Date: Wednesday 22 July 2020  
Time: 4.30pm  
Meeting Room: Council Chamber  
Venue: Orewa Service Centre  
50 Centreway Road  
Orewa

**Rodney Local Board**  
OPEN ATTACHMENTS  
ATTACHMENTS UNDER SEPARATE COVER

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**Note:** The attachments contained within this document are for consideration and should not be construed as Council policy unless and until adopted. Should Councillors require further information relating to any reports, please contact the relevant manager, Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson.
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](http://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 Ture ā-Rohe Whakararata Waipiro 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
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>• 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>• 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>• the event venue has in the past, is currently, and will in the future be used for major events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 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>• 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>
</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.
5 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 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

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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Council engaged with a range of stakeholders including the Tāmuna Maunga Authority, the New Zealand Police, Alcohol Harm Watch, Health Promotion Agency, Auckland Regional Public Health Service, Te Pure 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
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, 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).

Cover page reformatted and Summary inserted in accordance with Clause 2(2).
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Page 3
1 Title
(1) This Bylaw is the Te Ture a-Rohe Whakararata Waipiro 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.

<table>
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<th>Related information about amendments</th>
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<td>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:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>making new event-based temporary alcohol bans in Schedule 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>using related information notes to replace clauses about alcohol ban signage and to replace clauses that duplicate legislative decision-making criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clarifying exceptions to alcohol bans for licensed premises and the transport of alcohol, and clarifying council’s ability to make temporary alcohol bans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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 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 on 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.

Clause 6 amended in accordance with Clause 2(2).
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:
  - evidence of a high level of crime or disorder in the area caused by or made worse by alcohol consumption in that same area
  - the ban to be appropriate and proportionate in light of the crime or disorder
  - 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 Maori 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.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related information about penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<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).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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>
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<th>Name</th>
<th>Alcohol Ban Area</th>
<th>Operative Time</th>
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<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 Surrounded 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>
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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.
Auckland Domain - Major events (excluding Christmas in the Park)
Regional
Hours of Operation: 6am on the first day of the event until 6am on the day after the event
Alcohol ban does not apply to areas covered by a Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 licence.
Auckland Domain - Christmas in the Park

Regional
Hours of Operation: From 4pm on the Friday before the event to 8am on the following Monday after the event.
Alcohol ban does not apply to areas covered by a Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 licence.
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 license.
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
Region

Western Springs - Major events

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

Alcohol ban does not apply to areas covered by a Sea or Sate.
## Related information, Bylaw history

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

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<tr>
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<td>Commencement</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Application</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>Enforcement, offences, penalties</td>
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<td>Enforcement</td>
<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."
Attachment A

Item 11

(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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1 History of bylaw ................................................................. 2
2 Related Documents.......................................................... 2
3 Delegations for matters contained in bylaw....................... 3
4 Register of Alcohol Bans................................................... 3
5 Enforcement Powers .......................................................... 4
6 Offences and Penalties ...................................................... 4
7 Monitoring and Review ...................................................... 4
## Section 1
### History of Bylaw

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date of Decision</th>
<th>Decision Reference</th>
<th>Commencement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Make</td>
<td>Following liquor control bylaws in force on 31 Oct 2010 deemed to have been made by Auckland Council • Auckland City Council, Part 14 Liquor Control in Public Places • Franklin District Council, Liquor Control Bylaw 2008 • Manukau City Council, Chapter 11 Liquor Control • North Shore City Council, Part 24 Control of consumption of liquor • Papakura District Council, Liquor Control in Public Places Bylaw 2008 • Rodney District Council, Chapter 16 Liquor Bylaw • Waitakere City Council, Control of Liquor in Public Places Bylaw 2008</td>
<td>01 Nov 2010</td>
<td>Section 63 Local Government (Auckland Transitional Provisions) Act 2010</td>
<td>01 Nov 2010</td>
</tr>
<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 whānau, 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](http://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz)

## Local Government Act 2002


## Local Government (Alcohol Ban Breaches) Regulations 2013


## Local Government (Auckland Transitional Provisions) Act 2010


## Bylaws Act 1910

Provides for certain matters related to the validity of bylaws [www.legislation.govt.nz](http://www.legislation.govt.nz)

## Interpretations Act 2009

Provides for certain matters related to the interpretation of bylaws [www.legislation.govt.nz](http://www.legislation.govt.nz)

### Section 3

**Delegations for matters contained in bylaw**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function, Duty, Power to be Delegated</th>
<th>Delegated Authority</th>
<th>Date of Delegation Decision</th>
<th>Decision Reference</th>
<th>Commencement of Delegation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Oversight of regulatory performance</td>
<td>The Regulatory Committee</td>
<td>7 Nov 2013</td>
<td>GB/2013/132 and GB/2016/237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CI 7</td>
<td>Make, amend or revoke permanent<em>¹ and temporary</em>² alcohol ban.</td>
<td>Regulatory Committee in relation to any public place described in *³</td>
<td>30 Oct 2014</td>
<td>GB/2014/121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Make, amend or revoke permanent<em>¹ and temporary</em>² alcohol ban.</td>
<td>Local boards in relation to any public place excluding those public places described in *³</td>
<td>30 Oct 2014</td>
<td>GB/2014/121</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>
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<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>
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<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>
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</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><strong>Existing Bylaw</strong></th>
<th><strong>Bylaw with proposed amendments</strong></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).

Cover page reformatted and Summary inserted in accordance with Clause 2(2).

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

Clause 1 amended in accordance with Clause 2(2).
### Existing Bylaw

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Commencement</th>
<th>Application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><em>(1)</em> Commencement</td>
<td><em>(1)</em> Application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This bylaw comes into force on 18 December 2014.</td>
<td>This bylaw applies to Auckland.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Bylaw with proposed amendments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Commencement</th>
<th>Application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><em>(1)</em> Commencement</td>
<td><em>(1)</em> Application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This Bylaw comes into force on 18 December 2014.</td>
<td>This Bylaw applies to Auckland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>(2)</em> Amendments to this Bylaw by resolution GB/19/044 come into force on 01 June 2020.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 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 4 of the Auckland Council Governing Body meeting agenda dated **dd month year**.

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

### Part 1

#### Preliminary provisions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><em>(1)</em> Purpose</td>
<td><em>(1)</em> Interpretation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The purpose of this bylaw is to control the consumption or possession of alcohol in public places to reduce alcohol related harm.</td>
<td>In this bylaw, unless the context otherwise requires, —</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Alcohol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><em>(1)</em> Alcohol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>has the meaning given by section 5(1) of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.” |

| 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)).” |

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

<p>| Related information: The Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009 enabled the Local Government Commission to determine Auckland’s boundaries in a map titled <a href="#">LGCAkR1</a>. The boundaries were formally adopted by Order in Council on 15 March 2010, and came into effect on 1 November 2010. |</p>
<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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christmas Day) to the day after New Year’s Day as determined by the Holidays</td>
<td><strong>Christmas / New Year holiday period</strong> means Christmas Eve (the day before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Act 2003.</td>
<td>Christmas Day) to the day after</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explanatory Note: As at 01 April 2014, section 45 of the Holidays Act 2003</td>
<td>New Year’s Day as determined by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>specifies that where the public holiday falls on a Saturday or Sunday, the</td>
<td>the [Holidays Act 2003].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>public holiday must be treated as falling on the following Monday or Tuesday</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>respectively.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Community-focused solutions</strong> mean alternative or complementary measures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to an alcohol ban to reduce alcohol related harm. Examples include crime</td>
<td>Council means the Governing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prevention through environmental design, local community initiatives,</td>
<td>Body of the Auckland Council or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discussions with nearby licensees, youth and leadership development</td>
<td>any person delegated or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>programmes, and partnering with Police, Ministry of Justice, sports clubs</td>
<td>authorised to act on its behalf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and town centre / business associations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explanatory Note: A list of delegations may be attached to this bylaw for</td>
<td>Related information about who</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>information only purposes.</td>
<td>can make an alcohol ban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council means the Governing Body of the Auckland Council or any person</td>
<td>Council has delegated the making</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delegated to act on its behalf.</td>
<td>of alcohol bans by resolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explanatory Note: A list of delegations may be attached to this bylaw for</td>
<td>under clause 7 to –</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>information only purposes.</td>
<td>• local boards for local parks,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licensed premises has the meaning given by section 5(1) of the Sale and</td>
<td>streets and carparks as at 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.</td>
<td>October 2014 (GB/2014/121)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explanatory Note: As at 01 April 2014, the definition in section 5(1) of the</td>
<td>• the Regulatory Committee for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 “… means any premises for which a licence</td>
<td>areas of regional significance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 is held.”</td>
<td>as at 30 October 2014 (GB2/2014/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>121)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• the Auckland Domain Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for the Auckland Domain as at 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>November 2016 (GB2016/237).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Governing Body of Auckland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Council is responsible for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>making alcohol bans in all other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>public places, and for any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>alcohol bans in Schedule 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Existing Bylaw</strong></td>
<td><strong>Bylaw with proposed amendments</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **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 holiday** has the same meaning given in the [Holidays Act 2003](https://example.com)  

| **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.” | **Public place** has the meaning given by [section 147](https://example.com) 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.  

<p>| <strong>Vehicle</strong> has the meaning given by <a href="https://example.com">section 2(1)</a> of the Land Transport Act 1998. |  |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part 2</th>
<th>Part 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control of alcohol</td>
<td>Alcohol consumption and possession in public places</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Existing Bylaw**

(2) The Interpretation Act 1999 applies to this bylaw.

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.

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

**Bylaw with proposed amendments**

(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).
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."

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 under 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 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.

Clause 6 amended in accordance with Clause 2(2).
## 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:
   - the consumption, bringing into or possession of alcohol in public places; and
   - 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) –
   - be satisfied that the alcohol ban gives effect to the purpose of the bylaw; and
   - comply with the decision-making requirements under Subpart 1 of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002; and
   - comply with the criteria under section 147B of the Local Government Act 2002 as follows:
     - 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
     - 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
   - investigate and where appropriate, implement community-focused solutions as an alternative to or to complement an alcohol ban; and

## 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:
   - the consumption, bringing or possession of alcohol in public places; and
   - 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).

## Procedure for making an alcohol ban

1. Council must, before making an alcohol ban in clause 7 –
   - comply with decision-making requirements under the Local Government Act 2002; and
   - consider using one of the following standard times where appropriate in relation to the requirements in subclause 2(a) –
     - 24 hours, 7 days a week (at all times alcohol ban);
     - 7pm to 7am daily (evening alcohol ban);
     - 10pm to 7am daylight saving and 7pm to 7am outside daylight saving (night-time alcohol ban);
     - 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:
  - evidence of a high level of crime or disorder in the area caused by or made worse by alcohol consumption in that same area.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existing Bylaw</th>
<th>Bylaw with proposed amendments</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>• 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>• Before making a decision, council must also comply with the general decision-making requirements under Support 1 of Part 8 of the Local Government Act 2002 (as reprinted on 29 March 2020). This could include considering –</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) 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 Maori or Pacific Wardens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) 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>(iv) 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>(v) 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>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Existing Bylaw</th>
<th>Bylaw with proposed amendments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Signage</td>
<td></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>
<td></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>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) describe the placement of the signs</td>
<td></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>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Enforcement, offences, penalties</td>
<td>Part 4 Enforcement powers, offences and penalties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1) A constable may use their powers under the Local Government Act 2002 to enforce this bylaw.</td>
<td>(1) Police can use statutory powers and other methods to enforce this Bylaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<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>(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>
<td>Related information about enforcement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.</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>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Offences and penalties</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1) Every person who breaches this bylaw commits an offence.</td>
<td>(1) A person can be penalised for not complying with this Bylaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<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>(2) Every person who commits an offence under this bylaw is liable to a penalty under the Local Government Act 2002.</td>
<td>Related information about penalties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Existing Bylaw

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.

### Bylaw with proposed amendments

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</td>
<td>Auckland Domain</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>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Christmas in the Park')</td>
<td></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></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>2</td>
<td></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></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></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></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.
GREEN ROAD PARK
MASTERPLAN
Draft July 2020
Introduction

Introducing the masterplan

Green Road Park in Dairy Flat was purchased by Rodney District Council in the mid-1980s and has been utilised by a small number of groups ever since. The original intention on purchase was for the park to be a key recreation destination for Rodney residents and the wider Auckland community.

This masterplan will guide development of the park and the nature of activity on the park.

Development of the masterplan has occurred with oversight by the Rodney Local Board. The local board have considered ideas raised by the community and have included those considerations with the park’s early establishment phase. A partnership with mana whenua has embodied Māori outcomes in the plan to guide the development of the park. The masterplan is aspirational and will assist the local board and community groups with identifying and securing funding for implementation.

Alignment with Rodney Local Parks Management Plan

An onerous reserve management plan is being prepared for all local parks in Rodney including Green Road Park.

The park principles and priorities in this masterplan will be included in the draft Rodney Local Parks Management Plan, expressed as management intentions to further guide implementation of the masterplan.

The draft Rodney Local Parks Management Plan due to be consulted on in late 2023, will give the community an additional opportunity to provide feedback on the management intentions and general policies for the park.

Structure of the document

The masterplan is organised accordingly:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What is covered</th>
<th>Please go to the following sections</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>An overview of what the masterplan proposes including park visions and principles</td>
<td>A park for everybody</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What the masterplan proposes</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Your feedback is now sought</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Critical information about the park that has informed vision and principles</td>
<td>Location context</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site purchase and description</td>
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<tr>
<td>Existing use</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>The park’s ecology is significant</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>Water is a prominent feature of the park</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>Daily Flat growth story</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>The park’s catchment will grow</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>How we have partnered with mana whenua and the community to draft the plan</td>
<td>Mana whenua partnership</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>A new park with an old name</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>Tohunga design principles reflected in the masterplan</td>
<td>14-15</td>
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<td>Capturing community values</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>How your feedback informs the park’s direction</td>
<td>16-17</td>
<td></td>
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<td>The new spatial layout proposed</td>
<td>Spatial layout</td>
<td>19</td>
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<td>Activity zones</td>
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Your feedback is now sought

The Rodney Local Board has approved the draft Green Road Park Masterplan for public consultation.

Feedback on the plan is now sought from the community.

The local board will consider feedback from the community and make any amendments required to the plan before formally adopting it.

The park’s recent history and upcoming timeline for public consultation is outlined below:

**Masterplan process and timeline**

![Diagram of masterplan process and timeline]

1 Green Road Park is an informally used name for the park, referring to the road on which the park is located. It is proposed that the park be renamed Green Road Park in a consultation process under the democracy making responsibility of the local board. Refer to the section on the masterplan called “new park with an old name” for more information.
An overview

He papa rēhia mō te katoa / A park for everybody

Our vision for Green Road Park is:

A destination park for a range of active and passive recreational pursuits, for all the community.

In order to deliver on this vision, the following principles are proposed to guide park management and development.

Park principles:

- A multi-use space without conflict between formal and passive recreation uses.
- Establish a spatial framework for the park underpinned by natural patterns and processes, including vegetation, waterways and ecological features.
- Work with the natural topography of the site to minimise earthworks.
- Retain the vast openness of the park as a feature so that members of the public can enjoy the space at the same time, and value its rural setting.
- Development should respect its open and rural setting.
- Provide strong linkages with Green Road and the surrounding growth area.
- Provide for the park to work at various scales – as a destination park and with local neighbourhood and civic park functions.

The masterplan will build the foundation for a destination park in response to the park’s significant but and in order to future proof the park for future residential and business growth in the surrounding area.

What the masterplan proposes

In the short-term, the masterplan proposes opening the park up to the community for walking, cycling and horse riding guided by a circulation network. The community is also invited to partner with us to plant trees and remove weeds which will form and enhance the character of the park.

The masterplan proposes a zoning framework to guide where high intensity recreation should occur in the park and where planting and environmental restoration should occur alongside informal recreation activities. These spatial plans are underpinned by the park’s natural features and processes, including vegetation, waterway and ecological features.

It is proposed that the masterplan is reviewed in 10 years when more is known about the makeup of the community moving to the area and their sport, recreation and open space needs.
Critical information about the park

Location context
Green Road Park is a 154 hectare green space that lies within the heart of Dairy Flat, a rural district located between Sandymount to the north and Albany to the south. The park is located within the Rodney Local Board area and is characterised by farmland and Google Blocks.

The park is a future growth area that is programmed for residential development from 2050. Currently there is interest from the local community to increase access to the land for recreational purposes.

The local board is taking a staged approach to developing the masterplan. When writing the plan, the local board have considered the needs of mana whenua and current residents whilst leaving as much flexibility as possible for future local boards to determine the mix of activities which will best meet the needs of the community.

The local board has also considered the importance of retaining and protecting the park’s open space for current and future communities to enjoy especially as residential living nearby intensifies.
Site purchase and description

Green Road Park was part of a 200 hectares farm belonging to Jim and Ann Holdaway who owned the land for almost 40 years. Jim Holdaway was a regional council politician, conservationist and one of the founders of Auckland's regional park network. He was a well-known and respected public figure in Auckland, known for his service to local government. Jim was also known for his work establishing the Halfa Gulf Marine Park.

A 19 hectares block of land was sold to the former Rodney District Council in November 2000 (Pt All 302 Par A of Pakaraka 50 1939). In May 2004, council then purchased from the Freehold Trust approximately 115 hectares (that included the existing 19 hectares farmholding (part lot 1 DP 365663)).

The land was purchased for future recreational and sporting needs. The opportunity was to create a destination park incorporating a range of organised sport and casual recreational activities for local, sub-regional and regional use.

According to Jim Holdaway’s children, Jim always dreamed that the land he sold to council would be “for all people” and that it would be used for recreation which has informed the park’s vision. The land has since been informally called “Green Road Reserve” although it has not been declared to be held as a reserve under the Reserves Act 1977, or formally named. The park is currently held under the Local Government Act 2002.

There are opportunities to name the parkland its pathways and amenities, to reflect the area’s significance for mana whenua and more recent farming heritage.

The park is characterised by its open space and rural outlook with several waterways, exotic trees and native bush. The park’s size in hectares and topography (the land ranges in height from 25 to 105 metres above sea level) and its northwestern aspect, means that a variety of segemented sports and recreation activities could be considered. The eastern boundary of the park borders Green Road, while the southern end of the park can be accessed from Sunnydale Road.

Attachment A

Item 14
Existing use

The park is currently leased for grazing sheep. The grader works with community groups to allow activities to operate within the leased area.

In February 2017, the Rodney Local Board granted five-year leases to the North Harbour Pony Club (Silverdale Branch Inc.) and the North Shore Model Aero Club to use parts of the park on a temporary basis while the master plan is prepared.
The park’s ecology is significant

Significant ecological features need consideration when interstyling use and developing the park.

The Auckland Unitary Plan recognises the Significant Ecological Area of bush along the northern and western borders of the park, as well as the sensitive stream areas within the park.

The Auckland Unitary Plan also recognises the landscape characteristics that make this park special in an Outstanding Natural Landscape area for Torrive Road.

This notable landscape is characterised by a combination of native forest on ridge and hill spurs, and bush along stream corridors, which is contrasted with pastoral and surrounding farming/rural residential land uses.

The park is also located within the corridor for the North-West Wildlink, which is a partnership among Auckland Council, Department of Conservation, community groups and the public, to create a green corridor for wildlife to travel and breed safely between the Waiheke Island and Waiuku Ranges. Any future development of the park provides an opportunity to further enhance restoration of this corridor and preserve the linkage.
Item 14

Water is a prominent feature of the park

The park has many overflow flow paths which are tributaries to two local streams – the Dairy Stream and Ragıpouni Stream. These water flows influence patterns of existing vegetation and have carved out the site’s topography, creating distinctive spaces in the park. Areas adjoining these streams and overflow flow paths are prone to flooding.

The park’s unique vegetation and water features are a prominent part of the park experience. The park principles proposed seek to retain and enhance this natural experience. When play infrastructure is considered in the future, the concepts of water, nature and sensory play should be explored, as it would be in keeping with these natural features, and contribute to the park’s role as a recreation destination. There should also be consideration in play spaces for people with different mobilities.
Dairy Flat growth story

Green Road Park will provide Dairy Flat and the wider Auckland region with space to play, meet and enjoy the natural environment.

The park is in the centre of the Dairy Flat growth area which is currently programmed for development starting in 2033. It is anticipated that once the infrastructure is in place there will be provision for 20,000 more people to live in the area.

The local board want to leave as much flexibility as possible for future residents to help shape how the park will be developed and to retain open space in the park for future generations.

Anticipated future urban growth of the Dairy Flat - Silverdale area

- Anticipated growth of business area, providing local employment opportunities and transport improvements
- No bulk water or wastewater infrastructure to service urban development of any scale, establishing this infrastructure could take up to 20 years
- Timeframe for investigation of future community provision (including recreation facilities and services) depends on actual pace of growth
- Growth anticipated across two decades
- More intensive residential development is expected to occur in second decade (2033-2037)
- Wider area likely to need multiple urban centres including one near Green Road
- Projecting 20,000 new residents living in area, increasing demand for civic and open spaces and recreation facilities

Sources: Auckland Council Future Urban Supply Strategy, 2017; HPR-Opus Green Road Reserve and Dairy Flat Needs Assessment, 2019
The park's catchment will grow

In the short term, it is envisaged the park will be used by people living in the local neighbourhood or within walking distance of the park. We also envisage people travelling to the park by car from Rodney, parts of west Auckland and the wider North Shore area including West Coast and Albany, to experience the park's significant natural ambience.

Numbers of people living in the park's catchment are forecast to change considerably as shown. As more people start living near the park and in Auckland, we would expect more people to be attracted to the park for recreation opportunities, especially as the park's popularity grows.

**Walk or short drive away**

**NOW**
In 2018, there were approximately 7,100 people or 2,300 households living up to 5km away from Green Road Park.

**FUTURE**
In about 15 years' time, it is projected that 12,000 people or 4,200 households will be living nearby. This is a 68% increase in the number of people and an 84% increase in the number of households.

**20-minute drive away**

**NOW**
In 2018, there were approximately 405,700 people or 133,960 households living up to 20km away from the park.

**FUTURE**
By around 2036, 580,400 people or 215,600 households are projected to live up to 20km away. This is a 43% increase in the number of people and a 61% increase in the number of households.

*2018 actuals based on SA1 units
*2036 projections based on ART zones
How we have responded to mana whenua and community views

Mana whenua partnership
We have worked closely with mana whenua to develop this draft masterplan. The following have been consulted:
- Ngati Whaia o Kapiwera
- Te Kawanuku a Maki
- Ngati Mairaiti
- Ngati Tai o Tamaki

Initial feedback was gathered during site walkovers. We also held workshops to establish key principles to guide park management and development.

For mana whenua, the creation of the park provides the opportunity to protect the waterways and improve the quality of water entering the Raglan River andmouth catchments. It is proposed that this occurs by remediating waterways and by planting riparian vegetation on both sides of streams. Planning should also provide shade for park users and stock.

Te Aranga design principles reflected in the masterplan
We have used Te Aranga design principles, as outlined in Auckland’s Design Manual, to embed Māori outcomes into the masterplan.

Mana whenua have a strong, enduring relationship with Papataiwhenua (the land). Mana whenua uphold their customary role and responsibility as kaiwhakāri (guardians) to sustain, protect and enhance our kaitiaki (natural treasures) of the land.

Mana whenua have informed the Green Road Park masterplan by providing their cultural knowledge to help create a restorative environment. The impact of ecological enhancement will be seen in the wellbeing of those using the park, and in the park’s natural environment including Raglan River.

The following Te Aranga principles and actions will guide future design and planning in the park:

**Outcome:**
The status of iwi and hapu as mana whenua is recognised and respected as a council partner. Mana whenua culture and identity is understood, respected, and visible

**Action:**
- Mana whenua partnering with staff and the local board during the development and review of the masterplan
- Park name recommended by mana whenua
- Visibility of mana whenua culture is improved through engagement of mana whenua endorsed technical experts (artists, designers, planners, etc.)

A new park with an old name
Following the purchase of the land, the park has been known as ‘Green Road’ by local residents. During consultation while developing the plan, it was suggested by mana whenua that the park be named after the Raglan River, which runs along the north-western boundaries of the park.

Traditional stories of kaitiakitanga tell of a small number of māori being found within the area, with māori being caught while diving for fish amongst the Raglan River catchment.

A series of significant peace-making hui between Te Kawerau a Maki and Ngati Whaia were held across the northern region, including one at Raglan.

The draft masterplan while using the name Green Road to identify the park, proposes that it be officially named Raglan River to reflect the longstanding association we have with the area. The name would be mana-tauawhiti, as encouraged by Te Nene Rakaukawa, a partnership between Auckland Council and mana whenua to ensure the visibility of te reo and Māori culture and history across Auckland. Formal adoption of the name will follow in a separate process under the decision-making responsibility of the local board.
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<td><strong>Outcome:</strong> The natural environment is protected, restored and enhanced</td>
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| **Action:** - Use only native species for revegetation and specimen tree planting  
- Use locally-sourced plants and specimen trees  
- Manage pest plants and animals to protect native species  
- Retain a small number of mature pine trees to provide habitat for birds and bats while the new planting is established  
- Plant trees to provide shade for park users and stock |
| **Outcome:** Environmental health is protected, maintained and/or enhanced |
| **Action:** - The māori (lifeforce) of te tāiao (natural environment), mauia o te wai (water), and orange o te hau (health) is improved and enhanced  
- Protect and improve the water quality of Rangitapu Stream and its tributaries by:  
  - fencing waterways on site  
  - treating stormwater on site  
  - allowing drained areas to revert to wetlands  
  - support lighter stocking of the grazed areas  
  - upgrading farm infrastructure to manage stock  
- Rainwater collection systems, grey-water recycling systems and passive solar design opportunities are explored in the design process. For example, collecting water to use for ngāhere (forest) during drought conditions |
| **Outcome:** Iwi / hapū narratives are captured and expressed creatively and appropriately through engagement with mana whenua |
| **Action:** - Iwi / hapū have a living and enduring presence and are secure and valued within their rohe |
| **Outcome:** The Living Presence |
| **Action:** - Provide access to natural resources (weaving species, maunga kāi, waterways, etc.)  
- Developments mirror ahī kā and sense of place relationships are enhanced |
Capturing community voices

To inform development of this masterplan, we talked to the community about their ideas. Nearly 900 people provided feedback in an online survey. The large numbers who responded — many Rodney residents (68% of respondents), as well as people living all over Auckland, suggest a potentially large catchment for this park once it is developed.

In addition to an online survey, people shared their ideas at an open day, and many sport and community groups talked to us in person.

A full summary of this community feedback was reported to the local board in December 2019, and informed a needs assessment for the local park (see appendix for more background). Many ideas raised by the community will require further investigation in support consideration for funding. Population growth is not currently enough to warrant intensive development of the park, so the focus of the masterplan is increasing levels of use gradually over the next ten years.

Some examples of community feedback that has informed the direction of this spatial plan:

“I would like to see the park being used as a large natural recreation area to keep with the origins and history of the farming background”

“A large tract of native bush to encompass our native biodiversity. We have very little native bush left with a few remnant forest. Highly important to recreate an area of wilderness for people to enjoy in”

“Opportunities for safe off-road places to ride bikes.”

“Improve local waterways.”

“Keep the space as green as possible.”

“It’s an opportunity to have a space for everyone — sports, reflection, gentle exercise, and events for all ages — let’s make it broad.”

“With land this size the opportunities are endless!”

“What a wonderful opportunity.”

“After seeing this land used for farming for so many years it would be wonderful to still see the animals.”

“Particularly interested in the use of the park for cycling purposes.”

“There is very little in and around Rodney for dogs.”

“The space has potential to be a great park and provide an oasis from urban life.”

How your feedback informs the park’s direction

We listened to what you told us and have used your ideas to form park principles:

Themes raised by the community

What the community told us they value

Park principles to guide development and enhance these values
Item 14

Encourage multi-use
- Enthusiastic about the wide range of sport and recreation activities that can be provided
- Excited about the potential in such a large park
- Indoor and outdoor sport facilities were supported by both the general public and key stakeholders but was not identified as a pressing need
- Sharing of multi-use facilities

Enhance natural environment
- Keen to be involved in the development of the park including ecological restoration and tree planting
- Respondents would like a natural / informal aesthetic for play spaces

Protect open space and rural character
- Supportive of capitalising on the park’s existing rural setting and use
- Many want to see the park developed with an ‘English Great Park’ character

Build access and community
- Although the park lends itself to multiple uses given its size, the main desire is for informal recreation space
- Strong support for the provision of trails for walking, jogging, biking and horse riding
- Interactive and dynamic community spaces for gardens, gatherings, events

A multi-use space without conflict between formal and passive recreation uses
- Establish a spatial framework for the park underpinned by natural patterns and processes, including vegetation, waterways and ecological features
- Work with the natural topography of the site to minimise earthworks

Retain the vast openness of the park as a feature so that numbers of people can enjoy the space at the same time, and value its rural setting
- Development should respect its open and rural setting

Build strong linkages with Green Road and the surrounding growth area
- Provide for the park to work at various scales - as a destination park and with local neighbourhood and civic park functions
How big is Green Road Park?

Most people only see the Green Road frontage of the park. The park extends to the west up to 1.6 kilometres from the road and has an entry from Sunnyside Road.

The comparisons below give an idea of the size of the park and the wide variety of activities Green Road Park could potentially accommodate.

Pohutukawa Park + Brooklands, New Plymouth (22 hectares)
- Botanical gardens
- Formal gardens
- Bush walks
- Playgrounds
- Tea House
- Brooklands Zoo
- Brooklands bowl

Auckland Domain, Auckland (75 hectares)
- Formal gardens
- Duck ponds
- Walks
- Exercise tree planting
- Heritage buildings
- 2 cricket pitches
- 5 football pitches
- 5 rugby pitches
- Athletics courts
- Museum

Barry-Curtis Park, Manukau (94 hectares)
- 8 football pitches
- 1 cricket pitch
- 3 rugby pitches
- Club facilities and parking
- Stadium and stage
- Playground
- Skating park
- Walks
- Open parkland

Pukeahu Park + Botanical Gardens, Christchurch (196 hectares)
- Botanical gardens
- Museum
- Walks
- Playground
- Netball courts
- 18 rugby fields
- 21 football fields
- 12 cricket pitches (grass and artificial)
- Club facilities
- Croquet club
- Hagley Oval cricket ground
- Events area
- Open parkland
- Hagley Golf course
- Multicultural Society

Central Parklands, Sydney, Australia (11th hectares)
- Formal gardens
- Heritage buildings, structures and sculptures
- Amphitheatre
- 3 playgrounds
- Walks and cycleways
- Sports fields and venues (over 35 sports, including football, cricket, touch rugby, rugby league and union, cross country running, cycling, snowboarding, hurling, lacrosse)
- Model park and fly casting pond
- Equine ground and horse riding
- Club facilities
- Bush school
- Bird watching
- Farmers market, cafés and restaurants
- Outdoor learning programs

Cornwall Park + One Tree Hill, Auckland (220 hectares)
- Athletics, tennis, rugby league, bowls and other facilities
- Livestock grazing
- Walks
- Exercise tree planting
- Playground
- Heritage buildings and structures
- Open parkland
- Stanmore Observatory
- Maungawhau / One Tree Hill volcanic peak and Maori pa

Hyde Park + Kensington Gardens, London, UK (153 hectares)
- Formal gardens
- Historic gates, buildings, sculptures and memorials
- Walks and cycleways
- Football pitches
- Tennis and Sports Centre
- Horse riding arena and designated horse riding routes
- Rowing and public boating
- Public swimming at The Serpentine
- Playground
- Fitness equipment
- Speakers corner

Item 14
Spatial layout
The masterplan proposes a spatial layout for the park to guide where activities should be encouraged to occur. The proposed layout incorporates circulation paths, including entry points and areas for restoration.

In the short-term, we want to develop new pathways for walking, family-friendly mountain biking, and horse riding using the existing farm circulation network to enable the community to use the park, while zone one is designed to service the people in the park. Implementing these health and safety measures is a priority.

Activity zones
The masterplan proposes recognising two distinct zones: zone one is the flat area closest to Green Road, while zone two covers the remainder of the park.

Zone one - intensive activity zone
The main entrance to the park is in this zone. The area is currently used by pony and model aircraft clubs and some of the open fields are grazed. Weed removal will take place here in the short-term and ecological restoration of a tributary adjacent to this zone. The future recreation uses of this space will be determined when the masterplan is reviewed in ten years’ time.

Zone two - remainder of the park
This area provides for low intensity recreation like walking, family-friendly mountain biking, horse riding, and grazing. In this zone there are good views of the park and the wider area. This zone is a larger area dominated by natural features and is mostly away from the main road, so proposed uses are quieter in nature.
Implementing the masterplan

The draft masterplan proposes several actions which require further planning and funding once the masterplan has been adopted by the local board.

Short-term actions include:

- Enhance pedestrian, cycle and horse riding access and park amenity
- Continue farming activities
- Provide for existing clubs
- Begin ecological restoration and specimen tree planting

Short-term actions

Enhance pedestrian, mountain biking, and horse riding access and park amenity

The masterplan encourages wider community access to the park using the existing farm circulation network for walking. The trail network within the park will eventually connect to the proposed local greenway network.

A mixed-use path will guide the public through the park to see some interesting sites, including a flat open meadow by Rangiputra Stream suitable for picnicking and taking in the countryside views.

Once fencing is in place to separate park users from farm operations, there will be more trails available for the public use. Access to these trails will be managed to provide for farming operations and to keep people out of wet areas in the winter.

The initial trail access will be for walking and running as these activities have a lower impact on the park and don’t require any trail development. Future investment in trail construction would allow for high impact recreation users like family-friendly mountain biking and horse riding. These activities need formed pathways to reduce ground damage.

The park’s size, topography and recreation areas will be considered when designing trails. To ensure multiple activities can be accommodated, it may be necessary to separate activities such as horse riding and mountain biking from pedestrian areas.

Equestrian activities such as jumping take place in the pony club lease area.

Any formal paths designed in the future, and park amenities like toilets, should consider access for people of all ages and abilities to improve people’s experience at the park. Demand for toilets is likely to increase as more people use the park. Toilets should be located where they are convenient for all park users (indicated location shown on the masterplan).

At the main entrance to the park on Green Road, there will need to be a dedicated area for parking especially where visitation increases. This would be shared by all users and include mobility parking. A further smaller entrance to the park exists off Fairmile Road.

Future enhancements could be developed on the park’s western and southern boundaries from Three Dales Drive and Joan Mackay Place. However, this would require permission from private landowners to access the park through their land. Another potential entrance to the park exists from Joan Mackay Place that requires involvement in bridge/s to cross Rangiputa Stream. All these potential access points are marked on the map and should be investigated further.

As indicative location for a dedicated dog area is marked, to provide off-lease social space for dogs and to separate this activity from grazing areas.

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Continue farming activities

Green Road Park is where the city meets the countryside and the community told us they enjoy seeing the animals on the park. Grazing stock manages grass growth and helps to define the character of the park.

The park provides the opportunity to demonstrate best practice farming operations. A network of fences needs to be established to allow the farming operation to happen safely and to separate stock from the park users. Farming infrastructure on the park needs upgrading – improving water supply for stock in the short-term and upgrading farm buildings over the longer term.

Areas which are grazed in the park, and stock levels, are likely to change to accommodate recreation efforts and proposed circulation paths, requiring revisions to leased areas in the future. For example, existing areas near streams that are being firmed.

Provide for existing clubs

It is proposed that pony club and model aircraft activities continue in the park in the short-term. The clubs are currently operating in their existing lease and licence to occupy areas.

The existing leases and licences to occupy the pony and model aircraft clubs expire 20 February 2022. At this time, the local board will consider what leases are required in the park to encourage use and to meet the community's needs. As long as there is demand for existing activities, the local board will consider existing clubs having an opportunity to renew into a new lease or licence to occupy. In the future, the pony club might need to be relocated to a quieter part of the park.

The Rodney Local Parks Management Plan in development, to be consulted on later this year, will also contemplate the types of recreation activities to be encouraged in Green Road Park via leases and licences.

When the masterplan is reviewed in ten years, a full analysis of park, sport and recreation needs will be undertaken to determine what recreation activities the park needs to provide for, and this may have further implications for lease arrangements.
Begin ecological restoration and specimen tree planting

Deciding what species to plant, and exactly where they should be planted, is one of the first priorities of the management, as it takes decades for specimen trees to become established.

The Auckland Design Manual highlights the importance of plant selection being informed by the management plan and how the community is going to use different parts of the park. This should help reduce issues typically created by poor plant selection such as high maintenance requirements, susceptibility to climate change and associated costs.

Focusing on planting in the short term means the plants and trees will have an opportunity to establish themselves, provide shade for stock and park users, store carbon, biodiversity, reduce erosion and improve water quality.

Community groups are keen to be involved in providing and planting trees.

We have suggested zones where it is important for planting to take place.

Many people wanted to see the park develop with an ‘English Great Park’ character. This is distinguished by memorable landscapes, large unprescribed open spaces and avenues shaded by mature trees.

We propose using native species from the surrounding ecological districts to create a slow version of this ‘Great Park’ feel with shaded avenues of trees for walking, cycling and horse riding, as well as a woodland / arboretum space and riparian and reintegration planting.

Diversity of plant selection will ensure a healthy ecosystem and provide habitat for a variety of birds and bats. Active pest management in the park will help minimise damage to ecological areas caused by mammalian pests (such as stoats, rats, possums) contributing to Auckland’s goal to be pest-free by 2050.

Threats to indigenous ecosystems

- Stoat
  *Mustela erminea*
- Rat
  *Rattus spp.*

Restoration of the park’s wetland areas will support a good concentration of wildlife and is a useful opportunity to raise public awareness of the loss of wetlands across Auckland.

There are small pockets of weeds in the park, but the main issue is the scatter of mature pine trees which are falling and dropping branches on fences. These need to be removed before the fences can be reduced and riparian planting can take place. Mana whenua have recommended using some of the felled timber for park furniture.
Masterplan on a page

The Green Road Park Masterplan priorities are underpinned by a series of actions that will require securing funding and further project planning, designing and the necessary consents or tender processes. Subject to available funding, it is intended that actions are prioritised for mobilisation before the ten-year review of the masterplan in 2030. The review of the masterplan in ten years’ time will identify further actions.

Incorporating Te Aranga design principles into the park is a cross-cutting theme for the implementation of all actions, to be guided by Te Aranga design principles.
At the 10-year review

This masterplan is an intergenerational handshake. It's future-focused while identifying short-term actions such as planting which will define the future character of the park. The masterplan provides clarity around open access to the park and retaining the park's rural character. Over the longer term, vegetation will be required with adjoining landowners to realise aspirations for the park to be connected with adjoining roads, as outlined in the Coatesville Greenways Plan.

Future local boards can use this document as a reference point to ensure intentions for the park are delivered on.

To acknowledge mana whenua's role as kaitiaki (guardians) of this park, it will be important to continuously engage with mana whenua throughout the life of this plan, and on future plans for the park. Ongoing engagement with park users and the wider community will also be critical to the success of Green Road Park as a destination for all the community to enjoy.

The review of the masterplan in ten years' time should determine the scale of further spatial planning required. The review should be informed by a park, sport, recreation and community facility needs assessment, to help guide decision-making.

The masterplan review may also wish to explore the pony club relocating to a quieter area in the park, alternatives to farming such as expanding ecological restoration, sport and recreation activities to cater for all ages, ethnicities and genders, and what declines are required about capital investment in park infrastructure. Key future buildings in the park should be designed so they are resilient to climate change.
Ngā āpitihanga / Appendices

How the masterplan aligns with council’s strategies and plans

Auckland Plan 2030

The Auckland Plan 2030 was adopted in June 2018. It is designed to grow and change during the next 30 years, building on the vision in the first Auckland Plan (2012) to Auckland to be the ‘world’s most liveable city’. The Auckland Plan 2050 focuses on six areas of importance:

- Belonging and participation
- Māori identity and wellbeing
- Homes and places
- Transport and access
- Environment and cultural heritage
- Opportunity and prosperity

The public open space provided at Green Road Park play a crucial part in providing a world-class quality of life. The park helps Auckland remain resilient to changes, by providing recreational opportunities for an increasing population, supporting conservation of habitats and species and mitigating the effects of climate change. Recognition of the park’s unique cultural heritage through Te Arawa design principles, supports Māori identity and wellbeing.

Auckland Unitary Plan

The Auckland Unitary Plan is prepared as a requirement of the Resource Management Act 1991. Its current operative part and its purpose is to be the principle statutory planning document for Auckland; to enable growth, while protecting the environment and the things people and communities value.

Green Road Park is an Open Space - Sport and Active Recreation in the Auckland Unitary Plan. This zone allows for the use of both indoor and outdoor organised sports, active recreation, community activities, and provides for informal recreation activities such as walking, jogging and informal games. The Auckland Unitary Plan recognises the significant back areas along the western part of the park as well as stream areas within the park that require additional protection from intensifying development.

Future Urban Land Supply Strategy, 2017

The area of Silverdale and Dairy Flat has been proposed for future development across two decades in the Future Urban Land Supply Strategy. Development in the first decade (2018-2032) will focus on the business area in Silverdale – Dairy Flat, with an early plan to provide local employment opportunities and address demand on transport infrastructure. More intensive residential development is expected to occur in the second decade (2033-2053).

The Dairy Flat area currently has no bulk water or wastewater infrastructure to service urban development of any scale and establishing this network could take up to 20 years. The timeframe for investigation of future community and recreation provision depends on the pace of residential and business growth. When new subdivisions come on-stream, neighbourhood walking and cycling connections to Green Road Park will be important to the local community, and travel to their local park safely.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic area</th>
<th>Key Findings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organised sport needs</td>
<td>There is an opportunity for the park to offer a wide range of sport and recreational activities that currently have limited provision, in order to meet future demand associated with population growth in the Albany, Dairy Flat and Milford Coast areas. This includes multi-use indoor and outdoor sports surfaces, tennis courts, bike trails, basketball courts and walking trails.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports fields</td>
<td>The needs assessment recommends multi-use sports fields be provided in the park in the future as there is current demand for sports fields. The fields should be divided between codes and could include football, rugby and ultimate frisbee. When the masterplan is revised, demand for sports fields should be considered again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indoor sport</td>
<td>The needs assessment recommends that a feasibility study is conducted on an indoor multi-sport facility in the park. This facility could include basketball, badminton and tennis courts. There is also a possibility for additional partnerships and collaboration to be held with netball, squash, volleyball and football. The study should take account of predicting decisions for the provision and development of nearby facilities to avoid duplication and ensure an evidence-based approach to facility provision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indoor recreation</td>
<td>Green Road Park is identified as a destination park in Auckland Council’s Parks and Open Space Provision Policy 2016. It will also serve for the proposed urban centre identified in the Future Urban Land Supply Strategy 2017.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Open Space Provision Policy, 2016

This policy forms investment decisions to achieve a high-quality open space network in Auckland. It identifies different types of open space sought to achieve recreation and social outcomes in Auckland, including what features these different types of parks should have. Green Road Park will cater to community needs across three different types:

- Destination Park: the park is more than 30 hectares, so will provide for large numbers of visitors who may travel from across Auckland. Features will include a network of walking trails, specialised sport and recreation facilities and distinct natural, heritage and culture features.
  - Neighbourhood Park: Green Road Park will provide for its local neighbourhood, with features such as play space, open space to play games on, park furniture and specimen trees.
  - Civic Space: as Dairy Flat becomes more urbanised, the large green spaces at Green Road Park will become increasingly important. Providing open space in the park for people to gather and host events will be considered in the future as the area grows.

Auckland Design Manual

The Auckland Design Manual is a practical guide that sits alongside the Unitary Plan. It’s an online resource which includes a hub for park design to encourage best practice. The design manual has informed concepts in the masterplan for Green Road Park such as plant selection and may be a useful reference point during implementation of the masterplan.
## Attachment B – Types of activities included in the masterplan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of activities</th>
<th>Included in 2020 master plan</th>
<th>Alignment with vision and principles</th>
<th>Reason(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pony club</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Already established on site. May want to relocate to low intensity zone in the future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridle trails</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>An extensive separated bridle trail network requires investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access for walking</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Allowed on existing farm circulation route shared with farm operations. More extensive track network requires investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dog exercise park</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Few dedicated dog exercise areas in Rodney. Requires capital expenditure not envisaged in early stages of the masterplan. Cannot be implemented until it can be separated from grazed areas and any equestrian activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain biking</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Requires track investment not envisaged in early stages of the masterplan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toilets and car parking</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Small car park and basic toilets initially. Larger car park and more toilet and changing facilities as required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picnic and seating areas</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Small picnic and seating areas initially. More provided as demand increases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farming</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Already established and part of the park character. Plan recommends progressive review of stock levels and grazing areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecological restoration and specimen tree planting</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Opportunity for volunteers to start planting and to start establishing a network of trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civic space</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Identified in the needs assessment but before any investment considered more information required about the Dairy Flat town centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community facilities</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Identified in the needs assessment but before any investment considered more information required about the future provision community facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports fields</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Identified in the needs assessment but before any investment considered more information required about the future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indoor recreation</td>
<td></td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

provision of open space in the Dairy Flat/northern Hibiscus and Bays area

Identified in the needs assessment but before any investment considered more information required about the future provision of indoor recreation in the Dairy Flat/northern Hibiscus and Bays area
### Attachment C – In-depth assessment of engagement options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Engagement options</th>
<th>Evaluation criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transparency of decision-making</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option 1 - Consult on the draft masterplan (recommended)</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option 2 – Align consultation with the draft local parks management plan</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option 3 – no consultation on the draft masterplan</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>