

Local Alcohol Policy Research Report

*Information to support the development of the Eastern Bay of Plenty Local Alcohol Policy
2022/23*



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This paper sets out background information and data to support and inform a review of the Eastern Bay of Plenty Local Alcohol Policy (LAP).

Key findings:

- As of July 2022, there are a total of 135 licences throughout the Eastern Bay of Plenty (EBOP) that sell and supply alcohol. 14 in Kawerau (27.3 per 10,000 residents), 22 in Ōpōtiki (32.3 per 10,000 residents), and 99 in Whakatāne (37.9 per 10,000 residents). There are 31.1 licences per 10,000 residents in New Zealand.
- The number of special licences has continued to increase since 2015, with around 150 being issued each year for a variety of events in the region.
- Many venues such as bars specifically in Whakatāne are closing earlier than the current LAP specifies (around 12am). A ruling from ARLA which imposed a 12am closing time on a central bar had a roll-on effect of increased compliance across all bars in the CBD. As a result, other surrounding bars also decided to close at 12.
- The Alcohol Harm Reduction Officer from NZ Police has stated a reduction in trading hours at certain premises has resulted in an immediate impact and reduction on reported incidents and offences.
- The Whakatāne and Kawerau Licensing Inspector stated that the current LAP has no restrictions on proliferation of licenced premises and so in Kopeopeo there are three off-licence premises within the space of 500 metres. Kawerau township has three off-licenced premises within 300 metres, with a recent application for a fourth. Both communities are recorded as being in areas of deprivation. In the Whakatāne CBD, despite an alcohol bylaw that prevents consuming alcohol in public spaces, bar patrons were ‘pre-loading’ in their cars on The Strand and in the rear carparks before entering the bars. This resulted in disorder, violence, and excessive noise in the CBD.

- 1 in 5 New Zealand adults (19.9%) had a hazardous drinking¹ pattern in 2020/21.
- Men are two times more likely to be hazardous drinkers than women.
- Those aged 18-24 years have a higher rate of hazardous drinking.
- Māori are 1.7 times as likely to be hazardous drinkers, 1.3 times as likely for Pacific people.
- In 2021, approximately 12% of all recorded offences recorded alcohol as a contributing factor. Violence offences made up the highest proportion of alcohol-related offending in the EBOP with 25% and 24% respectively in 2020 and 2021. Drug and anti-social offences made up the next highest proportion of alcohol-related offending with 20% and 21% respectively in 2020 and 2021.
- In 2020 and 2021, 25% of family violence incidents and offences flagged alcohol as a contributing factor.
- In the EBOP over the last five years, alcohol was a contributing factor in serious injury and fatal crashes, increasing from 24% in 2017 to 50% in 2021. Alcohol as a contributing factor in minor and non-injury crashes has increased from 9% in 2017 to 23% in 2021.
- A survey in 2020 undertaken by Toi Te Ora showed 63.2% of Bay of Plenty residents would support reducing the number of places that can sell alcohol and 62.7% thought that more restrictions on alcohol availability would improve safety in towns and cities at night.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide an assessment of available information to support the review of the Eastern Bay of Plenty Local Alcohol Policy (LAP). Kawerau, Ōpōtiki and Whakatāne District Councils adopted the current Eastern Bay of Plenty Alcohol Policy in 2016. The Policy is required to be reviewed no later than 6 years after it came into force.

1.2 Scope

The scope and structure of this report aligns with the requirements for developing a Local Alcohol Policy as set out in section 78 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act² (the Act). This section states that when a territorial authority is developing a draft policy, it must have regard to:

- the objectives and policies of the Council's District Plan;

¹ Hazardous drinkers are those who obtain an Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test score of 8 or more, representing a pattern of drinking that carries high risk of future damage to physical or mental health.

² Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act, (2012). Section 78.

- the number of licences of each kind, the location, and the opening hours of each premises;
- any areas in which bylaws prohibiting alcohol in public places are in force;
- the demography of the district's residents;
- the demography of the people who visit the district as tourists or holidaymakers;
- the overall health indicators of the district's residents; and
- the nature and severity of the alcohol-related problems arising in the district.

While the alcohol industry provides economic benefit in the district, related information does not fall within the scope as set out above and is therefore not included in this report. The report largely focusses on the harm caused by alcohol.

1.3 Methodology

Data collection for this research report involved two key components. First, staff collated and analysed internal Council data for the three local authorities. Relevant alcohol literature was also reviewed, with a list of references provided at the end of this report. Second, staff engaged with a range of organisations and local stakeholders to make them aware of the policy review and gather data to inform the process. The New Zealand Police and health agencies are critical in this regard.

1.3.1 Data limitations

Due to the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, including the temporary closure of venues and isolation, it is difficult to compare trends between data from 2020 onwards with previous years.

There are also limitations with the data provided by the NZ Police (Appendix 4). The statistics on alcohol-related offences are based on a subjective assessment made by the attending officer as to whether alcohol was a contributing factor. Comparisons between the Eastern Bay of Plenty and other parts of the country are influenced by differences in police resource capability and focus throughout the country.

Much of the data relating to health is collected by the Bay of Plenty District Health Board at a regional level, which covers a wider geographical area than Whakatāne, Ōpōtiki, and Kawerau. As such, drawing conclusions at a District level is challenging. Conclusions have been drawn from the wider Bay of Plenty District for health indicators.

Around the time of the alcohol reforms that resulted in the subsequent introduction of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act in 2012, a substantial amount of national research was undertaken and published. This research has been drawn on throughout this report, however where available, more recent research has been cited to provide an accurate representation of the problem today.

2.0 BACKGROUND

Alcohol is part of many people's lives. About four of five New Zealanders consumed alcohol in the past 12 months.³ While largely enjoyed in moderation, there can be significant negative individual and community impacts resulting from the excessive use and availability of alcohol.

2.1 Legislative Context

The Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 brought in several new provisions, including the ability for communities to have input into how alcohol is managed in their area through a Local Alcohol Policy.

It should be noted that in June 2022, a Private Members' Bill was drawn from the ballot. This Bill seeks to amend the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 and remove the appeals process in Local Alcohol Policy adoption; end alcohol sponsorship of sport; and strengthen the criteria for District Licencing Committees when considering applications.

2.2 Te Tiriti o Waitangi

There are no specific provisions in the Act to consider Te Tiriti in relation to the sale and supply of alcohol, nor the development of Local Alcohol Policies. The Waitangi Tribunal is currently considering the Wai 2624 (Alcohol Healthcare) Claim⁴, which is focused on alcohol and the numerous ways it harms Māori and their communities. The claim highlights the failures of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 including the omission of any reference to Te Tiriti and that the Act fails to ensure that Māori have a place as of right on District Licencing Committees when deciding whether or not to grant a liquor licence. A specific part of the claim is in relation to Foetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD), and was heard in March 2022. It is estimated that FASD may be the single largest disability affecting Māori and that up to 30% of prisoners in Aotearoa may be suffering FASD, yet the condition is not widely recognised by the Government or the public.

2.3 Legislative framework

2.3.1 Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012

³ Alcohol Healthwatch data for 2020/21; Nicki Jackson presentation to EBOP Joint Committee (1 July 2022)

⁴ Waitangi Tribunal, (2021).

The object of the Act (section 4) is twofold: *“that the sale, supply, and consumption of alcohol should be undertaken safely and responsibly; and the harm caused by excessive or inappropriate consumption of alcohol should be minimised.”*

Section 75 of the Act states that territorial authorities may have a Local Alcohol Policy (LAP) that relates to the sale, supply, and consumption of alcohol in their district (or districts, through a joint policy). LAPs aim to minimise alcohol-related harm and to align decision making on licencing matters with community views and local issues. There is no requirement for a council to have a policy. If there is no LAP in force, then the default provisions of the Act apply in relation to alcohol licensing in the local area. The added value of a LAP is that it enables community involvement in its development and a more localised, evidence-based approach that can target certain areas of harm reduction e.g., a certain geographical area.

Section 77(1) of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act states that a local alcohol policy *may* include policies on any of the following matters relating to licensing (and no others):

- location of licenced premises by reference to broad areas (e.g., town centres);
- location of licenced premises by reference to proximity to premises of a particular kind or kinds (e.g., another off or on-licence);
- location of licenced premises by reference to proximity to facilities of a particular kind or kinds (e.g., schools);
- whether further licences (or licences of a particular kind or kinds) should be issued for premises in the district concerned, or any stated part of the district;
- maximum trading hours;
- the issue of licences, subject to discretionary conditions; and
- one-way door restrictions.

If there is a LAP in force, any decisions including new licences and renewals must “have regard to” the LAP⁵.

There are 4 kinds of licence:

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| On-licences | for sale and consumption of alcohol on the premises, e.g. hotels, taverns, night clubs, restaurants |
| Off-licence | for sale and consumption off the premises, e.g. bottle shops, supermarkets, grocery stores |
| Club licence | for sale and consumption of alcohol on club premises to members of the club, their guests, and members of affiliated clubs |
| Special licence | for sale at specific occasions or events |

⁵ Section 105 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012

2.3.2 Impact on existing venues

Section 133(1) of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act⁶ states:

“In considering whether to renew a licence, the licensing authority or licensing committee concerned must not take into account any inconsistency between a relevant local alcohol policy and—

- (a) the renewal of the licence; or
- (b) the consequences of its renewal.”

Which means that when an existing premise with a licence requests a renewal, the DLC cannot take into account any new provisions in the Local Alcohol Policy. When there is a change of ownership however, a premise must apply for a new licence and then the new provisions may be taken into account as this is not considered a renewal.

2.4 Current Local Alcohol Policy

The current Local Alcohol Policy came into force on 22 June 2016 and is a joint policy with Kawerau, Ōpōtiki and Whakatāne Districts.

The current LAP aims to reduce alcohol related harm while balancing the economic benefits the alcohol industry provides the Eastern Bay of Plenty. It does this by adopting a relatively permissive approach, with no prescriptive provisions about the number, type, and density of licenced premises; instead relying on host responsibility requirements such as to serve alcohol to patrons responsibly, provide non-alcohol beverages and appropriate food, arrange safe transport options, and identify and manage intoxicated patrons.

2.4.1 Objectives

The objectives of the current EBOP LAP are to foster positive, responsible drinking behaviour and minimise alcohol-related harm in the Eastern Bay of Plenty region by:

1. Providing clarity for applicants and a framework for the District Licensing Committee when deciding on licensing applications in relation to:
 - The location of licenced premises
 - Whether further licences, or licences of a particular kind(s) should be issued
 - Maximum trading hours

⁶ Section 133(1) of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2021

- One way door restrictions
 - Particular conditions
 - Discretionary conditions
2. Enabling community views to be considered in decisions about the number and type of licenced premises and licence conditions imposed.
 3. Informing applicants, regulatory bodies, the licensing authority, industry stakeholders and the wider community about the Councils' stance toward licensing matters.
 4. Providing an efficient regulatory framework that is integrated with the District Plan and consents process.

2.4.2 Trading Hours

The default national maximum trading hours specified in the Act are

- On-licence & club licence: 8am-4am
- Off-licence: 7am-11pm

A LAP can specify maximum trading hours that apply in each District, which reduce the statutory default trading hours. The EBOP LAP trading hours are shown in Table 1 below. The Committee may issue any licence subject to more restrictive trading hours and may include any reasonable conditions not inconsistent with the Act⁷.

Table 1: Maximum trading hours by licence type and district.

| | Kawerau | Ōpōtiki | Whakatāne |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| On-licence | 9am-1am | 9am-1am | 8am-2am 8am-2.30am (Winery) |
| Off-licence | 8am-10pm | 7am-10pm | 7am-11pm |
| Club licence | 9am-1am | 10am-1am | 7am-2am 7am-12pm (Sports club) |
| Special licence | Case by case | Case by case | Case by case |

The Committee may also grant on, off or a club licence for any premise located in any zone where the sale and supply of alcohol is a permitted activity under the relevant District Plan, and in any sensitive location where the applicant can demonstrate there will be no significant adverse effects.

⁷ Section 117 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012

2.4.2 District Licensing Committee

Council functions include a role in alcohol licensing policy through the LAP and the administration of the District Licensing Committee, as well as an enforcement and regulatory role through Alcohol Licensing Inspectors.

The District Licensing Committee (DLC) deals with alcohol licensing matters for a district (or districts) and is administered by the territorial authority. The DLC determines applications for licences, manages certificates and renewals, determines temporary applications, varies, suspends, or cancels licences, refers applications to the Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority (ARLA) and conducts inquiries. As Kawerau, Ōpōtiki and the Whakatāne District Councils have a joint Local Alcohol Policy, the DLC is also combined.

2.5 Licensing inspectors

Licensing Inspectors are appointed by councils and have a responsibility to act independently from the council when exercising and performing their role. They monitor licensees' compliance with the Act, take enforcement action as required, and are required to collaborate with the Police and Medical Officer of Health to establish and maintain arrangements with each other to ensure the ongoing monitoring of licences and the enforcement of the Act. Licensing Inspectors must also inquire into and report on all applications for alcohol licences (on, off and special licences) and all applications for general manager's certificates.

2.5 Bylaws prohibiting alcohol in public places

Territorial authorities are able to make Alcohol Control Bylaws under section 147 of the Local Government Act 2002 following a full community consultation process. The purpose of an Alcohol Control Bylaws is to address concern for the harmful and negative effects associated with the consumption of alcohol in public areas, such as disorderly behaviour and criminal offending. It provides the Police with an additional tool to manage these negative consequences. Alcohol Control Bylaws and maps can be found on each District's website. A summary of each is provided below.

Whakatāne District

The Whakatāne District Council Alcohol Control Bylaw came into force on 1 July 2018. Within the Whakatāne District, alcohol controls have been imposed on:

1. All beaches, reserves, parks, boat ramps and jetties within the district; and
2. The roads specifically identified in the Whakatāne Central Business District, Hillcrest Road, the Heads and River Edge Park, the Kopeopeo Central Business District, Ōtarawairere, Kōhī Point Scenic Reserve, Ōhope, Murupara, Te Teko and Edgecumbe.

The Bylaw applies during the following specified times:

- 12pm Thursdays to 3am Mondays; and
- 12pm 24th December to 12pm 26th December; and
- 12pm 31st December to 3am 1st January.

Ōpōtiki District

The Ōpōtiki District Council adopted its current Alcohol Control Bylaw in 2019. Within the Ōpōtiki District, alcohol controls have been imposed on:

1. Ōpōtiki Town Centre, Tirohanga Beach, Maraetai Bay Reserve, and Te Kaha Hotel Road

The alcohol ban is in place 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Kawerau District

The Kawerau District Council Alcohol Control Bylaw came into force on 20 September 2022. Within the Kawerau District, alcohol controls have been imposed on:

1. The Kawerau Town Centre bounded by and including Islington Street, Onslow Street and Plunket Street.
2. The area from Onslow Street by the Navalmen's Club through to Prideaux Park. This includes the areas around the Ron Hardie Recreation Centre such as the circus paddock, outdoor basketball courts, BMX track and skateboard park.
3. Tamarangi Drive from Parimahana Drive to Short Street (including Liverpool Street and Islington Street).
4. Keith McKenzie Park, Stoneham Walk, The Kawerau Cemetery
- 5.

The alcohol ban is in place 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

3.0 STRATEGIC CONTEXT

There are several strategic documents that will inform the review of the Eastern Bay of Plenty LAP including district visions and plans as discussed below.

3.1 District Visions

Whakatāne District Council's vision '*more life in life*' is for communities to flourish, fulfil their potential, and live life to its fullest.

Ōpōtiki District Council’s vision of “Strong Community Strong Future”.

Kawerau District Council’s vision “To create a resilient and sustainable Kawerau that meets the needs of the future” and mission “to represent the interests and aspirations of the community, to promote social, economic, environmental, and cultural wellbeing and to ensure independence is maintained.”

Council visions and outcomes should be taken into consideration throughout the review process as guiding principles and to ensure strategic alignment.

3.2 District Plans

District Plans are developed through a community process and identify significant resource management issues in a district related to land use and subdivision and how they will be managed. The following section summarises the most relevant objectives and policies of the Whakatāne, Ōpōtiki, and Kawerau District Plans. A common theme in the objectives and policies of all three District Plans is the consideration of amenity and the potential impact of activities on surrounding land uses, and the viability of commercial areas.

3.2.1 Whakatāne District Plan – objectives and policies

The Whakatāne District Plan was made operative on 21 June 2017. The most relevant objectives include:⁸

| Section | Reference | Objective |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Strategic | Strategic Objective 2 | The adverse effects of incompatible use and development on the environment are avoided, remedied, or mitigated. |
| | Strategic Objective 3 | Economic development and growth is stimulated by providing for a wide range of business activities. |
| Residential and Urban Living Zones | Objective Res1 | The maintenance and enhancement of the character and amenity for dwellings and residential activities within Residential and Urban Living Zoned areas. |
| | Objective Res2 | The avoidance of business activities and incompatible home occupations, community facilities and accommodation facilities from establishing and operating within Residential and Urban Living Zones and along urban arterial routes through residential areas unless provided for as part of an approved Structure Plan. |
| Business | Objective Bus1 | The maintenance and enhancement of the level of amenity and the overall quality of the environment within the Business Centre, Commercial, Large Format Retail and Mixed-Use Zones |
| | Objective Bus2 | Serviced and accessible business-zoned land complements the function, amenity and character of the District, including but not |

⁸ Whakatāne District Council, (2017). *Whakatāne District Plan*.

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| | | limited to the function, amenity and character of the town centres of Edgecumbe, Murupara, Kōpeōpeō, Whakatāne, Te Teko, Taneātua and Matatā. |
|--|--|---|

3.2.2 Ōpōtiki District Plan – objectives and policies

The Ōpōtiki District Plan was made operative on 5 January 2021. The relevant objectives include the following:

| Section | Reference | Objective |
|----------------|-----------------|--|
| Residential | Objective 2.2.2 | To manage potential adverse effects of non-residential activities to ensure that the activities complement the amenity values of the District’s residential areas. |
| Town Centre | Objective 3.2.1 | The Town Centre is vibrant, functional, attractive, and pleasant with significant cultural and historic values and is a focal point for retail, commercial, cultural and community activities. |
| Mixed Activity | Objective 4.2.1 | To manage the combination of residential and non-residential activities and where practicable avoid, remedy, or mitigate adverse effects on the amenity values of the zone. |

3.2.3 Kawerau District Plan – objectives and policies

The Kawerau District Plan was made operative on 1 May 2012. The relevant objectives are outlined below.

| Section | Reference | Objective |
|---------------|-----------|---|
| District-wide | B1.1.1.2 | To ensure that the noise levels experienced in different areas of the district and in the surrounding environs are appropriate to the character of those areas. |
| | B1.1.1.3 | To minimise potential conflicts between high noise generating activities and more sensitive land uses. |
| Residential | C3.2.1 | To ensure development and activities carried out within and adjacent to the residential zone, maintain and enhance the amenity and character of the existing residential environment. |
| Commercial | C1.2.1.1 | Provide for the commercial viability and cohesiveness of Commercial Zone locations. |

4.0 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND FEEDBACK INTO POLICY REVIEW

The Local Alcohol Policy review under the Act requires consultation with Police, Licencing Inspectors, and the Medical Officer of Health. Due to additional work created by the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, it has been challenging to obtain necessary information to inform this review. While data and evidence has

been provided in this section where possible, testimonials and comments have also been provided from those with direct experience to best understand the harm alcohol can cause on the community.

4.1 Bay of Plenty District Health Board – Medical Officer of Health

The Medical Officer of Health roles and responsibilities regarding alcohol include:

- Reporting on all applications for licences and renewals
- Making reports to DLC or ARLA where there are matters in opposition
- Providing information for development of LAPs
- Applying to ARLA for suspension of an on-licence or a club licence where there is evidence of non-compliance with public health requirements

The District Health Board also has responsibilities for responding to alcohol-related injuries and health conditions and supporting community health outcomes.

The BOP Medical Officer of Health has provided a position statement on alcohol in regard to this review. This has been included as Appendix 3. In summary, recommends that:

- A LAP should actively manage alcohol outlet density by defining limits to alcohol outlet numbers in specific areas or zones
- In particular, areas related to youth (with high youth numbers and use) should have limits on alcohol outlet density; and, the number of premises in areas of high socio-economic deprivation should be capped with the aim of the density eventually being no higher than in other areas.
- Those licences subject to density limits should be off-licensed premises and designated on-licensed premises (e.g. taverns) but not necessarily on-licensed premises where the licence is not designated (e.g. restaurants and cafes).

Also as recommended by the Medical Officer of Health, to implement the above, a tiered approach could be used to set density limits and define:

- One (or possibly two, if appropriate) higher density areas (ie, central business district entertainment precincts);
- Lower density limits in commercial areas;
- Lowest density limits in residential areas;
- Zero alcohol outlets in industrial areas.

Off-licensed premise numbers and designated on-licensed premise numbers are capped at current levels within a specified footpath distance from early childhood centres, primary, intermediate, and secondary schools, polytechnics and universities – and marae. How this distance is specified may be problematic and warrants further discussion (and GIS analysis of policy options). One option that aligns well with public opinion and public health objectives is that:

- No new outlets are permitted within 0.5 km footpath distance of education facilities and marae
- New outlets between 0.5 km and 1.0 km footpath distance may be subject to special conditions (e.g. related to hours of opening, extent of shop-front advertising)
- No conditions beyond 1.0 km footpath distance.

It is recommended by the Medical Officer of Health that maximum trading hours for off-licences are from 10.00 am to 10.00 pm.

In 2020, Toi Te Ora commissioned a survey of people living in the Bay of Plenty and Lakes Districts (Rotorua and Taupō) to understand the views of communities on a wide range of health-related issues including alcohol. Nearly 60% of respondents said they would support more restrictions on advertising and sponsorship by alcohol companies. 63.2% from the Bay of Plenty DHB said that they would support reducing the number of places that can sell alcohol and 62.7% thought that more restrictions on alcohol availability would improve safety in towns and cities at night.⁹

4.2 New Zealand Police

The New Zealand Police has several roles and responsibilities regarding alcohol. These include:

- Checking suitability of an applicant for a liquor licence
- Vetting of previous history or compliance issues
- Targeting-to-risk to reduce harm
- Assessing amenity and good order impacts (including crime)
- Site-checking new premises
- Providing a report if opposed to an application
- Preparing and attending hearings for opposition
- Commenting on Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design
- Monitoring and enforcement – undertaking compliance checks
- Undertaking Controlled Purchase Operations
- Attending incidents that occur at licenced premises, on the roads, and with private homes
- Complete breath testing

Section 78(4) of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 requires territorial authorities to consult with Police prior to producing a draft Local Alcohol Policy. The Police has provided an Intelligence report (see section 8) to inform this research report.

A statement from the Alcohol Harm Reduction Officer (AHRO) from the Eastern Bay of Plenty has also been provided for the purpose of this review and is attached as Appendix 4. In summary, the AHRO

⁹ Toi Te Ora. (2020). *Issues of Health and Wellbeing: Population Survey 2020*.

comments that there is no need for a LAP in the Eastern Bay of Plenty as the Act covers what is required within its stated purpose and objectives. It is the AHRO's opinion that there has been no influx in new off- and on-licences in the districts, and the ability to correlate incidents and offences with alcohol is problematic due to inconsistencies in data collection. However, the AHRO has stated that the LAP could be effective and beneficial in setting trading hours as evidenced by the reduction of trading hours at certain premises resulting in an immediate impact and reduction on reported incidents and offences.

4.3 Licensing inspectors

There are two licensing inspectors for the Eastern Bay of Plenty District – one that covers Whakatāne and Kawerau districts and one for Ōpōtiki District. The licensing Inspector for the Whakatāne and Kawerau District has provided a position statement which is included as Appendix 5. The key points raised include:

- A ruling from the Alcohol Regulatory Licensing Authority which imposed a 12 pm closing time on a central bar has had a roll-on effect of increased compliance across all bars in the CBD. As a result, there was less crime and a significant improvement to the quality of life of the residents in the area.
- Staff working in off-licence premises have related incidents where they have suffered verbal and physical abuse and have been frightened for their safety due to later closing times.
- The current LAP has no restrictions on proliferation of licenced premises and so in Kopeopeo there are three 'off-licenced' premises within the space of 500 metres.
- Kawerau township has three 'off-licenced' premises within 300 metres, with a recent application for a fourth. Both communities are recorded as being in areas of deprivation.
- Pre-loading of alcohol causes issues for bars that remain open late and significant issues are more prevalent after midnight. Lack of crime prevention strategies allow preventable problems to escalate.
- The Eastern Bay of Plenty has a high concentration of off licensed premises in areas of high deprivation.
- Whakatāne Central Business District (CBD), where most of their bars are situated, now has a significant proportion of residential accommodation.

Overall, the licensing inspector for Whakatāne and Kawerau believes that the limiting of hours for on-licences and off-licences is beneficial to communities in that it reduces the movement of people, the noise around residential areas and the risk to staff and patrons around the premises during the later hours. Limiting the number of off-licenced stores not only limits the availability of alcohol, but also the competition for sales which often results in the lowering of prices, or the single serve sales which makes alcohol more accessible for those in the low socio-economic groups.

The Licensing Inspector from the Ōpōtiki District has stated in their submission (attached as appendix 6), that the tighter restrictions of trading hours for on-licences and off-licences is beneficial to the community

to reduce the movement of people, the noise and risk to staff and patrons. There have been no new on or off-licences approved in the District and no appeals from the public for licence renewals since at least 2017 when the inspector started. However, the inspector states that there has been previous opposition by the public and police for additional off-licences in the township of Ōpōtiki. It was noted that there is a high density of on and off-licences in the Ōpōtiki township as five venues are close together (some around 100-200 meters of each other).

4.4 Other key stakeholders

Key stakeholders including EPIC, the Eastern Bay of Plenty Chamber of Commerce, and previous appellants to the provisional LAP in 2012/13 (Foodstuffs, Super Liquor, Independent Liquor) were informed of the review and invited to share their views.

Of those invited, Super Liquor Holdings/The Mill has responded stating it would like to see no changes to the current LAP (specifically, no changes to the current trading hours).

The Eastern Bay of Plenty Chamber of Commerce has engaged with all members which this Alcohol Policy review would affect and has also contacted other bars, restaurants and businesses who aren't members to gauge their feedback.

Feedback provided included comments regarding the opening hours specified on-licences, with one venue in particular noting a discrepancy between locations/venues within walking distance of each other and that their licences had different closing times. It was also highlighted that there was a need for more transparency when it comes to the licencing process.

Iwi within the Eastern BOP have been advised that this review is underway and have been asked whether, and how, they would like to be part of this review. Hauora organisations within the EBOP have also been contacted in order to support informed dialogue about this key social issue.

Staff have had a hui with Tūhoe Hauora, Ngāti Awa Social and Health Services – CAYAD Co-ordinator (Community Action on Youth and Drugs), Healthy Families East Cape, Whakaatu Whanaunga Trust, and Te Ao Hou Trust. Feedback received highlighted the concern around the number of off and on licences throughout the districts and the concern surrounding off licences near schools and health services such as Hauora and drug and alcohol addiction services. It was suggested that bottle stores should open after school starts and close between 3-4pm to reduce accessibility and exposure. Tūhoe Hauora has successfully made an agreement with the bottle store across the road from their premise in Tāneatua to close between 3-4pm as this is a main route for children leaving school.

Discussions also focussed around the need to expand on the sensitive sites listed within the current policy, and wanted to see medical centres, schools, places of worship, marae, food banks, parks,

swimming pools, and cemeteries included. A written submission from Ngāti Awa Social and Health Services from their CAYAD co-ordinator has been provided as appendix 7.

5.0 LICENCE INFORMATION AND ALCOHOL AVAILABILITY

5.1 Number and location of current licences

As of July 2022, the Eastern Bay of Plenty region had a total of 135 alcohol licences for 127 venues. A venue may require more than one type of licence depending on how they intend to sell alcohol. For example, a bar may supply alcohol on and off the premise and therefore require a licence for each. Off-licences are also required for the online sale of alcohol and therefore do not have a venue that patrons can physically visit. Off-licences for an online provider allow for the distribution throughout New Zealand.

The number of licences is constantly changing as licences expire, are renewed, and new licences are sought. The table below shows the number of licences by type for each district. The register of active licences (as of July 2022) held in each district is attached as Appendix 1.

Table 2: Number of alcohol licences by type for the Eastern Bay of Plenty (July 2022)

| District | Off-licences | On-licences | Club licences | Total |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| Kawerau District | 4 | 5 | 5 | 14 |
| Ōpōtiki District | 7 | 8 | 7 | 22 |
| Whakatāne District | 28 | 38 | 33 | 99 |
| Total | 40 | 51 | 45 | 135 |

Maps showing the location of venues have been included as Appendix 8 to show density. From these maps, we can see a concentration of on-licences within the business zones of the districts which is common throughout New Zealand. There are three off-licences within the suburb of Kopeopeo in Whakatāne (one of these being a supermarket), which could be considered to be of high density for this particular area.

Roughly 15 current licences in the Eastern Bay of Plenty sell alcohol online. These mainly consist of chain bottle stores and supermarkets which offer a delivery service. As an online off-licence can sell online anywhere in the country, residents can purchase alcohol from outside the region. As the Eastern Bay of Plenty currently does not have delivery providers such as Deliver Easy and Uber Eats, the fast-paced delivery experienced in the larger cities such as Auckland - where alcohol can be delivered within 10 minutes - is not a concern. However, this could become a concern in the future if these delivery services expand into the area. Delivery in the Eastern Bay of Plenty by supermarkets and bottle stores take roughly 1-5 days and incurs a delivery cost.

5.2 Number of new licence applications received

The table below shows the number of new applications received for each type of licence by district. Note that ‘new applications’ includes applications made by a new owner of an existing venue with previous licences to operate. It also includes applications that have been declined. As such, the table does not reflect the number of ‘brand new’ established venues in the districts. We cannot show how many venues have closed over time due to no records being available that would indicate whether the number of venues is increasing or decreasing. What the table does indicate, however, is the potential demand for new licences. We can see that during 2020 when COVID-19 had a huge effect on the business sector, there was a dramatic decrease in the number of applications for new licences. It appears that this is recovering since. There does appear to be an increase in the number of licences (specifically off-licences) that are applied for each year within the Whakatāne District.

Table 3: Number of new applications received for each type of licence by district.

| District | Off-licences | On-licences | Club licences | Total |
|---------------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|-------|
| Kawerau District | | | | |
| 2021 | 1 | 3 | | 4 |
| 2020 | | | | 0 |
| 2019 | 3 | | | 3 |
| 2018 | | 1 | | 1 |
| 2017 | | 1 | | 1 |
| Ōpōtiki District | | | | |
| 2021 | 1 | | | 1 |
| 2020 | 1 | 1 | | 2 |
| 2019 | | | | 0 |
| 2018 | 1 | 1 | | 2 |
| 2017 | | 1 | | 1 |
| 2016 | | | | 0 |
| Whakatāne District | | | | |
| 2021 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 21 |
| 2020 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 9 |
| 2019 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 21 |
| 2018 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 11 |
| 2017 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 15 |
| 2016 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 11 |

5.3 Number of Special Licences

The number of special licences has continued to increase since 2015, with around 150 being issued each year for a variety of events in the region. Most special licences are issued to club venues who hold events open to non-club members. As a club licence allows for the sale of alcohol to club members, for events open to the public such as prize giving’s, weddings, or birthday celebrations, a special licence must be issued. Special licences are also commonly issued for other community events and work functions.

5.4 Hours of alcohol availability

Current hours of availability differentiate depending on the licence and venue, within what is stated in the current LAP of maximum hours. Although some venues can stay open until 2am, many bars in Whakatāne central are currently closing earlier than what is licenced. Such as Cobb & Co, Office Bar and Grill and Javaman Café. Some supermarkets in the region such as in Ōpōtiki and Kawerau have also chosen to close around 8:30pm despite licences and the current LAP allowing the sale of alcohol until 10pm in Kawerau and Ōpōtiki and 11pm in Whakatāne.

6.0 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF EASTERN BAY OF PLENTY

Understanding the demographic makeup of Kawerau, Ōpōtiki, and Whakatāne District's residents and holiday makers can highlight which communities and individuals are most vulnerable to alcohol related harm.

6.1 Population

The table below shows the population of each district aged 18 years or older, and to understand proliferation, includes the number of total licences per 10,000 adults. As of July 2022, there are a total of 135 licences throughout the Eastern Bay of Plenty that sell and supply alcohol. 14 in Kawerau (27.3 per 10,000 residents), 22 in Ōpōtiki (32.3 per 10,000 residents), and 99 in Whakatāne (37.9 per 10,000 residents). There are 31.1 licences per 10,000 residents in New Zealand.

Table 4: District-wide population in the Eastern Bay of Plenty from the 2018 census and number of alcohol licences in 2021.

| District / Area (SA2) | Population 18yrs and older ¹⁰ | Number of off-licences | Number of on-licences | Number of club licences | Total licences | Licences per 10,000 |
|---------------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Kawerau District | 5,124 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 14 | 27.3 |
| Kawerau Industrial* | | | 1 | | 1 | - |
| Tarawera Park | 2,766 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 14 | 50.6 |
| Monika Reserve | 2,334 | | | | | |
| Ōpōtiki District | 6,810 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 22 | 32.3 |
| Inlet Ōhiwa Harbour East* | | | | | | |
| Waiotahi | 1,197 | | | | | |
| Cape Runaway | 1,101 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 72.6 |

¹⁰ Stats NZ (2018). Population

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-------------|
| Woodlands | 792 | | | 1 | 1 | 12.6 |
| Ōpōtiki | 2,577 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 14 | 54.3 |
| Otara-Tirohanga | 912 | | | | | |
| Oponae | 222 | | | | | |
| Whakatāne District | 26,097 | 28 | 38 | 33 | 99 | 37.9 |
| Manawahe | 804 | | | | | |
| Matatā – Otakiri | 1,284 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 23.3 |
| Onepū Spring | 921 | | | | | |
| Edgumbe | 1,173 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 59.67 |
| Thornton - Awakeri | 1,707 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 23.4 |
| Te Teko Lakes | 1,224 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 32.6 |
| Coastlands | 1,293 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 30.9 |
| Whakatāne West | 2,250 | 1 | | | 1 | 4.4 |
| Whakatāne Central | 2,634 | 7 | 20 | 7 | 34 | 129.0 |
| Trident | 2,499 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 16.0 |
| Allandale | 1,941 | 2 | | 4 | 6 | 30.9 |
| Mokorua Bush | 1,098 | | | | | |
| Wainui | 1,014 | 1 | | 2 | 3 | 29.5 |
| Ōhope | 2,559 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 13 | 50.8 |
| Galatea | 963 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 62.3 |
| Waingarara – Waimana | 1,536 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 26 |
| Murupara | 1,197 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 33.4 |
| New Zealand | 3,595,512 | | | | 11,185 | 31.1 |

Note: Table does not include seasonal visitors.

* Information unavailable

Census information divides Kawerau into three areas – Kawerau Industrial Area which includes Fletcher Ave and the eastern side of Tarawera river. Monika Reserve Area which includes Monika Lanham Reserve and all land to the west including River Road from the Transfer Station and Glasgow Street from the BMX Track. Tarawera Park Area sits in between the other two areas, including the Town Centre and all housing between River Road (East of the transfer station) and Tamarangi Drive.

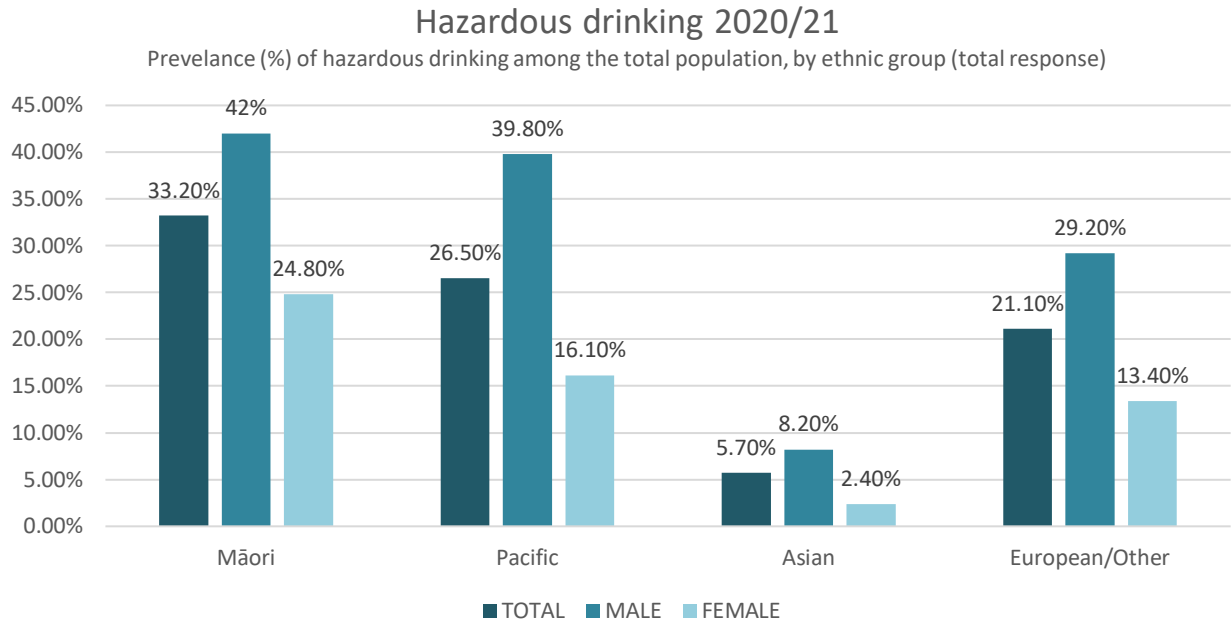
6.2 Ethnicity

Evidence has shown that alcohol-related harm in New Zealand is high to both consumers and others around them, and plays an undeniable role in the social, economic and health inequities experienced by Māori. As shown in the figure below from the 2021 New Zealand Health Survey, Māori and Pacific peoples have a higher prevalence of hazardous drinking compared to other ethnicities, with rates of hazardous drinking for Māori and Pacific people at 33.2% and 26.6%.

Māori were 1.7 times as likely to be hazardous drinkers and Pacific people were 1.3 times as likely to be hazardous drinkers than their non-Māori and non-Pacific counterparts, after adjusting for age and

gender. In contrast, Asian adults were much less likely than non-Asian adults to be hazardous drinkers, after adjusting for age and gender.

Figure 5: Hazardous drinking 2020/21 in New Zealand.



In the Eastern Bay of Plenty, there is a comparatively high proportion of Māori who live in the three Districts compared to nationally, which should be strongly taken into consideration given the evidence shown that Māori have higher rates of hazardous drinking.

Table 6: Census 2018 Ethnicity by EBOP District¹¹

| Ethnicity | Kawerau District (%) | Ōpōtiki District (%) | Whakatāne District (%) | New Zealand (%) |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| European | 52.3 | 50.5 | 63.2 | 70.2 |
| Māori | 61.7 | 63.7 | 46.8 | 16.5 |
| Pacific peoples | 4.6 | 3.5 | 3 | 8.1 |
| Asian | 3 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 15.1 |
| Middle Eastern/Latin American/African | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.5 |
| Other ethnicity | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1 | 1.2 |

¹¹ Stats NZ, (2018). *Population*.

6.3 Age

While New Zealand is expected to continue to see an ageing population, it is evident that the age structure of the Eastern Bay of Plenty is significantly different, particularly for Māori, where the median age across the 3 districts is between 26-30 years, compared to 49-58 years for non-Māori.

Table 7: Median age of residents in EBOP districts.

| District | Median age (years) for Maori | Median age (years) for non-Maori | Median age for total population |
|--------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Kawerau District | 26.3 | 58.5 | 38.2 |
| Ōpōtiki District | 30 | 56.1 | 40.6 |
| Whakatāne District | 27.3 | 49.5 | 39.8 |
| New Zealand | 25.4 | 39.9 | 37.4 |

The EBOP DHB Medical Officer of Health, in their submission on the LAP review, has recommended that to reduce harm related to alcohol consumption, areas related to youth should have limits on alcohol density. The table below shows the age of residents for each area within the EBOP based on the 2018 census. Across the three Districts, the breakdown of age groups is largely the same, with under 15 making up 23% of the population, 15-29 17%, 30-64 42% and 65 and older 18%. Waingarara-Waimana has the largest percentage of under 15-year-olds and Te Teko the largest 15-29 age group.

Table 8: Age of Eastern Bay of Plenty population as of 2018¹²

| District / Area (SA2) | Under 15 years | 15-29 | 30-64 | 65+ | # of off-licences | # of on-licences |
|---------------------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Whakatāne District | 22% | 17% | 43% | 17% | 28 | 38 |
| Manawahe | 16% | 13% | 55% | 17% | | |
| Matata-Otakiri | 22% | 16% | 46% | 16% | 1 | 1 |
| Onepu Spring | 19% | 17% | 49% | 14% | | |
| Edgecumbe | 24% | 20% | 40% | 16% | 3 | 1 |
| Thornton-Awakeri | 21% | 17% | 46% | 15% | 1 | 1 |
| Te Teko Lakes | 25% | 23% | 42% | 10% | 1 | 1 |
| Coastlands | 24% | 15% | 48% | 13% | 1 | 2 |
| Whakatāne West | 28% | 19% | 41% | 13% | 1 | |
| Whakatāne Central | 18% | 16% | 42% | 24% | 7 | 20 |
| Trident | 22% | 18% | 37% | 23% | 1 | 2 |
| Allandale | 19% | 17% | 40% | 24% | 2 | |
| Mokorua Bush | 17% | 12% | 48% | 23% | | |

¹² Stats NZ, (2018). *Population*.

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|----------|----------|
| Wainui | 27% | 19% | 43% | 10% | 1 | |
| Ohope | 16% | 12% | 44% | 28% | 4 | 7 |
| Inlet Ohiwa Harbour West | - | - | - | - | | |
| Galatea | 27% | 19% | 44% | 10% | 1 | 1 |
| Waingarara-Waimana | 30% | 19% | 40% | 11% | 2 | 1 |
| Murupara | 29% | 22% | 39% | 10% | 1 | 2 |
| Kawerau District | 24% | 18% | 38% | 20% | 5 | 5 |
| Monika Reserve | 21% | 16% | 40% | 22% | | |
| Kawerau Industrial | 10% | 0% | 80% | 10% | | 1 |
| Tarawera Park | 26% | 19% | 37% | 18% | 5 | 4 |
| Ōpōtiki District | 23% | 17% | 42% | 18% | 7 | 8 |
| Inlet Ohiwa Harbour East | - | - | - | - | | |
| Waiotahi | 18% | 15% | 45% | 22% | | |
| Cape Runaway | 20% | 14% | 45% | 20% | 3 | 2 |
| Woodlands | 21% | 13% | 41% | 25% | | |
| Opotiki | 27% | 21% | 40% | 13% | 5 | 6 |
| Otara-Tirohanga | 18% | 17% | 44% | 21% | | |
| Oponae | 27% | 17% | 44% | 12% | | |
| Total | 23% | 17% | 42% | 18% | | |

6.4 Deprivation

Research shows that deprived communities experience more harm per drink, when compared to the least deprived communities with the same level of drinking. Research in New Zealand has also found there to be disproportionately more harm (i.e., dependence, alcohol-related disorder) per drink among drinkers unemployed or of low socio-economic status.¹³

The map below provides a view of socio-economic deprivation, using the New Zealand Index of Deprivation from Environmental Health Intelligence New Zealand. This measures the level of deprivation for residents in each small area (SA2) and is based on nine Census 2018 variables. Decile 1 (pale orange) represents areas that are the least deprived, decile 10 (dark red) represents areas that are the most deprived. Deprivation indices are calculated following each Census to show the relationship between

¹³ Alcohol Healthwatch (2020). *Evidence-based alcohol policies: Building a fairer and healthier future for Aotearoa New Zealand*. Auckland: Alcohol Healthwatch.

socio-economic deprivation and health outcomes. The Deprivation Index is often used to determine funding formulas and for public services to describe the populations they serve.

Nine census variables that measure the level of deprivation:

1. People with no access to internet at home
2. People aged 18-64 receiving a means tested benefit
3. People living in households with income below an income threshold
4. People aged 18-64 who are unemployed
5. People aged 18-64 without any qualifications
6. People not living in their own home
7. People aged under 65 living in a single parent family
8. People living in households below a bedroom occupancy threshold
9. People living in dwellings that are always damp/or always have mould greater than A4 size

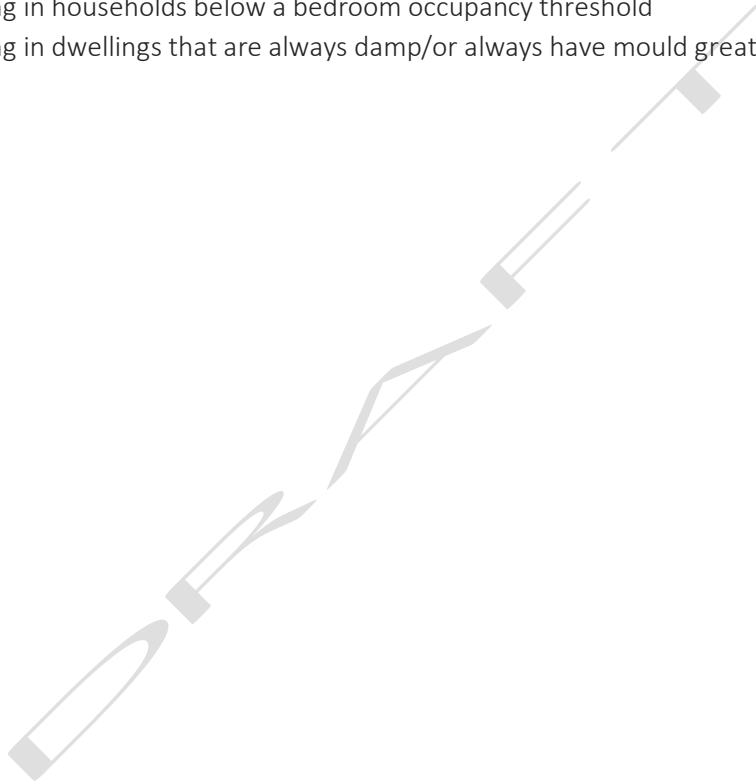
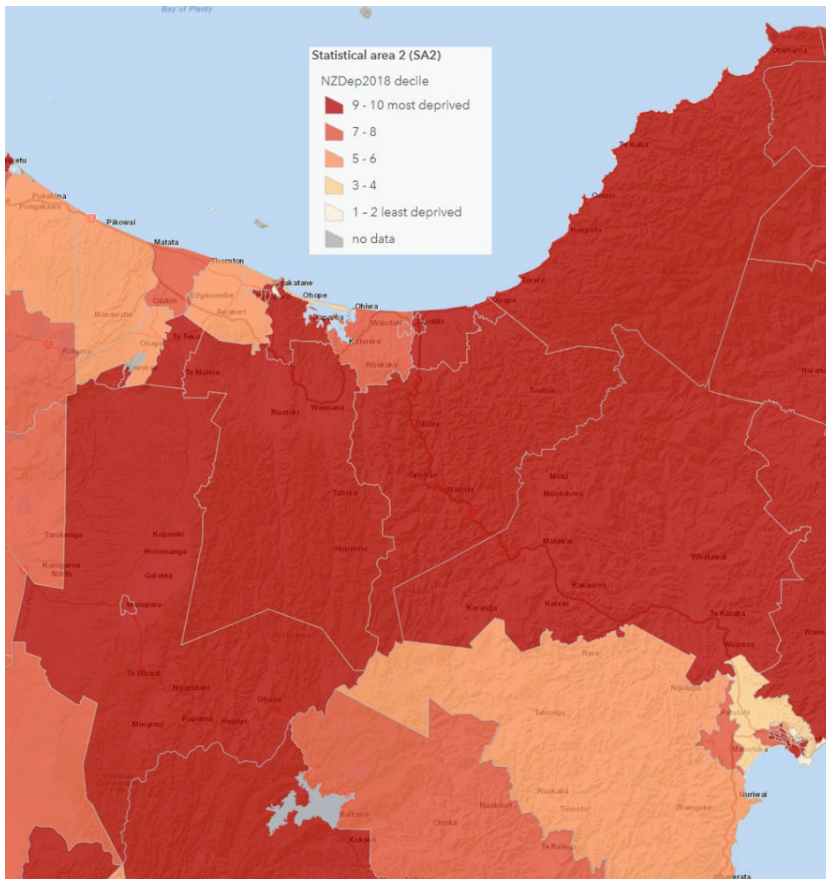


Figure 9: New Zealand Index of Deprivation 2018 (Statistical Area 2)¹⁴



As shown in the figure above, much of the Eastern Bay of Plenty is decile 10 which is the most deprived. Adults living in the most socioeconomically deprived areas were 1.3 times as likely to be hazardous drinkers as adults living in the least deprived areas.¹⁵

Given the Eastern Bay of Plenty has very high levels of deprivation and a high proportion of Māori residents, this shows that the region is at risk of higher levels of harm compared to the rest of the country.

6.5 Tourists and holidaymakers

The Eastern Bay of Plenty is a popular holiday and tourist destination with Ōpōtiki District receiving approximately 30,000 visitors annually and Whakatāne 130,000. Visitor numbers to Kawerau are

¹⁴ EHINZ (2018). Socioeconomic deprivation profile

¹⁵ Ministry of Health, (2021). *New Zealand Health Survey 2020/21*.

unavailable. There is also a large number of holiday homes across the region that are not permanently occupied. Census 2018 data is summarised below which shows occupied and unoccupied dwellings across the 3 districts, which provide an indication of the number of holiday homes.

Table 10: Number of occupied and unoccupied dwellings in Eastern Bay of Plenty (2018 Census)¹⁶

| District | Occupied Dwellings | Unoccupied Dwellings |
|--------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Ōpōtiki | 3,261 | 972 |
| Whakatāne | 12,564 | 1,626 |
| Kawerau | 2,511 | 222 |
| TOTAL | 18,336 | 2,820 |

There is also a seasonal workforce that employs both domestic and international staff. Tourists and holidaymakers contribute significantly to the region’s economy, including the purchase of alcohol at local bars, restaurants, and off-licences.

6.6 Regional health indicators

In 2021, the results of the 2017-2020 Regional New Zealand Health Survey¹⁷ were published which measured some aspects of the health of residents across the Bay of Plenty region. District level data is not available within this and has been difficult to source throughout this review.

The survey showed that the health of residents in the Bay of Plenty is largely consistent with the rest of the country. However, it should be noted that the deprivation in the Eastern Bay of Plenty is higher than that of the Western areas, as outlined earlier. Whakatāne, Ōpōtiki and Kawerau are more rural and isolated from larger cities that have greater access to healthcare. Due to poorer health outcomes for people living in low socio-economic areas, the reality of resident’s health in the Eastern Bay is expected to be worse than what is indicated in the wider region results and should be taken into consideration. The survey showed that across the Bay of Plenty, there is a higher rate of unmet health care due to the cost and transport to GP services compared to the rest of New Zealand.

Figure 11: Self-rated health in Bay of Plenty and New Zealand (15+ years) 2017-2020

¹⁶ Stats NZ, (2018). Population and dwellings 2018 Census

¹⁷ Ministry of Health, (2021). *Regional Data Explorer: New Zealand Health Survey Results 2017-2020*.

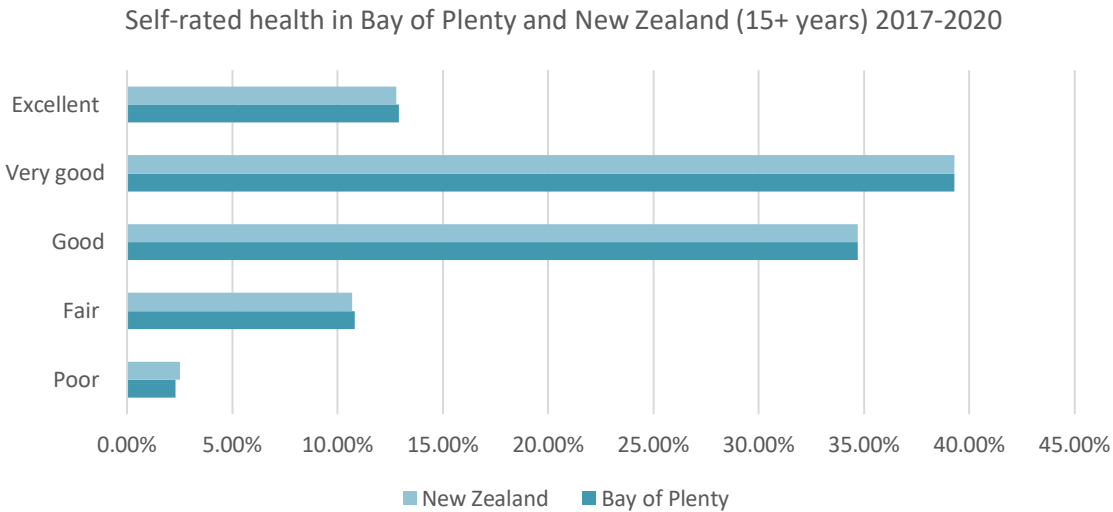
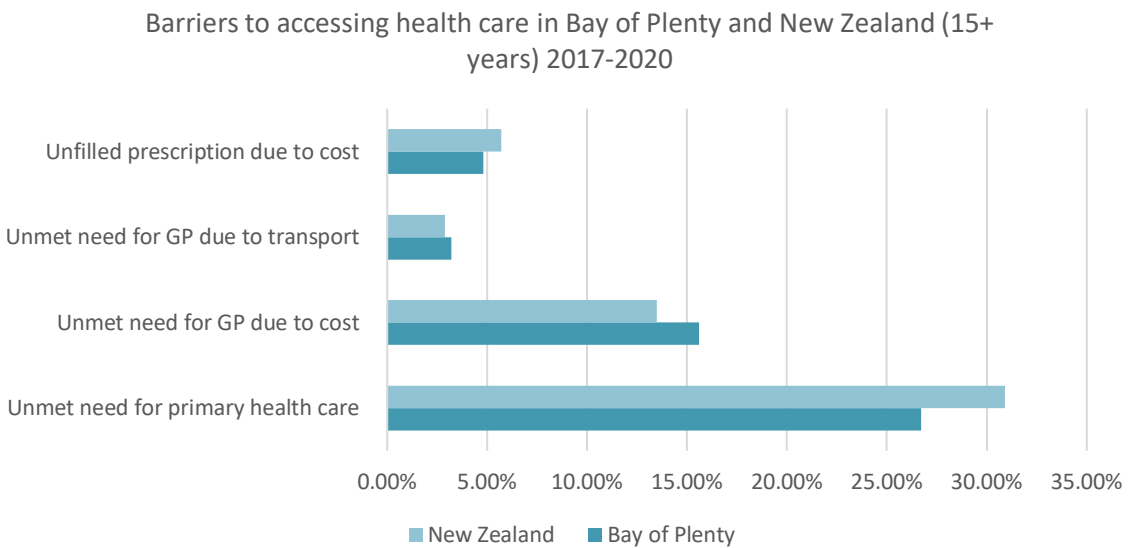


Figure 12: Barriers to accessing health care in Bay of Plenty and New Zealand (15+ years) 2017-2020



7.0 HEALTH AND WELLBEING IMPACTS OF ALCOHOL

The Ministry of Health states that while alcohol is part of many New Zealander’s lives, there is no amount of alcohol that is considered safe and drinking any alcohol can be potentially harmful. This section looks more closely at alcohol consumption data, and the effect that alcohol has on wellbeing.

7.1 Alcohol consumption

The frequency and quantity of alcohol consumed are key determinants of the harm that alcohol causes in our community. Data from the New Zealand Health Survey 2020/21 has shown that 4 in 5 adults (78.5%)

consumed alcohol at some point during that year. This was a decrease of 3.1% on the previous year. 1 in 5 adults (19.9%) had a hazardous drinking pattern in 2020/21. Hazardous drinkers are those who obtain an Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test score of 8 or more, representing a pattern of drinking that carries high risk of future damage to physical or mental health.¹⁸

In 2020/21, 1 in 8 New Zealand adults (15+) consumed 6 or more drinks on one occasion at least weekly.¹⁹ In 2021, 499 million litres of alcohol were available for consumption in New Zealand, 0.8% higher than 2020 and 1.7% higher than in 2019. As a proportion of the total volume of alcoholic beverages available for consumption, between 2006 and 2021:²⁰

- Beer decreased from 67% to 59%
- Wine increased from 20% to 22%
- Spirits and spirit-based drinks increased from 13% to 20%

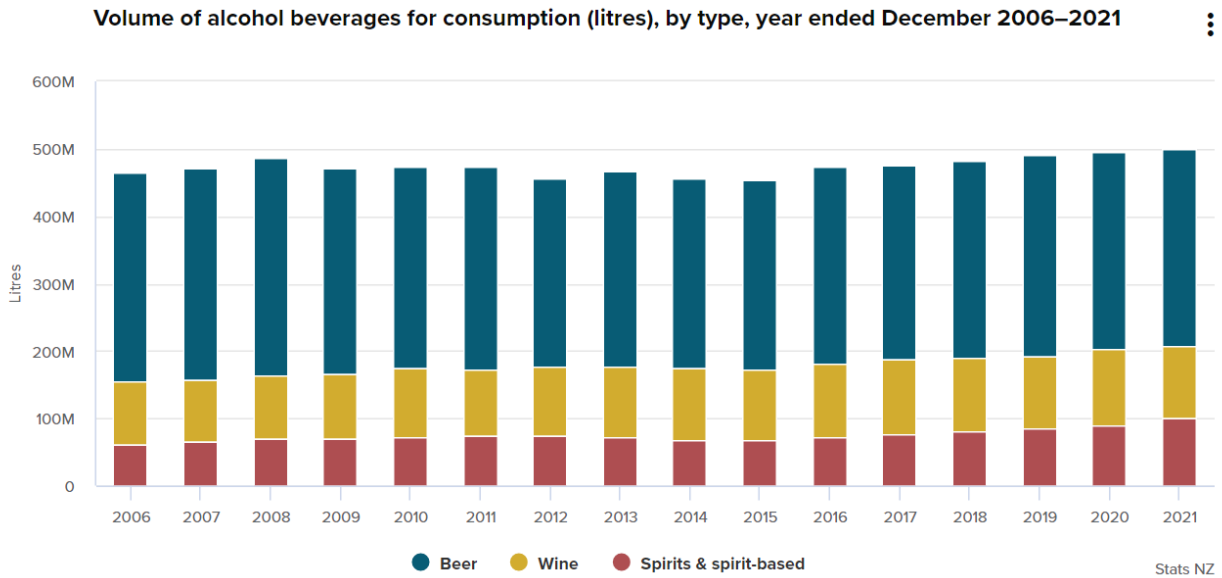
This research into consumption and the figures discussed has shown that a high level of alcohol consumption is prevalent across the county and is continuing to rise every year. Due to the lack of research and data at a district level, we can only assume that this level of consumption is also seen across the Eastern Bay of Plenty.

¹⁸ Ministry of Health, (2021). *Annual update of Key Results 2020/21: New Zealand Health Survey*

¹⁹ Action Point, (2021). *Drinking in New Zealand*.

²⁰ Stats NZ, (2022). *Alcohol available for consumption: Year ended December 2021*.

Figure 13: Volume of alcohol beverage for consumption (litres), by type, from 2006 – 2021 in New Zealand.
21

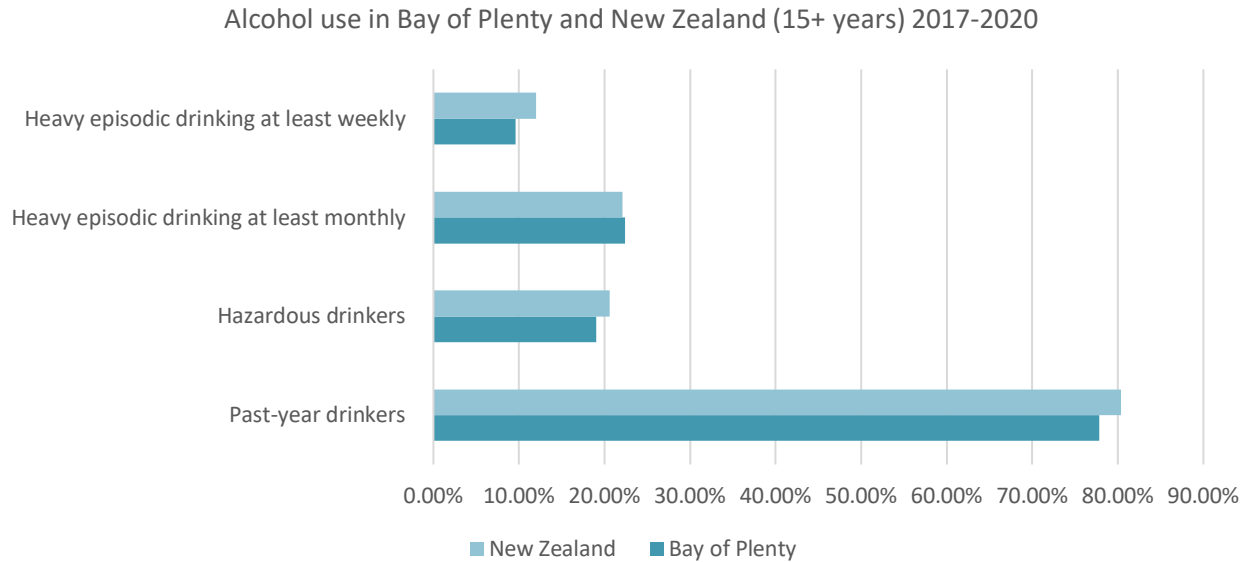


From 2006 – 2020, alcohol available for consumption increased 22.7%. However, the total population increase during this period was approximately 21.5% which could show that the consumption of alcohol is increasing closely due to the increase in population.

As the below figure from the 2017-2020 Regional New Zealand Health Survey shows, alcohol use in the Bay of Plenty is less prevalent in comparison to national figures.

²¹ Stats NZ, (2022). Alcohol available for consumption: Year ended December 2021.

Figure 14: Alcohol use in Bay of Plenty and New Zealand (15+ years) 2017-2020



7.1.1 Age, gender, and ethnicity in consumption

The prevalence of hazardous drinking varies between ages, socio-economic status and ethnicity and is important to consider when understanding the potential harm alcohol can cause in our region. The key findings below are of hazardous drinkers from the most recent New Zealand Health Survey in 2020/21.²²

Gender:

The prevalence of hazardous drinking was 26.9% among men and 13.2% among women. Men were two times more likely to be hazardous drinkers than women, after adjusting for age.

Age:

The highest prevalence of hazardous drinking was among those aged 18–24 years, at 34.9%. The prevalence of hazardous drinking was also high in those aged 25–34 (23.9%), 35–44 (19.8%) and 45–54 (23.8%). Of those aged 15–17 years, 10.2% had engaged in hazardous drinking in the year before taking part in the survey.

Ethnicity:

The rates of hazardous drinking for Māori and Pacific people were 33.2% and 26.6%, respectively. Māori were 1.7 times as likely to be hazardous drinkers and Pacific people were 1.3 times as likely to be hazardous drinkers than their non-Māori and non-Pacific counterparts, after adjusting for age and gender. In contrast, Asian adults were much less likely than non-Asian adults to be hazardous drinkers, after adjusting for age and gender.

²² Ministry of Health, (2021). *New Zealand Health Survey 2020/21*.

7.1.2 Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on alcohol consumption

The Covid-19 pandemic has provided a unique opportunity to look at the consumption behaviour of alcohol when during lockdown events, all on-licences and most off-licences were closed. The New Zealand Health Promotion Agency conducted a study on consumption during the 2020 level 4 lockdown and post lockdown at level 1. The findings showed:

| | <u>Increase</u> | <u>No Change</u> | <u>Decrease</u> |
|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| During Level 4 Lockdown | 19% | 47% | 34% |
| Post Lockdown – Level 1 | 14% | 64% | 22% |

Since lockdowns in 2020, drinking habits are returning to pre-lockdown levels for most.

Reasons provided to the same study by participants stated that the increase of consumption was due to feeling stressed/anxious, being bored, and alcohol helping them become more relaxed/switch off. Reasons for decreasing consumption included not being able to, or wanting to socialise as much or go out/visit the pub etc., money/cost, not wanting to go out and buy alcohol, physical health reasons (e.g. weight, health condition, to be healthier), and that the lockdown period was a good time to reduce alcohol consumption and wanting to continue drinking less.²³

Alcohol availability, which is a useful indication of consumption, is measured on a quarterly basis by Stats NZ using tax figures and breakdowns. During April, May and June of 2020 the amount of alcohol available for consumption decreased by 9% due to on-licence premises and some off-licences being closed. Following the first national lockdown period, New Zealanders consumed more alcohol later in the year, resulting in an overall annual increase of 1.9%.²⁴ A national push for supporting local businesses, catching up on missed events and people being able to socialise again with friends and family may have been the cause of this increase.

7.1.3 Density of venues

²³ Health Promotion Agency, (2020). *Impact of Covid-19*.

²⁴ Action Point, (2021). *What we drink*.

A New Zealand study on alcohol density has found that an increase in an additional off-licence venue per 10,000 population in a census area unit is associated with 59 additional police events per year, while one additional on-licence is associated with 42 extra police events²⁵

A further factor to consider is that the high concentration of liquor outlets in particular areas of New Zealand can make the barriers to purchase very low. Increased density makes for a high convenience factor due to trading hours often being long for competition and may not require any transport or planning that might otherwise act as a deterrent to the purchase. Some outlets conduct their business in such a way that impulsive alcohol purchases are encouraged. For example, selling single cans of beer or RTDs rather than the traditional “packaged” bottles or cans. This allows small but frequent alcohol purchases.

High outlet density may contribute to a variety of secondary harms that impact negatively on a local community such as off-licence liquor stores attracting graffiti, vandalism, and property damage. The pressure to compete with other liquor retailers in an area can encourage large, alcohol price advertisements and product branding on shop fronts, adjoining walls etc. Both of these negatively affect the aesthetic value of an area, which in turn has flow-on effects for the community. Liquor stores will stay open late into the night as a means of gaining a competitive advantage. This can make these stores especially vulnerable to robberies, as there may be few people around and some venues have poor lighting and little in the way of security measures in place. In addition, it is not uncommon for people to consume alcohol that has been purchased from an off-licence in public areas close to the point of sale. This can impact negatively on a community use of its public spaces. For example a community park may become unusable because it is riddled with broken glass bottles. People may avoid using particular bus stops because they are known to be drinking hangouts. Again, as the number of outlets increases, the negative impact on public amenities is likely to increase. Specific feedback received by community organisations in Ōpōtiki and Elected Members of Ōpōtiki District Council during this review have indicated that this is a concern. Specifically, in regard to a particular off-licence that is adjacent to a skate park.

In terms of a clustering of on-licence premises, for example, having lots of pubs and bars together can mean large numbers of people - many of whom are under the influence of alcohol - coming together in one area. Fights can break out between intoxicated patrons moving between different licensed premises. Queues from neighbouring bars can run into each other resulting in aggression and fighting. Patrons shift from bar to bar in search of price promotions used to attract customers. As the number of outlets in an area increases, the risk that these types of harms will occur also increases. Thus, reducing outlet density is likely to reduce rather than merely displace much of the offending and anti-social behaviours that are associated with outlet clustering.

²⁵ New Zealand Law Commission, 92010). *Alcohol In Our Lives: Curbing the Harm*.

This link between density and lower pricing is particularly important in the New Zealand context because smaller off-licence premises already face significant price pressure from supermarkets. National studies observe lower prices in areas with a higher density of liquor outlets. Research suggests that the price elasticity of demand for alcohol is around -0.5 , that is, a 10% increase in price would result in a 5% decrease in consumption. Teenagers are particularly sensitive to price, so raising the cost of alcohol can also help reduce teenage binge drinking.

National research into outlet density around university campuses has shown that each additional off-licence alcohol outlet within 1km of respondent's residences is associated with 5,570 more alcohol related problems among drinkers (e.g. blackouts or episodes of physical aggression), and 10,130 additional second-hand effects (e.g. being insulted or humiliated or having property damaged).²⁶

7.1.4 Advertising

Links between alcohol advertising and alcohol consumption are not easy to draw in a conclusive manner as alcohol consumption is influenced by numerous individual and environmental factors, including alcohol affordability and availability. However, alcohol consumption has been shown to be associated with exposure to advertising and other promotional activity. Alcohol advertising can influence minors to drink well before the legal age of purchase.²⁷ Marketing strategies, such as alcohol sports sponsorships, embed images and messages about alcohol into young people's everyday lives. Alcohol advertising shapes and reinforces a young person's perception that alcohol use is a normal, harmless, fun, everyday behaviour. Harm from alcohol advertising also extends to persons with alcohol use disorders, including dependence, making it harder to remain sober or cut back on drinking when often exposed to this marketing.²⁸

International research on alcohol signage at licensed premises has found that exposure to outdoor alcohol advertising near schools was associated with subsequent youth intentions to use alcohol, and the more alcohol advertisements visible outside off-licence outlets, the more violent crime in the local area.

New Zealand research from University of Otago has found that more than half (52%) of children's exposure to alcohol advertising was from advertising outside the home. Shop front signage accounted for up to 30% of all alcohol marketing exposures, while alcohol signs (including billboards, sandwich boards, posters, etc.) accounted for nearly 10% of exposures. Tamariki Māori had alcohol marketing exposures

²⁶ Law Commission, (2010). *Alcohol in our lives: Curbing the harm*.

²⁷ Law Commission, (2010). *Alcohol in our lives: Curbing the harm*.

²⁸ Alcohol Healthwatch, (2021). *Taking action on alcohol outlet signage: improving amenity and preventing harm*.

that were five times greater than New Zealand European children, and Pacific children had exposure levels that were three times greater.²⁹

Accumulated evidence of the causal contribution of alcohol advertising and sponsorship to alcohol-related harm has led to the World Health Organization including restrictions on marketing as one of the “best buys” to reduce harm. Children and adolescents are particularly vulnerable, as exposure to alcohol advertising is associated with earlier initiation of drinking and with drinking larger amounts. National research has reported 50% of alcohol abuse and dependence develops before the age of 20. Among adults, exposure to marketing hinders efforts to reduce drinking or to remain sober.³⁰

New Zealand law prohibits the advertising for tobacco and vaping products. Alcohol Healthwatch New Zealand has sought local governments to consider regulating signage and advertising at alcohol outlets to protect the health of communities and improve amenity of neighbourhoods. It is recommended specifically that there should be no alcohol advertising on shop frontage other than the name of the store itself. Public support for advertising restrictions is strong, with 2281 of 2939 submissions to the Law Commission commenting on advertising and marketing. 86% supported banning or restricting all advertising of alcohol in all media.³¹

7.2 Health related problems

Alcohol causes many direct and in-direct harms and increases the risk of over 200 health conditions, both chronic and acute, and injuries. The most recent Alcohol Use New Zealand Health Survey in 2012/13 showed that alcohol harms are more prevalent among drinkers living in the most deprived areas which can further exacerbate existing social, health and economic inequalities.³²

For many health conditions alcohol consumption is a contributing factor, these conditions are known as partially attributable to alcohol. For a small set of conditions alcohol is the only cause and these conditions are said to be wholly attributable to alcohol. Alcohol is also involved in many attendances to emergency departments around the country and is known to put pressure on emergency departments on late nights in the weekends. Alcohol results in health harms that do not necessarily encounter hospital services, but in the form of GP visits for alcohol related conditions, and days off work and/or education.

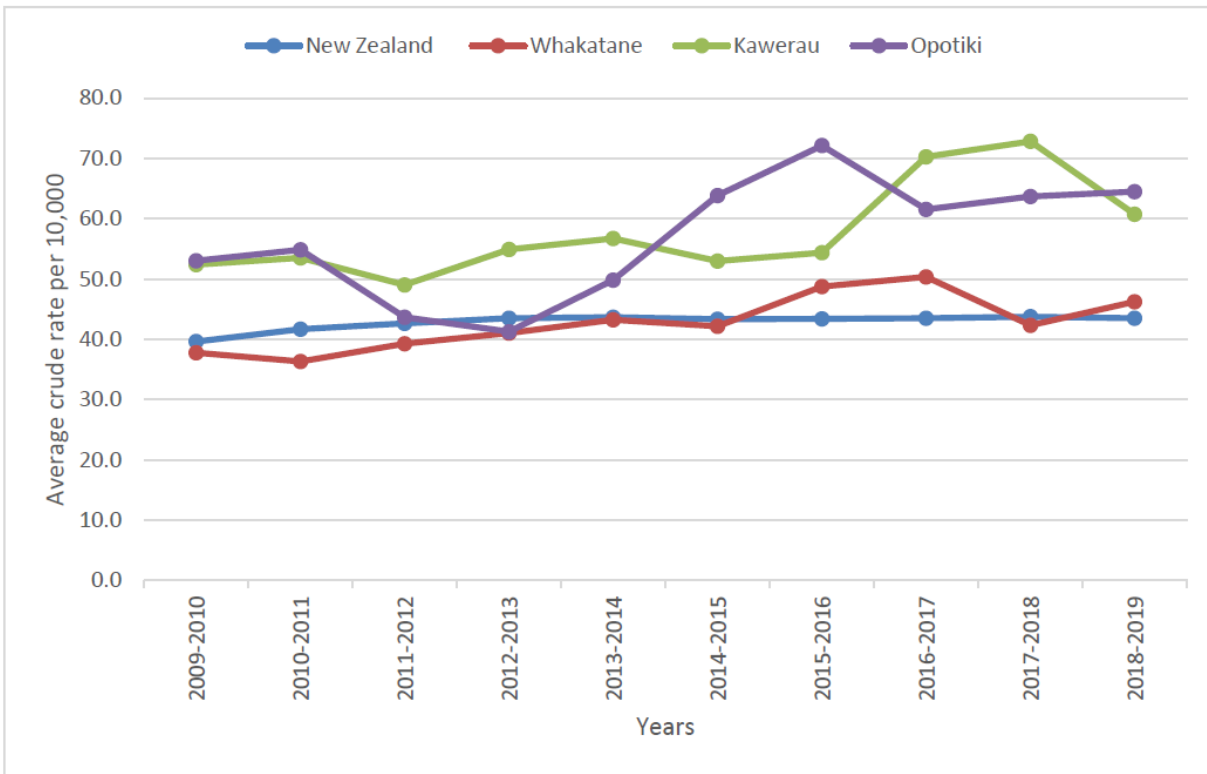
²⁹ Alcohol Healthwatch, (2021). *Taking action on alcohol outlet signage: improving amenity and preventing harm.*

³⁰ University of Otago, (2020). *Regulation of alcohol marketing is needed to meet health, wellbeing and equity goals.*

³¹ Alcohol Healthwatch, (2021). *Taking action on alcohol outlet signage: improving amenity and preventing harm.*

³² Ministry of Health, (2015). *Alcohol use 2012/13: New Zealand Health Survey.*

Figure 15: Crude average rates of admissions to hospital for people 15 years and older with conditions wholly attributable to Alcohol 2009-2019.³³



The data includes persons who have been admitted to hospital with a primary or secondary diagnosis wholly attributable to alcohol, regardless of the reason they were admitted to hospital. This data does not capture visits to the hospital for alcohol related issues where the person was not admitted as a patient. Over the last 10 years the crude rate for Whakatāne has been similar to the New Zealand rate while Ōpōtiki and Kawerau have had a higher rate of admissions.

In the most recent research conducted into alcohol related deaths in New Zealand, it was estimated that 802 New Zealanders under the age of 80 died from alcohol related causes in 2007. Injuries were responsible for 43% of alcohol-related deaths, cancers were responsible for 30% of alcohol-related deaths, and other long-term diseases (e.g. liver disease) accounted for 27% of alcohol-related deaths. Men were twice as likely as women to die.³⁴

³³ Toi Te Ora, (2022). *Public Health Intelligence Brief: Alcohol related harm Morbidity in the Eastern Bay of Plenty*.

³⁴ Action Point, (n.d). *Deaths and other harm from alcohol*.

7.3 Alcohol support services

Nationally, there are several organisations dedicated to providing help with reducing alcohol harms including individual counselling, peer support services, intensive out-patient programmes and court referral programmes for drink driving. Support can be provided online, over the phone, by text, online chat, or in person. Some services include Alcohol Anonymous, Healthline, and Alcohol and Drug Helpline.

Residents in the Eastern Bay of Plenty have the availability of these national organisations and local providers including social and health services provided by Iwi, Hauora with physical locations in each district. Due to the remoteness and deprivation of some areas within the three districts, there can be additional barriers to accessing support services. Many people do not have access to a phone, internet and/or mode of transport which can make finding and getting to services difficult. Due to high deprivation levels in all three districts, this places residents not only at higher risk of harms but also the ability to seek and receive help.

8.0 CRIME AND SAFETY IMPACTS OF ALCOHOL

More New Zealanders report being harmed by the drinking of others than from their own drinking, and Wāhine Māori in particular are shown to experience disproportionately more harms from the drinking of others than other demographic groups.

The Police have provided an Intelligence Report (May 2022) for the purpose of this review which analyses data in relation to alcohol-related offences/incidents in Eastern Bay of Plenty and Murupara. Data is included for the years 2017-2021 inclusive for the area defined by the Eastern Bay of Plenty Policing Area boundary including Murupara. Information from this report has been provided in the sections below.

8.1 Crime Statistics

Nationally, offenders were under the influence of alcohol in 37% of offences committed towards another family member. For 13% of offences by family members, victims said it had led them to increase their use of alcohol and/or other drugs.³⁵

In 2021, approximately 12% of all recorded offences recorded alcohol as a contributing factor. Violence offences made up the highest proportion of alcohol-related offending in EBOP with 25% and 24% respectively in 2020 and 2021. Drug and anti-social offences made up the next highest proportion of alcohol-related offending with 20% and 21% respectively in 2020 and 2021. As demonstrated below, there has been a considerable increase in the number of offences being contributed to by alcohol.

³⁵ Ministry of Justice, (2021). *New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey 2021*.

However, we cannot state confidently that this is an increase in the harm of alcohol or better collection of this data.

Table 16: Alcohol related offending in Eastern Bay of Plenty between 2019 – 2021.

| Eastern Bay of Plenty offences where alcohol contributing factor | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | Change between 2019 -2021 |
|--|-----------|------------|------------|---------------------------|
| Administration* | 5% | 12% | 12% | 7% |
| Dishonesty | 0.3% | 3% | 3% | 2.7% |
| Drug and anti-social | 1% | 2% | 2% | 1% |
| Property abuse | 3% | 9% | 14% | 11% |
| Property damage | 7% | 18% | 17% | 10% |
| Sexual | 10% | 19% | 14% | 4% |
| Violence | 10% | 25% | 24% | 14% |
| Total | 5% | 12% | 12% | 7% |

*This includes failure to answer court/bail, escape lawful custody and obstruct/pervert/defeat course of justice.

The Police Intelligence Report provided states that previous analysis of alcohol offending in Murupara indicates that incidents and offences are likely under-reported, particularly for family harm. It is likely this is the same for the other EBOP stations and it is therefore possible that the numbers for reported incidents and offences contained in this report are lower than what is actually occurring in the area.

The following tables show the percentage of family violence incidences where the Alcohol Contributing Factor (ACF) Flag was selected.

Table 17: All family violence offences within Whakatāne, Ōpōtiki and Kawerau Districts where alcohol was a contributing factor between 2019 -2021

| Eastern Bay of Plenty offences where alcohol contributing factor | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | Total |
|--|--------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| Factor not recorded | 473 | - | - | 473 |
| No | 228 | 628 | 718 | 1574 |
| Unknown | 53 | 121 | 155 | 329 |
| Yes | 86 | 249 | 287 | 622 |
| Total | 840 | 998 | 1160 | 2998 |
| Percentage | 10.2% | 25% | 24.7% | 20.8 % |

The following tables provide a breakdown of the data by district. The proportion of incidents where alcohol was a contributing factor in family violence offences are fairly similar in each district.

Table 18: Kawerau District - Family violence offences and alcohol contributing factor (2019-2021)

| Kawerau District offences where alcohol contributing factor | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | Total |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Factor not recorded | 88 | - | - | 88 |
| No | 35 | 116 | 172 | 323 |
| Unknown | 8 | 23 | 35 | 66 |
| Yes | 6 | 46 | 51 | 103 |
| Total | 137 | 185 | 258 | 580 |
| Percentage | 4.4% | 24.9% | 20.2% | 17.8% |

Table 19: Ōpōtiki District- Family violence offences and alcohol contributing factor (2019-2021)

| Ōpōtiki District offences where alcohol contributing factor | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | Total |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Factor not recorded | 114 | | | 114 |
| No | 47 | 118 | 140 | 305 |
| Unknown | 14 | 24 | 36 | 74 |
| Yes | 20 | 51 | 64 | 135 |
| Total | 195 | 193 | 240 | 628 |
| Percentage | 10.3% | 26.4% | 26.7% | 21.5% |

Table 20: Whakatāne District - Family violence offences and alcohol contributing factor (2019-2021)

| Sum of Whakatāne District offences where alcohol contributing factor | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | Total |
|--|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Factor not recorded | 271 | | | 271 |
| No | 146 | 394 | 406 | 946 |
| Unknown | 31 | 74 | 84 | 189 |
| Yes | 60 | 152 | 172 | 384 |
| Total | 508 | 620 | 662 | 1790 |
| Percentage | 11.8% | 24.5% | 26% | 21.45% |

8.2 Road Policing

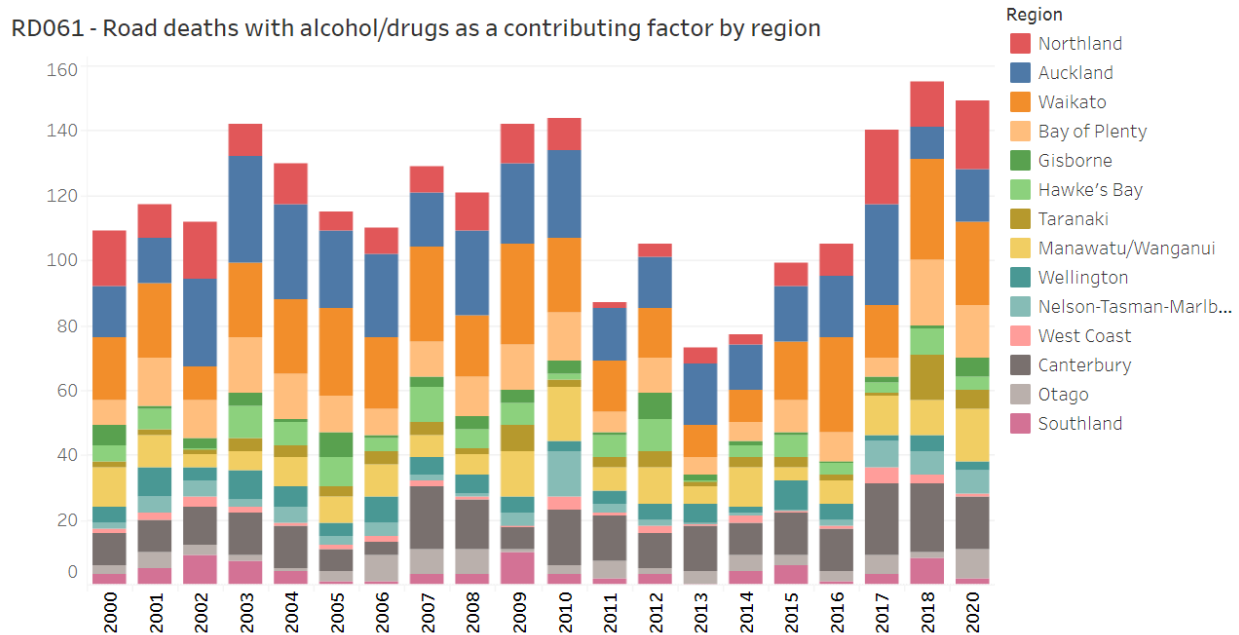
Consuming alcohol degrades driving performance and affects driving behaviour. Alcohol is the second biggest contributing factor to road crashes as it affects reaction times, senses, dulls judgement, vision and increases fatigue. Many studies show that the risk of being involved in a crash increase as a driver's blood alcohol level increases. At high blood alcohol levels, the risk rapidly increases.

The current legal limit for alcohol is 250 micrograms per litre of breath or 50 milligrams per 100 ml of blood for drivers 20 years or over. At this limit, people are twice as likely to crash than someone who has consumed no alcohol.³⁶ There is a zero-alcohol limit for driving if you are under 20.

Driving while impaired with alcohol is a factor in 44% of all fatal crashes in New Zealand³⁷. These deaths impact families and communities and the social cost is significant. Across NZ, 90 of 318 (28%) crashes in 2020 were attributable to alcohol and alcohol was a factor in 262 serious injuries. The figure below shows all road fatalities in New Zealand where the driver had alcohol and/or drugs in their system by region. The wider Bay of Plenty region has the fourth highest rate in the country.

In the EBOP over the last five calendar years, alcohol was a contributing factor in a growing number of serious injury and fatal crashes, increasing from 24% in 2017 to 50% in 2021. Alcohol as a contributing factor in minor and non-injury crashes increased from 9% in 2017 to 23% in 2021.

Figure 21: Road fatalities in New Zealand with alcohol/drugs as a contributing factor by region from 2000-2020.³⁸



Source: NZ Transport Agency Crash Analysis System

³⁶ Waka Kotahi, (2021). *Alcohol*.

³⁷ Ministry of Transport, (2020). *Annual Statistics: Alcohol and Drugs*.

³⁸ Ministry of Transport, (2021). *Annual statistics: Alcohol and drugs*.

The table below shows the number of drink driving infringement notices issued in EBOP stations and Murupara in the past five years. This has fluctuated, with the numbers issued in Whakatāne almost halving between 2017 and 2021.

Table 22: Drink driving infringements within Whakatāne, Ōpōtiki, and Kawerau Districts where the breath alcohol is over 250 but under 400 (which would have resulted in prosecution).

| Drink driving infringements in Eastern Bay of Plenty | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | Total |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Edgecumbe | 10 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 14 | 49 |
| Kawerau | 13 | 19 | 15 | 4 | 7 | 58 |
| Ōpōtiki | 37 | 39 | 29 | 23 | 38 | 166 |
| Taneatua | 6 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 22 |
| Te Kaha | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| Te Teko | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 14 |
| Whakatāne | 102 | 93 | 77 | 91 | 54 | 417 |
| Total | 175 | 162 | 136 | 139 | 121 | 733 |

The impact of COVID-19 on police resourcing in 2020/21 has contributed to the reduction of ticketing. Staff were redeployed to managing COVID-19 related issues and events and working in essential front-line roles when required which likely has influenced the table above. Similarly, it is unclear whether very low numbers of infringement of liquor bans is a result of low offending, or if there were no staff available to attend.

9.0 CONCLUSION

Taking all of the information contained in this report into account, it is clear that alcohol has a large effect on the health and wellbeing of our residents. A summary of key points is noted below:

- There has been an increase in the number of new licences being applied for, showing demand and potential increase in the number of licences in the future.
- High deprivation across all three districts puts our region at a higher risk of harms relating to alcohol.
- The Eastern Bay of Plenty has a large population of Māori, and research indicates that Māori is disproportionately affected by the harms of alcohol.
- Data provided by the DHB has shown that a large proportion of hospital admissions in the region are wholly contributed to by alcohol, with numbers higher than the national average for Ōpōtiki and Kawerau districts.

- Feedback provided from our stakeholders indicates that there is great potential and support to strengthen the provisions in our LAP. This includes placing tighter restrictions on-licence hours and venue density.
- In 2021, approximately 12% of all recorded offences recorded alcohol as a contributing factor. Violence offences made up the highest proportion of alcohol-related offending in the EBOP with 25% and 24% respectively in 2020 and 2021. Drug and anti-social offences made up the next highest proportion of alcohol-related offending with 20% and 21% respectively in 2020 and 2021.
- In 2020 and 2021, 25% of family violence incidents and offences flagged alcohol as a contributing factor.
- In the EBOP over the last five years, alcohol was a contributing factor in serious injury and fatal crashes, increasing from 24% in 2017 to 50% in 2021. Alcohol as a contributing factor in minor and non-injury crashes has increased from 9% in 2017 to 23% in 2021.
- Residents in the Eastern Bay of Plenty largely support the reduction of the number of venues that sell alcohol and that it would improve the safety of their communities.

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Appendix 1

Licensed premises in Whakatāne District as of July 2022

| Premise | Licence Type | Licensed hours |
|--|--------------|--|
| Café Coco 10 Richardson Street | On-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri: 8am-1am Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 8am-1am |
| Kohutapu Lodge and Tribal Tours 3836 Galatea Road | On-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri: 12noon-11pm Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 12noon-11pm |
| Matatā Hotel 47 Arawa Street | On-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri: 9am-2am Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 9am-2am |
| De Café 2 Koromiko Street | On-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri: 10am to 11pm Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 10am to 11pm |
| Cadera Limited 19 Pohutukawa Avenue | On-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri, 11am-12midnight Weekend hours, Sat-Sun, 11am-12midnight |
| Fisherman's Wharf Café 340/5 Harbour Road | On-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri, 11am-1am Weekend hours, Sat-Sun, 11am-1am |
| The Quay Café 22 Pohutukawa Avenue | On-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri, 11am-10.30pm Weekend hours, Sat-Sun, 11am-10.30pm |
| C'Vue Restaurant 7 Bluett Road | On-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Sun 10am-1am Weekend hours, Sat-Sun 10am-1am |
| Ōhope Trading Company 311 Harbour Road | On-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri: 11am-10pm Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 11am-10pm |
| Moxi Café 23 Phutukawa Avenue | On-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri: 8am-10pm Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 8am-10pm |
| Riverside Tavern 1 State Highway 30 | On-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri: 9am-1am Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 9am-1am |
| Whakatāne Hotel 81 The Strand | On-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri: 8am-2am Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 8am-2am |
| New Hong Kong Chinese Restaurant 32-34 Richardson Street | On-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri: 11.30am-12mid Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 11.30am-12mid |
| Javaman Café 214 The Strand | On-licence | Weekend hours, Mon-Fri: 8am to 12am Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 8am to 12am |
| Kope Turf Bar w 7 James Street | On-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Thur 10am-10pm, Fri 10am- 11pm Weekend hours, Sat 10am-11pm, Sun 11am-8pm |
| Quart House Bar 115 The Strand | On-licence | Weekday hours, INT/Smoking Area Mon-Fri: 9am- 2am/ EXT Mon-Fri: 9am-10pm Weekend hours, Smoking Area Sat-Sun: 9am-2am/ EXT Sat-Sun: 9am-10pm |
| Popsies Indian Restaurant, Café and Bar 41 Kakahoroa Drive | On-licence | Weekend hours, Mon-Fri: 10am to 12am Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 10am to 12am |

| | | |
|--|------------|--|
| Cobb & Co 81 The Strand | On-licence | Weekend hours, Mon-Fri: 8am to 2am Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 8am to 2am |
| Kopeo Indian Restaurant 32 King Street | On-licence | Weekend hours, Mon-Fri: 11am to 11pm Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 11am to 11pm |
| Spice Junction 75 The Strand | On-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri, 8am-2am Weekend hours, Sat-Sun, 8am-2am |
| Ataturk 113 The Strand | On-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri 10am-10pm Weekend hours, Sat-Sun 10am-10pm |
| Whakamax Movies 99 The Strand | On-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri: 12noon-10pm Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 12noon-10pm |
| Global Thai Restaurant and Bar 2A Commerce Street | On-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri 10am-2am Weekend hours, Sat-Sun 10am-2am |
| The Wagon 128 The Strand | On-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri: 11am-12mid Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 11am-12mid |
| Double Zero 108 The Strand | On-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri: 9am-10pm Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 9am-10pm |
| White Island Redezvous 15 The Strand | On-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri: 8am-9pm Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 8am-9pm |
| Little Havana 62 The Strand East | On-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri 11am-1am Weekend hours, Sat-Sun 11am-1am |
| Thornton Bar and Eatery 8 Thornton Road | On-licence | Weekend hours, Mon-Fri: 9am to 12am Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 9am to 12am |
| Cigol Restaurant 14 Richardson | On-licence | Weekday hours, 7am-11pm Weekend hours, 7am-11pm |
| Office Bar and Grill 80 The Strand | On-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri: 10am-12mid Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 10am-12mid |
| Detour Bar and Lounge 84 The Strand | On-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri: 9am-2am Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 9am-2am |
| Waingarara Valley Wedding and Event Venue 667A Stanley Road | On-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri: 12pm-1am Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 12pm-1am |
| The Smokin' Goose 14 Luxton Road | On-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri 11am-12am Weekend hours, Sat-Sun 11am-12am |
| Roquette Restaurant and Bar 29 Quay Street | On-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri, 8am-2am Weekend hours, Sat-Sun, 8am-2am |
| Plains Hotel 11 College Road | On-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri, 9am-2am Weekend hours, Sat-Sun, 9am-2am |
| Murupara Hotel 18A Pine Drive | On-licence | Weekday hours, Mon- Fri 10am-1am Weekend hours, Sat-Sun 10am-1am |
| Aotearoa Breweries NZ LTD 17 Gateway Crescent | On-licence | Weekend hours, Mon-Fri: 11am to 11pm Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 11am to 11pm |
| The Comm 45 The Strand | On-licence | Sunday to Thursday 8am - 10pm Friday and Saturday 8am - 12pm |

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|--|------------------------------|--|
| Edgecumbe SuperValue 26 College Road | Off-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri, 7am-10pm Weekend hours, Sat-Sun, 7am-10pm |
| Edgecumbe Suppa Market 6 College Road | Off-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri, 7am-9pm Weekend hours, Sat-Sun, 7am-9pm |
| Kopuriki Store 5 Kopuriki Road | Off-licence | Weekday hours, 9:00am - 9:00pm Weekend hours, 9:00am - 9:00pm |
| Matatā Liquor Centre 29 arawa Street | Off-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri 9am-10pm Weekend hours, Sat-Sun 9am-10pm |
| Ōhope Beach Four Square 205 Pohutukawa Avenue | Off-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri: 7am to 9pm Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 7am to 9pm |
| Liquorland Ōhope 205 Pohutukawa Avenue | Off-licence | Mon-Fri, 9am-10pm Weekend hours, Sat-Sun, 9am-10pm |
| TK Vineyards Limited 190 Te Rahu Road | Off-licence – online only | Weekday hours, At any time on any day Weekend hours, At any time on any day |
| Tāneatua Liquor 51 Tūhoe Street | Off-licence | Weekday hours, 10am-3pm and 4pm-7.30pm Weekend hours, 1pm-7.30pm |
| Te Teko Suppa Market 21 State Highway 30 | Off-licence | Weekday hours, 7am - 10pm Weekend hours, 7am - 10pm |
| Waimana General Store 265 Waimana Road | Off-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri: 9am-9pm Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 9am-9pm |
| Celestial Wines 44 bells Road | Off-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri, 10am-7pm Weekend hours, Sat-Sun, 10am-7pm |
| Countdown Whakatāne 105-125 Commerce Street | Off-licence | Weekday hours, 7am-11pm Weekend hours, 7am-11pm |
| New World Whakatāne 51 Kakahoroa Road | Off-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri, 7am-11pm Weekend hours, Sat-Sun, 7am-11pm |
| Whakatāne Super Liquor 141B Commerce Street | Off-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Wed/Thur-Fri: 7am-10pm Weekend hours, Sat/Sun: 7am-11pm/7am-10pm |
| Whakatāne Pak"n"Save 37 King Street | Off-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri: 7am-11pm Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 7am-11pm |
| Kope Super Liquor 110 King Street | Off-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri 9am-11pm Weekend hours, Sat 9am-11pm, Sun 9am-9pm |
| Awakeri Liquor Spot 1055 State Highway 30 | Off-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri, 9am-10.30pm Weekend hours, Sat/Sun, 9am-10.30pm/9am-10pm |
| Liquorland Whakatāne 13 Peace Street | Off-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri, 9am-11pm Weekend hours, Sat/Sun, 9am-11pm/9am-10pm |
| Oak Off Licence 126 Commerce Street | Off-licence | Weekday hours, 10-6pm Weekend hours, 10-6pm |
| Savvie Florists 174 the Strand | Off-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri: 9am-5pm Weekend hours, Sat/Sun: 9.30am-2pm |
| King Street Liquor 23 King Street | Off-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Thurs/Fri, 9am-9pm/9am-10pm Weekend hours, Sat/Sun, 9am-10pm, 9am-9pm |
| Box and Bow 114 Riverside Drive | Off-licence | Weekday hours, Orders 24/7, delivery 6am-11pm Weekend hours, Orders 24/7, delivery 6am-11pm |

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|--|--------------|---|
| Plains Hotel 11 College Road | Off-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri 9am-11pm Weekend hours, Sat-Sun 9am-11pm |
| Murupara Hotel 18APine Drive | Off-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri, 10am-11pm Weekend hours, Sat-Sun, 10am-11pm |
| Ōhope Chartered Club Incorporated 7 Bluett Road | Off-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri, 9am-8pm Weekend hours, Sat-Sun, 9am-8pm |
| Aotearoa Breweries LTD 17 Gateway Crescent | Off-licence | Weekday hours, 10am – 12am Weekend hours, 10am – 12am |
| The Comm 45 The Strand | Off-licence | Weekday hours, 8am – 12am Weekend hours, 8AM - 12AM |
| Rangitāiki Cosmopolitan Club 9 Bridge Street | Off-licence | Weekend hours, Mon-Fri: 1am to 1am Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 9am to 1am |
| Edgecumbe Squash and Tennis Club 5B College Road | Club licence | Monday to Friday, 5pm to 12am Saturday, 10am to 12am |
| Edgecumbe Sports Club Incorporated 185 College Road | Club licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Thur/Fri, 6pm-10pm/6pm- 12mid Weekend hours, Sat/Sun, 2pm-12mid/2pm-10pm |
| Galatea Memorial Club Incorporated 4956 Galatea Road | Club licence | Monday to Friday, 10am to 12am Saturday, 10am to 1am Sunday, 10am to 10pm |
| Galatea Social Sports and Squash Club Incorporated 46 Mangamate Road | Club licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri: 12pm-12am following day Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 12pm-12am following day |
| Matatā Rugby and Sports Club 40 Ngatimanawa Road | Club licence | Weekday hours, Mon -Fri: 4pm – 10pm Saturday and Public Holidays 12pm to 12am Sunday, 4om to 9pm |
| Galatea Rugby and Sports Club Incorporated 18 Centenial Drive | Club licence | Saturday, 12pm to 12am |
| Murupara Golf Club Incorporated 129 Golf Road | Club licence | Weekday hours, Mon, Tues, Thur: 4pm-9pm Wed, Fri: 10:30am-12am Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 10.30am-12am |
| Murupara Rugby and Sports Club Inc 40 Ngatimanawa Road | Club licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Thurs/Fri: 5pm-11pm/4pm- 12mid Weekend hours, Sat/Sun: 12noon- 12pm/12noon/10pm |
| Ōhope International Golf Club Incorporated 541 Harbour Road | Club licence | Monday to Sunday, 10am to 12am |
| Ōhope Bowling Club Incorporated 32 harbour Road | Club licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri:8am-12midnight Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 8am-12midnight |

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|---|--------------|---|
| Rūātoki Sports and Culture Club 115 Rūātoki Valley Road | Club licence | Supervised: 2pm-7pm Restricted: 7pm-12am Weekday hours, Mon-Thurs/Fri 6pm-10pm/5pm-12mid Weekend hours, Sat/Sun 2pm-12mid/12noon-10pm |
| Tāneatua Squash Rackets Club Incorporated 1021 Rūātoki Valley Road | Club licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri, 5pm-12mid Weekend hours, Sat, 10am-12mid |
| Tāneatua Rugby Football Club Incorporated 2 McKenzie Street | Club licence | Monday to Thursday, 7pm – 10pm Friday, 7pm – 12am Saturday and Public Holidays, 12pm – 12am Sunday, 2pm – 9pm |
| Te Teko Golf Club Incorporated 174 Tahuna Road | Club licence | Weekday hours, Tue-Wed/Thu-Fri, 11am-8.30pm/11am-12mid Weekend hours, Sat/Sun, 11am-12mid/11am-11pm |
| Te Teko Memorial RSA Incorporated 9 Tahuna Road | Club licence | Monday to Friday, 4pm to 11pm Saturday, Sunday and Public Holidays, 12am to 10pm |
| Marist Rugby and Sports Club Whakatāne Inc 42 Arawa Street | Club licence | Weekday hours, Thu & Fri: 5pm-Midnight Weekend hours, Sat: 5pm-Midnight |
| Whakatāne Squash Club 10 Pohutu Street | Club licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Thurs/Fri: 5pm-11pm/5pm-12mid Weekend hours, Sat/Sun: 10am-12mid/11am-12mid |
| Whakatāne Golf Club Incorporated 181 Golf Links Road | Club licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Wed/Thu/Fri: 12pm-10.30pm/12pm-11pm/12pm-12am Weekend hours, Sat/Public Holiday: 10.30am-12am/10.30am-12am |
| Whakatāne Bowling Club 20 Merritt Street | Club licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri: 8am-12am Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 8am-12am |
| Whakatāne Town Association Football Club Inc 9 Short Street | Club licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Thurs/Fri: 5pm-10.30pm/5pm-12mid Weekend hours, Sat/Sun: 11pm-12mid/11pm-10.30pm |
| Whakatāne RSA Incorporated 13-25 Richardson Street | Club licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri, 9am-1am Weekend hours, Sat-Sun, 9am-1am |
| Whakatāne Sports Fishing Club Incorporated 2000-1 The Strand | Club licence | Weekday hours, Mon - Fri: 11am to 12am Weekend hours, Sat - Sun: 11am to 12am |
| United Rugby Sports Club (Whakatāne) Incorporated 20 Short Street | Club licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri, 12noon-9pm Weekend hours, Sat-Sun, 12noon-9pm |
| Whakatāne Lawn Tennis Club Inc 38 Goulstone Road | Club licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Thur/Fri, 11am-10.30pm/11am-12mid Weekend hours, Sat/Sun, 11am-12mid/11am-9pm |

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| Paroa Rugby and Sports Club Incorporated 30 Huna Road | Club licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri: 12noon-12mid Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 12noon-12mid |
| Awakeri Sports and Community Club Inc 972 Statehighway 30 | Club licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri 10am-12am Weekend hours, Sat-Sun 10am-12am |
| Bay of Plenty Regional Council Social Club Incorporated 5-11 Quay Street | Club licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri: 11am-12am Weekend hours, Sat: 11am-12am |
| Four Thirty Social Club Incorporated 4-14 Commerce Street | Club licence | Monday to Friday: 4pm to 10pm |
| Whakatāne Darts Association Whakatāne War Memorial Hall 7 Short Street | Club licence | Weekday hours, Thurs: 6.00pm-11:00pm Weekend hours, Sat: 10:30- 10PM, Sun: 10:00 - 7PM |
| Whakatāne Yacht Club 26 Kakahoroa Drive | Club licence | Weekday hours, 3pm-10pm Weekend hours, 9am-10pm |
| Poroporo Rugby and Sports Club 364 Te Rahu Road | Club licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Thurs: 4pm-10pm/ Fri: 4pm-12am following day Weekend hours, Sat: 4pm-12am following day/ Sun: 4pm-8pm |
| Ōhope Chartered Club Incorporated 7 Bluett Road | Club licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri, 9am-2am the following day Weekend hours, Sat-Sun, 9am-2am the following day |
| Rangitāiki Cosmopolitan Club 9 Bridge Street | Club licence | Monday to Sunday: 9am to 1am |
| Total: | 99 | |

Licensed premises in Ōpōtiki District as of July 2022

| Premise | Licence Type | Licensed hours |
|--|--------------|--|
| Ōpōtiki Four Square 99 Church Street | Off-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri, 7am-8pm Weekend hours, Sat-Sun, 7am-8pm |
| Waihou Bay Lodge 51 Orete Point Road | Off-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri, 10am-11pm Weekend hours, Sat-Sun, 10am-11pm |
| Ōpōtiki New World 19 Bridge Street | Off-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri, 7am-10pm Weekend hours, Sat-Sun, 7am-10pm |
| Thirsty Liquor 130 Church Street | Off-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri, 9am-11pm Weekend hours, Sat-Sun, 9am-11pm |
| Bluemoon Four Square 49 St. John Street | Off-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri, 7am-9pm Weekend hours, Sat-Sun, 7am-9pm |
| Te Kaha Beach Resort 3 Hotel Road | Off-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri: 11am-10pm Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 11am-10pm |

| | | |
|---|--------------|---|
| TWA Holiday Park 6928 State Highway 35 | Off-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri: 8am-9pm Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 8am-9pm |
| Waihou Bay Lodge 51 Orete Point Road | Off-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri, 10am-11pm Weekend hours, Sat-Sun, 10am-11pm |
| Hello India Tandori Restaurant 98 Church Street | On-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri: 10am-11pm Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 10am-11pm |
| Crossroad Brew Bar & Restaurant 102 Church Street | On-licence | Weekday hours, 10AM- 1AM (following day) Weekend hours, 10AM- 1AM (following day) |
| Ōpōtiki Hotel 130 Church Street | On-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri, 9am-1am Weekend hours, Sat/Sun, 9am-1am/9am-11pm |
| Bridge Street Cafe & Grill 77 Bridge Street | On-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri 10am-11pm Weekend hours, Sat-Sun 10am-11pm |
| Slim's Bar 17 Elliott Street | On-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri, 9am-1am Weekend hours, Sat/Sun, 9am-1am/9am-12mid |
| Crossroads 102 Church Street | On-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri: 10am-1am Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 10am-1am |
| Masonic Hotel 121 Church Street | On-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri: 9am -1am Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 9am -1am |
| Waihou Bay Lodge 51 Orete Point Road | On-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri: 9am – 1am Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 10am -1am |
| Te Kaha Beach Resort 3 Hotel Road | On-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri: 11am-10pm Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 11am-10pm |
| Te Whanau-A-Apanui RSA 6749 State Highway 35 | Club licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri, 11am-12mid Weekend hours, Sat-Sun, 11am-12mid |
| Waihou Bay Sport Fishing Club 10666A State Highway 35 | Club licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri: 1pm-1am Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 1pm-1am |
| Ōpōtiki Golf Club 14 Fromow Road | Club licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Thur/Fri, 11am-11pm/11am-12mid Weekend hours, Sat/Sun, 11am-12mid/11am-11pm |
| Ōpōtiki Bowling Club 79 King Street | Club licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri: 10am-12mid Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 10am-12mid |
| Tikirau Victory Club, 11124 State Highway 35 | Club licence | Weekday hours, Fri: 4pm-10pm Weekend hours, Sat/Sun: 4pm-10pm/2pm-10pm |
| Total: | 22 | |

Licensed premises in Kawerau District as of July 2022

| Premise | Licence Type | Licensed Hours |
|--|--------------|--|
| Kawerau Super Liquor 110 Islington Street | Off-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri: 9 am to 10 pm Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 9 am to 10 pm |

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|---|--------------|--|
| Kawarau New World Tarawera C | Off-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri 8am-10pm Weekend hours, Sat-Sun 8am-10pm |
| Star Suprette 76 Fenton Mill Road | Off-licence | Weekday hours, 8am -10pm Weekend hours, 8am -10pm |
| Liquor Hut Kawerau 31 Islington Street | Off-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri: 9 am to 10 pm Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 9 am to 10 pm |
| The Mansoon Limited 31 Islington Street | On-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri, 11am-11pm Weekend hours, Sat-Sun, 11am-11pm |
| Caymans Sports Bar 8-10 Jellicoe Court | On-licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Fri, 9am-1am Weekend hours, Sat-Sun, 9am-1am |
| Beyti's Turkish café 2 Liverpool Street | On-licence | Weekday hours, 10am - 10pm Weekend hours, 10am - 10pm |
| Jive café 1/1 Paora Street | On-licence | Weekday hours, 10am-10pm Weekend hours, 10am-10pm |
| Kawerau Sports Club Tarawera Park, Cobham Drive | Club licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Tue/Wed-Thur/Fri, 5pm- 10pm/5pm-12mid/2pm-12mid Weekend hours, Sat/Sun, 2pm-12mid/2pm-10pm |
| Kawerau Golf and Squash Club 82 Cobham Drive | Club licence | Weekday hours, Mon-Thurs/Fri: 12noon- 10.30pm/10am-12mid Weekend hours, Sat-Sun: 10am-12mid |
| Kawerau Cosmopolitan Club 107 Onslow Street | Club licence | Weekday hours, 8am-1am Weekend hours, 8am-1am |
| Kawerau Hotel 1 Plunket Street | On-Licence | Weekday hours, 10am-1am Weekend hours, 10am-1am |
| Kawerau Bowling Club Plunket Street | Club Licence | Weekday hours, 8am-12am Weekend hours, 8am-12am |
| Kawerau Ex Navalmens Club 115 Onslow Street | Club Licence | Weekday hours, 9am-1am Weekend hours, Sat 9am-1am, Sun, Good Friday and Xmas 9am-11pm Anzac Day hours, 5am-11pm |
| Total: | 14 | |

Appendix 2

Status of Local Alcohol Policies, May 2022

| Territorial Authority (Council / District Council) | Draft LAP notified | Provisional LAP notified | Revised Provisional LAP notified | Adopted | Status of 1 st LAP @May 2022 | Status of any Reviewed/2 nd LAP @May 2022 |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|---|--|
| Ashburton | Oct 2013 | Mar 2015 | Nov 2015 | Aug 2017 | Adopted | |
| Auckland | May 2014 | May 2015 | Sept 2017 | | Revised Provisional | |
| Buller | Dec 2013 | | | | Draft | |
| Central Hawke's Bay | Sept 2013 | Aug 2015 | June 2016 | Sept 2018 | Adopted | |
| Central Otago | Dec 2013 | | | | Draft | |
| Chatham Islands | | | | | No Draft | |
| Christchurch City | May 2013 | May 2015 | Sept 2016 | | Revised Provisional – since aborted | |
| Clutha | | | | | No Draft | |
| Dunedin City | Sept 2014 | June 2015 | May 2018 | Oct 2018 | Adopted | |
| Far North | July 2014 | Sept 2015 | | | Abandoned Provisional [†] | |
| Gisborne | April 2014 | Sept 2014 | Jan 2016 | Mar 2018 | Adopted | |
| Gore | Feb 2014 | Dec 2014 | | Aug 2016 | Adopted | 2 nd LAP adopted Feb 2020 |
| Grey | | | | | No Draft | |
| Hamilton City | Jan 2014 | Nov 2015 | | | Discontinued Provisional ^{††} | |
| Hauraki | July 2013 | Dec 2013 | April 2015 | Aug 2016 | Adopted | Draft 2 nd LAP May 2022 |
| Horowhenua | Feb 2017 | Sept 2017 | Feb 2020 | Aug 2020 | Adopted | |
| Hurunui | June 2013 | Mar 2014 | Jan 2016 | Dec 2017 | Adopted | |
| Hutt City (Lower Hutt) | May 2013 | Jan 2014 | Nov 2015 | Sept 2016 | Adopted | 2 nd LAP Adopted Oct 2018 |
| Invercargill/ Southland* | Feb 2014 | Dec 2014 | | Aug 2016 | Adopted | 2 nd LAP Adopted Dec 2019 |
| Kaikōura | 1. Aug 2013 2. Sept 2019 | unknown | | Feb 2020 | Adopted | |
| Kaipara | | | | | No Draft | |
| Kapiti Coast | | | | | No Draft | |
| Manawatū | | | | | No Draft | |
| Marlborough | Mar 2014 | | | | Draft | |
| Masterton/South Wairarapa/ Carterton* | Sept 2014 | June 2015 | Nov 2017 | Aug 2018 | Adopted | |
| Matamata-Piako | Oct 2013 | Feb 2014 | | April 2017 | Adopted | |
| Napier City and Hastings* | Oct 2013 | April 2016 | | March 2019 | Adopted | |
| Nelson City | Aug 2013 | | | | Draft | |
| New Plymouth/ Stratford* | Mar 2014 | Oct 2014 | Mar 2016 | Feb 2017 | Adopted | |
| Otorohanga | Aug 2013 | Feb 2014 | Aug 2015 | May 2016 | Adopted | |
| Palmerston North City | Jul 2017 Aug 2019 Sept 2020 | May 2021 | | | Provisional | |
| Porirua City | June 2014 | Dec 2014 | April 2016 | Oct 2017 | Adopted | |
| Queenstown Lakes | | | | | No Draft | |
| Rangitikei | | | | | No Draft | |
| Rotorua Lakes | Jan 2014 | Nov 2015 | | Feb 2019 | Adopted | |
| Ruapehu | Aug 2013 | April 2014 | N/A | Aug 2014 | Adopted | 2 nd LAP adopted Feb 2018 |
| Selwyn | June 2013 | Jan 2014 | Oct 2015 | April 2017 | Adopted | |
| South Taranaki | | | | | No Draft | |
| South Waikato | | | | | No Draft | |
| Tararua | | | | | No Draft | |
| Tasman | July 2013 | Dec 2013 | | Mar 2015 | Adopted | 2 nd LAP adopted April 2021 |
| Taupō | | | | | No Draft | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Tauranga City | Aug 2013 | Jan 2014 | | Nov 2015 | Adopted | 2 nd LAP in draft |
| Thames-Coromandel | Oct 2013 | Dec 2013 | | Jan 2016 | Adopted | 2 nd LAP adopted Jan 2022 |
| Timaru/Mackenzie/Waimate* | Oct 2013 | Jan 2014 | | Mar 2016 | Adopted | |
| Upper Hutt City | | | | | No Draft | |
| Waikato | Oct 2014 | April 2015 | June 2016 | Jan 2017 | Adopted | |
| Waimakariri | May 2013 | Oct 2013 | | Feb 2015 | Adopted | 2 nd LAP adopted Dec 2018 |
| Waipa | July 2013 | Jan 2014 | | July 2016 | Adopted | |
| Wairoa | Aug 2020 | Oct 2020 | | Nov 2020 | Adopted | |
| Waitaki | | | | | No Draft | |
| Waitomo | Aug 2013 | Dec 2013 | Feb 2014 | June 2016 | Adopted | |
| Wellington City | July 2013 | Jan 2014 | | | Provisional, not progressing | |
| Western Bay of Plenty | Aug 2013 | Jan 2014 | | Nov 2015 | Adopted | 2 nd LAP adopted May 2022 |
| Westland | | | | | No Draft | |
| Whakatāne/Kawerau/ Ōpōtiki (Eastern Bay of Plenty)* | July 2013 | Feb 2014 | | Mar 2016 | Adopted | |
| Whanganui | Mar 2017 | July 2017 | | Aug 2019 | Adopted | |
| Whāngārei | June 2015 | Oct 2015 | | | Provisional | |

**Joint LAP*

*[‡] <https://www.stuff.co.nz/auckland/local-news/northland/102878620/council-abandons-work-on-local-alcohol-policy>

** https://www.nzherald.co.nz/hamilton-news/news/article.cfm?c_id=1503366&objectid=12018539



BOPDHB Position Statement

Alcohol and Other Drugs

Introduction

The Bay of Plenty District Health Board (BOPDHB) is required under legislation:

- to improve, promote, and protect the health of people and communities;
- to promote the inclusion and participation in society and independence of people with disabilities;
- to reduce health disparities by improving health outcomes for Maori and other population groups;
- to exhibit a sense of social responsibility by having regard to the interests of the people to whom it provides, or for whom it arranges the provision of, services;
- to exhibit a sense of environmental responsibility by having regard to the environmental implications of its operations.

The BOPDHB has prepared a series of position statements which demonstrate its commitment to these objectives, and outlines its viewpoint on different health issues.

1.0 The Bay of Plenty DHB affirms the following:

- 1.1 It will undertake activities to support Government policy,
 - i) to reduce alcohol consumption at a population level
 - ii) to reduce excessive drinking by adults and young people
 - iii) to reduce the harm caused by alcohol use, including crime, disorder, public nuisance, and negative public health outcomes
 - iv) to support the safe and responsible sale, supply and consumption of alcohol
 - v) to improve community input into local alcohol licensing decisions
 - vi) to improve the operation of the alcohol licensing system
- 1.2 It will actively work towards reducing alcohol and other drug related harm inequalities in identified high-risk populations.
- 1.3 It supports the reduction of the adult drink driving limit to a Blood Alcohol Concentration of 0.05 to reduce the number of deaths and injury on our roads, and the impact that has on trauma admissions to BOPDHB hospitals.
- 1.4 It supports public health professionals in the continued monitoring of licensed premises.
- 1.5 It will advocate this position statement when opportunities arise on alcohol issues to district and regional councils and government select committees, and providing input into district and regional alcohol policies and plans.



- 1.6 It will promote alcohol and other drugs harm reduction strategies through the provision of information to health care professionals and the public.
- 1.7 It will work to increase access to Alcohol and Other Drugs treatment options across the Bay of Plenty, particularly for high-risk populations.
- 1.8 It will work to increase opportunities for screening and brief interventions in appropriate health settings such as the Emergency Department and primary care.
- 1.9 It will link with PHOs, NGOs, other parts of the health sector and the community to ensure that it has a full understanding of current alcohol and other drug issues as experienced by the population of the BOP, and can then determine the best interventions to address any emergent issues.
- 1.10 It will engage with other sectors such as Education, Justice, NZ Police and Corrections, in a coordinated approach to plan for, promote, support and deliver alcohol and other drug harm reduction and treatment strategies through partnerships based on shared outcomes and coordinated investment.
- 1.11 When opportunities arise, it will advocate for the following approaches that are endorsed by the World Health Organisation:
 - i) raised alcohol prices
 - ii) raised purchase age of alcohol
 - iii) reduced alcohol accessibility, particularly through the reduction in the number of outlets that sell alcohol
 - iv) reduced marketing and advertising of alcohol
 - v) increased drink-driving counter-measures

2.0 The Bay of Plenty DHB notes that:

- 2.1 Alcohol is the world's most commonly used drug. The health effects of use and abuse of alcohol are variable on an individual; however there is no dispute that alcohol is a significant cause of disease and disability, and has wider implications within NZ society than other drugs.
- 2.2 Alcohol use is deeply embedded in New Zealand. While moderate alcohol use presents few immediate problems for most people, any consumption of alcohol has potential harmful effects, particularly vulnerable populations such as young people, unborn children, older people, and patients with hepatic infections. Excessive use comes at a high cost, through accidental injury, violence, motor vehicles crashes, cancer, mental health problems; alcohol addiction; and other alcohol related disorders. Decreased alcohol consumption should result in a healthier New Zealand population and lead to lower health care costs.
- 2.3 There is increasing use of recreational drugs especially amongst younger people, and abuse of prescription medicines, often amongst older people. A range of measures are required to reduce harm from these drugs, from Police surveillance and enforcement to better monitoring of the prescribing and use of medicines. The public health approaches to reducing the harm to communities is largely managed by the Ministry of Health, with five BOP providers being contracted to deliver Community Action on Youth and Drugs (CAYAD) programmes.
- 2.4 Preventing intoxication would significantly reduce the harm from alcohol. The social and physical context affects the potential for harm from intoxication, so strategies are needed that protect the drinker and others by altering the social environments where people drink.



Toi Te Ora Public Health
PO Box 2120
TAURANGA 3144

1 August 2022

Tēnā koutou,

Re: Eastern Bay of Plenty District Council Local Alcohol Policy

Thank you for the invitation to provide feedback on the Eastern Bay of Plenty District Council Local Alcohol Policy (LAP).

Overall, it is recommended that the Eastern Bay of Plenty District Council LAP is retained and strengthened. A large body of evidence supports the idea of addressing alcohol-related harm and improving health outcomes through population-based prevention strategies that focus on changing physical and social environments. Further strengthening of the LAP provides a significant opportunity for Council to improve the local environment and culture around the drinking of alcohol.

The following is recommended to strengthen the existing LAP:

Define maximum alcohol outlet (on- and off-licensed premises) density in specific areas and zones.

It is recommended that to reduce harm related to alcohol consumption and especially excessive alcohol consumption:

- A LAP should actively manage alcohol outlet density by defining limits to alcohol outlet numbers in specific areas or zones
- In particular, areas related to youth (with high youth numbers and use) should have limits on alcohol outlet density; and, the number of premises in areas of high socio-economic deprivation should be capped with the aim of the density eventually being no higher than in other areas.

- Those licences subject to density limits should be off-licensed premises and designated on-licensed premises (e.g. taverns) but not necessarily on-licensed premises where the licence is not designated (e.g. restaurants and cafes).

To implement the above, a tiered approach could be used to set density limits and define:

- One (or possibly two, if appropriate) higher density areas (ie, central business district entertainment precincts);
- Lower density limits in commercial areas;
- Lowest density limits in residential areas;
- Zero alcohol outlets in industrial areas.

Cap proximity of alcohol outlets at current levels within a specified footpath distance from schools, other education facilities - and marae

It is recommended that off-licensed premise numbers and designated on-licensed premise numbers are capped at current levels within a specified footpath distance from early childhood centres, primary, intermediate and secondary schools, polytechnics and universities – and marae. How this distance is specified may be problematic and warrants further discussion (and GIS analysis of policy options). One option that aligns well with public opinion and public health objectives is that:

- No new outlets are permitted within 0.5 km footpath distance of education facilities and marae
- New outlets between 0.5 km and 1.0 km footpath distance may be subject to special conditions (eg related to hours of opening, extent of shop-front advertising)
- No conditions beyond 1.0 km footpath distance.

Trading hours of off-licensed premises.

It is recommended that maximum trading hours for off-licences are from 10.00am to 10.00 pm.

Alcohol-related harm in the Eastern Bay of Plenty

Toi Te Ora Public Health reviewed the data for people living in the Eastern Bay of Plenty hospitalised with conditions wholly attributable to the consumption of alcohol (Toi Te Ora Public Health, 2022). Conditions wholly attributable to alcohol consumption are conditions considered to be entirely caused by the consumption of alcohol. These conditions represent a fraction of the health harm caused by alcohol and, for example, do not include hospitalisations from cancers or injuries where alcohol might be a contributing factor. From the data review we found the following:

- The rate of admission to hospital with conditions wholly attributable to alcohol according to the broad measure (that is, where a wholly attributable condition is either a primary or secondary

diagnosis) has typically been higher in Kawerau and Ōpōtiki territorial authority areas than the average rate for New Zealand over the last 10 years.

- All three Eastern Bay of Plenty territorial authority areas (Whakatāne, Kawerau and Ōpōtiki) have rates of admission for wholly attributable conditions (as a primary or secondary diagnosis) caused by chronic alcohol use that are higher than the New Zealand average.
- The rate for wholly attributable conditions caused by acute alcohol use is similar to the New Zealand average in the Eastern Bay of Plenty territorial authority areas. The rates for conditions caused by acute alcohol consumption might be affected by more limited access to health services in rural areas.
- Several domiciles (small geographic areas equivalent to the Stats NZ 2013 Area Units) in the Eastern Bay of Plenty territorial authority areas rank within the top 100 (out of a total number of 1851 ranked domiciles) for the number of admissions according to the broad definition, these include Kawerau, Opotiki, and Whakatāne North.

The brief (Toi Te Ora Public Health, 2022) that details this review has been provided separately.

Issues of Health and Wellbeing – Population Survey 2020

In 2020, Toi Te Ora Public Health undertook a Health and Wellbeing Population Survey (Toi Te Ora Public Health, 2020). This is an important source of information as it helps us understand the views of people who reside in the Bay of Plenty, across a range of issues relevant to public health. Alcohol related findings showed:

- 63.2% of respondents support reducing the number of places that sell alcohol
- 59.5% of respondents support more restrictions on advertising and sponsorship by alcohol companies
- 71.6% of respondents think that supermarkets and liquor stores should not be selling alcohol before 10 am
- 62.7% of respondents think that more restrictions on alcohol availability would improve safety in towns and cities at night.

These results indicate the community is generally supportive of tighter regulatory measures to manage issues such as alcohol outlet density, sponsorship, trading hours and availability.

Alcohol outlet density

Studies show that increased alcohol outlet density (of both on- and off-licensed premises) is associated with an increase in:

- Alcohol consumption (Campbell et al, 2009)
- Levels of serious violent offending (Connor et al, 2020)

- Alcohol-related traffic crashes (Campbell et al, 2009; Connor et al, 2020)
- Harm to quality of life, including effects on work performance, relationships, physical health, and finances (Cameron et al, 2019)
- Under-age youth access and consumption of alcohol (Chen et al, 2009).

Alcohol outlet density is associated with social deprivation in New Zealand (Cameron et al, 2017; Hay et al, 2009). Overall, people have greater access to alcohol outlets when they live in more socially deprived areas. Higher alcohol outlet density results in premises competing on price and longer opening hours, further accelerating accessibility to cheap alcohol, and contributing to higher levels of alcohol consumption and alcohol-related harm (Cameron et al, 2019).

Through the LAP, Council has an ability to cap, and then lower, alcohol outlet density.

Off-licence trading hours

Increased alcohol outlet trading hours are associated with increased alcohol consumption and related harms. Evidence indicates that:

- High risk drinkers are more likely to take advantage of longer trading hours
- Longer trading hours correspond with an increase in motor vehicle crashes
- Restrictions to trading hours will contribute to preventing alcohol-related harm (Connor et al., 2020).

According to Huckle et al (2020), 73% of alcohol in New Zealand is consumed in private residences. Limiting the amount of off-licensed alcohol outlets, and restrictions on their trading hours, may lessen the consumption of alcohol in private residences. Furthermore, restricting trading hours of both on- and off-licensed premises has the most significant impact on alcohol harm reduction amongst 15 – 29 year olds (Connor et al, 2020).

The LAP and associated trading hour restrictions could make a meaningful contribution to minimising alcohol-related harm in the Eastern Bay of Plenty.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide this feedback. Please contact Toi Te Ora Public Health if you would like clarification on any points raised in this letter.

Sincerely,



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Appendix 4

Alcohol Harm Prevention Officer – NZ police Position Statement

I have been asked in my role of Alcohol Harm Prevention Officer (AHRO) with Police to comment on four questions posed by the Whakatāne District Council as it reviews the Local Alcohol Policy (LAP) for the Eastern Bay of Plenty.

The role of AHRO within Police includes completing checks for new/renewals of premise licences and managers certificates, preparing and attending hearings for any oppositions, reporting to the DLC and compliance checks. PST (Public Safety Team) attend any incidents that occur at licenced premises, complete breath testing and attend accidents/incidents on our roading system and within private homes where alcohol could have been factor.

The Eastern Bay of Plenty (EBOP) AHRO covers Whakatāne, Kawerau, Ōpōtiki and Murupara (for specials/licensing/manager applications only).

Police have been asked if a LAP is still needed in the EBOP? No. The current LAP is a 90% regurgitation of 'The Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012' (The Act) making it nothing more than a quick reference document.

The EBOP in the time I have been here has not seen an influx of new off-licences or the opening of new on-licence premises that provide night-time entertainment. The current LAP has steered away from prescribing the number, type and density of licenced premises, looking more at the economic benefits the alcohol industry provides to the area (Whakatāne District Council, 2016).

The ability to correlate incidents/offences attended within public places or private premises where alcohol has been purchased from an off-licence premise such as a Supermarket or Bottle Store is more problematic, making the ability to look at density, trading hours and locations more difficult if this data is not being collected.

Are there benefits from having a LAP, in the Eastern Bay? Not in its current form as The Act covers what is required with its 'purpose and objectives'.

Is there any evidence for changing the existing policy? Yes, Police utilising evidence gathered have been able to get a reduction in trading hours of on-licence premises.

What matters require change and why? This follows on from the above question. If there could be one change to the LAP if it continues to exist is the 'trading hours', The current LAP does have reduced trading hours less than the default maximum under section 43 of The Act. Further reductions would be beneficial for any future new/renewals.

An example where the LAP could be affective is the setting of trading hours. The current on-licence maximum closing time in Whakatāne is 2:00am. Police were able to get this reduced for several premises after a large number of incidents/offences were linked to them. After gathering evidence at the time of renewal Police opposed the application bringing the matter before the DLC. The outcome was a reduction in the closing time from 2:00am to midnight.

This change resulted in an immediate impact on reported incidents/offences linked to these premises.

In summary the LAP was 'to provide the policy framework for licensing decisions' to meet the object of the Act (Whakatāne District Council, 2016) , the Act does that itself as the LAP provides no other local specific policies that are binding with licence holders.

A recent study looking at local alcohol policies across territorial authorities between July 2014 and January 2019 found there was no strong evidence of a reduction in crime following the implementation of local alcohol policies. (Menclova, 2021)

Going against these findings locally, Police have shown that a reduction in trading hours has had a marked impact on reducing alcohol related offences where an on-licence premise has been linked to an incident/offence.

Another driver of alcohol consumption could be attributed to the socioeconomic deprivation profile with many areas within the Eastern Bay of Plenty at decile 10. (Berl, 2020), making it a further consideration.

In conclusion reduced trading hours have had the most impact for the decline in crime related incidents/offences in the EBOP (Whakatāne) when linked to on-licence premises. A reduction in trading hours for off-licence premises you would also expect to see some reduction in calls for service to private premises where alcohol has had a causal effect.

The ultimate question that needs to be asked is 'What is it the LAP wants to achieve that is location specific to the Eastern Bay of Plenty that is not already covered by The Act?

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Appendix 5

Statement made by Jan Pryor, Chief Licensing Inspector,

To inform the Local Alcohol Policy Review 2022

PERSONAL STATEMENT OF JAN PRYOR

The current situation:

The current Local Alcohol Policy (LAP) applies to the entire Eastern Bay of Plenty District (EBOPD) including Whakatāne, Ōpōtiki and Kawerau District Councils. The Eastern Bay of Plenty Licensing Committee covers all three of these areas, however Ōpōtiki has their own Licensing Inspector and so I cannot comment on the policy with respect to Ōpōtiki District.

Whakatāne and Kawerau each have a main residential and economic centre. The EBOPD is widespread covering an area of 12,200 km containing a number of smaller communities that satellite from these centres, some being quite rural and remote such as Murupara. The EBOPD contains a number of low socio-economic areas, and Kawerau had the country's lowest average income in 2021.

The current LAP limits the hours granted for any on-licence to:

- Whakatāne District: 9.00 am to 2.00 am the following and
- Ōpōtiki and Kawerau Districts: 9.00 am to 1.00 am the following day.

(The national default hours are 8.00 am to 4.00 am the following day)

Section 77 (1) of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 states:

A local alcohol policy may include policies on any or all of the following matters relating to licensing (and no others):

(a) location of licensed premises by reference to broad areas:

(b) location of licensed premises by reference to proximity to premises of a particular kind or kinds:

(c) location of licensed premises by reference to proximity to facilities of a particular kind or kinds:

(d) whether further licences (or licences of a particular kind or kinds) should be issued for premises in the district concerned, or any stated part of the district:

(e) maximum trading hours:

(f) the issue of licences, or licences of a particular kind or kinds, subject to discretionary conditions: (g) one-way door restrictions.

Executive summary:

- Location of licences in particular areas or near certain types of facilities:

Whakatāne Central Business District (CBD), where most of their bars are situated, now has a significant proportion of residential accommodation

- The density of licences in a particular area

The Eastern Bay of Plenty has a high concentration of off licensed premises in areas of high deprivation

- *Discretionary conditions on groups of licences, such as one-way door restrictions:*

Pre-loading of alcohol causes issues for bars that remain open late and significant issues are more prevalent after midnight. Lack of crime prevention strategies allow preventable problems to escalate.

- *The restriction of the default maximum opening hours set out in the new legislation, which are 8am to 4am for on-licences and 7am to 11pm for off-licences.*

The later the premises are open the greater the effects of noise associated with movement of people around residential areas.

The later that sale of takeaway alcohol is allowed increases the potential for preloading and greatly increases the risk of violence and abuse to staff, patrons, and service personnel.

Evidence:

On-licence -

When the current alcohol policy was adopted in March 2016 significant changes were beginning to be undertaken in the Whakatāne CBD.

Consultation with Iwi in 2010 ruled out a number of areas that had been considered to accommodate urban growth in the Whakatāne area. The *'Whakatāne Integrated Urban Growth Strategy'* proposed a number of options including the need for infill development in the Kopeopeo and Whakatāne town centre. As a result, a number of unit developments were approved in the Whakatāne CBD, where most of their bars are situated.

Over the following years a significant proportion of residential accommodation became available in George Street, Quay Street, and the Strand East. More development is currently being processed in the Strand East and Kopeopeo as land parcels have become available to developers.

A Licensing hearing in 2020 attracted opposition from the body corporates and residents of both the George Street and Quay Street apartments due to the amount of public nuisance and disorder around the apartments, especially after midnight on Thursday Friday and Saturday nights.

Police presented evidence to support these objections and the premises were denied a new On-licence. On appeal the Alcohol Licensing and Regulatory Authority (ARLA) reinstated the licence but with a closing time of midnight.

Currently there are 84 apartments in the streets immediately adjacent to the CBD with a consent being processed for a new development within close proximity.

The body corporates of the current apartments advise that since the apartments were first made available the demographic has change from more holiday lets to more full-time accommodation of which a proportion is retirement accommodation. The response from apartment residents to proposed 2 am closing of 'night club' style bars shows that there is little tolerance left from residents for the associated problems that they encounter.

The COVID19 pandemic has been a great leveller for the hospitality industry. In 2020 patrons were unable to access bars and restaurants, the financial hardship this caused contributed to a number of problem premises changing hands.

The new owners of those bars have voluntarily agreed to midnight closing in response to public objections from residents.

Police have reported that the midnight closing by those bars has had a roll-on effect, with increased compliance across all bars in the CBD resulting in less crime.

The body corporates have reported a significant improvement to the quality of life of the residents in the area due to the decrease in public nuisance and disorder.

New Trends of alfresco dining have also had an impact on the way people use licensed premises. Bringing the alcohol outside also brings the noise outside which has an impact for residents.

The limits of a town centre designed in the 1800s means that very few premises have outside space in which to accommodate the alfresco trend. This has meant a demand for dual use of the shared areas and footpaths in the CBD. The blurring of these areas has not assisted either the premises or the agencies to ensure compliance with licence conditions and very few licensees employ the use of barriers to define drinking and walking areas.

Some of our smaller satellite communities also do not have an appetite for the noise of bands nor the disruption of 2 am closing.

The Horseshoe Inn in Matatā was built in the early 1900s when the township was a busy commercial hub. In recent years as the township became more of a residential area, the zoning changed, the operation became increasingly subdued, and patronage declined.

The Hotel changed hands in 2020 and the style of operation also changed. Increased patronage and full use of the approved hours saw the bar remain open until 2pm. Bands play frequently in the garden bar area and summer temperatures mean that the doors and windows remain open, increasing the noise to the surrounding houses.

Noise complaints led to public objections when the licensee attempted to renew.

Pre-loading:

During the 2020 licensing hearing police submitted evidence of incidents of pre-loading around the bars in the CBD. The areas were identified as the carpark on Kakahoroa Drive, The Strand in front of the bars, the stop-bank by the I-site centre and the walled seating area in front of what is now Little Havana.

The evidence pointed at most pre-loading occurring in cars parked around the popular bars but noted that packaging was detected around the seating areas on the stop-bank and walled seating areas.

With off-licence alcohol available until 11.00 pm at much cheaper prices than the bars themselves, and 4 off-licence premises within a 1-kilometre radius of the CBD, pre-loading is facilitated making it much more difficult for duty managers to monitor levels of intoxication in the bars.

In 2022 Police reported similar issues in a Jellicoe Street bar in Kawerau where alcohol, purchased elsewhere, is being smuggled into the bar and drunken disorder is occurring outside the premises.

Off-Licence -

As previously mentioned Kopeopeo is also earmarked for infill development with plans in place for social housing development replacing an empty supermarket lot.

The current LAP has no restrictions on proliferation of off-licensed premises. Kopeopeo, a small satellite community, that is already the closest shopping centre to the areas of highest deprivation, has three off-licensed premises within the space of 500 metres along King Street.

Kawerau township, also recorded as being a high deprivation area, has three off-licensed premises within 300 metres of each other, with a recent application for a fourth.

Under the present LAP, premises with an off-licence in Whakatāne can open at 7.00 am and must close at the latest at 11.00 pm (the national default hours). In Kawerau the hours are 8.00 am to 10.00 pm and in Ōpōtiki the hours are 7.00 am to 10.00 pm.

Whilst the Kawerau closing times acknowledge the hardships in that area, the Whakatāne hours do not take into account the areas of deprivation either in the township itself or in the satellite communities.

In Te Teko and Tāneatua, gang activity poses a significant risk around those premises during the later hours. Police have successfully negotiated a closing time of 7.30 pm for the Tāneatua bottle store due to the increased risks posed to store operators in the later hours.

Staff working the Te Teko off-licensed grocery store have related incidents where they have suffered verbal and physical abuse and have been frightened for their safety. In 2021 the shop surveillance cameras captured a shoot-out between Police and a fleeing offender in the main street outside the store.

Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED):

Antisocial behaviour, such as pre-loading, sneaking pre purchased alcohol into bars and unsafe environments created through ignorance or a lack of compliance can be eliminated through good prevention methods.

In 2005, The Ministry of Justice released the national guidelines for Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) which provides three approaches to managing the physical environment to reduce the opportunity for crime.

Using these guidelines, in 2019 the Health Promotion Agency (HPA) released 'Safer Bars and Restaurants – A guide to Crime Prevention through Environmental Design, which provides guidance information for

licensees and their staff to assist in establishing and maintaining a safe and secure environment in pubs, taverns, hotels, bars restaurants, cafes and clubs. Later they added 'Safe bottle Stores' as a new resource.

The three CPTED approaches are:

- Natural approaches – the design of the built environment, visibility so that crime is less likely to occur
- Organised approaches – security guards, community patrols, or Police who can act as guardians of a business or a public space
- Mechanical approaches – closed circuit television (CCTV), counter barriers, roller doors, alarms.

CPTED is based on one simple idea: that crime results partly from the opportunities presented by the physical environment. This means that by changing the physical environment we can reduce the chances of crime occurring.

Requiring Licensees to implement CPTED principles would be consistent with the object of the Act and assist agencies in gaining compliance with the Act

Conclusion:

1. Limiting of hours for on-licences and off-licences is beneficial to our communities in that it reduces the movement of people, the noise around residential areas and the risk to staff and patrons around the premises during the later hours.
2. Limiting the number of off-licensed stores not only limits the availability but also the competition for sales which often results in the lowering of prices, or the single serve sales which makes alcohol more accessible for those in the low socio-economic groups.
3. Requiring the implementation of CPTED stratagem would assist in maintaining a safer environment, assist compliance and reduce the chance of crime occurring.

These are my submissions.

Appendix 6

LAP STATEMENT – Ōpōtiki DISTRICT COUNCIL

The current Local Alcohol Policy (LAP) applies to the entire Eastern Bay of Plenty District (EBOPD) including Whakatāne, Ōpōtiki and Kawerau District Councils. The Eastern Bay of Plenty Licensing Committee covers all three of these areas however the Ōpōtiki has its own Liquor Licensing Inspector of which we comment on.

Ōpōtiki has a main residential and economic centre. Ōpōtiki is widespread covering 3101km² containing a number of small communities up the Coast as far as Te Kaha and remote as Caperunaway often taking close to 2 hours to travel to.

The current LAP limits the hours granted for any on-licence to:

9.00am to 1.00am the following day.

(The national default hours are 8.00am to 4.00am the following day).

Not much has changed in Ōpōtiki since the last LAP was accepted back in 2016. I have been Liquor Licensing Inspector since March 2017.

We have had no new Off or On Licences in the District during this time though some people have enquired. Our number of Off and On Licences have reduced in the area by one OFF Licence and one ON Licence. It is likely that there may be a new Off Licence application up the Coast and a new Club Licence is being applied for as well as an Online Sales Off Licence. We have had no objections from the public when premises have applied for their renewals in Ōpōtiki since my time as Liquor Licensing Inspector.

I believe if there were more applications for Off Licences in the town of Ōpōtiki there would be opposition from the Police and ourselves and the public as I believe we have sufficient off licences for a small town of Ōpōtiki. Past Off Licences that have been applied for in the town of Ōpōtiki have been opposed by the public.

We have had a few hearings for applicants wanting to apply for their Manager's Certificate and the Police have opposed due to drink driving convictions etc.

We have had no noise complaints about premises either.

Just the other week though there was an incident between Sports Ōpōtiki which is a Rugby Club and Slims bar where people had been drinking a Sports Ōpōtiki and then went over to Slims bar and there was nearly an altercation with Mob members at the bar.

As the current LAP has not restrictions on increasing of licensed premises some premises may be deemed too close to each other ie Masonic Lodge (On License), Thirsty Liquor (Off License both connected physically to each other), Ōpōtiki Hotel (On Licence), Thirsty Liquor (Off Licence both connected physically to each other and all four owned by the same person and (all within 100 – 200 metres of each other) then Slims bar around the corner and Sports Ōpōtiki (Club) also not far away) also.

We do have an Alcohol Control Bylaw that controls the possession and consumption of alcohol in specified public places to reduce alcohol related harm and prevents consuming alcohol in public spaces. I have not heard of any problems regarding this.

Ōpōtiki District Council erects signs in public places.

There is an alcohol ban 24 hours a day, seven days a week in all public places.

There is alcohol ban on certain beaches and reserves over the Christmas period and in all public places.

The current LAP limits the hours granted for any on-licence to

9.00am – 1.10am the following day for Ōpōtiki and Kawerau Districts

9.00am – 2.00am the following day for Whakatāne District.

(The national default hours are 8.00am to 4.00am the following day).

The limiting of hours for on licences and off licences is beneficial to our community as it reduces the movement of people, the noise and risk to staff and patrons.

Tanya Moore
Liquor Licencing Inspector

CAYAD Submission for the Eastern Bay of Plenty Local Alcohol Policy (LAP) Review – Why We Still Need an LAP

Community Action Youth and Drugs (CAYAD) is a primary prevention approach that aims to reduce the harm young people and their families/whānau experience from alcohol and other drugs. Te Whatu Ora currently fund 20 CAYAD sites in cities, towns, and rural areas across New Zealand. As well as Te Tohu O Te Ora O Ngāti Awa, there are three other CAYAD sites in the Eastern Bay of Plenty – Whakaatu Whānaunga Trust in Opotiki, Tuhoē Hauora in Taneatua and Te Ika Whenua Hauora in Murupara.

The national CAYAD programme outcomes are:

1. Increased informed community discussion and debate about issues related to alcohol and other drugs.
2. Effective policies and practices to reduce alcohol and other drug related harm are adopted.
3. Increased local capacity to support young people in education, employment, and recreation.
4. Reduced supply of alcohol and other drugs to young people.

1. Do we still need a Local Alcohol Policy?

Alcohol is the most widely consumed drug in New Zealand and causes the most harm given how accessible it is and that its only restriction is the legal purchase and consumption age. In 2020/2021 78.5% of those aged fifteen years and older consumed alcohol, of which 19.5% drank alcohol in a way that caused harm to themselves (*A Stocktake of How New Zealand Is Dealing with Drug Use and Drug Harm, 2022*).

Local alcohol policies have an aim of reducing the availability and accessibility of alcohol to our communities. By continuing to have a Local Alcohol Policy for the Eastern Bay of Plenty, we will be able to work alongside our communities to ensure the sale, supply and consumption of alcohol is done so in a safe and responsible manner in attempt to minimise alcohol related harm. The benefit of having an alcohol policy is that it allows the community to have a voice in how the sale and supply of alcohol is administered. It gives the community a voice to be able to identify what they see as problematic and where and when alcohol should/should not be sold.

2. Hours of Opening (Off-Licence)

It is recommended that the hours of the sale of alcohol is reduced to limit the time in which people can purchase alcohol. The recommendation would be not allowing bottle stores to open until 10am, closing at 8pm. By opening at 10am, it limits the time that people can purchase high percentage alcohol drinks, reducing the availability. It also means that they are not preparing to open when schools are starting for

the day. It is hopeful that this would also transpire to Supermarkets to also reduce accessibility and availability. Alcohol Healthwatch (2022) also suggest that off-licences close/do not sell any alcohol between 3pm and 4pm to limit exposure to school aged children. An example of high availability would be Liquor King, King Street, Whakatāne. This is located within 200m of a high school, is on a very busy intersection and adjacent to a funeral home. Te Tohu O Te Ora O Ngāti Awa in partnership with Ara Poutama Aotearoa, New Zealand Police and Whakatāne District Council facilitate an Impaired Drivers Programme. This is a two-day marae based wānanga for those who have been convicted for driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs with the aim of reducing re-offending. As part of this wānanga, day two starts at Willetts Funeral Services, King Street, Whakatāne. As the group is gathering getting ready to enter the funeral home to discuss the impacts of alcohol and decision making, the open signs of this liquor store are being put out at 9am.

3. List of sensitive sites and proximity to these sites

The current Eastern Bay of Plenty Local Alcohol Policy only lists three sensitive locations – primary or secondary education establishment, childcare centre, or children’s playground. A questionnaire was completed by current clients of Te Tohu O Te Ora O Ngāti Awa who are currently engaged with alcohol and drug counselling. A question was asked about how they feel about alcohol being sold within 100m of the locations where it is identified that vulnerable people may frequent and/or congregate such as medical centres, places of worship and children’s playgrounds. 92% (12 out of 13) did not support alcohol outlets within 100m of those locations. One client stated, “challenge the systems that allows this to happen....” and another “...there is no need for this – safety first – allow children a clean space to grow up not influenced by stupid behaviours.”

To protect vulnerable members of our community it is recommended that when new licences (off and on) are being considered this list is extended to the following should they fall within 100m:

- Medical centres
- Pharmacies
- Places of worship
- Food banks
- Park/recreational reserve
- Swimming pools
- Children’s clubs i.e., gymnastics
- Marae
- Cemetery/urupā

4. Density of venue locations

Kopeopeo has five alcohol outlets – three off-licences (Super Liquor (x2), Pak ‘NSave) and two on-licence (Kope Indian Restaurant, The Turf Bar) within a 400 metre stretch of road. If you place a 400 radius of that area, there is one high school, one primary school, The Salvation Army Church and Store, two

laundromats, two chemists, a medical centre/wellbeing hub, bank, St Vincent De Paul Op shop – all locations where a large amount of vulnerable people will visit daily. That part of King Street, Kopeopeo is also a main arterial route to get to Whakatāne Hospital which also has a mental health unit.

The empty site on the corner of King Street, Whakatāne and Stewart Street, Whakatāne is owned by Kainga Ora. It was proposed that this will become a social housing development. This is adjacent to a Super Liquor outlet. Many of the people that will occupy the space will be young families.

It is recommended that there are to be no more liquor licences granted in the Kopeopeo suburb to reduce accessibility and availability of alcohol in an area of lower socioeconomics, high foot traffic and proximity to identified vulnerable locations.

5. Single sales of alcohol / any other discretionary condition

- It is recommended that the single sales of alcohol are prohibited except for boutique and handcrafted beer and cider unless the volume exceeds 445ml (Case for Change, n.d.). The single sales of alcohol are more likely to be purchased by heavy drinkers, adolescents, and young adults. By reducing the availability of single sales, you are reducing the accessibility of alcohol to the vulnerable groups that type of marketing targets.
- It is recommended that a condition is included whereby local iwi and hapu are involved in the decision making when granting a liquor licence. This will give the opportunity for our community to have a voice and align with Te Tiriti o Waitangi.
- We are aware that the Opotiki community have voiced that they would like to see the prohibition of alcohol sales during Matariki. This is supported as it should be across the Eastern Bay of Plenty District to ensure consistency in policies and Kaupapa.

In summary, alcohol is a major contributing factor to dishonesty and violence related offending. There is great value in allowing the community to have a say in how, when and where alcohol is sold. It allows them to have the ability to challenge current alcohol habits and mitigate harm to their community and whānau. It is recommended that the local Council maintain a Local Alcohol Policy and implement restrictions that reduce the accessibility and availability of alcohol to not only our youth but our community.

Reference List

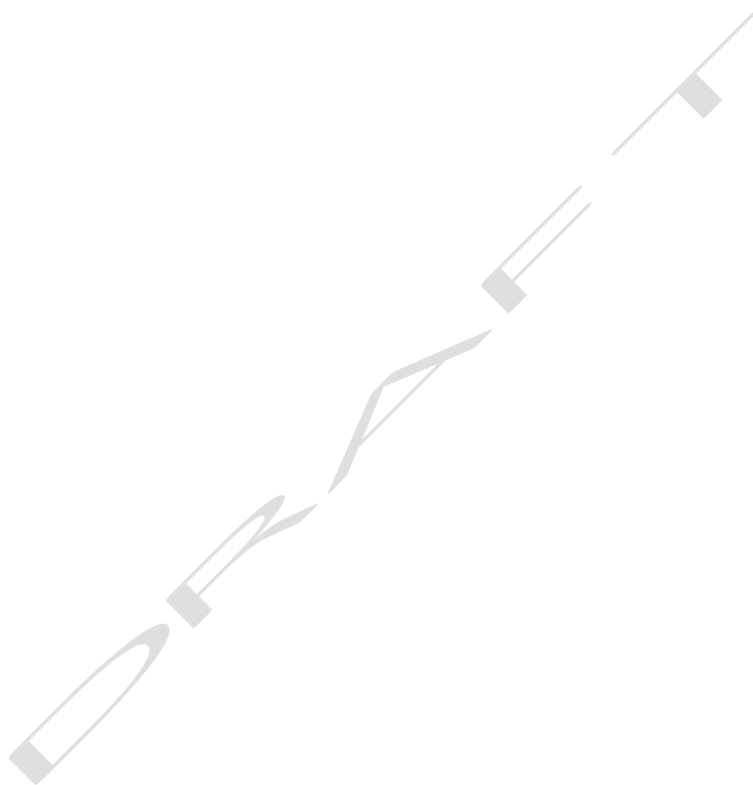
Action Point (n.d.) *Case for Change*. (n.d.)

https://www.actionpoint.org.nz/local_alcohol_policy_case_for_change

Alcohol Healthwatch (2022). *Alcohol Healthwatch > Issues & Resources > Local Government Policies & Strategies > Local Alcohol Policies*. <https://www.ahw.org.nz/Issues-Resources/Local-Government-Policies-Strategies/Local-Alcohol-Policies>

New Zealand Drug Foundation (2022). *A stocktake of how New Zealand is dealing with drug use and drug harm*. <https://www.drugfoundation.org.nz/assets/uploads/2022/State-of-the-Nation-2022/State-of-the-Nation-2022-wed.pdf>

Whakatāne District Council (n.d.) *Eastern Bay of Plenty Provisional Local Alcohol Policy*. https://www.Whakatāne.govt.nz/sites/www.Whakatāne.govt.nz/files/documents/contact-us/have-your-say/eastern-bay-of-plenty-draft-local-alcohol-policy/ebop_provisional_lap.pdf



Appendix 8

Whakatāne District- Existing Licence Maps (as of July 2022)

KEY:



Club Licence



On Licence

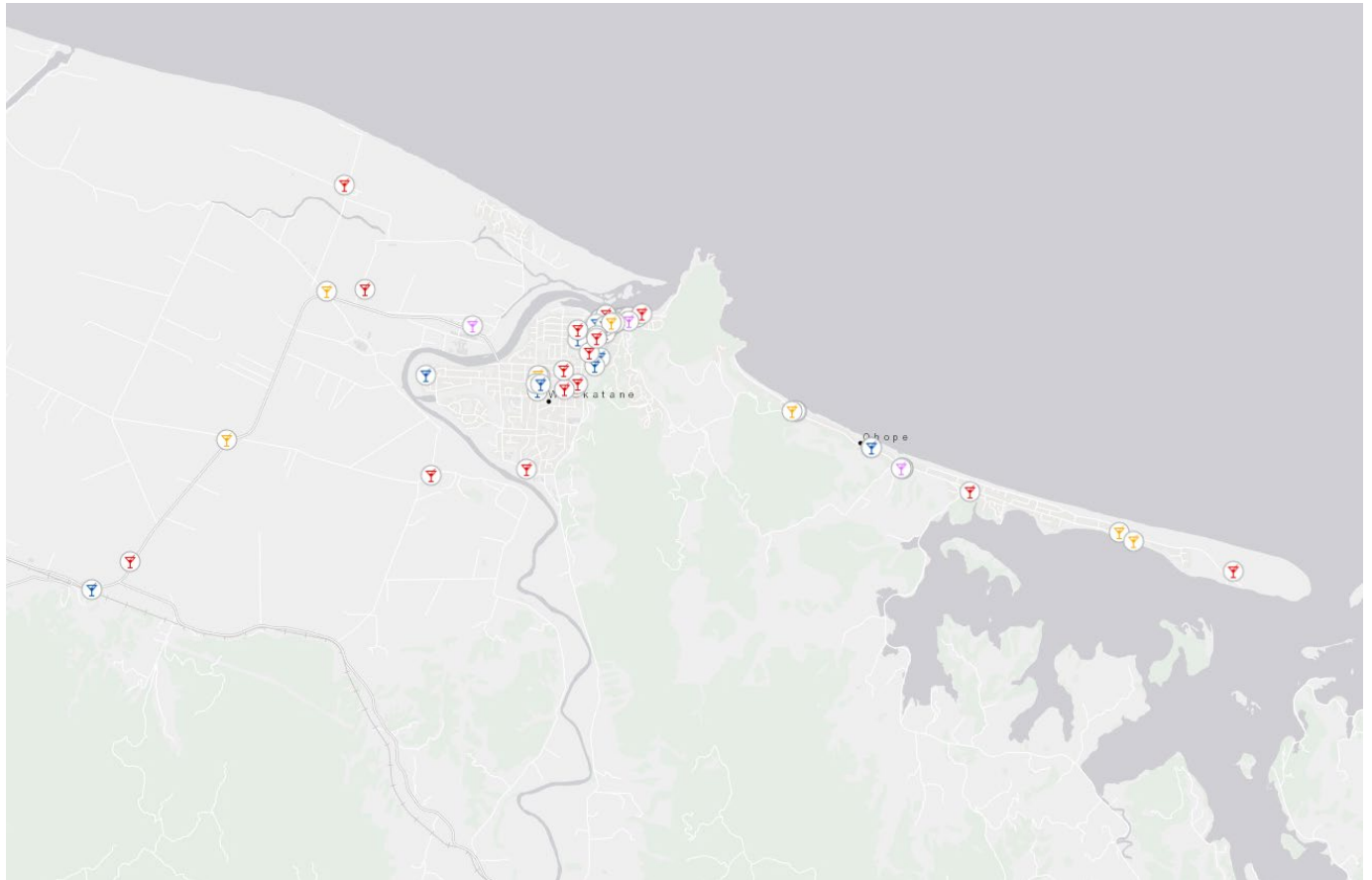


Off Licence

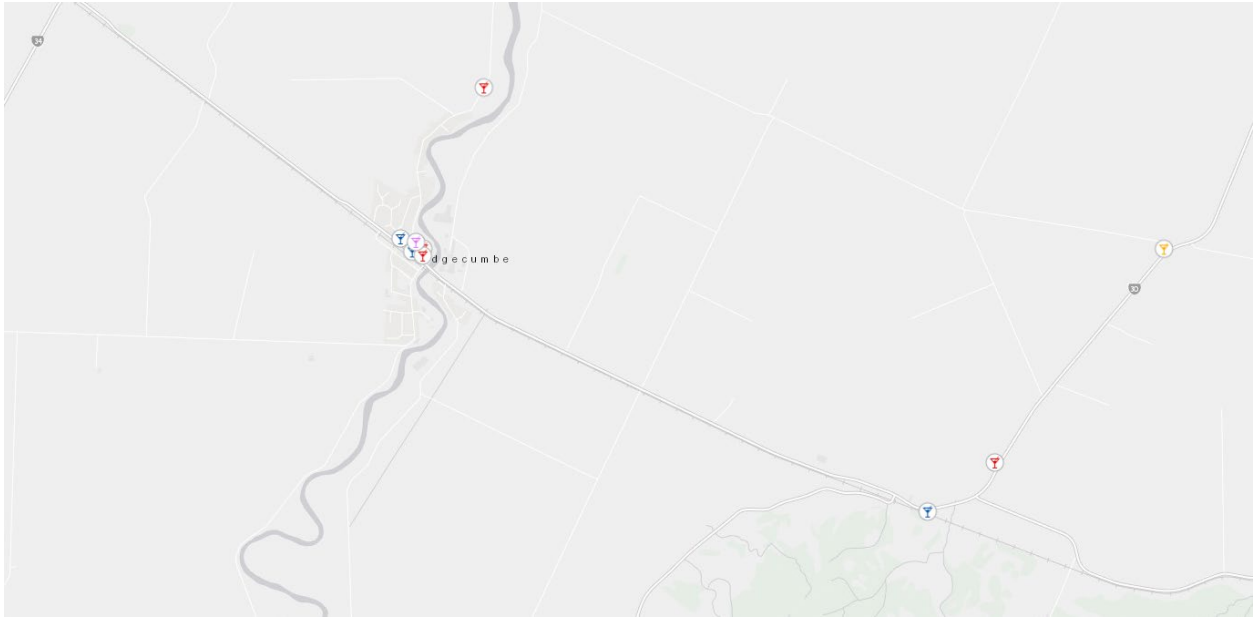


On and off Licence

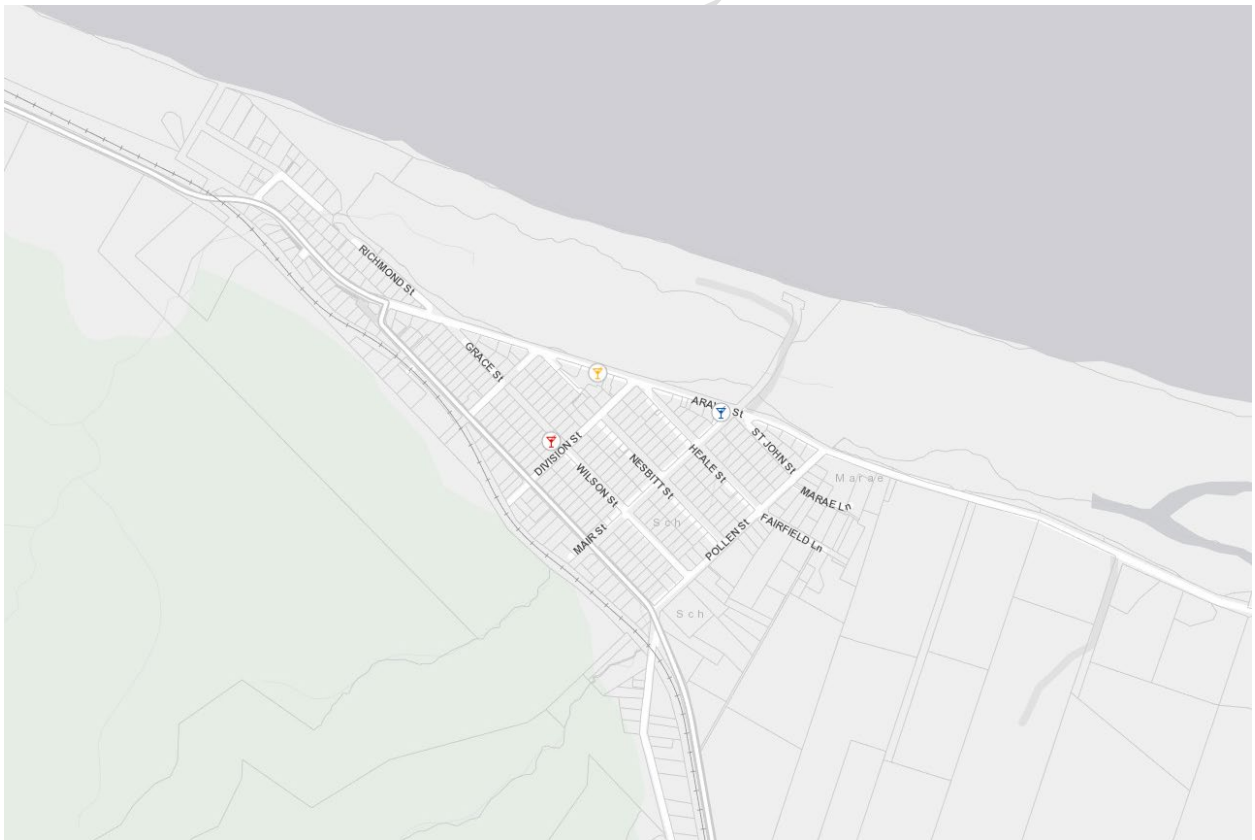
Whakatāne/ Ōhope



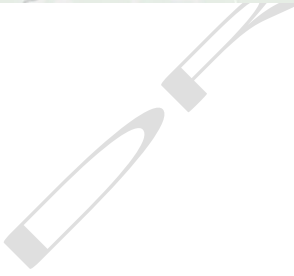
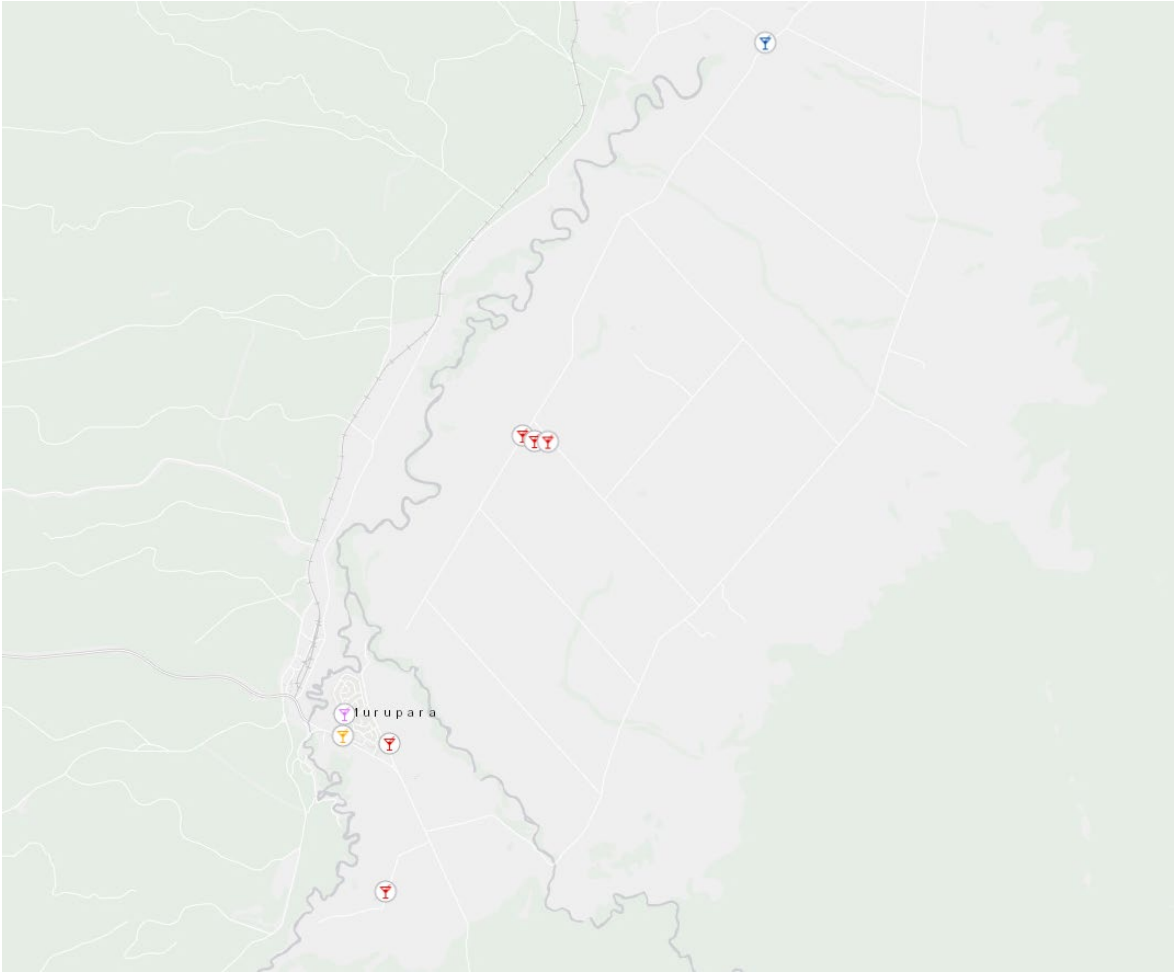
Edgecumbe



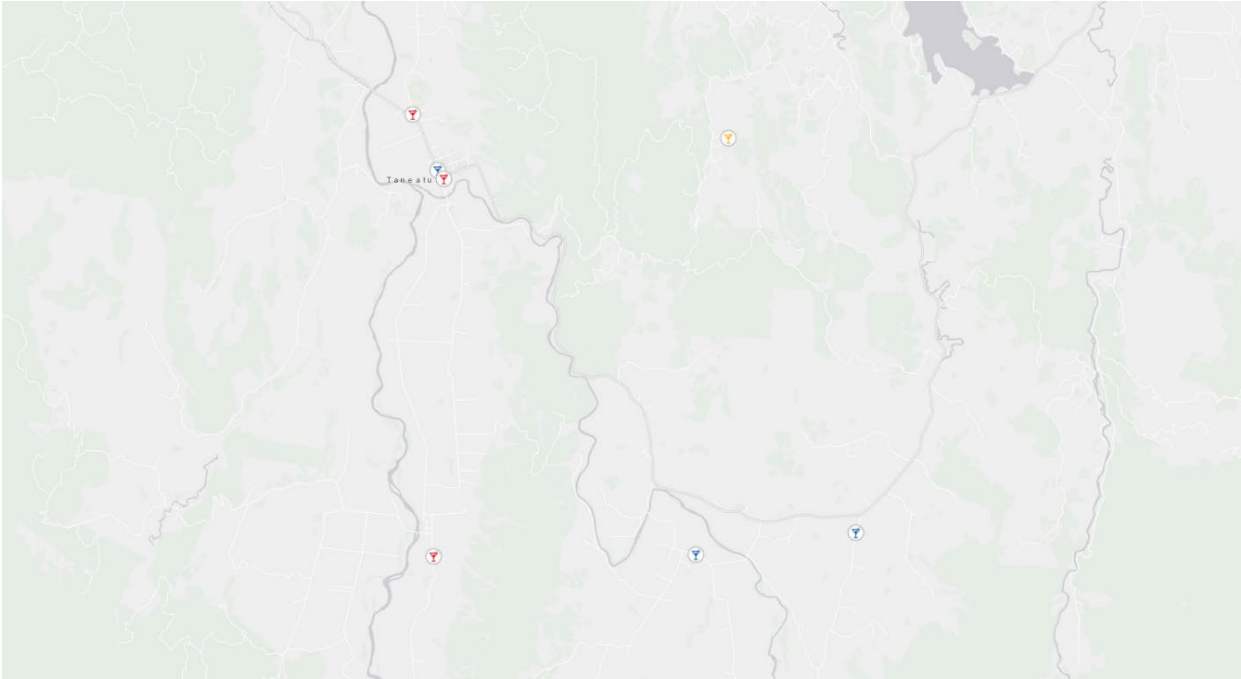
Matatā



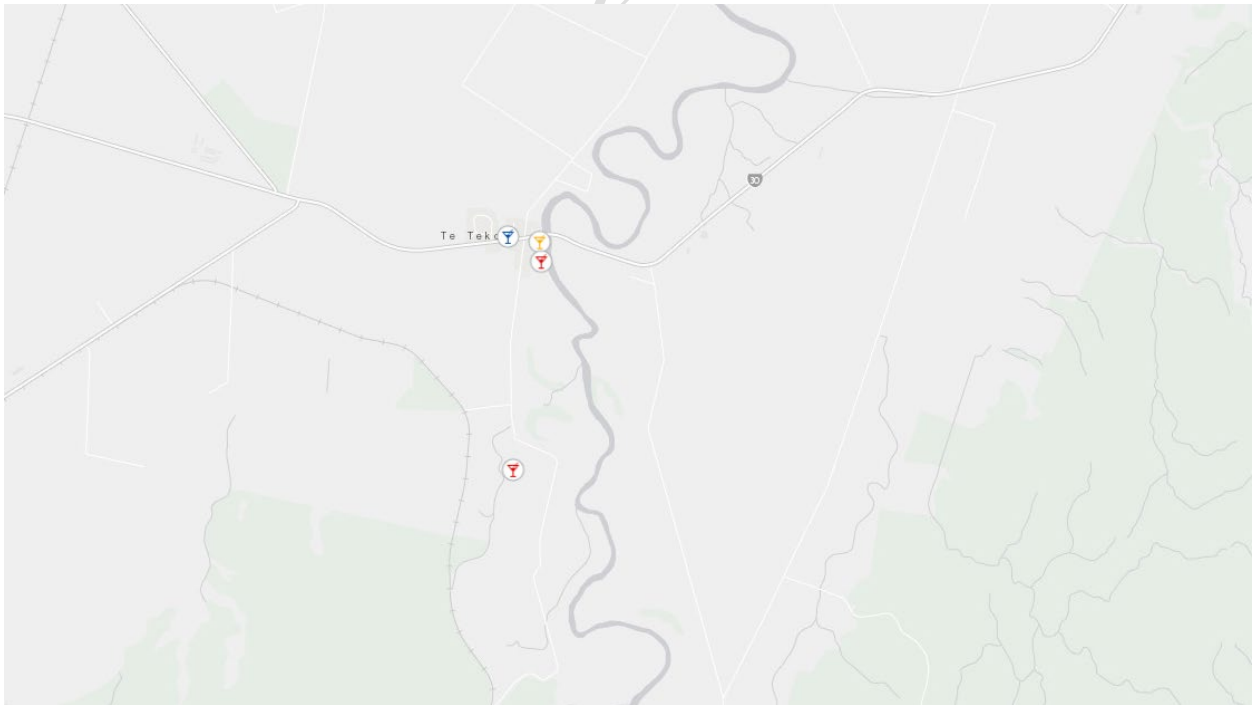
Murupara



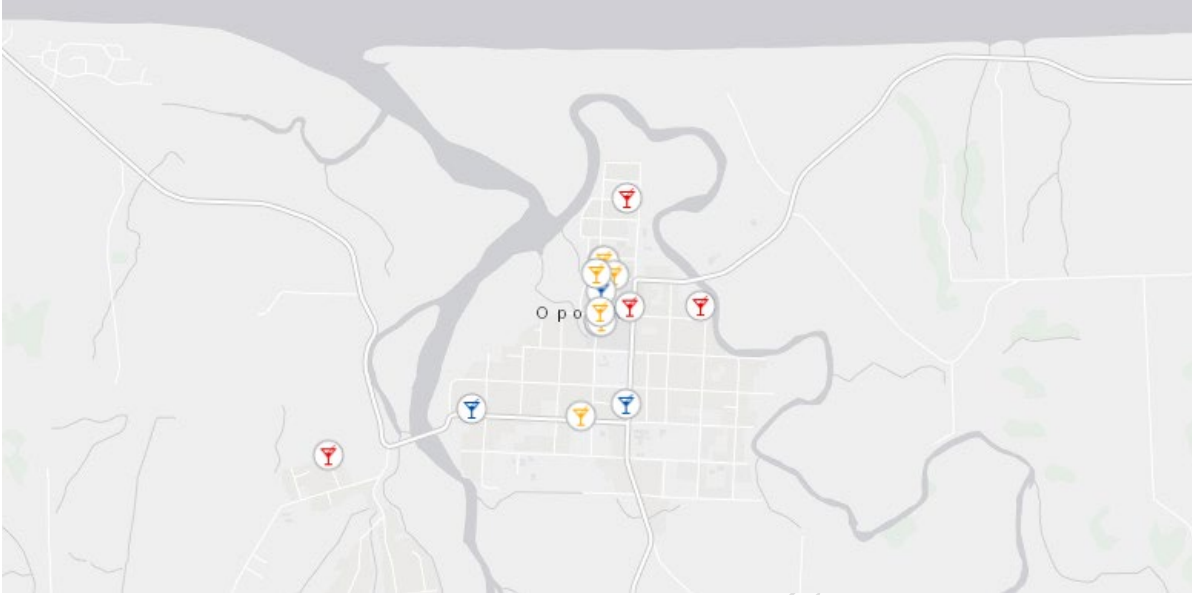
Tāneatua



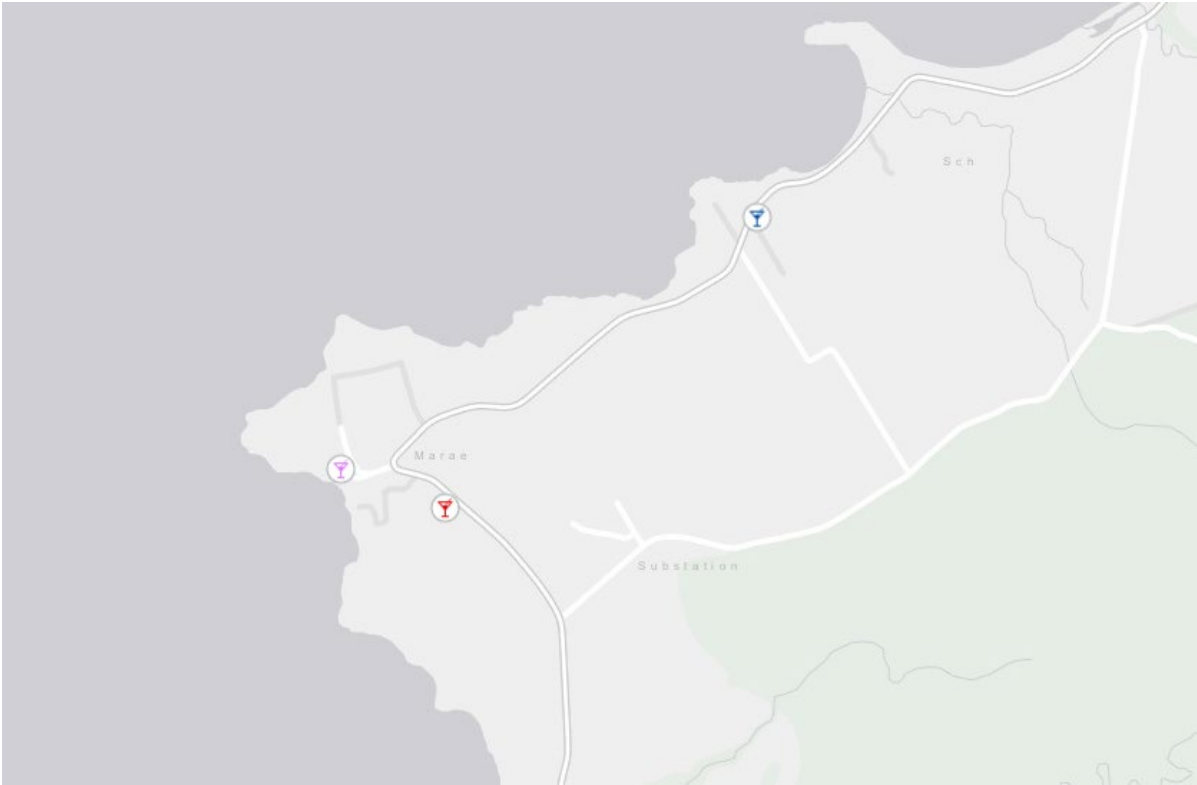
Te Teko



Ōpōtiki District
Ōpōtiki



Te Kaha



Waihou Bay



Kawerau District

