



**Te Ture ā-Rohe mō ngā  
Ratonga me ngā Tūraru ā-  
Hauora me te Haumaru 2013  
Services with Health and Safety  
Risks Bylaw 2013**

(as at **DD Month 2026**)

made by the Governing Body of Auckland Council

in resolution GB/2013/66

on 27 June 2013

Bylaw made under [section 145](#) of the Local Government Act 2002 and [section 64](#) of the Health Act 1956.

## Summary

This summary is not part of the Bylaw but explains the general effects.

For both personal and cultural reasons, Aucklanders use a variety of services that can have health and safety risks. These services can range from appearance, wellness and beauty services, cultural practices to public swimming pools.

These services can pierce, burn or break the skin or spread infections. Most harms from these services are minor, but some have higher risks. For example:

- services that pierce the skin can spread blood-borne viruses such as hepatitis B and C
- laser treatments can cause eye damage and burns
- swimming pools can transfer waterborne illnesses, such as gastrointestinal infection.

The purpose of this Bylaw is to minimise the risk of physical harm to recipients and providers of these services in Auckland by:

- requiring services to comply with minimum standards (or obtain an approval) if they risk or intentionally pierce, break or burn the skin or tissue (such as health and beauty treatments) ,or risk infections or transmission of notifiable diseases (such as public swimming pools), in clause 6
- requiring services to obtain and display an approval (license) if they intentionally pierce, break or burn the skin or tissue (such as dermal fillers or sunbeds), in clause 7
- restricting the provision of eyeball tattooing and the treatment of skin lesions and moles to qualified health practitioners (such as ophthalmologists for eyeball tattooing and medical doctors for skin lesions), in clause 8
- giving practitioners covered under the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003 an exemption from the Bylaw rules, such as doctors, nurses, physiotherapists, ophthalmologists, optometrists, podiatrists, chiropractors, osteopaths and acupuncturists, and pharmacists that provide ear piercing, in clause 9.

Other parts of this Bylaw assist with its administration by –

- stating the Bylaw title, commencement, application, purpose and defining words in clauses 1 to 5
- enabling council to set minimum standards in a Control and to establish an approval system, in clauses 10 to 12
- referencing Council's powers to enforce this Bylaw, including powers to take property and penalties up to \$20,000 in clauses 13 and 14.

The Bylaw is part of a wider framework that seeks to protect public health and safety:

- [Health Act 1956](#) which enables council to exercise enforcement powers to protect public health
- [Health and Safety at Work Act 2015](#) which provides a framework for securing the health and safety of workers and workplaces
- MedSafe which approves '[medical devices](#)' for use in or on humans for therapeutic purposes
- [Prostitution Reform Act 2003](#) which promotes public health and occupational health and safety
- [Crimes Act 1961](#) which defines consent for [surgical operations](#) and [sexual activity](#)
- [The Art of Safe Tatau](#), published by Le Va, provides best practice guidelines for tufuga tā tatau (Samoan master tattooists).

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## 1 Title

- (1) This bylaw is the Services with Health and Safety Risks Bylaw 2013.

## 2 Commencement

- (1) This bylaw comes into force on 1 July 2014.
- (2) Amendments to clause 9 by resolution GB/2014/20 come into force on 1 November 2014.
- (3) Amendments to clause 7 by resolution GB/2018/187 come into force on 1 March 2019.
- (4) All other amendments by resolution GB/2018/187 come into force on 22 November 2018.
- (5) Amendments by resolution GB/2026/## come into force on DD Month 2026.

### Related information about amendments

- Clause 2(2) relates to council in October 2014 deciding to amend the Bylaw to exempt licensed pharmacists providing commercial ear-piercing. You can view the changes in [Attachment A to Item 13](#) of the Auckland Council Governing Body meeting agenda dated 30 October 2014.
- Clause 2(3) and 2(4) relates to council in November 2018 deciding to amend the Bylaw to prohibit eyeball piercings, more clearly reflect current traditional Māori tattooing practice, add references to new services, repeal unnecessary clauses related to legacy bylaws and amend the structure, definitions and numbering of clauses to make the Bylaw easier to understand. You can view the changes in [Attachment B to Item 10](#) of the Auckland Council Governing Body meeting agenda dated 22 November 2018.
- Clause 2(5) relates to council deciding in Month 2026 decided to [insert].

## 3 Application

- (1) This bylaw applies to Auckland.

## Part 1

### Preliminary provisions

## 4 Purpose

- (1) The purpose of this bylaw is to help minimise the risk of physical harm to **recipients** and **providers of services** with health and safety risks caused by poor practices.

## 5 Interpretation

- (1) In this bylaw, unless the context otherwise requires —  
**Approval** means an agreement, permit, licence or other form of permission granted under this Bylaw and includes all conditions to which the **approval** is subject.

**Acupuncture** means a practice involving the insertion of filiform (very narrow) needles through the **skin** and **tissues** for the intended purpose of alleviating ailments or injuries.

**Body piercing** means a practice of piercing the **skin** for decorative purposes, inserting jewellery or implants to alter the appearance of the **skin**. This includes implants underneath the **skin** to alter appearance (dermal implants).

**Colon hydrotherapy** means a practice of introducing liquids into the rectum and colon via the anus and is intended to remove faeces and non-specific toxins from the colon and intestinal tract.

**Commercial ear-piercing** means a practice of piercing the ear for decorative purposes, inserting jewellery or implants to alter the appearance of the **skin**.

**Council** means the governing body of the Auckland Council or any person delegated to act on its behalf.

**Related information about who can make decisions**

Council has delegated—

- the making, amending or revoking of a control under clause 10 to the Regulatory and Safety Committee ([GB/2022/112](#) as at 17 November 2022).
- responsibility for making controls for approvals (such as health protection licences) and administering and enforcing this Bylaw (including issuing approvals, imposing conditions and enforcing compliance) to Auckland Council's Licensing and Environmental Health Unit ([GB/2011/123](#), as updated in September 2023).

**Customary tattooing** means any process of making indelible marks in the human **skin** or **tissue** by inserting pigments or dyes into punctures made in the **skin** or **tissue** using practices that have a recognised cultural significance., including (but not limited to) **tattooing** using tools made from natural materials (such as wood, bone, tusk or shell)

**Electrolysis** means a practice involving the insertion of a sterilised needle into individual hair follicles to the root. An electric impulse is passed through the needle to the root area to aid in the removal of hair.

**Extraction** means a practice for the removal of comedones (blackheads), pimples and ingrown hairs by manipulating the pores of the **skin**, either with fingertips or a tool, to remove sebum. Some extractions can involve penetration of the **skin** using sharp equipment such as a metal tool or lance.

**Eyeball Tattooing** means a practice of piercing any part of the eye (including but not limited to the sclera and surrounding **tissues**) and inserting pigments, dyes or any object.

**Hair removal** means the removal of hair by waxing (pulling the hair from the **skin** using soft wax, hot wax or glucose); threading (lifting the hair out from the follicle by entwined thread); or tweezing (grasping hairs and pulling them out of the **skin**, including epilation - a mechanical means of tweezing).

**Health practitioner** means a person who is, or is deemed to be, registered with an authority under the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003 as a practitioner of a particular health profession.

**Related information about health practitioners**

Health practitioners include professionals working as doctors, nurses, physiotherapists, ophthalmologists, optometrists, podiatrists, chiropractors, osteopaths and Chinese medicine practitioners such as acupuncturists.

**Laser treatment** means a practice involving the use of a laser device, which amplifies light and usually produces an extremely narrow (coherent) beam of a single wavelength (one colour), intended to remove hair or for **skin** photo-rejuvenation.

**Manager** means

- (a) a person who has effective control over **providers**; or
- (b) if no person meets the description in (a), **manager** has the same meaning as **provider**.

**Manicure** means beautification or enhancement of the hands and fingernails, including shaping and polishing.

**Massage** means a practice of applying lotion, or soft wax, or stones, or pressure to another person's face or body.

**Mobile premises** means any location other than a permanent premises where any **service** is undertaken on an ongoing and regular basis by any person (for example a vehicle).

**Needling** means any **service** that uses micro-needles to create tiny punctures in the **skin**, including derma-rolling, derma-stamping, to stimulate growth factors to enhance collagen production and better alignment of collagen fibres.

**Pedicure** means beautification or enhancement of the feet and toenails by shaping and polishing toenails and exfoliation of **skin** or **tissue** from the feet.

**Permanent premises** means any location where any **service** is undertaken on an on-going and regular basis by any person (for example a commercial building, mall kiosk and home studio).

**Premises** means any separately occupied land, building, enclosed space, or part of the same and includes all lands, buildings, and spaces adjoining each other and occupied together as well as all fixtures and fittings (for example plumbed sinks and furniture).

**Provider** means a person who carries out a **service**, and includes any assistants, apprentices or staff who are being directly supervised.

**Public swimming pool** means a water-retaining structure, wholly or partially of artificial construction and generally having a circulation and filtration system, designed for recreational, training or therapeutic use, and includes commercial, school, institutional, club, hospitality, community, and local authority pools, spa pools and mobile pools. It does not include pools for domestic use only.

**Public water play park or splash pad** means a recreation area that is a permanent construction to be used for water play (including sprinklers, fountains and nozzles) and is drained to allow for little or no standing water. It includes commercial, school, institutional, club, hospitality, community, and local authority water play parks and splash pads. It does not include water play parks and splash pads for domestic use only or temporary structures such as portable water slides and portable paddling pools.

**Pulsed light** means a practice using a powerful flash of broad spectrum, non-coherent light intended to remove hair and/or for **skin** photo-rejuvenation, and may include but is not limited to Intense Pulsed Light and Variable Pulsed Light.

**Recipient** means a person on who receives a **service**.

**Red vein treatment** means a practice of piercing a vein with a needle along the length of a damaged capillary, causing little dams or blockages along the vessel.

**Scarification** means a practice involving cutting patterns onto human skin with a blade and letting the scars heal.

**Service** means the performance of a procedure or provision of a facility by a **provider** for a **recipient** for monetary payment or any other consideration.

**Skin** is included in the definition of **tissue** and means the outer surface covering the body and is made up of the outer epidermis, middle dermis and deep subcutaneous **tissue**.

**Skin lesion** means areas of the **skin** with abnormal texture or colour.

**Sunbed (tanning unit)** means an electrically-powered device designed to produce tanning of the human **skin** by the emission of ultra-violet radiation.

**Tattooing** means a practice of making indelible marks in human **skin** or **tissue** by inserting pigments or dyes into punctures made in the **skin** or **tissues**.

**Tattooing** includes the process known as pigment implantation and permanent makeup.

**Temporary premises** means any location—

- (a) where any **service** is undertaken by any person on an irregular basis and the primary purpose of that location is not ordinarily the provision of that service (for example residential dwellings).
- (b) used or set up for not more than 5 days to undertake a **service** (for example a festival stall or market).

**Therapeutic massage** means the rubbing and kneading of muscular **tissue** to relieve tension or pain, and excludes commercial sexual **services** as defined in the Prostitution Reform Act 2003.

**Tissue** means a collection of similar cells that together carry out a specific function. It includes connective **tissue**, such as blood, bones and ligaments, muscular **tissue**, nervous **tissue**, membranes and **skin**.

- (2) Related information (in grey shaded text boxes titled “Related information” or italic text) and links to webpages, do not form part of this Bylaw and may be inserted, changed or removed without any formality.
- (3) The [Legislation Act 2019](#) applies to this bylaw.

## Part 2

### Regulation of certain services for health protection

#### 6 Services allowed subject to minimum standards in a control

- (1) This clause applies to a **provider** of any **service** that —
  - (a) risks or intentionally pierces, breaks or burns the **skin** or **tissue**;
  - (b) provides a **public swimming pool, public water play park or splash pad**, or both; and
  - (c) includes but is not limited to the **services** identified in this Table.

Services that may pierce the skin		Services that may break the skin		Services that may burn the skin	
(i) <b>Acupuncture</b>	(vii) <b>Extraction</b>	(xiv) <b>Colon hydrotherapy</b>	(xix) Branding	(xx) Fibroblast therapy	(xxi) <b>Laser treatment</b>
(ii) <b>Body piercing</b>	(viii) IV drips and infusion therapies	(xv) Exfoliation	(xxii) <b>Pulsed light</b>	(xxiii) <b>Sunbed</b>	(xxiv) Hot stone massage
(iii) <b>Customary tattooing</b>	(ix) <b>Needling</b>	(xvi) <b>Hair removal</b>			
(iv) Derma-rolling and derma-stamping	(x) <b>Red vein treatment</b>	(xvii) <b>Manicure</b>			
(v) Dermal filler injections	(xi) <b>Scarification</b>	(xviii) <b>Pedicure</b>			
(vi) <b>Electrolysis</b>	(xii) <b>Tattooing</b>				
	(xiii) Vampire facial				

- (2) The **provider** of any **service** in 6(1) must comply with relevant standards set by the **council** in a control made under clause 10; unless
  - (a) they are exempt under clause 9; or
  - (b) they have obtained prior **approval** from **council** under clause 12(2).

#### 7 Services requiring an approval

- (1) This clause applies to any **service** that intentionally pierces, breaks or burns the **skin** or **tissue**, and includes but is not limited to the **services** in this Table.

Services that pierce the skin		Services that burn the skin	
(i) <b>Acupuncture</b>	(vii) <b>Extraction</b>	(xiv) Branding	(xv) Fibroblast therapy
(ii) <b>Body piercing</b>	(viii) IV drips and infusion therapies	(xvi) <b>Laser treatment</b>	(xvii) <b>Pulsed light</b>
(iii) <b>Customary tattooing</b>	(ix) <b>Needling</b>	(xviii) <b>Sunbed</b>	
(iv) Derma-rolling and derma-stamping	(x) <b>Red vein treatment</b>		
(v) Dermal filler injections	(xi) <b>Scarification</b>		
(vi) <b>Electrolysis</b>	(xii) <b>Tattooing</b>		
	(xiii) Vampire facial		

- (2) The **manager** of any **service** listed in 7(1) must obtain an **approval** from the **council** before providing the **service**, unless they are exempt under clause 9.

- (3) The **manager** in 7(2) must –
- (a) ensure the **approval** is valid and unexpired at all times that the **service** is offered;
  - (b) conspicuously display a copy of the **approval** at the principal entrance or reception of any **permanent premises** or **mobile premises** in full and unobscured view to **recipients** to the satisfaction of the **council**; and
  - (c) ensure **providers** carry a copy of a valid licence on their person at all times when providing the **service** on a **temporary premises**, and show the licence to the **recipient** before providing the **service**.

## 8 Restricted services

- (1) The following **services** are prohibited unless undertaken by a **health practitioner** in the practice of their profession
- (a) **services** that pierce the eyeball (including **eyeball tattooing**); and
  - (b) **services** that remove **skin lesions** and moles.

### Related information about eyeball tattooing

Ophthalmologists (eye specialists) are the only **health practitioners** that can currently carry out eyeball tattooing.

## 9 Exemptions

- (1) Clauses 6 and 7 do not apply to —
- (a) any **service** undertaken by a **health practitioner** in the practice of their profession;

### Related information about exemptions for health practitioners

The Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003 (HPCAA) defines a **health practitioner** as a person registered as a practitioner with an Authority. These Authorities include, but are not limited to, the Medical Council of New Zealand, the Nursing Council of New Zealand and the Chinese Medicine Council of New Zealand (CMCNZ).

For example, a Chinese medicine practitioner—such as an acupuncturist—who holds a current practicing certificate with the CMCNZ would be exempt from needing to comply with this Bylaw, including the need to obtain a Health Protection Licence.

Practitioners who are not registered with an Authority [cannot imply they are a health practitioner](#). For example, someone providing acupuncture services who is not registered with the CMCNZ could not advertise themselves as an acupuncturist.

- (b) **commercial ear-piercing services** undertaken in a pharmacy licenced by the Ministry of Health.
- (2) Ko ngā mahi tā moko a te kaitāmoko me whakamana e tētahi marae nō roto i te rohe o Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau he ai ki te tikanga Māori ka noho wātea i ngā here o tēnei ture ā-rohe. Heoi anō rā me whaiwhakaaro tonu pea te marae ki te itinga rawa o ngā paerewa takinga ā-mahi i raro i te whiti 10, me te whakawhāiti i te roanga o te wā e mau ai te whakamana.

**Related information about tā moko authorised by a marae in Auckland**

Clause 9(2) in English means tā moko (traditional Māori tattooing) undertaken by artists authorised by a marae in Auckland and in accordance with tikanga-Māori (traditional Māori customs) is exempt from compliance with this bylaw. Marae should consider the minimum standards in the code of practice made under clause 10 and a limit to the duration of the authorisation. Tā moko are a taonga (or cultural treasure) and are protected under the Treaty of Waitangi Principles.

**Part 3**

**Controls and licences**

**10 Council may make controls about services with health and safety risks**

- (1) The **council** may make, amend or revoke a control about any **service** in clause 6.
- (2) Every control adopted under 10(1) may specify —
  - (a) minimum standards to provide a **service**, including (but not limited to):
    - (i) **provider** conduct, training and qualifications;
    - (ii) **premises** construction, facilities and maintenance;
    - (iii) equipment, supplies and products used;
    - (iv) cleaning, sterilisation and disposal of waste products;
    - (v) customer age restrictions, consent and after-care advice;
    - (vi) record keeping; and
  - (b) recommended best practice to provide a **service**.

**Related information about controls for minimum standards and best practice**

The current 'Services with Health and Safety Risks Bylaw (Practices) Control 2013' can be viewed here [\[INSERT LINK\]](#).

**11 Procedure for making a control**

- (1) The **council** must, before making, amending or revoking a control in clause 10 —
  - (a) comply with the requirements under Subpart 1 of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002;
  - (b) consult with —
    - (i) medical officers of health in the Auckland region; and
    - (ii) any affected operators;
  - (c) be satisfied that —
    - (i) the standards are the minimum necessary to ensure that the purpose of the Bylaw will be met; and
    - (ii) the recommendations for best practice (if any) are appropriate; and

- (d) have regard to —
  - (i) the feasibility and practicality of effecting a transition from current practices to new practices and any adverse effects that may result from such a transition; and
  - (ii) any other matters considered relevant by the **council**.
- (2) A control made, amended or revoked under clause 10 must be publicly notified.

## 12 Approvals

- (1) The **council** may make controls and set fees for any **approval** under clause 6(2)(b) or clause 7, for the following matters —
  - (a) applying for an **approval**, including forms and information;
  - (b) assessing an application for an **approval**, including inspection;
  - (c) granting or declining an application for an **approval**;
  - (d) the conditions that may be imposed on an **approval**;
  - (e) the duration of the **approval**;
  - (f) objecting about a decision to decline an **approval**, including the objection period;
  - (g) objecting about a condition of an **approval**, including the objection period;
  - (h) conducting inspections to ensure that an **approval** and its conditions are complied with;
  - (i) reviewing an **approval** or its conditions;
  - (j) refunding or waiving fees;
  - (k) suspending or cancelling an **approval**; and
  - (l) objecting about a decision to suspend or cancel an **approval**, including the objection period.
- (2) At the discretion of the **council** and having regard to any controls made under 12(1), **approvals** may be declined, or granted subject to any conditions.
- (3) If no controls are made about the duration of an **approval** under 12(1)(e), an **approval** has a duration of 12 months from the date granted.
- (4) An **approval** is personal to the holder and is not transferable.

### Related information about controls for approvals

Details about the current approval process can be viewed [here](#).

## Part 4

### Enforcement powers, offences, penalties

#### 13 Compliance with the bylaw

- (1) The **council** may use its powers under the [Local Government Act 2002](#) and the [Health Act 1956](#) to enforce this bylaw.
- (2) Without limiting 13(1), any person authorised by the **council** to undertake inspections under this Bylaw may take or remove a sample or thing for analysis, for the purpose of determining whether or not this Bylaw is being complied with.

#### Related information about council's enforcement powers

The Local Government Act 2002 enforcement powers include: court injunction ([section 162](#)), seizure and disposal of property (sections [164](#), [165](#), [168](#)), powers of entry (sections [171](#), [172](#), [173](#)), and power to request name and address ([section 178](#)) (as at 15 January 2026).

The Health Act 1956 enforcement powers include: court orders ([section 33](#)), cost recovery for council to abate nuisance ([section 34](#)), requiring the cleaning of premises ([section 41](#)), allow officers to clean and disinfect premises or destroy articles to prevent or limit the spread of infections or disease (sections [81](#), [83](#)), powers of entry ([section 128](#)), and power to request name and address ([section 134](#)) (as at 13 November 2025).

#### 14 Bylaw breaches

- (1) A person who fails to comply with this Bylaw commits a breach of this Bylaw and is liable to a penalty under the [Local Government Act 2002](#) or the [Health Act 1956](#).

#### Related information about fines

A person who is convicted of an offence against a bylaw can be:

- fined a maximum of \$20,000 under the Local Government Act 2002 ([section 242](#), as at 15 January 2026)
- fined a maximum of \$500 under the Health Act 1956 ([section 66](#), as at 13 November 2025)
- where the offence is continuing, fined a maximum of \$50 every day the offence continues under the Health Act 1956 ([section 66](#), as at 13 November 2025)
- where a person provides artificial tanning services to a person under 18, fined a maximum of \$2,000 for an individual or \$10,000 for a body corporate under the Health Act 1956 ([section 114](#), as at 15 January 2026).

### Related information, Bylaw history

Date	Description
01 Nov 2010	<b>Made</b> legacy bylaws about health and hygiene <sup>1</sup> (Section 63 Local Government (Auckland Transitional Provisions) Act 2010)
01 Nov 2010	<b>Commencement</b> of legacy bylaws about health and hygiene (Section 63 Local Government (Auckland Transitional Provisions) Act 2010)
14 Dec 2012	<b>Review</b> of legacy bylaws about health and hygiene completed (RB/2012/33)
20 Dec 2012	<b>Proposal</b> to make new bylaw about health and hygiene and to revoke legacy bylaws (GB/2012/178)
27 Jun 2013	<b>Made</b> Auckland Council Health and Hygiene Bylaw 2013 and <b>decided</b> to revoke legacy bylaws (GB/2013/66)
01 Jul 2014	<b>Commencement</b> of new Auckland Council Health and Hygiene Bylaw 2013 and revocation of legacy bylaws (GB/2013/66)
31 Jul 2014	<b>Proposal</b> to amend Auckland Council Health and Hygiene Bylaw 2013 to exempt pharmacists for ear piercing (GB/2014/69)
30 Oct 2014	<b>Made</b> amendments to Auckland Council Health and Hygiene Bylaw 2013 to exempt pharmacists for ear piercing (GB/2014/120)
01 Nov 2014	<b>Commencement</b> of amendment to Auckland Council Health and Hygiene Bylaw 2013 to exempt pharmacists (GB/2014/120)
10 May 2018	<b>Review</b> of Auckland Council Health and Hygiene Bylaw 2013 completed (REG/2018/36)
26 Jul 2018	<b>Proposal</b> to amend Auckland Council Health and Hygiene Bylaw 2013 (GB/2018/120)
22 Nov 2018	<b>Made</b> amendments to Auckland Council Health and Hygiene Bylaw 2013 (GB/2018/187)
22 Nov 2018	<b>Commencement</b> of amendments (except to clause 7) of the Auckland Council Health and Hygiene Bylaw 2013 GB/2018/187)
01 Mar 2019	<b>Commencement</b> of amendments to clause 7 of the Auckland Council Health and Hygiene Bylaw 2013 (GB/2018/187)
15 Jul 2025	<b>Review</b> of Auckland Council Health and Hygiene Bylaw 2013 completed (RSCCC/2025/35)
30 Mar 2026	<b>Proposal</b> to amend Auckland Council Health and Hygiene Bylaw 2013 (GB/2026/###)
DD Month 2026	<b>Made</b> amendments to Auckland Council Health and Hygiene Bylaw 2013 (GB/2026/###)
DD Month 2026	<b>Commencement</b> of amendments of the Auckland Council Health and Hygiene Bylaw 2013 (GB/2026/###)

<sup>1</sup> Legacy bylaws made: Rodney District Council General Bylaw 1998 Chapter 10: Sanitation and Cleanliness of Buildings and Places of Public Resort; Rodney District Council General Bylaw 1998 Chapter 14: Brothels and Commercial Sex Premises; North Shore City Council Bylaw Part 16: Swimming, Health and Beauty Facilities; North Shore City Council Bylaw Part 11: Safe Piercing of Skin; Auckland City Council Bylaws 2008 05: Bathing, Health and Beauty Facilities; Auckland City Council Bylaws 2008 17: Skin Piercing; Auckland City Council Bylaws 2008 30: Brothels and Commercial Sex Premises; Waitakere City Council Sanitation and Hygiene in Commercial Premises Bylaw 2010; Manukau City Consolidated Bylaw 2008 Chapter 18: Tattooing, Beauty Therapy, Skin Penetration and Piercing; and Manukau City Consolidated Bylaw 2008 Chapter 3: Brothels

#### Related information, next bylaw review

This Bylaw must be reviewed by 15 July 2035. If not reviewed by this date, the Bylaw will expire on 15 July 2037.

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Find out more: phone 09 301 0101  
or visit [aucklandCouncil.govt.nz](http://aucklandCouncil.govt.nz)