I hereby give notice that an ordinary meeting of the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board will be held on:

**Date:** Tuesday, 28 July 2020  
**Time:** 10.00am  
**Meeting Room:** Local Board Office  
**Venue:** 7-13 Pilkington Road  
Panmure

Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board  
OPEN AGENDA

**MEMBERSHIP**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chairperson</th>
<th>Chris Makoare</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Chairperson</td>
<td>Debbie Burrows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members</td>
<td>Don Allan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nerissa Henry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peter McGlashan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maria Meredith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tony Woodcock</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Quorum 4 members)

Tracey Freeman  
Democracy Advisor

22 July 2020

Contact Telephone: 021 537 862  
Email: Tracey.Freeman@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz  
Website: www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

**Note:** The reports contained within this agenda are for consideration and should not be construed as Council policy unless and until adopted. Should Members require further information relating to any reports, please contact the relevant manager, Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson.
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<td>Consideration of Extraordinary Items</td>
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Welcome

Apologies

At the close of the agenda no apologies had been received.

Declaration of Interest

Members are reminded of the need to be vigilant to stand aside from decision making when a conflict arises between their role as a member and any private or other external interest they might have.

Confirmation of Minutes

That the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board:

a) confirm the ordinary minutes of its meeting, held on Tuesday, 23 June 2020, and the extraordinary minutes of its meeting, held on Tuesday, 7 July 2020 and Tuesday, 21 July 2020 as true and correct.

Leave of Absence

At the close of the agenda no requests for leave of absence had been received.

Acknowledgements

At the close of the agenda no requests for acknowledgements had been received.

Petitions

At the close of the agenda no requests to present petitions had been received.

Deputations

Standing Order 7.7 provides for deputations. Those applying for deputations are required to give seven working days notice of subject matter and applications are approved by the Chairperson of the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board. This means that details relating to deputations can be included in the published agenda. Total speaking time per deputation is ten minutes or as resolved by the meeting.

8.1 Maungakiekie Songbird Charitable Trust

Purpose of the report

1. Providing Iain Hook of the Maungakiekie Songbird Charitable Trust the opportunity to address the board in relation to the work they are doing in the local board area.

Executive summary

2. As per standing orders the Chairperson has approved the deputation request from Iain Hook.

Recommendation/s

That the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board:
a) thank Iain Hook for his attendance.

**Attachments**

A Maungakiekie Songbird Charitable Trust .................................................. 127

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### 8.2 Skateland

**Te take mō te pūrongo**

**Purpose of the report**

1. Providing Paul Van Dorsten of Skateland the opportunity to address the board in relation to the work they are doing in the local board area.

**Whakarāpopototanga matua**

**Executive summary**

2. As per standing orders the Chairperson has approved the deputation request from Paul Van Dorsten.

**Ngā tūtohunga**

**Recommendation/s**

That the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board:

a) thank Paul Van Dorsten for his attendance.

---

### 8.3 Panmure Community Action Group

**Te take mō te pūrongo**

**Purpose of the report**

1. Providing Keith Sharp and Howard Sutton of Panmure Community Action Group the opportunity to address the board in relation to the Panmure sign.

**Whakarāpopototanga matua**

**Executive summary**

2. As per standing orders the Chairperson has approved the deputation request from Keith Sharp and Howard Sutton.

**Ngā tūtohunga**

**Recommendation/s**

That the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board:

a) thank Keith Sharp and Howard Sutton for their attendance.

---

### 9 Public Forum

A period of time (approximately 30 minutes) is set aside for members of the public to address the meeting on matters within its delegated authority. A maximum of 3 minutes per item is allowed, following which there may be questions from members.

At the close of the agenda no requests for public forum had been received.
10 Extraordinary Business

Section 46A(7) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (as amended) states:

"An item that is not on the agenda for a meeting may be dealt with at that meeting if-

(a) The local authority by resolution so decides; and

(b) The presiding member explains at the meeting, at a time when it is open to the public,-

(i) The reason why the item is not on the agenda; and

(ii) The reason why the discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting."

Section 46A(7A) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (as amended) states:

"Where an item is not on the agenda for a meeting,-

(a) That item may be discussed at that meeting if-

(i) That item is a minor matter relating to the general business of the local authority; and

(ii) the presiding member explains at the beginning of the meeting, at a time when it is open to the public, that the item will be discussed at the meeting; but

(b) no resolution, decision or recommendation may be made in respect of that item except to refer that item to a subsequent meeting of the local authority for further discussion."
Governing Body Member's Update

File No.: CP2020/07515

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose of the report

1. To update the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board on local activities that the Governing Body representative is involved with.

Whakarāpopototanga matua

Executive summary

2. To provide the Governing Body Member an opportunity to update the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board on regional matters.

Ngā tūtohunga

Recommendation/s

That the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board:

a) receive the Governing Body Member’s update.

Ngā tāpirihanga

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

Ngā kaihaina

Signatories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Tracey Freeman - Democracy Advisor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authorisers</td>
<td>Louise Mason - GM Local Board Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nina Siers - Relationship Manager for Maungakiekie-Tamaki Puketapapa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chairperson's Report

File No.: CP2020/07521

Te take mō te pūrongo
Purpose of the report
1. To keep the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board informed on the local activities that the Chairperson is involved with.

Whakarāpopototanga matua
Executive summary
2. Providing the Chairperson with an opportunity to update the local board on the projects and issues they have been involved with since the last meeting.

Ngā tūtohunga
Recommendation/s
That the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board:
a) receive the Chairperson's report for July 2020.

Ngā tāpirihanga
Attachments

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</table>

Ngā kaihaina
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nina Siers - Relationship Manager for Maungakiekie-Tamaki Puketapapa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chair Chris Makoare Board Member Report
Chris.Makoare@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz Ph 021 0206 2990

Your Local Board – Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Area

(Top Left) – N Henry, D Allan, P McGlashan, T Woodcock (Bottom Left) – M Meredith, C Makoare (Chair), D Burrows (Deputy Chair)

Roles assigned by the Local Board
- Manukau Harbour Forum (lead)
- Aircraft Noise Committee Consultation Group (lead)
- Notified Resource Consents (lead)
- Landowner consents and Events Landowner consents (Alternate)
- Old Māngere Bridge Replacement Project (Alternate)
- Tāmaki College Community Recreational Centre Trust (Alternate)
- Citizen Advice Bureau – Panmure-Ellerslie, Sylvia Park and Glen Innes (Alternate)
  - Internal Appointment
    - Tūpuna Maunga Authority Board Member

Meetings / events attended – 15 June to 15 July 2020

15 June - Chair/Deputy Chair/RM/SLB catch up
16 June - Chair Makoare / Cathy McIntosh - Comms catchup
18 June - Chair / PA catch up
19 June - Business Meeting Agenda Run Through
22 June - Local Board Chairs / ELT Weekly briefing
25 June - Chair / PA catch up
26 June - Confidential Finance and Performance Committee Workshop (Annual Budget 2020/2021 – Emergency Budget)
26 June - Local Board Chair / Constituent - Community Office discussions
29 June - Local Board Chairs / ELT Weekly briefing
29 June - RM/Chair/Cr - catch up
30 June - Chair / Deputy Chair / Senior LB Advisor
2 July - Chair / PA catch up
8 July - Confidential Finance and Performance Committee Workshop (Annual Budget 2020/2021 – Emergency Budget)
9 July - Chair Makoare / Ossie Manukuo - Support for Community (Point England Islamic Trust)
9 July - Chair / PA catch up
11 July - Proposed planting at Apirana Reserve
13 July – Chair / Advisors - Draft Local Board Plan: Presentation
13 July - Local Board Chairs Only Session
13 July - Local Board Chairs Forum
14 July - Confidential SKYPE Finance and Performance Committee Workshop (Annual Budget 2020/2021 – Emergency Budget)
14 July - Mana Whenua Rōpū Sharing Priorities Plans and Aspirations with Local Boards

Recommendation
That this report be received.
Board Member’s Reports

File No.: CP2020/07531

Te take mō te pūrongo
Purpose of the report
1. To keep the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board informed on the local activities that the local board members are involved with.

Whakarāpopototanga matua
Executive summary
2. Providing board members with an opportunity to update the local board on the projects and issues they have been involved with since the last meeting.

Ngā tūtohunga
Recommendation/s
That the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board:
a) receive the board members report.

Ngā tāpirihanga
Attachments
There are no attachments for this report.

Ngā kaihaina
Signatories

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<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Statement of proposal to amend the Alcohol Control Bylaw

File No.: CP2020/08948

Te take mō te pūrongo
Purpose of the report
1. To seek support on the statement of proposal to amend the Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Te Ture a Rohe Whakararata Waipiro 2014 / Auckland Council Alcohol Control Bylaw 2014 before it is finalised for public consultation.

Whakarāpopototanga matua
Executive summary
2. To enable the local board to provide its views on the statement of proposal to amend the Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Te Ture a Rohe Whakararata Waipiro 2014 / Auckland Council Alcohol Control Bylaw 2014, staff have prepared a draft proposal.
3. The draft proposal would continue to enable council to make alcohol bans in certain public places to reduce crime and disorder caused or made worse by alcohol consumed there.
4. The main proposals are to include new temporary alcohol bans for major events at Mount Smart Stadium, Western Springs Stadium, Eden Park and Auckland Domain, and to make the Bylaw easier to read and understand.
5. Staff recommend that the local board provide its views on the draft proposal.
6. There is a reputational risk that the draft proposal or the local board’s views do not reflect the views of people in the local board area. This risk would be partly mitigated by future public consultation processes. The local board will have an opportunity to consider any public feedback and provide formal views to a Bylaw Panel prior to the final decision.
7. The local board’s views will be provided to the Regulatory Committee on 1 September 2020 who will recommend a statement of proposal for public consultation to the 24 September Governing Body meeting. Public consultation is scheduled for October 2020, Bylaw Panel deliberations for March 2021, and a final decision by the Governing Body for April 2021.

Ngā tūtohunga
Recommendation/s
That the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board:
a) support the draft statement of proposal in Attachment A of this agenda report to amend the Auckland Council Alcohol Control Bylaw 2014 for public consultation.

Horopaki
Context
The Alcohol Control Bylaw enables council to make alcohol bans in public places
8. The Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Te Ture a Rohe Whakararata Waipiro 2014 / Auckland Council Alcohol Control Bylaw 2014 (Bylaw) aims to reduce crime or disorder in certain public places caused or made worse by alcohol consumed there.
9. The Bylaw achieves this by providing a framework that enables alcohol bans to be made by resolution of the relevant delegated authorities – the Regulatory Committee, Auckland Domain Committee or local boards. Alcohol bans are enforced by the New Zealand Police.
The Regulatory Committee have decided to amend the Alcohol Control Bylaw

10. The Regulatory Committee requested staff commence the process to amend the Bylaw on 9 May 2019 (REG/2019/28). The process leading to this decision is summarised below.

11 April 2019 (REG/2019/19)

The Regulatory Committee endorsed the statutory bylaw review findings that:

- a bylaw about the consumption or possession of alcohol in public places is still the most appropriate way to address crime or disorder in certain public places caused or made worse by alcohol consumed there
- the current Bylaw does not give rise to any implications under, and is not inconsistent with, the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990
- the current Bylaw structure and wording could be improved.

9 May 2019 (REG/2019/28)

Regulatory Committee instructed staff to draft an amended Bylaw (Option two) after considering four options:

- Option one: status quo – retain Bylaw that makes alcohol bans by resolution
- Option two: amend the current Bylaw – improve the status quo
- Option three: replace the current Bylaw – new bylaw that contains all alcohol bans
- Option four: revoke Bylaw – no bylaw and instead rely on other existing methods.

Staff prepared a proposal in line with decisions of the Regulatory Committee

11. Staff have prepared a draft statement of proposal (draft proposal) to implement the decision of the Regulatory Committee to amend the Bylaw (Attachment A).

12. The draft proposal includes the reasons and decisions leading to the proposed amendments and a comparison between the existing and amended bylaws.

The local board has an opportunity to provide its views on the proposal

13. The local board now has an opportunity to provide its views on the draft proposal in Attachment A by resolution to the Regulatory Committee before it is finalised for public consultation.

14. For example, the local board could support the draft proposal for public consultation, recommend changes before it is finalised, or defer comment until after it has considered public feedback on the proposal.

Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu

Analysis and advice

The draft proposal makes improvements to the current alcohol control bylaw

15. The draft proposal seeks to improve the use of alcohol bans for major events and make the Bylaw easier to read and understand. The table below summarises the proposed changes.

Summary of proposed changes to the Alcohol Control Bylaw 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposals</th>
<th>Reasons for proposals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Make new event-based temporary alcohol bans for all major events at Mount Smart Stadium, Western Springs Stadium,</td>
<td>Including new event-based temporary alcohol bans made in the Bylaw:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1 Council’s Events Policy refers to major events as events having a regional, national and international profile.
## Item 14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposals</th>
<th>Reasons for proposals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eden Park and Auckland Domain in the Bylaw.</td>
<td>- more easily enables a preventative approach to alcohol-related crime or disorder at or near event venues used for major events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The new event-based temporary alcohol bans will replace existing event-based temporary alcohol bans made by resolution(^2) for Mount Smart Stadium, Eden Park and Auckland Domain for ‘Christmas in the Park’ and the Lantern Festival. Changes to these existing resolutions would:</td>
<td>- removes time and cost to process individual requests for event-based temporary alcohol bans where:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o the event venue has in the past, is currently, and will in the future be used for major events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o a ban has been used in the past for major events at the event venue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o for Mount Smart Stadium extend the ban to apply to all major events, not just concerts</td>
<td>- creates more consistent event-based temporary alcohol ban times and application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o for Eden Park extend the ban to include Eden Park stadium, and two fan trails if they are activated as part of the event(^3)</td>
<td>Replacing some clauses with related information notes and providing clarifications:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o for Auckland Domain extend the ban to all major events (not just the Lantern Festival) and extend the times of the ban to start one hour earlier and finish one hour later.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The ban for the Auckland Domain ‘Christmas in the Park’ event would remain unchanged.</td>
<td>- removes provisions that are unnecessary to state in the Bylaw but are useful as extra information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Replace with a related information note clauses about alcohol ban signage, and clauses about legislative decision-making criteria.</td>
<td>- provides rules that are easier to read and understand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Clarify exceptions to alcohol bans for licensed premises and the transport of alcohol, council’s ability to make temporary alcohol bans and Bylaw wording.</td>
<td></td>
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The draft proposal complies with statutory requirements

16. The draft proposal has been prepared in accordance with statutory requirements and best practice drafting guidelines:

- The proposed inclusion of event-based temporary alcohol bans for major events at certain venues in the Bylaw is a reasonable limitation on people’s rights and freedoms because the bans only apply temporarily to a limited area for large scale events.

- The amended Bylaw is a more appropriate form of bylaw because the inclusion of event-based temporary alcohol bans for major events at certain venues enables a preventative approach to alcohol-related crime or disorder.\(^4\) The amended Bylaw would also be easier to read and understand.

- The amended Bylaw has no implications under, and is not inconsistent with, the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 (the Act). There are potential limitations to freedoms protected by the Act of expression, peaceful assembly, movement, security against unreasonable search and seizure, and to not be arbitrarily arrested. These limitations are justified because alcohol bans help prevent harm to the public, and because council’s ability to make alcohol bans is subject to legislative criteria which ensures any ban is justified, appropriate and proportionate.

---

\(^2\) MT/2017/144 (Mt Smart); AE/2015/119 (Eden Park); RBC/2015/41 and WTM/2016/110 (Christmas in the Park); ADC/2017/43 (Lantern Festival).

\(^3\) There are two Eden Park Fan Trails designed for fans to walk to Eden Park. One starts at Ponsonby Road (activated on ‘match days’) and one starts from Queen Elizabeth Square (last used during the 2011 Rugby World Cup).

\(^4\) Section 147A of the Local Government Act 2002.
Staff recommend the local board consider providing its views on the proposal

17. Staff recommend that the local board consider the draft proposal and whether it wishes to provide its views to the Regulatory Committee.

Tauākī whakaaweawe āhuarangi
Climate impact statement

18. There are no implications for climate change arising from this decision.

Ngā whakaaweawe me ngā tirohanga a te rōpū Kaunihera
Council group impacts and views

19. The draft proposal impacts the operation of units across the council group involved in events, processing alcohol ban requests and alcohol ban signage. Those units are aware of the impacts of the proposal and their implementation role.

Ngā whakaaweawe ā-rohe me ngā tirohanga a te poari ā-rohe
Local impacts and local board views

20. The Bylaw is important to local boards as they have the delegated authority to make local alcohol bans, and because alcohol bans help to improve public safety in their local areas.

21. The main view of local board members during the bylaw review was to retain local board decision-making authority for local alcohol bans. The proposal supports this by retaining the current decision-making authority. The process for the local board to make alcohol bans by resolution will remain the same.

22. The local board has an opportunity in this report to provide its views on the proposal to the Regulatory Committee.

23. The local board will also have further opportunity to provide its views to a Bylaw Panel on any public feedback to the proposal from people in the local board area.

Tauākī whakaaweawe Māori
Māori impact statement

24. The Bylaw has significance for Māori as users and kaitiaki / guardians of public space. Māori are also over-represented in alcohol-related hospital visits, the criminal justice system and as victims of crime.

25. Māori health advocacy organisations, Te Puni Kōkiri and the Maunga Authority support the use of alcohol bans as a tool to reduce alcohol-related harm.

26. The draft proposal supports this view by retaining the ability for council to use alcohol bans.

Ngā ritenga ā-pūtea
Financial implications

27. There are no financial implications to the local board for any decision to support the draft proposal for public consultation. The Governing Body at a later date will consider any financial implications associated with public notification and signage.

Ngā raru tūpono me ngā whakamarutanga
Risks and mitigations

28. There is a reputational risk that the draft proposal or the local board’s views do not reflect the views of people in the local board area. This risk would be partly mitigated by future public consultation processes. The local board will have an opportunity to consider any public feedback and provide its formal views to a Bylaw Panel prior to the final decision.
Ngā koringa ā-muri

Next steps

29. Staff will present a proposal and any local board views to the Regulatory Committee on 1 September 2020. The next steps are shown in the diagram below.

Ngā tāpirihanga

Attachments

<table>
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<th>No.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Statement of proposal to amend the Alcohol Control Bylaw</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ngā kaihaina

Signatories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Elizabeth Osborne - Policy Analyst</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authorisers</td>
<td>Paul Wilson - Team Leader Bylaws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nina Siers - Relationship Manager for Maungakiekie-Tamaki Puketapapa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Helping to protect the public

Reducing alcohol-related crime and disorder

Enabling alcohol bans to be made that prohibit alcohol in certain public places where crime or disorder is caused or made worse by alcohol consumed there

Statement of Proposal to amend the Auckland Council Alcohol Control Bylaw 2014. Public consultation takes place from [date] to [date].
1 Have your say

Helping to protect the public

Aucklanders drink alcohol in public places every day, for example at a family picnic, licensed venue or concert. Most people drink responsibly and without having any negative impact on others.

Sometimes drinking in public places can cause or worsen crime or disorder there. For example, drinkers may make too much noise, leave litter or graffiti, urinate in public, commit vandalism or theft, intimidate or assault others, trespass, or use vehicles recklessly. This can negatively affect nearby residents’ sleep, reduce the recreational or visual amenity of the place, make people feel unsafe, and place drinkers or those around them in danger of physical harm.

How Auckland Council keeps you safe

We use a bylaw to enable us to make alcohol bans that prohibit alcohol in certain public places (for example a park).

The current ability to make alcohol bans is included in the Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Te Ture ā-Rohe Whakararata Waipiro 2014 / Auckland Council Alcohol Control Bylaw 2014.

Improving how we make alcohol bans

We recently checked how the rules are working and identified improvements.

We propose changes to the Bylaw that would:

- make new event-based temporary alcohol bans for major events at Mount Smart Stadium, Western Springs Stadium, Eden Park and the Auckland Domain in the Bylaw
- use related information notes to replace clauses about alcohol ban signage and to replace clauses that duplicate legislative decision-making criteria
- clarify exceptions to alcohol bans for licensed premises and the transport of alcohol, and to clarify council’s ability to make temporary alcohol bans
- make the Bylaw wording easier to read and understand.

Other key aspects of the current Bylaw and its implementation will remain unchanged, for example:

- all local boards, the Auckland Domain Committee and the Regulatory Committee will continue to have delegated authority to make alcohol bans
- no changes to current alcohol bans (except for the event-based temporary alcohol bans above).

We want to know what you think

Starting on [date] through to [date], we want you to tell us what you think about the proposed amendments to the Auckland Council Alcohol Control Bylaw 2014.

Visit www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/have-your-say for more information, to give your feedback and to find out where you can drop in to a ‘have your say’ event.
2 What is the Bylaw

The Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Te Tūranga Whakarara Taupuna 2014, Auckland Council Alcohol Control Bylaw 2014, was made on 30 October 2014.

The purpose of the Bylaw is to reduce crime or disorder in certain public places that is caused or made worse by alcohol consumed there. The Bylaw seeks to achieve this by enabling council to make alcohol bans that prohibit alcohol in those public places (including in a vehicle).

Alcohol Control Bylaw 2014 framework
3 What council proposes to change

Improving how we make alcohol bans

We recently checked how the rules are working and identified improvements.

Council is proposing to better reduce alcohol-related crime and disorder in public places by making amendments to the Alcohol Control Bylaw 2014. The proposed amendments are listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposals</th>
<th>Reasons for proposals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Make new event-based temporary alcohol bans for all major events at Mount Smart Stadium, Western Springs Stadium, Eden Park and Auckland Domain in the Bylaw.</td>
<td>Including new event-based temporary alcohol bans made in the Bylaw:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The new event-based temporary alcohol bans will replace existing event-based temporary alcohol bans made by resolution[^1] for Mount Smart Stadium, Eden Park and Auckland Domain for ‘Christmas in the Park’ and the Lantern Festival. Changes to these existing resolutions would:</td>
<td>• more easily enables a preventative approach to alcohol-related crime or disorder at or near event venues used for major events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o for Mount Smart Stadium extend the ban to apply to all major events, not just concerts</td>
<td>• removes time and cost to process individual requests for event-based temporary alcohol bans where:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o for Eden Park extend the ban to include Eden Park stadium, and two fan trails if they are activated as part of the event[^2]</td>
<td>o the event venue has in the past, is currently, and will in the future be used for major events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o for Auckland Domain extend the ban to all major events (not just the Lantern Festival) and extend the times of the ban to start one hour earlier and finish one hour later.</td>
<td>o a ban has been used in the past for major events at the event venue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The ban for the Auckland Domain ‘Christmas in the Park’ event would remain unchanged.</td>
<td>• create more consistent event-based temporary alcohol ban times and application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replace with a related information note clauses about alcohol ban signage, and clauses about legislative decision-making criteria.</td>
<td>Replacing some clauses with related information notes and providing clarifications:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarify exceptions to alcohol bans for licensed premises and the transport of alcohol, council’s ability to make temporary alcohol bans and Bylaw wording.</td>
<td>• removes provisions that are unnecessary to state in the Bylaw but are useful as extra information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• provides rules that are easier to read and understand.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you want to know more, Appendix A shows what the proposed amended Alcohol Control Bylaw would look like. Appendix B provides a copy of the existing Alcohol Control Bylaw 2014. Appendix C provides a summary of the differences between the existing and amended bylaw.

[^1]: MT/2017/144 (Mt Smart), AE/2015/119 (Eden Park), RBC/2015/41 and WTM/2016/110 (Christmas in the Park), ADC/2017/43 (Lantern Festival).
[^2]: There are two Eden Park Fan Trails designed for fans to walk to Eden Park. One starts at Ponsonby Road (activated on ‘match days’) and one starts from Queen Elizabeth Square (last used during the 2011 Rugby World Cup).
4 How we implement the Bylaw

Making decisions using evidence

Council uses evidence to decide whether to make, amend or replace an alcohol ban by resolution.

Before making an alcohol ban by resolution, the Local Government Act 2002 requires council to be satisfied that there is evidence of a high level of crime or disorder in the area which has been caused by or made worse by alcohol consumption in that same area.

Evidence can include witness accounts of crime or disorder, photos of litter or damage, and callouts to council noise control and the Police. The Local Government Act 2002 also requires any alcohol ban to be appropriate and proportionate in terms of the nature and scale of the crime or disorder and justifiable as a reasonable limitation on people’s rights and freedoms.

Erecting and maintaining signage

Council erects and maintains alcohol ban signage. Signage informs people of the alcohol ban area and hours. An internal policy guides the form and placement of alcohol ban signage.

Police enforcement of alcohol bans

The New Zealand Police are responsible for enforcing alcohol bans made under the Bylaw.

Anyone can report a breach of an alcohol ban to the Police. Police respond to reports of alcohol ban breaches as soon as possible depending on the nature of the issues and other priorities.

Police may use powers of search, seizure and arrest under the Local Government Act 2002 to enforce alcohol bans. For breaches of alcohol bans, the Police may issue an infringement fee of $250.
How we got here

Decisions leading to the proposed changes

The Local Government Act 2002 requires the council to review its bylaws periodically to determine whether they are effective, efficient and still necessary to address the problem. We also check that the Bylaw is not inconsistent with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990.

Auckland Council reviewed the existing Bylaw by engaging with stakeholders\(^3\) and undertaking research. Council reported its findings and considered options in response to the findings at meetings in April and May 2019.

This statement of proposal was approved for public consultation by the Governing Body in September 2020. This begins the formal process to make amendments to the Alcohol Control Bylaw 2014.

Bylaw review and approval process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Findings report</td>
<td>Options report</td>
<td>Proposal developed</td>
<td>Local board input</td>
<td>Proposal finalised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review of how well the current bylaw is working (REG/2019/19)</td>
<td>Considered whether to keep the bylaw, improve it, make a new bylaw or have no bylaw (REG/2019/28)</td>
<td>Statement of Proposal developed to amend Alcohol Control Bylaw 2014</td>
<td>Local boards provide formal input on proposal ahead of public consultation</td>
<td>Regulatory Committee finalises proposal and Governing Body adopts it for consultation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Go to: [www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/have-your-say](http://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/have-your-say) if you would like to view more information about the above decisions, including the findings from the statutory bylaw review and options we considered to respond to those findings.

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\(^3\) Council engaged with a range of stakeholders including the Tōpuna Maunga Authority, the New Zealand Police, Alcohol Harm Watch, Health Promotion Agency, Auckland Regional Public Health Service, Te Puni Kōkiri and Māori public health advocates.
6 We want your input

You have an opportunity to tell us your views.

We would like to know what you think about the proposed amendments to the Alcohol Control Bylaw. Anyone can give feedback on the proposal, including individuals, organisations and businesses.

Give us your feedback

Starting on #month 2020 through to #month 2020 we are asking for feedback on proposed amendments to the Auckland Council Alcohol Control Bylaw 2014. Anyone can give feedback.

You can give your feedback:

- online at our website www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/have-your-say
- in person at one of our ‘Have your say’ events – visit our website for details

Visit www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/have-your-say for more information.

Online services are available at our libraries.

Your name and feedback will be available to the public in our reports and online. All other personal details will remain private.
Appendix A: Proposed amended Auckland Council Alcohol Control Bylaw 2020
attachment a

item 14

Te Ture ā-Rohe
Whakararata Waipiro 2014
Alcohol Control Bylaw 2014

(as at dd month 2021)

made by the Governing Body of Auckland Council

in resolution GB/2014/121

on 30 October 2014

Bylaw made under sections 145 and 147 of the Local Government Act 2002.
Summary
This summary is not part of the Bylaw but explains the general effects.
Sometimes drinking in public places can cause or worsen crime or disorder there. For example, drinkers may make too much noise, leave litter or graffiti, unnate in public, commit vandalism or theft, intimidate or assault others, trespass, or use vehicles recklessly.
This can negatively affect nearby residents' sleep, reduce the recreational or visual amenity of the place, make people feel unsafe, and place drinkers or those around them in danger of physical harm.
The purpose of this Bylaw is to reduce crime or disorder in certain public places that is caused or made worse by alcohol consumed there, by –

- using alcohol bans to prohibit people from consuming, bringing or possessing alcohol in certain public places at certain times (clause 6)
- setting out how council may make a new alcohol ban by resolution (clauses 7 and 8)
- specifying event-based temporary alcohol bans (Schedule 1)
- referencing the full list of alcohol bans and maps (viewable on council’s website).

Other parts of this Bylaw assist with its administration by –

- stating its name, when it comes into force and where it applies (clauses 1, 2 and 3)
- stating the purpose of this Bylaw and defining key terms (clauses 4 and 5)
- referencing the powers of the New Zealand Police to enforce this Bylaw, including the issue of $250 infringement fines (Part 4)
- ensuring existing resolutions continue to apply and incomplete enforcement action can continue where relevant (Part 5).

Cover page reformatted and Summary inserted in accordance with Clause 2(2).
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*Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board*

*28 July 2020*

*Last updated # April 2021 Alcohol Control Bylaw 2014*

*Page 3*
1 Title

(1) This Bylaw is the Te Ture ā-Rohe Whakararata Waapiro 2014, Alcohol Control Bylaw 2014.

Clause 1 amended in accordance with Clause 2(2).

2 Commencement

(1) This Bylaw comes into force on 18 December 2014.

(2) Amendments to this Bylaw by resolution GB/##### come into force on 01 June 2021.

Related information about amendments

Council decided on dd month year to make various amendments to the Bylaw. The majority of the amendments were to make the Bylaw easier to read and understand. Key changes included:

- making new event-based temporary alcohol bans in Schedule 1
- using related information notes to replace clauses about alcohol ban signage and to replace clauses that duplicate legislative decision-making criteria
- clarifying exceptions to alcohol bans for licensed premises and the transport of alcohol, and clarifying council’s ability to make temporary alcohol bans.

A comparison of the Bylaw before and after the amendments were made can be viewed in Item # of the Auckland Council Governing Body meeting agenda dated dd month year.

Clause 2 amended in accordance with Clause 2(2).

3 Application

(1) This Bylaw applies to Auckland.

Part 1

Preliminary provisions

4 Purpose

(1) The purpose of this Bylaw is to reduce crime or disorder in certain public places that is caused or made worse by alcohol consumed there.

Clause 4 amended in accordance with Clause 2(2).

5 Interpretation

(1) In this Bylaw, unless the context otherwise requires, –

Alcohol has the meaning given by section 5(1) of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.

Auckland has the meaning given by section 4(1) of the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009.
Related information
The Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009 enabled the Local Government Commission to determine Auckland’s boundaries in a map titled LGC-AK-R1. The boundaries were formally adopted by Order in Council on 15 March 2010, and came into effect on 1 November 2010.

Christmas / New Year holiday period means Christmas Eve (the day before Christmas Day) to the day after New Year’s Day as determined by the Holidays Act 2003.

Council means the Governing Body of the Auckland Council or any person delegated or authorised to act on its behalf.

Related information about who can make an alcohol ban
Council has delegated the making of alcohol bans by resolution under clause 7 to –
- local boards for local parks, streets and carparks as at 30 October 2014 (GB/2014/121)
- the Regulatory Committee for areas of regional significance as at 30 October 2014 (GB/2014/121)
- the Auckland Domain Committee for the Auckland Domain as at 1 November 2016 (GB/2016/237).

The Governing Body of Auckland Council is responsible for making alcohol bans in all other public places, and for any alcohol bans in Schedule 1.

Public holiday has the same meaning given in the Holidays Act 2003.

Public place has the meaning given by section 147 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Related information
The Local Government Act 2002 (as reprinted on 1 July 2018) states a public place –
(a) means a place that is open to or is being used by the public, whether free or on payment of a charge, and whether any owner or occupier of the place is lawfully entitled to exclude or eject any person from it; but
(b) does not include licensed premises.

Vehicle has the meaning given by section 2(1) of the Land Transport Act 1998.

(2) Related information does not form part of this Bylaw and may be inserted, changed or removed without any formality.

(3) The Interpretation Act 1999 applies to this Bylaw.

Clause 5 amended in accordance with Clause 2(2).
Part 2

Alcohol consumption and possession in public places

6 Alcohol prohibited in public places where an alcohol ban applies

(1) A person must not consume, bring or possess alcohol in any public place or in any vehicle in any public place where—

(a) an alcohol ban made by council in accordance with clause 7 of this Bylaw applies; or

(b) an alcohol ban in a Schedule of this Bylaw applies.

(2) However, subclause (1) does not apply in those circumstances described in section 147(4) or section 147(1)(b) of the Local Government Act 2002.

Related information about alcohol bans
A list of all alcohol bans made using clause 7 and related maps is attached at the end of this Bylaw for information only, and can be viewed on council’s website.

Related information about exceptions – Transport of alcohol
In section 147(4) of the Local Government Act 2002 (as reprinted on 26 March 2020), an alcohol ban does not apply in the case of alcohol in an unopened container, if—

*(a) the transport of the alcohol from licensed premises next to a public place, if—

(i) it was lawfully bought on those premises for consumption off those premises; and

(ii) it is promptly removed from the public place; or

(b) the transport of the alcohol from outside a public place for delivery to licensed premises next to the public place; or

(c) the transport of the alcohol from outside a public place to premises next to a public place by, or for delivery to, a resident of the premises or his or her bona fide visitors; or

(d) the transport of the alcohol from premises next to a public place to a place outside the public place if—

(i) the transport is undertaken by a resident of those premises; and

(ii) the alcohol is promptly removed from the public place.*

This may include for example, transporting alcohol from a supermarket to your home, from your home to a BYO restaurant or from your home to a friend’s house.

Related information about exceptions – Licensed premises
In section 147(1)(b) of the Local Government Act 2002 (as reprinted on 26 March 2020), exceptions apply to an alcohol ban where a licence is held under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 (Subpart 1 of Part 2). This may include for example, buying alcohol at an event at a park that holds a special licence or dining on the footpath at a restaurant that holds an on-licence providing for BYO alcohol.
Part 3
Controls

7 Council may make an alcohol ban

(1) Council may make an alcohol ban for the purpose of prohibiting or otherwise regulating or controlling, either generally or for one or more specified periods, any or all of the following:
   (a) the consumption, bringing or possession of alcohol in public places; and
   (b) in conjunction with (a), the presence or consumption of alcohol in vehicles, or vehicles of stated kinds or descriptions, in public places.

(2) Council may amend, replace or revoke an alcohol ban in accordance with clause 8 with all necessary modifications.

Clause 7 amended in accordance with Clause 2(2).

8 Procedure for making an alcohol ban

(1) Council must, before making an alcohol ban in clause 7 –
   (a) comply with decision-making requirements under the Local Government Act 2002; and
   (b) consider using one of the following standard times where appropriate in relation to the requirements in subclause 2(a) –
      (i) 24 hours, 7 days a week (at all times alcohol ban);
      (ii) 7pm to 7am daily (evening alcohol ban);
      (iii) 10pm to 7am daylight saving and 7pm to 7am outside daylight saving (night-time alcohol ban);
      (iv) 7pm on the day before to 7am on the day after any weekend, public holiday or Christmas / New Year holiday period (weekend and holiday alcohol ban).

Related information about making an alcohol ban

- Council may make a permanent or temporary alcohol ban by resolution in clause 7 or by making a bylaw. The process to amend, replace or revoke an alcohol ban is similar to the process that made the ban.
- The Local Government Act 2002 (as reprinted on 26 March 2020) prescribes the criteria to make an alcohol ban in sections 147B (for resolutions) and 147A (for bylaws). The criteria cannot be changed by council.
- For permanent alcohol bans by resolution or in a bylaw, the statutory criteria requires:
  o evidence of a high level of crime or disorder in the area caused by or made worse by alcohol consumption in that same area
  o the ban to be appropriate and proportionate in light of the crime or disorder
  o the ban to be justified as a reasonable limitation on people’s rights and freedoms.
- For temporary alcohol bans in Schedule 1, the statutory criteria requires the alcohol ban to be justified as a reasonable limitation on people’s rights and freedoms.
• Before making a decision, council must also comply with the general decision-making requirements under Subpart 1 of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002 (as reprinted on 26 March 2020). This could include considering –
  o complementary or alternative solutions to an alcohol ban, for example locking gates, public bins, lighting, CCTV and Māori or Pacific Wardens
  o views of people likely to be affected by or interested in the alcohol ban, for example nearby residents or businesses, community groups, and the New Zealand Police
  o the nature, severity and frequency of alcohol-related crime or disorder
  o whether the crime or disorder is a result of displacement from an existing alcohol ban
  o whether an alcohol ban would result in displacement of the crime or disorder
  o whether a Crime Prevention through Environmental Design assessment is needed.

• Council must under clause 8 consider standard times to improve consistency in Auckland, however it may also consider other times more appropriate and proportionate in light of evidence.

**Related information about making an alcohol ban – making a request**
• Members of the public (for example community groups, businesses and the New Zealand Police) may request council to make an alcohol ban at any time, with supporting evidence.

**Related information about alcohol ban signage**
• Council uses alcohol ban signage to inform, educate and assist with enforcement.
• The Governor General may use section 147C of the Local Government Act 2002 (as reprinted on 26 March 2020) to make rules about alcohol ban signage. No rules have been made to date.

Clause 8 replaced in accordance with Clause 2(2).

### Part 4

**Enforcement powers, offences and penalties**

9 **Police can use statutory powers and other methods to enforce this Bylaw**

(1) A Police constable may use their powers under the Local Government Act 2002 to enforce this Bylaw.

**Related information about enforcement**

The New Zealand Police are responsible for enforcing alcohol bans and have powers relating to search, seizure and arrest under sections 169 and 170 of the Local Government Act 2002 (as reprinted on 26 March 2020).

Clause 9 amended in accordance with Clause 2(2).
10 **A person can be penalised for not complying with this Bylaw**

(1) A person who fails to comply with Part 2 of this Bylaw commits an offence and is liable to a penalty under the [Local Government Act 2002](https://www.govt.nz/browse/laws-and-government/statutes-local-government-act-2002).

**Related information about penalties**

A person who breaches an alcohol ban commits an offence and is liable to an infringement fee of $250 under section 4 of the Local Government (Alcohol Ban Breaches) Regulations 2013 (as printed on 18 December 2013).

Clause 10 amended in accordance with Clause 2(2).

---

**Part 5**

**Savings and transitional provisions**

11 **Existing resolutions continue to apply**

(1) This clause applies to all resolutions made under this Bylaw prior to amendments in clause 2(2) coming into force.

(2) Every resolution made continues to apply as if made after the amendments to this Bylaw until the expiration date specified in the resolution or until amended, replaced or revoked by council, whichever comes first.

Clause 11 inserted in accordance with Clause 2(2).

12 **Existing inquiries to be completed under this Bylaw**

(1) Any compliance or enforcement action by council under this Bylaw that was not completed prior to amendments in clause 2(2) coming into force will continue to be actioned under this Bylaw as if the amendments had not been made.

Clause 12 inserted in accordance with Clause 2(2).
Schedule 1

Event-Based Temporary Alcohol Bans

[Attached maps will be formatted to council communication standards prior to notification]

In this Schedule, "major events" has the same meaning as "large scale events" in section 147A of the Local Government Act 2002.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Alcohol Ban Area</th>
<th>Operative Time</th>
<th>Map number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Auckland Domain major events alcohol ban (excluding ‘Christmas in the Park’)</td>
<td>Auckland Domain, Associated carpark areas and sports fields</td>
<td>6am on the day of any major event at Auckland Domain to 6am on the day after that event</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auckland Domain ‘Christmas in the Park’ alcohol ban</td>
<td>Auckland Domain, Associated carpark areas, sports fields and surrounding streets</td>
<td>4pm on the Friday before any ‘Christmas in the Park’ event at the Auckland Domain to 8am on the following Monday after that event</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eden Park major events alcohol ban</td>
<td>Eden Park, Surrounding streets, Fan Trail if activated as part of the event</td>
<td>12 hours before any major event at Eden Park to 12 hours after that event</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt Smart Stadium major events alcohol ban</td>
<td>Mt Smart Stadium, Surrounding streets</td>
<td>6am on the day of any major event at Mt Smart Stadium to 6am on the day after that event</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Springs major events alcohol ban</td>
<td>Western Springs Stadium, Western Springs Lakeside, Western Springs Outer Fields, Surrounding streets</td>
<td>6am on the day of any major event at Western Springs Stadium to 6am on the day after that event</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related information about event-based (temporary) alcohol bans

- More information on major events can be found in council’s Events Policy. The policy describes major events as events that have a regional, national and international profile. Examples of major events where a temporary alcohol ban could apply include concerts (Six60 at Western Springs), festivals (Lantern Festival at Auckland Domain), and sporting events (Warriors at Mount Smart).
- There are two Eden Park Fan Trails. One is a 2.3 kilometre walking route to Eden Park activated on ‘match days’, starting at Western Park on Ponsonby Road. The second was activated last during the 2011 Rugby World Cup and is a 4 kilometre walking route to Eden Park from Queen Elizabeth Square.
Statement of proposal to amend the Alcohol Control Bylaw
Statement of proposal to amend the Alcohol Control Bylaw

Eden Park - Major events

Regional
Hours of Operation: 12 hours before and after an event.

Alcohol ban does not apply to areas covered by a Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 licence.
Statement of proposal to amend the Alcohol Control Bylaw

Item 14
Mt Smart Stadium - Major events

Regional
Hours of Operation: 6am on the day of the event to 6am the day after the event

Alcohol ban does not apply to areas covered by a Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 licence.
Attachment A  Item 14
## Related information, Bylaw history

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 November 2010</td>
<td><strong>Made legacy bylaws about alcohol control</strong>&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt; (Section 63 Local Government (Auckland Transitional Provisions) Act 2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 November 2010</td>
<td><strong>Commencement</strong> of legacy bylaws about alcohol control (Section 63 Local Government (Auckland Transitional Provisions) Act 2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 July 2014</td>
<td><strong>Review</strong> of legacy bylaws about alcohol control completed (RBC/2014/27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 July 2014</td>
<td><strong>Proposal</strong> to make new bylaw about alcohol control and to revoke legacy bylaws (GB/2014/70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 October 2014</td>
<td><strong>Made</strong> the Auckland Council Alcohol Control Bylaw 2014 (GB/2014/121)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>dd month year</em></td>
<td><strong>Public notice</strong> of making of the Auckland Council Alcohol Control Bylaw 2014 and revocation of legacy bylaws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 December 2014</td>
<td><strong>Commencement</strong> of Auckland Council Alcohol Control Bylaw 2014 and revocation of legacy bylaws (GB/2014/121)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 April 2019</td>
<td><strong>Review</strong> of Auckland Council Alcohol Control Bylaw 2014 completed (REG/2019/19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 September 2020</td>
<td><strong>Proposal</strong> to make a new bylaw about alcohol control (GB/2020/##)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>## April 2021</em></td>
<td><strong>Amended</strong> the Auckland Council Alcohol Control Bylaw 2014 (GB/2021/##)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>TBC</em></td>
<td><strong>Public notice</strong> of amending the Auckland Council Alcohol Control Bylaw 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 June 2021</td>
<td><strong>Commencement</strong> of amendments to the Auckland Council Alcohol Control Bylaw 2014 (GB/2021/##)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


## Related information, next bylaw review

This Bylaw must be reviewed by 11 April 2029. If not reviewed by this date, the Bylaw will expire on 11 April 2031.
Alcohol Control Bylaw 2014

Te Ture a Rohe Whakararata Waipiro 2014

(as at 30 October 2014)

Made by Governing Body of Auckland Council

Resolution in Council

30 October 2014

Pursuant to section 145 and 147 of the Local Government Act 2002, the Governing Body of Auckland Council makes the following bylaw about alcohol control matters.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clause</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Commencement</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Application</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Alcohol bans</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Offences and Penalties</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part 1
Preliminary provisions

1 Title
   (1) This bylaw is the Alcohol Control Bylaw 2014.

2 Commencement
   (1) This bylaw comes into force on 18 December 2014.

3 Application
   (1) This bylaw applies to Auckland.

4 Purpose
   (1) The purpose of this bylaw is to control the consumption or possession of alcohol in public places to reduce alcohol related harm.

5 Interpretation
   (1) In this bylaw, unless the context otherwise requires, -

Auckland has the meaning given by the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2010.

Explanatory Note: As at 20 September 2011, the definition in section 4 of the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009 "...means the area within the boundaries determined by the Local Government Commission under section 33(1) (as that determination is given effect to by Order in Council under section 35(1))".

Alcohol has the meaning given by section 5(1) of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.

Explanatory Note: As at 01 April 2014, the definition in section 5(1) of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 "... means a substance—

(a) that—
   (i) is or contains a fermented, distilled, or spirituous liquor; and
   (ii) at 20°C is found on analysis to contain 1.15% or more ethanol by volume; or

(b) that—
   (i) is a frozen liquid, or a mixture of a frozen liquid and another substance or substances; and
   (ii) is alcohol (within the meaning of paragraph (a)) when completely thawed to 20°C; or

(c) that, whatever its form, is found on analysis to contain 1.15% or more ethanol by weight in a form that can be assimilated by people.

Christmas / New Year holiday period means Christmas Eve (the day before Christmas Day) to the day after New Year’s Day as determined by the Holidays Act 2003.

Explanatory Note: As at 01 April 2014, section 45 of the Holidays Act 2003 specifies that where the public holiday falls on a Saturday or Sunday, the
public holiday must be treated as falling on the following Monday or Tuesday respectively.

Community-focused solutions mean alternative or complementary measures to an alcohol ban to reduce alcohol related harm. Examples include crime prevention through environmental design, local community initiatives, discussions with nearby licensees, youth and leadership development programmes, and partnering with Police, Ministry of Justice, sports clubs and town centre / business associations.

Council means the Governing Body of the Auckland Council or any person delegated to act on its behalf.

Explanatory Note: A list of delegations may be attached to this bylaw for information only purposes.

Licensed premises has the meaning given by section 5(1) of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.

Explanatory Note: As at 01 April 2014, the definition in section 5(1) of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 "... means any premises for which a licence [under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012] is held."

Public holiday has the same meaning given in the Holidays Act 2003.

Explanatory Note: As at 01 January 2014, the definition of public holiday in section 44 of the Holidays Act 2014 means "... (a) Christmas Day; (b) Boxing Day; (c) New Year's Day; (d) 2 January; (e) Waitangi Day; (f) Good Friday; (g) Easter Monday; (h) ANZAC Day; (i) the birthday of the reigning Sovereign (observed on the first Monday in June); (j) Labour Day (being the fourth Monday in October); (k) the day of the anniversary of a province or the day locally observed as that day."

Public place has the meaning given by section 147 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Explanatory Note: As at 01 April 2014, the definition in section 147 of the Local Government Act 2002 "... (a) means a place that is open to or is being used by the public, whether free or on payment of a charge, and whether any owner or occupier of the place is lawfully entitled to exclude or eject any person from it; but (b) does not include licensed premises."
(2) The Interpretation Act 1999 applies to this bylaw.

(3) Explanatory notes and additional information attached at the end of this bylaw are for information purposes only, do not form part of this bylaw, and may be made, amended, revoked or replaced by the council at any time without a formal process.

Part 2
Control of alcohol

6 Alcohol bans

(1) Every person is prohibited from consuming, bringing into, or possessing alcohol in any public place (including in a vehicle) in contravention of an alcohol ban made by the council in accordance with clause 7(1).

Explanatory note: As at 01 April 2014 under section 147(4) of the Local Government Act 2002, the prohibition in clause 6(1) does not apply to alcohol in an unopened container in the following circumstances "...
(a) the transport of the alcohol from licensed premises next to a public place, if—
   (i) it was lawfully bought on those premises for consumption off those premises; and
   (ii) it is promptly removed from the public place; or
(b) the transport of the alcohol from outside a public place for delivery to licensed premises next to the public place; or
(c) the transport of the alcohol from outside a public place to premises next to a public place by, or for delivery to, a resident of the premises or his or her bona fide visitors; or
(d) the transport of the alcohol from premises next to a public place to a place outside the public place if—
   (i) the transport is undertaken by a resident of those premises; and
   (ii) the alcohol is promptly removed from the public place."

7 Making alcohol bans

(1) The council may make an alcohol ban for the purpose of prohibiting or otherwise regulating or controlling, either generally or for one or more specified periods, any or all of the following:
   (a) the consumption, bringing into or possession of alcohol in public places; and
   (b) in conjunction with (a), the presence or consumption of alcohol in vehicles, or vehicles of stated kinds or descriptions, in public places.

(2) The council must, before making an alcohol ban in clause 7(1) —
   (a) be satisfied that the alcohol ban gives effect to the purpose of the bylaw; and
   (b) comply with the decision-making requirements under Subpart 1 of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002; and
(c) comply with the criteria under section 147B of the Local Government Act 2002 as follows
   (i) be satisfied that there is documented evidence that the area to which the alcohol ban will apply has experienced a high level of crime or disorder that can be shown to have been caused or made worse by alcohol consumption in the area; and
   (ii) be satisfied that the alcohol ban is appropriate and proportionate in light of the evidence and can be justified as a reasonable limitation on people’s rights and freedoms; and
(e) investigate and where appropriate, implement community-focused solutions as an alternative to or to complement an alcohol ban; and
(f) consider the views of the New Zealand Police; and
(g) consider the views of Maori; and
(h) consider the views of owners, occupiers, or persons that council has reason to believe are representative of the interests of owners or occupiers, of premises within the area to which the alcohol ban will apply; and
(i) consider the following times, where appropriate and not contrary to the requirements in subclause (2)(c) –
   (i) 24 hours, 7 days a week (at all times alcohol ban);
   (ii) 7pm to 7am daily (evening alcohol ban);
   (iii) 10pm to 7am daylight saving and 7pm to 7am outside daylight saving (night time alcohol ban);
   (iv) 7pm on the day before to 7am on the day after any weekend, public holiday or Christmas / New Year holiday period (weekend and holiday alcohol ban).

Explanatory note: The times in clause 7(2)(f) are a guide to improve consistency in times across Auckland, but recognises that in some instances use of the times specified may be clearly disproportionate to the evidence of the problem and therefore contrary to the statutory requirements in clause 7(2)(c) that requires alcohol bans be proportionate in light of the evidence.

(3) The council may, at any time, amend or revoke an alcohol ban in accordance with clause 7(1) and 7(2) with the necessary modifications.

8 Signage

(1) The council may make controls on any or all of the following in relation to signage for alcohol ban areas subject to compliance with any regulations under section 147C of the Local Government Act 2002:
   (a) require the council to erect and maintain signs indicating the existence or boundaries of an alcohol ban;
   (b) describe the placement of the signs
   (c) prescribe kinds of signs required to be erected and maintained (including, without limitation, content, images, maps, size, lettering, symbols, and colouring).
Part 3
Enforcement, offences, penalties

9 Enforcement
(1) A constable may use their powers under the Local Government Act 2002 to enforce this bylaw.

(2) In addition to their general powers under sections 169 and 170 of the Local Government Act 2002, the Police may exercise the power under section 170(2) of that Act (to search a container or vehicle immediately and without further notice) on specified dates or in relation to specified events notified in accordance with section 170(3) of that Act.

Explanatory note: As at 01 April 2014 under section 169 and 170 of the Local Government Act 2002, a constable has powers of arrest, search and seizure in relation to alcohol bans.

10 Offences and penalties
(1) Every person who breaches this bylaw commits an offence.

(2) Every person who commits an offence under this bylaw is liable to a penalty under the Local Government Act 2002.

Explanatory note: As at 29 October 2013 the penalty for breaching an alcohol ban is an infringement fee of $250 under the Local Government (Alcohol Ban Breaches) Regulations 2013.
# Additional Information to Alcohol Control Bylaw 2014

This document contains matters for information purposes only and does not form part of any bylaw. It includes matters made pursuant to a bylaw and other matters to assist in the ease of understanding, use and maintenance of a bylaw. The information contained in this document may be updated at any time.

## Contents

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## Section 1
### History of Bylaw

<table>
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<th>Action</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date of Decision</th>
<th>Decision Reference</th>
<th>Commencement</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lapse</td>
<td>Previous liquor control bylaws (and consequently any resolutions made pursuant to those bylaws) to be allowed to lapse.</td>
<td>30 Oct 2014</td>
<td>GB/2014/121</td>
<td>31 Oct 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make</td>
<td>Review of liquor control bylaws resulted in replacing the seven previous liquor control bylaws with the Alcohol Control Bylaw 2014.</td>
<td>30 Oct 2014</td>
<td>GB/2014/121</td>
<td>18 Dec 2014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Section 2
### Related Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document Title</th>
<th>Description of Document</th>
<th>Location of Document</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Decision Minutes and Agenda</td>
<td>Decisions on submissions to Statement of Proposal</td>
<td><a href="http://infocouncil.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/Open/2014/10/GB_20141030_MIN_4575.PDF">http://infocouncil.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/Open/2014/10/GB_20141030_MIN_4575.PDF</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Auckland Council Whanau Internal Strategy to Minimise Alcohol-related Harm 2016

Establishes overarching direction through a vision, “Auckland Council whanau, actively contributing to a safe, dynamic Auckland free from alcohol-related harm” and includes four outcomes and a detailed programme plan to operationalise the strategy.

*www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz*

### Local Government Act 2002

Legislation *www.legislation.govt.nz*

### Local Government (Alcohol Ban Breaches) Regulations 2013

Legislation *www.legislation.govt.nz*

### Local Government (Auckland Transitional Provisions) Act 2010

Legislation *www.legislation.govt.nz*

### Bylaws Act 1910

Provides for certain matters related to the validity of bylaws *www.legislation.govt.nz*

### Interpretations Act 2009

Provides for certain matters related to the interpretation of bylaws *www.legislation.govt.nz*

### Section 3

#### Delegations for matters contained in bylaw

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Delegation Authority</th>
<th>Date of Delegation Decision</th>
<th>Decision Reference</th>
<th>Commencement of Delegation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oversight of regulatory performance</td>
<td>7 Nov 2013</td>
<td>GB/2013/132 and GB/2016/237</td>
<td>7 Nov 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulatory Committee in relation to any public place described in</td>
<td>30 Oct 2014</td>
<td>GB/2014/121</td>
<td>18 Dec 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local boards in relation to any public place excluding those public places described in</td>
<td>30 Oct 2014</td>
<td>GB/2014/121</td>
<td>18 Dec 2014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Permanent means an alcohol ban that applies for an indefinite period (e.g. 24/7, daily 9pm to 6am, public holidays).

A temporary alcohol ban applies on specified dates or in relation to specified events (e.g. Christmas in the park). Decisions on temporary alcohol bans may authorise the use of enhanced search provisions under section 170(2) of the Local Government Act 2002.

The Regulatory and Bylaws Committee has decision-making responsibility in relation to alcohol bans on –
(a) Any public place for which the Governing Body retains decision-making for non-regulatory activities as contained in the Long Term Plan.
(b) Any regional park, including any associated park, road, beach or foreshore area.
(c) All Tūpuna Maunga over which the Tūpuna Maunga o Tāmaki Makaurau Authority is the Administering Authority, including the Tūpuna Maunga vested in the Tūpuna Taonga o Tāmaki Makaurau Trust under the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014.

Section 4
Register of current alcohol bans

Refer to council website for all alcohol ban maps (https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/licences-regulations/alcohol-bans-policies/Pages/alcohol-ban-maps.aspx).

Section 5
Enforcement powers for matters contained in bylaw

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legislative Provision</th>
<th>Description of Legislative Provision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section 169 and 170 of the Local Government Act 2002</td>
<td>A constable has powers of arrest, search and seizure in relation to alcohol bans.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 6
Offences and penalties for matters contained in bylaw

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provision</th>
<th>Description of Offence</th>
<th>Fine</th>
<th>Infringement Fee</th>
<th>Other Penalty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cl 6</td>
<td>Breach of bylaw</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>$250*</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Local Government (Alcohol Ban Breaches) Regulations 2013

Section 7
Monitoring and review for matters contained in bylaw

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Indicator</th>
<th>Measured By</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

* None attached at this time.
## Appendix C: Comparison of existing Alcohol Control Bylaw and proposed amended Bylaw

The table below shows the current text of the Bylaw compared with proposed amendments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existing Bylaw</th>
<th>Bylaw with proposed amendments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pursuant to section 145 and 147 of the Local Government Act 2002, the Governing Body of Auckland Council makes the following bylaw about alcohol control matters.</td>
<td>Bylaw made under sections 145 and 147 of the Local Government Act 2002.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Summary

This summary is not part of the Bylaw but explains the general effects. Sometimes drinking in public places can cause or worsen crime or disorder there. For example, drinkers may make too much noise, leave litter or graffiti, urinate in public, commit vandalism or theft, intimidate or assault others, trespass, or use vehicles recklessly.

This can negatively affect nearby residents' sleep, reduce the recreational or visual amenity of the place, make people feel unsafe, and place drinkers or those around them in danger of physical harm.

The purpose of this Bylaw is to reduce crime or disorder in certain public places that is caused or made worse by alcohol consumed there, by –

- using alcohol bans to prohibit people from consuming, bringing or possessing alcohol in certain public places at certain times (clause 6)
- setting out how council may make a new alcohol ban by resolution (clauses 7 and 8)
- specifying event-based temporary alcohol bans (Schedule 1)
- referencing the full list of alcohol bans and maps (viewable on council’s [website](#)).

Other parts of this Bylaw assist with its administration by –

- stating its name, when it comes into force and where it applies (clauses 1, 2, and 3)
- stating the purpose of this Bylaw and defining key terms (clauses 4 and 5)
- referencing the powers of the New Zealand Police to enforce this Bylaw, including the issue of $250 infringement fines (Part 4)
- ensuring existing resolutions continue to apply and incomplete enforcement action can continue where relevant (Part 5).

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>This bylaw is the Alcohol Control Bylaw 2014.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>This Bylaw is the Te Ture a-Rohe Whakararata Waipiro 2014, Alcohol Control Bylaw 2014.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Clause 1 amended in accordance with Clause 2(2).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existing Bylaw</th>
<th>Bylaw with proposed amendments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2</strong> Commencement</td>
<td><strong>2</strong> Commencement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) This bylaw comes into force on 18 December 2014.</td>
<td>(1) This Bylaw comes into force on 18 December 2014.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3</strong> Application</td>
<td><strong>2</strong> Amendments to this Bylaw by resolution GB/#/#/#/# come into force on 01 June 2020.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) This bylaw applies to Auckland.</td>
<td>Related Information about amendments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Council decided on **dd month year** to make various amendments to the Bylaw. The majority of the amendments were to make the Bylaw easier to read and understand. Key changes included:

- making new event-based (temporary) alcohol bans in Schedule 1
- using related information notes to replace clauses about alcohol ban signage and to replace clauses that duplicate legislative decision-making criteria
- clarifying exceptions to alcohol bans for licensed premises and the transport of alcohol, and clarifying council's ability to make temporary alcohol bans.

A comparison of the Bylaw before and after the amendments were made can be viewed in Item **2** of the Auckland Council Governing Body meeting agenda dated **dd month year**.

Clause 2 amended in accordance with Clause 2(2).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part 1 Preliminary provisions</th>
<th>Part 1 Preliminary provisions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 Application</td>
<td>3 Application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) This Bylaw applies to Auckland.</td>
<td>(1) This Bylaw applies to Auckland.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4 Purpose</th>
<th>4 Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) The purpose of this Bylaw is to reduce crime or disorder in certain public places that is caused or made worse by alcohol consumed there.</td>
<td>(1) The purpose of this Bylaw is to control the consumption or possession of alcohol in public places to reduce alcohol related harm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Clause 4 amended in accordance with Clause 2(2).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5 Interpretation</th>
<th>5 Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) In this bylaw, unless the context otherwise requires, Alcohol has the meaning given by section 5(1) of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.</td>
<td>(1) In this Bylaw, unless the context otherwise requires, Alcohol has the meaning given by section 5(1) of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Clause 4 amended in accordance with Clause 2(2).
### Existing Bylaw

**Explanatory Note:** As at 01 April 2014, the definition in section 3(1) of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 “… means a substance—

(a) that—

(i) is or contains a fermented, distilled, or spirituous liquor; and

(ii) at 20°C is found on analysis to contain 1.15% or more ethanol by volume; or

(b) that—

(i) is a frozen liquid, or a mixture of a frozen liquid and another substance or substances; and

(ii) is alcohol (within the meaning of paragraph (a)) when completely thawed to 20°C; or

(c) that, whatever its form, is found on analysis to contain 1.15% or more ethanol by weight in a form that can be assimilated by people.”

**Auckland** has the meaning given by the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2010.

**Explanatory Note:** As at 20 September 2011, the definition in section 4 of the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009 “…means the area within the boundaries determined by the Local Government Commission under section 33(1) (as that determination is given effect to by Order in Council under section 35(1))”.

### Bylaw with proposed amendments

**Auckland** has the meaning given by section 4(1) of the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009.

**Related Information**

The Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009 enabled the Local Government Commission to determine Auckland’s boundaries in a map titled LGC: Ak R1. The boundaries were formally adopted by Order in Council on 15 March 2010, and came into effect on 1 November 2010.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existing Bylaw</th>
<th>Bylaw with proposed amendments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Christmas / New Year holiday period</strong> means Christmas Eve (the day before Christmas Day) to the day after New Year’s Day as determined by the Holidays Act 2003.</td>
<td><strong>Christmas / New Year holiday period</strong> means Christmas Eve (the day before Christmas Day) to the day after New Year’s Day as determined by the <a href="#">Holidays Act 2003</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanatory Note:</strong> At 01 April 2014, section 45 of the Holidays Act 2003 specifies that where the public holiday falls on a Saturday or Sunday, the public holiday must be treated as falling on the following Monday or Tuesday respectively.</td>
<td><strong>Explanatory Note:</strong> At 01 April 2014, section 45 of the Holidays Act 2003 specifies that where the public holiday falls on a Saturday or Sunday, the public holiday must be treated as falling on the following Monday or Tuesday respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Community-focused solutions</strong> mean alternative or complementary measures to an alcohol ban to reduce alcohol related harm. Examples include crime prevention through environmental design, local community initiatives, discussions with nearby licensees, youth and leadership development programmes, and partnering with Police, Ministry of Justice, sports clubs and town centre / business associations.</td>
<td><strong>Council</strong> means the Governing Body of the Auckland Council or any person delegated or authorised to act on its behalf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanatory Note:</strong> A list of delegations may be attached to this bylaw for information only purposes.</td>
<td><strong>Related information about who can make an alcohol ban</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council has delegated the making of alcohol bans by resolution under clause 7 to –</td>
<td><strong>Council</strong> means the Governing Body of the Auckland Council or any person delegated or authorised to act on its behalf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- local boards for local parks, streets and car parks as at 30 October 2014 (GB/2014/121)</td>
<td><strong>Explanatory Note:</strong> At 01 April 2014, the definition in section 5(1) of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 “... means any premises for which a licence [under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012] is held.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- the Regulatory Committee for areas of regional significance as at 30 October 2014 (GB2/2014/121)</td>
<td><strong>Licensed premises</strong> has the meaning given by section 5(1) of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- the Auckland Domain Committee for the Auckland Domain as at 1 November 2016 (GB2016/237)</td>
<td><strong>Explanatory Note:</strong> At 01 April 2014, the definition in section 5(1) of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 “... means any premises for which a licence [under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012] is held.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Governing Body of Auckland Council is responsible for making alcohol bans in all other public places, and for any alcohol bans in Schedule 1.
## Existing Bylaw

**Public holiday** has the same meaning given in the Holidays Act 2003.

Explanatory Note: As at 01 January 2014, the definition of public holiday in section 44 of the Holidays Act 2014 means "...

(a) Christmas Day;
(b) Boxing Day;
(c) New Year’s Day;
(d) 2 January;
(e) Waitangi Day;
(f) Good Friday;
(g) Easter Monday;
(h) ANZAC Day;
(i) the birthday of the reigning Sovereign (observed on the first Monday in June);
(j) Labour Day (being the fourth Monday in October);
(k) the day of the anniversary of a province or the day locally observed as that day."

**Public place** has the same meaning given by section 147 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Explanatory Note: As at 01 April 2014, the definition in section 147 of the Local Government Act 2002 "... means a place that is open to or is being used by the public, whether free or on payment of a charge, and whether any owner or occupier of the place is lawfully entitled to exclude or eject any person from it; but does not include licensed premises."

**Vehicle** has the same meaning given by section 2(1) of the Land Transport Act 1998.

## Bylaw with proposed amendments

**Public holiday** has the same meaning given in the Holidays Act 2003.

**Public place** has the meaning given by section 147 of the Local Government Act 2002.

**Related Information**

The Local Government Act 2002 (as reprinted on 1 July 2018) states a public place –

(a) means a place that is open to or is being used by the public, whether free or on payment of a charge, and whether any owner or occupier of the place is lawfully entitled to exclude or eject any person from it, but

(b) does not include licensed premises.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existing Bylaw</th>
<th>Bylaw with proposed amendments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(2) The Interpretation Act 1999 applies to this bylaw.</td>
<td>(2) Related information does not form part of this Bylaw and may be inserted, changed or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Explanatory notes and additional information attached at the end of</td>
<td>removed without any formality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>this bylaw are for information purposes only, do not form part of this</td>
<td>(3) The Interpretation Act 1999 applies to this Bylaw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bylaw, and may be made, amended, revoked or replaced by the council at any</td>
<td>Clause 5 amended in accordance with Clause 2(2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time without a formal process.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 2</td>
<td>Part 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control of alcohol</td>
<td>Alcohol consumption and possession in public places</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Alcohol bans

**1.** Every person is prohibited from consuming, bringing into, or possessing alcohol in any public place (including in a vehicle) in contravention of an alcohol ban made by the council in accordance with clause 7(1).

__Explanatory note:__ As at 01 April 2014 under section 147(4) of the Local Government Act 2002, the prohibition in clause 6(1) does not apply to alcohol in an unopened container in the following circumstances "

- **a.** the transport of the alcohol from licensed premises next to a public place, if—
  - (i) it was lawfully bought on those premises for consumption off those premises; and
  - (ii) it is promptly removed from the public place; or

- **b.** the transport of the alcohol from outside a public place for delivery to licensed premises next to the public place, or

- **c.** the transport of the alcohol from outside a public place to premises next to a public place by, or for delivery to, a resident of the premises or his or her bona fide visitors; or

- **d.** the transport of the alcohol from premises next to a place outside the public place if—
  - (i) the transport is undertaken by a resident of those premises; and
  - (ii) the alcohol is promptly removed from the public place."

### Alcohol prohibited in public places where an alcohol ban applies

**1.** A person must not consume, bring or possess alcohol in any public place or in any vehicle in any public place where—

- **a.** an alcohol ban made by council in accordance with clause 7 of this Bylaw applies; or

- **b.** an alcohol ban in a Schedule of this Bylaw applies.

**2.** However, subclause (1) does not apply in those circumstances described in section 147(4) or section 147(1)(b) of the Local Government Act 2002.

---

**Related information about alcohol bans**

A list of all alcohol bans made using clause 7 and related maps is attached at the end of this Bylaw for information only, and can be viewed on council’s [website](#).

**Related information about exceptions – Transport of alcohol**

In section 147(4) of the Local Government Act 2002 (as reprinted on 26 March 2020), an alcohol ban does not apply in the case of alcohol in an unopened container to,—

- "(a) the transport of the alcohol from licensed premises next to a public place, if—
  - (i) it was lawfully bought on those premises for consumption off those premises; and
  - (ii) it is promptly removed from the public place; or

- (b) the transport of the alcohol from outside a public place for delivery to licensed premises next to the public place; or

- (c) the transport of the alcohol from outside a public place to premises next to a public place by, or for delivery to, a resident of the premises or his or her bona fide visitors; or

- (d) the transport of the alcohol from premises next to a place outside the public place if—
  - (i) the transport is undertaken by a resident of those premises; and
  - (ii) the alcohol is promptly removed from the public place."

This may include, for example, transporting alcohol from a supermarket to your home, from your home to a BYO restaurant or from your home to a friend’s house.

**Related information about exceptions – Licensed premises**

In section 147(1)(b) of the Local Government Act 2002 (as reprinted on 26 March 2020), exceptions apply to an alcohol ban where a licence is held under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 (Subpart 1 of Part 2). This may include for example, buying alcohol at an event at a park that holds a special licence or dining on the footpath at a restaurant that holds an on-licence providing for BYO alcohol.

Clause 6 amended in accordance with Clause 2(2).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existing Bylaw</th>
<th>Bylaw with proposed amendments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Part 3 Controls</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 7 Council may make an alcohol ban

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clause</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Council may make an alcohol ban for the purpose of prohibiting or otherwise regulating or controlling, either generally or for one or more specified periods, any or all of the following: (a) the consumption, bringing into or possession of alcohol in public places; and (b) in conjunction with (a), the presence or consumption of alcohol in vehicles, or vessels of stated kinds or descriptions, in public places.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Council may amend, replace or revoke an alcohol ban in accordance with clause 8 with all necessary modifications. Clause 7 amended in accordance with Clause 2(2).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8 Procedure for making an alcohol ban

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clause</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Council must, before making an alcohol ban in clause 7 – (a) comply with decision-making requirements under the Local Government Act 2002; and (b) consider using one of the following standard times where appropriate in relation to the requirements in subsection 2(a) – (i) 24 hours, 7 days a week (at all times alcohol ban); (ii) 7pm to 7am daily (evening alcohol ban); (iii) 10pm to 7am daylight saving and 7pm to 7am outside daylight saving (night-time alcohol ban); (iv) 7pm on the day before to 7am on the day after any weekend, public holiday or Christmas / New Year holiday period (weekend and holiday alcohol ban).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Related information about making an alcohol ban
- Council may make a permanent or temporary alcohol ban by resolution in clause 7 or by making a bylaw. The process to amend, replace or revoke an alcohol ban is similar to the process that made the ban.
- The Local Government Act 2002 (as reprinted on 26 March 2020) prescribes the criteria to make an alcohol ban in sections 1478 for resolutions and 1476 for bylaws. The criteria cannot be changed by council.
- For permanent alcohol bans by resolution or in a bylaw, the statutory criteria requires:  - evidence of a high level of crime or disorder in the area caused by or made worse by alcohol consumption in that same area.
**Attachment A**  
**Item 14**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Existing Bylaw</strong></th>
<th><strong>Bylaw with proposed amendments</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(f) consider the views of the New Zealand Police and</td>
<td>o the ban to be appropriate and proportionate in light of the crime or disorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) consider the views of Maori; and</td>
<td>o the ban to be justified as a reasonable limitation on people’s rights and freedoms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(h) consider the views of owners, occupiers, or persons that council has reason to believe are representative of the interests of owners or occupiers; of premises within the area to which the alcohol ban will apply; and</td>
<td>o For temporary alcohol bans in Schedule 1, the statutory criteria requires the alcohol ban to be justified as a reasonable limitation on people’s rights and freedoms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) consider the following times, where appropriate and not contrary to the requirements in subclause (2)(c) –</td>
<td>o Before making a decision, council must also comply with the general decision-making requirements under Subpart 1 of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002 (as reprinted on 28 March 2020). This could include considering:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) 24 hours, 7 days a week (at all times alcohol ban);</td>
<td>o complementary or alternative solutions to an alcohol ban, for example locking gates, public bins, lighting, CCTV and Māori or Pacific Wardens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) 7pm to 7am daily (evening alcohol ban);</td>
<td>o views of people likely to be affected by or interested in the alcohol ban, for example nearby residents or businesses, community groups, and the New Zealand Police.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) 10pm to 7am daylight saving and 7pm to 7am outside daylight saving (night time alcohol ban);</td>
<td>o the nature, severity and frequency of alcohol-related crime or disorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) 7pm on the day before to 7am on the day after any weekend, public holiday or Christmas / New Year holiday period (weekend and holiday alcohol ban).</td>
<td>o whether the crime or disorder is a result of displacement from an existing alcohol ban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o whether an alcohol ban would result in displacement of the crime or disorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explanatory note: The times in clause 7(2)(f) are a guide to improve consistency in times across Auckland, but recognises that in some instances use of the times specified may be clearly disproportionate to the evidence of the problem and therefore contrary to the statutory requirements in clause 7(2)(c) that requires alcohol bans be proportionate in light of the evidence.</td>
<td>o whether a <em>Crime Prevention through Environmental Design</em> assessment is needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) The council may, at any time, amend or revoke an alcohol ban in accordance with clause 7(1) and 7(2) with the necessary modifications.</td>
<td>o Council must under clause 8 consider standard times to improve consistency in Auckland, however may consider other times more appropriate and proportionate in light of evidence.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Related information about making an alcohol ban – making a request**

- Members of the public (for example community groups, businesses and the New Zealand Police) may request council to make an alcohol ban at any time, with supporting evidence.

**Related information about alcohol ban signage**

- Council uses alcohol ban signage to inform, educate and assist with enforcement.
- The Governor General may use section 147C of the Local Government Act 2002 (as reprinted on 28 March 2020) to make rules about alcohol ban signage. No rules have been made to date.

Clause 8 replaced in accordance with Clause 2(2).
## Existing Bylaw

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<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><strong>Signage</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1) The council may make controls on any or all of the following in relation to signage for alcohol ban areas subject to compliance with any regulations under section 147C of the Local Government Act 2002:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) require the council to erect and maintain signs indicating the existence or boundaries of an alcohol ban;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) describe the placement of the signs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) prescribe kinds of signs required to be erected and maintained (including, without limitation, content, images, maps, size, lettering, symbols, and colouring).</td>
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</table>

### Part 3

#### Enforcement, offences, penalties

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><strong>Enforcement</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1) A constable may use their powers under the Local Government Act 2002 to enforce this bylaw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) In addition to their general powers under sections 169 and 170 of the Local Government Act 2002, the Police may exercise the power under section 170(2) of that Act (to search a container or vehicle immediately and without further notice) on specified dates or in relation to specified events notified in accordance with section 170(3) of that Act.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Explanatory note:** As at 01 April 2014 under section 169 and 170 of the Local Government Act 2002, a constable has powers of arrest, search and seizure in relation to alcohol bans.

### Part 4

#### Enforcement powers, offences and penalties

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><strong>Police can use statutory powers and other methods to enforce this Bylaw</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1) A Police constable may use their powers under the Local Government Act 2002 to enforce this Bylaw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Related information about enforcement</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The New Zealand Police are responsible for enforcing alcohol bans and have powers relating to search, seizure and arrest under sections 169 and 170 of the Local Government Act 2002 (as reprinted on 26 March 2020).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clause 9 amended in accordance with Clause 2(2).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><strong>Offences and penalties</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1) Every person who breaches this bylaw commits an offence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) Every person who commits an offence under this bylaw is liable to a penalty under the Local Government Act 2002.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1) A person who fails to comply with Part 2 of this Bylaw commits an offence and is liable to a penalty under the Local Government Act 2002.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Related information about penalties</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Existing Bylaw</td>
<td>Bylaw with proposed amendments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanatory note:</strong> As at 29 October 2013 the penalty for breaching an alcohol ban is an infringement fee of $250 under the Local Government (Alcohol Ban Breaches) Regulations 2013.</td>
<td>A person who breaches an alcohol ban commits an offence and is liable to an infringement fee of $250 under section 4 of the Local Government (Alcohol Ban Breaches) Regulations 2013 (as printed on 18 December 2013). Clause 10 amended in accordance with Clause 2(2).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Part 5**

**Savings and transitional provisions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clause</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td><strong>Existing resolutions continue to apply</strong>&lt;br&gt;(1) This clause applies to all resolutions made under this Bylaw prior to amendments in clause 2(2) coming into force.&lt;br&gt;(2) Every resolution made continues to apply as if made after the amendments to this Bylaw until the expiration date specified in the resolution or until amended, replaced or revoked by council, whichever comes first. Clause 11 inserted in accordance with Clause 2(2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td><strong>Existing inquiries to be completed under this Bylaw</strong>&lt;br&gt;(1) Any compliance or enforcement action by council under this Bylaw that was not completed prior to amendments in clause 2(2) coming into force will continue to be actioned under this Bylaw as if the amendments had not been made. Clause 12 inserted in accordance with Clause 2(2).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Schedule 1**

**Event-Based (Temporary) Alcohol Bans**

[Attached maps will be formatted to council communication standards prior to notification]

In this Schedule, "major events" has the same meaning as "large scale events" in section 147A of the Local Government Act 2002.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Alcohol Ban Area</th>
<th>Operative Time</th>
<th>Map number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Auckland Domain major events alcohol ban (excluding)</td>
<td>• Auckland Domain&lt;br&gt;Associated carpark areas and sports fields</td>
<td>6am on the day of any major event at Auckland Domain to 6am on the day after that event</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Existing Bylaw</td>
<td>Bylaw with proposed amendments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 'Christmas in the Park'                                                       | Auckland Domain  
  'Christmas in the Park' alcohol ban  
  Associated carpark areas, sports fields and surrounding streets  
  4pm on the Friday before any 'Christmas in the Park' event at the Auckland Domain to 8am on the following Monday after that event | 2 |
| Eden Park major events alcohol ban                                             | Eden Park  
  Surrounding streets  
  Fan Trail if activated as part of the event  
  12 hours before any major event at Eden Park to 12 hours after that event | 3 |
| Mt Smart Stadium major events alcohol ban                                      | Mt Smart Stadium  
  Surrounding streets  
  6am on the day of any major event at Mt Smart Stadium to 6am on the day after that event | 4 |
| Western Springs major events alcohol ban                                       | Western Springs Stadium  
  Western Springs Lakeside  
  Western Springs Outer Fields  
  Surrounding streets  
  6am on the day of any major event at Western Springs Stadium to 6am on the day after that event | 5 |

**Related information about event-based (temporary) alcohol bans**

- More information on major events can be found in council's Events Policy. The policy describes major events as events that have a regional, national and international profile. Examples of major events where a temporary alcohol ban could apply include concerts (Six60 at Western Springs), festivals (Lantern Festival at Auckland Domain), and sporting events (Warriors at Mount Smart).
- There are two Eden Park Fan Trails. One is a 2.3 kilometre walking route to Eden Park activated on 'match days', starting at Western Park on Ponsonby Road. The second was activated last during the 2011 Rugby World Cup and is a 4 kilometre walking route to Eden Park from Queen Elizabeth Square.
Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose of the report

1. This report provides the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board with highlights of Auckland Tourism, Events and Economic Development (ATEED) activities in the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board area as well as ATEED’s regional activities for the six months, 1 July to 31 December 2019.

2. This report should be read in conjunction with ATEED’s Quarter 1 and Quarter 2 reports to Auckland Council (available at www.aucklandnz.com). Although these reports focus primarily on the breadth of ATEED’s work at a regional level, much of the work highlighted has significant local impact.

Whakarāpopototanga matua

Executive summary

3. This report provides the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board with relevant information on the following ATEED activities:
   - Locally driven initiatives: Onehunga Sustainability Development Programme
   - Supporting local business growth
   - Filming activity
   - Young Enterprise Scheme
   - Youth connections
   - Local and regional destination management and marketing
   - Delivered, funded and facilitated events

4. Further detail on these activities is listed under Analysis and advice.

Ngā tūtohunga

Recommendation/s

That the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board:

a) receive ATEED’s update to the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board 1 July to 31 December 2019.

Horopaki

Context

5. ATEED has two areas of focus:

   Economic Development – including business support, business attraction and investment, local economic development, trade and industry development, skills employment and talent and innovation and entrepreneurship.
**Destination** - supporting sustainable growth of the visitor economy with a focus on destination marketing and management, major events, business events (meetings and conventions) and international student attraction and retention.

6. These two portfolios also share a common platform relating to the promotion of the city globally to ensure that Auckland competes effectively with other mid-tier high quality of life cities.

7. ATEED works with local boards, Council and CCOs to support decision-making on local economic growth, and facilitates or co-ordinates the delivery of local economic development activity. ATEED ensures that the regional activities that ATEED leads or delivers are fully leveraged to support local economic growth and employment.

8. In addition, ATEED’s dedicated Local Economic Development (LED) team works with local boards who allocate locally-driven initiatives (LDI) budget to economic development activities. The LED team delivers a range of services such as the development of proposals, including feasibility studies that enable local boards to directly fund or otherwise advocate for the implementation of local initiatives.

9. ATEED delivers its services at the local level through business hubs based in the north, west and south of the region, as well as its central office at 167B Victoria Street West.

10. Additional information about ATEED’s role and activities can be found at [www.aucklandnz.com/ateed](http://www.aucklandnz.com/ateed)

**Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu**

**Analysis and advice**

11. As at 31 December 2019, 1876 businesses had been through an ATEED intervention or programme. Of these, 65 businesses were in the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board area – 12 businesses went through Destination-related programmes and 53 businesses went through Economic Development-related programmes.

**Economic Development**

**Locally Driven Initiatives**

12. Onehunga Sustainability Development Programme: Thirty-two businesses have had discussions with a consultant about the advisory service regarding their current waste levels. Fifteen businesses have proceeded with detailed waste assessments and received reports outlining potential opportunities for waste diversion.

**Supporting Local Business Growth**

13. This area is serviced by the Business and Enterprise team in the north hub, based in the B:Hive. The team comprises of two Business and Innovation Advisors and administration support. The role of this team is to support the growth of Auckland’s key internationally competitive sectors and to support to provide quality jobs.

14. A key programme in achieving this is central government’s Regional Business Partnership Network (RBPN). This is delivered by ATEED’s nine Business and Innovation Advisors (BIA), whose role is to connect local businesses to resources, experts and services in innovation, Research & Development, business growth and management.

---

5 This activity is subject to local boards prioritising local economic development, and subsequently allocating funding to local economic development through their local board agreements.

6 Q2 FY 2019/20 result for ATEED’s SOI KPI2
15. ATEED’s BIAs engage 1:1 with businesses through a discovery meeting to understand their challenges, gather key data, and provide connections / recommendations via an action plan.

16. Where businesses qualify (meet the programme criteria and/or align to ATEED’s purpose as defined in the SOI) the advisors facilitate government support to qualifying businesses, in the form of:

- Callaghan Innovation R&D grants (including Getting Started, project and student grants ([https://www.callaghaninnovation.govt.nz/grants](https://www.callaghaninnovation.govt.nz/grants))
- RBPN business capability vouchers (NZTE), where the business owner may be issued co-funding up to $5,000 per annum for business training via registered service providers. Voucher co-funding is prioritised to businesses accessing this service for the first time, in order to encourage more businesses to engage with experts to assist their management and growth.
- NZTE services such as Export Essentials ([https://workshop.exportessentials.nz/register/](https://workshop.exportessentials.nz/register/))
- Referrals to NZ Business Mentors via The Chamber of Commerce.

17. During the reporting period, ATEED Business and Innovation Advisors engaged with 78 businesses in the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board area, 0 for innovation advice and services and 65 for business growth and capability advice and services. From these engagements:

- 0 connections were made to Callaghan Innovation services and programmes
- 15 RBPN vouchers were issued to assist with business capability training
- 2 referrals were made to Business Mentors New Zealand
- 3 connections were made to ATEED staff and programmes
- 60 connections were made to other businesses or programmes.

**Other support for new businesses**

18. During the period, ATEED also ran workshops and events aimed at establishing or growing a new business and building capability. 8 people from the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board area attended an event below:

- Starting off Right workshop - 3
- Business clinic – 4
- Innovation clinic – 1

**Filming activity within the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board area**

19. ATEED’s Screen Auckland team facilitates, processes and issues film permits for filming activity in public open space. This activity supports local businesses and employment, as well as providing a revenue stream to local boards for the use of local parks.

20. Between 1 July and 31 December 2019, a total of 310 film permits were issued in the Auckland region, 8 of these permits were issued in the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board area.

21. The Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board area’s share of film permit revenue was $139.13 for the period (total for all boards combined was $38,208.55).

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7 This does not reflect all filming that takes place in studio, private property or low impact activity that wouldn’t have required a permit.
22. Some of the key film productions that were issued permits to film in the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board area were:
   - The Justice of Bunny King
   - Cowboy Bebop
   - SIS

Young Enterprise Scheme (YES)
23. The Auckland Chamber of Commerce has delivered the Lion Foundation Young Enterprise Scheme (YES) since January 2018. ATEED maintains a strategic role. During the period, there were 58 schools participating in the Auckland YES programme, representing 1364 students completing the programme. There are currently 3 schools from the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board area participating in the YES programme:
   - One Tree Hill College
   - Onehunga High School
   - Tamaki College

Local Jobs and Skills Hubs
24. ATEED is the regional partner for the network of Auckland Jobs and Skills Hubs. These multi-agency hubs support employers at developments where there is a high and sustained demand for local labour and skills development. The Auckland network includes Ara (Auckland Airport development), CBD (Wynyard Quarter and city centre development), and Tāmaki hubs. The new Manukau and Northern hubs launched in August of 2019 with new initiatives underway. ATEED-established City Centre Hub reports a total of 480 people into employment, 2,092 training outcomes and 14 apprenticeships facilitated as at 28 February 2020. ATEED is the backbone organisation for the CBD Jobs and Skills Hub, where Māori represented over a third (36 percent) of job placements towards a 40 percent target.

25. ATEED provided funding to CRL Progressive Employment programme for at risk youth supporting training and developing capability within businesses. Five of six youth graduated the 18-week programme in October into jobs; evaluation report received which shows programme delivered excellent results.

Offshore talent attraction
26. The Auckland Smart Move Q1-Q2 campaign, launched in July with Immigration New Zealand resulted in 2,126 tech and construction job applications from high-skilled offshore migrants, reaching more than 121,000 offshore high-skilled professionals.

Destination
North, West, South East and Gulf area destination management and marketing activity
27. Over the period, the ATEED Tourism Innovation Team has cemented its highly effective regional cluster and program development. The city is managed on a North/West and Great Barrier area and South/East/Central and Waiheke area. This is a proactive programme that is generating success and clustering of businesses capability, skills and delivery across the entire city. Results are visible and reported, including:
   - East/South and North/West visitor maps

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This includes Local Board fees only, other permit fees directed to Auckland Transport (Special Events) and Regional Parks. Figures exclude GST and are as per the month the permit was invoiced, not necessarily when the activity took place.
• A Tourism Innovation Partnership Fund which identifies and focuses on capability building and content & product development
• Groups include the Franklin Tourism Group, now closely aligned with East Auckland Tourism, the Waiheke Tourism Cluster, the Matakana Cluster and the Waitakere Ranges Cluster as well as more bespoke groups on Great Barrier and specific territories.
• Project & opportunity awareness for operators
• Regional showcase days, product awareness and updates, site familiarity visits (Famils), and opportunity discussions
• Innovation sessions with topics such as capability building for smaller operators, common issues and themes, key takeaways, and networking opportunities

28. The Auckland Visitor Survey Insights Report is the culmination of significant development in qualitative and quantitative data capture across all of Auckland. The report identifies the region by main areas, north, south, east, west, and gulf islands, and delivers a valuable and timely insight into visitors’ characteristics, behaviour, experience and perceptions of the Auckland region. This report will be available for local board access in the New Year.

Regional destination management and marketing activity

29. Auckland cruise ship activity for the year 2018/19 reported growth for Auckland with visitor expenditure of $192.5m (note: this is not the GDP figure previously taken from Cruise NZ as it is no longer available). This is up from $145m in 2017/2018. Passenger numbers in 2018/2019 were up to 238,000 from 211,000 in 2017/2018.

30. It was a strong six months of highly visible activities designed to attract visitors from overseas and around New Zealand to Auckland using various platforms:
   • Social media including Instagram @Visitauckland.
   • Media and PR including Auckland Insider article. Best escapes for a long weekend and Appetite for Auckland. Online Food stories.
   • Marketing Programs such as the Australian ‘Short Break to Auckland’ campaign in October 2019.
   • Collateral to continue in the AA Auckland Visitor Summer Guide 2019-2020.
   • Creating a B-roll of striking footage and images of Tāmaki Makaurau for free use by tourism operators and promoters across the Auckland region and the gulf.
   • Focus was also given to Trade and Content development including Elemental AKL 2020.

31. Māori Tourism Development activity that may be relevant to local boards:

ATEED continued to support and advocate for the development of new Māori tourism experiences and unique marketing opportunities in support of the priorities contained in the Destination AKL 2025 strategy.

32. Maori Tourism Innovation Partnership Programme – Pilot

In alignment to the Destination AKL Strategy, ATEED has development a new Tourism Innovation Partnership fund to enable and support sustainable growth of Maori Tourism in Tāmaki Makaurau. Funding is available to Iwi, Hapū, Marae, Urban Māori Authorities and Māori Tourism collectives to apply for during the 2019/2020 financial year. So far, we have supported the following two initiatives:

i) Ngai Tai ki Tamaki/Te Haerenga have been awarded $25,000 to develop and promote day tours to Rangitoto and Motutapu through walking and e-bike tours.
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board
28 July 2020

i) Te Manu Taupua (with support from the Tupuna Maunga Authority & Nuu Limited) have been awarded $20,000 to grow digital capacity and capability to amplify the cultural narratives of Tāmaki Makaurau. These resources will then be used to educate and develop cultural competency within Auckland’s tourism industry.

33. Examples of separate local board area activity includes:

- **Waitematā - Feasibility study for a Māori Cultural Centre**

RFA, ATEED and Panuku in partnership with mana whenua (in particular, Ngāti Whātau Ōrākei, Ngāti Pāoa and Te Kawerau a Maki) are in the final stages of finalising a feasibility study for a Māori Cultural Centre, with a penultimate draft being circulated internally. The cultural centre is closely linked to the City centre work being undertaken by the Auckland Design Office.

- **Ōtara-Papatoetoe - Elemental – Te Ahi Kōmau Event**

ATEED, in collaboration with Panuku are supporting The Cause Collective and Papatūānuku Marae in the delivery and marketing of an indigenous food and cultural storytelling event as part of Elemental 2020 programme.

- **Albert-Eden – Whau Café**

In collaboration with the Tūpuna Maunga Authority, ATEED supported the marketing and promotion of a new Māori centred café and visitor centre called Whau Café located in the historic kiosk on Maungawhau. Whau Café officially opened to the public in December 2019 and has been successfully operating since.

- **Rodney - Capability Development**

ATEED is supporting Te Hana Community Development Charitable Trust with the re-prioritising of their commercial tourism aspirations and product development. ATEED is also involved in the Auckland Council working group, to support Te Hana with renewing and re-accessing the lease model as well and supporting further community engagement focused initiatives.

**Delivered, funded and facilitated events**

34. During the period, the inaugural Elemental AKL winter festival was held 1 to 31 July 2019. There were 67 events across the region, and 120 restaurants that took part through Elemental Feast. The new festival generated more than 1000 media stories.

35. ATEED delivered the Auckland Diwali Festival which was held at Aotea Square and Upper Queen Street from 12 to 13 October 2019. Approximately 65,000 people attended, up 9% from an estimated 59,990 in 2018. The festival had more than 40 food stallholders, more than 50 hours’ live entertainment and over 200 performances.

36. ATEED led the cross-council communications and programme implementation of the 2019 New Year’s Eve coverage to alert Aucklanders and visitors to the road closures, extra public transport options, event highlights and TV viewing options, with positive feedback received.

37. During the period, residents of the Albert-Eden Local Board area were also able to enjoy events funded or facilitated by ATEED across the Auckland region, including the New Zealand International Film Festival, ASB Auckland Marathon, the Virgin Australia Supercars Championship, The Food Show, New Zealand Fashion Week, the ITM Auckland SuperSprint, Taste of Auckland, EQUITANA Auckland, 19/20 Nacra/49ers Class Sailing World Champs, Wondergarden, Auckland On Water Boat Show.

38. A full schedule of major events is available on ATEED’s website, [aucklandnz.com](http://aucklandnz.com)
Go with Tourism

39. Go with Tourism (GWT) is a jobs-matching platform that targets young people (18-30 years) and encourages them to consider a career in Tourism. In 2019, Go with Tourism was rolled out nationally with launches in Queenstown and Wanaka. The platform signed over 300 businesses for the first time in the 6 months between July and December 2019.

40. The most popular industries in the GWT programme in Auckland (as classified by ANZSIC code) were Accommodation and Food Services (61%), Arts and Recreation Services (19%), Transport, Postal and Warehousing (5%), and Administrative and Support Services (5%).

41. In Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board, 5 businesses have signed up to use the platform out of a total of 165 in the Auckland region.

Tauākī whakaaweawe āhuarangi
Climate impact statement

42. ATEED is currently considering how we respond to climate impacts in our projects and programmes. In the interim, ATEED assesses and responds to any impact that our initiatives may have on the climate on a case-by-case basis.

Ngā whakaaweawe me ngā tirohanga a te rōpū Kaunihera
Council group impacts and views

43. ATEED assesses and manages our initiatives on a case-by-case basis and engages with the Council group where required.

Ngā whakaaweawe ā-rohe me ngā tirohanga a te poari ā-rohe
Local impacts and local board views

44. Local board views are not sought for the purposes of this report. Local board views were sought for some of the initiatives described in this report.

Tauākī whakaaweawe Māori
Māori impact statement

45. The proposed decision to receive the six-monthly report has no impact on Māori. ATEED assesses and responds to any impact that our initiatives may have on Māori on a case-by-case basis.

Ngā ritenga ā-pūtea
Financial implications

46. The proposed decision of receiving the report has no financial implications.

Ngā raru tūpono me ngā whakamaurutanga
Risks and mitigations

47. The proposed decision to receive the six-monthly report has no risk. ATEED assesses and manages any risk associated with our initiatives on a case-by-case basis.

Ngā koringa ā-muri
Next steps

48. ATEED will provide the next six-monthly report to the local board in August 2020 and will cover the period 1 January to 30 June 2020.
Ngā tāpirihanga
Attachments
There are no attachments for this report.

Ngā kaihaina
Signatories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Stephanie Sole, Strategy and Planning - ATEED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authorisers</td>
<td>Quanita Khan, Manager Operational Strategy and Planning - ATEED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nina Siers - Relationship Manager for Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Puketapapa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Auckland Transport Update July 2020

File No.: CP2020/09774

Te take mō te pūrongo
Purpose of the report
1. To provide an update to the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board (the board) on Auckland Transport (AT) matters in its area and on its Local Board Transport Capital Fund (LBTCF).

Whakarāpopototanga matua
Executive summary
2. This report provides an opportunity to highlight Auckland Transport activities in the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board area and contains information about the following:
   - general advice on the 2019-2022 Local Board Transport Capital Fund and the community Safety Fund;
   - applications in the Maungakiekie-Tamaki Local Board area to Waka Kotahi/NZ Transport Agency’s Innovating Streets Pilot Fund;
   - an update on the AMETI project;
   - information regarding public consultations sent to the board for comment and any decisions of AT’s Transport Control Committee that affect the board area.

Ngā tūtohunga
Recommendation/s
That the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board:
a) receive the Auckland Transport July 2020 update report.

Horopaki
Context
3. AT is responsible for all of Auckland’s transport services, excluding state highways. It reports on a monthly basis to local boards, as set out in its Local Board Engagement Plan. This monthly reporting commitment acknowledges the important engagement role of local boards within and on behalf of their local communities.

4. This report updates the Maungakiekie- Tāmaki Local Board on Auckland Transport (AT) projects and operations in the local board area, it updates the local board on their consultations and includes information on the status of the Local Board Transport Capital Fund (LBTCF) and Community Safety Fund (CSF).

5. The LBTCF is a capital budget provided to all local boards by Auckland Council and delivered by Auckland Transport (AT). Local boards can use this fund to deliver transport infrastructure projects that they believe are important but are not part of AT’s work programme. Projects must also:
   - be safe
   - not impede network efficiency
   - be in the road corridor (although projects running through parks can be considered if there is a transport outcome).
6. The CSF is a “one-off” capital budget established by Auckland Transport for use by local boards to fund local road safety initiatives. The purpose of this fund is to allow elected members to address long-standing local road safety issues that are not regional priorities and are therefore not being addressed by the Auckland Transport programme.

Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu
Analysis and advice

Local Board Transport Capital Fund (LBTCF)

7. Auckland Council’s original resolutions (SF/2012/118) relating to the Local Board Transport Capital Fund make it very clear that the overall budget allocation for the LBTCF is on the basis that ‘it can be managed by Auckland Transport within its annual budget’.

8. Current indications in the draft Emergency Budget are that Auckland Transport’s capital budget will be significantly constrained. This being the case, it is highly likely that there will be a negative impact on the Local Board Transport Capital Fund which may have an impact on progressing potential projects.

9. Auckland Transport will update local boards on the status of the Local Board Transport Capital Fund as soon as practicable.

Local Board Transport Capital Fund Projects 2016-2019 - Update

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Funds Allocated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jubilee Shared Bridge</strong></td>
<td>Construction of shared path and bridge.</td>
<td>This project is being progressed by Auckland Council’s Community Facilities Group and progress reporting on it will be provided by them.</td>
<td>$700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tāmaki Shared Path</strong></td>
<td>Connection from Omaru Creek to Kiano Place</td>
<td>This project is being progressed by Auckland Council's Community Facilities Group and progress reporting on it will be provided by them.</td>
<td>$380,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Line Rd/Taniwha Raised Crossings</strong></td>
<td>Located on Line Road, between Eastview and Taniwha Reserves, and Taniwha Road, between Taniwha and Maybury Reserves</td>
<td>This work is included as part of the Glen Innes Cycleway project. This project is awaiting funding confirmation.</td>
<td>$190,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tripoli Road Raised Crossing</strong></td>
<td>Upgrading of existing pedestrian crossings at 33 and 89 Tripoli Rd.</td>
<td>These projects have been through public consultation and detailed design. The projects are subject to budget confirmation.</td>
<td>$600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Onehunga Mall Raised Crossing</strong></td>
<td>Two pedestrian crossings to provide</td>
<td>This project is being progressed by</td>
<td>$300,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Community Safety Fund Projects – Update

10. The Community Safety Fund is funded from Auckland Transport’s safety budget and is dependent on the level of funding Auckland Transport receives from Auckland Council.

11. Current indications in the draft Emergency Budget are that this level of funding will be significantly constrained. Public consultation and the design work informed by this consultation, is progressing, with a view to having projects designed and ready to go, when money becomes available.

12. The local board's Community Safety projects are noted below.

| Selwyn St pedestrian safety improvements | The results of the public consultation are now being reviewed. | $300,000 |
| Farringdon pedestrian safety improvements | The results of the public consultation have been reviewed. The project is now moving on to detailed design. | $260,000 |
| Elstree Ave pedestrian safety improvements | The results of the public consultation are now being reviewed. | $260,000 |
| Bailey Rd pedestrian safety improvements | The results of the public consultation are now being reviewed. | $50,000 |
| Panama Rd School pedestrian safety improvements | High friction surfacing on both approaches to the existing zebra crossing on Panama Rd has been installed. | $20,000 |
| Harris Rd pedestrian safety improvements | High friction surfacing on both approaches to the existing zebra crossing and road parking to delineate parking at Harris Road has been installed. | $20,000 |
| Electronic speed feedback signs at Apirana Ave and Dunkirk Rd | Project team is currently processing procurement to install electronic speed signs at Apirana Ave and Dunkirk Rd. | $80,000 |
| Hamlin Rd pedestrian safety improvements | Redline project | Now being considered in LBTCF programme |

Innovating Streets Pilot Fund – Waka Kotahi/New Zealand Transport Agency

13. At the end of June, Auckland Council announced the applications that would go forward to Waka Kotahi/New Zealand Transport Agency for consideration under the newly established Innovating Streets pilot fund.

14. These applications include a number of AT projects in the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board area:

- Tāmaki Makaurau Open Streets
• Royal Oak Roundabout Improvements
• Manukau Road – The Greening of Greenwoods Corner.

15. The board’s own project – Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Low Traffic Neighbourhoods has also gone forward for consideration, along with applications from Panuku, Kainga Ora and Tāmaki Regeneration Company for projects in the local board area.

16. Waka Kotahi is expected to make decisions on successful applications by mid-August 2020.

AMETI Update

17. The AMETI - Eastern Busway is Auckland Transport’s biggest project. It is worth $1.4 billion and is New Zealand’s first urban busway. The busway will eventually provide congestion free ‘bus only’ lanes for commuters from Botany to Panmure.

18. A road closure is in place for Jellicoe Road and Queens Road during the July school holidays. AT has worked with the Panmure Business Association and other impacted parties to ensure the temporary closure is widely communicated and mitigation plans are now in place.

19. A Registration of Interest (ROI) to join Auckland Transport in an ‘alliance’ to design and construct the remainder of the AMETI - Eastern Busway was released to the construction industry in early May. An alliance involves a group of public sector and private sector organisations joining in consortium to deliver a very large project. As per previous timelines, Auckland Transport expects to announce the final structure of the alliance by late 2020.

AMETI Eastern Busway Traffic update

20. Overall, traffic has been performing better on local roads in Panmure, including Church Crescent and Lagoon Drive recently, when compared to mid-June (and especially in comparison to FY18/19 June, when the local Panmure and Pakuranga network experienced unusually long journey times). As previously advised, there were a number of factors causing traffic issues, including restrictions at the basin end of Church Crescent and tidal flow constraints on Panmure Bridge.

21. The AMETI team has worked hard to improve the situation and has made a number of changes to the traffic layout that have improved travel times.

22. In addition, the AMETI project team intends to set up a working group to review traffic management plans. The working group will consist of AT staff, 1-2 local board members, a community member and a member of the Panmure Business Association. The purpose of the working group will be:

- for AT to share in more detail the traffic plans in advance
- the review team to offer feedback and discuss with AT options regarding detours, potential risks based on local community knowledge
- to provide data led traffic performance updates.

The Panmure Sign

23. The Panmure sign was removed in 2019 as part of Eastern Busway intersection work and is currently stored outside on a property in St Johns, Auckland.

24. AT and Panuku will run public consultation in August/September 2020 on possible options for the new location of the sign. Following on from the results of the consultation, the local board will be given the opportunity to provide formal feedback. Following discussion with the board, a decision on the future of the sign and its location will be taken.

Free Bikes for Local Schools

25. Two local schools are set to receive free bikes, helmets and equipment from Auckland Transport (AT) in exchange for drivers ‘keeping it to 30km/h’ through the AMETI - Eastern Busway construction zone on Lagoon Drive.
26. Recently launched, the ‘Keep it to 30’ campaign encourages lower speed limits through the construction zone increasing safety for all road users and construction workers. AT will monitor speeds and the number journeys through the AMETI - Eastern Busway construction site, including Lagoon Drive and parts of Pakuranga Road. If one million safe journeys under 30 km/h are recorded between now and April 2021, Riverina School in Pakuranga and St Patricks School in Panmure will receive bikes, helmets and equipment.

27. This is the first time AT has rolled out a campaign like this, but if successful, it could be used more often. Visit https://at.govt.nz/projects-roadworks/ameti-eastern-busway/keep-it-to-30/ for more information.

Glen Innes Bus Layovers – In Construction
28. AT is in the process of delivering four additional on-street bus layovers to support bus operations in Glen Innes. This is to complement the original four spaces that were delivered in 2018 to support New Network Central Suburbs rollout.

29. This expansion was required as it soon became clear that the operational requirements needed to support bus services in the area were in excess of what was initially envisaged. Once the new spaces are operational, it will allow better distribution of bus layover and reduce bus congestion issues at the southern end of Apirana Ave.

30. The project scope was widened significantly to incorporate a raised pedestrian crossing to improve pedestrian safety across Apirana Ave to the north of the town centre.

Tauākī whakaaweawe āhuarangi
Climate impact statement
31. Auckland Transport engages closely with council on developing strategy, actions and measures to support the outcomes sought by the Auckland Plan 2050, the Auckland Climate Action Plan and council’s priorities.

32. One of AT’s core roles is providing attractive alternatives to private vehicle travel, reducing the carbon footprint of its own operations and, to the extent feasible, that of the contracted public transport network.

Ngā whakaaweawe me ngā tirohanga a te rōpū Kaunihera
Council group impacts and views
33. The impact of information in this report is mainly confined to Auckland Transport. Where LBTCF projects are being progressed by Auckland Council’s Community Facilities department, engagement has taken place. Any further engagement required with other parts of the council group will be carried out on an individual project basis.

Ngā whakaaweawe ā-rohe me ngā tirohanga a te poari ā-rohe
Local impacts and local board views
Transport Workshops
34. AT held two local board workshops in June 2020. Topics and updates discussed in these workshops were:

- 2019-2022 Local Board Transport Projects
- On-demand ride share in Stonefields
- Tripoli Road Crossings (2016-2019 LBTCF Project)
- AMETI update
Auckland Transport Consultations

35. AT provides the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board with the opportunity to comment on transport projects being delivered in their area. No consultations were sent to the local board during June 2020 for either comment or information.

Traffic Control Committee resolutions

36. The decision of AT’s Traffic Control Committee affecting the Maungakiekie- Tāmaki Local Board area during the June 2020 reporting period is noted below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Street Name</th>
<th>Nature of Restriction</th>
<th>Type of Report</th>
<th>Decision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sollum Road / Tobruk Road,</td>
<td>Permanent Traffic and Parking changes</td>
<td>No Stopping At All Times</td>
<td>Approved with Conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panmure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tauākī whakaaweawe Māori
Māori impact statement

37. The proposed decision of receiving this report has no impacts on Māori.

38. AT is committed to meeting its responsibilities under Te Tiriti o Waitangi-the Treaty of Waitangi and its broader legal obligations in being more responsive or effective to Māori.

39. Our Maori Responsiveness Plan outlines the commitment to Auckland’s 19 mana whenua groups in delivering effective and well-designed transport policy and solutions for Auckland. We also recognise mataawaka and their representative bodies and our desire to foster a relationship with them. This plan is available on the Auckland Transport website - https://at.govt.nz/about-us/transport-plans-strategies/maori-responsiveness-plan/#about.

Ngā ritenga ā-pūtea
Financial implications

40. The proposed decision of receiving the report has no financial implications for the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board.

Ngā raru tūpono me ngā whakamaurutanga
Risks and mitigations

41. Auckland Council consulted on its Emergency Budget 2020/2021 from Friday 29 May to 19 June 2020. We will have more certainty on the impacts to the AT programme when the budget is adopted in July.

42. AT’s capital and operating budgets will be reduced through this process. Some projects we had planned for 2020/2021 may not be able to be delivered, so there may be a reputational risk as we have already engaged with some communities.

43. Both the Community Safety Fund and the Local Board Transport Capital Fund may be impacted by these budget reductions. The only way to mitigate this risk is to clearly communicate the board’s intentions so staff supporting it may plan ahead and to make the best use of any available funds.

Ngā koringa ā-muri
Next steps

44. Auckland Transport will provide another update report to the board in August 2020.
Ngā tāpirihanga
Attachments
There are no attachments for this report.

Ngā kaihaina
Signatories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Lorna Stewart, Elected Member Relationship Manager</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authorisers</td>
<td>Jonathan Anyon, Manager, Elected Member Relationship Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nina Siers - Relationship Manager for Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Puketapapa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose of the report

1. To grant a new community lease to Glen Innes Youhtown Incorporated, for the land and building situated at Boundary Reserve, 143 Tripoli Road, Glen Innes.

Whakarāpopototanga matua

Executive summary

2. Glen Innes Youhtown Incorporated seeks a new community lease for the council-owned building at Boundary Reserve, 143 Tripoli Road, Glen Innes.

3. The group holds a community lease with Auckland Council. The lease commenced on 1 August 2004 for an initial term of five years with two rights of renewal of five years each, with final expiry on 31 July 2019. The lease is holding over on a month by month basis on the same terms and conditions.

4. The lease is for the council-owned building and land comprising approximately 1151 m² more or less shown hatched in red on Attachment A. The land is legally described as Part Lot 36 DP 44905 Certificate of Title NA15B/567, held by the Department of Conservation as a classified recreational reserve and vested in the Auckland Council, in trust, for that purpose under the Reserves Act 1977.

5. The group has submitted a comprehensive application in support of the new lease request. Staff have assessed the application and are satisfied that the requirements under Auckland Council's Community Occupancy Guidelines 2012 have been met.

6. As the building is council-owned, calling for expressions of interest to occupy the site is recommended.

7. As the group and its activities are not contemplated in the Boundary Reserve Management Plan 1988, public notification of the intent to grant a new lease is required.

8. This report recommends that subject to public notification the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board approve a new community lease to Glen Innes Youhtown Incorporated.

9. The recommendations within this report aligns with the Local Board Plan 2017 outcome: Maungakiekie-Tāmaki is an active and engaged community.

Ngā tūtohunga

Recommendation/s

That the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board:

a) to call for expressions of interest for the proposed lease of the council-owned building

b) approve the public notification of the intent to grant a lease to Glen Innes Youhtown Incorporated at Boundary Reserve

c) appoint a hearings panel to consider any submissions received following the public notification and delegate the panel to make a decision on behalf of the local board.

d) subject to the satisfactory resolution of any submissions, grant a new community
lease to Glen Innes Youthtown Incorporated, pursuant to section 54(1)(a) of the Reserves Act 1977, for part of Part Lot 36 Deposited Plan 44905 Certificate of Title NA15B/567, shown in Attachment A, hatched in red, subject to the following terms:

i) term – five (5) years commencing on 1 August 2020 with one (1) five (5) year right of renewal

ii) rent – $1.00 plus GST per annum if demanded

iii) maintenance fee - $1000 plus GST per annum

iv) all other terms and conditions in accordance with Auckland Council’s Community Occupancy Guidelines 2012 and the Reserves Act 1977.

v) the approved Glen Innes Youthtown Incorporated Community Outcomes Plan be attached to the lease document.

e) delegate authority to the Chair and Deputy Chair to approve the Community Outcomes Plan to be attached to the lease as a schedule.

Horopaki
Context

10. The Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board is the allocated authority relating to local, recreation, sport and community facilities, including community leasing matters.

11. The lease to the group fully expired on 31 July 2019. The group have indicated they wish to continue their activities at the premises and there is a continued need for their services in the community.

Tātāritanga me ngā tohutohu
Analysis and advice

Land, Buildings and Lease

12. Glen Innes Youthtown Incorporated holds a community lease for the council owned building and land situated at Boundary Reserve, 143 Tripoli Road, Glen Innes, legally described as Part Lot 36 Deposited Plan 44905 Certificate of Title 15B/567 (North Auckland Registry), held by the Department of Conservation as a classified recreational reserve and vested in Auckland Council, in trust, for that purpose under the Reserves Act 1977. The lease area is approximately 1151 m² more or less shown in Attachment A hatched in red.

13. The building is primarily used to provide accessible after-school and holiday programmes and services to children aged from five to eighteen years old. On Sundays it is hired to a local church group in the mornings and evenings, and is available for hire to other local community groups when not in use.

14. Examples of programmes offered by the group are:
   - Physical/adventure based – education outside the classroom (EOTC)
   - Sport skills/codes
   - Cultural games
   - Team building
   - Problem solving
   - Workshops (creative/social/science/technology themed to build specific skills)
   - Camps and outdoor events
These programmes by their nature provide ample indoor/outdoor recreational activities which bring it within the ambit of the current recreation classification for the site. Other groups like Glen Innes Youthtown who operate similar programmes have active leases on classified recreational reserves with council.

15. A site visit has been undertaken and the centre is well managed and maintained. The group have also rebuilt the building entrance stairway and decking.

16. The improvements consist of a short driveway at the front which leads into the garage that was built by the group to house its vehicle used for driving members to and from events, the council-owned building, a half basketball court, courtyard, and grass area at the rear of the building.

Glen Innes Youhtown Incorporated

17. Boystown was founded in 1932 and was renamed Youhtown in 1984 in recognition of the increase in number of young women using its facilities. Youhtown Incorporated prides itself on empowering young people to be the best they can be through helping them to reach their potential.

18. Glen Innes Youhtown Incorporated have operated from the current premises for 15 years, prior to this they were based at Elstree Avenue several blocks away and have been in the local area for 50 plus years. It is a nationally operated, not-for-profit organisation offering a wide range of outcomes-driven programmes for 5-18 year olds.

19. Its activities support the local board plan outcomes and provide the best utilisation of this space.

20. Its primary purpose is to empower young people to be the best they can be, by helping them reach their potential.

21. Its values include:
   - Tūrangawaewae (belonging; building positive relationships and respect)
   - Tohungatanga (learning, sharing, refining skills)
   - Mana Motuhake (taking responsibility for choices, behaviour & consequences)
   - Manaakitanga (showing kindness, caring, compassion; willingness to share & contribute)

22. The ethnicity of members identified as: 55% New Zealand Pakeha, 20% Māori, 10% Pacific Island, 7% Indian, 6% Asian, 2% other European.

23. The group has a relationship with the local school Te Kura Kaupapa Māori and collect children from the school to attend Youhtown programmes. They are working on strengthening the relationships to ensure that members who are fluent te reo speakers have resources to support them at the programmes, and staff and non-te reo speaking children are supported to enable learning from te reo speakers in partnership.

24. The group has submitted a comprehensive application and are able to demonstrate its viability to deliver services.

25. The centre is financially viable and audited accounts show proper accounting records have been kept.

26. A community outcomes plan is being negotiated with the group that identifies the benefits it will provide to the community. This will be attached as a schedule to the lease when complete after approval by the Chair and Deputy Chair.

27. Auckland Council’s Community Occupancy Guidelines 2012 sets out the requirements for community occupancy agreements.

28. Glen Innes Youhtown is a registered Incorporated Society incorporated since 1946 and a registered charity since 2008.
29. The group has all necessary insurance cover, including public liability insurance, in place.

30. After assessing the lease application and meeting with the group’s representatives, staff advise that the group qualifies for a new community lease by virtue of the following:
   - Its activities support the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board Plan 2017 outcome: *Maungakiekie-Tāmaki is an active and engaged community.*
   - It is not in breach of the current occupancy agreement
   - The financial accounts have sufficient reserves to cover its operating costs with no declared contingent liabilities
   - It sustains its activities predominantly through a combination of fees, donations, and grants.

31. The group holds a community lease with Auckland Council. The lease commenced on 1 August 2004 for an initial term of five years with two rights of renewal of five years each with final expiry on 31 July 2019. The lease has been holding over on a month by month basis on the same terms and conditions. As the building is council-owned, calling for expressions of interest to occupy the site is recommended.

32. The club is seeking a new lease to continue their activities and services. The proposed lease area is shown hatched in red on Attachment A.

33. The application for a new lease was workshoped with the local board in April 2020, who informally indicated support for the group’s application, and to not call for expressions of interest to occupy the council-owned building. Reasons for this included, Glen Innes Youthtown have proven themselves to be a well-established community group, who are embraced by the local community, provide services needed by the community, and whose proposed use of the building supports optimum utilisation of the space.

34. As the club’s lease is not contemplated in the 1988 Reserve Management Plan, prior public notification of the intention to grant the lease is required under section 54(2) of the Reserves Act 1977.

35. This report recommends that a new lease be granted to the Glen Innes Youthtown Incorporated for an initial term of five (5) years with one (1) five (5) year right of renewal, subject to conditions.

**Tauākī whakaaweawe āhuarangi**

**Climate impact statement**

36. There is no impact on Green House Gas emissions as the proposal does not introduce any new source of emissions.

37. Climate change is unlikely to impact the lease as the site does not sit within a flooding zone or in proximity of the coast.

**Ngā whakaaweawe me ngā tirohanga a te rōpū Kaunihera**

**Council group impacts and views**

38. The proposed new lease has no identified impacts on other parts of the council group. The views of council controlled organisations were not required for the preparation of this report’s advice.

**Ngā whakaaweawe ā-rohe me ngā tirohanga a te poari ā-rohe**

**Local impacts and local board views**

39. This is an approved item on the Community Facilities Work Programme for 2019/2020. The application for a new lease was workshoped with the local board on 29 April 2020 who informally indicated support for the group’s application.
40. When the lease of a council owned building reaches the final expiry, staff recommend that an expression of interest to occupy the building be undertaken. This allows the opportunity for other community groups seeking accommodation to apply and applications can then be assessed to ensure the best community outcomes for the community. The report recommends that an expression of interest be undertaken and staff note that the incumbent group wishes to continue their activities at the location. The board at its April workshop indicated foregoing this process as the activities of the group are the best use of the premises, offering services which continue to be beneficial to the community and local youth.

41. As the club’s lease is not contemplated in the 1988 Reserve Management Plan, prior public notification of the intention to grant the lease is required under section 54(2) of the Reserves Act 1977. This is done by way of advertising in the local newspaper and the council website.

42. The board should also appoint a hearings panel in case any submitters to the public notification call, request to be heard in relation to their submission.

43. The Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board is the allocated authority to approve the granting of a new community lease.

**Tauākī whakaaweawe Māori**

**Māori impact statement**

44. An aim of community leasing is to increase targeted support for Māori community development. This proposal seeks to improve access to facilities for all Aucklanders, including Māori living in the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki area.

45. Iwi engagement took place on 29 April 2019 remotely with the Mana Whenua Forum. All who were present were supportive of the proposal to grant a new community lease to the group.

46. Youthtown’s values are premised on the Māori concepts of Tūrangawaewae, Tohungatanga, Mana Motuhake, and Manaakitanga.

47. Twenty percent of registered members from the group identify as being Maori and is the second largest group amongst registered members.

48. There are no changes to the use or operational activities being conducted on the land.

**Ngā ritenga ā-pūtea**

**Financial implications**

49. The cost of public notification of council’s intent to grant a lease is approximately $600.00 and is borne by Community Facilities and Auckland Council. The cost of a resultant hearing process may incur additional cost.

50. The proposed new rental of $1 per annum versus the current rent of $250 per annum implies that there will be a shortfall of $249 per annum in the revenue account. The proposed maintenance fee of $1,000 per annum will subsidise the cost of maintaining the leased asset and reduces overall expenditure.

51. Council staff sought advice and input from the local board Lead Financial Advisor about the matter and received positive feedback. There is no further financial implications for the board.

**Ngā raru tūpono me ngā whakamaurutanga**

**Risks and mitigations**

52. If a new community lease is not granted to the group the current lease will continue to roll over on a monthly basis. If a new community lease is not granted, this may adversely affect Glen Innes Youthtown financially who requires surety of tenure to continue its activities and services, and who depend on funding from fees, donations and grants to continue operating.
53. Without a new lease, the group will not be able to plan and develop programmes for the future, and it will be inhibited in continuing to deliver its services the local community.

**Ngā koringa ā-muri**

**Next steps**

54. Subject to the grant of a new community lease, staff will work with the Glen Innes Youhtown to finalise the community outcomes plan and community lease arrangements.

**Ngā tāpirihanga**

**Attachments**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>Attachment A Site Plan of Leased Premises</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ngā kaihaina**

**Signatories**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Authorisers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Valerie Vui - Community Lease Advisor</td>
<td>Rod Sheridan - General Manager Community Facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nina Siers - Relationship Manager for Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Puketapapa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Attachment A - Leased building and land to Glen Innes Youhtown Incorporated at Boundary Reserve, 143 Tripoli Road, Glen Innes, hatched in red.
Road Name Approval for Two New Private Roads created by way of subdivision of Derna Road, Panmure

File No.: CP2020/08433

Te take mō te pūrongo
Purpose of the report

1. To seek approval from the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board to name two new private roads, being commonly owned access lots (COALs), created by way of a subdivision development off Derna Road, Panmure, known as ‘Derna and Tobruk’ (Stages 2 and 3) by Fletcher Residential Limited.

Whakarāpopototanga matu
Executive summary

2. Auckland Council’s road naming guidelines set out the requirements and criteria of the Council for proposed road names. These requirements and criteria have been applied in this situation to ensure consistency of road naming across the Auckland Region.

3. Applicant Fletcher Residential Limited (FRL hereafter) have proposed the following name options for consideration by the local board, for the two new private roads within their subdivision off Derna Road, Panmure:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROAD 1 Name options:</th>
<th>ROAD 2 Name options:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medenine Lane</td>
<td>Manahi Lane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gazala Lane</td>
<td>Tebaga Lane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasserine Lane</td>
<td>Charles Bennett Lane</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. FRL advises that the proposed names are related to battles from World War II in which the NZ Division and 28th Maori Battalion fought in North Africa as part of the Allied 8th Army against Axis forces, Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps and Italian forces. Names of two soldiers from those battles are also included.

5. This World War II theme was chosen because many of the existing streets in Panmure surrounding the development site are named after similar battles from the North African front, and many of the homes in the area were originally built for ex-service men and their families.

6. Any of the proposed road name options listed in the table above would be acceptable for the local board to approve for use in this location, having been assessed to ensure that they meet the Auckland Council Road Naming Guidelines and the National Addressing Standards for road naming. All technical standards are met and the names are not duplicated anywhere else in the region.

Ngā tūtohunga
Recommendation/s

That the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board:

a) approve the following names for the two new private roads (commonly owned access lots) created by way of a subdivision development off Derna Road, Panmure, known as ‘Derna and Tobruk’ (Stages 2 and 3) by Fletcher Residential Ltd, in accordance with section 319(1)(j) of the Local...
Road Name Approval for Two New Private Roads created by way of subdivision of Derna Road, Panmure


Road 1: [local board to insert chosen name]
Road 2: [local board to insert chosen name]

Horopaki Context

1. Resource consent reference SUB60348110 (BUN60348068) was issued on 25th May 2020 for a 41-lot subdivision including two new private roads in the form of commonly owned access lots (COALs).

2. In accordance with the National Addressing Standards for road naming (the AS/NZS 4819-2011 standard), the COALs require road names because they each serve more than five lots.

3. Site and location plans of the development can be found in Attachment A.

Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu Analysis and advice

10. The Auckland Council Road Naming Guidelines allow that where a new road or accessway needs to be named as a result of a subdivision or development, the subdivider/developer shall be given the opportunity of suggesting their preferred new road name/s for the local board’s approval.

11. Auckland Council’s road naming criteria typically require that road names reflect one of the following local themes, with the use of Māori names being actively encouraged:

   a historical, cultural, or ancestral linkage to an area;
   a particular landscape, environmental or biodiversity theme or feature; or
   an existing (or introduced) thematic identity in the local area.

12. Theme (as described by applicant): The subject area of Panmure is quite unique, in that all the local streets are named after battles in which the NZ Division and 28th Maori Battalion fought in World War II, predominately from late 1941 to early 1943 against Erwin Rommel’s Afrika Korps and Italian forces in the vast North African desert. As many of the original homes in Panmure were built for ex-service men and their families, this was deemed appropriate at that time. The proposed road names are in keeping with this existing theme.

13. FRL states they are working on producing a story stick that will provide some context to the public about the area’s unique association with the Maori Battalion and the names of the local roads. “We recognise that in keeping with the Road Naming Guidelines for Developers there should be a mix of Maori and European names, however Fletcher Living is supporting in this instance, the choice of names that are in keeping with the unique naming tradition of the area”.

14. There are many examples of existing road names in the surrounding area that share the same WWII theme, including; Sollum Road, Derna Road, Tobruk Road, Tripoli Road, Oran Road, Alamein Road, Benghazi Road, Caen Road, Tunis Road and Armein Road.
15. The background to the proposed names are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed Names ROAD 1:</th>
<th>Background (as described by applicant)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Medenine Lane**     | During the Battle of Medenine (Tunisia, March 1943) the Māori Battalion helped thwart a determined Axis attack on Allied forces. The Allies had been forewarned of the attack known as ‘Operation Capri’ (Unternehmen Capri) by interception of German wireless communications and rushed reinforcements from Tripoli and Benghazi before the attack, which was a costly failure for the Axis forces. The Battle of Medenine was the last battle commanded by Erwin Rommel in the German North African Campaign, who returned to Europe for good soon afterwards.  
| **Gazala Lane**       | The Maori Battalion engaged in a night attack on Gazala, Libya, on 14th December 1941. The Maori Battalion were joined by Indian troops to attack the Gazala Line but were halted by German forces. Actions during this attack led to the nomination of Maori Battalion member Charles Shelford for a Victoria Cross. He was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal on 16th January 1942. |
| **Kasserine Lane**    | The Battle of Kasserine Pass was part of the wider Tunisia Campaign during World War II. Kasserine Pass is a 2-mile gap in the Grand Dorsal chain of the Atlas Mountains in West Central Tunisia. The Battle took place in February 1943 and was the first major engagement between U.S. and Axis forces in Africa. The New Zealand Division was instructed to move to Medenine, through the Kasserine Pass to strengthen and support the sector there. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed Names ROAD 2:</th>
<th>Background (as described by applicant)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manahi Lane</strong></td>
<td>Sergeant Haane te Rauawa Manahi was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his role in the attack of the village of Takrouna, Tunisia. Manahi served in battles in Greece and Crete and after recovering from an injury sustained in Crete, he returned to the Maori Battalion in North Africa. On 19th April 1943 the 5th Infantry Brigade’s attack on Takrouna stalled, so Sergeant Haane te Rauawa Manahi led 10 men up an extremely steep outcrop to the west of the village, climbing 500 feet to gain a foothold on the pinnacle. Following combat with 60 Italian defenders, Manahi was joined by the rest of the platoon, and led his force in several counterattacks. On 21st April Manahi led two parties and captured several machine gun and mortar positions, encircling the Italians and forcing them to surrender. His actions led to the ultimate collapse of the enemy defence and</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the capture of the whole Takrouna feature. Manahi was recommended for a Victoria Cross, but the nomination was not approved and he instead received a Distinguished Conduct Medal. In 2007 received a special citation for bravery from the Queen.

**Tebaga Lane**

The Tebaga Gap is a site of attack against the Axis forces in Tunisia. It forms part of the Mareth Line through the Matmata Hills and was an important stronghold in North Africa for Allied forces. A stalemate between New Zealand forces and the Italian forces beginning on 21st March was broken on 26th March 1943 during Operation Supercharge II. Despite the victory at Tebaga Gap, fighting continued in the area along the Mareth Line. The New Zealand forces continued south to Point 209 where Lieutenant Te Moananui-a-Kia Ngarumu won a posthumous Victoria Cross – the first Maori to win a VC with the New Zealand forces.

**Charles Bennett Lane**

Charles Moihi Te Arawaka Bennet joined the 28th Maori Battalion in 1939 and by 1942 had been promoted to lieutenant-colonel and commanded the Maori Battalion. At this time, he was the youngest battalion commander in the Second New Zealand Expeditionary Force. In March 1943 at Tabaga Gap in Tunisia, Bennet ordered a successful attack on Point 209 which resulted in him being awarded the Distinguished Service Order. Bennet was severely wounded by a mine during the fighting at Takrouna and Djebel Berda in April 1943.

(*Note: LINZ have commented that there is Bennett Road in Pakuranga approximately 2kms away, and multiple other roads in the Auckland region with ‘Charles’ or ‘Bennett’ as part of the road name).*

16. **Assessment:** The names proposed have been assessed against the Auckland Council Road Naming Guidelines and the National Addressing Standards for road naming. All technical standards are met and the names are not duplicated anywhere else in the region. However, in regard to the proposed name ‘Charles Bennet Lane’, there is a similar ‘Bennett Road’ in Pakuranga approximately 2kms away, and multiple other roads in the Auckland region with ‘Charles’ or ‘Bennett’ as part of the road name.

17. **Confirmation:** Aside from the above comment about ‘Charles Bennet Lane’, LINZ has confirmed that all of the proposed names are acceptable for use and not duplicated elsewhere in the region.

18. **Permissions:** The Auckland Council Road Naming Guidelines require applicants to attempt to obtain permission from family members for the use of personal names proposed as road names, especially when both first and last names are used together. FRL’s research into Charles Bennett was that he was married with no biological children, but that his wife had two children. As far as they could ascertain, his wife is now deceased, and FRL state that there is very little information available about the wider family. FRL made no comment on Sergeant Haane te Rauawa Manahi’s name and any living family.
19. **Iwi Consultation**: Fletcher Residential Limited state that they took over the development of the site from Tamaki Regeneration Company (TRC) and that TRC undertook consultation with mana whenua regarding road naming for their wider developments in the area. However, “for this site Fletcher Residential Limited is supporting the choice of names that are in keeping with the unique World War II naming tradition of the area” including battles that involved the 28th Maori Battalion. They also noted “before we commenced any works on-site we organised a blessing of the land with mana whenua”.

20. **Road type**: ‘Lane’ is an acceptable road type for the new private roads, suiting the form and layout, as per the Auckland Council Road Naming Guidelines.

**Tauākī whakaaweawe āhuarangi**

**Climate impact statement**

21. The naming of roads has no effect on climate change. Relevant environmental issues have been considered under the provisions of the Resource Management Act 1991 and the associated approved resource consent for the development.

**Ngā whakaaweawe me ngā tirohanga a te rōpū Kaunihera**

**Council group impacts and views**

22. The decision sought for this report has no identified impacts on other parts of the council group. The views of council controlled organisations were not required for the preparation of the report’s advice.

**Ngā whakaaweawe ā-rohe me ngā tirohanga a te poari ā-rohe**

**Local impacts and local board views**

23. The decision sought for this report does not trigger any significant policy and is not considered to have any immediate local impact beyond those outlined in this report.

**Tauākī whakaaweawe Māori**

**Māori impact statement**

24. As noted above, Fletcher Residential Limited state that they took over the development of the site from Tamaki Regeneration Company (TRC) and that TRC undertook consultation with mana whenua regarding road naming for their wider developments in the area. However, “for this site Fletcher Residential Limited is supporting the choice of names that are in keeping with the unique World War II naming tradition of the area” including battles that involved the 28th Maori Battalion. They also noted “before we commenced any works on-site we organised a blessing of the land with mana whenua”.

25. Whilst no Te Reo Māori road names are proposed, Fletcher Residential Limited has tried to choose names of WWII battles where the 28th Maori Battalion fought, and names of two members from that battalion have also been included.

**Ngā ritenga ā-pūtea**

**Financial implications**

26. The applicant has responsibility for ensuring that appropriate signage will be installed accordingly once approval is obtained for the new road names. The road naming process does not raise any financial implications for the council.

**Ngā raru tūpono me ngā whakamaurutanga**

**Risks and mitigations**

27. There are no significant risks to council as road naming is a routine part of the subdivision development process, with consultation being a key part of the process.
Next steps

28. Approved road names are notified to Land Information New Zealand (LINZ), which records them on its New Zealand wide land information database that includes street addresses issued by councils.

Attachments

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<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>Attachment A Site &amp; Location Plans</td>
<td>105</td>
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Signatories

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Authorisers</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emerald James - Subdivision Advisor</td>
<td>David Snowdon - Team Leader Subdivision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nina Siers - Relationship Manager for Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Puketapapa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Attachment A: Site Plans

Road Name Approval for Two New Private Roads created by way of Subdivision off Derna Road, Panmure

Key:
- Proposed Road One
  - Medenine Lane
  - Kasserine Lane
  - Gazala Lane
- Proposed Road Two
  - Manahi Lane
  - Charles Bennett Lane
  - Tebaga Lane
Item 18

Attachment A

Road Name Approval for Two New Private Roads created by way of Subdivision of Derna Road, Panmure
Te take mō te pūrongo
Purpose of the report
1. To notify the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board of the delegated local board input into the Emergency Budget 2020/2021 that was submitted for the consideration of the Governing Body when making final budget decisions.

Whakarāpopototanga matua
Executive summary
2. Local boards play an important role in the development of the Emergency Budget. They have a statutory responsibility for identifying and communicating the interests and preferences of the people in their local board area in relation to the strategies, policies, plans, and bylaws of Auckland Council.

3. Local boards were required to make recommendations on local financial matters and other issues in the Emergency Budget by 10 July 2020, to enable the Governing Body to consider their input when making final budget decisions on 16 July 2020.

4. At the 7 July 2020 extraordinary business meeting, the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board provided its partial input into the Emergency Budget 2020/2021 and delegated the remainder of the input (Attachment A) to the Chair and Deputy Chair to submit on behalf of the whole board by Friday 10 July 2020.

Ngā tūtohunga
Recommendation/s
That the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board:

a) note the delegated local board input into the Emergency Budget 2020/2021 (Attachment A).

Ngā tāpirihanga
Attachments

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Signatories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Tracey Freeman - Democracy Advisor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authorisers</td>
<td>Louise Mason - GM Local Board Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nina Siers - Relationship Manager for Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Puketapapa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board feedback on the Emergency Budget 2020/2021:

The Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board provides the following input:

a) note the feedback in-part the local board provided below at its 7 July business meeting on the Emergency Budget. Note that for (i) and (iii) divisions were called and three out of five members present voted in favour of these motions:
   i) endorse a general rates increase of 3.5 per cent for 2020/2021 (Resolution MT/2020/87)
   ii) endorse communities’ feedback for general rates options, which highlighted the importance of supporting wellbeing outcomes as key to post-COVID-19 recovery (Resolution: MT/2020/88)
   iii) note that the 3.5 per cent general rates increase will better achieve the Emergency Budget principles outlined below (Resolution: MT/2020/89):
       - ensuring long-term financial prudence and sustainability
       - protecting public health and safety
       - preserving asset integrity
       - statutory obligations
       - Māori outcomes
       - jobs and employment
       - ease of implementation
       - protecting the most vulnerable
       - supporting our communities
       - climate change
   iv) delegate to the Chair and Deputy Chair to provide the remainder of input into the Emergency Budget 2020/2021 by Friday 10 July 2020 (Resolution: MT/2020/90).

b) provide the following remaining input into the Emergency Budget 2020/2021:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposal in emergency budget</th>
<th>Local board feedback</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General rates increase for 2020/2021</td>
<td>i) endorse a general rates increase of 3.5 per cent for 2020/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Resolved at 7 July business meeting)</td>
<td>ii) endorse communities’ feedback for general rates options, which highlighted the importance of supporting wellbeing outcomes as key to post-COVID-19 recovery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| | iii) note that the 3.5 per cent general rates increase will better achieve the Emergency Budget principles outlined below (Resolution: MT/2020/89):
<p>| | - ensuring long-term financial prudence and sustainability |
| | - protecting public health and safety |
| | - preserving asset integrity |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposal in emergency budget</th>
<th>Local board feedback</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Rates postponement for ratepayers impacted by COVID-19 | iv) endorse in principle the proposed rates postponement scheme, as long as any condition of postponement fees are removed  
 v) note that the proposed rates postponement scheme does not relieve the financial stress on families rather displaces it, and if postponement fees (covering interest and administrative costs) are added this will put families under further financial stress  
 vi) note the current rates rebate will provide greater support for more ratepayers, as the impacts of COVID-19 are realised |
| Suspending the targeted rate paid by accommodation providers | vii) endorse the suspension of the Accommodation Provider Targeted Rate  
 viii) note that local tourism is important to stimulate the local economy given the restrictions on international travel and that suspending the targeted rate will drive down the cost of accommodation, making travel more accessible for New Zealanders |
| Capital investment proposals | ix) note that at a 3.5 per cent general rates increase there is still a significant loss in transport investment relating to the key criteria and principles to guide the emergency budget proposals, including:  
 • protecting public health and safety  
 • preserving asset integrity  
 • protecting the most vulnerable  
 • supporting our communities  
 • climate change  
 x) endorse our communities’ feedback that highlights the importance of public transport projects and its benefits towards climate action, particularly:  
 • walking and cycling improvements  
 • electrification of buses  
 xi) oppose the reduction of funding for the road safety programme as the communities of Maungakiekie-Tāmaki experience a higher level of deprivation than other local board areas, and are likely to be impacted greater by this proposal |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposal in emergency budget</th>
<th>Local board feedback</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xii)</td>
<td>recommend using an equity approach when determining transport projects that will be deferred or reduced, to support vulnerable communities that will be disproportionately affected by the correlating impacts of reduced transport investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiii)</td>
<td>recommend continuing the Links to Glen Innes project so that it aligns with other major infrastructure projects in the area and shortens the disruption from construction for the local residents and businesses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv)</td>
<td>note that the Local Board Transport Capital Fund is crucial for delivering local projects that local communities need but do not meet the criteria for regional prioritisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xv)</td>
<td>endorse in principle an interim reduction to the Local Board Transport Capital Fund, as long as the entire funding (including deferred entitlements) will continue to be available to local boards in the remainder of the triennium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stormwater initiatives</td>
<td>xvi) endorse continuing the three-waters initiatives, in particular stormwater, noting the impacts of stormwater on the health of our harbours and waterways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Environment Targeted Rate</td>
<td>xvii) endorse in principle the proposal to delay planned Natural Environment Targeted Rate work, so long as the revenue collected is spent as it was intended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community investment</td>
<td>xviii) recommend using an equity approach when determining the reduction in community investments, as this takes into consideration levels of deprivation, accessibility and need</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panuku / Regional Facilities Auckland</td>
<td>xix) oppose any funding towards the America’s Cup, as communities’ needs should be prioritised over a major event that may be cancelled due to the impact of COVID-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xx) recommend that if there are any property acquisitions and disposals within the transform and unlock programme areas during the proposed deferral period, that the properties and revenue generated are ringfenced for those programmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xxii) oppose the deferral of improvements and maintenance at Mount Smart Stadium, as it is the highest revenue generating stadia under the management of Regional Facilities Auckland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposal in emergency budget</td>
<td>Local board feedback</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proposed measures to achieve operational savings</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDI reductions</td>
<td>xxii) note that any reduction in LDI reduces local boards ability to invest in and support non-asset based activity in the local area. This funding enables local boards to support the preferences of their communities and implement their local board plan xxiii) note our concern that the cuts and concessions being made to local board funding as part of the Emergency Budget will become the baseline for future years. It is crucial that thorough considerations and assessments (which could not happen during the Emergency Budget development) be part of the development of the 10-year Budget 2021-2031, and that local boards remain a key part of that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure and Environmental Services</td>
<td>xxiv) note that the reduction of proposed infrastructure and environmental services funding will be devastating for an already underfunded environment xxv) endorse communities feedback, noting the need to prioritise protecting our natural environment (including waterways and native flora and fauna) xxvi) oppose reducing waste management services including inorganic waste collection, as this will increase pollution of our roads, town centres, open spaces and waterways through illegal dumping or loose litter, which will increase long-term costs to clean up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customer and Community Services</td>
<td>xxvii) note that libraries and community centres are crucial to the wellbeing of our communities by providing access to resources and information as well as free or low-cost programmes that benefit a broad range of people xxviii) recommend (under any general rates increase) that closure of underutilised facilities is considered prior to reducing hours of well-utilised community facilities xxix) note that animal shelters provide an essential service to our communities and that any reduction of these facilities should consider: • whether the service could be relocated to meet provision gaps • the impact on animal welfare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parks, Sports and Reserves</td>
<td>xxx) recommend using an equity approach when determining the reduction in service levels for open and public spaces, as this takes into consideration levels of deprivation, accessibility and need</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposal in emergency budget</td>
<td>Local board feedback</td>
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<tr>
<td>xxxi) note that there is increased usage of our open spaces due to lockdown and new flexible ways of living, and that open spaces are key to our community’s wellbeing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxxii) note that reducing levels of service for open and public spaces will increase long-term costs of repair and create CPTED issues</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, Community, and events xxxiii) endorse in principle the cancellation of scope change of some regional events such as Movies in Parks, so long as culturally significant and commemoration events continue per normal (for example, Waitangi ki Manukau, ANZAC commemorations, Matariki, and Pasifika)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libraries xxxiv) endorse in principle the reduction of libraries hours based on occupancy and usage levels xxxv) request greater level of detail regarding library programming is provided to local boards during work programme development to help inform decisions on potential reductions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport network xxxvi) endorse in principle the proposal to charge at park and rides, as long as there is a pilot programme that prefaces any permanent changes xxxvii) oppose the complete removal of proposed concessions for public transport fares and instead recommend that removal concessions is targeted during off-peak times (dependant on the concession type)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other feedback xxxviii) note that many of the Emergency Budget proposals undermine the principles outlined in the Emergency Budget xxxix) recommend building on the improvements that have been achieved during lockdown such as: • support for vulnerable communities, including the homeless • flexible working for staff and elected members, reducing the reliance on physical offices • reduction in carbon emissions from reduced car use • increased usage and appreciation of our open and public spaces and active modes of transport</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Proposal in emergency budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other revenue generation (Panuku)</th>
<th>Local board feedback</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accelerate sales of property</td>
<td>xl) endorse in principle the divestment of assets, as long as there is collaborative approach where the local boards is well-informed of the opportunities that are available in the local board area&lt;br&gt;xli) note the local board has a positive sentiment towards the following three sites in the local board area identified as part of the proposed pipeline of non-mandated properties: &lt;br&gt;• 37 Olive Road, Penrose&lt;br&gt;• 23 Waipuna Road, Mount Wellington&lt;br&gt;• 12R Rockfield Road, Ellerslie&lt;br&gt;xlii) recommend the process for property rationalisation remains status quo, but support improvements to the process where necessary to make it more efficient&lt;br&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consider ongoing investment in non-core commercial assets</td>
<td>xliii) oppose the recycling of non-core commercial assets, as the loss of potential long-term revenue is too high&lt;br&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further optimisation</td>
<td>xliv) endorse the optimisation of council investment in community assets so long as the provision of service type is retained and remain accessible and affordable, in particular holiday parks&lt;br&gt;xlv) recommend commercial rent is considered for certain activities on council land, such as golf courses&lt;br&gt;xlvi) recommend that peppercorn rentals are reassessed with the potential to use a model similar to venue for hire facilities, where there is a subsidy for community groups or full rental&lt;br&gt;xlvii) endorse in principle optimisation and rationalisation of community facilities, so long as there is a collaborative approach with community groups and service provision is maintained.</td>
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Governance Forward Work Calendar

Te take mō te pūrongo
Purpose of the report
1. To present the board with the governance forward work calendar.

Whakarāpopototanga matua
Executive summary
2. The governance forward work calendar for the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board is in Attachment A.
3. The calendar aims to support local boards' governance role by:
   - ensuring advice on meeting agendas is driven by local board priorities
   - clarifying what advice is required and when
   - clarifying the rationale for reports.
4. The calendar is updated every month. Each update is reported to business meetings. It is recognised that at times items will arise that are not programmed. Board members are welcome to discuss changes to the calendar.

Ngā tūtohunga
Recommendation/s
That the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board:
   a) note the attached Governance Forward Work Calendar.

Ngā tāpirihanga
Attachments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A4</td>
<td>Governance Forward Work Calendar July 2020</td>
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Ngā kaihaina
Signatories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Tracey Freeman - Democracy Advisor</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authorisers</td>
<td>Louise Mason - GM Local Board Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nina Siers - Relationship Manager for Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Puketapapa</td>
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</table>
Reports highlighted in blue text reflect a change where a new report is expected or change on the planned date has occurred.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Business meeting report topic</th>
<th>Governance Role</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>Annual planning (LBWP) approve work programmes</td>
<td>Setting direction / priorities / budget</td>
<td>Formal approval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>Navigation safety bylaw review</td>
<td>Input to regional decision-making</td>
<td>Define board position and feedback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>Open Space Management Framework</td>
<td>Input to regional decision-making</td>
<td>Define board position and feedback</td>
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<td>Signage Bylaw 2015</td>
<td>Input to regional decision-making</td>
<td>Define board position and feedback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water supply and wastewater bylaw review</td>
<td>Input to regional decision-making</td>
<td>Define board position and feedback</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Auckland Waters Strategy</td>
<td>Input to regional decision-making</td>
<td>Define board position and feedback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water tank plan change</td>
<td>Input to regional decision-making</td>
<td>Define board position and feedback</td>
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</table>
Te take mō te pūrongo
Purpose of the report
1. To provide a summary of the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board workshops for 30 June, 7 and 21 July 2020.

Whakarāpopototanga matua
Executive summary
2. Local board workshops are held to give board members an opportunity to receive information and updates or provide direction and have discussion on issues and projects relevant to the local board area. No binding decisions are made or voted on at workshop sessions.

Ngā tūtohunga
Recommendation/s
That the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board:
 a) note the local board record of workshops held on 30 June, 7 and 21 July 2020.

Ngā tāpirihanga
Attachments

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A0</td>
<td>Record of Workshops July 2020</td>
<td>121</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Ngā kaihaina
Signatories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Tracey Freeman - Democracy Advisor</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Louise Mason - GM Local Board Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nina Siers - Relationship Manager for Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Puketapapa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Workshop record of the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board held on 30 June 2020, commencing at 10.00am.

PRESENT

Members present for all or part of the workshop day:

Chris Meikoare  
Debbie Burrows  
Don Allan  
Maria Meredith  
Nerissa Henry  
Peter McGlashan  
Tony Woodcock

Apologies: none

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workshop Item</th>
<th>Governance role</th>
<th>Summary of Discussions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Emergency Budget 2020/2021</strong></td>
<td>Keeping informed &amp; Setting direction / priorities / budget</td>
<td>The board provided their position and feedback on proposals presented to them to help inform next steps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christie McFadyen, Audrey Gan, Claudia Wyss, David Burt, Kim Taunga, Dave Stewart, Marcel Morgan, Angie Bennett, Valerie Vui, Emma Cowie, Celia Davison, David Burt, Uaita Sialii, Kat Ternoy, John Norman, Ossie Manukau.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| **Auckland Transport**     | Keeping informed                 | The board received an update on the status of the Tripoli Road Crossing and AMETI projects.  
The board provided their position and feedback regarding the proposed On-Demand-Rideshare project. |
| Lorna Stewart, Reg Cuthers, Srishti Lal, Pete Moth, Matt Poland, Norman Collier, Samuditha Rupasinghe (Panuku). |                                                                                           |

The workshop concluded at 3.00pm
Workshop record of the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board held on 7 July 2020, commencing at 10.00am.

PRESENT

Members present for all or part of the workshop day:

Chris Makoare
Debbie Burrows
Don Allan
Maria Meredith
Nerissa Henry
Peter McGlashan

Apologies: Tony Woodcock

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workshop Item</th>
<th>Governance role</th>
<th>Summary of Discussions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consultation Feedback on Emergency Budget 2020/2021</td>
<td>Keeping informed</td>
<td>The board reviewed all consultation feedback received on the Emergency Budget 2020/2021.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christie McFadyen, Mal Ahmu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance Measures &amp; Fees and Charges</td>
<td>Setting direction / priorities / budget</td>
<td>The board provided their position and feedback on the proposed performance measures &amp; fees and charges for the next financial year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audrey Gan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Budget 2020/2021</td>
<td>Setting direction / priorities / budget</td>
<td>The board provided their position and feedback to help inform their decision-making at the business meeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christie McFadyen, Mal Ahmu</td>
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</table>

The workshop concluded at 3.30pm.
Workshop record of the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board held on 21 July 2020, commencing at 10.00am.

PRESENT
Members present for all or part of the workshop day:

Chris Makoare
Debbie Burrows
Don Allan
Maria Meredith
Nanissa Henry
Peter McGlashan
Tony Woodcock

Apologies: None

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workshop Item</th>
<th>Governance role</th>
<th>Summary of Discussions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ATEED &amp; Screen Auckland</td>
<td>Keeping informed</td>
<td>The board were provided an update on the work that ATEED is doing in the local board area including Screen Auckland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holly Franklin, Tania Frampton</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Board Agreement</td>
<td>Setting direction / priorities / budget</td>
<td>The board provided their position and feedback to help inform decision-making at the next business meeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christie McFadyen, Audrey Gan</td>
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</table>

The workshop concluded at 1.30pm
ATTACHMENTS

Item 8.1 Attachment A Maungakiekie Songbird Charitable Trust Page 127
Maungakiekie Songbird

ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMUNITY PROJECT TO SUPPORT MAUNGAKIEKIE’S (BOTH CORNWALL PARK & ONE TREE HILL DOMAIN) ECOSYSTEM BLOSSOMING WITH BIRDS THEREBY ENHANCING THE LIVES OF NEIGHBOURING RESIDENTS AND THE PARKS’ VISITORS.

Version 10: 6/7/2020
MAUNGAKIEKIE

Maungakiekie is the collective term for both Cornwall Park and One Tree Hill domain.

Although their beginnings were as the same land, today One Tree Hill Domain is Tāmaki Makaurau Collective land, and jointly governed by the Tūpuna Maunga o Tāmaki Makaurau Authority (Tūpuna Maunga Authority) and Auckland Council.

Cornwall Park wraps around One Tree Hill Domain and is private land, managed by the Cornwall Park Trust.
OVERVIEW

Maungakiekie has over 30 different species of birds that live or pass through the Parks.

Neither Cornwall Park Trust nor the Tūpuna Maunga Authority can provide a sanctuary for birds due to the parks urbanised location and an ongoing presence of predators (rats, stoats, possums) whereby Parks predator eradication efforts are impaired by continuous re-invasion from surrounding houses.

An opportunity therefore exists to mobilise the local community to take action on their properties to support the parks efforts to provide an environment in which populations of birds and invertebrates can flourish.

The project task team would work with local residents and local organisations to encourage and coordinate the local community to trap predators in their properties which are around the parks perimeter.

This project will contribute to Pest Free Auckland 2050 as well as Predator Free NZ 2050. Best practices will be adopted from other similar projects underway across the region and nationally, drawing on learnings and using knowledge bases.
MISSION

- Primarily mission is to encourage local ‘park perimeter’ residents incl businesses and organisations, to be involved in controlling rodents, possums, hedgehogs, and mustelids (primarily stoats) through installing predator trap(s) on their premises.
- Secondary mission is that education and project interest will see increased planting of native trees to support native bird habitat.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Maungakiekie Songbird Project are threefold:

1. Significantly reduce mammal pests in the Maungakiekie parks areas, supporting the Pest Free Auckland 2050 and Predator Free NZ 2050 initiatives which,
2. Increase the numbers and diversity of birds and other native species in the parks and surrounding area, recognising that,
3. Increases in the planting of native plants and trees by local residents will help to provide suitable food sources and habitat for birds and other native species.
PREDATOR PRESENCE - confirmed

14 Possums caught at Maungakiekie over Sept19- Feb20

3 under CPT traps  11 under TMA traps
PREDATOR PRESENCE; confirmed

Rats caught in local residential property (Tuperiri Rd) Oct 19.

Feedback from Duane Doughty @ DOCLivestock, TMA’s appointed Pest Controller, confirms presence of rats sighted at nighttime within Park.

Over a 4-week period during Covid lockdown, 5 rat traps placed in wood area above old wool shed in Cornwall Park caught 8 rats and 4 mice.
PROJECT AREA

The project sets a covering ‘halo’ area of the houses, organisations and businesses around the perimeter of both Cornwall Park and One Tree Hill domain, which by its nature includes both the ASB Showgrounds and Alexandra Park.

The **south eastern boundary** is Campbell Road north to Wheturangi Rd, south to Rongo Road.

The **eastern boundary** is Campbell Rd north to Maungakiekie Ave, through Greenlane West upto Wapiti Ave.

Wapiti Ave is the **northern boundary**, dropping onto Market Road, crossing west into Campbell Crescent.

The **western boundary** starts from Campbell Crest/Manukau Road heading south down Manukau Road to Greenlane West. It traverses Greenlane West, then heads east into Claude Road upto Crescent Road, south down Crescent Road then through residential properties parallel to the Park boundary until reaching Gladwin Road. It then goes west along Gladwin Road to Manukau Road, then running south down Manukau Road to Raurenga Ave.

The **southern boundary** heads up Raurenga Ave, before heading south across several residential properties down Rongo Road to Campbell Road.
PROJECT AREA

Perimeter = 8.057 Km

Area = 309 ha
**PROJECT AREA**

**Residential**
- ~650 residential properties
- Target 1 rat trap per house, 1 possum trap every 6 houses

**Organisations**
- ~10 organisations including ASB Showgrounds, Greenlane Clinic, Alexandria Park, and 3 schools
- Specific discussions to assess trap needs relative to current Pest Control programs

**Businesses**
- ~30 businesses
- Target 2 rat traps per business
Northern & Western boundary
Attachment A

Item 8.1
EXPANDED PROJECT AREA – Phase 2 2022+

A second phase can look to extend out the coverage to link to main boundary roads which includes a further ~560 residential, 20 organisations, and 30 businesses. This additionally presents the opportunity for the northern boundary to link to, as yet to be setup, a halo project around Mt Saint John.

The new **southern boundary** links Campbell Road to Royal Oak roundabout to Manukau Road.

The **eastern boundary** south of Green lane West Rd extends out from Maungakiekie Ave to Wheturangi Rd.

Where Wapiti Ave was the **northern boundary**, this is extended north to Campbell Park Avenue across to Ranfurly Road west to Manukau Rd.

The **western boundary** starts runs down Manukau Rd from Greenlane West Rd, to Greenwoods Corner, down to Royal Oak roundabout.
LINKAGE TO A FUTURE MT SAINT JOHN PROJECT

Of particular interest to Tūpuna Maunga Authority is the linkage between different Maunga projects.

Mount Saint John presents the opportunity for the establishment of another small community songbird project that, on its southern boundary line along Ranfurly Rd, would join up to Maungakiekie project on its northern boundary when so extended in 2022.
KEY PARTIES, SPONSORS

Benchmarking Eastern Bays Songbird Project it is noted their funding and support is by Orakei Local Board, Auckland Council, Ngāti Whātua Orākei, the Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society, Predator Free NZ and Kiwibank.

Maungakiekie Songbird can seek similar supporters.

Key Supporters

First and foremost is agreed support from the two parks managers.

- Cornwall Park Trust Board manages and operates Cornwall Park
- Maungakiekie /One Tree Hill domain is managed by Tūpuna Maunga Authority
KEY SPONSORS – GRANT OPPORTUNITIES

Predator Free NZ was approached for funding but application rejected – March 6.

DOC have a $4.6m funding pool for community grants with submissions closing 24 March. An application was made with a partial approval.

Auckland Council has funding/grant resources available under various sources such as its ‘Natural Environment Targeted Rate’ (NETR) area. See following page.

The targeted Maungakiekie Songbird project is within both the Albert-Eden-Roskill Ward (western, northern and north eastern boundaries) and the Maungakiekie-Tamaki Ward, and requests will be made to both local Wards in 2020.
KEY SPONSORS – COMMERCIAL SPONSORSHIP

There are numerous local businesses that can be approached for support.

Three packages can be offered; Platinum sponsor at $5,000 p.a., Gold sponsors at $2,500 p.a. and Silver sponsors at $1,000 p.a.

Two competing supermarkets are located at the northern and southern ends on the area; Pakn’Save at Royal Oak and Countdown at Greenlane. While both premises are outside of the targeted area they support residents within the targeted area.

Farro Fresh Epsom is a specialised food retailer who is within the Targeted area boundary.

Crockers Property Management boarder the western boundary on Manukau Road and service many clients within the targeted area.

Caltex Epsom have one service station within the targeted area and one on the western boundary.

Burger King are within the targeted area in the north west corner.

Four + motels/lodges are within the zone (unnamed).

It’s also noted from other projects that generic business sponsors such as Kiwibank are also active for approach.
**Schools Liaison**

Education of the ecosystem damage caused by predators is an initiative that shouldn’t be missed by the project. There are 3 schools within/or bordering the targeted area; (see following page)

- Cornwall Park District School
- St Cuthberts College
- Royal Oak Primary School is on the boundary to the targeted area.

With 2 schools within the targeted trapping area and another school on the boundary, these 3 schools present a strong education opportunity. Involvement into the project is also an opportunity for their 2020+ curriculum.

Predator Free provide funding of $500 per school but the next funding allocation is October 2020 for the 2021 year. Predator Free have a schools package which will form the template of resources provided to the 3 schools;

[https://predatorfreenz.org/toolkits/kids-schools-toolkit/school-resources/](https://predatorfreenz.org/toolkits/kids-schools-toolkit/school-resources/)

Auckland Council have under a Sustainable Schools program a local schools officer to assist with schools liaison. This is Rebecca Goffin and a discussion has been held with Rebecca on 9/12/2019 re the project.
**Kill Traps**

Traps will be supplied by Auckland Council from their supply stock. Costs are noted as part of the overall project cost but are supplied ‘outside’ of any grant application.

There are a range of traps designed for Rat/Mustelid/hedgehogs. Top of the range is the Trapinator ‘mustelid’ tunnel trap with a SS DoC 200 kill trap at $80 exc GST. This trap is NAWAC approved for humane killing. Being stainless steel the trap will last many years. The plastic housing is clean, and easily serviceable. This trap however isn’t suitable to elderly as requires strong hands for resetting so volume is based on 15% total residents (1/7 residents).

The other trap options are a choice between the new DRat supervisor max and a wooden housing tunnel with a mod Victor trap (this trap is NAWAC approved, and while not as long lasting), both traps are cheaper at ~$35 exc GST and easier to set for older people.

The Parks currently use Timms traps for possums and a further 6 traps are recommended to bulk up trapping activities. These 6 traps would be connected traps in line with the existing 17 connected traps, at $225 exc both GST and the costs of the tree mounting platforms.

2 possum traps will be assessed for supply. Trapinator is a NAWAC approved Possum kill trap. This tree mounted unit has a RRP cost of $42 exc GST. Flipping Timmy also can be tree mounted and is available from manufacturer for ~45 exc GST.
Data collection

Data allows the project to see what type of predators, how many, when, what bait is attracting etc.

A platform for real time data capture therefore is a requirement to be made available to members.

The recommended option is Trap NZ platform which is free for users.
### Item 8.1

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Attachment A</th>
<th>Item 8.1</th>
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## Monitoring Costs: Phase 1

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<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit cost or sum</th>
<th>% subsidy</th>
<th>Est # units</th>
<th>Grant request $</th>
<th>Total project one cost exc GST</th>
<th>Annual funding required Annual recurring project costs exc GST</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring tools – chow cards and wax tags</td>
<td>$1.00 ave</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>3,000 x 2 per year</td>
<td>$5,400</td>
<td>$5,400</td>
<td>$1,400 p.a.</td>
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<td>Electronic bird counters – to be placed in Parks as back up to manual counts</td>
<td>$479.00</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$2,400</td>
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<td>$395 p.a.</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>$42,675</strong></td>
<td><strong>$185,320</strong></td>
<td><strong>$25,915 / $126,895</strong></td>
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Current year 1 funding shortfall of $8,900 exc GST
### Attachment A

**Item 8.1**

**Timelines**

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<td>Grant submission for funding commence</td>
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<td>Funding sources confirmed</td>
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<td>Coordinator hired</td>
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<td>Project plans cemented</td>
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<td>Communication media developed (funding dependant)</td>
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<td>Community engagement initiated</td>
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<td>Monitoring activities conducted (4 monthly)</td>
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<td>Predator traps deployed (6 wk rollout)</td>
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**Covid-19 impact**

Key milestone; mid Sept 2020 target date for commencement of traps by halo residents
PROJECT SUCCESS MEASURES

Three measures of success can be assigned to the project:

- The first is on the number of residents (or a % of total targeted) that participate in the project. We have counted ~650 residential properties in the targeted area, and an estimated 30 businesses. In an ideal world a 100% uptake would be ideal, however reality says if >2/3’s participated in year 1 then this would likely be a great result.

- The second is a count on predators caught. Initially the numbers will be higher per trap as existing predators are caught, this will then fall away awaiting reinvasion. Its hard to assign any specific number on captures eg 1 per trap every 3 months as there are too many varying factors. A RTC for Possums of <2% within Maungakiekie is a highly achievable target by end of year 1, down to <.2% by end of year 2 i.e. near eradication.

- The third is a bird count. The first 5 minute count would occur at project initiation and then be conducted by volunteers (or school children) every 3 months. Without having a starting point on bird population it is hard to assign values although a figure of a 10% increase over a years period could be set as a marker.
GOVERNANCE & COMMUNICATIONS

1. Governance

A Charitable Trust will be established to run the project. A Trust deed needs to be agreed and signed by trustees.

The Trustees need to ensure the following functions are covered;
   Chair
   Secretary
   Treasurer

Location and venue of ideally 1/4ly meetings would be held at premises of ideally one of the trustees (tbc).

2. Management

A project coordinator will be hired to manage the weekly tasks in running the project. This will be a part time role for a local resident and has a focus on marketing, operations and community engagement.

3. Communications/general public engagement

   • A website is to be developed along with a facebook page.
   • The 1/4ly trustee minutes published on the website.
   • A quarterly newsletter would also be circulated to all business and residents who have signed up to the project.
   • Press updates can be offered out to local community newspapers – Central Leader, Onehunga Community Times

Additionally workshops could be run at schools for both parents and students in the targeted halo area.
QUESTIONS