



**Local Alcohol Policy
(LAP) Research
Report: Information
to Support the
Development of a LAP**
for the Thames-Coromandel
District



September 2013

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1. INTRODUCTION

In December last year, the Government adopted the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 as part of a national reform of the way alcohol is sold and supplied in New Zealand. Part of this new law involves giving local communities greater control over the licensing of liquor outlets. The Act empowers territorial authorities with the option to develop their own local alcohol policies (LAPs) which, if adopted, District Licensing Committees would be required to consider when making licensing decisions.

The purpose of this report is to identify issues, trends and challenges related to alcohol use in the Thames-Coromandel District. It is intended to help those developing and inputting into any LAP to understand local alcohol-related issues and develop appropriate responses.

1.1. Report Scope

In developing and adopting a LAP, the Council must have regard to certain matters¹. These have been addressed in this report. The report includes:

- an introduction to alcohol consumption patterns in New Zealand
- a profile of the Thames-Coromandel District population including usual residents, holiday home owners and other people who visit the Coromandel Peninsula
- a brief note on local alcohol consumption and attitude information
- analysis of the number, location and licenced hours of licenced premises in the Thames-Coromandel District
- information on current local alcohol regulations, including the District Plan and liquor ban areas
- analysis of health indicators for the District's residents,,
- analysis of the nature and severity of alcohol-related problems in the District, such as crime
- a summary of community feedback regarding alcohol availability in the District's communities
- a summary of local alcohol industry feedback regarding perceived issues relating to the new Act, and potential policy positions via a local alcohol policy.

The report does not:

- note conclusions about what the above information means for alcohol consumption patterns and issues facing the District
- address different policy mechanisms or interventions for addressing the issues.

The above would be addressed in a LAP, should one be developed and adopted.

¹ These are set out in section 78 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.

2. ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION IN NZ

2.1. Alcohol Consumption Patterns

National surveys over recent years have provided insight into alcohol consumption in New Zealand. The findings are summarised below.

Alcohol is widely consumed in New Zealand

80% of adult New Zealanders consumed alcohol in the previous 12 months. This was a reduction from 84% in 2006/2007².

Fewer people are drinking alcohol than in 2006/07

Decreases in past-year drinking were generally seen across all age groups, but particularly among 15–17 year olds³.

One in five past-year drinkers has a hazardous drinking pattern

Of the people who had consumed alcohol in the past 12 months, one in five (or 19%) had what is considered to be hazardous drinking patterns⁴. Men were more likely to have hazardous drinking patterns (26%) than women (12%) although hazardous drinking among males fell from 30% to 26% between 2006/07 and 2011/12. There was no significant change for women over this period (13% to 12%)⁵. In 2009, one in eight drinkers of the past month consumed more than the recommended guidelines more than once a week. One in ten planned to get drunk on their last drinking occasion.

People aged 18–24 years have the highest rates of hazardous drinking

Of the people who had consumed alcohol in the past 12 months, hazardous drinking was most common among both men and women aged 18–24 years (44% and 26% respectively). However the rate of hazardous drinking for this age group had decreased significantly from 49% in 2006/2007 to 36% in 2011/2012. Men aged 18–34 years also had a particularly high rate of hazardous drinking at over 40%⁶.

Māori and Pacific drinkers are at higher risk of having hazardous drinking patterns

The proportion of Māori adults who had consumed alcohol in the last 12 months (79%) was similar to the total population average. They however had higher rates of hazardous drinking patterns at 29%. This rate had decreased from 33% in 2006/2007. Similarly, while Pacific adults are less likely to drink alcohol, those who do are more likely to have hazardous drinking patterns (35%) than adults overall (19%)⁷.

² Ministry of Health, 2013; Health Promotion Agency, 2013a & 2013e.

³ Ministry of Health, 2013; Health Promotion Agency, 2013a & 2013e.

⁴ 'Hazardous Drinking Pattern' means an established pattern of drinking that carries a high risk of future damage to physical or mental health, but may not yet have had significant adverse effects.

⁵ Ministry of Health, 2013; Health Promotion Agency, 2013a & 2013e.

⁶ Ministry of Health, 2013; Health Promotion Agency, 2013a & 2013e.

⁷ Ministry of Health, 2013; Health Promotion Agency, 2013a & 2013e.

Adults living in more deprived areas are less likely to drink, but have higher rates of hazardous drinking

People living in more deprived areas were less likely to have consumed alcohol in the past 12 months, but those who did were more likely to have hazardous drinking patterns (18%) than people in less deprived areas (11%)⁸.

Most young people start drinking ‘more than an occasional sip’ by the time they are 15 years of age

In another survey carried out over 2009-2010, 70% of young drinkers said that they started drinking more than an occasional sip by the time they were 15 years of age, and 21% said that they did so by the age of 13⁹.

Wine and beer are the drinks of choice for most adult drinkers while young drinkers prefer beer and RTDs

In 2009, wine (42%) and beer (35%) continue to be the ‘drinks of choice’ for most drinkers. Binge drinkers are more likely to consume spirits (32%) and beer (33%) than moderate drinkers who are more likely to have consumed wine (50%). Beer and RTDs are the drinks of choice for 12-17 year old drinkers (both 36%) followed by spirits (17%)¹⁰.

Most people drink in their or their friend’s/relative’s homes

In 2009, most adult drinkers said they consumed alcohol in their own home (52%) followed by a friend’s or relative’s home (16%). Young drinkers also usually drink in their own or a friend’s or relative’s home (33% and 44% respectively), and often in relation to a party of some type (56%)¹¹.

⁸ Ministry of Health, 2013; Health Promotion Agency, 2013a & 2013e.

⁹ ALAC, 2011.

¹⁰ ALAC, 2011.

¹¹ ALAC, 2011.

3. OUR DISTRICT: A DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

This section summarises the demography of the District's residents and of the people who visit here as tourists or holidaymakers.

3.1. Our District's Residents

In the context of Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 (s.78(2)) a district's residents includes people who have holiday homes there. Therefore this document addresses two different types of residents of the Thames-Coromandel:

- **Usual residents** - people who live on the Peninsula full time and/or identify the Coromandel as their usual place of residence
- **Holiday home owners** – people who own a home on the Peninsula but usually live elsewhere and identify their place of residence as elsewhere. They might consider themselves to be part-time residents. Sometimes these people are called absentee ratepayers¹².

The 2006 national Census provides the most recent population data for the Thames-Coromandel District (the 2013 Census information is not yet available). However, the District is anticipated to have changed in the last seven years. For example, TCDC building consent records indicate that housing numbers have increased significantly.. The summary information presented below should therefore be treated with some caution.

3.1.1. Usually Resident Population¹³

The usually resident population for the Thames-Coromandel District at the 2006 Census (March 2006) was **25,941** people.

Compared to national statistics, the Thames-Coromandel District is characterised by:

- a lower usual resident population growth rate
- an older population (and fewer people aged under 15 years)
- a greater proportion of the population who are European
- a higher rate of dwelling growth
- a higher proportion of unoccupied dwellings (ie holiday homes and baches)

¹² The Thames-Coromandel District Council and key statistic collection programmes would not usually define residents as including ratepayers with holiday homes. Rather these ratepayers are often referred to as part-time residents or absentee ratepayers. However section 78 (2) (d) of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act requires that the Council include holiday home owners as residents. Therefore any data presented in this section may not be suitable for comparison with other statistical and demographic information and documents available.

¹³ Information in this section is held by Thames-Coromandel District Council, 2008.

- a higher proportion of people in the labour force earning less than \$20,000
- a lower unemployment rate
- a lower proportion of households with internet access.

3.1.2. Settlements¹⁴

The largest settlements in the Thames-Coromandel District are Cooks Beach, Coromandel, Matarangi, Pauanui, Tairua, Thames, Whangamata and Whitianga. Each of the main settlements has different population and growth characteristics.

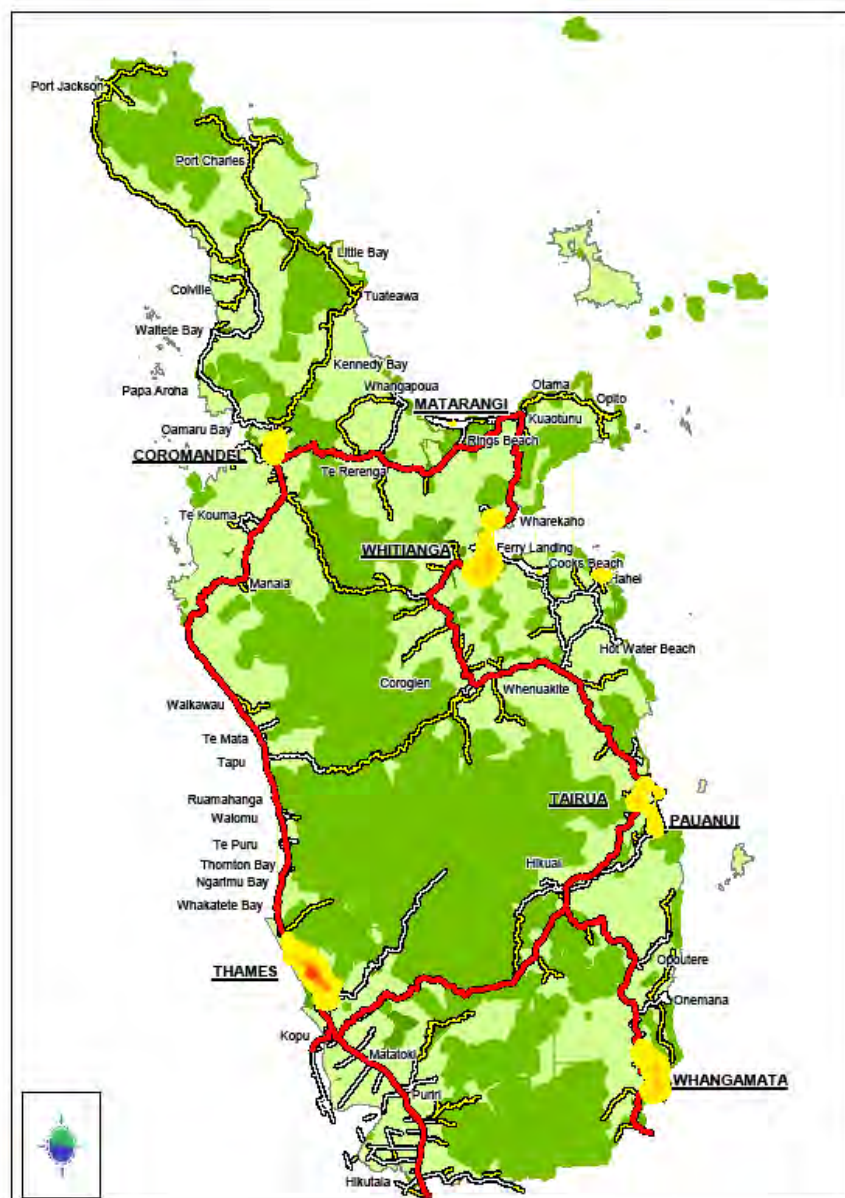


Figure 1: Population Density of the Coromandel Peninsula in 2006

¹⁴ Information in this section is held by the Thames-Coromandel District Council, 2008.

In 2006 Thames had a usually resident population of 7,542 people followed by Whitianga with 3,768 people and Whangamata with 3,567 people. The usually resident population of Coromandel township was 1,617 people with 1,296 living in Tairua, 723 people in Pauanui, 318 people in Cooks Beach and 249 living in Matarangi.

Population projections developed in 2010 indicate that while the usually resident population of the District as a whole is anticipated to increase gradually over the next 30 years, the growth is mainly in the Mercury Bay area and many other areas of the District are expected to decrease in usually resident population size. This is largely due to (1) an increase in the share of usually *unoccupied* dwellings (e.g. holiday homes) in relation to permanently occupied dwellings, and (2) a decreasing average household size. Conversely however, the number of dwellings and rating units is projected to increase across the District, in some cases significantly¹⁵. This means that there will be capacity for more people to stay in the District at any given time, even if they are not usual residents.

3.1.3. Holiday Home Owners¹⁶

An estimated 55% of ratepayers in the Thames-Coromandel usually live outside of the District (referred to as 'absentee ratepayers'). This figure includes holiday home owners. The proportion varies across community board area as Table 1 shows.

Table 1: Proportion of Home Owners Who Live Outside the District by Community Board

Community Board Area	Proportion of absentee ratepayers
Thames	27%
Coromandel-Colville	45%
Mercury Bay	61%
Tairua-Pauanui	71%
Whangamata	65%

Based on rates bill addresses, it is estimated that around 15,500 properties in the Thames-Coromandel District are owned by people living outside of the District. Of those, the owners are estimated to usually live in the following areas:

Table 2: Usual Residence of Absentee Ratepayers

Usual residence of absentee ratepayers	Proportion of absentee ratepayers
Auckland Region	50%
Waikato Region (other than the Thames-Coromandel District)	33%
Bay of Plenty Region	7%
Other – North Island	5%

¹⁵ BERL, 2010

¹⁶ Information in this section is held by the Thames-Coromandel District Council, 2010a.

Other – South Island	1%
Overseas	4%
Unknown	1%

This indicates that the greatest proportion (83%) usually live in the Auckland or Waikato regions.

Although census population statistics specific to Thames-Coromandel holiday home owners are not available, we can make assumptions based on census regional population data for areas where holiday home owners are assumed to usually reside. As such, 2006 Census data for the Auckland and Waikato regions has been used to make some broad assumptions regarding the characteristics of many Thames-Coromandel holiday home owners. This information is outlined in relevant sections below.

Frequency & Duration of Visits

A 2010 survey¹⁷ found that over half of holiday home owners return either once a month or 2-3 times a month. Just over 20% stated that they return 3-4 times per year.

Over half (52.7%) of all holiday home owners say that when they visit, they stay for an average of 2-3 days at a time. One quarter (24.5%) return for 1-2 weeks at a time. This pattern is similar across all community board areas.

3.1.4. Housing¹⁸

The Thames-Coromandel District experienced rapid growth in housing numbers (dwellings) between 1996 and 2006. In 2006, there were a total of 22,704 dwellings in the District. This was an increase of 26% since 1996. In recent years growth is estimated to have slowed significantly due to the recent global economic downturn.

On the night of the 2006 Census, 51% of the dwellings in the District were occupied by permanent residents and 48% were unoccupied (not including dwellings under construction). These figures can be compared to national figures where 90% of dwellings were occupied and 10% of dwellings were unoccupied. The large number of unoccupied dwellings reflects the District's status as a popular holiday destination – the majority of these dwellings are holiday homes and baches. The number of occupied to unoccupied dwellings in the District are now almost equal, as indicated in Figure 2 below.

¹⁷ Thames-Coromandel District Council, 2010b.

¹⁸ Information in this section is held by the Thames-Coromandel District Council, 2008.

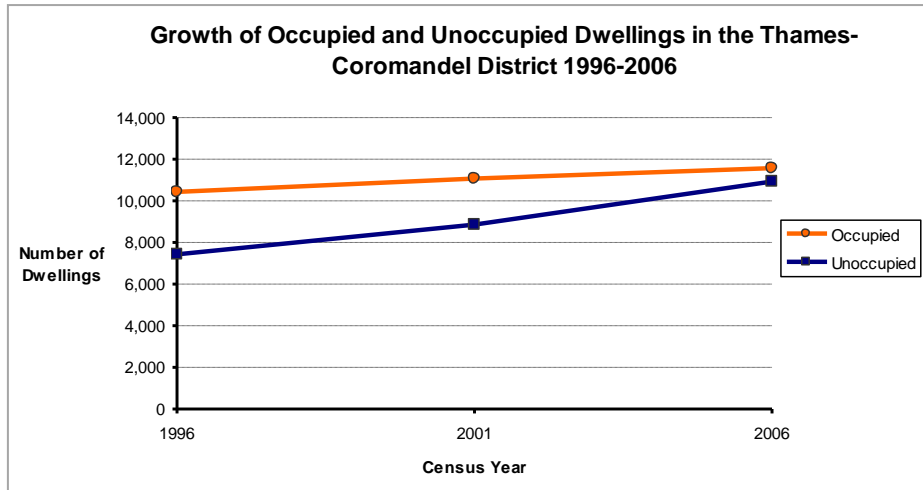


Figure 2: Increases in Occupied and Unoccupied Dwellings on the Coromandel Peninsula

3.1.5. Sex and Age¹⁹

The Thames-Coromandel District, like the rest of New Zealand, has an aging population. In 2006, the proportion of people usually resident in the District aged under 50 years was lower than for New Zealand as a whole. Conversely, the proportion of people over 50 in the District was higher than for New Zealand. 45% (11,577 people) of the Thames-Coromandel District population was over 50, compared to 28% of the New Zealand population, as presented below.

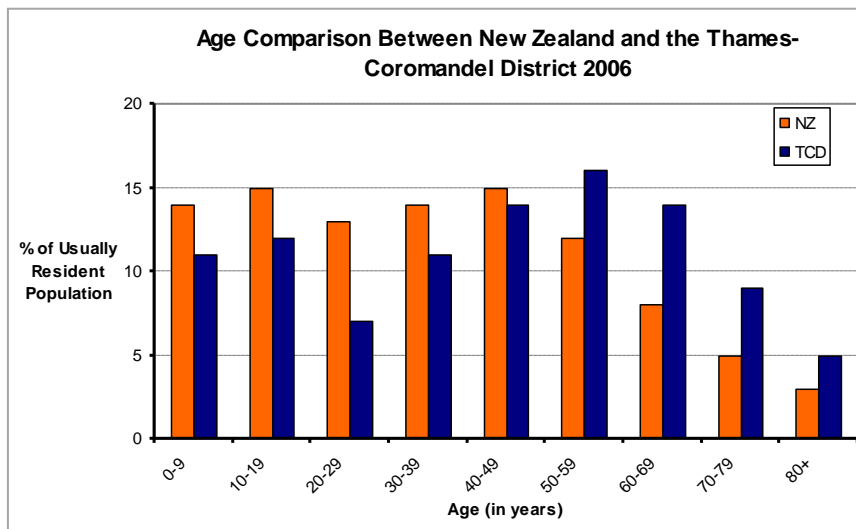


Figure 3: Age Comparison of the Usually Resident Population in 2006

In 2006, the median age (half of the population is older than this and half is younger) of people living in the District was 46 years, significantly higher than for the rest of New Zealand at 36 years.

¹⁹ Information in this section is held by the Thames-Coromandel District Council, 2008 & 2010a.

Using the assumption outlined earlier on the characteristics of holiday home owners, demographic comparisons can be made between permanent residents and holiday home owners and their households. Compared to permanent residents, the households of District holiday home owners are likely to:

- have a similar distribution of females and males
- be younger by about 10-13 years
- have a much lower proportion of people aged 45+ years and a higher proportion of 0 to 44 year olds.

The number of people aged over 65 years in the District is expected to increase in the future. This is likely due to the fact that the Thames-Coromandel District appeals to New Zealand’s aging population as an attractive place to retire.

3.1.6. Ethnicity²⁰

The usually resident population of the Thames-Coromandel District is predominantly NZ European and Māori with little representation of other ethnic groups. In 2006, a higher proportion of people living in the Thames-Coromandel District were of European ethnicity, compared with all of New Zealand (76% compared with 68%). However, the District had the same proportion of residents who identified as being of Māori ethnicity compared to New Zealand as a whole (15%).

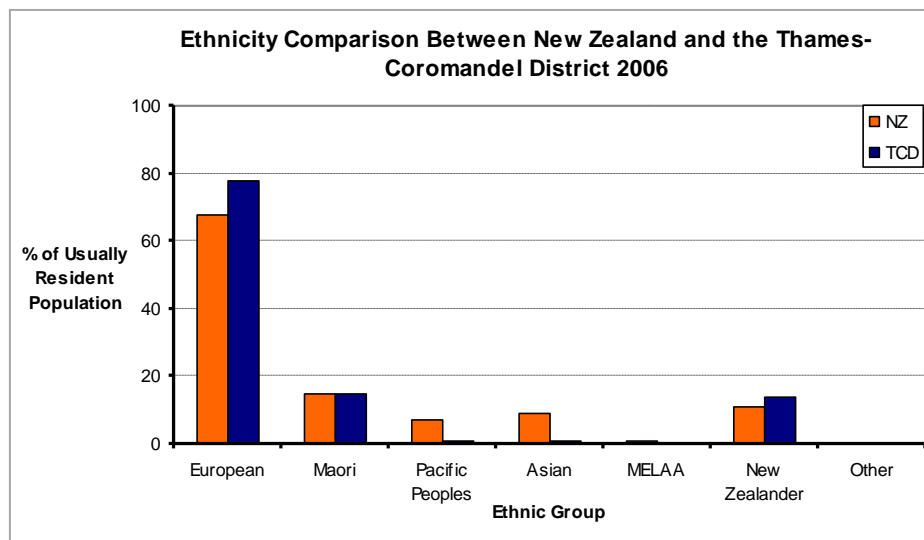


Figure 4: Ethnicity of the Usually Resident Population in 2006

Using the assumption outlined earlier on the characteristics of holiday home owners, demographic comparisons can be made between permanent residents and holiday home owners and their

²⁰ Information in this section is held by the Thames-Coromandel District Council, 2008 & 2010a.

households. On this basis, the households of District holiday home owners are likely to be more ethnically diverse than usual residents.

3.1.7. Employment & Income²¹

In 2006, the Thames-Coromandel District had a labour force of 12,630 people. Overall, less of the District population aged 15 years and over were in the labour force compared to New Zealand (59% compared to 66%). However, the unemployment rate in the District was 3.8% compared to 5.1% for all of New Zealand. This suggests a high proportion of retirees residing in the District compared to other areas of New Zealand.

In general, the incomes of residents of the Thames-Coromandel District are lower than for New Zealand as a whole. In 2006, 45% of people in the Thames-Coromandel District aged 15 years and over received personal income of less than \$20,000 (compared to 39% across New Zealand). Furthermore, fewer residents received personal income in excess of \$50,000 than for New Zealand (10% compared to 16%). The median personal income (half the usually resident population of the District earned more than this amount and half earned less) of people living in the Thames-Coromandel District in 2006 was \$20,700 compared to \$24,400 for New Zealand. Figures are not available which indicate the value of assets owned by District residents which may help offset the pressures of limited income in some households.

Using the assumption outlined earlier on the characteristics of holiday home owners, demographic comparisons can be made between permanent residents and holiday home owners and their households. Compared to permanent residents, the households of District holiday home owners are likely to:

- be in the labour force and working full time
- have a greater total household income.

3.1.8. Deprivation

A Deprivation Index (NZDep2006) is available in New Zealand that indicates the relative social and economic wellbeing of areas. It is calculated using census data on usual residents (not all ratepayers) including benefit dependence, income, home ownership, single parent families, unemployment, qualifications, overcrowding, access to a phone and access to a car. Every area in the country is ranked from the least deprived to most deprived. Deprivation scores relate to areas rather than individual people and are calculated based on a combination of weighted census data for every small area in NZ. A score of 10 would be accorded to an area that has a high proportion of its population that met the categories set out in Table 3²².

²¹ Information in this section was produced by the Thames-Coromandel District Council, 2008 & 2010a.

²² Salmond, C., P. Crampton & J. Atkinson, 2007.

Table 3: Indicators Used to Calculate Area Deprivation

Category	Indicator
Income	People aged 18-64 receiving a means tested benefit
	People living in equivalised households with income below an income threshold
Owned Home	People not living in own home
Support	People aged <65 living in a single parent family
Employment	People aged 18-64 unemployed
Qualifications	People aged 18-64 without any qualifications
Living Space	People living in equivalised households below a bedroom occupancy threshold
Communications	People with no access to a telephone
Transport	People with no access to a car

Figure 5 shows how each area in the District is ranked.

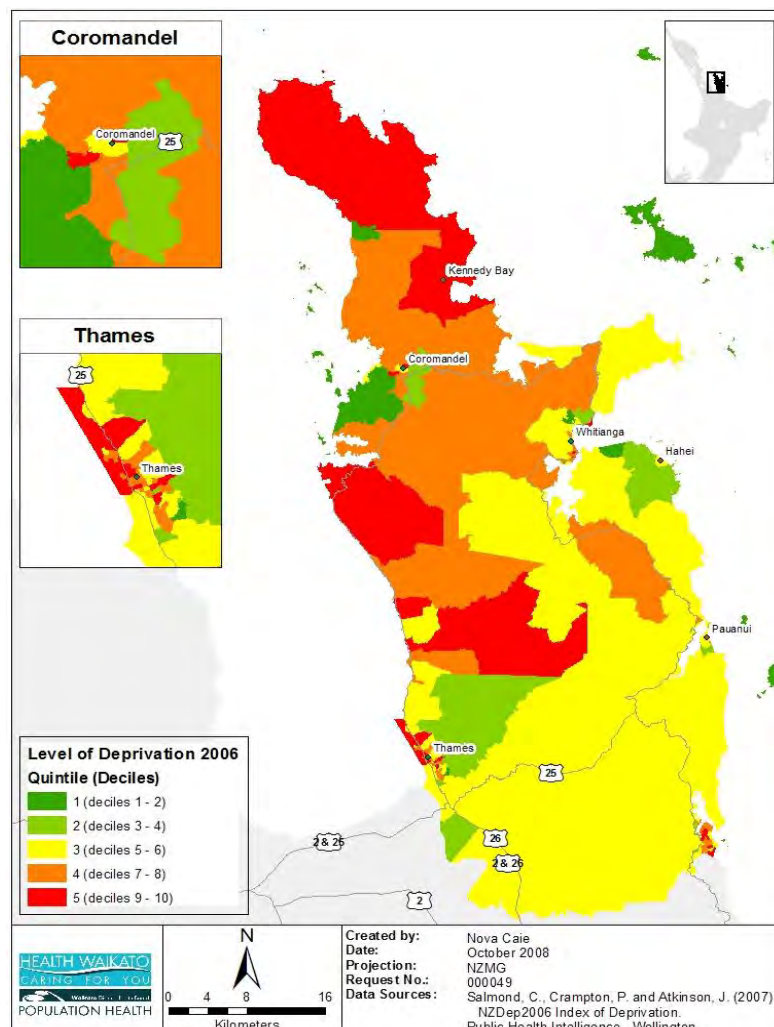


Figure 5: Deprivation in the Thames-Coromandel District²³

²³ Waikato District Health Board, 2010.

Table 4: Deprivation by Census Area Unit²⁴

Census Area Name	Deprivation Score
Whitianga	7
Coromandel	7
Te Rerenga	7
Whangamata	7
Tairua	6
Moanataiari (Thames)	8
Parawai (Thames)	7
Pauanui Beach	4
Hikuai	6
Te Puru-Thornton Bay	6

Overall, in 2006 the District was likely to be *more* deprived than *less*, compared to the general New Zealand population – an exception being Pauanui Beach. Particularly high areas of deprivation are located within Thames, Coromandel and Whangamata townships. Large non-urban areas in the northern Coromandel and Thames Coast are also ranked as highly deprived.

3.2. Tourists and Holidaymakers

3.2.1. The Tourism Market²⁵

The Coromandel Peninsula tourism region mainly attracts domestic visitors rather than international²⁶. Of the estimated 3,203,469 visits made to the Coromandel Peninsula in 2011, around 84% were by New Zealanders and 16% by overseas visitors. Important international markets included Europe and Australia which collectively make up approximately 12% of all visitors.

Most visitors were on holiday (58%) or visiting friends and relatives (25%) while smaller numbers were here for business (11%), education (1%) or other reasons (4%). The average stay for both international and domestic visitors was three nights.

²⁴ Ministry of Health, 2007.

²⁵ Information in this section was sourced from Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment, retrieved 2013.

²⁶ The Thames-Coromandel District makes up most of the Coromandel Regional Tourism land area but not all. Figures are therefore indicative only of the District's tourism patterns.

3.2.2. Peak Summer Holiday Period²⁷

The Coromandel Peninsula has traditionally been a popular place for a summer holiday for domestic visitors and residents. This means that over the Christmas and New Year period in particular, the District experiences a large influx of visitors, causing the population to increase to many times larger than the usually resident population. This is referred to as the summer 'peak' population. The District also experiences fluctuating peaks during popular events held during the non-summer holiday period (e.g. Beach Hop, Scallop Festival).

Approximately half of all the properties in the District are homes considered 'holiday/part-time' homes - owned by people who visit occasionally or who, increasingly, live here on a part-time basis. This creates a pattern of 'peak' and 'lull' populations over the calendar year. It is not clear what proportion of visitors are holiday home owners (absentee ratepayers) and what proportion are considered true visitors or tourists to the area.

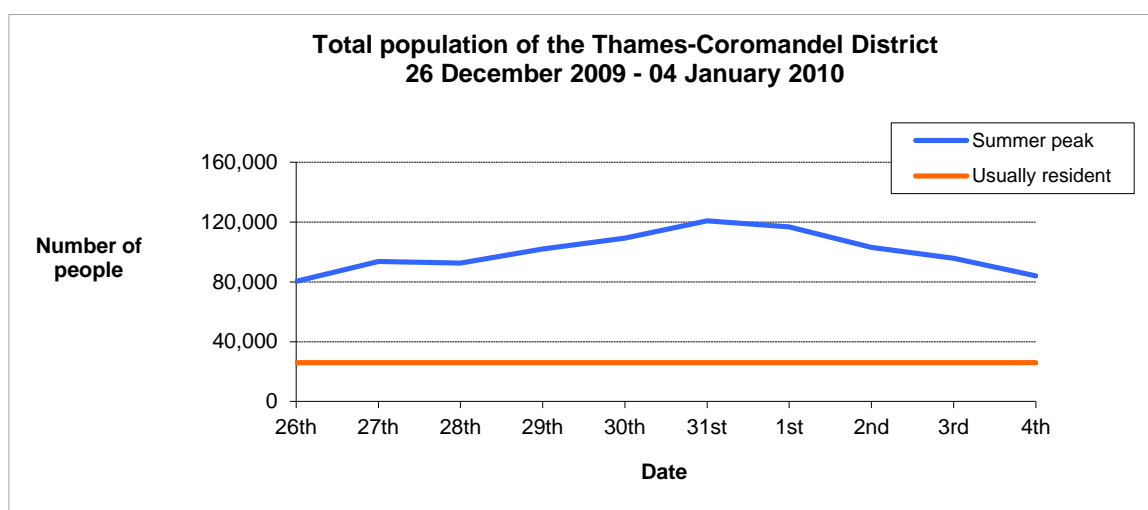


Figure 6: Total Population of the Thames-Coromandel District over the Peak Summer Period

Research indicates that in the summer of 2009/2010, the population of the Thames-Coromandel District peaked at an estimated 120,900 people on New Year's Eve 2009. Other key observations relating to the total population of the Thames-Coromandel District over the survey period include that:

- the peak population was over **4.5 times** the usually resident population (26,000 people)
- over the survey period, there was a fairly steady increase in the number of people up to the peak on New Year's Eve, followed by a gradual decrease
- on 04 January 2010, the population was estimated at 84,000 people, which is still over three times the usually resident population.

Demographic trends were noted as follows.

- For the one week following Christmas and including the New Year, there was a large proportion of young adults (aged in their late teens and early twenties), especially in Whitianga.

²⁷ Information in this section was produced by the Thames-Coromandel District Council, 2010c.

- For the following one week between the New Year holiday and the second week of January, there was a general mix of demographics with a noticeable number of middle-aged people and couples.
- For the following two weeks holidaymakers were mainly families (especially mothers with young children), older people aged over 40 years, and international visitors.

While the estimated peak population has varied over the past 14 years, it is clear that there is a consistent pattern of extreme peaks during the Christmas/New Year period.

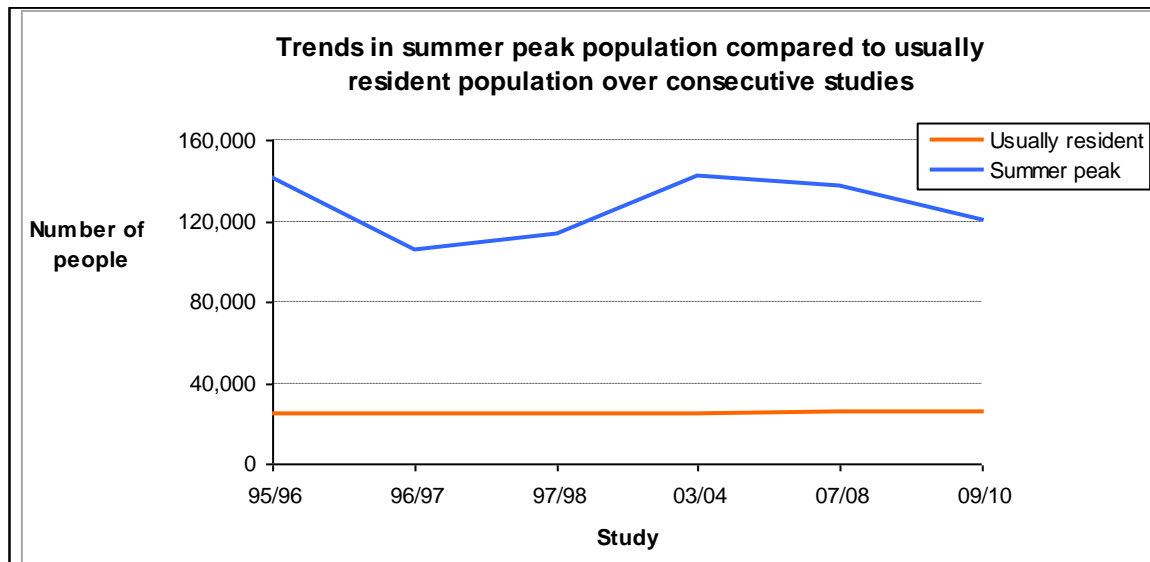


Figure 7: Trends in Summer Peak Population

Different settlements experience different peak populations, largely in relation to the number of residential properties and the form and character of the settlement/area. A comparison between the estimated population in surveyed settlements on New Year’s Eve (when the population of the District as a whole peaked) and usually resident population for each of the settlements is presented in Figure 8 below.

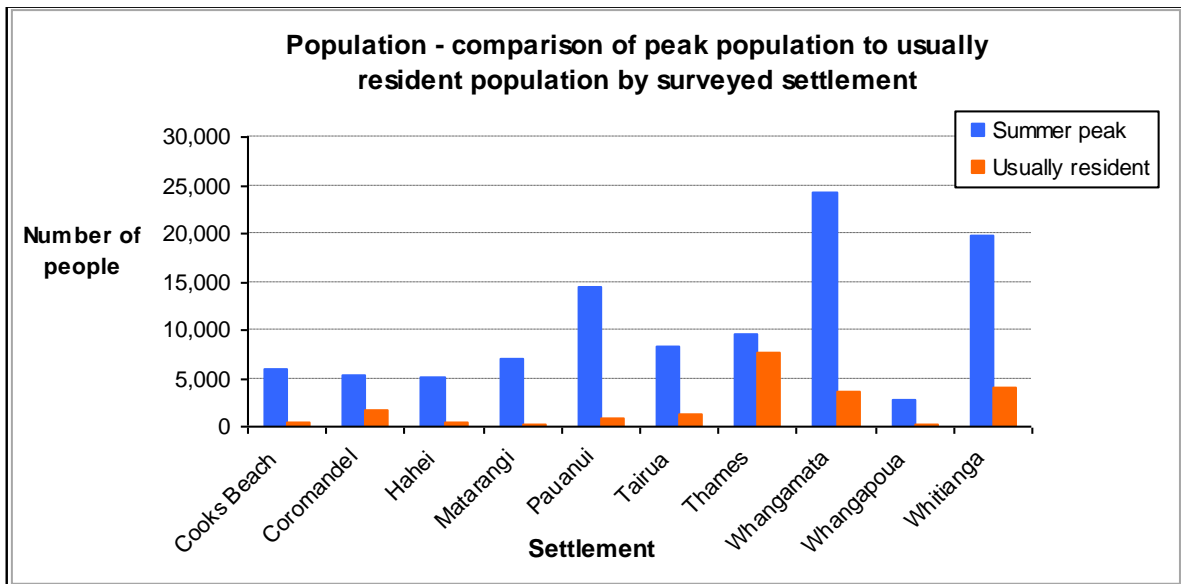


Figure 8: 2009/2010 Peak Population by Settlement

Origin of Visitors During Peak Period

The majority of people staying on the Peninsula over the 2009/2010 peak summer period were from either Auckland or the Waikato. This correlates to assumptions regarding the origin of holiday home owners.

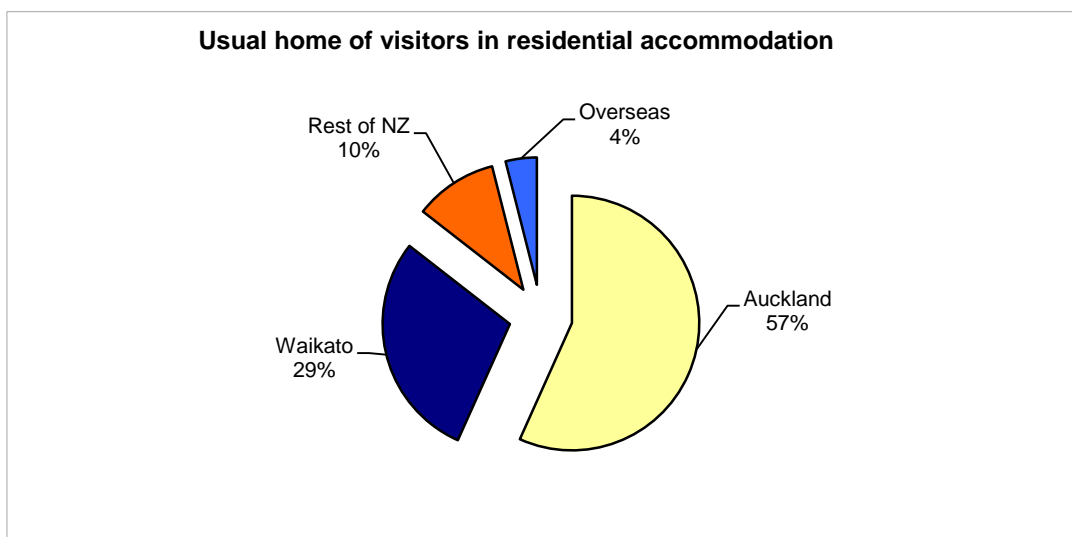


Figure 9: Usual Home of Peak Population Visitors

Study results suggest that the duration of visits during the peak period range from less than a week to more than three weeks, however they appear to be getting longer than previous years. Visitor stays during the peak period tend to be longer than absentee visitor stays during the year as a whole.

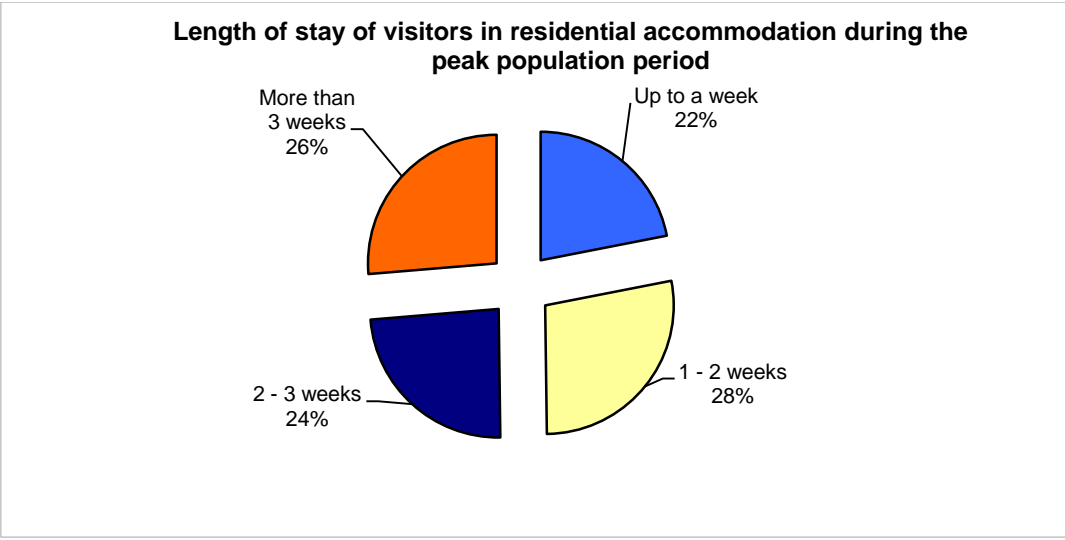


Figure 10: Length of Visit of Visitors in Residential Accommodation During the Peak Period

4. ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION IN THE THAMES-COROMANDEL DISTRICT

There is little known information available on alcohol consumption in the Thames-Coromandel District specifically. The limited information available indicates that:

- the proportion of the population who are considered hazardous drinkers is slightly higher within the Waikato District Health Board Area than New Zealand as a whole (21.3% and 19.6% respectively)²⁸
- the number of intoxicated people taken to a police station for detox per 10,000 population is marginally lower within the Thames-Coromandel District (38.6) than New Zealand as a whole (40.8)²⁹.

Please refer to section 2 (Alcohol Consumption in NZ) above for national level information.

²⁸ Ministry of Health, cited in ACC, 2011.

²⁹ ACC, 2011.

5. CURRENT LIQUOR PREMISES

This section provides information about the number, location and licenced hours of premises licenced to sell alcohol on the Coromandel Peninsula.

5.1. Number of Licences Held

A liquor licence allows a holder to sell alcohol at certain premises. There are four types of licences.

- An **on licence** allows for the sale and supply of alcohol for consumption at the premises, including outdoor areas. BYO is a subset of on licence. Examples of premises with an on licence include pubs, restaurants, cafés and bars.
- A **club licence** allows for the sale and supply of alcohol for consumption at the club premises and only to members, affiliates and guests of the club. Examples include sports clubs and RSAs.
- An **off licence** provides for the sale of alcohol to be consumed off the premises e.g. at home. Examples include bottle stores and supermarkets.
- A **special licence** allows a usually unlicensed holder to sell and supply liquor at special events. Examples include festivals and weddings in Council halls.

As at July 2013, there were 193 active liquor licences within the Thames-Coromandel District, including premises with multiple licences (types) and not including special licences or temporary authority licences³⁰. Half of the licences were on-licences at 50% (97), 33% were off-licences (63) and 17% were club licences (33). There are currently 12 premises that hold more than one licence type (for example, an On and an Off licence). This means there are currently 187 licenced premises in the District.

Table 5 provides information about the distribution of licences by local board. A full list is included in Appendix A.

Table 5: Licenced Premises in the Thames-Coromandel District

Community Board Area	On-licences		Off-licences		Club-licences		Total	% of District licences
	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Thames	18	42%	16	37%	9	21%	43	22%
Coromandel-Colville	12	48%	10	40%	3	12%	25	13%
Mercury Bay	36	53%	23	34%	9	13%	68	35%
Tairua-Pauanui	12	52%	6	26%	5	22%	23	12%
Whangamata	19	56%	8	24%	7	21%	34	18%
TOTAL	97	50%	63	33%	33	17%	193	100%

³⁰ At the time of writing, there were two restaurants with temporary authority licences (one in Thames and the other in Matarangi). These may have an on licence within three months.

The Mercury Bay community board area has around one third of the District's liquor licences (35%). Coromandel-Colville and Tairua-Pauanui community board areas share the lowest share of the District's licences at 13% and 12% respectively.

Information on the changes in the number, type and location of liquor licences over recent years is not immediately available.

5.2. Locational Problems Associated with Licenced Premises

According to Alcohol Healthwatch, the number of liquor outlets in New Zealand has more than doubled since 1989. Many communities have raised concerns about the number, density and location of these premises³¹. A number of other publications also indicate that the location of premises can give rise to alcohol-consumption harm. In particular, the density of premises and their proximity to sensitive locations (e.g. schools) and deprived areas are associated with alcohol-related issues.

Resources that may provide further insight include the following:

- Alcohol Advisory Council of New Zealand, 2012: *The Impacts of Liquor Outlets in Manukau City Summary Report – Revised*. <http://www.hpa.org.nz/research-library/research-publications/impacts-liquor-outlets-manukau-city-summary-report-revised>.
- Cameron, M., Cochrane, W., Simone, F., 2013: *The Geography of Alcohol Availability in Hamilton City, January 2012*. A University of Waikato research report.
- Cameron, M., Cochrane, W., Gordon, C., Livingston, M., 2013. *The locally-specific impacts of alcohol outlet density in the North Island of New Zealand, 2006-2011*. Report commissioned by the Health Promotion Agency. <http://www.hpa.org.nz/sites/default/files/Alcohol%20Outlet%20Density.pdf>
- Babor, T., Caetano, R., Casswell, S., Edwards, G., Giesbrecht, N., Graham, K., Grube, J., Hill, L, HOLLder, H., Homel, R., Livingston, M., Rehm, J., Room, R., Rossow, I. , 2010: *Alcohol: No Ordinary Commodity. Research and Public Policy*. Oxford University Press.

5.3. Licenced Premises in Relation to Location and Population

Looking at the relation of licenced premises to location and population can help identify whether there are any 'place-related' issues in the District. Figure 11 shows where licenced premises are

³¹ Alcohol Healthwatch, 2009.

located in the District.

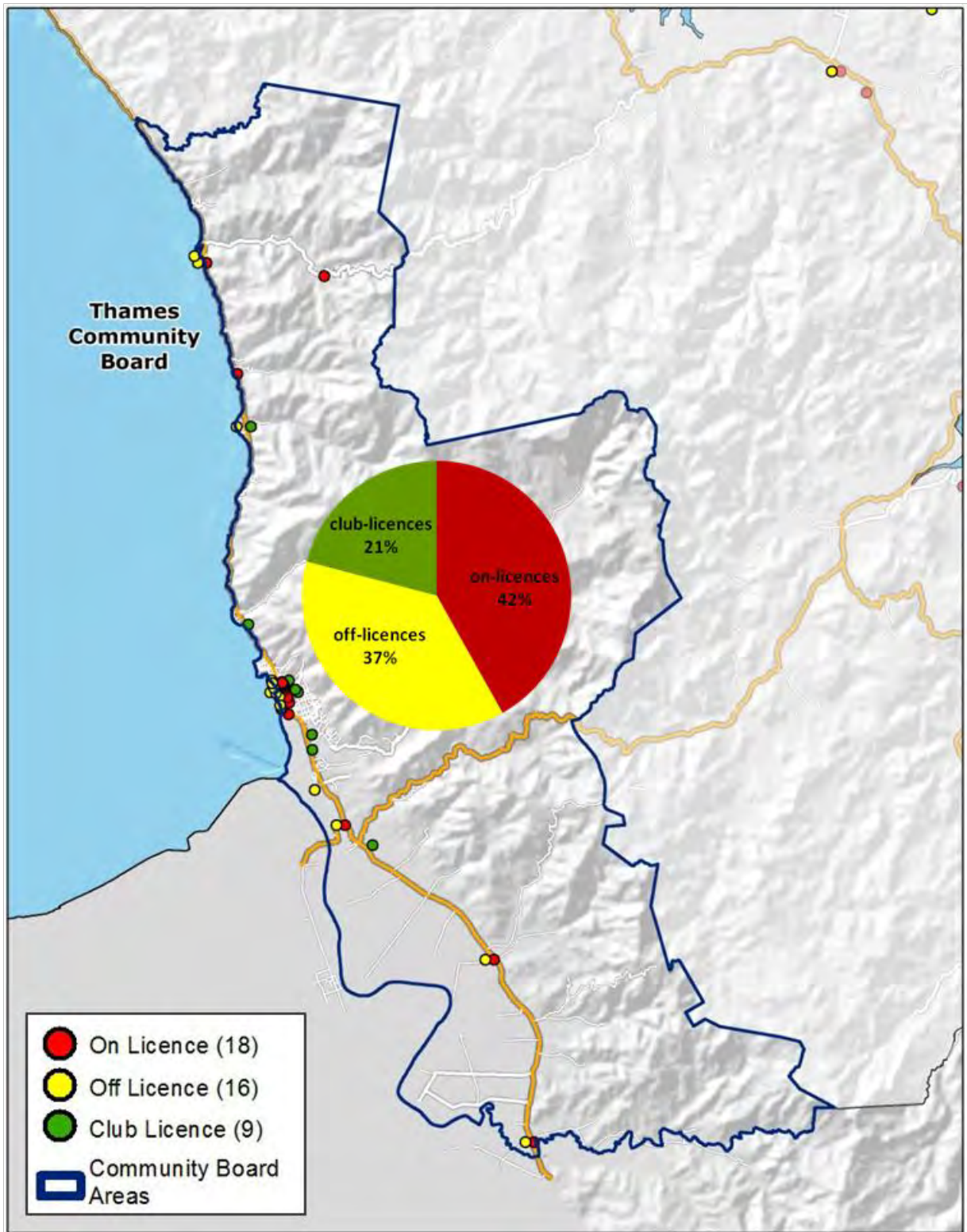


Figure 12 to Figure 16 provides a more detailed indication of licenced premises location within each community board area including licence type ³².

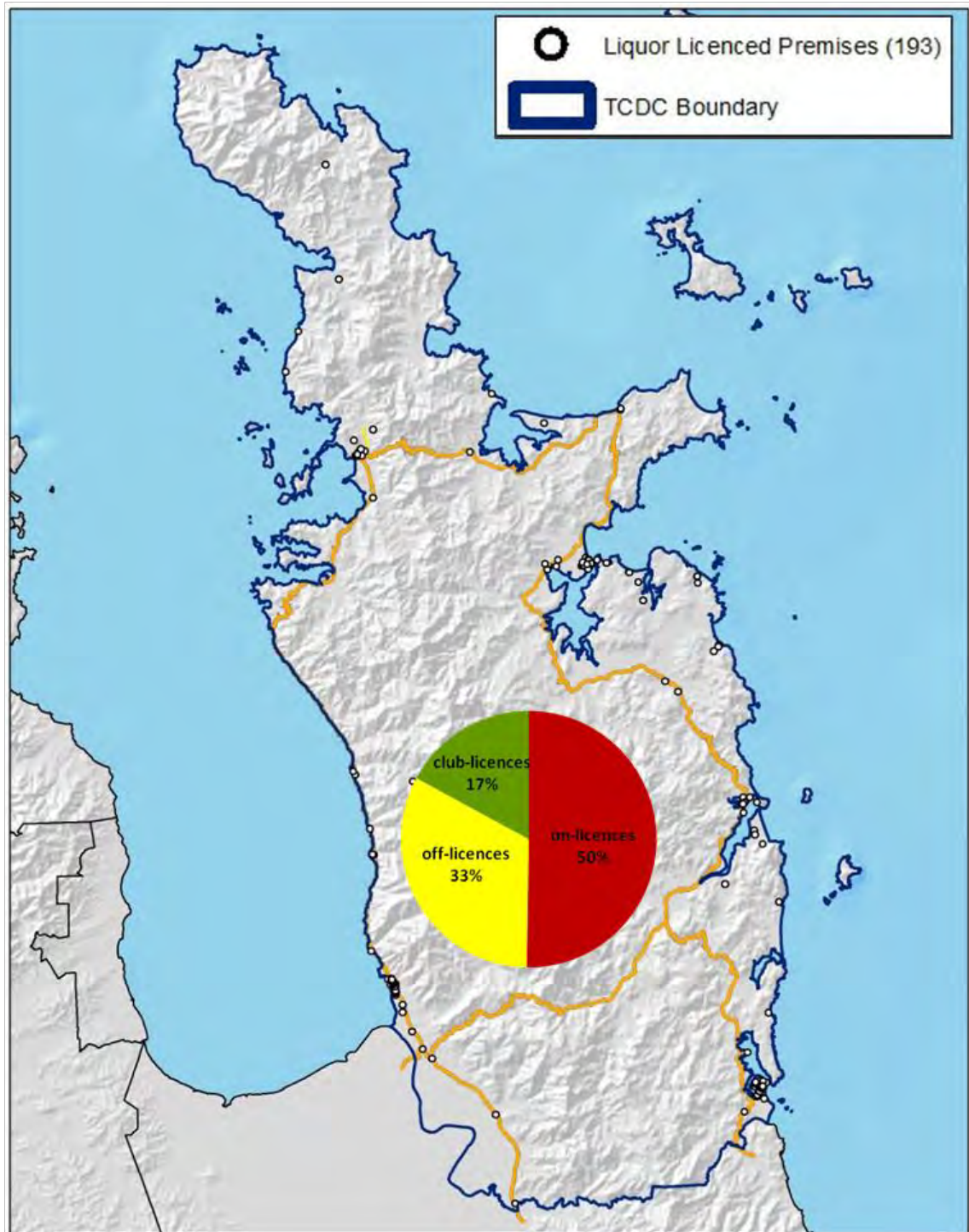


Figure 11: Location of Licenced Premises in the Thames-Coromandel District

³² A minor discrepancy between mapped and listed licence information means that the numbers of licences shown differ between the two sets of information. The areas affected include Mercury Bay and Coromandel-Colville to the extent of one licence per area.

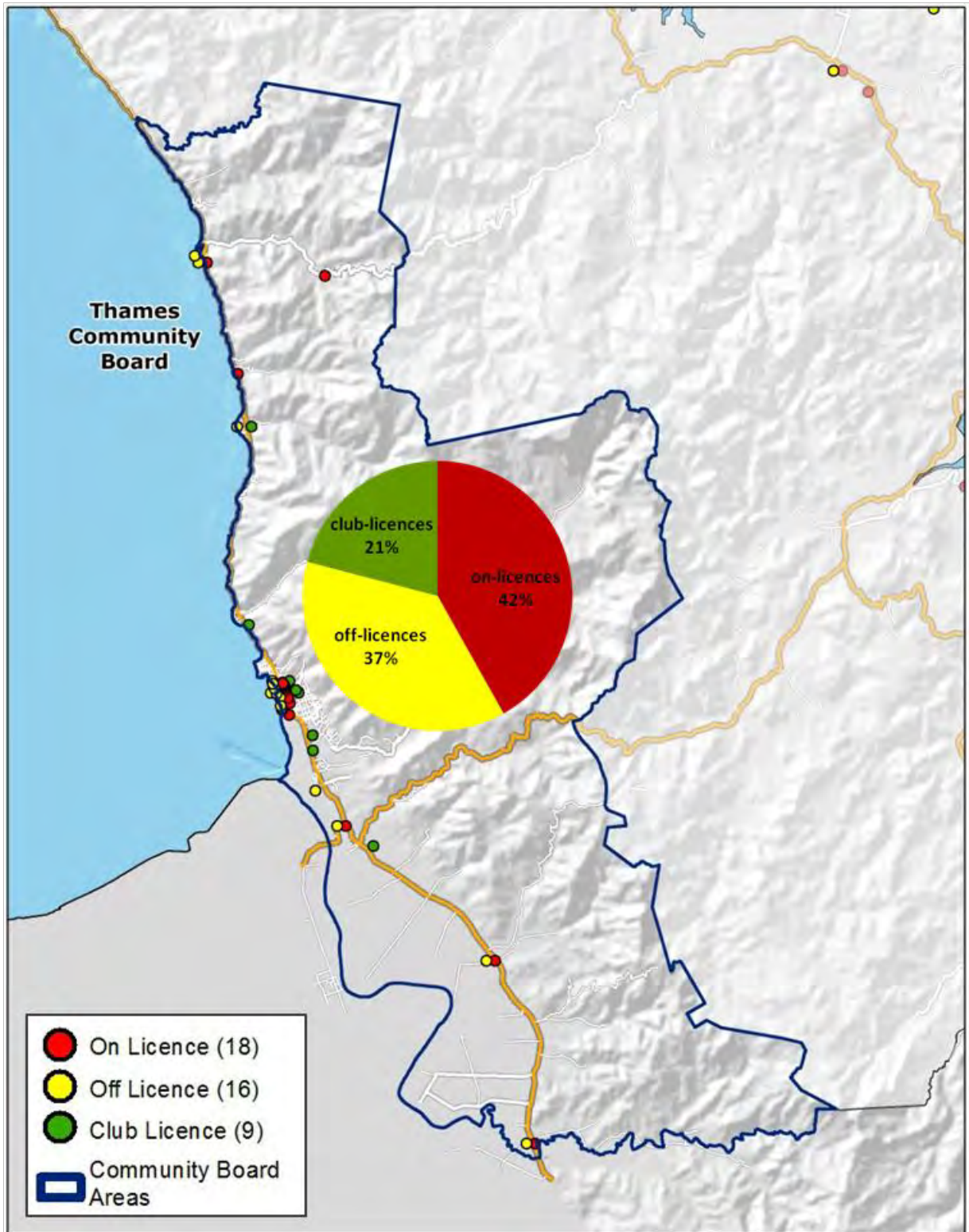


Figure 12: Location of Licenced Premises in the Thames Community Board Area

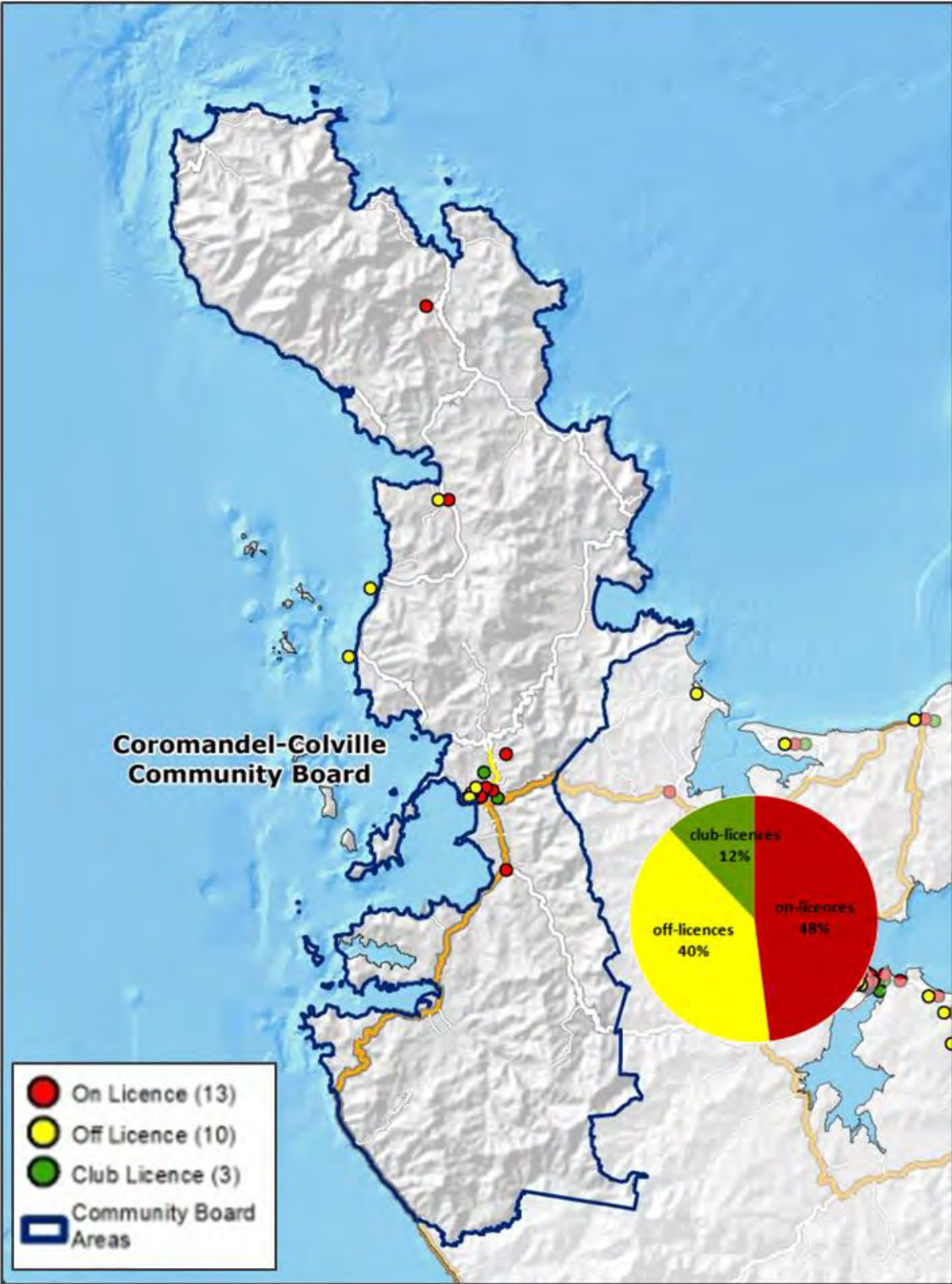


Figure 13: Location of Licenced Premises in the Coromandel-Colville Community Board Area

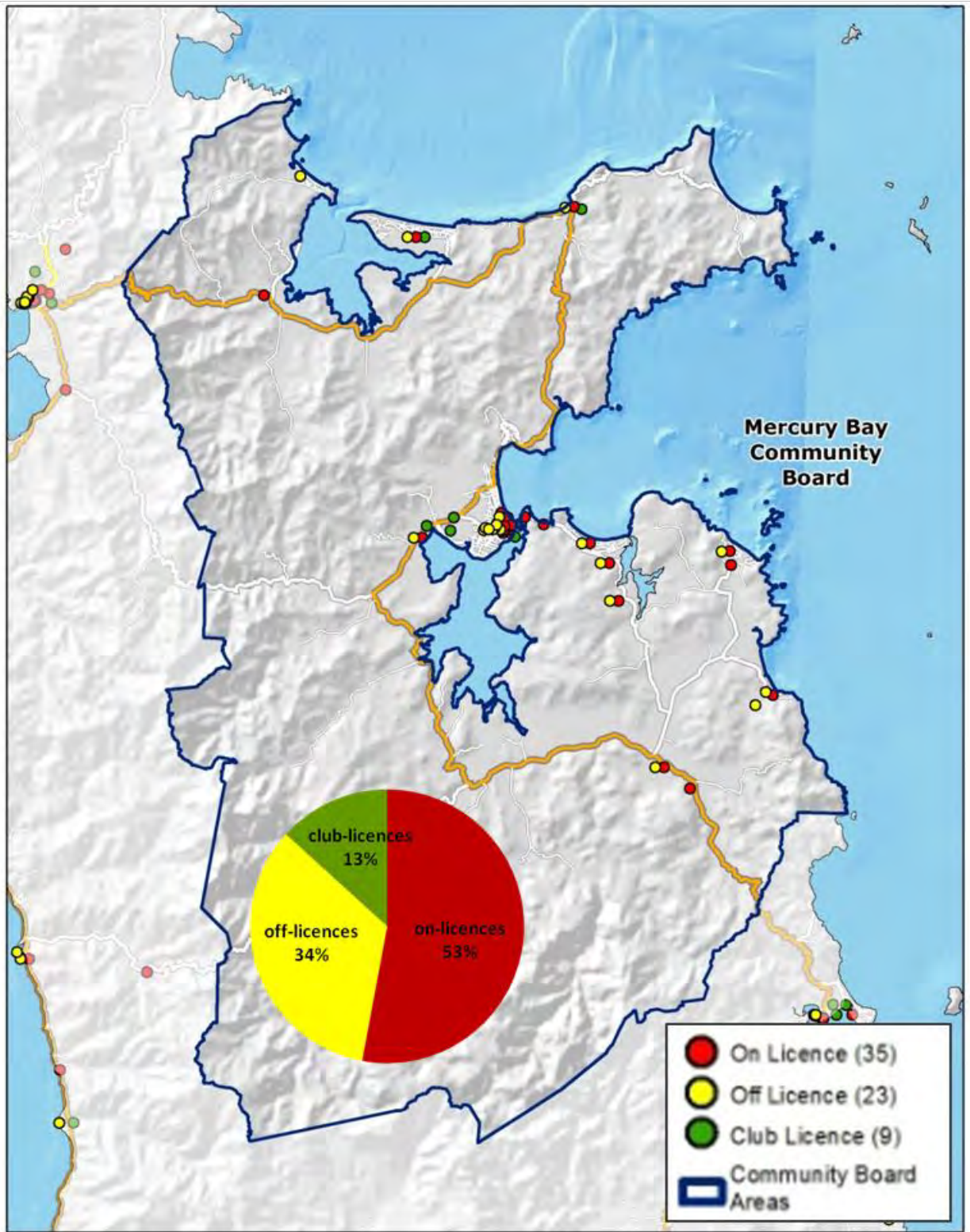


Figure 14: Location of Licenced Premises in the Mercury Bay Community Board Area

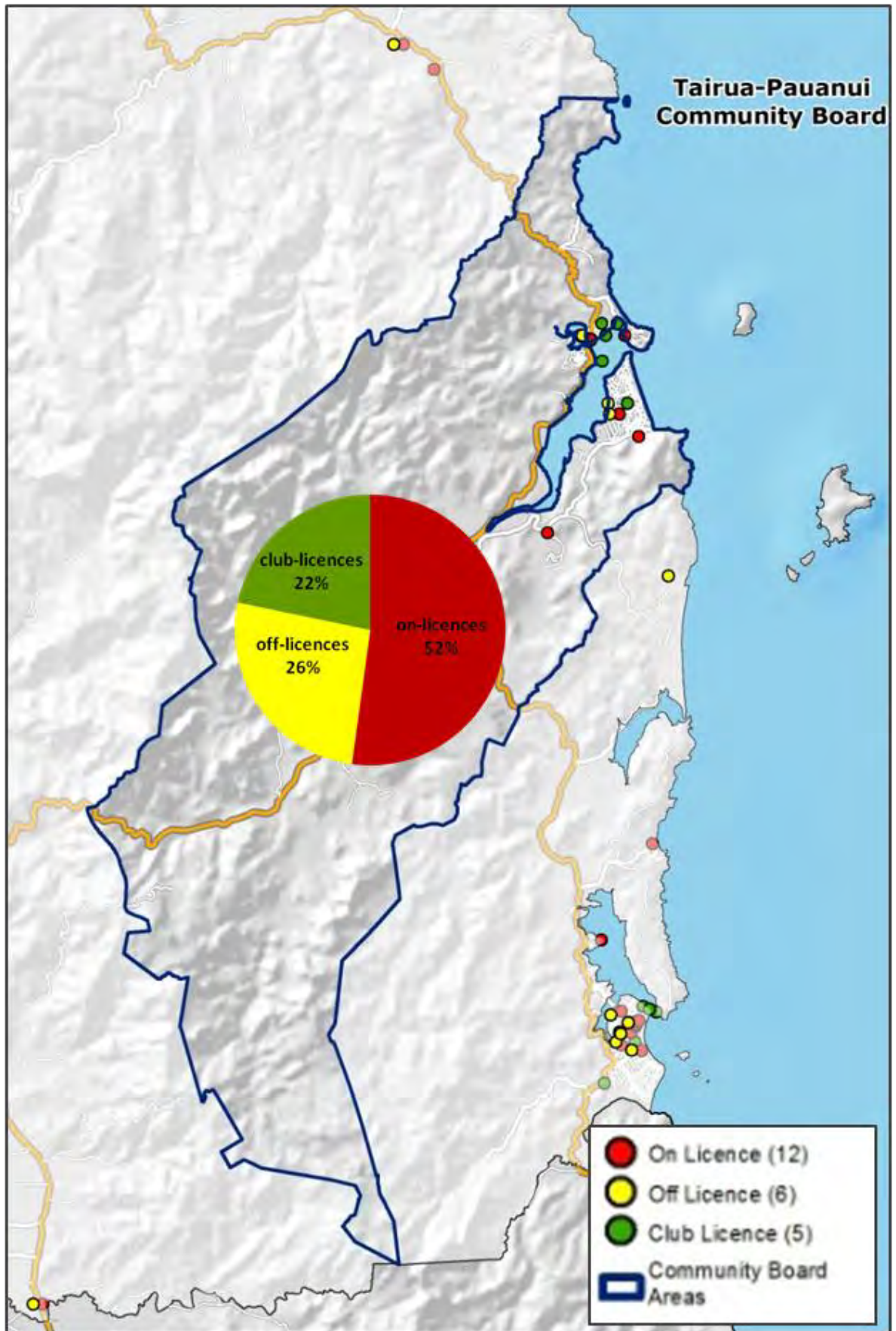


Figure 15: Location of Licenced Premises in the Tairua-Pauanui Community Board Area

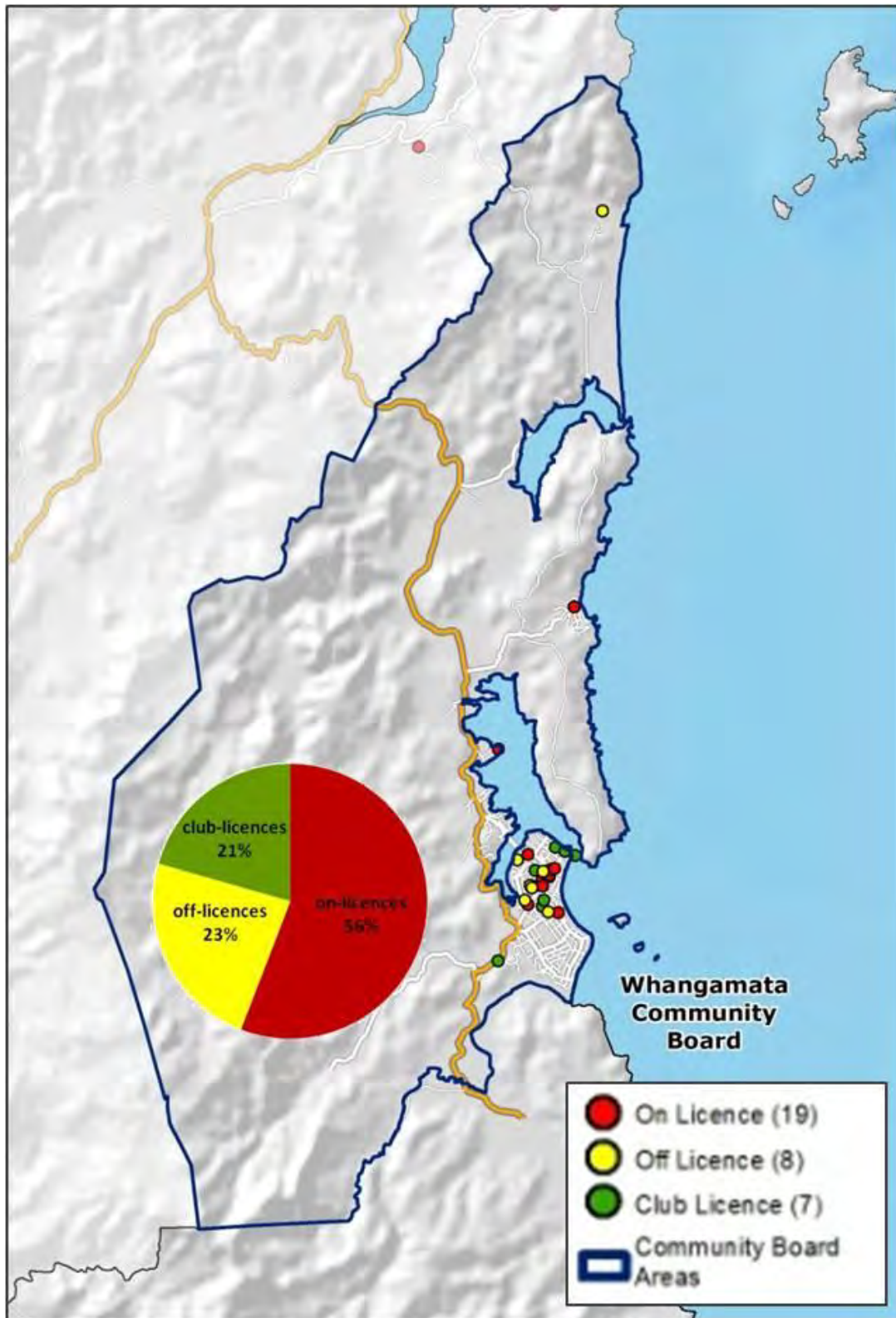


Figure 16: Location of Licenced Premises in the Whangamata Community Board Area

The figures indicate that licenced premises are usually concentrated in village or settlement centres. There are a few cases of premises located in more remote areas. Some of these maybe associated with visitor- and activity-based facilities (e.g. lodges, visitor attractions).

5.3.1. Number of Licences Relative to Population

To help in assessing how many licenced premises might be appropriate in a locality, comparisons are often made between the number of premises in an area and the number of people living there³³. While a 'licences to usual resident population' ratio is commonly used to make comparisons across areas, it is perhaps not the most appropriate figure to use in the Thames-Coromandel District year-round. In reality, a number of licenced premises will cater to usual residents as well as the holiday home owners and other visitors.

At its busiest, the number of people on the Peninsula that licenced premises cater for is reflected in the summer peak population. In quieter winter months, many licenced premises in the District's holiday destinations are closed much of the time. Considering the fluctuating population that the District experiences and that licenced premises cater for, some alternative ratios have been used to gain some further insight into year-long patterns. This is presented in sections 5.3.2, 5.3.3 and 5.3.4 below.

The following figures show the number of licences relative to usually resident population for each community board area.

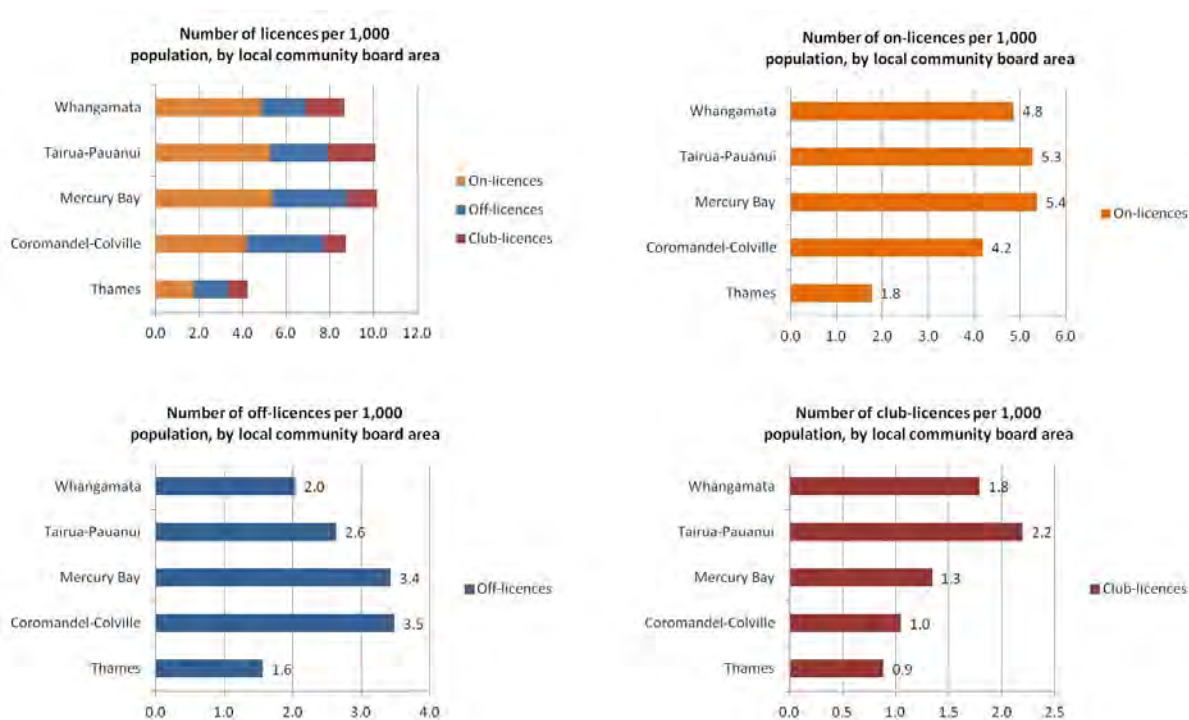


Figure 17: Number of Liquor Licences Per 1,000 Usually Resident Population

³³ A minor discrepancy between mapped and listed licence information means that the numbers of licences shown differ between the two sets of information. The areas affected include Mercury Bay and Coromandel-Colville to the extent of one licence per area.

The District has a total of 7.4 licences per 1,000 usual resident population. This compares to a regional average of 3 licences per 1,000 population³⁴.

Overall, the Tairua-Pauanui and Mercury Bay community board areas have the most licenced premises per 1,000 people (10.1 each). They also have the highest number of on-licences per usual population (5.3 and 5.4 respectively). The Mercury Bay and Coromandel-Colville community board areas have the highest number of off-licences per usual population (3.4 and 3.5 respectively). The Tairua-Pauanui community board area has the highest number of club licences per usual population (2.2).

Thames has a significantly lower number of licenced premises per usual population than the other board areas (4.2). It also has the lowest number of on-, off- and club-licences per population (1.8, 1.6 and 0.9 respectively). This is likely due to the higher ratio of permanent residents per dwelling in the Thames area compared to other areas.

5.3.2. Number of Licences Relative to Dwellings

The following figures show the number of licences relative to the number of dwellings in each community board area in the District. Using dwelling data is relevant as it reflects the spread and potential number of households licenced premises in the District cater for at times, dependent on occupancy. It does not reflect multiple occupancy of dwellings, which at peak times in holiday destinations often includes the home owners as well as their friends and family.

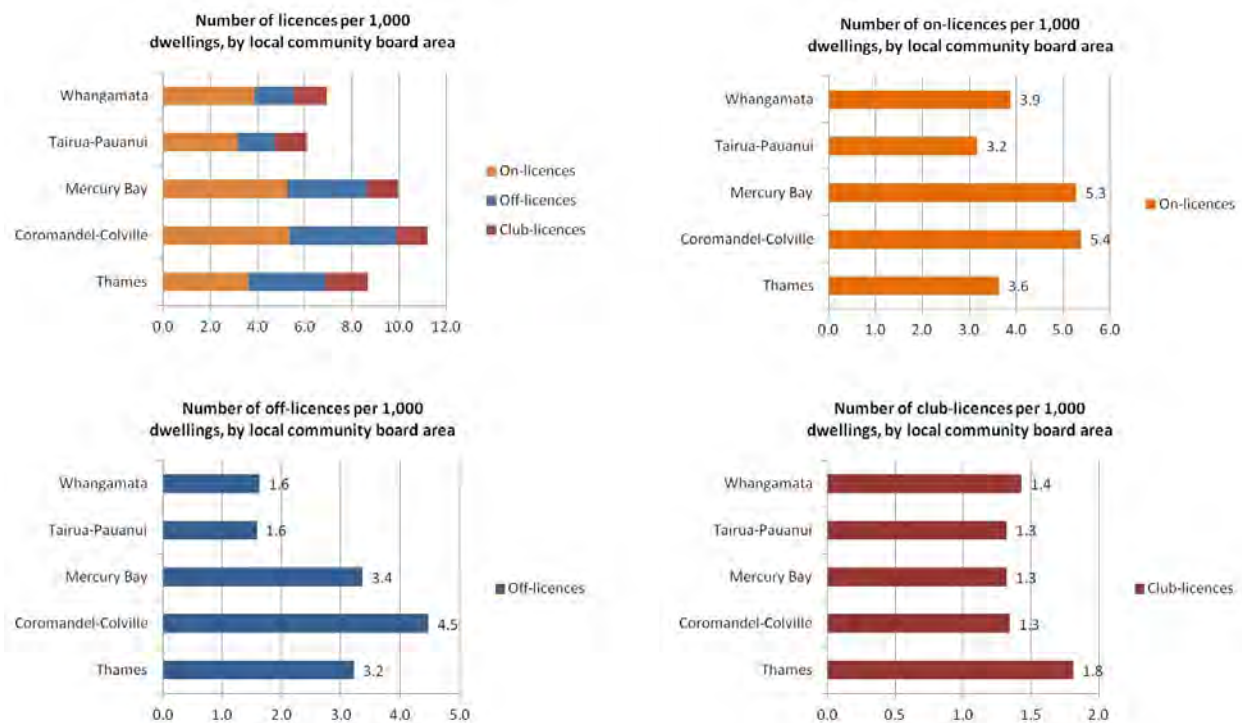


Figure 18: Number of Liquor Licences Per 1,000 Dwellings

³⁴ Source: WDHB via Hauraki District Council, 2013.

The picture changes when looking at the number of licences per 1,000 dwellings rather than population. The District has a total of 8.5 licences per 1,000 dwellings which is fairly similar to the licences per population ratio, however the 'hot spots' have changed. The Tairua-Pauanui community board area now has the lowest number of licences per dwelling (6.1). It also has the lowest number of on-licences and off-licences along with the Whangamata community board area (3.2 and 1.6 respectively).

Overall, the Coromandel-Colville community board area has the most licenced premises per 1,000 dwellings (11.2). It also has the highest number of on- and off-licences per dwelling (5.4 and 4.5 respectively). The Thames community board area has the highest number of club-licences per dwelling (1.8).

5.3.3. Number of Licences Relative to Usual Resident & Holiday Home Population

The following figures show the number of licences relative to an estimated 'total combined' population i.e. usual residents *in addition to* holiday home owner population. This is estimated by assuming that two people reside in each dwelling in the District. This information may be useful in assessing the density of licenced premises during the **summer** and **weekend** periods when holiday home owners are more likely to be in the District.

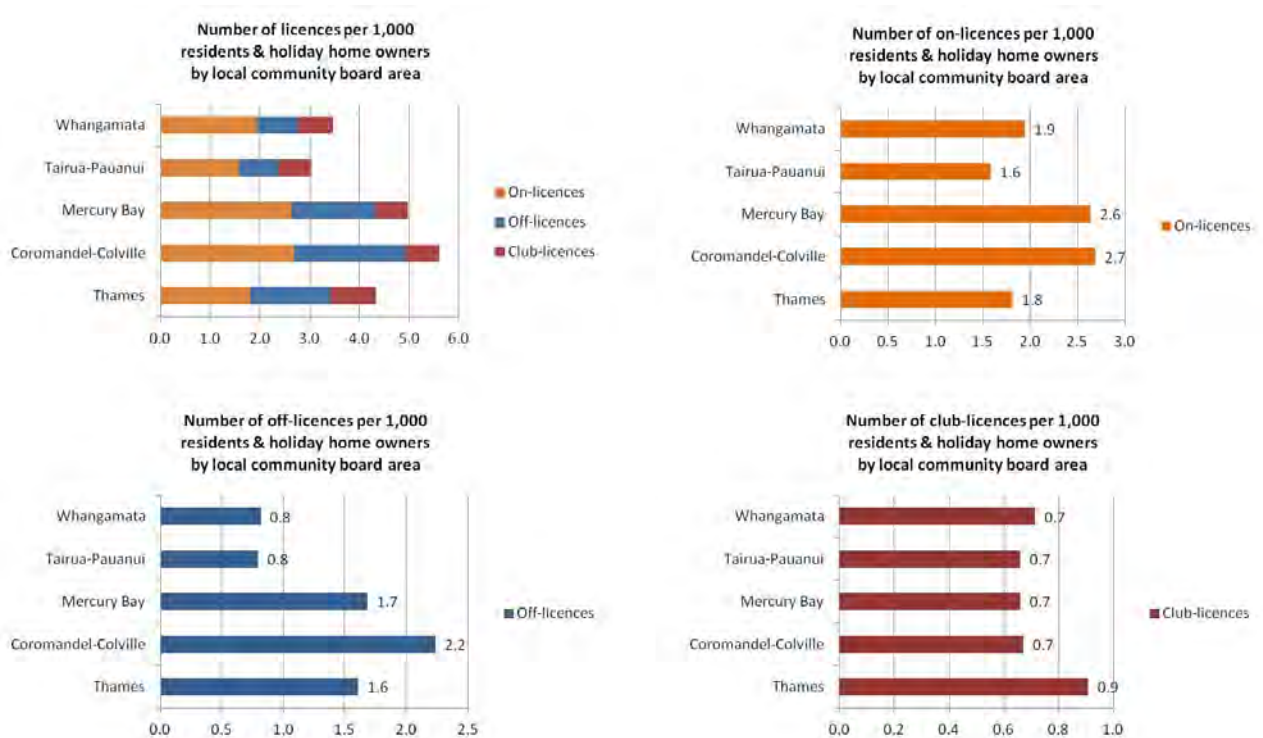


Figure 19: Number of Licences per 1,000 total population (residents and holiday home owner population)

In this case, the ratio patterns are very similar to the results per dwellings, although the figures are much lower. The District has a total of 4.2 per 1,000 total population, compared to 7.4 licences per 1,000 usually resident population. This result is much more comparable to the wider regional result of 3.0 licences per 1,000 population.

The Coromandel-Colville community board area again has the most licenced premises per 1,000 total population (5.6) followed by Mercury Bay (5.0). They also have the highest number of on-licences per dwelling (2.7 and 2.6 respectively). The Coromandel-Colville community board area has the highest number of off-licences per total population (2.2) and the Thames community board area has the highest number of club-licences per total population (0.9).

5.3.4. Number and Location of Licences Relative to Deprivation

Assessing where licenced premises are located in the context of deprivation can be a useful indicator of whether there is a correlation between alcohol accessibility and deprived areas. The following figures show the location of licences in the District relative to deprivation³⁵.

³⁵ A minor discrepancy between mapped and listed licence information means that the numbers of licences shown differ between the two sets of information. The areas affected include Mercury Bay and Coromandel-Colville to the extent of one licence per area.

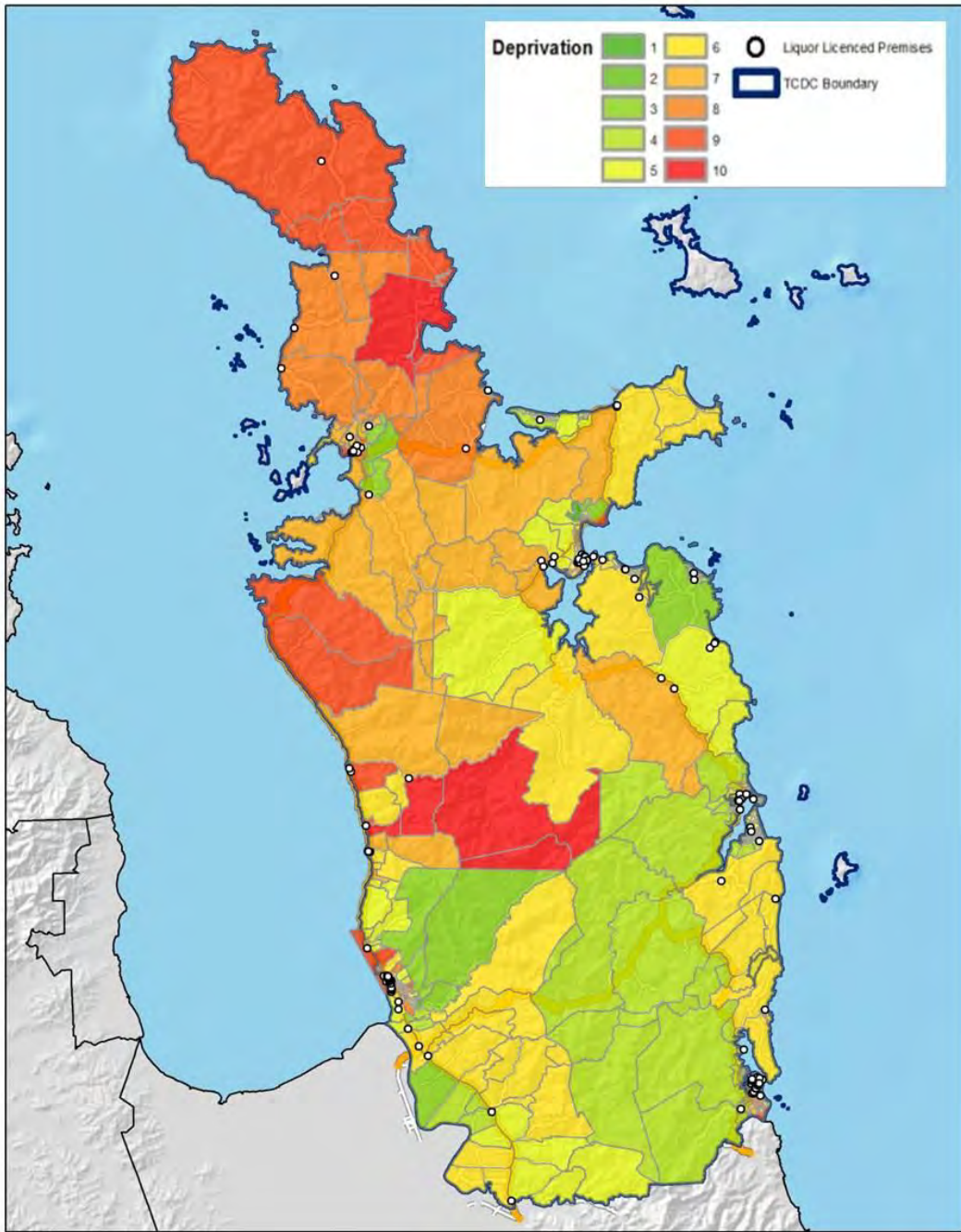


Figure 20: Location of Liquor Licenced Premises by Socio-Economic Deprivation

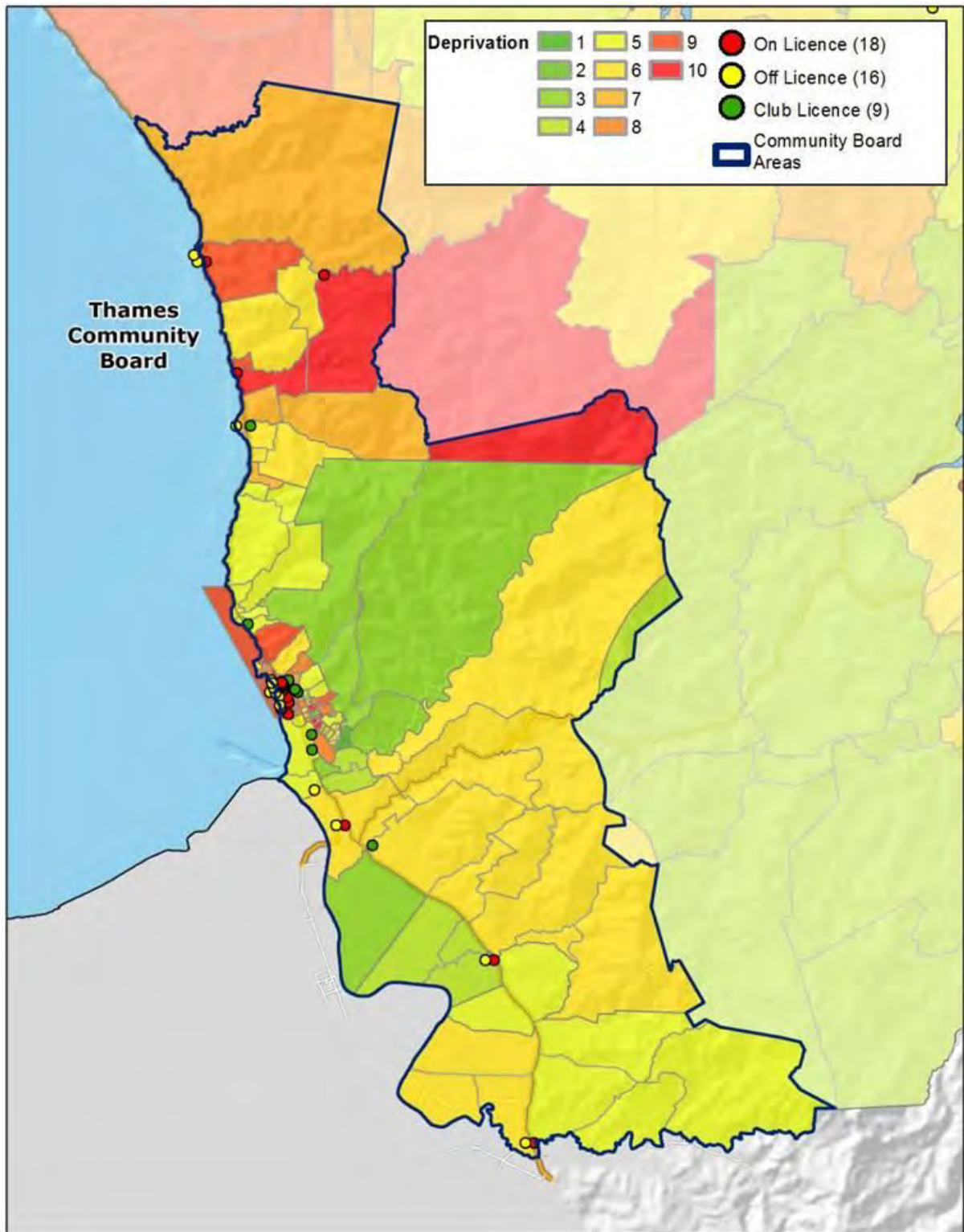


Figure 21: Location of Liquor Licenced Premises by Socio-Economic Deprivation in the Thames Community Board Area

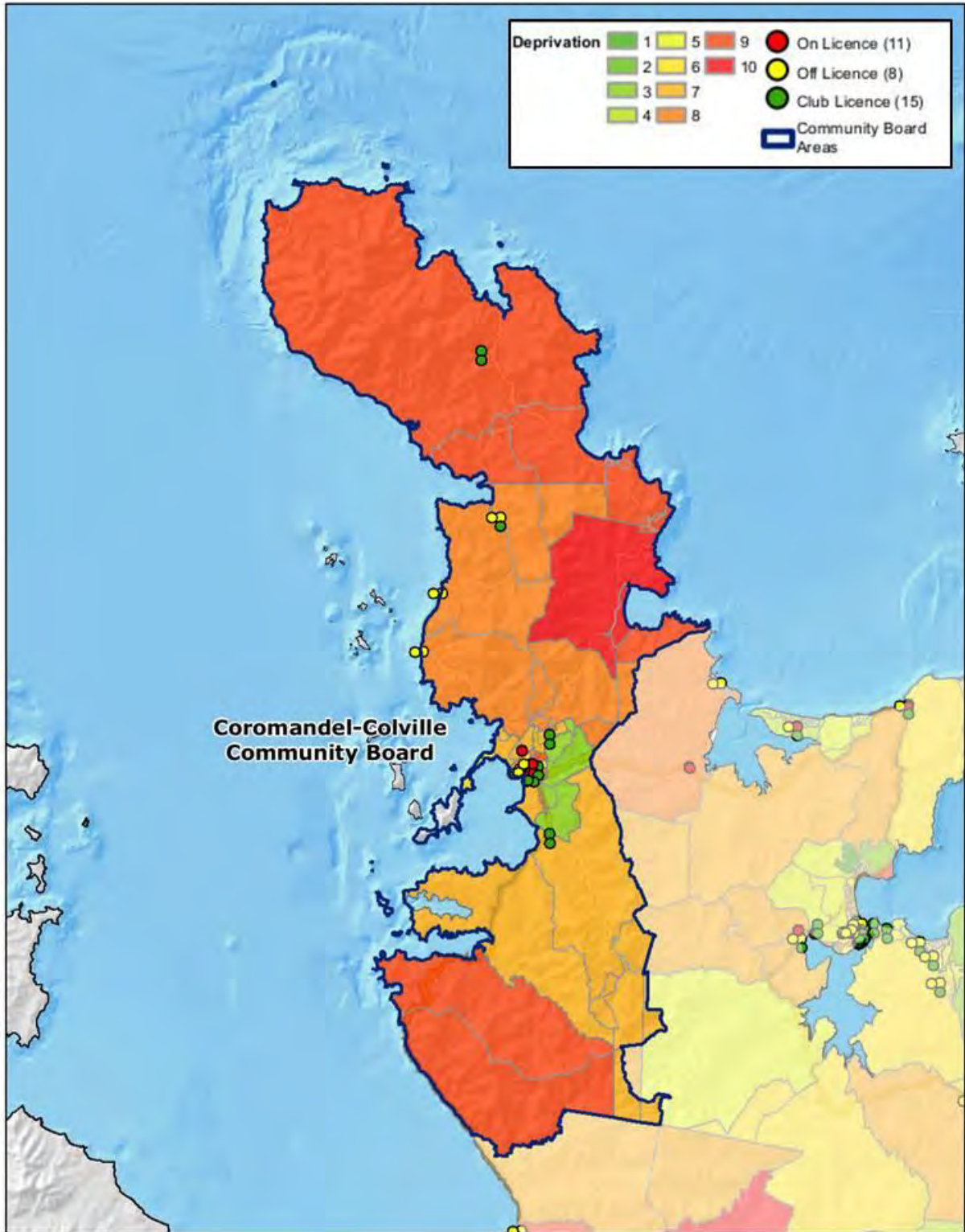


Figure 22: Location of Liquor Licenced Premises by Socio-Economic Deprivation in the Coromandel-Colville Community Board Area

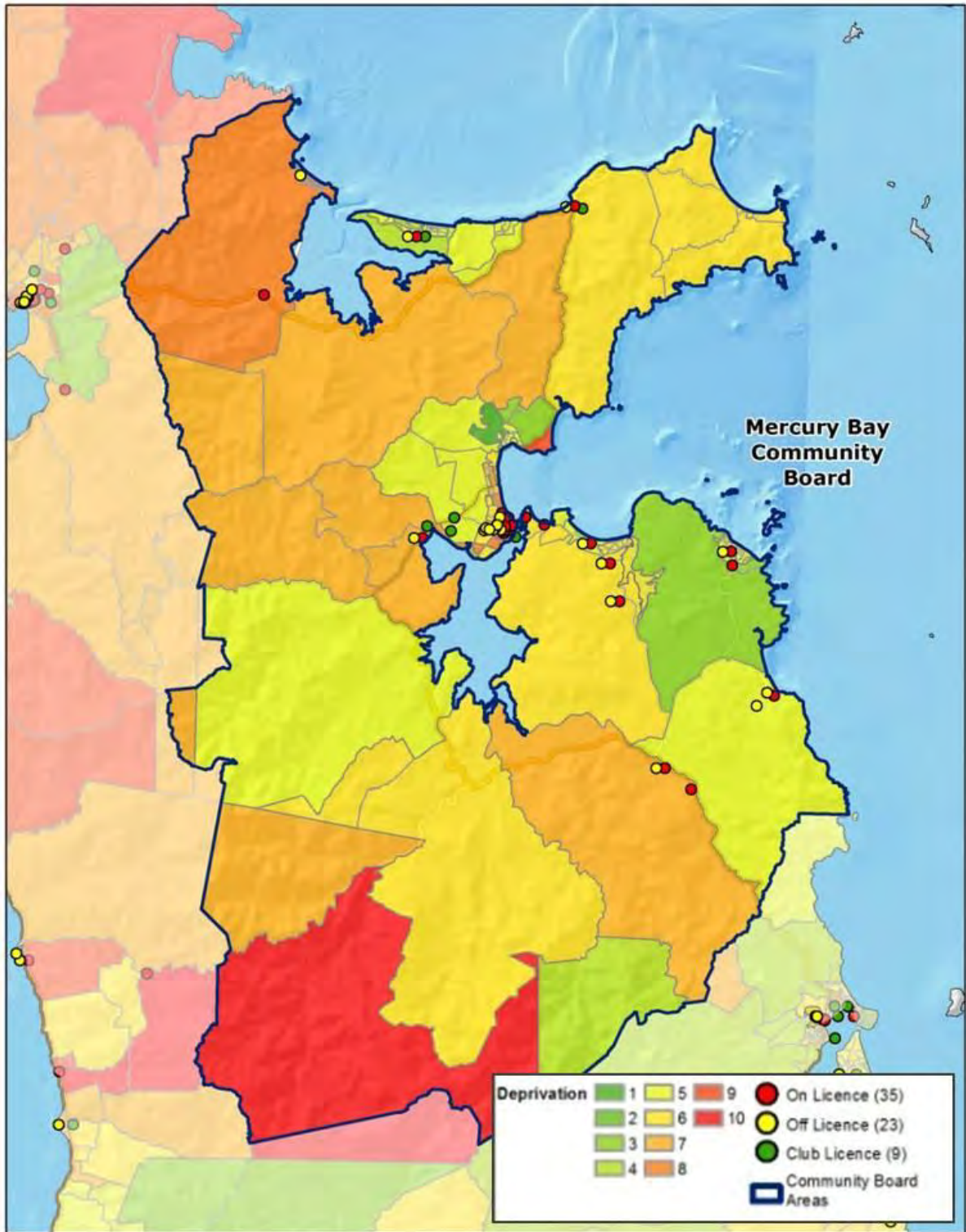


Figure 23: Location of Liquor Licenced Premises by Socio-Economic Deprivation in the Mercury Bay Community Board Area

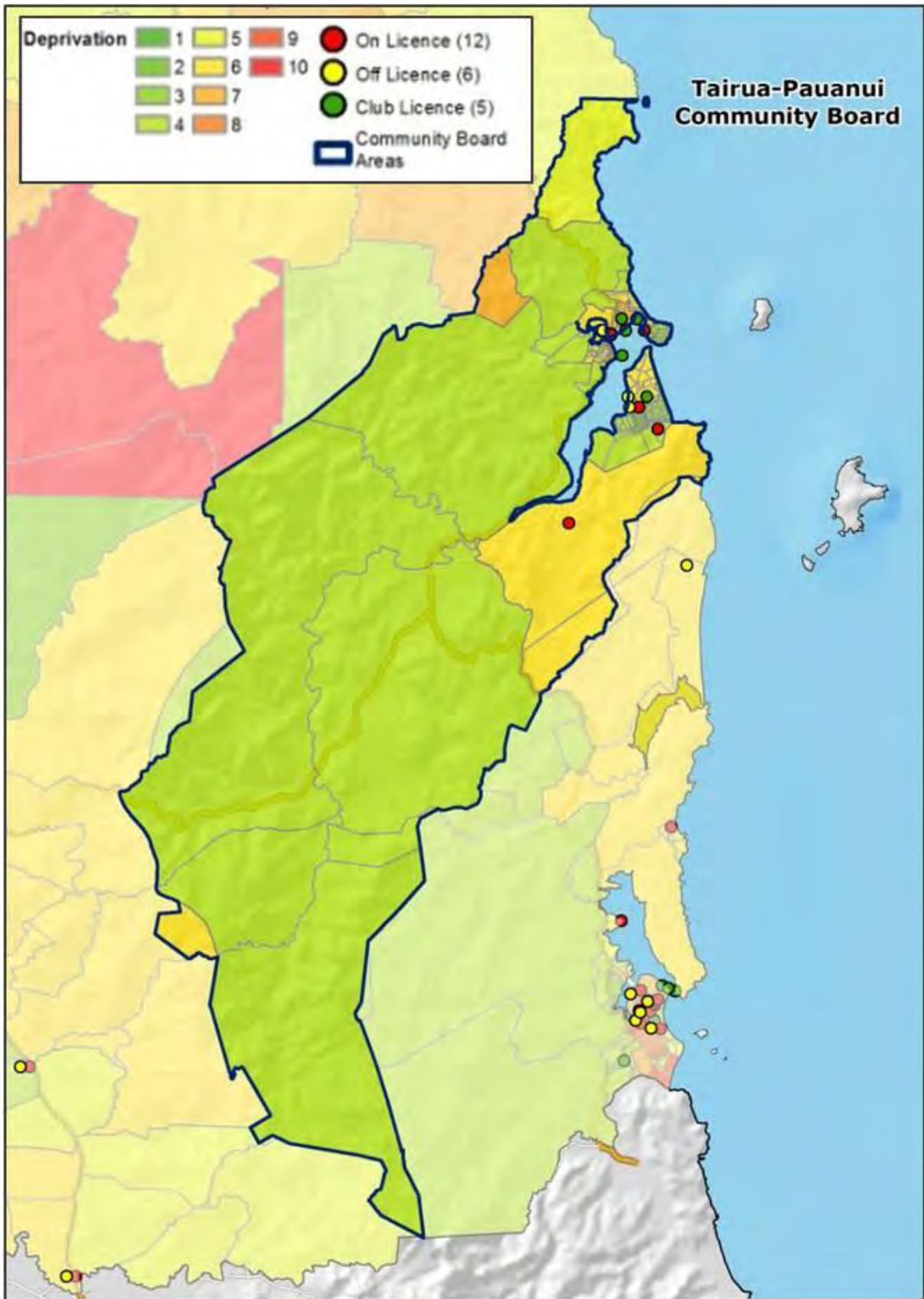


Figure 24: Location of Liquor Licenced Premises by Socio-Economic Deprivation in the Tairua-Pauanui Community Board Area

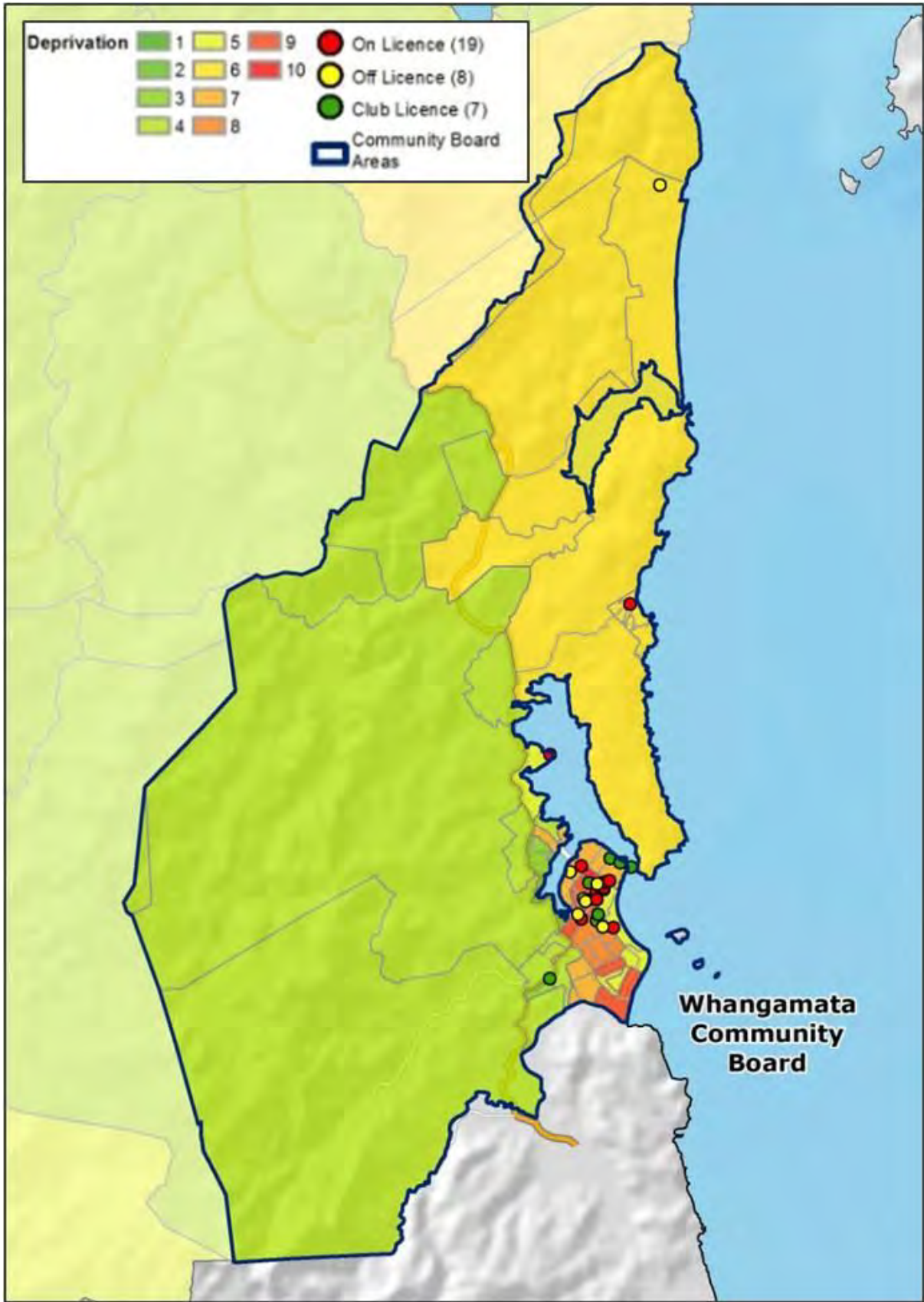


Figure 25: Location of Liquor Licenced Premises by Socio-Economic Deprivation in the Whangamata Community Board Area

Additional maps showing licenced premises by deprivation score for urban areas are included in Appendix B: Licenced Premises & Deprivation Scores of Urban Areas.

Figure 26 shows how many off-licenced premises are located by deprivation score. At the time of writing, the equivalent figures for on- and club- licenced premises were not available.

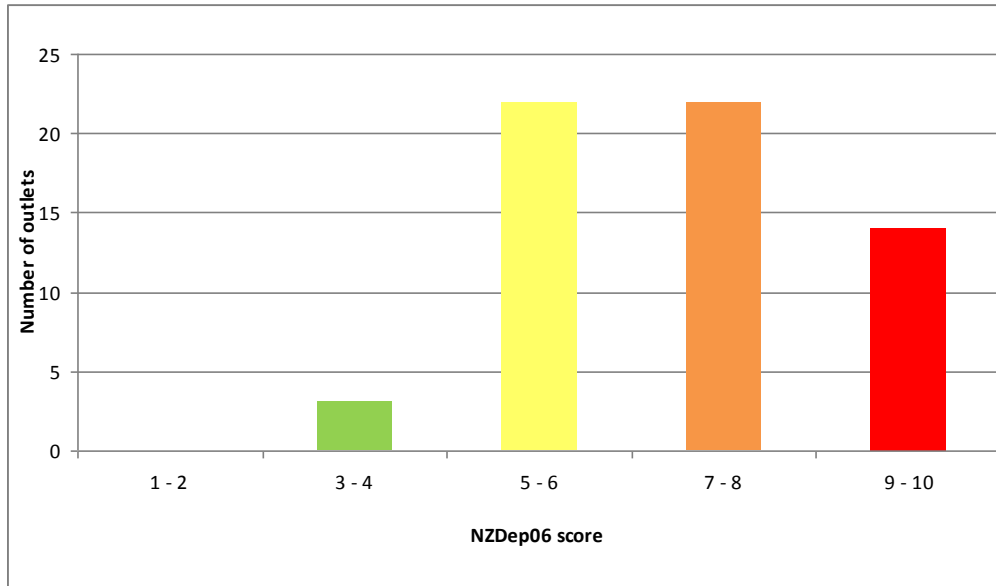


Figure 26: Off licence outlets in the Thames-Coromandel District by NZDep06 score³⁶

These figures above show that:

- off-licenced premises are much more likely to be located in areas of higher deprivation
- it is unclear whether there is a correlation between on- and club-licenced premises and deprived areas
- the most deprived areas of the District are likely to have a higher number of licenced premises per *total* estimated population (refer to section 5.3.3 for more information on this term). This is not the case when using *usual* resident population figures.

³⁶ Waikato District Health Board, 2013.

5.4. Opening Hours

The current maximum trading hours apply until 18 December 2013 when new national maximum default trading hours will apply. The Council's current maximum trading hours for each type of licence is as follows³⁷:

On Licences	7:00am to 1:00am the following day
Off Licences	7:00am to 11:00pm
Club Licences	7:00am to 1:00am the following day
Special Licences	Generally 7:00am to 1:00am on the following day. Licenced premises from Boxing Day for a period of 14 days, Anniversary Weekend, Easter Weekend, Labour Weekend, Queens Birthday may be granted licences to 2:00am. Significant birthdays, weddings and similar events may be granted licences to 2:00am.

It is at the discretion of the venue owners as to when they open and close their business each day.

Council staff are not aware of any licences which do not fit the stated hours listed above.

5.5. Compliance

Information on compliance issues with liquor licences is outlined in section 7.2.8 (Sale of Alcohol).

³⁷ Thames-Coromandel District Council, 2003: *Liquor Licensing Policy*.

6. CURRENT LOCAL ALCOHOL REGULATIONS

6.1. District Plan

This section summarises the objectives, policies and licenced premise provisions of the Council's District plans.

6.1.1. Overview

Whether a liquor licence is granted will depend in part on the physical location of the premises. When applying for a liquor licence, the applicant must include confirmation that the premises they wish to use meets the requirements of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) via the relevant district plan, and the Building Code³⁸. Some district plans place restrictions on the location of licenced premises.

A district plan is the key document that sets out the way land can be used or developed in the District. They are mandated by the RMA.

The Council currently has two district plans. One is '*operative*' and another is in '*working draft*' form. The latter will replace the operative plan once it is adopted. For the sake of completeness, the content of both the *operative* and *working draft* District Plans is referred to here, however information regarding the *working draft* should be treated as indicative only as such content is subject to change before adoption.

While some local authorities have specific provisions restricting the location and trading hours of liquor sales in their district plans, the Thames-Coromandel District Council does not. In general, the Council's district plans do not address alcohol sales as a specific activity. Instead, alcohol sale activity is subsumed into other activities such as 'restaurants' or 'general commercial'.

6.1.2. Objectives and Policies

The Council's District plans contain a number of policies and objectives. The objectives and policies provide a vision for growth that is in keeping with the Coromandel's natural, physical and cultural environment and reflect a rich and diverse mix of community aspirations. This section provides a list of principles, objectives, and a summary of policies.

³⁸ Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012, section 100.

The following summary of **principles** set out the fundamental intentions for sustainable resource management in the Thames Coromandel District in the *operative* District Plan. They relate to the objectives and policies and provide for integrated resource management decision-making.

- **Landscape Amenity & Ecology** - Landscape, amenity values and ecology are interrelated in a way that each relies on the other, often if one is enhanced the other two are enhanced as well. This relationship is a package whereby all three disciplines form the primary basis of an environmental assessment.
- **Tangata Whenua** - Māori culture and traditions provide a significant living and evolving contribution to the quality of the District and coastal environment. The relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga must be strengthened.
- **Services** - Services are essential items of infrastructure. The seven district towns must be fully serviced publicly or privately with water supply, wastewater reticulation, refuse/greenwaste/cleanfill disposal, stormwater reticulation and other town infrastructure and utilities. Other settlements must be adequately serviced whether by comprehensive systems, group or co-operative systems or through individual or on-site solutions.
- **Settlements** - The way settlements expand, grow and emerge in the District has many implications for community well-being, economic prosperity and the environment. It is important for the sustainable management of the District's resources and community development and well-being that the District's settlements are consolidated and the towns absorb most development. That is, most residential, commercial and industrial development should be concentrated in the District's towns.
- **Roading and Accessibility** - The economic and social wellbeing of the District is heavily dependent on an efficient and safe transportation system. The form and location of development can help to maintain a relatively safe and efficient use of the road network with an appropriate rate of road upgrading.

Table 6 below summarises the general focus of the objectives and policies of the *operative* District Plan. Table 7 summarises the revised objectives and policies as contained in the *working draft* District Plan (yet to be released).

Table 6: Objectives and Policies of the Operative District Plan

Objective theme	Directly Relevant Objectives	Summary of Directly Relevant Policies
Settlements & Amenity Values	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To maintain and enhance the amenity values, landscape character and coherence of the District's towns and settlements. 2. To protect sensitive coastal and natural environments from the adverse effects of new settlement and settlement expansion. 	<p>These policies concern the nature of activities occurring in settlements and are of particular relevance to the LAP. They seek to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contain expansion of settlements • ensure that land use activities do not degrade surrounding area landscape values, amenity values, high quality soil resources, vitality of town centres or residential amenity values • provide for Māori settlements to be developed on Māori land in a manner which allows for expression of Māori

Objective theme	Directly Relevant Objectives	Summary of Directly Relevant Policies
Tangata Whenua Issues	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To provide for the social, economic and cultural well-being of Tangata Whenua, and their health and safety, by protecting and enhancing their existing resources and Taonga and enabling appropriate access to them. 2. To have particular regard to the kaitiaki role of Tangata Whenua and to how that concept can be practically expressed. 3. To take into account those principles of the Treaty of Waitangi that are applicable in this District and observe these principles in the management of the District's natural and physical resources. 	<p>cultural values.</p> <p>These policies recognise the values of Tangata Whenua and the Treaty of Waitangi in resource management issues and the expression of kaitiakitanga.</p>
Cross Boundary Issues	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To ensure the inter-connected relationship of resources and the integrated management of the environment is taken into account throughout the planning process. 2. To promote working relationships between Council and other agencies, especially the Waikato Regional Council and the Department of Conservation. 	<p>These policies promote collaborative approaches to managing resource consents and defining roles and responsibilities. Policies also concern identifying cross-boundary effects of activities in planning processes.</p>
Visitors & the Environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To protect the environment, including communities, from the adverse effects of visitor numbers, activities and facilities. 	<p>These policies seek to ensure visitor activities or facilities occur in a manner and at a scale that reflect or enhance the landscape character of the area and do not conflict with the Sustainable Resource Management Principles. It also specifically seeks to ensure visitor activities are supported by particular facilities such as public toilets. Visitor activities may include alcohol related activities such as events and festivals and commercial premises which sell liquor.</p>

Other operative sets of objectives which have been assessed as not *directly* relating to liquor licenced premises, other than implicitly reinforcing circumstances where liquor premises may not be appropriate include:

- biodiversity
- landscape and natural character
- heritage resources
- transportation
- public works and network utilities
- community water supplies
- District water bodies
- waste management
- land disturbance and earthworks

- natural hazards
- hazardous substances.

The Council’s *operative* District Plan is an activity based plan rather than a zone based plan. This means that resource management issues are approached from the perspective of assessing the proposed activity and its resulting effects, as opposed to stipulating zones and establishing what can happen within them. Liquor sales will usually fall within one of the following sub-activities:

- Commercial: Restaurants
- Commercial: Town Commercial – Taverns and Hotels, Retail Outlets and Shops
- Visitor Accommodation, Community Health and Recreation: Festivals and Events.

Because of the nature of the *operative* District Plan, it is not practicable to list the status of these activities in each zone. The District Plan itself should instead be referred to. The zones in which restaurants, taverns and hotels, retail outlets and shops are most likely to be permitted (subject to meeting certain rules) include housing town centre, industrial, housing, rural, coastal and conservation zones. Festival and events are most likely to be permitted in housing town centre, industrial, rural, coastal and conservation zones.

Figure 27 to Figure 31 show where the different *operative* zonings are applied.

The working draft District Plan proposes changes to the objectives and policies. Table 7 notes the objectives and policies that are may be directly relevant to liquor licenced premises.

Table 7: Relevant Working Draft District Plan Objectives & Policies

Area	Area Application	Directly Relevant Objectives	Summary of Directly Relevant Policies
Settlement Development & Growth	Settlements (towns, villages and communities at an ‘urban’ scale)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settlement development and growth provides for a thriving economy and viable communities. 	<p>The policies provide further detail to give effect to the objectives noted. Of particular relevance to the LAP are policies which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote settlement development and growth which consolidates and redevelops existing settlements • encourage business activities that increase social benefits, boost local services, infrastructure and employment and lead to economic growth • avoid new commercial development that detracts from the vitality and viability of existing commercial areas • identify zones in which development and growth will be restricted in nature and/or scale so as to maintain the values of particular areas
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settlement development and growth maintains the Coastal Environment's special values. 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settlement development and growth provides for a diverse range of land uses and living choices. 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settlement development and growth maintains and enhances amenity values, character, historic heritage, transport connectivity, environmental sustainability, and the vitality of individual settlements and their centres. 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identified areas of natural character, indigenous biodiversity, outstanding landscape, high class soils, historic heritage items, and opportunities for public access to streams, rivers and the coast are recognised and protected. 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settlement and growth does not 	

Area	Area Application	Directly Relevant Objectives	Summary of Directly Relevant Policies
		<p>increase natural hazard risks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iwi authorities can exercise kaitiakitanga in the development and growth of settlements in their rohe. • Integrated planning guides and coordinates settlement growth across multiple land parcels. • The unique characteristics of each settlement are recognised and guide settlement development and growth in the District. 	<p>(including the Coastal Environment, areas of high natural character, outstanding landscape, potentially erodible slopes and high class soils) and increase natural hazard risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • encourage mixed land use where it supports vibrant settlements and does not result in undue reverse sensitivity effects • provide for Iwi authorities to exercise kaitiakitanga in planning for settlement development and growth • identifies particular characteristics of each area in the District to be recognised.
Subdivision	All areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subdivision benefits the District by being the 'right thing in the right place', maintains and enhances amenity, biodiversity and natural character and fits within its landscape and surroundings. • The opportunity to develop existing reserves and provide additional public recreation space is recognised and taken up the time of subdivision. 	<p>The policies provide further detail to give effect to the objectives noted. Of particular relevance to the LAP are policies which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify subdivision design objectives for zones, to ensure the 'right thing happens in the right place' (refer objective 1 in section 16) • crime prevention principles shall be incorporated into the design of open space for existing or proposed development.
Tangata Whenua	All areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tāngata whenua are able to exercise kaitiakitanga on their ancestral lands, water, cultural sites, other taonga, and on resource management matters of importance to tāngata whenua, in a manner that promotes sustainable management of natural and physical resources. • Māori land is used and developed in a manner that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ enables the Māori landowners to use and develop their land for their social, cultural and economic well-being, and ○ provides for the culture and traditions of the tāngata whenua. 	<p>The policies provide further detail to give effect to the objectives noted. Of particular relevance to the LAP are policies which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide for Māori non-residential activities where they offer cultural and social benefits to tangata whenua provided adverse effects are avoided should the activity become a commercial or other development activity • promote the use of Iwi management plans to guide the identification of Māori cultural values and resource management interests for plan changes

Area	Area Application	Directly Relevant Objectives	Summary of Directly Relevant Policies
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide for Māori entities to be consulted with on resource management issues, development on areas of significance to Māori allow for non-residential activities through additional Māori land development rules which provide cultural and social benefits to the tangata whenua of that Māori land.
Residential Area	<p>The Residential Area is made up of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Coastal Living Zone the Extra Density Residential Zone the Low Density Residential Zone the Residential Zone the Village Zone and the Waterfront Zone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various forms of residential density and different dwelling types provide all sectors of the community with dwelling choices and high levels of amenity. Buildings in the Residential Area are at a scale and form consistent with surrounding buildings and landforms. Dwellings have well-oriented private outdoor and indoor living spaces, and minimal noise and privacy nuisance from other dwellings. Comprehensive residential developments have a greater than average residential density and their design provides a high level of amenity. Non-residential activities appropriately located in a Residential Area create a more vibrant and sustainable urban environment while avoiding adverse effects on residential activities. Existing commercial, community, industrial and rural activities are not affected by any significant reverse sensitivity effects because of an adjoining Residential Area. Subdivision, use and development in the Coastal Environment maintains or enhances the existing 	<p>The policies provide further detail to give effect to the objectives noted. Of particular relevance to the LAP are policies which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> allow for non-residential activities in some zones if they do not detract from the overall residential character of the zone, improve community wellbeing and do not generate adverse effects on adjacent residential activities allow for visitor services, restaurants and small-scale retail activities in the Waterfront Zone provide for a mixture of small-scale residential, commercial and other activities in the Village Zone provide for limited and small-scale non-residential activities that directly promote the wellbeing and vibrancy of the local community in the Coastal Living Zone promote that buildings in the extra density residential and waterfront zones should interact with the streetscape to create safe, pleasant and interesting public spaces and enhance the existing character.

Area	Area Application	Directly Relevant Objectives	Summary of Directly Relevant Policies
		<p>recreational, biodiversity and high natural character values of the coastal environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buildings in the Extra Density Residential Zone and the Waterfront Zone interact with the streetscape to create safe, pleasant and interesting public spaces and enhance the existing character. 	
Commercial Area	<p>The Residential Area is made up of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Commercial Zone the Pedestrian Core Zone the Gateway Zone in Whitianga. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A wide variety of commercial and community activities, and residential activities in appropriate locations, occur at varying scales within the Commercial Area for visitors and seasonal and permanent residents. Pedestrian Core Zones, as collections of small-scale service and retail shops, remain commercially viable and vibrant with compatible, pedestrian-focused activities. The Commercial Area has adequate infrastructure and services for a wide range of activities. Buildings, structures and publicly accessible spaces have a high level of visual amenity and are designed for safety, pedestrian interaction, and pedestrian connectivity and views between the street, buildings and public spaces. The location of large-scale retail outlets promotes the growth and consolidation of other activities in the Commercial Area. 	<p>The policies provide further detail to give effect to the objectives noted. Of particular relevance to the LAP are policies which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide for a wide variety of commercial and community activities specify that the ground floor of buildings which front the street should be used for public accessible activities such as restaurants promote that commercial and community activities in the Pedestrian Core Zone shall have a pedestrian focus and convenient public access, with greater density and activity mix specify that the location of commercial development should align with existing transportation infrastructure pedestrian routes should link commercial activities with public spaces, pedestrian routes, significant landscapes and landmarks and the coast.
Recreational Area	<p>The Recreation Area is made up of three zones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation Active Zone Recreation Passive Zone Conservation Zone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A range of quality recreation and conservation reserves meet current and future recreation and conservation needs. Tangata whenua values are considered in the management of Council reserves and the conservation estate. 	<p>The policies provide further detail to give effect to the objectives noted. Of particular relevance to the LAP are policies which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide opportunities for passive and active recreation in recreation areas provide for commercial activities where they support, provide a service for, or are accessory to a recreation

Area	Area Application	Directly Relevant Objectives	Summary of Directly Relevant Policies
			activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> acknowledge the significance of Māori cultural sites and the cultural/traditional relationship of Māori with their ancestral land in development of Council reserves and the conservation estate, particularly for activities that may be culturally sensitive or offensive.
Site Specific Activities	The District has a number of sites where various land uses have established with significant investment of resources on sites where the present zoning does not adequately provide for such activities as permitted activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing site-specific activities are able to change and grow to keep operating and serving the community. The amenity values of local communities are maintained through the expansion of site specific activities. 	The policies provide further detail to give effect to the objectives noted. Of particular relevance to the LAP are policies which provide for existing site-specific activities to continue so long as the scale of activity does not change significantly. Refer Table 8.

Other draft objective themes which have been assessed as not *directly* relating to liquor licenced premises include:

- biodiversity
- coastal environment
- heritage
- landscape and natural character
- natural hazards
- significant trees
- contaminated land and hazardous substances
- financial contributions
- mineral extraction
- transport
- utilities
- industrial area
- rural area.

6.1.3. Site Specific Activities Provided For

In addition to the activity status noted above, both the *operative* and *working draft* District Plans provide for some site specific activities where alcohol related activities are provided for. These are listed in Table 8.

Table 8: Site-Specific Alcohol Related Activities Provided for in the District Plan

Site	Alcohol-Related Activities Provided For
Coromandel Hotel 611 Kapanga Road, Coromandel	Hotel Off-licence liquor sales Visitor accommodation
Coroglen Tavern 1937 SH25, Tairua-Whitianga, Coroglen	Tavern Off-licence liquor sales Live music venue
Royal Oak Hotel 764- 772 Thames Coast Road, Tapu	Hotel Off-licence liquor sales Takeaways/café
Kopu Station Hotel 1 Kopu Road SH25, Kopu	Hotel Off-licence liquor sales Visitor accommodation Restaurant
Puriri Hotel 8865 SH26 -Paeroa-Kopu, Puriri.	Hotel Off-licence liquor sales Travellers accommodation
Pioneer Tavern 8106 SH26 Paeroa - Kopu, Hikutaia.	Tavern Off-licence liquor sales Cafe and restaurant

6.1.4. Location of Licenced Premises by District Plan Zone

In addition to the objectives and policies outlined above, the *operative* District Plan spatially maps land zones and policy areas. These, combined with sets of rules identified in the Plan, indicate where activities involving the sale of alcohol (e.g. retail, taverns, restaurants) may be considered appropriate.

Figure 27 to Figure 31 show where licenced premises are located in relation to the land zoning only (as set in the Council's Operative District Plan) in each community board area³⁹. Premises are more likely to be located in housing, town centre and other central zones such as waterfront, pedestrian core and gateway, which correlate to the location of settlement centres. A number of premises however are also located in rural, open space, recreation and coastal zones.

³⁹ A minor discrepancy between mapped and listed licence information means that the numbers of licences shown differ between the two sets of information. The areas affected include Mercury Bay and Coromandel-Colville to the extent of one licence per area.

Appendix C: Licenced Premises provides additional maps of licenced premises and district plan zones in urban areas.

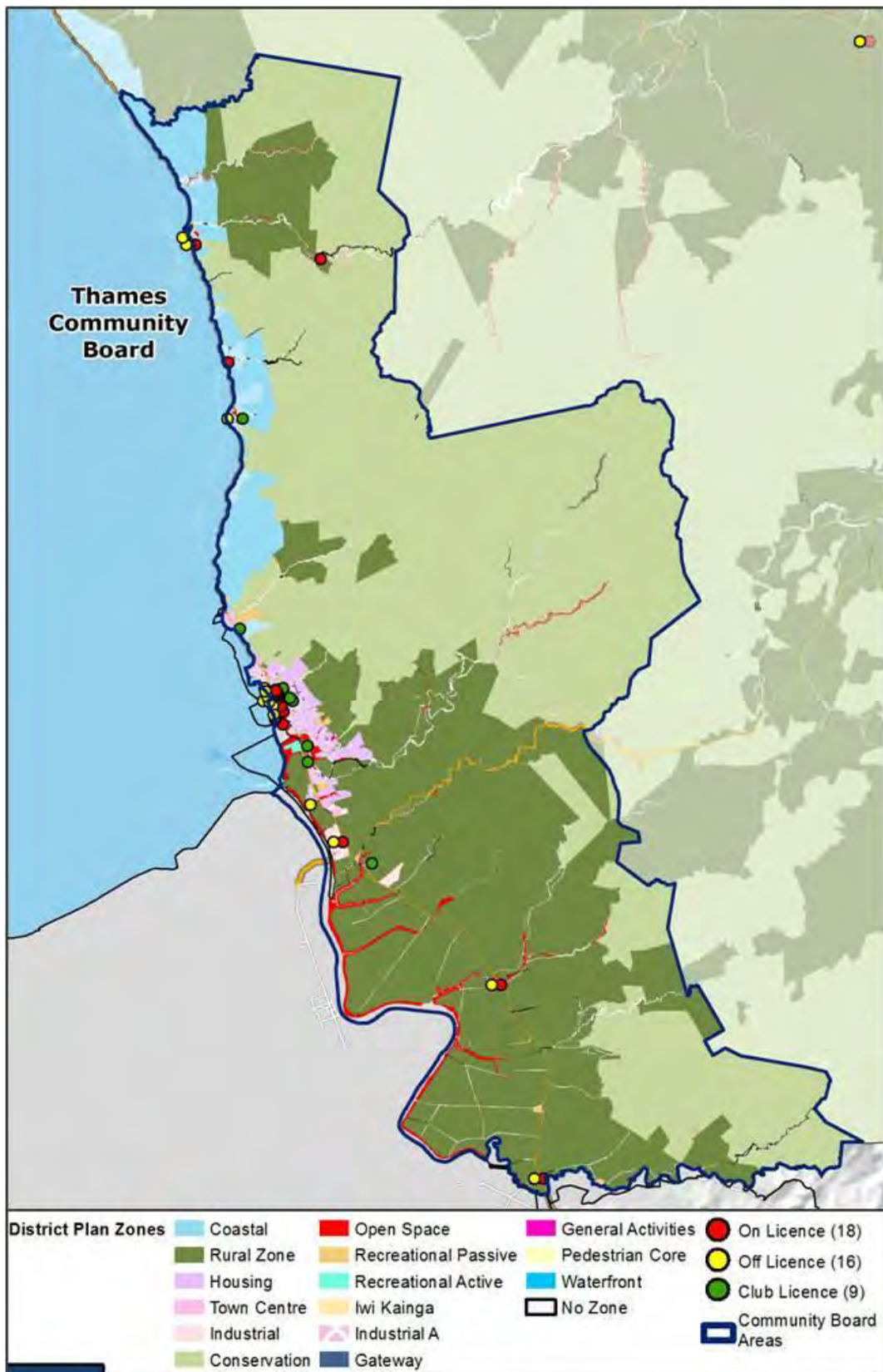


Figure 27: Location of Liquor Licenced Premises by Operative District Plan Zoning in the Thames Community Board Area



Figure 28: Location of Liquor Licenced Premises by Operative District Plan Zoning in the Coromandel-Colville Community Board Area

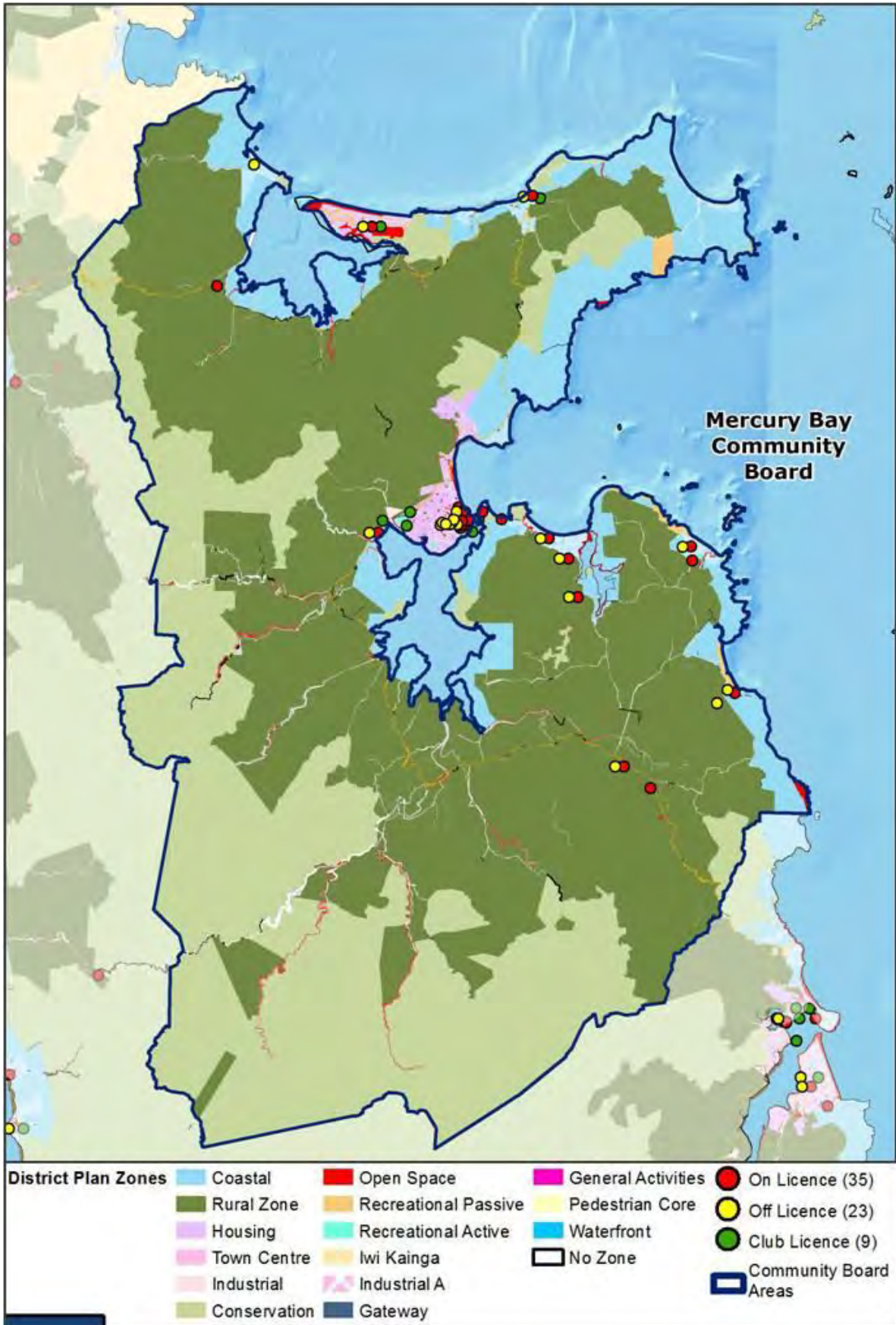


Figure 29: Location of Liquor Licenced Premises by Operative District Plan Zoning in the Mercury Bay Community Board Area

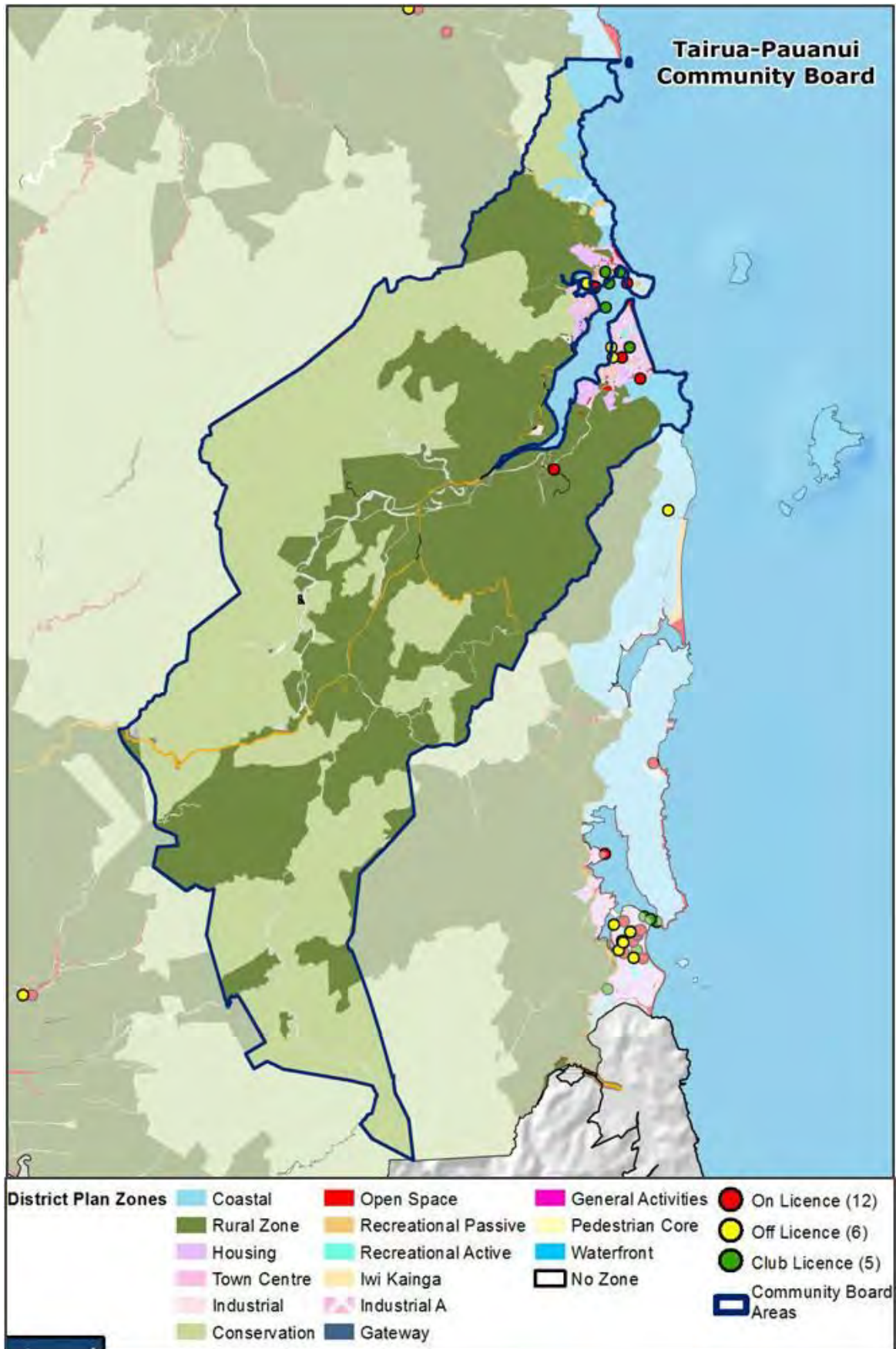


Figure 30: Location of Liquor Licenced Premises by Operative District Plan Zoning in the Tairua-Pauanui Community Board Area



Figure 31: Location of Liquor Licenced Premises by Operative District Plan Zoning in the Whangamata Community Board Area

6.2. Liquor Ban Bylaws

There are a number of **liquor bans** in the Thames-Coromandel District which prohibit alcohol possession and consumption in public places. These are identified and regulated through a bylaw⁴⁰.

A public place means places listed in the schedule of bans that is under control of the Council and is open to, or being used by the public (whether or not there is a charge for admission). It includes a road, regardless of whether it is under control of the Council and any part of a public place. It *excludes* any public place which is set aside for al fresco dining and is included in a licence issued under the Sale of Liquor Act 1989.

While the bylaw prohibits the consumption, possession and bringing of liquor into public places, it does not prohibit the transport of unopened bottles/containers of liquor from licenced premises adjoining public places, providing the liquor is promptly removed.

Figure 32 shows the areas of the District which are subject to liquor bans.

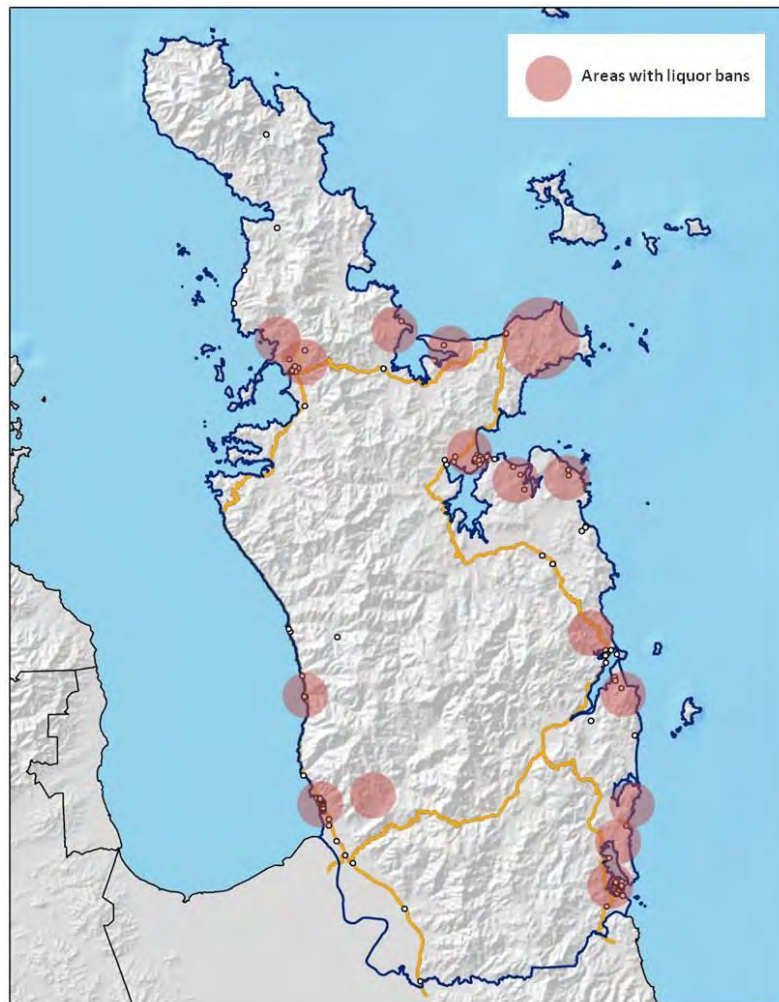


Figure 32: Location of Liquor Bans in the Thames-Coromandel District

⁴⁰ Part 4 of the TCDC Consolidated Bylaw 2004

Most of the liquor bans tend to be located in settlements with a high proportion of holiday home owners/visitors to the area, or other popular visitor locations. These liquor bans apply to the Coromandel peak summer period, long weekends and major events when there are usually more people staying in those settlements for holiday purposes.

Other settlements with a more permanent population such as Thames and Coromandel townships have year-round liquor bans in their town centres. This indicates that the bans are targeting the usually resident population and alcohol issues are not necessarily associated with visitor fluctuations. Table 9 below lists the liquor bans in effect throughout the District, including location and timeframes.

Table 9: Liquor Bans in the Thames-Coromandel District

Area	Period	Location
Kauaeranga Valley	Christmas/New Year Holiday Period From 4pm to 4am the next day, daily commencing on 23 December and ending on 6 January each year except when 6 January falls on a Friday the period of the ban is extended to 4am on the following Monday.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kauaeranga Valley Road within the Forest Park
	Auckland Anniversary Weekend From 4pm to 4am the next day daily commencing on Friday and ending on Tuesday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kauaeranga Valley Road within the Forest Park
	Easter Weekend From 4pm to 4am the next day daily commencing on Thursday and ending on Tuesday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kauaeranga Valley Road within the Forest Park
	Queens Birthday From 4pm to 4am the next day daily commencing on Friday and ending on Tuesday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kauaeranga Valley Road within the Forest Park
	Labour Weekend From 4pm to 4am the next day daily commencing on Friday and ending on Tuesday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kauaeranga Valley Road within the Forest Park
	Any other weekend that has a public holiday on the Friday prior or Monday after From 4pm to 4am the next day daily commencing the evening prior to the long weekend and ending on the last day of the long weekend each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kauaeranga Valley Road within the Forest Park
Thames	24/7 Liquor Ban Every day of every year for twenty four hours.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The central area bounded by Burke Street in the north Fenton Street in the south, Rolleston Street and Karaka Road up to the bridge over Bella Street in the east, aligned through to the foreshore in the west, including the monument as depicted on a map (illegible)
Coromandel Town	24/7 Liquor Ban Every day of every year for twenty four hours.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All of Kapanga Road and Wharf Road, from Kapanga/Tiki Road intersection to Whangapoua Road intersection
	Christmas/New Year Holiday Period From 4pm on 23 December to 4pm on 6 January each year except when 6 January falls on a Friday the period of the ban is extended to 4am on the following Monday.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town Centre Zone

Area	Period	Location
	Auckland Anniversary Weekend From 4pm Friday to 4pm Monday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town Centre Zone
	Easter Weekend From 4pm Thursday to 4pm Tuesday each year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town Centre Zone
	Queens Birthday From 4pm Friday to 4pm Monday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town Centre Zone
	Labour Weekend From 4pm Friday to 4pm Monday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town Centre Zone
	Any other weekend that has a public holiday on the Friday prior or Monday after From 4pm on the evening prior to the long weekend until 4pm on the last day of the long weekend.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town Centre Zone
Oamaru Bay	24/7 Liquor Ban 24 hours every day of every year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places included [sic] roads, beaches and reserves in area identified on map (illegible)
Long Bay and Tucks Bay	24/7 Liquor Ban 24 hours every day of every year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places included [sic] roads, beaches and reserves in area identified on map (illegible). Excluding the area leased by Long Bay Motor Camp Ltd
Te Puru	Te Puru Gala 4pm to 4am of either the first or second Saturday of November each year depending on weather conditions expected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Te Puru School Te Puru over the beach, foreshore and reserves adjoining State Highway 25 north of the Te Puru Stream within the Te Puru township
Whangapoua	Christmas/New Year Holiday Period From 4pm on 23 December to 4pm on 6 January each year except when 6 January falls on a Friday the period of the ban is extended to 4am on the following Monday.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads
	Auckland Anniversary Weekend From 4pm Friday to 4pm Monday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads
	Easter Weekend From 4pm Thursday to 4pm Tuesday each year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads
	Queens Birthday From 4pm Friday to 4pm Monday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads
	Labour Weekend From 4pm Friday to 4pm Monday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads
	Any other weekend that has a public holiday on the Friday prior or Monday after From 4pm on the evening prior to the long weekend until 4pm on the last day of the long weekend.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads
Matarangi	Christmas/New Year Holiday Period From 4pm on 23 December to 4pm on 6 January each year except when 6 January falls on a Friday the period of the ban is extended to 4am on the following Monday.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads
	Auckland Anniversary Weekend From 4pm Friday to 4pm Monday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads
	Easter Weekend From 4pm Thursday to 4pm Tuesday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads

Area	Period	Location
	Queens Birthday From 4pm Friday to 4pm Monday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads
	Labour Weekend From 4pm Friday to 4pm Monday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads
	Any other weekend that has a public holiday on the Friday prior or Monday after From 4pm on the evening prior to the long weekend until 4pm on the last day of the long weekend.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads
Kuaotunu – Otama – Opito Bay – Matapau Bay	Christmas/New Year Holiday Period From 4pm on 23 December to 4pm on 6 January each year except when 6 January falls on a Friday the period of the ban is extended to 4am on the following Monday.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads
	Auckland Anniversary Weekend From 4pm Friday to 4pm Monday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads
	Easter Weekend From 4pm Thursday to 4pm Tuesday each year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads
	Queens Birthday From 4pm Friday to 4pm Monday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads
	Labour Weekend From 4pm Friday to 4pm Monday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads
	Any other weekend that has a public holiday on the Friday prior or Monday after From 4pm on the evening prior to the long weekend until 4pm on the last day of the long weekend.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads, beaches and reserves
Whitianga & Ferry Landing	Year Round Liquor Ban From 8pm to 7am every day of the year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads, beaches and reserves in Whitianga from the area of Cook Drive through, bounded by Bryce Street to Hannan Road, to Albert Street, where it will extend northward to The Esplanade, to the foreshore and Ferry Landing on Purangi Road incorporating the Ferry Landing Cemetery Carpark to the Ferry Landing Carpark and Ferry Shelter area as depicted on map (barely legible)
Whitianga	Scallop Festival From 9am 30 August 2008 to 9am 31 August 2008 <i>(while still operative this bylaw therefore appears outdated).</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whitianga CBD including all public places, reserves & beaches
Whitianga	Christmas/New Year Holiday Period From 4pm on 23 December to 4pm on 6 January each year except when 6 January falls on a Friday the period of the ban is extended to 4am on the following Monday.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads, beaches and reserves
	Auckland Anniversary Weekend From 4pm Friday to 4pm Monday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads
	Easter Weekend From 4pm Thursday to 4pm Tuesday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads
	Queens Birthday From 4pm Friday to 4pm Monday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads

Area	Period	Location
	Labour Weekend From 4pm Friday to 4pm Monday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads
	Any other weekend that has a public holiday on the Friday prior or Monday after From 4pm on the evening prior to the long weekend until 4pm on the last day of the long weekend.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads
Cooks Beach & Ferry Landing	Christmas/New Year Holiday Period From 4pm on 23 December to 4pm on 6 January each year except when 6 January falls on a Friday the period of the ban is extended to 4am on the following Monday.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads
	Auckland Anniversary Weekend From 4pm Friday to 4pm Monday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads
	Easter Weekend From 4pm Thursday to 4pm Tuesday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads
	Queens Birthday From 4pm Friday to 4pm Monday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads
	Labour Weekend From 4pm Friday to 4pm Monday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads
	Any other weekend that has a public holiday on the Friday prior or Monday after From 4pm on the evening prior to the long weekend until 4pm on the last day of the long weekend.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads
	Hahei	Christmas/New Year Holiday Period From 4pm on 23 December to 4pm on 6 January each year except when 6 January falls on a Friday the period of the ban is extended to 4am on the following Monday.
	Auckland Anniversary Weekend From 4pm Friday to 4pm Monday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads
	Easter Weekend From 4pm Thursday to 4pm Tuesday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads
	Queens Birthday From 4pm Friday to 4pm Monday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads
	Labour Weekend From 4pm Friday to 4pm Monday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads
	Any other weekend that has a public holiday on the Friday prior or Monday after From 4pm on the evening prior to the long weekend until 4pm on the last day of the long weekend.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads
Hot Water Beach	Christmas/New Year Holiday Period From 4pm on 23 December to 4pm on 6 January each year except when 6 January falls on a Friday the period of the ban is extended to 4am on the following Monday.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads
	Auckland Anniversary Weekend From 4pm Friday to 4pm Monday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads
	Easter Weekend From 4pm Thursday to 4pm Tuesday each year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads
	Queens Birthday From 4pm Friday to 4pm Monday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads
	Labour Weekend From 4pm Friday to 4pm Monday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads
	Any other weekend that has a public holiday on the Friday prior or Monday after From 4pm on the evening prior to the long weekend until 4pm on the last day of the long weekend.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads

Area	Period	Location
	From 4pm on the evening prior to the long weekend until 4pm on the last day of the long weekend.	
Tairua	Christmas/New Year Holiday Period From 4pm on 23 December to 4pm on 6 January each year except when 6 January falls on a Friday the period of the ban is extended to 4am on the following Monday.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tairua urban area: all public places including roads, beaches and reserves
	Auckland Anniversary Weekend From 4pm Friday to 4pm Monday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tairua urban area: all public places including roads, beaches and reserves
	Easter Weekend From 4pm Thursday to 4pm Tuesday each year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tairua urban area: all public places including roads, beaches and reserves
	Queens Birthday From 4pm Friday to 4pm Monday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tairua urban area: all public places including roads, beaches and reserves
	Labour Weekend From 4pm Friday to 4pm Monday each year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tairua urban area: all public places including roads, beaches and reserves
	Any other weekend that has a public holiday on the Friday prior or Monday after From 4pm on the evening prior to the long weekend until 4pm on the last day of the long weekend.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tairua urban area: all public places including roads, beaches and reserves
Pauanui	Christmas/New Year Holiday Period From 4pm on 23 December to 4pm on 6 January each year except when 6 January falls on a Friday the period of the ban is extended to 4am on the following Monday.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pauanui urban area: all public places including roads, beaches and reserves
	Auckland Anniversary Weekend From 4pm Friday to 4pm Monday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pauanui urban area: all public places including roads, beaches and reserves
	Easter Weekend From 4pm Thursday to 4pm Tuesday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pauanui urban area: all public places including roads, beaches and reserves
	Queens Birthday From 4pm Friday to 4pm Monday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pauanui urban area: all public places including roads, beaches and reserves
	Labour Weekend From 4pm Friday to 4pm Monday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pauanui urban area: all public places including roads, beaches and reserves
	Any other weekend that has a public holiday on the Friday prior or Monday after From 4pm on the evening prior to the long weekend until 4pm on the last day of the long weekend.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pauanui urban area: all public places including roads, beaches and reserves
Opoutere	Christmas/New Year Holiday Period From 4pm on 23 December to 4pm on 6 January each year except when 6 January falls on a Friday the period of the ban is extended to 4am on the following Monday.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All beaches and reserve areas
	Auckland Anniversary Weekend From 4pm Friday to 4pm Monday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All beaches and reserve areas
	Easter Weekend From 4pm Thursday to 4pm Tuesday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All beaches and reserve areas
	Queens Birthday From 4pm Friday to 4pm Monday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All beaches and reserve areas

Area	Period	Location
	Labour Weekend From 4pm Friday to 4pm Monday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All beaches and reserve areas
	Any other weekend that has a public holiday on the Friday prior or Monday after From 4pm on the evening prior to the long weekend until 4pm on the last day of the long weekend.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All beaches and reserve areas
Onewana	Christmas/New Year Holiday Period From 4pm on 23 December to 4pm on 6 January each year except when 6 January falls on a Friday the period of the ban is extended to 4am on the following Monday.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All beaches and reserve areas
	Auckland Anniversary Weekend From 4pm Friday to 4pm Monday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All beaches and reserve areas
	Easter Weekend From 4pm Thursday to 4pm Tuesday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All beaches and reserve areas
	Queens Birthday From 4pm Friday to 4pm Monday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All beaches and reserve areas
	Labour Weekend From 4pm Friday to 4pm Monday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All beaches and reserve areas
	Any other weekend that has a public holiday on the Friday prior or Monday after From 4pm on the evening prior to the long weekend until 4pm on the last day of the long weekend.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All beaches and reserve areas
Whangamata	Whangamata Beach Hop From 9am Friday to 9am Monday of the last weekend in April or such other time as promoted by the organisers of the event.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whangamata urban area All public places including roads, beaches and reserves
	Christmas/New Year Holiday Period From 4pm on 23 December to 4pm on 6 January each year except when 6 January falls on a Friday the period of the ban is extended to 4am on the following Monday.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads, beaches and reserves
	Auckland Anniversary Weekend From 4pm Friday to 4pm Monday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads, beaches and reserves
	Easter Weekend From 4pm Thursday to 4pm Tuesday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads, beaches and reserves
	Queens Birthday From 4pm Friday to 4pm Monday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads, beaches and reserves
	Labour Weekend From 4pm Friday to 4pm Monday each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads, beaches and reserves
	Any other weekend that has a public holiday on the Friday prior or Monday after From 4pm on the evening prior to the long weekend until 4pm on the last day of the long weekend.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public places including roads, beaches and reserves

The bylaw authorises the New Zealand Police to enforce the liquor bans. Any person who is convicted of breaching the bylaw may be fined up to \$20,000.

6.2.1. Compliance

Section 7.2.9 (Liquor Ban Breaches) provides information on criminal breaches of the liquor bans.

7. ALCOHOL RELATED PROBLEMS IN THE DISTRICT

This section outlines some of the known problems related to alcohol use in the Thames-Coromandel District. These are grouped into the following types of problems:

- health
- crime
- safety
- community perceptions.

Also included is a summary of recommended policy positions from Population Health, WDHB (Medical Officer of Health) for a local alcohol policy for the Thames-Coromandel District.

7.1. Alcohol Consumption & Health Problems

This sub-section provides an overview of alcohol-related health issues in the Thames-Coromandel District and broader Waikato region⁴¹. Specifically, it presents data regarding alcohol-related:

- emergency department admissions
- deaths
- injuries
- diseases
- addiction
- mental health issues.

7.1.1. Health in General

Compared to other territorial authority areas in the Waikato District Health Board (WDHB) region, the rates of giardiasis, salmonella and ischaemic heart disease hospitalisation overall are higher in the Thames-Coromandel District than average. Smoking rates (particularly amongst those aged 15 - 24 years) are also higher than average for Māori and non-Māori alike⁴².

Table 10 provides a summary of these key findings for population groups identified as a priority by the WDHB.

⁴¹ Meeting the requirements of s.78(2)(f) of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.

⁴² Waikato District Health Board, 2010.

Table 10: Health Findings for the Thames-Coromandel District

Higher than average relative health results to other Districts within the Waikato DHB region	WDHB Priority Population Group				
	Overall	Māori	Under-15	15-34	65 years and over
Infectious Diseases					
Rates of Giardiasis	√		√		
Rates of Salmonella	√		√		
Chronic Conditions					
Percentage of male smokers	√				
Percentage of female smokers	√	√			
Percentage of male smokers aged 15-24 years	√	√			
Percentage of female smokers aged 15-24 years	√	√			
Rates of ischaemic (reduced blood supply) heart disease hospitalisation	√				

7.1.2. Healthy Environments

The WDHB acknowledges that the social and physical environment can impact on people's wellbeing. While ensuring that everyone has similar access to health services, some people are less able to move themselves from unhealthy environments to environments that are more conducive to good health and wellbeing. These people are likely to experience poor health⁴³.

Table 11: Population-Related Health Findings for the Thames-Coromandel District

Higher than average relative health results to other Districts within the Waikato DHB region	WDHB Priority Population Group				
	Overall	Māori	Under-15	15-34	65 years and over
Population Profile					
Percentage of population aged 65+ years	√	√			√
Percentage of population living in high deprivation	√		√		√
Percentage of population on low income	√	√	√		√
Has less than 65% of population with at least upper secondary education		√			
Has less than 7% population with tertiary education		√			
Percentage of population with no access to a motor vehicle for household	√				
Percentage of population with no access to internet	√			√	

⁴³ Waikato District Health Board, 2010.

7.1.3. Alcohol & Health

Alcohol misuse is regarded as a contributor to health problems including injuries. The World Health Organisation considers intoxication to be the main cause of alcohol-related harm because it can lead to risk-taking behaviour, accidents and injuries, violence, acute alcohol poisoning and other alcohol-related diseases⁴⁴.

Alcohol-related harm to health includes:

- medical conditions, such as haemorrhagic stroke, cancers of the mouth, throat, breast and liver, and cirrhosis of the liver
- mental health conditions, such as dependence and depression
- birth defects, including foetal alcohol syndrome and other permanent disabilities
- non-fatal and fatal injuries, either intentional (eg, from violence or self-harm) or unintentional (eg, from falls)⁴⁵.

The link between alcohol and health is dependant both on the volume of alcohol consumed and the pattern of consumption. Binge drinking is considered particularly dangerous⁴⁶.

There is limited information available on alcohol-related health issues for the Thames-Coromandel District specifically. We can however look to the national level to gauge the impact of alcohol consumption on New Zealand as a whole.

Alcohol & Death

- In New Zealand, estimates indicate between 600 and 1000 people die each year from alcohol-related causes⁴⁷.
- Nearly one-fifth of all deaths for males and one-tenth of all deaths for females aged between 20 and 24 are attributable to alcohol use⁴⁸.
- More than half of alcohol-related deaths are due to injuries, one-quarter to cancer and one-quarter to other chronic diseases⁴⁹.

Alcohol & Injury

- Between 18 and 35% of injury-based emergency department presentations are estimated to be alcohol-related, rising to between 60 and 70% during the weekend⁵⁰.
- Alcohol is involved in half of the patients presenting with facial fractures⁵¹.

Alcohol Abuse

- 14% of the population are predicted to meet criteria for a substance use disorder at some time in their lives⁵².

⁴⁴ Ministry of Health, 2009; Ministerial Committee on Drug Policy, 2007.

⁴⁵ Alcohol Advisory Council of New Zealand, 2005 cited in Ministerial Committee on Drug Policy, 2007

⁴⁶ Waikato District Health Board, 2013.

⁴⁷ Berl 2009 & Connor et al 2005, cited in Ministry of Health, 2010; Waikato District Health Board, 2013.

⁴⁸ Law Commission, 2009 cited in Health Protection Agency, 2013b.

⁴⁹ Connor et al 2005, cited in Ministry of Health, 2010.

⁵⁰ Jones et al 2009 & Humphrey et al 2003 cited in Ministry of Health, 2010.

⁵¹ Lee and Snape, 2008, cited in Health Protection Agency, 2013b.

⁵² Wells et al 2007 cited in Ministry of Health, 2010.

- Approximately 23,000 people are treated in the publicly-funded health system each year for alcohol or other drug addictions⁵³.

Specific alcohol-related health matters are addressed in greater detail below.

7.1.4. Alcohol and Emergency Departments⁵⁴

For the purposes of this report, information on alcohol-related admissions to emergency departments (EDs) of Thames and Waikato hospitals was sought. However, due to the way the WDHB records and codes admissions, the results were highly likely to be an underestimate, and its Population Health department does not believe it represents an accurate picture of the effects of alcohol in the area. As a result, there is no means of accurately determining the effect of alcohol consumption on emergency admissions in the Waikato or Thames-Coromandel District.

However, the Population Health department recommends that comparisons be made with Wellington and Christchurch EDs where such information *is* available. In doing so, it has concluded that alcohol would likely have a significant impact on Waikato and Thames EDs, particularly over the weekend. The data available for the Waikato and Thames EDs shows that there is a surge of ED presentations from young people over the weekend. Data provided from Wellington and Christchurch EDs also have this surge, and in these hospitals alcohol is a factor in up to 60% of the presentations.

The data also suggests that alcohol is involved in approximately 10% of all injuries presentations to ED. Again, these injuries are particularly prevalent in younger age groups.

Not only do such alcohol-related injuries and illnesses impact on the individual directly, it also limits the resources available to other ED and hospital departments and the WDHB as a whole.

7.1.5. Alcohol Related Deaths

Aside from ED specific data, other hospital admission data provides an indication of deaths associated with alcohol in the Thames-Coromandel area. Figure 33 shows the number of deaths that have occurred per 10,000 people in 2011 that can be attributed to alcohol – either wholly or in part. It indicates that while the rate of wholly-attributable alcohol deaths is the same in the District as the country as a whole (at 0.4 per 10,000 people), the rate of alcohol-related deaths is higher in the District (at 3 people for every 10,000 compared to 2.2 nationally).

However, as noted above in section 5.3, the use of usual resident population figures should be treated with caution as it is unlikely to represent the total amount of people staying in the District at all times of the year. This applies to following indicators also where percentage per population is used.

⁵³ NCAT, 2008 cited in Health Protection Agency, 2013b.

⁵⁴ Information in this sub-section sourced from Waikato District Health Board, 2013.

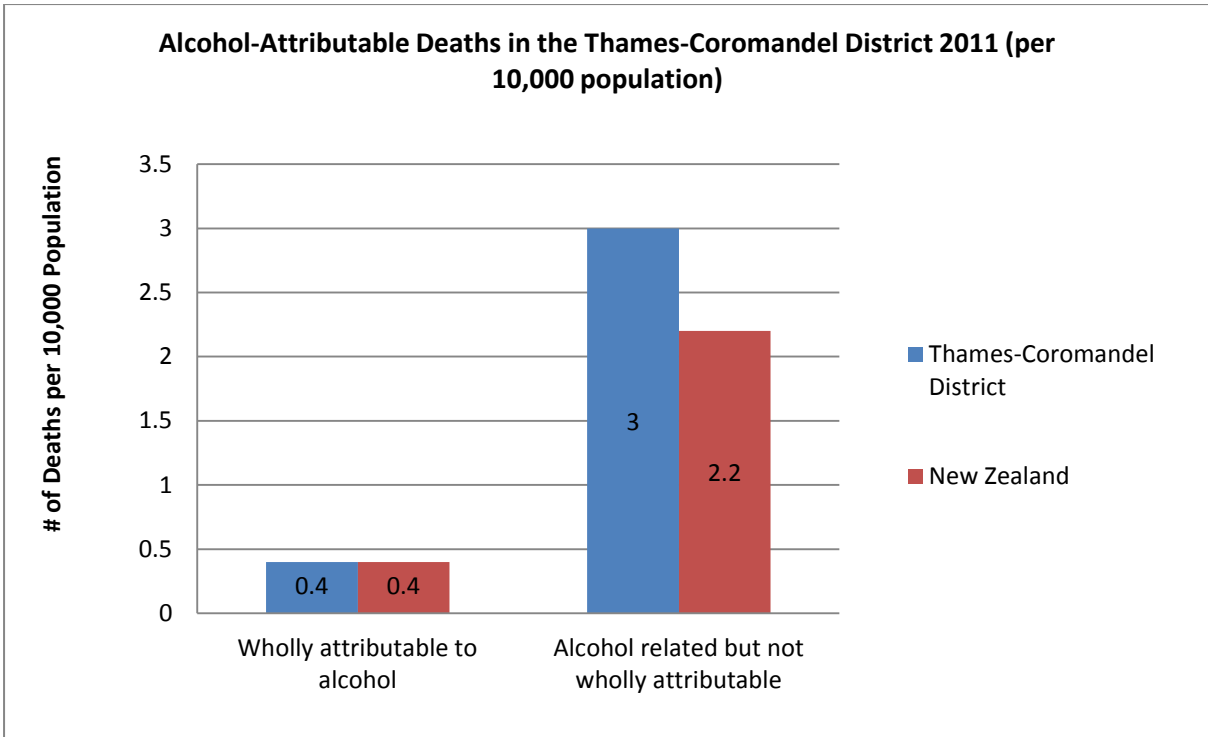


Figure 33: Alcohol-Related Deaths per 10,000 Population⁵⁵

Figure 34 shows the total number of fatal hospital discharges recorded between 2001 and 2009 but is limited to people who were hospitalised for at least a day. As it excludes fatalities not involving hospitalisation or hospitalisations of less than a day, it is indicative only. It suggests that all fatal discharges as well as alcohol-related fatal discharges fluctuate each year. In 2009, one alcohol-related fatal discharge contributed to a total of 11 fatal hospital discharges (a rate of 9%).

⁵⁵ ACC, 2011.

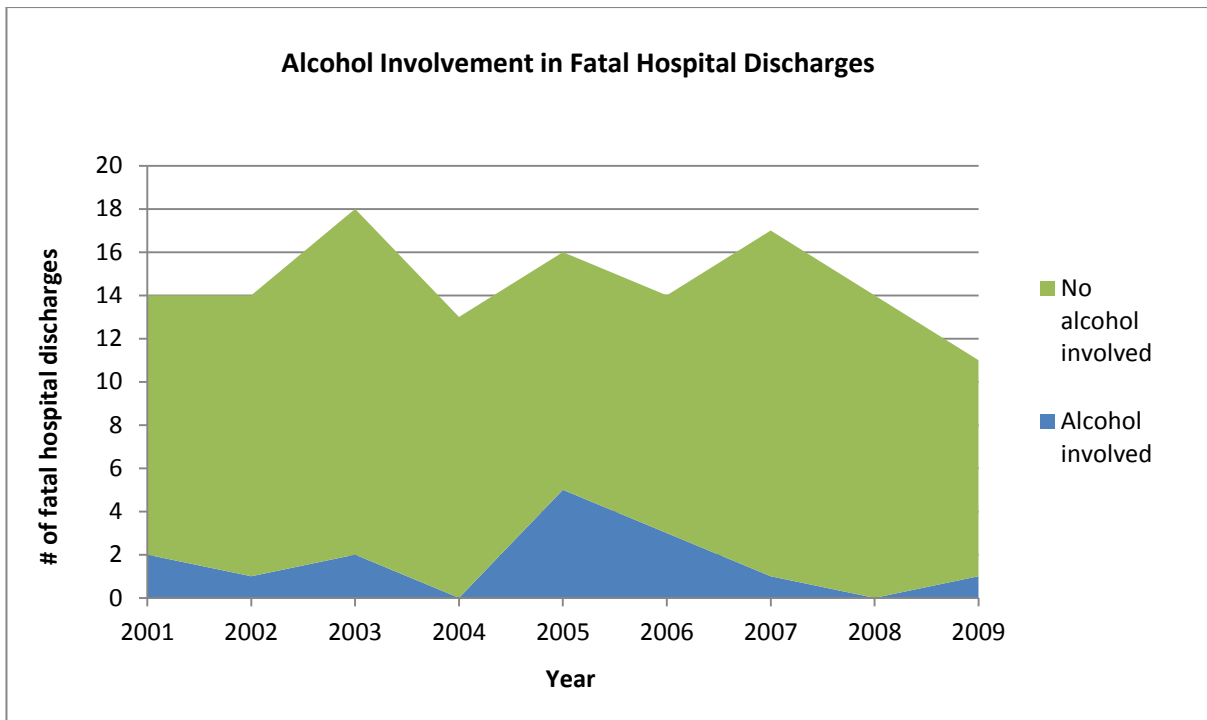


Figure 34: Alcohol Involvement in Fatal Hospital Discharges in the Thames-Coromandel District – Historical Trends⁵⁶

7.1.6. Alcohol & Hospitalisation

The information below provides an indication of hospital admissions related to alcohol in general. Figure 35 shows that the Thames-Coromandel District has a higher rate of hospitalisations (as indicated by discharges) attributable to alcohol, including those wholly and partially attributable. In 2011, an additional 15 people for every 10,000 population were discharged from hospital after incidences wholly attributable to alcohol than in New Zealand as a whole. Another additional 19 people for every 10,000 population were discharged from hospital after incidences partially attributable to alcohol in the District than New Zealand as a whole.

⁵⁶ Alcohol Healthwatch, 2012.

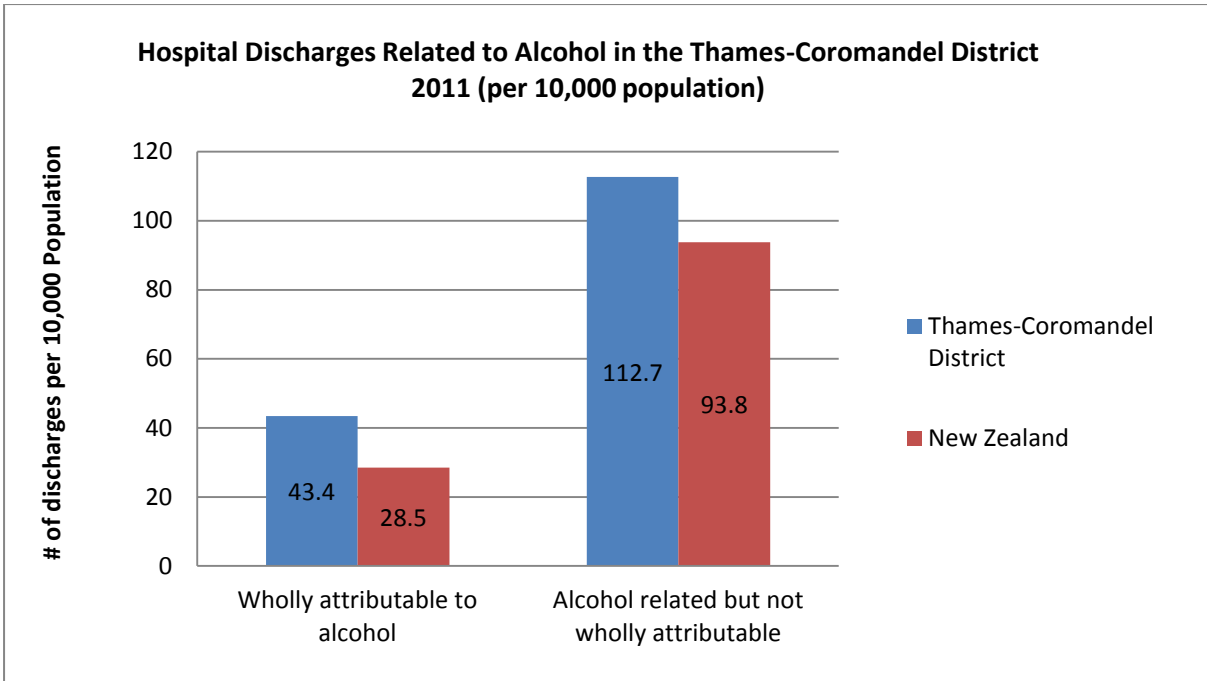


Figure 35: Alcohol-Related Hospital Discharges per 10,000 Population⁵⁷

Figure 36 shows the total number of non-fatal hospital discharges recorded between 2001 and 2011 for hospital stays of at least one day. It indicates that in 2011, non-fatal hospital discharges in which alcohol was involved made up 6.7% of all hospitalisation discharges. The figures do not include injuries or illnesses which did not involve hospitalisation, or hospitalised stays of less than one day.

⁵⁷ ACC, 2011.

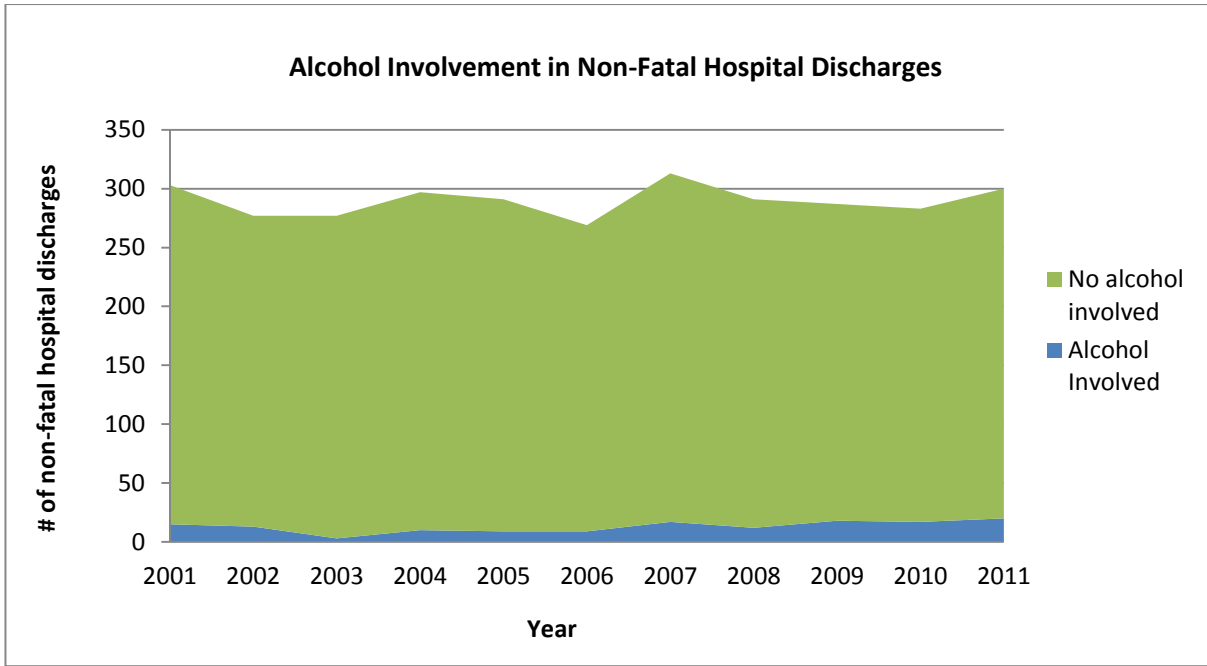


Figure 36: Alcohol Involvement in Non-Fatal Hospital Discharges in the Thames-Coromandel District⁵⁸

Injury-Specific Hospital Discharges

Figure 37 below shows similar information to Figure 35 above but relates specifically to *injuries* involving a hospital discharge rather than total admissions. It again shows that the Thames-Coromandel District has a higher rate of alcohol-attributable injuries involving a hospital discharge than New Zealand as a whole.

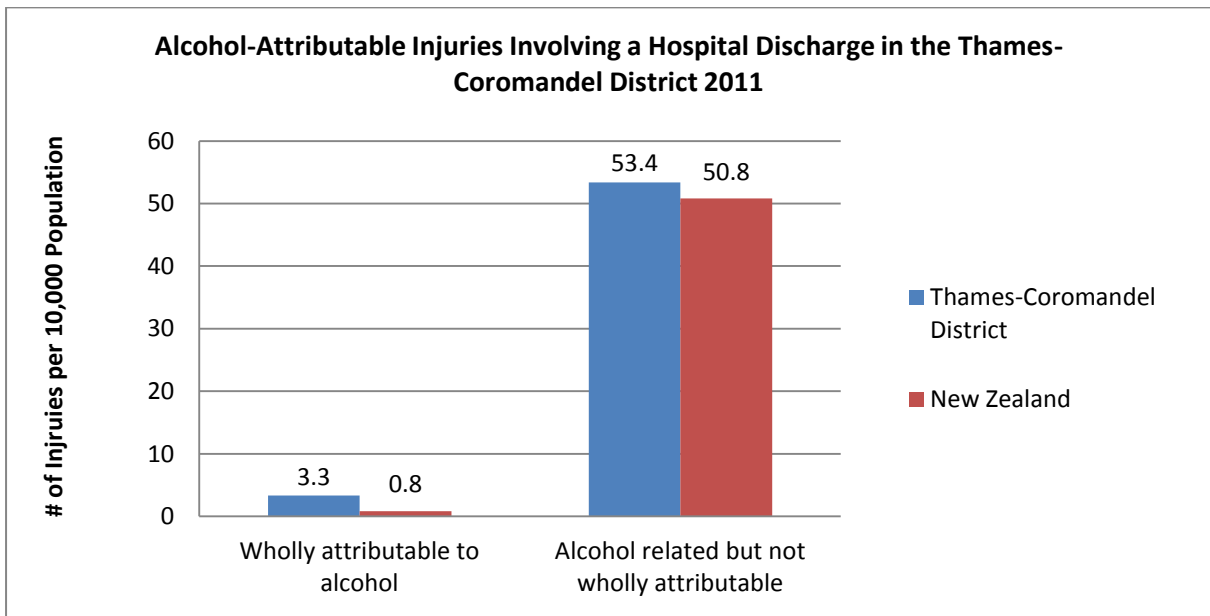


Figure 37: Alcohol Related Injuries Involving a Hospital Discharge

⁵⁸ Alcohol Healthwatch, 2012.

7.1.7. Alcoholism

There is no official information on the numbers of people with alcohol dependencies in New Zealand⁵⁹ although it is estimated that 14% of the population are predicted to meet criteria for a substance use disorder at some time in their lives (as noted above). A Ministry of Health survey indicated that in the 2006/2007 year, 1.3% of adults had received help to reduce their level of alcohol. About 1.2% of adults had wanted help to reduce their level of alcohol use in the past year but had not received it⁶⁰.

There is some data available on the numbers of people using particular alcoholism services which provides some indication of the numbers of people that may be seeking treatment. Treatment services available include:

- Alcohol Drug Helpline run by the Alcohol Drug Association NZ (ADANZ)
- publicly funded treatment services such as Community Alcohol & Drug Services (CADS). In the Thames-Coromandel District, the WDHB provides a regional Community Alcohol and Drug Service (CADS) in Thames
- voluntary support organisations such as Alcoholics Anonymous.

There were 15,983 valid calls to the Alcohol Drug Helpline in the 2007/08 year (a 5% increase from 2006/07) of which alcohol-related calls comprised approximately 72% (about 11,500 callers)⁶¹. In addition, Alcoholics Anonymous estimates it has 4,000 members and 420 groups currently active⁶².

Data on alcoholism in the District specifically has not been sourced to date.

7.1.8. Alcohol-Related Disease

Between 2000 and 2004 there were on average 163 deaths annually attributable to wholly alcohol-related diseases (such as cirrhosis of the liver, alcoholic disease of the heart muscle) in New Zealand⁶³. There are no alcohol-related disease statistics available for the Thames-Coromandel District.

7.1.9. Alcohol and Mental Health

While one of the attractions of alcohol can be the reduction of stress and tension, in higher doses it can have negative mental effects. According to the WDHB, higher doses of alcohol:

- can create stress
- can make people sad, aggressive or prone to mood swings
- is commonly consumed by people before they self-harm or attempt suicide

⁵⁹ Health Promotion Agency, 2013d.

⁶⁰ Ministry of Health, 2009.

⁶¹ Health Promotion Agency, 2013d.

⁶² Alcoholics Anonymous, 2011 cited in Auckland Council, 2013; Health Promotion Agency, 2013.

⁶³ Health Promotion Agency, 2013

- increase the risk of depressive disorders and worsen symptoms in depressed people
- is linked to poorer control of psychiatric conditions such as anxiety and schizophrenia
- is linked to poorer control of neurological conditions such as epilepsy
- when chronically abused, can lead to peripheral neuropathy (loss of feeling in hands and feet) and damage to areas of the brain which are responsible for speech generation, vision, memory and balance⁶⁴.

Statistics about alcohol-related mental health issues and suicide in the Thames-Coromandel District were not able to be obtained.

7.1.10. Foetal Alcohol Syndrome

As at 2007 there appears to have been no research made available in New Zealand on the extent of Foetal Alcohol Syndrome Disorder (FASD) as a public health issue. While the number of individuals affected by FASD is therefore unknown, anecdotal evidence sourced from Alcohol Healthwatch suggests that it is significant – including individuals with and without a diagnosis⁶⁵.

In 2007, surveys suggested that 20-36% of women continue to consume alcohol during pregnancy. The figure is estimated to be closer to 80% for pregnant teenagers.

There are no known FASD statistics available for the Thames-Coromandel District.

7.1.11. Recommendations from Population Health, WDHB

Population Health, WDHB (Medical Officer of Health) recommend the following policy positions be included in a local alcohol policy for the Thames-Coromandel District:

LAP issue	Population Health recommendation
Off licence opening hours	9:00 am – 9:00 pm
On licence opening hours	10:00 am – 10:00 pm (Sun-Thurs) 10:00 am – 1:00 am (Fri-Sat)
One-way door policy	In place from 1:00 am, or, if opening hours as suggested above are adopted, not required.
Alcohol outlet density	Cap number of licences at current level. New licences granted only in areas of lower deprivation. Incorporate location as part of risk rating procedure.

⁶⁴ Waikato District Health Board, 2013.

⁶⁵ Alcohol Healthwatch, 2007.

Alcohol management plans	Alcohol risk management plans required as a conditions of licence.
Visual impact of off licence	Place restrictions on the amount of advertising permissible on the outside of off licence premises.

7.2. Alcohol Consumption & Crime Problems

This sub-section provides an overview of alcohol-related crime issues in the Thames-Coromandel District. Specifically, it presents data regarding:

- drink driving and traffic issues
- violent offending
- liquor licence sales
- liquor bans.

Also included is a summary of Police recommendations, for a local alcohol policy for the Thames-Coromandel District.

7.2.1. Alcohol-Related Crime: An Overview

Alcohol misuse impacts significantly on all facets of police operations, and continues to be a key focus for the New Zealand Police. The Police estimate that:

- around one-third of all police apprehensions involve alcohol
- half of serious violent crimes are related to alcohol
- one-third of other violence offences and family violence incidents involve alcohol
- around half of all homicides involved either a suspect or victim being under the influence of alcohol⁶⁶.

On any given day in New Zealand:

- 52 individuals or groups of people are either driven home or detained in Police custody because of alcohol intoxication
- Police arrest 340 alleged offenders who show signs of having consumed alcohol prior to offending, including:
 - 30 offences for breach of a council's liquor ban
 - 100 offences for drink driving
- approximately 5,923 compulsory breath tests and 2,743 mobile breath tests are undertaken
- 41 licenced premises are visited to monitor compliance with the Sale of Liquor Act⁶⁷.

Figure 38 shows the contribution that alcohol makes to crime issues known of by the Police.

⁶⁶ New Zealand Police, 2009a and 2009b; Ministry of Health, 2010.

⁶⁷ Ministry of Health, 2010.

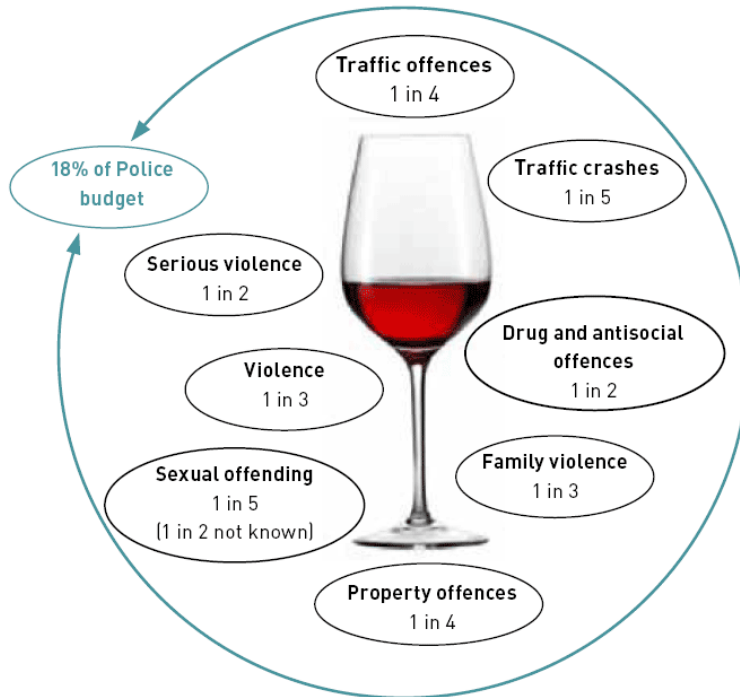


Figure 38: The Contribution of Alcohol to Police-Known Crime⁶⁸

7.2.2. Alcohol Offences in the District

In 2011, it was estimated that just under half (48%) of all offenders in the District had consumed alcohol prior to offending. This is significantly higher than the rate of offenders in New Zealand as a whole at 30%⁶⁹. Anecdotal evidence suggests that a significant proportion of offences in the District are linked to policing liquor bans during the Christmas and New Year period and occur around events when the population swells, such as for the Whangamata Beach Hop, and therefore the number of offences are not necessarily reflective of usually resident population behavior alone. Further, for offences to be recorded there needs to be a police presence and this varies across settlements and times of the year.

Since 2007/2008, alcohol offences in the District have averaged at 1,142 per year. Table 12 shows the number of alcohol-related offences recorded at each police station in the District over the 2007-2012 period.

⁶⁸ New Zealand Police cited in Ministry of Health, 2010.

⁶⁹ New Zealand Police cited in ACC, 2011.

Table 12: Number of Alcohol Related Offences in the Thames-Coromandel District⁷⁰

Station	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	Total	% change 2007-2012
Coromandel	41	45	42	62	39	229	-5%
Tairua	84	79	37	49	41	290	-51%
Thames	224	170	201	177	184	956	-18%
Whangamata	620	575	607	568	518	2888	-16%
Whitianga	210	214	310	372	241	1347	15%
TOTAL DISTRICT	1179	1083	1197	1228	1023	5710	-13%

Overall alcohol-related offences have declined since 2007/2008 by 13%. The offences reported at each station have also declined with the exception of Whitianga which increased by 15%.

While declining overall, the total number of offences did fluctuate each year, peaking in 2010/2011. Figure 39 shows that this fluctuation was due primarily to an increase in offences reported in Whitianga.

Anecdotal evidence suggests that the fluctuations could be due, in part, to periodic events occurring, and variance in police presence.

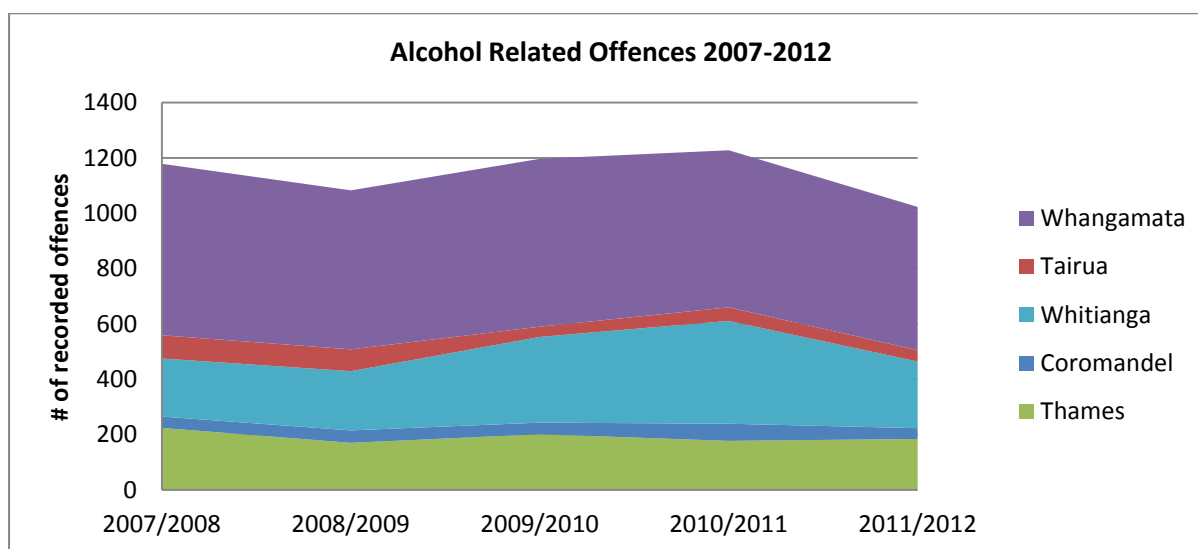


Figure 39: Change in Number of Alcohol Related Offences 2007-2012⁷¹

There is not a lot of information available on the types of offences that make up these figures, however information is recorded on the day, time and property type at which offences occur.

⁷⁰ New Zealand Police, 2013.

⁷¹ New Zealand Police, 2013.

Offences by Population

Assuming that the areas served by police stations are similar to community board areas⁷², information can be analysed to estimate the rates of alcohol-related offending by population. For reasons outlined earlier, it is considered useful to assess offence rates by different population indicators. Figure 40 shows the rate of alcohol-related offences by usual resident population.

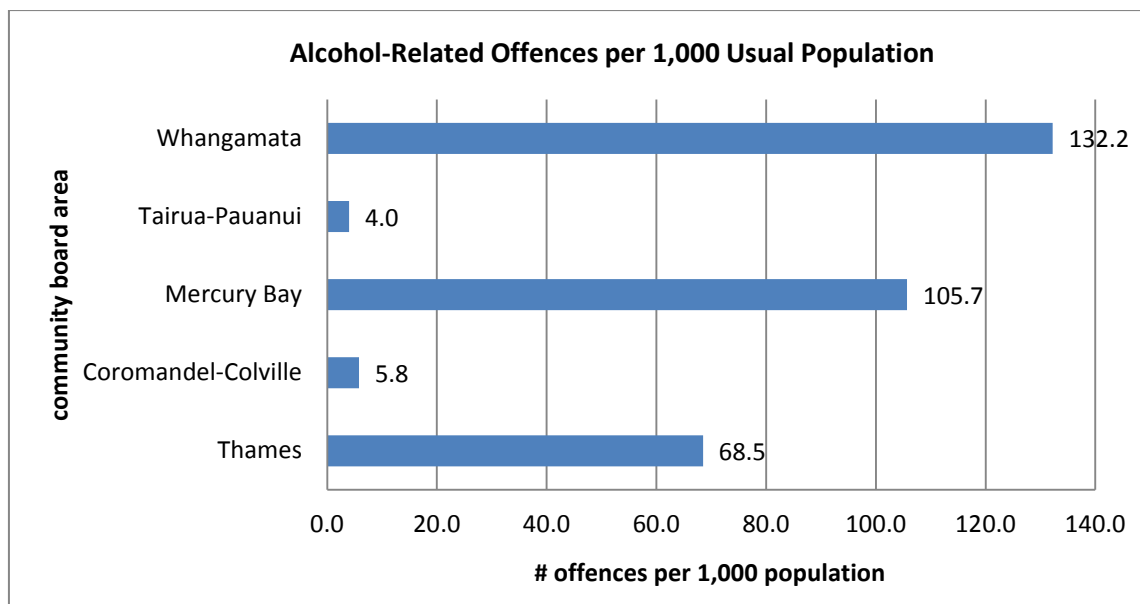


Figure 40: Alcohol-Related Offences by Usual Resident Population

In this context, the Whangamata community board area experiences the highest number of alcohol-related offences per usually resident population, at 132 per 1,000 population. High offending rates also appear to occur in the Mercury Bay (106) and Thames (69) areas. At the other extreme, the Coromandel-Colville and Tairua-Pauanui community board areas have the lowest ratio of offences at six and four respectively.

As noted, the licences to usual resident population ratio should not be used as the sole indicator of offence rates in the Thames-Coromandel District year-round. In reality, the usual resident population does not reflect the total number of people staying in the area, particularly during summer holidays, long weekends and events. At its busiest, these numbers are reflected in the peak population.

We know that a higher proportion of alcohol-related offences occur on weekends (refer section 7.2.5) and most liquor ban-related alcohol offences occur during peak visitor periods (refer section 7.2.9). It is useful then to look at offence ratios by estimated total and peak populations.

⁷² i.e. the Thames station serves the Thames community board area, Coromandel services Coromandel-Colville community board area, Whitianga station serves the Mercury Bay community board area, Tairua station serves the Tairua-Pauanui community board area and Whangamata station serves the Whangamata community board area.

If we assume that on average, two people are residing in each dwelling in the District at any particular weekend of the year, the figures show a different picture. Figure 41 shows similar patterns, however the extremes are much more reduced.

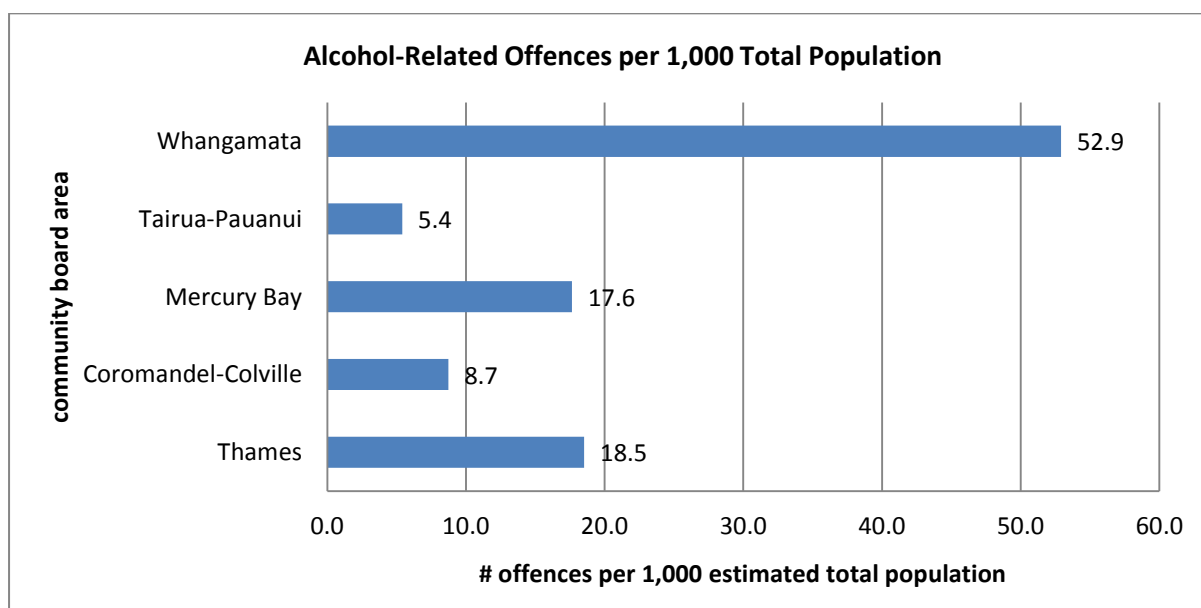


Figure 41: Alcohol-Related Offences by Total Population

When identifying the rate of offences per peak population of popular summer settlements⁷³ the trend changes significantly again. While the Whangamata area continues to experience a much higher ratio of alcohol offences at 142 for every 1,000 people, the Mercury Bay settlements have a lower offending rate of 6 offences per 1,000 people.

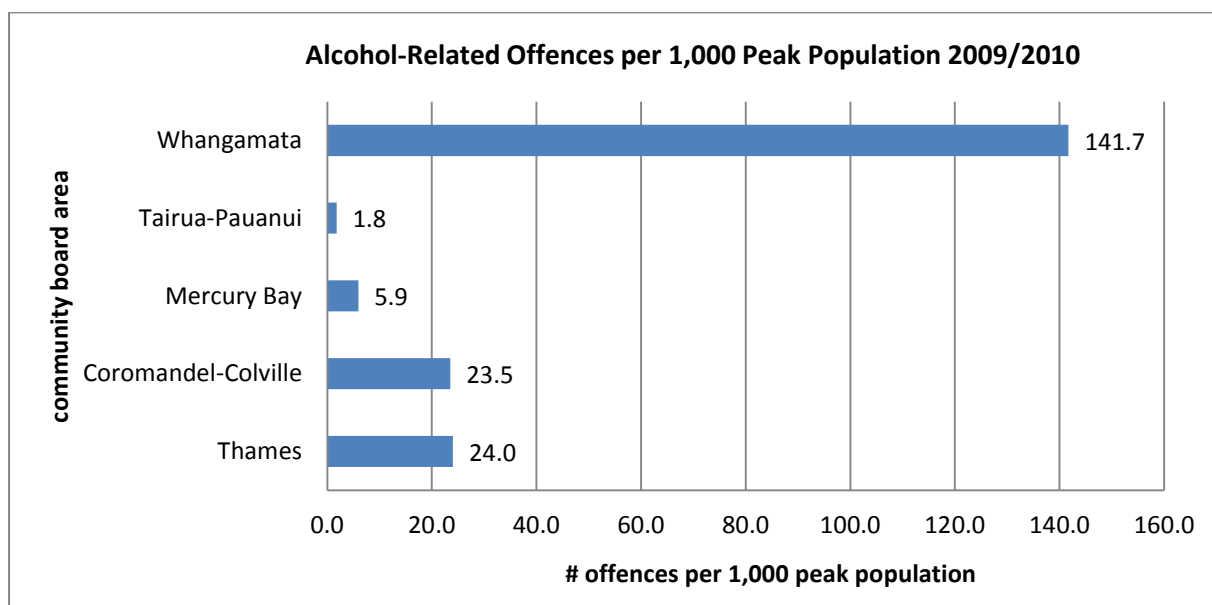


Figure 42: Alcohol-Related Offences by Peak Population

⁷³ Only the peak population of Thames, Coromandel, Whangapoua, Matarangi, Whitianga, Hahei, Cooks Beach, Tairua, Pauanui and Whangamata were measured.

7.2.3. Location of Alcohol Offences by Property Type

The Police record the location of alcohol-related offences by property type – commercial, licenced commercial, public and residential places. According to the Police, the location of the offence usually correlates to the place of the offender’s last drink. Over half (59%) of all alcohol-related offences in the Thames-Coromandel District between 2007 and 2012 occurred in a public place. One fifth (21%) occurred in residential properties.

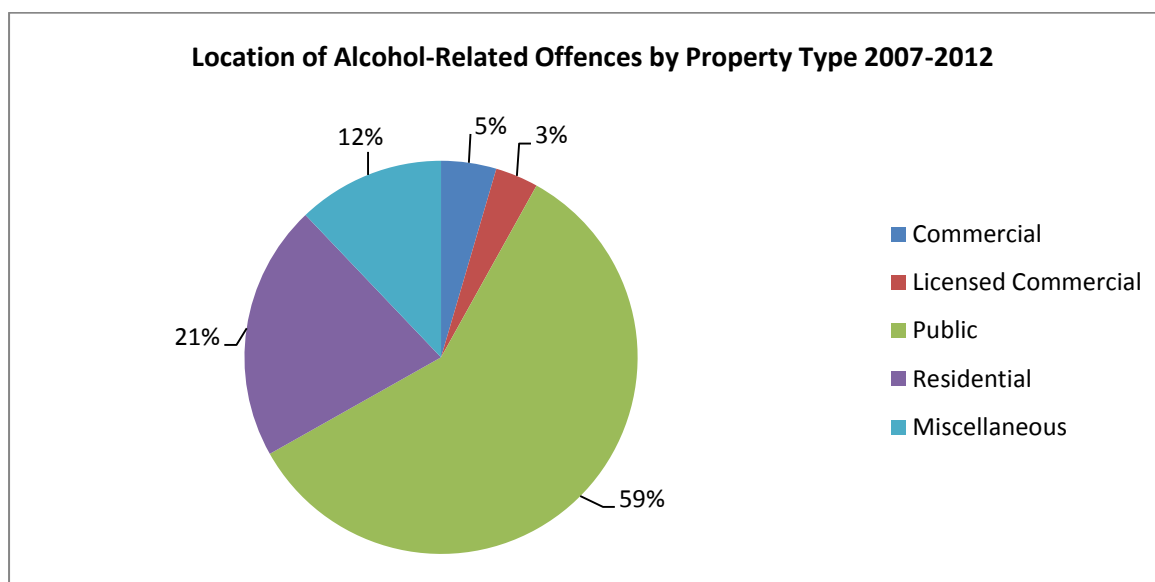


Figure 43: Alcohol-Related Offences by Property Type 2007-2012⁷⁴

Table 13: Number of Alcohol-Related Offences by Property Type 2007-2012⁷⁵

Police Station	Commercial	Licensed Commercial	Public	Residential	Misc./ Not recorded	Total
Coromandel	32	26	60	68	37	223
Tairua	5	10	142	58	65	280
Thames	90	45	357	322	102	916
Whangamata	72	36	2089	404	289	2890
Whitianga	58	83	675	339	192	1347
TOTAL	257	200	3323	1191	685	5656

Figure 44 below shows how the property type on which alcohol-related offences occur varies by area. The number of offences in public areas makes up a much larger proportion in Whangamata (72%), Tairua (51%) and Whitianga (50%) compared to other areas. In Thames and Coromandel townships, the proportion of public and residential property-based offences is more even.

⁷⁴ New Zealand Police, 2013.

⁷⁵ New Zealand Police, 2013.

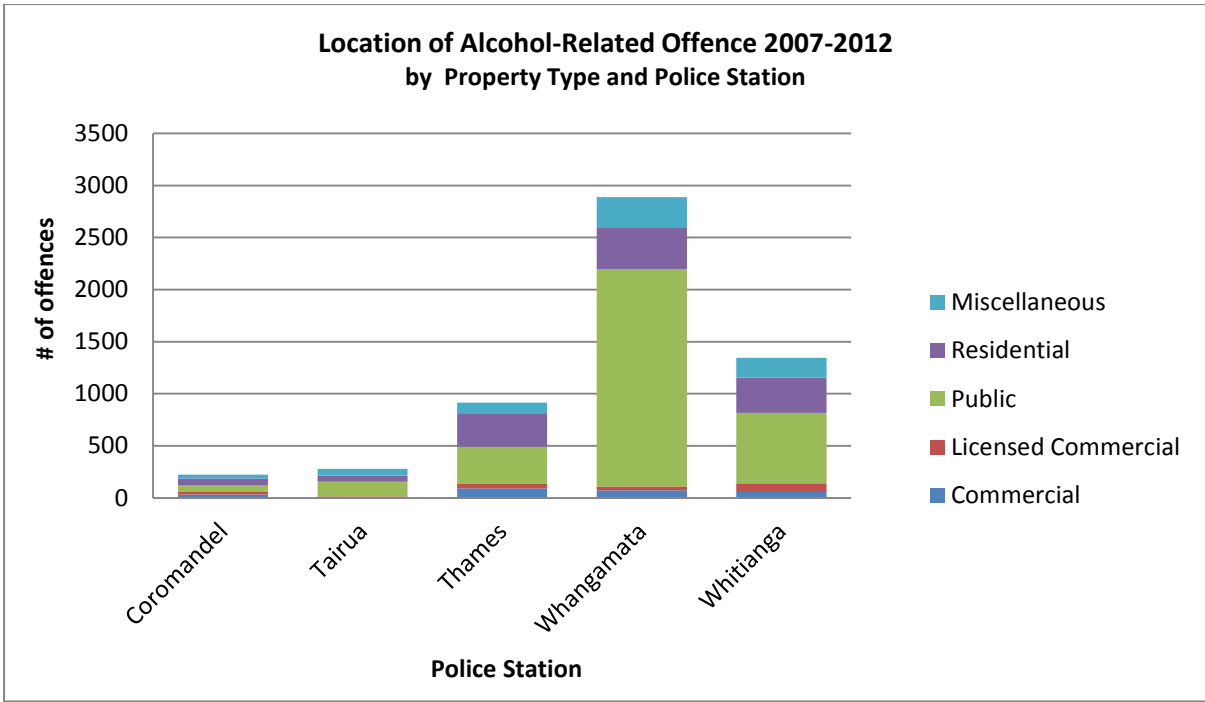


Figure 44: Location of Alcohol-Related Offences by Property Type and and Police Station 2007-2012⁷⁶

Figure 45 shows that the decline in total alcohol-related offences seen in Figure 39 reflects a reduction in offences occurring in public places and residential properties.

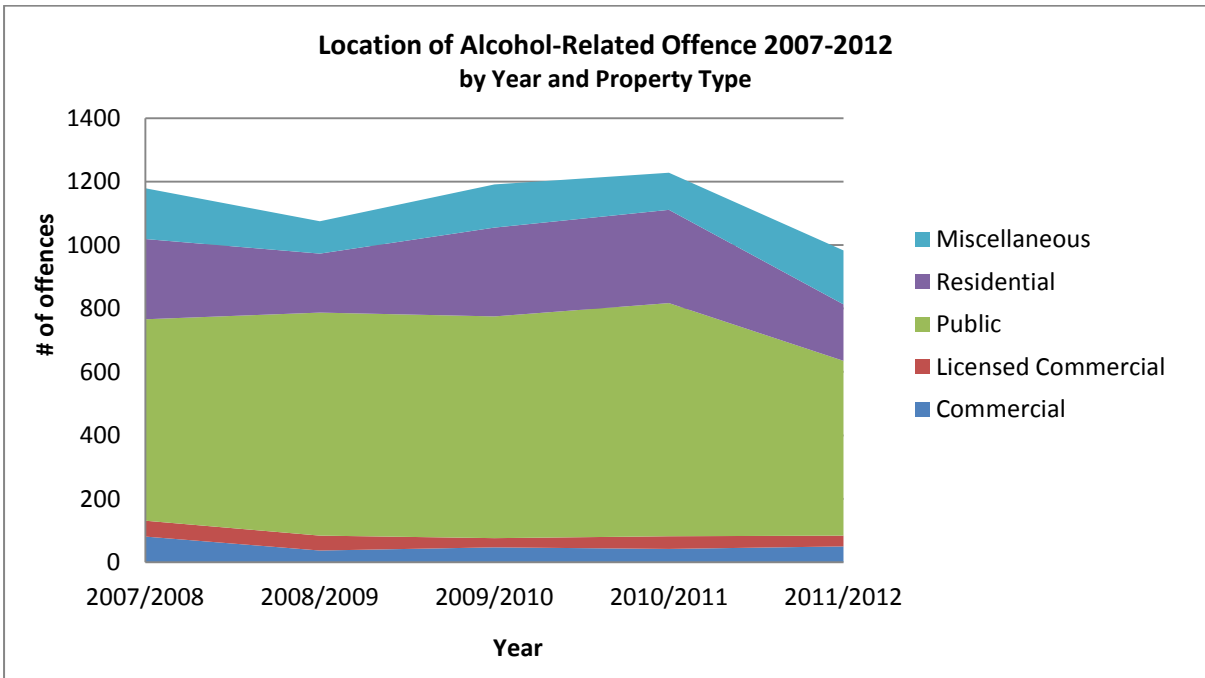


Figure 45: Location of Alcohol-Related Offences by Year and Property Type⁷⁷

⁷⁶ New Zealand Police, 2013.

7.2.4. Alcohol Offences by Time

Alcohol-related offences are more likely between the hours of 6pm and 3am overnight. The highest proportion of offences occurs between 9pm and midnight. This correlates to the liquor ban breach trends noted below.

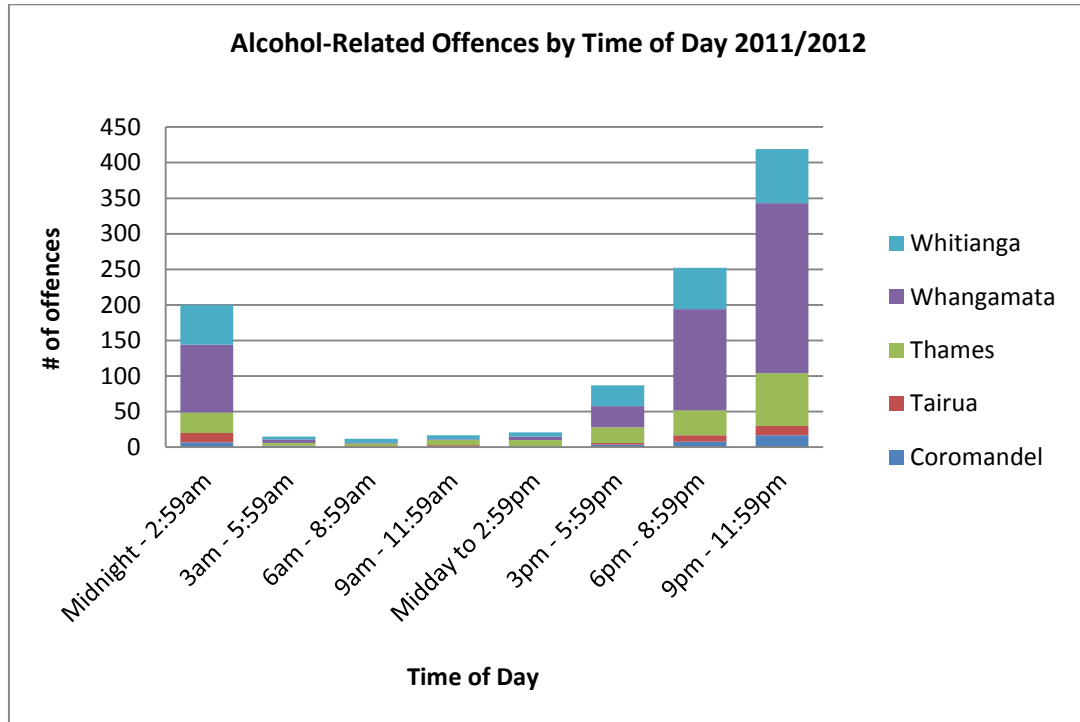


Figure 46: Alcohol-Related Offences by Time⁷⁸

7.2.5. Alcohol Offences by Day of Week

Overall, alcohol-related offences in the District are most likely to occur on weekends, and peak on Saturdays. Offences in the Thames area appear to peak on Wednesdays.

⁷⁷ New Zealand Police, 2013.

⁷⁸ New Zealand Police, 2013.

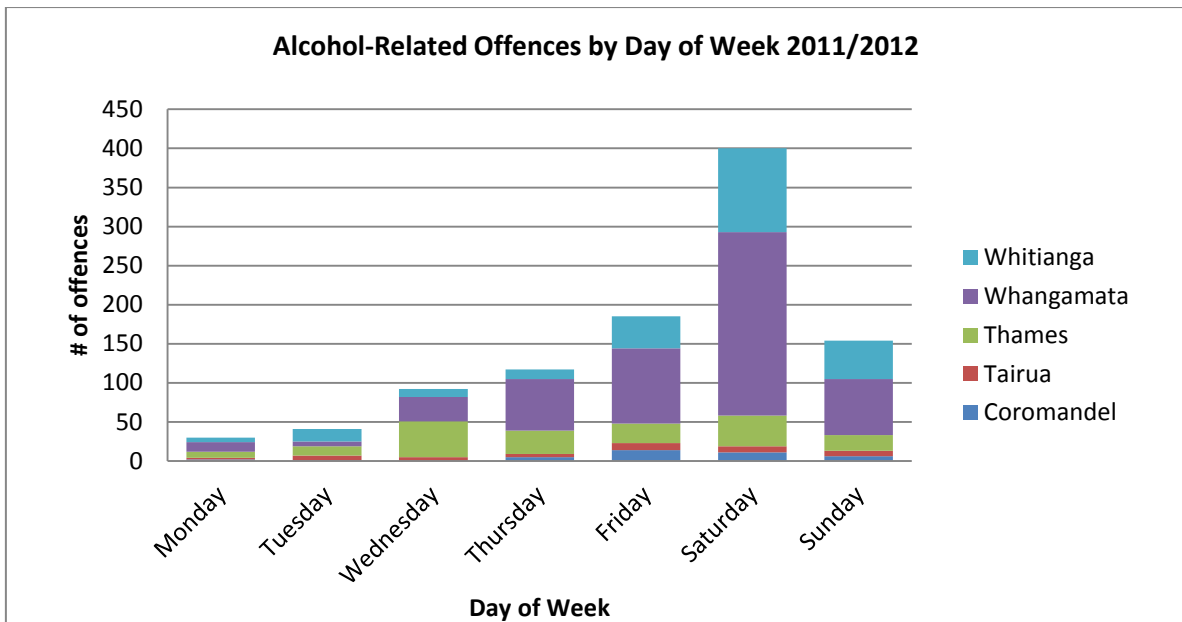


Figure 47: Alcohol-Related Offences by Day of Week⁷⁹

7.2.6. Alcohol-Related Traffic Issues

Alcohol and Vehicle Crashes in New Zealand⁸⁰

In 2011, driver alcohol/drugs was a contributing factor in 77 fatal crashes, 360 serious injury crashes and 970 minor crashes in New Zealand. These crashes resulted in 85 deaths, 466 serious injuries and 1,435 minor injuries. As crash severity increases, so does the contribution of alcohol/drugs. Over the years 2009–2011, alcohol/drugs were a factor in 34% of fatal crashes, 21% of serious injury crashes and 12% of minor injury crashes.

For every 100 alcohol or drug-impaired drivers or riders killed in road crashes, 50 of their passengers and 19 sober road users die with them.

Of all drivers involved in fatal crashes, 84% were male. The 20-24 age group is the most likely to be affected by alcohol/drugs. For drivers aged over 35 years old, alcohol/drugs decrease as a contributing factor in fatal crashes.

The most common times for fatal crashes that involve alcohol or drugs as a contributing factor are late at night or in the early morning, from Friday night through to Sunday morning.

Alcohol and Vehicle Crashes in the Thames-Coromandel District

The Ministry of Transport reported the following crashes in the Thames-Coromandel District in 2011. It is not known how many of these involved alcohol.

⁷⁹ New Zealand Police, 2013.

⁸⁰ Ministry of Transport, 2012a.

Table 14: Motor Vehicle Crashes in the Thames-Coromandel District 2011⁸¹

Population (000)	Injury Crashes	Fatal Crashes	Total Injuries	Total Deaths	Crashes per 10,000 population	Casualties per 10,000 population
27.0	91	2	120	2	34	45

Drink Driving Offences

The New Zealand Police have provided the following drink driving offence data for the Thames-Coromandel District.

Table 15: Drink Driving Offences in the Thames-Coromandel District⁸²

Station	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	TOTAL	%
Coromandel	15	27	19	43	20	124	10%
Tairua	26	25	17	22	24	114	9%
Thames	88	83	85	73	74	403	32%
Whangamata	68	51	78	42	27	266	21%
Whitianga	71	83	75	75	55	359	28%
TOTAL	268	269	274	255	200	1,266	100%

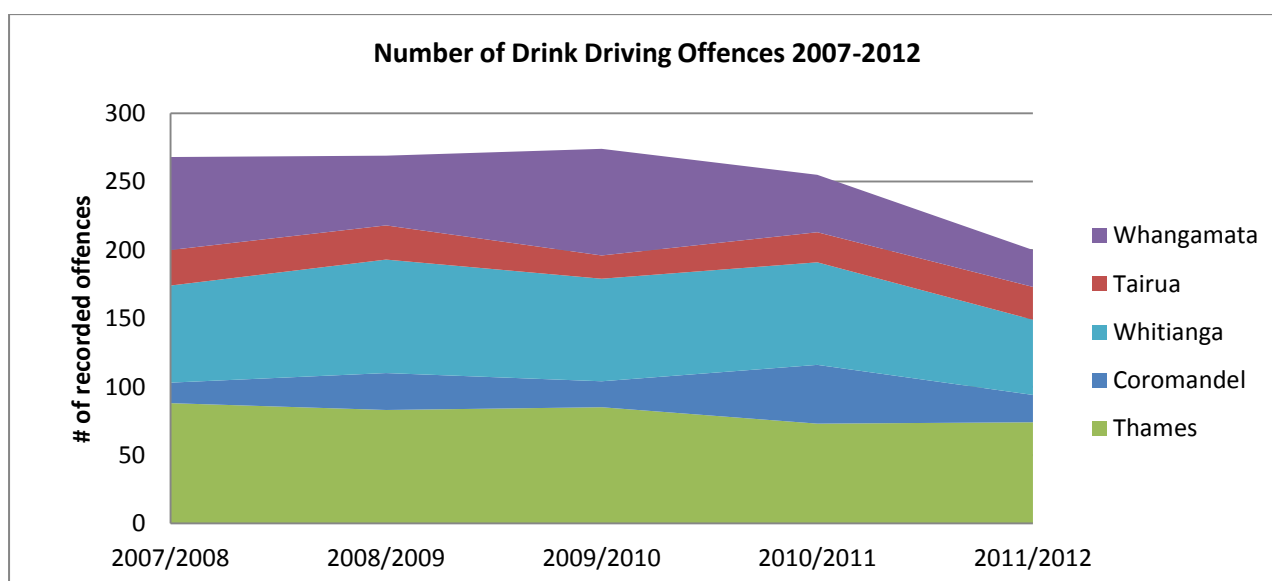


Figure 48: Number of Drink Driving Offences in the Thames-Coromandel District 2007-2012⁸³

⁸¹ Ministry of Transport, 2012b.

⁸² New Zealand Police, 2013.

⁸³ New Zealand Police, 2013.

The 2011/2012 figure represents a drink driving offence rate of around 0.8% of the usual resident population. However it is noted that drink driving offences are unlikely to be limited to only usual residents, given the high number of holiday home visitors and tourists to the area. Assuming all houses on the Peninsula were occupied by two people at any given time (similar to the national average), the rate would be around 0.4%.

The majority of drink driving offences were linked to the Thames, Whitianga and Whangamata police stations.

Drink driving offences fluctuate throughout the year; however they appear to peak in December, January and March. This coincides with busy visitor (including holiday-home owners) periods on the Peninsula.

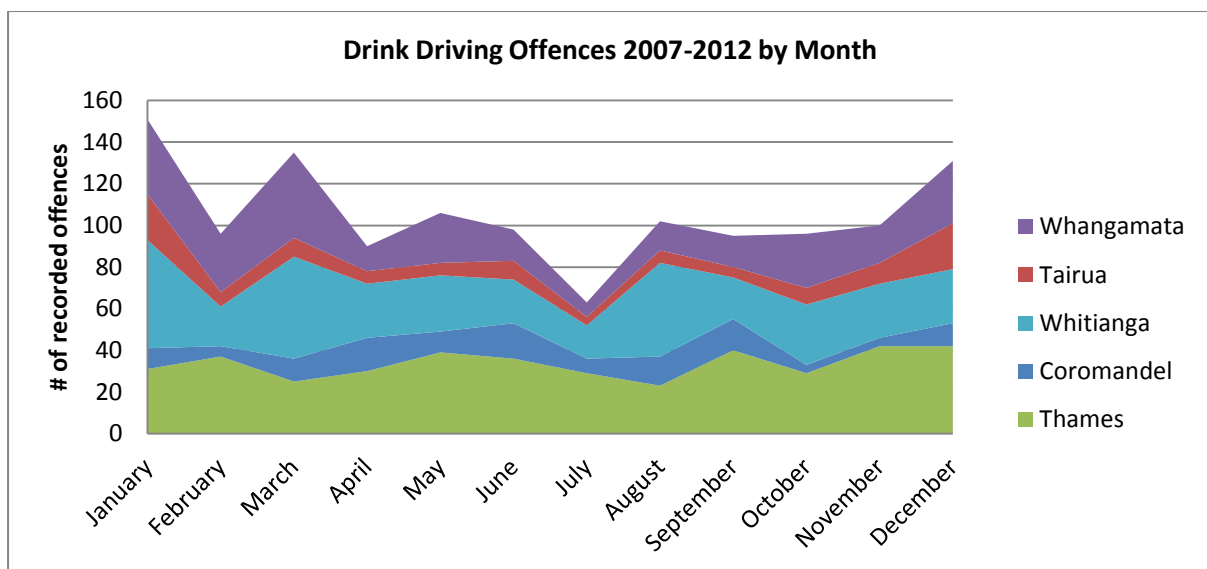


Figure 49: Drink Driving Offences in the Thames-Coromandel District by Month⁸⁴

⁸⁴ New Zealand Police, 2013.

Drink driving offences peak significantly overnight between 9pm and 3am. Of the offences occurring within this timeframe, 41% (225) occur between 9pm and midnight and 59% (329) occur between midnight and 3am.

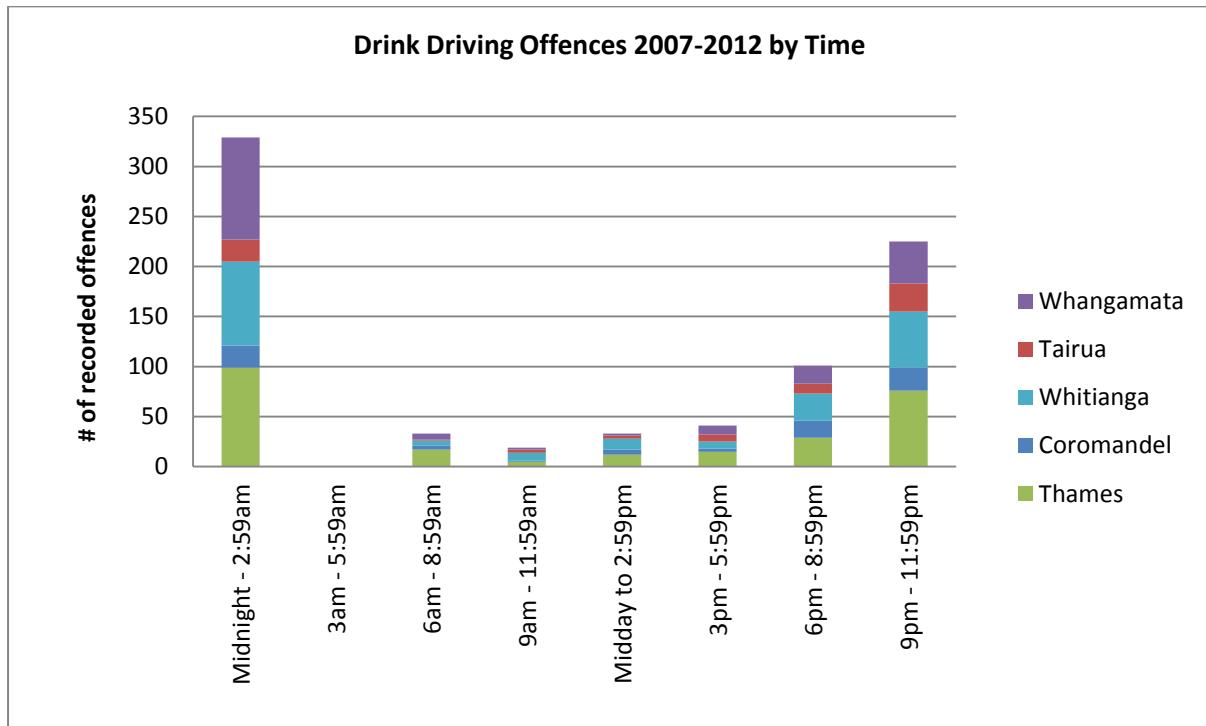


Figure 50: Drink Driving Offences in the Thames-Coromandel District by Time⁸⁵

Drink driving offences occur throughout the week, but again peak significantly on Fridays and Saturdays.

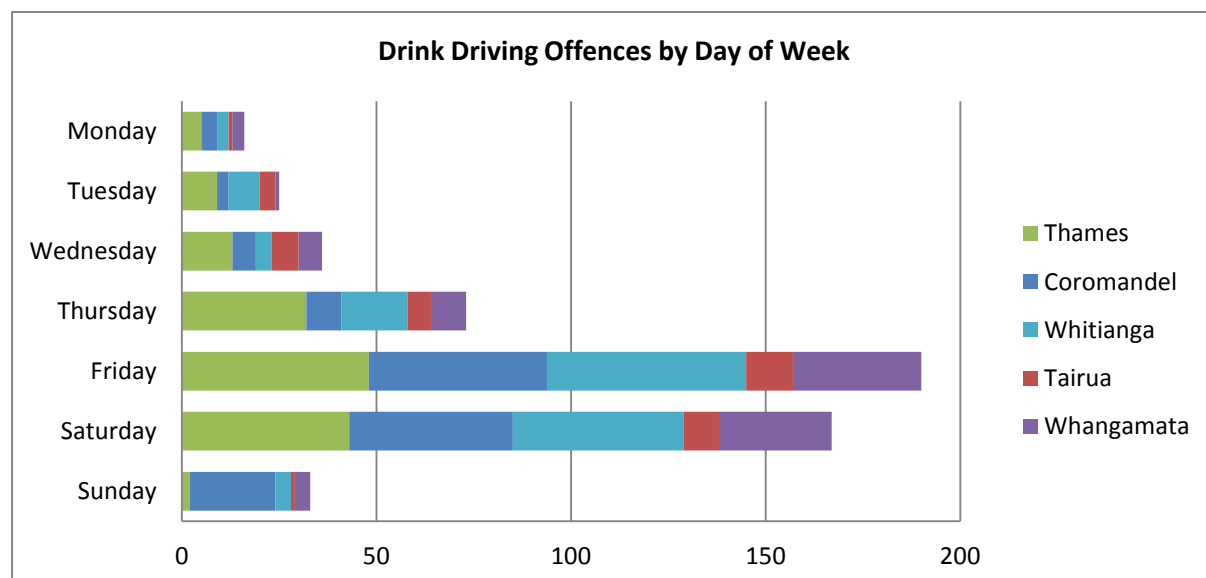


Figure 51: Drink Driving Offences in the Thames-Coromandel by Week⁸⁶

⁸⁵ New Zealand Police, 2013.

The majority of drink driving offenders identified are male. Numbers of male offenders have declined since 2007/2008 resulting in a reduction of total identified offences as the number of female offenders has remained relatively steady.



Figure 52: Gender of Drink Driving Offenders in the Thames-Coromandel District⁸⁷

Most age groups 17+ are well represented in drink driving offences. The largest proportion of offenders is the 31-50 age bracket which makes up one-third of total offences.

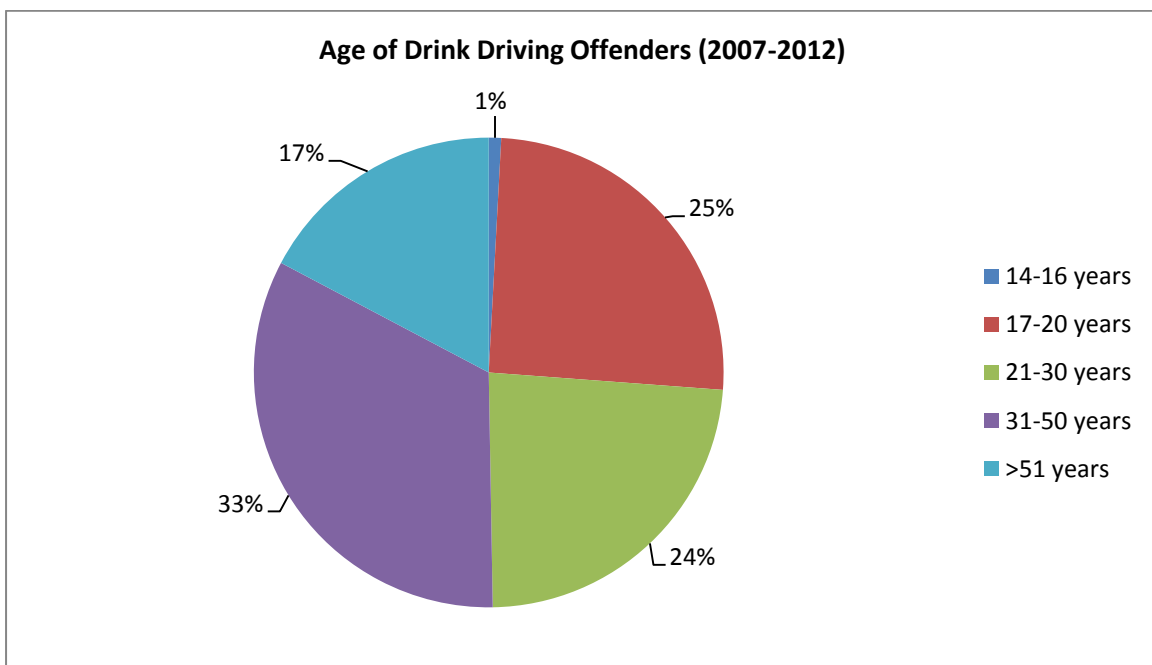


Figure 53: Age of Drink Driving Offenders in the Thames-Coromandel District⁸⁸

⁸⁶ New Zealand Police, 2013.

⁸⁷ New Zealand Police, 2013.

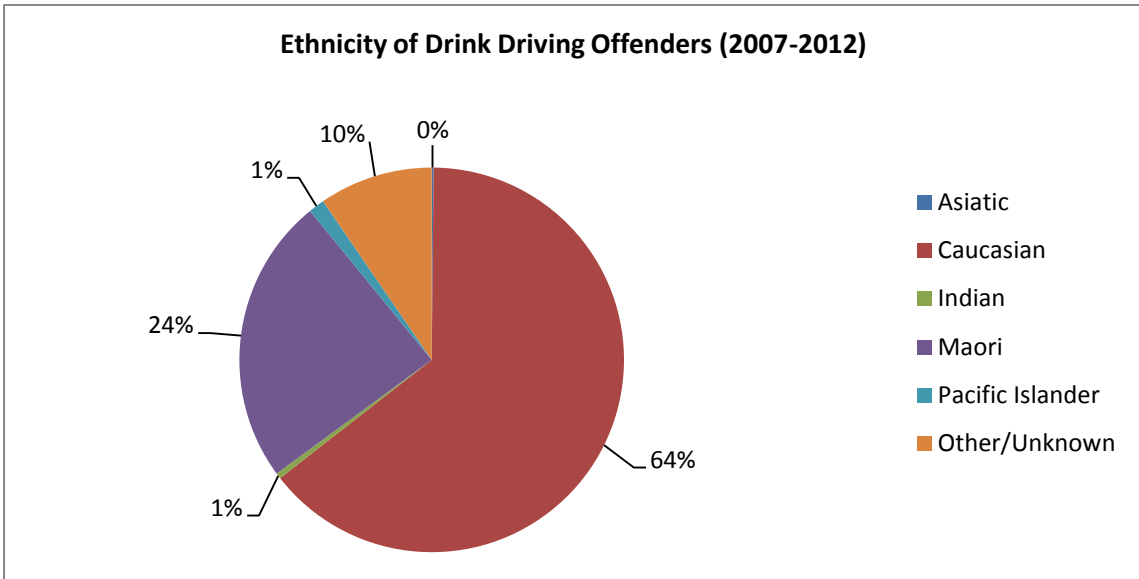


Figure 54: Ethnicity of Drink Driving Offenders in the Thames-Coromandel District⁸⁹

64% of drink driving offences are caused by people of Caucasian ethnicity. Māori make up one-quarter of offenders.

7.2.7. Violent Offending

As noted above, at the national level half of serious violent crimes are related to alcohol and one-third of other violence offences and family violence incidents involve alcohol. Figures on alcohol-related violent offending have not been obtained for the Thames-Coromandel District.

7.2.8. Sale of Alcohol

The sale and supply of alcohol is currently regulated by the Sale of Liquor Act 1989 (SOLA). This Act is administered by District licensing agencies (DLAs). DLAs are also responsible for enforcing the Act, in partnership with the Police. Offences under the Act can be sanctioned through the District courts or the Liquor Licensing Authority (LLA).

The nature of the offences are not recorded, nor is the time of year of the offences.

⁸⁸ New Zealand Police, 2013.

⁸⁹ New Zealand Police, 2013.

Number of recorded apprehensions

Table 16 below shows the number of known SOLA offences in the Thames-Coromandel District, for the 2007 to 2012 years. These figures exclude any liquor ban offences.

Table 16: Recorded SOLA Offences by Year (2007-2012)⁹⁰

Station	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	TOTAL
COROMANDEL	0	1	0	1	0	2
TAIRUA	2	0	1	1	0	4
THAMES	4	0	2	6	2	14
WHANGAMATA	4	0	13	1	0	18
WHITIANGA	2	7	4	2	0	15
TOTAL	12	8	20	11	2	53

The table indicates that an average of 11 offences is recorded each year. However these offences fluctuate each year with little consistency. The majority of offences over the full 2007-2012 period were recorded at the Thames, Whangamata and Whitianga stations, however these also fluctuated each year. No strong pattern of offence location and year can therefore be identified.

Offences by Day of Week

Table 17 below shows the number of recorded SOLA offences in the Thames-Coromandel District by the day of the week over the 2007-2012 period.

Table 17: Recorded SOLA Offences by Day of Week (2007-2012)⁹¹

Station	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
COROMANDEL	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
TAIRUA	0	0	1	1	0	2	0
THAMES	0	2	1	3	6	2	0
WHANGAMATA	2	3	2	7	0	3	1
WHITIANGA	1	0	1	2	0	9	2
TOTAL	3	5	5	14	7	16	3

While overall the majority of recorded offences overall occur on a Thursday and Sunday, Figure 55 shows that they differ in each area. For example, in Whitianga most offences have occurred on a Saturday while in Thames most occurred on a Friday and in Whangamata, most on a Thursday.

⁹⁰ Source: NZ Police, July 2013

⁹¹ Source: NZ Police, July 2013

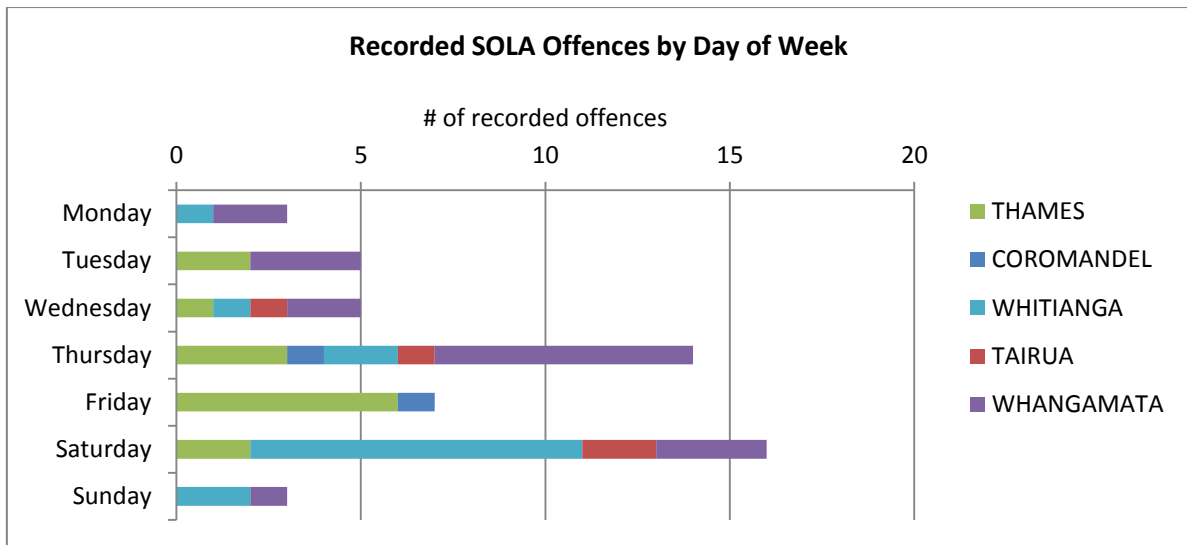


Figure 55: Recorded SOLA Offences by Day of Week and Area⁹²

Offences by Time of Day

Table 18 below shows the number of recorded SOLA offences in the Thames-Coromandel District by the time of day over the 2007-2012 period. The time of offences also varies across each area.

Table 18: Recorded SOLA Offences by Time of Day (2007-2012)⁹³

Station	0000-0259	1200-1459	1500-1759	1800-2059	2100-2359
COROMANDEL				1	1
TAIRUA			1	2	1
THAMES	1	2	8		3
WHANGAMATA	4		1	4	9
WHITIANGA	3	2	5	2	3
TOTAL	8	4	15	9	17

⁹² New Zealand Police, 2013.

⁹³ Source: NZ Police, July 2013.

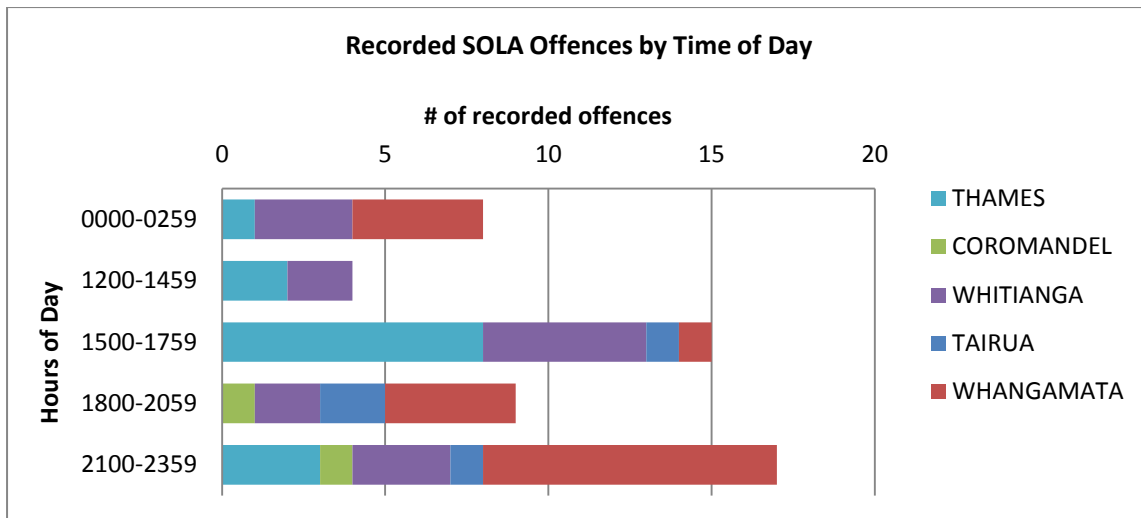


Figure 56: Recorded SOLA Offences by Time of Day and Area⁹⁴

7.2.9. Liquor Ban Breaches

Section 6.2 (Liquor Ban Bylaws) earlier outlines areas of the District that are subject to liquor bylaws. The Police also monitor the number of liquor ban offences. Overall liquor ban breaches have decreased slightly since 2007/2008 however they have increased at the Whitianga station. This is a similar overall trend as for total offences.

Table 19: Number of Liquor Ban Breaches in the Thames-Coromandel District 2007-2012⁹⁵

Station	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	TOTAL
Coromandel	4	3	1		4	12
Tairua	120	59	51	19	7	256
Thames	21	3	2	5	10	41
Whangamata	430	432	447	454	404	2,167
Whitianga	45	59	121	135	132	492
TOTAL	620	556	622	613	557	2,968

⁹⁴ New Zealand Police, 2013.

⁹⁵ New Zealand Police, 2013.

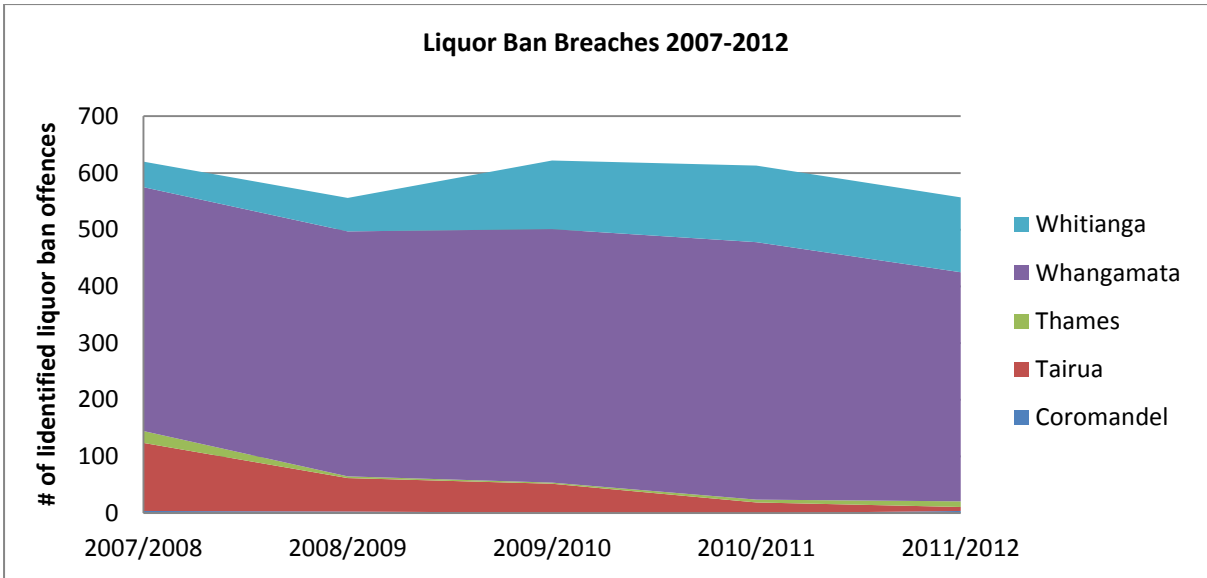


Figure 57: Liquor Ban Breaches in the Thames-Coromandel District 2007-2012⁹⁶

Liquor ban breaches clearly peak in the months of December, January and March. This could reflect the times of high population and when a large number of events occur, and the time periods that the liquor bans most commonly apply in many areas. This result is also consistent with, although much more extreme in fluctuation, than the recorded drink driving offences.

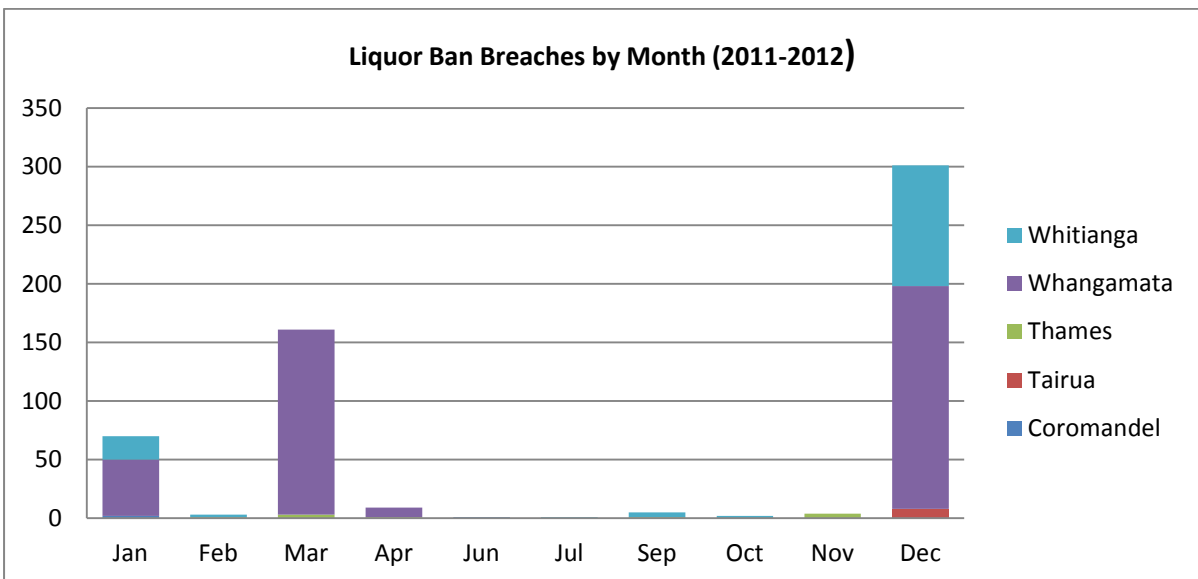


Figure 58: Liquor Ban Breaches in the Thames-Coromandel District by Month⁹⁷

⁹⁶ New Zealand Police, 2013.

⁹⁷ New Zealand Police, 2013.

Perhaps not surprisingly, liquor ban breaches are also more likely between the hours of 6pm and 3am overnight.

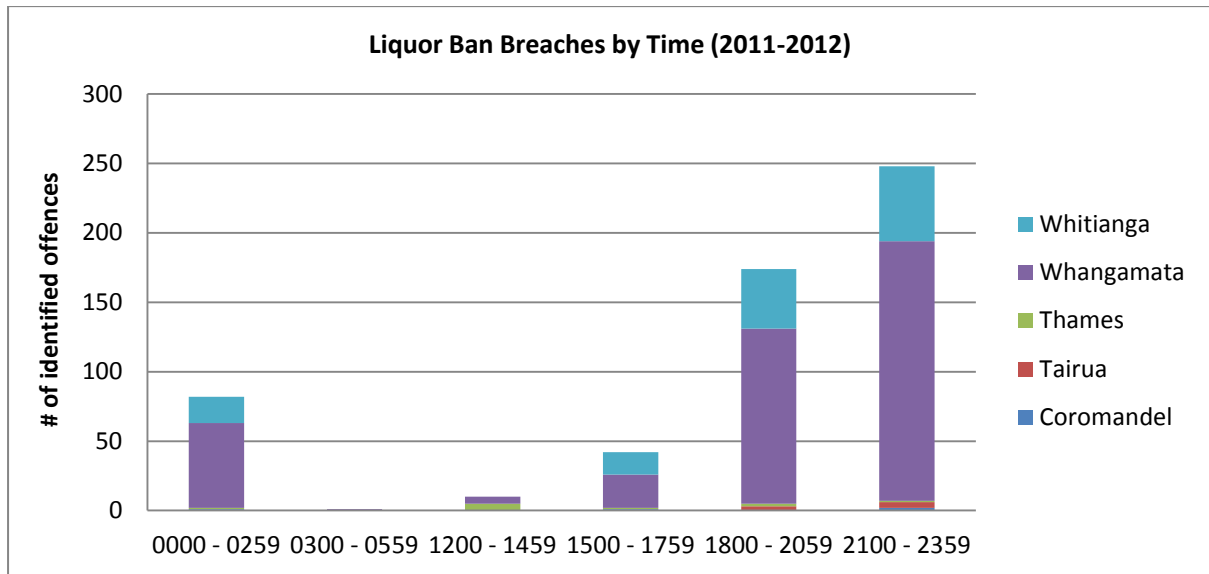


Figure 59: Liquor Ban Breaches in the Thames-Coromandel District by Time⁹⁸

Like drink driving offenders, males consistently make up the majority of liquor ban breachers.

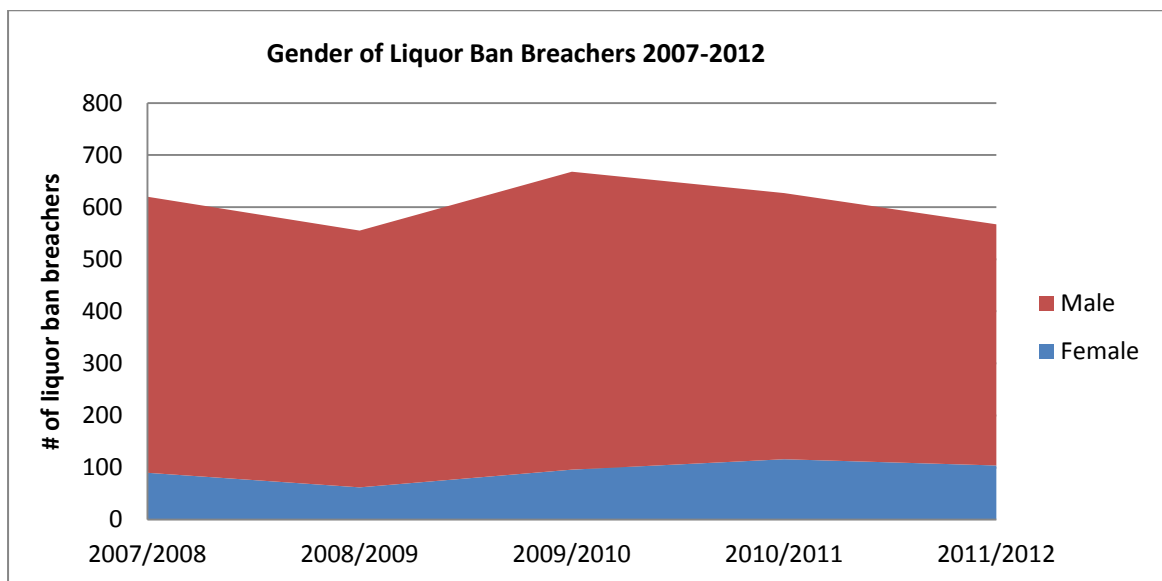


Figure 60: Gender of Liquor Ban Offenders in the Thames-Coromandel District⁹⁹

⁹⁸ New Zealand Police, 2013.

⁹⁹ New Zealand Police, 2013.

Most breachers of liquor bans are aged between 17 and 30 years old (85%). 17-20 year olds make up over half of offenders at 57%.

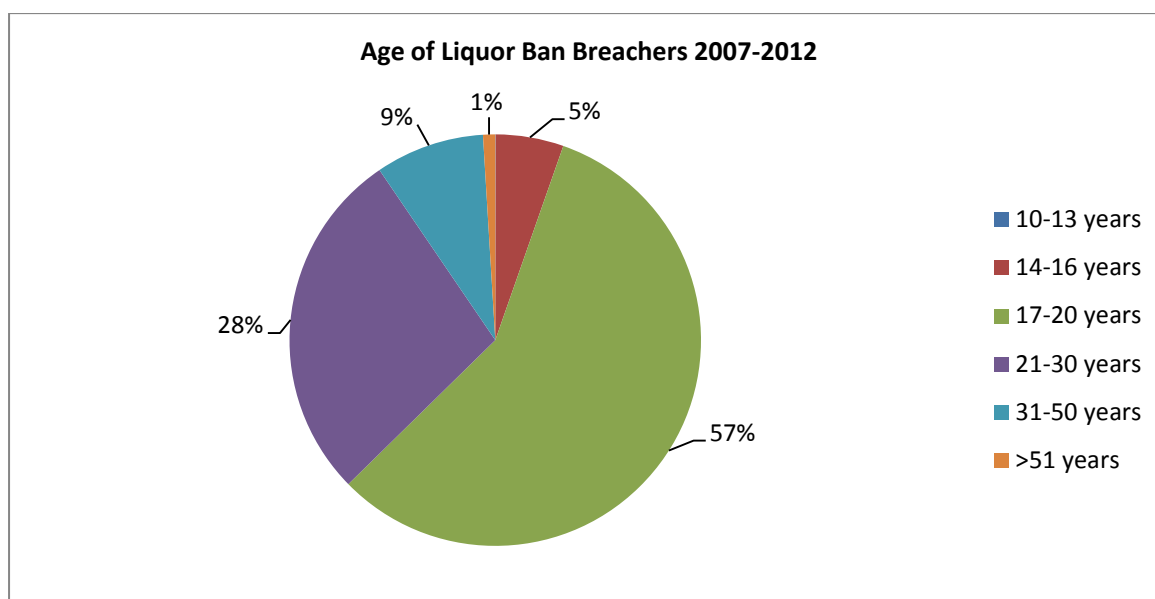


Figure 61: Age of Liquor Ban Offenders in the Thames-Coromandel District¹⁰⁰

People of Caucasian ethnicity make up 81% of liquor ban offenders – the largest group by far. Māori make up 13%. Comparing offender ethnicity rates (obtained from Police data) with the ethnicity of residents (obtained from national Census) is difficult as the two data sets are recorded differently and use different terminology¹⁰¹. While noting the limitations of this data for comparative purposes, the ethnic breakdown of liquor ban offenders could be inferred as being largely consistent with the usual resident population makeup.

¹⁰⁰ New Zealand Police, 2013.

¹⁰¹ For example, the use of the term 'Caucasian' by the Police may include multiple groups of Census New Zealanders of European descent as well as Caucasian visitors who are not New Zealanders.

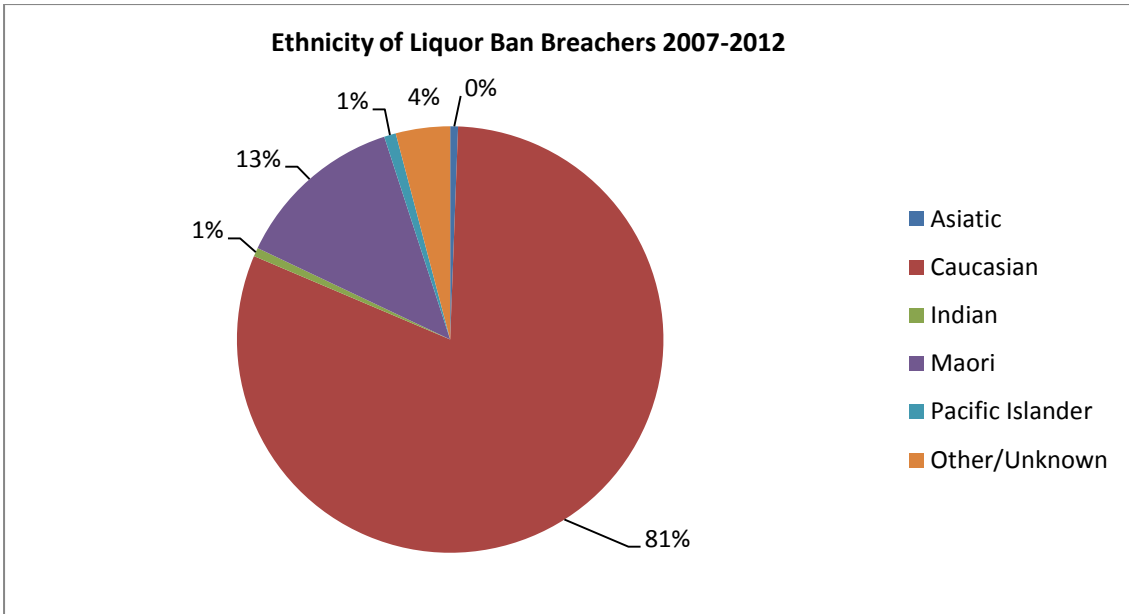


Figure 62: Ethnicity of Liquor Ban Offenders in the Thames-Coromandel District¹⁰²

7.3. Alcohol and Safety

This sub-section provides an overview of alcohol-related safety issues in the Thames-Coromandel District. Specifically, it presents data regarding alcohol and:

- water safety
- fire safety.

7.3.1. Alcohol and Water Safety

The World Health Organisation states that alcohol consumption is one of the most frequently reported factors contributing to adolescent and adult drowning in many countries¹⁰³.

In the Waikato Region, there were 77 drowning deaths between 2007 and 2011. 18% of these were in the Thames-Coromandel (around 14). 12% of Waikato drownings involved alcohol. Extrapolating this to the Thames-Coromandel would indicate that 1-2 drownings in the District involved alcohol¹⁰⁴.

7.3.2. Alcohol and Fire Safety¹⁰⁵

Table 20 below shows the number of fire fatalities between 2000 and 2007, and the proportion of these fatalities that relate to alcohol consumption.

¹⁰² New Zealand Police, 2013.

¹⁰³ University of Otago, 2008.

¹⁰⁴ Water Safety New Zealand, 2012.

¹⁰⁵ New Zealand Fire Service, 2011.

Table 20: Fire-Related Fatalities in New Zealand

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of fire-related fatalities	15	16	26	26	20	16	16	15
Incidence of alcohol-related fatalities	40%	44%	46%	50%	25%	31%	31%	27%

While the number of fatalities has remained consistent each year, alcohol related fatalities have declined. They still however make up over one quarter of total fatalities.

The data only records blood alcohol levels at the time of autopsy. Consequently, the database does not capture statistics on fire-related injury due to alcohol nor does it capture those fatalities or injuries inflicted on third parties due to the drinking of others, such as children and other members of a household.

More recent data was not available and data has not been obtained for the Thames-Coromandel District specifically.

7.3.3. Police recommendations

Police recommendations for directions of a local alcohol policy for the Thames-Coromandel District are as follows:

LAP issue	Population Health recommendation
Off licence opening hours	9:00 am – 9:00 pm
On licence opening hours	9:00 am – 1:00 am the following day
Special licence opening hours	9:00 am – 1:00 am the following day For special licences within an on licence, no more than one extra hour over standard trading hours.
One-way door policy	In place one hour before maximum closing time, e.g. if the maximum closing time for on licences suggested above is adopted, a one-way door from midnight.

7.4. Community Perceptions of Alcohol Availability in the Thames-Coromandel District

7.4.1. Community Views

In order to better understand community perceptions of alcohol availability in the District, the Council undertook a community survey in July - August 2013. The survey was available in hard copy and online and its availability was advised in the local media. The survey was open over a two week period and 419 people completed the survey. A summary of responses is outlined below¹⁰⁶.

Profile of Respondents¹⁰⁷

The profile of survey respondents is as follows.

- The majority of respondents were permanent residents in the District (92%), a further 5% were part-time residents and 2.5% were visitors.
- Over half of the respondents were female (61%), with 38% of the respondents being male.
- 59% of respondents were aged 50+ years, 33% were aged 30 - 49 years and 7% were aged 18-29 years. Three respondents were less than 18 years.
- The majority of respondents usually live in the Thames area (43%), followed by Mercury Bay (27%), Whangamata (10%), Coromandel/Colville (9%) and Tairua-Pauanui (6%).
- Most respondents (84%) indicated that they drink alcohol and mostly during the time from 6pm - midnight (73%), followed by 3pm - 6pm (19%).
- When buying alcohol from an off-licenced premises most people indicated they buy from supermarkets (48%), followed by bottle stores (35%).

Proximity of Licenced Premises to Sensitive Community Facilities

The survey asked respondents whether they agreed, disagreed or had a neutral view on the proximity of licenced premises to a variety of community facilities.

In survey responses there was a clear distinction between facilities that cater for children (such as schools) and other facilities (such as sporting venues and community halls and places of worship).

Generally people had strong views that licenced premises should not be located near facilities that cater for children (early childhood centres, schools and playgrounds), while the view was more

¹⁰⁶ Thames-Coromandel District Council, 2013: *Local Alcohol Policy Community Survey: Summary of Responses*. Staff report.

¹⁰⁷ Rounding has been applied and some respondents did not answer all questions. Therefore figures in this section do not add to 100%.

neutral toward other types of community facilities (sports facilities, community centres/halls, and places of workshop).

Respondents had different views for restaurant and cafe-type licences compared to pubs and taverns, with a view that restaurants and cafes that sell alcohol as part of their business is more acceptable near community facilities than premises where the sale of alcohol is the primary business.

A summary of comments on this topic included:

- there are negative social implications of licence premises near facilities that cater for children, such as conveyance of unhealthy messages and encouraging under-age drinking.
- location of licenced premises has no impact.
- licence premises should be confined to commercial/CBD areas.
- locational restrictions are not practical in small towns.

Number of Licences

The survey asked respondents whether they considered there to be 'not enough', 'enough' or 'too many' licenced premises in their community.

For on-licences, 68% considered there are 'enough', 22% considered that there were 'too many', and 7% considered there were 'not enough'.

For off-licences, there were fairly even responses for 'enough' and 'too many' (45% and 48% respectively).

TCDC Maximum Trading Hours

The survey asked respondents whether they agreed with the Council's current maximum trading hours for types of licences.

Most respondents agreed with the Council's current trading hours (68%).

For those that disagreed, comments included:

- shorter trading hours for off-licences - to close at 9pm or 10pm.
- current licence times may not accommodate shift workers.
- visitors (especially international) have an expectation that pubs and clubs will be open later than 1am.
- there should be longer hours for on-licences during the summer time.

One-Way Door Rules

The survey asked respondents whether they want one way door restrictions for on-licences.

Most respondents agreed with one-way door restrictions (68%).

Comments included:

- operators / host should have the option to apply a one-way door restriction.
- some premises already apply one-way door restrictions at their own discretion.
- it would be difficult to enforce, and would mean extra cost for licence holders.
- it would be a good way to stop migration of intoxicated persons between pubs.
- people should be free to come and go as they want.
- one-way door restrictions could discriminate against smokers.
- social activity can often include drinking at multiple venues as the night progresses.

7.4.2. Industry Views

The Council sought the views of current liquor licence holders and those involved in the hospitality industry. Three industry forums were held from 19 August through to 27 August 2013 (in Thames, Whitianga and Whangamata) and 81 people attended over the three forums.

As the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act specifically sets out what may and may not be included in a local alcohol policy, the Council sought views on the policy areas of:

- maximum trading hours
- one-way door restrictions
- proximity of licenced premises in relation to sensitive community facilities
- density, i.e. the number licences within an area and/or the District
- discretionary conditions.

A summary of main feedback points is noted below¹⁰⁸.

General Comments

One-size does not fit all considering our diverse communities and the premises that cater for the varied needs. For example, a rural pub can have multiple licences (i.e. off and on) and cater for family dinners, school lunches, and general pub activity. This is different to a pub in a popular tourist destination.

¹⁰⁸ Thames-Coromandel District Council, 2013: *Local Alcohol Policy Industry Forums: Summary of Feedback*. Staff Report.

Maximum Trading Hours

Key points noted from discussions with industry representatives follow.

- Overall there was reasonable satisfaction from the industry with the current maximum trading hours.
- However, there was clear recognition that during summer months longer trading hours are desired.
- During the peak Christmas / New Year period and for major events at other times of the year, licence holders apply for special licences to operate longer (usually 2am).
- Having longer maximum trading hours would enable licence holders to operate later, without needing a special licence, therefore decreasing application costs.
- On-licence holders, particularly in tourist areas, would like the option to trade later at their discretion.
- Some on-licence holders would like to be able to have the choice to operate until 4am.
- Equally, some licence holders were of the view that 4am closing time was not needed.
- The majority of off-licence premises in the District are currently not trading until the allowed 11pm but may do so during peak times (i.e. Christmas / New Year period and for major events) when demand is there.
- There were no concerns expressed by club licence holders regarding maximum trading hours. Generally, clubs operate at quite specific times that fall well within the current maximum trading hours.

One -Way Door Restrictions

Key points noted from discussions with industry representatives follow.

- Generally, it was considered that one-way door restrictions are not necessary, as regulated restrictions are considered ineffective, and applying a one-way door restriction should be at the discretion of the host.
- A number of licensees already apply restrictions effectively, on an as-needed basis.
- There are examples of local licence holders collaborating with one-way door restrictions during high volume times, such as New Year's Eve.
- Regulating one-way door restrictions would mean additional cost for licensees to implement.

Proximity of Licenced Premises to Sensitive Community Facilities

Key points noted from discussions with industry representatives follow.

- Overall, there was clear perception that proximity restrictions are impractical in the District's small towns.
- There are a number of examples where existing licenced premises are located near to community facilities, including those that cater for children, with no perceived problems.
- Concern was raised regarding how existing premises would be treated if proximity restrictions are adopted, and what would happen in the situation of a community facility opening near to an existing licenced premises.

- Suggestions were raised regarding applying restrictions on a case-by-case basis for premises located near facilities that cater to children, such as restricting what can be viewed from a premises' entrance and/or near the counter, trading hours that avoid school hours.

Number of Licences / Density

Key points noted from discussions with industry representatives follow.

- Overall, there was a strong view that market forces will dictate the number of premises in an area, therefore applying density restrictions is not necessary.
- There are examples where a number of licenced premises (mainly on-licences) in the District close over winter months, responding to a lack of demand during this time of year.
- Some suggestions were made regarding restricting the number of off-licenced premises based on population (such as via a cap, or a sinking lid), however there was also disagreement with such restrictions.

Discretionary Conditions

Key points noted from discussions with industry representatives follow.

- There was some preference to have no discretionary conditions, with concerns raised as to the interpretation of any conditions by the District Licensing Committee, and the extra cost on licensees to implement.
- It was raised that licence holders already need to comply with a number of conditions that are often duplicated in potential discretionary conditions (such as maximum number of patrons allowed on a premises, layout of a premises, requirements to provide non-alcohol and low-alcohol drinks).
- A common view was that applying rules such as those via discretionary conditions should be the host's choice (part of host responsibility).
- There was some suggestion for discretionary conditions related to location/proximity of licenced premises to community facilities that cater for children.
- Some comments were made that display of health messages should be the responsibility of health agencies, not the industry.

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Water Safety New Zealand, 2012: *Regional Drowning Fact Sheet: Waikato*.

APPENDIX A: LICENCED PREMISES AS AT JULY 2013

The table is ordered by community board area and licence type. It excludes temporary and event licences.

Type Description	Address	Community Board Area	Venue
Club Licence	Hauraki Rd, Coromandel	Coromandel	Coromandel Golf Club
Club Licence	Woollams Ave, Coromandel	Coromandel	Coromandel Rugby & Sports Club
Club Licence	320 Woollams Avenue Coromandel	Coromandel	Coromandel Rugby Football & Sports Club Inc
Off Licence	255 Kapanga Rd, Coromandel	Coromandel	Coromandel Supermarket
Off Licence	35 Wharf Rd, Coromandel	Coromandel	Golddiggers Coromandel
Off Licence	1091 Colville Rd, Coromandel	Coromandel	Papa Aroha Holiday Park
Off Licence	214 Kapanga Rd, Coromandel	Coromandel	Coromandel Super Saver
Off Licence	611 Kapanga Road Coromandel	Coromandel	Coromandel Hotel
Off Licence	146 Wharf Road Coromandel	Coromandel	Admirals Arms Hotel Ltd
Off Licence	2314 Colville Rd, Colville	Coromandel	Colville General Store
Off Licence	Kapanga Rd, Coromandel	Coromandel	Coromandel Four Square
Off Licence	5 Kapanga Rd, Coromandel	Coromandel	Star & Garter Saloon Bar
Off Licence	1446 Colville Rd, Coromandel	Coromandel	Anglers Lodge
On Licence	31 Kapanga Rd, Coromandel	Coromandel	Pepper Tree Restaurant & Bar
On Licence	Buffalo Rd, Coromandel	Coromandel	Buffalo Lodge
On Licence	5 Kapanga Rd, Coromandel	Coromandel	Star & Garter Saloon Bar
On Licence	24 Wharf Road Coromandel	Coromandel	Chai Tea House
On Licence	104 Kapanga Road Coromandel	Coromandel	Success Cafe & Bar Ltd
On Licence	611 Kapanga Road Coromandel	Coromandel	Coromandel Hotel
On Licence	146 Wharf Road Coromandel	Coromandel	Admirals Arms Hotel Ltd
On Licence	1299 Port Charles Rd, Port Charles	Coromandel	Tangiario Kiwi Retreat
On Licence	75 Kapanga Rd, Coromandel	Coromandel	Laan Ya'Mo Thai Restaurant
On Licence	1768 SH25, Coromandel	Coromandel	Coromandel Mussell
On Licence	2314 Colville Rd, Colville	Coromandel	Green Snapper Café
On Licence	22 Wharf Rd, Coromandel	Coromandel	Umu Restaurant
Club Licence	South Highway, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	Whitianga Gun Club
Club Licence	Golf Rd, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	Mercury Bay Golf & Country Club
Club Licence	Albert St, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	Mercury Bay Rugby & Sports Club
Club Licence	Matarangi Drv, Matarangi	Mercury Bay	Matarangi Volunteer Rural Fire Force
Club Licence	Campbell St/Cook Drv, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	Mercury Bay Club

Club Licence	92 Cook Drv, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	Mercury Bay Bowling Club
Club Licence	Black Jack Rd, Kuaotunu	Mercury Bay	Kuaotunu Rural Fire Force
Club Licence	2 Moewai Road Whitianga	Mercury Bay	Mercury Bay Aero Club Inc
Club Licence	12 The Esplanade Whitianga	Mercury Bay	Mercury Bay Game Fishing Club
Off Licence	31 Albert St, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	The Sand Bar
Off Licence	3 Albert St, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	Buffalo Beach Store
Off Licence	Blacksmith Lne, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	Whitianga Marina Hotel
Off Licence	46 Hahei Beach Rd, Hahei	Mercury Bay	Hahei General Store
Off Licence	35 Campbell St, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	New World Whitianga
Off Licence	20 Joan Gaskell Drv, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	Golddiggers Whitianga
Off Licence	1A Lee St, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	Liquorland Whitianga
Off Licence	Torea Rd, Kuaotunu	Mercury Bay	Kuaotunu Store
Off Licence	23 Captain Cook Rd, Cooks Beach	Mercury Bay	Cooks Beach Liquor Store
Off Licence	SH25 Coroglen, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	The Coroglen
Off Licence	29 Pye Place, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	Hotwater Beach Store
Off Licence	197 Matarangi Drive Matarangi	Mercury Bay	Casks and Cans
Off Licence	790A Hot Water Beach Road Hot Water Beach	Mercury Bay	Hot Water Beach Holiday Park Limited
Off Licence	69 Cook Drive Whitianga	Mercury Bay	Mercury Bay Club Inc
Off Licence	761A Purangi Road Cooks Beach	Mercury Bay	Mercury Bay Estate Limited
Off Licence	1 Blacksmith Lane Whitianga	Mercury Bay	-
Off Licence	1057 Sh25 - Tairua-Whitianga Whenuakite	Mercury Bay	-
Off Licence	25 Coghill Street Whitianga	Mercury Bay	Bay Brewery Bistro
Off Licence	501 Purangi Rd, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	Purangi Winery
Off Licence	27 Albert St, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	Whitianga Liquor
Off Licence	501 Purangi Rd, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	Purangi Estate
Off Licence	501 Purangi Rd, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	Purangi Estate
Off Licence	378 Tangiora Ave, Whangapoua	Mercury Bay	Whangapoua Beach Store
On Licence	Shop 13 Blacksmith Lne, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	Sangam Indian Cuisine
On Licence	501 Purangi Rd, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	Purangi Winery
On Licence	SH25 Whenuakite, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	Colenso
On Licence	31 Albert St, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	The Sand Bar
On Licence	1242 Whangapoua Road SH25 Te Rerenga	Mercury Bay	Castle Rock Cafe 2012 Limited
On Licence	8 Pye Place Hot Water Beach	Mercury Bay	Hot Waves Cafe Limited
On Licence	1057 Sh25 - Tairua-Whitianga Whenuakite	Mercury Bay	Hotwater Brewing Company Ltd
On Licence	3 Grange Road Hahei	Mercury Bay	Hahei Beach Cafe
On Licence	25 Coghill Street Whitianga	Mercury Bay	Bay Brewery Bistro
On Licence	45 Albert St, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	Tua Tua
On Licence	20 Victoria St, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	Café Nina
On Licence	197 Matarangi Drv, Matarangi	Mercury Bay	Piper's Café
On Licence	18/20 Coghill St, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	The Monkey House Theatre
On Licence	Unit 90/18 Eyre St, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	Oceans Resort
On Licence	19 Captain Cook Rd, Cooks Beach	Mercury Bay	Go Vino

On Licence	87 Beach Rd, Hahei	Mercury Bay	The Church Restaurant
On Licence	Blacksmith Lne, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	Whitianga Marina Hotel
On Licence	61 Albert St, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	Taste
On Licence	9 The Esp, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	Wild Hogs
On Licence	The Marina Complex, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	Dino's Pizza Pasta Bar
On Licence	121A Cook Drv, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	The Lost Spring
On Licence	18 Eyre St, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	Beachside Resort Whitianga
On Licence	Albert St, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	Smitty's Bar & Grill
On Licence	8 The Esplanade, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	Blonde Inc.
On Licence	Shop 15 Blacksmith Lne, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	Squids
On Licence	10 Campbell St, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	Campbells Steak'N'Ale House
On Licence	5 Albert St, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	Jandals Café
On Licence	41 Albert St, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	The Carvery
On Licence	11 The Esp, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	The Landing
On Licence	761A Purangi Rd, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	Mercury Bay Estate
On Licence	3/33 Albert St, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	The House of Chang Thai
On Licence	Purangi Rd, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	Eggcentric Café & Restaurant
On Licence	1134 Purangi Rd, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	Cooks Café Ltd
On Licence	2 Mill Rd, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	Motu Kitchen
On Licence	SH25 Coroglen, Whitianga	Mercury Bay	The Coroglen
On Licence	20 Black Jack Rd, Kuaotunu	Mercury Bay	Lukes Kitchen
Club Licence	31 Sheppard Ave, Pauanui	Tairua/Pauanui	Pauanui Sports & Recreation Club
Club Licence	283 Main Rd, Tairua	Tairua/Pauanui	Tairua Country Club
Club Licence	Hornsea Rd, Tairua	Tairua/Pauanui	Tairua Bowling Club
Club Licence	Tokoroa Rd, Tairua	Tairua/Pauanui	Tairua Rugby & Sports Club
Club Licence	11 Tui Tce, Tairua	Tairua/Pauanui	Tairua-Pauanui Sports Fishing Club
Off Licence	Shop 14 Jubilee Drv, Pauanui	Tairua/Pauanui	Popvals Ltd
Off Licence	238 Main Rd, Tairua	Tairua/Pauanui	Golddiggers Tairua
Off Licence	Pauanui Shopping Village, Pauanui	Tairua/Pauanui	Pauanui Supervalve Supermarket
Off Licence	31A Sheppard Avenue Pauanui	Tairua/Pauanui	Pauanui Sports and Recreation Club (Incorporated)
Off Licence	234 Main Road SH25 Tairua	Tairua/Pauanui	Tairua Four Square Discount
Off Licence	237 Main Road SH25 Tairua	Tairua/Pauanui	Black Bull Tairua
On Licence	228 Main Road SH25 Tairua	Tairua/Pauanui	Manaia Cafe and Bar 2013
On Licence	227 Main Road SH25 Tairua	Tairua/Pauanui	Shells Restaurant / Bar
On Licence	222 Main Road SH25 Tairua	Tairua/Pauanui	The Pepe Licenced Cafe & Restaurant
On Licence	52 Jubilee Drive Pauanui	Tairua/Pauanui	The Lime Room
On Licence	100 Augusta Drv, Pauanui	Tairua/Pauanui	Lakes Resort
On Licence	Mount Avenue, Pauanui	Tairua/Pauanui	Puka Park Resort
On Licence	223 Main Rd, Tairua	Tairua/Pauanui	Pacific Harbour Lodge
On Licence	143 Paku Drv, Tairua	Tairua/Pauanui	The Old Mill Café Ltd
On Licence	600 Settlement Rd, Pauanui	Tairua/Pauanui	Cedar Grill Café & Bar

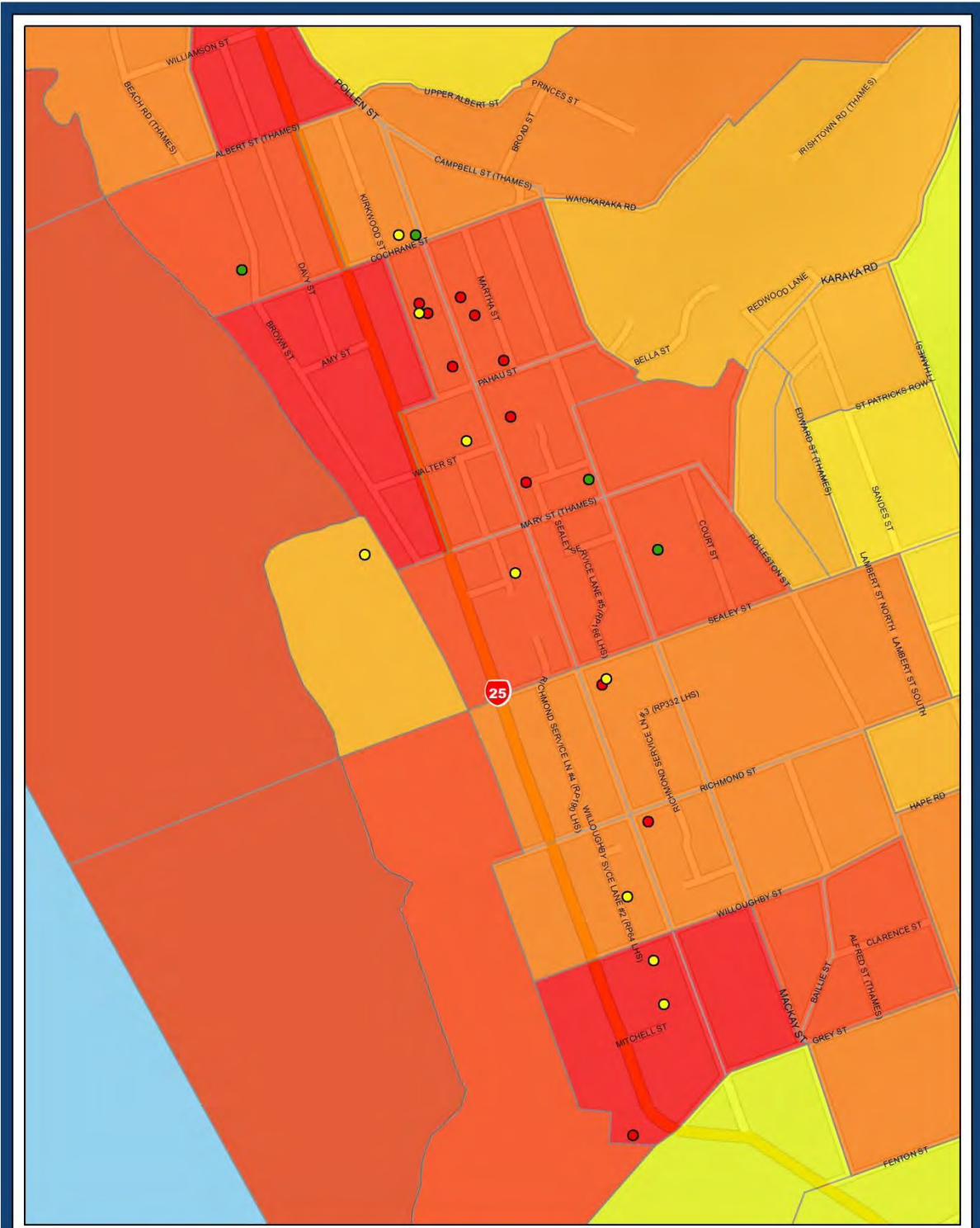
On Licence	7 Main Rd, Tairua	Tairua/Pauanui	Punters Bar & Grill
On Licence	Shop 12 Jubilee Drv, Pauanui	Tairua/Pauanui	The Chocolate Pretzel
On Licence	Shop 3 Pauanui Shops	Tairua/Pauanui	Archey's
Club Licence	407 Cochrane St, Thames	Thames	Thames Workingmens Club
Club Licence	Court St, Thames	Thames	Thames Bowling Club
Club Licence	West Cres, Te Puru	Thames	Thames Coast Bowling Club
Club Licence	Rhodes Park, Thames	Thames	Thames Rugby & Sports Club
Club Licence	Main Rd, Thames	Thames	Thames Golf Club
Club Licence	Mackay St, Thames	Thames	Thames Club
Club Licence	Brown St, Thames	Thames	Thames Squash Rackets Club
Club Licence	Tararu Rd, Thames	Thames	Thames Sailing Club
Club Licence	395 Ngati Maru Highway SH25 Thames	Thames	Hauraki Aero Club Inc
Off Licence	221 Pollen St, Thames	Thames	The Mill Liquorsave
Off Licence	469 Thames Coast Rd, Thames	Thames	Te Puru Store
Off Licence	1 Kopu Rd, Thames	Thames	Kopu Station Hotel
Off Licence	Cnr Pollen & Walter St, Thames	Thames	Golddiggers Thames
Off Licence	Main Coast Rd, Thames	Thames	Royal Oak Hotel
Off Licence	202 Sealey St, Thames	Thames	Blackbull Liquor
Off Licence	215 Pollen St, Thames	Thames	Liquorland Thames
Off Licence	102 Mary Street Thames	Thames	Pak N Save Thames
Off Licence	707 Thames Coast Road SH25 Tapu	Thames	Tapu Store
Off Licence	715 Pollen Street Thames	Thames	-
Off Licence	527A Pollen Street Thames	Thames	Thames Four Square Discount
Off Licence	8865 Sh26 - Paeroa-Kopu Puriri	Thames	Coach House Puriri
Off Licence	307 Pollen Street Thames	Thames	Martina Four Square & Lotto
Off Licence	PDC Hikutaia	Thames	Pioneer Tavern
Off Licence	407 Cochrane St, Thames	Thames	Thames Workingmens Club
Off Licence	Main Rd, Thames	Thames	Totara Vineyards
On Licence	622 Thames Coast Road SH25 Waiomu	Thames	Waiomu Beach Cafe
On Licence	728 Pollen Street Thames	Thames	Nakontong Thai Restaurant
On Licence	700 Pollen Street Thames	Thames	Grahamstown Bar and Diner
On Licence	715 Pollen Street Thames	Thames	-
On Licence	8865 Sh26 - Paeroa-Kopu Puriri	Thames	Coach House Puriri
On Licence	620A Pollen St, Thames	Thames	Taj Curry House & Bar
On Licence	586 Tapu-Coroglen Rd, Thames	Thames	Koru at Rapaura
On Licence	1 Kopu Rd, Thames	Thames	Kopu Station Hotel
On Licence	719 Pollen St, Thames	Thames	Punters Sports Bar
On Licence	200 Richmond St, Thames	Thames	Brew
On Licence	648 Pollen St, Thames	Thames	Golden Dragon Restaurant
On Licence	700 Pollen St, Thames	Thames	Junction Hotel
On Licence	705 Pollen St, Thames	Thames	Gastronomics
On Licence	101 Queen St, Thames	Thames	The Wharf Coffee House & Bar
On Licence	476 Pollen St, Thames	Thames	Imperial Hotel

On Licence	742 Pollen St, Thames	Thames	Speak Easy
On Licence	PDC Hikutaia	Thames	Pioneer Tavern
On Licence	Main Coast Rd, Thames	Thames	Royal Oak Hotel
Club Licence	Waihi Rd/Achilles Ave, Whangamata	Whangamata	Whangamata Golf Club
Club Licence	Barrowclough/Rutherford Rd, Whangamata	Whangamata	Whangamata Bowling Club
Club Licence	404 Port Rd, Whangamata	Whangamata	Whangamata Club
Club Licence	Port Rd, Whangamata	Whangamata	Whangamata Ocean Sports Club
Club Licence	Aickin Rd, Whangamata	Whangamata	Whangamata Rugby & Sports Club
Club Licence	Port Rd, Whangamata	Whangamata	Whangamata RSA
Club Licence	500 Rutherford Road Whangamata	Whangamata	Whangamata Combined Sports Centre Inc
Off Licence	855 Ohui Rd, Opoutere	Whangamata	Ohui Vineyard
Off Licence	712 Port Rd, Whangamata	Whangamata	Slipper Store
Off Licence	Port Rd, Whangamata	Whangamata	Liquor King
Off Licence	326 Ocean Rd, Whangamata	Whangamata	Achilles Store
Off Licence	308 Aickin Road Whangamata	Whangamata	Whangamata New World
Off Licence	600 Port Road Whangamata	Whangamata	Super Liquor Whangamata
Off Licence	404 Port Rd, Whangamata	Whangamata	Whangamata Club
Off Licence	413-419 Port Rd, Whangamata	Whangamata	The Palms Tavern
On Licence	441 Port Road Whangamata	Whangamata	Soulburger Limited
On Licence	101 Bambury Place Onemana	Whangamata	Cafe Onemana
On Licence	249 Port Road Whangamata	Whangamata	Southpacific Motel
On Licence	646 Port Road Whangamata	Whangamata	-
On Licence	501 Port Road Whangamata	Whangamata	The Lincoln
On Licence	310A Casement Rd, Whangamata	Whangamata	Casement Road Café
On Licence	713 Port Rd, Whangamata	Whangamata	Minato Sushi
On Licence	711 Port Rd, Whangamata	Whangamata	Nero's Café & Bar
On Licence	608 Port Rd, Whangamata	Whangamata	Nakongtong 2 Thai Restaurant
On Licence	441 Port Rd, Whangamata	Whangamata	Soul Burger
On Licence	603 Port Rd, Whangamata	Whangamata	Sands Café
On Licence	501 Port Road, Whangamata	Whangamata	The Lincoln
On Licence	638 Port Rd, Whangamata	Whangamata	Vibes Café
On Licence	101 Winifred Ave, Whangamata	Whangamata	Café Barrio
On Licence	38 Aileen Plc, Whangamata	Whangamata	MV Escape
On Licence	100 Casement Rd, Whangamata	Whangamata	Buck's Sports Bar & Grill
On Licence	800 Port Rd, Whangamata	Whangamata	Indian Aroma
On Licence	328 Ocean Rd, Whangamata	Whangamata	Argo
On Licence	413-419 Port Rd, Whangamata	Whangamata	The Palms Tavern

Temporary authority licences:

Type Description	Address	Community Board Area	Venue
On Licence	404 Pollen Street	Thames	Bullion Restaurant
On Licence	745 Matarangi Drive, Matarangi	Mercury Bay	Omara's Restaurant

APPENDIX B: LICENCED PREMISES & DEPRIVATION SCORES OF URBAN AREAS



Thames urban area.
Licensed premises by type and area deprivation.
 TCDC licensed premises data as at July 2012.
 #220p2006.



Deprivation 1	Deprivation 5	Deprivation 9	On Licence (12)
Deprivation 2	Deprivation 6	Deprivation 10	Off Licence (9)
Deprivation 3	Deprivation 7		Club Licence (4)
Deprivation 4	Deprivation 8		

Legend

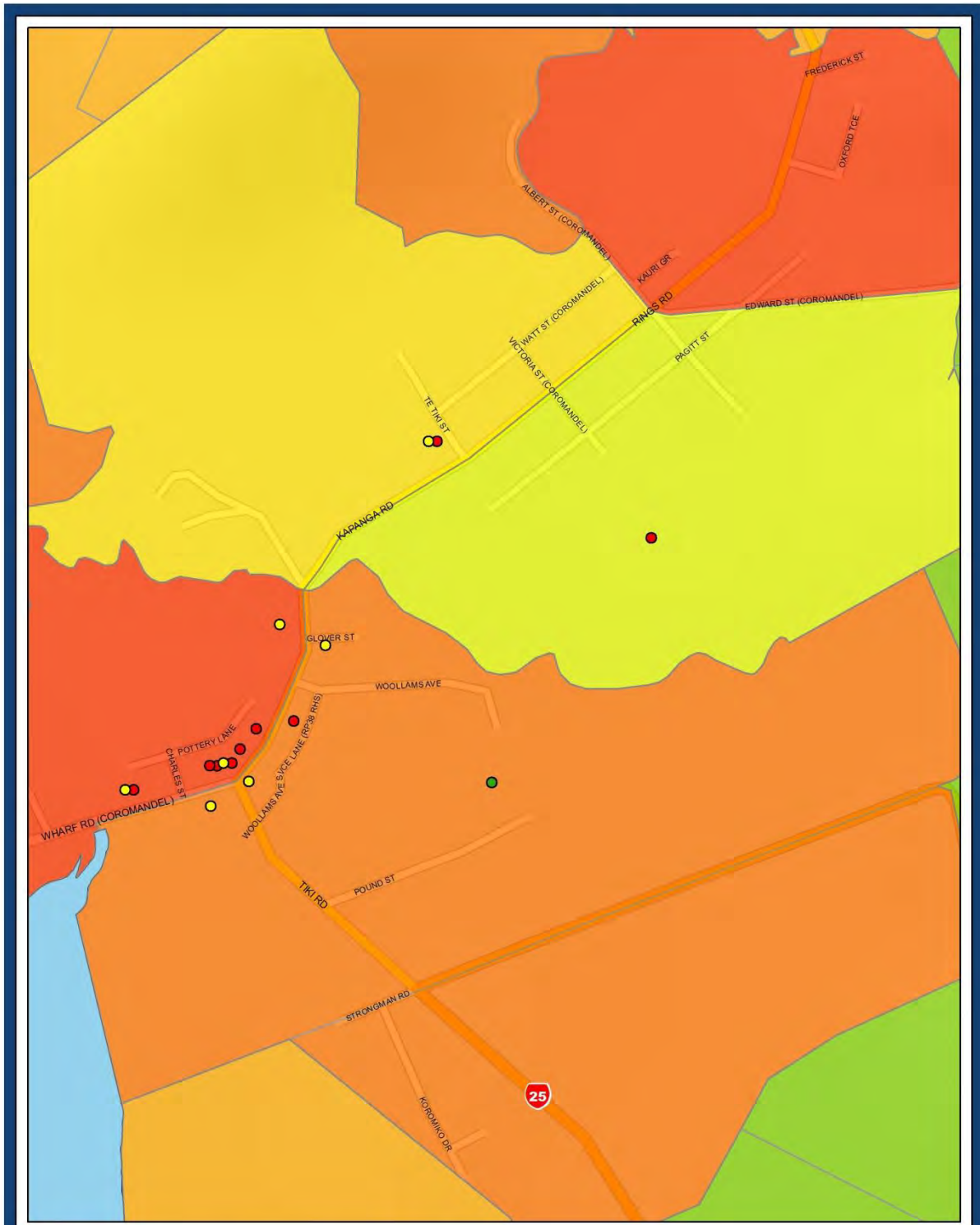
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Map: 1 of 6

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Coromandel Town urban area.
Licensed premises by type and area deprivation.
 TCDC licensed premises data as at July 2012.
 #220p2005.



Deprivation	On Licence (9)	Off Licence (7)	Club Licence (2)
1	9	7	2
2	10		
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			



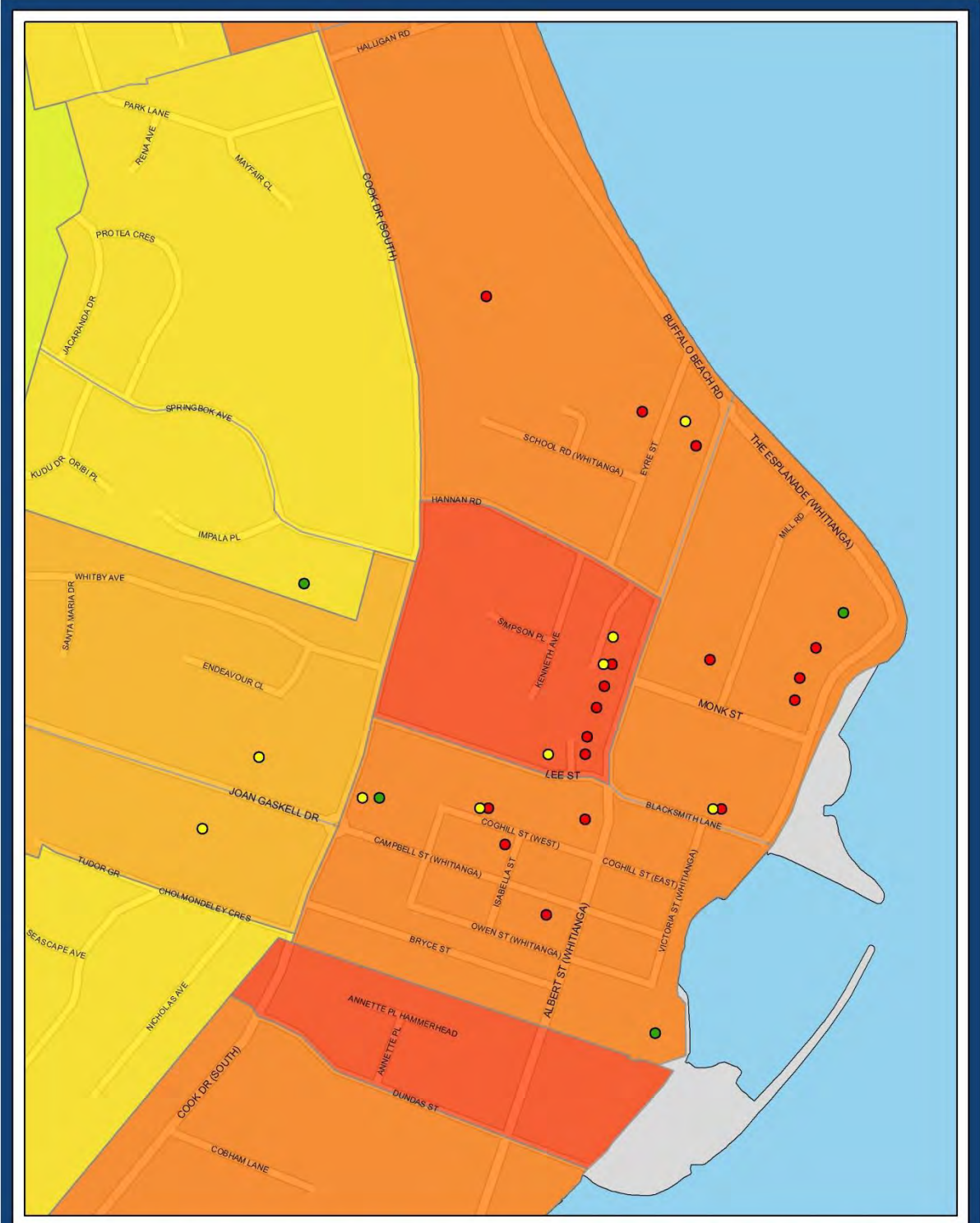
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Map: 6 of 6

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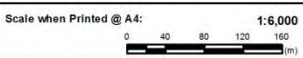


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Whitianga urban area.
Licensed premises by type and area deprivation.
 TCDC licensed premises data as at July 2013.
 #220p2005.

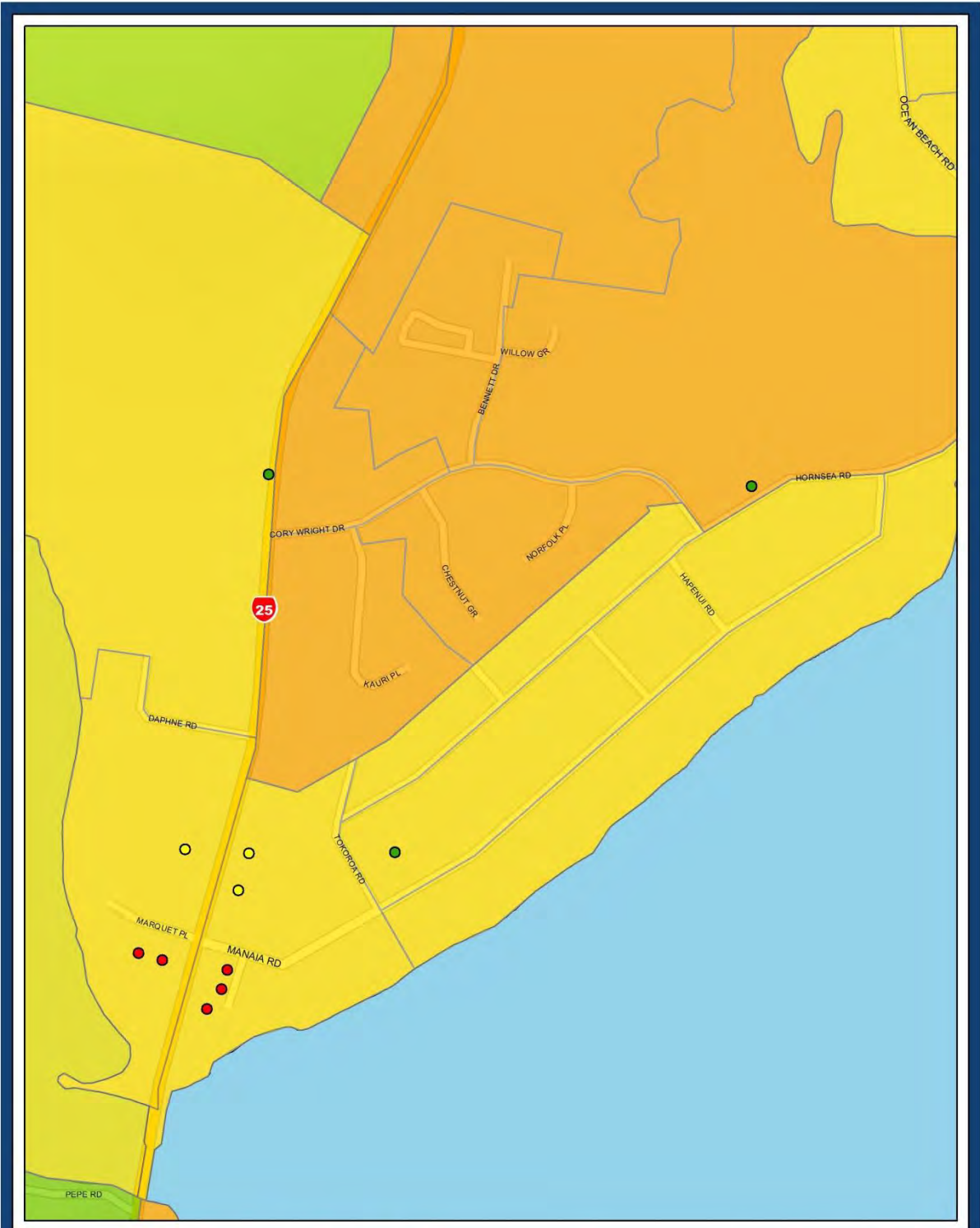
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Date:	13/08/2013
Status:	Final
Projection:	NZTM



Map: 2 of 6

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Tairua urban area.
Licensed premises by type and area deprivation.
 TCDC licenced premises data as at July 2013.
 #220p2005.

Produced By:	IT Services
Job Request #:	INC1275720
Date:	13/08/2013
Status:	Final
Projection:	NZTM



Deprivation 1	Deprivation 5	Deprivation 9	On Licence (5)
Deprivation 2	Deprivation 6	Deprivation 10	Off Licence (3)
Deprivation 3	Deprivation 7		Club Licence (3)
Deprivation 4	Deprivation 8		

Legend

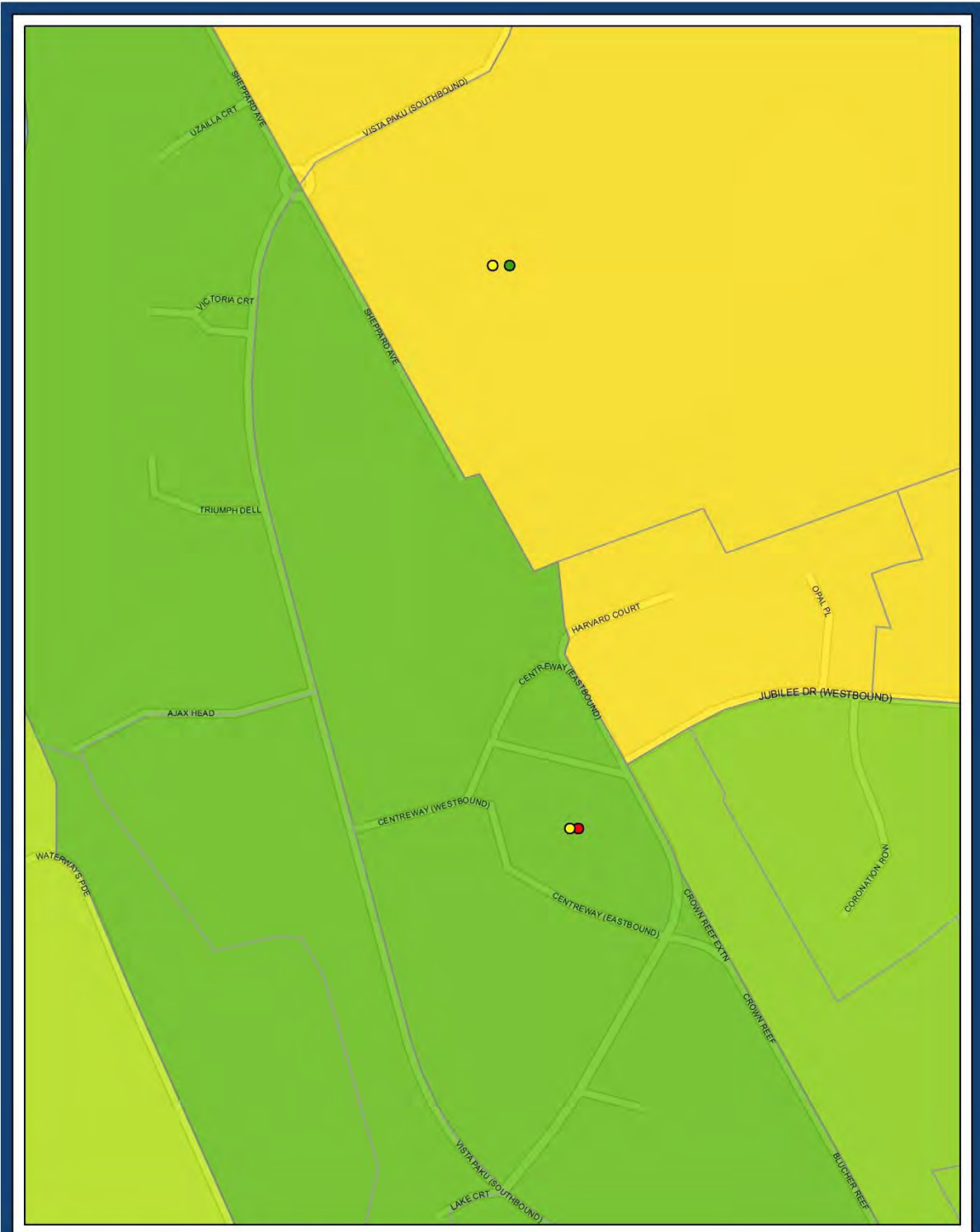


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Map: 3 of 6

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Pauanui urban area.
Licensed premises by type and area deprivation.
 TCDC licensed premises data as at July 2012.
 #220p2006.

Produced By:	IT Services
Job Request #:	INC1275729
Date:	13/08/2013
Status:	Final
Projection:	NZTM

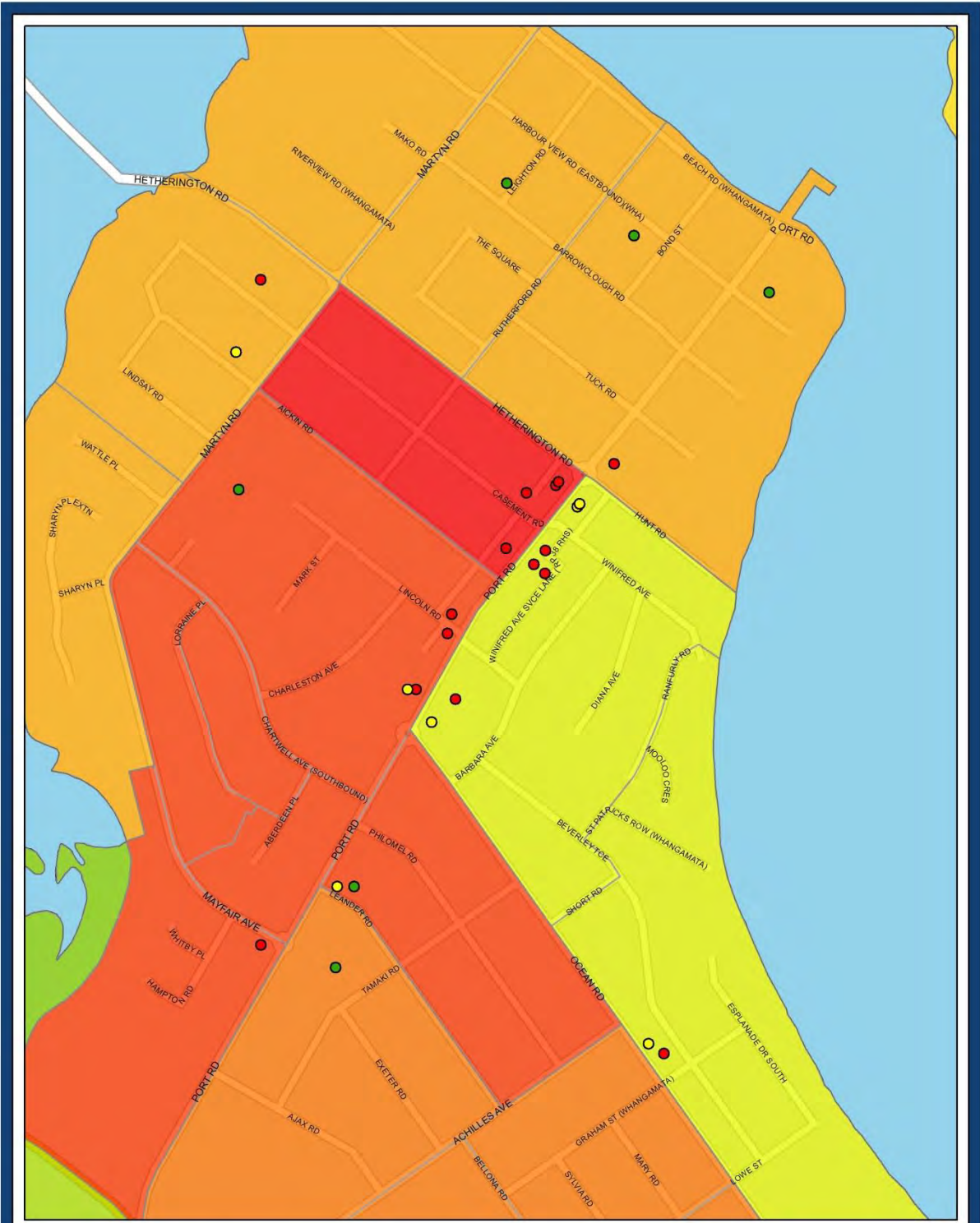


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Map: 4 of 6

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Whangamata urban area.
Licensed premises by type and area deprivation.
 TCDC licensed premises data as at July 2012.
 #220p2005.

Produced By:	IT Services
Job Request #:	INC1275729
Date:	13/08/2013
Status:	Final
Projection:	NZTM



- Deprivation**
- 1 (dark green)
 - 2 (medium green)
 - 3 (light green)
 - 4 (yellow-green)
 - 5 (yellow)
 - 6 (orange)
 - 7 (red-orange)
 - 8 (red)
 - 9 (dark red)
 - 10 (brown)
- Licensed Premises**
- On Licence (17) (red dot)
 - Off Licence (7) (yellow dot)
 - Club Licence (6) (green dot)

Legend



Scale when Printed @ A4: **1:8,000**

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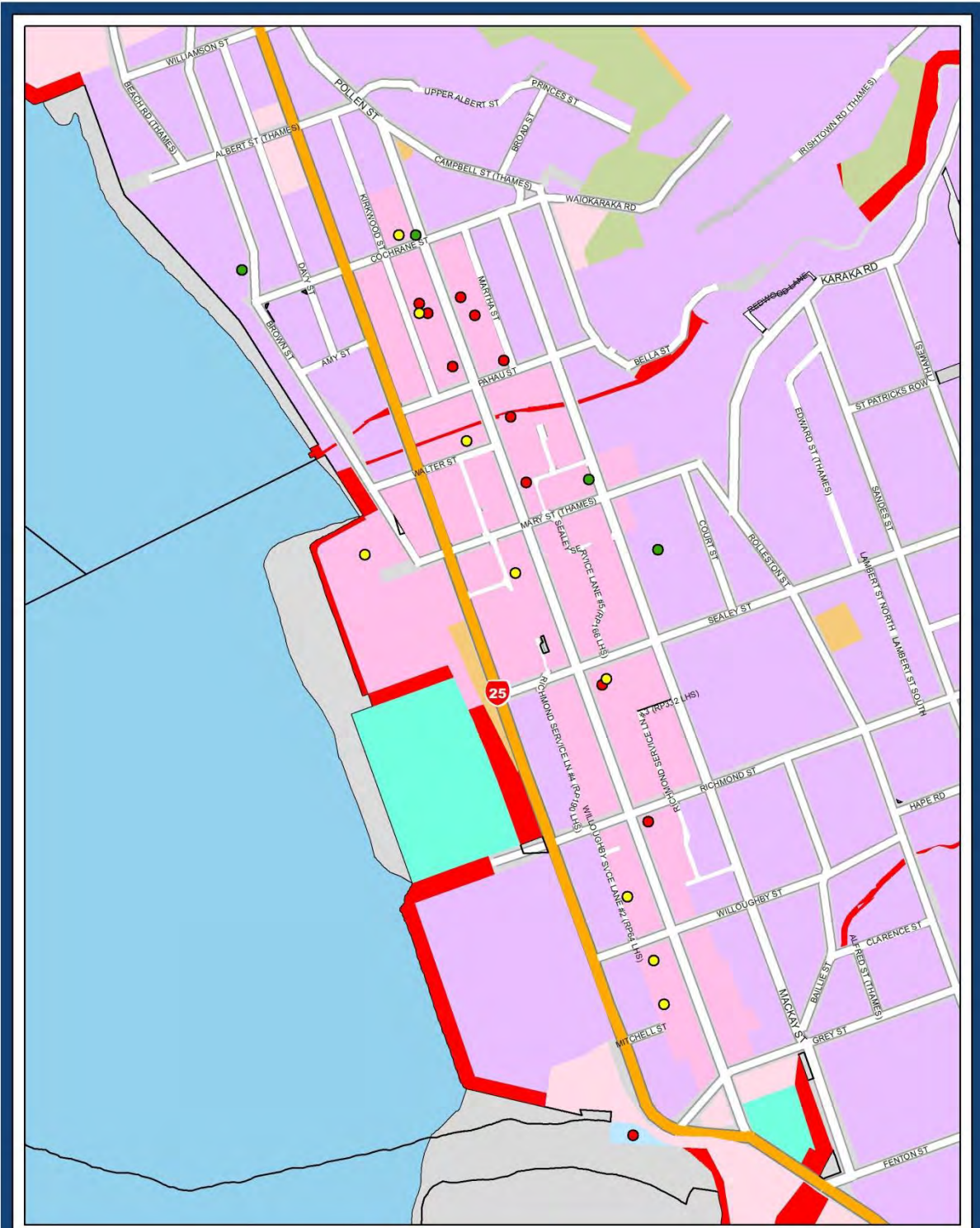
Map: 5 of 6

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**APPENDIX C: LICENCED PREMISES &
DISTRICT PLAN ZONES IN
URBAN AREAS**



Thames urban area.
 Licenced premises by type and District Plan zones.

TCDC licenced premises data as at July 2012.
 TCDC Operative District Plan zones.

Produced By:	IT Services
Job Request #:	INC1275729
Date:	13/08/2013
Status:	Final
Projection:	NZTM



District Plan Zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal Rural Zone Recreational Active Recreational Passive Waterfront Housing Iwi Kainga Industrial Industrial A Conservation Gateway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open Space Pedestrian Core No Zone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Activities On Licence (12) Off Licence (9) Club Licence (4)
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Legend

Scale when Printed @ A4: **1:7,000** Map: 1 of 6

0 50 100 150 200 (m)

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Coromandel Town urban area.
Licensed premises by type and District Plan zones.
 TCDC licensed premises data as at July 2013.
 TCDC Operative District Plan zones.

Produced By:	IT Services
Job Request #:	INC1275729
Date:	13/08/2013
Status:	Final
Projection:	NZTM



District Plan Zones	Coastal	Open Space	General Activities	On Licence (9)
Rural Zone	Recreational Passive	Pedestrian Core	Off Licence (7)	
Housing	Recreational Active	Waterfront	Club Licence (2)	
Town Centre	Wai Kainga	No Zone		
Industrial	Industrial A			
Conservation	Gateway			

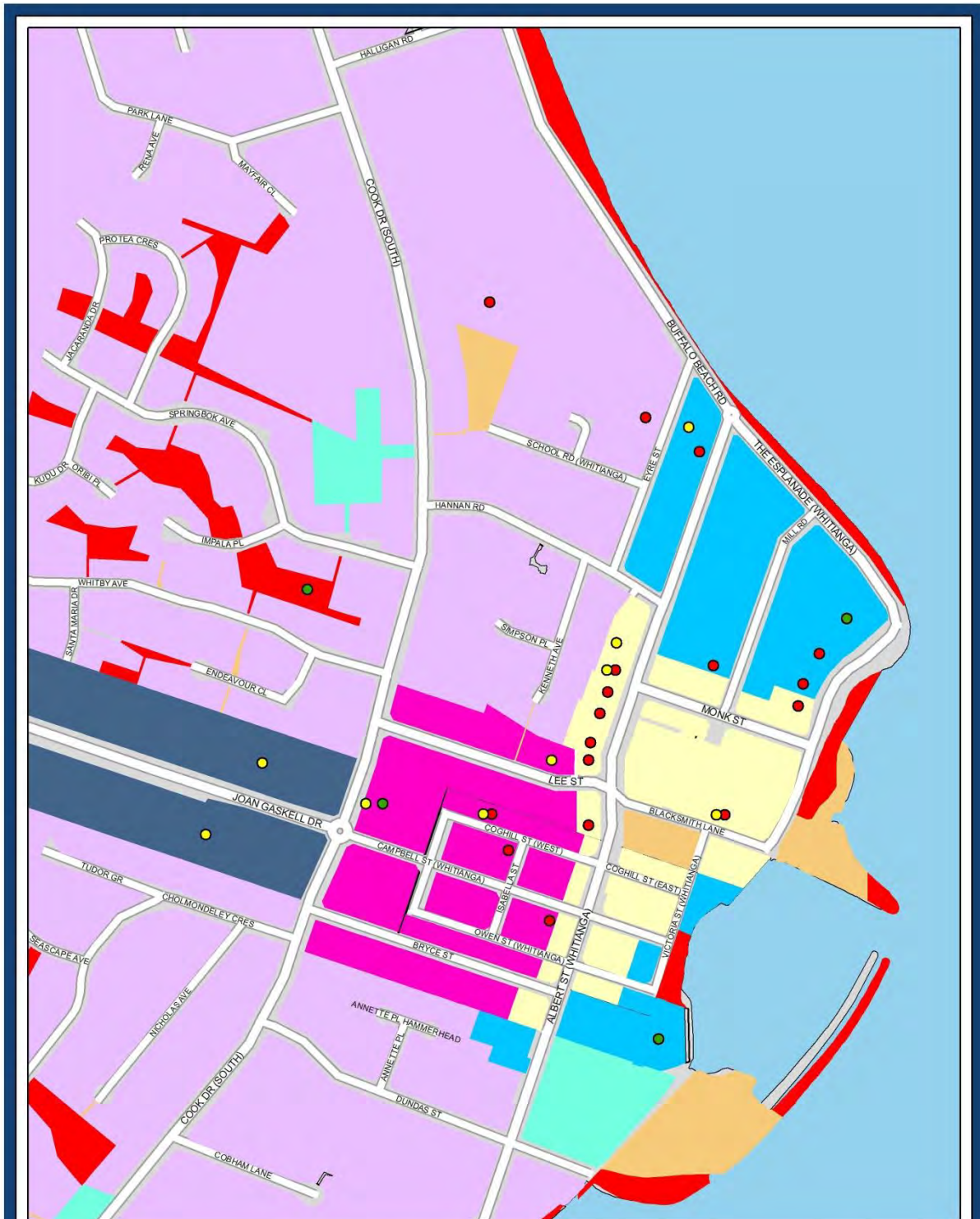
Legend

Scale when Printed @ A4: 1:7,000 Map: 6 of 6

0 50 100 150 200 (m)

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Whitianga urban area.
Licensed premises by type and District Plan zones.
 TCDC licensed premises data as at July 2013.
 TCDC Operative District Plan zones.

Produced By:	IT Services
Job Request #:	INC1275720
Date:	13/08/2013
Status:	Final
Projection:	NZTM



District Plan Zones

Coastal	Open Space	General Activities	On Licence (21)
Rural Zone	Recreational Passive	Pedestrian Core	Off Licence (10)
Housing	Recreational Active	Waterfront	Club Licence (4)
Town Centre	Wai Kainga	No Zone	
Industrial	Industrial A		
Conservation	Gateway		

Legend

Scale when Printed @ A4: **1:6,000** Map: 2 of 6

0 40 80 120 160 (m)

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Tairua urban area.
Licensed premises by type and District Plan zones.
 TCDC licenced premises data as at July 2013.
 TCDC Operative District Plan zones.

Produced By:	IT Services
Job Request #:	INC1275720
Date:	13/08/2013
Status:	Final
Projection:	NZTM



District Plan Zones

Coastal	Open Space	General Activities	On Licence (5)
Rural Zone	Recreational Passive	Pedestrian Core	Off Licence (3)
Housing	Recreational Active	Waterfront	Club Licence (3)
Town Centre	Wai Kainga	No Zone	
Industrial	Industrial A		
Conservation	Gateway		

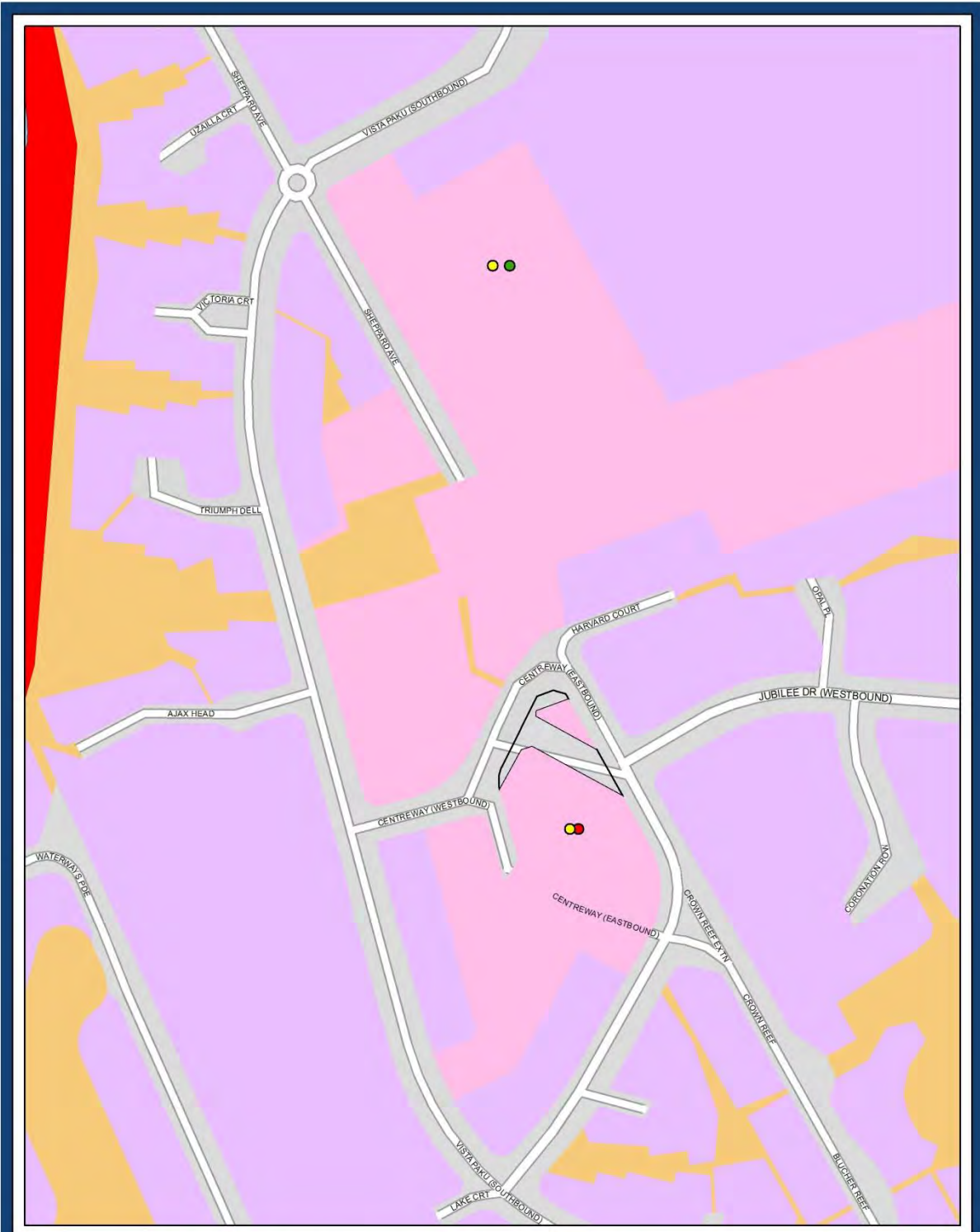
Legend

Scale when Printed @ A4: **1:5,000** Map: 3 of 6

0 30 60 90 120 (m)

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Pauanui urban area.

Licensed premises by type and District Plan zones.

TCDC licenced premises data as at July 2013.
TCDC Operative District Plan zones.

Produced By:	IT Services
Job Request #:	INC1275729
Date:	13/06/2013
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Projection:	NZTM



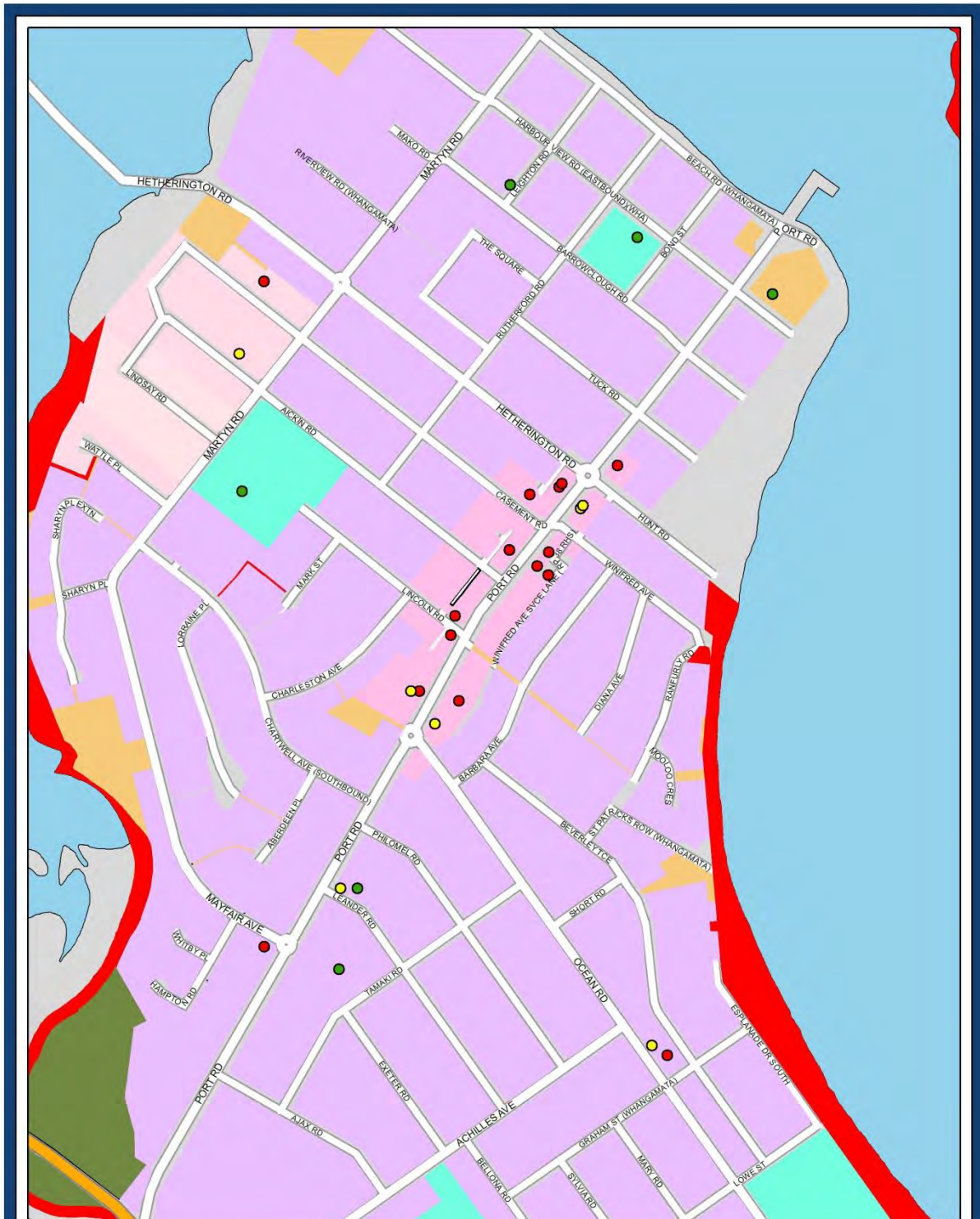
District Plan Zones	Coastal	Open Space	General Activities	On Licence (3)
	Rural Zone	Recreational Passive	Pedestrian Core	Off Licence (3)
	Housing	Recreational Active	Waterfront	Club Licence (1)
	Town Centre	Lwi Kainga	No Zone	
	Industrial	Industrial A		
	Conservation	Gateway		



Scale when Printed @ A4: 1:3,000
Map: 4 of 6

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Whangamata urban area.
Licensed premises by type and District Plan zones.
 TCDC licenced premises data as at July 2013.
 TCDC Operative District Plan zones.

Produced By:	IT Services
Job Request #:	INC1275720
Date:	13/08/2013
Status:	Final
Projection:	NZTM



District Plan Zones

Coastal	Open Space	General Activities	On Licence (17)
Rural Zone	Recreational Passive	Recreational Active	Off Licence (7)
Housing	Recreational Active	Waterfront	Club Licence (6)
Town Centre	Wai Kainga	No Zone	
Industrial	Industrial A		
Conservation	Gateway		

Legend

Scale when Printed @ A4: **1:8,000** Map: 5 of 6

0 50 100 150 200 (m)

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