; and
 - (iii) 25m from any church, school room, hall, factory, dairy or premises where food is manufactured, prepared, packed or stored for human consumption;
- (c) each yard for a kennel must be kept securely fenced with a fence constructed of link mesh or netting or other materials approved by the local government;
- (d) the minimum floor area for each kennel must be calculated at 2.5 times the length of the breed of dog (when it is fully grown), squared, times the number of dogs to be housed in the kennel and the length of the dog is to be determined by measuring from the base of the tail to the front of its shoulder;
- (e) the floor area of the yard attached to any kennel or group of kennels must be at least twice the floor area of the kennel or group of kennels to which it is attached;
- (f) the upper surface of the kennel floor must be—
 - (i) at least 100mm above the surface of the surrounding ground;
 - (ii) smooth so as to facilitate cleaning;
 - (iii) rigid;
 - (iv) durable;
 - (v) slip resistant;
 - (vi) resistant to corrosion;
 - (vii) non-toxic;
 - (viii) impervious;
 - (ix) free from cracks, crevices and other defects; and
 - (x) finished to a surface having a fall of not less than 1 in 100 to a spoon drain which in turn must lead to a suitably sized diameter sewerage pipe which must be properly laid, ventilated and trapped in accordance with the health requirements of the local government;
- (g) all kennel floor washings must pass through the drain in item (f)(x) and must be piped to approved apparatus for the treatment of sewage in accordance with the health requirements of the local government;
- (h) the kennel floor must have a durable upstand rising 75mm above the floor level from the junction of the floor and external and internal walls, or internal walls must be so constructed as to have a minimum clearance of 50mm from the underside of the bottom plate to the floor;
- (i) where a yard is to be floored, the floor must be constructed in the same manner as the floor of any kennel;
- (j) from the floor, the lowest internal height of a kennel must be, whichever is the lesser of—
 - (i) 2m; or
 - (ii) 4 times the height of the breed of dog in the kennel, when it is fully grown, measured from the floor to the uppermost tip of its shoulders while in a stationary upright position;
- (k) the walls of each kennel must be constructed of concrete, brick, stone or framing sheeted internally and externally with good quality new zincalume or new pre-finished colour coated steel sheeting or new fibrous cement sheeting or other durable material approved by the local government;
- (l) all external surfaces of each kennel must be kept in good condition;
- (m) the roof of each kennel must be constructed of impervious material;
- (n) all kennels and yards and drinking vessels must be maintained in a clean condition and must be cleaned and disinfected when so ordered by an authorized person;
- (o) all refuse, faeces and food waste must be disposed of daily into the approved apparatus for the treatment of sewage;
- (p) noise, odours, fleas, flies and other vectors of disease must be effectively controlled;
- (q) suitable water must be available at the kennel via a properly supported standpipe and tap; and
- (r) the licensee or the person nominated in the application for a licence, must, in accordance with the application for the licence, continue to reside—
 - (i) at the premises; or
 - (ii) in the opinion of the local government, sufficiently close to the premises so as to control the dogs, and to ensure their health and welfare.

Schedule 3

(clause 7.2)

OFFENCES IN RESPECT OF WHICH MODIFIED PENALTY APPLIES

Offence	Nature of offence	Modified penalty \$	Dangerous Dog Modified Penalty \$
2.4(a)	Attempting to or causing the unauthorised release of a dog from a pound	200	400
2.4(b)&(c)	Interfering with any pound or vehicle used for the purpose of catching, holding or conveying dogs	200	
3.1	Failing to provide means for effectively confining a dog	100	200
4.9	Failing to comply with the conditions of a licence	100	200
5.1(2)	Dog in place from which prohibited absolutely	200	400
6.1(2)	Dog excreting in prohibited place	100	

Dated this 15th day of June 2004.

The Common Seal of the Town of East Fremantle was hereto affixed by authority of a resolution of the Council in the presence of—

JAMES O'NEILL, Mayor.
STUART WEARNE, Chief Executive Officer.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

TOWN OF EAST FREMANTLE

LOCAL LAWS RELATING TO FENCING

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FIRST SCHEDULE**SECOND SCHEDULE**

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995**TOWN OF EAST FREMANTLE****LOCAL LAWS RELATING TO FENCING**

Under the powers conferred by the *Local Government Act 1995* and by all other powers the Council of the *Town of East Fremantle* resolved to make the following local laws on the 15 June 2004.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY**1. Citation**

These Local Laws may be cited as the *Town of East Fremantle* Local Laws Relating to Fencing.

2. Repeal

The "*Local Laws Relating to Fences*" published in the *Government Gazette* on 31 August 1990 are repealed.

3. Application of Local Laws

These Local Laws apply throughout the district.

4. Interpretation

In these Local Laws, unless the context requires otherwise—

"Act" means the *Dividing Fences Act 1961*;

"AS" means an Australian Standard published by the Standards Association of Australia;

"boundary fence" has the meaning given to it for the purposes of the Act;

"Building Surveyor" means a Building Surveyor of the local government;

"CEO" means the Chief Executive Officer of the local government;

"Commercial Lot" means a lot where a commercial use—

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

"dangerous" in relation to any fence means—

- (a) an electrified fence other than a fence in respect of which a licence under Part 5 of these Local Laws has been issued and is current;
- (b) a fence containing barbed wire other than a fence erected and maintained in accordance with these Local Laws;
- (c) a fence containing exposed broken glass, asbestos fibre, razor wire or any other potentially harmful projection or material; or
- (d) a fence which is likely to collapse or fall, or part of which is likely to collapse or fall, from any cause;

"district" means the district of the local government;

"dividing fence" has the meaning given to it in and for the purposes of the Act;

"electrified fence" means a fence carrying or designed to carry an electric charge;

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

"frontage" means the boundary line between a lot and the thoroughfare upon which that lot abuts;

"height" in relation to a fence means the vertical distance between—

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

"local government" means the Town of East Fremantle;

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

- “notice of breach” means a notice referred to in clause 15,
- “Residential Lot” means a lot where a residential use—
- (a) is or may be permitted under the town planning scheme; and
 - (b) is or will be the predominant use of the lot;
- “retaining wall” means any structure which prevents the movement of soil in order to allow ground levels of different elevations to exist adjacent to one another;
- “Schedule” means a Schedule to these Local Laws;
- “setback area” has the meaning given to it for the purposes of the town planning scheme;
- “sufficient fence” means a fence described in clause 6; and
- “town planning scheme” means a town planning scheme of the local government made under the *Town Planning and Development Act 1928*.

5. Licence Fees and Charges

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

PART 2—SUFFICIENT FENCES

6. Sufficient Fences

- (1) Unless by agreement between the owners of adjoining properties, a person shall not erect a dividing fence or a boundary fence that is not a sufficient fence.
- (2) Subject to sub-clauses (3) and (4), a sufficient fence—
 - (a) on a Residential Lot is a dividing fence or a boundary fence constructed and maintained in accordance with the specifications and requirements of the First Schedule.
 - (b) on a Commercial Lot is a dividing fence or a boundary fence constructed and maintained in accordance with the specifications and requirements of the Second Schedule;
- (3) Where a fence is erected on or near the boundary between—
 - (a) a Residential Lot and a Residential Lot, a sufficient fence is a dividing fence constructed and maintained in accordance with the specifications and requirements of the First Schedule;
 - (b) a Residential Lot and a Commercial Lot, a sufficient fence is a dividing fence constructed and maintained in accordance with the specifications and requirements of the Second Schedule;
- (4) Unless the Building Surveyor specifies otherwise, a sufficient fence on a boundary between lots other than those specified in subclause (3) is a dividing fence constructed in accordance with the specifications and requirements of the Second Schedule.
- (5) Notwithstanding any other provisions in these Local Laws, a fence constructed of stone or concrete shall be a sufficient fence only if it is designed by a structural engineer where—
 - (a) it is greater than 1800mm in height; or
 - (b) the Building Surveyor so requires.

PART 3—GENERAL

7. Fences Within Front Setback Areas

- (1) A person shall not, without the written consent of the Building Surveyor, erect a free-standing fence greater than 1200mm in height, within the front setback area of a Residential Lot within the district.
- (2) The Building Surveyor may approve the erection of a fence of a height greater than 1200mm in the front setback area of a Residential Lot only if the fence on each side of the driveway into the Lot across the front boundary is to be angled into the Lot for a distance of not less than 1500mm along the frontage to a distance of not less than 1500mm from the frontage in order to provide appropriate splayed lines of vision for a motorist using the driveway for access to a thoroughfare.
- (3) The provision of sub-clause (2) shall not apply to a fence—
 - (a) of open construction that does not obscure the lines of vision of a motorist using the driveway for access to a thoroughfare; or
 - (b) that does not adjoin a footpath.

8. Maintenance of Fences

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

9. General Discretion of the Local Government

- (1) Notwithstanding clause 6, the local government may consent to the erection or repair of a fence which does not comply with the requirements of these Local Laws.
- (2) In determining whether to grant its consent to the erection or repair of any fence, the local government may consider, in addition to any other matter that it is authorized to consider, whether the erection or retention of the fence would have an adverse effect on—
 - (a) the safe or convenient use of any land; or
 - (b) the safety or convenience of any person.

PART 4—FENCING MATERIALS**10. Fencing Materials**

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

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

11. Barbed Wire and Broken Glass Fences

(1) This clause does not apply to a fence constructed wholly or partly of razor wire.

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

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

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

PART 5—ELECTRIFIED AND RAZOR WIRE FENCES**12. Requirements for a Licence**

(1) An owner or occupier of a lot shall not—

- (a) have and use an electrified fence on that lot without first obtaining a licence under subclause (2); or
- (b) construct a fence wholly or partly of razor wire on that lot without first obtaining a licence under subclause (3).

(2) A licence to have and use an electrified fence shall not be issued—

- (a) in respect of a lot which is or which abuts a Residential Lot;
- (b) unless the fence complies with AS/NZS 3016:1994; and
- (c) unless provision is made so as to enable the fence to be rendered inoperable during the hours of business operations, if any, on the lot where it is erected.

(3) A licence to have a fence constructed wholly or partly of razor wire shall not be issued—

- (a) if the fence is within 3m of the boundary of the lot;
- (b) where any razor wire used in the construction of the fence is less than 2000mm or more than 2400mm above the ground level.

(4) An application for a licence referred to in subclauses (2) or (3) shall be made by the owner of the lot on which the fence is or is to be erected, or by the occupier of the lot with the written consent of the owner.

(5) An application for a licence referred to in subclauses (2) or (3) may be—

- (a) approved by the local government;
- (b) approved by the local government subject to such conditions as it thinks fit; or
- (c) refused by the local government.

13. Transfer of a Licence

A licence referred to in clause 12 shall transfer with the land to any new occupier or owner of the lot.

14. Cancellation of a Licence

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

- (a) the fence no longer satisfies the requirements specified in clause 12(2) or 12(3) as the case may be; or
- (b) the licence holder breaches any condition upon which the licence has been issued.

PART 6—NOTICES OF BREACH**15. Notices of Breach**

(1) Where a breach of any provision of these Local Laws has occurred in relation to a fence on a lot, the local government may give a notice in writing to the owner or occupier of that lot ('notice of breach').

(2) A notice of breach shall—

- (a) specify the provision of these Local Laws which has been breached;
- (b) specify the particulars of the breach; and
- (c) state that the owner or occupier of the lot is required to remedy the breach within 28 days from the giving of the notice.

(3) Should an owner or occupier fail to comply with a notice of breach, the local government may by its employees, agents or contractors enter upon the lot to which the notice relates and remedy the breach, and may recover the expenses of so doing from the owner or occupier of the lot, as the case may be, in a court of competent jurisdiction.

PART 7—OFFENCES

16. Offences and Penalties

(1) An owner or occupier who fails to comply with a notice of breach commits an offence and is liable upon conviction to a maximum penalty of \$5000 and, if the offence is a continuing offence, a maximum daily penalty of \$500.

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

17. Modified Penalties

(1) An offence against any provision of these Local Laws is a prescribed offence for the purposes of section 9.16 (1) of the *Local Government Act 1995*.

(2) Unless otherwise specified, the amount of the modified penalty for an offence against any provision of these Local Laws is \$100.

18. Form of Notices

For the purposes of these Local Laws—

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

First Schedule

Clause 6(2)(a)

SPECIFICATIONS FOR A SUFFICIENT FENCE ON A RESIDENTIAL LOT

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

- A. A picket timber fence which satisfies the following specifications—
 - (a) corner posts to be 125mm x 125mm x 2400mm and intermediate posts to be 125mm x 75mm x 2400mm spaced at 2400mm centres;
 - (b) corner posts to be strutted two ways with 100mm x 50mm x 450mm sole plates and 75mm x 50mm struts;
 - (c) intermediate posts to be doubled yankee strutted with 150mm x 25mm x 450mm struts;
 - (d) all posts to have tops with a 60mm weather cut and to be sunk at least 600mm into the ground;
 - (e) rails to be 75mm x 50mm with each rail spanning two bays of fencing double railed or bolted to each post with joints staggered;
 - (f) the fence to be covered with 75mm x 20mm sawn pickets, 1800mm in height placed 75mm apart and affixed securely to each rail; and
 - (g) the height of the fence to be 1800mm except with respect to the front setback area for which there is no minimum height but which is subject to clause 7.
- B. A fence constructed of corrugated fibre reinforced pressed cement or steel sheeting which satisfies the following specifications—
 - (a) a minimum in-ground length of 25 per cent of the total length of the sheet, but in any case shall have a minimum in-ground depth of 600mm;
 - (b) the total height and depth of the fence to consist of a single continuous fibre reinforced cement or steel sheet;
 - (c) the sheets to be lapped and capped with extruded “snap-fit” type capping in accordance with the manufacturers written instructions; and
 - (d) the height of the fence to be 1800mm except with respect to the front setback area for which there is no minimum height but which is subject to clause 7.
- C. A fence constructed of brick, stone or concrete, which satisfies the following specifications—
 - (a) footings of minimum 225mm x 150mm concrete 15MPa or 300mm x 175mm brick laid in cement mortar;
 - (b) fences to be offset a minimum of 200mm at maximum 3000mm centres or 225mm x 100mm engaged piers to be provided at maximum 3000mm centres;

- (c) expansion joints in accordance with the manufacturer's written instructions; and
 - (d) the height of the fence to be 1800mm except with respect to the front setback area for which there is no minimum height but which is subject to clause 7.
- D. A composite fence having a minimum overall height of 1800mm except with respect to the front setback area for which there is no minimum height but which is subject to clause 7, which satisfies the following specifications for the brick construction—
- (1) (a) brick piers of minimum 345mm x 345mm at 1800mm centres bonded to a minimum height base wall of 514mm;
 - (b) each pier shall be reinforced with one R10 galvanised starting rod 1500mm high with a 250mm horizontal leg bedded into a 500mm x 200mm concrete footing and set 65mm above the base of the footing. The top of the footing shall be 1 course (85mm) below ground level;
 - (c) the minimum ultimate strength of brickwork shall be 20MPa. Mortar shall be a mix of 1 part cement, 1 part lime and 6 parts sand;
 - (d) the ground under the footings is to be compacted to 6 blows per 300mm and checked with a standard falling weight penetrometer; and
 - (e) control joints in brickwork shall be provided with double piers at a maximum of 6 metre centres; or
 - (2) (a) brick piers of a minimum 345mm x 345mm x 2700mm centres bonded to the base all; and
 - (b) each pier shall be reinforced with two R10 galvanised starting rods as previously specified;

Second Schedule

Clause 6(2)(b)

SPECIFICATIONS FOR A SUFFICIENT FENCE ON A COMMERCIAL LOT

Each of the following is a "sufficient fence" on a Commercial Lot.

- A. A fence constructed of galvanised or PVC coated rail-less link mesh, chain mesh or steel mesh which satisfies the following specifications—
 - (a) corner posts to be minimum 50mm normal bore x 3.5mm and with footings of a 225mm diameter x 900mm;
 - (b) intermediate posts to be minimum 37mm nominal bore x 3.15mm at maximum 3.5m centres and with footings of a 225mm diameter x 600mm;
 - (c) struts to be minimum 30mm nominal bore x 3.15mm fitted at each gate and two at each corner post and with footings 225mm x 600mm;
 - (d) cables to be affixed to the top, centre and bottom of all posts and to consist of two or more 3.15mm wires twisted together or single 4mm wire;
 - (e) rail-less link, chain or steel mesh is to be to a height of 2000mm on top of which are to be three strands of barbed wire carrying the fence to a height of 2400mm in accordance with clause 12(3) of these Local Laws; and
 - (f) galvanised link mesh wire to be 2000mm in height and constructed of 50mm mesh 2.5mm galvanised iron wire and to be strained, neatly secured and laced to the posts and affixed to cables. Vehicle entry gates shall provide an opening of not less than 3.6m and shall be constructed of 25mm tubular framework with one horizontal and one vertical stay constructed of 20mm piping and shall be covered with 50mm x 2.5mm galvanised link mesh strained to framework. Gates shall be fixed with a drop bolt and locking attachment.
- B. A fence of fibre reinforced cement sheet or steel sheeting constructed to the minimum specifications referred to in Item B of the First Schedule.
- C. A fence constructed of aluminium sheeting when supported on posts and rails provided that it is used behind a building line and is of a minimum height of 1800mm but no greater than 2400mm.
- D. Fences of timber, brick, stone or concrete constructed to the minimum specifications referred to in the First Schedule.

Dated this 15th day of June 2004.

The Common Seal of the Town of East Fremantle was hereto affixed by authority of a resolution of the Council in the presence of—

JAMES O'NEILL, Mayor.
STUART WEARNE, Chief Executive Officer.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

TOWN OF EAST FREMANTLE

BEE KEEPING LOCAL LAW

Under the powers conferred by the *Local Government Act 1995* and under all other powers, the Council of the Town of East Fremantle resolved on 15 June 2004 to make the following local law.

Citation and application

1. This local law may be cited as the Town of East Fremantle Bee Keeping Local Law and shall apply throughout the district.

Interpretation

2. In this local law, unless the context requires otherwise—

“Act” means the *Local Government Act 1995*;

“bee hive” means a hive standing alone or any 2 or more hives standing in a group;

“district” means the district of the local government;

“local government” means the Town of East Fremantle;

“permit” means a permit issued under this local law; and

“permit holder” means a person who holds a valid permit.

Permit required to keep bees

3. A person shall not keep bees or allow bees to be kept on land except in accordance with a valid permit issued in relation to the land.

Application for a permit

4. An applicant for a permit shall—

- (a) unless otherwise approved by the local government, be a person registered as a beekeeper under section 8 of the *Beekeepers Act 1963*;
- (b) provide such details as may be required by the local government;
- (c) apply in the form determined by the local government; and
- (d) pay any application fee imposed and determined by the local government under sections 6.16-6.19 of the Act.

Determination of application

5. (1) The local government may—

- (a) refuse to determine an application for a permit which does not comply with clause 4;
- (b) approve an application for a permit subject to the conditions referred to in clause 6 and to such other conditions as it considers appropriate; or
- (c) refuse to approve an application for a permit.

(2) Where an application for a permit is approved subject to conditions, the permit holder is to comply with those conditions or is to cause those conditions to be complied with.

(3) Where the local government approves an application under subclause 5(1)(b), it is to issue to the applicant a permit in the form determined by the local government.

(4) A permit is valid from the date of issue unless and until it is cancelled under this local law.

Conditions of approval

6. (1) Without limiting the generality of clause 5(1)(b), an application for a permit may be approved by the local government subject to the following conditions—

- (a) the provision of a good and sufficient water supply on the land which is readily accessible by the bees on the land;
- (b) each bee hive shall be—
 - (i) kept at a distance specified by the local government from any thoroughfare, public place or boundary of the land; or
 - (ii) located near a screen or other barrier so as to prevent the bees flying low over a thoroughfare, public place or adjoining land;

- (c) no more than 2 bee hives are to be kept on land of less than 2,000 square metres in area; and
- (d) no more than 15 bee hives are to be kept on land between 2,000 and 20,000 square metres in area.

(2) In respect of a particular application for a permit, the local government may vary any of the conditions referred to in subclause (1).

Variation or cancellation of permit and conditions

7. (1) The local government may vary the conditions of a permit after it has been issued.

(2) The local government may cancel a permit on the request of a permit holder to do so.

(3) Notwithstanding clause 11, a permit shall be cancelled on—

- (a) the permit holder ceasing to be registered as a beekeeper under section 8 of the *Beekeepers Act 1963*; or
- (b) the expiration of a continuous period of 12 months during which the permit holder has not kept any bees on the land to which the permit relates,

without any action required on the part of the local government.

Permit holder to notify of cessation of registration or keeping of bees

8. (1) In this clause a “permit holder” includes the holder of a permit cancelled by clause 7(3).

(2) A permit holder is to notify the local government in writing as soon as practicable after—

- (a) the permit holder ceases to be registered as a beekeeper under section 8 of the *Beekeepers Act 1963*; or
- (b) a continuous period of 12 months passes during which the permit holder has not kept any bees on the land described in her or his permit.

(3) A permit holder shall, within 7 days of the local government giving the permit holder a written notice to do so, provide to the local government—

- (a) written proof of her or his registration as a beekeeper under section 8 of the *Beekeepers Act 1963*;
- (b) in respect of land identified by the local government in its notice, a signed statement as to whether or not he or she has kept bees on the land within the 12 months preceding the date of the notice; or
- (c) both.

Permit not transferable

9. A permit is personal to the permit holder and applies only to the land described in the permit.

Nuisance

10. A person shall not keep or allow to be kept bees or beehives, or both, on land so as to create a nuisance.

Notice to remove bees

11. (1) Whenever in the opinion of the local government a person has contravened any provision of the *Beekeepers Act 1963* or of this local law which relates to the keeping of bees or bee hives, the local government may give the permit holder in relation to that land, or if there is no valid permit in relation to that land an owner or occupier of the land a written notice requiring her or him to remove any bees or bee hives, or both, from the land within the time specified in the notice.

(2) Subject to Division 1 of Part 9 of the Act, on the giving of a notice referred to in subclause (1), any valid permit given by the local government relating to the keeping of bees or bee hives on that land is cancelled from the time specified in the notice, being not less than 7 days from the date it is given.

(3) Where a person fails to comply with a notice given under subclause (1), the local government may dispose of the bees or the bee hives or both in such manner as it sees fit and recover the costs of so doing from the permit holder or an owner or occupier, as the case may be, as a debt due to it.

Offences and penalties

12. (1) A person who fails to do anything required or directed to be done under this local law, or who does anything which under this local law that person is prohibited from doing commits an offence.

(2) A person who commits an offence under this local law is liable to a penalty of \$5,000 and a daily penalty of \$500 in respect of each day or part of a day during which the offence has continued.

(3) An offence against a clause specified in the Schedule is a prescribed offence for the purposes of section 9.16(1) of the Act.

(4) The amount of the modified penalty for a prescribed offence is that specified adjacent to the clause in the Schedule.

Forms

13. For the purposes of this local law—

- (a) the form of the infringement notice given under section 9.16 of the Act is that of Form 2 in Schedule 1 of the *Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996*; and

- (b) the form of the notice sent under section 9.20 of the Act withdrawing an infringement notice is that of Form 3 in Schedule 1 of the *Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996*.

Objections and appeals

14. When the local government makes a decision under this local law as to whether it will—

- (a) grant a person a permit;
- (b) vary or cancel a permit; or
- (c) give a person a notice under clause 11(1),

the provisions of Division 1 of Part 9 of the Act and regulations 33 and 34 of the *Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996* shall apply to that decision.

Schedule PRESCRIBED OFFENCES

Clause	Description	Modified Penalty \$
3	Failure to obtain permit to keep bees	100
5(2)	Failure to comply with a condition of a permit to keep bees	100
8(3)	Failure to comply with notice of local government	100
10	Creation of nuisance from keeping of bees or beehives	100
11(1)	Failure to comply with notice to remove bees or bee hives for contravention of local law	100

Dated this 15th day of June 2004.

The Common Seal of the Town of East Fremantle was hereto affixed by authority of a resolution of the Council in the presence of—

JAMES O'NEILL, Mayor.
STUART WEARNE, Chief Executive Officer.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

TOWN OF EAST FREMANTLE

**AMENDMENT TO ACTIVITIES IN THOROUGHFARES
AND TRADING IN THOROUGHFARES AND PUBLIC PLACES
LOCAL LAW**

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the *Local Government Act 1995* and by all other powers enabling it, the Council of the Town of East Fremantle resolved on 15 June 2004 to amend the *Town of East Fremantle Activities on Thoroughfares and Trading in Thoroughfares and Public Places Local Law* that was published in the *Government Gazette* on 16 October 2002 as follows—

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

Clause 1.2—Definitions

1. Delete “Road Traffic Code 1975”, insert “Road Traffic Code 2000” wherever it appears.
2. After “sign” insert “**thoroughfare**” which has the same meaning given to it in the Act, but does not include a private thoroughfare which is not under the management control of the local government;

PART 2—ACTIVITIES ON THOROUGHFARES AND PUBLIC PLACES

3. Clause 2.1—General Prohibitions

In subsection (g) after “any” insert “bicycle”

4. Clause 2.2—Activities allowed with a permit—general

In subsection (1)(b) after “only” insert “in accordance with the terms and conditions and”;

5. Clause 2.2—Activities allowed with a permit—general

In subsection (1)(g) delete “5.12” insert “5.8”

6. Clause 2.8—Permissible verge treatments

In subsection (2)(b)(i) after “bend in the thoroughfare” insert “or using a driveway on land adjacent to the thoroughfare for access to or from the thoroughfare;”

PART 5—ROADSIDE CONSERVATION

7. Clause 5.9—Application for permit

Delete “5.13” insert “5.8”

PART 6—TRADING IN THOROUGHFARES AND PUBLIC PLACES8. Clause 6.1 Interpretation “**trading**”

After “but does not include” delete clauses (d), (e), (f), (g) insert the following—

- “(d) the delivery of pre-ordered goods or services to the purchaser of those goods or services or to the person nominated by the purchaser of those goods or services whether or not payment for those goods or services is accepted on delivery; or
the taking of further orders for goods or services from the purchaser of those pre-ordered goods or services or from the person nominated by the purchaser of those pre-ordered goods or services when those orders are taken at the same time as a previous order is being delivered, whether or not payment is made for those goods or services at the time of taking the order;
- (e) the setting up of a stall or the conducting of a business at a stall under the authority of a stallholder's permit;

- (f) the selling or the offering for sale of goods and services to, or the soliciting of orders for goods and services from a person who sells those goods or services;
- (g) the selling or the offering for sale or hire by a person of goods of her or his own manufacture or services which he or she provides; and
- (h) the selling or hiring or the offering for sale or hire of—
 - (i) goods by a person who represents a manufacturer of the goods; or
 - (ii) services by a person who represents a provider of the services,which are only sold directly to consumers and not through a shop.”

Dated this 15th day of June 2004.

The Common Seal of the Town of East Fremantle was hereto affixed by authority of a resolution of the Council in the presence of—

JAMES O'NEILL, Mayor.
STUART WEARNE, Chief Executive Officer.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995**TOWN OF EAST FREMANTLE****AMENDMENT TO LOCAL LAWS RELATING TO SAFETY,
DECENCY, CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT OF PERSONS
IN RESPECT OF BATHING**

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the Local Government Act 1995 and by all other powers enabling it, the Council of the Town of East Fremantle resolved on 15 June 2004 to amend the Local Laws Relating to Safety, Decency, Convenience and Comfort of Persons in Respect of Bathing that were published in the *Government Gazette* on 20 January 1978 as follows—

1. Delete “town clerk” insert “Chief Executive Officer”.
2. In the definition of “authorised person” delete “or a Beach Inspector” insert “a Beach Inspector or a Ranger”.

Dated this 15th day of June 2004.

The Common Seal of the Town of East Fremantle was hereto affixed by authority of a resolution of the Council in the presence of—

JAMES O'NEILL, Mayor.
STUART WEARNE, Chief Executive Officer.



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