ORDINARY MEETING

of

Council

AGENDA

Time: 9:00 am

Date: Wednesday, 3 December 2025

Venue: Waiata House, 27 Lincoln Road, Masterton

MEMBERSHIP

Mayor Bex Johnson (Chairperson)

Councillor Craig Bowyer
Councillor Gary Caffell
Councillor Waireka Collings
Councillor Jamie Falloon
Councillor Brent Goodwin
Councillor David Holmes
Councillor Stella Lennox
Councillor Tim Nelson

RECOMMENDATIONS IN REPORTS ARE NOT TO BE CONSTRUED AS COUNCIL POLICY UNTIL ADOPTED

Values

1. **Public interest:** members will serve the best interests of the people within the Masterton district and discharge their duties conscientiously, to the best of their ability.
2. **Public trust:** members, in order to foster community confidence and trust in their Council, will work together constructively and uphold the values of honesty, integrity, accountability and transparency.
3. **Ethical behaviour**: members will not place themselves in situations where their honesty and integrity may be questioned, will not behave improperly and will avoid the appearance of any such behaviour.
4. **Objectivity:** members will make decisions on merit; including appointments, awarding contracts, and recommending individuals for rewards or benefits.
5. **Respect for others:** will treat people, including other members, with respect and courtesy, regardless of their ethnicity, age, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or disability. Members will respect the impartiality and integrity of Council staff.
6. **Duty to uphold the law:** members will comply with all legislative requirements applying to their role, abide by this Code, and act in accordance with the trust placed in them by the public.
7. **Equitable contribution:** members will take all reasonable steps to ensure they fulfil the duties and responsibilities of office, including attending meetings and workshops, preparing for meetings, attending civic events, and participating in relevant training seminars.
8. **Leadership:** members will actively promote and support these principles and ensure they are reflected in the way in which MDC operates, including a regular review and assessment of MDC's collective performance.

These values complement, and work in conjunction with, the principles of section 14 of the LGA 2002; the governance principles of section 39 of the LGA 2002; and our MDC governance principles:

Whakamana Tangata	Respecting the mandate of each member, and ensuring the integrity of the committee as a whole by acknowledging the principle of collective responsibility and decision-making.
Manaakitanga	Recognising and embracing the mana of others.
Rangatiratanga	Demonstrating effective leadership with integrity, humility, honesty and transparency.
Whanaungatanga	Building and sustaining effective and efficient relationships.
Kotahitanga	Working collectively.

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The Chairperson will open the meeting with the karakia

Karakia timatanga

Kia tau ngā manaakitanga a te mea ngaro	Let the strength and life force of our ancestors
ki runga ki tēnā, ki tēnā o tātou	Be with each and everyone of us
Kia mahea te hua mākihikihi	Freeing our path from obstruction
kia toi te kupu, toi te mana, toi te aroha, toi te Reo Māori	So that our words spiritual, power, love and language are upheld
kia tūturu, ka whakamaua kia tīna! Tīna!	Permanently fixed established and understood
Hui e, Tāiki e!	Forward together

At the appropriate time, the following karakia will be read to close the meeting

Karakia whakamutunga

Kua mutu ā mātou mahi	Our work has finished
Mō tēnei wā	For the time being
Manaakitia mai mātou katoa	Protect us all
Ō mātou hoa	Our friends
Ō mātou whānau	Our family
Āio ki te Aorangi	Peace to the universe

1 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

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

2 APOLOGIES

The Chair invites notice from members of:

- leave of absence for future meetings of Masterton District Council
- apologies, including apologies for lateness and early departure from the meeting where leave of absence has not previously been granted.

3 PUBLIC FORUM

4 ITEMS NOT ON THE AGENDA

The Chairperson will give notice of items not on the agenda as follows:

Matters requiring urgent attention as determined by resolution of the Council

- The reason why the item is not on the agenda; and
- The reason why discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.

Minor matters relating to the general business of Council

No resolution, decision or recommendation may be made in respect of the item except to refer it to a subsequent meeting of Masterton District Council for further discussion.

5 CONFIRMATION OF COUNCIL MINUTES

Nil

6 COMMITTEE REPORTS

Nil

7 REPORTS FOR DECISION

7.1 ADOPTION OF THE ALCOHOL CONTROL BYLAW 2025

File Number:

Author: **Sophie Bradley, Senior Policy Advisor**

Authoriser: **Kym Fell, Chief Executive**

PURPOSE

This report seeks the Council's approval to make the Alcohol Control Bylaw: Ture ā-Rohe Whakahaere Waipiro, for one year.

Data on alcohol-related harm in the Masterton District, requested by the Council at its inaugural meeting, is also provided.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That Council:

1. **reconfirms** its determinations, made at the Council's inaugural meeting on 28 October 2025, that, in accordance with section 155(1), (2)(a), and (2)(b) of the Local Government Act 2002 (the LGA):
    a. a bylaw is the most appropriate way to address the perceived problem;
    b. the Proposed Bylaw is the most appropriate form of Bylaw; and
    c. the limits imposed by the Proposed Bylaw on people's rights are proportionate to the broader purpose of the Proposed Bylaw;
2. **notes** the data about alcohol-related harm in the Masterton District (**Attachment 1** refers), in response to the Council's request at its meeting on 28 October 2025;
3. **notes** that targeted consultation on the Proposed Bylaw ran between 3 and 17 November 2025, with one response;
4. **determines**, in accordance with section 147A of the LGA, that:
    a. the Bylaw is a reasonable limitation on people's rights and freedoms; and
    b. a high level of crime or disorder is likely to return to the current alcohol-free zones, being Queen Elizabeth Park, the Skatepark and Masterton Business District, if the Bylaw is not made; and
    c. the Bylaw is appropriate and proportionate in the light of that likely crime or disorder;
5. **makes** the Alcohol Control Bylaw (**Attachment 2**) under section 147 of the LGA;
6. **notes** that the 2018 Alcohol Control Bylaw will no longer apply from the time when the attached Alcohol Control Bylaw comes into force; and
7. **notes** that officers will report back to the Council early in 2026 to start the process of a comprehensive review of the Alcohol Control Bylaw.

CONTEXT

Powers of the Bylaw to control alcohol in public spaces

The general purpose of the Bylaw, since its inception in 2008, has been to promote public safety and reduce alcohol-related harm and disorder by controlling alcohol in Masterton's public spaces including in Queen Elizabeth Park, the Skatepark, and Business District.

The Bylaw also allows the Council to put in place temporary alcohol-free zones as required, and these have been used every year to support public safety and prevent alcohol-related harm during large community events and public gatherings such as New Year's Eve celebrations.

Council agreed to consult on a Proposed Alcohol Control Bylaw with targeted stakeholders

In October, the Council agreed to consult targeted stakeholders on a Proposed Alcohol Control Bylaw (Proposed Bylaw). In applying a targeted approach to engagement, the Council adhered to the Principles of Consultation as set out in section 82 of the Local Government Act 2002 (the LGA). The Council provided access to information regarding the Proposed Bylaw and an opportunity for key stakeholders to present their views.

- The Proposed Bylaw was open for consultation between 3 and 17 November 2025.
- NZ Police, iwi entities, and business and community groups (including Tupu Ana and Business Wairarapa) in the alcohol-free zones were invited to share their views on the Proposed Bylaw.
- Officers hand delivered letters throughout Masterton's Business District about the review.

At its October meeting, the Council also made the relevant bylaw and New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 (NZBORA) determinations set out in section 155 of the LGA and agreed that a targeted approach to consultation was appropriate.

It was agreed the Proposed Bylaw would, if approved, be made for only one year. This was to ensure a Bylaw was in place for the summer, otherwise the Bylaw would be revoked on 12 December and there would be no Bylaw in place.

This approach also enables the Council to undertake a more comprehensive review and consultation in 2026 about the Bylaw's scope and provisions. The 2026 review is discussed in a later section of this report.

Limited feedback was received on the Proposed Bylaw

We received one response from a business on Queen Street. That feedback supported the Proposed Bylaw and noted they had "not had any problems with alcohol".

Officers have interpreted this to mean that there is a good level of understanding and appreciation of the existing controls, and that there is no strong community view opposing the proposed approach.

Officers undertook pre-engagement with members of Masterton's Police in February this year.

- The Police noted that a positive reduction in issues in the Business District has been observed since the alcohol-free zone has been in place and would like to retain the other ban areas in the Bylaw.
- The Police expressed concern that crime or disorder relating to alcohol would return quickly if the alcohol-free zones were lifted.

Officers also presented to community associations in April this year. The main feedback from this pre-engagement supported the inclusion in the Bylaw of Riversdale and Castlepoint alcohol-free zones for Labour Weekend and New Year – an issue to be addressed through the 2026 review of the Bylaw.

ANALYSIS AND ADVICE

The Alcohol Control Bylaw is ready to be made, and no further changes are needed

Officers do not consider further amendments to the Proposed Bylaw are required at this time and recommend the Council makes the Bylaw.

If made by the Council, the Bylaw will come into force on 8 December 2025. Officers will notify the Police, submitters, and the community.

The Bylaw has proven to be effective. **Attachment 1** contains a summary of alcohol-harm related data provided by the Police, as requested by the Council at its inaugural meeting. This data shows that alcohol-related crime and disorder continue in the Masterton district.

- A recent example of this is discussed in the following section of this report and outlines some of the issues being experienced in our coastal communities where temporary alcohol-free zones are placed each year under the Bylaw.
- Members of the Police also say that having powers under a Bylaw to address drinking in popular public places is helpful.
- The number of alcohol-related issues in alcohol-free zones is small.
- As noted earlier in this report, the Police say that the level of crime or disorder relating to alcohol before the Bylaw was in place would quickly return if alcohol-free zones were lifted.

Crime and disorder would return to alcohol-free zones if the Bylaw does not continue

Based on the advice of the Police, and as set out under section 147A(2) of the LGA, officers are satisfied that a high level of crime or disorder (being crime or disorder caused or made worse by alcohol consumption in the area concerned) is likely is likely to return to the areas of Queen Elizabeth Park, the Skatepark, and Business District if the Bylaw is not made.

The Proposed Bylaw is intended to replace an expiring Bylaw and “is to the same effect (or to substantially the same effect) as the expiring bylaw” (section 147A (3) refers).

As outlined under section 147A (3), officers are satisfied that the Proposed Bylaw is a reasonable and proportionate limitation on people’s rights given the risk of alcohol-related crime and disorder returning if it is not made. Officers consider the Proposed Bylaw is justified, necessary, and appropriate to prevent the high level of harm likely to arise in the affected areas.

A further review in 2026 will address concerns regarding alcohol consumption in other public spaces

Officers will undertake a comprehensive review in 2026 to confirm that the Bylaw continues to be the most appropriate way to address alcohol-related crime and disorder and is responsive to any emerging alcohol-related issues in the community.

Officers will report back to Council in February 2026 on next steps for the comprehensive review of the Bylaw. The review will involve significant community consultation, submissions, hearings and deliberations, prior to the Council making the Bylaw under section 147 to 147C of the LGA. Hearings and deliberations will take place in the second quarter of 2026.

Recently there were reports of alcohol related antisocial behaviour at Riversdale over Labour Weekend. These reports revealed that inebriated teenagers had damaged property and smashed glass.

- Residents have queried the effectiveness of the enforcement of the temporary alcohol ban that was in place that weekend.
- Members of the Police responded to the complaint at the time and have since met with residents and the Mayor about possible future enforcement practices.

During next year's Bylaw review and consultation, the community will be asked, among other things, for views about alcohol-related crime and disorder experienced over the New Year and during Labour Weekend in our coastal areas.

Residents will also be asked whether the temporary alcohol-free zones made in these areas every year could be embedded into the Bylaw permanently, to provide certainty for Police and the community, and improve administrative efficiency for the Council.

OPTIONS CONSIDERED

A summary of the options considered is included in the table below.

Option		Advantages	Disadvantages
1	**Adopt the Alcohol Control Bylaw** The Bylaw enables the Council to designate alcohol-free zones in the district to regulate alcohol. **RECOMMENDED OPTION**	Maintains existing alcohol-free zones and time restrictions to support public safety and the enjoyment of public spaces. Supported by the Police and community. Current controls are confirmed as effective in managing alcohol-related crime and disorder. Would provide clarity and certainty for the community, the Police and businesses. Would allow the time required in 2026 to investigate the option of permanently embedding into the Bylaw the temporary alcohol-free zones which are currently made annually.	Given the legislative and timing constraints, there are no obvious disadvantages.
2	**Do not adopt the Bylaw. Let the 2018 Bylaw lapse**. Relies on general laws and police powers to regulate alcohol-related incidents in public spaces.	Could increase flexibility for events and gatherings in public spaces. Enforcement requirements placed on the Police would reduce.	There are no other regulations designed to prohibit alcohol consumption or possession of alcohol in public spaces. Lack of regulatory control will likely result in increased alcohol-related harm,

Option		Advantages	Disadvantages
			nuisance, crime, and disorder. Would remove an important tool for Police to manage public safety.

RECOMMENDED OPTION

Option one is recommended, to ensure that the Council can maintain alcohol controls in public places. It is a tool to help the Police reduce alcohol-related harm in the community.

SUMMARY OF CONSIDERATIONS

Council may make a bylaw controlling bylaws specifically for alcohol control purposes as set out under sections 147 to 147C of the LGA.

Strategic, Policy and Legislative Implications

Section 155 of the LGA requires councils to determine whether a bylaw is the most appropriate way of addressing the perceived problem and if it gives rise to any issues under the NZBORA. Council determined at its 28 October meeting that, in accordance with sections 155(1), 155(2)(a), and 155(2)(b) of the LGA:

1. A bylaw is the most appropriate way of addressing the perceived problems. Having a bylaw provides clarity for all concerned and gives the Police the powers to respond to anti-social behaviour in ways that non-regulatory options could not provide.
2. The Proposed Bylaw is the most appropriate form of bylaw. No issues with the operation of the current Bylaw have been raised, and the Proposed Bylaw retains the provisions of the current Bylaw.
3. Under the NZBORA, the limitations imposed by the Proposed Bylaw on the rights of residents are justified and proportionate in the context of the broader purpose of the Bylaw. When the Bylaw comes into force it will provide NZ Police with powers as set out in sections 169 to 245 of the LGA. These include the powers to:
    - Search and seize, without a warrant, any container (e.g. bag, case, package, or parcel) a person is carrying in an alcohol-free zone as well as any vehicle that is in, or entering, an alcohol-free zone.
    - Arrest any person found to be committing an offence, this includes refusing to comply with the NZ Police to leave the alcohol-free zone or to surrender any alcohol in their possession.
    - Issue an infringement notice relating to a breach of an alcohol-free zone.

Significance, Engagement and Consultation

The consultation process met the requirements of the LGA which included preparing and adopting a consultation document, making information available and providing an opportunity for people to present their views, as outlined in the ‘Context’ section of this report.

Financial Considerations

Costs for the review and consultation are being met through baselines.

Implications for Māori

The Bylaw is a regulatory tool to help manage alcohol-related harm, including crime and disorder, caused by consumption of alcohol, which affects all our community.

Under the LGA, councils have obligations to consider the views of Māori and provide opportunities for Māori participation in decision-making. Iwi entities were informed of the Bylaw review and provided an overview of the proposed approach. Iwi were also invited to provide feedback on the Bylaw.

Communications/Engagement Plan

Communication is covered in the 'Next Steps' section of this report, below.

Environmental/Climate Change Impact and Considerations

The Bylaw primarily focuses on public safety by reducing alcohol-related incidents in public spaces.

Alcohol consumption in public spaces often leads to increased littering, particularly of glass bottles and cans, which require energy-intensive recycling processes. The alcohol-free zones help to address waste and associated emissions from waste collection and processing.

NEXT STEPS

If the Alcohol Control Bylaw 2025 is adopted on 3 December, it will come into force on 8 December 2025.

Once the Alcohol Control Bylaw 2025 is adopted, the Council will issue a public notice in Wairarapa's *Midweek*, stating the date it came into effect, as required by Section 157 of LGA.

The adopted Bylaw will be publicly available on the Council's website, with copies accessible at the customer service centre (161 Queen Street).

The Bylaw will be comprehensively reviewed in 2026, and officers will report back to the Council about this early in the New Year.

ATTACHMENTS

1. **Attachment 1: Summary of Alcohol Related Harm Data in the Masterton District** ⇩
2. **Attachment 2: Alcohol Control Bylaw: Ture ā-Rohe Whakahaere Waipiro** ⇩

ATTACHMENT 1: SUMMARY OF ALCOHOL-RELATED HARM DATA IN THE MASTERTON DISTRICT

This summary uses data sourced from the Police National Alcohol Harm Viewer (NAHV) which contains data from two systems used by Police to record information:

- The Communications Centres Computer Aided Resource Despatch (CARD) system – which records events reported to Police.
- The Police National Intelligence Application (NIA) – which relates to incidences attended by Police.

Each of these datasets includes a flag when alcohol is a determining factor (and so the data is captured in NAHV).[1]

Key data recorded and provided by the Police in reviewing the Bylaw

- Around half (52 percent) of alcohol-related harm occurred in a residential setting between April 2020 and April 2025.
- The second most common setting was in a public space. Police attended to 1,646 incidents of alcohol-related harm (making up 38 percent of the total 4,331 alcohol-related harm incidents attended over the five-year period). These were scattered around the district, right out to its boundaries.
- Alcohol-related harm in public spaces occurred most often from Friday to Sunday. The most common period for recorded alcohol-related harm is between 9pm and midnight, followed by midnight to 3.00am.
- Just over half (51 percent) of alcohol-related harm involved family harm. Alcohol-related family harm also occurs most often between 9pm and midnight, on Friday through to Sunday.
- There were 868 drink driving offences between September 2019 and April 2025 in the Masterton District.
- There were 76 (NIA) alcohol-free zone breaches between September 2020 and January 2025 in the Masterton District. Most of these occurred in the Masterton Business District (61).
- The Masterton Police have observed a positive reduction in issues in the Business District since the alcohol-free zones have been in place. This is attributed to the alcohol bans being well known by the community. Police consider that crime or disorder relating to alcohol would return quickly if alcohol-free zones were lifted and would prefer to retain the ban areas in the Bylaw.

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[1] CARD records events reported to Police, and when the call taker identifies that alcohol is a factor in the event occurring, they select an Alcohol Supplementary Flag (ASF).

Once police respond to an event, it is entered into the NIA. This database was amended in 2019 so that all occurrences must indicate if alcohol is a contributing factor.

The NAHV counts each harm event individually, and if they are linked to the same occurrence. The data from CARD is only used in NAHV if it has not been entered into the HIA (to avoid double-counting).

Demographic breakdown of key data

- A demographic breakdown of the NAHV data (age, gender, ethnicity) was requested from Police.
- Officers were advised by Police that demographic data is not part of the CARD and NIA datasets making up HAHV. It is only available in relation to confirmed offences rather than incidents reported or attended.

Ture ā-Rohe Whakahaere Waipiro a Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Whakaoriori

Masterton District Council Alcohol Control Bylaw

Timatanga | Commencement

The Alcohol Control Bylaw came into force throughout the Masterton district on 8 December 2025.

Whakaae | Adoption

Date	Summary of Amendments	Adopted By
14 August 2013	Part 17: Liquor Control in Public Places first adopted	Masterton District Council
30 July 2014	Amendment to Part 17: Liquor Control in Public Places	Masterton District Council
12 December 2018	Part 17: Liquor Control in Public Places replaced with Alcohol Control Bylaw	Masterton District Council
3 December 2025	Minor amendments to wording to include review timeframes and updated definitions and maps.	Masterton District Council

Arotakenga | Review

The Alcohol Control Bylaw is next due for review by 8 December 2026. If not reviewed by this date, the Bylaw will revoke in December 2028 in accordance with section 160A of the Local Government Act 2002.

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Tuhinga Pāhekoheko | Referenced Documents

Reference is made in this document to the following New Zealand legislation:

- Local Government Act 2002
- Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012
- Local Government (Alcohol Ban Breaches) Regulations 2013

Kōrero whakataki | Foreword

This Bylaw is made under section 147 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA).

This Bylaw covers such matters as specification of public places, days and times where the bylaw applies, the powers of the Police, and exemptions to the Bylaw. It should be read in conjunction with sections 147, 169, 169A and 170 of the LGA.

Explanatory Note

This Bylaw is introduced pursuant to the specific empowering provisions of the Local Government Act 2002 that provide for bylaws for alcohol control purposes. This Bylaw does not repeat or paraphrase those statutory provisions, and accordingly those provisions should be read in conjunction with this bylaw. In particular, the following provisions are noted:

- Section 147 empowers the Council to make this Bylaw. It also defines 'alcohol' and 'public place'. In addition, section 147(3) sets out a number of specific exemptions when the bylaw will not apply with respect to the transportation of unopened bottles or containers.
- Section 169 provides the Police with powers of search and seizure, without warrant, to enforce the bylaw. The Police are responsible for enforcing the bylaw.
- Section 170 sets out certain conditions imposed on the Police powers of search under section 169.

This Bylaw has no effect on any other Police powers of search, seizure and arrest or any other statutory offences.

1. Taitara me te Tīmatanga | Title and Commencement

1.1. The title of this Bylaw is Masterton District Council Alcohol Control Bylaw.

1.2. This Bylaw shall come into force throughout the Masterton district on 8 December 2025.

2. Whānuitanga | Scope

2.1. The purpose of this Bylaw is to enhance safety and the public enjoyment of public places by providing for alcohol control in specified public places, and for specified days, times and events.

3. Kuputaka | Definitions

The definitions below apply to this Bylaw. Refer to the applicable New Zealand Legislation at www.legislation.govt.nz for terms that reference legislation.

Where a definition in legislation differs from a definition in this Bylaw, the definition in the legislation has precedence.

Alcohol: has the meaning given to it under section 5(1) of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 and section 147(1) of the Local Government Act 2002.

Alcohol generally means alcoholic beverages such as beer, wine and spirits (including pre-mixed spirit-based drinks).

Council: means the Masterton District Council and includes any officer authorised to exercise the authority of the Council.

LGA: means the Local Government Act 2002.

Public Place: has the meaning given to it under section 147(1) 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.

Special Licence: has the meaning given to it under section 22 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.

A Special Licence allows the sale or supply of alcohol to anyone attending a particular event, private function, street party, sporting event. Special licences can be either 'on-site' for consumption on the premises, or 'off-site' for consumption elsewhere.

4. Whakahaeretanga o te Waipiro | Control of Alcohol

4.1. The consumption or possession of alcohol in a public place (including while in a vehicle) within the Business District as shown in the First Schedule, is prohibited at all times

4.2. The consumption or possession of alcohol in a public place (including while in a vehicle), within the Queen Elizabeth Park restricted area shown in the Second Schedule, is prohibited during these times: 9.00 pm Monday to Sunday nights through to 7.00 am on the following day.

4.3. The consumption or possession of alcohol in a public place (including while in a vehicle), within the Skatepark Queen Elizabeth Park restricted area shown in the Third Schedule, is prohibited at all times.

4.4. In addition to the prohibitions under clauses 4.1 to 4.3, the Council by resolution publicly notified, may order a prohibition of alcohol consumption or possession (including while in a vehicle) for certain events or other specified times within specified public places in the Masterton district.

4.5. A prohibition made under clause 4.4 must be publicly notified at least 14 days in advance of the special event, in accordance with section 170(3) of the LGA. The Police's powers of search under section 170(2) of the LGA apply to these events.

5. Whakaaetanga Kaunihera | Council Permission

5.1. Any person may apply to the Council for prior written permission for any activity that would be in breach of any prohibition under the Bylaw.

5.2. A special licence may be issued under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 in respect of any location or event, and subject to the terms of that special licence will include waivers and dispensation according to those terms.

6. Ngā Tohu | Signage

6.1. The Council will erect signage within public places covered by this bylaw to provide information to the public on the terms of the Bylaw. The size, location and terms of this signage shall be at Council's discretion.

6.2. To avoid any doubt, the absence of signage in any public place does not authorise a breach of this Bylaw.

7. Ngā Hara me ngā Hāmene | Offences and Penalties

7.1. Any person who breaches this Bylaw commits an offence and may be liable to:

a) an infringement fee pursuant to the Local Government (Alcohol Ban Breaches) Regulations 2013; and

b) the penalty provisions of section 239A of the LGA.

7.2. To avoid any doubt, a person breaches this Bylaw and commits an offence who:

a) consumes or possesses any alcohol in a public place in breach of a prohibition under this Bylaw; or

b) breaches, or permits a breach of, the terms of any Council permission granted pursuant to clause 5.2 of this Bylaw.

7.3. An infringement notice or reminder notice issued under this Bylaw shall be in the form required under the Local Government (Alcohol Ban Breaches) Regulations 2013.

8. Te Mana Whakatau Panonitanga | Power to Amend by Resolution

8.1. The Council may, by resolution publicly notified:

a) amend or vary the hours or days when the consumption or possession of alcohol is prohibited in a public place;

b) add schedules;

c) make additions or deletions from the schedules; or

d) substitute new schedules.

8.2. Where Council intends to make a resolution under clause 4.4 or 8.1, consultation will be undertaken as required, in accordance with the requirements of section 156 of the LGA.

Rārangi Hōtaka | List of Schedules

Kupu Āpiti 1: Schedule 1 – Masterton Business District.

Kupu Āpiti 2: Schedule 2 – Queen Elizabeth Park Restricted Area.

Kupu Āpiti 3: Schedule 3 – Skatepark Queen Elizabeth Park Prohibited Area.

Kupu Āpiti 1: Rohe Pakihi o Whakaoriori | Schedule 1: Masterton Business District

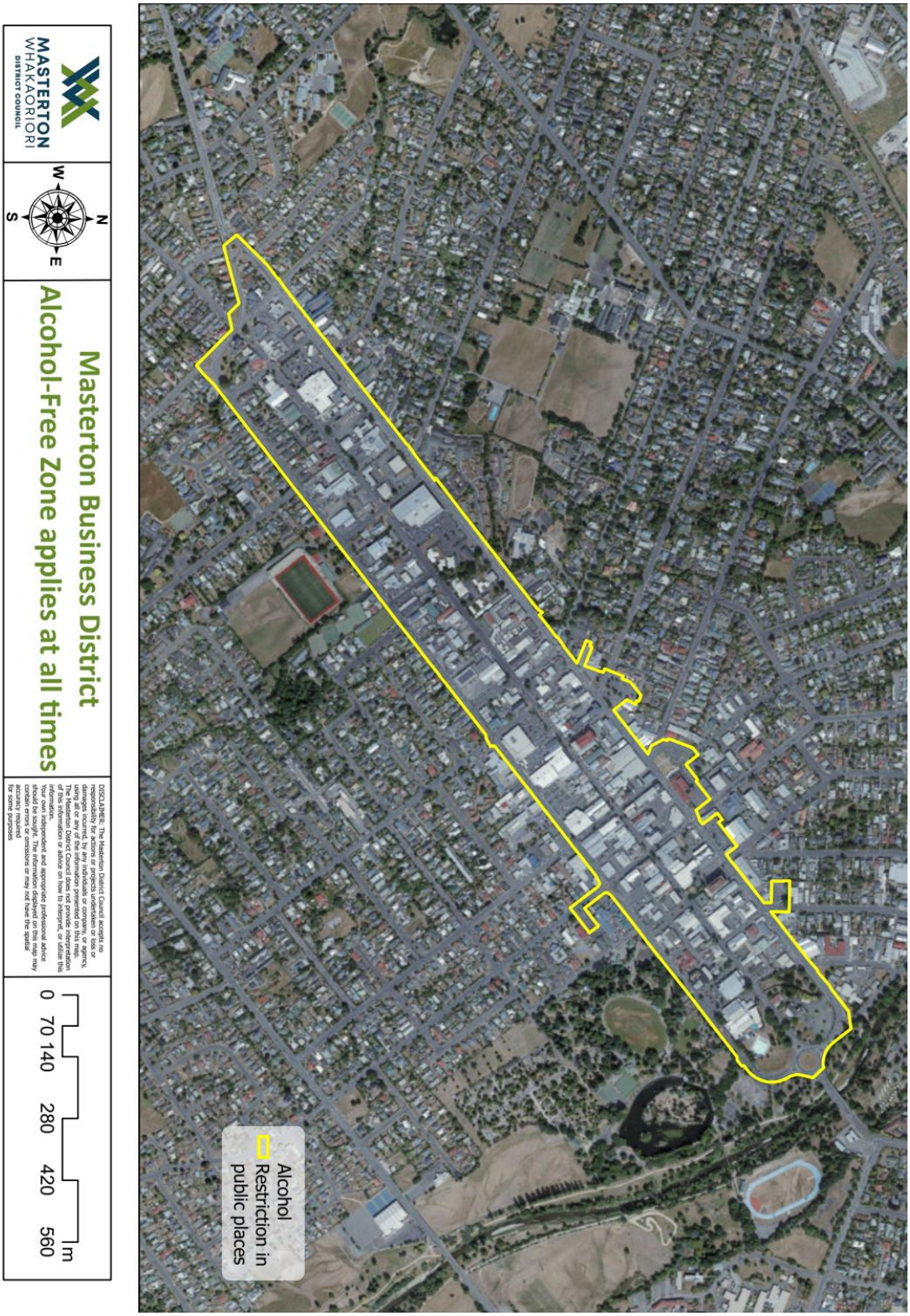
- From and including Northern Roundabout.
- Dixon Street from Northern Roundabout to the Southern Roundabout at High Street.
- Worksop Road from Dixon Street to Queen Street.
- Queen Street from the Northern Roundabout to its intersection with High Street.
- Renall Street from Queen Street to Chapel Street including the Renall Street Roundabout.
- Chapel Street from the Northern Roundabout to the Southern Roundabout at High Street including the roundabout.
- In addition, the public carparks of:
  - Church Street carpark and Church Street from the carpark to Dixon Street.
  - Wrigley Street carpark and Wrigley Street from carpark to Chapel Street.
  - McDonalds carpark and the MDC carpark adjacent to McDonalds.
  - MDC carpark adjacent to and behind MDC Building and including the sections of Lincoln Road and Perry Street to Chapel Street.
  - Town Square carpark including the sections of Perry and Cole Streets to Chapel Street.
  - Essex Street carpark and Essex Street from the carpark to Chapel Street.
  - The Masterton Club carpark on the corner of Chapel and Essex Streets.
  - Dixon Street carpark adjacent to Southey Honda.
  - Smith Street carpark adjacent to Moore Wilsons.
  - MDC Carpark behind Kuripuni Tavern.
  - MDC Park at Kuripuni off Dixon Street.
  - MDC land on Chapel/Waltons Avenue corner.

For the avoidance of doubt, this area includes the entire legal road reserve of the streets which form the boundary of the area specified above, up to the boundaries with adjoining properties and including the carriageway, berms and footpaths. Where the public place meets or is crossed by another road, the boundary of the public place shall be deemed to continue in an unbroken straight line across the other road.

Exclusions

The prohibition excludes:

- Any area that is subject to a road encroachment issued by the Council;
- Any licensed premises that occupies a paved area on legal road or Council land where permission to occupy has been granted by the Council.


Masterton Business District
Alcohol-Free Zone applies at all times
MASTERTON WHAKAORIORI DISTRICT COUNCIL
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Your own independent and appropriate professional advice should be sought. This product is supplied in good faith but may contain errors or omissions or may not have the spatial accuracy required for some purposes
0 70 140 280 420 560 m
Alcohol Restriction in public places

Kupu Āpiti 2: Rāhui i te Wāhi Rēhia o Queen Elizabeth │Schedule 2: Queen Elizabeth Park Restricted Area

Queen Elizabeth Park, including the Pioneer and Masterton Cemeteries, Colin Pugh Sports Bowl, Deer Park, Waipoua River and banks and Jean Street sportsgrounds.

For the avoidance of doubt, this area includes the entire legal road reserve of the streets which form the boundary of the area specified above, up to the boundaries with adjoining properties and including the carriageway, berms and footpaths. Where the public place meets or is crossed by another road, the boundary of the public place shall be deemed to continue in an unbroken straight line across the other road.

Exclusions

The prohibition excludes:

- Any area that is subject to a road encroachment issued by the Council.
- Any licensed premises that occupies a paved area on legal road or Council land where permission to occupy has been granted by the Council.

Queen Elizabeth Park
Alcohol-Free Zone applies between 9pm and 7am
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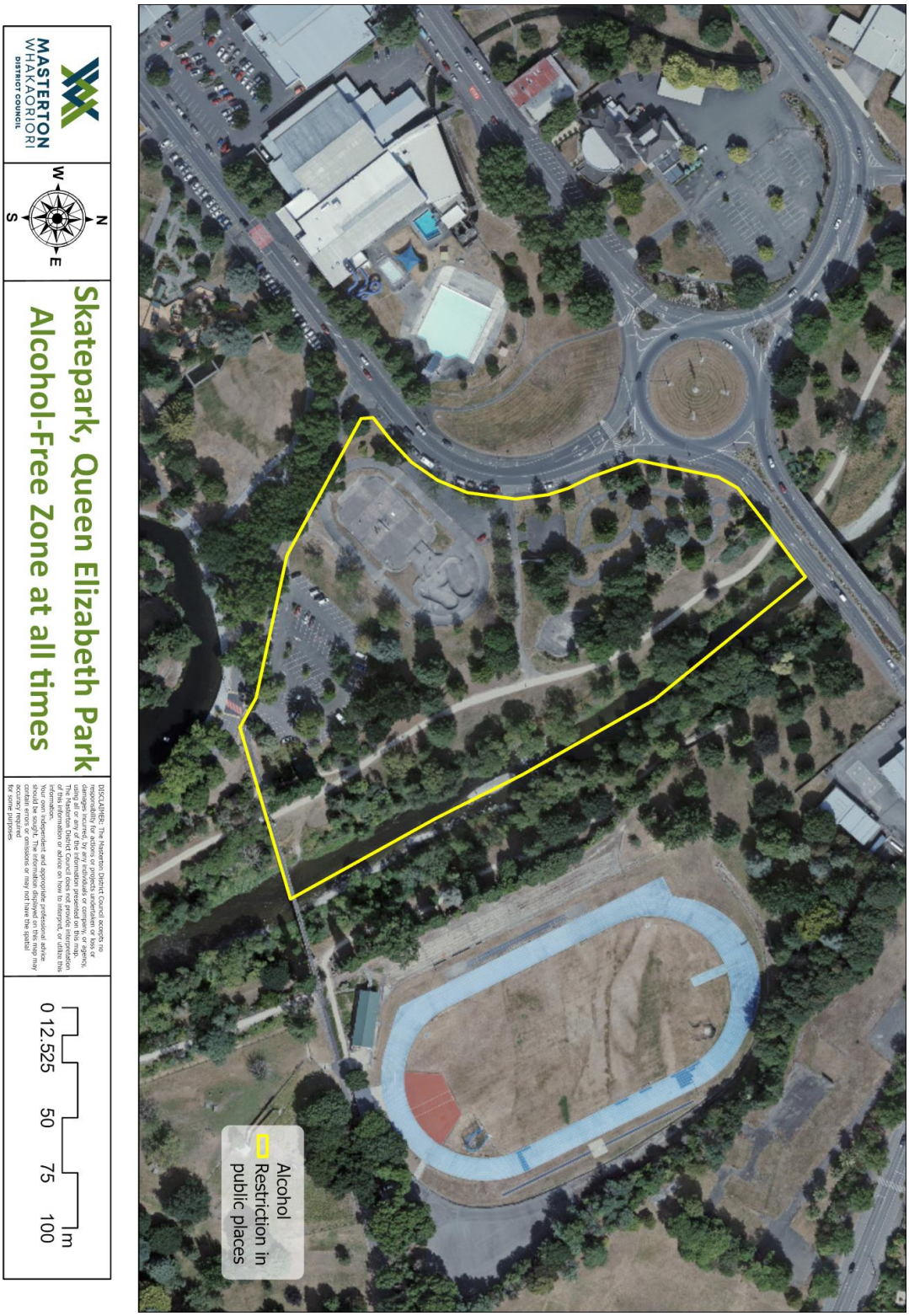
0 50 100 200 300 400 m
Alcohol Restriction in public places

Kupu Āpiti 3: Rāhui i te Wāhi Retireti o Queen Elizabeth │Schedule 3: Skatepark Queen Elizabeth Park Prohibited Area

Masterton Skatepark:

- The area bounded by Dixon Street, Memorial Drive to the swing bridge, western bank of the Waipoua River from the swing bridge to the Waipoua Road Bridge.

For the avoidance of doubt, this area includes the entire legal road reserve of the streets which form the boundary of the area specified above, up to the boundaries with adjoining properties and including the carriageway, berms and footpaths. Where the public place meets or is crossed by another road, the boundary of the public place shall be deemed to continue in an unbroken straight line across the other road.


Alcohol Restriction in public places
MASTERTON WHAKAORIORI DISTRICT COUNCIL
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Skatepark, Queen Elizabeth Park
Alcohol-Free Zone at all times
DISCLAIMER: The Masterton District Council accepts no responsibility for actions or projects undertaken or loss or damages incurred by any individuals or company, or agency, relying on any information displayed on this map. The Masterton District Council does not provide interpretation of this information or advice on how to interpret, or utilize this information. Your own independent and appropriate professional advice should be sought. The information displayed on this map may contain errors or omissions or may not have the spatial accuracy required for some purposes
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8 REPORTS FOR INFORMATION

Nil

9 PUBLIC EXCLUDED

Nil