



## The PDF maps provide a generic snapshot only of council smokefree outdoor policy as identified from council websites. The maps do not determine spaces or specific areas that they cover, for example green spaces can refer to parks, playgrounds, reserves and skate parks. The maps do not have enough room to get specific. The icons give an indication that the council has this in their policy, but it would be a matter of looking at the council's policies to determine what specific areas are included and degree of implementation.

	Outdoor Dining – Bylaw *	Whe
	Outdoor Dining – Leases *	Whe
	Outdoor Dining – Voluntary *	Whe encc
FAP	The Fresh Air Project *	Whe evalu Cana
	CBD/Civic Spaces	Whe or wł
	Green Spaces *	Whe
	Events *	Whe
	Council Buildings *	Whe entro
	Transport Hubs	For e
	Social Housing	Whe
	Vapefree *	Whe smol
	Beaches/Rivers/Lakes	Whe
	Council Committed to Smokefree 2025 *	Whe outlin
6	*Council with 6 Key Policies (Including Outdoor Dining)	Whe proje
	Council with No Smokefree Spaces	
	Council with Joint Policies	

## **Red Councils: Policy under review/review planned**

# MAPPING NEW ZEALAND COUNCILS

## KEY

ere councils have passed a specific regulation prohibiting smoking in outdoor dining venues under council lease.

ere outdoor dining areas are promoted as smokefree via pavement leases issued by council, or via tenancies to hospitality venues occupying council owned premises.

ere councils have included smokefree outdoor dining in their smokefree policy promoting a voluntary or 'educational' approach. Council uses either persuasion or financial incentives to ourage hospitality businesses to go smokefree outdoors.

ere there is an organised programme promoting smokefree outdoor dining areas. Managed by the Cancer Society in partnership with Te Whatu Ora. Programs may be developed via an aluated pilot model (preferred) or non-pilot model and can be supported by councils (preferred) or developed separate from councils. Please note: FAPs in development must link to the ncer Society Canterbury West Coast Division to ensure FAP branding consistency.

ere a council has specifically designated key public areas as smokefree over and above outdoor dining. This could be a pedestrian square or other open space readily identified by users where a council has actual delimited their central business area on a map and agreed to promote this area as smokefree via signage. This may well be in partnership with other agencies.

ere a council policy/initiative promotes all or some of its recreational spaces as smokefree, for example playgrounds, parks, sports grounds, reserves/domains, skate parks.

ere council run events such as family community events or large scale entertainment events are promoted as smokefree.

ere immediate areas around council managed facilities are promoted as smokefree. Areas may or may not be specifically defined in terms of meters, for example "within 5m of building rances such as libraries, council community centres or town halls.

example, bus shelters or bus interchanges.

ere council social housing (indoor areas), have been designated as smokefree – likely introduced via tenancy agreements.

ere councils have made no differentiation between tobacco and electronic nicotine devices (e-cigarettes) in their polices, promoting designated outdoor public spaces as both okefree and vapefree.

ere beach or beach front areas and rivers or lakes are promoted as smokefree.

ere councils have demonstrated a commitment to promoting smokefree communities by showing support for the 2025 goal and reflecting this commitment in a smokefree action plan lining what they will do to promote smokefree messages over the next few years and areas for further policy development.

ere Councils have received a gold standard/level of excellence for New Zealand, achieving; 1 or more of the 4 different types of Outdoor Dining (Bylaw, Leases, Voluntary, The Fresh Air ject), Green Spaces, Events, Council Buildings, Vapefree, and Councils Committed to Smokefree 2025.

