A meeting of the Regulation and Consents Committee was held in the No. 1 Committee Room on 18 March 2014 at 9am.

PRESENT: Councillor David East (Chair), Councillor Tim Scandrett (Deputy Chair), Councillor Ali Jones, Councillor Pauline Cotter, and Councillor Glenn Livingstone.

APOLOGIES: An apology for lateness was received and accepted from Councillor David East who arrived at 9.10 am and was absent for part of clause 1.

An apology for early departure was received from Councillors Pauline Cotter and Glenn Livingstone, who departed at 10.30 am and were absent for part of clause 4.

The Committee reports that:

PART A – MATTERS REQUIRING A COUNCIL DECISION

(1.) REVIEW OF THE RICCARTON/ILAM PERMANENT ALCOHOL BAN AND THE UPPER RICCARTON/ILAM TEMPORARY BAN

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<tr>
<td>PA Diane Campbell 8281</td>
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<td>PA Amanda Poore 8812</td>
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<td>Siobhan Storey 8916</td>
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1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

1.1 The purpose of this report is:

1.1.1 To review the current Riccarton/Ilam Permanent Alcohol Ban; and to consider extension of its boundaries to include the Upper Riccarton/Ilam temporary ban area.

1.1.2 To seek a Council resolution to adopt for consultation the proposed Christchurch City Council Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Amendment Bylaw 2014 (the 2014 Bylaw).

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2.1 The Local Government Act 2002 (the primary legislation) enables the Council to make bylaws to regulate the possession and consumption of alcohol in public places. This ability is an important tool for local communities to reduce alcohol-related harm in particular areas. The Council made the Christchurch City Council Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Bylaw in 2009 (the 2009 Bylaw) under section 147 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA02).
2.2 The 2009 Bylaw was subsequently amended in 2011 to add the Riccarton/Ilam area to the Schedule of Permanent Alcohol Ban Areas and this report proposes a further amendment of the Christchurch City Council Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Amendment Bylaw 2009. As required by relevant legislation, the analyses under sections 155 and 147A of the LGA02 (Attachment 1), a Statement of Proposal (including the proposed Bylaw (Attachment 3)) and Summary of Information (Attachment 2) (as required by sections 83 and 86 of the LGA02) are attached to this report.

2.3 A Special Consultative Procedure (SCP) must be undertaken when a bylaw is being amended and as there are costs involved with carrying out an SCP, the SCP for amendments to the Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Bylaw for Riccarton/Ilam will be carried out at the same time as the SCP for the amendments to the Sumner and Addington alcohol ban areas. The temporary alcohol bans in Sumner and Addington are also being reviewed in a report titled Review of Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Bylaw for Sumner at New Year’s Eve and Addington for New Zealand Cup Day, which is being considered by the Committee at the same time as this report.

2.4 As a result of changes to legislation, namely the new Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012, which replaces the Sale of Liquor Act 1989, some minor changes have been made to the 2009 Bylaw in order to update references and definitions. These changes have been included in the proposed draft Amendment Bylaw 2014.

Riccarton/Ilam Permanent Alcohol Ban

2.5 There is a permanent ban in Riccarton/Ilam which came into force on 1 December 2011 and applies 24 hours per day, seven days per week. The area covered by the ban is shown in Attachment 2. Because there was some uncertainty about the value and geographic coverage of the ban, the Council determined it should be reviewed two years after it was adopted.

Upper Riccarton/Ilam Temporary Alcohol Ban

2.6 Following representation from residents and residents’ associations the Council declared a temporary alcohol ban in Upper Riccarton/Ilam by resolution to be in place from 10 June 2013 to 10 December 2013, 24 hours per day, seven days per week. The area covered by the ban is shown in Attachment 2. The operation of this temporary ban was reviewed and the Council declared a further temporary ban for Upper Riccarton/Ilam, covering the same area as the previous ban, to be in place from 1 February 2014 to 31 August 2014. This ban covers the University of Canterbury’s Orientation Festival during which significant anti-social behaviour often occurs. It also allows consultation on the review of the permanent ban while a temporary ban is in place.

2.7 The Police are in favour of the amendment to the Riccarton/Ilam permanent ban. Data collected on both the current permanent and temporary bans areas generally support the proposed Bylaw amendment, as does the results of consultation with the local Community Board, Residents’ Associations, Liquor Licensing Inspectors, the Medical Officer of Health and the Alcohol Harm Minimisation Group.

2.8 Staff have concluded that the criteria for making bylaws under section 147A of LGA02 have been met and recommend there is sufficient evidence in terms of section 155 of the LGA02 to commence a SCP to amend the 2009 Bylaw and create a permanent ban in Riccarton/Ilam which adds the area of the current temporary ban to the permanent ban area. The ban will be in place 24 hours per day, seven days per week and cover the whole of the area of the current permanent and temporary bans.
3. BACKGROUND

(a) Christchurch City Council Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Bylaw 2009

3.1 Section 147 of the LGA02 enables Councils to make bylaws for alcohol control purposes. The purpose of making such bylaws is to reduce alcohol-related harm, damage, disorder and crime and to improve community safety by placing restrictions on alcohol in some public places.

3.2 The Council made the Christchurch City Council Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Bylaw in 2009 (the 2009 Bylaw) under section 147 of the LGA02. The Schedule to this Bylaw listed nine permanent alcohol ban areas.

(b) Riccarton Ilam Permanent Alcohol Ban

3.3 At its meeting of 27 October 2011 the Council adopted the Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Amendment (Riccarton/Ilam) Bylaw 2011 (the 2011 Bylaw) and also resolved to undertake a non-statutory review of the permanent alcohol ban area in Riccarton/Ilam two years after the Amendment Bylaw was adopted. The ban came into force on 1 December 2011 and applies 24 hours per day, seven days per week in the area bounded by the following streets: Blenheim Road, Curletts Road, Peer Street, Waimairi Road, Greers Road, Memorial Avenue, Fendalton Road, Deans Avenue and back up to Blenheim Road as shown on the attached map (Attachment 2).

(c) Upper Riccarton/Ilam Temporary Alcohol Ban

3.4 In addition to the permanent ban, there is also a temporary ban in Upper Riccarton/Ilam which commenced on 1 February 2014 for six months. At its meeting on 14 March 2013 the Council received a deputation from the Ilam Upper Riccarton Residents’ Association and considered a request from the Riccarton/Wigram Community Board (the Board) to declare a temporary alcohol ban in the area bounded by Peer Street, Waimairi Road, Maidstone Road, Avonhead Road and Yaldhurst Road (Attachment 2).

3.5 The Board’s request was made following a deputation from the Ilam Upper Riccarton Residents’ Association to the Board. The Residents’ Association provided information as to alcohol-related problems in the area including problems from (house) party-goers drinking on the streets and in reserves. While the Association acknowledged that a “liquor ban will not solve all the problems, it considers that where a ban has been established problem behaviour can be more easily dealt with by the police and community disturbance has been greatly reduced”. The Riccarton Ilam Community Safety Joint Working Party also resolved to support a temporary alcohol ban at their Friday 1 March 2013 meeting.

3.6 The Police considered the issues referred to by the Residents’ Association and supported a temporary ban, including being willing (subject to resourcing constraints and other policing priorities) to enforce the ban.

3.7 The Council at its meeting on 30 May 2013 declared a temporary alcohol ban in the area described in paragraph 3.10 commencing on 10 June 2013 for six months and applying 24 hours per day, seven days per week. The Council also requested that staff report to the Council on a further temporary ban covering the same area commencing in February 2014. This further temporary ban was required to provide cover during the University of Canterbury’s Orientation Festival, that is the week following Orientation Day, and to allow consultation on the review of the current permanent ban to be undertaken while a new temporary ban is in place. The review of the permanent ban will consider an extension of its area to include the area covered by the proposed new temporary ban.
3.8 The Council considered the matters raised above as well as those which led to the declaration of the June to December 2013 temporary ban at its meeting of 28 November 2013, and resolved to declare a new temporary ban in Upper Riccarton Ilam. This ban began on 1 February 2014 and ends on 31 August 2014. It applies 24 hours per day, seven days per week. The ban area is adjacent to the permanent ban area and covers the area shown in Attachment 2.

4. COMMENT

Legal Issues
4.1 Section 147 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA02) enables councils to make bylaws for alcohol control purposes.

4.2 Section 147A provides that before making a bylaw under s147, a territorial authority:

4.2.1 must be satisfied that it can be justified as a reasonable limitation on people’s rights and freedoms; and

4.2.2 except in the case of a bylaw that will apply temporarily for a large scale event, must also be satisfied that:

4.2.2.1 there is evidence that the area to which the bylaw is intended to apply has experienced a high level of crime or disorder that can be shown to have been caused or made worse by alcohol consumption in the area; and

4.2.2.2 the bylaw is appropriate and proportionate in the light of that crime or disorder.

4.3 Section 155 provides that:

4.3.1 A local authority must, before commencing the process for making a bylaw, determine whether a bylaw is the most appropriate way of addressing the perceived problem.

4.3.2 If a local authority has determined that a bylaw is the most appropriate way of addressing the perceived problem, it must, before making the bylaw, determine whether the proposed bylaw:

4.3.2.1 is the most appropriate form of the bylaw; and

4.3.2.1 gives rise to any implications under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990.

4.4 Under section 156 of the LGA02 the Council is required to use the Special Consultative Procedure (SCP) when amending a bylaw. In addition to this statutory requirement, the law generally requires that any bylaw must be an intra vires (within the statutory powers that authorise the bylaw), certain and reasonable. There is a considerable body of case law on what constitutes reasonableness in the bylaw context. The Courts have noted that in ascertaining the reasonableness of a bylaw, they will look to the surrounding facts, including the nature and condition of the locality in which it is to take effect, the problem it seeks to solve or proposes to remedy and whether public or private rights are unnecessarily or unjustly invaded.

4.5 A section 155 and section 147A analysis has been undertaken with respect to Riccarton and Upper Riccarton. Each area is discussed in turn below. These analyses, a Statement of Proposal (including the proposed Bylaw) and Summary of Information (as required by sections 83 and 86 of the LGA02) are attached to this report (Attachments 1, 2 and 3).
Summary of Section 155 and section 147A analyses

4.6 Staff consulted with key stakeholders in the area to determine their views on the effectiveness of the current ban. Data to inform the section 155 analysis was gathered from key stakeholders including expert sources, community groups and the police. The key stakeholders consulted included the police, the Alcohol Harm Minimisation Safety Joint Working Party, Christchurch City Council Liquor Licensing Inspectors, the Riccarton/Wigram Community Board, Residents' Associations in the area, the University of Canterbury and local businesses.

4.7 All these stakeholders note that since the ban was imposed the level of anti-social behaviour has declined. The University say that the numbers of complaints they have received from local residents have significantly decreased over the last year. They have also received positive feedback from their Community Constable indicating that in his view, the ban has assisted in minimising student anti-social behaviour. They also consider the bans contribute to providing a safe environment for students.

4.8 Staff have obtained alcohol-related crime statistics from the Police by suburb. These are presented and discussed in detail in the attached section 155 analysis (Attachment 1).

4.9 The Police statistics show increases in alcohol-related crimes, including breaches of the alcohol ban in the last two years. However this is not necessarily indicating the alcohol ban is not working. Police say bans work well when there is a high Police presence and enforcement.

4.10 Police fully support the ban in Riccarton/Ilam and say the ban has reduced street issues, such as drinking on the streets and vandalism, and crime. This view is also held by the area's Liquor Licensing Inspector, the University of Canterbury the Central Riccarton Residents' Association and the Alcohol Harm Minimisation Committee. All these stakeholders support the continuation of the ban, as do the Riccarton/Wigram and Spreydon/Heathcote Community Boards.

Upper Riccarton/Ilam temporary ban

4.11 As noted in paragraph 3.8, the Council resolved to declare a new temporary ban in Upper Riccarton/Ilam. This ban began on 1 February 2014 and is in place until 31 August 2014. It applies 24 hours per day, seven days per week. The ban area is adjacent to the permanent ban area and covers the area bounded by Peer Street, Waimairi Road, Maidstone Road, Avonhead Road and Yaldhurst Road (Attachment 2).

4.12 Staff have investigated making this temporary ban permanent and have considered doing this by extending the boundaries of the permanent ban to include the area of the temporary ban (Attachment 2). Staff have prepared section 147A and 155 analyses of this ban (Attachment 1) which shows the level of alcohol-related offending has increased since the earthquakes.

4.13 Since the 10 June 2013 to 10 December 2013 temporary ban lapsed there has been a number of alcohol-related incidents. Residents reported that on 17 December 2013 that six males were speeding up and down Parkstone Avenue, then parked, drank alcohol and exhibited significant anti-social behaviour at the side of the road. A similar incident had occurred on 14 December 2014.

4.14 Staff consulted with key stakeholders in the area to determine their views on continuing the temporary ban and making it permanent. The key stakeholders consulted were the Police, Liquor Licensing Inspectors, the Alcohol Harm Minimisation Committee, the Riccarton/Wigram Community Board, the Ilam Community Safety Joint Working Party, the University of Canterbury, Residents’ Associations and local businesses in the area. Local residents were also consulted.
4.15 These stakeholders note that since the ban was imposed the level of anti-social behaviour has declined. The University say that the number of complaints they have received from local residents has significantly decreased over the last year. They have also received positive feedback from their Community Constable indicating that in his view, the ban has assisted in minimising student anti-social behaviour. They also consider the bans contribute to providing a safe environment for students. The local residents who contacted staff say the ban has reduced the bad behaviour they were experiencing prior to the ban being imposed.

4.16 These stakeholders consider the ban should continue and be made permanent. The Police have little information on the effect of the temporary ban but do not oppose it being made permanent. Legal advice is that the longer a temporary alcohol ban is in place, the greater the chance is that the Council may be seen to be imposing a de-facto permanent alcohol ban without going through the proper processes of the Act.

4.17 The review of the permanent ban has been undertaken. There are three possibilities to be considered:

- **Option One:** No alcohol bans — this would require the Council to remove the permanent ban and allow the temporary ban to lapse at the end of August.
- **Option Two:** Status Quo — this option would retain the permanent ban with the same area and allow the temporary ban to lapse at the end of August.
- **Option Three:** Retain and add to existing permanent alcohol ban area — this option requires the Council to amend the permanent ban by extending the area to include the area of the temporary ban before the end of August.

4.18 Staff recommend option three — that the temporary alcohol ban in Upper/Riccarton/Ilam be made permanent and that this be done by adding the area covered by this ban to the area covered by the permanent ban and amending the area of the permanent ban accordingly. The ban will be in place 24 hours per day, seven days per week.

5. **FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

5.1 The cost of public notices general communications related to the proposed amendment to the SCP and the proposed amendment to the 2009 Bylaw will be funded through the existing City and Community Long-term Planning and Policy Activity budget for 2013/14.

5.2 The cost of new signage for permanent bans will be budgeted for within the City and Community Long-term Planning and Policy Activity budget for 2014/15.

5.3 Police are responsible for the costs of enforcing the provisions of any bylaw made for “liquor control” purposes under the Local Government Act.

6. **STAFF RECOMMENDATION**

6.1 It is recommended that the Council, in relation to the proposed Christchurch City Council Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Amendment Bylaw 2014:

- **6.1.2** Determine that there is sufficient evidence to support amending the current permanent alcohol ban in Riccarton/Ilam by increasing the area it covers to include the area covered by the temporary ban and commencing a special consultative procedure (as outlined below);

- **6.1.3** Resolve that the proposed Christchurch City Council Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Amendment Bylaw 2014 meets the requirements of section 155 of the Local Government Act 2002, in that:
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Regulation and Consents Committee 18. 3. 2014

(1.) Cont’d

6.1.3.1 The Council determines an amendment bylaw is the most appropriate way of addressing the perceived problem; and

6.1.3.2 The Council determines the proposed amendment bylaw is the most appropriate form of bylaw; and

6.1.3.3 The Council determines the proposed amendment bylaw gives rise to some implications under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 but that the proposed amendment bylaw is not inconsistent with that Act;

6.1.4 Resolve that the proposed Christchurch City Council Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Amendment Bylaw 2014 meets the requirements of section 147A of the Local Government Act 2002, in that:

6.1.4.1 The Council determines an amendment bylaw is a reasonable limitation on people’s rights and freedoms; and

6.1.4.2 The Council determines the proposed amendment bylaw is appropriate and proportionate in the light of the crime or disorder.

6.1.5 Resolve that the attached Statement of Proposal (which includes the proposed Bylaw) and Summary of Information be adopted for consultation; and

6.1.6 Resolve that public notice of the consultation be given in The Press and Christchurch Star newspapers and on the Council’s website at the start of the consultation period, and that public notice of the proposal be given in community newspapers distributed in the Christchurch district area, as close as possible to the start of the consultation period; and

6.1.7 Resolve that the consultation documents be made available for public inspection at Council Service Centres, Council Libraries and on the Council’s website during the consultation period, and authorise staff to determine the specific persons and/or organisations to whom the Summary of Information will be distributed as a basis for general consultation; and

6.1.8 Resolve that the consultation period be from May to June 2014.

6.1.9 Resolve that a hearings panel be appointed to hear submissions, deliberate on those submissions and to report back to the Council on the final form of the Bylaw in July/August 2014.

7. COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

That the staff recommendation be adopted.

(2.) REVIEW OF ALCOHOL RESTRICTIONS IN PUBLIC PLACES BYLAW FOR SUMNER AT NEW YEAR’S EVE AND ADDINGTON FOR NEW ZEALAND Trotting Cup Day

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<tr>
<td>General Manager responsible:</td>
<td>Chief Planning Officer, Strategy and Planning PA Diane Campbell 8281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officer responsible:</td>
<td>Strategic Policy Unit Manager PA Amanda Poore 8812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author:</td>
<td>Assistant Economic Policy Analyst Jane Loughnan</td>
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1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

1.1 The purpose of this report is to recommend that the Council adopt for consultation the proposed Christchurch City Council Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Amendment Bylaw 2014 (the 2014 Bylaw). This proposed Christchurch City Council Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Amendment Bylaw 2014 will create a permanent alcohol ban area for Sumner on New Year’s Eve and Addington on New Zealand Trotting Cup Day.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2.1 The Local Government Act 2002 (the Act) allows councils to make bylaws to regulate possession and consumption of alcohol in public places (more commonly called ‘alcohol bans’). These are an important tool for local communities to reduce alcohol-related harm in public places in particular areas. The Council made the Christchurch City Council Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Bylaw 2009 (the 2009 Bylaw) under section 147 of the Act.

2.2 In October 2013, the Council resolved to introduce temporary alcohol bans in Sumner for New Year’s Eve and Addington for New Zealand Trotting Cup Day (Cup Day) 2013. The operation of these temporary alcohol bans have been reviewed and Council approval is sought to amend the 2009 Bylaw which would see the temporary bans become permanent.

2.3 In accordance with section 156 of the Act, a Special Consultative Procedure (SCP) will be required to amend the 2009 Bylaw. As there are costs involved, the SCP for amendments to the 2009 Bylaw for Sumner and Addington will be carried out at the same time as the SCP for the amendments to the Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Bylaw for Riccarton/Ilam. The alcohol ban in the Riccarton/Ilam area is currently being reviewed in the report titled a Review of the Effectiveness of the Riccarton/Ilam Permanent Alcohol Ban, which is being considered by the Committee at the same time as this report.

2.4 When an amendment to a bylaw for alcohol control purposes is proposed, an analysis under section 155 and section 147A of the Act is required (Attachment 1). Also required are the Statement of Proposal, Summary of Information and the proposed Alcohol in Public Places Amendment Bylaw 2014 for Sumner, Addington and Riccarton/Ilam (Attachments 2 and 3).

2.5 A temporary alcohol ban was introduced in Sumner in 2012 and 2013 for New Year’s Eve from 7pm on 31 December to 7am on 1 January. A temporary alcohol ban was introduced in Addington in 2013 for the New Zealand Trotting Cup Day which is held on the second Tuesday of November each year. It is these temporary alcohol ban areas that have been reviewed for effectiveness to determine whether they should be made permanent.

2.6 The police supported the introduction of the temporary bans in Sumner and Addington, and are in favour of the temporary bans being made permanent. Support is indicated through initial consultation with Community Boards, New Zealand Police, residents’ associations, local businesses, liquor licensing inspectors and the Alcohol Harm Minimisation Group that was undertaken for this report.

2.7 Staff have concluded that the criteria for making bylaws under section 147A of the Act have been met and that there is sufficient evidence in terms of section 155 of the Act to commence a SCP to create permanent alcohol bans for New Year’s Eve in Sumner and New Zealand Trotting Cup Day in Addington.
2.8 Staff recommend that permanent alcohol bans apply in Sumner and Addington for the same areas, days and times as they have done for the temporary alcohol bans that were in place in these areas in 2013.

2.9 As a result of changes to legislation, namely the new Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012, which replaces the Sale of Liquor Act 1989, some minor changes have been made to the 2009 Bylaw in order to update references and definitions. These changes have been included in the proposed draft Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Amendment Bylaw 2014.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 On 28 May 2009, the Council adopted the Christchurch City Council Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Bylaw 2009 (the 2009 Bylaw). The 2009 Bylaw prohibits, or otherwise regulates or controls, the possession and consumption of alcohol in specified public places and the bringing of alcohol into specified public places. The purpose of the 2009 Bylaw is to reduce alcohol-related harm, damage, disorder and crime and to improve community safety by putting alcohol restrictions in some public places. The 2009 Bylaw defines Permanent Alcohol Ban Areas where the possession or consumption of alcohol is prohibited and allows for the declaration of Temporary Alcohol Ban Areas by Council resolution.

3.2 A permanent alcohol ban in Sumner was included in the 2009 Bylaw when it was adopted in 2009. This alcohol ban applies in the area shown in Attachment 4 from 7pm Thursday to midnight Sunday each week of the year. Prior to the ban being imposed in Sumner, ‘boy racers’ and others had caused disorder, often aggravated by the consumption of alcohol and there were incidents of fighting, foul language and smashing of glass as well as people drinking on the street. Police are of the view that the circumstances that gave rise to the creation of the Sumner alcohol ban are highly likely to be replicated on a New Year’s Eve that falls outside the current permanent alcohol ban days of Thursday to Sunday. New Year’s Eve did not fall on a permanent alcohol ban day in 2012 and 2013. The Council considered the issue and in both years resolved to impose a temporary alcohol ban to cover New Year’s Eve. In these years, a temporary alcohol ban applied from 7pm on 31 December to 7am on 1 January. Rather than continue to declare temporary alcohol bans when necessary, it is proposed to make a permanent ban in Sumner for New Year’s Eve each year.

3.3 The New Zealand Trotting Cup Day in Addington has a history of alcohol-related disorder. Police staff note that, on New Zealand Trotting Cup Day, which occurs on the second Tuesday in November, there is a 22 per cent increase in incident reports over an average Tuesday in Christchurch. Following the 2012 New Zealand Trotting Cup Day, concerns were raised related to drinking in public places and included an observable increase in pre-loading drinking in public areas on the way to the event or at car-boot parties in nearby car-parking. This pre-loading was associated with an influx of alcohol-related misbehaviour at the event late in the afternoon. As a result, and after consultation with police, community and business, the Council resolved, on 4 October 2013, to impose a temporary alcohol ban for New Zealand Trotting Cup Day on 12 November 2013 from 9am to 10pm in the area shown in Attachment 5. After the event in 2013, police and monitoring staff note that there was an improvement in behaviour and a high level of compliance with the ban at the 2013 event.

4. COMMENT

Legal Considerations

(a) The Local Government Act 2002

4.1 In amending the current Christchurch City Council Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Bylaw 2009 (the 2009 Bylaw), the Council must take into account the following provisions of the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act):
(2.) Cont’d

(a) Section 83, 86, 147, 147A, 155 and 156 of the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act). Section 147A was introduced as part of the Local Government (Alcohol Reform) Amendment Act 2012 that came into force on 18 December 2013.

4.2 The process for making, amending or revoking bylaws under the Act is outlined in sections 83, 86, 145, 147, 155, and 156 of the Act.

4.3 Under section 83 of the Act, a Statement of Proposal and Summary of Information must be prepared for a SCP. These are attached to the report (Attachments 2 and 3).

4.4 Under section 145 of the Act the Council may make bylaws for one or more of the following purposes:
(a) protecting the public from nuisance
(b) protecting, promoting and maintaining public health and safety
(c) minimising the potential for offensive behaviour in public places.

4.5 Under section 147 of the Act, the Council may make a bylaw for alcohol control purposes. Section 147 essentially allows a council to make a bylaw prohibiting or otherwise regulating or controlling the consumption of alcohol in public places, the bringing of alcohol into public places and the possession of alcohol in public places. Section 147 of the Act defines “Public places” as a place that is open to or is being used by the public, whether free or on payment of a charge, and whether any owner or occupier of the place is lawfully entitled to exclude or eject any person from it; but does not include licensed premises.

4.6 The bylaw-making power in section 147 also explicitly exempts the transport of unopened bottles or containers of alcohol to or from licensed premises or private residences in an area covered by a bylaw made for liquor control purposes.

4.7 Section 147A of the Act is part of amendments to the Act as a result of the Local Government (Alcohol Reform) Amendment Act 2012 that came into force on 18 December 2013. This amendment act came into force on the same day as the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 and the Summary Offences (Alcohol Reform) Amendment Act. The new legislation aims to improve New Zealand’s drinking culture and reduce the harm caused by excessive drinking. Previous amendments to the Christchurch City Council Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Bylaw 2009 have not been required to meet the criteria in section 147A of the Act.

4.8 Section 147A (1) provides that before making a bylaw under section 147, a territorial authority;
(a) must be satisfied that it can be justified as a reasonable limitation on people’s rights and freedoms; and
(b) except in the case of a bylaw that will apply temporarily for a large scale event, must also be satisfied that-
(i) there is evidence that the area to which the bylaw is intended to apply has experienced a high level of crime or disorder that can be shown to have been caused or made worse by alcohol consumption in the area; and
(ii) the bylaw is appropriate and proportionate in the light of that crime or disorder.

4.9 Section 155 of the Act provides that
(1) A local authority must, before commencing the process for making a bylaw, determine whether a bylaw is the most appropriate way of addressing the perceived problem.
(2) If a local authority has determined that a bylaw is the most appropriate way of addressing the perceived problem, it must, before making the bylaw, whether the proposed bylaw;
(a) is most appropriate form of the bylaw; and
(b) gives rise to any implications under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990.
4.10 Any bylaw which the Council makes must be reasonable. The reasonableness of a bylaw relates to the surrounding facts, including the nature and condition of the locality in which it is to take effect, the problem it seeks to solve or remedy and whether public or private rights are unnecessarily or unjustly invaded. The fact that there must be a “problem” is emphasised by the Act which requires the Council to determine the perceived problem and to determine that a bylaw is the most appropriate way of addressing the perceived problem.

4.11 The attached section 155 and 147A analyses address the requirements under section 155 and 147A of the Act. (Attachment 1)

4.12 Under section 156 of the Act the Council is required to use the Special Consultative Procedure (SCP) when amending a bylaw. In addition to this statutory requirement, the law generally requires that any bylaw must be an intra vires (within the statutory powers that authorise the bylaw), certain and reasonable. There is a considerable body of case law on what constitutes reasonableness in the bylaw context. The Courts have noted that in ascertaining the reasonableness of a bylaw, they will look to the surrounding facts, including the nature and condition of the locality in which it is to take effect, the problem it seeks to solve or proposes to remedy and whether public or private rights are unnecessarily or unjustly invaded.

(b) The Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Bylaw 2009

4.13 The purpose of the Christchurch City Council Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Bylaw 2009 (the 2009 Bylaw) is to control anticipated or potential negative alcohol-related behaviour in any defined areas.

4.14 Under clause 6 of the 2009 Bylaw, in Permanent or Temporary Alcohol Ban Areas, no person may:
   (a) consume alcohol in a public place; or
   (b) consume alcohol in a vehicle in a public place; or
   (c) bring alcohol into a public place, whether in a vehicle or not; or
   (d) possess alcohol in a public place, whether in a vehicle or not.

4.15 The 2009 Bylaw currently provides that certain areas of the city are “Permanent Alcohol Ban Areas” and the Schedule to the 2009 Bylaw prescribes the location and the times for the Permanent Alcohol Ban Areas. The 2009 Bylaw provides that the Council may declare a Temporary Alcohol Ban Area by resolution.

4.16 The Council must use a Special Consultative Procedure before making a new permanent alcohol ban, or before changing the area or time applying to a permanent alcohol ban.

Summary of Section 155 and section 147A analysis

4.17 A section 155 and section 147A analysis has been undertaken with respect to Sumner and Addington. Each area is discussed in turn below. Data to inform the analysis was gathered from expert sources, community groups and police data. Expert sources included the police and Canterbury District Health Board. Community groups consulted include local residents and business associations as well as businesses in the affected areas and other agencies with local knowledge including the Christchurch City Council Liquor Licensing Inspectors.

Sumner – New Year’s Eve

4.18 The temporary alcohol ban at New Year’s Eve in Sumner in 2013 applied from 7pm on 31 December 2013 to 7am on 1 January 2014. It covered the same area as the current permanent alcohol ban shown in Attachment 4.
4.19 Staff have investigated making this temporary ban permanent and have prepared a section 155 analysis of this ban which shows the level of alcohol-related offending in the area.

4.20 Staff have consulted with key stakeholders in the area to determine their view on making the temporary alcohol ban at New Year’s Eve permanent. The key stakeholders consulted were the Police, the Alcohol Harm Minimisation Group, the Hagley/Ferrymead Community Board, the Sumner Community Residents Association, the Sumner Business Group, the City to Sumner Community Watch and local businesses in the alcohol ban area.

4.21 These stakeholders note their support for the temporary alcohol ban at New Year’s Eve in Sumner being made permanent and note that there have been fewer alcohol-related issues and fewer bottles and rubbish left behind since the introduction of the permanent ban in Sumner. They note that an alcohol ban at New Year’s Eve could prevent potential problems from occurring. The Sumner Community Residents Association and the Sumner Business Group did not oppose the ban.

4.22 Staff have obtained alcohol-related crime statistics from the police by suburb. These are presented and discussed in detail in the attached section 155 analysis (Attachment 1).

4.23 Police staff note that 2013 New Year’s Eve in Sumner was quiet with no issues. This was also the case in 2012. They note that a ban sets expectations of people in the area and that a permanent ban at this time would be effective as the public have become accepting of alcohol bans and understand the need for them, particularly on “big nights” such as New Years Eve to address the problems that gave rise to the permanent ban. Due to the nature of New Year’s Eve celebrations, the likelihood of alcohol-related issues in the area on New Year’s Eve was high. Police staff note that alcohol bans work to reduce alcohol-related crime and disorder, provide police staff with a useful tool and have a deterrent effect.

4.24 Staff recommend that the 2009 Bylaw is amended to include New Year’s Eve as part of the Sumner Esplanade Permanent Alcohol Ban in the Schedule of Permanent Alcohol Ban Areas.

Addington – New Zealand Trotting Cup Day

4.25 The temporary alcohol ban in Addington for the 2013 New Zealand Trotting Cup Day on 12 November applied from 9am to 10pm. It covered the area shown in Attachment 5 and was one of many tools used to minimise alcohol-related harm on the day.

4.26 Staff have investigated making this temporary ban permanent and have prepared a Section 155 and 147A analysis of this ban which shows the level of alcohol-related offending in the area.

4.27 Staff consulted with key stakeholders in the area to establish their views on continuing the temporary ban and making it permanent. The key stakeholders consulted were the Police, Christchurch City Council Liquor Licensing Inspectors, Canterbury District Health Board Liquor Licensing Inspectors, the Medical Officer of Health, The Spreydon/Heathcote and Riccarton/Wigram Joint Community Board, the Addington Neighbourhood Association, the Addington Business Association, management at the Addington Events Centre, management at Tower Junction and local businesses in the alcohol ban area.

4.28 These stakeholders note that the temporary ban in 2013 was effective and that they saw fewer problems and improved behaviour in 2013 than they did in previous years and events.
4.29 Staff have obtained alcohol-related crime statistics from the Police by suburb. These are presented and discussed in detail in the attached section 155 analysis (Attachment 1).

4.30 Police staff noted that compliance with the ban was high with only one breach of the ban being detected by Police between 10am and 12 noon. They support making the ban permanent and say it is another effective tool to minimise alcohol-related harm in the area and note that an a ban will assist them to manage the alcohol-related disorderly behaviour which occurs amongst the large crowd arriving and/or leaving the event. Police are supportive of alcohol bans in areas where there is high police presence and enforcement.

4.31 The alcohol ban area covers the area surrounding the Addington Events Centre where the New Zealand Trotting Cup Day is held. It also includes an area that has been used for people to park in cars and drink before the event in previous years and joins the Riccarton Ilam permanent ban at Blenheim Road and covers the bars on Lincoln Road where people tend to go after the event.

4.32 Staff recommend that the 2009 Bylaw is amended to include Addington on New Zealand Trotting Cup Day in the Schedule of Permanent Alcohol Ban Areas.

Options for alcohol ban areas

4.33 **Sumner:** Option 1 is not add a permanent alcohol ban to the area. Legal advice is that the longer a temporary alcohol ban is in place, the greater the chance is that the Council may be seen to be imposing a de-facto permanent alcohol ban without going through the proper processes envisaged by the Council’s own 2009 Bylaw and of the Act. Option 2 is to amend the 2009 Bylaw and create a permanent alcohol ban area in Sumner on New Year’s Eve. The submissions and hearing process of the SCP enables a proposed bylaw to be tested as to its effectiveness and as to its ‘reasonableness’ in restricting individual rights.

4.34 **Addington:** Option 1 is to not add a permanent alcohol ban to Addington on Cup Day. Legal advice is that the longer a temporary alcohol ban is in place, the greater the chance is that the Council may be seen to be imposing a de-facto permanent alcohol ban without going through the proper processes envisaged by the Council’s own 2009 Bylaw and of the Act. Option 2 is to amend the 2009 Bylaw and create a permanent alcohol ban area in Addington on Cup Day. The submissions and hearing process of the SCP enables a proposed bylaw to be tested as to its effectiveness and as to its ‘reasonableness’ in restricting individual rights.

4.35 The preferred option for both areas is option 2 – to make the temporary bans permanent. This option is generally supported by the evidence provided by police statistics and through consultation with community and business. These options would create a new permanent alcohol ban area in Addington, and would extend the permanent alcohol ban area in Sumner to also apply to New Year’s Eve.

5. **FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

5.1 The cost of public notices and general communications related to the SCP and proposed amendment to the 2009 Bylaw will be funded through the existing City and Community Long-term Planning and Policy Activity budget for 2013/14. The cost of new signage for permanent bans will be budgeted for within the City and Community Long-term Planning and Policy Activity budget 2014/15.

5.2 Police are responsible for the costs of enforcing the provisions of any bylaw made for “liquor control” purposes under the Act.
6. **STAFF RECOMMENDATION**

6.1 It is recommended that the Council, in relation to the proposed Christchurch City Council Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Amendment Bylaw 2014:

(a) Determine that there is sufficient evidence to support the proposal for a new permanent alcohol ban area in Addington on New Zealand Trotting Cup Day and to extend the days that the current permanent alcohol ban in Sumner applies to also include New Year’s Eve and for commencing a special consultative procedure (as outlined below).

(b) Resolve that the proposed Christchurch City Council Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Amendment Bylaw 2014 meets the requirements of section 155 of the Local Government Act 2002, in that:

(i) The Council determines an amendment bylaw is the most appropriate way of addressing the perceived problem; and

(ii) The Council determines the proposed amendment bylaw is the most appropriate form of bylaw; and

(iii) The Council determines the proposed amendment bylaw gives rise to some implications under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 but that the proposed amendment bylaw is not inconsistent with that Act.

(c) Resolve that the proposed Christchurch City Council Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Amendment Bylaw 2014 meets the requirements of section 147A of the Local Government Act 2002, in that:

(i) The Council determines an amendment bylaw is a reasonable limitation on people’s rights and freedoms; and

(ii) There is evidence that the area to which the bylaw is intended to apply has experienced a high level of crime or disorder that can be shown to have been caused or made worse by alcohol consumption in the area; and

(iii) The Council determines that the proposed amendment bylaw is appropriate and proportionate in the light of the crime or disorder.

(d) Resolve that the attached Statement of Proposal and Summary of Information including the proposed Bylaw be adopted for consultation.

(e) Resolve that the public notice of the consultation be given in The Press and Christchurch Star newspapers and on the Council’s website at the start of the consultation period, and that public notice of the proposal be given in community newspapers distributed in the Christchurch district area, as close as possible to the start of the consultation period.

(f) Resolve that the consultation documents be made available for public inspection at Council Service Centres, Council Libraries and on the Council’s website during the consultation period, and authorise staff to determine the specific persons and/or organisations to whom the Summary of Information will be distributed as a basis for general consultation.

(g) Resolve that the consultation period be from May to June 2014.

(h) Resolve that a hearings panel be appointed to hear submissions, deliberate on those submissions and to report back to the Council on the final form of the Bylaw in July 2014.

7. **COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION**

That the staff recommendation be adopted.
PART B – REPORTS FOR INFORMATION

(3.) UPDATE OF THE BUILDING CONTROL AND CITY REBUILD GROUP

The Regulation and Consents Committee resolved to:

3.1  Note the contents of this report; and

3.2  Note the Progress Report of the Crown Manager provided as Attachment 1.

(4.) MONTHLY REPORT ON RESOURCE CONSENTS


Councillors Pauline Cotter and Glenn Livingstone were absent for the conclusion of this item and took no part in voting.

The meeting concluded at 10.33 am.

CONSIDERED THIS 27TH DAY OF MARCH 2014

MAYOR
ATTACHMENT 1

Proposed Christchurch City Council Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Amendment Bylaw 2014

Section 155 and section 147A analyses for the Riccarton/Ilam and Upper Riccarton/Ilam Alcohol Ban Areas

Introduction

In making or amending a bylaw, the Local Government Act 2002 requires the Council to go through an analysis in accordance with section 155. An analysis has been undertaken on the Riccarton/Ilam permanent ban area and the Upper Riccarton/Ilam temporary ban area.

It is proposed to amend the Bylaw to make this temporary ban permanent by extending the boundaries of the permanent ban to include the area of the temporary ban (Attachment 4 to the report).

A section 155 analysis for a proposed Amendment Bylaw is carried out by answering the following questions for each of the proposed Permanent Alcohol Ban Areas:

1. What is the perceived problem in the Area?
   (a) Define the problem
   (b) Define the Area
   (c) What are the related crime statistics for the Area?
   (d) Is there any Council ‘Request for Service’ (RFS) data?
   (e) Summary of problem

2. Is adding this Area to the Schedule of Permanent Alcohol Areas the most appropriate way of addressing the problem?

3. Is the description of the Area and the times, days, or dates, during which the alcohol restrictions apply the most appropriate form?

4. Are there any New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 implications?

5. Conclusion.

Legislation

Section 147 of the Local Government (Alcohol Reform) Amendment Act 2012 enables Councils to make bylaws for alcohol control purposes.

Section 147A provides that
(1) Before making a bylaw under s147, a territorial authority –
   (a) must be satisfied that it can be justified as a reasonable limitation on people’s rights and freedoms; and
   (b) except in the case of a bylaw that will apply temporarily for a large scale event, must also be satisfied that-
      (i) there is evidence that the area to which the bylaw is intended to apply has experienced a high level of crime or disorder that can be shown to have been caused or made worse by alcohol consumption in the area; and
      (ii) the bylaw is appropriate and proportionate in the light of that crime or disorder.

These section 155 and 147A analyses below satisfy these requirements.
Riccarton/Ilam

1. **What is the perceived problem in the Area?**

   (a) **Define the problem**

   Following the February earthquake and the closure of the Central City, patronage of bars shifted to some suburban areas including Riccarton/Ilam. This led to a considerable increase in disorder in the area and Police requested a temporary alcohol ban be put in place. At its 28 April 2011 meeting, the Council declared a temporary alcohol ban area in Riccarton/Ilam that would apply 24 hours per day and seven days per week, commencing on 19 May 2011 and ending on 30 November 2011.

   On 23 June 2011 the Council resolved that a Special Consultative Procedure (SCP) should be undertaken on an amendment to the 2009 Bylaw to add a permanent alcohol ban area for Riccarton/Ilam. Following the SCP, hearings were held on 1 September 2011. On 27 October 2011 the Council resolved to adopt the proposed Amendment Bylaw and resolved to undertake a non-statutory review of the effectiveness of the permanent alcohol ban in the Riccarton/Ilam area two years after the Amendment Bylaw is adopted. The ban came into force on 1 December 2011 and applies 24 hours per day, seven days per week.

   At its meeting of 30 May 2013 Council resolved that staff report to the appropriate Committee in February 2014 with a Section 155 analysis of the Riccarton Ilam Permanent Ban.

   (b) **Define the Area**

   The current Riccarton/Ilam Permanent Ban Area is the area bounded by the following streets: Blenheim Road, Curletts Road, Peer Street, Waimairi Road, Greers Road, Memorial Avenue, Fendalton Road, Deans Ave and back up to Blenheim Road. ([Attachment 4 to the report](#)).

   (c) **What are the related crime statistics for the Area?**

   The Police have provided the following figures for the Riccarton Area¹.

   **Breach of Liquor Ban**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Riccarton (includes Upper Riccarton)</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>Sum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>33</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011/12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>256</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012/13</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>553</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   As the table above shows, breaches of the alcohol ban have increased markedly over the last two years – no doubt due to the displacement of patrons from the central city due to the earthquakes.

   **Wilful Damage Offences**

   The graph below shows the number of wilful damage offences by day for Riccarton. The majority of offences in each year occur on Friday and Saturday nights. There are fewer in the last two years on each day than in the previous year, which is probably due to the alcohol ban.

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¹ Note that the Police data provided has been drawn from a dynamic operational database and is subject to change as new information is continually recorded. Data is provisional and should not be compared to official statistics. The data and information provided should therefore be considered as an indicator only.
Traffic Alcohol Offences
Traffic alcohol offences are measured using the traffic precedent codes. These codes address specific transport-related acts, regulations, rules and bylaws. Alcohol-related codes include driving under the influence of drink, excess breath alcohol, aid/permit person to drive while under the influence of drink or drug, and refusing to give blood specimen/breath test.

Traffic offences are most likely to be officer discovered, and are entered formally into the police National Intelligence Application as recorded offences.

Unlike the wilful damage offences, as the graph below shows, there were more traffic alcohol offences in the last two years than the previous year. Police advise they were patrolling the ban area more intensively.

Alcohol Offences
Alcohol offences are included under the crime category 'drug and anti-social'. Alcohol offences are under the sub-set of 'sale of liquor act 1989', and include closure of licensed premises riot/fighting, licensee/managers liquor offences, offences regarding a minor (including supplying a minor, minor purchases of alcohol, and minor consumes alcohol), sales
by unlicensed persons, unlicensed premises liquor offences, and miscellaneous liquor offences (including breach of liquor ban).

The majority of offences occur between Thursday and Sunday. The number of offences in Riccarton increased significantly, especially in the last year.

Disorder Offences
Disorder falls under the crime category 'drug and anti-social'. A different measure has been used for disorder, compared to the other datasets. Disorder is measured using 'calls for service', as measured by CARD\(^2\) events to the police communications centre. Disorder events are more often discovered by police, rather than being reported to police stations or other means of reporting.

Additionally, once an officer arrives at a disorder event, the disorder may have dispersed and the event may be cancelled. Once an event is cancelled, it does not then make its way into the police offence database. Disorder is unique in this way, as a higher proportion of disorder events are cancelled (due to the fluid nature of disorder) compared to other offences. Hence, the most accurate way to measure disorder is via CARD events.

Disorder includes obstructing/hindering/resisting, inciting/encouraging offences, behaviour offences, language offences, and disorderly assembly offences.

- Alcohol consumption is very closely linked with disorder offending.
- Anecdotally it is usual on high risk days and times for disorder offending to be linked to alcohol.

Disorder Offences by Day of the Week
The graph below shows the number of disorder offences by day of the week for Riccarton. In every year the number increases from Monday and peaks on Saturday. As with alcohol offences, the number of disorder offences in Riccarton is much higher in the last year than in the previous years.

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\(^2\) CARD stands for Communication And Resource Deployment system.
Grievous Assaults
Grievous assaults come under the crime category of 'violence'. Grievous assaults include wounding with intent, injuring with intent, aggravated wounding/injury, disabling/stupefying, dangerous acts with intent, injury if death ensued/manslaughter, use of firearms against law enforcement officers, and assaults with weapons. Many of the offences that fall under grievous assaults involve use of weapons.

- Nationally police estimate about half of all serious violence, which includes grievous assaults, are alcohol-related.
- Anecdotally it is usual for alcohol to be a factor in grievous assaults committed during high risk days/times.

Serious Assaults
Serious assaults also come under the crime category of 'violence', but are considered slightly less lethal/harmful than grievous assaults. Serious assaults include aggravated assaults, assault with intent to injure, assault on child (under 14 years), assault by male on female, assaults police, and common assault.

- Nationally police estimate about half of all serious violence offences are alcohol-related and again that proportion increases significantly during high risk times and days at a local level.

Grievous and Serious Assaults by Day of the Week
The graph below shows the number of grievous and serious assaults by day of the week for Riccarton. In general, the number of grievous and serious assaults increases as the week progresses from Monday through to Saturday, and have increased in the last two years.
(d) Is there any other relevant information?

Although these statistics show increases in alcohol-related crimes in the last two years, this is not necessarily indicating the alcohol ban is not working. Rather there has been an increase in the numbers of bars and patrons in the area and a corresponding increase in Police presence. Police say bans work well when there is a high Police presence and enforcement, high traffic and preponderance of alcohol.

Police fully support the ban in Riccarton/Ilam and say the ban has reduced street issues, such as drinking on the streets and vandalism, and crime. This view is also held by the area’s Liquor Licensing Inspector, the University of Canterbury, the Central Riccarton Residents’ Association and the Alcohol Harm Minimisation Committee. All these stakeholders support the continuation of the ban, as do the Riccarton/Wigram and Spreydon/Heathcote Community Boards.

(e) Summary of problem

The alcohol-related problems experienced in the area following the migration of patrons from the Central City included drinking in the streets, vandalism and littering. The crime statistics show that prior to the imposition of the alcohol ban the area experienced a high level of crime or disorder that was generally shown to have been caused or made worse by alcohol consumption in the area. The Bylaw is appropriate and proportionate in light of the alcohol-related crime and disorder.

The analysis for the appropriateness of the Bylaw and Bill of Rights Act 1990 implications for both Riccarton/Ilam and Upper Riccarton/Ilam follow the analysis of the Upper Riccarton/Ilam perceived problem below.
Upper Riccarton/Ilam

1. **What is the perceived problem in the Area?**

   **(a) Define the problem**

   At its meeting on 14 March 2013 the Council received a deputation from the Ilam and Upper Riccarton Residents Association and considered a request from the Riccarton Wigram Community Board to declare a Temporary Alcohol Ban covering the area bounded by Peer Street, Waimairi Road, Maidstone Road, Avonhead Road and Yaldhurst Road due to antisocial behaviour by young people living in the area. The alcohol-related problems reported by the Residents’ Association included vandalism, young people urinating in gardens, and noise.

   The Police considered the issues referred to by the Residents’ Association and noted that there had been very few instances of people drinking on the street – most of the noise and disorder was occurring inside the houses and an alcohol ban would have no effect on this. However they did not oppose the ban.

   The Council considered the nature and history of alcohol-related problems associated with the area; whether the benefits to local residents and to the city outweighed the restrictions placed on other persons; and information from the Police about the proposed dates and times and whether they supported the Temporary Alcohol Ban Area. After considering all these matters the Council declared a Temporary Alcohol Ban Area in the area bounded by Peer Street, Waimairi Road, Maidstone Road, Avonhead Road and Yaldhurst Road (being the area shown on the attached map), which applied 24 hours per day and seven days per week, and commenced on 10 June 2013 for six months.

   This current temporary ban ended on 10 December 2013. This was during the university holidays and typically behaviour in the area is quieter over this time. Lectures for the first semester start on 24 February 2014, preceded by Orientation Day on 21 February 2014. At its meeting of 28 November 2013 Council resolved to declare a further temporary ban to cover the Orientation Festival, which is the week following Orientation Day. This temporary ban began on 1 February 2014 and applies 24 hours per day, seven days per week until 31 August 2014.

   **(b) Define the Area**

   The current Temporary Upper Riccarton/Ilam ban Area is the area bounded by Peer Street, Waimairi Road, Maidstone Road, Avonhead Road and Yaldhurst Road. **(Attachment 4 to the report)**

   **(c) What are the related crime statistics for the Area?**

   The Police have provided the following figures for the Upper Riccarton Area.³

   **Wilful Damage**

   There is no clear pattern to the wilful damage occurring in Upper Riccarton. Numbers of offences in 2011/12 were generally higher than in other years on Saturdays and Mondays.

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³ Note that the Police data provided has been drawn from a dynamic operational database and is subject to change as new information is continually recorded. Data is provisional and should not be compared to official statistics. The data and information provided should therefore be considered as an indicator only.
Traffic Alcohol Offences
Traffic alcohol offences are measured using the traffic precedent codes. These codes address specific transport-related acts, regulations, rules and bylaws. Alcohol-related codes include driving under the influence of drink, excess breath alcohol, aid/permit person to drive while under the influence of drink or drug, and refusing to give blood specimen/breath test.

Traffic offences are most likely to be officer discovered, and are entered formally into the police National Intelligence Application as recorded offences.

Traffic alcohol offences peak in each year between midnight and 2.00am. In 2011/12 there was an additional peak between 10.00am and midnight.

Alcohol Offences
Alcohol offences are included under the crime category 'drug and antisocial'. Alcohol offences are under the sub-set of 'sale of liquor act 1989', and include closure of licensed premises riot/fighting, licensee/managers liquor offences, offences regarding a minor (including supplying a minor, minor purchases of alcohol, and minor consumes alcohol), sales by unlicensed persons, unlicensed premises liquor offences, and miscellaneous liquor offences (including breach of liquor ban).
The majority of alcohol offences in Upper Riccarton occur on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. There was a marked increase in 2011/12 from previous years. This may be due to increased policing and a change of habits after the earthquakes.

### Disorder Offences
Disorder falls under the crime category 'drug and anti-social'. A different measure has been used for disorder, compared to the other datasets. Disorder is measured using 'calls for service', as measured by CARD\(^4\) events to the police communications centre. Disorder events are more often discovered by police, rather than being reported to police stations or other means of reporting.

Additionally, once an officer arrives at a disorder event, the disorder may have dispersed and the event may be cancelled. Once an event is cancelled, it does not then make its way into the police offence database. Disorder is unique in this way, as a higher proportion of disorder events are cancelled (due to the fluid nature of disorder) compared to other offences. Hence, the most accurate way to measure disorder is via CARD events.

Disorder includes obstructing/hindering/resisting, inciting/encouraging offences, behaviour offences, language offences, and disorderly assembly offences.

- Alcohol consumption is very closely linked with disorder offending.
- Anecdotally it is usual on high risk days and times for disorder offending to be linked to alcohol.

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\(^4\) CARD stands for Communication And Resource Deployment system.
Prior to the earthquakes, the majority of disorder offences in Upper Riccarton occurred on Thursdays and, to a lesser extent, on Saturdays. However, in the last two years, most offences have occurred on Saturdays and Sundays.

**Grievous Assaults**
Grievous assaults come under the crime category of ‘violence’. Grievous assaults include wounding with intent, injuring with intent, aggravated wounding/injury, disabling/stupefying, dangerous acts with intent, injury if death ensued/manslaughter, use of firearms against law enforcement officers, and assaults with weapons. Many of the offences that fall under grievous assaults involve use of weapons.

- Nationally police estimate about half of all serious violence, which includes grievous assaults, are alcohol-related.
- Anecdotally it is usual for alcohol to be a factor in grievous assaults committed during high risk days/times.

**Serious Assaults**
Serious assaults also come under the crime category of ‘violence’, but are considered slightly less lethal/harmful than grievous assaults. Serious assaults include aggravated assaults, assault with intent to injure, assault on child (under 14 years), assault by male on female, assaults police, and common assault.

- Nationally police estimate about half of all serious violence offences are alcohol-related and again that proportion increases significantly during high risk times and days at a local level.

**Grievous and Serious Assaults by Day of the Week**
There is no clear pattern to the number of grievous and serious assaults in Upper Riccarton/Ilam. The majority of assaults occurred on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.
(d) **Is there any other relevant information**

The area’s Liquor Licensing Inspector, the University of Canterbury, local Residents’ Associations, the Riccarton/Ilam and Spreydon/Heathcote Community Boards and local residents support the continuation of the temporary ban and support its being made a permanent ban. They say that since the temporary ban was imposed there has been a significant reduction in alcohol-related problems such as vandalism and antisocial behaviour. The Police do not have any specific comments but they do not oppose the ban becoming part of the permanent ban.

(e) **Summary of problem**

The alcohol-related problems reported by the Residents’ Association to Council included vandalism, young people urinating in gardens, and noise. The Council declared a 24 hour per day seven days per week Temporary Alcohol Ban in the area from 10 June 2013 to 10 December 2013. The Council declared a further 24 hour per day seven days per week Temporary Alcohol Ban from 1 February 2014 to 31 August 2014. This was to cover the Orientation Festival and subsequent months during the University year.

The crime statistics show that prior to the imposition of the alcohol ban the area experienced a high level of crime or disorder that was generally shown to have been caused or made worse by alcohol consumption in the area. However, since the ban was imposed this has reduced. The Bylaw is appropriate and proportionate in light of the alcohol-related disorder.
Riccarton/Ilam and Upper Riccarton/Ilam

2. Is amending the Bylaw by extending the Riccarton/Ilam Permanent Ban Area to include the area of the Upper Riccarton/Ilam Temporary Ban on the Schedule of Permanent Ban Areas the most appropriate way of addressing the problem?

It is considered that amending the Bylaw by extending the Permanent Ban Area to include the area of the Temporary Ban on the Schedule of Permanent Ban Areas is the most appropriate way of addressing the problem with alcohol-related issues in public places.

In looking at this question, the Council has considered whether there are any other tools for addressing alcohol-related problems. Other tools may include:

- Increased compliance monitoring or enforcement under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 (for example, in relation to intoxication, under-age purchases or ‘bar-hopping’ with drinks);
- Using section 38(3) of the Summary Offences Act 1981 to combat under-age drinking in public places. This allows the Police to issue an infringement notice (instant fine) to those under the age of 18 who possess or consume alcohol in a public place;
- Using Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (eg crime cameras and lighting);
- Providing more recycling bins for glass bottles or more rubbish bins.

These tools can be used in conjunction with the alcohol ban to reduce alcohol-related harm.

While there is other legislation available to Police to deal with disorder and some alcohol-related offending, alcohol bans provide an opportunity to remove potential offenders and/or victims from a location before incidents escalate. In this sense, alcohol bans can be employed as an effective crime prevention tool.

In this case, staff consider that adding the Upper Riccarton/Ilam Area to the Riccarton/Ilam Permanent Ban Area on the Schedule of Permanent Alcohol Ban Areas will continue to provide an effective early intervention tool.

3. Is the description of the Area and the times, days, or dates, during which the alcohol restrictions apply the most appropriate form?

Yes. It is acknowledged that the area covers more than just those public places that are hotspots (for example where licensed premises are situated). It also covers the student residential area where there has been an increase in parties. The Police note that the wider area with clear boundaries is appropriate because it is easier to enforce and it enables greater control over the entry of persons and vehicles into the area where consumption of alcohol in a public place may occur.

The Permanent Alcohol Ban Area will continue to apply 24 hours per day, seven days per week.

4. Are there any New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 implications?

Amending the Bylaw by extending the Permanent Ban Area to include the area of the Temporary Ban on the Schedule of Permanent Ban Areas gives rise to some implications in relation to the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990. In particular, the right to freedom of movement (section 18), and possibly freedom from discrimination (section 19). The right to freedom from unreasonable search and seizure (section 21) may be regarded as affected, but although a bylaw may increase the possibility that unreasonable search and seizure could take place, this is a matter within the control of the Police, and the bylaw itself is not necessarily inconsistent with that right. Under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 Police...
can now use instant fines (infringement notices) of $250 for breaches of the ban. This means first time offenders are less likely to be introduced to the criminal system.

Everyone lawfully in New Zealand has the right to freedom of movement and residence in New Zealand. The laws of New Zealand do not make it illegal to consume or possess alcohol in public places (except for those under 18), so a restriction on where people can go and consume or possess alcohol, in public places, will be a partial restriction on freedom of movement. However, a bylaw that does not prohibit this activity completely in every public place in the city, and provides a rationale for why there is a ban in certain places, will be a demonstrably justified limit in a free and democratic society.

It is considered that this proposed Amendment provides demonstrably justifiable limits in a free and democratic society, and is therefore consistent with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 and section 147A(1)(a) of the LGA12.

5. Conclusion

That the following area should be included on the Schedule of Permanent Alcohol Ban Areas in the 2009 Bylaw:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Alcohol Ban Area</th>
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Statement of Proposal for the Proposed Christchurch City Council Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Amendment Bylaw 2014

This statement of proposal is made under sections 83, 83A, 86, 89 and 156 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Summary Of Information

This proposal is to amend the Christchurch City Council Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Bylaw 2009. The Amendment is called the Christchurch City Council Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Amendment Bylaw 2014 (the Amendment Bylaw).

The proposed Amendment Bylaw extends the permanent alcohol ban area for Riccarton/Illam, by including the area of the current Upper Riccarton/Illam temporary alcohol ban area, making the Addington temporary alcohol ban area permanent, and adds a New Year’s Eve ban to the Sumner permanent alcohol ban area.

The purpose of the 2009 Bylaw is to reduce alcohol-related harm, damage, disorder and crime and to improve community safety by putting alcohol restrictions in some public places within the Christchurch City Council district. It does this by creating a series of Alcohol Ban Areas where the possession and consumption of alcohol in specified public places and the bringing of alcohol into specified public places is prohibited.

Imposing a Permanent Alcohol Ban Area enables the Council to prohibit the consumption of alcohol in public places and to prohibit people from having open containers of alcohol in public places including in vehicles in public places. A breach of the bylaw is an offence and can result in a criminal conviction. The Police have a range of enforcement powers. They are able to search people’s bags and vehicles (in certain situations), impose an instant fine (infringement notice) of $250, or arrest people found to be breaching the 2009 Bylaw.

A draft Amendment Bylaw is set out at the end of the Statement of Proposal.

Riccarton/Illam
The Permanent Alcohol Ban for Riccarton/Illam will continue to apply 24 hours per day, seven days per week. However, it is proposed to extend the area into Upper Riccarton/Illam. A map of the ban area is included in the draft Amendment Bylaw.

Sumner
The Permanent Alcohol Ban for Sumner starts at 7.00 pm each Thursday night and applies until midnight at the end of each Sunday night; and will apply from 7pm on 31 December to 7am 1 January for New Year’s Eve. The ban area of the proposed permanent ban for New Year’s Eve is the same as the current permanent ban. A map of the ban area is included in the draft Amendment Bylaw.

Addington
The Permanent Alcohol Ban Area for Addington will be in force from 9am to 10pm on New Zealand Trotting Cup Day, the second Tuesday in November each year. A map of the ban area is included in the draft Amendment Bylaw.

Copies of the Proposal
Copies of this proposal are available on the Council’s website [insert link here] and can be accessed at all Council Service Centres, Council Libraries and on the Council’s website during the consultation period.

Submissions
Submissions on this proposal can be made either:
- through the Have Your Say website: www.ccc.govt.nz/HaveYourSay/

- via email to: xxxx

- in writing to:
  Submissions on the proposed Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Amendment Bylaw
  Christchurch City Council
  PO Box 237
  Christchurch.

Submissions on this proposal may be made to the Council between May and June 2014.

It is envisaged that the Council's Hearings Panel will hear oral submissions on this Proposal
during June 2014.
Statement of Proposal

This proposal is to amend the Christchurch City Council Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Bylaw 2009. The Amendment is called the Christchurch City Council Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Amendment Bylaw 2014 (the Amendment Bylaw).

The proposed Amendment Bylaw extends the permanent alcohol ban area for Riccarton/Ilam, by including the area of the current Upper Riccarton/Ilam temporary alcohol ban area, making the Addington temporary alcohol ban area permanent, and adds a New Year's Eve ban to the Sumner permanent alcohol ban area.

The purpose of the 2009 Bylaw is to reduce alcohol-related harm, damage, disorder and crime and to improve community safety by putting alcohol restrictions in some public places within the Christchurch City Council district. It does this by creating a series of Alcohol Ban Areas where the possession and consumption of alcohol in specified public places and the bringing of alcohol into specified public places is prohibited.

Imposing a Permanent Alcohol Ban Area enables the Council to prohibit the consumption of alcohol in public places and to prohibit people from having open containers of alcohol in public places including in vehicles in public places. A breach of the bylaw is an offence and can result in a criminal conviction. The Police have a range of enforcement powers. They are able to search people's bags and vehicles (in certain situations), impose an instant fine (infringement notice) of $250, or arrest people found to be breaching the 2009 Bylaw.

A copy of the draft Amendment Bylaw is included at the end of this Statement of Proposal.

Reasons for the proposal

Section 156 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires the Council to use the special consultative procedure when amending the bylaw. To add new Permanent Alcohol Ban Areas the Council must amend the 2009 Bylaw.

Section 147 of the Local Government Act 2002 enables Councils to make bylaws for alcohol control purposes. Section 147A requires that the Council must be satisfied that the proposed bylaw can be justified as a reasonable limitation on people’s rights and freedoms, that there is evidence that the area to which the bylaw is intended to apply has experienced a high level of crime or disorder and that the bylaw is appropriate and proportionate in light of that crime and disorder.

Section 155 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires that the Council must determine whether the bylaw is the most appropriate way of addressing the problem, whether the proposed bylaw is the most appropriate form of the bylaw and whether it gives rise to any implications under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990.

On 27 October 2011 when Council adopted the Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Amendment (Riccarton/Ilam) Bylaw 2011 creating the Riccarton/Ilam ban area, the Council also resolved to undertake a non-statutory review of this ban two years after the Amendment Bylaw was adopted.

This review has been undertaken and a report on the review is included in the section 147A and 155 analyses. The Council also decided to investigate making the temporary alcohol bans in Upper Riccarton/Ilam, Sumner on New Year’s Eve and Addington on New Zealand Cup Day into permanent bans.

Report on section 147A and 155 determinations

The Local Government Act 2002 requires a council, before making or amending a bylaw, to go through an analysis in accordance with section 155. An analysis was undertaken on each individual new area in which the 2009 Bylaw might apply (Riccarton/Ilam, Upper Riccarton/Ilam Sumner and Addington).
Christchurch, as with any other city in New Zealand, experiences the negative impacts of alcohol. An alcohol control bylaw is not the complete solution to reducing alcohol-related harm but it is part of the response. It provides a local approach to addressing local problems. It has been shown that such a bylaw is most successful when it is part of a wider, multi-level approach to tackling alcohol issues.

The Police indicate that the current 2009 Bylaw provides an effective early intervention tool to manage the potential downstream effects of alcohol consumption in public places. In addition it has been particularly useful for removing potential offenders or victims from hotspot areas, therefore preventing the escalation of alcohol-related problems.

The following are summaries of the section 147A and 155 area assessments for each of the four areas under consideration.

**Riccarton/Ilam**
There is currently a Permanent Alcohol Ban Area in place for Riccarton/Ilam which applies 24 hours per day, seven days per week. When the Council adopted the Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Amendment (Riccarton/Ilam) Bylaw 2011 on 27 October 2011 they resolved to undertake a non-statutory review of this ban two years after the Amendment Bylaw was adopted. The ban came into force on 1 December 2011.

Police fully support the ban in Riccarton/Ilam and say the ban has reduced street issues, such as drinking on the streets and vandalism, and crime. This view is also held by the area’s Liquor Licensing Inspector, the University of Canterbury and the Central Riccarton Residents’ Association. All these stakeholders support the continuation of the ban as do the Riccarton/Ilam and Spreydon/Heathcote Community Boards.

The Council has determined that the proposed Amendment Bylaw is the most appropriate tool for addressing the particular issues it covers, and that it is in the most appropriate form. The proposed Amendment Bylaw gives rise to some implications in relation to the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990, in particular, the right to freedom of movement. However, as the proposed Amendment Bylaw does not completely prohibit people with alcohol from being in, or moving about in, all public places, it provides demonstrably justifiable limits in a free and democratic society, and is therefore consistent with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990.

**Upper Riccarton/Ilam**
There is currently a Temporary Alcohol Ban Area in place for Upper Riccarton/Ilam which applies 24 hours per day, seven days per week until 31 August 2014.

The Liquor Licensing Inspectors, the University of Canterbury, local Residents’ Associations, the Riccarton/Ilam and Spreydon/Heathcote Community Boards and local residents support the continuation of the temporary ban and support its being made a permanent ban. They say that since the temporary ban was imposed there has been a significant reduction in alcohol-related problems such as vandalism and anti-social behaviour. The Police do not have any specific comments but they do not oppose the area becoming part of the permanent ban.

The Council has determined that the proposed Amendment Bylaw is the most appropriate tool for addressing the particular issues it covers, and that it is in the most appropriate form. The proposed Amendment Bylaw gives rise to some implications in relation to the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990, in particular, the right to freedom of movement. However, as the proposed Amendment Bylaw does not completely prohibit people with alcohol from being in, or moving about in, all public places, it provides demonstrably justifiable limits in a free and democratic society, and is therefore consistent with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990.

**The proposed Riccarton/Ilam Alcohol Ban area includes:**
The area bounded by the following streets:
Blenheim Road, Curletts Road, Yaldhurst Road, Avonhead Road, Maidstone Road, Peer Street, Waimairi Road, Greers Road, Memorial Avenue, Fendalton Road, Deans Ave and back up to Blenheim Road.
Sumner
There is currently a Permanent Alcohol Ban Area in place for Sumner. It applies from 7pm on Thursday to midnight on Sunday every week.

There are some years when New Year’s Eve falls outside this permanent alcohol ban. In 2012 and 2013, a Temporary Alcohol Ban Area was in place for Sumner on New Year’s Eve. It applied from 7pm on 31 December to 7am on 1 January.

Before the permanent alcohol ban, there had been problems at Sumner, with people drinking on the street and leaving bottles and rubbish behind. There is a concern that because of the nature of New Year’s Eve celebrations, there may be more problems on the Esplanade in Sumner if there is not an alcohol ban in place on the day. Rather than continuing to declare temporary alcohol bans each year when necessary, it is proposed to make a permanent ban in Sumner for New Year’s Eve each year 7pm on 31 December to 7am on 1 January. Police advised that the ban was necessary to avoid potential problems in the area on New Year’s Eve. They said that a permanent ban would be effective and help to reduce victimisation.

The Council has determined that the proposed Amendment Bylaw is the most appropriate tool for addressing the particular issues it covers, and that it is in the most appropriate form. The proposed Amendment Bylaw gives rise to some implications in relation to the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990, in particular, the right to freedom of movement. However, as the proposed Amendment Bylaw does not completely prohibit people with alcohol from being in, or moving about in, all public places, it provides demonstrably justifiable limits in a free and democratic society, and is therefore consistent with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990.

Addington
In 2013, there was a Temporary Alcohol Ban Area in place for the area surrounding the Addington Events Centre for New Zealand Trotting Cup Day on Tuesday 12 November. It applied from 9am to 10pm on Tuesday 12 November.

The New Zealand Trotting Cup Day on Tuesday has had a long history of alcohol-related problems. Police staff note that, on New Zealand Trotting Cup Day, there is a 22 per cent increase in incident reports over an average Tuesday. Following the 2012 New Zealand Trotting Cup Day, concerns were noted at an inter-agency debrief attended by the Police, Christchurch City Council Liquor Licensing Inspectors, Community and Public Health, the Addington Event Centre and Main Event Security. The concerns related to drinking in public places and included an observable increase in pre-loading drinking in public areas on the way to the event or at boot parties in nearby car-parking. This pre-loading drinking was associated with an influx of alcohol-related misbehaviour at the event late in the afternoon which made it difficult for gate security to monitor “intoxication levels”.

Police note that there are problems with car-boot parties in public streets prior and during Cup Day and, in particular, with alcohol-related disorderly and unsafe behaviour including drinking in streets busy with traffic as people leave the event and walk back to cars or to public transport.

The Addington Event Centre has worked, over a number of years, with an inter-agency group to monitor, minimise or mitigate alcohol-related disorderly behaviour within the event venue. This inter-agency group supports a temporary alcohol ban in the local area surrounding the Addington Event Centre to minimise and mitigate alcohol-related disorderly behaviour before people arrive at the event and to contribute to public safety on the roads as people disperse after the event.

Police are of the view that a permanent alcohol ban on New Zealand Trotting Cup Day will assist them each year to manage the alcohol-related disorderly behaviour which occurs amongst the large crowd arriving and/or leaving the event.

Police, Christchurch City Council Liquor Licensing Inspectors, Community and Public Health, the Addington Event Centre and Main Event Security the Riccarton/Illam and Spreydon/Heathcote Community Boards all support making the ban permanent.

**Submissions**

Submissions on this proposal can be made either:

- through the Have Your Say website: [www.ccc.govt.nz/HaveYourSay/](http://www.ccc.govt.nz/HaveYourSay/)

- via email to: xxxx

- in writing to:
  Submissions on the proposed Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Amendment Bylaw
  Christchurch City Council
  PO Box 237
  Christchurch.

Submissions on this proposal may be made to the Council between **May and June 2014**.

It is envisaged that the Council's Hearings Panel will hear oral submissions on this Proposal during June 2014.
CHRISTCHURCH CITY COUNCIL

ALCOHOL RESTRICTIONS IN PUBLIC PLACES AMENDMENT BYLAW 2014

Pursuant to the powers vested in it by section 147 of the Local Government Act 2002, the Christchurch City Council makes this bylaw.

1. SHORT TITLE

This bylaw is the Christchurch City Council Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Amendment Bylaw 2014.

2. COMMENCEMENT

This bylaw comes into force on 31 July 2014.

3. PRINCIPAL BYLAW AMENDED

This bylaw amends the Christchurch City Council Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Bylaw 2009, and is to be read as part of the Christchurch City Council Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Bylaw 2009.


This clause makes the following amendments to the principal bylaw:

(a) in clause 3, in the definitions of ‘alcohol’, ‘licensed premises’ and ‘special licence’, the references to the Sale of Liquor Act 1989 are replaced with references to the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012;

(b) in clause 3, the definition of ‘public place’ is substituted as follows:

‘has the same meaning as ‘public place’ in section 147 of the Local Government Act 2002: a place that is open to or is being used by the public, whether free or on payment of a charge, and whether any owner or occupier of the place is lawfully entitled to exclude or eject any person from it; but does not include licensed premises.’

(c) in clause 6, the reference to section 147(3) is replaced with a reference to section 147(4);

(d) in clause 7, the references to the Sale of Liquor Act 1989 are replaced with references to the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012, and clause 7(1)(e) is substituted as follows:

‘(e) any event held in a public place at which alcohol is served under a caterer's licence obtained under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.’

(e) clause 10 is substituted as follows:

‘Every person who breaches this bylaw commits an infringement offence under section 239A of the Local Government Act 2002 and may be served with an infringement notice and be liable to pay an infringement fee.’

5. SCHEDULE OF PERMANENT ALCOHOL BAN AREAS

This clause amends the Schedule of the principal Bylaw setting out the Permanent Liquor Ban Areas as follows:

(a) deleting the words “The twelve permanent Alcohol Ban Areas are” on page 6, and substituting the words “The thirteen permanent Alcohol Ban Areas are”:

(b) adding the bullet point and associated word on page 6: “

• Addington”
(c) adding the following table describing the Addington Alcohol Ban Area, the times, days or dates during which alcohol restrictions apply, and the associated maps, as contained in Schedule 1 of this Bylaw:

(d) replacing the tables describing the Sumner Esplanade Alcohol Ban Area (page 15) and the Riccarton/Ilam Alcohol Ban Area (page 19), the times, days or dates during which alcohol restrictions apply, and the associated maps, as contained in Schedule 1 of this Bylaw.

The initial resolution to make this Bylaw was passed by the Christchurch City Council at an ordinary meeting of the Council held on xxxx 2014 and was confirmed, following consideration of submissions received during the special consultative procedure by a resolution at a subsequent meeting of the Council on [insert date].
### Schedule 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Alcohol Ban Area</th>
<th>Riccarton/Ilam</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description of Alcohol Ban Area</td>
<td>The area bounded by the following streets: Blenheim Road, Curletts Road, Yaldhurst Road, Avonhead Road, Maidstone Road, Waimairi Road, Greers Road, Memorial Avenue, Fendalton Road, Deans Ave and back up to Blenheim Road.</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>The area bounded by the following streets: The area bounded by and inclusive of the whole of the Esplanade (from Marriner Street to Heberden Avenue) and along Heberden Avenue (from the Esplanade to the Sumner Boat Ramp car park), and including the Sumner Boat Ramp car park, as well as the beach that runs alongside this area (down to the mean low water spring level).</td>
</tr>
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ATTACHMENT 3

CHRISTCHURCH CITY COUNCIL

ALCOHOL RESTRICTIONS IN PUBLIC PLACES AMENDMENT BYLAW 2014

Pursuant to the powers vested in it by section 147 of the Local Government Act 2002, the Christchurch City Council makes this bylaw.

1. SHORT TITLE

This bylaw is the Christchurch City Council Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Amendment Bylaw 2014.

2. COMMENCEMENT

This bylaw comes into force on 31 July 2014.

3. PRINCIPAL BYLAW AMENDED

This bylaw amends the Christchurch City Council Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Bylaw 2009, and is to be read as part of the Christchurch City Council Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Bylaw 2009.


This clause makes the following amendments to the principal bylaw:

(a) in clause 3, in the definitions of ‘alcohol’, ‘licensed premises’ and ‘special licence’, the references to the Sale of Liquor Act 1989 are replaced with references to the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012;

(b) in clause 3, the definition of ‘public place’ is substituted as follows:

‘has the same meaning as ‘public place’ in section 147 of the Local Government Act 2002: a place that is open to or is being used by the public, whether free or on payment of a charge, and whether any owner or occupier of the place is lawfully entitled to exclude or eject any person from it; but does not include licensed premises.’

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ATTACHMENT 1

Proposed Christchurch City Council Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Amendment Bylaw 2014

Section 155 and 147A analyses for the Sumner and Addington Alcohol Ban Areas

Introduction

In making or amending a bylaw, the Local Government Act 2002 requires the Council to go through an analysis in accordance with section 155. An analysis has been undertaken on each of the Sumner and Addington areas.

A section 155 analysis for a proposed Amendment Bylaw is carried out by answering the following questions for each of the proposed Permanent Alcohol Ban Areas:

1. What is the perceived problem in the Area?
   (a) Define the problem
   (b) Define the Area
   (c) What are the related crime statistics for the Area?
   (d) Is there any Council ‘Request for Service’ (RFS) data?
   (e) Summary of problem

2. Is adding this Area to the Schedule of Permanent Alcohol Areas the most appropriate way of addressing the problem?

3. Is the description of the Area and the times, days, or dates, during which the alcohol restrictions apply the most appropriate form?

4. Are there any New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 implications?

5. Conclusion.

Legislation

Section 147 of the Local Government (Alcohol Reform) Amendment Act 2012 enables Councils to make bylaws for alcohol control purposes.

Section 147A(1) provides that before making a bylaw under s147, a territorial authority –
   (a) must be satisfied that it can be justified as a reasonable limitation on people’s rights and freedoms; and
   (b) except in the case of a bylaw that will apply temporarily for a large scale event, must also be satisfied that-
      (i) there is evidence that the area to which the bylaw is intended to apply has experienced a high level of crime or disorder that can be shown to have been caused or made worse by alcohol consumption in the area; and
      (ii) the bylaw is appropriate and proportionate in the light of that crime or disorder.

It is noted that the requirement in section 147(1)(b) does not apply to bylaws that apply temporarily for a large scale event. Potentially, this exception might apply to the Addington Alcohol Ban Area as this relates to Cup Day.

These section 155 and 147A analyses below satisfy these requirements.
Sumner

1. **What is the perceived problem in the Area?**

   (a) **Define the problem**

   There is currently a Permanent Alcohol Ban Area in place for Sumner. It applies from 7pm on Thursday to midnight on Sunday every week.

   There are some years when New Year’s Eve falls outside this permanent alcohol ban. In 2012 and 2013, a temporary alcohol ban was in place for Sumner on New Year’s Eve. It applied from 7pm on 31 December to 7am on 1 January.

   Prior to the permanent ban being imposed in Sumner, ‘boy racers’ and others had caused disorder, often aggravated by the consumption of alcohol. Incidents of fighting, foul language and the smashing of glass were common. The problems tended to occur during the summer, particularly at weekends and especially when the weather was good. The congregation of youths watching boy/girl racers using the Esplanade as part of a circuit was common on the reserve areas of the road. These youths often consumed alcohol in the area, causing disorder problems.

   There is a concern that because of the nature of New Year’s Eve celebrations, there may be more problems on the Esplanade in Sumner if there is not an alcohol ban in place on the day. Rather than continuing to declare temporary alcohol bans each year when necessary, it is proposed to make a permanent ban in Sumner for New Year’s Eve each year 7pm on 31 December to 7am on 1 January. Police advised that the ban was necessary to avoid potential problems in the area on New Year’s Eve. They said that a permanent ban would be effective and help to reduce vandalism.

   (b) **Define the Area**

   The proposed new Sumner Permanent Alcohol Ban Area covers the same area that is subject to the Sumner Temporary Alcohol Ban and the Sumner Permanent Alcohol Ban. This is the area bounded by the following streets: the whole of the Esplanade (from Marriner Street to Heberden Avenue) and along Heberden Avenue (from the Esplanade to the Sumner Boat Ramp car park), and including the Sumner Boat Ramp car park, as well as the beach that runs alongside this area (down to the mean low water spring level), as indicated in the attached map to the report (Attachment 4).

   (c) **What are the related crime statistics for the Area?**

   The Police have provided the following figures for the Sumner Area.¹

   **Recorded Breaches of Liquor Ban**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sumner</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
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<td>2010/11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011/12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>56</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012/13</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   Recorded breaches of the alcohol ban in Sumner have declined steadily from 2009 to August 2013. The Police are of the opinion that Sumner residents and visitors are well aware of the ban and have adjusted their behaviour accordingly.

   ¹ Note that the Police data provided has been drawn from a dynamic operational database and is subject to change as new information is continually recorded. Data is provisional and should not be compared to official statistics. The data and information provided should therefore be considered as an indicator only. There are no figures available specifically for New Year’s Eve.
Wilful Damage
Most of the wilful damage offences in Sumner occurred on Fridays and Saturdays. There has been a noticeable decline in the number of offences in 2010/11 and a further decline in 2011/12. This is most likely due to the introduction of the permanent ban and the New Year’s Eve temporary bans.
Traffic Alcohol Offences

There have been very few traffic offences in Sumner. The number of offences declined in 2011/12 from previous years.

Alcohol Offences

The number of alcohol offences in Sumner declined in 2010/11 and 2011/12 from the two previous years. This is most likely due to the permanent alcohol ban. There was only one offence on Monday in 2011/12 even though that day was New Year’s Eve, indicating that the temporary ban was effective.

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2 See the Upper Riccarton/Illam section for the description of Traffic Alcohol Offences, Alcohol Offences, Disorder Offences, and Grievous and Serious Assaults.
**Disorder Offences**
The number of disorder offences in Sumner on Saturdays in 2009/10 were considerably lower than the previous year, probably due to the permanent alcohol ban. In general there were fewer offences in 2011/12, including Monday even though it was New Year’s Eve. Again this is likely due to both alcohol bans.

![Disorder Offences by Day of the Week](image)

**Grievous and Serious Assaults**
There very few grievous and serious assaults in Sumner in any year or any day as shown in Table 1 below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sumner. Grievous and Serious Assaults by Day of the Week and Year</th>
<th>20082009</th>
<th>20092010</th>
<th>20102011</th>
<th>20112012</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mon</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tue</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wed</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thu</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fri</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sat</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) **Is there any other relevant information**
The Alcohol Harm Minimisation Advisory Group, the Sumner Business Group, the City to Sumner Community Watch, the Beach Bar and the Ocean Café are all supportive of the ban.

(e) **Summary of problem**
The Sumner Esplanade is a recreational area adjacent to the beach. It attracts a broad range of people from the local community and greater Christchurch area.

Since the ban has been imposed, Police note there has been little evidence of these kinds of problems. The Police are of the view that the circumstances that gave rise to the creation of the
Sumner alcohol ban are highly likely to be replicated on a New Year’s Eve that falls outside the current ban days of operation. 2012 was the first New Year’s Eve since 2008 that was not covered by the current ban. A temporary ban was applied to the area for New Year’s Eve 2012 and 2013.

The crime statistics show that prior to the imposition of the alcohol ban the area experienced a high level of crime or disorder that was generally shown to have been caused or made worse by alcohol consumption in the area. However, since the ban was imposed this has reduced. The Bylaw is appropriate and proportionate in light of the alcohol-related crime and disorder.
2. **Is adding this Area to the Schedule of Permanent Alcohol Ban Areas the most appropriate way of addressing the problem?**

It is considered that adding the Sumner area at New Year’s Eve to the Schedule of Permanent Alcohol Ban Areas is the most appropriate way of addressing the problem with alcohol-related issues in public places.

In looking at this question, the Council has considered whether there are any other tools for addressing alcohol-related problems. Other tools may include:

- Increased compliance monitoring or enforcement under the Sale of Liquor Act 1989 (e.g. in relation to intoxication, under-age purchases or ‘bar-hopping’ with drinks);
- Using section 38(3) of the Summary Offences Act 1981 to combat under-age drinking in public places. This allows the Police to issue an infringement notice (instant fine) to those under the age of 18 who possess or consume alcohol in a public place;
- Using Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (e.g. crime cameras and lighting);
- Providing more recycling bins for glass bottles or more rubbish bins.

These tools can be used in conjunction with the alcohol ban to reduce alcohol-related harm.

While there is other legislation available to Police to deal with disorder and some alcohol-related offending, alcohol bans provide an opportunity to remove potential offenders and/or victims from a location before incidents escalate. In this sense, alcohol bans can be employed as an effective crime prevention tool.

In this case, it is considered that adding the Sumner area to the Schedule of Permanent Alcohol Ban Areas will provide an effective early intervention tool to manage the potential downstream effects of alcohol consumption in public places in Sumner.

3. **Is the description of the Area and the times, days, or dates, during which the alcohol restrictions apply the most appropriate form?**

Yes. The ban covers the path alongside the beach, and the grass verge next to the road. A ban covering this area would allow a greater control over the entry of persons and vehicles into the area where consumption of alcohol in a public place may occur.

The Permanent Alcohol Ban Area will apply on New Year’s Eve from 7pm 31 December to 7am 1 January. This is considered to be appropriate given that the temporary alcohol ban at New Year’s Eve in 2012 and 2013 also was in place for the same hours and this is the time that New Year’s Eve celebrations are likely to be carried out over.

4. **Are there any New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 implications?**

Keeping the Sumner Permanent Alcohol Ban Area on the Schedule of Permanent Alcohol Ban Areas with extended days and hours, gives rise to some implications in relation to the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990. In particular, the right to freedom of movement (section 18), and possibly freedom from discrimination (section 19). The right to freedom from unreasonable search and seizure (section 21) may be regarded as affected, but although a bylaw may increase the possibility that unreasonable search and seizure could take place, this is a matter within the control of the Police, and the bylaw itself is not necessarily inconsistent with that right.

Under amendments to the Local Government Act 2002, that came into force on 18 December 2013, Police can now use instant fines (infringement notices) of $250 for breaches of the ban. This means first time offenders are less likely to be introduced to the criminal system.
Everyone lawfully in New Zealand has the right to freedom of movement and residence in New Zealand. The laws of New Zealand do not make it illegal to consume or possess alcohol in public places (except for those under 18), so a restriction on where people can go and consume or possess alcohol, in public places, will be a partial restriction on freedom of movement. However, a bylaw that does not prohibit this activity completely in every public place in the city, and provides a rationale for why there is a ban in certain places, will be a demonstrably justified limit in a free and democratic society and is a reasonable limitation on people’s rights and freedom.

It is considered that this proposed Amendment provides demonstrably justifiable limits in a free and democratic society, and is therefore consistent with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 and section 147A(1)(a) of the LGA12.

5. Conclusion

Retain the following area on the Schedule of Permanent Alcohol Ban Areas in the 2009 Bylaw and extend the days and times it applies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Alcohol Ban Area</th>
<th>Sumner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description of Alcohol Ban Area</td>
<td>The area bounded by the following streets: The area bounded by and inclusive of the whole of the Esplanade (from Marriner Street to Heberden Avenue) and along Heberden Avenue (from the Esplanade to the Sumner Boat Ramp car park), and including the Sumner Boat Ramp car park, as well as the beach that runs alongside this area (down to the mean low water spring level).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Times, days or dates during which alcohol restrictions apply</td>
<td>Starts at 7.00 pm each Thursday night and applies until midnight at the end of each Sunday night; and From 7pm on 31 December to 7am 1 January for New Year’s Eve.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Addington

1. What is the perceived problem in the Area?

(a) Define the problem

In 2013, there was a Temporary Alcohol Ban Area in place for the area surrounding the Addington Events Centre for New Zealand Trotting Cup Day on Tuesday 12 November. It applied from 9am to 10pm on Tuesday 12 November.

The New Zealand Trotting Cup Day on Tuesday has had a long history of alcohol-related problems. Police staff note that, on New Zealand Trotting Cup Day, there is a 22 per cent increase in incident reports over an average Tuesday. Following the 2012 New Zealand Trotting Cup Day, concerns were noted at an inter-agency debrief attended by the Police, Christchurch City Council Liquor Licensing Inspectors, Community and Public Health, the Addington Event Centre and Main Event Security. The concerns related to drinking in public places and included an observable increase in pre-loading drinking in public areas on the way to the event or at boot parties in nearby car-parking. This pre-loading drinking was associated with an influx of alcohol-related misbehaviour at the event late in the afternoon which made it difficult for gate security to monitor “intoxication levels”.

Police note that there are problems with car-boot parties in public streets prior and during Cup Day and, in particular, with alcohol-related disorderly and unsafe behaviour including drinking in streets busy with traffic as people leave the event and walk back to cars or to public transport.
(b) **Define the Area**

The proposed new Addington Area covers the same area that was subject to the Addington Temporary Alcohol Ban. This is the area bounded by the following streets: Blenheim Road, Moorhouse Avenue, Lincoln Road, Wrights Road and Matipo Street back to Blenheim Road. *(Attachment 5 to the report).*

(c) **What are the related crime statistics for the Area?**

The Police have provided the following figures for Addington.³

**Wilful Damage**

The number of Wilful Damage Offences in Addington on Fridays and Saturdays declined markedly in 2010/11 and 2011/12 from the previous two years. This could be due to an increased presence of Police and Safe City Officers as Addington has become an entertainment area following the earthquakes.

![Addington. Wilful Damage Offences by Day](image)

**Alcohol Offences**

There were no alcohol offences in any year on any Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday, and none or very few in any year on the other days of the week.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Addington. Alcohol Offences by Day of the Week</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20082009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thu 0 0 0 1 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fri 0 0 3 0 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sat 4 0 0 2 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun 1 1 0 2 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 5 1 3 5 14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

³ Note that the Police data provided has been drawn from a dynamic operational database and is subject to change as new information is continually recorded. Data is provisional and should not be compared to official statistics. The data and information provided should therefore be considered as an indicator only. There are no figures available specifically for New Zealand Trotting Cup Day.
Traffic Alcohol Offences
Traffic alcohol offences increased in 2011/12 compared with the three previous years. This is probably because Addington has become an entertainment area following the earthquakes with an increase in the number of bars.

Disorder Offences
Disorder offences in Addington in 2010/11 were generally higher than in previous years, with a significant peak on Saturdays. However, in 2011/12 the number of offences were generally lower than in other years.

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4 See the Upper Riccarton/Illam section for the description of Traffic Alcohol Offences, Alcohol Offences, Disorder Offences, and Grievous and Serious Assaults.
Grievous and Serious Assaults
Most grievous and serious assaults occur on Saturdays and Sundays. Apart from this it is difficult to see a pattern over the years.

### Addington. Grievous and Serious Assaults by Day of the Week

![Bar chart showing grievous and serious assaults by day of the week for different years.]

**Recorded Breaches of Liquor Ban**
Police staff note that compliance with the ban was high with only one breach of the ban being detected by Police between 10am and 12 noon.

(d) **Is there any other relevant information?**

The Addington Event Centre has worked, over a number of years, with an inter-agency group to monitor, minimise or mitigate alcohol-related disorderly behaviour within the event venue. This inter-agency group supports a temporary alcohol ban in the local area surrounding the Addington Event Centre to minimise and mitigate alcohol-related disorderly behaviour before people arrive at the event and to contribute to public safety on the roads as people disperse after the event.

Police are of the view that a permanent alcohol ban on New Zealand Trotting Cup Day will assist them each year to manage the alcohol-related disorderly behaviour which occurs amongst the large crowd arriving and/or leaving the event.

(e) **Summary of problem**

A large number of people attend the New Zealand Trotting Cup Day at Addington. In the past, there have been significant problems with intoxication and alcohol-related issues of some of those attending the event. Police have noted that there is a large increase in alcohol-related offences on that day.

In this respect it could be argued that prior to the imposition of the alcohol ban the area experience a high level of crime or disorder that was generally shown to have been caused or made worse by alcohol consumption in the area (whether or not the exception in section 147(A)(1)(b) applies).

The Temporary Alcohol Ban in Addington in 2013 reduced the number alcohol-related problems in the area – this year the majority of people were very well behaved. Police, the Riccarton/Illam and Spreydon/Heathcote Community Boards, the Liquor Licensing Inspectors, Community and Public Health, the Addington Event Centre and Main Event Security and local businesses support the ban being made permanent.
2. **Is adding this Area to the Schedule of Permanent Alcohol Ban Areas the most appropriate way of addressing the problem?**

It is considered that adding the Addington area to the Schedule of Permanent Alcohol Ban Areas is the most appropriate way of addressing the problem with alcohol-related issues in public places.

In looking at this question, the Council has considered whether there are any other tools for addressing alcohol-related problems. Other tools may include:

- Increased compliance monitoring or enforcement under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 (e.g. in relation to intoxication, under-age purchases or ‘bar-hopping’ with drinks);
- Using section 38(3) of the Summary Offences Act 1981 to combat under-age drinking in public places. This allows the Police to issue an infringement notice (instant fine) to those under the age of 18 who possess or consume alcohol in a public place;
- Using Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (e.g. crime cameras and lighting);
- Providing more recycling bins for glass bottles or more rubbish bins.

These tools can be used in conjunction with the alcohol ban to reduce alcohol-related harm.

While there is other legislation available to Police to deal with disorder and some alcohol-related offending, alcohol bans provide an opportunity to remove potential offenders and/or victims from a location before incidents escalate. In this sense, alcohol bans can be employed as an effective crime prevention tool.

In this case, it is considered that adding the Addington area to the Schedule of Permanent Alcohol Ban Areas will provide an effective early intervention tool in Addington.

3. **Is the description of the Area and the times, days, or dates, during which the alcohol restrictions apply the most appropriate form?**

Yes. It is acknowledged that the area covers the public places surrounding the Addington Events Centre where the New Zealand Trotting Cup Day occurs. It also covers Lincoln Road where there are bars that those leaving the event are likely to go to. The ban also meets the Riccarton/Ilam Alcohol Ban Area so that those walking to the event from the Riccarton/Ilam area will not be able to drink on the way to the event.

The Ban area is appropriate as it covers the areas where cars have parked for previous events and there have been problems with people drinking next to or from their cars.

The Permanent Alcohol Ban Area will apply from 9am to 10pm on the day of the New Zealand Trotting Cup each year. This is considered to be appropriate given that those attending the event start arriving by 9am and have generally all left by 10pm. This means that the ban will cover the times that the event is operating and during which previous problems have occurred.

4. **Are there any New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 implications?**

See section 4 in the Sumner section of this report as similar considerations apply.
5. **Conclusion**

That the following area should be added to the Schedule of Permanent Alcohol Ban Areas in the 2009 Bylaw:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Alcohol Ban Area</th>
<th>Addington for New Zealand Trotting Cup Day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description of Alcohol Ban Area</td>
<td>The area bounded by the following streets: Lincoln Road, Moorhouse Avenue, Blenheim Road, Matipo Street and Wrights Road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Times, days or dates during which alcohol restrictions apply</td>
<td>From 9am to 10pm on New Zealand Trotting Cup Day, the second Tuesday in November each year.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ATTACHMENT 2

Statement of Proposal for the Proposed Christchurch City Council Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Amendment Bylaw 2014

This statement of proposal is made under sections 83, 83A, 86, 89 and 156 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Summary Of Information

This proposal is to amend the Christchurch City Council Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Bylaw 2009. The Amendment is called the Christchurch City Council Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Amendment Bylaw 2014 (the Amendment Bylaw).

The proposed Amendment Bylaw extends the permanent alcohol ban area for Riccarton/Illam, by including the area of the current Upper Riccarton/Illam temporary alcohol ban area, making the Addington temporary alcohol ban area permanent, and adds a New Year’s Eve ban to the Sumner permanent alcohol ban area.

The purpose of the 2009 Bylaw is to reduce alcohol-related harm, damage, disorder and crime and to improve community safety by putting alcohol restrictions in some public places within the Christchurch City Council district. It does this by creating a series of Alcohol Ban Areas where the possession and consumption of alcohol in specified public places and the bringing of alcohol into specified public places is prohibited.

Imposing a Permanent Alcohol Ban Area enables the Council to prohibit the consumption of alcohol in public places and to prohibit people from having open containers of alcohol in public places including in vehicles in public places. A breach of the bylaw is an offence and can result in a criminal conviction. The Police have a range of enforcement powers. They are able to search people’s bags and vehicles (in certain situations), impose an instant fine (infringement notice) of $250, or arrest people found to be breaching the 2009 Bylaw.

A draft Amendment Bylaw is set out at the end of the Statement of Proposal.

Riccarton/Illam
The Permanent Alcohol Ban for Riccarton/Illam will continue to apply 24 hours per day, seven days per week. However, it is proposed to extend the area into Upper Riccarton/Illam. A map of the ban area is included in the draft Amendment Bylaw.

Sumner
The Permanent Alcohol Ban for Sumner starts at 7.00 pm each Thursday night and applies until midnight at the end of each Sunday night; and will apply from 7pm on 31 December to 7am 1 January for New Year’s Eve. The ban area of the proposed permanent ban for New Year’s Eve is the same as the current permanent ban. A map of the ban area is included in the draft Amendment Bylaw.

Addington
The Permanent Alcohol Ban Area for Addington will be in force from 9am to 10pm on New Zealand Trotting Cup Day, the second Tuesday in November each year. A map of the ban area is included in the draft Amendment Bylaw.

Copies of the Proposal
Copies of this proposal are available on the Council’s website at [insert link here] and can be accessed at all Council Service Centres, Council Libraries and on the Council’s website during the consultation period.

Submissions

Submissions on this proposal can be made either:
- through the Have Your Say website: www.ccc.govt.nz/HaveYourSay/

- via email to: xxxx

- in writing to:
  Submissions on the proposed Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Amendment Bylaw
  Christchurch City Council
  PO Box 237
  Christchurch.

Submissions on this proposal may be made to the Council between May and June 2014.

It is envisaged that the Council's Hearings Panel will hear oral submissions on this Proposal during June 2014.
Statement of Proposal

This proposal is to amend the Christchurch City Council Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Bylaw 2009. The Amendment is called the Christchurch City Council Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Amendment Bylaw 2014 (the Amendment Bylaw).

The proposed Amendment Bylaw extends the permanent alcohol ban area for Riccarton/Ilam, by including the area of the current Upper Riccarton/Ilam temporary alcohol ban area, making the Addington temporary alcohol ban area permanent, and adds a New Year's Eve ban to the Sumner permanent alcohol ban area.

The purpose of the 2009 Bylaw is to reduce alcohol-related harm, damage, disorder and crime and to improve community safety by putting alcohol restrictions in some public places within the Christchurch City Council district. It does this by creating a series of Alcohol Ban Areas where the possession and consumption of alcohol in specified public places and the bringing of alcohol into specified public places is prohibited.

Imposing a Permanent Alcohol Ban Area enables the Council to prohibit the consumption of alcohol in public places and to prohibit people from having open containers of alcohol in public places including in vehicles in public places. A breach of the bylaw is an offence and can result in a criminal conviction. The Police have a range of enforcement powers. They are able to search people’s bags and vehicles (in certain situations), impose an instant fine (infringement notice) of $250, or arrest people found to be breaching the 2009 Bylaw.

A copy of the draft Amendment Bylaw is included at the end of this Statement of Proposal.

Reasons for the proposal

Section 156 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires the Council to use the special consultative procedure when amending the bylaw. To add new Permanent Alcohol Ban Areas the Council must amend the 2009 Bylaw.

Section 147 of the Local Government Act 2002 enables Councils to make bylaws for alcohol control purposes. Section 147A requires that the Council must be satisfied that the proposed bylaw can be justified as a reasonable limitation on people’s rights and freedoms, that there is evidence that the area to which the bylaw is intended to apply has experienced a high level of crime or disorder and that the bylaw is appropriate and proportionate in light of that crime and disorder.

Section 155 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires that the Council must determine whether the bylaw is the most appropriate way of addressing the problem, whether the proposed bylaw is the most appropriate form of the bylaw and whether it gives rise to any implications under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990.

On 27 October 2011 when Council adopted the Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Amendment (Riccarton/Ilam) Bylaw 2011 creating the Riccarton/Ilam ban area, the Council also resolved to undertake a non-statutory review of this ban two years after the Amendment Bylaw was adopted.

This review has been undertaken and a report on the review is included in the section 147A and 155 analyses. The Council also decided to investigate making the temporary alcohol bans in Upper Riccarton/Ilam, Sumner on New Year’s Eve and Addington on New Zealand Cup Day into permanent bans.

Report on section 147A and 155 determinations

The Local Government Act 2002 requires a council, before making or amending a bylaw, to go through an analysis in accordance with section 155. An analysis was undertaken on each individual new area in which the 2009 Bylaw might apply (Riccarton/Ilam, Upper Riccarton/Ilam Sumner and Addington).
Christchurch, as with any other city in New Zealand, experiences the negative impacts of alcohol. An alcohol control bylaw is not the complete solution to reducing alcohol-related harm but it is part of the response. It provides a local approach to addressing local problems. It has been shown that such a bylaw is most successful when it is part of a wider, multi-level approach to tackling alcohol issues.

The Police indicate that the current 2009 Bylaw provides an effective early intervention tool to manage the potential downstream effects of alcohol consumption in public places. In addition it has been particularly useful for removing potential offenders or victims from hotspot areas, therefore preventing the escalation of alcohol-related problems.

The following are summaries of the section 147A and 155 area assessments for each of the four areas under consideration.

**Riccarton/Ilam**

There is currently a Permanent Alcohol Ban Area in place for Riccarton/Ilam which applies 24 hours per day, seven days per week. When the Council adopted the Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Amendment (Riccarton/Ilam) Bylaw 2011 on 27 October 2011 they resolved to undertake a non-statutory review of this ban two years after the Amendment Bylaw was adopted. The ban came into force on 1 December 2011.

Police fully support the ban in Riccarton/Ilam and say the ban has reduced street issues, such as drinking on the streets and vandalism, and crime. This view is also held by the area’s Liquor Licensing Inspector, the University of Canterbury and the Central Riccarton Residents’ Association. All these stakeholders support the continuation of the ban as do the Riccarton/Ilam and Spreydon/Heathcote Community Boards.

The Council has determined that the proposed Amendment Bylaw is the most appropriate tool for addressing the particular issues it covers, and that it is in the most appropriate form. The proposed Amendment Bylaw gives rise to some implications in relation to the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990, in particular, the right to freedom of movement. However, as the proposed Amendment Bylaw does not completely prohibit people with alcohol from being in, or moving about in, all public places, it provides demonstrably justifiable limits in a free and democratic society, and is therefore consistent with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990.

The proposed Riccarton/Ilam Alcohol Ban area includes:
The area bounded by the following streets:
Blenheim Road, Curletts Road, Yaldhurst Road, Avonhead Road, Maidstone Road, Peer Street, Waimairi Road, Greers Road, Memorial Avenue, Fendalton Road, Deans Ave and back up to Blenheim Road.

**Upper Riccarton/Ilam**

There is currently a Temporary Alcohol Ban Area in place for Upper Riccarton/Ilam which applies 24 hours per day, seven days per week until 31 August 2014.

The Liquor Licensing Inspectors, the University of Canterbury, local Residents’ Associations, the Riccarton/Ilam and Spreydon/Heathcote Community Boards and local residents support the continuation of the temporary ban and support its being made a permanent ban. They say that since the temporary ban was imposed there has been a significant reduction in alcohol-related problems such as vandalism and anti-social behaviour. The Police do not have any specific comments but they do not oppose the area becoming part of the permanent ban.

The Council has determined that the proposed Amendment Bylaw is the most appropriate tool for addressing the particular issues it covers, and that it is in the most appropriate form. The proposed Amendment Bylaw gives rise to some implications in relation to the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990, in particular, the right to freedom of movement. However, as the proposed Amendment Bylaw does not completely prohibit people with alcohol from being in, or moving about in, all public places, it provides demonstrably justifiable limits in a free and democratic society, and is therefore consistent with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990.

The proposed Riccarton/Ilam Alcohol Ban area includes:
The area bounded by the following streets:
Blenheim Road, Curletts Road, Yaldhurst Road, Avonhead Road, Maidstone Road, Peer Street, Waimairi Road, Greers Road, Memorial Avenue, Fendalton Road, Deans Ave and back up to Blenheim Road.
Sumner
There is currently a Permanent Alcohol Ban Area in place for Sumner. It applies from 7pm on Thursday to midnight on Sunday every week.

There are some years when New Year’s Eve falls outside this permanent alcohol ban. In 2012 and 2013, a Temporary Alcohol Ban Area was in place for Sumner on New Year’s Eve. It applied from 7pm on 31 December to 7am on 1 January.

Before the permanent alcohol ban, there had been problems at Sumner, with people drinking on the street and leaving bottles and rubbish behind. There is a concern that because of the nature of New Year’s Eve celebrations, there may be more problems on the Esplanade in Sumner if there is not an alcohol ban in place on the day. Rather than continuing to declare temporary alcohol bans each year when necessary, it is proposed to make a permanent ban in Sumner for New Year’s Eve each year 7pm on 31 December to 7am on 1 January. Police advised that the ban was necessary to avoid potential problems in the area on New Year’s Eve. They said that a permanent ban would be effective and help to reduce victimisation.

The Council has determined that the proposed Amendment Bylaw is the most appropriate tool for addressing the particular issues it covers, and that it is in the most appropriate form. The proposed Amendment Bylaw gives rise to some implications in relation to the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990, in particular, the right to freedom of movement. However, as the proposed Amendment Bylaw does not completely prohibit people with alcohol from being in, or moving about in, all public places, it provides demonstrably justifiable limits in a free and democratic society, and is therefore consistent with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990.

Addington
In 2013, there was a Temporary Alcohol Ban Area in place for the area surrounding the
Addington Events Centre for New Zealand Trotting Cup Day on Tuesday 12 November. It
applied from 9am to 10pm on Tuesday 12 November.

The New Zealand Trotting Cup Day on Tuesday has had a long history of alcohol-related
problems. Police staff note that, on New Zealand Trotting Cup Day, there is a 22 per cent
increase in incident reports over an average Tuesday. Following the 2012 New Zealand
Trotting Cup Day, concerns were noted at an inter-agency debrief attended by the Police,
Christchurch City Council Liquor Licensing Inspectors, Community and Public Health, the
Addington Event Centre and Main Event Security. The concerns related to drinking in public
places and included an observable increase in pre-loading drinking in public areas on the way
to the event or at boot parties in nearby car-parking. This pre-loading drinking was associated
with an influx of alcohol-related misbehaviour at the event late in the afternoon which made it
difficult for gate security to monitor “intoxication levels”.

Police note that there are problems with car-boot parties in public streets prior and during Cup
Day and, in particular, with alcohol-related disorderly and unsafe behaviour including drinking in
streets busy with traffic as people leave the event and walk back to cars or to public transport.

The Addington Event Centre has worked, over a number of years, with an inter-agency group to
monitor, minimise or mitigate alcohol-related disorderly behaviour within the event venue. This
inter-agency group supports a temporary alcohol ban in the local area surrounding the
Addington Event Centre to minimise and mitigate alcohol-related disorderly behaviour before
people arrive at the event and to contribute to public safety on the roads as people disperse
after the event.

Police are of the view that a permanent alcohol ban on New Zealand Trotting Cup Day will
assist them each year to manage the alcohol-related disorderly behaviour which occurs
amongst the large crowd arriving and/or leaving the event.

Police, Christchurch City Council Liquor Licensing Inspectors, Community and Public Health,
the Addington Event Centre and Main Event Security the Riccarton/Ilam and
Spreydon/Heathcote Community Boards all support making the ban permanent.

Submissions

Submissions on this proposal can be made either:

- through the Have Your Say website: www.ccc.govt.nz/HaveYourSay/

- via email to: xxxx

- in writing to:
Submissions on the proposed Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Amendment Bylaw
Christchurch City Council
PO Box 237
Christchurch.

Submissions on this proposal may be made to the Council between May and June 2014.

It is envisaged that the Council's Hearings Panel will hear oral submissions on this Proposal
during June 2014.
CHRISTCHURCH CITY COUNCIL

ALCOHOL RESTRICTIONS IN PUBLIC PLACES AMENDMENT BYLAW 2014

Pursuant to the powers vested in it by section 147 of the Local Government Act 2002, the Christchurch City Council makes this bylaw.

1. SHORT TITLE

This bylaw is the Christchurch City Council Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Amendment Bylaw 2014.

2. COMMENCEMENT

This bylaw comes into force on 31 July 2014.

3. PRINCIPAL BYLAW AMENDED

This bylaw amends the Christchurch City Council Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Bylaw 2009, and is to be read as part of the Christchurch City Council Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Bylaw 2009.


This clause makes the following amendments to the principal bylaw:

(a) in clause 3, in the definitions of ‘alcohol’, ‘licensed premises’ and ‘special licence’, the references to the Sale of Liquor Act 1989 are replaced with references to the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012;

(b) in clause 3, the definition of ‘public place’ is substituted as follows:

‘has the same meaning as ‘public place’ in section 147 of the Local Government Act 2002: a place that is open to or is being used by the public, whether free or on payment of a charge, and whether any owner or occupier of the place is lawfully entitled to exclude or eject any person from it; but does not include licensed premises.’

(c) in clause 6, the reference to section 147(3) is replaced with a reference to section 147(4);

(d) in clause 7, the references to the Sale of Liquor Act 1989 are replaced with references to the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012, and clause 7(1)(e) is substituted as follows:

‘(e) any event held in a public place at which alcohol is served under a caterer's licence obtained under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.’

(e) clause 10 is substituted as follows:

‘Every person who breaches this bylaw commits an infringement offence under section 239A of the Local Government Act 2002 and may be served with an infringement notice and be liable to pay an infringement fee.’

5. SCHEDULE OF PERMANENT ALCOHOL BAN AREAS

This clause amends the Schedule of the principal Bylaw setting out the Permanent Liquor Ban Areas as follows:

(a) deleting the words “The twelve permanent Alcohol Ban Areas are” on page 6, and substituting the words “The thirteen permanent Alcohol Ban Areas are”:

(b) adding the bullet point and associated word on page 6: “

• Addington”
(c) adding the following table describing the Addington Alcohol Ban Area, the times, days or dates during which alcohol restrictions apply, and the associated maps, as contained in Schedule 1 of this Bylaw:

(d) replacing the tables describing the Sumner Esplanade Alcohol Ban Area (page 15) and the Riccarton/Illam Alcohol Ban Area (page 19), the times, days or dates during which alcohol restrictions apply, and the associated maps, as contained in Schedule 1 of this Bylaw.

The initial resolution to make this Bylaw was passed by the Christchurch City Council at an ordinary meeting of the Council held on xxxx 2014 and was confirmed, following consideration of submissions received during the special consultative procedure by a resolution at a subsequent meeting of the Council on [insert date].
Schedule 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Alcohol Ban Area</th>
<th>Riccarton/Ilam</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description of Alcohol Ban Area</td>
<td>The area bounded by the following streets: Blenheim Road, Curletts Road, Yaldhurst Road, Avonhead Road, Maidstone Road, Waimairi Road, Greers Road, Memorial Avenue, Fendalton Road, Deans Ave and back up to Blenheim Road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Times, days or dates during which alcohol restrictions apply</td>
<td>At all times (24 hours a day, 7 days a week)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Alcohol Ban Area</td>
<td>Sumner Esplanade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description of Alcohol Ban Area</td>
<td>The area bounded by the following streets: The area bounded by and inclusive of the whole of the Esplanade (from Marriner Street to Heberden Avenue) and along Heberden Avenue (from the Esplanade to the Sumner Boat Ramp car park), and including the Sumner Boat Ramp car park, as well as the beach that runs alongside this area (down to the mean low water spring level).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Times, days or dates during which alcohol restrictions apply</td>
<td>Starts at 7.00 pm each Thursday night and applies until midnight at the end of each Sunday night; and From 7pm on 31 December to 7am 1 January for New Year’s Eve.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Alcohol Ban Area</td>
<td>Addington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description of Alcohol Ban Area</td>
<td>The area bounded by the following streets: Lincoln Road, Moorhouse Avenue, Blenheim Road, Matipo Street and Wrights Road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Times, days or dates during which alcohol restrictions apply</td>
<td>From 9am to 10pm on New Zealand Trotting Cup Day, the second Tuesday in November each year.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ATTACHMENT 3

CHRISTCHURCH CITY COUNCIL

ALCOHOL RESTRICTIONS IN PUBLIC PLACES AMENDMENT BYLAW 2014

Pursuant to the powers vested in it by section 147 of the Local Government Act 2002, the Christchurch City Council makes this bylaw.

1. SHORT TITLE

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**ATTACHMENT 4**

**Sumner Alcohol Ban Area – shaded area**

The area bounded by and inclusive of the whole of the Esplanade (from Marriner Street to Heberden Avenue) and along Heberden Avenue (from the Esplanade to the Sumner Boat Ramp car park), and including the Sumner Boat Ramp car park, as well as the beach that runs alongside this area (down to the mean low water spring level), as indicated in the map below.
ATTACHMENT 5

NZ Trotting Cup Day Permanent Alcohol Ban Area, extended area – shaded area
The area bounded by and inclusive of Blenheim Road, Moorhouse Avenue, Lincoln Road, Wrights Road and Matipo Street, as indicated in the map below.
Progress Report of the Crown Manager

March 2014

Purpose

1. This progress report provides an update on the Crown Manager’s programme of work for the period to March 2014. The last update was provided on 12 December 2013.

Background

2. On 15 July 2013, Doug Martin was appointed Crown Manager to the Christchurch City Council (the Council) following International Accreditation New Zealand (IANZ) withdrawing the Council’s accreditation as a Building Consent Authority (BCA).

3. As required by the Crown Manager’s terms of reference, an Action Plan was provided to the Minister for Canterbury Earthquake Recovery, Minister for Building and Construction and the Minister of Local Government on 15 August 2013. The Action Plan sets out a programme of work for ensuring the Council has the correct systems and processes in place to enable it to regain accreditation as a BCA.

4. This report reflects the outcomes, goals and milestones of the Action Plan.

5. The Crown Manager is required to provide progress reports to the Minister for Canterbury Earthquake Recovery, Minister for Building and Construction and the Minister of Local Government. These are provided on a quarterly basis (as approved by these Ministers).

Immediate actions

Improve the Council’s demand forecasting systems and resources

6. A demand forecasting system for the Council is now in place. The first forecast was prepared for the period June 2013 to June 2019. This was then updated to reflect demand data for September 2013. See figure below: Quarterly Building Consents (excl. SFH) – Business as Usual and Earthquake Related (Stacked chart).
7. The results of this forecast indicated a significant increase in the demand for building consent services with a greater volume expected in 2013/2014 financial year and less volume next financial year.

8. A piece of work to transition responsibility for maintaining the forecast model back into the Council is being scoped. It is intended this model will be used to plan workflows and inform expected resourcing requirements to meet the workload.

9. Work has been completed to identify and analyse interventions for mitigating the impact of increased demand for building consenting services. A number of these initiatives, including additional recruitment, improving the quality of applications received and streamlining processes, form projects as part of a wider programme plan to facilitate and monitor progress towards accreditation.

10. The initiatives are supported by the Customer Advisory Group.

**Increase building consent processing capacity and clear backlog**

11. As improvements are made to reporting systems, better information is available on the volume of building consents and the number of ‘backlog’ consents¹.

12. A focus has been placed on reducing the number of building consents in the system over statutory timeframes. The proportion of all building consents granted (including applications for Solid Fuel Heaters) within statutory timeframes has increased from 39 percent in November 2013, to 62 percent in February 2014.

13. As part of the operational delivery programme, initiatives are being progressed to reduce processing days and the backlog of consents.

---

¹ Consents over the 20 working day timeframe
**Initiatives**

*External processing of consents*

14. A total of 23 BCA’s have registered their interest in supporting the Council’s building consenting function. 14 of these are now processing consents for the Council and a further three are awaiting training.

15. Wellington City and Auckland Councils have both completed training. Auckland Council and City Certifiers have also completed training in more complex applications in TC3 and Flood Management Areas (FMA), increasing the number of consents able to be contracted out. Wellington City Council will undertake this further training after their new staff have completed induction. TC3 training is scheduled for March, with training in commercial applications scheduled for April.

16. Wellington City and Auckland Councils have both established building consent teams within their respective Councils with a focus on the processing of consents for the Christchurch City Council.

17. By the end of 2013 it had been expected to have contracted out up to 100 consents per week, with a target of 150 – 200 consents by the end of Quarter 1 2014. Over the December/January period, actual consents issued to external BCAs decreased. This was largely due to BCAs being unable to take on new processing work and they are therefore falling short of contracted volumes. Actions have been initiated to address this capacity issue with the result that between 27 January 2014 and 28 February 2014, consents contracted to external contractors increased from 41 per week to 84 per week.

18. To date, the total contracted capacity of building consents able to be processed by external BCAs is 220 consents per week (if all BCAs took on the total number discussed during contract negotiations).

**Recruitment**

19. Recruitment of additional building consent officers and building inspectors is being undertaken to meet the increased demand for building consent services. To date an additional 11 new recruits have started at the Council. An additional 11 (predominantly building inspectors) will be commencing before 28 July 2014.

20. Further recruitment is being undertaken for building control officers. Nine candidates are being interviewed during the week commencing 3 March 2014.

21. New recruits are largely coming from overseas; from Canada, United Kingdom and Australia. There have also been some national appointments.

22. Recruitment is also underway to fill vacancies required to support the new structure of the Building Control and City Rebuild Group (the Building Control Group).
**Review of Requests for Further Information**

23. An analysis has been undertaken to identify elements of commonality for which Requests for Further Information (RFIs) are generated from the perspective of both an applicant and internal consenting considerations. The intent of this work is to identify trends to help develop guidance and assistance to the sector on improving application quality and consistency and to remove unnecessary RFIs. From this analysis it has also been identified that work is required on processing standards.

**Trends**

24. The following graphs summarise the number of building consents received and granted, building inspections completed, and Code Compliance Certificates issued from August to February 2014.

25. Full building consent numeric’s are attached as Appendix 1 to this report.

**Building Consents**

![](image1)

![](image2)
Building Inspections

26. The number of booking requests for inspections has been increasing rapidly. Currently, the timeframe between an inspection being booked and achieved is on average 4 days. It is recognised that these timeframes need improvement. A number of initiatives are being undertaken to address this including:

- rationalising the number of inspections required;
- recruiting for more inspectors;
- raising the competency of inspectors so more inspectors can perform a wider range of inspections;
- introducing a new scheduling and booking system; and
- introduction of mobile devices that integrate with back-end systems to pull and push information.
Ensure all technical staff are assessed against the National Competency Assessment framework

27. Holmes Farsight is progressing with a programme to provide competency assessment services. This includes competency assessment for current staff, new recruits and for staff progressing to higher competency levels. Competency assessment is also being provided by the Council.

28. Significant progress has been made with the majority of staff now assessed against the National Competency Assessment framework.

Undertake a technical audit of building consents to ensure consents are compliant with the Building Act 2004

29. The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) has completed a random audit of 104 building consents (82 residential and 22 commercial applications) issued prior to July 2013. This included a further technical audit, requested by Ministers, to ensure building consents that had been issued complied with the requirements of the Building Act 2004 and with the Building Code.

30. In all cases the decisions were found to be sound and present no safety problems. However, some procedural inaccuracies were observed. Where procedural or legislative inaccuracies have been observed in the issuing of building consents, these are being addressed through the programme of work set out in the Crown Manager’s Action Plan.

31. In addition to the random audit of building consents undertaken by MBIE, structural concerns were raised by practitioners to MBIE’s Chief Engineer on a further seven buildings.

32. In an audit of these consents undertaken by MBIE between 30 September 2013 to 1 October 2013 some deficient structural design details were not picked up by competent (Chartered Professional Engineer (CPEng) registered) engineers in the peer review process. MBIE has asked IPENZ to undertake an investigation as to whether
these details should have been picked up, either by the Design Engineer or by the peer reviewer.

33. A media release was made on 27 February 2014 by the Minister for Building and Construction indicating that IANZ has agreed to review the adequacy of the design work done in four of the buildings concerned.

**Implement an audit regime that complements the requirement of the BCA Accreditation regulations for competency assessment**

34. The work programme being undertaken by Holmes Farsight to provide competency assessment services includes provision of forward focused technical audits of consent processing and inspections. This work is progressing.

35. Staff from the Christchurch City Council visited the Auckland Council in December 2013 to review their audit regime. The intention of this visit was to consider the suitability of the Auckland audit regime for implementation at the Christchurch City Council.

36. Systems are currently being reviewed to enable processes to be developed on how a new audit regime for the Council can be implemented.

**By the end of 2013**

**Implement reporting processes that align with the Council’s Performance Framework**

37. Work to implement reporting processes against performance targets and budgets is progressing.

38. A project for improving reporting requirements for management is underway. Three new reports went live in February covering Requests for Further Information (RFIs), inspection trends, and processing days.

39. Three additional reports are currently under development covering administration statistics, activity duration and a revenue cost report. The activity duration and revenue cost reports are due to go live mid-March.

40. The information generated from these new reporting functions is being used for reporting against performance targets and budgets.

**Review the operating model, systems and processes adopted by the BCA and develop and implement, where appropriate, streamlined policies, processes and systems**

41. A programme plan has been prepared to provide a strategic overview of system and process improvements. The programme of work is well underway with projects allocated in residential and commercial streams to reflect the new operating model of the Building Control and City Rebuild Group.

**Risk-based consenting**

42. The implementation of risk-based consenting processes is progressing with both residential and commercial projects being undertaken.
43. Commercial projects include the Justice Precinct and the Burwood Hospital redevelopment. A building consent application was received on 18 October 2013 by Council for the Burwood Hospital. Due to programme changes, including further information being required from the applicant, and the application being too well progressed before discussions commenced with Council and an application lodged, this application has deviated from a full risk-based approach.

44. Stage 1 and 2 have been approved, with applications for stages 3 and 4 received by Council for processing. Consenting officers have been maintaining regular contact with the designers.

45. A trial of risk-based consenting for residential work is being undertaken with an application from Generation Homes. This process utilises MBIE’s Multiproof process but has been modified to allow greater variation for Group Home Builders.

46. The first pilot exercise is complete following the issue of a Multiproof approval to Generation Homes and subsequent issue of a building consent by the Council for a house using the Multiproof. Minor modifications are being made to Council processing procedures before a final building consent will be put through the streamlined process.

47. A project to streamline the inspection regime for residential work has also begun. The new regime will mean fewer council inspections for certain low risk houses by approved Group Home Builders. A document providing an overview of the proposals was prepared for consultation with the Customer Advisory Group.

**Trial a regional digital, online building consent application, processing and inspection system**

48. A decision has been made to implement the web-based digital building consent application, processing and inspection system, Alpha, for the processing of online residential consents by Council staff. Limited functionality is scheduled to be delivered by 31 March 2014.

49. The rollout to externally contracted BCA’s will be programmed over the following months.

**Ensure the implementation of the ‘GoGet’ electronic inspection system**

50. The GoGet field technology “stand alone” solution project was implemented on 3 December 2013. GoGets provides an electronic connection to the Council’s operating system enabling building inspectors to access consent information on-site allowing for quicker inspection turn-around. GoGets has significantly reduced inspector time spent on documentation.

51. This system provides the customer with real-time information on the consent documentation required to expedite the issuing of Code Compliance Certificates.
52. The next initiative is to relocate the inspection booking system back in-house to a dedicated inspection booking service. This is due to be in operation by early April 2014.

Ensure the prioritisation of building control related information technology projects

53. Weekly meetings are held with the Council’s Chief Information Officer to ensure prioritised projects are on track and that risks are raised and mitigated early.

Review the organisational structure of the Building Consent Unit

54. The review of the structure of the Council’s building control function is now complete. The new structure organises consenting functions around separate commercial and residential streams to deliver a streamlined end-to-end process for building control functions resulting in a better service to the customer (see diagram below).

Confirmed management structure of the Building Control Group:

55. The new management team is now all in place and consists of:
   - Peter Sparrow – Director, Building Control and City Rebuild;
   - Sharon Threadwell – Unit Manager, Rebuild Liaison;
   - Leonie Ray – Unit Manager, Commercial Consents;
   - Mark Urlich – Unit Manager, Residential Consents;
   - Robert Wright – Unit Manager, Operational Policy and Quality Improvement;
   - Sam Hay – Unit Manager, Certifications, Exemptions and Claims; and
   - Tracey Weston – Unit Manager, Customer and Business Services.

56. With the new management team in place, the Crown Manager and his team have been transitioning towards ‘normalisation’. The management team are taking responsibility for progressing the programme of work required to secure accreditation, with the Crown Manager providing support, or direction, as and when needed.
57. Recruitment is underway to fill vacancies required to support the new structure of the Group and to meet the projected levels of demand for building consent services.

58. A Building Control Framework for the Future has been developed. The purpose of this work is to encourage greater integration of processes into the future operation of the BCA; providing a long term vision of the direction of the Group. A communications plan is currently being developed to promote this Framework to both internal and external stakeholders.

Customer Advisory Group

59. The Customer Advisory Group (CAG) continues to meet on a regular basis providing a valuable opportunity to discuss and resolve issues with representatives from across the construction industry.

60. Work is progressing on the six top action points, identified and agreed by the CAG, which have been incorporated as projects to the Building Control and City Rebuild Group’s programme of work. Progress on each of the actions is regularly communicated to the CAG. These action points include:

a) application improvement programme: supporting customers to improve the quality of their applications to support an efficient and effective consenting process;

b) Key Account Managers for high volume residential customers: system where designers/developers/builders have a consistent contact person for issues

c) introduce Case Managers for large commercial customers: the Case Manager would assist in streamlining the consent process by working with the client and following the application throughout the full process;

d) Request for Further Information (RFI) improvements: reduce the duration and cost of consent processing by improving RFI processes;

e) inspection surety: introduce a reliable and concise inspection booking system to provide the customer with accurate allocation time slots for inspections; and

f) faster Code Compliance Certificates (CCC): improve processes for issuing CCCs enabling a reduction in elapsed days between the final inspection and the issuing of the CCC.

61. As these projects are completed and feedback on progress reported to the CAG, additional projects will be identified by the CAG and added to the programme of work. This process provides useful intelligence to the Council on where process improvements are needed and enables direct sector involvement.

62. At the 27 November 2013 meeting of the CAG, concerns were raised by the Group regarding Council’s resource consenting processes. These
concerns have been raised with the Council’s resource consent unit. Management from the resource consent unit will attend the next meeting of the CAG (5 March 2014) to answer any questions and to address concerns directly.

IANZ accreditation

63. The Council will be applying for accreditation in April. IANZ are scheduled to commence the Council’s Building Consent Authority accreditation audit on 8 July 2014. A team of 10 will be assessing the Group over a two week period. Following which any corrective actions identified will be remediated by the Group and submitted back to IANZ for consideration for the granting of accreditation.
## Appendix 1 – Numeric's

### BUILDING CONSENTS

#### All Consents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Building Applications Received</th>
<th>Building Consents Granted</th>
<th>Building Consent Value Granted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>852</td>
<td>804</td>
<td>$166,419,534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>906</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>$168,682,438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>752</td>
<td>638</td>
<td>$156,709,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>686</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>$254,674,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>479</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>$168,271,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>904</td>
<td>$219,287,612</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Building Consents – Requests for Information (RFI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Build Granted</th>
<th>No RFI Required</th>
<th>RFI 5 days or less</th>
<th>RFI more than 5 days</th>
<th>RFI (days to first suspend) after 20 days or more</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>804</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>638</td>
<td>268 42%</td>
<td>93 15%</td>
<td>277 43%</td>
<td>247 39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>267 41%</td>
<td>91 14%</td>
<td>292 45%</td>
<td>244 38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>302 44%</td>
<td>116 17%</td>
<td>272 39%</td>
<td>240 35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>904</td>
<td>423 47%</td>
<td>74 8%</td>
<td>407 45%</td>
<td>285 32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## All Building Consents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Building Consents Granted</th>
<th>Granted in ≤20 days</th>
<th>Granted in &gt;20 days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>638</td>
<td>251 39%</td>
<td>387 61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>226 40%</td>
<td>336 60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>25 33%</td>
<td>51 67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>275 42%</td>
<td>375 58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>245 44%</td>
<td>310 56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>30 32%</td>
<td>65 68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>336 49%</td>
<td>354 51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>628</td>
<td>307 49%</td>
<td>321 51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>29 47%</td>
<td>33 53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>904</td>
<td>557 62%</td>
<td>347 38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>824</td>
<td>533 65%</td>
<td>291 35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>24 30%</td>
<td>56 70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Building Consents Received per TC Zone

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>TC1</th>
<th>of received, % that are New Builds</th>
<th>TC2</th>
<th>of received, % that are New Builds</th>
<th>TC3</th>
<th>of received, % that are New Builds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100%</td>
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</table>
### Building Consents Granted per TC Land Zone

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>TC1</th>
<th>Percentage of granted, % that are New Builds</th>
<th>TC2</th>
<th>Percentage of granted, % that are New Builds</th>
<th>TC3</th>
<th>Percentage of granted, % that are New Builds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Commercial</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Building Consents Pre-application/Concept Stage Meetings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Total Consents Received</th>
<th>Meetings Booked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>852</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>906</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>752</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>686</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>479</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### All Building Inspections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Inspections Booked and Achieved</th>
<th>EQ Inspections Booked and Achieved</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>% Achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>3114</td>
<td>1006</td>
<td>3 w/days</td>
<td>Inspections are not being achieved within 3 days but we are unable to report exact results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>3219</td>
<td>985</td>
<td>3 w/days</td>
<td>Inspections are not being achieved within 3 days but we are unable to report exact results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>3117</td>
<td>906</td>
<td>3 w/days</td>
<td>Inspections are not being achieved within 3 days but we are unable to report exact results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>2973</td>
<td>949</td>
<td>3 w/days</td>
<td>Inspections are not being achieved within 3 days but we are unable to report exact results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>2629</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>3 w/days</td>
<td>Inspections are not being achieved within 3 days but we are unable to report exact results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>3492</td>
<td>1043</td>
<td>3 w/days</td>
<td>Inspections are not being achieved within 3 days. Currently achieved within 4 days.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Code Compliance Certificates Issued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>CCC All Types Granted</th>
<th>EQ CCC Applications Granted</th>
<th>EQ CCC Applications Processed within 20 working days</th>
<th>CCC % Achievement for all</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>20 / wd</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>78% 81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>20 / wd</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>84% 83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>20 / wd</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>79% 82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>20 / wd</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>89% 89%</td>
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</table>
### Building Consents: Results by values and total elapsed time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Performance Standard excluding Suspension time</th>
<th>Performance standard including suspension time</th>
<th>Number of Consents</th>
<th>Total Value of Consents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Consents where proposed building work is less than $150,000 (GST inclusive)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct</td>
<td>Average is 24 working days</td>
<td>Average is 41 working days</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>$8,702,656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov</td>
<td>Average is 31 working days</td>
<td>Average is 45 working days</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>$8,839,797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec</td>
<td>Average is 27 working days</td>
<td>Average is 43 working days</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>$9,173,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>Average is 24 working days</td>
<td>Average is 37 working days</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>$11,537,309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>Average is 13 working days</td>
<td>Average is 23 working days</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>$9,459,562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Consents where proposed building work value is $150,000 or greater, but less than $500,000 (GST inclusive)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct</td>
<td>Average is 27 working days</td>
<td>Average is 49 working days</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>$68,312,202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov</td>
<td>Average is 33 working days</td>
<td>Average is 50 working days</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>$58,229,456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec</td>
<td>Average is 33 working days</td>
<td>Average is 49 working days</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>$68,986,256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>Average is 28 working days</td>
<td>Average is 40 working days</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>$71,039,451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>Average is 27 working days</td>
<td>Average is 43 working days</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>$82,702,447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Performance Standard excluding Suspension time</td>
<td>Performance standard including suspension time</td>
<td>Number of Consents</td>
<td>Total Value of Consents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consents where proposed building work value is $500,000 or greater, but less than $1,000,000 (GST inclusive)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct Average is 38 working days</td>
<td>Average is 74 working days</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>$33,561,256</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov Average is 39 working days</td>
<td>Average is 63 working days</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>$34,059,833</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec Average is 40 working days</td>
<td>Average is 66 working days</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>$30,854,720</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan Average is 33 working days</td>
<td>Average is 53 working days</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>$41,317,385</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb Average is 32 working days</td>
<td>Average is 60 working days</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>$56,886,730</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consents where proposed building work value is greater than $1,000,000 (GST inclusive)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct Average is 42 working days</td>
<td>Average is 76 working days</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>$58,125,174</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov Average is 42 working days</td>
<td>Average is 76 working days</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>$55,183,996</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec Average is 44 working days</td>
<td>Average is 81 working days</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>$145,257,198</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan Average is 44 working days</td>
<td>Average is 72 working days</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>$39,798,820</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb Average is 39 working days</td>
<td>Average is 62 working days</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>$70,180,873</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Attachment 1 - Monthly Report on Resource Consents
February 2014

This report provides the Christchurch City Council Regulatory & Consenting Committee with information on the delivery of resource consent functions.

Application numbers

In February the numbers increased as expected from 191 (in January) to 257 applications received. 241 applications were issued which is a jump from 187 (in January). Numbers have returned to pre-Christmas levels.

Application numbers in the Central City increased from 7 in January to 15. This follows a similar trend as above and brings numbers back to pre-Christmas levels.

The Hagley Ferrymead and Riccarton Wigram wards continue to experience the greatest development related activity. That is not surprising given the earthquake damage and urban growth experienced in these areas.

Performance

In February 99% (land use) and 100% (subdivision) of applications were processed within the statutory timeframe of 20 working days for non-notified applications and 70 working days for notified applications. This is a very good result and a continuation of excellent results achieved for this financial year.

Also noteworthy in February is that no requests for further information (RFI’s) were made for 61-69% of applications and 89-97% of RFI’s are being made in the first 10 working days of processing. What this means is that for the vast majority of applications either no information, or any further information required is being identified early in the process. This ultimately leads to the potentially faster processing of consents with respect to total elapsed days. Elapsed days are the total days from when the application is received until the day the application is granted and includes those days where the application is suspended for further information.

Ministry for the Environment Review of Resource Management Planning and Consenting Delivery

A further update on progress on the action plan will be provided verbally at the March Committee meeting. Staff are meeting again with the Ministry for the Environment on the 12\textsuperscript{th} March to report progress which predates the preparation of this report.

Temporary accommodation

At the February meeting, the Committee requested information about temporary accommodation approvals. This information is contained in Attachments 2 and 2a. The table sets out approvals and information about the approvals such as type of activity relocating and location. Also included is a map showing the spatial distribution of approvals across the city.

Urban Design Panel
The Committee also asked for information relating to the role and process of the Urban Design Panel and whether it is impacting on the speed of consenting.

The Urban Design Panel is an advisory body which was set up by Council several years ago to provide free advice for developments to assist in improving urban design. The Panel has no decision making powers and can only provide advice. Following a meeting involving the developer and Council staff, the Panel provide a report recommending matters to be addressed. This then feeds in to the consenting process as information.

In short the Urban Design Panel are not impacting on the speed of consenting. They meet fortnightly and they usually consider developments at the pre-application stage (before consents are lodged).

It can however involve time to address the recommendations and make any necessary design modifications. This can involve further discussions with Council staff and there may be areas where there is not total agreement. While this is encouraged to take place prior to an application being lodged with Council, it does add to the overall development timeline.

This is not a dissimilar situation to other areas of consenting such as transport or noise. If the experts are generally in agreement, the timelines are likely short. Where there are areas of disagreement, this can lengthen timelines. It is not necessary to get agreement and the process allows for an independent decision maker to evaluate proposal and make a decision. Whether there is ongoing discussion or an application proceeds to a decision is usually in the hands of the applicant.
## Application numbers

### Resource Management Applications total

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>RMA applications received (incl temporary accommodation)</th>
<th>RMA applications issued</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Resource Management applications received

![Graph showing Resource Management applications received]

**Legend:**
- Blue line: Resource consent applications (land use and subdivision)
- Red line: Total applications (incl Temp accomm)

### Application Types received

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Land Use</th>
<th>Subdivision</th>
<th>Temporary accommodation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Total number of resource consent applications issued

Land Use and Subdivision consent applications issued
Central City resource consent applications issued

15 out of 199 land use consents issued this month were within the Central City area.

Temporary Accommodation applications issued

Permitted

Site Specific

ATTACHMENT 1 TO CLAUSE 4
REGULATION AND CONSENTS COMMITTEE 18 MARCH 2014
Performance against timeframes

Compliance with statutory timeframes under the RMA

20 working days for non-notified applications
70 working days for notified applications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Land Use consents</th>
<th>Subdivision consents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% within time</td>
<td>Total no. of applns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compliance with internal timeframe for “simple consents”

10 working days

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Land Use consents</th>
<th>Subdivision consents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% within time</td>
<td>Total no. of applns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Requests for further information (RFI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Land Use consents</th>
<th>Subdivision consents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No RFI needed</td>
<td>RFI 0-9 working days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Total elapsed days for resource consent applications

Total number of working days from date application received to the date the decision was issued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application Type</th>
<th>Total elapsed days (February)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land use</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subdivision</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>12%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Appeals

No appeals to resource consent decisions were received this month.

Pre-application meetings for resource consents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Meetings held</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General planning advice - Duty Planner phone/inbox

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Calls to Duty Planner phone</th>
<th>Emails to Duty Planner inbox</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>764</td>
<td>603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>741</td>
<td>Information not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>748</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>739</td>
<td>417</td>
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<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>Information not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>Not yet available</td>
<td>Not yet available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Trends in resource consent application numbers

Land Use applications processed: 2005 - 2014

Subdivision applications processed 2005-14
## Temporary Accommodation - RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RMA#</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Date issued</th>
<th>Type of accommodation</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>92020607</td>
<td>Permitted</td>
<td>14/08/2012</td>
<td>Temporary Residential</td>
<td>10 Garden Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92020706</td>
<td>Permitted</td>
<td>29/08/2012</td>
<td>Temporary Residential</td>
<td>75 Wattle Drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92021898</td>
<td>Permitted</td>
<td>04/03/2013</td>
<td>Temporary Residential</td>
<td>91 Beckford Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92017884</td>
<td>Permitted</td>
<td>19/04/2011</td>
<td>Family Flat</td>
<td>38 Lake Terrace Rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92017906</td>
<td>Permitted</td>
<td>20/04/2011</td>
<td>Temporary Residential</td>
<td>495 Lower Styx Rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92018031</td>
<td>Permitted</td>
<td>04/07/2011</td>
<td>Temporary residential village</td>
<td>86 Aldwins Rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92018054</td>
<td>Permitted</td>
<td>17/05/2011</td>
<td>Temporary residential</td>
<td>81 Avoca Valley Rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92018194</td>
<td>Permitted</td>
<td>08/06/2011</td>
<td>Temporary residential</td>
<td>40 &amp; 42 Rookwood Av</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92018201</td>
<td>Permitted</td>
<td>06/09/2011</td>
<td>Temporary residential village</td>
<td>100 Shaw Ave (Rawhiti Domain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92018308</td>
<td>Permitted</td>
<td>28/06/2011</td>
<td>Temporary Residential</td>
<td>233 Styx Mill Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92018336</td>
<td>Permitted</td>
<td>01/07/2011</td>
<td>Temporary residential Unit</td>
<td>31 Glenelg Spur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92018365</td>
<td>Permitted</td>
<td>07/07/2011</td>
<td>Temporary residential unit</td>
<td>11 Balmoral Lane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92018427</td>
<td>Permitted</td>
<td>19/07/2011</td>
<td>Temporary residential</td>
<td>119 Old Tai Tapu Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92018487</td>
<td>Permitted</td>
<td>22/07/2011</td>
<td>Temporary Residential</td>
<td>35 Crofton Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92018495</td>
<td>Permitted</td>
<td>26/07/2011</td>
<td>Temporary Residential</td>
<td>4 Aston Drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92018503</td>
<td>Permitted</td>
<td>23/08/2011</td>
<td>Temporary Residential</td>
<td>442 Armbagh Steet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92018631</td>
<td>Permitted</td>
<td>23/08/2011</td>
<td>Temporary Residential</td>
<td>97 Office Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92018615</td>
<td>Permitted</td>
<td>25/08/2011</td>
<td>Temporary Residential</td>
<td>46 Doreen Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>92018689</td>
<td>Permitted</td>
<td>09/09/2011</td>
<td>Temporary Residential</td>
<td>42 Gibby Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>92018717</td>
<td>Permitted</td>
<td>05/09/2011</td>
<td>Temporary Residential</td>
<td>147 Kainga Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92018702</td>
<td>Permitted</td>
<td>08/09/2011</td>
<td>Portacabins</td>
<td>Various - global approval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92018746</td>
<td>Permitted</td>
<td>21/09/2011</td>
<td>Temporary Residential</td>
<td>1/2 Maryland Place</td>
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<tr>
<td>92018749</td>
<td>Permitted</td>
<td>14/09/2011</td>
<td>Temporary Residential</td>
<td>42 Major Hombrock Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92017953</td>
<td>Permitted</td>
<td>27/04/2011</td>
<td>Temporary Residential</td>
<td>169B Richmond Hill Rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92018859</td>
<td>Permitted</td>
<td>07/10/2011</td>
<td>Temporary Residential</td>
<td>40 Brenchley Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92018985</td>
<td>Permitted</td>
<td>26/10/2011</td>
<td>Temporary Residential</td>
<td>30 Avoca Valley Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92019521</td>
<td>Permitted</td>
<td>10/02/2012</td>
<td>Family Flat</td>
<td>900A Lower Styx Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92019768</td>
<td>Permitted</td>
<td>03/04/2012</td>
<td>Temporary Residential</td>
<td>38 Longhurst Terrace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92019923</td>
<td>Permitted</td>
<td>04/05/2012</td>
<td>Temporary Residential</td>
<td>737 Main North Rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92019995</td>
<td>Permitted</td>
<td>16/05/2012</td>
<td>Temporary Residential</td>
<td>31 Norwood St</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92020267</td>
<td>Permitted</td>
<td>13/08/2012</td>
<td>Temporary Residential</td>
<td>44 Tilford Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92020714</td>
<td>Permitted</td>
<td>30/08/2012</td>
<td>Temporary Residential</td>
<td>455 Avonhead Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92020959</td>
<td>Permitted</td>
<td>02/10/2012</td>
<td>Temporary Residential</td>
<td>137 Punri Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92020962</td>
<td>Permitted</td>
<td>03/10/2012</td>
<td>Temporary Residential</td>
<td>217 Johns Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92021143</td>
<td>Permitted</td>
<td>11/12/2012</td>
<td>Temporary Residential</td>
<td>7 Port Hill Place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92021609</td>
<td>Permitted</td>
<td>21/01/2013</td>
<td>Temporary Residential</td>
<td>7 Bampton Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92022305</td>
<td>Permitted</td>
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<td>Temporary Residential</td>
<td>53 Flemington Ave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92022818</td>
<td>Permitted</td>
<td>01/07/2013</td>
<td>Temporary Residential</td>
<td>83 Rowan Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92024373</td>
<td>Permitted</td>
<td>05/12/2013</td>
<td>Temporary Residential</td>
<td>220 Brouham St</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92018258</td>
<td>Site Specific</td>
<td>27/06/2011</td>
<td>Temporary residential Unit</td>
<td>82 Stanleys Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92018607</td>
<td>Site Specific</td>
<td>29/08/2011</td>
<td>Temporary Residential</td>
<td>214 Kainga Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92019047</td>
<td>Site Specific</td>
<td>09/11/2011</td>
<td>Temporary Residential</td>
<td>484 Johns Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92019151</td>
<td>Site Specific</td>
<td>01/12/2011</td>
<td>Temporary Residential</td>
<td>11 Mays Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92019390</td>
<td>Site Specific</td>
<td>31/01/2012</td>
<td>Temporary Residential</td>
<td>214 Kainga Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92019565</td>
<td>Site Specific</td>
<td>22/02/2012</td>
<td>Temporary Residential</td>
<td>29 Cambridge Terrace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92019496</td>
<td>Site Specific</td>
<td>29/02/2012</td>
<td>Temporary Residential</td>
<td>220 Brougham Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92020021</td>
<td>Site Specific</td>
<td>25/05/2012</td>
<td>Temporary Residential</td>
<td>167 Idris Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92021815</td>
<td>Site Specific</td>
<td>08/03/2013</td>
<td>Temporary Residential</td>
<td>19 Main South Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92022569</td>
<td>Site Specific</td>
<td>14/06/2013</td>
<td>Temporary Residential</td>
<td>405 Old West Coast Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92024619</td>
<td>Site Specific</td>
<td>15/01/2014</td>
<td>Temporary Residential</td>
<td>60 McBeath Avenue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>