

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, January 31, 2018 11:43 AM
To: Bernadene Voss - Mayor
Subject: Alcohol Bans

Dear Mayor Voss,

I am writing to voice my opposition to any extension or expansion of the alcohol bans on St Kilda Beach. As a long-time resident of St Kilda and a regular beach user, I feel strongly that any further extension or expansion of the alcohol bans would serve only to punish well-behaved and responsible residents.

I know that this is a difficult issue, and I know the council has struggled with it for some time. Please be aware that I appreciate your efforts.

Regarding the disgusting behaviour of visitors to St Kilda Beach on Christmas Day, I did not witness the event, so I will not comment on whether it was disgusting, or whether those responsible were visitors. I will admit to feeling some level of disgust that Council was not better prepared with contingency plans to deal with such recurring, if irregular, events. Further, it appeared at least one councillor's comments had a distinct flavour of xenophobia, which I would like to think is unwelcome in this city.

As the city's website notes, already there is an alcohol ban in public places from 8 pm to 9 am daily throughout the year. Largely unenforced, this would be a surprise to most beach visitors.

The ongoing public safety hazard on the beach is not alcohol, but glass. Like smoking, glass has been banned already, yet I have seen precisely NO enforcement of that ban. Moreover, the council has not attempted to socialise the ban. Has anyone asked nearby bottle shops and backpacker accommodation to post signs advising of the glass ban?

Rather than more unenforced bans, the answer would seem to be:
simple preventative steps to advise of and socialise the current rules,
better preparedness, such as quick response plans that coordinate with the police and
facilitate immediate rubbish removal; and
real enforcement of existing bans.

Yes, these things cost money. That's what I expect of my council. The amazing speed and efficiency with which the foreshore was cleaned up on Boxing Day demonstrates these things are possible if the will is there.

Thanks and regards,

[REDACTED]
St Kilda VIC 3182

FOR EXTENDED ALCOHOL BANS

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, 29 December 2017 17:44
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: Port Phillip Alcohol Ban till February 2018

Hello [REDACTED]

Just saw the news about the increased ban. I applaud our Council for doing this. I am sure you would understand that as a resident who lives directly opposite the beach where the recent incidents with the African people brawling and the Christmas Day party, I am fed up with them. Of course, as a rate payer, I am also furious at the cost to clean up the beach.

I hope that the police will be sure to charge any drunken louts who breach the ban. I know how much our police force are forced to work without enough back-up services, places for offenders and a cavalier justice system. But, we certainly need to send the message that St Kilda has had enough of such behaviour.

I was told that the police were forced to apologise on 3AW over a recent incident that took place elsewhere in Melbourne. This was very disappointing because we never hear any apologies from these thugs and offenders. In fact, all I could read after the Christmas Day debacle was excuse after excuse on my FB. Even blaming our Council. How on earth could they have foreseen that 5,000 people would turn up to party on the day.

The age of entitlement is making me sick. I hope that our police members will be safe over the NY period.

Thank you for the great improvements that I have witnessed here. And a big thank you to our new councillors as well. I look forward to a well policed 2018 in St Kilda.

Regards

[REDACTED]

SUBMISSION TO RETAIN AND EXTEND ALCOHOL BAN ON THE ST KILDA FORESHORE

- We, Gail and Kevin Donovan have been residents and rate payers within the City of Port Phillip for more than 27 years. We have also been stakeholders in the foreshore with their awarded restaurant, Donovans for more than 23 years.
- We have witnessed an escalation of anti-social behaviour, largely due to the excessive un-patrolled consumption of alcohol since December, 2016 notably in December 2016 where landscaping staff were set upon in front of the Stokehouse and caused bodily injury. Further, on December 13, 2017 a large number, estimated at 250 plus, intoxicated youths assembled on the foreshore creating havoc not only on the Foreshore, but in the Triangle Car Park and the gardens adjacent to Luna Park. Christmas Day, 2017 goes down in the annals as one of the most dangerous days on the Foreshore. We have received numerous calls from concerned guests one of whom has actually written with their concerns via email to Donovans citing fear at attending the restaurant (copy of email attached, name blanked for privacy). Since the alcohol ban has been in place, we have had numerous comments regarding the safety of the area.
- Our staff of the restaurant have continuously brought to our attention their fears in departing the restaurant in darkness, necessitating male members of staff escorting female members of staff to their cars in order to ensure their safety.
- There is no correlation between the 'quiet enjoyment' of alcohol consumption by resident families during the hours of 9:00AM and 8:00PM and excessive un-patrolled consumption of alcohol after 8:00PM. Indeed, many situations arise where groups on the Foreshore have been consuming alcohol all day.
- Unsupervised consumption of alcohol has demonstrated serious negative impacts on St Kilda Beach with a risk to residents, visitors and businesses within the precinct.
- VicPOL have performed above and beyond over the last 8 weeks, but we know that there resources are stretched and assigning patrols on a continuous basis leaves other areas of Melbourne vulnerable to a whole new set of policing parameters.
- Various media, including Channel 7 and the ABC along with other social media outlets have approached us for comment on the situation. Do date we have declined but growing interest on this important subject will continue.

In Conclusion:

- We respectfully request that the current alcohol and glassware ban be re-considered from February 15, 2018 to a year round ban for alcohol and glassware and should be implemented for at least 3 years and then be re-evaluated.
- The area(s) in question should include Pier Road to the St Kilda Marina, framed by Catani Gardens and the Upper Esplanade.
- Members of Council should consider this their duty-bound necessity to ensure the continued safety of all visitors to this Victorian icon, St Kilda Beach.



29 January 2018

City of Port Phillip
Private Bag 3
St Kilda, Victoria, Australia
3182

Dear City of Port Phillip,

200 The Boulevard
Port Melbourne VIC 3207
PO Box 363
South Melbourne DC VIC 3205
Tel (03) 9676 6900
Fax (03) 9681 8211
mail@lifesavingvictoria.com.au
www.lifesavingvictoria.com.au
ABN 21 102 927 364

Re: St Kilda foreshore trial alcohol ban.

Life Saving Victoria (est. 2002) is an initiative of the Royal Life Saving Society Australia Victoria Branch (est. 1904) and Surf Life Saving Victoria (est. 1947). Life Saving Victoria is the peak water safety body in the state of Victoria.

Life Saving Victoria's (LSV) mission is to prevent aquatic related death and injury in all Victorian communities and has the vision that all Victorians will learn water safety, swimming and resuscitation, and be provided with safe aquatic environments and venues.

Alcohol is a common factor in drowning, representing 22% of the drowning toll annually over the past decade (an average of 9 deaths per year from 2006/07 to 2015/16). Consistent with previous years, nine lives were lost in 2016/17 when an individual reportedly consumed alcohol prior to drowning, representing 20% of the total drowning toll.

In Victoria's Statistical Area 4 (SA4) of inner Melbourne which includes the City of Port Phillip and City of Melbourne, there have been 35 fatal drowning deaths from 2006/7-2016/17. 33 of these have been residents of inner Melbourne (SA4), a further 69 have been hospitalised and 67 have presented to an Emergency Department. There is a 97% likelihood of one or more drowning deaths within SA4 in any given year. 85% of the fatal drownings are aged 15-64.

Lifesavers also administer first aid to injury associated with alcohol and particularly lacerations potentially caused by glass. Banning both alcohol and glass on the foreshore would allow the volunteers to concentrate on their core duty of safeguarding the public while recreating in the water.

Given the potential to reduce harm and the likelihood of enhancing the user experience, it is the recommendation of Life Saving Victoria that the City of Port Phillip place a permanent ban on alcohol on the foreshore within their local government area (LGA). LSV has experienced first hand the success of this strategy in other municipalities.

Yours sincerely,

Dr Nigel Taylor
CEO
Life Saving Victoria





PORT PHILLIP LICENSEES ASSOCIATION

Attention: Mayor Bernadene Voss

22nd January 2018

Dear Bernadene,

Members of the Port Phillip Licensees Association strongly support the recent alcohol ban trial for the St Kilda Foreshore precinct and implore the City of Port Phillip to introduce permanent measures that reduce the consumption of alcohol on the foreshore.

Christmas Day 2017 was one of many uncontrolled, alcohol fuelled parties that have occurred on St Kilda Beach over the years. Christmas Day 2015 and Australia Day 2014 & 2015 were also days where the St Kilda Foreshore was transformed into a tip. The detriment that these events have on our municipality are far reaching.

The most recent Christmas Day party was frequented by not only backpackers but locals that were looking for entertainment on the day. St Kilda has a high number of transient residents that are living away from their families and want to celebrate Christmas with their friends. The Port Phillip Licensees Association would like the City of Port Phillip to consider a strategy that accommodates the obvious demand by the promotion of local traders offering food, beverage and entertainment options on that day. These people should be able to continue to celebrate Christmas in their way but in a safe and controlled style.

The well-publicised impacts include but are not limited to;

- Litter including glass and plastic entering the waterways and parklands
- Public urination
- Vandalism of surrounding public and private property
- Alcohol fuelled violence
- Intimidation of other beach goers

The above-mentioned impacts are not only an issue after major event days but throughout the entire summer period. Hot weather often attracts large groups of youths that are disrespectful to beach goers and surrounding property. Local traders have brought this to the attention of stakeholders many times, warning authorities that a major incident is only a matter of time. A particular mention needs to be made about the increase in social media from far-right groups regarding the municipality and minority ethnic groups.

It is well known that Victoria Police has limited resources. An authoritative presence needs to be considered by City of Port Phillip that does not solely rely on Victoria Police but uses other authoritative figures such as beach rangers and/or life guards.

Permanent alcohol and glass restrictions would bring St Kilda in line with other Australian beaches in high tourist areas. Some of these areas include:

- City of Frankston
- Shire of Surf Coast
- Lorne
- Anglesea
- Torquay
- Bells Beach
- Yarra Ranges
- Mornington Peninsula Shire
- Port Adelaide
- Hobart
- Warrnambool
- Maroubra Beach
- Maroubra Junction
- Coogee
- Bondi
- Lexington Place, Maroubra
- Little Bay
- Randwick

It is also important to note that if alcohol consumption is allowed during specific hours of the day that policing becomes near impossible by the time the restrictions come into effect. Permitting alcohol consumption during the day significantly escalates the issues of an evening, irrespective of specific curfew times.

Permanent restrictions would improve the overall experience that locals along with our domestic and international tourists have when visiting our beautiful precinct. Managing alcohol along the foreshore would also prevent issues such as 'pre and side loading' whereby people can purchase low cost alcohol that is consumed off premise. Licensees on the foreshore, Fitzroy St and Acland St precincts are often left to manage intoxicated patrons who are alcohol affected outside of their venues and around their precincts.

The Port Phillip Licensees Association also supports a management plan that restricts glass containers in strip streets, foreshore and parkland. Broken and discarded bottles present a significant risk to patrons and visitors as they often contribute to injury through violent behaviour and general accidents. Glass vessels are commonly used as weapons in major incidents.

Our society has changed, and we must evolve to ensure the safety of our staff, residents and visitors. We all seek a family friendly, unthreatening environment for everyone to enjoy.

We strongly urge Councillors to retain the existing temporary alcohol ban making the ban permanent, as has been done in other high-profile areas in Australia.

Kind Regards,

Executive Committee | Port Phillip Licensee Association

Angela Dawson | Meg Allen-Armistead | Jonathan Sherren | Jason Whiting | Sam Tresise | Patricia Saunders | Steve Schreuder

info@pplamelbourne.com.au

31 Jan 2018

To Whom it may concern,

RE: Extension of Alcohol Ban in the St Kilda Area

My position is the Restaurant Manager of McDonalds St Kilda. In recent months there has been an increase in anti social behavior and violence in and around the restaurant.

This has affected the safety and security of our customer, staff and contractors. Leading to staff not wanting to work after sunset or on hot days.

Further issues arose during the summer heat / increase of alcohol affected customers. I fully believe that the ban needs to be continued not only for the safety of our staff and customers but the general St Kilda area as it's only a matter of time until the events of December 2017 occur again.

In 2017 (since August 2017) we had approx. \$9,500 in damage to the store where alcohol was involved (broken windows, tables, chairs).

I've had phone calls from concerned parents of employees that work for me outlining their concerns about drunk people. I've assured them we have stringent safety measures in place but this concern has lead to employees resigning which again impacts the business.

Since the introduction of the ban, I've seen a decrease in late night incidents and anti social behavior at the store.

I'd also point out that Victoria Police has done an excellent job in increased patrols and presence in the area and I believe this has contributed to the reduction of reprisal issues.

Regards,



Jim Rogers
Restaurant Manager
St Kilda McDonalds



17 January 2018

Jason Kelly
Inspector - Port Phillip Police Service Area
Southern Metro Region
St Kilda Police Complex
92 Chapple Street
ST KILDA, VICTORIA. 3182

Re: Ambulance Attendances St Kilda.

Dear Jason,

I write to you in relation to your request for statistical information in regards to Ambulance Victoria attendances in and around the St Kilda area with specific reference to the St Kilda foreshore.

I have been informed that there are many variables effecting your request. We have no way of doing a simple search for all events that happened in a general area, as searching is fundamentally based on the street or suburb name and this may be of limited benefit.

Searching on a Common place name would likewise miss other events recorded against the address. Additionally our system does not record details relating to alcohol related incidents, this is only recorded on our case sheets if the Paramedic deems it appropriate.

I have however conducted a simple case search for cases listed as a public place attendance in St Kilda from 1 January 2017 to 17 January 2018. This search revealed a total of 528 cases. 123 of these case were attended by my team at Windsor Branch. I have read over the first 20 case sheets attended by Windsor in this search and 11 of them are either drug or alcohol related.

Extrapolating from the above rudimentary search and anecdotally from speaking with my staff, coupled with my experience in attending public place call outs in St Kilda. I would give an approximation that roughly 50% of public place call outs involve drug or alcohol use.

I would like to stress that this is a very rudimentary search and my personal opinion. There are a number of variables and hours of work that would need to be considered before I could give you a definitive answer.

Yours sincerely

Paul Hauserman

Senior Team Manager - Windsor

**St Kilda Foreshore –
Alcohol Harm Reduction
and Anti-Social Behaviour Prevention**

STKILDA

St Kilda Tourism & Events
submission to CoPP



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GLOSSARY

Dry Area/Zone – A dry area is an area where the consumption or possession of liquor (usually in open containers) is prohibited

AFZ – Alcohol Free Zone

APA – Alcohol Prohibited Area

Exemption – A period in which the prohibition of alcohol does not apply

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY Submission to City of Port Phillip Council

From: St Kilda Tourism & Events

The City of Port Phillip has enacted bylaws limiting the capacity for residents and visitors alike to consume alcohol in public on the St Kilda foreshore. It was a good and necessary step.

The St Kilda Tourism & Events and including the foreshore traders request the dry zone remain in place for a period of 3 years on a trial basis. Once the trial has been completed, its results can be examined and an informed determination regarding continuation, can be made by Council.

The unsupervised consumption of alcohol on Melbourne's most popular beach was having serious negative impacts on the area's amenity. Serious assaults, robberies and anti-social behaviour had increased significantly. This created a serious set of consequences for the safety of visitors, local residents and staff who work in the affected areas.

The Council and individual Councillors exercised their duty of care to safely manage and oversee public spaces by implementing a temporary dry zone on part of the St Kilda foreshore. The intent being to help prevent anti-social behaviour associated with alcohol consumption and to protect public safety.

The temporary dry zone enforced over the Boxing Day and January period and the city wide dry zone over the Australia day weekend, has had demonstrable positive impacts – reducing anti-social behaviour and violence in the area. The foreshore and surrounding areas has been safer for all; residents, visitors, tourists, and workers.

Residents and visitors alike can enjoy our beaches without having to be with others consuming alcohol and without the fear of muggings or violence. All still have options of drinking alcohol on beaches in less trafficked areas. Workers in our city have experienced positive improvement in safety levels they feel when arriving and leaving the workplace as well as while at the workplace.

Consequently, St Kilda Tourism & Events, including the foreshore traders request that the City of Port Phillip continue the Alcohol Free Zones and Alcohol Prohibited areas, especially on the St Kilda foreshore all year for a trial period of 3 years. Specifically, on the St Kilda foreshore we request that the no alcohol and no glass prohibition due to expire on 15 February be extended and apply all year round.

We argue this for sound evidenced based reasons:

- public disturbances and drunken anti-social behaviours and violence has reduced,
- public safety and importantly perceptions of public safety have improved,

- the reputation of St Kilda as a safe and secure visitor and tourist destination has been protected,
- safety in the workplace has improved with fewer threats and physical assaults of staff who work in and around the foreshore areas,
- reduced calls to police to manage alcohol related public disturbances, anti-social behaviours, and violence,
- reduced calls to ambulance and paramedic services due to alcohol related injuries and assaults,
- reduced risk of potential conflicts with white supremacist's groups with minority communities,
- reduced reputational risk to St Kilda's diverse and welcoming image improved resident and visitor experience in and around the foreshore areas with no impairment to visitations to the foreshore areas.

It is not surprising that the emergency service providers, the police and the foreshore traders all support continuation of the dry zone provisions. St Kilda Tourism & Events specifically support the position of the St Kilda Police and VicPol.

There are no risk free decisions for the Council. Where both the professional bodies, the research and the principle traders have recommended a position and the Council rejects these collective views, there is additional responsibility that falls on the Council. If the Council determines against the express advice of the police services and does not take moderate, sensible actions to mitigate alcohol related disturbances, we are concerned that:

- the allocation of additional finite resources that St Kilda has demonstrably required over the summer period may be affected,
- the State may not continue to help with supplementary resources required to manage public order and safety,
- public safety will again be put at risk, causing lasting damage to our City's reputation and consequential reductions to visitations to the area,
- the liberty of people to go to the beach *where there is no alcohol* will be infringed.

We do not disregard the civil liberties of citizens. Civil liberties have two sides. The overwhelming number of people want to enjoy themselves at the beach without alcohol. It is a right they wish to enjoy. If people want to drink they can - in other beach areas. Their liberty to do so is not being infringed.

The only right that will be denied if the Council rejects this submission is the right to go to the beach and be in an area that is alcohol free.

We submit the liberty of the few to enjoy consumption of alcohol in the high traffic beach side destination of the St Kilda foreshore does not outweigh or have greater merit or weight than the liberty of the many to enjoyment of the beach without having

to be with people consuming alcohol. There is significant precedent on alcohol free zones and prohibition areas from around the country, including Victoria.

In fact, there is no other high traffic beach in the country that allows alcohol to be consumed in an unregulated and unsupervised manner.

In this regard the St Kilda foreshore is completely unique and the Council, Councillors and residents are exposed to potential negligence actions for lack of duty of care in the management of public places.

Research suggests that the consumption of alcohol is often associated with anti-social behaviour and is a contributing factor to social disturbance. There is extensive research that demonstrates direct correlation between alcohol consumption and violence and anti-social behaviour in both public and domestic settings. Much study has been done on the effect of alcohol bans here in Australia and internationally:

- there is a strong rationale in favour of public drinking bans,
- alcohol-free zones within entertainment districts allow greater control of behaviour on the street and around licensed venues,
- dry zones in high traffic unsupervised public beach areas constitute best practice,
- public perception of safety and amenity improves with the implementation of public drinking bans - this includes feeling safer in public places and improved perceptions of social and environmental amenity.

Alcohol is a major factor in the congregation of people on the foreshore **and** the resulting violence and crime that occurs. Since the current alcohol ban was extended and with the increased police presence, alcohol related incidents and crime have significantly reduced. Without a continued alcohol ban and with reduced police presence in the area the St Kilda Foreshore area will again deteriorate and the reputation of St Kilda as a fun safe and welcoming precinct will decline and may be irreparably damaged into the future.

The Council and individual Councillors would in our view be adopting a high risk approach to public order if they find against continuation of the dry zones for a trial period of three years. Such an outcome would likely contribute to resident disquiet and dissatisfaction with the discharge of public duties to protect the amenity of our City and to protect the safety of our residents, visitors and workers. To do nothing is not a viable option having regard to all of the circumstances and the lived experience of reduced violence and harm as a result of the dry zones over the Boxing Day and January period. Given what we have lived through to do nothing in our respectful submission would not consistent with good governance. We urge Councillors to continue to exercised their duty of care to safely manage and oversee public spaces by implementing the alcohol and glass ban in the St Kilda Foreshore area all year round for a three-year trial period.

INTRODUCTION

We have seen the unsupervised consumption of alcohol on Melbourne's most popular beach have serious negative impacts on the area's amenity. Serious assaults, robberies and anti-social behaviour have risen considerably. This has had negative impacts on key local businesses, including the safety of staff and visitors to the area. We believe an alcohol harm reduction strategy will assist to create a safe, healthy precinct which will reduce the risk of harm to the St Kilda residents, visitors, businesses and surrounds from alcohol related gatherings, assaults, crime and anti-social behaviour that have been increasingly evident in the precinct.

Research suggests that the consumption of alcohol is often associated with anti-social behaviour and is a contributing factor to social disturbance.

There is extensive research that demonstrates direct correlation between alcohol consumption and violence and anti-social behaviour in both public and domestic settings.

Much study has been done on the effect of alcohol bans here in Australia and internationally:

- there is a strong rationale in favour of public drinking bans
 - alcohol-free zones within entertainment districts allow greater control of behaviour on the street and around licensed venues
- dry zones in high traffic unsupervised public beach areas constitute best practice,

There is evidence however, that public perception of safety and amenity does improve after the implementation of public drinking bans - this includes feeling safer in a public places and less likely to be annoyed by litter.

In addition to alcohol bans, the council should re-examine community outreach programs and if necessary lobby relevant State Government departments for action. Community engagement projects are important for young people at risk of offending if they feel excluded from their community if their peer group promotes values that are antisocial or illegal. The St Kilda foreshore has seen a huge increase in crime and anti-social behaviour committed by Australian-African youth.

ALCOHOL AND VIOLENCE IN ST KILDA

The City of Port Phillip has enacted some bylaws limiting the capacity for residents and visitors alike to consume alcohol in public, however, this does not go far enough.

The council has done this to prevent anti-social behaviour associated with alcohol consumption and to improve public safety.

Recently, we have seen large numbers of intoxicated people in and around the foreshore. On Christmas Day, the numbers of drunken public were such that council was hit with a large clean-up bill. On the day, traffic along Jacka Boulevard was disrupted as large numbers of the public created a safety issue as they spilled onto roadways.

Local businesses are also forced to endure break ins and theft during these times. Where there are large gatherings of intoxicated public there are also inevitable altercations involving innocent members of the public.

These large gatherings have attracted the attention of some Australian-African youth who have gathered in groups of up to three hundred people. While the majority come to enjoy the foreshore environment, many of these youths come with the intent to intimidate, rob and assault each other as well as other innocent members of the public. There have been serious bashings ending in hospitalisations, but there have also been a huge number of unreported robberies and assaults. This has been witnessed by the public as well as staff from local venues. We have seen groups of twenty to thirty youths chasing persons on foot through busy traffic and along pedestrian thoroughfares. Staff have had these youths push past them and into private staff only areas, they've had rocks thrown at them and, they have been forced to delay going home at the end of their shift as the external environment has been unsafe.

These often intoxicated youths have been interacting with other intoxicated members of the public which has culminated in brawls as well as the aforementioned criminal behaviour. This behaviour has made its way to social media and has attracted the attention of major news outlets and political parties. It has also attracted the attention of radical groups. St Kilda Tourism & Events and the foreshore traders are unanimous in their belief that to allow the situation to continue will see a sharp and highly public escalation in violent anti-social behaviour. We believe the good reputation of St Kilda as a diverse and welcoming community will be damaged and that there will be inevitable reputational damage suffered by the Council and individual Councillors.

While the issues with these youths are many and complicated, the mass gatherings of the public are what attracts this element to the area. Eye witnesses have seen consumption of alcohol by a significant number of these groups with wine cask bladders stashed in the Triangle car park and littered around the Lifesaving Club and the Stokehouse. The ban on alcohol after 8pm is unworkable for Victoria Police. By this time some public have been drinking for more than 8 hours and the horse has bolted.

Victoria Police have given a commitment to a greatly increased presence on warmer days when this combined issue of large public gatherings, alcohol and youths intent on criminal behaviour peaks. This commitment is dependent on their competing operational requirements. Police have indicated that their role is exceptionally

difficult when the youths in question are interacting with other intoxicated members of the public. An alcohol ban will greatly assist the police in reducing alcohol related violence and crime on the foreshore area.

There is significant precedent both in Victoria and around the country to support the continuation of the “dry zones” that have been enacted on a temporary basis by the Council for the St Kilda Foreshore. *There is no other comparable high traffic and tourist destination beach side location in the country that allows unsupervised consumption of alcohol in public places.* St Kilda would seem to be anomalous compared to similar beach side destinations.

This is a uniqueness that stands out for all the wrong reasons and unfortunately has resulted in the mass gatherings of drunken revellers and an anti-social youth element.

To transform the St Kilda foreshore into a dry zone all year round for a trial period, with all the information currently present is common sense and good governance.

For example, since the extension of the alcohol ban has been implemented for January 2018, Luna Park has seen a complete reduction in serious alcohol related guest disturbances within its grounds. Compared to previous Januarys where there have been multiple threatening incidents each week at Luna Park.

ST KILDA TOURISM & EVENTS REQUEST

We submit that a continuation of the ban on the consumption of alcohol in public spaces that are not supervised on the St Kilda Foreshore is in the public interest and that the council has a duty of care to both residents and visitors alike, to ensure that Council by laws contribute to maintaining public amenity, safety and security and are conducive to social harmony.

The Victorian liquor licensing requirements are that persons selling/ providing alcohol must ensure there is responsible service of alcohol. That licensees have a duty of care to customers and guests.

Continuation of unsupervised consumption of alcohol in high traffic public spaces on the St Kilda Foreshore is not consistent with the Council discharging a duty of care to the public or to residents.

We say this practice should cease, having regard to recent and historic events.

1. We request that the no alcohol and no glass prohibition due to expire on 15 February be extended and apply all year round.

2. The included area extends from Pier Road through to the St Kilda Marina and includes all foreshore areas including Catani Gardens and bordered by The Esplanade.
3. We request that this prohibition be in place for a period of 3 years on a trial basis. Once the trial has been completed, its results can be examined and an informed decision around its continuation can be made.

Exemptions to these conditions can be made so that the normal calendar of events in the parks adjacent to the foreshore can still go ahead under normal licensing systems and their usual restrictions.



ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS:

St Kilda SLSC

The St Kilda SLSC is currently an underutilised asset. The SLSC have offered the Victoria Place the use of their site which they have readily accepted during warmer days. This in effect becomes the forward operating base for the Victoria Police during the summer months. There is an opportunity for the lifesaving club to play a more proactive role in controlling members of the public on the beach when VicPol do not have the resources. They could be the eyes and ears out for the Victoria police. This could be through SLSC members or through security staff attached to the surf lifesaving club patrolling the beach in a more visible and regimented fashion.

Public Toilets

There is currently a lack of public toilets in the area once the surf lifesaving club has closed for the day. This means members of the public cross busy Jacka Boulevard. Having additional public toilets on the foreshore area would mitigate this issue.

ALCOHOL FREE ZONES FROM AROUND AUSTRALIA

The following information was gathered from other councils around the country in a like/like setting. e.g. beach areas and high foot traffic areas.

One of the most well-known and popular beaches in Australia is Bondi beach in Sydney. Bondi beach has alcohol free zones on their beaches and public streets surrounds all year round.

Around the Country the following applies:

- In Western Australian it is an offence under alcohol laws for persons of any age to drink in public, such as on the street, park, or beach. (Maximum Fine: AUD\$2,000 or on the spot fine of AUD\$200 – Section 119(4a) Liquor Control Act 1988). Alcohol is not allowed on any beach in this state.
- In Queensland, it is an offence to drink alcohol or possess an opened alcoholic drink in a public place. Alcohol is not allowed on any Queensland beach and includes both the Gold and Sunshine Coasts.
- In NSW there are extensive alcohol free zones particularly in beach side locations such as Bondi Beach, Coogee Beach. In some areas it is legal to drink in public, unless it is an alcohol free zone, refer to maps and local council information.
- Local laws in New South Wales prohibit the consumption of alcohol at very popular beaches, Bondi and Coogee; both are alcohol free zones, so no alcohol there either.
- In Victoria local council restrictions apply in a large number of beach side locations including Surf Coast Shire, Kingston Shire, Mornington Peninsula Shire and the City of Greater Geelong.
- Many coastal areas appear to have one thing in common, no drinking of alcohol in public places including beaches and their surrounds.
- Bondi Beach, Gold Coast Beaches and Brighton Beach in South Australia have alcohol free zones permanently, so does the Victorian beaches of Torquay, Bells Beach, Lorne and Apollo Bay. The Mornington Peninsula Shire which includes popular beaches such as Sorrento, Portsea, Dromana, Rye and Rosebud to name but a few, also have very strict, clear and defined areas of both alcohol free zones and alcohol prohibited areas.
- In South Australia there are alcohol free zones in many beachside locations designated dry areas as part of the Liquor Licensing Act 1997.
- In South Australia, lots of beaches are 'Dry Zones', meaning alcohol is not allowed, including Henley and Glenelg, down to the water edge.

- NT has certain restrictions, you will need to apply for a permit to drink on any of their five main beaches, including The Esplanade and Mindil.
- In Tasmania to drink or possess an open container of alcohol in a public street is illegal. There are some parks, picnic and beach areas where council by-laws permit consumption of alcohol.

Victoria

Council	Public drinking on beaches?	Notes
East Gippsland	'Alcohol free zones' include a number of coastal municipal areas and beaches.	List of alcohol free zones available here .
Wellington Shire	No consumption in public reserves between sunset and sunrise unless in accordance with permit.	See Local Law Number 3 available here .
South Gippsland	'Alcohol free zones' include a number of public places and beaches.	List of alcohol free zones available here .
Bass Coast	No consumption in public reserves between sunset and sunrise unless in accordance with permit.	Local Law Number 1 available here . May also declare alcohol free zones though none currently declared.
Cardinia	No consumption without permit and no unsealed container in public place. Must not be under the influence of alcohol in municipal places.	Local Law Number 2 available here .
Casey	No consumption without permit and no unsealed container in any reserve or road.	Community Local Law 2018 available here .
Mornington Peninsula	No consumption of alcohol on designated beaches.	Many beaches are designated – see Consumption of Liquor Local Law available here .
Frankston	No consumption without permit and no unsealed container in municipal place, public place, or on vacant private land unless permit.	Frankston City Council General Local Law 2016 – No. 8 available here .
Kingston	A number of 'Alcohol Free Zones' across Kingston including beach areas in Aspendale-Edithvale, Carrum, Chelsea, Mentone, Mordialloc.	List of alcohol free zones available here .
Bayside	No consumption in municipal reserves between sunset and sunrise unless in accordance with permit.	Local Law 2 available here .
Port Phillip	Alcohol bans across various areas including beach.	See bans information here .
Hobsons Bay	Consumption prohibited in Williamstown (all year round within a certain area including beach) and Altona (all year round in specified public areas including beach).	See further information here .

Wyndham	No consumption in public place without permit. No unsealed container in public place.	For further information see here .
Greater Geelong	No consumption in municipal place between sunset and sunrise unless in accordance with permit.	Neighbourhood Amenity Local Law 2014 available here .
Surf Coast	No consumption without permit and no unsealed container in public place.	For further information see here .
Colac Otway	No consumption without permit and no unsealed container in public place	Local Law No 1 available here .
Corangamite	No consumption without permit and no unsealed container between 10pm and 10am on any road or Council Land, or otherwise as declared. Council may declare a zone as alcohol free.	General Local Law 2015 (Local Law No. 1) available here .
Warrnambool	Alcohol prohibited in different ways depending on location: Beach and foreshore areas – Alcohol consumption prohibited from the Promenade to the sea between the Flume and the Foreshore Pavilion carpark. In Lake Pertobe – Alcohol consumption prohibited between 2pm – 4pm and 10pm – 11am daily in all areas including the reserve on the south side of Pertobe Road. In Central Business District – No person may consume or have in their possession or under their control any liquor other than in a sealed container, on any road or on any municipal place within the CBD.	More information available here .
Moyne	No consumption or open containers in specified areas. Specified areas include Port Fairy (appears to be all hours); Peterborough (from 4pm New Year's Eve until 9am on New Year's day of each year).	General Local Law 2015 available here .
Glenelg	No consumption without permit and no unsealed container in public place declared by resolution of council. Does not appear to have any scheduled resolutions.	General Local Law 2018 available here .

Method

Information drawn from local laws in metropolitan Melbourne summary available here:

http://www.portphillip.vic.gov.au/E98657_17_Public_Drinking_Local_Laws_in_Metro_Councils.pdf

Information validated as required against LGA local laws. Information gathered on non-metro locations via local laws.

National

Australian approaches are would be on similar lines to the various approaches identified in Victoria. Some other approaches and/or ways of describing regulations include:

1. Dry zones: see, e.g. Western Australian Holdfast Bay – see <https://www.holdfast.sa.gov.au/DryZones>
2. Dry area prohibitions: see, e.g. South Australia has Dry Area Guidelines – see <https://www.cbs.sa.gov.au/licensing-and-registration/liquor/dry-areas/>.

Total alcohol bans exist in the Northern Territory – see <https://nt.gov.au/law/alcohol/about-dry-areas>.

Surf Coast Shire

No Drinking of Alcohol in Public Places

In common with many other coastal areas, Surf Coast Shire has an alcohol ban in public places. Those caught drinking or carrying open containers of alcohol in the streets or public reserves will be liable for a \$125 on-the-spot fine.

Torquay Back Beach

Bells Beach

Anglesea

Aireys Inlet

Lorne

Wye River

Kennett River

Apollo Bay

Johanna

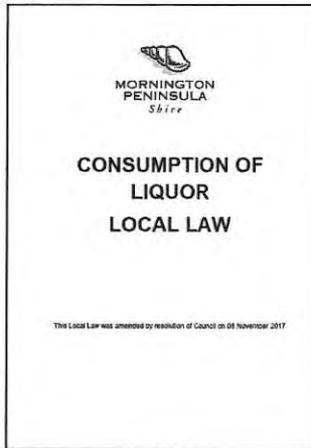
Princetown

Loch and Gorge

Port Campbell

Mornington Peninsula Shire

Beach and Foreshore areas – Consumption, possession or control of liquor, other than in a sealed container in designed areas of the Municipal District is prohibited.

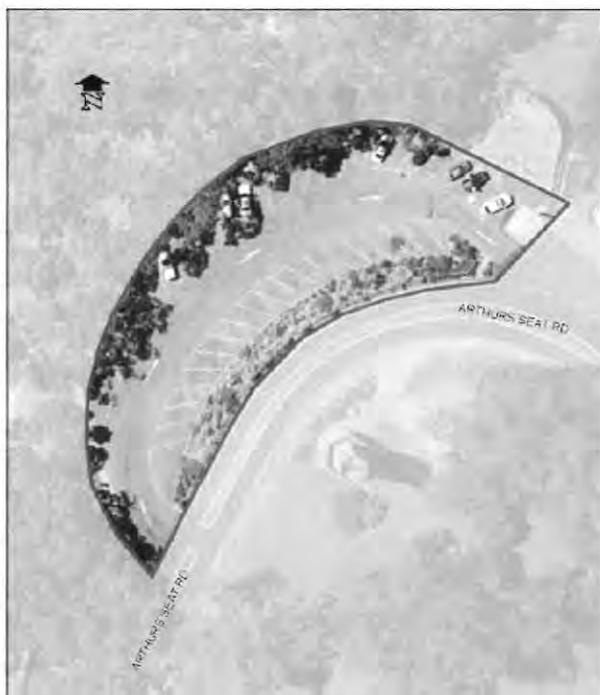


This Local Law was amended by resolution of Council on 08 November 2017

Maps of Consumption of Liquor Local Law 2017

Mornington Peninsula Shire Council

PART 4 - SCHEDULES
SCHEDULE 3
CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR – ARTHURS SEAT



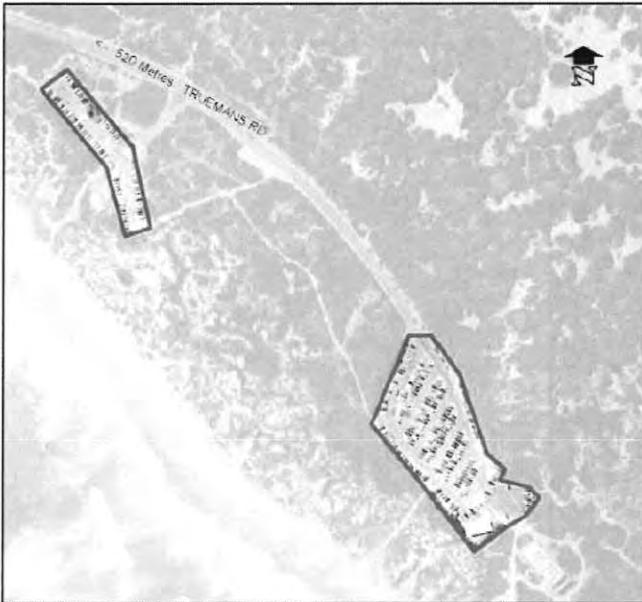
PART 4 - SCHEDULES (CONTD)
SCHEDULE 6
CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR - BALNARRING BEACH



PART 4 - SCHEDULES (CONTD)
SCHEDULE 11
CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR - DROMANA



PART 4 - SCHEDULES (CONT'D)
SCHEDULE 12
CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR - GUNNAMATTA



PART 4 - SCHEDULES (CONT'D)
SCHEDULE 15
CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR - MERRICKS BEACH



PART 4 - SCHEDULES (CONT'D)

SCHEDULE 20

CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR - MORNINGTON - FORESHORES



PART 4 - SCHEDULES (CONT'D)

SCHEDULE 27

CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR - MOUNT MARTHA



SCHEDULE 28

CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR – MOUNT MARTHA BEACH & FORESHORE (NORTH)



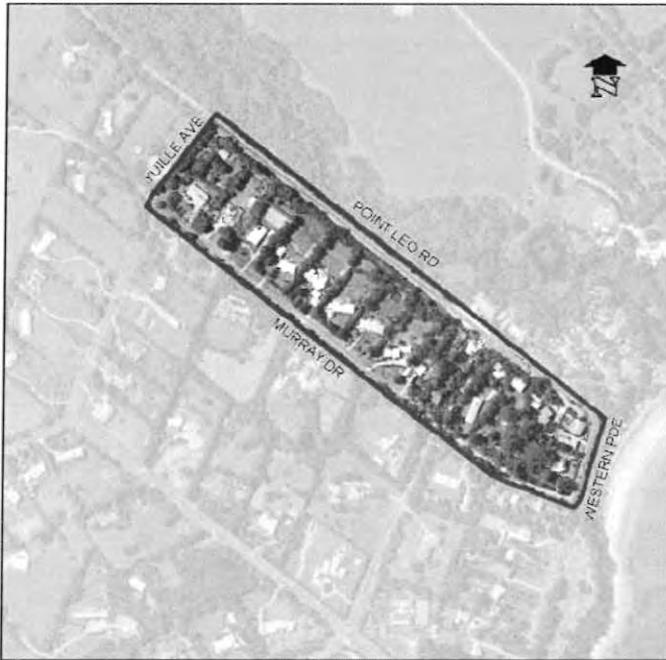
PART 4 - SCHEDULES (CONT'D)

SCHEDULE 29

CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR – MOUNT MARTHA BEACH & FORESHORE (SOUTH)



PART 4 - SCHEDULES (CONT'D)
SCHEDULE 30
CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR - POINT LEO



PART 4 - SCHEDULES (CONT'D)
SCHEDULE 33
CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR - PORTSEA - BACK BEACH



PART 4 - SCHEDULES (CONT'D)
SCHEDULE 36
CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR - RYE



PART 4 - SCHEDULES (CONT'D)
SCHEDULE 37
CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR – RYE FORESHORE - EAST



PART 4 - SCHEDULES (CONT'D)
SCHEDULE 39
CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR – RYE PIER CARPARKS



PART 4 - SCHEDULES (CONT'D)

SCHEDULE 41

CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR - SAFETY BEACH



PART 4 - SCHEDULES (CONT'D)

SCHEDULE 42

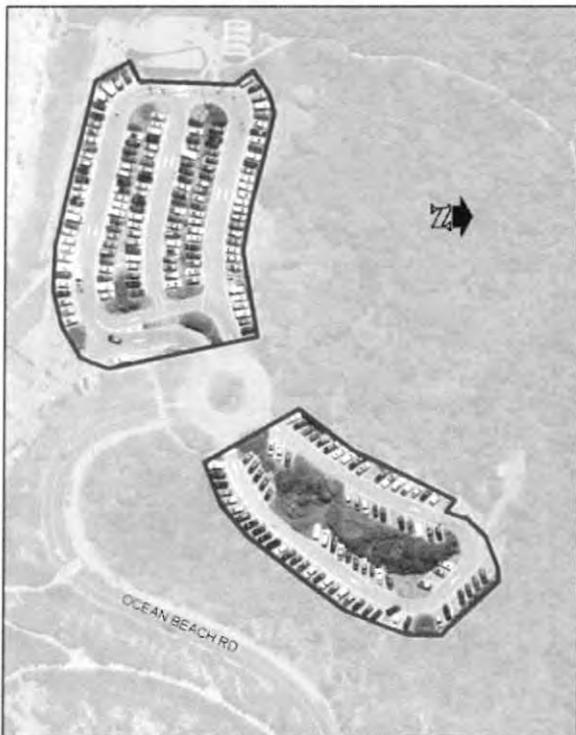
CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR - SOMERS



PART 4 - SCHEDULES (CONT'D)
SCHEDULE 45
CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR - SORRENTO



PART 4 - SCHEDULES (CONT'D)
SCHEDULE 46
CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR - SORRENTO - BACK BEACH



Warrnambool Council

Beach and foreshore areas – Alcohol consumption prohibited from the Promenade to the sea between the Flume and the Foreshore Pavilion carpark.

Lake Pertobe – Alcohol consumption prohibited between 2pm – 4pm and 10pm – 11am daily in all areas including the reserve on the south side of Pertobe Road.

Central Business District – No person may consume or have in their possession or under their control any liquor other than in a sealed container, on any road or on any municipal place within the CBD.

Kingston Shire

Consumption of alcohol is prohibited in designated public areas around Kingston. This is to regulate and control the consumption and possession of alcohol in public places to prevent anti-social behaviour that is detrimental or a nuisance to the community. These bans are also designed to enhance public safety.

Consumption of alcohol in prohibited areas around Kingston is enforced by Victoria Police.

Chelsea Beach – 24-hour alcohol free zone

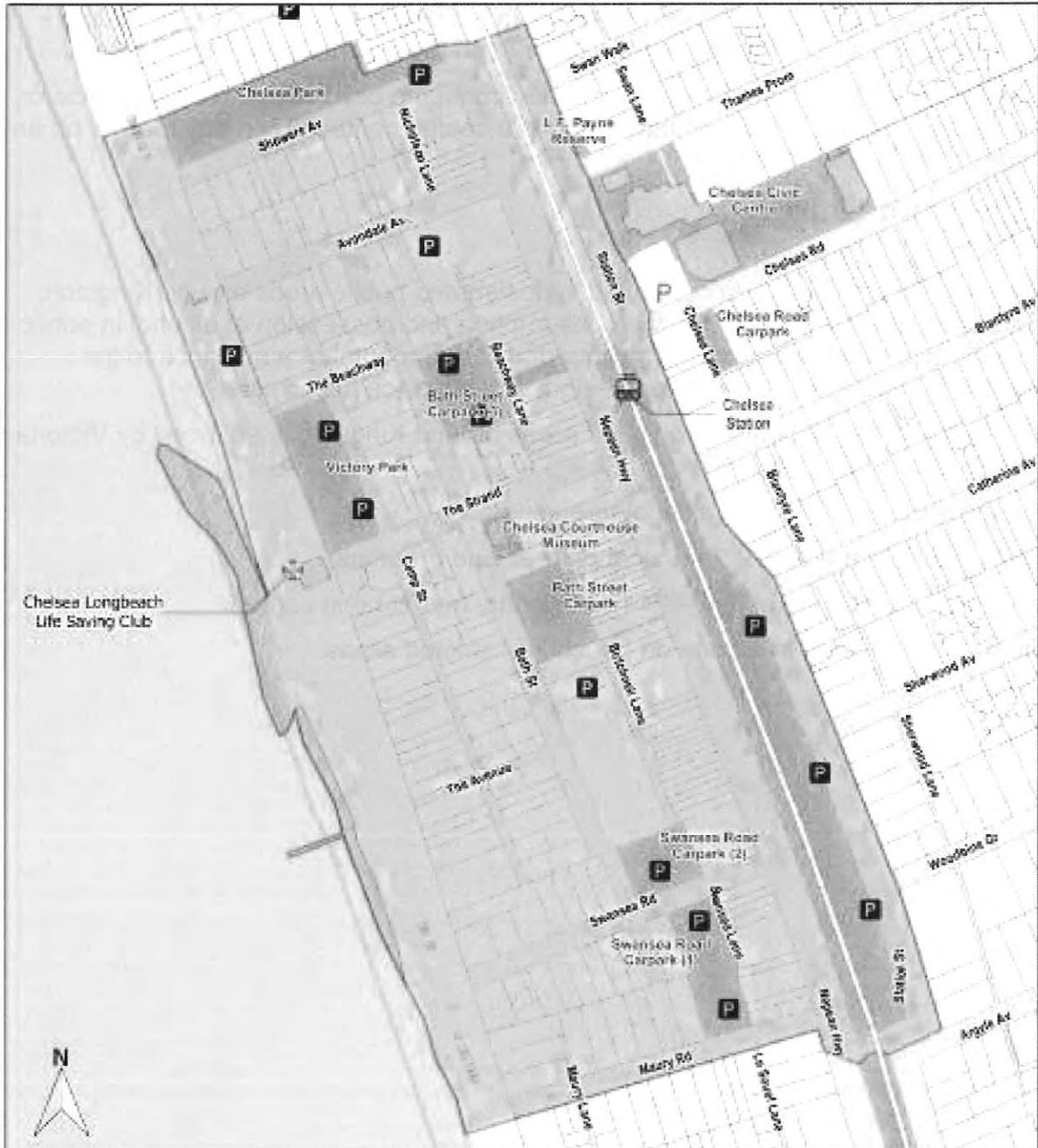
Mentone Beach – 9pm – 7am alcohol free zone on beach

Aspendale/Edithvale beach – 24-hour alcohol free zone in carpark

9pm – 7am alcohol free zone on beach in restricted areas.

Chelsea Alcohol Free Zone

Melways: 97: B1 - B2



**CITY OF
KINGSTON**

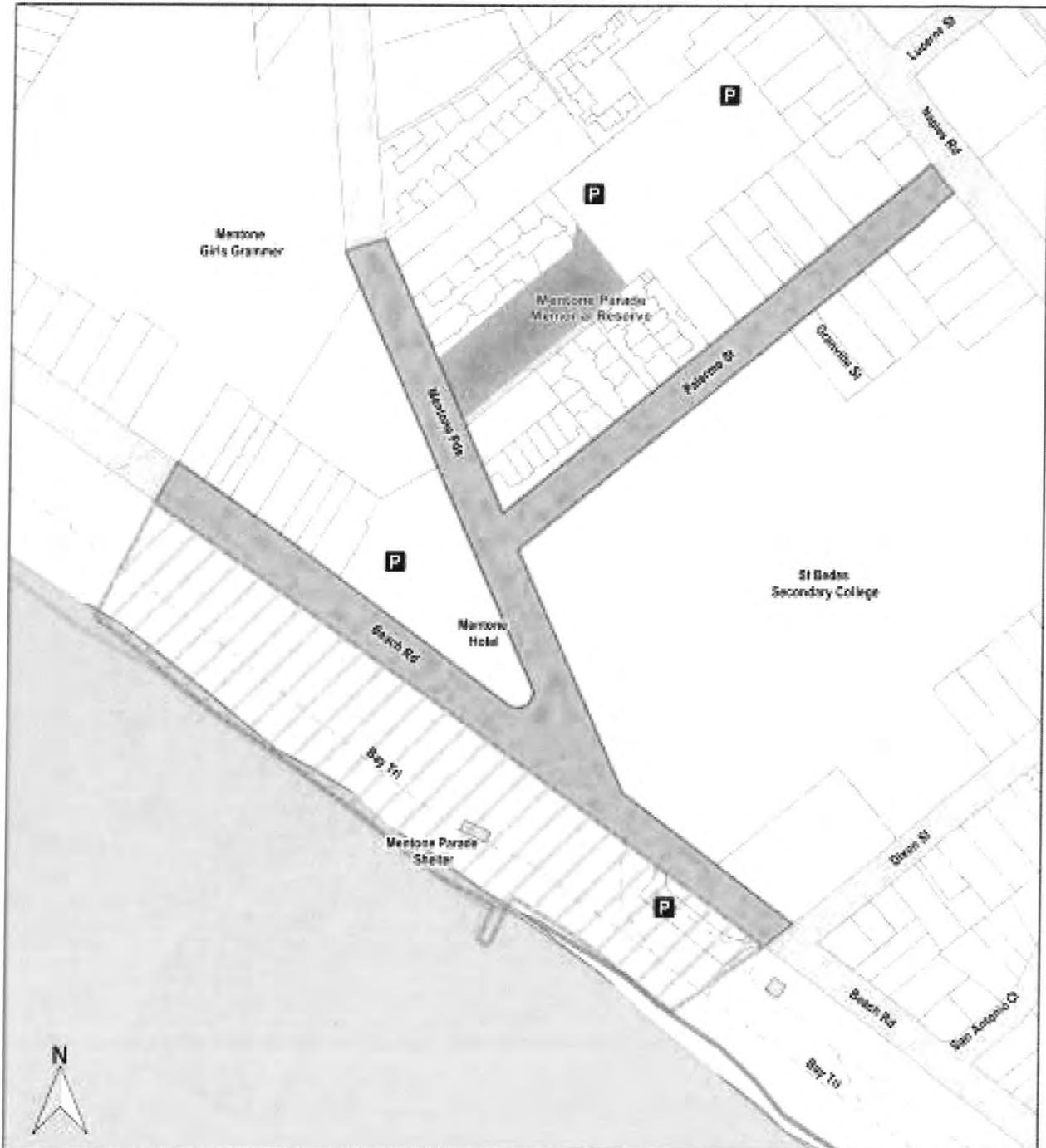
The information on this map is derived from internal and external sources. Care was taken in the creation of this map. City of Kingston cannot accept any responsibility for errors, omission, positional accuracy.
Map created on 02/11/2015

24 Hour Alcohol Free Zone

Parking

Mentone Alcohol Free Zone

Melways: 87: A8



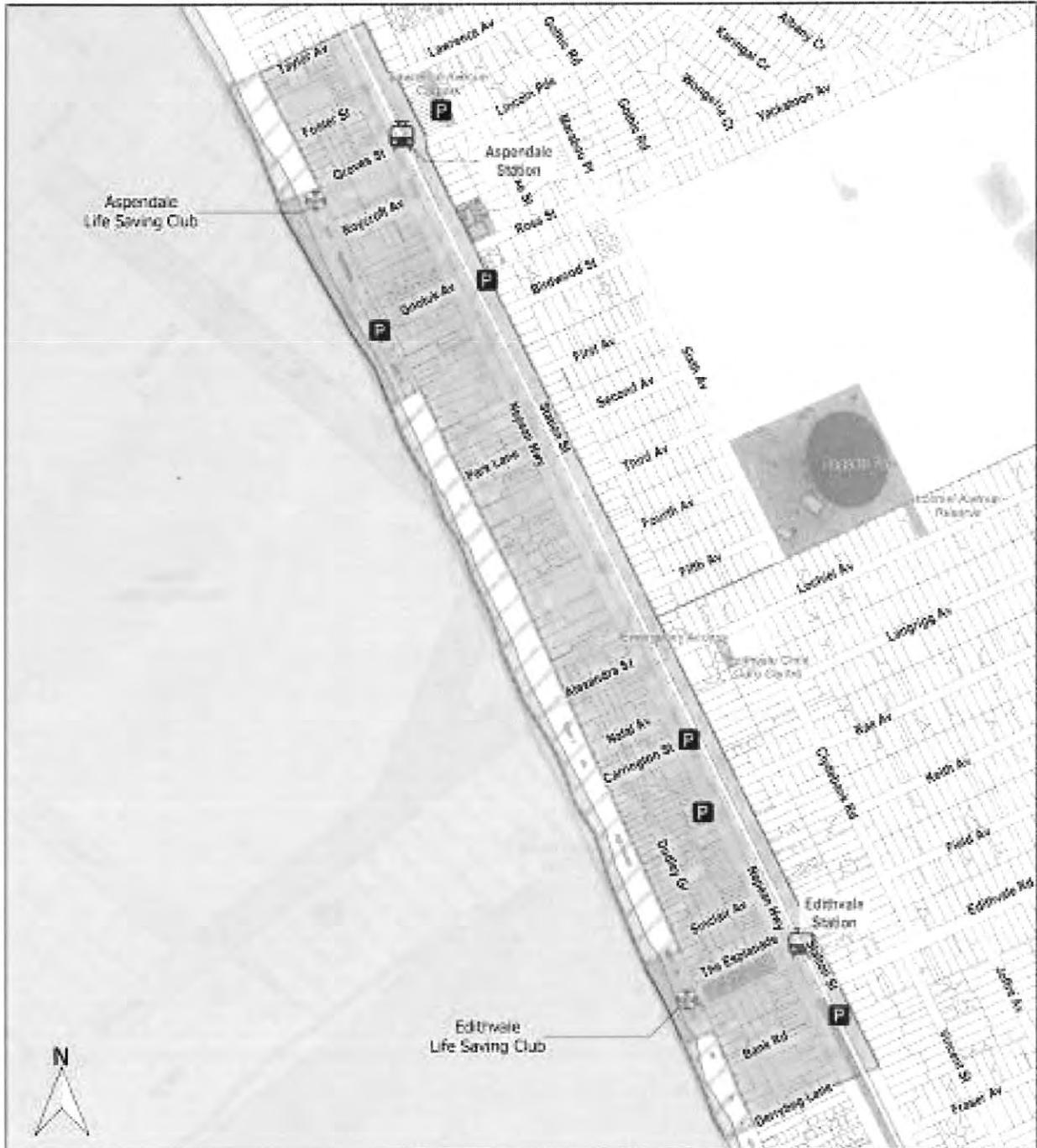
City of
KINGSTON

The information on this map is derived from internal and external sources. Care was taken in the creation of this map. City of Kingston doesn't accept any responsibility for errors, omission, positional accuracy.
Map created on 20/11/2015.

-  **7pm to 7am
Alcohol Free Zone**
-  **1 Oct - 30 Sep
9pm to 7am
Alcohol Free Zone**
-  **Parking**

Aspendale/Edithvale Alcohol Free Zone

Melways: 92: J6- K9



**CITY OF
KINGSTON**

The information on this map is derived from internal and external sources. Care was taken at the creation of this map. City of Kingston cannot accept any responsibility for errors, omission, positional accuracy.
Map created on: 20/11/2015

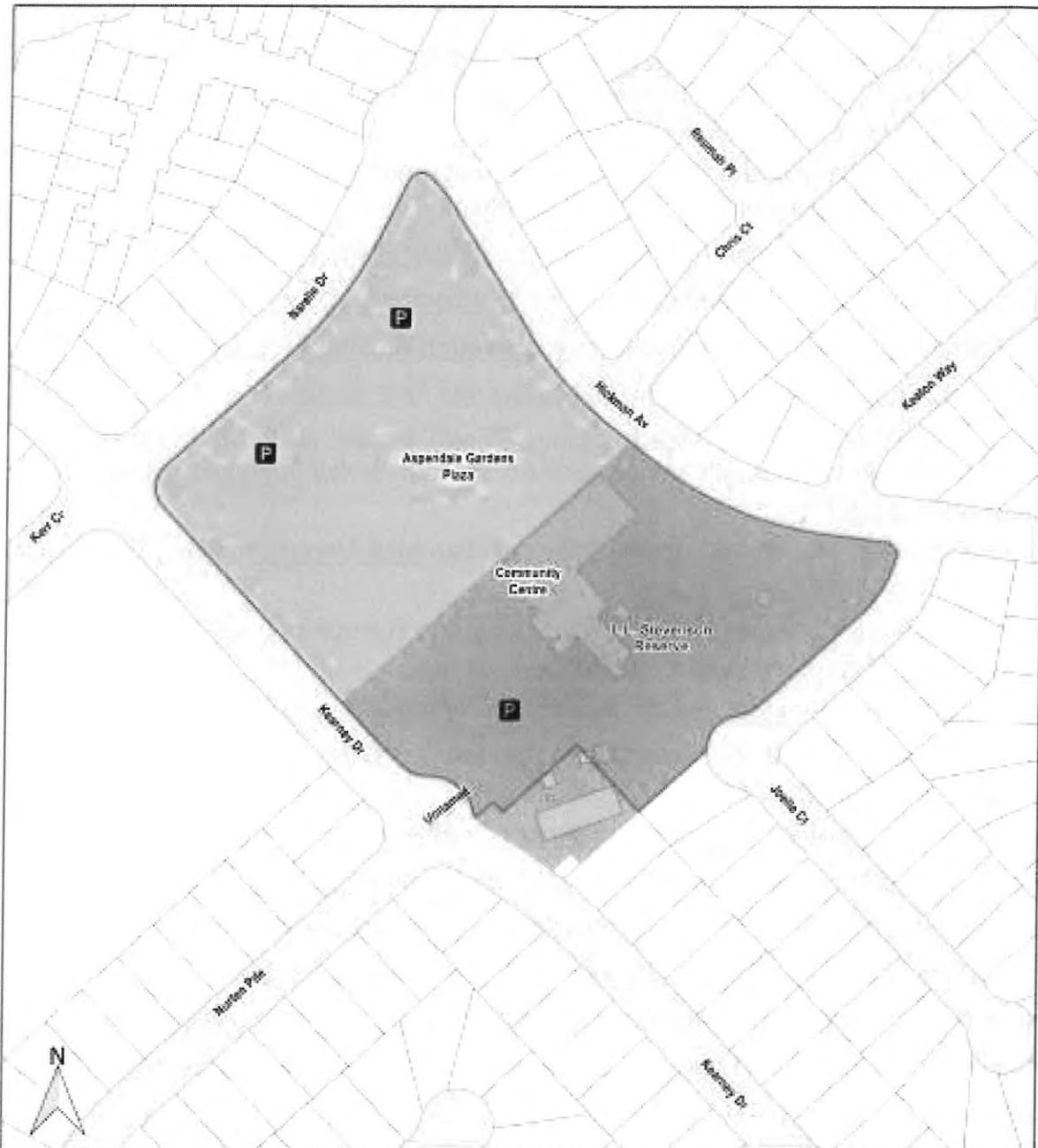
1 Oct- 30 Sep

-  **24 Hour Alcohol Free Zone**
-  **9pm to 7am Alcohol Free Zone**

-  **Parking**
-  **Life Saving Club**

Aspendale Gardens Alcohol Free Zone

Melways: 93: B5- C5



CITY OF
KINGSTON

The information on this map is derived from internal and external sources. Care was taken in the creation of this map. City of Kingston cannot accept any responsibility for errors, omissions, positional accuracy.
Map created on 20/11/2015.

 **24 Hour
Alcohol Free Zone**

 **Parking**

Banyule City Council

Alcohol Free Zones

In accordance with its [General Local Law No. 1 \(2015\)](#) alcohol prohibition applies with and in the environs of the below-listed locations. The links provide further information about each zone.

The restriction means that it is an offence to consume or be in possession of an open container of alcohol in the following locations:

Bundoora, Andrew Place Shopping Precinct ([Andrew Place Alcohol Free Zone](#))

Eaglemont, Silverdale Road Shopping Strip ([Eaglemont Alcohol Free Zone](#))

Greensborough Shopping Precinct ([Greensborough Alcohol Free Zone](#))

Heidelberg Shopping Precinct ([Heidelberg Alcohol Free Zone](#))

Heidelberg West, Olympic Village Shopping Centre located at Southern Road, including the park, community centre, and adjoining laneway ([Olympic Village Alcohol Free Zone](#))

Heidelberg West, The Mall Shopping Precinct ([The Mall Alcohol and Bicycle Free Zone](#))

Heidelberg West, Waterdale Road North Shops and surrounds including park ([Waterdale Road Alcohol Free Zone](#))

Ivanhoe Shopping Precinct and Council Offices ([Ivanhoe Alcohol Free Zone](#))

Ivanhoe, The Boulevard 15 December - 1 January 7:00PM - 2:00AM inclusive ([The Boulevard Alcohol Free Zone](#))

Montmorency Shopping Precinct ([Montmorency Alcohol Free Zone](#))

Ivanhoe East Shopping Precinct and surrounds ([Ivanhoe East Alcohol Free Zone](#))

Macleod Shopping Precinct and surrounds ([Macleod Alcohol Free Zone](#))

Lower Plenty Shopping Precinct ([Lower Plenty Alcohol Free Zone](#))

Watsonia Shopping Centre and surrounds ([Watsonia Alcohol Free Zone](#))

Waterdale Road Shopping Precinct and surrounds ([Waterdale Road Alcohol Free Zone](#))

Rosanna Shopping Precinct and surrounds ([Rosanna Alcohol Free Zone](#))

It should be noted that the prohibition does not apply to individual trading premises, licensed premises, premises operating pursuant to a current Footpath Trading Permit issued by Council, subject to any additional licensing requirements or any other license granted by Licensing Victoria, but does extend to all other public places within the above areas as indicated by signs.

Alcohol is also banned at major events in the streets and reserves of Carlton, in the area bounded by Victoria Parade and Swanston, Elgin and Nicholson streets.

The ban applies during:

Carnivale on Lygon

New Year's Eve

the Australian Grand Prix

the Carlton Italian Festa..

Consumption of alcohol is controlled under the City of Melbourne's Activities Local Law 2009.

Responsible consumption of BYO alcohol is permitted in the City of Melbourne's public parks and gardens by individuals or groups of 50 people or less. Restrictions do apply for some specific locations during special events like Moomba and New Year's Eve.

City of Greater Geelong

LOCAL LAW PROCEDURE MANUAL August 2014

POSSESSION AND CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR AFTER SUNSET IN MUNICIPAL PLACES OTHER THAN A ROAD

These guidelines for determining whether to issue a permit for the possession and consumption of liquor in municipal places (whether or not on a Road) as determined by the Council from time to time are incorporated by reference into the Neighbourhood Amenity Local Law 2014.

In determining whether to grant a permit for the possession and consumption of liquor in unsealed containers between sunset and sunrise in any municipal place or foreshore reserve other than a Road (or in the unusual case of on a Road), an authorised officer or a delegated officer must, where relevant, have regard to the following guidelines:

- (1) whether an event, street procession or use of a reserve permit is required first (refer applicant to Events, Recreation and Open Space, Geelong Central and Foreshore or other land asset manager).
- (2) the nature, duration and location of the event or social gathering involving liquor;
- (3) whether a permit for possession and consumption of liquor should ban on glass containers;
- (4) the land use of adjoining allotments and the general amenity of the neighbourhood;
- (5) the effect on the quiet enjoyment of other persons likely to be using or traversing the area;
- (6) whether the location has a verifiable history of alcohol-related offences or alcohol behavioural problems;

- (7) the proximity of existing licensed premises;
- (8) the impact, if any, on businesses and tourism;
- (9) public health and safety, and in particular if the area of the permit includes a Road: whether a traffic management plan is required, whether Victoria Police have given consent, whether the Road will be completely or partially closed for the duration of the permit, whether residents or other persons likely to be inconvenienced by any road closure have been given adequate notice, whether pedestrian access and safety has been secured, and whether an adequate and current Certificate of Public Liability insurance has been supplied by the event organiser/applicant;
- (10) whether the surrounding community has been consulted and any comments or submissions received;
- (11) any advice offered by Victoria Police or any other relevant public authority; and
- (12) any other matter an authorised officer or delegated officer reasonably believes is relevant.

City of Port Phillip

Alcohol bans in place this summer from COPP website



Council is serious about keeping our beaches, streets and reserves clean and safe for everyone to enjoy.

Under our local laws, the following alcohol bans are in place across the City of Port Phillip over summer:

No alcohol in public places (including parks, foreshore areas and other Council-owned public spaces such as markets and sporting fields) from 9 am on 30 December 2017 to 9 am on 2 January 2018

No alcohol along foreshore areas (beaches and reserves, from the water up to the road) from 26 December 2017 (Boxing Day) to 4 January 2018

Australia Day alcohol ban

No alcohol in public places from 8 pm on 25 January to 9 am on 15 February 2018



General alcohol bans

There is an alcohol ban in public places from 8 pm to 9 am daily throughout the year.

Additionally, there is a 24-hour alcohol ban on all roads and streets within the City of Port Phillip. This means it is an offence to consume alcohol or have an open container on streets and roads (including footpaths) at all times of the day.

This doesn't affect outdoor licensed dining or permitted events.

Detailed information about consumption and possession of alcohol in public places is included in Council's Local Law No. 1.

Victoria Police enforce these local laws and penalties apply.

When can I drink in parks, beaches and public places? In FAQ section

In general, you can consume alcohol responsibly in parks, beaches and public places between 9 am and 8 pm on any day, except when specific alcohol bans apply:

- No alcohol along foreshore areas from 26 December 2017 to 4 January 2018
- No alcohol in public places from 9 am on 30 December to 9 am on 2 January every year
- No alcohol in public places from 8 pm every evening to 9 am the following morning, throughout the year.

City of Port Phillip LOCAL LAW NO. 1 (Community Amenity) Date: 01 September 2013

Section 54. Consumption of liquor Offence to consume or possess liquor in an unsealed container (1) A person must not: (a) in or at a public place; or (b) in or on a vehicle which is on or at a public place consume any liquor or have in his or her possession or control any liquor other than liquor in a sealed container in that part of the municipal district designated by Council. [7257102: 20160530_1] 48 Penalty: 10 penalty units Offence to possess liquor in a sealed container (2) Without limiting sub-clause (1), a person must not: (a) in or at a public place; or (b) in or on a vehicle which is on or at a public place possess liquor in a sealed container in that part of the municipal district designated by Council, except where the possession is for the transport of liquor to premises referred to in sub-clause (3). Penalty: 10 penalty units Exceptions (3) Sub-clause (1) does not apply to a person: (a) taking part in a special event in respect of which the Council has granted a permit for persons to consume liquor or to have in their possession or control any liquor other than liquor in a sealed container; (b) within authorised premises or licensed premises under the Liquor Control Reform Act 1998 or any subsequent legislation relating to the serving and consumption of liquor; or (c) who has been granted a permit to take liquor into an area designated by Council. Authorised officer may issue directions (4) Where an authorised officer believes on reasonable grounds that a person is contravening or has contravened sub-clause (1), the authorised officer may direct the person to seal any container or dispose of the contents of any unsealed container. Offence to fail to comply with a direction (5) A person to whom a direction is given under sub-clause (4) must comply with that direction. Penalty: 10 penalty units

NEW SOUTH WALES

A broad range of negative effects come with excessive alcohol consumption. Some of these include an increase in road and other accidents, crime, public and domestic violence, brain damage, liver disease, and the breakdown of social networks.^[28] Alcohol related police detentions account for approximately 39% of all crimes.^[25] Alcohol consumption relates to one in eight deaths of Australians under the age of 25.^[46] In 2013 five million Australians aged 14 or over (26%) reported being victim to an alcohol related incident.^[47]

(Reference - 28 – National Health and Medical Research Council 2015 / 25 - Australian Drinking culture September 2015 /46 -convictconvictions.com /47 – Australian Institute of Health and Welfare – 2013)

There is significant data that Alcohol is a major contributing cause of violence in Australia. In 2006, more than three-quarters of a million Australians were abused by persons under the influence of alcohol. It is for these reasons that laws have been enacted to moderate alcohol consumption including 33,147 cases in NSW. (New South Wales Recorded Crime statistics 2007)

Alcohol Free Zones

What are Alcohol Free Zones (AFZs) and Alcohol Prohibited Areas (APAs)?

Both APAs and AFZs are areas established by councils within their Local Government Areas (LGAs) to prohibit the drinking of alcohol. However, the *Local Government Act 1993* makes distinction between the two.

	Alcohol Free Zones (AFZs)	Alcohol Prohibited Areas (APAs)
Definition and Characteristics	<p>An AFZ is an area (such as car park, public road, and footpath) that has been established by a council where drinking alcohol is prohibited.</p> <p>A council can establish an AFZ in relation to either or both of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A public road or part of a public road A public place that is a car park or part of car park. 	<p>An APA is a public place or part of a public place (such as parks and beaches) that has been established by a council where drinking alcohol is prohibited.</p> <p>A council can establish an APA in relation to any such land if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The open space is adjacent to an existing APA or AFZ, and The open space is a common area that is available to public housing tenants, and People can readily gain access to the open space from the adjacent APA or AFZ, and The NSW Land and Housing Corporation has approved of the open space being established as an APA.
Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A maximum period of 4 years, although the same area might be further designated as a AFZ. Council must erect a sign at the outer limits of the zone and at suitable intervals within the zone. The sign must state that the drinking of alcohol is prohibited in the zone, and the period for which the AFZ is to operate. For instance, "From 7/10/2008 to 6/10/2011". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No duration limits. Council must erect a sign at the outer limits of the area. The sign must state that the drinking of alcohol is prohibited in the area and specify the times or events which the APA is to operate. For instance, 24 hours; 7am to 7pm; or during certain events.

To keep our beaches, parks and streets safe we have a number of alcohol-free zones in place throughout the year. Bondi, Tamarama and Bronte beaches and

public streets are classified as alcohol-free zones. This means you are not permitted to consume alcohol in these areas.

Sydney Institute of Criminology prepared a Crime Prevention Practice Paper in March 2011.

Extract follows.



SYDNEY INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY

**Crime Prevention Practice Paper 2:
An Overview to Alcohol Free Zones and Alcohol Prohibited Areas in NSW
Councils**

Prepared by: Dave Yue Kim Chiu

March 2011

The consumption of alcohol has a long history in Australia. Drinking alcohol has been associated with socialising with friends for generations. However, research has suggested that the consumption of alcohol is often associated with criminal behaviour and a contributing factor of social disturbance (Goldsmith, Israel, & Daly, 2003). Over the last few years, the total recorded liquor related offences¹ in NSW has increased from 12,621 incidents in 2004 to 18,052 incidents in 2009 (BOCSAR, 2005; BOCSAR, 2010). In addition, alcohol related assault in NSW (excluding domestic violence incidents) has gone up from 10,305 in 1997-98 to 20,475 in 2006-07. Similarly, incidents of alcohol related malicious damage have gone up from 6,179 in 1997-98 to 11,570 in 2006-07 (NSW Auditor General, 2008, p.36).. These statistics suggest that there has been an increase in alcohol related crime in NSW in recent years. To prevent anti-social behaviour associated with alcohol consumption and improve public safety, NSW councils have been given the legislative power to manage the consumption of alcohol in public spaces through establishing Alcohol Free Zones (AFZs) and Alcohol Prohibited Areas (APAs).

The *Local Government Act 1993 (NSW)* provides councils with the legislative power to establish APAs and AFZs in their local areas. APAs and AFZs are slightly different in context - this paper will distinguish between the two and will summarise key information on AFZs and APAs. Relevant sections in the *Local Government Act 1993* were amended in 2010 and information presented in this report will make reference to these changes. As this paper only provides a summary, one should refer to the relevant legislation for further details.

Specifically, this paper provides information about the following:

- What are Alcohol Free Zones and Alcohol Prohibited Areas?
- Examples of AFZ and APA signs
- Establishment procedures and law enforcement powers
- Council approaches to AFZs and APAs
- Useful resources

¹ Liquor related offences includes consumption of alcohol in public by minor, consumption of alcohol in AFZs, supplying liquors to juveniles, Liquor Act offence by minor, customer, employee or licensee, and Registered Clubs Act offence by minor, customer, employee, secretary or club (BOCSAR, 2010).

Examples of AFZ and APA signs

Image A shows a picture of an Alcohol Free Zone sign erected near Central Station.



The sign is erected at the outer limits of the AFZ. It clearly states that the consumption of alcohol is prohibited, and that the zone operates from 03/07/2009 to 02/07/2012.

Image B shows a picture of an Alcohol Prohibited Area sign erected at Maroubra Beach.



The sign is erected at the outer limits of the APA. It clearly states that the consumption of alcohol is prohibited. Unlike Image A, there is no duration stated.

Establishment Procedures and Law Enforcement Powers

Both APAs and AFZs share similar establishment procedures and recent amendment has extended the police powers in AFZs and APAs. The table below provides a summary of establishment in relation to the establishment procedures and law enforcement powers.

	Alcohol Free Zones (AFZs)	Alcohol Prohibited Areas (APAs)
Establishment procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislated under <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> - sections 644 644A 644B 644C 646. Guided by the "Ministerial Guidelines on Alcohol Free Zones". Public consultation is required in all circumstances prior to establishment. Council must send a copy of the proposal to liquor licensees and secretaries of registered clubs whose premises border, adjoin or are adjacent to the proposed zone. Council must consult with the relevant Police Local Area Commander. Councils listed in the appendix of the "Ministerial Guidelines on Alcohol Free Zones" must consult with the Anti-Discrimination Board of NSW (ADB) by sending a copy of the proposal to ADB including information about any objections raised during the public consultations (Appendix A of this paper lists these councils). Other councils may also advise the ADB. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislated under <i>Local Government Act 1993 section 632A</i>². Guided by the "Ministerial Guidelines on Alcohol Free Zones". Public consultation is required in all circumstances prior to establishment. Council must send a copy of the proposal to liquor licensees and secretaries of registered clubs whose premises border, adjoin or are adjacent to the proposed zone. Instead of consultation, council must gain approval from the Police Local Area Commander. When establishing an APA in public housing open space, council must also gain consent of the NSW Land and Housing Corporation. Councils listed in the appendix of the "Ministerial Guidelines on Alcohol Free Zones" must send a copy of the proposal to ADB as with establishing AFZs. (Appendix A of this paper lists these councils). Other councils may also advise the ADB.
Police/Council Powers (Penalties for Breaches)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislated under <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> section 642. Police and authorised council enforcement officers have the power to tip out or confiscate alcohol being consumed in an AFZ without warning³. If a person does not cooperate with a request by the Police or an authorised council enforcement officer to hand over alcohol, they can be charged with obstruction under the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i>, which carries a maximum penalty of \$2,200. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislated under <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> section 632A. Police and authorised council enforcement officers have the power to tip out or confiscate alcohol being consumed in an APA⁴. If a person does not cooperate with a request by the Police or an authorised council enforcement officer to hand over alcohol, they can be charged with obstruction under the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i>, which carries a maximum penalty of \$2,200.

² Warnings were required prior to the amendment in 2010.

⁴ Monetary penalties were previously applied (Maximum penalty = 10 penalty units) prior to the 2010 amendment.

Alcohol consumption limits in parks, beaches, streets and in the Festive Season and Australia Day

In Randwick City there are restrictions on taking alcohol into or consuming alcohol in some public places. The intention is to prevent anti-social behaviour caused by the consumption of alcohol in public and to improve public safety.

Alcohol and glass is prohibited on all Randwick City beaches, but you can drink alcohol in a number of beachside parks during daylight hours.

The easiest way to know your responsibilities is to read the signs in particular areas.

There are different types of restrictions.

1. Permanent restrictions resolved by Council for parks, beaches and reserves controlled by Council. These restrictions are indicated on signage. You can also check our [parks listing](#) and [beach listing](#) for alcohol restrictions.
2. **Effective 28 February 2017, Coogee Beach and beachside parks have been declared alcohol-free.**

3. Alcohol Free Zones prohibit the drinking of alcohol in public places that are public roads or car parks under the care and control of Council. AFZs do not encompass parks and reserves.
4. Temporary alcohol restrictions are in place over the festive season please refer to our [alcohol restrictions news article](#) for details.

You can read more about each of the restrictions below:

Alcohol Free Zones (AFZs)

AFZs prohibit the drinking of alcohol in specific public roads or car parks under the care and control of Council. Randwick City Council established Alcohol Free Zone (AFZ) areas from October 2015 to October 2019.

These zones are identified by signs and have been established in the following areas

Maroubra Beach

Maroubra Junction

Coogee

South Coogee

Lexington Place, Maroubra

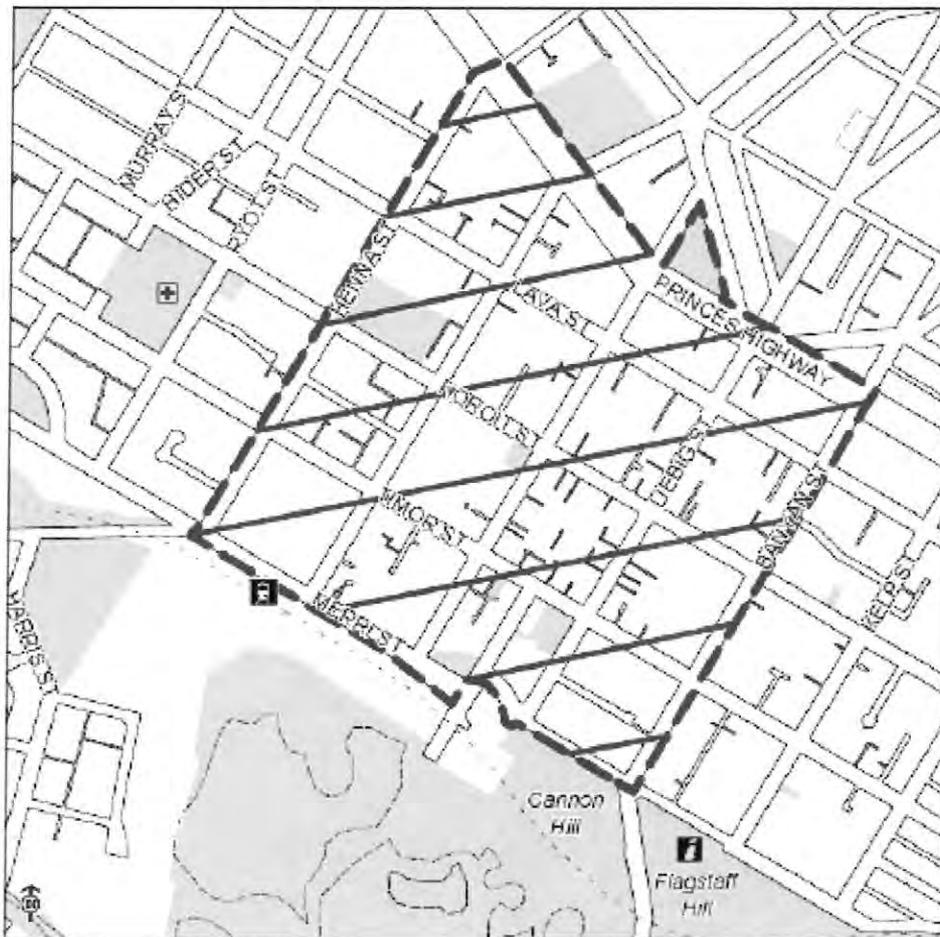
Little Bay

Randwick

AFZs are established and operate under Sections 642 - 649 of the NSW Local Government Act.

PART 7 - SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 4.1 A)



Warnabol Restricted Areas



Alcohol Restrictions MAP 3 - Coogee Alcohol-Free Zone

Randwick City Council
Spatial Information



Queensland

Alcohol is not allowed on any Queensland beach. That means both the Gold Coast and Sunshine Coast.

South Australia

City of Holdfast Bay

DRY ZONES

Dry Zones play an important role in the City of Holdfast Bay. A 'Dry Area' or 'Dry Zone' is an area where the consumption of or possession of liquor (in open containers) is prohibited under the Liquor Licensing Act 1997. A person who consumes or has possession of opened liquor in a Dry Area is guilty of an offence, which carries a maximum penalty of \$1250.

The purpose of a Dry Area is to minimise any potential risk, or negative impact to the amenity of a public area, caused by anti-social behaviour that's associated with excessive alcohol consumption.

The City of Holdfast Bay has three permanent Dry Zones (regulated by Long-Term Legislation) located at Glenelg, Brighton and Seacliff. These Dry Areas are in effect 24 hours per day all year round.

As well as the established Long-Term Dry Zones, the City of Holdfast Bay operates periodic temporary Dry Zones (regulated by Short-Term Legislation) on socially pivotal occasions throughout the year. The purpose of these temporary Dry Zones is to further aid South Australia Police in curbing any anti-social behaviour associated with

The City of Holdfast Bay maintains Dry Zones within our Coastal Reserves between the hours of 9pm-9am.

City of Holdfast Bay

Glenelg Dry Area

Map Scale: 1:6,718
 Created by user
 Wednesday, 12 November



About this Document

This map has been created for the purpose of showing basic locality information and is a representation of the data currently held by The City of Holdfast Bay. This information is provided for private use only.

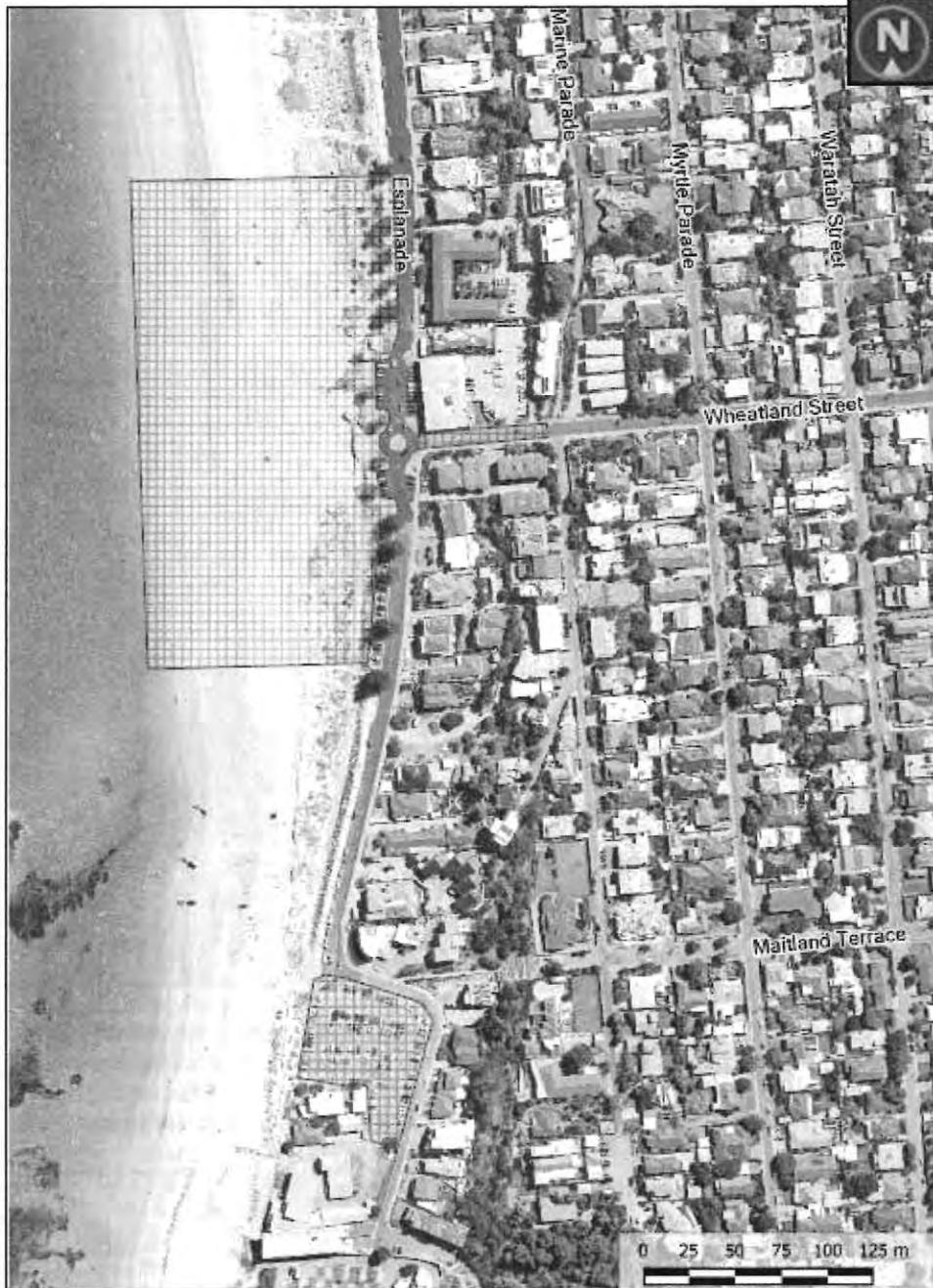
Disclaimer

While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the product, Council accepts no responsibility for any errors or omissions. Property boundary line network data is supplied by State Government.

City of Holdfast Bay

Seacliff Dry Area

Map Scale: 1:3,447
Created by user
Thursday, 13 November



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City of Holdfast Bay

Brighton Dry Area

Map Scale: 1:2,590
Created by user
Thursday, 13 November



<p>About this Document</p> <p>This map has been created for the purpose of showing basic locality information and is a representation of the data currently held by The City of Holdfast Bay. This information is provided for private use only.</p>	<p>Disclaimer</p> <p>While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the product, Council accepts no responsibility for any errors or omissions. Property boundary line network data is supplied by State Government.</p>
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South Australia continued....

Council Policy



Port Adelaide Enfield

Policy Name	Dry Area Exemption
Policy Number	CD08
Responsible Section	Community Development
Responsible Department	Community Development
Date Last Adopted	10 March 2015
Date of Next Review	May 2016
Applicable Legislation	Liquor Licensing Act 1997 Consumer and Business Services 5 year extension of Dry Areas dated 19 December 2011 under Section 131 of the Liquor Licensing Act 1997.
Related Governance Documents	Nil.
City Plan Theme	Community - A City that supports community wellbeing Leadership - A City confident in its leaders

Purpose/Objective

To deter anti-social behaviour as a result of excessive alcohol consumption and to promote family friendly areas within the City, Council has designated dedicated Dry Areas in accordance with the Liquor Licensing (Dry Areas – Long Term) Regulations 1997. In these areas, it is an offence to consume alcohol or carry alcohol in unsealed containers.

The purpose of the policy is to:

- Comply with Liquor Licensing (Dry Areas-Long Term) Regulations 1997-Port Adelaide Areas 1, 2 and 4, and Semaphore Areas 1 and 2.
- Define conditions in which Dry Area Exemptions are authorised.
- Promote regional tourism and culture with the aim to involve the local community and encourage economic development.

Scope

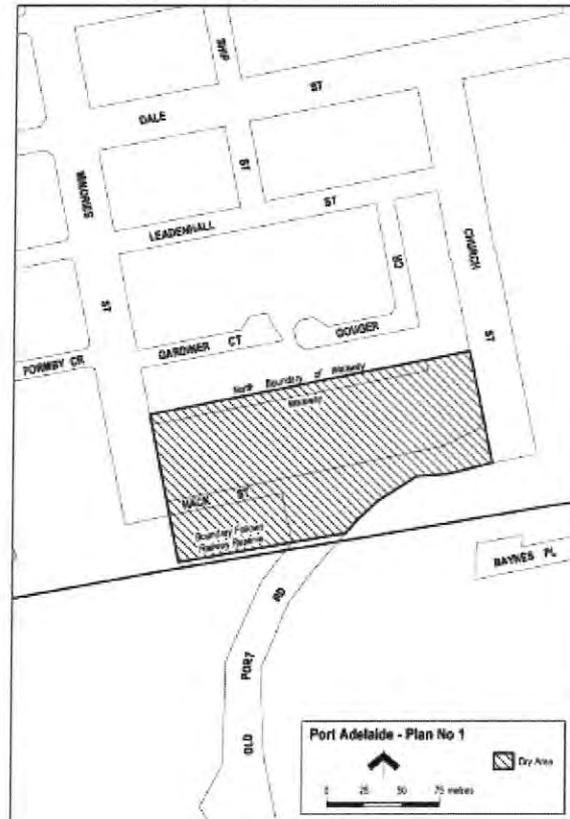
There are two designated Dry Areas in the Port Adelaide area and three in the Semaphore area. This policy applies only to the following five Dry Areas as described within the Liquor Licensing (Dry Areas – Long Term) Regulations 1997 which are subject to any area exemptions and as indicated on the following maps:

- Port Adelaide Area 1, commonly known as "Old Port Canal Park"
- Port Adelaide Area 4, commonly known as "Joyce Snadden Reserve"
- Semaphore Area 1, commonly known as "Semaphore Foreshore"
- Semaphore Area 2, commonly known as "Semaphore Esplanade" between Hall Street and Derby Street".

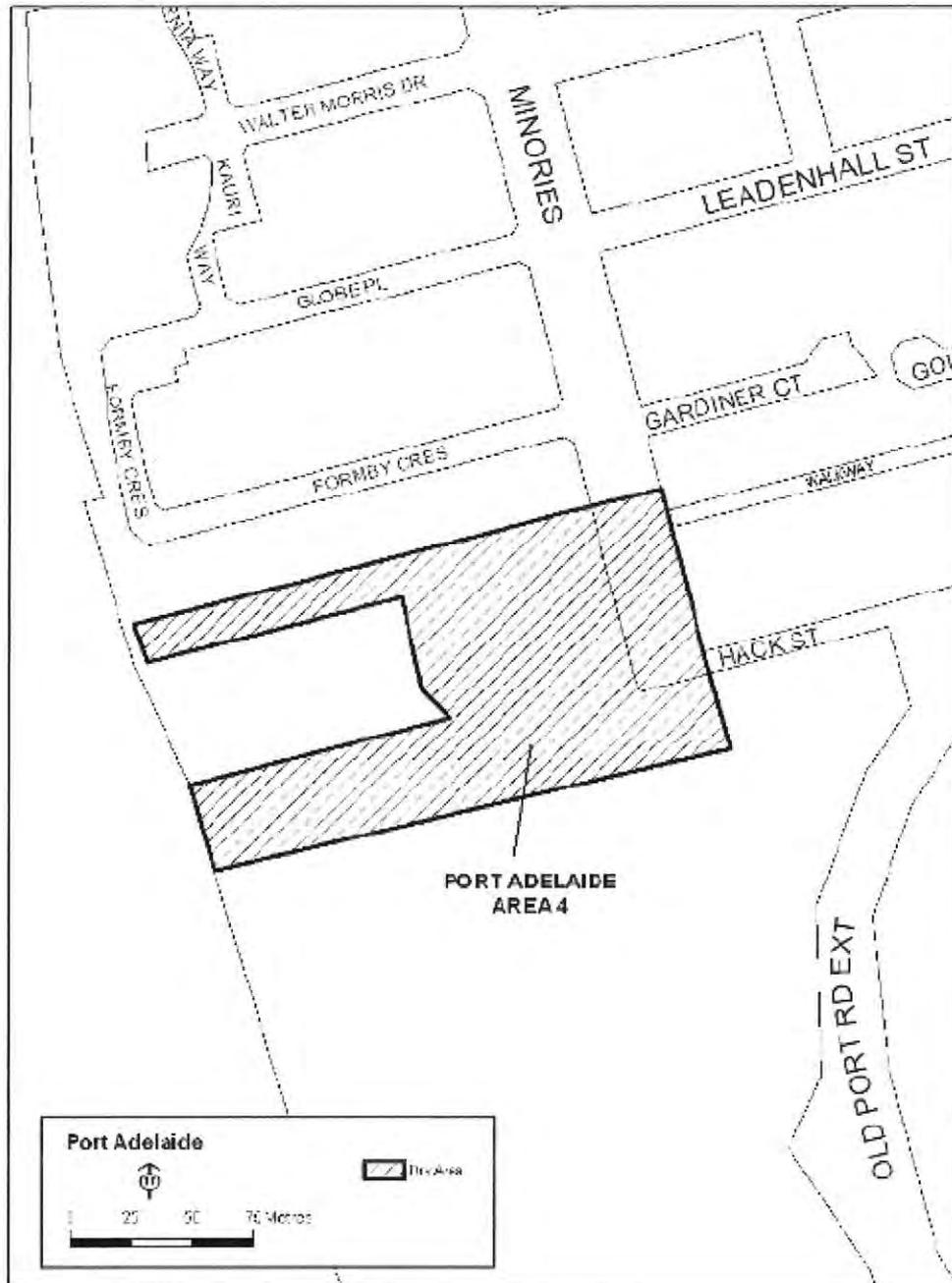
- Semaphore Area 3, commonly known as the "Timeball Tower Reserve".

Designated Dry Areas

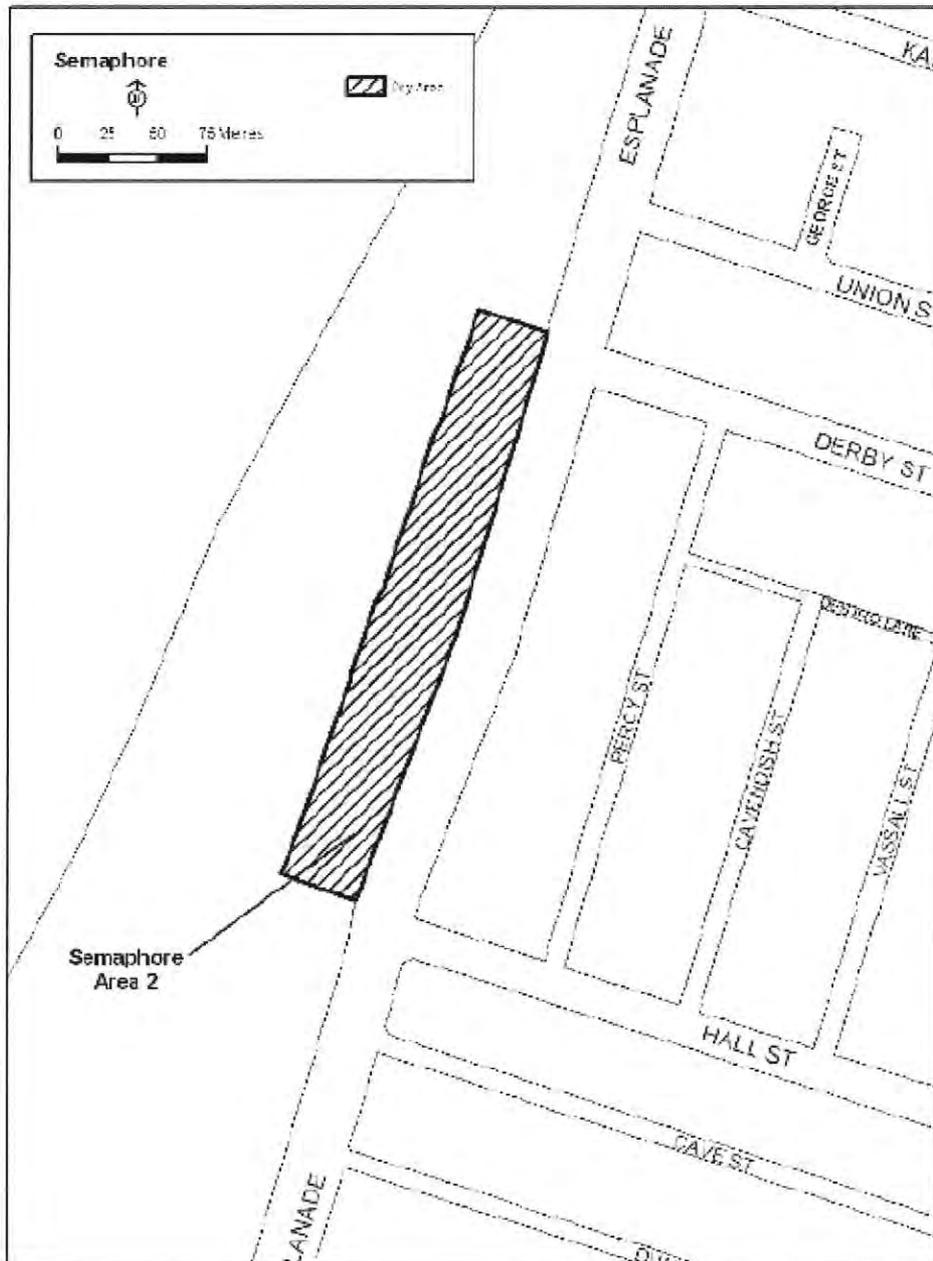
Port Adelaide 1



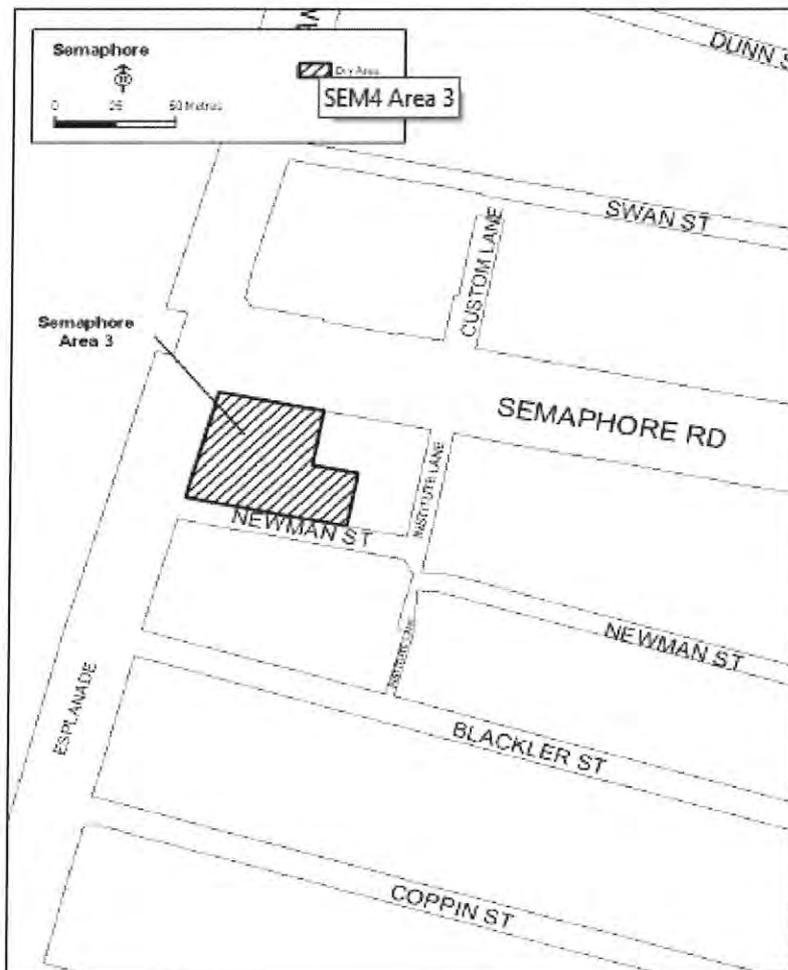
Port Adelaide Area 4



Semaphore Area 2



Semaphore Area 3



Principles

- Council is committed to the provision of safe family friendly environments.
- Dry Areas reduce anti-social behaviour associated with excessive alcohol consumption.
- Dry Areas are required to be continually monitored and evaluated.

Policy

A request for a Dry Area Exemption must be made in writing by the applicant to Council at least 60 days prior to the proposed event.

The request must contain the following information:

- Date(s) of function or event

- Applicable times
- Details of the nature of the event
- Details of the caterers of food and alcohol
- The name and phone contact details of the responsible person who will be in attendance at the event.
- A plan of the area to be used for the sale/consumption of alcohol including entry and exit points.
- A Certificate of Currency of Public Liability Insurance
- Details of security personnel to be employed.

The granting of a Dry Area Exemption to sell and/or consume alcohol is subject to the following conditions set out in the Liquor Licensing (Dry Areas – Long Term) Regulations 1997:

Semaphore Area 1 and Semaphore Area 2

1. Continuous until 1 January 2017 but excluding any day during that period on which a festival, exhibition, show or other event is held within Semaphore Area 1 if it:
 - is of historic, traditional or cultural significance or significantly promotes tourism; and
 - has been authorised by the City of Port Adelaide Enfield for the purposes of this notice.
2. The Dry Area that will have the Exemption will be well defined and fenced with a minimum of 1.8 metre high wire mesh fencing so that entry and exits can be controlled.
3. Security is to be provided by the Dry Area Exemption holder.
4. The sale and/or consumption of alcohol within the Exempt Area must comply with the Liquor Licensing Act, which includes no alcohol to be taken in, no alcohol to be taken out and no service to minors or intoxicated persons.
5. Events granted a Dry Area Exemption must be finished by no later than 12 midnight on the date(s) of the exemption.
6. Large scale advertising of alcohol is prohibited, pursuant to section 42 of the Liquor Licensing Act 1997.
7. A Dry Area Exemption is subject to the City of Port Adelaide Enfield's *Conditions of Hire of Council Facilities (Reserves)*.
8. Dry Area exemptions are subject to granting of a license under Section 29 of the Liquor Licensing Act 1997.

Exemptions will not apply to the following Dry Areas:

- Port Adelaide Area 1, commonly known as "Old Port Canal Park";
- Port Adelaide Area 4, commonly known as "Joyce Snadden Reserve";
- Semaphore Area 3, commonly known as the "Timeball Tower Reserve".

Tasmania

You cannot consume alcohol on any City of Hobart land without a permit.

Some parks in and around Hobart are identified as public places and therefore restrictions on the consumption of alcohol apply. (This has been done under section 25 of the *Police Offences Act 1935*.)

The regulations restrict alcohol possession and consumption in the following areas of Hobart:

Location	Alcohol Restriction
Franklin Square	24 hours, 7 days a week
Salamanca Lawns	10 December to 1 January, 3 pm – 10 am 2 January to 9 December, 10 pm – 10 am
Princes Park	8pm –8am, 7 days a week
Parliament House Gardens	10 December to 1 January, 3 pm – 10 am 2 January to 9 December, 10 pm – 10 am
North Hobart Cultural & Skate Park	24 hours, 7 days a week
St Davids Park	24 hours, 7 days a week
John Doggett Park	8 pm –8 am, 7 days a week
Soundy Park	8 pm – 8 am, 7 days a week
Hobart Regatta Grounds	8 pm – 8 am, 7 days a week

Hobart Rivulet Linear Park	8 pm – 8 am, 7 days a week
The University Rose Gardens	8 pm – 8 am, 7 days a week
Hobart Cenotaph	8 pm – 8 am, 7 days a week
Long Beach Reserve	24 hours, 7 days a week (within fenced area of playground only)

Western Australia

Fremantle Liquor Accord

The Fremantle Liquor Accord was launched in March 1996 as a key strategy of the City's Crime prevention plan to address alcohol related crime. It comprises the Western Australia Police Service, local licensees, Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor, Local Government and other relevant agencies

The Fremantle Accord 2000 and beyond provides information about proactive measures that continue to be implemented to reduce alcohol-related disruption, damage and harm in Fremantle.

The aim of this liquor accord is to:

Ensure and maintain responsible service of alcohol in the liquor industry;

Provide a safe environment for patrons both from and visiting Fremantle; and

Facilitate a professional relationship of respect between licensees, police and the community

Health and happiness

Creating an environment where it is easy for people to lead safe, happy and healthy lives

Outcome	Fremantle is a welcoming, safe and caring community.
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an environment where people feel safe. • Fremantle's public spaces encourage people to linger and interact (social connectivity).
Measure of success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve community satisfaction of community safety to exceed the industry average. • Reduce the amount of anti-social related incidents in CBD.
Outcome	A city that celebrates and actively supports diversity.
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve community inclusiveness and participation.
Measure of success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased participation in community life for all.

ALCOHOL will be banned in more than 20 Aboriginal communities in Western Australia's far north by the end of 2017, with further alcohol restrictions being considered.

While we acknowledge that specific legislation applies to the restrictions in Aboriginal Community Controlled Areas, and that alcohol is a recognised community problem, we have not included that information/data in this document.



