

## **Appendix B – Licensing Inspectors Consultation**



**Inspector Comment on Development of  
Draft Local Alcohol Policy**

## **Introduction**

Section 78(4) of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 requires Council to consult with the Police, Inspectors and Medical Officers of Health before producing a draft local alcohol policy.

Waikato District Council has appointed five licensing inspectors in accordance with the Act. The comments below are the collective view of the Inspectors.

## **Types of Licensed Premises**

Section 13 of the Act provides for four kinds of licence - on-licences, off-licences, club licences and special licences.

Within each kind of licence there may be different types of licensed premises, eg:

On-Licences      Hotels, Taverns, Cafes, Restaurants, Function Centres

Off-Licences      Bottle Stores, Hotel/Tavern off-licences, Supermarkets, Grocery Stores

Club Licences    Chartered Clubs, Sports Clubs

Special Licences   On-site and Off-site special licences.

Due to the very different style of operation of different types of premises, the Inspectors consider that provisions of the local alcohol policy should take these into account and, where appropriate, provide differently for the different types of premises rather than provide generically for the kind of licence.

For example, if considering a separation distance for licensed premises from premises or facilities of a particular type, it is not considered that the separation should apply to all licensed premises or kind of licence. It may be appropriate to provide for a separation from a tavern but it is not considered that there is any basis to provide a similar separation from a licensed cafe. Similarly, separation from a bottle store may be appropriate but not from a grocery store or supermarket where the business is providing for grocery shopping. The reasons for applying a separation distance must be carefully considered in terms of the object of the Act.

## **Location of licensed premises by reference to broad areas**

The Inspectors consider that the only restriction on location of licensed premises should be that they must be located in areas permitted under the Resource Management Act. It is noted that this is a default requirement of the Act.

In general, in urban areas it is expected that licensed premises would be located in commercially zoned areas.

### **Location of licensed premises by reference to proximity to premises of a particular kind or kinds**

The Inspectors consider that in general, adequate provision for considering proximity to other types of premises is already made within the assessment criteria of an application for a licence, particularly in respect of the amenity and good order considerations.

It is suggested that off-licences for bottle stores, grocery stores and supermarkets should have a required separation of at least one kilometre from any existing bottle store, supermarket, or grocery store holding an off-licence.

Inspectors consider that there is no basis for imposing a separation requirement from other licensed premises for cafes, restaurants, hotels or taverns in a commercial zone, remote seller off-licences or other complementary sales off-licences.

### **Location of licensed premises by reference to proximity to facilities of a particular kind or kinds**

Inspectors consider that the only type of premises where it may be appropriate to prescribe a general separation distance from a sensitive site is in respect of standalone bottle stores and any premises that may operate in the manner of a tavern. If any separation is to be imposed a distance of 100 metres is considered reasonable.

It is not considered that any separation requirement should be prescribed in respect of premises not having the sale of alcohol as the primary focus of the business. In particular there can be no justification in respect of alcohol related harm for a general requirement for premises such as cafes, restaurants, grocery stores, and supermarkets to be separated from a "sensitive site". Such facilities are frequented by minors, are not alcohol focussed and are rarely implicated in cases of alcohol abuse or disorder.

It is noted that any potential issues can be addressed by the DLC in the consideration of the licence application on a case by case basis.

### **Further issuing of licences of a particular kind in the district**

Waikato District Council currently has in the order of 142 licensed premises, comprising 50 on-licences, 41 off-licences and 51 club licences.

The district comprises a number of small towns supporting a large rural environment. From a licensing perspective, very few issues arise in respect of the operation of licensed premises.

The question of the number and type of premises needs to be considered carefully so as not to preclude the introduction of premises that have no detrimental effect. In on-licensed premises alcohol is more expensive and consumption is controlled. Cafes and restaurants are rarely indicated in cases of alcohol abuse or disorder.

The increase in tavern type premises is of more concern as the emphasis of these premises is the consumption of alcohol as opposed to food. There is also likely to be higher levels of noise emitted and more scope for the amenity and good order of the locality to be reduced.

Off licences are of greater concern in that they sell liquor that is cheaper and in the case of stand-alone bottle stores sell alcohol that is more appealing to the young (eg RTDs).

If considering a cap on further licences, there should be clear evidence that the issue of further licences would be likely to contribute to an increase in alcohol related harm in the area. To take a general view of simply denying the ability to issue further licences would be contrary to the Act. While increased availability may lead to greater consumption which in turn may lead to an increase in alcohol abuse, this is not considered sufficient to cap the number of licensed premises. If it were, there would be no ability to issue any alcohol licence.

It is not considered that any restriction is warranted for on licences or club licences where alcohol is more expensive and consumption is controlled.

In considering any potential for restriction of further licences, the urban areas where outlets have the highest density are the areas of greatest concern. Standalone bottle stores appear to be of greatest concern in the community, evidenced by recent applications in Raglan where an application for a bottle store attracted numerous objections while an application for an off-licence for a new grocery store attracted none.

It is noted that:

- Ngaruawahia has two standalone bottle stores with off-licence sales also available from the hotel and tavern. There are two grocery/supermarket off-licences.
- Huntly has three standalone bottle stores and three grocery/supermarket off-licences. The Workingmen's Club also has an off-licence, able to sell to club members only.
- Raglan has one standalone bottle store with another application yet to be determined by the licensing authority. There are two grocery/supermarket off-licences and off-licence sales also available from the hotel and Orca restaurant and bar.
- Te Kauwhata has one grocery/supermarket off-licence and off-licence sales available from the tavern.
- Tuakau has one standalone bottle store with off-licence sales also available from the hotel which operates a full bottle store. There are two grocery/supermarket off-licences with a further application to be determined by the licensing authority. The Cosmopolitan Club also holds an off-licence, able to sell to club members only.
- There is one application received under the 1989 Act for a standalone bottle store in Maramarua. This application was received in 2011 and has been delayed due to planning issues.

Having regard to the size of the towns, the Inspectors consider that Council could consider restricting the number of off-licences in respect of standalone bottle stores to the current numbers, particularly in Huntly, Ngaruawahia and Raglan as the density of outlets in these towns is high.

It is not considered that any restrictions should be placed on other types of off-licence where the sale of alcohol is not the principal business being conducted.

## **Maximum trading hours**

### On-Licences and Club Licences

The hours of operation of most on-licence and club licence premises have historically been restricted to a closing time of 1.00 am. Opening hours have been permitted from 7.00 am. A small number of hotel/tavern premises have been granted closing hours of up to 3.00 am. The Franklin policy provides for 3,00am closing at weekends for hotels .and taverns

As noted very few issues arise in respect of the operation of licensed premises in the district.

It is noted that the Sale and Supply of Alcohol (Fees) Regulations 2013 set fees based on risk of the premises. Weightings for hours of operation of premises do not apply until after 2am after which it is recognised that greater alcohol related issues arise.

Chartered clubs open to club members tend to operate in the manner of a tavern and it is considered appropriate that they have similar hours of operation to those permitted for taverns.

The Inspectors have some differences of opinion in respect of the latest closing time in urban areas for tavern/hotel/function centre on licences and chartered club licences. Some consider that an additional hour to 2.00 am during the weekends is reasonable to cater for entertainment needs of the community while others consider 1.00am as being more appropriate due to noise issues and lack of police resources in the early hours in places such as Raglan. Council could consider each of the town areas separately and provide for different hours between each if it was considered appropriate.

The following maximum hours for various types of premises are considered appropriate:

Restaurants	8.00 am - 1.00 am
Function Centres	8.00 am - 1.00 am (Urban commercial zone areas Sunday - Thursday) 8.00 am - 2.00 am (Urban commercial zone areas Friday & Saturday)* 8.00 am - 1.00 am (All other areas)
Caterer's On-Licence	8.00 am - 1.00 am
Taverns	9.00 am - 1.00 am (Urban commercial zone areas Sunday - Thursday) 9.00 am - 2.00 am (Urban commercial zone areas Friday & Saturday)* 9.00 am - 1.00 am (All other areas)

Hotels                                    9.00 am - 1.00 am (Urban commercial zone areas Sunday - Thursday)  
    9.00 am - 2.00 am (Urban commercial zone areas Friday & Saturday)\*  
    9.00 am - 1.00 am (All other areas)  
    At any time on any day to a person residing on the premises

Other on-licences 8.00 am - 1.00 am

Sports/Social Clubs                9.00 am - 1.00 am

Chartered Clubs                    9.00 am - 1.00 am (Urban commercial zone areas Sunday - Thursday)  
    9.00 am - 2.00 am (Urban commercial zone areas Friday & Saturday)\*  
    9.00 am - 1.00 am (All other areas)  
    RSAs from 5.00 am on Anzac Day

\* Not supported by all Inspectors

For outdoor dining areas in a public area it is considered that hours should be restricted to 11.00 pm.

### Off-Licences

In respect of off-licences, closing times have been permitted up to 11.00 pm. In hotels and taverns, maximum hours have been permitted up to the closing time of the on-licence with sales being made across the bar.

As noted very few issues arise in respect of the operation of licensed premises.

It is not considered that across the bar sales should be permitted beyond the normal off-licence maximum trading hours.

It is noted that the Sale and Supply of Alcohol (Fees) Regulations 2013 set fees based on risk of the premises. Weightings for hours of operation of premises do not apply until after 10.00 pm after which it is recognised that greater alcohol related issues arise.

In hotels and premises where alcohol is the principal focus of the business such as bottle stores it is considered that the appropriate earliest opening time is 9.00 am. In grocery stores, supermarkets and other premises where alcohol is complementary or ancillary to the main business it is considered that 7.00 am is an appropriate opening time to allow complementary sale with the main products sold.

It is not considered that maximum trading hours should apply to an off-licence endorsed for an auctioneer. Maximum trading hours do not apply to remote sales off-licences.



The following maximum hours for various types of premises are considered appropriate:

Bottle Stores	9.00 am - 10.00 pm
Hotel/Taverns	9.00 am - 10.00 pm
Grocery Stores/Supermarkets	7.00 am - 10.00 pm
Club Off-Licences	9.00 am - 10.00 pm
Other Off-Licences	7.00 am - 10.00 pm

### Special Licences

Because of the nature of special licences it is not considered appropriate to define maximum trading hours for them. Each application can be considered on its merits by the licensing committee. Most special licence applications have historically been restricted to 1.00am and it would be appropriate to specify this as guidance. However in exceptional circumstances for some particular event it may be appropriate to provide for later hours than these.

It is therefore recommend that guidance is provided rather than specified maximum hours. It is recommended that special licences in respect of premises already subject to an on, off or club licence would only be granted greater hours than provided for in the licence held in exceptional circumstances.

The recommended guideline maximum trading hours for a special licence are 7.00 am - 1.00 am.

### **Discretionary Conditions**

Discretionary conditions may already be applied to licences by the committee. Because they are discretionary, defining such conditions in the policy does not appear to serve any purpose. It may be appropriate to outline the types of condition that may be considered although it is expected that the committee would be aware of their powers.

Examples of potential discretionary conditions could include matters such as requiring clubs to have a manager on duty at specified days and times. Inspectors consider that all chartered clubs that operate in the manner of a tavern should have a condition requiring a manager to be on duty at all times the licence is being operated. Similarly, sports clubs with hours to 1.00 am should be required to have a manager on duty when operating the licence at times when the licence hours permit trade to 1.00 am. Managers could also be required to be appointed and on duty for BYO restaurants as provided in section 37(2) of the Act.

It is also proposed that conditions could provide for restrictions on outside music entertainment after 11.00 pm. This would be on a case by case basis as applicable and is within the scope of the normal licensing process.

The following matters could be detailed as potential discretionary conditions as appropriate to the circumstances:

### **Off licence**

- Stand alone off licences to be designated supervised (mandatory)
- The amount of the frontage of an off licence that can be covered in signage restricted
- Restriction on the number and size of sandwich boards outside premises

### **On Licence/Club Licence**

- Licensed to occupy areas such as footpaths to be seated only
- Provision of security cameras
- Restriction on outside entertainment after 11.00pm
- Manager required to be on duty in clubs

### **Special Licence**

- Containers alcohol served in ie glass/cans/plastic cups
- Maximum number of drinks per serve
- Pricing of drinks
- Security staff
- Alcohol management plan for large scale events

### **One Way Door Restrictions**

There is considerable debate over the effectiveness of one-way door restrictions. It is noted that section 111 of the Act provides for the licensing committee to impose a one way door restriction on a case by case basis if it is considered desirable.

A LAP can specify that a one-way door restriction should be imposed. Care should be exercised in deciding whether or not to define such a restriction and if so to clearly specify the circumstances. The committee can determine to impose a more restrictive one-way door restriction in response to individual circumstances.

Inspectors again have differing opinions as to an appropriate time and application for a one-way door restriction to apply. Some prefer midnight for on-licence and special licences while others prefer 1.00 am if the maximum trading hours permit licences beyond this time. Some also consider that any blanket provision for a one-way door restriction should only apply to on-licences and not to special licences due to the varying nature of special licences where a case by case approach to the individual circumstances can be applied by the licensing committee. An inspector may recommend a restriction when reporting on the application.

## **Appendix C – Community Consultation Survey Results**



## Report: Response Statistics by Category

Category Name: 1-Personal Profile

Overview of Category:

Response field Number and Name:

1.01-Where do you live

Question:

**Where do you live? – Town/suburb/area**

Total number of submitters:46

Submitters for this question

1 - Jeff Myles: Question Comments: Tamahere

2 - Jarred Thomas: Question Comments: Waingaro

3 - Rodger Gallagher: Question Comments: Raglan

10 - Kevin Findsen: Question Comments: Tamahere

12 - Lesley Baker: Question Comments: Te Kauwhata

13 - Barry Weaver: Question Comments: Te Kauwhata

14 - Christine Goodin: Question Comments: Waerenga

16 - Lisette Whitmore: Question Comments: Mangatangi

24 - Murray McGuire: Question Comments: Mangatangi

25 - Christine Hodkinson: Question Comments: Raglan

26 - Anonymous Anonymous: Question Comments: Raglan

27 - Teresa Puriri: Question Comments: Raglan

28 - L.G. Silvester: Question Comments: Raglan

29 - Richard Thomson: Question Comments: Raglan

31 - Paddy Lozell: Question Comments: Pukekawa

32 - Organisation Organisation: Question Comments: North Waikato

33 - Dee Bond: Question Comments: Tuakau/Mere Mere/Pukekohe

34 - Neil Young: Question Comments: Tuakau/Pukekohe

37 - Nick Chester: Question Comments: 33A Glentui Lane, RD12, Hamilton 3293

38 - Toni Grace: Question Comments: Town - Te Kauwhata

39 - susan toogood: Question Comments: Ngaruawahia

42 - Alexander Siebentritt: Question Comments: Tuakau

65 - Bronwyn Watson: Question Comments: Tuakau

67 - Sue Robertson: Question Comments: Tamahere

69 - Evelyn Bryce: Question Comments: Te Kauwhata

73 - Norman Curtis: Question Comments: Raglan

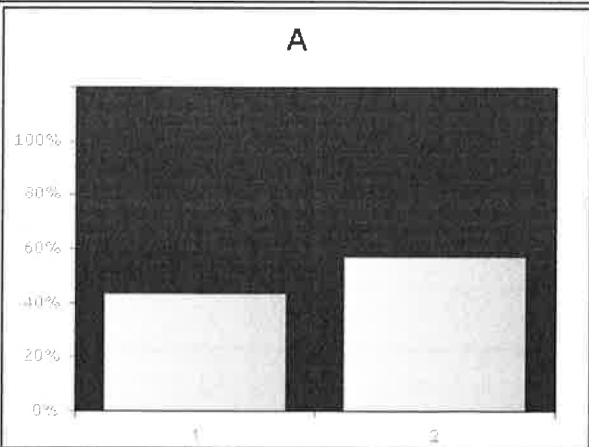
77 - Selina Huhu: Question Comments: Ngaruawahia
78 - Leah Pepperell: Question Comments: Ngaruawahia
79 - None Hinemanuhiri: Question Comments: Ngaruawahia
80 - Polly Martin: Question Comments: Ngaruawahia
82 - anonymous anonymous: Question Comments: town
83 - Anonymous Anonymous: Question Comments: Huntly
84 - Bill Jones: Question Comments: Whitikala
85 - Anonymous Anonymous: Question Comments: Ngaruawahia
86 - Anne Ramsay: Question Comments: Ngaruawahia
87 - Anne Ramsay: Question Comments: Ngaruawahia
88 - Ryessa Fitness: Question Comments: Ngaruawahia
91 - George Maru: Question Comments: Ngaruawahia
92 - Raynees Kunar: Question Comments: Morrinsville
93 - Anonymous Anonymous: Question Comments: Hamilton
94 - Cheryl Sparrow: Question Comments: Pokeno
95 - Anonymous Anonymous: Question Comments: Ngaruawahia
96 - Seonid Horne: Question Comments: Tuakau
97 - Anonymous Anonymous: Question Comments: Tuakau
98 - Charles Grantham: Question Comments: Te Kauwhata
99 - Paul Baithwaite: Question Comments: Tuakau

Response field Number and Name:  
1.02-Urban or Rural

Question:  
Do you live in an urban or rural area?

Total number of submitters:44

	1: Urban		2: Rural	
	No.	%	No.	%
A: Area	19.00	43.18%	25.00	56.82%



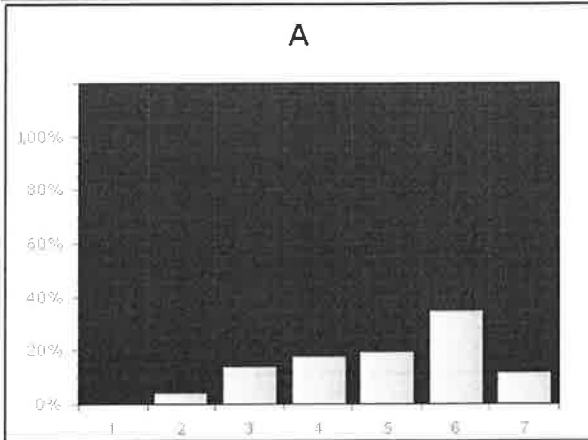
Submitters for this question

Response field Number and Name:  
1.03-Your age

Question:  
Your age?

Total number of submitters:52

	1: Under 18		2: 18 to 25		3: 26 to 35		4: 36 to 45		5: 46 to 55		6: 56 to 65		7: 65 plus	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A: Age	0.00	0.00%	2.00	3.85%	7.00	13.46%	9.00	17.31%	10.00	19.23%	18.00	34.62%	6.00	11.54%



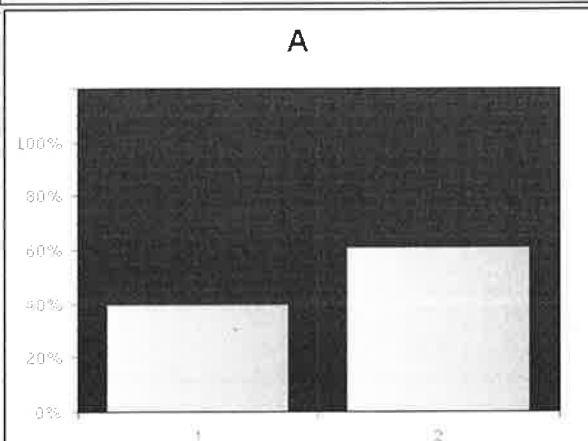
Submitters for this question

Response field Number and Name:  
1.04-Gender

Question:  
Are you:

Total number of submitters:43

	1: Male		2: Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
A: Gender	17.00	39.53%	26.00	60.47%



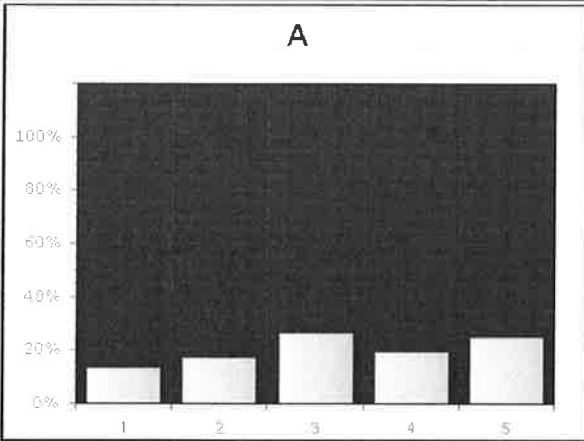
Submitters for this question

Response field Number and Name:  
1.05-How often you drink

Question:  
Your drinking:  
How often do you have a drink containing alcohol?

Total number of submitters:53

	1: Do not drink alcohol		2: Monthly or less		3: Once a week		4: Up to 3 times a week		5: 4 or more times a week	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A: How often	7.00	13.21%	9.00	16.98%	14.00	26.42%	10.00	18.87%	13.00	24.53%



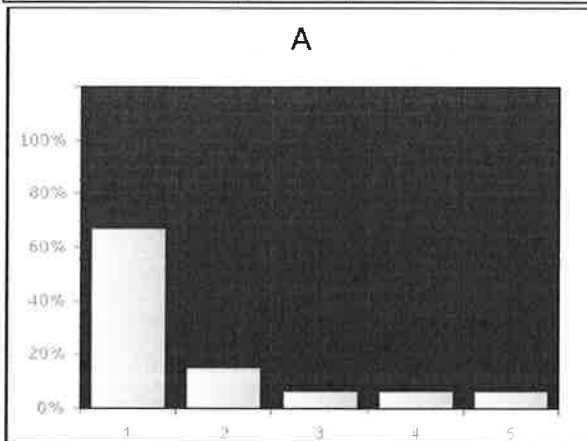
Submitters for this question

Response field Number and Name:  
1.06-How many drinks

Question:  
How many alcoholic drinks do you have on a typical day when you are drinking?

Total number of submitters:48

	1: 1 or 2		2: 3 or 4		3: 5 or 6		4: 7 to 9		5: 10 or more	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A: How many	32.00	66.67%	7.00	14.58%	3.00	6.25%	3.00	6.25%	3.00	6.25%



Submitters for this question

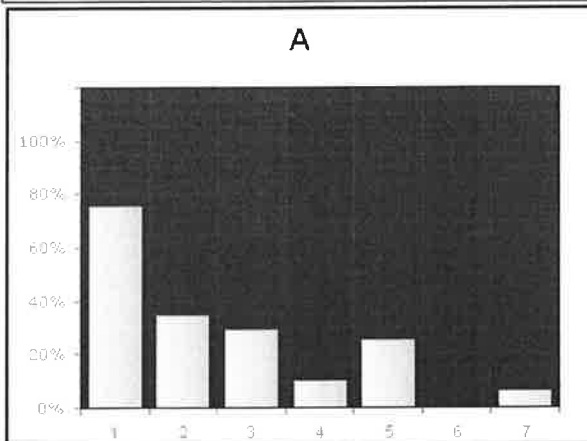


Response field Number and Name:  
1.07-Where do you drink

Question:  
If you drink, where do you drink most often in the Waikato district (select all that apply)

Total number of submitters:52

	1: At home		2: At a friend's place		3: At a pub/club		4: At a sports club		5: At a restaurant/cafe		6: In a park or other public space		7: Other (please specify)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A: Where most	39.00	75.00%	18.00	34.62%	15.00	28.85%	5.00	9.62%	13.00	25.00%	0.00	0.00%	3.00	5.77%



Submitters for this question

- 10 - Kevin Findsen:
- 15 - Jenny Kelly: Maybe at a Festival or picnic.
- 25 - Christine Hodkinson:
- 26 - Anonymous Anonymous:
- 28 - L.G. Silvester:
- 29 - Richard Thomson:
- 30 - Anonymous Anonymous:
- 31 - Paddy Lozell:
- 32 - Organisation Organisation:
- 33 - Dee Bond:
- 34 - Neil Young: Tuakau Hotel
- 65 - Bronwyn Watson: at the beach
- 66 - Gail Jones: twice a year at home
- 67 - Sue Robertson:
- 69 - Evelyn Bryce:
- 73 - Norman Curtis:
- 77 - Selina Huhu:
- 78 - Leah Pepperell:
- 79 - None Hinemanuhiri:
- 80 - Polly Martin:
- 82 - anonymous anonymous:
- 83 - Anonymous Anonymous:
- 84 - Bill Jones:
- 85 - Anonymous Anonymous:
- 86 - Anne Ramsay:
- 87 - Anne Ramsay:
- 88 - Ryessa Fitness:
- 91 - George Maru:
- 92 - Raynees Kunar:
- 93 - Anonymous Anonymous:
- 94 - Cheryl Sparrow:
- 95 - Anonymous Anonymous:
- 96 - Seonid Horne:
- 97 - Anonymous Anonymous:
- 98 - Charles Grantham:
- 99 - Paul Baithwaite:

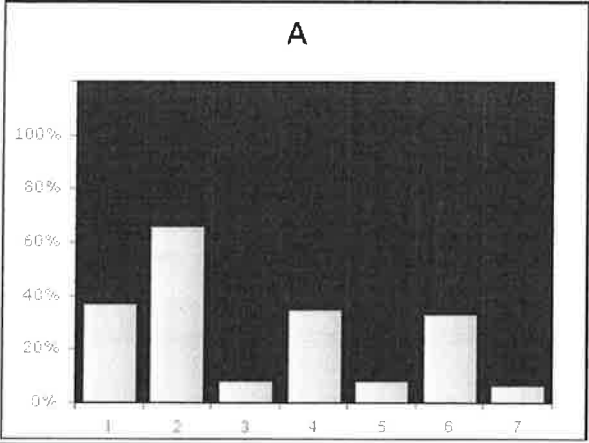
Response field Number and Name:  
1.08-Type of licensed premises

Question:  
What type of licensed premises do you use most? (tick more than one if required)

Total number of submitters:52

	1: Bottle store		2: Supermarket		3: Grocery store		4: A pub/club		5: Sports club		6: Cafe/restaurant		7: Other (please specify)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%

A: Licensed premises	19.00	36.54%	34.00	65.38%	4.00	7.69%	18.00	34.62%	4.00	7.69%	17.00	32.69%	3.00	5.77%
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**Submitters for this question**

- 1 - Jeff Myles: Usually buy my alcohol from the supermarket and occasionally have a drink at pubs or restaurant
- 3 - Rodger Gallagher: Raglan Old School Arts Centre
- 10 - Kevin Findsen:
- 25 - Christine Hodkinson: internet
- 26 - Anonymous Anonymous:
- 28 - L.G. Silvester:
- 29 - Richard Thomson:
- 30 - Anonymous Anonymous:
- 31 - Paddy Lozell:
- 32 - Organisation Organisation:
- 33 - Dee Bond:
- 34 - Neil Young:
- 65 - Bronwyn Watson:
- 67 - Sue Robertson:
- 69 - Evelyn Bryce:
- 73 - Norman Curtis:
- 77 - Selina Huhu:
- 78 - Leah Pepperell:
- 79 - None Hinemanuhiri:
- 82 - anonymous anonymous:
- 83 - Anonymous Anonymous:
- 84 - Bill Jones:
- 85 - Anonymous Anonymous:
- 86 - Anne Ramsay:
- 87 - Anne Ramsay:
- 88 - Ryessa Fitness:
- 90 - Peter Tuteao:
- 91 - George Maru:
- 92 - Raynees Kunar:
- 93 - Anonymous Anonymous:
- 94 - Cheryl Sparrow:
- 95 - Anonymous Anonymous:
- 96 - Seonid Horne:
- 97 - Anonymous Anonymous:
- 98 - Charles Grantham:
- 99 - Paul Baithwaite:

Category Name: 2-Number of places that sell alcohol

Overview of Category:

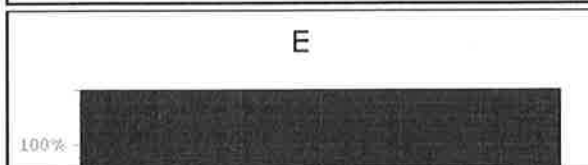
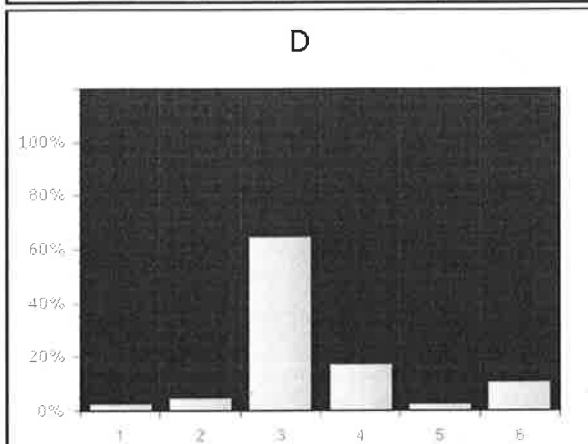
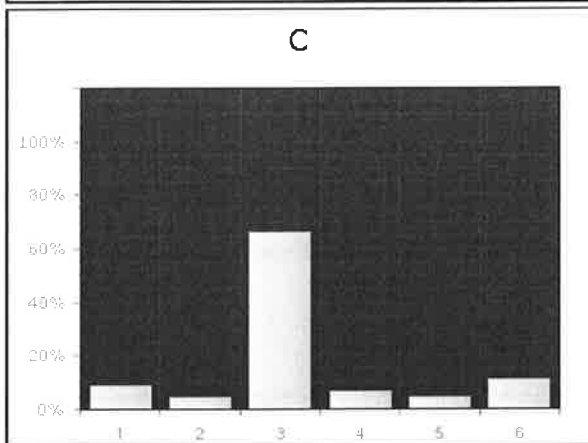
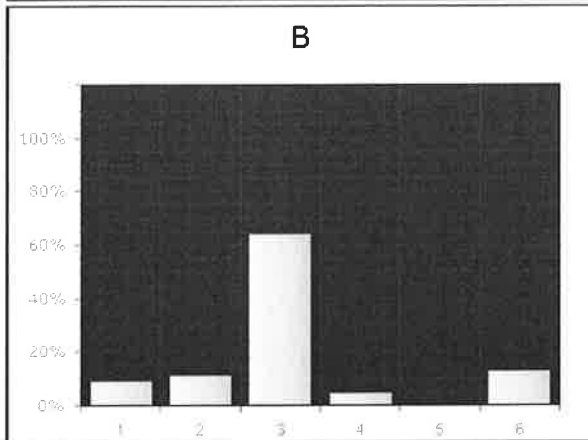
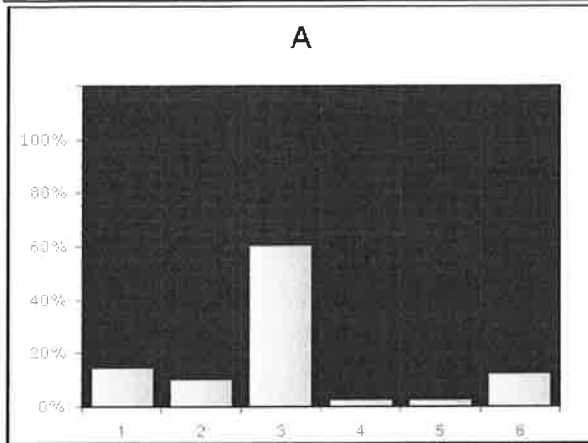
Response field Number and Name:  
2.1-Town or area

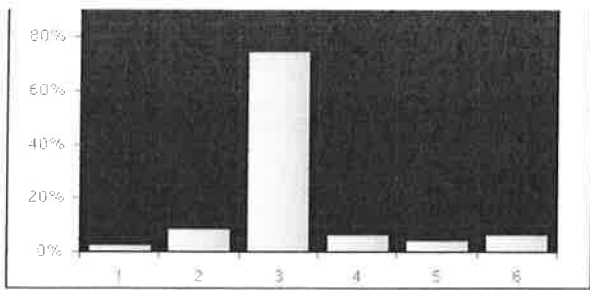
Question:  
**In your town or area, what are your thoughts on the number of licensed premises:**

Total number of submitters:54

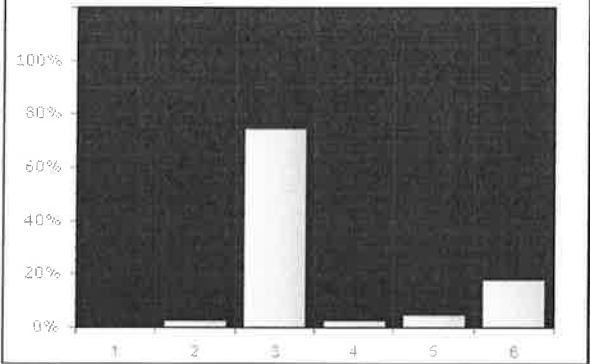
	1: Far too many		2: Too many		3: About right		4: Too few		5: Far too few		6: Don't know	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A: Bottle store	7.00	14.00%	5.00	10.00%	30.00	60.00%	1.00	2.00%	1.00	2.00%	6.00	12.00%
B: Licensed grocery store	4.00	8.51%	5.00	10.64%	30.00	63.83%	2.00	4.26%	0.00	0.00%	6.00	12.77%
C: Licensed supermarkets	4.00	8.51%	2.00	4.26%	31.00	65.96%	3.00	6.38%	2.00	4.26%	5.00	10.64%
D: Licensed restaurants/cafes	1.00	2.08%	2.00	4.17%	31.00	64.58%	8.00	16.67%	1.00	2.08%	5.00	10.42%

<b>E: Hotels, taverns, bars, nightclubs</b>	1.00	2.00%	4.00	8.00%	37.00	74.00%	3.00	6.00%	2.00	4.00%	3.00	6.00%
<b>F: Licensed clubs (e.g. RSA, Cosmopolitan, Workingmen's)</b>	0.00	0.00%	1.00	2.17%	34.00	73.91%	1.00	2.17%	2.00	4.35%	8.00	17.39%
<b>G: Licensed sports clubs</b>	1.00	2.04%	5.00	10.20%	28.00	57.14%	3.00	6.12%	2.00	4.08%	10.00	20.41%

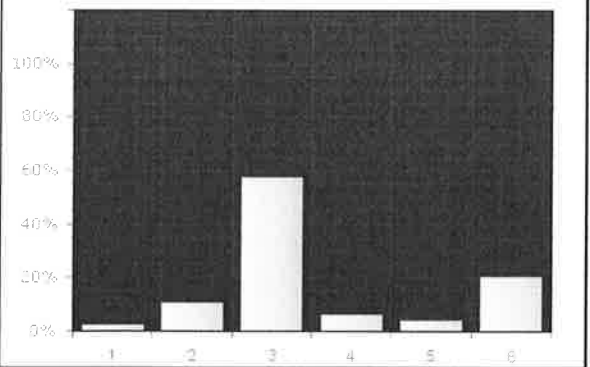




F



G



Submitters for this question

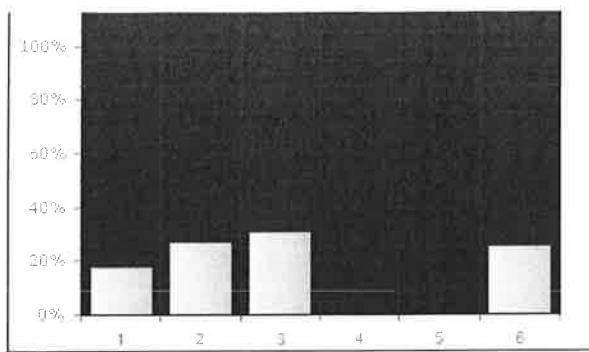
Response field Number and Name:  
2.2-Waikato district

Question:  
In terms of the *Waikato District* as a whole, what are your thoughts on the number of licensed premises?

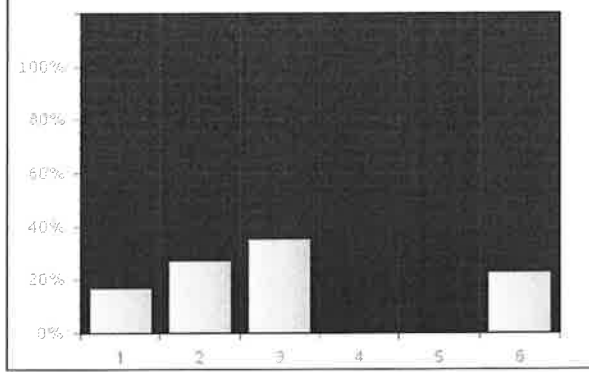
Total number of submitters:53

	1: Far too many		2: Too many		3: About right		4: Too few		5: Far too few		6: Don't know	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A: Bottle stores	9.00	17.31%	14.00	26.92%	16.00	30.77%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	13.00	25.00%
B: Licensed grocery stores	8.00	16.33%	13.00	26.53%	17.00	34.69%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	11.00	22.45%
C: Licensed supermarkets	6.00	12.00%	5.00	10.00%	28.00	56.00%	1.00	2.00%	0.00	0.00%	10.00	20.00%
D: Licensed restaurants/ cafes	3.00	6.12%	6.00	12.24%	26.00	53.06%	4.00	8.16%	1.00	2.04%	9.00	18.37%
E: Hotels, taverns, bars, nightclubs	3.00	6.00%	10.00	20.00%	22.00	44.00%	4.00	8.00%	0.00	0.00%	11.00	22.00%
F: Licensed clubs (e.g. RSA, Cosmopolitan, Workingmen's)	0.00	0.00%	2.00	4.17%	31.00	64.58%	2.00	4.17%	0.00	0.00%	13.00	27.08%
G: Licensed sports clubs	4.00	8.00%	6.00	12.00%	24.00	48.00%	2.00	4.00%	0.00	0.00%	14.00	28.00%

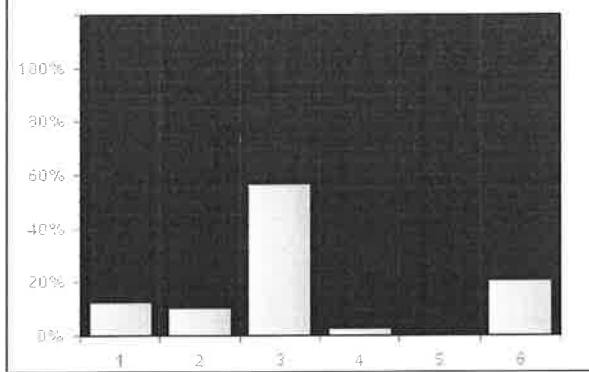
A



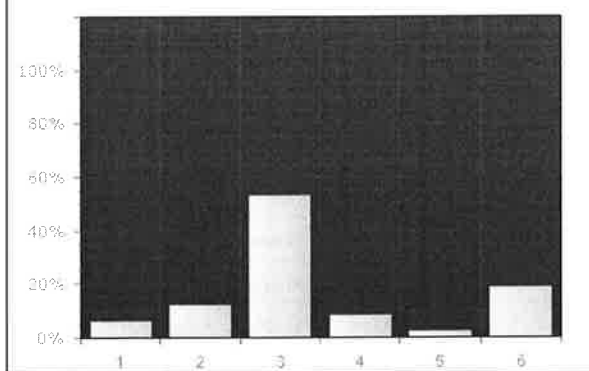
**B**



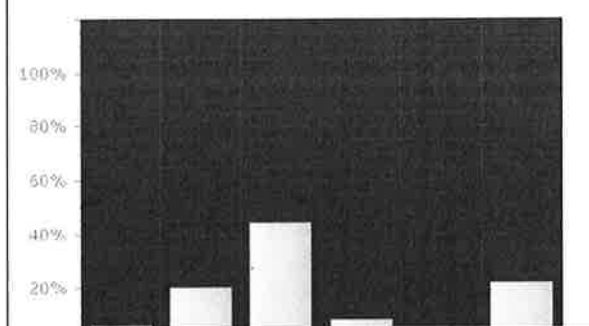
**C**

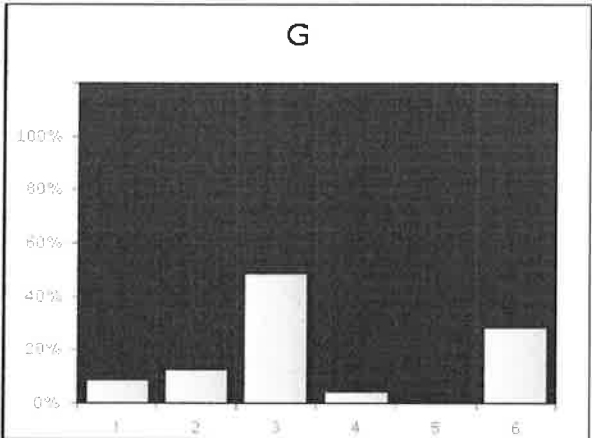
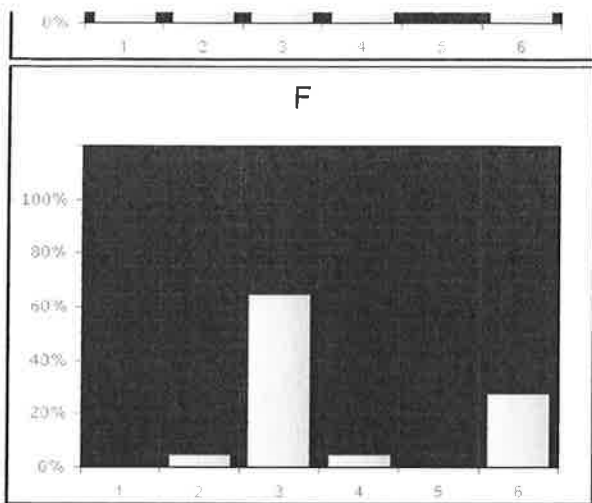


**D**



**E**





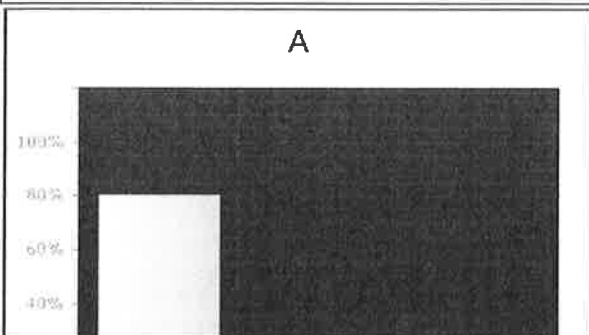
Submitters for this question

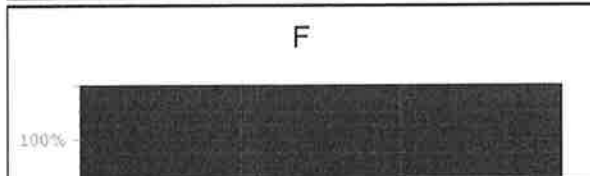
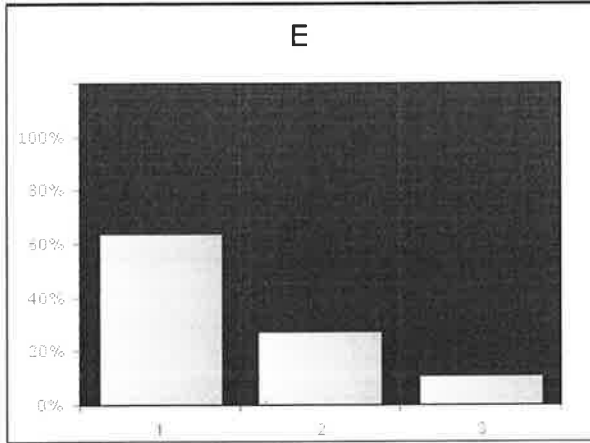
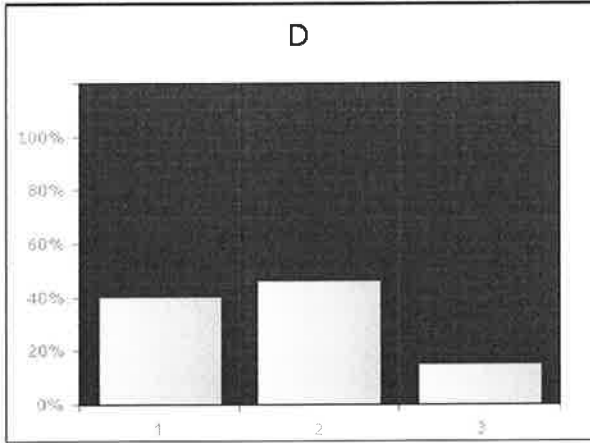
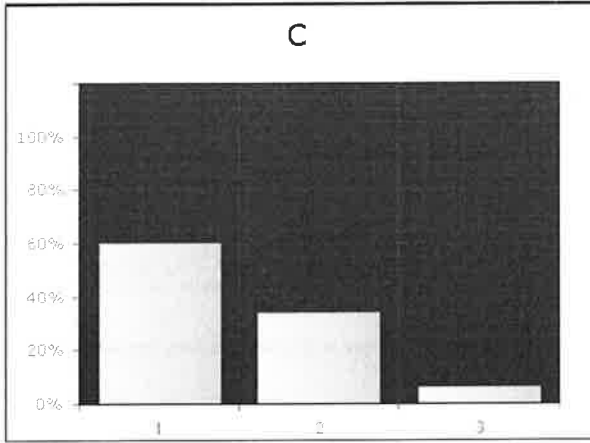
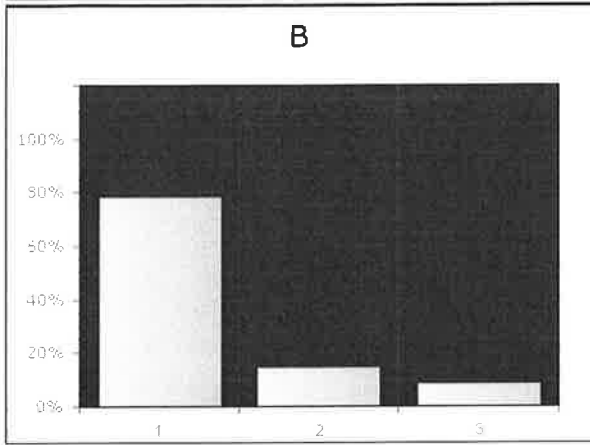
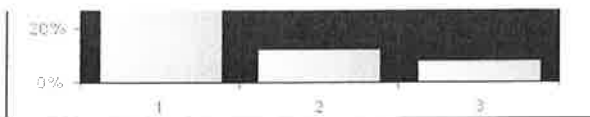
Response field Number and Name:  
2.3-Number of licensed premises

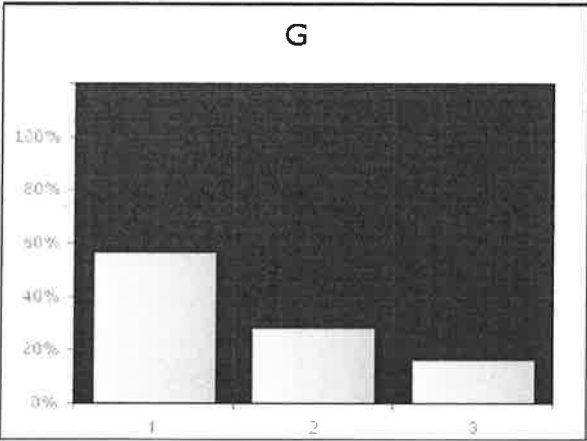
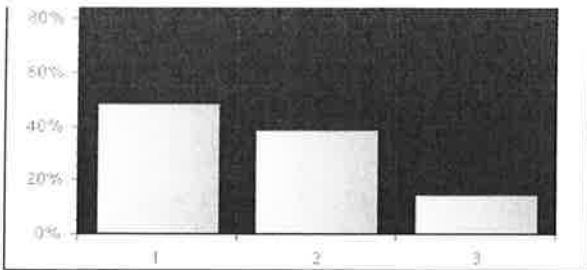
Question:  
Do you think council policy should restrict the number of licensed premises?

Total number of submitters:53

	1: Yes		2: No		3: Don't know	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A: Bottle stores	41.00	80.39%	6.00	11.76%	4.00	7.84%
B: Licensed grocery stores	39.00	78.00%	7.00	14.00%	4.00	8.00%
C: Licensed supermarkets	30.00	60.00%	17.00	34.00%	3.00	6.00%
D: Licensed restaurants/ cafes	19.00	39.58%	22.00	45.83%	7.00	14.58%
E: Hotels, taverns, bars, nightclubs	31.00	63.27%	13.00	26.53%	5.00	10.20%
F: Licensed clubs (e.g. RSA, Cosmopolitan, Workingmen's)	24.00	48.00%	19.00	38.00%	7.00	14.00%
G: Licensed sports clubs	28.00	56.00%	14.00	28.00%	8.00	16.00%







**Submitters for this question**

- 10 - Kevin Findsen: To avoid general over provision as now current
- 11 - Emily Kerr: If Waikato District does not lower the amount of bottle stores / licensed premises, it should cap the number of off-licenses to the current level. This should only be allowed to increase if and when the adult population of Huntly / Waikato District increases by the current ratio of off-licenses to population over 18 years. For example if its currently 1 per 3,500 people, then a new license application will be considered when the total population (over 18years) increase by 3,500 people.
- 12 - Lesley Baker: why licence a sports club, defeats going there
- 15 - Jenny Kelly: For the growing number of negative health and welfare issues relating to alcohol abuse the current drinking culture needs to be curbed. Restricting the number of purchase points is a good starting point.
- 25 - Christine Hodkinson:
- 26 - Anonymous Anonymous:
- 27 - Teresa Puriri:
- 28 - L.G. Silvester:
- 29 - Richard Thomson:
- 30 - Anonymous Anonymous:
- 31 - Paddy Lozell:
- 32 - Organisation Organisation:
- 33 - Dee Bond: Liquor should not be sold from supermarkets or grocery stores (except rural "General stores"). Clubs should have the same on-licence restrictions as other on licences
- 42 - Alexander Siebentritt: I strongly believe that an educational scheme with the aim of changing drinking habits is more successful and longer lasting in order to achieve a safer community! This may take longer but most likely will help avoiding many alcohol related problems. Restricting the supply of liquor as suggested will most likely lead to more issues such as drink driving as people have to travel greater distances in order to get alcohol. Help is needed in form of education rather than restriction. Restrictions provoke when used excessively!
- 65 - Bronwyn Watson:
- 66 - Gail Jones:
- 67 - Sue Robertson:
- 68 - Emma Harris: see attached letter
- 69 - Evelyn Bryce:
- 73 - Norman Curtis:
- 77 - Selina Huhu:
- 78 - Leah Pepperell:
- 79 - None Hinemanuhiri:
- 82 - anonymous anonymous:
- 83 - Anonymous Anonymous:
- 84 - Bill Jones: Restrict the number of outlets (bottle stores) within say 2 kms of each other or farther
- 85 - Anonymous Anonymous:
- 86 - Anne Ramsay:
- 87 - Anne Ramsay:
- 88 - Ryessa Fitness:
- 90 - Peter Tuteao: Smaller numbers drink out these days, too many outlets. Perhaps fewer patrons-less drinking/outlets survive.
- 91 - George Maru:
- 92 - Raynees Kunar:
- 94 - Cheryl Sparrow: As long as the above play the rules
- 95 - Anonymous Anonymous:
- 96 - Seonid Horne:
- 97 - Anonymous Anonymous:
- 98 - Charles Grantham:
- 99 - Paul Baithwaite: Clubs and sports clubs do not control the sales at liquor to patron a lot of the time they are volentives

Category Name: 3-Location of places that sell alcohol

Overview of Category:

Response field Number and Name:  
3.01-Proximity to other facilities

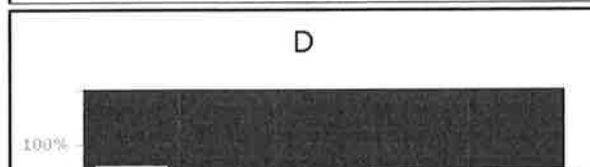
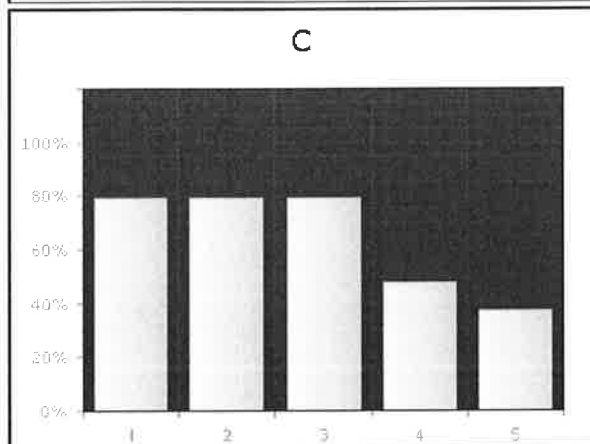
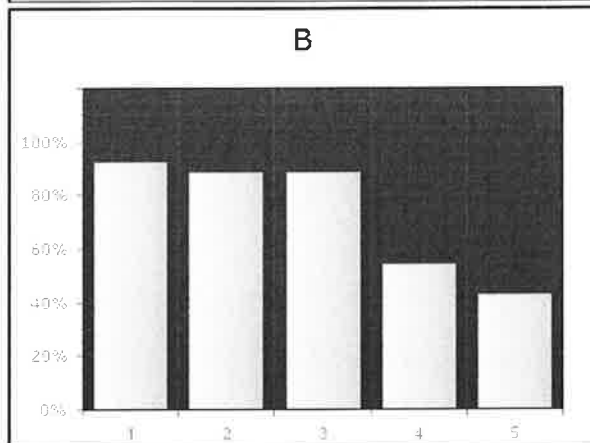
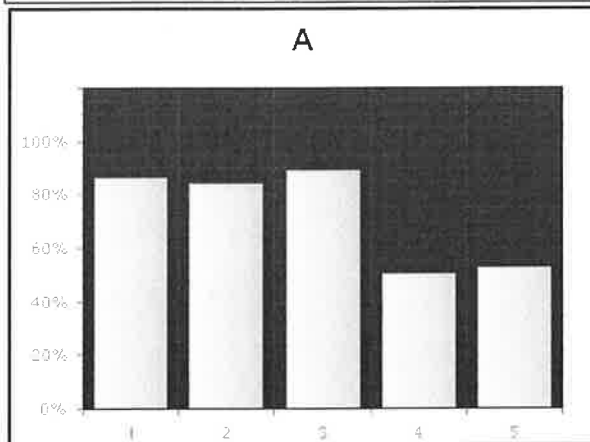


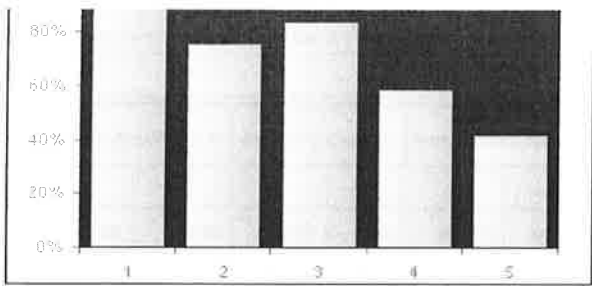
**Question:**

Do you think licensed premises should be restricted from operating near any of the following facilities or premises? (select all that you think should be restricted)

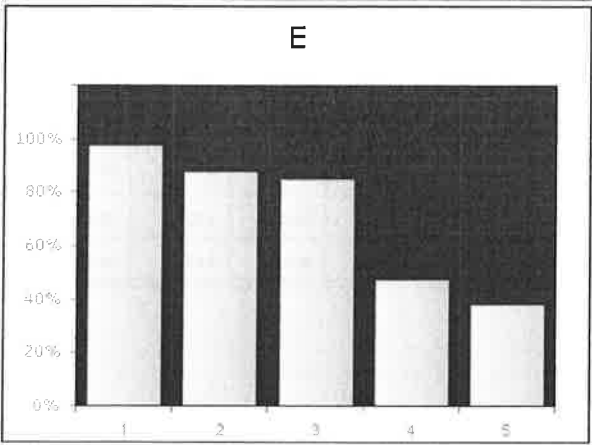
Total number of submitters:44

	1: Kindergarten/ early childhood centre		2: Primary school		3: Secondary school		4: Place of worhsip		5: Community hall/ centre	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>A: Bottle store</b>	38.00	86.36%	37.00	84.09%	39.00	88.64%	22.00	50.00%	23.00	52.27%
<b>B: Grocery store</b>	24.00	92.31%	23.00	88.46%	23.00	88.46%	14.00	53.85%	11.00	42.31%
<b>C: Supermarket</b>	15.00	78.95%	15.00	78.95%	15.00	78.95%	9.00	47.37%	7.00	36.84%
<b>D: Cafe or restaurant</b>	11.00	91.67%	9.00	75.00%	10.00	83.33%	7.00	58.33%	5.00	41.67%
<b>E: Hotel/tavern/pub</b>	31.00	96.88%	28.00	87.50%	27.00	84.38%	15.00	46.88%	12.00	37.50%
<b>F: Clubs (RSA, Workingmen's etc)</b>	20.00	95.24%	17.00	80.95%	17.00	80.95%	11.00	52.38%	8.00	38.10%
<b>G: Sports club</b>	15.00	83.33%	11.00	61.11%	12.00	66.67%	7.00	38.89%	7.00	38.89%
<b>H: Function centre</b>	11.00	78.57%	11.00	78.57%	11.00	78.57%	9.00	64.29%	7.00	50.00%

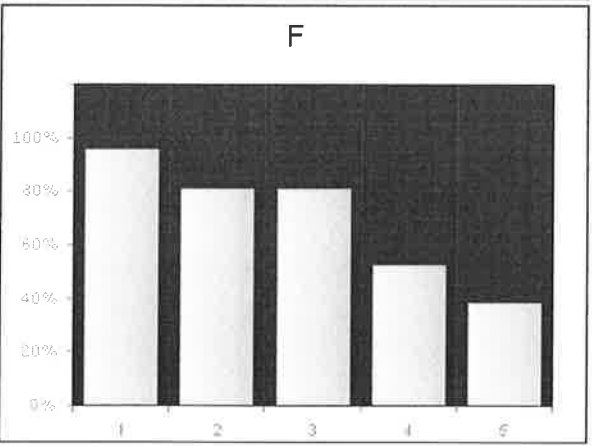




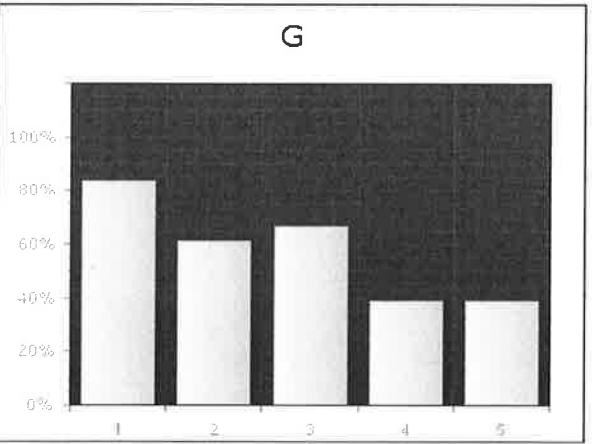
**E**



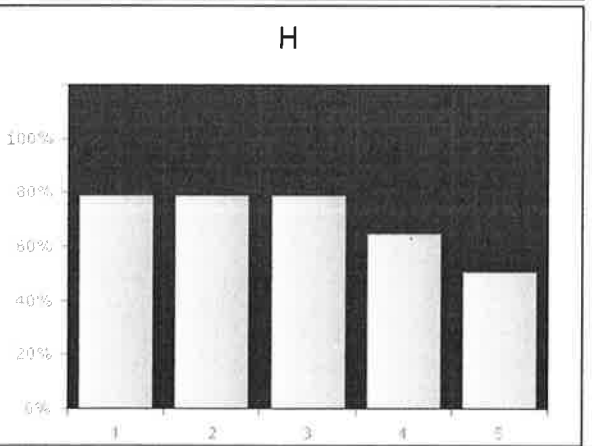
**F**



**G**



**H**



Submitters for this question

Response field Number and Name:

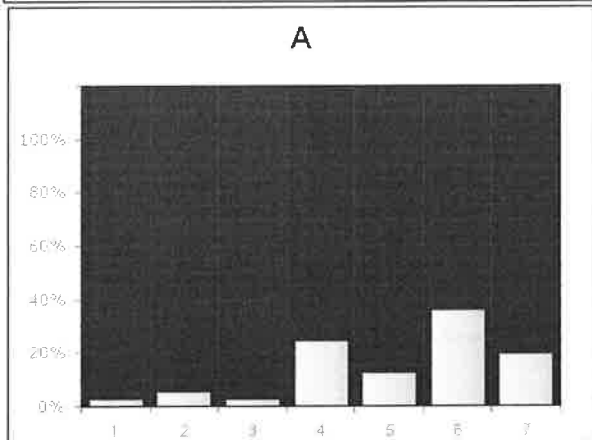
3.02-Minimum distance

Question:

If "yes" to any of the above what minimum distance should licensed premises be from these facilities?

Total number of submitters:43

	1: 50m		2: 100m		3: 200m		4: 300m		5: 400m		6: 500m		7: Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A: Distance from facilities	1.00	2.38%	2.00	4.76%	1.00	2.38%	10.00	23.81%	5.00	11.90%	15.00	35.71%	8.00	19.05%



Submitters for this question

10 - Kevin Findsen:

25 - Christine Hodkinson:

26 - Anonymous Anonymous:

27 - Teresa Puriri:

29 - Richard Thomson:

31 - Paddy Lozell:

32 - Organisation Organisation:

37 - Nick Chester: Needs to be a practical difference. The object of the act is not to drive bars and bottle shops out of town completely but to reduce teh level of harm as a result of alcohol consumption. Bottle shops next door to schools are not desirable but the harm further away can be harder to quantify. If this is a way of reducing children's exposure to alcohol, this would be managed much more effectively through restricting visual impact (advertising) of stores.

38 - Toni Grace: In the case of bottle stores and hotels/taverns/pubs these types of licensed premises should be located as far as practically possible from kindergartens/early childhood centres, primary and secondary schools, places of worship and community centres/halls.

40 - Anonymous Submitter: about 1km

65 - Bronwyn Watson:

67 - Sue Robertson:

69 - Evelyn Bryce:

73 - Norman Curtis:

77 - Selina Huhu:

78 - Leah Pepperell:

79 - None Hinemanuhiri:

83 - Anonymous Anonymous: not in the same area

84 - Bill Jones:

85 - Anonymous Anonymous:

86 - Anne Ramsay:

87 - Anne Ramsay:

90 - Peter Tuteao:

91 - George Maru:

92 - Raynees Kunar:

94 - Cheryl Sparrow:

95 - Anonymous Anonymous: 1 km

96 - Seonid Horne: 1.5kms

98 - Charles Grantham: 10 kms

99 - Paul Baithwaite:

Response field Number and Name:

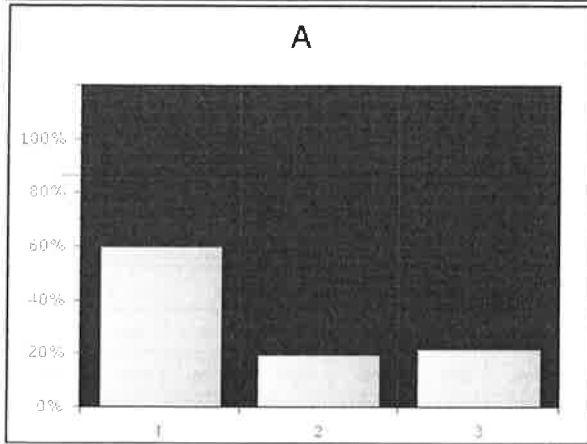
3.03-Distance between off-licence premises

Question:

Should there be a minimum distance between off-licence premises?

Total number of submitters:52

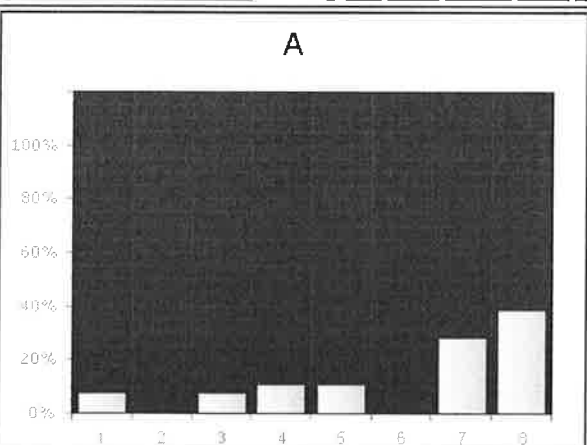
	1: Yes		2: No		3: Don't know	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A: Minimum distance between off licence?	31.00	59.62%	10.00	19.23%	11.00	21.15%



<b>Submitters for this question</b>

<b>Response field Number and Name:</b> 3.04-Minimum distance between off-licences
<b>Question:</b> <b>If "yes" what minimum distance should they be separated by?</b>
<b>Total number of submitters:</b> 31

	1: 100m		2: 200m		3: 300m		4: 400m		5: 500m		6: 750m		7: 1000m		8: Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A: Distance separated by	2.00	6.90%	0.00	0.00%	2.00	6.90%	3.00	10.34%	3.00	10.34%	0.00	0.00%	8.00	27.59%	11.00	37.93%



<b>Submitters for this question</b>
<p>1 - Jeff Myles: I think that a minimum distance will counter the potential of clustering or over concentration of off-license premises.</p> <p>10 - Kevin Findsen:</p> <p>12 - Lesley Baker: at least 10K</p> <p>14 - Christine Goodin: 10 kms</p> <p>24 - Murray McGuire: Depends on population density</p> <p>25 - Christine Hodgkinson: 400m-500m</p> <p>28 - L.G. Silvester:</p> <p>29 - Richard Thomson:</p> <p>32 - Organisation Organisation:</p> <p>37 - Nick Chester: Large numbers of off licences close together drives prices down so dealing with density is incredibly important.</p> <p>38 - Toni Grace: Minimum distance should only apply if the town is large enough to warrant having multiple off-license premises especially if they are of the same type, eg bottle stores - these should be the maximum distance apart.</p> <p>40 - Anonymous Submitter: 3-5km</p> <p>65 - Bronwyn Watson:</p> <p>67 - Sue Robertson: a long way to small towns even need off licences</p> <p>69 - Evelyn Bryce:</p> <p>79 - None Hinemanuhiri:</p> <p>82 - anonymous anonymous:</p> <p>83 - Anonymous Anonymous: one per area</p> <p>84 - Bill Jones:</p>

91 - George Maru:  
 92 - Raynees Kunar:  
 96 - Seonid Horne: 1.5kms  
 98 - Charles Grantham: 10 km  
 99 - Paul Baithwaite:

Response field Number and Name:  
 3.05-Location of licensed premises

Question:

**Any comments on where licensed premises should not be located (eg any other types of facilities that licensed premises should be restricted from locating near and the type of licensed premises this should apply to):**

Total number of submitters:12

Submitters for this question

- 1 - Jeff Myles: Question Comments: Perhaps some consideration to have a minimum distance from cemeteries or memorial grounds to mitigate the potential for drunken loitering in these public spaces.
- 10 - Kevin Findsen: Question Comments: Bottle store and licensed grocery store relative to schools and child care facilities.
- 11 - Emily Kerr: Question Comments: Anywhere where children and young people frequent. For example skate parks, and playgrounds.
- 12 - Lesley Baker: Question Comments: Parks, recreational outdoor areas
- 13 - Barry Weaver: Question Comments: where gathering of people outside the premises could cause discomfort to nearby premises
- 14 - Christine Goodin: Question Comments: Limit per head population
- 28 - L.G. Silvester: Question Comments: Liscensed premises should not be placed next to dairys, grocery community centres, video stores
- 40 - Anonymous Submitter: Question Comments: Residential area, Schooling area, Worship area and too near to another off license store
- 42 - Alexander Siebentritt: Question Comments: I do not think there should be a restriction as to where and how many licensed premises should be located, There are natural limitations for businesses .e.g., A small town of 1000 people is unlikely to provide enough revenue to sustain 20 licensed premises successfully.....
- 66 - Gail Jones: Question Comments: only a few on each area not on every corner
- 78 - Leah Pepperell: Question Comments: Anywhere where there's children parks etc
- 83 - Anonymous Anonymous: Question Comments: they should not be in the area of the any pre schools or schools

Category Name: 4-Opening hours

Overview of Category:

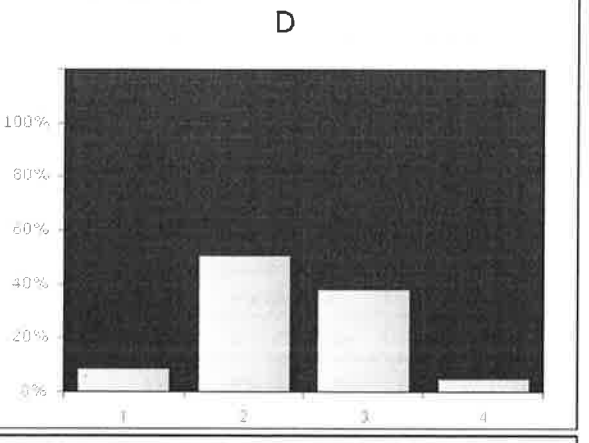
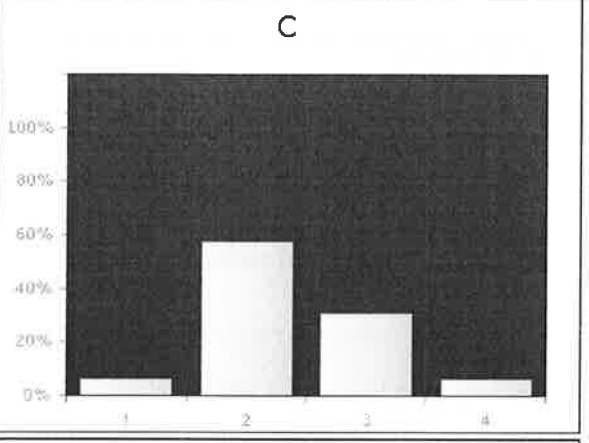
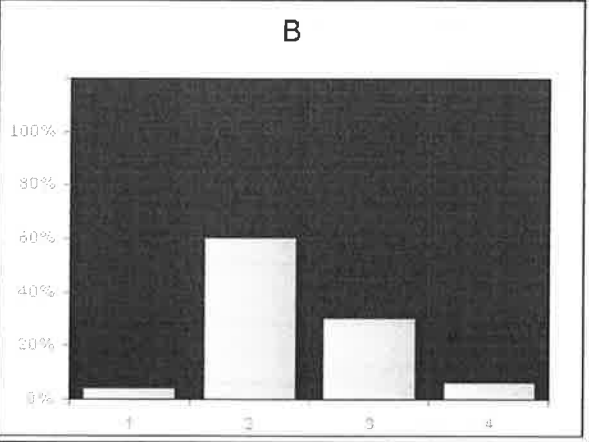
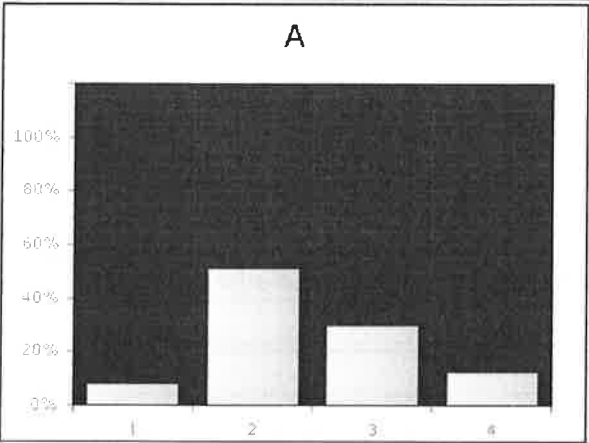
Response field Number and Name:  
 4.01-Opening hours for original Waikato District

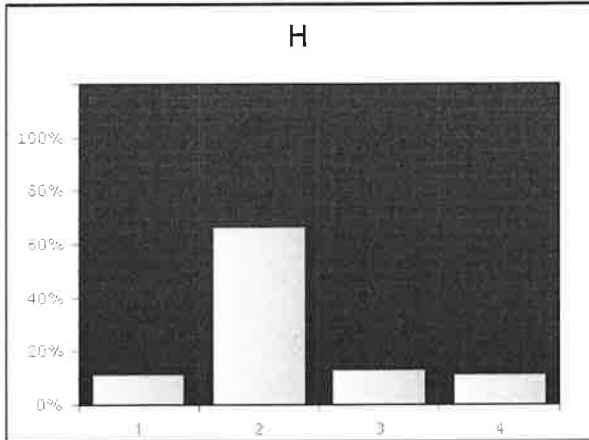
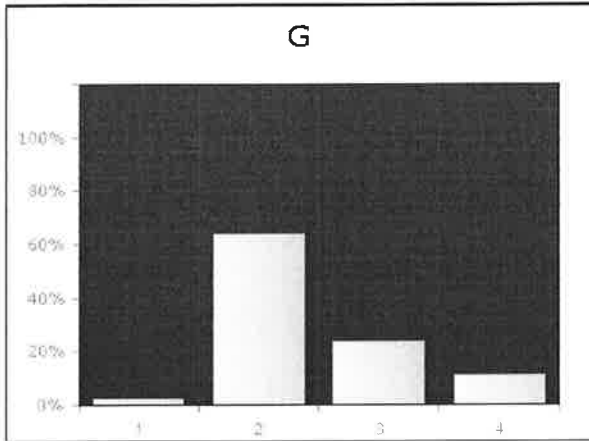
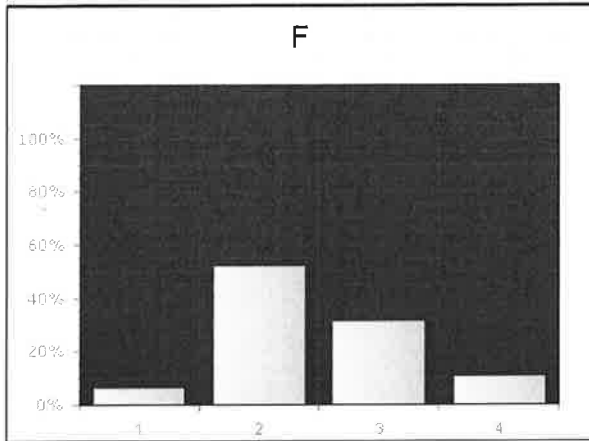
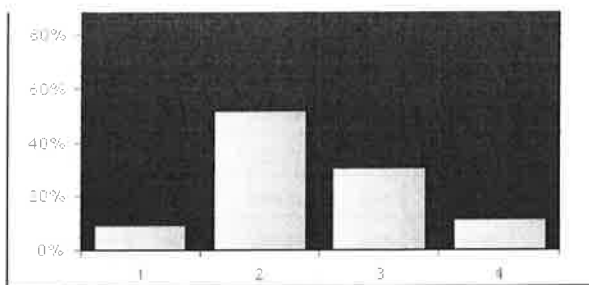
Question:  
 Do you believe the above hours for the *orginal Waikato District* are:

Total number of submitters:51

	1: Too restrictive		2: About right		3: Too lenient		4: Don't know	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A: Hotels and taverns	4.00	7.84%	26.00	50.98%	15.00	29.41%	6.00	11.76%
B: Cafes and restaurants	2.00	4.00%	30.00	60.00%	15.00	30.00%	3.00	6.00%
C: Function centres	3.00	6.12%	28.00	57.14%	15.00	30.61%	3.00	6.12%
D: Supermarkets, grocery stores	4.00	8.33%	24.00	50.00%	18.00	37.50%	2.00	4.17%
E: Off licences in taverns/ hotels	4.00	8.51%	24.00	51.06%	14.00	29.79%	5.00	10.64%

F: Club licences (RSA, Workingmen's etc)	3.00	6.25%	25.00	52.08%	15.00	31.25%	5.00	10.42%
G: Sports clubs	1.00	2.13%	30.00	63.83%	11.00	23.40%	5.00	10.64%
H: Special licences	5.00	10.64%	31.00	65.96%	6.00	12.77%	5.00	10.64%



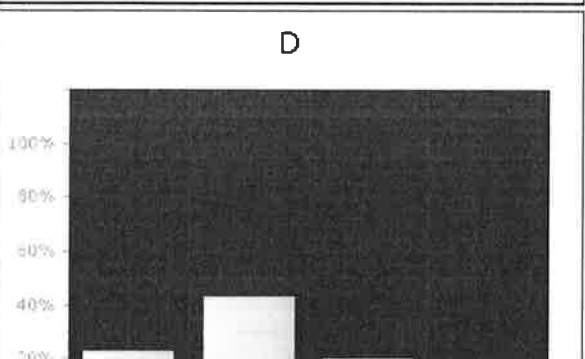
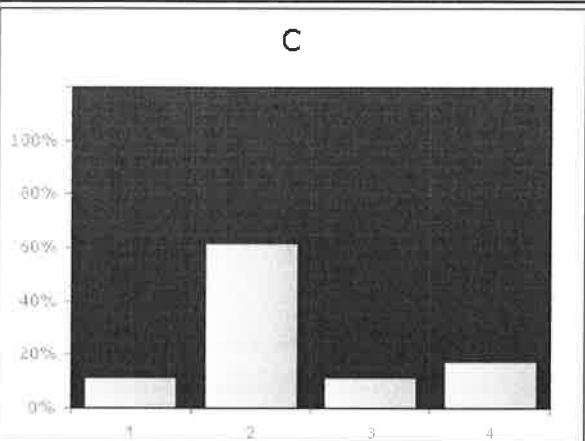
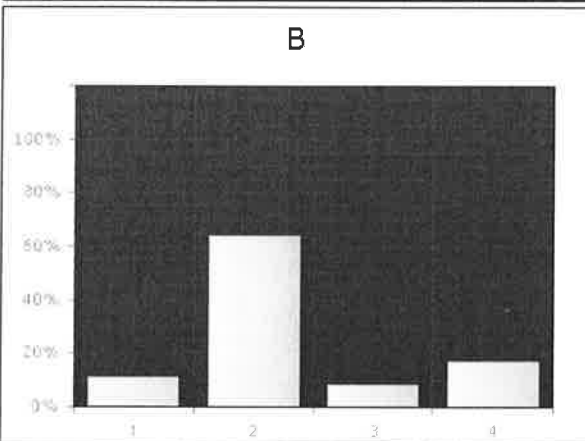
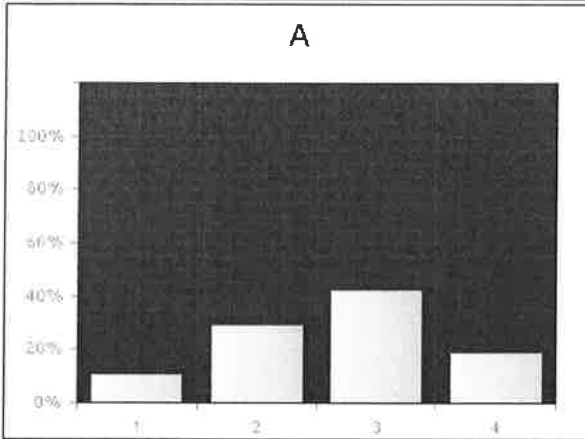


**Submitters for this question**

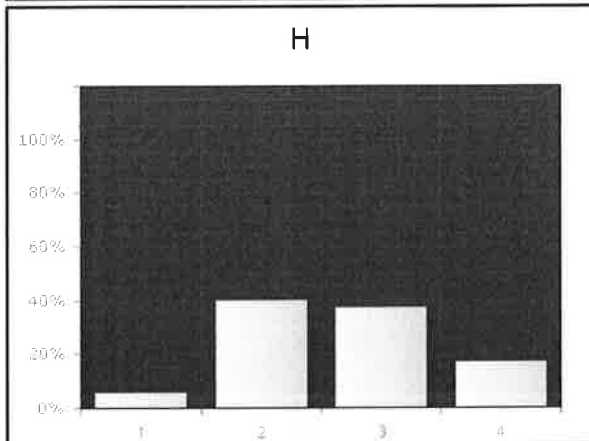
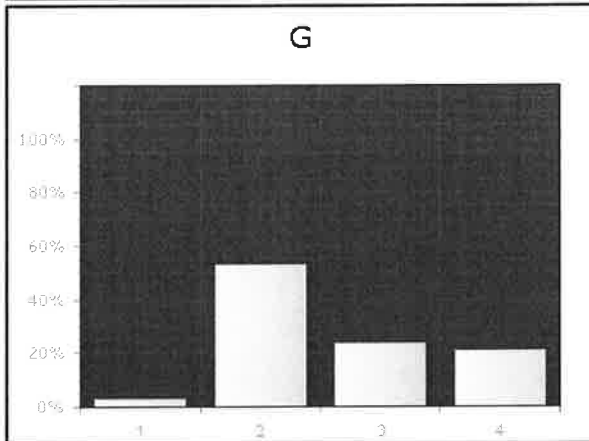
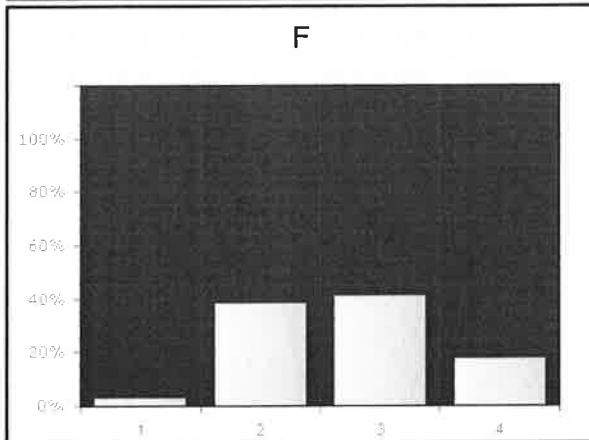
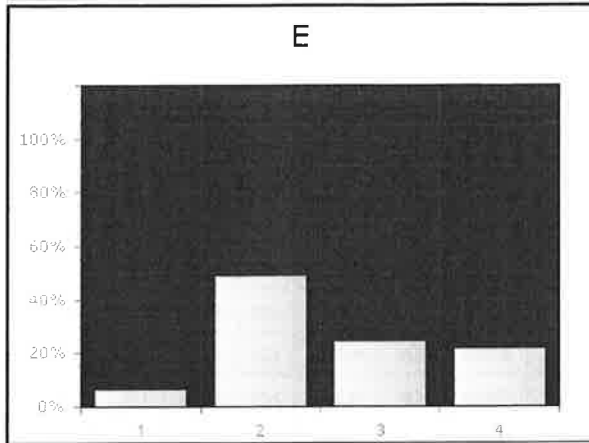
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<b>Response field Number and Name:</b> 4.02-Opening hours for ex Franklin District				
<b>Question:</b> Do you believe the above hours for the <i>Ex Franklin District</i> are:				
<b>Total number of submitters:</b> 38				
	1: Too restrictive	2: About right	3: Too lenient	4: Don't know

	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>A: Hotels and taverns</b>	4.00	10.53%	11.00	28.95%	16.00	42.11%	7.00	18.42%
<b>B: Cafes and restaurants</b>	4.00	11.11%	23.00	63.89%	3.00	8.33%	6.00	16.67%
<b>C: Function centres</b>	4.00	11.11%	22.00	61.11%	4.00	11.11%	6.00	16.67%
<b>D: Supermarkets, grocery stores</b>	8.00	22.86%	15.00	42.86%	7.00	20.00%	5.00	14.29%
<b>E: Off licences in taverns/ hotels</b>	2.00	6.06%	16.00	48.48%	8.00	24.24%	7.00	21.21%
<b>F: Club licence (RSA, Workingmen's etc)</b>	1.00	2.94%	13.00	38.24%	14.00	41.18%	6.00	17.65%
<b>G: Sports clubs</b>	1.00	2.94%	18.00	52.94%	8.00	23.53%	7.00	20.59%
<b>H: Special licences</b>	2.00	5.71%	14.00	40.00%	13.00	37.14%	6.00	17.14%







**Submitters for this question**

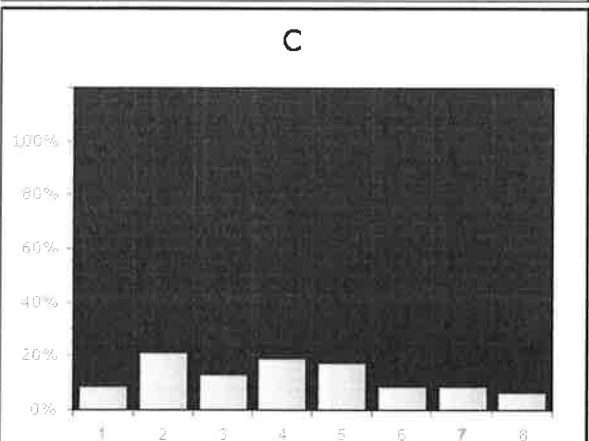
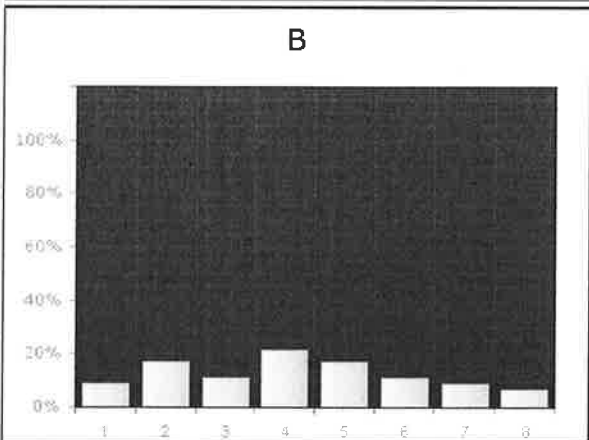
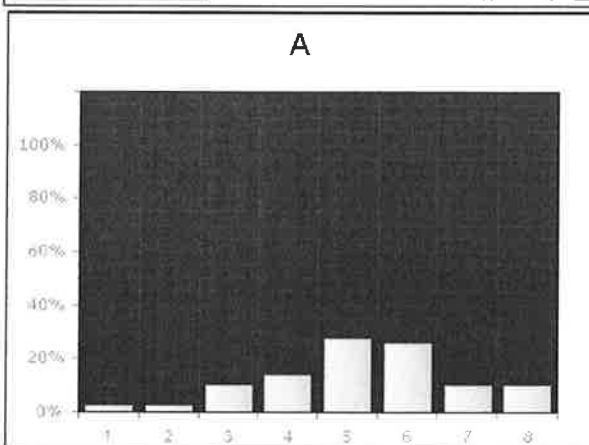
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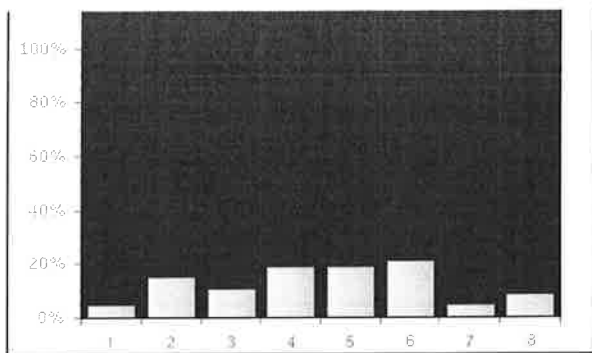
Response field Number and Name:  
4.03-Opening times for licensed premises

Question:  
What do you think the *opening time* of the following types of licensed premises should be?

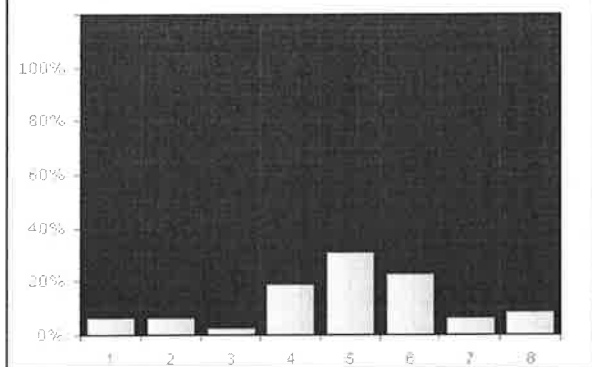
Total number of submitters:50

	1: 6am		2: 7am		3: 8am		4: 9am		5: 10am		6: 11am		7: Other		8: Don't know	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A: Bottle store	1.00	1.96%	1.00	1.96%	5.00	9.80%	7.00	13.73%	14.00	27.45%	13.00	25.49%	5.00	9.80%	5.00	9.80%
B: Grocery store	4.00	8.51%	8.00	17.02%	5.00	10.64%	10.00	21.28%	8.00	17.02%	5.00	10.64%	4.00	8.51%	3.00	6.38%
C: Supermarket	4.00	8.33%	10.00	20.83%	6.00	12.50%	9.00	18.75%	8.00	16.67%	4.00	8.33%	4.00	8.33%	3.00	6.25%
D: Cafe/restaurant	2.00	4.17%	7.00	14.58%	5.00	10.42%	9.00	18.75%	9.00	18.75%	10.00	20.83%	2.00	4.17%	4.00	8.33%
E: Hotel, tavern, pub	3.00	6.12%	3.00	6.12%	1.00	2.04%	9.00	18.37%	15.00	30.61%	11.00	22.45%	3.00	6.12%	4.00	8.16%
F: Clubs (RSA etc)	0.00	0.00%	1.00	2.00%	1.00	2.00%	5.00	10.00%	18.00	36.00%	14.00	28.00%	4.00	8.00%	7.00	14.00%
G: Sports club	0.00	0.00%	1.00	2.04%	2.00	4.08%	7.00	14.29%	13.00	26.53%	14.00	28.57%	3.00	6.12%	9.00	18.37%
H: Function centre	0.00	0.00%	2.00	4.17%	2.00	4.17%	6.00	12.50%	13.00	27.08%	10.00	20.83%	3.00	6.25%	12.00	25.00%

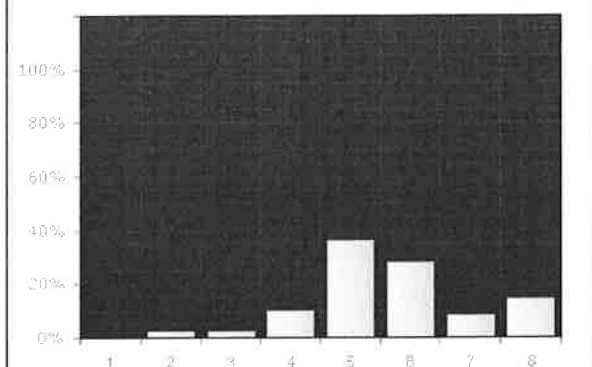




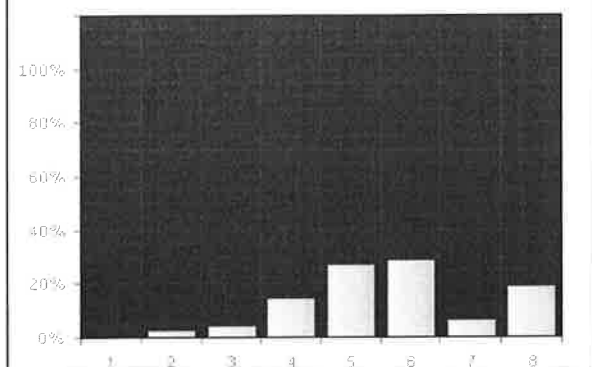
E



F



G



H





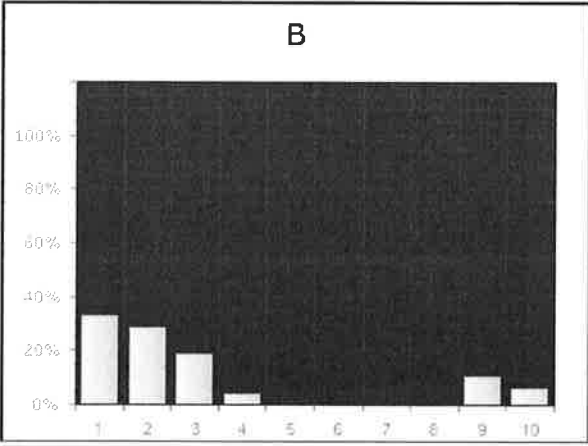
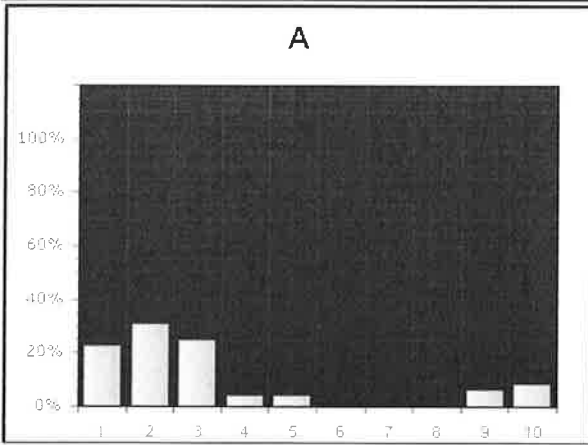
Submitters for this question

**Response field Number and Name:**  
**4.04-Closing time for licensed premises**

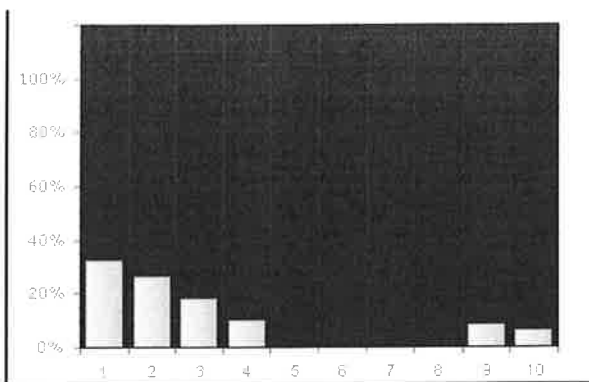
**Question:**  
 What do you think the normal *closing time* of the following types of licensed premises should be?

**Total number of submitters:50**

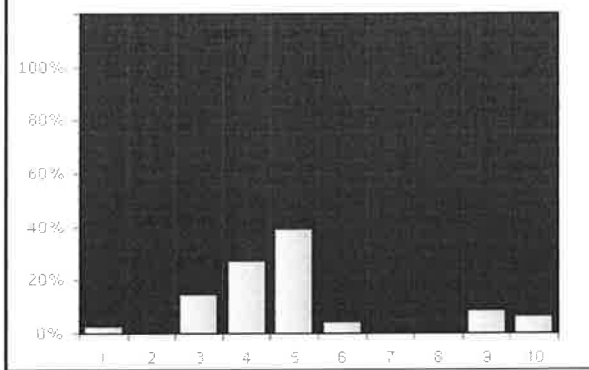
	1: 9pm		2: 10pm		3: 11pm		4: 12am		5: 1am		6: 2am		7: 3am		8: 4am		9: Other		10: Don't know	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>A: Bottle store</b>	11.00	22.45%	15.00	30.61%	12.00	24.49%	2.00	4.08%	2.00	4.08%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	3.00	6.12%	4.00	8.16%
<b>B: Grocery store</b>	16.00	32.65%	14.00	28.57%	9.00	18.37%	2.00	4.08%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	5.00	10.20%	3.00	6.12%
<b>C: Supermarket</b>	16.00	32.00%	13.00	26.00%	9.00	18.00%	5.00	10.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	4.00	8.00%	3.00	6.00%
<b>D: Cafe/ restaurant</b>	1.00	2.04%	0.00	0.00%	7.00	14.29%	13.00	26.53%	19.00	38.78%	2.00	4.08%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	4.00	8.16%	3.00	6.12%
<b>E: Hotel, tavern, pub</b>	0.00	0.00%	1.00	2.04%	4.00	8.16%	6.00	12.24%	25.00	51.02%	5.00	10.20%	1.00	2.04%	0.00	0.00%	4.00	8.16%	3.00	6.12%
<b>F: Clubs (RSA etc)</b>	0.00	0.00%	2.00	4.08%	3.00	6.12%	9.00	18.37%	23.00	46.94%	4.00	8.16%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	4.00	8.16%	4.00	8.16%
<b>G: Sports club</b>	3.00	6.12%	1.00	2.04%	5.00	10.20%	9.00	18.37%	20.00	40.82%	2.00	4.08%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	4.00	8.16%	5.00	10.20%
<b>H: Function centre</b>	1.00	2.13%	0.00	0.00%	2.00	4.26%	11.00	23.40%	20.00	42.55%	2.00	4.26%	0.00	0.00%	1.00	2.13%	4.00	8.51%	6.00	12.77%
<b>I: Special licenses</b>	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	3.00	6.25%	11.00	22.92%	18.00	37.50%	1.00	2.08%	3.00	6.25%	1.00	2.08%	4.00	8.33%	7.00	14.58%



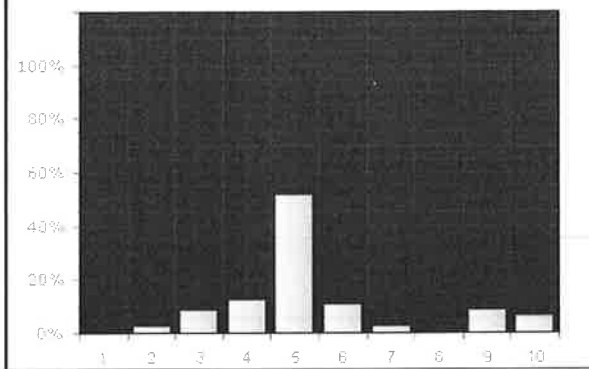
**C**



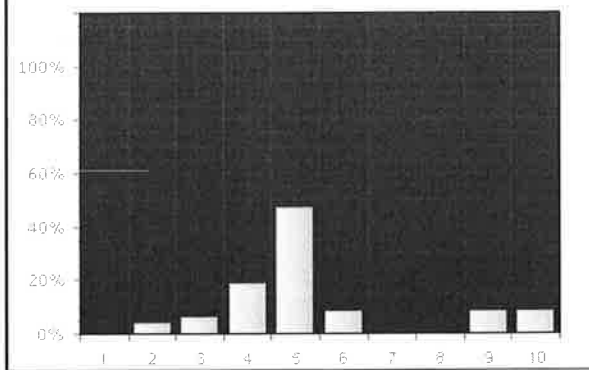
**D**



**E**

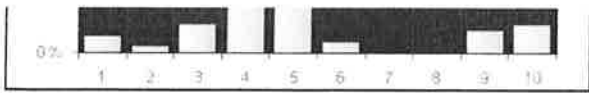


**F**

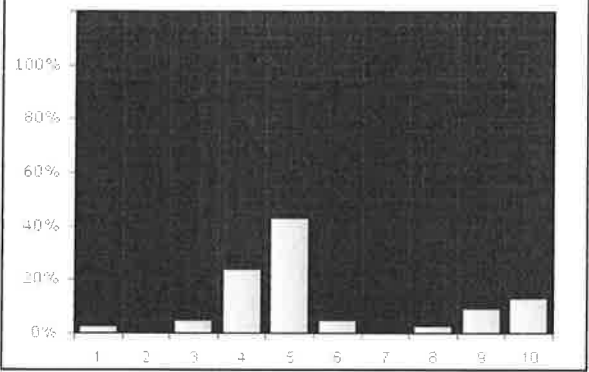


**G**

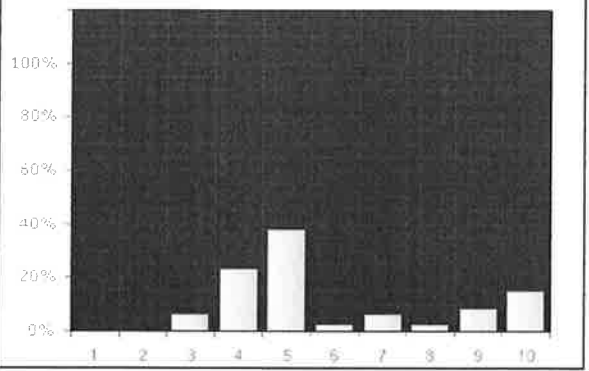




H



I



Submitters for this question

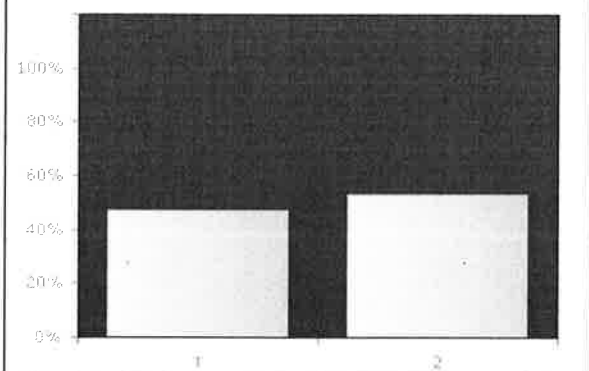
Response field Number and Name:  
4.05-Weekend closing time

Question:  
Should pubs be permitted a later closing time during the weekend than during weekdays?

Total number of submitters:48

	1: Yes		2: No	
	No.	%	No.	%
A: Later weekend closing time	23.00	46.94%	26.00	53.06%

A



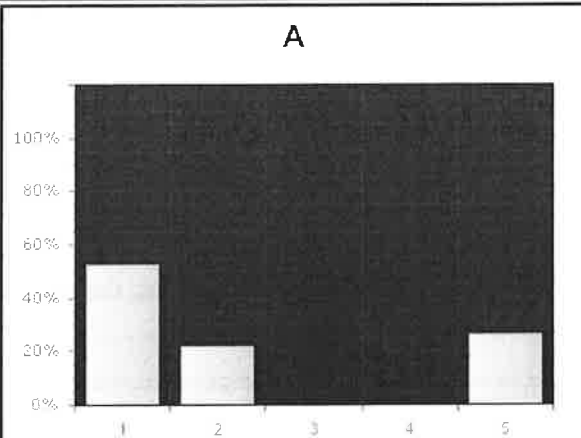
Submitters for this question

Response field Number and Name:  
4.06-Preferred weekend closing time

Question:  
If 'yes' what time should the later weekend closing time be?

Total number of submitters:24

	1: 2am		2: 3am		3: 4am		4: 5am		5: Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A: Later weekend closing time	12.00	52.17%	5.00	21.74%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	6.00	26.09%



Submitters for this question

- 10 - Kevin Findsen:
- 12 - Lesley Baker: they should close at 10pm
- 27 - Teresa Puriri:
- 29 - Richard Thomson:
- 31 - Paddy Lozell:
- 33 - Dee Bond: Cafe/restaurant - 1,3,4am  
Hotel, tavern, pub - 1,3,4am  
Clubs (RSA etc) - 1,3,4am  
Sports club -1,3,4am  
Function centre-1,3,4am  
Special licenses -1,3,4am
- 40 - Anonymous Submitter: 1am
- 42 - Alexander Siebentritt: I do not think that there is the need for a closing time restriction. No business will stay open if there are no people! in most areas that problem resolves itself between 1am and 3am as there is no one left!
- 65 - Bronwyn Watson:
- 78 - Leah Pepperell:
- 80 - Polly Martin: 10am
- 82 - anonymous anonymous:
- 86 - Anne Ramsay:
- 87 - Anne Ramsay:
- 92 - Raynees Kunar:
- 96 - Seonid Horne: 1am - make it 12am weekly
- 97 - Anonymous Anonymous:
- 99 - Paul Baithwaite:

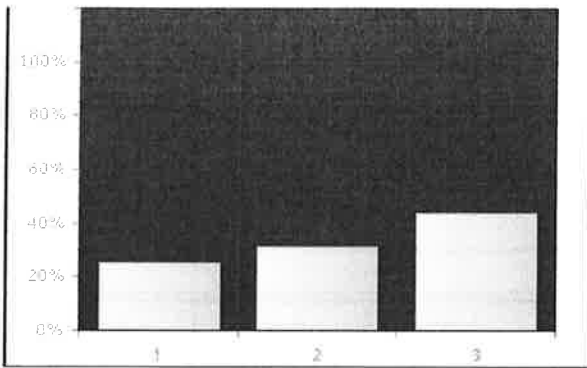
Response field Number and Name:  
4.07-Different rules to apply

Question:  
**Are there any areas of the Waikato district where different rules regarding licensed hours should apply? (e.g. there may be areas where there is a demand for later closing times than in other areas, for example in tourism areas where visitors may have an expectation of later closing times in entertainment venues).**

Total number of submitters:47

	1: Yes		2: No		3: Don't know	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A: Areas requiring different licensed hours rules	12.00	25.00%	15.00	31.25%	21.00	43.75%

A



<b>Submitters for this question</b>

**Response field Number and Name:**  
4.08-Where different rules permitted

**Question:**  
**If "yes", please provide details of where in the district this should be permitted, the type of premises, the hours that should apply and why:**

**Total number of submitters:13**

**Submitters for this question**

- 13 - **Barry Weaver:** Question Comments: Night clubs in central city area, close 2 am, to enable night club requirements in centralised areas for the younger sect.
- 14 - **Christine Goodin:** Question Comments: Hamilton city
- 25 - **Christine Hodgkinson:** Question Comments: Only for special event and each applicable should be considered approved on merit. Adequate control measures should be in place.
- 26 - **Anonymous Anonymous:** Question Comments: When in NZ, do as NZers do
- 31 - **Paddy Lozell:** Question Comments: Entertainment venues, generally people have paid to enter so to get value for money they should be able to stay longer
- 33 - **Dee Bond:** Question Comments: The general public want to be able to buy liquor to take home after they have been enjoying a night at a hotel or tavern - hand to police & stop
- 65 - **Bronwyn Watson:** Question Comments: Entertainment venues which promote tourism etc
- 73 - **Norman Curtis:** Question Comments: holiday destinations
- 80 - **Polly Martin:** Question Comments: RSA because it is licenced to operate
- 83 - **Anonymous Anonymous:** Question Comments: in a specialised one of event
- 84 - **Bill Jones:** Question Comments: Rural B&B - Home stay Rural function centre
- 86 - **Anne Ramsay:** Question Comments: Raglan restaurant & hotel
- 87 - **Anne Ramsay:** Question Comments: Raglan - restaurants & hotel

**Response field Number and Name:**  
4.09-Hotels and tavern off-licence sales

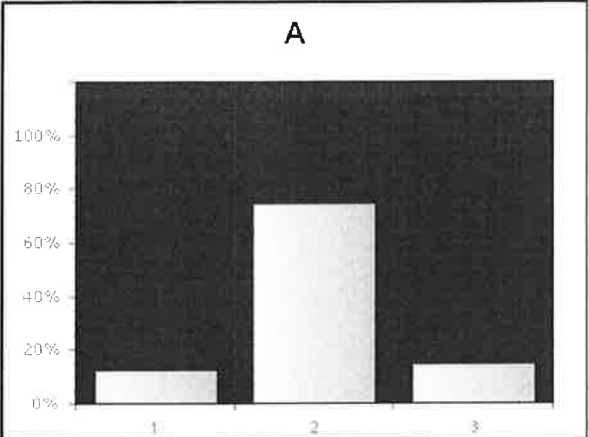
**Question:**  
**Should hotels and taverns be able to make off-licence sales across the bar later than normal off-licence bottle shop hours?**

**Total number of submitters:49**

	1: Yes		2: No		3: Don't know	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%



A: off licence sales	6.00	12.00%	37.00	74.00%	7.00	14.00%
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<b>Submitters for this question</b>

**Response field Number and Name:**  
4.10-Further comments on opening hours

**Question:**  
**Do you have any further comments on opening hours?**

**Total number of submitters:**8

**Submitters for this question**

11 - **Emily Kerr:** Question Comments: There is no need for communities to provide licensed outlets in the morning (before 10am), This will promote problem drinking for communities who struggle with alcohol related harm enough already.

12 - **Lesley Baker:** Question Comments: Opening hours in areas where there are schools should be closed at turnout time

24 - **Murray McGuire:** Question Comments: I believe the ex-Franklin hours are pretty right always allowing for special application alterations where appropriate

37 - **Nick Chester:** Question Comments: Opening hours have a tremendous impact on the harm associated with alcohol consumption. There is a well established body of evidence that earlier closing hours will reduce alcohol related harm and later closing hours will increase it. If council is serious about addressing alcohol harm, this is the best way to do it. Supermarkets should not be given separate opening or closing hours to those of other off-licences. Supermarkets already sell the majority of alcohol and should not receive special treatment. Supermarkets should be challenged to provide evidence for their belief that they need to selling alcohol before 7am. It is likely that a majority of people purchasing alcohol after 9pm will already be under the influence, and those buying before 9am may be alcohol dependant. Shift workers who may wish to purchase outside of normal hours will learn to adjust their purchase behaviour and should not be used as red herrings to justify extended opening hours.

42 - **Alexander Siebentritt:** Question Comments: Not too sure if a general restriction of trading hours will benefit anyone.

67 - **Sue Robertson:** Question Comments: Night clubs should close at 1am

84 - **Bill Jones:** Question Comments: Don't see a need for sales early in the day specially at bottle stores

99 - **Paul Baithwaite:** Question Comments: all licence sale across the bar should be allowed until closing but managed appropriately

**Category Name:** 5-One-way door restrictions and discretionary conditions

**Overview of Category:**

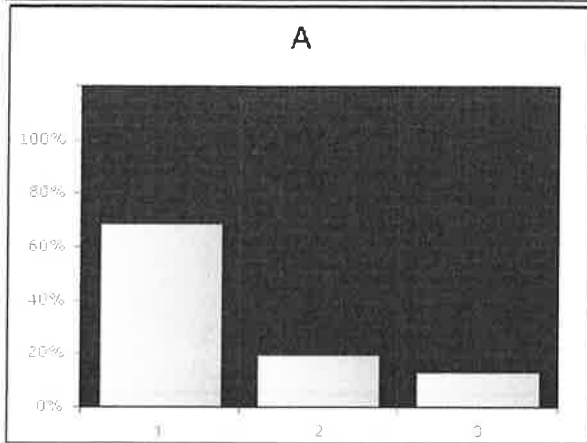
**Response field Number and Name:**  
5.01-One way door policy

**Question:**  
**Do you support one-way door polices?**

**Total number of submitters:**47

1: Yes	2: No	3: Don't know
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	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A: one way door policy	32.00	68.09%	9.00	19.15%	6.00	12.77%



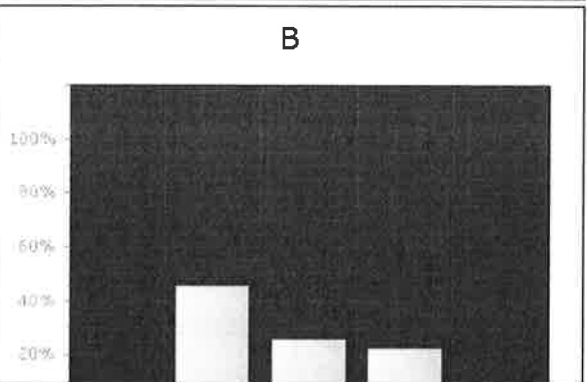
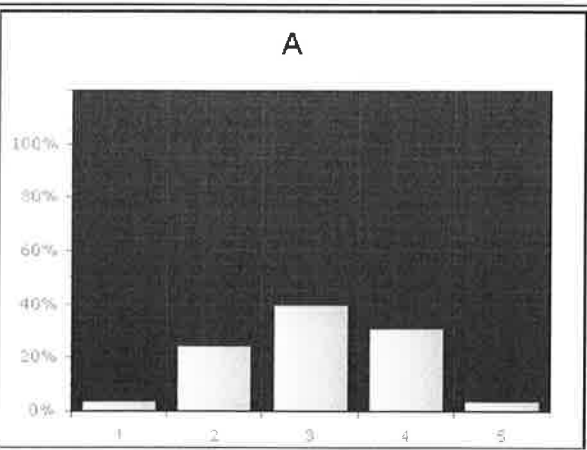
<b>Submitters for this question</b>

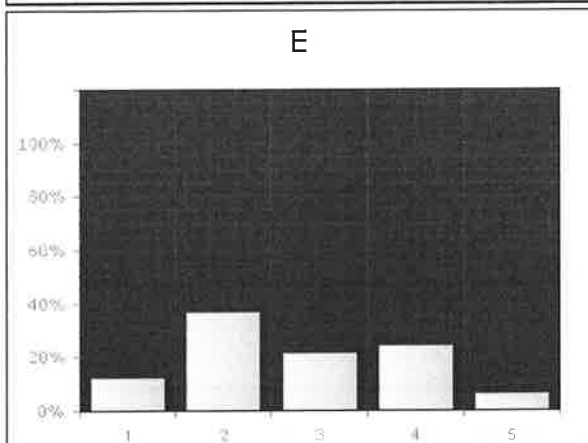
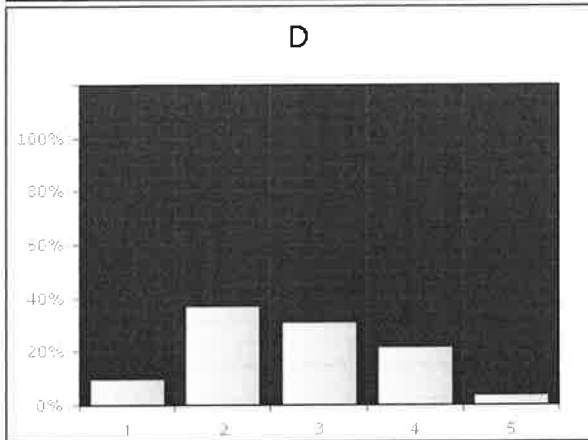
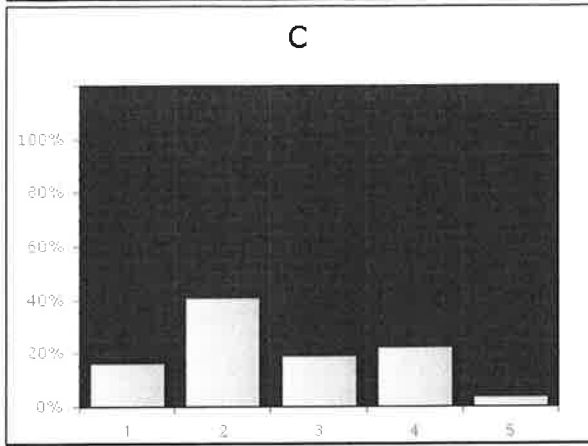
**Response field Number and Name:**  
5.02-One way door policy premises

**Question:**  
If in favour of one way door restrictions what premises should they apply to and from what time?

**Total number of submitters:**34

	1: No		2: Yes from 11pm		3: Yes from midnight		4: Yes for 1am		5: Yes other time	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A: Hotel, tavern or pub	1.00	3.03%	8.00	24.24%	13.00	39.39%	10.00	30.30%	1.00	3.03%
B: Cafe or restaurant	2.00	6.45%	14.00	45.16%	8.00	25.81%	7.00	22.58%	0.00	0.00%
C: Function centre	5.00	15.63%	13.00	40.63%	6.00	18.75%	7.00	21.88%	1.00	3.13%
D: Club (RSA, Workingmens etc)	3.00	9.09%	12.00	36.36%	10.00	30.30%	7.00	21.21%	1.00	3.03%
E: Sports club	4.00	12.12%	12.00	36.36%	7.00	21.21%	8.00	24.24%	2.00	6.06%





**Submitters for this question**

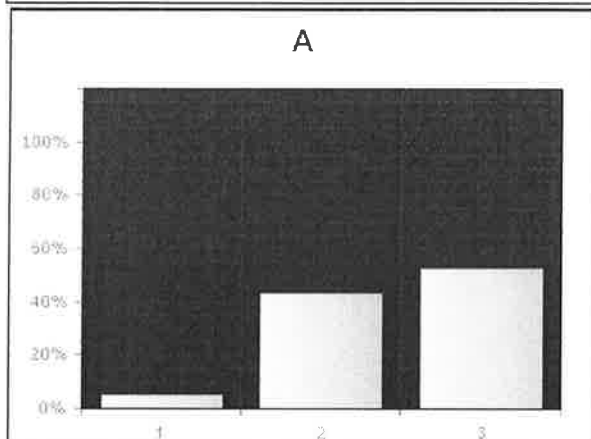
- 10 - Kevin Findsen:
- 11 - Emily Kerr: 11:30 would be a preferred time for all options.
- 25 - Christine Hodkinson:
- 26 - Anonymous Anonymous:
- 28 - L.G. Silvester:
- 31 - Paddy Lozell:
- 32 - Organisation Organisation:
- 33 - Dee Bond:
- 37 - Nick Chester: One way door policies have been shown to work best when other changes to opening hours have been made. It is unlikely that a one way door policy would be required if closing time was 1:00am. If it was later than this, a one way door policy would be preferable but for no more than one hour prior to closing.
- 65 - Bronwyn Watson:
- 66 - Gail Jones:
- 69 - Evelyn Bryce:
- 73 - Norman Curtis:
- 79 - None Hinemanuhiri:
- 82 - anonymous anonymous:
- 83 - Anonymous Anonymous:
- 84 - Bill Jones: 10pm
- 85 - Anonymous Anonymous:
- 87 - Anne Ramsay:
- 94 - Cheryl Sparrow:
- 96 - Seonid Horne:
- 97 - Anonymous Anonymous:
- 98 - Charles Grantham:
- 99 - Paul Baithwaite:

Response field Number and Name:  
5.03-One way door restrictions

Question:  
Are there specific locations or situations where different rules regarding one-way door restrictions should apply?

Total number of submitters:42

	1: Yes		2: No		3: Don't know	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A: Different rules should apply	2.00	4.76%	18.00	42.86%	22.00	52.38%



Submitters for this question

Response field Number and Name:  
5.04-One way door policy details

Question:  
If 'yes', please provide details:

Total number of submitters:2

Submitters for this question

28 - L.G. Silvester: Question Comments: Private function centre

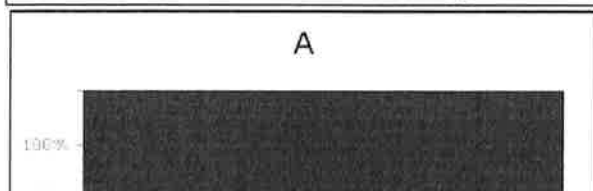
99 - Paul Baithwaite: Question Comments: This should be a management choice sports clubs and clubs should be earlier 8pm/9pm

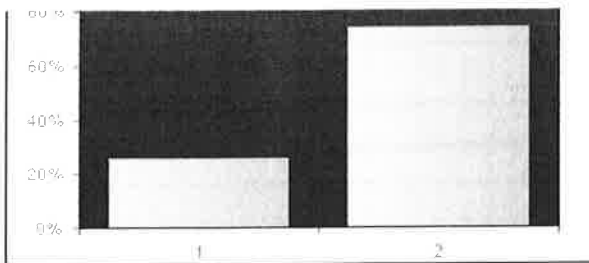
Response field Number and Name:  
5.05-One way door policy views

Question:  
Do you have any views on what may be appropriate conditions to be imposed on licences? *(Note that any conditions must be related to licensing and the Act already does provide for a range of these)*

Total number of submitters:36

	1: Yes		2: No	
	No.	%	No.	%
A: Any views	9.00	25.71%	26.00	74.29%





**Submitters for this question**

- 10 - Kevin Findsen: Limit to noise emissions to avoid neighbourhood disturbance.
- 11 - Emily Kerr: The signage they can use to promote specials - mainly at off licenses. Currently there use multiple signs and they make off-licenses an eye-sore in the community.
- 13 - Barry Weaver: Presentation of premises, inside and out must complement the adjoining area
- 14 - Christine Goodin: Fines for sale to underage.
- 29 - Richard Thomson:
- 31 - Paddy Lozell:
- 32 - Organisation Organisation:
- 33 - Dee Bond:
- 37 - Nick Chester: Restricting visual impact of off-licences. This could be through banning sandwich boards selling alcohol, and limiting advertising on liquor stores to no more than 50% of the building. Marketing has been shown to be a major driver in people's drinking decisions, and there is significant community interest in addressing the look of off-licences in their backyard.
- 38 - Toni Grace: The local Community Committees and Community Boards should be part of the consultative process and their feedback included when applications for Alcohol Licences are lodged with the WDC. This would assist the residents of an area to have their say about the number and types of licensed premises that are able to operate within their local community.
- 39 - susan toogood: Premises should not sell to, or allow access to, drunk persons.
- 65 - Bronwyn Watson:
- 67 - Sue Robertson:
- 69 - Evelyn Bryce:
- 73 - Norman Curtis:
- 77 - Selina Huhu:
- 78 - Leah Pepperell:
- 79 - None Hinemanuhiri:
- 80 - Polly Martin:
- 82 - anonymous anonymous:
- 84 - Bill Jones:
- 85 - Anonymous Anonymous:
- 91 - George Maru:
- 92 - Raynees Kunar:
- 94 - Cheryl Sparrow:
- 95 - Anonymous Anonymous:
- 96 - Seonid Horne:
- 97 - Anonymous Anonymous:
- 99 - Paul Baithwaite: 24 hour for hotel guest staying on site. More restrictions on clubs spells class

**Response field Number and Name:**  
5.06-One way door policy other comments

**Question:**

**If you have any other comments to make in regard to the sale of alcohol in your district, please use the space below.**

**Total number of submitters:12**

**Submitters for this question**

- 2 - Jarred Thomas: Question Comments: Rather than extend hours in tourist areas, we should restrict hours in destitute areas to prevent violence and children starving.
- 10 - Kevin Findsen: Question Comments: Yes - see attached
- 13 - Barry Weaver: Question Comments: That all applications be reviewed by the local community board or committee
- 32 - Organisation Organisation: Question Comments: We are remote so most of liscensing situations are not applicable
- 37 - Nick Chester: Question Comments: Please consider the purpose of the act, which is to reduce the harm associated with alcohol consumption. All three major players (supermarkets, bottle stores and on-licences) may claim that one or both of the others are responsible for the harm cause by alcohol but only by addressing all three will a Local alcohol policy be truly effective.
- 38 - Toni Grace: Question Comments: See above
- 40 - Anonymous Submitter: Question Comments: Observe very strict conditions for totally new license for new premise, check with local authorities whether is it absolutely required in the area.
- 42 - Alexander Siebentritt: Question Comments: There should be more time invested to educate people and stipulate their ability to make their own choices. At the same time support should be available where support is needed. Without bluntly saying this is bad and that is good. Not all is just black and white. Its a very difficult topic and there is no simple solution. But I do not think that further restrictions without 'drinking education' will benefit anyone nor solve any issues that are already existing. I do not think that alcohol is bad per say but it can certainly stipulate bad habits and it is those habits that need resolving!
- 67 - Sue Robertson: Question Comments: Definitely need to reduce outlets selling alcohol. Perhaps should reduce the quantity people under a certain age e.g. 25 can buy at a time.

Continue and expand. No drinking/alcohol in public places e.g. on street or beaches etc.

77 - Selina Huhu: Question Comments: I think the council is doing a good job, the liquor sellers need to be more careful

94 - Cheryl Sparrow: Question Comments: If hotel, tavern or pub hwere to stay open after 1am, I strongly agree with one way door. Most fights start the end of the night and generally guys who are threatened by the newley entered guys.

99 - Paul Baithwaite: Question Comments: The sale of alcohol to persons under 21 shall be tightly monitored especially for off premise sales. Clubs and sports clubs poorly managed and promote intoxication

Category Name: 6-Updates on the development of the local alcohol policy

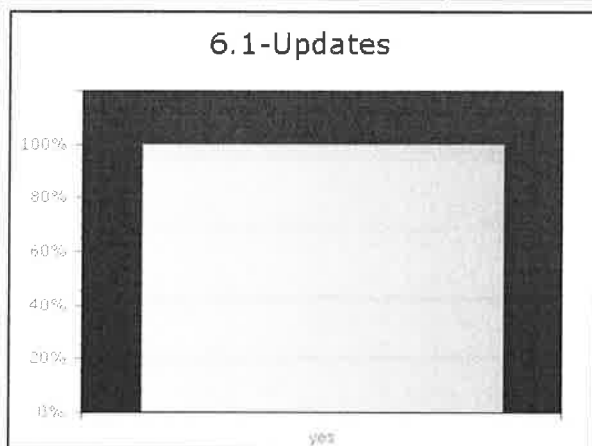
Overview of Category:

Response field Number and Name:  
6.1-Updates

Question:  
If you would like to be kept informed of the development of the local alcohol policy, please select the 'yes' button. We will use your online registration details to contact you. If not, we thank you for completing the survey.

Total number of submitters:18

Decision Sought	Number of submitters who selected this option	%
yes	18	100%



Submitters for this question

## **Appendix D – Community Consultation Public Meeting Summary**

**LAP Public Meeting  
Responses**

	Raglan								
Number Attending	28								
Too many licensed premises?	Yes	No	Need More		Total responses to question	% Yes	% No	% Need More	
On Licences	4	14	0		18	22%	78%	0%	
Off Licences	13	9	0		22	59%	41%	0%	
Club Licences	6	8	1		15	40%	53%	7%	
Hours	OK	Less	More			% OK	% Less	% More	
Hotels/Taverns 9am-1am; 2am	8	8	0		16	50%	50%	0%	
Cafes/Restaurants 7am - 1am	9	5	0		14	64%	36%	0%	
Bottle Stores 9am - 10pm	5	9	0		14	36%	64%	0%	
Grocery stores/supermarkets 7am - 10pm	4	10	0		14	29%	71%	0%	
Clubs 9am - 1am	8	8	0		16	50%	50%	0%	
Separation Distances	No	50m	100m	>100m		% No	% 50m	%100m	% >100m
Hotels/Taverns	1	6	1	0	8	13%	75%	13%	0%
Cafes/Restaurants	4	2	0	0	6	67%	33%	0%	0%
Bottle Stores	0	3	5	0	8	0%	38%	63%	0%
Grocery stores/supermarkets	3	4	1	0	8	38%	50%	13%	0%



Ngaruawahia									
<b>Number Attending</b>	<b>7</b>								
<b>Too many licensed premises?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Need More</b>		<b>Total responses to question</b>	<b>% Yes</b>	<b>% No</b>	<b>% Need More</b>	
On Licences	0	7	0		7	0%	100%	0%	
Off Licences	6	1	0		7	86%	14%	0%	
Club Licences	2	6	0		8	25%	75%	0%	
<b>Hours</b>	<b>OK</b>	<b>Less</b>	<b>More</b>			<b>% OK</b>	<b>% Less</b>	<b>% More</b>	
Hotels/Taverns 9am-1am; 2am	5	5	0		10	50%	50%	0%	
Cafes/Restaurants 7am - 1am	3	3	1		7	43%	43%	14%	
Bottle Stores 9am - 10pm	1	6	1		8	13%	75%	13%	
Grocery stores/supermarkets 7am - 10pm	2	6	1		9	22%	67%	11%	
Clubs 9am - 1am	7	4	0		11	64%	36%	0%	
<b>Separation Distances</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>50m</b>	<b>100m</b>	<b>&gt;100m</b>		<b>% No</b>	<b>% 50m</b>	<b>%100m</b>	<b>% &gt;100m</b>
Hotels/Taverns	0	0	2	3	5	0%	0%	40%	60%
Cafes/Restaurants	1	1	1	0	3	33%	33%	33%	0%
Bottle Stores	0	0	1	4	5	0%	0%	20%	80%
Grocery stores/supermarkets	0	1	0	0	1	0%	100%	0%	0%

	Huntly								
<b>Number Attending</b>	<b>23</b>								
<b>Too many licensed premises?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Need More</b>		<b>Total responses to question</b>	<b>% Yes</b>	<b>% No</b>	<b>% Need More</b>	
On Licences	3	9	0		<b>12</b>	25%	75%	0%	
Off Licences	14	1	0		<b>15</b>	93%	7%	0%	
Club Licences	4	10	0		<b>14</b>	29%	71%	0%	
<b>Hours</b>	<b>OK</b>	<b>Less</b>	<b>More</b>			<b>% OK</b>	<b>% Less</b>	<b>% More</b>	
Hotels/Taverns 9am-1am; 2am	5	7	0		<b>12</b>	42%	58%	0%	
Cafes/Restaurants 7am - 1am	7	3	0		<b>10</b>	70%	30%	0%	
Bottle Stores 9am - 10pm	7	9	0		<b>16</b>	44%	56%	0%	
Grocery stores/supermarkets 7am - 10pm	0	13	0		<b>13</b>	0%	100%	0%	
Clubs 9am - 1am	9	3	0		<b>12</b>	75%	25%	0%	
<b>Separation Distances</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>50m</b>	<b>100m</b>	<b>&gt;100m</b>		<b>% No</b>	<b>% 50m</b>	<b>%100m</b>	<b>% &gt;100m</b>
Hotels/Taverns	0	0	0	6	<b>6</b>	0%	0%	0%	100%
Cafes/Restaurants	0	4	4	2	<b>10</b>	0%	40%	40%	20%
Bottle Stores	2	0	1	8	<b>11</b>	18%	0%	9%	73%
Grocery stores/supermarkets	0	0	2	4	<b>6</b>	0%	0%	33%	67%

	Te Kauwhata								
<b>Number Attending</b>	<b>25</b>								
<b>Too many licensed premises?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Need More</b>		<b>Total responses to question</b>	<b>% Yes</b>	<b>% No</b>	<b>% Need More</b>	
On Licences	0	21	0		<b>21</b>	0%	100%	0%	
Off Licences	11	16	0		<b>27</b>	41%	59%	0%	
Club Licences	2	19	0		<b>21</b>	10%	90%	0%	
<b>Hours</b>	<b>OK</b>	<b>Less</b>	<b>More</b>			<b>% OK</b>	<b>% Less</b>	<b>% More</b>	
Hotels/Taverns 9am-1am; 2am	11	10	0		<b>21</b>	52%	48%	0%	
Cafes/Restaurants 7am - 1am	10	9	0		<b>19</b>	53%	47%	0%	
Bottle Stores 9am - 10pm	8	13	0		<b>21</b>	38%	62%	0%	
Grocery stores/supermarkets 7am - 10pm	4	26	0		<b>30</b>	13%	87%	0%	
Clubs 9am - 1am	6	15	0		<b>21</b>	29%	71%	0%	
<b>Separation Distances</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>50m</b>	<b>100m</b>	<b>&gt;100m</b>		<b>% No</b>	<b>% 50m</b>	<b>%100m</b>	<b>% &gt;100m</b>
Hotels/Taverns	6	1	3	12	<b>22</b>	27%	5%	14%	55%
Cafes/Restaurants	4	9	0	1	<b>14</b>	29%	64%	0%	7%
Bottle Stores	3	1	3	8	<b>15</b>	20%	7%	20%	53%
Grocery stores/supermarkets	2	5	2	12	<b>21</b>	10%	24%	10%	57%

	Tuakau								
<b>Number Attending</b>	<b>28</b>								
<b>Too many licensed premises?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Need More</b>		<b>Total responses to question</b>	<b>% Yes</b>	<b>% No</b>	<b>% Need More</b>	
On Licences	2	15	0		<b>17</b>	12%	88%	0%	
Off Licences	7	10	0		<b>17</b>	41%	59%	0%	
Club Licences	2	13	1		<b>16</b>	13%	81%	6%	
<b>Hours</b>	<b>OK</b>	<b>Less</b>	<b>More</b>			<b>% OK</b>	<b>% Less</b>	<b>% More</b>	
Hotels/Taverns 9am-1am; 2am	11	6	4		<b>21</b>	52%	29%	19%	
Cafes/Restaurants 7am - 1am	10	7	2		<b>19</b>	53%	37%	11%	
Bottle Stores 9am - 10pm	9	10	2		<b>21</b>	43%	48%	10%	
Grocery stores/supermarkets 7am - 10pm	4	16	1		<b>21</b>	19%	76%	5%	
Clubs 9am - 1am	12	5	2		<b>19</b>	63%	26%	11%	
<b>Separation Distances</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>50m</b>	<b>100m</b>	<b>&gt;100m</b>		<b>% No</b>	<b>% 50m</b>	<b>%100m</b>	<b>% &gt;100m</b>
Hotels/Taverns	1	5	1	12	<b>19</b>	5%	26%	5%	63%
Cafes/Restaurants	0	4	2	7	<b>13</b>	0%	31%	15%	54%
Bottle Stores	0	3	1	12	<b>16</b>	0%	19%	6%	75%
Grocery stores/supermarkets	0	3	1	12	<b>16</b>	0%	19%	6%	75%

	Total District								
<b>Number Attending</b>	<b>106</b>								
<b>Too many licensed premises?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Need More</b>		<b>Total responses to question</b>	<b>% Yes</b>	<b>% No</b>	<b>% Need More</b>	
On Licences	9	66	0		<b>75</b>	12%	88%	0%	
Off Licences	51	37	0		<b>88</b>	58%	42%	0%	
Club Licences	16	56	2		<b>74</b>	22%	76%	3%	
<b>Hours</b>	<b>OK</b>	<b>Less</b>	<b>More</b>			<b>% OK</b>	<b>% Less</b>	<b>% More</b>	
Hotels/Taverns 9am-1am; 2am	40	36	4		<b>80</b>	50%	45%	5%	
Cafes/Restaurants 7am - 1am	39	27	3		<b>69</b>	57%	39%	4%	
Bottle Stores 9am - 10pm	30	47	3		<b>80</b>	38%	59%	4%	
Grocery stores/supermarkets 7am - 10pm	14	71	2		<b>87</b>	16%	82%	2%	
Clubs 9am - 1am	42	35	2		<b>79</b>	53%	44%	3%	
<b>Separation Distances</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>50m</b>	<b>100m</b>	<b>&gt;100m</b>		<b>% No</b>	<b>% 50m</b>	<b>%100m</b>	<b>% &gt;100m</b>
Hotels/Taverns	8	12	7	33	<b>60</b>	13%	20%	12%	55%
Cafes/Restaurants	9	20	7	10	<b>46</b>	20%	43%	15%	22%
Bottle Stores	5	7	11	32	<b>55</b>	9%	13%	20%	58%
Grocery stores/supermarkets	5	13	6	28	<b>52</b>	10%	25%	12%	54%



**Appendix E – Stakeholder Submission – Hospitality New Zealand**







**05 September 2014**

**Hospitality New Zealand - Feedback Submission**

**Waikato District Council Development of Local Alcohol Policy (LAP) – Discussion Document August 2014**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Hospitality New Zealand is a membership based trade association that represents over 2,400 businesses nationwide.

Hospitality New Zealand represents 18 members located in the Waikato District Council area. Some of those members hold both an on-licence and an off-licence.

The hospitality industry is a significant industry and plays an important role in our social life. The sale of alcohol and food is a significant driver of economic activity, more than 70,000 people work in the food and beverage sector nationally, and hospitality is the third biggest area of spending for tourists.

We appreciate the opportunity provide feedback on the Development of Local Alcohol Policy (LAP) Discussion Document. Hospitality New Zealand is committed to working with Waikato District Council in order to develop a practical and effective LAP.

Nadine Mehlhopt  
Regional Manager – Hospitality New Zealand  
PO Box 746  
Auckland 1140

P: 0274 305 071  
E: [nadine.mehlhopt@hospitalitynz.org.nz](mailto:nadine.mehlhopt@hospitalitynz.org.nz)

## **Overall Comments**

### **Research paper ‘Alcohol policy in New Zealand communities’ attached**

Attached to this submission is the ‘Alcohol policy in New Zealand communities’ research paper commissioned by Hospitality New Zealand.

It is important that Waikato District Council takes the contents of this document into account during the preparation of the draft LAP as it provides robust evidence challenging many assumptions around the sale, supply and consumption of alcohol.

### **The scale of the Kiwi alcohol problem**

It is generally accepted that most adult New Zealanders are not harmful consumers of alcohol. Alcohol abuse is a real and significant problem for a small minority of Kiwis. However, the current consumption of alcohol is historically quite low by New Zealand standards and barely registers compared to other countries.

We can’t confuse the number of outlets with alcohol consumption and availability. Since the Sale of Liquor Act was introduced in 1989, the number of off-licences has more than doubled with more than 14,000 liquor outlets across the country. However, despite this backdrop, statistics show consistent falls in the volume of alcohol available to consumers.

The latest Statistics New Zealand figures show a 3.3 per cent fall in the volume of alcohol available to December 2012. The 2012 statistics follow similar results from earlier years with declines of 3.1 per cent also recorded in 2009 (Alcohol Available for Consumption: Year ended December 2012, Statistics New Zealand). NB: Alcohol statistics are a measure of how much alcohol is available for consumption, rather than actual consumption.

The latest figures from Statistics New Zealand don’t support our reputation as a country of heavy drinkers. While we see some disturbing images of the harm caused by alcohol, the statistics put these into context as a small number that do not represent the majority of people who have responsible attitudes to alcohol.

Those New Zealanders who do choose to drink are also choosing to drink more cautiously. New research by the Ministry of Health suggests that the rate of hazardous drinking has decreased significantly in past-year drinkers aged 18–24 years from 2006/07 when 49 per cent had done so to 36 per cent in 2011/12.

In addition, the 2014 World Health Organization’s Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health found consumption of alcohol in New Zealand per capita has fallen over the last thirty years.

It is important to have an accurate perspective of the scale of the alcohol problem in order to develop a suitable Local Alcohol Plan. Hospitality New Zealand believes that regulatory policies should be proportionate to the risk of harm and avoid penalising those who consume alcohol in moderation and avoid penalising outlets which sell alcohol responsibly.

### **Key differences between on-licences and off-licences**

It is important to note that 76% of alcohol consumed is now bought from off-licences and just 24% from on-licence premises<sup>1</sup>. Supermarket and grocery store sales have increased 110% from 1997 to 2010 (\$7b to \$15b) while on-premise sales have not increased since 1997.

There are key differences between the highly regulated on-licence environment and the way off-licence alcohol purchases are consumed.

On-licence businesses are professionally run and comply with strict licensing conditions and a comprehensive host responsibility framework. The staff are also trained and experienced in providing a responsible drinking environment. It is illegal for people to get drunk at licensed premises and on-licence holders are accountable and responsible for patrons' behaviour. On-licences know the rules and the heavy consequences for their business if they don't comply.

Most people involved in dealing with effects of excessive alcohol agree it is the drinking at home or in public places that causes most of the problems.

Recent research into the experiences of the industry, police, councils and health authorities show that the biggest areas of concern are the habits of 'pre-loading' at home before going to town and 'side-loading' by drinking in cars or public places because it's cheaper than buying alcohol in bars and nightclubs.

Pre-loading and side-loading are all unmonitored and uncontrolled. The impact is exacerbated by cheap alcohol from supermarkets. This is the critical issue the Waikato District Council Local Alcohol Policy should seek to address. The reality is that on-licensed premises are generally part of the solution, not part of the problem.

Research also shows that most underage drinkers get their alcohol from parents, friends or other people. It is unlikely that those purchases are made from an on-licence. Most likely, it would have been a supermarket or bottle store. Any moves to tackle underage drinking should be therefore be targeted correctly.

It is our argument, and our experience, that on-licensed premises provide a controlled responsible drinking environment.

It is abundantly clear that Councils efforts to reduce harm from alcohol need to be focussed on unlicensed and uncontrolled public places and residential properties where more damaging forms of alcohol harm are shown to be occurring.

### **Restrictive measures can actually make the situation worse**

Although a number of councils are looking at restrictions on opening hours and blanket closing hours, the international evidence shows these policies not only fail to reduce alcohol consumption, they can actually increase trouble and aggression.

Limiting on-premise opening hours will have little or no impact on people who are intent on drinking too much. They will simply drink cheap and readily available alcohol from supermarkets in uncontrolled environments. From a harm reduction point of view, it is preferable these people are in a controlled environment and monitored by professionals.

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<sup>1</sup> Ministry of Justice "Risk based licensing fees research report" June 2013

In relation to one-way doors, one-way doors and restricted hours were trialled widely in Australia and largely abandoned because they did not work and imposed significant costs on an industry that already works on low margins and tight budgets. The same results have been reported in other jurisdictions and can be expected here. In fact, one-way door policies have actually increased anti-social behaviour.<sup>2</sup>

Experience shows that one-way door policies result a significant rise in tension with people trying to get into bars after the nominated time and those inside trying to stay and drink for as long as they possibly can. These are significant unintended consequences of a well-intentioned policy. Additionally, local and international research shows that people not allowed into bars are likely to drink in public places, move to venues where there are no restrictions or party at home. That result is precisely the opposite of what the Local Alcohol Policy is attempting to achieve.

A one-way door policy will also unnecessarily increase security costs for all venues, particularly those who do not routinely have external security personnel because they experience little or no trouble on site. The decision to implement a one-way door should be left to individual licence holders or made a condition of the on-licence if there is evidence of a systematic problem.

Hospitality New Zealand does not support any one-way door policy being included in the LAP. There is simply no evidence to show that this is either necessary or justified and there is no evidence to show that this will reduce harm from alcohol – it may in fact do the exact opposite.

#### **Focus on problem drinkers and anti-social behaviour**

Reducing access to alcohol for moderate drinkers does not result in a reduction in alcohol related harm – the issues are not automatically linked. Alcohol related harm can be reduced without affecting sensible drinkers in any way. The focus has to be on abusive and anti-social behaviour – not blanket restrictive policies which penalise responsible outlets and responsible drinkers.

Waikato District Council needs to address the crucial issue for reducing alcohol harm – how to reduce consumer demand for alcohol. The location, density and opening hours of liquor outlets (particularly on-licensed premises) are not the key issues.

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<sup>2</sup> See page 8, Evaluation of the Christchurch City one-way door intervention, ALAC 2008

## Specific comments on content of any Waikato District Council LAP

### Evidence:

As acknowledged in the Discussion Document, “to set restrictions there is a general principal that decisions must be evidence based in light of the objective of the Act.”

The object of the Act is that

- (a) The sale, supply and consumption of alcohol should be undertaken safely and responsibly;*  
*and*
- (b) The harm caused by the excessive or inappropriate consumption of alcohol should be minimised.*

While we accept that this document is a discussion document with the intention of obtaining feedback, there is absolutely no evidence provided by Council on the harm caused by excessive or inappropriate consumption of alcohol in the Waikato District Council Authority area.

A survey conducted by Waikato District Council, that attracted 56 responses, does not constitute **evidence** related to the District on this matter.

We are concerned that an ill-informed, perception based Local Alcohol Policy will not only fail to actually reduce harm but will also have far-reaching unintended consequences and will destroy local hospitality businesses that are not only an important part of the community but are also important economic contributors and local employers.

We submit that regardless of the options and finer details eventually chosen by Council, any Local Alcohol Policy adopted must contain the ability for future on-licensed hospitality venues to be able to be established, the ability for all on-licensed hospitality venues to be able to operate reasonably and without unnecessary expense and that a reasonable degree of certainty should be able to be had when applying for and renewing a licence once the different elements of a Local Alcohol Policy is met and complied with by the applicant.

### On-licence Policies:

#### Location – Broad Areas: On-licences

We do not support any restrictions in relation to on-licensed premises.

Different considerations need to be taken for differing areas, as well as differing licence types. It should be noted that areas of suburban or residential nature could still be valid areas for the issuance of licences – it should be noted that the Resource Management Act / resource consents provide the authorisation for particular types of activities in particular areas.

There are many examples of successful operation of hospitality venues in suburban and rural areas, as well as commercial areas, which have positively contributed to those areas and the development

of those areas and this should be a consideration when looking at making policy decisions around location in relation to broad areas.

We believe that consideration needs to be given to consistency of the policy and ability for an applicant to have a reasonable degree of certainty when assessing the viability of an area when applying for a licence.

If broad area location restrictions are to be included in the local alcohol policy the information should be easily available, easily understood and available without undue and unnecessary cost to all potential licence applicants.

### **Location – proximity: On-licences**

We do not support that any restrictions or regulations of proximity to deemed 'sensitive' sites should be included in the Local Alcohol Policy.

We do not support that any restrictions or regulations on distance between premises, in relation to on-licences, should be included in the Local Alcohol Policy.

We do not agree that having any LAP restrictions in relation to proximity is appropriate– it is more appropriate to use other available tools to control specific effects associated with location, if needed only.

We do not believe that there is sufficient evidence to support any such restrictions.

It is important to note that hospitality is an important part of an economy and that there needs to be opportunities for well managed and responsible hospitality venues to be established in the future. We have particular concern that there is little or no regulations around the establishment of deemed 'sensitive' sites themselves and that many of types of these facilities can literally pop up almost anywhere at almost any time.

We strongly submit that any proximity controls that Council may consider should not apply to existing licences.

We strongly submit that any proximity controls that Council may consider for future licences should not apply to any types of on-licences.

There will be plenty of opportunities for the community and regulatory agencies to raise any valid concerns with specific premises, or with any proposed premises, and more than ample mechanisms and tools for District Licensing Committees and/or the ARLA to be able to control the operation of the premises through the licensing system in the Act and more than ample tools for regulatory agencies to use with premises of valid concern – one example is the Police Graduated Response Model which is very successful when used properly.

### **Whether Further Licences Should Be Issued – Density : On-licences**

Limiting entertainment areas and/or limiting the issuance of further licenses, particularly on-licenses, would be detrimental to tourism, the economy, the growth and development of the region, and the development of the on-premises industry itself.

Over the last two decades, we have seen on-licensed premises grow more and more into sophisticated, responsible and safe hospitality venues with expensive investments, fit-outs and décor, excellent quality meals and food are increasingly an important aspect of a lot of hospitality venues and quality of service along with excellent host responsibility practises is ever increasing. This has largely developed through the industry itself and shows what can be achieved in a competitive environment, largely unregulated by density controls.

We submit that, should Council choose to apply any density controls to types of on-licences, that they absolutely should not apply to existing premises.

We submit that, should Council choose to apply any density controls to types of on-licences, they also should not apply to existing premises where that premises is sold to a new applicant.

A current hospitality business owner should be able to have absolute certainty that the business can be sold and that the value of a business that has been hard earned should not be able to be completely wiped off simply by any Council policy. A potential purchaser should also be able to have absolute certainty that, in relation to an existing premises, once all aspects of the licensing criteria and LAP are met, that a licence can be obtained..

There are more than ample tools in the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 that allow DLCs, ARLA and regulatory agencies to control and manage specific issues associated with specific areas/problems and specific premises if need be.

### **Maximum Trading Hours: On-licences**

We strongly believe that the LAP should retain the current status quo for on-licensed premises hours for all parts of Waikato District Council area

While we would support some consistency across licences in relation to broad areas, we have concerns around blanket or fixed closing times over very large areas, areas with numerous licences, or too-small areas. This can lead to the very behaviour that communities seek to avoid.

We believe that Council and Police efforts should be focussed on those people who are outside of the controlled, regulated and monitored environments of on-licensed premises and who are instead pre-loading and consuming alcohol in uncontrolled environments – that is where the real issue lies.

The UK report Drinking and Public Disorder researched links between alcohol and disorder in the UK, Europe and Scotland. The report concluded that blanket closing times lead to 'peak density' or a concentration of behaviours which increased the likelihood of conflict and made policing more difficult. The measure was also found to create transport problems and issues for fast-food outlets in the vicinity – both of which were deemed to be hotspots for trouble.

There is a suggestion that more restrictive fixed hours and/or earlier closing times will lead to earlier starting times. In fact, there is a real possibility that earlier closing times may lead to people choosing not to come out to licensed premises and instead consume alcohol in uncontrolled environments such as public places, parties or homes.

Our research shows that shorter opening hours fail to significantly reduce society's alcohol misuse and have serious, unintended consequences on those operating in the night time economy. We regularly see media reports of uncontrolled parties in suburban areas which Police have to be called in for, and in which people are seriously harmed – most frightening is that no one is held accountable or responsible for the alcohol-related harm that clearly comes from those parties. All on-licensed premises have severe penalties attached to any breaches of the licence, along with consequences and responsibilities attached to ensuring good order, good behaviour, good host responsibility and maintaining the amenity and good order of the area they are located in.

#### **Maximum Trading Hours: “over-the-counter- sales” within an on-licence premises.**

We submit that, where an on-licensed premise also holds an off-licence, the off-licence should have a closing time the same as the on-licence that applies to the premises.

#### **Discretionary Conditions**

Hospitality New Zealand members are small to medium enterprises that employ and spend in their local communities and the profits are minimal for many. Indeed, the majority of licence holders work well beyond a 40 hour week. A Hospitality New Zealand survey found that 48 per cent of members paid themselves less than the minimum hourly wage in 2011 and 2012. Some of the proposed discretionary conditions would come at a significant cost to operators – this is an unnecessary burden to be placed on good operators who are already operating responsible tightly controlled and monitored venues.

We believe that any discretionary conditions should be focused only when needed and only in relation to premises which are evidenced to need any and this should be assessed on an individual case-by-case basis.

We ask that Council carefully consider the imposition of discretionary conditions on on-licensed premises that are already over-burdened with compliance costs and requirements.

Finally, the DLC will have more than ample tools to apply extra conditions to individual licences of valid concern. Under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act, the District Licensing Committee has the ability to issue licences subject to further discretionary conditions anyway, consequently we do not think anything further on this needs to be included in a LAP.

We submit that if Council are to include any discretionary conditions in a local alcohol policy, that the conditions be directed at and focused on those outlets that are responsible the other 76% of alcohol sold.



### **One Way Door:**

We are opposed to any one-way door policy.

The evidence from the trial one way door policy in Christchurch shows that; firstly in order for it to be trialled in the first instance there needed to be a suite of other factors and agencies co-operation, participation and commitment alongside and in-conjunction and secondly; that it did not show the reduction in crime that had been aimed for – certain types of crime were actually shown to increase.

Some Australian studies have also shown that certain types of crime actually increase when a 'lock-out' system was implemented. In Melbourne, alcohol-related presentations as a proportion of total hospital emergency presentations on Friday and Saturday nights increased and continued during the lock-out period. In Brisbane, it was reported that it had failed to reduce the number of assaults admitted to Hospital and taxi drivers that were interviewed supported the view that the lock-out policy had failed to curb late night violence.

Our own experience, backed by international research, is that people not allowed into bars are likely to drink in public places, move to where there are no restrictions, or party at home.

It is also highly likely that any one-way door policy would have further unintended consequences such as increased migration, potential displacement of problems, harms and large numbers of people, increase of people out in the streets when they cannot get in to hospitality venues and economic disadvantage/advantage to hospitality venues in other areas with earlier or later closing times.

There is a lack of evidence to support a one-way door being included in the policy.

### **Premises change of ownership:**

We support a clause that a premises that changes ownership but continues to be licenced consistent with the licence type issued under the previous ownership, is not considered to be a new licence

### **Off-Licence Policies**

#### **Supermarkets:**

We submit that supermarket off-licences are not exempt or separate to other off-licences in the policy.

There is absolutely no reason for supermarkets to be separate from other types of off-licences.

It is widely acknowledged that supermarkets have exacerbated the problems of pre-loading and side-loading by selling alcohol at excessively cheap prices. They sell alcohol at prices that are often far cheaper than our members can buy wholesale direct from manufacturers.

In 1989 and again in 1999, supermarkets were adamant that alcohol would merely be complimentary to the business – along with declaring that alcohol would not be sold as a loss-leader.

This has proven to be untrue and while some supermarkets may have stopped loss-leading, they regularly still sell at-cost.

We submit that supermarkets should absolutely be subject to the same restrictions as any other off-licence in the LAP in all areas of the LAP.

### **Club Licence Policies**

We submit that all club licences should have a mandatory condition that a fully certified Manager is on duty at all times, in the same way that other on-licences are required to have.

Having a fully certified and trained Manager on duty at all times is likely to assist with minimising harm from alcohol in Clubs

### **Special Licence Policies**

We submit that Special Licences should not be subject to any particular restrictions, and should be assessed on a case-by-case basis with regard to the particular event.

### **Conclusion**

The Waikato District Council Local Alcohol Policy needs to be evidence based and address alcohol related harm in a balanced, well researched and practical way that targets the actual problems.

The 24% of alcohol consumed in on-licence premises is generally done in a highly regulated and controlled environment. Pre-loading and side-loading of cheap, readily available alcohol at home, in cars or in public places is the real challenge and should be the focus of the Waikato District Council not closing or restricting well run supervised and controlled on-licences.

Hospitality New Zealand thanks Waikato District Council for the opportunity to submit on the Discussion Document. We want to see a sensible and effective Local Alcohol Policy that reflects the Council's responsibilities to the community and to local businesses.



Nadine Mehlhopt  
Regional Manager  
Hospitality New Zealand

# Alcohol policy in New Zealand communities

A review of research and trends



July 2014

**Hospitality** *The Voice of*  
Hospitality  
NEW ZEALAND

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## Foreword by Bruce Robertson, CEO, Hospitality New Zealand

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The food and beverage sector of the hospitality industry is integral to the entertainment offerings in New Zealand's towns and cities and plays an important role in our social life.

Good hospitality is a cornerstone of New Zealand culture and an industry which is recognised as a world leader. The production and sale of alcohol are also significant drivers of economic activity; more than 75,000 people work in the food and beverage sector and it is the third biggest area of spend for tourists.

Responsible drinking plays a part in this. Unfortunately, during the highly charged and emotional debate around the introduction of local alcohol policies, or LAPs, many in our community have lost some perspective on the issue.

The Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 gives councils the ability to regulate opening hours for licensed premises, control location and impose operating restrictions on licences to reduce excessive and irresponsible drinking behaviour.

Many councils are now in the process of developing and introducing their LAPs or reviewing their draft proposals. In order to ensure the best result for their communities, LAPs must consider measures such as restricting the number of outlets, operating hours and one-way door policies to prevent access to bars after certain times.

The hospitality sector supports sensible drinking and operators of licensed premises are compliant, responsible providers who work constructively with local authorities and police.

What people shouldn't do is confuse the well managed and professionally run licensed food and beverage premises with the huge growth in independent off-licence stores and the burgeoning sales in supermarkets that have seen alcohol become cheaper and more readily available.

As a result of greater availability and affordability, 76 per cent of all alcohol is now consumed off-premise and most people involved in dealing with the effects of excessive alcohol agree it's the drinking at home or in a public place that causes most of the problems.

Responsible licensees are concerned that more restrictions on the 24 per cent of the market that is already well controlled and closely monitored won't change the excessive behaviours. There is also compelling evidence that some measures can actually make things worse.

One-way doors and restricted hours were trialled widely in Australia and largely abandoned because they didn't work and imposed significant cost on an industry that already works on low margins and tight budgets.

It is easier to force change in hospitality practices because the sector is professionally run and complies with the licensing framework. What's harder is changing the behaviour of individuals and family who have most of the responsibility in curbing alcohol-related harm.

This can be an emotive subject and Hospitality New Zealand has undertaken extensive research to find the best available information to help inform the development of LAPs and to provide some clarity to the ongoing debate about alcohol in our community. We hope you find the information useful and we would be happy to add our own experiences to the research.

**Bruce Robertson**

**Hospitality New Zealand**

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## Blanket closing times

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The experience of the industry in New Zealand matches experience and research from overseas. There is concern that blanket bans and severe restrictions can actually increase the very behaviour that communities seek to avoid.

The UK report *Drinking and Public Disorder* researched links between alcohol and disorder in the UK, Europe and Scotland.

The report concluded that blanket closing times lead to 'peak density' or a concentration of behaviours that increased the likelihood of conflict and made policing more difficult. The measure was also found to create transport problems and issues for fast-food outlets in the vicinity – both of which were deemed to be hotspots for trouble.

The introduction of national default trading hours here in New Zealand appears to have had little impact on assault rates as was claimed by many who called for their introduction. In fact, according to the Police Monthly Statistical Indicators there has been a 19.5 per cent increase in serious assaults resulting in injury when comparing pre-introduction May 2013 to May 2014.

In New Zealand, Easter weekend 2013 provided a stark example of peak density problems when all bars and nightclubs closed at midnight on Saturday, ahead of Easter Sunday's non-trading day. In Christchurch, Police said 'pre-loaded' people 'went hard', drinking to excess before midnight. This resulted in many arrests for drunk and disorderly behaviour, and the hospital reported being extremely busy dealing with alcohol-related injuries. (Stuff 31 March 2013)

In Wainuiomata near Wellington, a 15-year-old was stabbed in the back after a party turned ugly in what Police central communications shift commander Mark Oliver said was one of their busiest nights of the year. "With pubs closing at midnight, many people chose to pre-load, or start drinking early." (Stuff 31 March 2013)

A 2006 report by Greenaway and Conway in Auckland found that the common time for violent confrontations was around 3am when the majority of licensed premises close and all bar patrons are forced into the streets. These troubles would be exacerbated if all bars had the one set blanket closing time.

Similarly there is no clear evidence to support the assumption that reducing opening hours lowers the levels of alcohol consumption and intoxication.

We only need to look to the past to conclude that a reduction in opening hours does not work. Six o'clock closures led to what became known as 'the six o'clock swill' and only reinforced the 'drink hard and drink fast' mentality.

Emergency medicine specialist at Wellington Hospital Dr Paul Quigley has first-hand experience of the strain drunken Kiwis put on the country's emergency departments. He has spoken out publicly against prohibition.

The Emergency Department doctor wrote in a 2010 New Zealand Drug Foundation newsletter that the biggest impact in changing New Zealand's drinking habits will come from curtailing off-licence supplies, not the regulated and closely monitored section of the hospitality industry.

Overseas experience also shows that shorter opening hours fail to significantly reduce society's alcohol misuse and have serious, unintended consequences on those operating in the night time economy.

In 2005, the English and Welsh governments took a controversial approach to violence prevention by removing restrictions on opening hours for alcohol outlets.

The study *Do flexible opening hours reduce violence? An assessment of a natural experiment in alcohol policy* assessed the effects of the move between 2004 and 2008 in Manchester, UK and concluded that there was little evidence to show deregulation affected citywide violence rates.

London's Applied Criminology Centre found that extending late night trading hours actually reduced alcohol-related violence, binge drinking and disorder as patrons dispersed over a long time period.

Marsh, P., and Fox Kibby, K. (1992) *Drinking and Public Disorder*

Greenaway, S., and Conway, K. (2006) *Auckland Regional Community Action Project on Alcohol evaluation report. Final report*

Stuff (31/03/2013) *Early closing 'pre-loading' causes havoc*

Stuff (31/03/2013) *Teen stabbed in party mayhem*

New Zealand Drug Foundation (2010) *The A&E Doctor – Dr Paul Quigley*

Humphreys, D. (2012) *Do flexible opening hours reduce violence? An assessment of a natural experiment in alcohol policy*



## One-way door policies

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One-way door policies – or lockdowns as they are known in Australia – are a measure that has been tried repeatedly in overseas jurisdictions. They have been largely rejected because they didn't work and actually increased behavioural problems.

An extensive study into alcohol-related nightlife crime in Australia, *Dealing with alcohol-related harm and the night-time economy*, compared the effectiveness of alcohol-related crime prevention measures introduced between 2005 and 2010 in New South Wales and Victoria.

The study, the largest of its kind in Australia, concluded there was no evidence to show that one-way door policies are effective in their own right. It also found that the policies had no long-term effect on assaults or violence. It did, however, find that the policy harmed smaller bars and venues that trade earlier.

A KPMG assessment of Melbourne's three-month one-way door trial (June 2008 to September 2008) found alcohol-related presentations as a proportion of total hospital emergency presentations on Friday and Saturday nights increased and continued during the temporary lockout period. The policy was subsequently scrapped.

In 2006, an ABC documentary reported on the effectiveness of Brisbane's one-way door policy. It reported that it failed to reduce the number of assault victims admitted to the Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital. Taxi drivers were interviewed as part of the report and they supported the view that the policy had failed to curb late night violence.

Newcastle's one-way door policy has also been shown to be ineffective in reducing assaults. Professor Kypros Kypri, of the University of Newcastle, compared assault rates in the Newcastle CBD with those of the nearby suburb of Hamilton, which had not been subject to any restrictions. What he found was no significant reductions in assault rates.

Respected Australian criminologist Professor Ross Homel of Griffith University has extensively researched one-way door policies. He emphatically told the Legislative Assembly of Queensland's Law, Justice and Safety Committee that, *"The 3am lockout is a complete, absolute, 100 per cent failure from all of the data that we have been able to observe... It is what I regard as a politically attractive but completely ineffective strategy."*

Any one-way door policy will require additional staffing. Experience tells us that higher levels of enforcement will see a big rise in tension with people trying to get into bars after the nominated time, while those inside will stay and drink for as long as they possibly can.

Our own experience, backed by international research, is that people not allowed into bars are likely to drink in public places, move to where there are no restrictions or party at home.

This is supported by the experience in Christchurch when, following the 2011 earthquake and the subsequent shutdown of the central city bars and nightclubs, complaints about noisy parties in suburban areas nearly tripled. The Christchurch City Council received more than 15,000 noise complaints in the year to June 2012.

Christchurch City Council's inspections and enforcement officer Gary Lennan says that during that period the number of complaints for parties also skyrocketed, with almost all coming from residential areas.

*"Party and band noise seem to be leading these increases and it is thought that the quakes have influenced this by reducing the number of official venues and bars, causing more celebrations to occur at private homes." (Fairfax, 2012)*

Law, Justice and Safety Committee, Legislative Assembly of Queensland (2010) *Inquiry into Alcohol-Related Violence – Final Report*

Decon University (2012) *Dealing with alcohol-related harm and the night-time economy*

KPMG (2008) *Evaluation of the Temporary Late Night Entry Declaration*

Fairfax (2012) *Rowdy parties move to suburbs*

## On-licence regulation

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Most alcohol is consumed outside licensed premises. This is consistent with the growing prevalence of supermarket alcohol sales. Off-premise consumption has increased – up from around 60 per cent a decade or so ago to 76 per cent, according to the Ministry of Justice in their 2013 discussion paper *Establishing a new fee regime for the alcohol licensing system*. In other words, only 24 per cent of alcohol is now consumed on regulated and controlled premises.

A report for the Alcohol Advisory Council and ACC evaluated the implementation of the Christchurch Central Business District Alcohol Accord put in place between 2006 and 2007. The research identified the main sources of alcohol were friends and family, home, supermarkets, and bottle stores, with much of that alcohol consumed in the home.

This reinforces conclusions drawn from an earlier paper on drinking trends, *A Decade of Drinking: Ten-year trends in drinking patterns in Auckland, New Zealand, 1990–1999*. Over the decade a number of changes occurred in the popularity of drinking locations. The number of people drinking at home increased, as did the amount of alcohol consumed in the home – up from three drinks per occasion in 1990 to four in 1999.

Consuming alcohol in their own or other people's homes – often larger amounts – also remained common place. According to the Alcohol and Public Health Research Unit, 39 per cent of men and 45 per cent of women drink at home rather than on licensed premises

This research reinforces the experience of the industry, police, councils and health authorities that the biggest area of concern are the habits of 'pre-loading' at home before going to town, and 'side-loading' which involves drinking in cars or public places where it's cheaper than buying alcohol in bars and nightclubs. Side-loading is also unmonitored and uncontrolled.

A project trialled last year in the top of the South Island by the St John Ambulance and ACC recording the number of ambulance requests involving people who have been drinking showed that half of those call-outs were to private homes. The number of call-outs to homes came as a 'big surprise' to even St John Ambulance district operations manager James McMeekin. The trail also showed that only around six per cent of those call-outs were to bars.

Detective Inspector Bernie Jackson worked as the area commander for central Melbourne during the city's trial with one-way door restrictions. He also managed

Victoria's Safe Streets project. He says there are more effective ways to combat alcohol-related problems than the regulation of bars, nightclubs and restaurants.

He says the introduction of measures that encourage patrons to take personal responsibility has been, by and large, the most successful when it comes to improving behaviour in Melbourne. Detective Inspector Jackson also encourages councils, police and licensees to work together to tackle the issue of alcohol-related problems.

*"What underpins the success we've had in Melbourne is working together with licensees. This is not their problem, nor is it ours – it's a community problem."*

In 2012 New South Wales also introduced a new spot fine regime which saw \$550 fines for unruly patrons who refuse to leave licensed premises, and \$2,200 fines for those who refuse to tip out alcohol in alcohol free zones. The scheme was introduced in association with hospitality industry bodies the Australian Hotels Association NSW and ClubsNSW and utilised an active social media information campaign entitled 'STOP! Is it worth \$550?'

ALAC (2008) [Evaluation of the Christchurch city one-way door intervention](#)

Ministry of Justice (2013) [Establishing a new fee regime for the alcohol licensing system](#)

Alcohol & Public Health Research Unit (2001) [A Decade of Drinking: Ten-year trends in drinking patterns in Auckland, New Zealand, 1990-1999](#)

New Zealand Police (2014) [Monthly Statistical Indicators](#)

Habgood R., Bhatta K., Casswell S., Pledger M., Alcohol and Public Health Research Unit (APHRU, 2001) [Drinking in New Zealand: National Surveys Comparison 1995 and 2000](#)

Nelson Mail (2013) [Drinking at home more dangerous](#)

## Industry responsibility

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Licencees have a strict set of conditions relating to their premises and their licence. All premises must meet requirements of the **Resource Management Act** and the **Building Code**, have a **fire safety and evacuation procedure** and comply with **food hygiene and safety** regulations.

Bars are also required by the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act to have a Host Responsibility Policy. The key responsibilities for licencees are not to serve or to have underage or intoxicated people on the premises.

Consequences for breaches include prosecutions in the District Court or through the Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority, and substantial loss of income resulting from temporary venue closures. Any bar or nightclub owner found to have breached the act three times within three years also faces losing their licence.

Conditions for licencees include:

- having a Host Responsibility Policy
- trading within their licensed hours and within the conditions of their licence
- a licensed duty manager on site at all times during opening hours
- not serving minors – or even allowing them on the premises
- not letting anyone become intoxicated, not serving anyone who is intoxicated, not letting someone stay on the premises if they are intoxicated
- ensuring there is substantial food available and, increasingly, that it is promoted
- providing information about transport
- encouraging patrons, as much as they can, not to drink and drive – if a patron is caught driving under the influence, Police will register this against the licence holder
- door staff are legally certified Crowd Controllers
- keeping any promotions within the national protocol on promotions guidelines
- providing free water (a provision under the new Act)
- complying with food safety regulations and gaming regulations
- making sure staff are trained on all of the above.

A full list is attached as an appendix to this document.

## Adverse consequences

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The food and beverage sector plays an important role in social life and is an integral part of the entertainment offerings in our towns and cities. The production and sale of alcohol are also significant drivers of economic activity through both sales and employment.

Wellington City Council prides itself on being, and deliberately markets the city as, an events capital with a distinct entertainment precinct. The Council recently surveyed 1,000 residents about the role of alcohol in the capital:

- 63 per cent of respondents agreed that alcohol provides significant employment opportunities through the production, catering and retail of alcohol-related products and services
- 37 per cent agreed that alcohol availability is essential to the vibrancy of the city
- 54 per cent agreed that having a few drinks enhances their experience of dining out
- 64 per cent agree that the number of pubs, bars and restaurants is about right

The food and beverage sector is a cornerstone of New Zealand's tourism offering with 75,000 people employed in the bar, cafe and restaurant sector in 2012 and contributing \$2.65 billion to the economy in 2012. (Statistics New Zealand)

In the year to March 2013, tourists spent 12 per cent of their total spend on food and beverage services. The spend came ahead of accommodation (nine per cent) and placed third overall behind retail goods (including fuel and other automotive products) and air passenger transport. (Statistics New Zealand, Tourism Satellite Account: 2013)

An unintended consequence of restricting trading hours of licensed premises can be significant disruption and trouble for the transport sector. The Australian experience, backed by industry research, shows restrictions caused significant operational difficulties, service disruptions and increases in violence.

A 2010 submission to the New South Wales Government by the Newcastle Taxi Operators Association spoke of the increased taxi waiting times that occurred during the 1am inner-city lockouts and 3am fixed closing times introduced in December 2008. The submission said that the policies led to a mass of people seeking transport between these two times, overwhelming taxi services.

This is another consequence of the 'peak density' behaviour that turns drinking hours into targets and encourages people to drink to the limit of the reduced time frame.

A report from Victoria, Australia warned that a lack of taxi services and public transport in the small hours contributed to drink-driving, the injury of intoxicated pedestrians and increased violence from frustrated patrons wandering the streets because they couldn't get home.

A 2013 British report found that following the reform of licensing laws in the UK in 2005, which allowed bars and pubs to remain open until later, the number of crashes reported to police fell by 13 per cent. The decline was most notable among young drivers and during the danger periods of Friday and Saturday nights. Researchers believe drinkers were now more likely to plan to get taxis home after a longer drinking session, rather than 'drinking to beat the clock' or popping out for a 'swift drink' and then driving.

There were equally significant consequences for bars, nightclubs and pubs themselves.

The 2010 Crosbie Warren Sinclair Report detailed the impact of restrictions introduced in New South Wales in 2008. It found that of the 14 Newcastle hotels subject to the policies, which included one-way doors and blanket closing times:

- nine of the 14 closed, changed hands or went into receivership
- there was an average reduction in turnover – 27.7 per cent (weekly)
- there was a 21.7 per cent reduction in revenues
- there was a \$22.5 million decline in asset values
- there was a 21.7 per cent reduction in hotel workforce.

Newcastle Taxi Operators Association (2010) *Inquiry into NSW Taxi Industry*

The Times (2013) *Late-night drink laws saved many young lives*

Crosbie Warren Sinclair Report (2010) *Review of Newcastle Restrictions prepared for the Australian Hotels Association NSW*

Victorian Health Promotion Foundation (2012) *Pubs and clubs Project: Literature review of different policy and community-based intervention and baseline trends of specific interventions in Geelong, Victoria (2000–2010)*

## Alcohol availability and consumption in New Zealand

We can't confuse the number of outlets with alcohol consumption and availability. Since the Sale of Liquor Act was introduced in 1989, the number of off-licences has more than doubled with more than 14,000 liquor outlets across the country. However, despite this backdrop, statistics show consistent falls in the volume of alcohol available to consumers.

The latest Statistics New Zealand figures show a 3.3 per cent fall in the volume of alcohol available to December 2012. The 2012 statistics follow similar results from earlier years with declines of 3.1 per cent also recorded in 2009 (*Alcohol Available for Consumption: Year ended December 2012, Statistics New Zealand*). NB: Alcohol statistics are a measure of how much alcohol is available for consumption, rather than actual consumption.

The latest figures from Statistics New Zealand don't support our reputation as a country of heavy drinkers. While we see some disturbing images of the harm caused by alcohol, the statistics put these into context as a small number that do not represent the majority of people who have responsible attitudes to alcohol.

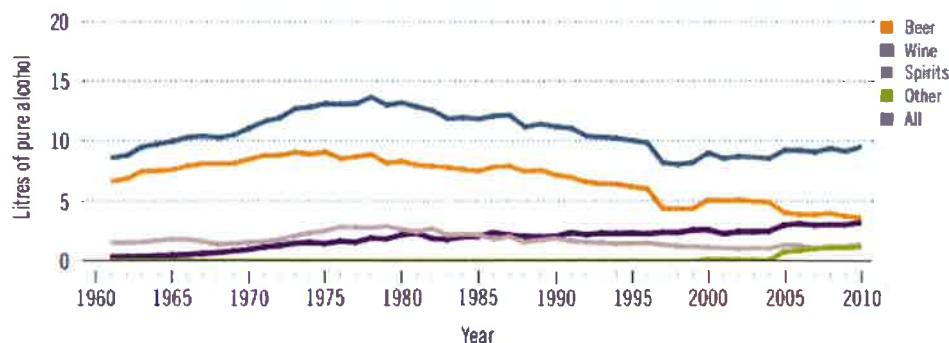
Those New Zealanders who do choose to drink are also choosing to drink more cautiously. New research by the Ministry of Health suggests that the rate of hazardous drinking has decreased significantly in past-year drinkers aged 18–24 years from 2006/07 when 49 per cent had done so to 36 per cent in 2011/12.

In addition, the 2014 World Health Organization's *Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health* found consumption of alcohol in New Zealand per capita has fallen over the last thirty years.

**Table 1: Alcohol consumption in New Zealand (WHO)**

### Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption, 1961–2010

Data refer to litres of pure alcohol per capita (15+).





The same WHO report indicates that those New Zealanders that are choosing to have a drink are not doing so to excess. New Zealand comes in at 97<sup>th</sup> in the world for alcohol consumption per drinker, well behind Australia which placed 89<sup>th</sup> on the list.

Ministry of Health (2013) *Hazardous Drinking in 2011/12: Findings from the New Zealand Health Survey*

World Health Organization (2014) *Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health 2014*

## The cost of alcohol

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Dr Paul Quigley from Wellington Hospital's Emergency Department sums up the situation in a New Zealand Drug Foundation interview when he talks about the cost of alcohol purchased from an off-licence.

*"Alcohol is no longer a treat. It is cheap and easily available. Young people buy a bottle of Jim Beam and a very small bottle of Coke, mix it and drink it at home so they are intoxicated before they hit town."*

CPI figures detailing the cost of beer at off-licences (supermarkets and liquor stores) shows an increase of 14.4 per cent from 2006. Whereas, the cost of a glass (400ml) of beer at licensed premises has increased 41.52 per cent. Hospitality New Zealand members say the increase does not equate to increased profits for bar owners, with the majority reporting profits well under five per cent.

Otago University research published in the New Zealand Medical Journal in 2010 found off-licence alcohol became increasingly affordable in the 10 years to 2010.

The study found discounted (off-licence) cask wine could cost as little as 62c for a standard drink, discounted beer 64c, discounted bottled wine 65c and spirits 78c. That compared to 67c for a 250ml glass of bottled water and 43c for a glass of milk.

It found that heavily advertised alcohol discounts, such as in supermarkets, exacerbated the problem of binge drinking.

The research shows that in 1999, it took 21 minutes for a person on the average wage to earn enough to afford enough beer to reach the legal driving limit. In 2010, it took only 17 minutes.

National Drug Policy New Zealand (2002) *Tackling Alcohol-related Offences and Disorder in New Zealand*

NZPA (2012) *Downtown Booze Beat*

Newswire (2012) *Contrary to belief, we may be losing 'binge' from our drinking culture*

McEwan, B., Swain, D., and Campbell, M. (2011) *Controlled intoxication: the self-monitoring of excessive alcohol use within a New Zealand tertiary student sample*

Wilson, N., and the Department of Public Health, University of Otago, Wellington (2010) *Very cheap drinking in New Zealand*

## Alcohol and minors

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It is important not to confuse the regulated on-licence environment with off-premise drinking. Those working within the industry are trained and experienced with the strict guidelines surrounding the sale of alcohol.

All licensed premises are required to have a Host Responsibility Policy outlining key responsibilities. These include not serving, or having on the premises, minors or anyone who is intoxicated – they know the rules and the consequences for their businesses if they don't comply.

Consequences include prosecutions in the District Court or through the Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority, and substantial loss of income resulting from temporary venue closures. Any bar or nightclub owner found to have breached the act three times within three years also faces losing their licence.

Statistics from New Zealand Police show the number of recorded offences for the supply of liquor to a minor continue to fall. In the 2011/12 fiscal year, there were 208 recorded offences, compared with 263 offences in 2010/11.

The number of people prosecuted for buying liquor to supply to a minor also continues to fall.

**Table 2: Purchase/acquires liquor to supply minor – national statistics**

Fiscal year	Number of offences
2007/2008	51
2008/2009	49
2009/2010	37
2010/2011	47
2011/2012	24

The lowering of the legal purchase age has not led, as many purported would happen, to an increase in youth drinking. Research from Stefan Boes and Steven Stillman of the Institute for the Study of Labor shows that lowering the legal purchase age did not appear to have led to an increase in alcohol consumption or binge drinking among 15- to 19-year-olds.

## On-licence drinking patterns in New Zealand

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The New Zealand report *Tackling Alcohol-related Offences and Disorder in New Zealand* (National Drug Policy New Zealand, 2002) found that since the 1999 law change, there has been a reduction in recorded offences against the Sale of Liquor Act involving licensed premises.

The biggest contributors to intoxication are practices outside the control of licensed premises, which are:

- pre-loading – drinking before going into town, and
- side-loading – drinking in cars or other places where it's cheaper than at on-licence premises.

In a 2012 article that followed police patrolling downtown Auckland, Constable Joseph Waugh and Constable Tim Alexander said young people often drive into town and keep large quantities of alcohol in their parked cars.

The two constables said the cheapness of spirits from bottle stores compared with buying drinks in a bar led to many patrons 'pre-loading' (also known as side-loading) in their cars.

It's an opinion backed up by Wellington police sergeant Andrew Kowalczy who was quoted in a 2012 Whitireia journalism student's article saying that the problem isn't with licensed premises who "understand the repercussions of the law", but with pre-loading.

*"You get a lot of people who, instead of going into licensed premises where they have a degree of control on your behaviour and they'll monitor it, you've got people who'll sit there and they'll scull these syrupy, horrible, artificial drinks, and they'll consume as much as they can, down their throat.*

*"And we start dealing with the people making their way into town, people coming into town in van loads, sitting in car parks, sculling back as much as they can. So they've got a buzz on, before they hit the bars and drink one beer."*

A 2011 report, *Controlled intoxication: the self-monitoring of excessive alcohol use within a New Zealand tertiary student sample*, out of Waikato University, found that on-licence premises are enjoyed for their entertainment value, such as dancing and meeting people, as opposed to buying drinks. The report again reiterated the commonplace phenomenon of pre-loading due to the cheaper cost of off-licence alcohol.

This is also backed up by a 2013 survey by the Wellington City Council into the purchasing patterns of alcohol on Friday and Saturday nights at supermarkets and bottle stores. It revealed that at 6pm, of those purchasing alcohol, 18 per cent were purchasing alcohol only, but that increased to 62 per cent at 9pm at which time 74 per cent of whom intended to drink their purchases straight away. Furthermore, the number of purchasers at supermarkets who intended to go into the city peaked between 9pm and 10pm at 42.5 per cent.

Wellington City Council service development and improvement manager Jamie Dyhrberg described the findings as “the kind of conditions for spontaneous purchasing patterns that could lead to excessive side-loading and pre-loading”.

Wellington City Council (2013) *Off-license purchasing and consumption patterns*

Stuff.co.nz (2013) *A loaded question*

## The New Zealand hospitality sector

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The hospitality sector is far more than a provider of entertainment services and a component of the service sector. It is an integral part of the tourism industry, a large employer and a significant economic contributor to the country as a whole.

Hospitality New Zealand members are small to medium enterprises that employ and spend in their local communities. Approximately 62 per cent of business units in the cafes, bars and restaurants sector had five or fewer employees in 2013. (Service IQ/Infometrics, 2014)

Unlike many small businesses, Hospitality New Zealand members argue that after paying compliance costs, taxes, fees, levies, wages, and product and staff costs, the profits are minimal for many.

The majority of licence holders work well beyond a 40 hour week with 14 per cent of employees in 2013 working 50 hours or more a week. When earnings after expenses are divided by actual hours worked, the result is often below the minimum wage of \$13.75 an hour.

In addition, there are significant sales in the early morning hours of trading. The following table is the estimated annual spend between 4am and 7am in the country's bars, pubs, nightclubs, restaurants and adult entertainment venues. The figures are based on electronic card transactions and exclude cash.

**Table 3: Estimated annual spend between 4am and 7am in bars, pubs, nightclubs, restaurants and adult entertainment venues**

	Estimated spend	% of total transactions in that area
All of NZ	\$150,105,808.20	0.55% of total transactions
Of this total:		
Auckland/Northland	\$ 82,810,033.15	0.70% of total transactions
Wellington	\$ 33,050,577.25	1.11% of total transactions

These figures reinforce that Auckland and Wellington account for more than 75 per cent of the spend during those hours. It also supports the experience of many small businesses in that this period provides a significant slice of a week's earnings once fixed operating costs have been recovered.

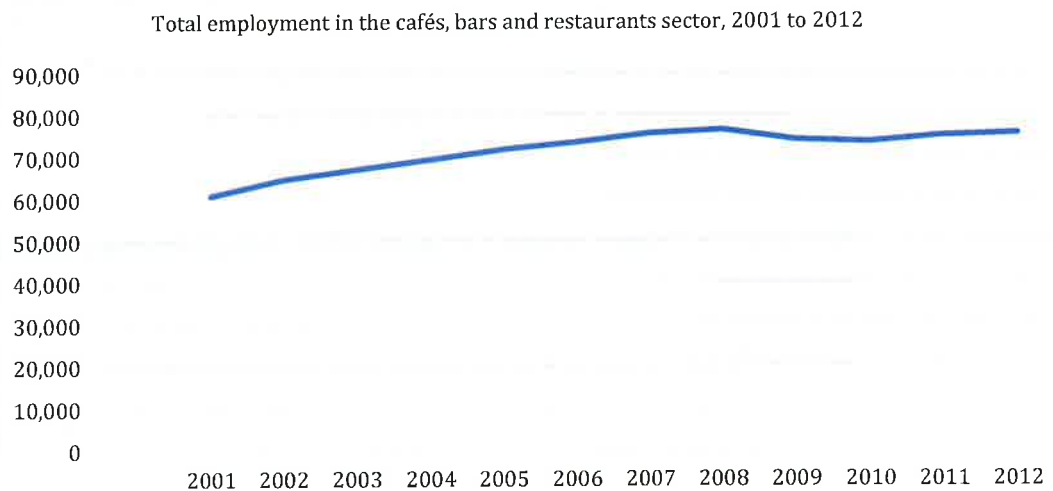
In the USA, Cornell University's *Hotel and Restaurant Administration Quarterly* (Reynolds, D. 1998) reported that labour generally comprises around a third of hospitality costs and food another third.

The 2007 study, *Food & beverage service sector productivity*, undertaken by Auckland University's Tourism Research Institute, noted that many operators within the hospitality sector are locked into a cycle that generates a poor return on their investment, often resulting in short life-spans for the businesses concerned.

Despite this, the sale of alcohol in New Zealand remains an important driver of economic activity. In 2012, cafes, bars and restaurants contributed 1.3 per cent of GDP, representing \$2.65 billion of the economy.

Hospitality also represents 3.4 per cent of all New Zealand jobs, with 75,729 jobs filled by cafes, bars and restaurants. Total employment in the sector is forecast to increase from 75,529 in 2012 to 84,150 by 2017 (Service IQ/Infometrics, 2014) on the back of a 1.6 per cent increase since 2001.

**Table 4: Hospitality employment, 2001 to 2012**



**Source: Service IQ/Infometrics 2014**

**Table 5: Auckland's hospitality sector, March 2010 to March 2011**

	To March 2011	Percentage of region total	Percentage of national sector	Growth 2010 to 2011	
				Auckland	NZ
<b>Gross Domestic Product (GDP): \$ million</b>	\$745	1.1%	37.4%	1.5%	-1.9%
<b>Employment</b>	27,073	3.8%	33.7%	1.9%	-0.8%
<b>Business units</b>	3,433	2.1%	34.7%	6.2%	2.2%

**Source: Auckland Annual Economic Profile; Infometrics Ltd**

The table above shows that between March 2010 and March 2011:

- the hospitality sector generated \$745 million in economic output in Auckland
- the sector contributed 1.1 per cent to the region's economic output
- Auckland's hospitality sector economic output grew by 1.5 per cent compared with a decline of 1.9 per cent nationally.

New Zealand Tourism Research Institute (2007) *Food & beverage service sector productivity*

Service IQ (2014) *A profile of the cafes, bars & restaurants sector in New Zealand*

Reynolds, D. (1998) *Productivity analysis in the on-site food service segment. Cornell Hotel and Restaurant Administration Quarterly*



## Alcohol law enforcement

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Bar owners and staff have a legal responsibility to keep intoxicated people out of their premises and to not serve intoxicated patrons. The onus is on them to comply with the responsibilities and conditions of their licence and they face significant penalties if they fail to do so.

The vast majority of licensees are compliant and responsible providers of alcohol who understand the repercussions of the law and work constructively with local authorities and police.

This is reinforced by the very small number of problems compared with the number of licences and the size of the hospitality sector, and the amount of business transacted around the country every week.

The *Liquor Licensing Authorities Annual Report to June 2013* showed a meagre 1.8 per cent increase in the number of enforcement proceedings, increasing from 778 to 793. This slight increase came on the back of a number of public enforcement campaigns and greater emphasis by Police, particularly in Auckland. This increase can also be put in the context of the substantial decrease witnessed in 2012, which saw a 23 per cent decline in the number of enforcement proceedings received, reducing from 1006 to 778.

Only one liquor licence was cancelled in the year to June 2013 compared with three for the 12 months prior, and 257 licences were suspended compared with 281 the year earlier.

In 2011, 6,971 licensing inspections were carried out across Auckland resulting in 55 suspensions or cancellations of licences, less than one per cent of the establishments inspected.

The introduction of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act will see a new approach to enforcing alcohol laws inside and outside licensed premises. The approach will see the introduction of infringement notices for both public and licensed premises infringements and, along with the increased focus on alcohol, is likely to see a significant number of statistics in this new category.

Given recent statements by Police regarding their belief that alcohol is a major driver in crime, it will be important that adequate resourcing is given to ensure that in-depth statistics are recorded on the new infringement regime and analysed within this context.

## Appendix: Regulations and obligations of licence holders

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### Current requirements

Every liquor licence and renewal application must have a certificate that the proposed use of the premises meets requirements of the Resource Management Act and the Building Code, including, where applicable, access and facilities for mobility impaired persons.

The site also requires a fire safety and evacuation procedure and a registration of the premises, and compliance with food hygiene and safety regulations.

Every person acting as a crowd controller must either hold a Crowd Control Certificate of Approval or licence to do so.

When deciding whether or not to grant an application, consideration must be given to:

- the general suitability of the applicant
- the days and the hours proposed to sell alcohol
- the areas of the premises, if any, that should be designated as restricted or supervised areas in respect of minors
- the steps proposed to be taken by the applicant to ensure that the requirements of this Act in relation to the sale of alcohol to prohibited persons (minors and intoxicated persons) are observed
- proposals relating to the sale and supply of low and non-alcoholic refreshments and food
- assistance with, or information about, alternative forms of transport from the licensed premises
- “any [licensing] matters” dealt with in any report made by the District Licensing Inspector, police or Public Health
- the object of the Act and whether granting the licence is likely to increase alcohol-related harm, including such factors as crime, damage, death, disease, disorderly behaviour, illness, or injury, directly or indirectly caused, or directly or indirectly contributed to, by the excessive or inappropriate consumption of alcohol
- the design and layout of the premises
- whether the amenity and good order of the locality is likely to be reduced to more than a minor extent by the effects of the issue of the licence, including the extent to which, and ways in which, the locality in which the premises are situated are pleasant and agreeable including current and possible future

noise levels, nuisance and vandalism and the number of premises for which licences of the kind concerned are already held and the extent to which land near the premises concerned is used and the general desirability of the issue of the licence

- whether the applicant has appropriate systems, staff and training to comply with the law.

On granting an application, the Licensing Authority or Agency may impose conditions relating to any of the following matters:

- The days and the hours during which alcohol may be sold with different conditions able to be imposed in respect of different parts of the premises. The Licensing Authority or District Licensing Agency, as the case may be, may have regard to the site of the premises in relation to neighbouring land use.
- The provision of food.
- The sale and supply of low-alcohol beverages.
- The provision of assistance with or information about alternative forms of transport from the licensed premises.
- Any other matter aimed at promoting the responsible consumption of liquor.
- Steps to be taken by the licensee to ensure that the provisions of this Act relating to the sale of liquor to prohibited persons are observed.
- The designation of the whole or any part or parts of the premises as a restricted or supervised area.
- Conditions prescribing the people or kinds of person to whom alcohol may be sold or supplied – except for Human Rights reasons.
- Conditions prescribing steps to be taken by the licensee to ensure that sale or supply of alcohol to prohibited persons are observed.
- Conditions prescribing steps to be taken by the licensee relating to the management of the premises concerned are observed.
- Conditions prescribing the people or kinds of person to whom alcohol may be sold or supplied – except for Human Rights reasons.
- Conditions imposing one-way door restrictions.
- Drinking water to be freely available to customers while the premises are open for business.

