District Planning and Regulation Committee

Agenda

Tuesday 17 April 2018

1.00pm

Waimakariri District Council Chambers
215 High Street
Rangiora

Members:
Cr John Meyer (Chairperson)
Cr Neville Atkinson
Cr Wendy Doody
Cr Dan Gordon
Cr Sandra Stewart
Mayor David Ayers (ex officio)
The Chairman and Members
DISTRICT PLANNING AND REGULATION COMMITTEE

A meeting of the DISTRICT PLANNING AND REGULATION COMMITTEE will be held in the COUNCIL CHAMBER, 215 HIGH STREET, RANGIORA, on TUESDAY 17 APRIL 2018 at 1.00PM.

Adrienne Smith
Committee Advisor

Recommendations in reports are not to be construed as Council policy until adopted by the Council

BUSINESS

1. APOLOGIES

2. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Conflicts of interest (if any) to be reported for minuting.

3. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

3.1 Minutes of a meeting of the District Planning and Regulation Committee held on 15 August 2017

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the District Planning and Regulation Committee:

(a) Confirms as a true and correct record the minutes of a meeting of the District Planning and Regulation Committee held on 15 August 2017.

4. MATTERS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES

5. DEPUTATION

5.1 Peter Mulligan
6. REPORTS

6.1 Review of Local Alcohol Policy and Liquor Ban Bylaw – Lynley Beckingsale (Policy Analyst)

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the District Planning and Regulation Committee

(a) Receives report No. 180405036425.

(b) Approves the draft Local Alcohol Policy for public consultation in accordance with Section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002.

(c) Approves the draft Alcohol Control Bylaw for public consultation in accordance with Section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002,

or

(d) Approves the revocation of the Liquor Ban Bylaw for public consultation in accordance with Section 86 of the Local Government Act 2002.

(e) Approves the form of the Summary of Information as included in the attachment, in accordance with Section 83AA of the Local Government Act 2002.

(f) Notes the submissions on the policy and the bylaw will open on 11 May 2018 and close on 8 June 2018.

(g) Notes that consultation will be in the form of public notices and advertisements in local newspapers, with information available at Council Service Centres and Libraries and on the Council’s website and social media pages. Information will be sent to all licensees, the Medical Officer of Health and New Zealand Police.

7. MATTER REFERRED FROM THE REGENERATION STEERING GROUP MEETING OF 9 APRIL 2018

7.1 Regeneration Areas – District Plan matters – Trevor Ellis (Development Planning Manager) and Michelle Flanagan (District Regeneration – Landscape Planner)

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Regeneration Steering Group recommends:

THAT the District Planning and Regulation Committee

(a) Receives report No. 180307023913.

(b) Approves the retention of the existing Waimakariri District Plan zones for the implementation of the agreed land uses in the Waimakariri Residential Red Zone Recovery Plan until they are replaced by those in the Reviewed Waimakariri District Plan.
(c) Approves any changes to District Plan zones in the Regeneration Areas, affecting the reserve, rural, private lease, or private residential land uses, being advanced via the District Plan Review.

(d) Notes that the zoning approach for the mixed-use business areas will be considered through Kaiapoi Town Centre Plan refresh currently underway (Kaiapoi 2028).

(e) Notes that should consent be required for interim use of the regeneration areas referred to in (c) above, this would proceed via resource consent processes consistent with current practice.

8. PORTFOLIO UPDATES

8.1 District Planning Development - Councillor Neville Atkinson

8.2 Regulation and Civil Defence – Councillor John Meyer

8.3 Business, Promotion and Town Centres – Councillor Dan Gordon

9. QUESTIONS

10. URGENT GENERAL BUSINESS

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MINUTES OF THE DISTRICT PLANNING AND REGULATION COMMITTEE MEETING HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS, 215 HIGH STREET, RANGIORA ON TUESDAY 15 AUGUST 2017 1.00PM.

PRESENT
Councillor J Meyer (Chair), Mayor D Ayers, Councillors N Atkinson, W Doody, and D Gordon.

IN ATTENDANCE
Councillor P Williams
Messrs J Palmer (Chief Executive), N Harrison (Manager Regulation), S Markham (Manager Strategy and Engagement), V Caseley (District Plan Manager), M Johnston (Environmental Services Manager), Ms H Downie (Principal Planning Analyst), M McIlraith (Communications and Engagement Manager) and E Stubbs (Minute Secretary).

1. APOLOGIES
Moved J Meyer seconded N Atkinson
An apology was received and sustained from P Allen for absence.

CARRIED

2. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST
Nil.

3. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

3.1 Minutes of a meeting of the District Planning and Regulation Committee held on 20 June 2017

Moved W Doody seconded D Gordon

THAT the District Planning and Regulation Committee:

(a) Confirms as a true and correct record the minutes of a meeting of the District Planning and Regulation Committee held on 20 June 2017.

CARRIED

4. MATTERS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES
Nil.

5. PRESENTATION
There were no presentations.
6. REPORTS

6.1 Draft Waimakariri District Development Strategy (DDS) Hearing Panel Amendment – Heike Downie (Principal Planning Analyst)

H Downie spoke briefly to the report noting it was a procedural matter of replacing Councillor Gordon with Councillor Williams on the hearing panel for the draft ‘Our District, Our Future – Waimakariri 2048, District Development Strategy’ due to Councillor Gordon’s absence.

There was some discussion over the procedure for replacement as the hearings were to be held prior to the next Council meeting. N Harrison noted that the Committee had a broad delegation for District Development matters.

Moved N Atkinson Seconded D Ayers

THAT the District Planning and Regulation Committee

Recommends that the Council:

(a) Receives report No. 170801081543.

(b) Endorses the replacement of Councillor Gordon with Councillor Williams on the previously nominated hearing panel for the draft ‘Our District, Our Future – Waimakariri 2048, District Development Strategy’.

(c) Notes that with this replacement, the hearing panel consists of Mayor Ayers and Councillors Meyer, Felstead, Atkinson and Williams.

(d) Notes that the hearing for those who indicated they wish to speak to their written submission on the draft ‘Our District, Our Future – Waimakariri 2048, District Development Strategy’ is scheduled for 17, 18 and 21 August 2017.

CARRIED

N Atkinson commented that by requesting that Council endorse the replacement rather than retrospectively approve the procedure was transparent.

6.2 Annual Report: Dog Control 2016/2017 – Malcolm Johnston, (Environmental Services Manager)

M Johnstone advised that the Dog Contral Act stipulated that an Annual Report on Dog Control must be provided to the Department of Internal Affairs. The purpose of the report was to adopt that annual report. A copy of the report would be placed on the Council website and figures would be advertised in the local paper.

D Gordon referred to the briefing Councillors had had on dog control noting the need for a new animal shelter location. He commented that there appeared to be an adequate, available site at the front of the Water Unit and asked why they were searching for an alternative location rather than getting on with relocating to the available site. M Johnstone advised that there had not been the opportunity yet to explore further sites around the district. He advised there was 3000m² available at the potential site. N Harrison advised that they had not gone so far as to get a quantity survey,
or consider whether it would be a relocate or a rebuild. A rough order estimate of cost was $500,000. D Gordon commented he would support the project being brought forward from year 5 of the next LTP.

D Ayers queried how easy it was to get a permit for more than two dogs on an urban property, and if a neighbour had a right to veto a third dog. M Johnston replied it was relatively straightforward and required liaison with neighbours. A neighbour did not have exclusive right to veto.

D Ayers asked if there were any numbers regarding use of the dog parks noting that there were discussions around dog parks for Kaiapoi and Oxford. N Harrison commented that anecdotally they were popular but that had not been quantified.

D Ayers commented on the number of dogs being walked at Northbrook Wetlands when there were signs that dogs were not allowed. M Johnston commented that the majority of dog owners were responsible however there was a small percentage who allowed dogs off leads which meant there needed to be a blanket ban in some locations. W Doody requested an up to date map of public places where dogs were not allowed or were allowed either on or off lead so that the public knew where they could take their animals. M Johnston commented that was a good idea. It could be displayed at the dog parks.

Moved D Gordon Seconded W Doody

THAT the District Planning and Regulation Committee:

(a) Receives report No: 170710071156.

(b) Adopts Table 1 Annual Report for 2016-2017 (Dog Control Act 1996 s10A), for the year ending 30 June 2017, as the Waimakariri District Council Annual Report in terms of the Dog Control Act 1996.

(c) Circulates a copy of this report to the Boards.

CARRIED

D Gordon commented that the briefing on the report had been helpful and noted that WDC dog registration fees were not expensive compared to other jurisdictions. The current animal shelter was not in an ideal location behind gates and near the sewerage ponds. He would support a paper being brought to the committee regarding a suitable location to relocate.

D Ayers noted his specific questions around Northbrook Wetlands raised a wider issue around the problem of enforcement.

6.3 2016 – 2017 Annual Report to Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority – Malcolm Johnston, (Environmental Services Manager)

M Johnston advised the purpose of the report was for the Committee to adopt the Annual Report to the Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority (ARLA) which was a statutory requirement. A number of metrics were included in the report. M Johnston commented that the District Licensing Committee was going well.

W Doody noted item 5 in the Annual Report which raised frustration around lack of consistency with application forms and procedures across the
country and M Johnston commented there was a need to keep reiterating the issue with ARLA.

Moved N Atkinson  Seconded D Ayers

THAT the District Planning and Regulation Committee:

(a) Receives report No: 170713072849.
(b) Adopts the Annual Report to the Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority as the Waimakariri District Council Annual Report for the year ending 30 June 2017, in terms of Section 199 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.

CARRIED

N Atkinson commented that this committee, under the guidance of M Johnston, addressed a serious part of regulation in the district. He believed that the community did have power in this matter through public hearings. N Atkinson expressed gratitude for the guidance and leadership the committee had. He was disappointed in the number of controlled purchasing operation infringements. It was up to the Licensee’s to do the right thing so that extra rules were not required. The Committee needed to act as a leveller between the two extreme views in the community around alcohol licencing.

D Ayers commented on the role of market forces in licensing.

W Doody expressed appreciation on behalf of the Committee of the work M Johnston was putting in with training.

D Gordon commended M Johnston on his fair approach and the excellent job he was doing across environmental services. He noted his proactive approach to public relations.

7. PORTFOLIO UPDATES

7.1 District Planning Development  - Councillor Neville Atkinson

N Atkinson commented that the goal was to have the District Plan in draft around 2019. Selwyn would be working to a similar timeframe and it would assist to get learnings from each other and would be beneficial in terms of the settlement plan.

N Atkinson expressed concern around deficiencies in resources to complete the project. J Palmer noted the concern.

7.2 Regulation and Civil Defence – Councillor John Meyer

J Meyer commented on the rapidness of change and that they were lucky with the support team they had.

7.3 Business, Promotion and Town Centres – Councillor Dan Gordon

D Gordon noted the events of the last month including the Kaiapoi Art Expo, Blackwells Fire and Ice and the Rangiora Winter Festival commenting that the events were extremely well attended. As a volunteer at the Rangiora Winter Festival, it was good to see first-hand the effort that went into running the event and the awesome effort by the committee. He
believed the events should be commended. He acknowledged the efforts of the Mayor and others in the Big Splash.

D Gordon noted his attention had been focused on lighting features for the town centres following the commitments given last year.

D Gordon advised that he had had meetings with the chairs of the Town Centre promotions groups, Heather Warwick of ENC and Simon Hart in order to keep up to date.

8. MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED WITH THE PUBLIC EXCLUDED

Section 48, Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987

Moved D Gordon  Seconded N Atkinson

THAT the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting.

The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution, are as follows:

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<th>Item No</th>
<th>Minutes/Report of:</th>
<th>General subject of each matter to be considered</th>
<th>Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter</th>
<th>Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution</th>
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<td>8.1</td>
<td>Minutes of the Public Excluded Portion of the meeting of the District Planning and Regulation Committee meeting of 20 June 2017</td>
<td>Confirmation of Minutes</td>
<td>Good reason to withhold exists under Section 7</td>
<td>Section 48(1)(a)</td>
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This resolution is made in reliance on section 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, and the particular interest or interests protected by section 6 or section 7 of that Act which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public are as follows:

<table>
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<th>Item No</th>
<th>Reason for protection of interests</th>
<th>Ref NZS 9202:2003 Appendix A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 8.1     | Protection of privacy of natural persons  
To carry out commercial activities without prejudice | A2(a)  A2(b)ii |

9. QUESTIONS

Nil.

10. URGENT GENERAL BUSINESS

Nil.
11. **NEXT MEETING**

The next scheduled meeting of the District Planning and Regulation Committee is Tuesday 17 October 2017.

There being no further business, the meeting closed at 1.44pm.

CONFIRMED

__________________________________________
Chairperson

__________________________________________
Date
1. SUMMARY

1.1 This report recommends that the Committee approves consultation with the community regarding the review of the Local Alcohol Policy and the Liquor Ban Bylaw 2007. Both of these reviews require a special consultative procedure as outlined in the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA).

Attachments:
- Research Report (Trim 180405036425)
- Statement of Proposal – Local Alcohol Policy (Trim 180405035802)
- draft Local Alcohol Policy (Trim 180409037871)
- Statement of Proposal – Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018 (Trim 180404035274)
- draft Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018 (Trim 180409037733)
- Communication plan (Trim 180410038747)
- Summary Statement of Proposal (Trim 180410038745)

2. RECOMMENDATION

THAT the District Planning and Regulation Committee:

(a) Receives report No. 180405036425.
(b) Approves the draft Local Alcohol Policy for public consultation in accordance with Section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002.
(c) Approves the draft Alcohol Control Bylaw for public consultation in accordance with Section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002, or
(d) Approves the revocation of the Liquor Ban Bylaw for public consultation in accordance with Section 86 of the Local Government Act 2002.
(e) Approves the form of the Summary of Information as included in the attachment, in accordance with Section 83AA of the Local Government Act 2002.
(f) Notes the submissions on the policy and the bylaw will open on 11 May 2018 and close on 8 June 2018.
(g) Notes that consultation will be in the form of public notices and advertisements in local newspapers, with information available at Council Service Centres and Libraries and on the Council’s website and social media pages. Information will be sent to all licensees, the Medical Officer of Health and New Zealand Police.
3. BACKGROUND

3.1 On 5 December 2017, Council supported the concurrent review of the Liquor Ban Bylaw and the Local Alcohol Policy to enable community responses to alcohol related issues in the one consultation rather than separating the processes.

3.2 The review of the bylaw is a statutory process, it being ten years since the last review. The changes to the Local Government Act 2002, necessitates a review of the bylaw before 18 December 2018 or it will lapse.

3.3 The review of the Local Alcohol Policy is an early review, three years instead of the statutory time frame of six years. On the first adoption of the Local Alcohol Policy in February 2015 Council decided to have an earlier review date to give a formal opportunity for the Council, partner agencies, key stakeholders, as well as the wider community, to consider the application and efficacy of the policy under the new regime.

4. ISSUES AND OPTIONS

4.1 Local Alcohol Policy

The review of the Local Alcohol Policy has been undertaken with partner agencies – Medical Officer of Health, and Licensing Inspectors (Waimakariri District Council).

The attached Statement of Proposal includes a table of the elements of the policy with a summary of proposed changes and reasons for the support/not support for each.

One change to the policy, supported by all agencies, is the proposal to include the condition that “no special licence will be issued for child-focused events”.

4.2 Draft Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018

The Local Government (Alcohol Reform) Amendment Act 2012 (the Amendment Act) amended the provisions of the Local Government Act 2002. These amendments under Section 147A require evidence of a “high level of crime or disorder that can be shown to have been caused or made worse by alcohol consumption in the area”.

Section 147A(3) requires that before making a bylaw that is intended to replace an expiring bylaw which is substantially the same effect as the expiring bylaw, a territorial authority must be satisfied that:

(a) the bylaw can be justified as a reasonable limitation on people’s rights and freedoms; and

(b) a high level of crime or disorder (being crime or disorder caused or made worse by alcohol consumption in the area concerned) is likely to arise in the area to which the bylaw is intended to apply if the bylaw is not made; and

(c) the bylaw is appropriate and proportionate in the light of that likely crime or disorder.

The review of the current bylaw has been undertaken in consultation with Police, Greenspace and Environmental Services staff. Senior Sergeant Matt Emery, Area Prevention Manager confirms support of the bylaw stating that “…while the number of actual (infringement) notices issued are very low, in my opinion that is evidence that it is working, and shows Police are not taking the punitive approach, more using the ban as a tool to curb disorder and alcohol related offending in the liquor ban areas. Discretion is
always used, but there is no method of recording the number of warnings or interventions that would have taken place."

The Committee has three options regarding this bylaw. The first and preferred option is to review the bylaw as outlined in the attached statement of proposal. This proposal maintains the current ban areas and adds the proposed seasonal extension to Murphy Park, Kaiapoi.

The second option is to revoke the bylaw under Section 86 of the LGA. This option will require a special consultative procedure.

The third option is to let the bylaw lapse on 18 December 2018 under the Amendment Act without further community consultation. This option is not recommended as it does not offer the opportunity for the community to express their views, is contrary to the recommendation of Police and is not consistent with the Council purpose of working in partnership with the community.

4.3. The Management Team have reviewed this report and support the recommendations.

5. COMMUNITY VIEWS

5.1. Groups and Organisations
A number of groups and organisations have been consulted including Police, Medical Officer of Health, Licensing Inspectors, Social Services Waimakariri, Alcohol Action Group, Youth Council, Waimakariri Health Advisory Group, Waimakariri District Licensees, and Community Boards.

5.2. Wider Community
The wider community will be able to express their views through the submission process, from 11 May to 8 June 2018. All submitters to the 2015 draft policy will be advised of the review and invited to submit to this consultation. The Communication Plan is attached.

6. IMPLICATIONS AND RISKS

6.1. Financial Implications
The cost of reviewing both the Liquor Ban Bylaw 2007 and Local Alcohol Policy 2015, is programmed and met from existing budgets and staff resources.

6.2. Community Implications
The combined consultation for these reviews ensure submitters who wish to express their views are able to do so at the one time.

6.3. Risk Management
The Liquor Ban Bylaw 2007 review must be completed before 18 December 2018 or it will lapse under s11 of the Local Government (Alcohol Reform) Amendment Act 2012.

Review of the elements of the Bylaw must be supported by evidence as outlined in s147A of the Amendment Act.

Review of the Local Alcohol Policy must be completed in accordance with provisions in the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 sections 95 and 97. Evidence to support new elements must be provided and reasons for decisions clearly documented.

Section 95 of the Amendment Act requires that any amendment of the Policy is undertaken …..as if it were the adoption of a local alcohol policy. This means that a provisional policy
must be notified and any submitter to the draft policy has the right of appeal against elements of the provisional policy.

6.4. **Health and Safety**

Nil

7. **CONTEXT**

7.1. **Policy**

This is not a matter of significance in terms of the Council’s Significance and Engagement Policy.

7.2. **Legislation**

- *Local Government Act 2002, s83*
- *Local Government Act (Alcohol Reform) Amendment Act, s147*
- *Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012, subpart 2 local alcohol policies, sections 95 and 97*
- *Sale and Supply of Alcohol Regulations 2013*
- *New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990*

7.3. **Community Outcomes**

*There is a safe environment for all*

- Harm to people from natural and man-made hazards is minimised and our district has the capacity and resilience to respond to natural disasters.
- Crime, injury and harm from road accidents, gambling, and alcohol abuse are minimised.

*The distinctive character of our towns, villages and rural areas is maintained*

- The centres of our main towns are safe, convenient and attractive places to visit and do business.

*Businesses in the district are diverse, adaptable and growing*

- There are growing numbers of businesses and employment opportunities in our district.
- There are sufficient and appropriate places where businesses are able to set up in our district.

7.4. **Delegations**

Jurisdiction of District Planning and Regulation Committee, Liquor Policy and Liquor Ban Bylaw:

(9) Authority to initiate a Special Consultative Procedure, or otherwise consult the community on matters to the committee’s activities and where the proposed consultation is not contrary to an established Council position.
DRAFT (4 April 2018)

Local Alcohol Policy Research Report

February 2018
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<th>Approved by</th>
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<td></td>
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<td>1 March 2018</td>
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<td>Nick Harrison Manager, District Planning and Regulation</td>
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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this report is to identify key trends in relation to alcohol in the Waimakariri District and to inform the review of the Waimakariri District Council's Local Alcohol Policy.

1.2 Scope

This report aligns with the requirements of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 s78(2), s95 and s97, and the information reported complies with the statutory requirements for the review of a local alcohol policy.

The report includes:

- an overview of the Waimakariri District’s demographic profile, as well as information about the people who visit the District as tourists or holiday-makers;
- a review of the objectives and policies of the District Plan;
- analysis of the number, location and licensed hours of Waimakariri’s licensed premises;
- information about the District’s liquor ban areas;
- overall health indicators of the Waimakariri District;
- analysis of various other indicators including crime, safety and traffic data to contribute to understanding the nature and severity of alcohol related problems.
- monitoring of the effect of the Local Alcohol Policy over the last three years.
2 Background

2.1 Context

On 18 December 2012 the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 came into force. This new Act empowered territorial authorities to develop local alcohol policies which licensing decision-makers are required to consider.

One of the key drivers behind the new Act was an increased focus on local decision-making. The development of a Local Alcohol Policy enabled the Council to tailor some of the new national provisions, such as maximum trading hours, to local circumstances.

The Waimakariri District Council adopted its Local Alcohol Policy (LAP) on 3 February 2015 and it came into force on 16 February of the same year. At the time of adopting the LAP Council confirmed their decision to review the policy in three years rather than the statutory six years. This decision was made because the policy, and the process for applying/enforcing it through the District Licensing Committee, was new legislation and it was considered prudent to undertake an early review to consider if the policy was appropriately cast.

Since 2013 a number of territorial authorities have developed LAPs, with a number being subject to appeal to the Alcohol Regulatory Licensing Authority (ARLA). Elements that attracted a number of appeals were trading hours. Section 45 of the Act provide for the maximum trading hours permitted for premises in a district to become those stated in the LAP (rather than the national trading hours). In hearing the appeals ARLA observed that “…..[an] accurate interpretation in the context of s.43 is that the default hours are by the statute itself deemed to be reasonable; as default maximum hours. The Authority is not convinced that this constitutes a presumption. Rather in the absence of a LAP with its own local considerations, the default hours are reasonable. They provide a useful guide or starting point as to those maximum hours that are reasonable in light of the objective of the Act.”

ARLA then decided that: “In many cases (such as in Tasman) there are no on-licences exercising hours as extensive as the default hours. In such a situation, as was done in the Tasman decision, the existing trading hours (as distinct from licensed hours) applying in the district will prove a starting point.”

The guidance provided by ARLA in its decisions will be considered as the review of the Waimakariri’s LAP progresses.

2.2 Legislative framework

The object of the Act is:

a) the sale, supply, and consumption of alcohol should be undertaken safely and responsibly; and
b) the harm caused by the excessive or inappropriate consumption of alcohol be minimised.

---

Under the Act a territorial authority may have a policy relating to the sale, supply or consumption of alcohol within its district. A local policy:

a) may provide differently for different parts of its district; and
b) may apply to only part (or 2 or more parts) of its district; and
c) may apply differently to premises for which licences of different kinds are held or have been applied for.

Section 77 of the Act describes the contents of a local alcohol policy which may include policies on any or all of the following matters relating to licensing (and no others):

a) location of licensed premises by reference to broad areas;
b) location of licensed premises by reference to proximity to premises of a particular kind or kinds;
c) location of licensed premises by reference to proximity to facilities of a particular kind or kinds;
d) whether further licences (or licences of a particular kind or kinds) should be issued for premises in the district concerned, or any part of the district;
e) maximum trading hours;
f) the issue of licences, or licences of a particular kind or kinds, subject to discretionary conditions;
g) one way door restrictions.

Section 78 of the Act describes the process territorial authorities must undertake to produce a draft policy and in particular the issues it must have regard for when producing this draft, which are:

a) the objectives and policies of its district plan; and
b) the number of licences of each kind held for premises in its district, and the location and opening hours of each of the premises; and
c) any areas in which bylaws prohibiting alcohol in public places are in force; and
d) the demography of the district’s residents; and
e) the demography of people who visit the district as tourists or holiday-makers; and
f) the overall health indicators of the district’s residents; and
g) the nature and severity of the alcohol-related problems arising in the district.

Section 97 of the Act requires territorial authorities to review it (the LAP), using the special consultative procedure, -

a) No later than 6 years after it came into force; and
b) No later than 6 years after the most recent review of it was completed.

Section 95 allows a territorial authority to amend its LAP and requires that under s95(2) “This Act, with any necessary modifications, applies to the amendment of a local alcohol policy as if it were the adoption of a local alcohol policy.”
2.3 Strategic and policy links

2.3.1 Community outcomes

The Waimakariri District Council aims to meet the current and future needs of its communities for good quality local infrastructure, local public services and performance of regulatory functions, guided by community outcomes.

**There is a safe environment for all**
- Harm to people from natural and man-made hazards is minimised and our district has the capacity and resilience to respond to natural disasters;
- Crime, injury and harm from road accidents, gambling, and alcohol abuse are minimised.

**The distinctive character of our towns, villages and rural areas is maintained**
- The centres of our main towns are safe, convenient and attractive places to visit and do business.

2.3.2 Liquor Ban Bylaw 2007

Bylaws help to ensure the community remains safe and healthy. They are an important tool to help protect the environment, as well as protecting the public from nuisance and minimising the potential for offensive and disorderly behaviour.

The objective of the Liquor Ban Bylaw 2007 is to stop people taking liquor into the public places listed, to assist in:

- *Protecting the public from nuisance*
- *Protecting, promoting and maintaining public health and safety*
- *Minimising the potential for offensive behaviour in public places*

2.3.3 Road Safety Action Plan 2017-2018

Road safety action plans are the primary mechanism for coordinating education, engineering and enforcement approaches to road safety at a district and sub-regional level. Territorial authorities lead these plans as they own and maintain the land transport infrastructure assets and have statutory objectives to promote community wellbeing and improve the performance of the land transport system.

The road safety action plans also support the implementation of New Zealand’s road safety strategy, Safer Journeys³, by outlining actions for the district that will also address and progress the national road safety actions.

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³ Safer Journeys: New Zealand’s Road Safety Strategy 2010-2020 (“Safer Journeys”)
3 The Alcohol Industry

In the Waimakariri there are 27 off-licensed premises, 57 on-licensed premises, 14 club licenses and 2 workingmen’s clubs operating under Permanent Charter (as at 30 November 2017).

In February 2017 (Stats NZ, Business Demography data) the hospitality industry in the District comprises of 126 businesses with a total of 845 employees compared with 115 businesses and 700 employees in 2012. The number of employees is a ‘head count’ of salary and wage earners.

The following graph shows the type of business and the number of employees for each:

(Source: Statistics New Zealand, February 2012 and 2017 Business Demography Surveys)

This shows that in this district there has been a 20% increase in the number of people employed in the hospitality industry since 2012 and a 9.6% increase in the number of hospitality businesses.

The manufacturing of alcoholic beverages within the District is limited, with two wineries and one distillery in production.
4 Regional Policy Statement and Waimakariri District Plan

4.1 Objectives of the Canterbury Regional Policy Statement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Relevant Objectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management of development (wider region)*</td>
<td>5.3.3</td>
<td>To ensure that substantial developments are designed and built to be of a high quality, and are robust and resilient: (1) Through promoting, where appropriate, a diversity of residential, employment and recreational choices, for individuals and communities associated with the substantial development; and (2) Where amenity values, the quality of the environment, and the character of an area are maintained, or appropriately enhanced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Definition: *Wider region “those areas of the Canterbury Region outside of the Greater Christchurch area defined on Map 1 in Chapter 5 – Development of Greater Christchurch.”

Chapter 6 of the Canterbury Regional Policy Statement, Recovery and Rebuilding of Greater Christchurch, describes the direction for growth, development and enhancement of urban and rural areas of the Greater Christchurch area including the eastern part of the Waimakariri District. The purpose of this chapter is to ensure appropriate urban development is enabled within specified spatial areas around Greater Christchurch so that resources can be focussed on rebuilding and delivering growth and recovery to these priority areas.

4.2 Waimakariri District Plan

The Waimakariri District Plan identifies issues considered important in relation to sustainable management of the environment. It has been prepared in conjunction with the local community and to manage the issues outlined in the plan a number of objectives, policies and methods (including rules) have been developed which relate to land use and subdivision.

The District Plan is constantly evolving and undergoing review to meet the changing needs, demands and resources of the region.

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4 Canterbury Regional Policy Statement 2013, Environment Canterbury
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Relevant Objectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban environment</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>Potential adverse effects of population growth, development, and subdivision on the rural setting and the built, social, economic and cultural fabric of urban environments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15.1.1.3</td>
<td>Promote subdivision design and layout that maintains and enhances the different amenity values and qualities of the different urban environments by: a. – e. … f. avoiding or mitigating conflicts between the effects of different land uses, such as between residential and business activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structures</td>
<td>12.1.1.1</td>
<td>Maintain and enhance the positive contribution that buildings and structures, and the spaces between them, make to the character and amenity of urban areas where people reside, the neighbourhood and streetscape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noise</td>
<td>12.1.1.10/11</td>
<td>Control noise to a level that is not unreasonable, measured against the character and circumstances of the zone. Avoid noise adversely affecting the amenity values and health and safety of people on neighbouring sites or zones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business zones</td>
<td>16.1.1</td>
<td>Maintain different zone qualities which provide opportunities for a range of business development appropriate to the needs of the business community, residents and visitors while sustaining the form and function of the urban environments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential zones</td>
<td>17.1.1</td>
<td>Residential zones that provide for residents’ health, safety and wellbeing and that provide a range of living environments with distinctive characteristics.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The retail rules in the District Plan (31.21.1.8/9) limit retail activity to 20% of floor area in any Residential 1, 2, 3, 4A, 4B, 5, 6A or 7 Zone, Rural Zone, or Business 2 or 3 Zone and require goods retailed from any site in these zones to be produced and/or processed on the site including ancillary products and goods. Excluded from these rules is the Business 1 Zone which predominantly encompasses the town centres (see map appendix 1).
5 Licence Information

5.1 Number and location of licenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Licence</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Off licensed premises</td>
<td>bottle stores, supermarkets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>On licensed premises</td>
<td>bars, cafes, restaurants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Club licences</td>
<td>RSA, sports clubs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Club licences</td>
<td>Permanent Charter (Workingmen’s clubs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total licences</td>
<td>All types of licence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**100 Total licences at 30 November 2017

5.1.1 Special Licences

In the last three years (1 December 2014 – 30 November 2017) there were 287 special licences requested representing 531 events. These special licences covered a wide range of events from ‘special occasion’ celebrations such as weddings and birthdays to larger events such as A & P Shows, Harness Racing, Rugby Sevens, Muscle Car Event, Rodeo and Bull Riding.

Over the three years a small number (8) of the licences requested for on-licensed premises, were to extend hours for New Year’s Eve celebrations and a further four licences extending hours for sporting events.

Of the 287 licences requested 2 percent were Class 1 (1 large event; more than 3 medium events; more than 12 small events), 43 percent were Class 2 (3 to 12 small events; 1 to 3 medium events) and the remaining 55 percent were Class 3 (1 or 2 small events).5

5 Sale and Supply of Alcohol (Fees) Regulations 2013, s9 Special licence classes

(Photo: Susan Dalzell, Mandeville Rodeo 2014, Barbara Clouston from Otatua riding Snapper)
5.2 Licensed hours for off-licensed premises

The licensed hours for off-licensed premises do not necessarily reflect the actual opening hours of the establishments. The opening hours seem more likely to relate to commercial considerations rather than strict adherence to the actual hours licensed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Licensed hours</th>
<th>Advertised hours of opening where they differ from licensed hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kaiapoi</td>
<td>Countdown</td>
<td>Monday to Sunday</td>
<td>7.00 am to 10.00 pm</td>
<td>8.00 am to 10.00 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New World</td>
<td>Monday to Sunday</td>
<td>7.00 am to 10.00 pm</td>
<td>7.30 am to 9.00 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Super Liquor</td>
<td>Monday to Sunday</td>
<td>9.00 am to 10.00 pm</td>
<td>Sunday – Tuesday 10.00 am – 9.00 pm   Sunday – Saturday 10.00 am – 10.00 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bottleland</td>
<td>Monday to Sunday</td>
<td>9.00 am to 10.00 pm</td>
<td>Monday 12.00 pm – 8.00 pm       Tuesday – Wednesday 10.00 am – 8.00 pm   Thursday 10.00 am – 8.30 pm   Friday – Saturday 10.00 am – 9.00 pm   Sunday – Closed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Grain Spirits</td>
<td></td>
<td>Monday to Sunday</td>
<td>8.00 am to 7.00 pm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craft Bar &amp; Kitchen</td>
<td></td>
<td>Monday to Sunday</td>
<td>8.00 am to 10.00 pm</td>
<td>Monday – Friday 11.00 am – 10.00 pm   Saturday – Sunday 9.00 am – 10.00 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaikanui Tavern</td>
<td></td>
<td>Monday to Sunday</td>
<td>8.00 am to 10.00 pm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashley</td>
<td>Ashley Hotel</td>
<td>Monday to Sunday</td>
<td>8.00 am to 10.00 pm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxford</td>
<td>Supervalue</td>
<td>Monday to Sunday</td>
<td>7.00 am to 10.00 pm</td>
<td>7.30 am to 7.30 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oxford Liquor Store</td>
<td>Monday to Sunday</td>
<td>10.00 am to 10.00 pm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cust</td>
<td>Cust Hotel</td>
<td>Monday to Sunday</td>
<td>11.00 am to 10.00 pm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rangiora</td>
<td>Plough Hotel</td>
<td>Monday to Sunday</td>
<td>9.00 am to 10.00 pm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Liquorland</td>
<td>Monday to Sunday</td>
<td>7.00 am to 10.00 pm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New World</td>
<td>Monday to Sunday</td>
<td>8.00 am to 10.00 pm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Liquor Centre</td>
<td>Monday to Sunday</td>
<td>8.00 am to 10.00 pm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Countdown (East)</td>
<td>Monday to Sunday</td>
<td>7.00 am to 10.00 pm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henrys</td>
<td></td>
<td>Monday to Sunday</td>
<td>7.00 am to 10.00 pm</td>
<td>Monday – Thursday 10.00 am – 9.00 pm   Friday – Saturday 10.00 am – 10.00 pm   Sunday 11.00 am – 7.00 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Super Liquor</td>
<td>Monday to Sunday</td>
<td>9.00 am to 10.00 pm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackhouse Vineyard</td>
<td></td>
<td>Monday to Sunday</td>
<td>9.00 am to 9.00 pm</td>
<td>Monday – Sunday 9.00 am – 8.00 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pak n Save</td>
<td></td>
<td>Monday to Sunday</td>
<td>7.00 am to 10.00 pm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Days</td>
<td>Licensed hours</td>
<td>Advertised hours of opening where they differ from licensed hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaiapoi</td>
<td>Mandeville Tavern</td>
<td>Monday to Thursday Friday &amp; Saturday Sunday</td>
<td>8.00 am to 11.00 pm 8.00 am to 1.00 am 8.00 am to 10.00 pm</td>
<td>Monday – Sunday 11.30 am – 9.00 pm Wednesday – Friday 7.30 am – 7.30 pm Saturday – Sunday 9.30 am – 7.30 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Three Cows Restaurant</td>
<td>Sunday to Thursday Friday &amp; Saturday</td>
<td>11.00 am to 11.00 pm 11.00 am to 1.00 am</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.3 Hours for on-licensed premises

In the Waimakariri District there are 73 on-licensed premises comprised of hotels and taverns (8), cafes and restaurants (49) and sports and chartered clubs (16).

The licensed hours for these premises do not necessarily reflect the actual hours of opening and closing. The opening hours seem more likely to relate to commercial considerations rather than strict adherence to the actual hours licensed.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Licensed hours</th>
<th>Advertised hours of opening where they differ from licensed hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Teppanyaki Takao Hilton Street</td>
<td>Sunday to Thursday Friday &amp; Saturday</td>
<td>10.00 am to 11.00 pm 10.00 am to 1.00 am</td>
<td>Sunday – Thursday 5.30 pm – 11.00 pm Friday – Saturday 5.30 pm – 1.00 am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Teppanyaki Takao Williams Street</td>
<td>Sunday to Thursday Friday &amp; Saturday</td>
<td>10.00 am to 11.00 pm 10.00 am to 1.00 am</td>
<td>5.30 pm – 11.00 pm Closed Monday – Wednesday and public holidays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kanniga Thai</td>
<td>Sunday to Thursday Friday &amp; Saturday</td>
<td>12.00 pm to 11.00 pm 12.00 pm to 12.00 am</td>
<td>Tuesday – Thursday 5.00 pm – 9.00 pm Friday – Saturday 5.00 pm – 10.00 pm Sunday 5.00 pm – 9.00pm Monday – Closed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kaikanui Chinese Restaurant BYO</td>
<td>Sunday to Thursday Friday &amp; Saturday</td>
<td>8.00 am to 11.00 pm 8.00 am to 1.00 am</td>
<td>Monday – Tuesday 4.30 pm – 10.00 pm Wednesday – Thursday 4.30 pm – 11.00 pm Friday – Saturday 11.30 am – 11.30 pm Sunday 11.30 am – 10.00 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sundayshine Vietnamese</td>
<td>Monday to Sunday</td>
<td>10.00 am to 10.00 pm</td>
<td>Monday – Saturday 11.00 am – 2.00 pm 7 days 4.30 pm – 9.00 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spice N Life</td>
<td>Sunday to Thursday Friday &amp; Saturday</td>
<td>10.00 am to 11.00 pm 10.00 am to 1.00 am</td>
<td>Tuesday – Thursday 5.00 pm – 9.00 pm Friday – Saturday 5.00 pm – 9.30 pm Sunday 5.00 pm – 9.00 pm Monday – Closed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jagz of Sovereign</td>
<td>Monday to Sunday</td>
<td>8.00 am to 11.00 pm</td>
<td>Tuesday – Sunday 9.00 am – 10.00pm Monday 9.00 am – 9.00pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tikka Talk</td>
<td>Monday to Sunday</td>
<td>9.00 am to 11.00 pm</td>
<td>Sunday – Wednesday 11.30 am – 2.00pm 4.30 pm – 9.00 pm Thursday – Saturday 11.30 am – 2.00 pm 4.30 pm – 10.00 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zaafran Moroccan</td>
<td>Monday to Sunday</td>
<td>10.00 am to 11.00 pm</td>
<td>Monday – Thursday 11.00 am – 11.00 pm Friday 11.00 am – 12.00 am Saturday 9.00 am – 12.00 am Sunday 9.00 am – 10.00 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Craft Bar &amp; Kitchen</td>
<td>Sunday to Thursday Friday &amp; Saturday</td>
<td>8.00 am to 11.00 pm 8.00 am to 1.00 am</td>
<td>Monday – Thursday 11.00 am – 11.00 pm Friday 11.00 am – 12.00 am Saturday 9.00 am – 12.00 am Sunday 9.00 am – 10.00 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>On-Licensed Hours</td>
<td>Licensed hours</td>
<td>Advertised hours of opening where they differ from licensed hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Khmer Angkor</td>
<td>Monday to Sunday</td>
<td>10.00 am to 2.00 pm 5.00 pm to 9.00 pm</td>
<td>Sunday – Wednesday 9.00 am – 4.00 pm  Thursday – Saturday 9.00 am – 9.00 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paris for the Weekend</td>
<td>Sunday to Thursday  Friday &amp; Saturday</td>
<td>8.00 am to 11.00 pm 8.00 am to 1.00 am</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pineacres</td>
<td>Sunday to Thursday  Friday &amp; Saturday</td>
<td>8.00 am to 11.00 pm 8.00 am to 1.00 am</td>
<td>Monday – Saturday 11.00 am – 11.00 pm  Sunday 9.00 am – 11.00 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indian Lotus</td>
<td>Monday to Sunday</td>
<td>11.30am to 9.30pm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kaikanui Tavern</td>
<td>Sunday to Thursday  Friday &amp; Saturday</td>
<td>8.00 am to 11.00 pm 8.00 am to 1.00 am</td>
<td>Sunday – Thursday 11.00 am – 11.00 pm  Friday – Saturday 11.00 am – 12.00 am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tee House Caterers</td>
<td>Sunday to Thursday  Friday &amp; Saturday</td>
<td>8.00 am to 11.00 pm 8.00 am to 12.00 am</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban Revival</td>
<td>Sunday to Thursday  Friday &amp; Saturday</td>
<td>8.00 am to 11.00 pm 8.00 am to 1.00 am</td>
<td>Tuesday – Friday 7.30 am – 4.00 pm Saturday 8.30 am – 4.00 pm  Sunday 9.00 am – 4.00 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ashley</td>
<td>Ashley Hotel</td>
<td>Sunday to Thursday  Friday &amp; Saturday</td>
<td>8.00 am to 11.00 pm 8.00 am to 1.00 am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ohoka</td>
<td>Darjon</td>
<td>Sunday to Thursday  Friday &amp; Saturday</td>
<td>8.00 am to 11.00 pm 8.00 am to 1.00 am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mandeville Sports</td>
<td>Sunday to Thursday  Friday &amp; Saturday</td>
<td>8.00 am to 11.00 pm 8.00 am to 12.00 am</td>
<td>Monday – Sunday 6.30 am – 10.00 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oxford</td>
<td>Cafe 51</td>
<td>Sunday to Thursday  Friday &amp; Saturday</td>
<td>8.00 am to 11.00 pm 8.00 am to 1.00 am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rustic Country</td>
<td>Sunday to Thursday  Friday &amp; Saturday</td>
<td>8.00 am to 11.00 pm 8.00 am to 1.00 am</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Black Beech Pizza &amp; Wine</td>
<td>Sunday to Thursday  Friday &amp; Saturday</td>
<td>8.00 am to 11.00 pm 8.00 am to 1.00 am</td>
<td>Monday – Tue Closed Wednesday – Thursday 4.00 pm – 9.00 pm  Friday – Saturday 4.00 pm – 10.00 pm  Sunday 4.00 pm – 9.00 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cust</td>
<td>Cust Hotel</td>
<td>Sunday to Thursday  Friday &amp; Saturday</td>
<td>11.00 am to 11.00 pm 11.00 am to 1.00 am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Route 72</td>
<td>Sunday to Thursday  Friday &amp; Saturday</td>
<td>8.00 am to 11.00 pm 8.00 am to 12.00 am</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rangiora</td>
<td>Plough Hotel</td>
<td>Sunday to Thursday  Friday &amp; Saturday</td>
<td>8.00 am to 11.00 pm 8.00 am to 1.00 am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>On-Licensed Hours</td>
<td>Advertised hours of opening where they differ from licensed hours</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Days</td>
<td>Licensed hours</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Monday – Sunday 10.00 am – 10.00 pm</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Monday – Sunday 7.00am – 5.30 pm</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Tuesday – Sunday 5.00 pm – 9.00 pm</td>
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<td>Monday – Sunday 8.00 am – 11.00 pm</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Monday – Sunday 8.00 am – 1.00 am</td>
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<td>The Brook Bar &amp; Eatery</td>
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<td>Sushi Ya</td>
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<td>Nomnom Kitchen</td>
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<td>Golden Panda</td>
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<td>Mediterranean Food Co</td>
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<td>Kingsford Kitchen</td>
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<td>The Station</td>
<td>Sunday to Thursday</td>
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<td>Woodend Tavern</td>
<td>Sunday to Thursday</td>
<td>8.00 am to 11.00 pm</td>
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<td>Pegasus Flat White</td>
<td>Sunday to Thursday</td>
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<td>Pegasus</td>
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### Location

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Licensed hours</th>
<th>Advertised hours of opening where they differ from licensed hours</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pegasus Golf &amp; Sports</td>
<td>Sunday to Thursday</td>
<td>8.00 am to 11.00 pm 8.00 am to 12.00 am</td>
<td>Monday – Wednesday 8.00 am – 5.30 pm Thus 8.00 am – 8.00 pm Friday 8.00 am – 9.00 pm Saturday 7.30 am – 9.00 pm Sunday 7.30 am – 6.00 pm</td>
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<tr>
<td>LeMondaygrass</td>
<td>1 May to 31 August</td>
<td>9.00 am to 8.00 pm 9.00 am to 10.00 pm</td>
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<td>Anglers Arms</td>
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<td>Brick Mill Café</td>
<td>Sunday to Thursday</td>
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### Club-licensed Premises:

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<th>Licensed Hours</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kaiapoi Rugby</td>
<td>Monday to Friday</td>
<td>12.00pm to 10.00pm 11.00am to 1.00am 11.00am to 10.00pm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northern Bulldogs Rugby League</td>
<td>Sunday to Thursday</td>
<td>11.00am to10.00pm 11.00am to12.00am</td>
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<tr>
<td>Woodford Glen</td>
<td>Sunday to Thursday</td>
<td>7.30pm to 11.00pm 7.30pm to 1.00am</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kaiapoi Tennis</td>
<td>Monday to Thursday</td>
<td>11.00am to 11.00pm 11.00am to 1.00am 11.00am to 10.00pm</td>
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<td>Riverside Bowling</td>
<td>Monday to Sunday</td>
<td>10.00am to 10.00pm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oxford Rugby</td>
<td>Sunday to Thursday</td>
<td>4.00pm to 11.00pm 2.00pm to 12.00am</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waimakariri Gorge Golf</td>
<td>Monday to Friday</td>
<td>11.00am to 8.00pm 10.30am to 9.00pm</td>
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<td>Ashley Rugby</td>
<td>Monday to Thursday</td>
<td>7.00pm to 10.30pm 7.00pm to 12.00am 12.00pm to 9.00pm</td>
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<td>Rangiora</td>
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<td>Public Holidays</td>
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<td>Rangiora</td>
<td>Golf</td>
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<td>Southbrook</td>
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**Permanent club Charter**

- Kaiapoi Workingmens Club
- Oxford Workingmens Club
6 Local Alcohol Policy Monitoring

6.1 Police

Sergeant 1, Rangiora:

I have been a Police Officer for 32 years. I am a Sergeant in the Police and have been based in Rangiora and the Waimakariri area for over 8 years. In my role as a Sergeant I am involved in responding to calls for service across the Waimakariri District and the supervision of police staff, coordinating and overseeing all police response within the District. I have a good understanding of the policing issues across the Waimakariri area and regularly work weekend shifts until 3.00 a.m. in the morning.

I’m aware the Council’s Local Alcohol Policy came into force in February 2015.

My first comment I’d make about the LAP is that the introduction of the Local Alcohol Policy has had the most significant impact on police, and policing, than any other piece of legislation, or technology or initiative or idea. Police have introduced a number of initiatives all designed at reducing crime -primarily focusing on prevention. Prevention has been the catch-cry for Police for several years now and a number of initiatives have been introduced to try and reduce crime. In my opinion nothing Police have introduced or changed has achieved anywhere near close to what the LAP has achieved in the Waimakariri area.

By changing the licensing hours from 3.00 a.m. closing to 1.00 a.m. closing on Friday and Saturday nights, we have witnessed a massive reduction in alcohol related harm. Previously we would have assaults, fights, disorder, damaged letter-boxes, pulled out trees etc etc but that has all changed. Since the hours went back to 1.00 a.m. Police have seen a real shift in the drinking culture and a huge reduction in alcohol related harm. Every weekend we used to have fights in the pubs involving huge numbers of intoxicated and aggro persons. People simply couldn’t drink until 3.00 a.m. without getting drunk and aggro. With 2 hours less drinking – this has made all the difference to us.

Getting back to the LAP, we are happy with the special licences in the District such as the Muscle car madness event, the Rodeo, New Year’s Eve in hotels. Things appear to be working well there and Police have no issues around these events nor any issues around the granting of special licences.

Police do not have any issues with alcohol or alcohol related harm in the mornings as a result of off-licences being able to sell alcohol between 0700hrs and 2200hrs. I’m not aware of anyone being open that early in the morning. If they are the Police have no issue, nor do we have any issue with them closing at 2200hrs but we would not want bottle stores open after 2200hrs. Any later just means drinking later and from police experience, once you have people drinking past 1.00 a.m. then that’s when Police have problems with assaults, wilful damage, fights and disorder.

Sergeant 2, Rangiora:

I am a Police Sergeant based in Rangiora and the Waimakariri area. I have been in the Police for over 42 years and have been based in Rangiora for the last 19 years. One of my main roles is in responding to calls for service across the Waimakariri District along with the supervision of police staff and resources - coordinating and overseeing the police response within the Waimakariri District. I believe I have a very good understanding of the policing
issues across the Waimakariri area and I regularly work weekend shifts until 3.00 a.m. in the morning.

I’m aware the Waimakariri District Council’s Local Alcohol Policy came into force in February 2015.

I have heard the response from the previous Sergeant about the LAP and concur entirely with his comments. I’d just add the following. For years and years, prior to the LAP, I attended numerous fights and complaints of disorder in and around the hotels and bars in the Waimakariri area. Invariably these brawls often involved huge numbers of intoxicated and aggressive patrons, brawling in the hotels and spilling out into the streets, usually between 2.30 a.m. to 3.30 a.m. in the morning. We often had the team policing unit from Christchurch city out to assist us. I would be the first to admit that our pubs were out of control. There was a huge drinking culture that saw totally intoxicated persons drinking in pubs with very little that police could do about it because there were just too many people to sort out. Every bar had intoxication issues and this went on week after week, year after year.

The new legislation has been instrumental in Police and the town reclaiming the streets and pubs back. Licensees are also a lot easier to deal with now. The introduction of the local alcohol policy which saw the hours go back from 3.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. has been the best thing that Police and this District have ever seen. The reduction in alcohol related harm is massive. We used to see the weekend CIB (Detectives) staff head off to Christchurch public hospital on Saturday and Sunday mornings to interview victims in Christchurch Hospital whom had been viciously assaulted the night before. If it wasn’t someone in hospital then it would be a sexual assault victim that they would have to interview. There were a lot of sexual type attacks due to late night (3.00 a.m.) incidents where women were sexually assaulted. Drink driving and serious car crashes were also common the later it got. I frequently used to advise parents that their teenagers were in hospital from car accidents, but this is also rare now. I’m in charge of overseeing the traffic unit based at Rangiora and in charge of traffic matters for all of North Canterbury. I have noted since the inception of the LAP that drink driving incidents in the Waimakariri District have diminished considerably and I put that down to the earlier closing times at the Hotels.

6.2 Medical Officer of Health

6.2.1 Community and Public Health – Alcohol Licensing Officers

Licensing Officer 1:

I have noticed that Waimakariri District has grown significantly in the last 18 months during the monitoring visits that I have carried out alongside Police and Council. We had an increased number of new licence applications particularly in Rangiora after the completion of the rebuild on High Street.

I usually monitor in the evening on a weekend as well as a full day during the week where I visit an area within Waimakariri. Daytime visits are usually to premises which have a renewal or new application in.

Generally I don’t see much evidence of alcohol related harm in the vicinity, the streets are clean and tidy, there’s little/no graffiti and the good order and amenity of the locality around premises is pleasant and agreeable.
Harm caused by excessive or inappropriate consumption of alcohol that I have witnessed in the streets has been at night time and in close proximity to a particular premise. As a tri agency, we have addressed this with the licensee and the matter has been resolved quickly.

Further points to note:
- In most areas the liquor ban seems to be effective in reducing littering of alcohol products
- In my opinion, limiting new off licence applications to businesses in Zones 1 and 2 has been a positive step for the community. There has been strong community objections to off licence applications in Kaiapoi, Rangiora and in Oxford.
- Rugby season in Waimakariri brings issues for taverns regarding touring teams drinking out in team kit well as arriving pre-loaded.
-Courtesy vehicles seem to be a predominant way of ensuring patrons have a safe mode of transport home as taxis and Uber are not prevalent in rural areas. Late night on licences have reported problems with intoxicated customers being dropped off by other licenced premises and expecting entry, and then transport home once they have been refused entry.
- There has been an attempt to unify times for late night on licensed premises becoming supervised from 9pm or 10pm- most premises have agreed with this.

Licensing Officer 2:

I work for Community and Public Health in Canterbury as an Alcohol Licensing Officer. I have a delegation from the Canterbury Medical Officer of Health issued pursuant to section 151, Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012. I am based in Christchurch. I have been in this role for over 13 years.

Prior to this role I was the alcohol licensing Sergeant for NZ Police in Christchurch. I spent a total of 25 years in the Police. My role in the police included alcohol licensing monitoring in central Christchurch from 1993 to 1996 and in 1996 I was appointed to the role of Sergeant in charge of alcohol licensing, a role I held until I left Police in 2001. I have effectively been closely involved in working primarily with alcohol licensing for 21 of the last 25 years. My role with Community and Public Health involves working closely with Police, Canterbury District Health Board staff along with Council liquor licensing inspectors.

I have attended numerous court hearings, Liquor Licensing Authority/Alcohol Regulatory & Licensing Authority, District Licensing Agency/Committee hearings, in relation to a multitude of alcohol licence applications. I am currently assigned to the Christchurch and Hurunui area for Community and Public Health work though I have covered most areas of Canterbury and provide support for my colleagues on the West Coast, Mid and South Canterbury. I believe I have an extensive knowledge of alcohol licensing, alcohol related harm and the alcohol industry.

One of the Districts that I was previously responsible in my role with Community and Public Health, was the alcohol licensing in the Waimakariri District. I had a very close association with Police, industry representatives and licensing inspectors in this District. The role involved tri-agency meetings, alcohol licence reporting, one on one meetings with licensees, monitoring and enforcement, and the coordination of controlled purchase operations.

The Waimakariri District Council introduced their Local Alcohol Policy in February 2015. Prior to the LAP coming into force I recall numerous issues within the Waimakariri District. I attended meetings with licensees, I attended tri-agency meetings with licensing inspectors and police and hence was well informed of the alcohol related harm issues in the District. When out and about monitoring and inspecting premises, I witnessed a lot of disorder and
fights, especially around the High Street and Ashley St area in Rangiora. This area was particularly close to two drinking establishments. I observed a number of patrons these establishments, walk up and congregate around the Cenotaph corner and drink. I often saw urine, vomit and smashed beer bottles in and around the doorway of the Reid’s Supercheap Autos which was right next to the Cenotaph. The intoxication levels in hotels in the area were very high.

I also witnessed intoxication issues and disorder in hotels in Kaiapoi. On one occasion I recall a very high percentage of patrons at one tavern were intoxicated and disorderly. The place was a powder keg and you could tell it was about to explode. Two police officers came in and quietly went about moving people on. They were lucky they managed to achieve this as it was about to erupt. You could literally feel the tension in the air and it was all from excessive alcohol.

There was largely a "drink to get drunk" culture prior to the LAP. While I no longer directly work within the Waimakariri area, I live in the area and frequently visit Rangiora and Kaiapoi. With the introduction of the LAP I have seen a significant change in the District. I believe the LAP has clearly had an impact on improving the amenity and good order of the area. I don’t see the fights any more, I don’t see the high intoxication levels anymore, I don’t see the broken bottles or vomit around the High Street shops.

The LAP sent a powerful message to the pubs and the licensees. It demonstrated to the industry that there was community & Council interest in how the pubs were run and it provided the control mechanism to control the behaviours which resulted in a reduction in alcohol related harm. It set down a no-nonsense mentality and expectation on the part of the licensees and managers. Bringing the hours back from 3.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. was one of the instruments in achieving this culture change.

During the consultation for the LAP, I recall a lot of concern from the licensees that the LAP and the change in hours would affect their livelihoods and that it would be bad for business. I beg to differ. No-one is complaining now, I haven’t seen any establishment go out of business because they can’t open to 3.00 a.m. anymore. Around town now, since the introduction of the LAP I have, from time to time walked around Kaiapoi and Rangiora and visited licensed premises socially. I have witnessed first-hand how improved it is now. People are now much more restrained. You walk past other groups and they're not plastered and looking for a fight as was previously the case. Licensees appear to have got on board with the LAP and we don’t see anywhere near the culture of ‘drinking to get drunk’ as we previously did.

The LAP has also been successful in the rural pubs as well. From my own observations I can see a real change in the levels of intoxication. Nowadays you see happy people enjoying their night out. Contrast this to pre-LAP where previously people drunk a lot more and with that came the niggle and aggression that went with it.

I'm very supportive of the LAP and of Waimakariri retaining their LAP with the current conditions.

6.3 Waimakariri District Council Licensing Inspectors

Licensing inspectors report positive feedback regarding the LAP. At pre-licence application meetings new licensees are advised of the LAP and the elements applying to their application.
Overall, licensees applying for renewal or new alcohol licences are in support of the LAP, there has been no criticism regarding maximum trading hours for either on- or off-licensed premises.

Inspectors confirm that the LAP has proved to be an effective tool for negotiating special licences for major events. The LAP is flexible enough to cover all types of events, has ensured good compliance and enables effective enforcement. In the last three years events have been held in the District with good outcomes for the community, Police and inspectors, with no major issues occurring.

At a recent New Zealand Institute of Licensing Inspectors conference feedback from inspectors suggests that where LAP are in effect the elements of the policies are bold enough to assist inspectors to be effective in helping to reduce alcohol related harm in their communities.

6.4 District Licensing Committee

Over the last three years, six hearings have been held by the District Licensing Committee (DLC). These hearings involved applications for new and renewal licensed premises ranging from a night club, sports club, tavern, bars and stand-alone bottle store.

The community have taken the opportunity to express their opinion of the applications by submitting to the DLC. On one occasion (stand-alone bottle store) 40 submissions opposing the licence were received plus a petition with 170 signatures, one submission was received in support.

The majority of concern by submitters to the DLC hearings were around ‘good order and amenity’ of the local area. Some submitters go on to explain the concern about the availability of alcohol in small towns and the detrimental effect it can have on families and the community.

An application notified that does not meet element(s) of the Local Alcohol Policy are also identified by submitters in their opposition, including the Medical Officer of Health and Police.

6.5 Discretionary conditions

The Act s77(f) allows local authorities to set discretionary conditions when issuing licences and to include these conditions in the LAP. The Waimakariri LAP gives examples of discretionary conditions that may be applied to different licence types as a provision to the granting of a licence.

The discretionary conditions are applied on a case-by-case basis in agreement with the applicants. Having two duty managers on busy nights for premises that had compliance issues is an example of the conditions that have been set.

Specific conditions are put on special licences such as the Canterbury Rodeos, Muscle Car Madness and other major events that take place in the district. These conditions are discussed with the Inspector, Police and the Medical Officer of Health and the applicants to ensure the best possible outcome (giving effect to the object of the Act to minimise alcohol related harm) for the participants and wider community.
6.6 Neighbouring Authority Local Alcohol Policies

6.6.1 Selwyn District Council

Selwyn District Council has a Local Alcohol Policy in force. The policy regulates the operating hours of on-, off-, club and special licences and the location of licensed premises. Maximum trading hours set by this policy are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licence</th>
<th>Maximum trading hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On-licence (restaurants, function centres, cafes)</td>
<td>Seven days a week: 7 am to 1 am the following day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On-licence (taverns and hotels)</td>
<td>Seven days a week: 7 am to 2 am the following day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-licence premises (all)</td>
<td>Seven days a week: 7 am to 9 pm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-licence (hotel bedroom mini-bars)</td>
<td>Monday to Sunday 24 hours a day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Club licences (all, except ski field clubs)</td>
<td>Sunday to Thursday: 8 am to 10 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Club licences (ski fields)</td>
<td>Friday and Saturday: 8 am to 12 midnight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Seven days a week: 7 am to 1 am the following day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Selwyn policy allows for new licences for ‘stand-alone’ bottle stores include Business Zones, Neighbourhood and Local Centres as identified in the Selwyn District Plan. Discretionary conditions are identified for: club licences; and on-licenced and off-licensed premises.

6.6.2 Hurunui District Council

Hurunui District Council has a Local Alcohol Policy in force. The policy regulates the maximum trading hours for licensed premises in the District. Maximum trading hours set by this policy are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licence</th>
<th>Maximum trading hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On-licence (tavern, restaurant and hotel-style)</td>
<td>Seven days a week: 8 am to 2 am the following day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-licences (all types)</td>
<td>Seven days a week: 7 am to 10 pm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Club licences</td>
<td>Sunday to Friday: 8 am to 10 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special licences</td>
<td>No later than 2 am.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Saturday: 8 am to 12 midnight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Hurunui policy does not designate specific locations for ‘stand-alone’ bottle stores. Discretionary conditions are identified to apply to: the designation of licensed areas; outside licensed areas; special licences; and hotel (serviced accommodation) mini-bars.

6.6.3 Christchurch City Council

On 23 November 2017 Christchurch City Council decided not to notify its provisional Local Alcohol Policy and to start a new policy development process after concluding that the community would be best served by having the opportunity to be part of a fresh policy approach.
7 Liquor ban areas

7.1 Overview

The Waimakariri District Council adopted a Liquor Ban Bylaw in October 2009. The Bylaw applies to the towns of Woodend, Kaiapoi, Rangiora and Oxford, the beach settlements and Ashley Gorge. The objective of the bylaw is to stop people taking liquor into the public places listed (see map Appendix 1 of the bylaw document), to assist in:

- Protecting the public from nuisance
- Protecting, promoting and maintaining public health and safety
- Minimising the potential for offensive behaviour in public places

7.2 Key issues

The purpose of the Liquor Ban Bylaw is to stop people taking and consuming liquor in public places such as the town centre parks or beach areas as a measure to assist in the control of vandalism, nuisance, disorder and driving offenses.

The Liquor Ban Bylaw 2007 is currently under review, to be completed by August 2018.

7.3 Monitoring and enforcement

Police have the power to search any vehicle or container in the possession of a person entering a public place to determine if that container or vehicle contains liquor, where the bylaw is in effect. A breach of the bylaw may result in the liquor being seized and forfeited to the Crown and the person being convicted of an offence. Any person committing an offence against the bylaw is liable for fines as provided in Section 242 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Over the last five years Council Greenspace contractors have collected information about alcohol related litter and vandalism in the parks and reserves including those in the liquor ban areas. This information has been provided to Police to assist with identifying district ‘hot-spots’ for alcohol related nuisance, vandalism and harm, and potential breaches of the bylaw.

Police support the Alcohol ban areas and a Sergeant comments “I have noticed an incredible change around the streets of Rangiora, Oxford and Kaiapoi. There are more people who feel safer in walking around. The liquor ban plays a major part in this. If people sit around drinking alcohol, we end up with incidents of intimidation and people being abused. Because people are not allowed to sit around and drink – people are more inclined now to visit the restaurants in the area and walk from one venue to another. Please do not change the liquor ban as we will definitely see these groups of thugs reappear on our streets and the behaviour that we used to observe – the abuse and intimidation – will all return and the decent people will all disappear.”

7.3.1 New Zealand Police infringement notices issued 2013 – 2015

The following graph shows the number of infringement notices issued in the District where alcohol bans are in force. There is no record of warnings given or people asked to leave the alcohol ban areas.
Waimakariri District: Infringement notices issued
2013 - 2017

- Under 18 without parent/guardian in a public place drinking alcohol
- Under 18 without parent/guardian has alcohol to consume in a public place
- Under 18 had alcohol in a public place
- Possessed alcohol in an alcohol banned area
- Person under 18 drank liquor in public place
- Consumed alcohol in an alcohol banned area
- Brought alcohol into an alcohol banned area
8 Demographic information

8.1 District demographic profile

The key features of the District’s population are its rapid growth since 1991 and its distinctive age structure showing:

- a percentage of children 0 – 14 years higher than for the Canterbury region and New Zealand as a whole; and
- a relative absence of people in the 15-29 age group; and
- a high percentage of people in their middle years.\(^6\)

The District also has a relatively high percentage of people 65 years and over, and this number is projected to increase more rapidly than for many other territorial authority areas in New Zealand over the next 20 years.

The following graph shows the growth in population, by age group, for the District comparing numbers in each age group reported in the 2006 and 2013 census, plus the estimated number of people as at 30 June 2017. The 2017 estimate shows an increase in the number of young children (0 – 14 years) and adults in the 20 – 39 age group. The estimated figures also indicate an ongoing trend in the aging of the District’s population with notable increases in numbers of people aged from 45 years up.

![Waimakariri District, usually resident population by age group](image)

(Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 and 2013 Census, 30 June 2017 population estimates)

\(^6\) Waimakariri District Profile 2013; June 2014
The following graph compares the Waimakariri District, Canterbury region and New Zealand age distribution of residents from the 2013 Census. This clearly demonstrates fewer residents in the Waimakariri District in the 15 – 29 age group.

(Source: 2013 Census: Statistics New Zealand)

The Waimakariri District has a similar percentage of children 0 – 4 years as New Zealand, and a higher percentage of children aged 5 – 14 years than the Canterbury region or New Zealand.

The District also has a higher percentage of people between the ages of 30 – 49 than either the Canterbury region or New Zealand in 2013. The high numbers of people in these age groups mean that the percentage increase in the population 65 years and over is likely to be very high in the near future.

The Waimakariri District had a population of 49,989 as at the March 2013 census, and is estimated to have approximately 59,200 residents as at 30 June 2017.

The Waimakariri District's population is very similar to the wider New Zealand population when comparing other key demographic indicators such as income, deprivation index and household composition. It is therefore reasonable to assume that other demographic attributes of the New Zealand population can also be applied to the population of Waimakariri.

7 Statistics New Zealand population estimates 30 June 2017
8.2 Tourists and holiday makers

The Waimakariri District does not have a large tourist industry. It is not a destination for guided tour groups and although it is part of the Inland Scenic Route 72, tourists are more likely to pass through the District than stay for extended periods.

Statistics New Zealand Accommodation Survey, October 2017 reports that from January 2015 (to October 2017) there have been an average of 19 establishments offering accommodation in the District. The average length of stay for guests is 2.15 days, with an average occupancy rate of 10.4%. There is evidence of a slightly higher occupancy rate from November to March each year. There is an average of two guests per stay-unit night.8

In addition, Enterprise North Canterbury report that there are over 100 Bed and Breakfast and AirBnB currently operating in the district. This does not take into account friends and family staying in private homes. There is no administrative data to further describe the demographics of these visitors.

Oxford continues to be a centre of attraction for visitors, particularly at weekends, with a Farmers Market, Art Gallery and very popular cafes and restaurants.

A few large scale public events are hosted in the District such as Muscle Car Madness, rodeo and bull riding, harness racing, agricultural and pastoral shows, sports tournaments and series. These events attract a wide range of participants and supporters.

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9 Health indicators

9.1 Alcohol and emergency departments in Canterbury

The following data was provided by the Canterbury District Health Board (CDHB) and includes alcohol related inpatient admissions for Waimakariri patients to Christchurch Hospital. The data is limited but gives an indication of the harm alcohol is having on the District’s resident population.

**Alcohol-related public hospital admissions** for Waimakariri District residents, 2013-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calendar Year</th>
<th>Admissions</th>
<th>ALL alcohol-related episodes</th>
<th>Wholly attributable conditions</th>
<th>Partially attributable chronic conditions</th>
<th>Partially attributable acute conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Total alcohol-related admissions</td>
<td>2114</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>1477</td>
<td>530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AAF* weighted alcohol-related admissions</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage of weighted alcohol-related admissions</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
<td>60.1%</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Total alcohol-related admissions</td>
<td>2309</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>1563</td>
<td>624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AAF* weighted alcohol-related admissions</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage of weighed alcohol-related admissions</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>27.4%</td>
<td>60.8%</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Total alcohol-related admissions</td>
<td>2122</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>1430</td>
<td>573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AAF* weighted alcohol-related admissions</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage of weighed alcohol-related admissions</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>29.0%</td>
<td>58.8%</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Total alcohol-related admissions</td>
<td>2290</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>1496</td>
<td>673</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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9 Coding for hospital admissions is assigned on discharge
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calendar Year</th>
<th>Admissions</th>
<th>ALL alcohol-related episodes</th>
<th>Wholly attributable conditions</th>
<th>Partially attributable chronic conditions</th>
<th>Partially attributable acute conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AAF* weighted alcohol-related admissions§</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage of weighed alcohol-related admissions</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>27.6%</td>
<td>59.6%</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Total alcohol-related admissions</td>
<td>2440</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>1561</td>
<td>757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AAF* weighted alcohol-related admissions§</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage of weighed alcohol-related admissions</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>25.9%</td>
<td>58.9%</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Alcohol attributable fractions (AAFs) were calculated from the level of exposure to alcohol and the causal relationships between alcohol consumption and different disease categories

§ This is the equivalent number of Christchurch Hospital stays that are completely due to alcohol

The following graph shows an increase in the number of alcohol-related public hospital admissions over the last five years. Although the growth in population since 2013 (estimated by Statistics New Zealand to be +18% to 59,200 at 30 June 2017) may play a part in the increase it cannot be wholly attributed to this. Multiple admissions by an individual (or a small number of people) may also contribute to an overall increase.
In 2017, when the admissions are weighted to directly account for alcohol's contribution we find 472 admissions are directly attributable to alcohol.

The proportion of admissions by sub-condition category can be broken down as follows:

- 25.9% wholly attributable admission, i.e. those directly caused by alcohol – most of which broadly relate to dependent drinking.
- 58.9% of alcohol's contribution to these admissions was for chronic disease such as epilepsy, cancers and heart diseases.
- 15.2% were acute admissions such as accidents and injuries that needed an in-patient stay.
10 Nature and severity of alcohol-related problems

10.1 Alcohol-related traffic issues

Road crashes have a social cost including: loss of life and life quality; loss of output due to temporary incapacitation; medical costs; legal costs and vehicle damage costs. As described in the Ministry of Transport’s paper “Social cost of road crashes and injuries 2017 update”\textsuperscript{10}, the “average social cost is estimated at $4,916,000 per fatal crash, $923,000 per reported serious injury crash and $104,000 per reported minor injury crash.” These social costs have been measured and a $value assigned, they do not show the devastating impact road crashes have on families, communities and emergency services. Each figure represents a person whose family, friends, neighbours and community are forever changed. Unforgettable (and unmeasurable) trauma is faced by people working or volunteering as first responders.

Alcohol and drugs seriously affect drivers’ ability by slowing reaction times and affecting senses and judgement. Alcohol is the second biggest contributing factor to road crashes in New Zealand.\textsuperscript{11}

From 1 December 2014, the alcohol limit was lowered for drivers aged 20 years and over. The current legal limit for alcohol is 250 micrograms per litre of breath or 50 milligrams per 100 ml of blood for drivers 20 years or over. There is a zero alcohol limit for driving if you are under 20.

The following information has been retrieved from the New Zealand Transport Agency’s (NZTA) Crash Analysis System (CAS) for the Waimakariri District between 1 January 2015 and 31 December 2017.

10.1.1 Reported crashes

- Between 1 January 2015 and 31 December 2017 there were 694 reported crashes (223 injury and 452 non-injury crashes) in the Waimakariri District.

- These crashes resulted in nine people being killed and 75 seriously injured, 148 minor injury

Source: NZTA Crash Analysis Data

\textsuperscript{10} Ministry of Transport, Social Cost of road crashes and injuries 2017 update, December 2017
\textsuperscript{11} https://www.nzta.govt.nz/safety/driving-safely/alcohol-and-drugs/
10.1.2 Crash location

Of the 522 (81%) crashes on local roads 39% were on urban roads and 42% on rural roads. A further 19% were on the state highways with 15% of these on the rural state highways and 4% on urban as shown on the figure below.

Of the 694 reported crashes 42% were attributed to a loss of control or head-on crashes (22% straight lost control/head on, 20% bends lost control/head on). A further 26% were rear end/obstruction crashes, and 24% were crossing/turning crashes. 40% of the crashes occurred at intersections and 59% involved multiple parties.

Source: NZTA Crash Analysis Data
10.1.3 Alcohol related crashes

NZTA suggest that ‘alcohol suspected’ results should be reported with caution as since July 2016 a discrepancy between data collection by Police and NZTA may have resulted in over or under reporting. Police and NZTA are working together to implement a common understanding of ‘alcohol suspected’ and to ensure alcohol crashes are updated with receipt of more alcohol test results.

The following graph shows a comparison of the number of crashes in the District where alcohol is proven/not proven (or suspected) to be a factor:

![Graph showing comparison of crashes](image)

Source: NZTA Crash Analysis Data

The crashes where alcohol was a proven or suspected factor are as follows:

- 72 crashes involved alcohol resulting in 1 death, 18 injury, (8 serious injury, 10 minor injury) 53 non-injury
- 65% of drivers at fault or part fault in alcohol related injury crashes in the period 2015-2017 were under 39 years of age. These were mainly male drivers.
- 75% of crashes where alcohol was a factor were single party
- Alongside alcohol, poor handling was a factor in 38% of all crashes

The Council's Road Safety Operational Plan 2017-18 includes drink/drug driving as an area of concern in the target areas.
10.2 Alcohol-related crime

Police do not have data that shows a direct causal link between alcohol and criminal activity. Criminal activity where alcohol is potentially to be a contributing factor has been identified and the following table compares the Waimakariri District with the rest of New Zealand in these occurrence type categories. The data used is from ‘recorded occurrences’ at the ‘initial attendance complete’ stage of the process and does not include changes to offence categories as a result of the subsequent investigation.\(^\text{xii}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occurrence Type Category</th>
<th>Waimakariri District</th>
<th>New Zealand</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acts intended to cause injury</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>99,268</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual assault and related offences</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>16,236</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abduction, harassment and other related offences against a person</td>
<td>672</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>81,696</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>18,949</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>12,389</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property damage and environmental pollution</td>
<td>812</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>102,932</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public order offences</td>
<td>1,312</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>311,846</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>137,158</td>
<td>17.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,415</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>780,474</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The proportion of alcohol related crime to all reported criminal occurrences is estimated at 50% for the Waimakariri and 52% for the whole of New Zealand. The following graph shows the percentage of each occurrence type category (alcohol as a possible contributing factor) comparing the Waimakariri District with New Zealand.

This graph shows that over the last three years the Waimakariri District is similar to the whole of New Zealand when it comes to occurrences of the above categories of crime. The exceptions are in public order offences and traffic and vehicle regulatory offences where the Waimakariri has a lower percentage of these compared to the rest of New Zealand. Conversely, the Waimakariri has a higher percentage of offences against a person and property damage and environmental pollution than the rest of New Zealand.

10.3 2015 Community Survey

The Waimakariri District is accredited as an International Safe Community, which the World Health Organisation recommends as an effective approach for community injury/violence prevention.

Respondents to the 2015 Community Survey were asked to indicate how safe members of their households felt in a variety of places in the District.

Over 90% of respondent household members report feeling safe in their homes during the day and at night. Similarly, the perception of safety is high when respondents are in their cars, with just under 90% feeling safe on both rural and urban roads. Walking at night and being in the District’s parks and reserves are activities which are perceived as a little less safe by household members.

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13 2015 Community Survey, Waimakariri District Council (TRIM: 160602052463)
The issues around parks and reserves mainly concern groups of youths who behave in a rude and intimidating manner making people reluctant to use these areas, particularly at night.

A rural respondent reports their concern around "drinking and gun use in rural areas… and drinking and driving between properties."
11 Availability of public transport

The Waimakariri District does have a public transport service to and from Christchurch but there is no public transport available for those living in the rural areas to the west of the District.

There is a regular bus service from Rangiora via Kaiapoi to Christchurch and return with the latest return trip being close to midnight on week and Saturday nights. The latest bus service from the city to Pegasus/Waikuku via Kaiapoi and Woodend, leaves the Christchurch Bus Interchange at 9.07 pm on a week night, 10.42 pm on Saturday night and 9.42 pm on Sunday night.

There are no public transport services to the more rural areas to the north (Loburn, Ashley, Sefton) or to the West (Cust, Oxford, West Eyreton) of the District.

Licensed premises in the District have, and promote, courtesy vans for patrons. These are used extensively particularly in the west of the District where distances to licensed premises are greater and there are no public transport options available.
12 Summary

The Waimakariri District is growing with an estimated increase in usual residents of around 18% since 2013, giving an estimated residential population of 59,200 at 30 June 2017.

The Waimakariri District Council’s Local Alcohol Policy has been in effect for three years. Reports from Council’s partner agencies (Police, Medical Officer of Health and Licensing Inspectors) indicate the elements of this policy have contributed to reducing alcohol related harm in the District. Police report an improvement in the drinking culture in the District since the maximum trading hours for on-licensed premises were pulled back from 3.00 am to 1.00 am with fewer assaults, sexual assaults and fights.

Licensing Inspectors report that applicants for new licences are accepting of the parameters of the Local Alcohol Policy. There has been a 20% increase in the number of people employed in the hospitality industry since 2012 and a 9.6% increase in the number of hospitality businesses.

Over the three years there have been 287 special licences requested representing 531 events. These have been a wide range of events from ‘special occasion’ such as weddings and birthdays through to rodeos, agricultural and pastoral shows, Muscle Car Madness and rugby sevens. Consultation with the partner agencies and organisers of events have resulted in appropriate discretionary conditions to ensure effective management of alcohol sales and consumption.

A review of the advertised opening hours of licensed premises (as at November 2017) shows that the majority do not use the full extent of their legally licensed hours.

The neighbouring authorities of Selwyn and Hurunui District show some variation in the maximum opening hours and the provisions around ‘stand-alone’ bottle stores. This reflects the nature of the Local Alcohol Policy being a community based policy taking into account the wishes of each community. Christchurch City currently does not have a Local Alcohol Policy in effect.

In 2017, 472 admissions to Christchurch Hospital from the Waimakariri District are directly attributable to alcohol. 26% of these admissions are wholly attributable to dependent drinking, a further 59% is for chronic disease such as epilepsy, cancer and heart disease where alcohol is a major contributing factor and the final 15% were acute admissions for accidents and injuries that needed an in-patient stay.

From 1 January 2015 – 31 December 2017 there were 72 motor vehicle accidents in the District resulting in one death, 18 injury (8 serious injury, 10 minor injury) and 53 non-injury crashes. The Council’s Road Safety Operational Plan 2017-18 includes drink/drug driving as an area of concern in the target areas.
13 Conclusions

The Waimakariri’s Local Alcohol Policy has been in effect since 15 February 2015. Since that time Police, Medical Officer of Health and Licensing Inspectors have reported an improvement in the control of licensed premises and a reduction in alcohol related harm in the District.

There is a growing hospitality industry and local events where special licenses are issued are effectively managed with tri-agency co-operation and in consultation with the applicant. The majority of licensed premises do not make full use of their maximum licensed hours when comparing the advertised hours of opening.

Limiting new off licence applications to businesses in Zones 1 and 2 has been a positive step for the community. There have been strong community objections to off licence applications in Kaiapoi, Rangiora and in Oxford.

There is no Police data indicating a direct causal link between crime in the District and alcohol consumption, the anecdotal evidence provided by two senior Police Officers indicates the improvement they have witnessed since the Local Alcohol Policy has been in force. Similarly the Community and Public Health Licensing Inspectors report an improvement in the environment with the town centres being clean and tidy and pleasant places to visit.

There is no clear indication of any issues with the current elements of the Waimakariri District’s Local Alcohol Policy.
Appendix 1: Map of Waimakariri District Plan Business Zones
Draft Local Alcohol Policy 2018

Statement of Proposal
Contents

1 Introduction ................................................. 1
2 Reasons for the proposal ............................. 1
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1 Introduction

The Waimakariri District Council's Local Alcohol Policy (LAP) came into effect on 16 February 2015. On adoption of the policy Council resolved to review it in three years instead of the statutory six. It was decided to have an earlier review date to give a formal opportunity for Council, its partner agencies and key stakeholders as well as the wider community, to consider the application and efficacy of the policy under the new regime.

The Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 (the Act) Section 95 Amendment of local alcohol policies and Section 97 Local alcohol policies to be reviewed every 6 years, allow councils to review and amend their policies.

A LAP is a set of policies made by a council in consultation with its community concerning the licensing of premises for the sale and supply of alcohol.

A LAP can only deal with matters relating to licensing; through a LAP, communities are able to set the direction on some or all of the following matters:

- the location of licensed premises near certain types of facilities, such as in specific neighbourhoods or near schools or churches;
- the density of licensed premises by specifying whether further licences or types of licences should be issued for premises in the district or in a particular area;
- “one-way door” conditions for licensed premises that would allow patrons to leave premises but not enter or re-enter after a certain time;
- discretionary conditions in a licence;
- restrictions or extensions to the maximum trading hours set in the Act.

In addition, a LAP may apply differently to different kinds of licensed premises.

2 Reasons for the proposal

The Waimakariri District Council has decided to review its LAP in order to confirm the elements of the policy are still relevant for licensing within the District. Council recognises that within the community there is concern about the effects of excessive and inappropriate drinking.

Council views a LAP for this District as an important tool to assist the District Licensing Committee in making its decisions and to help in the achievement of the object of the Act.

The object of the Act is that—

(a) the sale, supply, and consumption of alcohol should be undertaken safely and responsibly; and
(b) the harm caused by the excessive or inappropriate consumption of alcohol should be minimised.
Under the Act, the harm caused by the excessive or inappropriate consumption of alcohol includes—

(a) any crime, damage, death, disease, disorderly behaviour, illness, or injury, directly or indirectly caused, or directly or indirectly contributed to, by the excessive or inappropriate consumption of alcohol; and

(b) any harm to society generally or the community, directly or indirectly caused, or directly or indirectly contributed to, by any crime, damage, death, disease, disorderly behaviour, illness, or injury of a kind described in paragraph (a).

3 Summary of proposed changes

The LAP for the Waimakariri District contains the following types of licensing policies:

- variations on the maximum trading hours set in the Act for on-licences and for off-licences;
- one-way door conditions for premises holding on-licences;
- various discretionary conditions for on-licences, off-licences, club licences and special licences;

In undertaking the review of the LAP the Council considered a range of policy options, some of which have been rejected/not included in the reviewed draft LAP.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current element</th>
<th>Proposed element</th>
<th>Support/not support</th>
<th>Summary of reasons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>On-Licence</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hours of operation:</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>Supported</td>
<td>Premises are choosing to close earlier than licensed hours. Police support current hours with anecdotal evidence of improvement in alcohol related issues in the District.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday to Thursday</td>
<td>8.00 am – 11.00 pm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday-Saturday</td>
<td>8.00 am – 1.00 am the following day</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discretionary conditions</td>
<td>Apply as a global condition</td>
<td>Not supported</td>
<td>No supported by evidence. Working well on a case by case basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One way door</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Off-Licence</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hours of operation:</td>
<td>7.00 am – 9.00 pm</td>
<td>Not supported</td>
<td>Not supported by evidence for our District. Possibility of pre/side loading, conclusive local evidence not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday to Sunday</td>
<td>7.00 am – 10.00 pm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>Supported</td>
<td>Evidence of community support where ‘stand alone’ bottle stores have been appealed where licences have been proposed in local centres outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No off-licence is to be issued for any business being a new ‘stand alone’ bottle store, unless that bottle store is located on land zoned Business 1 Zone or Business 2 Zone as defined in the</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current element</td>
<td>Proposed element</td>
<td>Support/not support</td>
<td>Summary of reasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimakariri District Plan. Where a stand-alone bottle store was lawfully established prior to the adoption of this LAP, its use is exempt from clause 4.2.2 until such time as the Council amends this part of the Policy.</td>
<td>Include a 500 metre radius to limit the number of stand-alone bottle stores in small towns.</td>
<td>Not supported</td>
<td>Business 1 and 2 zones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density: no current element</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The District’s town centres are small and drawing a radius from one bottle store as suggested virtually encompasses the whole town centre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Club Licences</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No evidence of issues with alcohol related harm on public holidays at clubs in this District.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hours of operation:</td>
<td>Remove public holidays from this provision.</td>
<td>Not supported</td>
<td>No evidence of issues with alcohol related harm on public holidays at clubs in this District.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Sun – Thurs 8.00 am – 11.00 pm  
Fri, Sat and Public Holidays 8.00 am – 1.00 am the following day                                                                              |                                                                                  |                     | No evidence of issues with alcohol related harm on public holidays at clubs in this District.                                                     |
<p>| <strong>Special Licences</strong>                                                                                                                    |                                                                                  | Supported           | No normalising alcohol as part of children-focused events. The negative effects of excessive consumption of alcohol on children is well documented. HPA in their discussion of alcohol and its effects on children and families indicates that “children in families where an adult abuses alcohol or drinks heavily are known to be vulnerable to a variety of negative effects.” |
| Hours of operation: Restrictions on hours will be imposed if the DLC considers it appropriate in respect of any environmental or other considerations which may require constraints on the hours of operation. Such issues may be raised by the Licensing Inspector, Police or other relevant affected parties. | No special licence will be issued for child-focused events.                     |                     | Drinking at school and early childhood education events where children are present undermines class room health education messages about the non-necessity of alcohol to have fun and recommended parenting strategies to |
|                                                                                  |                                                                                  |                     |                                                                                                                                                 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current element</th>
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<th>Support/not support</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current element</td>
<td>Proposed element</td>
<td>Support/not support</td>
<td>Summary of reasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alteration to hours of operation: An alteration to hours of operation for an event may be applied for by way of a Special Licence to the DLC. A minimum of 20 working days will be required for processing such a licence.</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>Supported</td>
<td>Controls are applied on a case by case basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limits to licensed hours: No licence will be issued for hours of operation after 3.00 am.</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>Supported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Council has consulted the Police, the Medical Officer of Health and the Licensing Inspectors in undertaking this review. The Council has also sought the views of licensees, the Oxford-Ohoka, Rangiora-Ashley, Woodend-Sefton and Kaiapoi-Tuahiwi Community Boards and other stake holders such as Social Services Waimakariri, Waimakariri Health Advisory Group, and the Waimakariri Youth Council.

1 Hammond and Dodd, Southern District Health Board (2016): Setting the Standard, Alcohol sales and promotion in New Zealand Schools
2 Ministry of Education (http://www.education.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Alcohol-Guidance-for-Schools.pdf)
4 Legislative requirements that Council must consider

The Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 (the Act) Section 95 Amendment of local alcohol policies and Section 97 Local alcohol policies to be reviewed every 6 years, allow councils to review and amend their policies.

As required by section 78 of the Act Council has had regard to the following matters when reviewing the LAP:

- the objectives and policies of its district plan; and
- the number of licences of each kind held for premises in its district, and the location and opening hours of each of the premises; and
- any areas in which bylaws prohibiting alcohol in public places are in force; and
- the demography of the district's residents; and
- the demography of people who visit the district as tourists or holidaymakers; and
- the overall health indicators of the district's residents; and
- the nature and severity of the alcohol-related problems arising in the district.

The research report developed in 2013 has been updated to reflect the current environment.
1 Introduction
The *Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012* (the Act) enables the Council to develop a Local Alcohol Policy (LAP) to further control the location of licensed premises, the number of licensed premises in the District or any part of the District, the maximum trading hours, impose discretionary conditions on the issue of licences and impose one-way door restrictions. The District Licensing Committee (DLC) and Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority (ARLA) are required to consider the LAP when making licensing decisions.

2 Policy Context
This Local Alcohol Policy contributes towards control of the adverse effects created by the misuse of alcohol. It reflects the local community’s wishes regarding the sale and supply of alcohol providing local solutions to local problems.

2.1 Definitions

“**Alcohol Management Plan**” is a plan of measures and actions designed to manage the sale and supply of alcohol to achieve the objectives of the *Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012*.

“**Child-focused events**” are events where the focus of the event is on children and young persons (under the age of 18) and activities for them – where the safety, welfare and wellbeing of those children and young persons are paramount.

“**Club**” has the same meaning as section 5 of the *Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012*.

“**Club Licence**” has the meaning given by section 60 of the *Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012*.

“**Discretionary conditions**” in considering any application for a special licence, the Committee may, in deciding whether to grant or refuse the licence, apply any reasonable conditions if, in its opinion, the issuing of the licence, or the consequences of issuing the licence, without those conditions would be inconsistent with the policy.

“**Off-Licence**” has the meaning given by Section 17 and 18 of the *Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012*.

“**On-Licence**” has the meaning given by Section 14 of the *Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012*.

“**One-way door restriction**” has the meaning given by section 5 of the *Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012*.

“**Ready to drink (RTD)**” is an alcoholic drink, combining a spirit with a soft drink.

“**Special Licence**” has the meaning given by section 22 of the *Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012*.

“**Stand-alone bottle store**” is an off-licensed premises, selling primarily only alcohol, displayed and sold from that site, and is not part of an on-licensed business such as a hotel or tavern. An exemption to item 4.2.2 in this policy is available where a stand-alone bottle store was lawfully established at the date of the policy adoption.

“**The Act**” is the *Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012*. 
3 Policy Objective
This policy has the objective of being consistent with the Community Development Strategy\(^1\) and the Community Action Plan on Alcohol\(^2\) prepared for the District as well as the objectives of the *Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012* which is provided for in Section 4 of the Act as:

- the sale, supply and consumption of alcohol should be undertaken safely and responsibly; and
- the harm caused by the excessive or inappropriate consumption of alcohol should be minimised.

4 Policy Statement

4.1 On-licence
Policies related to on-licences also apply to:

- Bring Your Own (BYO) restaurants (endorsed under section 37 of the Act)
- Caterers (endorsed under section 38 of the Act)

4.1.1 Hours of Operation
The hours of operation for on-licences are set by the District Licencing Committee (DLC) after consideration of the reports from the Licensing Inspector, Police, Medical Officer of Health and any objections. Note: an application for an on-licence must comply with the Resource Management Act before it is lodged, however, additional restrictions in respect of hours of operation may be required.

The permitted hours of operation of on-licence premises are as follows:

- Sunday to Thursday: 8.00 am – 11.00 pm
- Friday to Saturday: 8.00 am – 1.00 am (the following day).

4.1.2 Discretionary conditions of on-licences
These discretionary conditions may include (but are not necessarily limited to):

- Provision of additional security (staff)
- The installation and operation of CCTV cameras on the exterior of, and within premises
- Provision of effective exterior lighting
- Restriction on the use of outdoor areas
- Noise control
- One-way door restrictions
- Where the premise is in a non-residential zoned area, extension of the above hours may be considered on the merits of the application.

4.2 Off-Licences

4.2.1 Hours of Operation
The permitted hours of operation of off-licence premises is as follows:

- Monday to Sunday: 7.00 am to 10.00 pm

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\(^1\) Waimakariri District Council Community Development Strategy 2007-2016 (TRIM: 071026034276)

\(^2\) Waimakariri District Council Community Action Plan on Alcohol (TRIM: 090821025046)
4.2.2 Off-Licence Location

No off-licence is to be issued for any business being a new ‘stand-alone’ bottle store, unless that bottle store is located on land zoned Business 1 Zone or Business 2 Zone as defined in the Waimakariri District Plan. Where a stand-alone bottle store was lawfully established prior to the adoption of this LAP, its use is exempt from clause 4.2.2 until such time as the Council amends this part of the Policy.

4.3 Club Licences

A number of clubs are situated in or adjacent to residential zoned areas. The sale of liquor must be secondary to the objectives of the Club, and the licensed hours must also be relevant to the Club’s activities.

4.3.1 Hours of operation

The permitted hours of operation of Club Licenced premises is as follows:

Sunday to Thursday: 8.00 am – 11.00 pm
Friday, Saturday and Public Holidays: 8.00 am – 1.00 am (the following day)

4.3.2 Discretionary conditions of club licences

These discretionary conditions may include (but are not necessarily limited to):

- Advertising signage dimensions, number and location
- For premises in residential zones reduced hours may be considered on the circumstances of each application
- The installation and operation of CCTV cameras on the exterior of, and within premises
- Provision of effective exterior lighting
- Restriction on the use of outdoor areas

4.4 Special Licences

4.4.1 Hours of operation

Restrictions on hours will be imposed if the DLC considers it appropriate in respect of any environmental or other considerations which may require constraints on the hours of operation. Such issues may be raised by the Licensing Inspector, Police or other relevant affected parties.

4.4.2 Discretionary conditions of special licences include:

These discretionary conditions may include (but are not necessarily limited to):

- No premises would generally have more than 12 events under one licence application, however where the events are of low risk, of short duration and are ‘like’ events, as determined by the District Licensing Committee, one application could cover a single 12 month period.
- Sale of alcoholic drinks to be limited, e.g. two per customer at any one time
- Meet the terms of the Alcohol Management Plan for public events
- No alcohol is to be sold in glass containers

4.4.3 Alteration to hours of operation

An alteration to hours of operation for an event may be applied for by way of a Special Licence to the DLC. A minimum of 20 working days will be required for processing such a licence.
DRAFT Local Alcohol Policy

4.4.4 Limits to licensed hours
No licence will be issued for hours of operation after 3.00 am.

4.4.5 Child-focused events
No licence will be issued for child-focused events to support a safe physical and emotional environment for children and young people (under the age of 18 years).

This reinforces school health education messages about alcohol not being needed to have fun and reinforces parenting strategies to reduce adolescent alcohol use.

The identification of a child-focused event is at the discretion of the District Licensing Committee.

5 Links to legislation, other policies and community outcomes
Waimakariri District Council Liquor Ban Bylaw 2007 - update on completion of review
Community Outcomes
2011 – 2016 Road Safety Strategy
Canterbury Regional Policy Statement
Waimakariri District Plan
Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012

6 Adopted by and date
This policy was adopted by Council on XX/XX/XXXX to come into force on XX/XX/XXXX.

7 Review
Review in six years or on request.
Draft Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018

Statement of Proposal
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2 Reasons for the proposal 1
3 Summary of proposed changes 1
4 Legislative requirements that Council must consider 2
   4.1 Is a bylaw the appropriate means to deal with the problem? 3
   4.2 Is the bylaw in the appropriate form? 3
   4.3 Is the bylaw consistent with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990? 3
   4.4 Does the justification for the bylaw exist as required by sections 147 to 147C of the LGA? 4

Appendix 1 5
1 Introduction

The Waimakariri District Council is proposing to revoke its Liquor Ban Bylaw 2007 (the existing Bylaw) and replace it with the Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018 (the proposed Bylaw) and is seeking your views on the proposed changes.

The purpose of the bylaw is to prohibit the possession and/or consumption of alcohol in restricted areas, thereby:

(a) Protecting the public from nuisance in public places
(b) Protecting, promoting and maintaining public health and safety in public places
(c) Minimising the potential for offensive behaviour in public places
(d) Minimising alcohol related harm.

Council must follow the special consultative procedure to review an existing bylaw. This Statement of Proposal has been prepared in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA).

A report on the relevant determinations made by Council under section 155 of the LGA is included in this Statement of Proposal, along with a draft of the proposed Bylaw.

2 Reasons for the proposal

The Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 introduced a number of changes to New Zealand’s approach to the regulation of alcohol. Alongside this legislation, the Local Government (Alcohol Reform) Amendment Act 2012 (the Amendment Act) amended the provisions of the Local Government Act 2002 relating to alcohol bans (previously referred to as liquor bans).

Section 11 of the Amendment Act says that, “Unless earlier revoked, a bylaw under section 147(2) made before the commencement of this section expires 5 years after the commencement of this Act”. The Amendment Act commenced on 18 December 2012, meaning the existing Bylaw will expire on 18 December 2018 unless it is revoked before then.

If Waimakariri’s alcohol ban areas are to continue after 18 December 2018, the existing Bylaw will need to be replaced. Police and Council are of the view the Bylaw has been effective at addressing issues related with alcohol consumption in these areas. Council and Police are in favour of the ban continuing.

3 Summary of proposed changes

The main areas of change between the current bylaw and the draft bylaw are summarised below:

- Replace all use of the word “liquor” with the word “alcohol” to reflect the amended legislation, including replacing the definition of “liquor” with a definition of “alcohol”;
- Amend date references to reflect that this is a new bylaw;
• Amend definitions to bring them in line with the amended legislation;

• Add Murphy Park to the table in section 2: 24/7 alcohol control from beginning of rugby/rugby league season each year. To be advertised two weeks prior to the beginning of the season and at the end of the season.

• Add section 4.2 to include vehicles within public places, in light of changes to the wording of section 147 of the LGA;

• Add section 3 to link the means of providing public notice of a resolution with the LGA definition of “public notice”, including any future amendments of this term, allowing for notice to be by electronic or other means in future should the legislative definition of this term allow for it;

• Amend the wording of section 5 to reflect the new wording of section 147(4) of the LGA (the existing wording reflected former section 147(3) of the LGA which has been replaced by section 147(4)), and

• Correct minor formatting and consistency errors.

As the proposed Bylaw is intended to replace the existing Bylaw it is proposed the existing Bylaw be revoked at the same time as the proposed Bylaw comes into force.

4 Legislative requirements that Council must consider

The LGA1 empowers Council to make bylaws for its district for one or more of the following purposes:

(a) Protect the public from nuisance
(b) Protect, promote and maintain public health and safety
(c) Minimise the potential for offensive behaviour in public places.

Furthermore, the LGA2 specifically empowers Council to make bylaws for the purpose of controlling the consumption and possession of alcohol in public places. However, before it makes such a bylaw, Council must be satisfied that:

• the proposed Bylaw is justified as a reasonable limitation on people’s rights and freedoms;
• there is evidence that the area to which the bylaw is proposed to apply has experienced a high level of alcohol-related crime or disorder (or if an alcohol ban is already operative, then Council must be satisfied that a high level of alcohol-related crime and disorder is likely to arise in the area without the bylaw being made); and
• that the bylaw is appropriate and proportionate in light of that crime and disorder.

Council must also determine whether3:

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1 Section 145 of the Local Government Act 2002
2 Section 147 of the Local Government Act 2002
3 Section 155 of the Local Government Act 2002
a bylaw is the most appropriate way of addressing the perceived issues;
- the draft bylaw is the most appropriate form of bylaw; and
- the draft bylaw gives rise to any implications under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990.

4.1 Is a bylaw the appropriate means to deal with the problem?

The Waimakariri District has had a Liquor Ban Bylaw in effect since 1996. The purpose of the bylaw is to stop people taking alcohol into public places such as the town centre parks or the beach areas as a measure to assist the control of vandalism, nuisance, disorder and driving offences.

It is considered that the bylaw provides the most appropriate mechanism to effectively deal with people drinking in public places in a manner that has a negative impact on the enjoyment and safety of other people using that public space. Police have requested a continuance of the alcohol ban because it is an effective tool to manage and prevent public nuisance behaviour.

The bylaw is perceived by Police and Council to have been an effective tool in reducing alcohol-related crime, disorder and nuisance in the specific locations that the alcohol bans currently apply (attachment A), and has contributed to community perceptions of safety in those areas.

The proposed bylaw aligns with the LGA purposes above, and is considered to be consistent with the approach taken by other local authorities of a similar size and nature.

4.2 Is the bylaw in the appropriate form?

Section 155(2)(a) of the LGA requires an assessment as to whether the bylaw is the most appropriate form of bylaw. The Council can make general bylaws for public health and safety, and specific bylaws for alcohol control in public places. The draft bylaw is consistent with Council document standards and has been written in plain English so far as possible. In this case the Liquor Ban Bylaw 2007 is being reviewed, so the form of bylaw is appropriate.

4.3 Is the bylaw consistent with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990?

Section (155(2)(b) requires that any bylaw is not inconsistent with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990. This Act states:

s5 “subject to section 4 of this Bill of Rights, the rights and freedoms contained in this Bill of Rights may be subject only to such reasonable limits prescribed by law as can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society.”

The LGA 2002 provides for Councils to lawfully place alcohol bans over specific areas of their district, at specific times if there is cause to do so. While the bylaw provides that people can be asked to leave, or to stop consuming alcohol in public places that are subject to a permanent or temporary alcohol ban, it is considered the restrictions are fair and reasonable in the interest of public health and safety. This bylaw does not restrict the movement of people who are not in possession of alcohol or those drinking alcohol in private premises.
It is considered that the proposed bylaw does not give rise to any implications under the *Bill of Rights Act 1990*.

4.4 Does the justification for the bylaw exist as required by sections 147 to 147C of the LGA?

The provisions under sections 147 to 147C were added to the LGA as part of the wider alcohol reform that took place alongside the enactment of the *Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012*. These amendments have introduced new evidence-based requirements that Council must be satisfied have been met, before it makes a bylaw for alcohol control in public places.

Council staff reviewed the original reasons for the Liquor Ban Bylaw 2007 being developed and the areas contained within the bylaw being identified as areas of high crime and nuisance at the time. As part of this review comment was sought from key Council staff and contractors and Police to ascertain the current situation. Appendix 1 provides the summary of this research.

Detailed Police crime profile reports for Rangiora, Kaiapoi, Oxford and Woodend have been considered by Council. In making the decision to review the bylaw Council is also aware of estimations that only 31 percent of crime is reported to Police nationally, and this figure reduces further where there is alcohol involved.⁴ Therefore, Police statistics can only show part of the picture.

The bylaw focuses on specific locations in the district where Council considers that a high proportion of the offences committed are alcohol-related, and a high proportion of offences are committed in public places. It is considered that a high level of alcohol-related crime and disorder is likely to arise in the town centres if the current alcohol bans were revoked. The extent of the proposed alcohol control areas in the draft bylaw are supported by Police and the majority of community feedback received so far.

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⁴ New Zealand Crime and Safety Survey 2014
Appendix 1

Summary of reasons behind the establishment of current alcohol ban areas under Waimakariri District Council’s Liquor Ban Bylaw 2007.

Comments from Greenspace staff and contractor, and Police report the current situation in the areas identified.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location of alcohol ban</th>
<th>Original reasons for establishing ban</th>
<th>Current situation comment(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashley Gorge</td>
<td>Initially put in place to control unruly New Year’s eve behavior with a marked change in the incidence of antisocial behavior once the bylaw was in effect.</td>
<td>Greenspace: Camp Managers happy with the current bylaw for Ashley Gorge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beach Settlements</td>
<td>Initially put in place to control unruly New Year’s eve behavior with a marked change in the incidence of antisocial behavior once the bylaw was in effect.</td>
<td>Greenspace: No issues at the beaches on New Year’s Eve Council is aware of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaiapoi Town</td>
<td>Town centre control was initially for Friday and Saturday nights but at the request of Police this was extended to a 24/7 ban as it was believed it would have significant benefits in the control of antisocial behavior. Resident reports in 2008 continuing issues around Kaikanui Street and the reserve along the railway line. Problems with drinking, littering, loitering and antisocial behavior. Requesting extra signage to advertise liquor ban area.</td>
<td>Greenspace: Routine reports of alcohol related antisocial behavior linked with groups in and around Trousellot Park, skate-park. CCTV and no alcohol signage recently installed by WDC. Significant vandalism reported in Hinemoa Park toilets including arson, with alcohol and some drug debris recovered on a regular basis. Police: Constable in Kaiapoi for seven years. Has seen a sharp decline in public disorder especially on Williams Street where the liquor ban has been in place for some time. Although only two Liquor Infringement notices issues in previous years several warnings have been given. In his experience the public are normally very receptive to Police advising of the liquor ban (if they do not know of it), the locals know of it and normally abide by it. In his opinion removing the bylaw will be a step backwards especially with a new bar opening on Williams/Charles Street and...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of alcohol ban</td>
<td>Original reasons for establishing ban</td>
<td>Current situation comment(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>---------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>concern around an overflow of drinking on the street as this is near the new Church and Library. Suggests that although there has been little (documented) enforcement it (the Bylaw) is a strong deterrent and an effective tool.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxford</td>
<td>In February 2008 Council received a letter from the District’s Member of Parliament reporting correspondence from an Oxford resident complaining about groups of youths loitering in public places, littering the areas with broken glass and intimidating local residents. In March Police report the incidents of alcohol-fueled offending increasing in Oxford and supporting a 24/7 alcohol ban covering the reserves in the town and an area enclosed by High Street, Church Street, Main Street and Bay Road as well as the length of Main Street from Mill Road to High Street.</td>
<td>Greenspace: Agree with original reasons for establishing a ban. No routine problems reported to Greenspace, with minor littering and evidence of occasional alcohol consumption around the skate-park. Barracks Reserve now a hotspot for vandalism including grass burnouts and evidence of alcohol consumption. X2 seats/picnic tables and newly planted trees vandalized recently.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Rangiora                | In 2004 the Liquor Ban Bylaw provided coverage from 7 pm – 7 am. A change to 24/7 coverage was requested by Police because of the combined factors of lowering the drinking age and a general change in drinking habits. The ban being turned on and off in Waimakariri caused enforcement issues particularly with local youth who were well aware of the times and dates the ban did not apply. It was also considered confusing to the public in general. Examples to support the change to a 24/7 ban in 2007 were:  
  - Thursday, 17 May at 9.30 pm, a group of youths observed drinking at skate-board park. All over 18 years constituting no offence, however moved on by Police to prevent disorder/damage. Group returned an hour later where one youth was arrested for disorderly behavior.  
  - Sunday, 13 May at 11 pm, a male arrested for disorder offence. He was part of a group drinking at Dudley Park. No liquor ban in place. | Greenspace: Alcohol consumption is occurring in the vicinity of Dudley Park skate-park. Alcohol containers regularly collected from this area. Recent vandalism to new picnic table by skate-park. Other hotspot areas include Victoria Park with additional evidence of drugs in park and toilets. Kowhai Avenue reserve also routinely used for alcohol consumption by youths. Ashley Bridge Picnic grounds also prone to alcohol consumption with minor vandalism in the past. Police: On a recent late shift Constable stopped a car load of 16-17 and 18 year olds in King Street, beside the cinema. They had open boxes of |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location of alcohol ban</th>
<th>Original reasons for establishing ban</th>
<th>Current situation comment(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|                         | • Friday, 4 May at 2 pm, an 18 year old male arrested for urinating in front of school children at skate park. Quantity of alcohol present within. No liquor ban in place.  
• Tuesday, 1 May at 1:00 pm, a male and female both in 40's, sitting in Victoria Park drinking from Bourbon cans. Groups of youths congregated nearby. Couple spoken to by Police but refused to leave. No liquor ban in place. | alcohol in the vehicle. Instead of receiving an infringement they opted for disposal of the alcohol thereby avoiding $250 fines each. |
|                         | Police reminded Council that a liquor ban bylaw “…gives Police powers to remove persons in breach of the bylaw, but Police are required to give offenders reasonable opportunity to leave the area. This condition is important, as it alleviates the potential for normally law-abiding individuals to come into conflict with Police that leads to prosecution.” | |
|                         | In March 2009 Police request extension to Liquor Ban area to include Ivory Street to Queen Street to include KFC area because of complaints from KFC manager about youths gathering in KFC car park and surrounding streets consuming alcohol. Police report ongoing issues in this area with groups gathering. | |
| Woodend                 | In 2007 as part of the consultation on the review of the 2004 Bylaw, Woodend resident’s association requested a permanent liquor ban to be implemented in the township of Woodend. They report that over the previous 12 months there had been a significant increase in petty crime and vandalism. They had evidence that indicated that alcohol use is a part of the growing community problem. The school reported increase in broken glass, bottles and cans in and around their buildings, playground structures and within the park areas.  
Woodend Beach residents report rowdy and at times menacing drinking parties on the reserve adjacent to Ferry Road, occurring Friday and Saturday nights. Bon fires on the beach with associated broken bottles and cans. Northern end of reserve had become a popular spot for groups of drunken teenagers drinking, shouting, swearing, vomiting and roaring | Greenspace: Generally no significant problems reported on a routine basis to WDC Greenspace.  
Occasional littering with alcohol-related bottles and cans around the Woodend Recreation ground and surroundings. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location of alcohol ban</th>
<th>Original reasons for establishing ban</th>
<th>Current situation comment(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>around the roads and grassed areas leaving the area littered with bottles and other debris.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following graph shows the number of alcohol related litter incidents reported by the Council’s contractor. These figures do not show incidents of vandalism although where alcohol related litter is reported this may well be associated with acts of vandalism. A number of parks and reserves have had one or two incidents over the three years, these have been noted but not included in this graph.

*Note: there is no recorded information for 2016 year.*
New Zealand Police infringement notices issued 2013 – 2015

The following graph shows the number of infringement notices issued in the District where alcohol bans are in force. There is no record of warnings given or people asked to leave the alcohol ban areas.

Additional comments from Police

Sergeant with 32 years in Police, the last eight in the Waimakariri District: I have noticed an incredible change around the streets of Rangiora and Oxford and Kaiapoi. There are more people who feel safer in walking around. The liquor ban plays a major part in this. If people sit around drinking alcohol, we end up with incidents of intimidation and people being
abused. Because people are not allowed to sit around and drink – people are more inclined now to visit the restaurants in the area and walk from one venue to another. Please do not change the liquor ban as we will definitely see these groups of thugs reappear on our streets and the behaviour that we used to observe – the abuse and intimidation – will all return and the decent people will all disappear.

Sergeant in Police for over 42 years, the last 19 years in the Waimakariri District: I would also like to support the continuation of the liquor ban areas in Waimakariri. I’ve also noted that in the old days we had groups of trouble-makers sitting around drinking alcohol and intimidating people. We don’t get that anymore and that’s because of the Liquor ban. If the liquor ban goes then this will re-occur. I’ve never seen the Waimakariri District looking so good in terms of vibrancy and aesthetics. People feel safe and walking around at night is now safe. I would not like to return to the days when there was no liquor ban.

Murphy Park Reserve

Recent communication from a Police Officer working with alcohol licensing indicates problems arising in Murphy Park during the rugby and rugby league seasons with supporters, particularly from visiting clubs, drinking on the side-lines. Both clubs have licensed areas set aside for supporters, where they can watch the game, but this has proved ineffective in managing alcohol consumption on the side-lines.

This communication has been supported by a letter from the Northern Bulldogs Rugby League Club outlining their difficulties with spectators drinking large volumes of alcohol they bring to the games. They report trying to designate a ‘Drinking Zone’ but on each occasion this has been met with abuse from spectators.

The request from the Club is for the Council to implement an Alcohol Control area for Murphy Park that is enforceable by Police. The Club take the safety and wellbeing of all their members, visiting teams, spectators and match officials very seriously and are concerned that it is only a matter of time before there is a serious incident in the carpark involving intoxicated spectators leaving in their vehicles.
DRAFT ALCOHOL CONTROL BYLAW 2018
## Contents

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Waimakariri District Council
Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018

1 General

1.1 Scope

The Local Government Act 2002, section 147, gives authority to territorial authorities to adopt bylaws to regulate activities which can be carried out in roads, public places and reserves. The purpose of this Bylaw is to enhance safety and public enjoyment of public places by providing for alcohol control in specified public places, and for specified days, times and events.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of the bylaw is to prohibit the possession and/or consumption of alcohol in restricted areas, thereby:

(a) Protecting the public from nuisance in public places
(b) Protecting, promoting and maintaining public health and safety in public places
(c) Minimising the potential for offensive behaviour in public places
(d) Minimising alcohol related harm.

1.3 Definitions

For the purposes of this Bylaw the following definitions shall apply:

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

Alcohol ban means a bylaw made under section 147 of the Local Government Act 2002.

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

Offence means a breach of an alcohol ban.

Public notice has the meaning given in section 5 of the Local Government Act 2002.

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.

Public places also include: (c) a road, whether or not the road is under the control of the territorial authority; and (d) any part of a public place.

Restricted place means a public place (within the meaning of section 147(1)) in respect of which an alcohol ban is in force.

Specified day is a specific day or part of a day identified in this Bylaw, or in a Council resolution passed for the purposes of this Bylaw and to which the prohibitions and controls of this Bylaw apply to any specified public place or specified event.
Specified event is an event identified in this Bylaw or in a Council resolution passed for the purpose of this Bylaw, and to which the prohibitions and controls in this Bylaw apply. Refer to conditions applying in section 170 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Specified period is a period specified in this Bylaw, or in a Council resolution passed for the purpose of this Bylaw, and in respect of which the prohibitions and controls in this Bylaw will apply at any specified public place or event.

Specified public place is a public place specified by this Bylaw, and in respect of which the prohibitions and controls of this Bylaw will apply at any specified time, day or event. Does not include any part of a place for which an alcohol licence has been issued under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.

Ashley Gorge is as described in Schedule 1 of this Bylaw.

Beach settlements is as described in Schedule 1 of this Bylaw.

Kaiapoi town is as described in Schedule 1 of this Bylaw.

Rangiora town is as described in Schedule 1 of this Bylaw.

Woodend town is as described in Schedule 1 of this Bylaw.

Oxford is as described in Schedule 1 of this Bylaw.

Murphy Park Reserve is as described in Schedule 1 of this Bylaw

2 Designation of specified public places, days and times

Specified public places, days and times shall be as follows. No person shall possess, bring or consume alcohol in the following places at the following times.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Days and times</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashley Gorge</td>
<td>New Year’s Eve 7.00 pm to 3.00 am the following day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beach settlements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaiapoi town</td>
<td>24 hours every day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rangiora town</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodend town</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxford town</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murphy Park Reserve</td>
<td>Rugby/Rugby League season 24 hours every day during the season To be advertised two weeks prior to the opening of the season and on closing of the season Alcohol Control Area Signage to be erected at the park to coincide with the beginning of the season.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 Designation of specified events and periods

In addition to designating specified public places, days and times, as in section 2, the Waimakariri District Council, by resolution, may order a prohibition of alcohol consumption or possession (including while in a vehicle) in a public place for certain specified periods, times and/or within certain specified public places or areas for specified events.

The prohibition shall be notified according to the definition of “public notice” in the *Local Government Act 2002*.

4 Offences prohibited in specified public places

4.1 Offences

It shall be an offence to:

(a) Bring alcohol into;
(b) Possess alcohol in; or
(c) Consume alcohol in any specified public place, or during any specified period or event.

Sections 239A, 243, 244 and 245 and 245A of the *Local Government Act 2002* refer to offences committed in relation to alcohol bans.

Section 239A: Offences in relationship to breaches of alcohol bans

Section 243: Interpretation

Section 244: Proceedings for infringement notices

Section 245: Issue of infringement notices

Section 245A: Constables may require certain information

4.2 Vehicles

It shall also be an offence to possess or consume alcohol in a vehicle while in any specified public place, or during any specified period or event, save for exceptions given under sections 5.1 and 5.2.

5 Exceptions

5.1 Licensed premises

As provided for in section 147(4) of the *Local Government Act 2002*, this Bylaw does not prohibit, regulate or control, in the case of alcohol in an unopened bottle or other unopened container:

(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.

For the purpose of clarity, this Bylaw does not prohibit the consumption or possession of alcohol in a place with an alcohol licence which has been issued under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012, including those with special licenses, residences, or business premises provided the alcohol is promptly removed from the public place.

The bylaw does not apply to registered campsites at the beach settlements and Ashley Gorge.

6 Power of New Zealand Police

6.1 General powers

The New Zealand Police have the power to search any vehicle or container in the possession of a person entering the public place to determine if that container or vehicle contains liquor.

Police must give that person a reasonable opportunity to remove the container or vehicle from the public place.


Section 169: Powers of arrest, search and seizure in relation to alcohol bans.

Section 169A: Proving substance is alcohol in relation to alleged breach of alcohol ban.

7 Signage

Signage will be erected within public places covered by this Bylaw to provide information to the public on the terms of the Bylaw. To avoid any doubt, the temporary absence of signage in any public place does not authorize breach of this Bylaw.

8 Revocation

The following Bylaw is hereby revoked: Liquor Ban Bylaw 2007 (December 2007)
9 Review of Bylaw

This Bylaw shall be reviewed by 1 September 2028.

This Bylaw can be reviewed at any other time before that date at the discretion of the Council.
Schedule 1: Alcohol Ban Areas and Maps

ASHLEY GORGE means the public area known as the Ashley Gorge Reserve including the picnic area and camping ground from its entrance on Ashley Gorge Road and including the banks and waterways of the Ashley River/Rakahuri which adjoins the picnic area and including all roadways within the Reserve, but excludes camp sites and such buildings as may be designated by the camping ground caretaker.

BEACH SETTLEMENTS means the public areas (parks, reserves, etc) plantations, beaches, lagoons and roadways bounded by the Waimakariri River in the south, the Ashley River/Rakahuri in the north, the low water mark on all the beach frontage between those points and east from the intersection of Waikuku Beach Road with Kings Avenue and Preecees Road, Waikuku, extending in a straight line to the corner of Woodend Beach Road where it intersects with Stalkers Road, Woodend Beach, and intersections of Beach Road, Featherstone Avenue and Dunns Avenue at Pines Kairaki and continuing in a straight line from there to the Waimakariri River.

The ban applies to all roadways within the motor camps of Waikuku, Woodend Beach and Pines Kairaki, but excludes the registered campsites

KAIAPOI TOWN means Kaiapoi town centre from the intersection of Courtenay Drive and Williams St., north to the intersection of Williams St and Sewell St. Charles St river bank from the Mandeville Bridge east to Jones St., including Trousselot Park, Morgan Williams Reserve, Tom Ayers Reserve and that part of Corcoran Reserve that contains the skateboard park. Raven Quay from Black St east including the Memorial Reserve and across Williams St. to the east end of the Cure Boating Club. Black St from Raven Quay to Hilton St. The public car park between Raven Quay and Hilton St east of Williams St. Ohoka Rd from Williams St east to Stone St. Stone St. Courtenay Drive from Williams St to Kaikanui St St. Kaikanui St. Carew St from Williams St to Hills St.


RANGIORA TOWN means Rangiora town centre from the intersection of High Street and Church Street east to the railway line, Ivory Street from High Street to Cone Street, Cone Street Alfred Street from Ivory Street to Percival Street, Victoria Street from Queen to High Street, Percival Street from Queen Street to High Street, King Street from Queen Street to Blackett Street, Church Street from Dudley Pool to High School, the car parking area behind the library and Rangiora Service Centre, Durham Street from High Street to Blackett Street, Blake Street, the Blake Street public car park. Good Street to Blackett Street to High Street, the service lane behind New World supermarket and the public carpark to the east of New World, Ashley Street from High Street to Blackett Street, Blackett Street from Ashley Street to Durham Street, Burt Street, Albert Street from High Street to Burt Street. Allen Reserve, Ashley Picnic Area, Ashgove Park, Ballarat Reserve, Bells Siding, Bridget Lane Reserve, Bush St Reserve, Chelsea Court Reserve, Dudley Park, Elephant Park, Elm St Reserve, Good St Reserve, Green St Walkway, Grove Place Reserve, Hazeldean Reserve, Janelle Place Reserve, Kowhai Ave Reserve, Kippenberger War Memorial Reserve, Lilybrook Reserve, Manchester Place Reserve, Maria Andrews Park, Matawai Park, Neil Aitken


MURPHY PARK RESERVE means the area of reserve bounded to the north by the Kaiapoi River and west by Raven Quay and up to but not including the area south east of the reserve that contains the Kaiapoi Croquet Club and the Kaiapoi Boat Club Reserve.
Permanent Alcohol Control in Public Areas

Kaiapoi

Date: 9/04/2018

Legend

- Orange: Liquor Ban Area as at May 2014

Scale 1:11000
Original Size - A4

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Legend

- Orange: Liquor Ban Area as at May 2014

Permanent Alcohol Control in Public Areas

Woodend

Date: 9/04/2018

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Legend

- Orange: Liquor Ban Area as at May 2014

Permanent Alcohol Control in Public Areas

Oxford

Date: 9/04/2018

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Seasonal Alcohol Control in Public Areas

Date: 10/04/2018

Murphy Park

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Review of Liquor Ban Bylaw and Local Alcohol Policy

Draft Communications Plan | April – July 2018
1.0 Purpose

This communication plan provides an outline for communications surrounding the review of the Liquor Ban Bylaw and the Local Alcohol Policy. It establishes key dates, deadlines within the consultation period, and sets out which communication tools will be used over that time.

2.0 Background

Council first adopted the Local Alcohol Policy in February 2015. The Council made a decision to have an early review in three years rather than the statutory six years due to the new policy and supporting processes being new legislation. The review of the Liquor Ban Bylaw 2007 is a statutory review, being 10 years since the last review and this bylaw must be reviewed, under current legislation, by 18 December 2018.

It was decided to review the policy and bylaw at the same time to manage community responses to alcohol related issues in the one consultation rather than separating the processes.

The Council approved the joint review at the December 2017 Council meeting, and significant progress has been made since that date.
- A Project Control Group has been established.
- External advice and research information has been sought from key partner agencies.
- A Draft Local Alcohol policy – Statement of Proposal has been prepared.
- Consultation with key community groups, community boards and key stakeholders have been undertaken.
- The Hearing Panel has been appointed.

The proposed timeline for the remainder of the review process is as follows:

- April 2018 – Meeting with licenses and report to District Planning and Regulation Committee
- 11 May 2018 – Consultation Opens
- May/June 2018 – Public meetings, industry and community engagement underway
- 8 June 2018 – Consultation closes
- July 2018 – Hearings and deliberations
- August 2018 – Provisional LAP reviewed by partner agencies and legal services.
- 23 September – Public notification of provisional LAP
- Ongoing from September – Appeals process, reviews and LAP adoption

3.0 Communication Objectives

To support the Local Alcohol Policy and Liquor Ban Bylaw Reviews, the communication objectives are to:

- Raise community awareness of the review of the Local Alcohol Policy and Liquor Ban Bylaw across the district.
- Identify and publicise key points of interest within the review.
- Educate the public about the purpose and need for the review of the Local Alcohol Policy and Liquor Ban Bylaw.
- Ensure the documentation relating to the review are easy to find and accessible.
• Ensure it is easy to provide feedback, and that a variety of methods is available to suit the different needs within the community.
• Ensure all licensees across the district area are provided with information on the plan and have the opportunity to provide feedback
• Make sure other relevant stakeholder groups are provided with information on the plan and have the opportunity to provide feedback.
• Promote the importance and success of the Local Alcohol Policy and Liquor Ban Bylaw.
• Promote Council’s commitment to the principles underpinning the Local Alcohol Policy and how it links to their community outcomes.

4.0 Risks and Mitigation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communication issue or risk</th>
<th>Mitigation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Backlash from the hospitality industry and licensees about potential changes via social media</td>
<td>Closely monitor social media channels in regards to the review and use prompt replies to encourage complainants to make a formal submission with their concerns. Correct misinformation if required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Community allow negativity around alcohol related harm detract from the purpose of the review.</td>
<td>Make clear what is covered by the scope of the review, its’ purpose and the limitations. Ensure transparency of what Council has control over and what external processes can influence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Community feel that they have not been consulted properly.</td>
<td>Use multiple mediums of communication to reach residents and businesses. Make sure it is easy to make a submission. Hold public drop-in sessions and hearings. Use advertising and local media. Ensure community board members and resident associations are well informed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key stakeholders do not receive information, read communication material or engage with the consultation.</td>
<td>Use multiple mediums of communication to target key stakeholders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media portray the review in a negative light.</td>
<td>Brief media about the review and its purpose before consultation begins, and discuss with them key messages. Correct misinformation if it arises.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrealistic expectations around the review and the timeframe for completion.</td>
<td>Make clear what is covered by the scope of the review, its’ purpose and the limitations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Realistic timescales are set and communicated, including the external review process and possible legal challenges.

6.0 Audiences and stakeholders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Stakeholders</th>
<th>Community Boards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community Wellbeing North Canterbury</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyterian Support</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HANZ/Local Licensees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>Environmental services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Policy and Strategy</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Community</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Greenspace</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communications &amp; Engagement</td>
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<tr>
<td>Business and Centres Manager</td>
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<tr>
<td>Governance</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key partners</th>
<th>New Zealand Police</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canterbury District Health Board</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interest Groups</th>
<th>Schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local community groups and organisations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local business promotions agencies – RPA, KPA, OPA and Enterprise North Canterbury</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimakariri MP Matt Doocey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local media</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local sports clubs and organisations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(TO BE ADDED TO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.0 Key messages

Key messaging:

- The purpose of the Local Alcohol Policy and the Liquor Ban Bylaw.
- The scope of this review process.
- The successful impact of both the policy and bylaw in recent times especially from partner agencies.
- The Council is seeking ideas and feedback from residents and licenses across the Council.
- This is not just about licensed businesses; we want to ensure that there is a safe environment for all as is expressed in our Community Outcomes.

8.0 Communications Approach

Communication tools will be adapted to best address the requirements of the review and key milestones of the review process.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community &amp; Stakeholder Engagement:</th>
<th>Mail-out to every licensee in the District.</th>
<th>Copy of the plan + Cover letter introducing the review, and invite to licensee meeting.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mail-out to Interest Groups.</td>
<td>Copy of plan + cover letter, and invite to drop-in sessions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Community Drop-in Sessions</td>
<td>One session during day, and one session in the evening, to take place late in the consultation period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Formal Consultation Hearings</td>
<td>Formal hearings to follow consultation closes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media &amp; Advertising:</td>
<td>Pitch issue specific stories to Northern Outlook and North Canterbury News highlighting the impact of alcohol related harm.</td>
<td>Will pro-actively work with local media.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Information display and copies of all documents at service centres.</td>
<td>Small display with relevant information and supporting documentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regular social media posts.</td>
<td>Once a week or as required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Information page &amp; submission form on Council website.</td>
<td>Update Let’s Talk page on website.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>News articles on Council website.</td>
<td>At consultation launch and at follow-up stages through the review and adoption process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date Range</td>
<td>Task Description</td>
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<td>-------------------</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Apr 9 – Apr 15</td>
<td>Draft Comms Plan&lt;br&gt;Karen</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Apr 16 – Apr 22</td>
<td>17 Apr Report to DP&amp;R Committee -&lt;br&gt;PCG</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apr 23 – Apr 29</td>
<td>News stories in local papers –&lt;br&gt;Lynley &amp; Comms</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Apr 30 – May 6</td>
<td>May 7 – May 13&lt;br&gt;11 May Consultation Opens</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>May 7 – May 13</td>
<td>May 14 – May 20&lt;br&gt;Mailouts delivered - Comms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 14 – May 20</td>
<td>May 21 – May 27&lt;br&gt;Adverts: North Canterbury News&lt;br&gt;Comms - Karen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 21 – May 27</td>
<td>Licensees Meeting&lt;br&gt;Lynley &amp; PCG</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>May 28 – Jun 3</td>
<td>Book Newspaper Adverts&lt;br&gt;Comms - Karen</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Write Submission Form &amp; Consultation Flyer&lt;br&gt;Lynley &amp; PCG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Typing - Design Consultation Flyer Submission Form&lt;br&gt;Comms – Ruben/Karen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Write Mailouts to Key stakeholders &amp; interest groups –&lt;br&gt;Lynley &amp; Comms</td>
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<td>Mailouts delivered - Comms</td>
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<td>Write Newspaper Adverts&lt;br&gt;Comms – Ruben/Karen</td>
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<td>Typing – Design Newspaper Adverts&lt;br&gt;Comms – Ruben/Karen</td>
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<td>Deliver artwork for Newspaper Adverts&lt;br&gt;Comms - Karen</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Adverts: Northern Outlook&lt;br&gt;Kaiapoi Advocate&lt;br&gt;Comms - Karen</td>
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<td>Adverts: North Canterbury News&lt;br&gt;Comms - Karen</td>
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<td>Licensees Meeting&lt;br&gt;Lynley &amp; PCG</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Web Page &amp; Online Submission Ready&lt;br&gt;Comms – Ruben</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Online Submission Form Live –&lt;br&gt;Lynley</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Web Page Live&lt;br&gt;Comms – Ruben</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Deliver printed materials to service centres –&lt;br&gt;Comms</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Media Release&lt;br&gt;Comms – Ruben/Karen</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Social Media &amp; Website Posts&lt;br&gt;Comms – Ruben/Karen</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Daytime Drop-In Session&lt;br&gt;PCG &amp; Comms - Karen/Ruben</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Evening Drop-In Session&lt;br&gt;PCG &amp; Comms - Karen/Ruben</td>
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<td>8 June</td>
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<td>Consultation Closes</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Update Web Page &amp; Close Online Submissions</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Comms – Ruben/Lynley</td>
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</table>
Public Notice and Summary Statement of Proposal

Local Alcohol Policy review, and
Draft Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018

Draft Local Alcohol Policy

Background

The Council's Local Alcohol Policy (LAP) came into effect on 16 February 2015. On adoption of the policy Council resolved to review it in three years. The earlier review date gives a formal opportunity for Council, its partner agencies, key stakeholders and the wider community to consider the application and effectiveness of the policy under the new regime.

Section 95 and 97 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 allows councils to review and amend their policies.

The LAP can only deal with matters relating to licensing; the current LAP contains the following types of licensing policies:

- Variations on the maximum trading hours set in the Act for on-licences and for off-licences;
- One-way door conditions for premises holding on-licences;
- Various discretionary conditions for on-licences, off-licences, club licences and special licences.

The Council has consulted Police, Medical Officer of Health and Licensing Inspectors in the review of the LAP. Before and during the review and preparation of the draft LAP, the Council has sought the views of licensees, the Community Boards, Waimakariri Youth Council and other stakeholders.

Proposed changes to the policy

Section 2.1 Definitions

“Child-focused events” are events where the focus of the event is on children and young persons (under the age of 18) and activities for them – where the safety, welfare and wellbeing of those children and young persons are paramount.

Section 4.4 Special Licences

Section 4.4.5 Child-focused events

No licence will be issued for child-focused events to support a safe physical and emotional environment for children and young people.

This reinforces school health education messages about alcohol not being needed to have fun and reinforces parenting strategies to reduce adolescent alcohol use.

The identification of a child-focused event is at the discretion of the District Licensing Committee.
Draft Alcohol Control Bylaw

Background

The Local Government (Alcohol Reform) Amendment Act 2012 (the Amendment Act) amended the provisions of the Local Government Act 2002 relating to alcohol bans (previously referred to as liquor bans). Section 11 of the Amendment Act means the existing bylaw will expire on 18 December 2018 unless it is revoked before then. If the Waimakariri’s alcohol ban areas are to continue, the existing bylaw will need to be replaced.

Proposed changes to the bylaw

The main areas of change between the current bylaw and the draft bylaw are summarised below:

- Replace all use of the word “liquor” with the word “alcohol” to reflect the amended legislation, including replacing the definition of “liquor” with a definition of “alcohol”;
- Amend date references to reflect that this is a new bylaw;
- Amend definitions to bring them in line with the amended legislation;
- Add Murphy Park to the table in section 2: 24/7 alcohol control from beginning of rugby/rugby league season each year. To be advertised two weeks prior to the beginning of the season and at the end of the season.
- Add section 4.2 to include vehicles within public places, in light of changes to the wording of section 147 of the LGA;
- Add section 3 to link the means of providing public notice of a resolution with the LGA definition of “public notice”, including any future amendments of this term, allowing for notice to be by electronic or other means in future should the legislative definition of this term allow for it;
- Amend the wording of section 5 to reflect the new wording of section 147(4) of the LGA (the existing wording reflected former section 147(3) of the LGA which has been replaced by section 147(4)), and
- Correct minor formatting and consistency errors.

As the proposed Bylaw is intended to replace the existing Bylaw it is proposed the existing Bylaw be revoked at the same time as the proposed Bylaw comes into force.
What happens next?

The Council is inviting public submissions on the Draft Local Alcohol Policy and the Draft Alcohol Control Bylaw from 11 May 2018 until 8 June 2018.

Anonymous submissions will be considered at the Council’s discretion.

Submissions may be entered online through the Council’s website [https://www.waimakariri.govt.nz/have-a-say/lets-talk](https://www.waimakariri.govt.nz/have-a-say/lets-talk)

by using the submission form or any other written form and posted to:

Freepost 1667
Submission on draft Local Alcohol Policy and draft Alcohol Control Bylaw
Waimakariri District Council
Private Bag 1005
Rangiora 7440

or, by delivering to:

(a) Rangiora Service Centre, 215 High Street, Rangiora
(b) Ruataniwha Kaiapoi Civic Centre, cnr Raven Quay/Williams Street, Kaiapoi
(c) Oxford Service Centre and Library, 34 Main Street, Oxford

A copy of the full statements of proposal and supporting documents are available for public inspection during ordinary office hours at the Waimakariri District Council Service Centres and Libraries.

The statement of proposal and documentation may also be viewed on, and downloaded from, the Council’s website, waimakariri.govt.nz/your_council/lets-talk.

If you would like to talk to someone about the draft Local Alcohol Policy or the draft Alcohol Control Bylaw, or the consultation process, please contact: Lynley Beckingsale, Policy Analyst, 311-8900 ext 8645.

Anyone making a submission has the opportunity to be heard by the Council’s Hearing Panel at public hearings to be held during July 2018 and should make that request in their submission.

With regard to the draft Local Alcohol Policy, once the hearing and deliberation process is complete, the Council will proceed to notifying a provisional LAP. At that point there is an appeal process to the Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority. Only a person or agency who has made a submission as part of the special consultative procedure on the draft LAP will be able to appeal against any element of the resulting provisional LAP.
WAIMAKARIRI DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT FOR DECISION

FILE NO and TRIM NO: RGN-03 /180307023913

REPORT TO: Regeneration Steering Group

DATE OF MEETING: 9 April 2018

FROM: Trevor Ellis, Development Planning Manager
Michelle Flanagan, District Regeneration – Landscape Planner

SUBJECT: Regeneration Areas – District Plan matters

SIGNED BY: Department Manager Chief Executive

(for Reports to Council, Committees or Boards)

1. SUMMARY

1.1 This report seeks approval to undertake any District Plan changes to implement the agreed land uses in the Kaiapoi, The Pines Beach and Kairaki Regeneration Areas (as part of the Waimakariri Residential Red Zone Recovery Plan (Recovery Plan)), through the Waimakariri District Plan Review.

1.2 The Recovery Plan includes agreed land uses for the regeneration areas but does not prescribe corresponding District Plan zones. The determination of appropriate zones to implement the Recovery Plan is to be determined by Council. The Recovery Plan identifies two pathways for making plan changes: via the Resource Management Act 1991 or the Greater Christchurch Regeneration Act 2016.

1.3 It is considered that the current District Plan zoning regime does not significantly impede the implementation of the Recovery Plan in general, and therefore advancing plan changes under the streamlined Greater Christchurch Regeneration Act is not necessary. Any required plan changes would be better advanced through the current District Plan Review.

1.4 Should consent be required for uses in the ‘green space’ regeneration areas prior to the District Plan Review, this would proceed via resource consent processes consistent with current practice.

Attachments:
i. Regeneration Area Maps (updated) (180322031288)

2. RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Regeneration Steering Group recommends:

THAT the District Planning and Regulation Committee:

(a) Receives report No.180307023913.

(b) Approves the retention of the existing Waimakariri District Plan zones for the implementation of the agreed land uses in the Waimakariri Residential Red Zone Recovery Plan until they are replaced by those in the Reviewed Waimakariri District Plan.
(c) **Approves** any changes to District Plan zones in the Regeneration Areas, affecting the reserve, rural, private lease, or private residential land uses, being advanced via the District Plan Review.

(d) **Notes** that the zoning approach for the mixed-use business areas will be considered through Kaiapoi Town Centre Plan refresh currently underway (Kaiapoi 2028).

(e) **Notes** that should consent be required for interim use of the regeneration areas referred to in (c) above, this would proceed via resource consent processes consistent with current practice.

3. **BACKGROUND**

3.1. The Waimakariri Residential Red Zone Recovery Plan (Recovery Plan) sets out the agreed long-term land uses for the five regeneration areas in Kaiapoi West, Kaiapoi East, Kaiapoi South, the Pines Beach and Kairaki. These land uses include mixed-use business, green space (reserves), heritage and mahinga kai, rural, private lease, coastal park, and utilities.

3.2. Council now has a lead role in implementing the Recovery Plan. This involves putting in place the new land uses and activities. While the Recovery Plan agreed land uses for the Regeneration Areas, it did not prescribe corresponding district plan zones. Council will determine these, through the implementation of the Recovery Plan.

3.3. The Recovery Plan makes three key statements relating to district planning matters. Firstly, the Recovery Plan requires that "Any decisions on resource consents, notices of requirement, or changes to planning documents under the Resource Management Act 1991, must not be inconsistent with this Recovery Plan" (Section 1, Background, p.6).

Secondly, the Recovery Plan includes a number of key actions to implement agreed land uses. One of the General Actions for each regeneration area is that: "In the short term, the Council determines the most appropriate District Plan provisions and uses section 61(3) of the GCR Act to amend or vary the District Plan to give effect to the land uses for Kaiapoi West. The Minister will determine the appropriate public process required to give effect to the proposed amendments or variations".

Finally, the Recovery Plan states that "All District Plan amendments are required to be completed prior to 30 June 2021 using the GCR Act or progressed as part of the Waimakariri District Plan review" (Section 7.1, Implementation, p. 26).

In summary, all the above statements seek to ensure that the land uses agreed to in the Recovery Plan are implemented, and that the District Plan and other planning documents do not impede this.

3.1 Council therefore needs to consider whether the current Waimakariri District Plan supports the implementation of the Recovery Plan, or whether any changes to the current District Plan are necessary to give effect to the agreed land uses.
4. ISSUES AND OPTIONS

Recovery Plan compatibility with current District Plan zones.

4.1. The current District Plan zones in the Regeneration Areas are as follows:

*Table 1: Current District Plan zones*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGENERATION AREA</th>
<th>CURRENT DISTRICT PLAN ZONE</th>
<th>RECOVERY PLAN LAND USES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kaiapoi West</td>
<td>Residential 1</td>
<td>Mixed-use business Reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaiapoi South</td>
<td>Residential 1 Rural</td>
<td>Mixed-use business Reserve Rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaiapoi East</td>
<td>Residential 1</td>
<td>Mixed-use business Reserve Rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Residential 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Pines Beach</td>
<td>Residential 3</td>
<td>Reserve Private lease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kairaki</td>
<td>Residential 3</td>
<td>Reserve (leased to Waimakariri Sailing and Power Boat Club)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2. Overall, it is considered that two of the agreed land uses in the Recovery Plan (reserves and rural) are compatible with the current residential and rural zones, i.e. there is a general 'fit' between the current zone objectives and the agreed land uses. Therefore, the current zoning regime is not considered an impediment to the implementation of these land uses. For mixed-use business there is less compatibility with the current residential zone which may create issues for implementation. These points are discussed further in the following sections.

Reserve land uses

4.3. Reserves are a common and anticipated feature of residential zones and are proposed in all the regeneration areas. Under the current District Plan, reserves take on the underlying adjacent zoning, typically a residential or rural zone. It is considered that the development of the reserves in the regeneration areas (sport and recreation, recreation and ecological linkage, heritage and mahinga kai, and memorial gardens) would not be inconsistent with the District Plan objectives for residential and rural zones. It is likely that resource consents would be required for specific land use matters relating to scale and use (e.g. earthworks, structures (bulk and location), car parking, signage, lighting noise etc.). It is considered that as the land use activities are compatible with the zone objectives there is an expectation such consents could be granted (subject to appropriate conditions).

Rural land uses

4.4. Rural land uses are proposed in both the Kaiapoi East and Kaiapoi South Regeneration Areas. Under the current District Plan, the establishment of rural land uses on residentially zoned land is not considered to be an issue. There is however, the potential that resource consent may be required for specific land use matters (e.g. access (formation, width and sight distance), earthworks, and structures (bulk and location) etc.). It is considered that provided there were no significant adverse effects, these consents could be granted (subject to appropriate conditions).
Mixed-use business activities

4.5. The proposed mixed-use business areas in the Kaiapoi West, East and South Regeneration Areas are adjacent to the current town centre. Future activities are anticipated to complement the town centre and should not significantly conflict with inner residential development. However, the residential zoning could impact on business operations. For example, any form of retailing (goods and/or services being offered direct to the public) will trigger a requirement for resource consent. Similarly, a residential zoning is more restrictive in terms of signage, noise and subdivision potential (i.e. the minimum lot size in the Residential 1 Zone is 300m²).

4.6. The limitations of the current residential zone with respect to implementing and maximising opportunities in the mixed-use business areas is being considered through a refresh of the Kaiapoi Town Centre Plan (Kaiapoi 2028). The refresh of this Plan is looking at the future potential development of the mixed-use business areas and may recommend rezoning of these areas (to either a current district plan business zone or a new zone).

4.7. The zoning approach in the Town Centre Plan will need to consider the timing of development of the mixed-use business area. Should there be an opportunity to develop the mixed-use business area prior to the District Plan Review being completed, consideration could be given to advancing a plan change under the GCR Act.

4.8. Given the development of the mixed-use business areas is more likely to occur in the medium to long-term, letting the Town Centre Plan refresh complete its process with any subsequent plan changes via the District Plan Review, is not considered a major impediment to implementation of the Recovery Plan.

4.9. It is important to note however that should an interim mixed-use business activity wish to locate on these sites, prior to any zone change, there is the potential that this would be subject to a resource consent process.

Private residential properties

4.10. There are 29 private residential properties remaining across the Regeneration Areas. The Recovery Plan did not prescribe land use changes for these sites and therefore implementation of the Recovery Plan anticipates that these discrete sites will remain residential in the long-term. The retention of residential activities (albeit on discrete sites) does raise some matters for consideration in Recovery Plan implementation.

4.11. Firstly, there is the potential that current or future owners seek resource consent to subdivide or intensify residential development. The risk of this is considered low with only two properties (at 65A Cass Street and 21 Courtenay Drive) being of sufficient size to enable a complying subdivision under the current District Plan (resource consent would still be required). Similarly, the likelihood of a comprehensive residential development under the District Plan is also low as most sites are of a size that would negate a workable development. In addition to this are natural hazard and geotechnical considerations which would also need to be addressed.

4.12. Secondly, there is the potential that residential land uses impede the implementation of Recovery Plan land uses. Given the District Plan is an effects-based plan and residential land uses are considered the most vulnerable (and are therefore afforded the highest protection in terms of effects management), there is the potential that this could present a challenge to the introduction of other land uses. The risk of this is considered to be low and would only be an issue where land uses give rise to significant adverse effects. It is not anticipated that the reserve and rural activities would give rise to such adverse effects. Similarly, activities in the mixed-use business areas are anticipated to be compatible with
current town centre activities which already have a residential interface. Regardless of this, any Recovery Plan land uses in proximity to residential land uses will need to consider their impacts on that property.

4.13. While residential activities on discrete sites within the regeneration areas are not considered an impediment to Recovery Plan implementation, Council will need to consider in the future how residential opportunities and amenity is retained on these sites (given that the Recovery Plan signals the retention of this land use for the long-term).

4.14. Assessment of the options (and any other relevant options) for retaining existing residential land uses on discrete sites in the regeneration areas (i.e. where private residential properties remain) could be undertaken as part of the District Plan Review. Consultation will also need to be undertaken with affected land owners as part of this process.

Process for District Plan changes to implement the Recovery Plan

4.15. Council has two process options for District Plan changes considered necessary to implement the Recovery Plan. Both the Greater Christchurch Regeneration Act (2016) (GCR Act) and the Resource Management Act (1991) (RMA) enable District Plan changes. Under the GCR Act, the District Plan change process is streamlined, with the Minister for Greater Christchurch Regeneration determining the appropriate public process to give effect to the change. There are also no rights of appeal, with only the Minister having the ability to request a variation to any change.

4.16. Schedule 1 (Part 1) of the Resource Management Act (1991) (RMA) sets out the standard process for making plan changes. In addition to this, the Resource Legislation Amendments Act (2017) introduced two new options for developing, reviewing or changing plans under the RMA, a ‘collaborative’ plan making process and a ‘streamlined’ plan making process.

4.17. In the Recovery Plan, both plan change pathways appear open to Council. In the ‘Key actions to implement agreed land uses’ for each of the Regeneration Areas the Recovery Plan directs Council to utilise the GCR Act. Under Section 7.1 (Implementation), the Recovery Plan gives Council the option of utilising the GCR Act or RMA. Council therefore has two options for amending the District Plan to support implementation of the Recovery Plan:

- Option 1 – Plan changes via the GCR Act.
- Option 2 – Plan changes via the RMA (through the District Plan Review process).

4.18. The advantages of using the GCR Act to undertake plan changes to implement the Recovery Plan include:

- The District Plan would reflect the future state land uses as shown in the Recovery Plan, and clearly signal these land uses to community.
- It would give effect to the Recovery Plan outcomes and demonstrate implementation progress in the short-term.
- There is no right of appeal. This has time efficiencies and mitigates the risk of Council not being able to implement the Recovery Plan.
- Anecdotally, the Crown have indicated a preference for eligible parties to utilise the provisions of the GCR Act.
4.19. The disadvantages of using the GCR Act to undertake plan changes to implement the Recovery Plan include:

- Plan changes under the GCR Act, ahead of the full District Plan Review, would be in an effects-based format, whereas the review will result in an activities-based format. They will therefore need to be amended as part of the review.
- Any plan changes made under the GCR Act would be re-notified as part of the District Plan Review.
- Significant natural hazards research is currently being undertaken as part of the District Plan Review which might affect the plan provisions for the regeneration areas (especially The Pines Beach and Kairaki). Conclusions arising from this research may not be available in the short term if plan changes are progressed quickly under the GCR Act. This may result in suboptimal and inconsistent plan responses to natural hazards.

4.20. Despite the GCR Act offering a streamlined process for plan changes, staff recommend undertaking any necessary plan changes via the RMA, through the District Plan Review for the following reasons:

- Council resources are currently focussed on progressing the District Plan Review (to a tight schedule). Any changes in the interim would divert resources from this.
- Any changes would fit with the proposed activities-based format.
- Elements of the District Plan Review currently underway could influence provisions in the regeneration areas. Awaiting the results of this work will enable greater consistency and more informed plan changes.
- The refresh of the Kaiapoi Town Centre Plan is currently underway. This will provide direction on the future development of the mixed-use business areas, including potential District Plan zones. Awaiting the results of this work would result in a better outcome for the mixed-use business areas and town centre in general.
- The current District Plan zones are not considered to be a significant impediment to the implementation of the Recovery Plan in general.

Recovery Plan Implementation

4.21. While amendment of District Plan zones (to reflect the agreed land uses in the Recovery Plan) would demonstrate implementation progress, and provide additional direction to the community over what land uses are anticipated where; Council has other mechanisms to ensure the agreed land uses are implemented and appropriate controls on activities are maintained.

4.22. At the time of divestment from the Crown (via Land Information New Zealand), the Council will become the owner of the relevant regeneration area land. As land-owner, Council will have control over the land uses and activities on that land. Should Council wish then to lease or sell any of the land, prior to any district plan changes being in place, the conditions of any arrangement could reflect the agreed land use.

4.23. With respect to reserves (sport and recreation reserve, recreation and ecological linkages, heritage and mahinga kai and memorial gardens), the Recovery Plan requires that the Council declare this land as reserve, post divestment. Declaring this land as reserve, under the Reserves Act 1977, provides high-level direction on the protection, use, development and management of these reserves. Declaring the land signals that this land is for reserve, which supports the implementation of the Recovery Plan, irrespective of the underlying District Plan zoning.

4.24. The Management Team have reviewed this report and support the recommendations.
5. **COMMUNITY VIEWS**

5.1. Extensive engagement and consultation was undertaken with groups and organisations (including affected and interested parties) and the wider community during the development of the Recovery Plan. There is a general understanding and acceptance of the agreed land uses and activities and an expectation that these will be implemented.

5.2. **Groups and Organisations**

5.2.1. No consultation has yet been undertaken with affected parties or stakeholders on potential District Plan zone changes in the regeneration areas. Any proposals to undertake Plan Changes (via the District Plan Review) will require targeted consultation. This would need to include the Te Kōhaka o Tūhātara Trust and other private property owners in, and adjacent to, the regeneration areas.

5.3. **Wider Community**

5.3.1. No consultation has yet been undertaken with the wider community on potential District Plan zone changes in the regeneration areas. This would be undertaken via the District Plan Review.

5.4. **Engagement with Minister**

5.4.1. The Waimakariri Residential Red Zone Recovery Plan: Implementation Framework (prepared by Land Information New Zealand in June 2017), sets out a number of implementation actions for Council. One of these actions is to prepare proposals for District Plan changes, under the GCR Act, for consideration by the Minister for Greater Christchurch Regeneration. Should Council wish to undertake District Plan changes via the District Plan Review (an option open to Council in the Recovery Plan) it would be courteous to advise the Minister of this decision.

6. **IMPLICATIONS AND RISKS**

6.1. **Financial Implications**

6.1.1. Undertaking District Plan changes via the GCR Act (Option 1) would have financial implications in terms of rework. Any plan changes undertaken in the short-term would need to be reworked and notified as part of the District Plan Review. The current District Plan, and therefore any plan changes would follow an effects-based format. This would need to be amended as the reviewed Plan will follow an activities-based format. In addition, work is currently being undertaken as part of the District Plan Review that could influence future provisions in the regeneration areas. Immediate plan changes would not be able to take into account this work and could therefore need reworking as part of the District Plan Review.

6.1.2. The Waimakariri Residential Red Zone Recovery Plan: Implementation Framework states that the Minister for Greater Christchurch Regeneration shall determine the appropriate public process to give effect to any proposed District Plan changes (in accordance with Section 61 of the GCR Act). If Council were to progress plan changes under the GCR Act (Option 1), it is likely that prior to submitting a proposal to the Minister for consideration, Council would undertake engagement with affected parties, groups and organisations and the wider community. This engagement would have a financial and time cost. It is considered that such engagement would need to be undertaken as part of the District Plan Review process, and there are potential financial and time cost savings in doing this (Option 2).
6.2. Community Implications

6.2.1. Under both Options 1 and 2, targeted consultation will be required with affected parties, including the Te Kōhaka o Tūhaitara Trust and other private property owners in, and adjacent to, the regeneration areas.

6.3. Risk Management

6.3.1. The current District Plan zones are not considered to be a significant impediment to the implementation of the Recovery Plan in general. Therefore, the preference to undertake District Plan changes via the RMA (and District Plan Review process, Option 2) is not considered a significant risk to implementation in general.

6.3.2. The implementation of non-residential activities in the mixed-use business areas, prior to a District Plan zone change, could be affected by the current residential zoning. Delaying plan changes until the District Plan Review may result in mixed-use business activities triggering resource consent requirements (including public notification). Should Council be approached by a developer to establish a mixed-use business area, prior to the District Plan Review, changes under the GCR Act could be considered to facilitate this. A proposal would be required to be put to the Minister for Greater Christchurch Regeneration at this time.

6.3.3. The GCR Act, in Section 60, requires Councils to not act inconsistently with a Recovery Plan. This means that until the repeal of the GCR Act at the end of June 2021 the Council must act consistently with the Recovery Plan when considering resource consent applications, notices of requirement and plan changes. While the current District Plan is not considered to be a significant impediment to the implementation of the Recovery Plan, it is currently supported by the GCR Act. As the reviewed District Plan may not be operative until mid-2022 there is potentially a 12-month period where applications for consent under the current District Plan will not have the support of the GCR Act. This risk is considered to be low and could be managed through adjusting projects in the regeneration programme.

6.4. Health and Safety

7. CONTEXT

7.1. Policy

This matter is not a matter of significance in terms of the Council’s Significance and Engagement Policy.

7.2. Legislation

7.2.1. Greater Christchurch Regeneration Act (2016):

Section 60 Councils, etc., not to act inconsistently with Plan

(2) Any person exercising powers or performing functions under the Resource Management Act 1991 must not make a decision or recommendation relating to all or part of greater Christchurch that is inconsistent with the Plan on any of the following matters under the Resource Management Act 1991:

(a) an application for a resource consent for a restricted discretionary, discretionary, or non-complying activity (whether or not the application was first lodged after the Plan was gazetted):

(b) a notice of requirement (whether or not notice was given after the Plan was gazetted):

(c) an application to transfer a resource consent under section 135, 136, or 137:
(d) an application to change or cancel the conditions of a resource consent under section 127;
(e) a review of a resource consent under section 128;
(f) the preparation, change, variation, or review of an RMA document under Schedule 1.

Section 61 Councils to amend documents if required

(1) Despite anything to the contrary in Part 5 of the Resource Management Act 1991, a council must amend an RMA document (to the extent that it relates to greater Christchurch), if a Plan directs so,—
   (a) to include any matter that the Plan identifies for inclusion; or
   (b) to remove any matter in the document that the Plan identifies for deletion; or
   (c) to change or vary any matter in the document to give effect to provisions of the Plan.

(2) A council must make the amendments referred to in subsection (1)(a) and (b) as soon as practicable after the Plan comes into effect without using the process in Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991 or any other formal public process.

(3) A council must make the amendments referred to in subsection (1)(c) within the time specified in the Plan or (if not specified) as soon as practicable after the Plan comes into effect, in accordance with a public process determined by the Minister.

(4) Despite clause 21 of Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991, only the Minister may request a change or variation to any amendment made under subsection (1).

(5) Nothing in section 85(2) to (7) of the Resource Management Act 1991 applies in respect of any amendment to an RMA document under this section.

7.2.2. Resource Management Act 1991

Section 73 Preparation and change of district plans

There must at all times be 1 district plan for each district, prepared in the manner set out in the relevant Part of Schedule 1.

(1A) A district plan may be changed in the manner set out in the relevant Part of Schedule 1.

(1B) A territorial authority given a direction under section 25A(2) must prepare a change to its district plan in a way that implements the direction.

(2) Any person may request a territorial authority to change a district plan, and the plan may be changed in the manner set out in Part 2 or 5 of Schedule 1.

(2A) A request for a plan change may be made jointly with an application to exchange recreation reserve land under section 15AA of the Reserves Act 1977 if the territorial authority—
   (a) is also the administering body in which the recreation reserve land is vested; and
   (b) agrees that the request and application may be made jointly.

(3) A district plan may be prepared in territorial sections.
(4) A local authority must amend a proposed district plan or district plan to give effect to a regional policy statement, if—

(a) the statement contains a provision to which the plan does not give effect; and

(b) one of the following occurs:

(i) the statement is reviewed under section 79 and not changed or replaced; or

(ii) the statement is reviewed under section 79 and is changed or replaced and the change or replacement becomes operative; or

(iii) the statement is changed or varied and becomes operative.

(5) A local authority must comply with subsection (4)—

(a) within the time specified in the statement, if a time is specified; or

(b) as soon as reasonably practicable, in any other case.

7.3. Community Outcomes

7.3.1. There are wide ranging opportunities for people to contribute to the decision making that affects our District.

- Undertaking any proposed plan changes to implement the Recovery Plan using the RMA (via the District Plan Review) enables public participation.

7.3.2. Public spaces and facilities are plentiful, accessible and high quality.

- Implementation of the Recovery Plan will provide new public spaces and facilities for the local community and District.

7.3.3. The distinctive character of our takiwā - towns, villages and rural areas is maintained.

- The Kaiapoi Town Centre Plan refresh and its consideration of a zoning regime for the mixed-use business areas will support the Kaiapoi Town Centre.

7.3.4. Businesses in the District are diverse, adaptable and growing.

- The Kaiapoi Town Centre Plan refresh and its consideration of a zoning regime for the mixed-use business areas will support businesses in the Kaiapoi Town Centre.

7.4. Delegations

7.4.1. The District Planning and Regulation Committee has the delegated authority to make decisions on District Plan Changes or variations.
Boundaries within regeneration areas are approximate only and subject to survey.
KEY

- REGENERATION AREA
- MIXED-USE BUSINESS
- HERITAGE AND MAHINGA KAI AREA
- PRIVATE PROPERTY
- RURAL
- UTILITY
- RECREATION AND ECOCLOGICAL LINKAGE RESERVE
- EXISTING RESERVE
- KEY WALKING/CYCLING LINK

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