

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995 (WA)(CKI)

SHIRE OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

PUBLIC PLACES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY LOCAL LAW 2020

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995 (WA)(CKI)

SHIRE OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

PUBLIC PLACES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY LOCAL LAW 2020

Under the powers conferred by the *Local Government Act 1995 (CKI)* and under all other relevant powers, the Council of the Shire of Cocos (Keeling) Islands resolved on 26 August 2020 to adopt the following local law.

PART 1 - PRELIMINARY

1.1 Citation

This local law may be cited as the *Shire of Cocos (Keeling) Islands Public Places and Local Government Property Local Law 2020*.

1.2 Commencement

The local law comes into operation 14 days after it is published as a Notifiable Instrument in the Australian Government Federal Register of Legislation.

1.3 Application

- (1) In accordance with section 4(1) of the *Local Government (Transition) Ordinance 1992*, the Territory is a shire for the purposes of the Act.
- (2) In accordance with section 8A and subject to section 8B of the *Cocos (Keeling) Islands Act 1955* (Commonwealth), Western Australian legislation is applied to the Territory in accordance with –
 - (a) the *Cocos (Keeling) Islands Applied Laws Ordinance 1992*; and
 - (b) the Schedule of applied laws as tabled in the Commonwealth Parliament from time to time.
- (3) In accordance with section 8G of the *Cocos (Keeling) Islands Act 1955* (Commonwealth), the power or authority is vested in the Minister where a power or authority under any Western Australian law is vested in –
 - (a) a Minister of Western Australia; or
 - (b) the Governor of Western Australia; or
 - (c) the Governor-in-Council of Western Australia.
- (4) This local law applies to the whole of the district.

1.4 Repeal

The *Shire of Cocos (Keeling) Islands Local Law – Camping 2009* published in the *Indian Ocean Territories Government Gazette* on 1 February 2010 is repealed.

1.5 Transitional provisions

- (1) An application for, or the renewal of a permit or other authorisation made under a repealed local law that has not been finally determined before the commencement day is to be dealt with and determined as if it were an application under this local law.
- (2) A permit or other authorisation under a repealed local law that is in force before the commencement day is to be regarded on and after that day as a permit under this local law and may be dealt with accordingly.

1.6 Definitions

In this local law –

Act means the *Local Government Act 1995 (CKI)*;

applicant means a person who applies for a permit;

application means an application for a permit;

authorised person means a person appointed by the local government under section 9.10 of the Act to perform any of the functions of an authorised person under this local law;

building means any building which is local government property and includes any –

- (a) hall or room; and
- (b) corridor, stairway or annexe of any hall or room;

bulk rubbish container means a bin or container designed or used for holding a substantial quantity of rubbish and which is unlikely to be lifted without mechanical assistance, but does not include a bin or container used in connection with the local government's regular domestic rubbish collection service;

carriageway has the meaning given to it in the *Road Traffic Code 2000*;

children's playground means an area set aside for use by children and noted by the presence of any of the following –

- (a) dedicated children's playground equipment,
- (b) the presence of either sand or other form of soft fall surface; or
- (c) a sign indicating the area is a children's playground;

commencement day means the day on which this local law comes into operation;

costs means all expenses directly associated with reinstatement of replacement, and includes administrative expenses, associated with reinstatement or replacement;

council means the council of the local government;

determination means a determination made under clause 2.1;

district means the Territory as defined by section 4(1) of the *Cocos (Keeling) Islands Act 1955* (Commonwealth);

entertainment means conduct any form of theatrical, artistic, musical, audio or visual performance and includes busk;

food has the meaning given by the *Food Act 2008*;

footpath has the meaning given to it in the *Road Traffic Code 2000*;

function means an event or activity characterised by all or any of the following –

- (a) formal organisation and preparation;
- (b) its occurrence is generally advertised or notified in writing to particular persons;
- (c) organisation by or on behalf of a club;
- (d) payment of a fee to attend it; and
- (e) systematic recurrence in relation to the day, time and place;

garden means any part of a thoroughfare planted, developed or treated, otherwise than as a lawn, with one or more plants;

hire includes offer to hire and expose for hire;

intersection has the meaning given to it in the *Road Traffic Code 2000*;

kerb includes the edge of a carriageway;

lawn means any part of a thoroughfare which is planted only with grass, or with a similar plant, but will include any other plant provided that it has been planted by the local government;

liquor has the meaning given to it in section 3 of the *Liquor Control Act 1988*;

local government means the Shire of Cocos (Keeling) Islands;

local government property means anything except a thoroughfare –

- (a) which is owned by or is leased by the local government;
- (b) which is vested in the local government;
- (c) which is otherwise under the care, control or management of the local government, including under the *Land Administration Act 1997*; or
- (d) which is an otherwise unvested facility within section 3.53 of the Act; and
- (e) includes a reference to any part of local government property.

local public notice has the meaning given to it in section 1.7 of the Act;

lot has the meaning given to it in the *Planning and Development Act 2005*;

market means a collection of stalls, stands or displays erected for the purpose of selling or hiring goods or services or carrying out any other transaction;

nuisance means any activity, thing, condition, circumstance or state of affairs caused or contributed to by a person which –

- (a) is injurious or dangerous to the health of another person of normal susceptibility;

(b) which has a disturbing effect on the state of reasonable physical, mental or social well-being of another person; or

(c) is detrimental or likely to be detrimental to the natural environment;

occupier has the meaning given to it in section 1.4 of the Act but does not include the local government;

owner has the meaning given to it in section 1.4 of the Act but does not include the local government;

permit means a permit or approval in writing issued by the local government under this local law;

permit holder means a person who holds a permit;

permitted verge treatment means any one of the treatments described in clause 6.7(3), and includes any reticulation pipes and sprinklers;

person does not include the local government;

prohibited drug is given its meaning under section 3 of the *Misuse of Drugs Act 1981*;

public place means –

(a) a thoroughfare;

(b) any local government property; or

(c) a place to which the public have access, including a beach or foreshore;

repealed local law means a local law repealed under clause 1.4;

Schedule means a schedule to this local law;

sell includes –

(a) offer or attempt to sell;

(b) display for sale;

(c) send, forward or deliver for sale or on sale;

(d) barter or exchange;

(e) dispose, by lot or chance or by auction;

(f) supply, or offer, agree or attempt to supply –

(i) in circumstances which the supplier derives or would be likely to derive a direct or indirect pecuniary benefit; or

(ii) gratuitously, but with a view to gaining or maintaining custom or other commercial advantage; or

(g) authorise, direct, cause or permit to be done any act referred to in this definition;

set fee refers to fees and charges imposed and determined by the local government under and in accordance with sections 6.16 to 6.19 of the Act;

sign includes a notice, flag, mark, structure or device approved by the local government on which may be shown words, numbers, expressions or symbols;

stall means a movable or temporarily fixed structure, stand or table in, on or from which goods or services are sold and includes a vehicle;

street tree means any tree planted or self-sown in a thoroughfare, of an appropriate species and in an appropriate location, for the purposes of contributing to the appearance of the thoroughfare;

thoroughfare means any highway, thoroughfare or land used for vehicular or pedestrian traffic, and includes all the land lying between property lines, including the verge and footpath;

trading means selling or hiring goods or services and includes the setting up of a stall and conducting business at a stall;

vehicle includes –

(a) every conveyance and every object capable of being propelled or drawn on wheels, tracks or otherwise; and

(b) where the context permits, an animal being ridden or driven,

but excludes –

(c) a wheelchair or any device designed for use by a physically impaired person on a footpath; and

(d) a pram, stroller or similar device;

UAV means unmanned aircraft, other than a balloon or kite;

verge means that part of a thoroughfare between the carriageway and the land which abuts the thoroughfare, but does not include any footpath; and

waste includes matter –

(a) whether liquid, solid, gaseous or radioactive and whether useful or useless, which is discharged into the environment; or

- (b) prescribed by regulations under the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007* to be waste.

1.7 Types of permit

For the purposes of this local law –

- (a) a permit which authorises trading on any thoroughfare or local government property is to be referred to as a trading permit;
- (b) a permit which authorises the conduct or setting up of a market on any thoroughfare or local government property is to be referred to as a market permit;
- (c) a permit which authorises entertainment on any thoroughfare or local government property is to be referred to as an entertainment permit; and
- (d) a permit which authorises the sale of food on any thoroughfare or local government property is to be referred to as a food sales permit.

1.8 Assistance animals

This local law is subject to any written law and any law of the Commonwealth about assistance animals as defined in section 9(2) of the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (Commonwealth)*.

1.9 Overriding power to hire and agree

Despite anything to the contrary in this local law, an authorised person, on behalf of the local government, may –

- (a) hire local government property to any person; or
- (b) enter into an agreement with any person regarding the use of any local government property.

PART 2 - DETERMINATIONS IN RESPECT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

2.1 Determinations as to use of local government property

The local government may make a determination in accordance with clause 2.2 –

- (a) setting aside specified local government property for the pursuit of all or any of the activities referred to in clause 2.7(1);
- (b) prohibiting a person from pursuing all or any of the activities referred to in clause 2.8(1) on specified local government property;
- (c) as to the matters in clauses 2.7(2) and 2.8(2); and
- (d) as to any matter ancillary or necessary to give effect to a determination.

2.2 Procedure for making a determination

- (1) The local government is to give local public notice of the local government intention to make a determination.
- (2) The local public notice referred to in subclause (1) is to state that –
 - (a) the local government intends to make a determination, the purpose and effect of which is summarised in the notice;
 - (b) a copy of the proposed determination may be inspected and obtained from the offices of the local government; and
 - (c) submissions in writing about the proposed determination may be lodged with the local government within 21 days after the date of publication.
- (3) If no submissions are received in accordance with subclause (2)(c), the local government is to decide to –
 - (a) give local public notice that the proposed determination has effect as a determination on and from the date of publication;
 - (b) amend the proposed determination, in which case subclause (5) is to apply; or
 - (c) not continue with the proposed determination.
- (4) If submissions are received in accordance with subclause (2)(c), the local government is to –
 - (a) consider those submissions; and
 - (b) decide –
 - (i) whether or not to amend the proposed determination; or

- (ii) whether or not to continue with the proposed determination.
- (5) If the local government decides to amend the proposed determination, it is to give local public notice –
 - (a) of the effect of the amendments; and
 - (b) that the proposed determination has effect as a determination on and from the date of publication.
- (6) If the local government decides not to amend the proposed determination, it is to give local public notice that the proposed determination has effect as a determination on and from the date of publication.
- (7) A proposed determination is to have effect as a determination on and from the date of publication of the local public notice referred to in subclauses (3), (5) and (6).
- (8) A decision under subclause (3) or (4) is not to be delegated by the council.

2.3 Discretion to erect sign

The local government may erect a sign on local government property to give notice of the effect of a determination which applies to that property.

2.4 Determination to be complied with

A person must comply with a determination.

2.5 Register of determinations

- (1) The local government is to keep a register of determinations made under clause 2.2, and of any amendments to or revocations of determinations made under clause 2.6.
- (2) Sections 5.94 and 5.95 of the Act apply to the register referred to in subclause (1) and for that purpose the register is to be taken to be information within section 5.94(u)(i) of the Act.

2.6 Amendment or revocation of a determination

- (1) The local government may amend or revoke a determination.
- (2) The provisions of clause 2.2 are to apply to an amendment of a determination as if the amendment were a proposed determination.
- (3) If the local government revokes a determination it is to give local public notice of the revocation and the determination is to cease to have effect on the date specified in the notice.

2.7 Activities which may be pursued on specified local government property

- (1) A determination may provide that specified local government property is set aside as an area on which a person may –
 - (a) take, ride or drive a vehicle, or a particular class of vehicle;
 - (b) fly or use a UAV;
 - (c) use a children's playground provided that the person is under an age specified in the determination, but the determination is not to apply to a person having the charge of a person under the specified age;
 - (d) launch, beach or leave a boat;
 - (e) take or use a boat, or a particular class of boat;
 - (f) deposit refuse, rubbish or liquid waste, whether or not of particular classes, and whether or not in specified areas of that local government property;
 - (g) play or practise –
 - (i) golf or archery;
 - (ii) pistol or rifle shooting, but subject to the compliance of that person with the *Firearms Act 1973*; or
 - (iii) a similar activity, specified in the determination, involving the use of a projectile which, in the opinion of the local government may cause injury or damage to a person or property; and
 - (h) ride a bicycle, a skateboard, rollerblades, a sandboard or a similar device.
- (2) A determination may specify the extent to which and the manner in which an activity referred to in subclause (1) may be pursued and in particular –
 - (a) the days and times during which the activity may be pursued;
 - (b) that an activity may be pursued on a class of local government property, specified local government property or all local government property;

- (c) that an activity is to be taken to be prohibited on all local government property other than that specified in the determination;
- (d) may limit the activity to a class of vehicles, equipment or things, or may extend it to all vehicles, equipment or things;
- (e) may specify that the activity can be pursued by a class of persons or all persons; and
- (f) may distinguish between different classes of the activity.

2.8 Activities which may be prohibited on specified local government property

- (1) A determination may provide that a person is prohibited from pursuing all or any of the following activities on specified local government property –
 - (a) riding a bicycle, a skateboard, rollerblades, a sandboard or a similar device;
 - (b) taking, riding or driving a vehicle on the property or a particular class of vehicle;
 - (c) riding or driving a vehicle of a particular class or any vehicle above a specified speed;
 - (d) taking or using a boat, or a particular class of boat;
 - (e) the playing or practice of –
 - (i) golf, archery, pistol shooting or rifle shooting; or
 - (ii) a similar activity, specified in the determination, involving the use of a projectile which, in the opinion of the local government may cause injury or damage to a person or property;
 - (f) the playing or practice of any ball game which may cause detriment to the property or any fauna on the property; and
 - (g) the traversing of land which in the opinion of the local government has environmental value warranting such protection, either absolutely or except by paths provided for that purpose.
- (2) A determination may specify the extent to which and the manner in which a person is prohibited from pursuing an activity referred to in subclause (1) and, in particular –
 - (a) the days and times during which the activity is prohibited;
 - (b) that an activity is prohibited on a class of local government property, specified local government property or all local government property;
 - (c) that an activity is prohibited in respect of a class of vehicles, equipment or things, or all vehicles, equipment or things;
 - (d) that an activity is prohibited in respect of a class of persons or all persons; and
 - (e) may distinguish between different classes of the activity.

2.9 Sign under repealed local law taken to be determination

- (1) Where a sign erected on local government property has been erected under a repealed local law, then it is to be taken to be and have effect as a determination on and from the commencement day, except to the extent that the sign is inconsistent with any provision of this local law or any determination made under clause 2.1.
- (2) Clause 2.5 does not apply to a sign referred to in subclause (1).

PART 3 - ACTIVITIES ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY REQUIRING A PERMIT

3.1 Activities requiring a permit

- (1) A person must not without a permit –
 - (a) subject to subclause (3) hire local government property;
 - (b) advertise anything by any means on local government property;
 - (c) erect, on local government property a structure for public amusement or for any performance, whether for gain or otherwise;
 - (d) teach, coach or train, for profit, any person in any facility which is local government property;
 - (e) plant any plant or sow any seeds on local government property;
 - (f) carry on any trading on local government property unless the trading is conducted –
 - (i) with the consent of a person who holds a permit to conduct a function, and where the trading is carried on under and in accordance with the permit; or
 - (ii) by a person who has a permit to carry on trading on local government property under any written law;

- (g) unless an employee of the local government in the course of her or his duties or on an area set aside for that purpose –
 - (i) drive or ride or take any vehicle on to local government property; or
 - (ii) park or stop any vehicle on local government property;
- (h) conduct a function or entertainment event on local government property;
- (i) charge any person for entry to local government property, unless the charge is for entry to land or a building hired by a voluntary non-profit organisation;
- (j) light a fire on local government property except in a facility provided for that purpose;
- (k) light or set off any firework or conduct a fireworks display on local government property;
- (l) fly or use a UAV;
- (m) parachute, hang glide, abseil or base jump from or on to local government property;
- (n) erect a building or a refuelling site on local government property;
- (o) make any excavation on or erect or remove any fence on local government property;
- (p) erect or install any structure above or below ground, which is local government property, for the purpose of supplying any water, power, sewer, communication, television or similar service to a person;
- (q) conduct or take part in any gambling game or contest or bet, or offer to bet, publicly; or
- (r) erect, install, operate or use any broadcasting, public address system, loudspeaker or other device for the amplification of sound on local government property.
- (2) The local government may exempt a person from compliance with subclause (1) on the application of that person.
- (3) The local government may exempt specified local government property or a class of local government property from the application of subclause (1)(a).

3.2 Permit to erect structures or camp

- (1) This clause does not apply to a caravan park or camping ground operated by the local government.
- (2) A person must not without a permit –
 - (a) camp on, lodge at or occupy any structure at night for the purpose of sleeping on local government property;
 - (b) erect any tent, camp, hut or similar structure on local government property other than a beach shade or windbreak erected for use during the hours of daylight and which is dismantled during those hours on the same day; or
 - (c) park a vehicle on local government property, thoroughfare or public place for the purpose of sleeping in the vehicle.
- (3) The maximum period for which the local government may approve an application for a permit in respect of subclause (2)(a) or (b) is that provided in regulation 11(2)(a) of the *Caravan Parks and Camping Grounds Regulations 1997*.
- (4) Any tent, camp, hut or similar structure erected in contravention of subclause (2)(b) and associated goods may, subject to Regulation 29 of the *Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996*, be impounded.
- (5) Notices issued under this clause shall be in the form determined from time to time by the local government.

3.3 Permit required for possession and consumption of liquor

- (1) A person, on local government property, must not consume any liquor, have in her or his possession or under her or his control, or sell any liquor, unless –
 - (a) permitted under the *Liquor Control Act 1988*; and
 - (b) a permit has been obtained for that purpose from the local government.
- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply where the liquor is in a sealed container.

PART 4 - BEHAVIOUR ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AND THOROUGHFARES

4.1 Behaviour which interferes with others

In or on any local government property or thoroughfare, a person must not, behave in a manner which –

- (a) is likely to interfere with the enjoyment of a person who might use or who might be on the property or thoroughfare; or
- (b) interferes with the enjoyment of a person using the property or thoroughfare.

4.2 Behaviour detrimental to property

A person must not behave in or on local government property or thoroughfare in a way which is or might be detrimental to the property, including but not limited to –

- (a) removing any thing from the local government property or thoroughfare including a rock, a plant or a seat provided for the use of any person; and
- (b) destroying, defacing or damaging anything on the local government property or thoroughfare, including a plant, a seat provided for the use of any person or a building.

4.3 No unauthorised entry to function

- (1) A person must not enter local government property on such days or during such times as the property is set aside for a function, except –
 - (a) through the proper entrance for that purpose; and
 - (b) on payment of any fee chargeable for admission as determined by the hirer at the time.
- (2) An authorised person may exempt a person from compliance with subclause (1)(b).

4.4 Taking or injuring fauna

- (1) In this clause –

fauna means any animal indigenous to or which periodically migrates to any State or Territory of the Commonwealth or the territorial waters of the Commonwealth and includes in relation to any such animal –

- (a) any class of animal or individual member;
- (b) the eggs or larvae; or
- (c) the carcass, skin, plumage or fur unless it has been shed or discarded by the fauna in a normal or natural manner.

- (2) A person must not, take, injure or kill or attempt to take, injure or kill any fauna which is on or above any local government property or thoroughfare, unless that person is authorised under a written law to do so.

4.5 Flora

- (1) In this clause –

flora means all vascular plants, seeds and other flora, whether living or dead.

- (2) On or above any local government property or thoroughfare, unless authorised to do so under a written law or with the written approval of an authorised person, a person must not –
 - (a) remove, damage or interfere with any flora; or
 - (b) plant or deposit any flora.

4.6 Animals

On any local government property or thoroughfare, a person must not –

- (a) tether any animal other than a dog, to an object or tree; or
- (b) permit any animal other than a dog, to enter unless authorised.

4.7 Waste

A person must not deposit or discard waste on local government property or thoroughfare except –

- (a) in a place or receptacle set aside by an authorised person for that purpose, and in accordance with any conditions that may be specified on the receptacle or a sign; or
- (b) at a waste disposal facility, and subject to directions issued from time to time by an authorised person for the orderly and proper use of those waste facilities in relation to –
 - (i) hours of business;
 - (ii) separation of waste into designated receptacles;
 - (iii) prohibition of the deposit of certain types of refuse or waste; and
 - (iv) conduct of persons, including persons in charge of vehicles, while on the site.

4.8 Glass

Unless authorised by a permit or by the local government, a person must not take glass within any area of local government property as indicated by a sign.

4.9 Intoxicated persons not to enter local government property

A person must not enter or remain on local government property while under the influence of liquor or a prohibited drug.

4.10 Vehicles on local government property

- (1) Unless authorised by a permit or determination, a person must not take or cause a vehicle to be taken onto or driven on local government property unless –
 - (a) subject to subclause (3), the local government property is clearly designated as a road, access way, or car park;
 - (b) the vehicle is driven by a local government employee, authorised person or contractor engaged by the local government, who is engaged in –
 - (i) providing a service or making a delivery in connection with the local government property; or
 - (ii) maintaining the local government property;
 - (c) the person is driving an emergency vehicle in the course of his or her duties;
 - (d) the vehicle is –
 - (i) used in accordance with the conditions set down by the local government or an authorised person; and
 - (ii) of a type allowed to be taken onto the local government property by the local government or an authorised person; or
 - (e) the vehicle is a motorised wheelchair, and the driver of that vehicle is a person with a disability.
- (2) A person must not drive a vehicle or allow a vehicle to be driven on local government property –
 - (i) at a speed exceeding 20 kilometres per hour or as otherwise indicated by a sign; or
 - (ii) in such a manner as to cause danger to any person or a nuisance.
- (3) Other than in accordance with subclause (1)(b), (c), (d) or (e) a person must not drive a vehicle on local government property or part of it that is being used for a function for which a permit has been obtained unless permitted to do so by the permit holder or an authorised person.

4.11 UAVs

A person must not use a UAV on or from local government property except where a permit or determination specifies a particular local government property.

4.12 Archery, pistol or rifle shooting

A person must not play or practise archery, pistol or rifle shooting on local government property except on land which is reserved by the local government for that purpose, or as otherwise provided by a determination or permit.

4.13 Playing or practising golf

A person must not play or practise golf on local government property except where a permit or determination specifies a particular local government property.

PART 5 - MATTERS RELATING TO PARTICULAR LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

Division 1 - General

5.1 No entry to fenced or closed local government property

A person must not enter local government property which has been fenced off or closed to the public by a sign or otherwise, unless that person is authorised to do so by an authorised person.

5.2 Only specified gender to use toilet block or change room

- (1) Where a sign on a toilet block or change room specifies that a particular entry of the toilet block or change room is to be used by –
 - (a) females – then a person of the male gender must not use that entry of the toilet block or change room;
 - (b) males – then a person of the female gender must not use that entry of the toilet block or change room; or
 - (c) families – then, where the toilet block or change room is being used by a family, only an immediate member of that family may use that entry of the toilet block or change room.
- (2) Subclause (1)(a) and (b) do not apply to a child, when accompanied by a parent, guardian or caregiver, where the child is –
 - (a) under the age of 8 years; or
 - (b) otherwise permitted by an authorised person to use the relevant entry.

5.3 Use of shower or bath facilities

A person may use a shower or bath facility in change rooms only on conditions that –

- (a) the facilities must be used by the person only for the purpose of cleansing, bathing and washing themselves; and
- (b) the facilities must not be used for the purpose of laundering of clothing or washing of other articles.

Division 2—Beaches and foreshore areas

5.4 Use of vehicles on beaches and foreshore areas

A person must not drive or operate a vehicle on a beach or foreshore area unless that person is authorised to do so under any written law or by an authorised person.

5.5 Surf lifesaving activities

- (1) An authorised person may perform the following functions in the interests of maintaining safety at beaches in the district –
 - (a) patrol any beach;
 - (b) take onto any beach any lifesaving gear, including vehicles or boats that are used for lifesaving activities;
 - (c) indicate by signs or flags, any areas of a beach or adjacent water beyond the beach where swimming is permitted;
 - (d) indicate by signs any areas of a beach or the adjacent water beyond the beach where –
 - (i) riding of surfboards or any other appliance is prohibited;
 - (ii) launching or driving of boats or personal watercraft is prohibited; or
 - (iii) fishing is prohibited;
 - (e) regulate or designate any areas for the following activities –
 - (i) conduct of surf lifesaving activities; or
 - (ii) establishing a first aid or command post;
 - (f) direct any person to swim within the designated permitted swimming area indicated by signs or patrol flags;
 - (g) close any beach or part of any beach during any period of potential dangerous conditions or sighting of a shark; and
 - (h) direct any person to leave the water if, in the opinion of the authorised person, the person is in immediate life-threatening danger.
- (2) When any beach or part of any beach is closed in accordance with clause 5.7(1)(g) an authorised person shall advise the chief executive officer of the local government as soon as practicable.

5.6 Fishing

A person shall not fish in any area –

- (a) where fishing is prohibited as is designated by signs;
- (b) designated by an authorised person as a designated permitted swimming area.