

Local Alcohol Policy Review Workshop 2

11 February 2025



Purpose of workshop

- Update on Local Alcohol Policy (LAP) review since last workshop.
- Present impacts of alcohol nationally and in Rotorua.
- Discuss policy options for a new LAP including preferred options.
- Lead to a Statement of Proposal being formally adopted on 26th February.

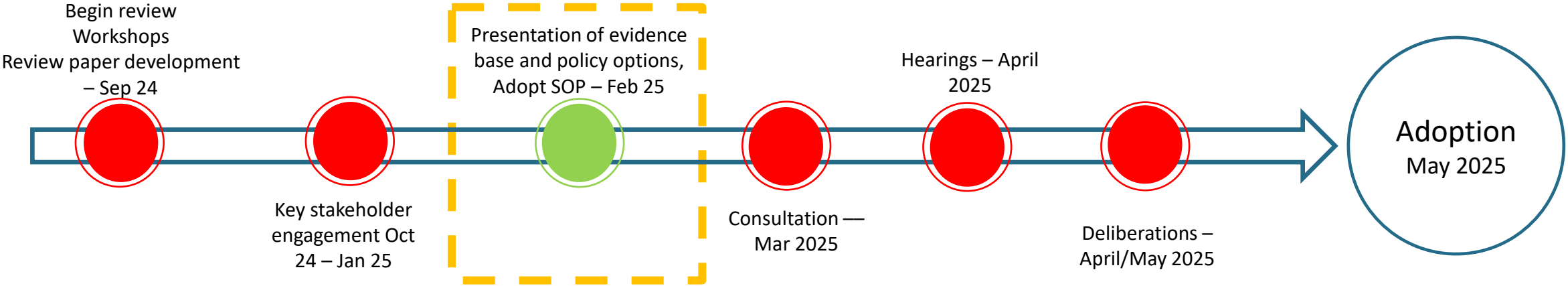


Housing
 Planning and consenting to provide enough options

Economy
 Revitalised inner city and Fenton Street corridor

Community
 Enhanced community wellbeing [health] for all
 Safe and proud communities

Local Alcohol Policy Review



Workshop Agenda

- LAP recap and review
- National picture on alcohol
- Local context
- Policy options discussion

Local Alcohol Policy Recap

- A local alcohol policy (LAP) is a set of decisions made by a local authority, in consultation with its community, about the sale and supply of alcohol in its geographical area.
- A LAP's objective is to ensure:
 - the sale, supply, and consumption of alcohol occurs safely and responsibly, and
 - alcohol-related harm is minimised.
- A LAP should reflect community preferences and will influence DLC decisions on licensing applications.

Update on LAP review

- Met with 25+ stakeholders on development of LAP proposals.
- Data received on alcohol harm included:
 - NZ Police
 - Medical Officer of Health
 - NZTA Waka Kotahi's Crash Analysis System
 - Hato Hone St John
- Two week long community survey was published to gain a snapshot understanding of public perceptions on alcohol use and impact. Over 600 responses were received.

National Picture on Alcohol

Alcohol industry

- Industry sectors: Growers, manufacturers, retailers and hospitality sector.
- Alcohol industry (excluding hospitality) contributes \$1.92 billion to Gross Domestic Product.
- Generates \$2.09 billion in exports – predominantly wine.
- Creates approximately 31,000 jobs plus further 173,000 hospitality jobs.



Alcohol consumption

Health NZ Annual Health Survey 23/24

- 76% of adults consumed alcohol in the past year. A slight downward trend since 2013.

Of these adults:

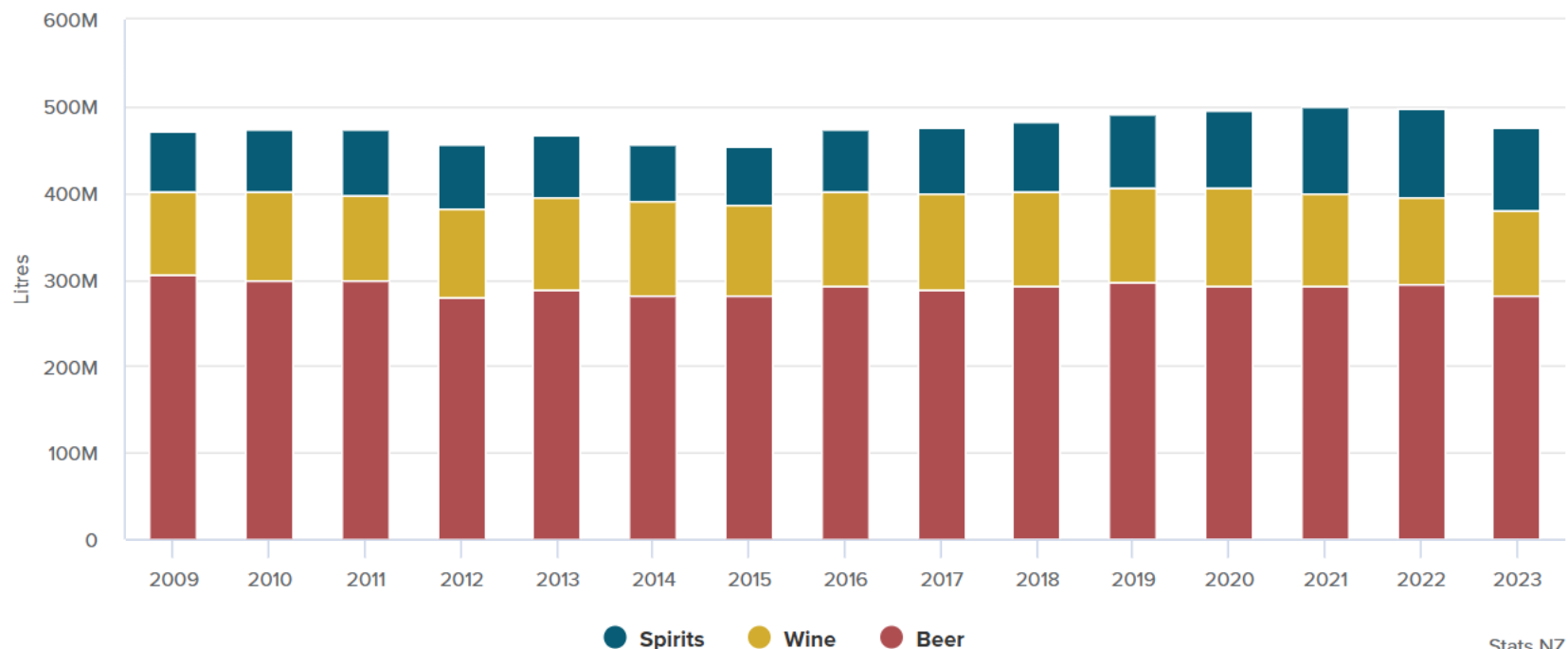
- 1 in 5 were identified as 'hazardous drinkers'*.
- Over 10% drink heavily (6+ drinks at once) once a week.
- 25% drink heavily (6+ drinks at once) at least monthly.
- All of these percentages are higher for men, Māori and Pasifika.

*Hazardous drinkers have a pattern of drinking that carries a high risk of future damage to physical or mental health. It is measured using the 10-question Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) developed by the World Health Organization.

Alcohol consumption

- Trend towards a “sophisticated drinking experience” including craft beers and premium wine.
- Growing cocktail culture and rise of non-alcoholic drinks.
- Overall, there has been a decline in beer, wine and spirit available for consumption in 2022/23.

Volume of alcohol beverages for consumption (litres), by type, year ended December 2009–2023



Stats NZ

Alcohol harm

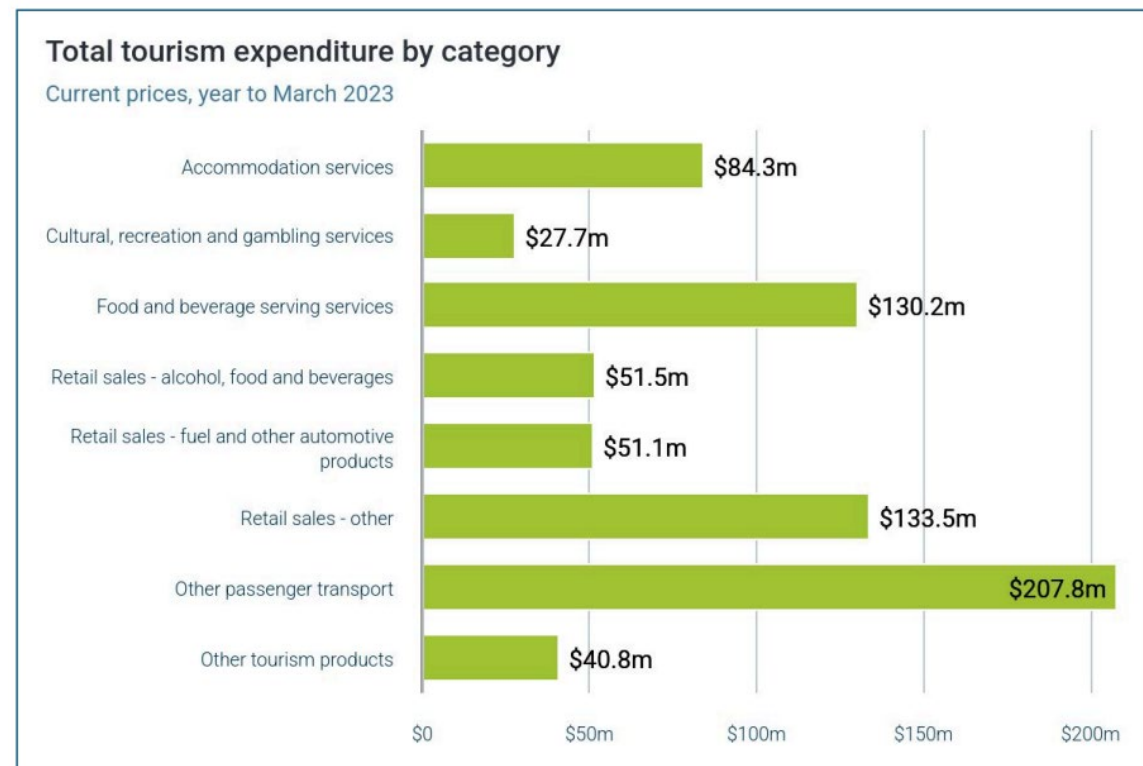


- Alcohol contributes to the development of over 200 health conditions. It is also one of the biggest risk factors for cancers, stroke and cardiovascular disease.
- A recent New Zealand study found alcohol is the most harmful drug for the total population and for youth compared to other drugs.
- The Ministry of Health estimates the cost of alcohol harm to be \$9.1 billion. Key areas of concerns for communities include: Road crashes (\$2 billion), Intimate Partner Violence (\$281 million) and child maltreatment (\$74 million).

Local Context

Benefits of alcohol in Rotorua

- Tourism is the largest employer and contributor to the local economy (1.6 million international and domestic visitors a year). It supports a wide range of businesses inc. hotels, restaurants and tour operators.
- Food and beverage services and retail sales are significant sources of tourism spend, at \$180 million annually.
- Large sporting, arts and cultural events are hosted here every year bringing in revenue.
- To continue attracting business, people and events we need a flourishing accommodation, food and beverage and entertainment scene.



Rotorua's socio-demographic profile

- High deprivation area.
- One of the highest crime rates in NZ.
- Population size: 78,200. With approximately a 10% increase in past 10 years.
- A younger population compared to the NZ average.
- High Māori population with 43.5% compared to NZ average of 16.5%.

The Evidence

- Research shows deprived communities experience more harm per drink, when compared to the less deprived communities even with the same level of drinking.
- Socio-economically deprived area of New Zealand are more likely to live closer to alcohol outlets.
- Young people (25 and under) are more vulnerable to alcohol harm, with riskier drinking patterns and increased risk of injury and accidents.
- Māori are disproportionately affected by alcohol harm.

Rotorua's licenced premises

- Number of current licenced premises:

Off-licence	56
On-licence	161
Club-licence	41
Special licences	96

- Rotorua recently set a **national record** for the number of objections to a single alcohol license application (750+ objections).

Local context: Police data

Overview of police data

OIA requested information

When: 1st September 2022 to 31st August 2024.

Areas: Pukuatua Street (3.5km), Te Ngae Road (2.5km), Tauī Street (2.5km) and district wide.

Type of data requested:

- Total alcohol harm: category, time of the day, week, month and NZ deprivation.
- Alcohol harm by scene type.
- Drink driving offences.
- Alcohol related family harm.

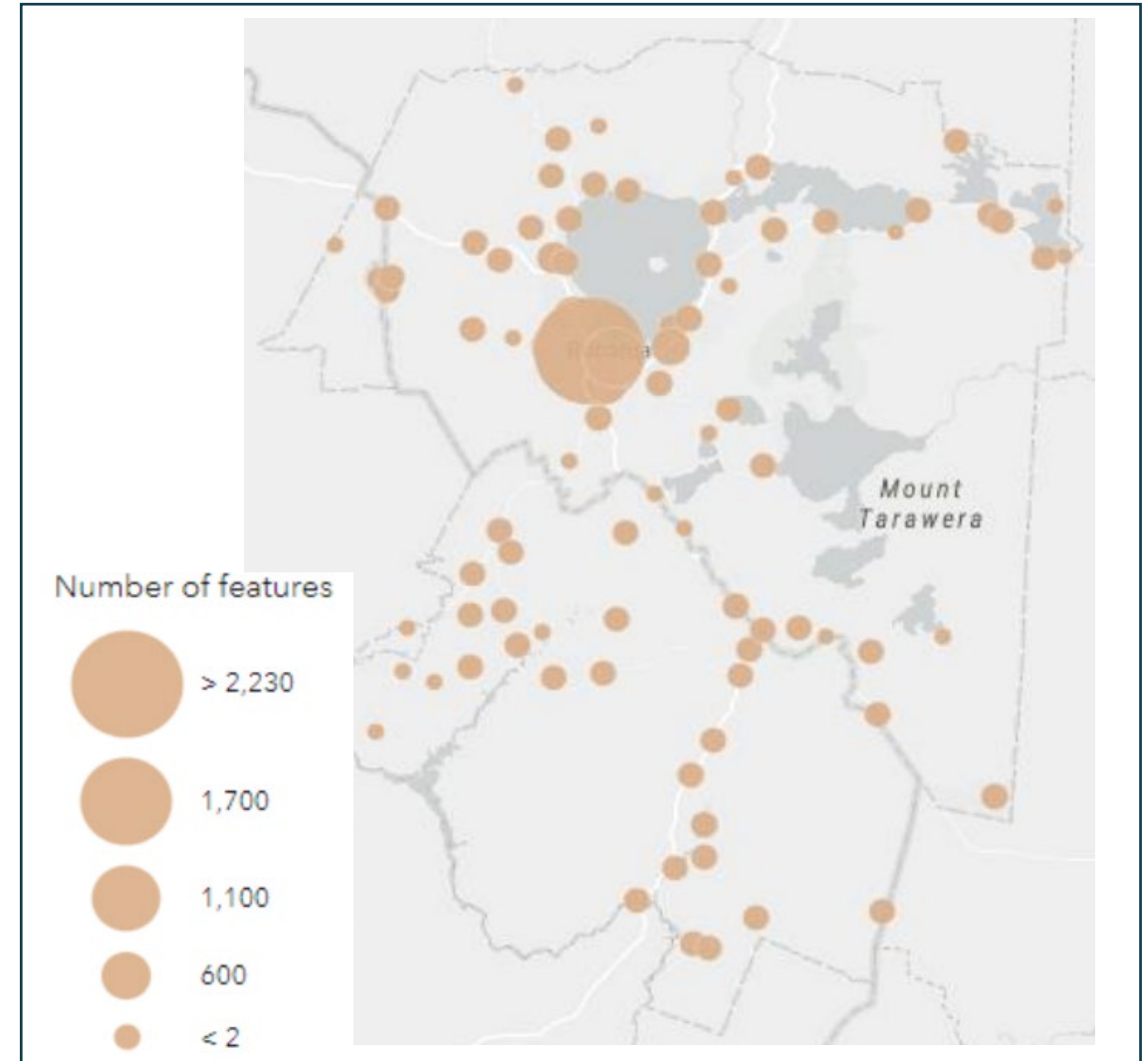


Headline results

- Police say alcohol harm is high in Rotorua.
- The police recorded **4,568** alcohol related harms in 24 months around Pukuatua Street alone.
- Around 45% of total alcohol harm was related to **family harm**.
- Most alcohol harm happens in people's homes, although large proportion occurs in public.
- **Saturday** is when most alcohol harm occurs.
- **December** has the most recorded alcohol harms.

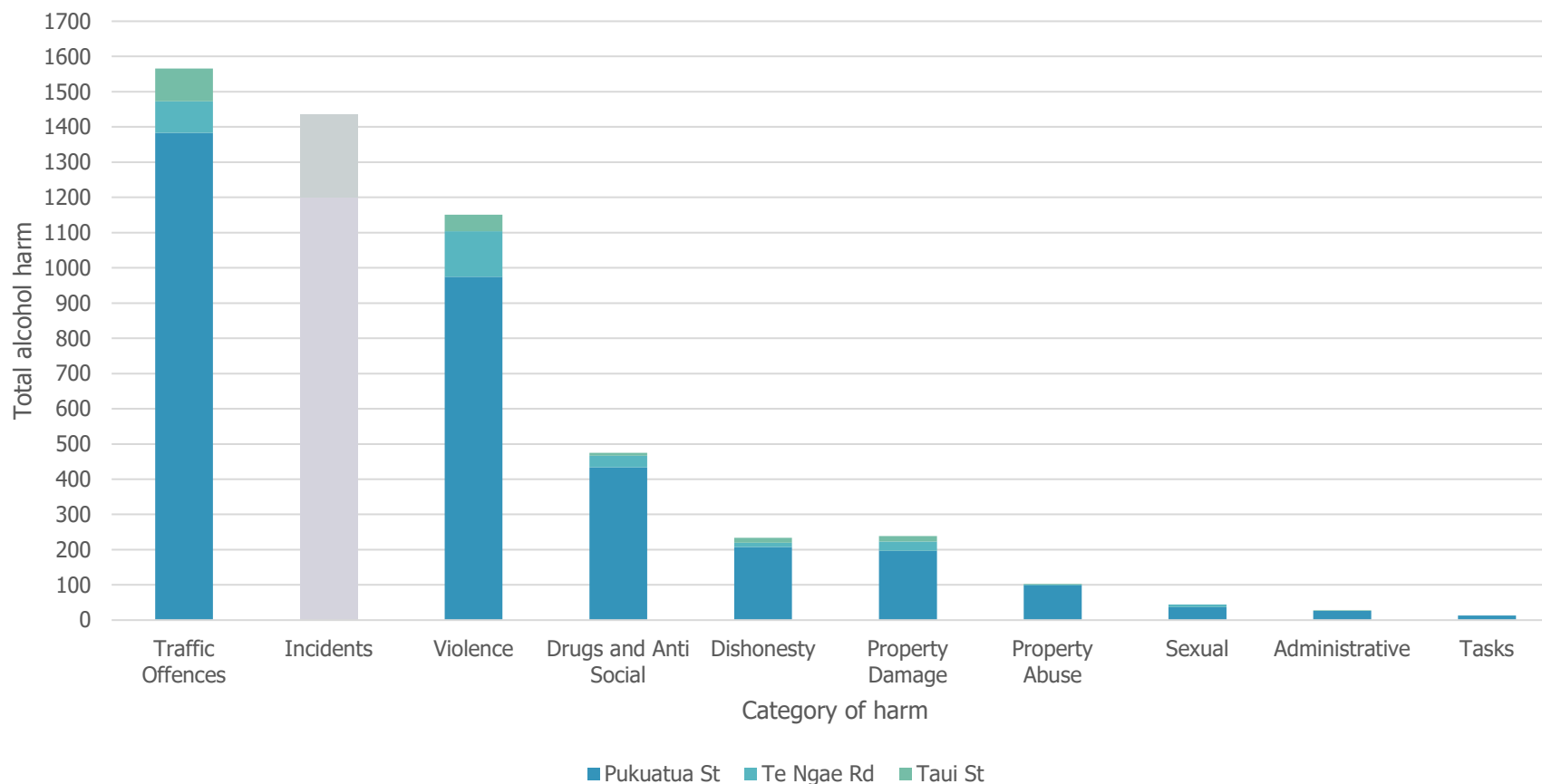
Rotorua – Total Alcohol Harm

- Alcohol harm is concentrated in the city centre.
- Outside the city centre, harm features relatively evenly across many parts of the district.
- Roads are a key area of alcohol harm.



Police data: Category of Harm

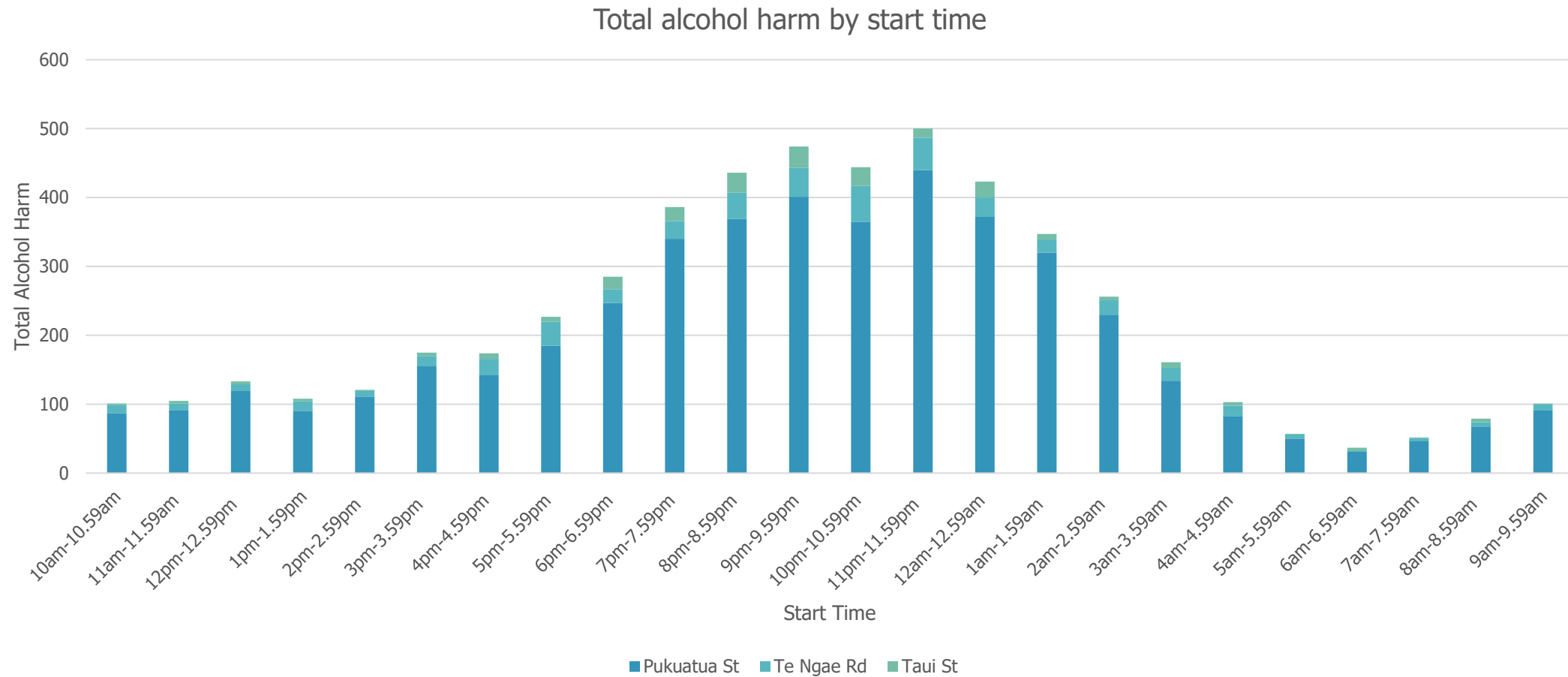
Total alcohol harm by category



Traffic offences: In addition to traffic offences and infringements, this includes all other infringements including alcohol ban breaches, Covid restriction breaches, minors having or consuming alcohol in a public place without a parent/guardian, etc.

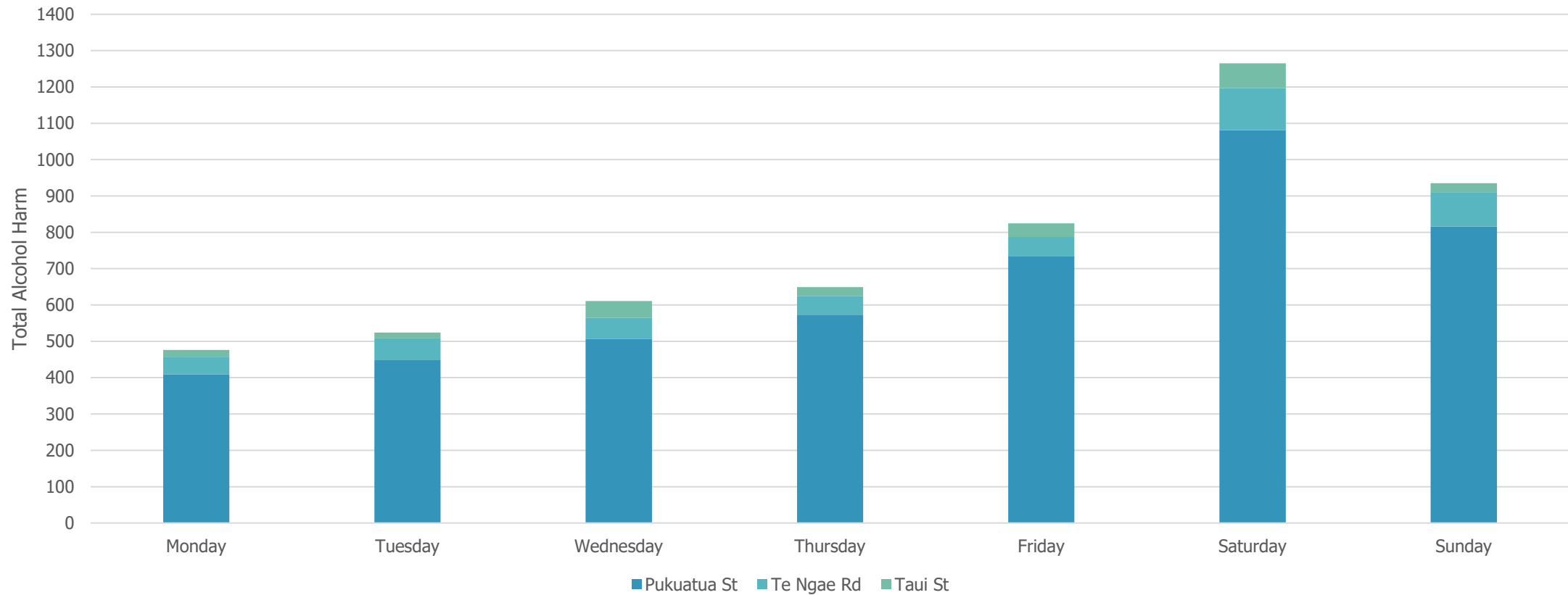
Incidents: are when offences or infringements have not been identified, and includes people acting suspiciously, dealing with drunk people, assisting other emergency services, traffic or mental health callouts, family harm investigations, breaches of orders e.g., bail, etc

Police data: Time of day



Police data: Days of the week

Total alcohol harm by days of the week



Police data: Months of the year



Local context: Health data

Health data

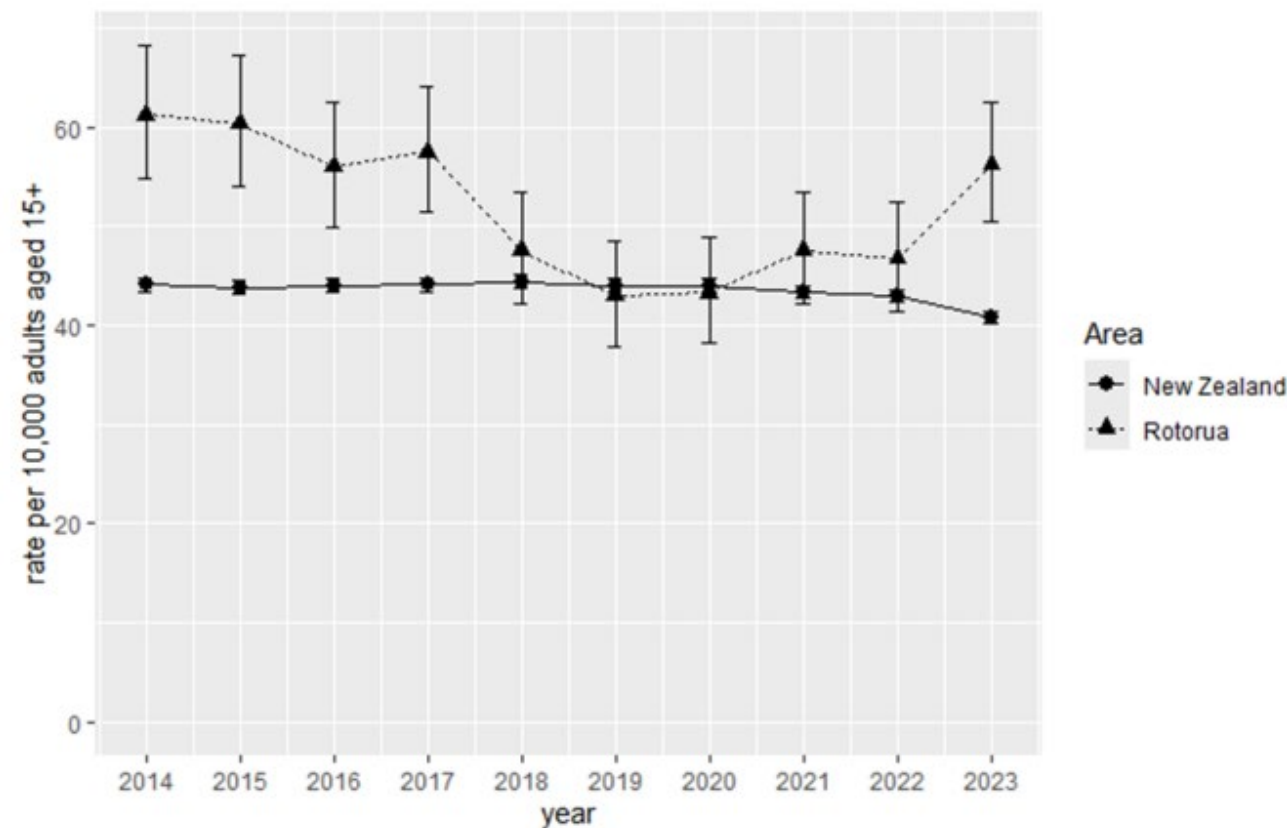
Health New Zealand | Te Whatu Ora prepared a report on alcohol related harm in Rotorua. Information is divided between:

- Hospital admissions that are wholly attributable to alcohol. Therefore, does not include injuries or cancers where alcohol is partially attributable.
- Emergency department presentations.

Health data – Hospital admissions wholly attributable to alcohol

- Data presented is when a patient's primary or secondary diagnosis is wholly attributed to alcohol.
- Wholly attributable conditions include:
 - Long term use e.g. alcoholic liver disease, fetal alcohol syndrome and alcoholic gastritis.
 - Acute use e.g. alcohol poisoning, ethanol poisoning.
- The results presented are primarily driven by long term, chronic use of alcohol.
- Rotorua has a much higher hospital admission rate due to alcohol than national average.

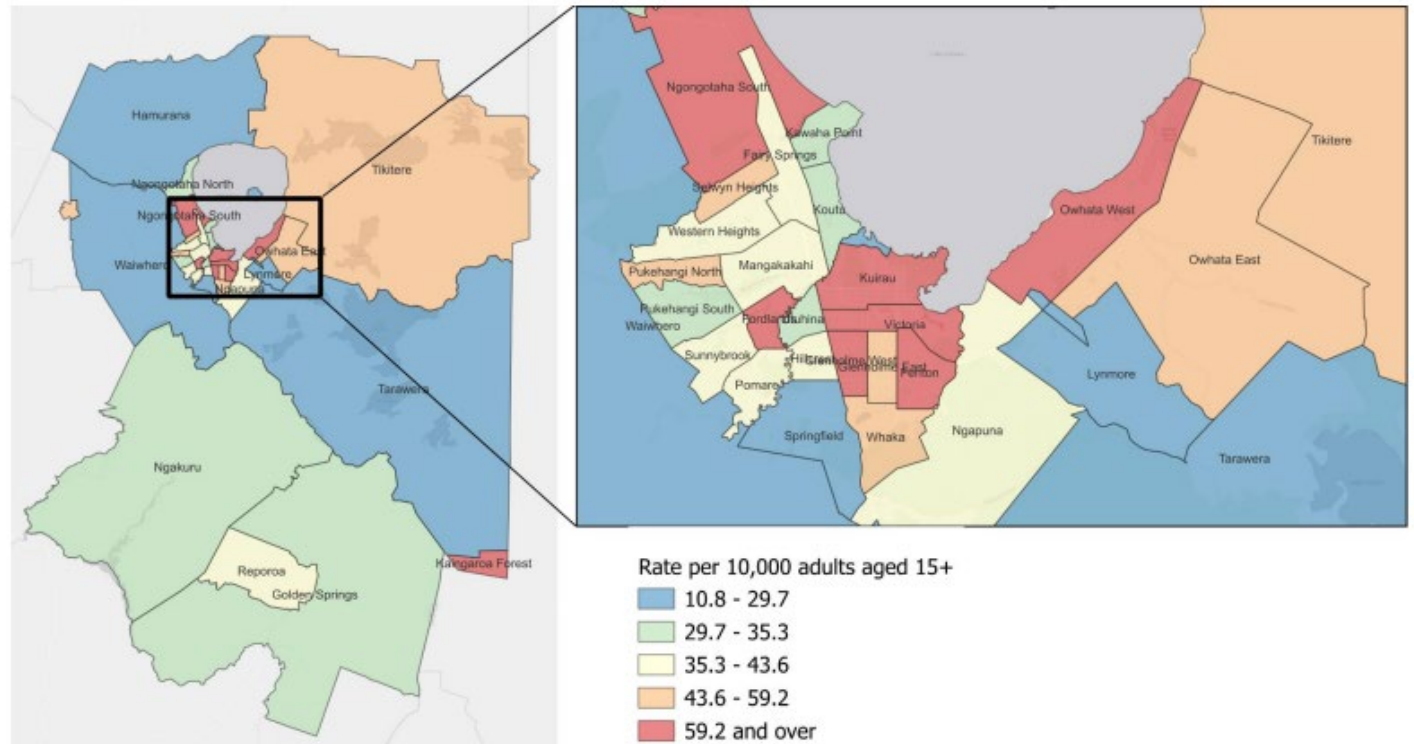
Figure 5: Broad measure of crude average rates of admissions to hospital for people with conditions wholly attributable to Alcohol 2014-2022 with 95% confidence intervals.



Health data – Hospital admissions wholly attributable to alcohol

- The map shows the domicile of patients who present to hospital with a primary or secondary diagnosis that is wholly attributable to alcohol.
- Harm is occurring to patients all over the district but concentrates on city centre.

Figure 12: Crude average rates by domicile of admissions to hospital with conditions wholly attributable to Alcohol (broad measure) 2020-2023



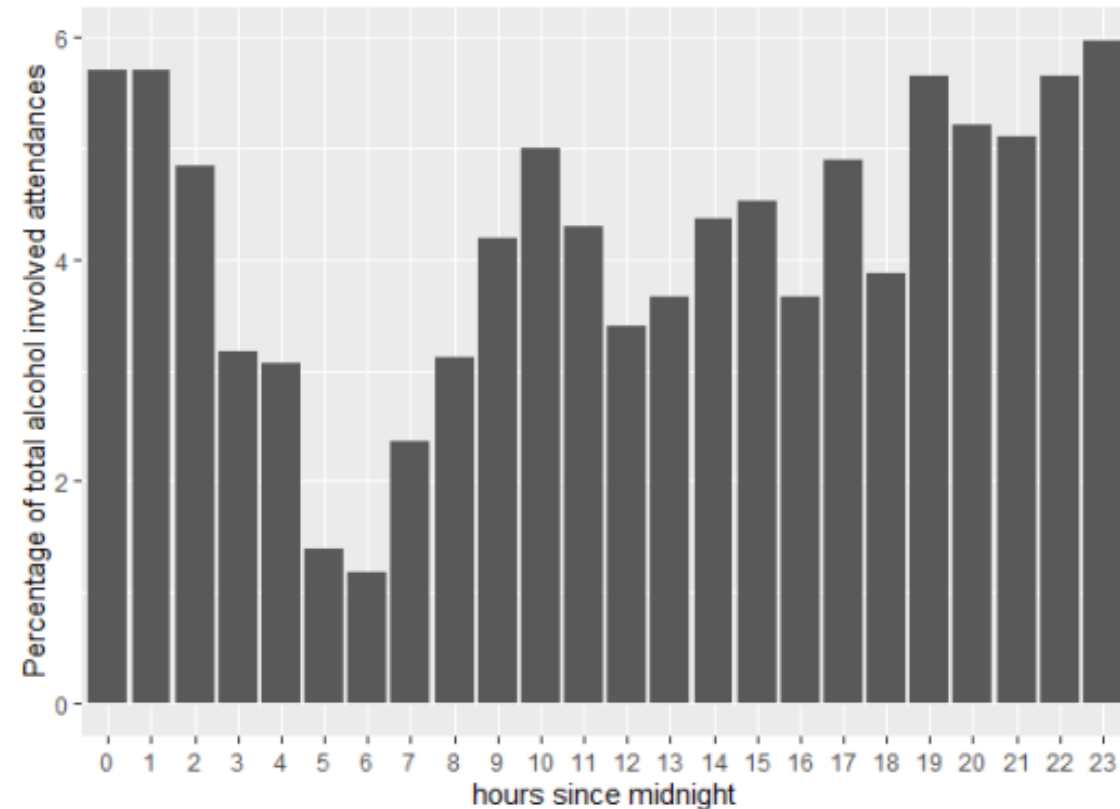
Health data – Emergency department admissions

- For Rotorua Hospital between 2021 and 2023 emergency department (ED) admissions due to alcohol contributed 1.2% to 2.3% total attendances.
- Just under half of all admissions say alcohol is 'Not known' instead of 'No'.

Health data – Emergency department admissions

- ED attendances at Rotorua Hospital due to alcohol peaks at 23:00 to 02:00.

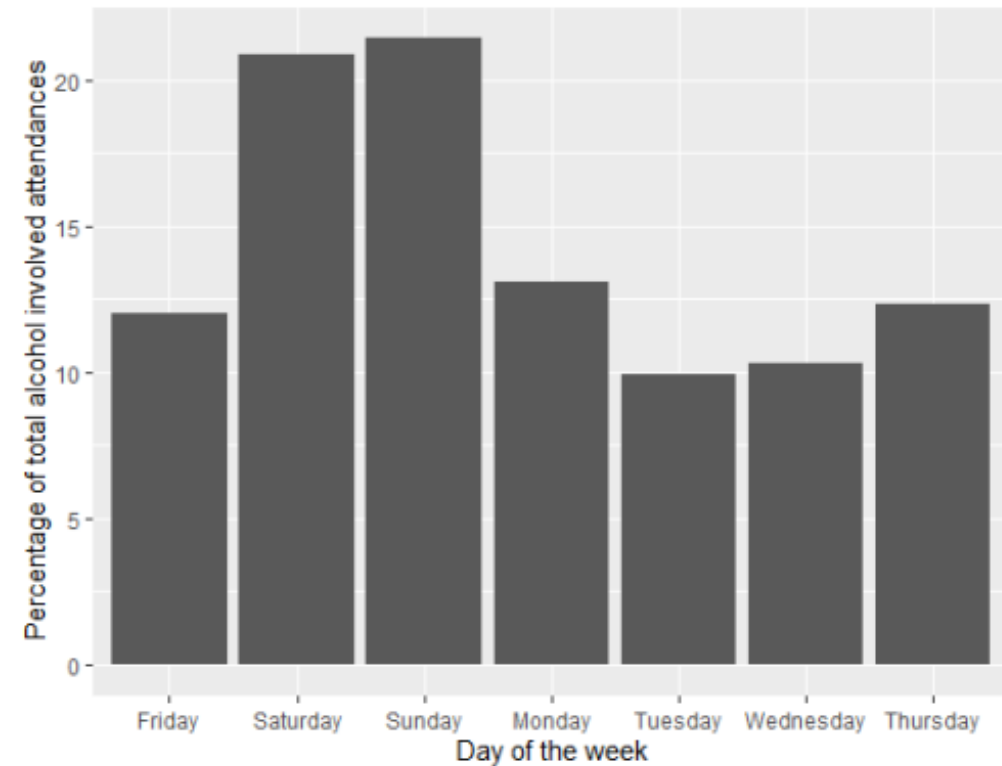
Figure 13: Proportion of the total number of presentations assessed as 'yes' or 'secondary' for alcohol involved at each hour since midnight



Health data – Emergency department admissions

- ED attendances at Rotorua Hospital due to alcohol is highest on Saturday and Sunday.

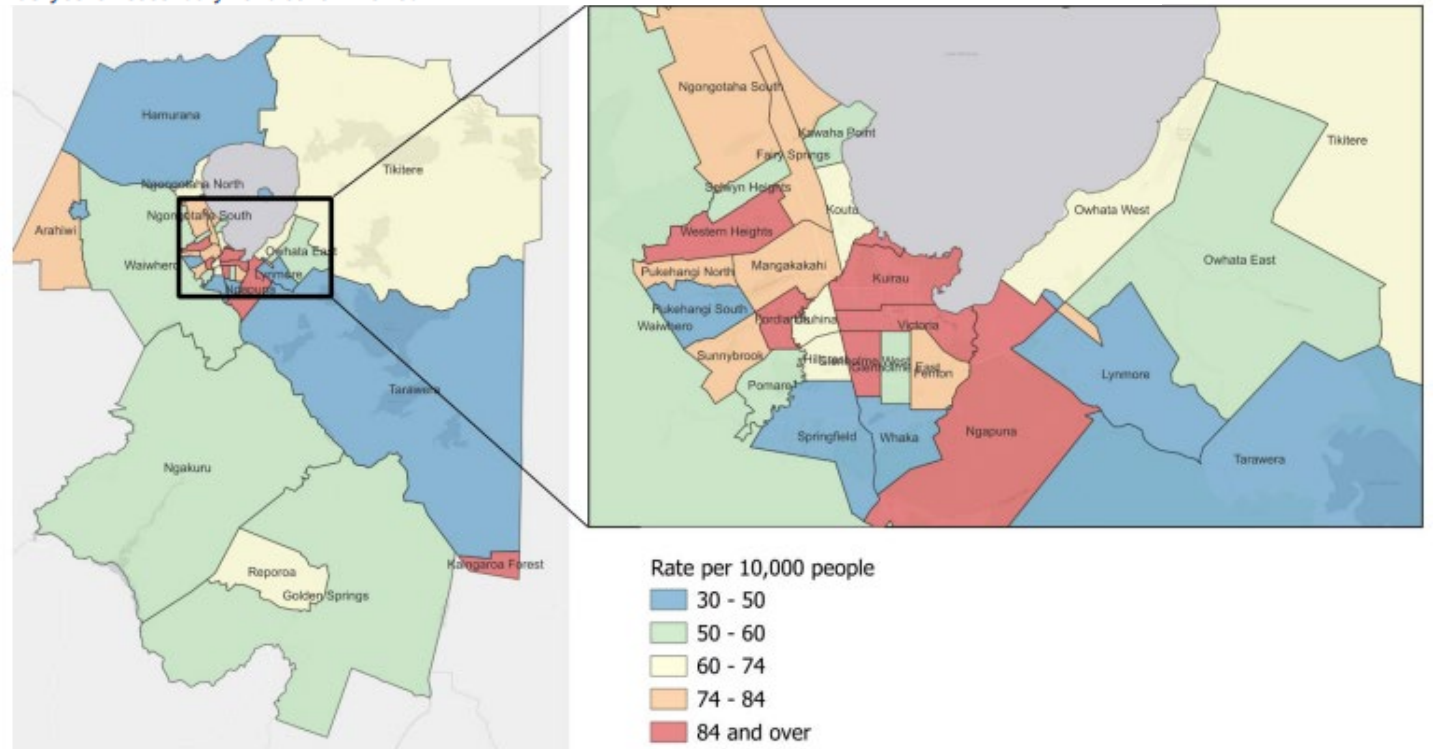
Figure 14: Proportion of the total number of presentations assessed as 'yes' or 'secondary' for alcohol involved by the day of the week



Health data – Emergency department admissions

- This map is not specific to Rotorua hospital. It presents data on where patients who attend an ED due to alcohol are domiciled.
- ED attendance due to alcohol is occurring from patients all over the district but concentrates on the city centre.

Figure 18: Map of the rate of people who live in Rotorua district and attend a emergency department and are assessed as 'yes' or 'secondary' for alcohol involved



Community Survey

Community survey results

- 600+ responses received.
- 94% of people agreed or strongly agreed that 'Hospitality is an important part of tourism for Rotorua'.
- Only 43% of people agreed or strongly agreed that 'Most people drink responsibly'.
- More people have had a drink in the past year in this sample (84%) compared to NZ average (76%).
- This sample of residents are more likely to heavily drink (6+ drinks) than the national average.
- Over 75% of those that completed the survey had witnessed public disorderly behaviour

Common feedback received from the survey: There are too many bottle stores in Rotorua.

Policy Discussion

LAP provisions

- Under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012, a Local Alcohol Policy can contain provisions on:
 - Location of licensed premises with reference to broad areas
 - Location by proximity to sensitive sites
 - Whether further licences should be issued
 - Maximum trading hours
 - One-way door restrictions
 - Discretionary conditions for licences.
- Different provisions can apply for on, off, club and special licences.

Licence types

There are 4 kinds of alcohol licences:

- **On-licences:** the licensee can sell and supply alcohol for consumption on-site. Common on-licence examples include cafés, hotels, taverns, caterers, restaurants, and BYO restaurants.
-
- **Off-licences:** the licensee can sell alcohol for consumption elsewhere. Common off-licence examples include bottle stores and supermarkets.
- **Club licences:** the licensee can sell and supply alcohol only to authorised customers (who are members or visitors of that club) for consumption there.
- **Special licences:** these are issued to allow the sale and consumption of alcohol at events or occasions on premises that are unlicensed, or premises for which the event timing would be outside their normal licence conditions.

Policy options: Areas for discussion

Off-licences

- Density
- Trading hours
- Discretionary Conditions
- Sensitive Sites

On-licences

- Trading hours
- Discretionary Conditions
- Sensitive Sites

Club licences

- Discretionary Conditions

Special licences

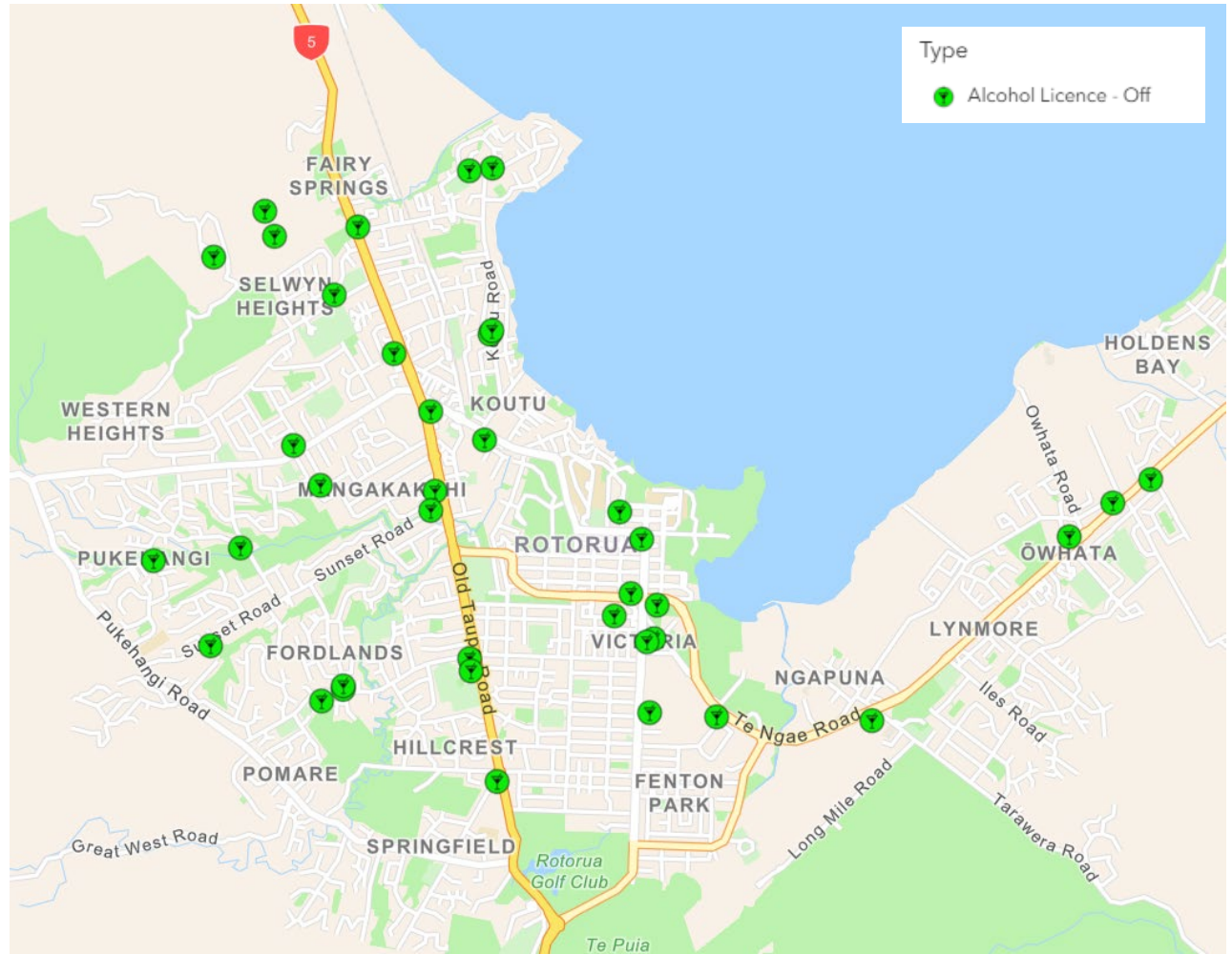
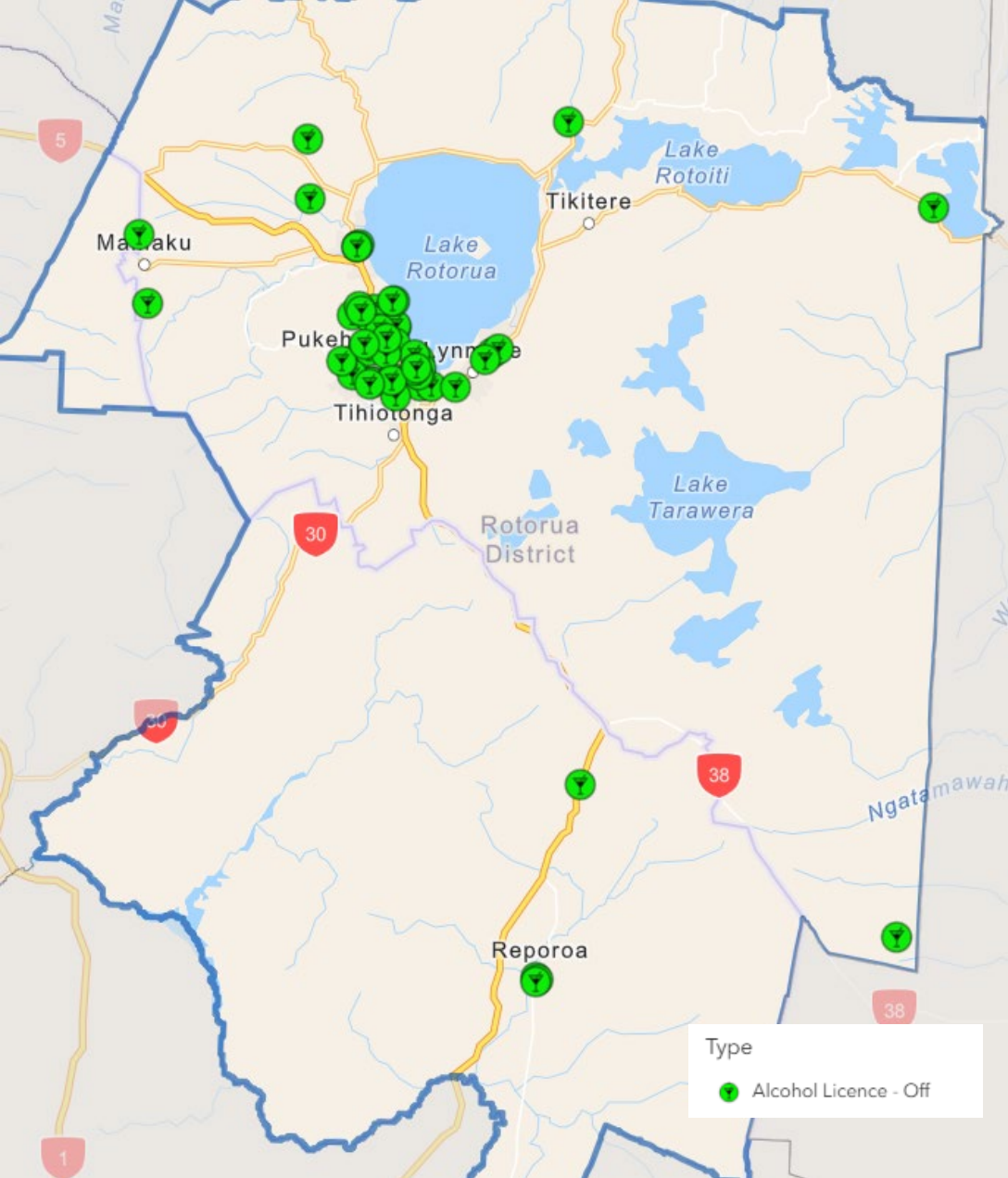
- Discretionary Conditions

- For areas that are not listed, it is recommended they stay the same.

Off-licence: Policy Options

Off-licence: Density

Off-licence premises



Off-licence: Density

Current Situation

- Number of off-licences: 56
- No restrictions on number or location of applications EXCEPT a new off-licence cannot be within 200m of a school or marae.
- Rotorua is seeing an increase of community participation in off-licence objections.

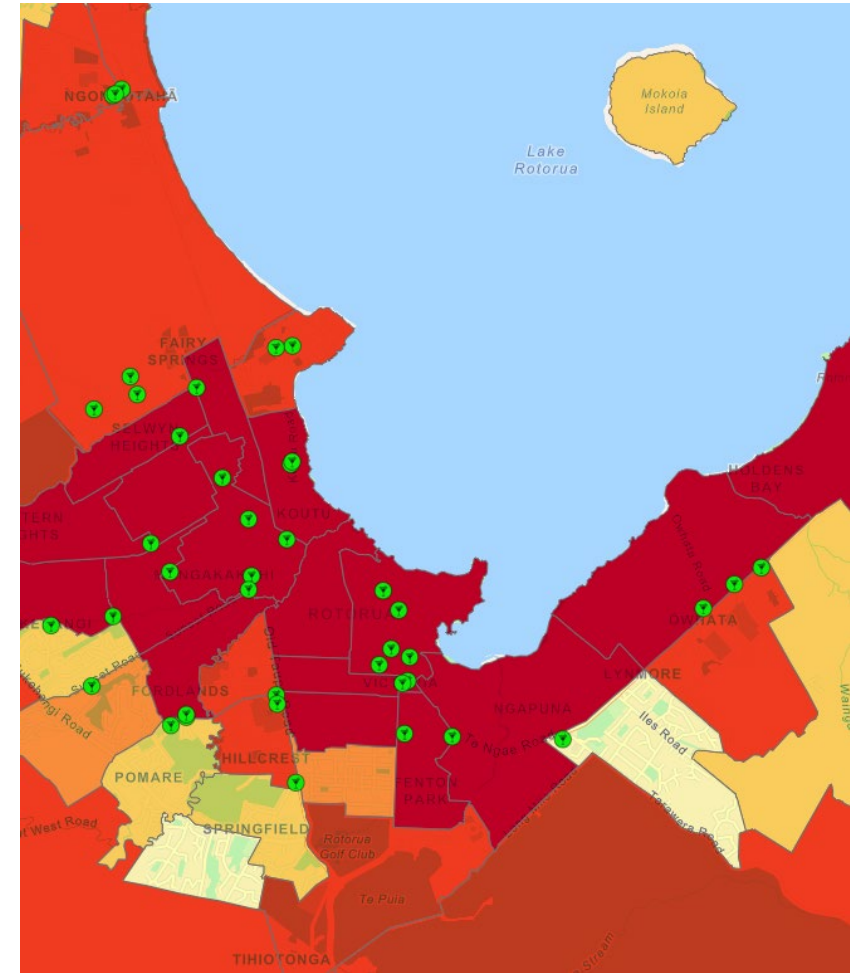
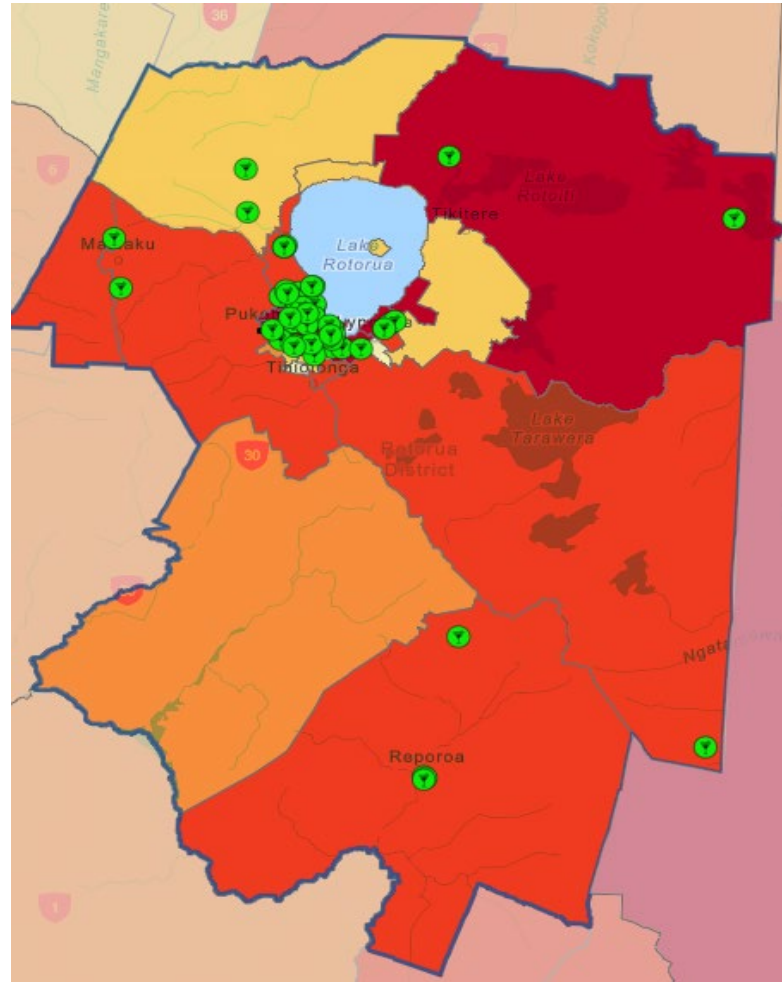
Off-licence: Density

Policy option	Description	Benefits	Risks	Key evidence
Option 1: Keep the same	No restrictions on the number or location of new off-licence applications.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status quo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alcohol harm to remain high. More off-licences can open. Deprived/vulnerable communities to be most impacted. Expected pushback from stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 80% of alcohol is sold from off-licences. Alcohol harm is high as evident in police and health data. Stakeholders generally agree off-licences cause the most harm. Proximity to off-licences is related to hazardous drinking and increased crime. High deprivation areas experience more alcohol harms. Community feel as if there are too many stores. National record for off-licence objections.
Option 2 (recommended): Temporary freeze for 3 years and presumption against thereafter	No new off-licences for 3 years and a presumption against new applications thereafter. Special consideration for new supermarkets and grocery stores.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protects our community from further harm. Focus can be on managing existing issues with premises. Allows time to monitor impact. Decreases chance of new off-licence opening. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential pushback from the various types of off-licences supermarkets, bottle shops, newsagents etc. 	
Option 3: Permanent freeze	Permanent freeze on off-licence applications until next review (6 years). Special consideration for new supermarkets and grocery stores.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new off-licences. Most effective way to reduce harm. Focus can be on managing existing issues with premises. Six years to measure impact. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expected significant pushback from industry. Rotorua has increasing population. May impact on online specialist businesses (not adding to harm). 	
Option 4: Permanent freeze in deprivation 9 and 10	Permanent freeze on off-licence applications in deprivation 9 and 10 areas. Special consideration for new supermarkets and grocery stores.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduces harm in the most vulnerable communities. Six years to measure impact. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk of off-licences opening in neighbouring areas. Potential for scope not being wide enough to have impact. People can just travel to neighbouring areas. 	

- Policy can take effect immediately after adoption.

Off-licence: Density

Option 4: Permanent freeze deprivation 9 and 10



New Zealand Index of Deprivation 2023

Statistical Area 2 (SA2)

SA2_average_NZDep2023



Off-licence: Trading hours

Off-licence: Trading hours

Current situation

- Off-licences are allowed to sell alcohol between the hours of 07:00 to 22:15.
- However, not all off-licences are granted these opening hours.
- The default national trading hours are 07:00 to 23:00.

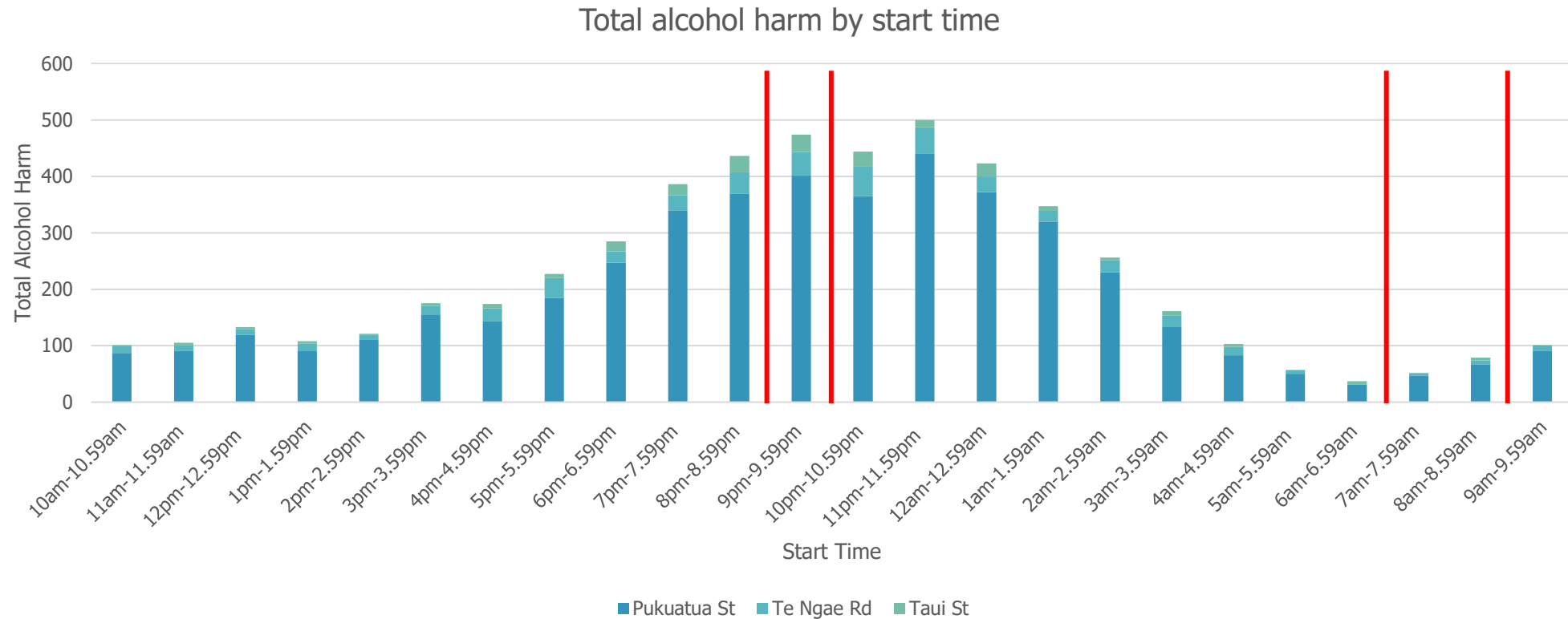
Off-licence: Trading hours

Policy option	Description	Benefits	Risks	Key Evidence
Option 1: Keep the same	Trading hours would remain the same 07:00 to 22:15.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status quo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcohol harm to remain high. • Expected pushback from community and tri-agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcohol harm is high as evidenced throughout presentation.
Option 2 (recommended): Earlier closing times	Trading hours would become 07:00 to 21:00. Approx 40 stores impacted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential to decrease alcohol harm. • Wide impact and almost immediately. • Potential to reduce burden on police late at night. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May impact on shift workers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced trading hours have the potential to minimise alcohol harms including: assaults, injury and drink driving. • Police data (next slide).
Option 3: Later opening times	Trading hours would become 09:00 to 22:15. Approx 25 stores impacted.	In addition to above: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce young people's exposure to alcohol. 	In addition to above: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harm is low during this time. • Will impact on off-licences not near schools. • Inconvenience early grocery shoppers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children's exposure and access to alcohol may impact on alcohol-related outcomes, inc. drinking younger and normalisation of alcohol
Delivery hours (recommended)	Reduce delivery window in line with off-licence opening hours. Current default is 06:00 to 23:00.	This will close any loopholes created from off-licences closing at 21:00.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May impact on grocery stores delivering past 21:00. Although, this is unlikely with current delivery slots. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing number of alcohol delivery services inc. offering delivery within an hour. • Rapid alcohol delivery is likely to exacerbate alcohol-related harms.

- Policy to take effect after 3 months of adoption for all off-licences.

Off-licence: Trading hours

Police data on alcohol harm



Off-licence: Discretionary Conditions

Off-licence: Discretionary conditions

Current situation

- Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles.
- Alcohol product advertising limited to 50% of shop front.
- Additional conditions can be added by the DLC.

Off-licence: Discretionary conditions

Policy option	Description	Benefits	Risks	Key Evidence
Option 1: Keep the same	Keep only CPTED principles and 50% of alcohol advertising rule on LAPs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status quo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPTED principles are vague. Alcohol harm to remain high. DLC already going above and beyond these conditions. Expected pushback from community and tri-agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alcohol harm is high as evidenced throughout presentation. Key way to manage existing premises is through conditions.
Option 2 (recommended): Adopt additional conditions	Adopt additional conditions for DLC to put on any new and renewed licences.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key way to manage harm for existing premises. Good practice and feature in other LAPs. DLC already implementing some of these conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential added burden on industry. Push back from industry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advertisement of alcohol normalises its use and encourages consumption. Single sales associated with alcohol related crime. BNPL encourages risky purchasing behaviours.

Mandatory provisions: Social responsibility policy, including: staff training, delivery etc; maintenance of an alcohol-related incidents book; no buy now, pay later (BNPL) schemes, and no advertising of alcohol on store or any chattels– only brand name and logo.

Consideration by the DLC based on size, risk and compliance: CCTV; CPTED - Effective lighting, point of sale; Restrictions on single sales – beers and shots etc, and restrictions on the display of alcohol at store entrance or windows.

- Policy to take effect during renewals process or immediately for any new premises.

Off-licence: Sensitive Sites

Off-licence: Sensitive sites

Current situation

- No new off-licences can open within 200 metres of a school or marae.
- Limited definition.
- Does not apply to renewals.

Off-licence: Sensitive sites

Policy option	Description	Benefits	Risks	Key Evidence
Option 1: Keep the same	No new off-licences can open within 200m of a education facility or marae.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status quo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ignores other sensitive facilities used by residents including vulnerable members of society. Expected pushback from stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research shows disproportionate alcohol outlets close to marae. Alcohol outlet number is linked with increased underage drinking and self harm.
Option 2 (recommended): Pre-application engagement	<p>Keep same requirements as above but additionally, require all new applications to engage with selected premises within 200m.</p> <p>Including: places of worship, residential areas, youth centre, hospitals, treatment facilities, community facilities, urupā and cemeteries.</p> <p>Evidence can be letter or hosting a meeting.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broad definition ensures a wider group of peoples engaged. Opportunity to feedback and negotiate with these premises. Premises can still open near these facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added burden on applicant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All of these places are either used by families or vulnerable people who are most affected by alcohol harm or are cultural significant and whereby they will have an interest in a new off-licence opening.

- This will only take effect after 3 year temporary freeze (if decided).

On-licence: Policy Options

On-licence: Trading hours

On-licence: Trading hours

Current situation

- On-licences are allowed to sell alcohol:
 - Inner city between 08:00 to 03:00 (following day).
 - Outside inner city between 08:00 to 01:00 (following day).
- However, not all on-licences are granted these opening hours.
- The default national trading hours are 08:00-04:00 (following day).

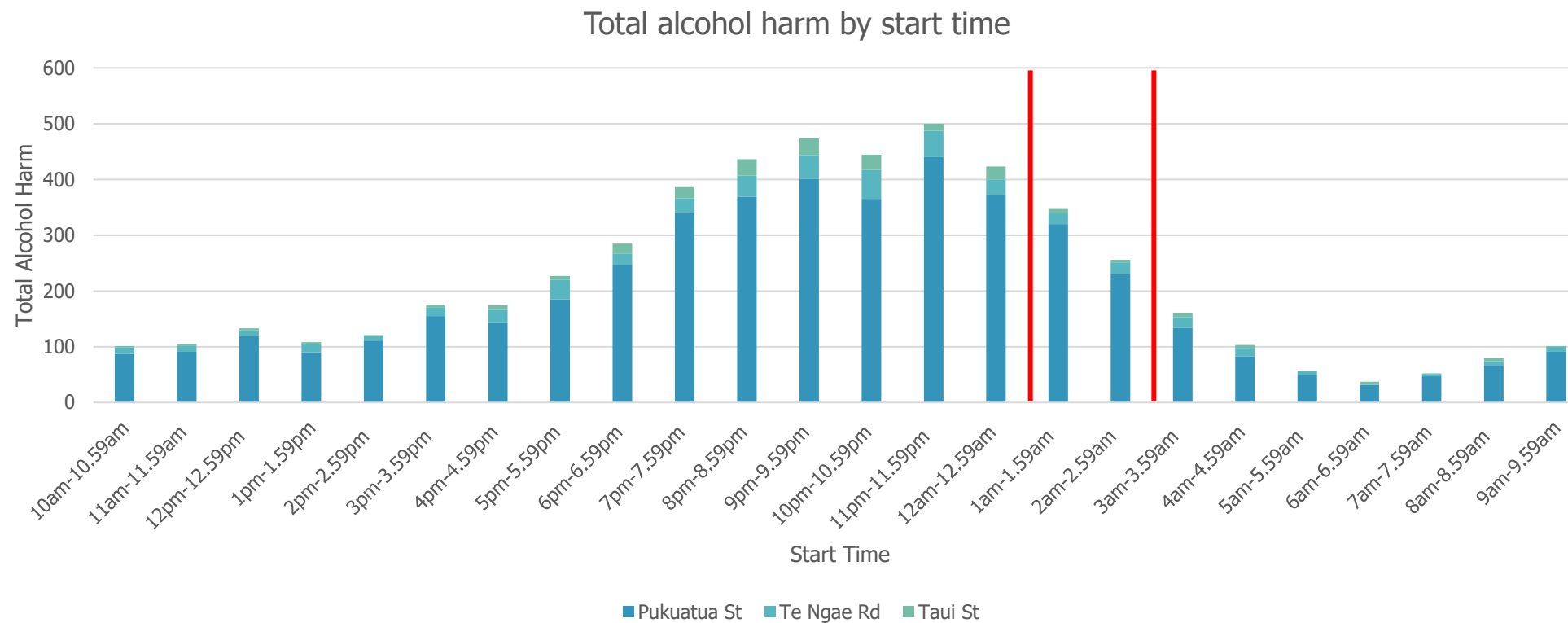
On-licence: Trading hours

Policy option	Description	Benefits	Risks	Key Evidence
Option 1: Keep the same	Max trading hours would remain the same: 08:00 – 03:00 inner and 08:00-01:00 outside city.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status quo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alcohol harm to remain high. Expected pushback from community and tri-agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alcohol harm is high as evidenced throughout presentation. Hazardous drinking increases with longer hours. Reduced trading hours have the potential to minimise alcohol harms including: assaults, injury and drink driving. Police data (next slide). <p>Eat Street</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise compliant data.
Option 2 (recommended): Earlier closing times	Max trading hours would become: 08:00 – <u>02:00</u> inner and 08:00-01:00 outside city. <u>Added conditions if trading after 01:00.</u> Approx 24 stores impacted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential to decrease alcohol harm. Wide impact and almost immediately. Potential to reduce burden on police late at night. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police key ask is for premises to close by 01:00. Potential to reduce night life options for residents/ tourists. 	
Option 3 continued: Eat Street	Same as option 2 with inclusion of: Max trading hours for all premises on Eat Street to become 08:00 to 01:00. Approx 5 premises impacted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Return Eat Street to a dining precinct again. Prevents restaurants becoming nightclubs. Reduce noise complaints. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential to reduce night life options for residents/ tourists. 	
Option 4: Earlier closing time of 01:00	Max trading hours for all premises to become: 08:00 to 01:00.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greatest potential to reduce burden on police. Reduce alcohol harm and increase community safety. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential to reduce night life options for residents/ tourists. Gathering of people on streets at 01:00. 	

- Policy to take effect after 3 months of adoption for all off-licences.

On-licence: Trading hours

Police data on alcohol harm



On-licence: Discretionary Conditions

On-licence: Discretionary conditions

Current situation

- Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles.
- Host responsibility policy – Transport options, food available and availability of low and no alcohol drinks.
- Additional conditions are added by the DLC on a case by case basis.

On-licence: Discretionary conditions

Policy option	Description	Benefits	Risks	Key Evidence
Option 1: Keep the same	Keep only CPTED principles and host responsibility.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status quo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPTED principles are vague. • Alcohol harm to remain high. • DLC already going above and beyond these conditions. • Expected pushback from community and tri-agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcohol harm is high evidenced throughout presentation.
Option 2 (recommended): Adopt additional conditions	Adopt addition conditions for DLC to use on new licences.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key way to manage harm for existing premises. • Good practice and feature in other LAPs. • DLC already implementing some of these conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential added burden on industry. • Push back from industry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of alcohol including happy hours can be linked with heavy drinking. • Security/CCTV/last orders/OWD to help to identify and manage patrons.

Mandatory provisions: Host responsibility policy. To include: staff training, delivery etc; maintenance of an alcohol-related incidents book, and signage on transport, not serving minors etc.

Consideration by the DLC based on size, risk and compliance: CPTED – lighting, lay out; CCTV; security after certain time; patron to security ratio; patron to duty manager ratio; one way door restrictions; restrictions on size of shots and last orders; queue management; happy hour restrictions; restrictions on outdoor seating, and noise management plan (NMP) if premise is subject of complaints. NMP applies to new taverns/bars.

- Policy to take effect during renewals process or immediately for any new premises.

On-licence: Sensitive Sites

On-licence: Sensitive sites

Current situation

- No new restrictions on on-licence locations in relation to sensitive sites.

On-licence: Sensitive sites

Policy option	Description	Benefits	Risks	Key Evidence
Option 1: Keep the same	There are no requirements for on-licences and sensitive sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status quo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ignores sensitive facilities used by residents including vulnerable members of society. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcohol harm is high as evidenced throughout presentation.
Option 2 (recommended): Pre-application engagement for bars and taverns	<p>All new bar/taverns to engage with all premises within 200m.</p> <p>Including: education facilities, marae, places of worship, residential areas, youth centre, hospitals, treatment facilities, community facilities, urupā and cemeteries.</p> <p>Evidence can be letter or hosting a meeting.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applies to only high-risk premises. • Broad definition ensures a wider group of people are engaged. • Opportunity to feedback and negotiate with these premises. • Premises can still open near these facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added burden on applicant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All of these places are either used by families or vulnerable people who are most affected by alcohol harm, or are cultural significant and whereby they will have an interest in a new bar or tavern opening.

- Policy can take effect immediately after adoption.

Club-licence: Discretionary Conditions

Club licence: Discretionary conditions

Current situation

- Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles.
- Host responsibility policy – Transport options, food available, availability of low and non-alcoholic drinks.
- Additional conditions are added by the DLC on a case by case basis.

Club-licence: Discretionary conditions

Policy option	Description	Benefits	Risks	Key Evidence
Option 1: Keep the same	Keep only CPTED principles and host responsibility.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status quo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPTED principles are vague. Alcohol harm to remain high. DLC already going above and beyond these conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alcohol harm is high evidenced throughout presentation.
Option 2 (recommended): Adopt additional conditions	Adopt additional conditions for DLC to use on new licences.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key way to manage harm for existing premises. Good practice and feature in other LAPs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential added burden on clubs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duty manager not required to be present. Security and CCTV to help to identify and manage patrons.

Mandatory provisions: Host responsibility policy. To include: staff training, delivery etc; maintenance of an alcohol-related incidents book; signage on transport options etc, and duty manager to be present during busy periods (50+ people).

Consideration by the DLC based on size, risk and compliance: CPTED – lighting; CCTV; security after certain time, and one way door restrictions.

- Policy to take effect during renewals process or immediately for any new premises.

Special-licence: Discretionary conditions

Special licence: Discretionary conditions

Current situation

- Requirement regarding the type of food available based on the duration of the event.
- Additional conditions are added by the DLC on a case-by-case basis.

Special-licence: Discretionary conditions

Policy option	Description	Benefits	Risks	Key Evidence
Option 1: Keep the same	Keep requirements regarding the type of food available based on duration of events.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status quo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alcohol harm to remain high. Risk of alcohol harm to increase during large events, including risk to public safety. DLC already going above and beyond these conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alcohol harm is high evidenced throughout presentation.
Option 2 (recommended): Adopt additional conditions	Adopt additional conditions for DLC to use on new licences.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key way to reduce alcohol harm from existing premises. Good practice and feature in other LAPs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential extra administration when applying for special licence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large events have the ability to impact on public safety if not organised well.

Consideration by the DLC based on size, risk and compliance: Staff training; security, and one way door restrictions.

Mandatory provisions if large scale event (200+): Alcohol Management Plan, to include detail on security, crowd control, water etc. RLC to provide template; register of alcohol-related incidents, and consultation with police, medical officer of health and licensing inspector before and after event.

- Policy to take effect during renewals process or immediately for any new premises.

Thank you, any questions?

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