

APPENDIX 1

APPENDIX 1 SUMMARY OF FEEDBACK FROM EARLY COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME

To be circulated separately.

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APPENDIX TWO: DRAFT ALCOHOL MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

The Right Mix: Draft Alcohol Management Strategy

Introduction

The Government's recent alcohol reforms give local communities a greater say in how alcohol is managed. The Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 allows councils to develop a local alcohol policy that looks at the sale and availability of alcohol – including the number of outlets, their location and conditions under which they can operate.

This draft strategy provides a broader context for the Council's draft Local Alcohol Policy. It takes a wider view of alcohol and alcohol-related behaviour, how alcohol can positively contribute to our aspirations for a dynamic central city with vibrant suburban centres, and how we can all play a part in reducing alcohol-related harm.

We recently undertook a community engagement programme asking the public for their views on the role of alcohol in Wellington City. We received wide-ranging feedback that matched the broad influence of alcohol in our communities. The feedback has shaped our thinking about the priorities for this strategy; being to:

- address pre-loading and side-loading
- get the right balance in the central city
- allow communities to have a greater say on the availability of alcohol
- support the responsible consumption of alcohol at events, and
- work together to minimise harm.

This draft strategy, together with the draft Local Alcohol Policy, provides a framework for action – to achieve the right balance in promoting efforts to reduce alcohol-related harm while ensuring Wellington continues to develop as a vibrant, safe city and an events destination.

The strategy focuses on the role the Council can play in creating the kind of city that encourages safe alcohol consumption. Many of the proposed initiatives are concerned with what happens in public – in licensed premises, on our streets and in open spaces – because this is within our sphere of influence.

Some aspects are outside our control, such as minimum pricing on alcohol. In these circumstances, the draft strategy outlines how the Council will work with licensees, government agencies and community organisations to achieve the outcomes sought by our communities. The strategy includes an issues and proposed initiatives section, which outlines our proposed response to the feedback received during the earlier community engagement programme. These proposed initiatives will eventually become an implementation plan for this strategy.

So we are seeking your views on the proposed initiatives. Do they deliver on the draft strategy's outcomes? Will they contribute to our communities having healthier relationships with alcohol?

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Context

Wellington City has a comparatively unique pattern of alcohol consumption compared to the rest of New Zealand.

Wellington City is a nationally significant entertainment destination....

Figures from Positively Wellington Tourism show that domestic visitors contribute \$557 million to the Wellington economy. The city's entertainment offering, accompanied by the availability of alcohol, supports Wellington's position as one of New Zealand's most popular domestic tourism destinations.

So a greater proportion of our drinking takes place in public....

Figures from ACC show that Wellington has 26 on-licences (bars and restaurants) per 10,000 people compared to 18 per 10,000 people for the rest of New Zealand.

Much of this is happening in the central city....

Figures from the District Licensing Agency show that 71 percent of all alcohol licences are issued in the Lambton Ward with 79 percent of these being bars, night clubs and restaurants.

It means we have an active late-night economy....

Figures from Hospitality New Zealand show that electronic card transactions in the Wellington region between 4–7am total \$33m per year – 22 percent of all late-night transactions nationally.

But there is a skewed activity mix....

Figures from the District Licensing Agency show that of the 31 licences operating later than 3am (excluding hotels and the airport), 21 are classified as taverns.

And there is more harm generated as the night goes on....

Figures from the Police show that nationally the predicted rate of alcohol-related offending doubles between 1-2am, doubles again between 2-3am, and doubles again 3-5am.

Alcohol-related harm is also greater for young men....

Figures from Regional Public Health show that males aged 15–29 comprise 37 percent of all alcohol-related presentations at Wellington Hospital's emergency department.

Especially for young men who live in the south of the city....

Figures from Regional Public Health show males aged 15–29 living in the south of the city, from Mt Cook to Island Bay, have alcohol-related presentation rates that are more than double the average for this age group.

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But alcohol consumption is not limited to young people....

Figures from a recent survey of 1000 residents in Wellington show that 94 percent of respondents consume alcohol and 63 percent said they do so at least once a week.

Yet we are concerned that alcohol consumption does more harm than good....

Figures from the same survey show that 50 percent of respondents thought the harm caused by alcohol outweighs the benefits, only 19 percent thought the benefits outweigh the harm.

Strategic setting

This draft strategy promotes safe and responsible alcohol consumption, and minimising alcohol-related harm while promoting a dynamic central city with vibrant suburban centres. It plays an important role in achieving our '*Wellington Towards 2040: Smart Capital*' vision.

Smart Capital has two goals that are particularly relevant to this draft strategy:

Dynamic Central City – The central city will be a vibrant and creative place, helping Wellington to offer the lifestyle, entertainment and amenity of a much bigger city. The CBD will continue to drive regional economy.

People-centred City – Wellington's people-centred city will be healthy, vibrant, affordable and resilient, with a strong sense of identity and 'place' expressed through urban form, openness and accessibility for its current and future populations.

There is an overlap between these strategic goals and the objective of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012. For the central city, this means:

- supporting a city rhythm – transitioning the city through:
 - daytime – commerce
 - evening – entertainment
 - late night – bars and clubs, more evening entertainment
 - morning – sleep, city regeneration: cleaning and rest.
- promoting a dynamic night-time economy – with well-managed and designed pockets of vibrancy that offer a balanced mix of alcohol and non-alcohol trading activity
- creating a safe and welcoming city – where risks are effectively managed and inner-city residents are involved in decisions about alcohol availability
- building an accessible city – where people can safely and easily move into and out of the central city and between different zones within the central city.

For the suburbs, this means:

- supporting vibrant town centres and suburban hubs that provide appropriate spaces for economic activity, socialisation and community activity

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- supporting local amenities – ensuring there are pleasant and agreeable places to live alongside vibrant suburban centres that are created through greater regulation on the sale of alcohol compared to the central city.

Outcomes

The outcomes sought by this draft strategy are:

- **reduced harm:** a reduction in the amount of harm caused by the excessive consumption of alcohol and drinking in public places and in vandalism
- **increased vibrancy:** an increase in late-night activity in the central city with less emphasis on alcohol consumption
- **improved amenity:** an improvement in suburban, inner-city and open space amenity.
- **greater personal responsibility:** an increase in the safe and responsible consumption of alcohol.
- **greater collaboration:** more shared responses to alcohol-related issues from licensees, local and central government, and community organisations.

Issues and proposed initiatives

We heard a wide range of views through our community engagement programme and this section outlines our proposed responses to the main issues raised. We're interested in your views on these proposed initiatives – whether you think they are realistic or whether there are better ways of achieving the outcomes set out in this draft strategy.

Pre-loading and side-loading

The most common issue raised was concern about excessive pre-loading and side-loading.

Pre-loading is where people consume alcohol purchased from bottle stores and supermarkets at home, before going out to bars, night clubs and restaurants.

Side-loading is where alcohol purchased from a bottle store or supermarket is consumed while travelling to, queuing to enter, or within bars, night clubs and restaurants.

While having a drink or two beforehand is part of a great night out for many of us, excessive drinking before entering licensed premises plays a major role in generating alcohol-related harm. It also detracts from our enjoyment of events, and puts pressure on bars, night clubs and restaurants to manage problems that are not of their making.

Addressing pre-loading and side-loading is a complex issue. It involves societal attitudes to drinking, purchasing patterns for price-sensitive groups such as young people and those on low incomes, and the comparative availability of alcohol in different types of licensed premises. So the proposed initiatives should be seen as a package to effect change over the medium term.

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Proposed initiatives

Establish a 'Capital Hosts' group for off-licensees

Capital Hosts is an on-licence industry group with the goal to improve the quality and compliance of bars, night clubs and restaurants. Establishing a similar group for supermarkets and bottle stores would increase corporate responsibility for the sale of alcohol, drive better compliance practices and improve communication with organisations such as the Police.

Limit off-licence trading hours in the draft Local Alcohol Policy

Placing a limit on the hours that off-licence premises can be open in the evening reduces the opportunities for people to make spontaneous purchases of alcohol for immediate consumption. [Place something from the intercept survey?] The draft Local Alcohol Policy proposes that the maximum trading hours for off-licences are [insert final draft hours].

Advocate to the Government to further investigate minimum pricing and prohibiting price advertising

Increasing the minimum price for alcohol, particularly for products that are attractive to young people, was a solution suggested by a number of people during the community engagement programme. The Council does not have the ability to place a minimum price on alcohol but we can advocate to the Government to further consider this issue together with price advertising.

Work with the Health Promotion Agency and industry organisations on social marketing campaigns

Social marketing campaigns are effective in creating medium-term behavioural change. It is proposed that the Council works with industry organisations to increase the reach and tailor the message of nationwide social marketing campaigns run by the Health Promotion Agency to change attitudes to pre-loading and side-loading. We see social media playing a key role in getting the message out about excessive pre-loading and side-loading being unacceptable.

Widen and strengthen the Central City Liquor Ban

Feedback received shows that the Central City Liquor Ban has been successful in improving a sense of safety and setting expectations for behaviour in the central city. The Police have also used the bylaw to curb drinking in public places.

Changes in legislation mean that from 18 December this year, publicly-accessible private property, such as car parking buildings, will also be subject to the Liquor Ban. The Liquor Ban could be extended to cover those areas in the south of the city that are over-represented in alcohol-related presentations at Wellington Hospital's emergency department, and along the main walking routes from the west into the central city where there have been problems with litter and vandalism.

The way the Liquor Ban is enforced will also be strengthened through better coordination between the Police and the Council's Local Hosts, to set the tone for what is acceptable behaviour for people in the central city, particularly late at night.

Encourage better practices to identify intoxicated people entering major events

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The screening of intoxicated people entering licensed premises and events can play a pivotal role in curbing pre-loading. The industry already has an effective means of screening to assist licensees with identifying intoxicated people. This can be supported by working with Police and event operators to send a clear message that people who excessively pre-load will be denied entry to events.

Late-night activity in the central city

Another common issue raised was concern about the harm generated from an over-emphasis on alcohol consumption late at night in the central city. The concern is about people's safety in the central city, the lack of non-alcohol activities and the ability for people to get home safely. We also heard that late-night trading contributed to Wellington's reputation as a stellar events destination and we should be doing more to encourage a diverse range of late-night activities.

Alcohol-related harm is significantly increased during the early hours of the morning. Factors including pre-loading and side-loading, the numbers of people coming into the central city from throughout the region and beyond, and how the central city is designed and managed, make late-night trading inherently higher risk. While we can manage when, where and how alcohol is sold late at night, through the Local Alcohol Policy, it will also require public and private sector investment to create a safe and vibrant environment.

Proposed initiatives

Establish Entertainment Precincts for late-night activity in the central city

The draft Local Alcohol Policy contains a number of measures designed to reduce alcohol-related harm in the central city late at night. These include creating a two-tiered maximum trading hours system, with staggered closing times based on the ability of licensees to minimise risk and compulsory licence conditions to address particular risks with late-night trading, such as queue management and a wind-down hour.

The two-tiered system would involve trading hours up to 2am for bars, night clubs and restaurants in the central city (with provision for 3am closing for best-practice premises), except for two Entertainment Precincts where trading can continue up to 5am for venues with a proven record of safely operating at this higher risk time.

Entertainment Precincts are proposed for Courtenay Place from Kent/Cambridge terraces to Taranaki Street and Cuba Street from Dixon Street to Abel Smith Street.

Entertainment Precincts minimise alcohol-related harm by concentrating late-night activity into defined zones, which will improve the effectiveness of Local Hosts, Police and CCTV, and reduce the flow of alcohol by encouraging food, performance and entertainment within and outside licensed premises.

The success of these precincts rests not only on the controls placed on late-night trading enforced through the Local Alcohol Policy, but also having a mix of alcohol and non-alcohol activity, the design of streets, footpaths and open spaces, the transport options available, and the extent of rubbish collection and street cleaning.

Support initiatives to increase non-alcohol activities in the evening and late-night entertainment

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The availability of venues and street activities that cater for a diverse range of customers is essential to achieving a safe and vibrant central city. We will work with public and private sector partners to support initiatives such as a technology hub, street vendors and entertainment, developing a calendar of activities, and leveraging off the Courtenay Place triage to create a chill-out zone. The priority will be placed on initiatives operating late at night and in the Entertainment Precincts.

Develop urban design plans for Entertainment Precincts

The Entertainment Precincts will need good urban design so that people can safely use streets, footpaths and open spaces. Urban design considerations include:

- locating seats and other amenities to eliminate 'pinch points' that can lead to a crush of people
- creating spaces in which late-night non-alcohol activities can safely occur
- locating bus stops and taxi stands so that people can safely and easily enter and leave the precincts
- using lights to give the precincts a discernible look as safe, late-night entertainment zones and to signal when it's time to go home.

Improve late-night transport options

The lack of affordable late-night transport options is one of the main reasons why people stay on later than they intended or choose to sleep rough until public transport services start in the early morning. We will work with public and private sector partners to make it easier for people to get home late at night. Possible initiatives include increasing public or corporate-sponsored late-night bus services, and fixed-price taxis being available from participating venues.

Improved street cleaning and rubbish collection in Entertainment Precincts

Better amenities such as more rubbish bins and improved street cleaning will help to set the tone for the Entertainment Precincts. Overflowing rubbish bins create hotspots for crime, and street cleaning is essential in refreshing the central city for the following day's business. We propose more frequent emptying of rubbish bins and more street and doorway cleaning to enhance the Entertainment Precincts.

Investigate ways of improving residential amenity in Entertainment Precincts

The Council's Central City Framework encourages a mix of residential, business and entertainment activities to create a healthy city rhythm. Entertainment Precincts will need such a mix to ensure they are lively with different types of activities at different times of day and night. An important factor will be to ensure residential amenity are not eroded through noise and nuisance from late-night activities.

We will work with residents in the Entertainment Precincts to improve amenity, such as noise insulation options, conditions on cleaning and noise from licensed premises, and more robust building design standards for new residential development. The Council will also develop processes for communicating and engaging with residents on the design of these late-night precincts, through automatic hearings of new licence applications and renewals, and encouraging an inner-city resident representative on the Wellington Licensee Forum.

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Communities having a greater say on alcohol availability

Communities have told us there are widely-shared concerns about the availability of alcohol. These relate to the number of bottle stores in local communities, their proximity to sensitive facilities, such as schools, and the hours of operation. We also heard that people want to see more restaurants and well-managed off-licences.

Proposed initiatives

The draft Local Alcohol Policy addresses these concerns by proposing that proximity and density are matters for the District Licensing Committee, the new body that will issue licences, to consider as part of approving applications.

The draft policy does not place any caps on the number of licensed premises in a locality nor automatically prohibit the establishment of licensed premises next to facilities such as schools. Instead, it allows for the District Licensing Committee to consider each application on its merits with input from local communities.

This will be achieved by ensuring there is an automatic hearing when applications are proposed to be adjacent to sensitive facilities or within 100 metres of such facilities in the south of the city, and when an application that has been assessed as medium or high risk is within 100 metres of sensitive facilities.

We will invest in better notification systems, such as web alerts, to make local communities aware of licence applications and when there is an opportunity to present to a District Licensing Committee.

Alcohol consumption at events

Feedback from the community engagement shows there is concern about the amount of alcohol-related harm and nuisance in and around major events and that while some leeway is appropriate to support our reputation as a premier entertainment destination, the balance has become a little skewed.

We also know that event management practices are improving, particularly since the Rugby World Cup, and this assists in setting the tone for acceptable behaviour for the event and the supporting activities in the central city. We also heard that there needed to be a well-rounded calendar of activities to support the goal of a dynamic central city, particular in the Entertainment Precincts.

Proposed initiatives

Work with venue managers and event organisers to continuously improve alcohol management plans for large-scale events

Major event organisers have been developing Special Event Alcohol Management Plans for some time and this has led to innovations like the wrist-banding of people at the Sevens. The Council will work with events organisers and venue managers to ensure responsible consumption at events including steps to reinforce the message that excessive pre-loading is unacceptable, such as investigating the confiscation of tickets of intoxicated people entering events.

Work with the business and community sectors to build a full calendar of central city activities

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Creating a better balance between alcohol and non-alcohol activities late at night in the central city was seen a good way of creating a more vibrant and safe late-night experience. The Council will work with the hospitality sector, companies with a youth focus, and community and arts groups to build a full calendar of central city activities. This calendar would be particularly active from September to May on Fridays and Saturdays, with late-night activities focused in the Entertainment Precincts. These activities would include family-friendly and youth-focused events without alcohol and to complement events where alcohol is available.

Develop a sponsorship policy for events and facilities, which includes a position on alcohol sponsorship.

Communities expressed concern about alcohol sponsorship of events, particularly youth-focused events, and in our recreation and community facilities and open spaces. The Council will develop a sponsorship policy that outlines when alcohol sponsorship is appropriate and the conditions for our own events and venues and events and venues managed by arms-length organisations, such as Positively Wellington Venues.

Working together to minimise harm

Minimising alcohol-related harm is a complex issue. Individuals hold the key and licensees, the Council and Central Government, and community organisations can all play a role in promoting safe and responsible alcohol consumption in our city.

Proposed initiatives

The following are a set of initiatives to grow cross-sector collaboration

- Co-locate licensing and enforcement staff from the Council, Regional Public Health and the Police to ensure robust and coordinated advice to District Licensing Committees.
- Support the Trauma Intelligent Group – a collaborative data-sharing initiative between agencies that supports accurate reporting on alcohol-related harm in Wellington City.
- Hold regular meetings between the Mayor and Police District Commander to keep the strategy top of mind.
- Report back regularly to stakeholders on the progress made in achieving the outcomes of the strategy.
- Work with Capital Hosts to promote initiatives for reducing alcohol-related harm, increasing personal responsibility and creating a vibrant central city.
- Support the hospitality industry in developing best-practice training options, which are endorsed by the Council, and establishing a forum, possibly through Capital Hosts, to discuss industry issues such as door staffing.

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Draft implementation plan

The proposed initiatives form a draft implementation plan, summarised below:

Proposed initiative	Strategy outcomes					Implementation
	Reduced harm	Increased vibrancy	Improved amenity	Greater personal responsibility	Greater collaboration	
Addressing pre-loading and side-loading						
Establish a 'Capital Hosts' group for off-licensees.	•		•	•	•	Prioritisation within the Council's city safety programme.
Limit off-licence trading hours in the Local Alcohol Policy.	•					Draft Local Alcohol Policy.
Advocate to the Government to further investigate minimum pricing and prohibiting price advertising.	•				•	Prioritisation within the Council's stakeholder relations programme.
Work with the Health Promotion Agency and industry organisations on social marketing campaigns.	•			•	•	Prioritisation within the city safety programme.
Widen and strengthen the Central City Liquor Ban.	•	•	•			Prioritisation within the Council's bylaws and city safety programmes.
Encourage better practices to identify intoxicated people entering major events.	•			•	•	Prioritisation within the Council's events programme and city safety programme.
Late-night activity in the central city						
Establish Entertainment Precincts for late-night activity in the central city.	•	•	•		•	Draft Local Alcohol Policy.
Support initiatives to increase non-alcohol activities in evening and late-night entertainment.	•	•			•	Prioritisation within the Council's economic growth and city safety programmes. Annual Plan.
Develop urban design plans for Entertainment Precincts.	•	•				Prioritisation within the Council's urban design programme. Annual Plan.
Improve late-night transport options.	•			•	•	Prioritisation within Council's transportation and city safety programmes.
Improved street cleaning and rubbish collection in Entertainment Precincts.	•	•	•			Prioritisation within the Council's street activities programme. Annual Plan
Investigate ways of improving residential amenities in Entertainment Precincts.		•	•			Local Alcohol Policy. District Plan. Annual Plan.
Initiatives for alcohol availability, events and sector collaboration						
Communities having a greater say on the availability of alcohol.	•				•	Local Alcohol Policy. Prioritisation within the city safety programme.
Continuously improve alcohol management plans for large-scale events	•	•		•	•	Prioritised within the Council's events, regulatory and city safety teams.
Work with business and community sector to build a full calendar of central	•	•			•	Prioritised the Council's events, regulatory and city safety teams.

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city activities						
Develop a sponsorship policy for events and facilities	•		•			Prioritised within the Council's policy programme..
Quarterly city stakeholder meetings.	•				•	Mayor's Office initiative.
Ongoing support for the Trauma Intelligence Group.	•				•	Prioritised in the city safety programme.
Co-locate Council, Regional Public Health and the Police licensing and enforcement staff.	•		•		•	Local Alcohol Policy. Prioritised in the Council's public health programme.
Work with Capital Hosts to promote initiatives.	•	•	•		•	Prioritised in the city safety programme.

Success measures

We will know the strategy is successful when there is:

- an increase in late-night trading transactions with fewer alcohol sales
- an increase in the number of late-night traders
- a decrease in the overall number of alcohol-related offences
- a decrease in late-night alcohol-related offences
- a decrease in the overall number of alcohol-related presentations to Wellington Hospital's emergency department
- a decrease in late-night alcohol-related presentations to the hospital's emergency department
- a decrease in alcohol-related presentations to the hospital's emergency department from people living in over-represented census areas
- a decrease in presentations to the Courtenay Place triage centre
- a decrease in the number of noise and nuisance complaints in the Entertainment Precincts
- a decrease in breaches of the Central City Liquor Ban
- a decrease in vandalism and nuisance complaints along pedestrian routes into the central city
- an increase in the number of events and activities happening in the central city.

Specific targets for the strategy will be established once the draft implementation plan has been finalised.

We're seeking your views

We are seeking your views on the proposed initiatives in this draft strategy. Do they deliver on the strategy's outcomes? Will they contribute to our communities having a healthier relationship with alcohol? Are the outcomes achievable or are there better ways to do this?

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APPENDIX 3

APPENDIX 3: STATEMENT OF PROPOSAL (DRAFT LOCAL ALCOHOL POLICY)

Draft Local Alcohol Policy: The Right Mix

June 2013

APPENDIX 3

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1. Introduction

The adoption of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 in December gave councils the power to develop local alcohol policies. This is part of a greater reform of the way alcohol is sold, supplied and consumed in New Zealand. The purpose of this policy is to give communities greater control over when, where and how alcohol is sold in Wellington City.

1.1 Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012

Purpose:

- a) To the benefit of the community as a whole by putting in place a new system of control over the sale and supply of alcohol, that is reasonable and the administration of which helps to achieve the object of the Act.
- b) To reform more generally the law relating to the sale, supply and consumption of alcohol so that its effect and administration help to achieve the object of the Act.

Object

(1) The object of this Act is that—

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

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the harm caused by the excessive or inappropriate consumption of alcohol includes—

- (a) any crime, damage, death, disease, disorderly behaviour, illness, or injury, directly or indirectly caused, or directly or indirectly contributed to, by the excessive or inappropriate consumption of alcohol; and
- (b) any harm to society generally or the community, directly or indirectly caused, or directly or indirectly contributed to, by any crime, damage, death, disease, disorderly behaviour, illness, or injury of a kind described in paragraph (a).

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An alcohol licence is required to sell alcohol to the public. Applications for alcohol licences must be filed with the relevant District Licensing Committee in the area where the premises concerned is located.¹

Each territorial authority must appoint one or more licensing committees, as required, to deal with licensing matters for its district, to be known as the District Licensing Committee.

2.0 Definitions

Licence Kind

There are 4 kinds of licence:

On-licence

Licensed for the sale and supply of alcohol on the premises and can permit alcohol to be consumed on the premises.

- *BYO endorsed*
Licensed for the consumption of alcohol to anyone who is on the premises for dining.

- *Caterers endorsed*
In addition to the definition above for on-licenses, a caterer can also deliver alcohol from their premises and sell it on any other premises for consumption there by people attending a reception, function or other social gathering.

Off-licence

Licensed for the sale of alcohol from the premises for consumption elsewhere.
Licensed for the sale of alcohol on or from the premises for delivery elsewhere.
Also permitted to supply alcohol free, as a sample, for consumption on the premises.

- *Remote sales-endorsed*
Licensed for the sale of alcohol on or from the premises for delivery elsewhere.

- *Auctioneers-endorsed*
Licensed to sell alcohol by auction.

Club licence

Licensed for the sale and supply of alcohol to customers who are members, invited guests or visitors to the club concerned.

Special licence

- *Off-site special licence*
Licensed for the sale or supply of alcohol for consumption there, to people attending an event described on the licence.

- On-site special licence.

¹ Unless it is an application for an on-licence for a conveyance, in which case it is the location in which the applicant's principal place of business in New Zealand is situated.

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Licensed for the sale of alcohol, for consumption elsewhere. The licensee is also able to supply alcohol free, as a sample, for consumption on the premises.

General

Alcohol-related harm

Defined as, the harm caused by the excessive or inappropriate consumption of alcohol, including:

- (a) any crime, damage, death, disease, disorderly behaviour, illness, or injury, directly or indirectly caused, or directly or indirectly contributed to, by the excessive or inappropriate consumption of alcohol; and
- (b) any harm to society generally or the community, directly or indirectly caused, or directly or indirectly contributed to, by any crime, damage, death, disease, disorderly behaviour, illness, or injury of a kind described in (a).

Airport bar

Means premises that:

- (a) are within or attached to an airport; and
- (b) are used or intended to be used in the course of business principally for selling or supplying alcohol to air travellers arriving at or departing from the airport.

Bar

In relation to a hotel or tavern, means a part of the hotel or tavern used principally or exclusively for the sale or consumption of alcohol.

Bottle store

A shop where at least 85 percent of the annual sales revenue is expected to be earned from the sale of alcohol for consumption elsewhere.

Central area

The area defined by the District Plan for Wellington. By default the term “Suburbs and Rural area” includes all other areas defined by the District Plan (including inner residential, outer residential and suburban centres).

Club

Means a body that is a body corporate that participates in or promotes a sport or other recreational activity, otherwise than for gain; or is a body corporate whose object is not (or none of whose objects is) gain; or holds a permanent club charter.

Community trust

Means a trust established under section 357 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 or section 219G of the Sale of Liquor Act 1989; or resulting from the amalgamation of two or more community trusts under section 385 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 or section 219Z of the Sale of Liquor Act 1989.

Conveyance

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- a) means an aircraft, coach, ferry, hovercraft, ship, train, or other vehicle, used to transport people; and
- (b) includes part of a conveyance.

Entertainment precinct

Designated zones within the central area that are subject to particular policy conditions within this document.

Entertainment venue

Means premises used or intended to be used in the course of business principally for providing any performance or activity (not alcohol-related) designed to engage an audience, such as but not limited to:

- theatre
- cinema
- bowling
- pool/snooker/billiards hall
- brothel
- function centre
- live entertainment venue
- night club
- strip club

Late trading

Trading past 2am.

Management

Means the day-to-day running of a venue, location or conveyance, which may involve the licensee, general manager, managers or staff members, and may also mean in a collective sense those people who are responsible for the day-to-day running of a venue, location or conveyance.

Prohibited people

People who are under the age of 18 or who are intoxicated.

Restaurant/Cafe

Means premises that are not a conveyance; and are used or intended to be used principally for supplying meals to the public for eating on the premises.

Restricted area

Designated part of licensed premises to which people under 18 may not be admitted.

Risk

In this document, risk relates to factors that influence the extent of harm created from the sale, supply and/or consumption of alcohol.

Secretary of the District Licensing Committee

The title applied to the principal administrative officer of the local authority by the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.

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Secretariat

Wellington City Council staff performing administrative functions for the Secretary of the District Licensing Committee.

Sensitive facility

Educational, or recreational facility or open space used by, or likely to attract young people under the legal purchase age; community and/or health facility.

Supermarket/Grocery store

Means a shop that has the characteristics normally associated with shops of the kind commonly thought of as grocery shops such as but not limited to size, annual sales revenue, product range; and comprises premises where a range of food products and other household items are sold; but the principal business carried on is or will be the sale of food products.

Supervised area

Designated part of licensed premises to which people under 18 may not be admitted unless accompanied by a parent or guardian.

Tavern/Pub/Bar

Means premises used or intended to be used in the course of business principally for providing alcohol and other refreshments to the public; but does not include an airport bar.

Temporary activity

For the purposes of obtaining a special liquor licence, is defined as constituting up to six activities per calendar year requiring licence approval, on each site, under club and, in some cases, special licences. More than six activities are considered repetitive in nature and will require resource consent approval.

Temporary authority

Means temporary authority (or permission) to operate under an existing licence. A temporary authority is applied for when a business is sold and a new operator would like to commence trading before their own licence application is considered or granted. The holder of a temporary authority is subject to all of the conditions found on the base licence and any the District Licensing Committee has specified in the temporary authority itself.

The Act

The Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012

The Policy

The Right Mix: Wellington City Council's Local Alcohol Policy

Acronyms

ARLA

Alcohol Regulatory Licensing Authority

DLC

District Licensing Committee

HPA

Health Promotion Agency

MoH

Medical Officer of Health

LAP

Local Alcohol Policy

3. Background

Wellington City Council has been guided by a licensing policy since 1993, most recently reviewed in 2003.

In 2009, the Law Commission published paper on the reform of New Zealand's liquor laws following a broad and comprehensive review of the role played by alcohol in New Zealand. The Commission's 2010 report to Parliament, 'Alcohol in our Lives: Curbing the Harm',² signalled significant changes to the framework for the sale and supply of liquor. The Government responded with a Bill that was eventually passed into law on 18 December 2012 – the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.

Finding a balance between the needs of the community and the entertainment/recreation market is not always easy. Wellington City is the main entertainment destination for the region and the restaurants, bars and clubs provide life and vitality to many parts of the city. However, excessive alcohol consumption and alcohol-related harm threaten residential amenities and the economic vitality of the city. Where this occurs, or there is the potential for it to occur, the Council in its role as the DLC will act to protect the health of the community as required under the Act.

This Policy replaces the 2003 policy. It is an updated approach to alcohol management in Wellington City and provides guidance to decision-makers in their application of the Act and any amendments that may come into force in future.

4. The impact of alcohol on Wellington City

Wellington City has a comparatively unique pattern of alcohol consumption compared to the rest of New Zealand.

Wellington City is a nationally significant entertainment destination....

Figures from Positively Wellington Tourism show that domestic visitors contribute \$557 million to the Wellington economy. The city's entertainment offering, accompanied by the availability of alcohol, supports Wellington's position as one of New Zealand's most popular domestic tourism destinations.

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So a greater proportion of our drinking takes place in public....

Figures from ACC show that Wellington has 26 on-licences (bars and restaurants) per 10,000 people compared to 18 per 10,000 people for the rest of New Zealand.

Much of this is happening in the central city....

Figures from the District Licensing Agency show that 71 percent of all alcohol licences are issued in the Lambton Ward with 79 percent of these being bars, night clubs and restaurants.

It means we have an active late-night economy....

Figures from Hospitality New Zealand show that electronic card transactions in the Wellington region between 4–7am total \$33m per year – 22 percent of all late-night transactions nationally.

But there is a skewed activity mix....

Figures from the District Licensing Agency show that of the 31 licences operating later than 3am (excluding hotels and the airport), 21 are classified as taverns.

And there is more harm generated as the night goes on....

Figures from the Police show that nationally the predicted rate of alcohol-related offending doubles between 1-2am, doubles again between 2-3am, and doubles again 3-5am.

Alcohol-related harm is also greater for young men....

Figures from Regional Public Health show that males aged 15–29 comprise 37 percent of all alcohol-related presentations at Wellington Hospital's emergency department.

Especially for young men who live in the south of the city....

Figures from Regional Public Health show males aged 15–29 living in the south of the city, from Mt Cook to Island Bay, have alcohol-related presentation rates that are more than double the average for this age group.

But alcohol consumption is not limited to young people....

Figures from a recent survey of 1000 residents in Wellington show that 94 percent of respondents consume alcohol and 63 percent said they do so at least once a week.

Yet we are concerned that alcohol consumption does more harm than good....

Figures from the same survey show that 50 percent of respondents thought the harm caused by alcohol outweighs the benefits, only 19 percent thought the benefits outweigh the harm.

5. Strategic setting

The Council has both an interest in and responsibility for alcohol management in Wellington City. This stems from the statutory requirements for liquor licensing and the Council's responsibility for public places, as well as promoting the city's development through the *Wellington Towards 2040: Smart Capital* vision.

Smart Capital has two goals that are particularly relevant to this Policy:

Dynamic Central City – The central city will be a vibrant and creative place, helping Wellington to offer the lifestyle, entertainment and amenity of a much bigger city. The CBD will continue to drive regional economy.

People-centred City – Wellington's people-centred city will be healthy, vibrant, affordable and resilient, with a strong sense of identity and 'place' expressed through urban form, openness and accessibility for its current and future populations.

There is an overlap between these strategic goals and the objective of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012. For the central city, this means:

- supporting a city rhythm – transitioning the city through:
 - daytime – commerce
 - evening – entertainment
 - late night – bars and clubs, more evening entertainment
 - morning – sleep, city regeneration: cleaning and rest.
- promoting a dynamic night-time economy – with well-managed and designed pockets of vibrancy that offer a balanced mix of alcohol and non-alcohol trading activity
- creating a safe and welcoming city – where risks are effectively managed and inner-city residents are involved in decisions about alcohol availability
- building an accessible city – where people can safely and easily move into and out of the central city and between different zones within the central city.

For the suburbs, this means:

- supporting vibrant town centres and suburban hubs that provide appropriate spaces for economic activity, socialisation and community activity
- supporting local amenities – ensuring there are pleasant and agreeable places to live alongside vibrant suburban centres that are created through greater regulation on the sale of alcohol compared to the central city.

The draft Alcohol Management Strategy is a non-statutory strategy that provides a broader context for the Council's draft Local Alcohol Policy. It takes a wider view of alcohol and alcohol-related behaviour, how alcohol can positively contribute to our aspirations for a dynamic central city with vibrant suburban centres, and how we can all play a part in reducing alcohol-related harm.

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The outcomes sought by this strategy are:

- **reduced harm:** a reduction in the amount of harm caused by the excessive consumption of alcohol and drinking in public places and in vandalism
- **increased vibrancy:** an increase in late-night activity in the central city with less emphasis on alcohol consumption
- **improved amenity:** an improvement in suburban, inner-city and open space amenity.
- **greater personal responsibility:** an increase in the safe and responsible consumption of alcohol.
- **greater collaboration:** more shared responses to alcohol-related issues from licensees, local and central government, and community organisations.

These outcomes contribute to the achievement of our ‘*Wellington Towards 2040: Smart Capital*’ vision by striking the right balance between promoting a dynamic central city with vibrant suburban centres and achieving a discernible reduction in alcohol-related harm.

6.0 Aim of the Policy

This Policy aims to deliver a safe and responsible drinking environment where the harm caused by the excessive or inappropriate consumption of alcohol is minimised. It provides a framework for decision-making about the sale of alcohol within Wellington City focused on achieving and maintaining the right mix of alcohol-related activity to support the objectives set out in the Alcohol Management Strategy (AMS).

The Policy reflects the purpose of the Act, which is for the benefit of the community as a whole. It combines community expectations about how alcohol is made available to the public and legislative requirements governing generally accepted norms of behaviour. This Policy allows the Council to fine-tune the application of the Act through its own activities and those of the Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority (ARLA), to better meet the needs of its individual communities.

The object of the Act is to ensure the sale, supply and consumption of alcohol is undertaken safely and responsibly; and that the harm caused by the excessive or inappropriate consumption of alcohol is minimised. This Policy is designed to assist the Council in meeting its obligations under the Act.

The Act requires the Council to undertake the role of District Licensing Committee (DLC). In this Policy, DLC refers to a function of the Council and not a separate body. The term “*Council*” refers to the whole of the Council where other functions (such as noise control or District Plan compliance) may be relevant to the management of the sale and supply of alcohol.

The DLC’s role is to exercise its jurisdiction, powers and discretions under the Act in such a way that is most likely to promote the object of the Act. An important part of this is the DLC acting on behalf of the community and making decisions that reflect the particular needs of Wellington City as expressed through this Policy.

The Policy takes a location-based approach to the application of trading hours and licence conditions. It also distinguishes by kind of licence and further by type of premises to assist in the application of trading conditions to further the object of the Act and the Council’s own strategic goals.

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The Policy will inform the decisions of the DLC on liquor licences for the sale of alcohol in Wellington.

7.0 Policy principles

The following principles guide the DLC's administration of liquor licensing:

(i) Meeting the object of the Act

The object of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 is that the sale, supply and consumption of alcohol should be undertaken safely and responsibly, and the harm caused by the excessive or inappropriate consumption of alcohol should be minimised.

Principle: All Council actions will be consistent with the Act.

(ii) Effective risk management

There are recognised risk factors that influence the extent of harm created from the sale of alcohol. The Policy identifies and addresses these factors to create an environment that actively manages those risks.

Principle: All Council decisions will evaluate the level of risk an existing or proposed operation poses when determining the trading conditions under which a licence may be granted.

(iii) Incentivising best practice in reducing alcohol harm

The Policy supports a fees regime that rewards quality operators and opens up trading opportunities for businesses that manage alcohol-related harm well. The Policy will incentivise risk management with the possibility of lower fees and more extensive trading hours.

Principle: Operators that manage risk well will be eligible for extended trading hours and proportionally reduced fees related to their risk classification.

(iv) Late-night trading – a privilege not a right

Alcohol-related harm in Wellington City markedly increases after midnight, highlighting that late-trading activity presents a greater risk to the community. The Policy ensures operators who are afforded extended late-night trading hours (trading after 2am) are capable of minimising risk.

Principle: Operators seeking to trade beyond 2am will need to demonstrate the highest standards across all evaluation criteria.

(v) Activity mix

Safer drinking environments are characterised by a diverse range of activity where the focus is shifted away from the consumption of alcohol as the primary activity. To strike an acceptable balance between retaining pockets of vibrancy (particularly in the central city) and reducing harm, the Policy will give effect to a change in the mix of activity in at risk locations and trading times through the grant of licenses to operators who can clearly demonstrate the consumption of alcohol is ancillary to the provision of another activity or service.

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Principle: Operators intending to apply for late-trading hours who can demonstrate a greater emphasis on activity which is not principally the consumption of alcohol will be prioritised.

(vi) Alcohol will be managed differently in different parts of the city

The best way to mitigate the risk of harm is to create well-designed and managed precincts or zones. Confining activity at high-risk times to specific locations in the central area enables a targeting of resources, closer monitoring and enforcement and, alongside the application of specific conditions, will improve alcohol and patron management to help ensure the safety of both individuals and the community.

Principle: Late-trading activity will be restricted to clearly identified and well-managed zones within the central area.

(vii) Alcohol is not always an appropriate accompaniment

There are some occasions and events in the city where alcohol is not considered an appropriate accompaniment.

Principle: The sale and supply of alcohol for on-site consumption is not an appropriate activity at youth-focused occasions or events or those likely to attract people under the legal purchase age. The DLC will look closely at the appropriateness of licensing the on-site sale and supply of alcohol at such events.

(viii) Transparency

It is considered important that the DLC's position on the sale and supply of alcohol in Wellington City is clearly stated. This will allow the public and applicants to clearly see how applications are evaluated and how (using the assessment criteria) decisions are made.

Principle: All decisions will be made in line with the Act and any amendments, this Policy and any related procedures.

(ix) Community involvement

The Policy describes the opportunities that are available for public participation in the DLC's decision-making process. This is partly through consultation on the Policy itself but mainly through the public notification/objection process.

Principle: The DLC will endeavour to address community concerns and issues where this is consistent with the purpose of the legislation and the Policy.

(x) Fairness

The DLC will promote a balance between the expectations of the wider community and owners/management/users of licensed premises.

Principle: The application of this Policy is not intended to restrict or reduce existing licence conditions, except where explicitly stated.

Note: While the Policy will not be applied retrospectively, it should be noted that assessment of new and renewal applications against stated criteria and the monitoring and enforcement actions, may result in the application of certain conditions and, in the case of renewal applications, the variation of existing licence conditions.

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Principle: *Licensing fees charged will be apportioned according to a risk-based classification. Operations assessed as carrying a greater risk and therefore requiring greater monitoring, enforcement or both will attract higher fees and additional operating conditions.*

(xi) **Conflict resolution**

The sale of alcohol is clearly an issue for potential conflict. Parties to this potential conflict include commercial operators, local residents, customers/patrons and social services. All parties have both rights and obligations.

Principle: *Licence inspectors will make all reasonable attempts to resolve issues or points of conflict before recourse to legal measures.*

8.0 Risk management framework

An applicant is in the best position to manage any risk associated with the type of activity they are, or intending to undertake. On application or renewal, the overall suitability of all elements of the activity in relation to its impacts on the community through the sale and supply of alcohol, is assessed against criteria set out in the Act and this Policy. Following this assessment, the operation is classified into a low, medium or high-risk category.

The assessment criteria are such that an applicant with an inherently high-risk operation will be capable of lowering their risk profile by investing in their business and supporting best practice.

An operator's risk classification will impact on the portion of licence fees charged by the Council and the types of conditions that may be applied to the licence. With the exception of late-trading venues (where compliance/monitoring fees are higher and greater restrictions are placed around operations), the lower the risk, the lower the fees charged by the Council and the fewer restrictions the licence becomes subject to.

Refer to Appendix Two for a summary of the Assessment Template used to guide Licence Inspectors review of an application.

The Act permits the total costs of the licensing process undertaken by councils to be recovered. Wellington City Council believes the fees charged should be targeted and proportionate to the risk posed, so that the necessary management of those risks are properly funded.

9.0 Limits on hours of operation

9.1 Limits by licence Kind (general and otherwise)

On-licence and club licence

From a regulatory perspective, on-licence and club-licence premises are characterised by their ability to provide a controlled environment for the consumption of alcohol. Limits on the hours of operation and the application of discretionary conditions for on-licence and club-licence premises will be applied where this is considered a reasonable response to evidence of alcohol-related harm.

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Off-licence

The fundamental difference between on- or club-licence activity and off-licence premises is that there is no ability to control the consumption of alcohol purchased once it is taken off the premises. Limits on the hours of operation for off-licence premises assist with constraining access to alcohol where that access is more likely to contribute to alcohol abuse and unsafe public environments.

Special licence

Special licences are used to control the sale and supply of liquor for events or social gatherings where an on-, off- or club licence is not in force or appropriate.

The sale and supply of alcohol for on-site consumption is not an appropriate activity at youth-focused occasions or events, or those likely to attract people under the legal purchase age. The DLC will look closely at the appropriateness of licensing for the on-site sale and supply of alcohol at such events.

The activity for which a special licence is being sought must be outside the regular activities of an on-, off- or club-licensed premises and not of a regular nature such that an on-, off- or club licence should be applied for. Where a series of events or social gatherings is being considered there must be a specific start and end point.

Number of events that can be applied for on any one special licence application form

Up to 12 events or social gatherings per special licence application may be applied for.

Special licences will only be granted for up to **24** events or social gatherings per calendar year, that:

- occur at the same venue and/or
- are the same in character and/or
- are applied for by the same applicant

unless an increase in numbers can be justified to the DLC.

9.2 Limits on hours of operation (general and otherwise)

The Act allows for local alcohol policies to set maximum trading hours; apply differently to different areas across the city; and to apply differently to premises for which licences of different kinds are held, or have been applied for.

This Policy will be applied on the issue of new licences and on the renewal of existing licences.

In addition to a location-based approach to the application of trading hours, the Policy will also distinguish by kind of licence and further (as required) by type of premises in the application of trading conditions³ to further the object of the Act and the Council's strategic goals, particularly around effecting a change in the mix of trading activity in particular areas of the city.

The four areas subject to specific trading conditions are identified as:

³ Refer section 11 for conditions

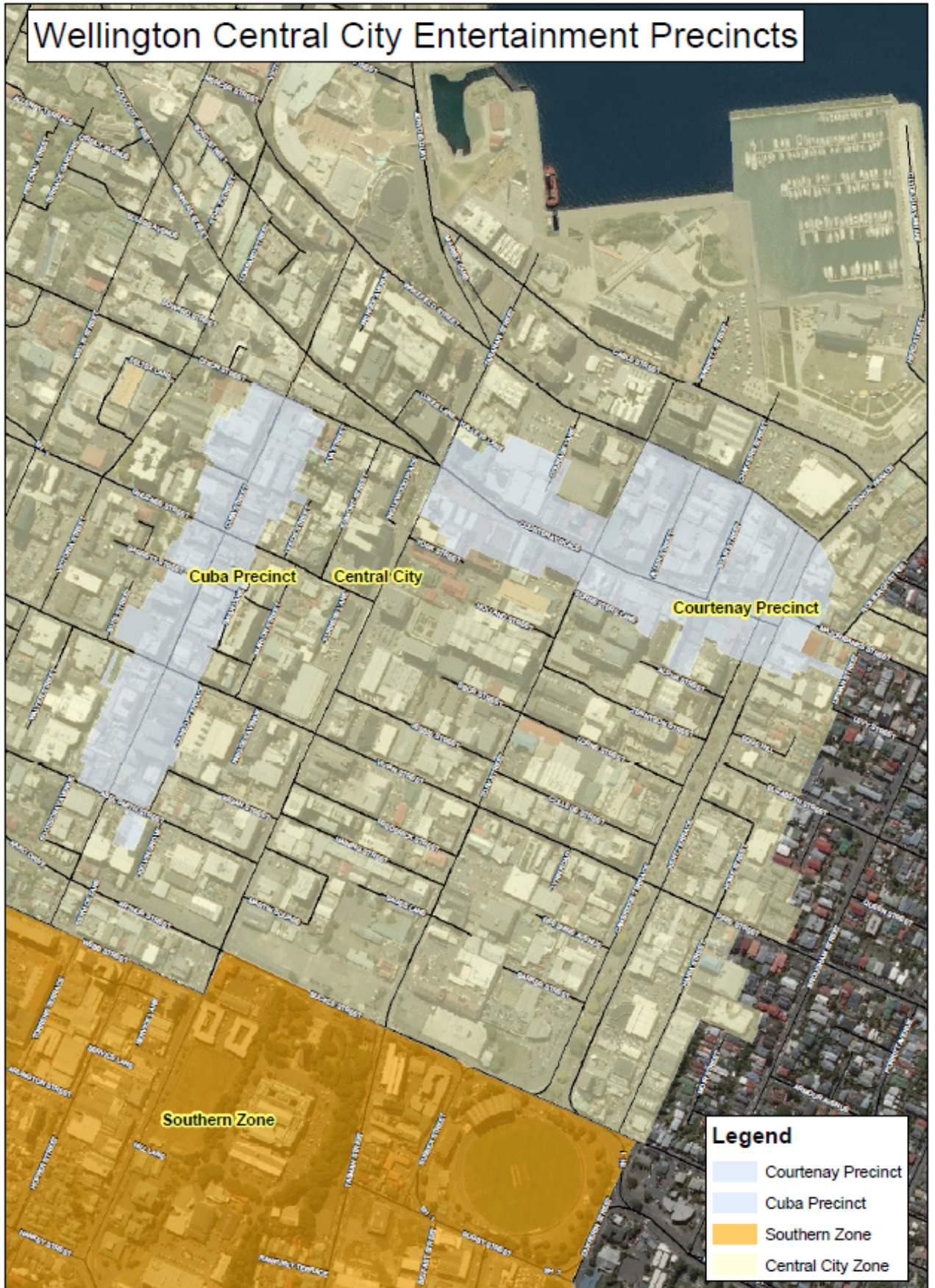
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- **Z1 - Entertainment precincts:** Courtenay Precinct and Central Cuba Precinct – where the overriding priority is to balance vitality and vibrancy with safety and minimise harm
- **Z2 - Central area** – where the overriding priority is to ensure the city has broad appeal through a diverse range of activities, accessibility and the actual and perceived image of a welcoming, safe central area
- **Z3 – Southern zone** – identified as an area being over-represented in alcohol-related harm data, the overriding priority in these zones is to reduce harm
- **Z4 - Suburban areas** – where the overriding priority is to ensure the locality is a pleasant and agreeable place to live alongside vibrant suburban centres.

The policy levers applied to the management of alcohol in each of the above zones is based on a mix of District Plan objectives, location-specific alcohol-related harm data, international best practice and strategic goals around effecting a change in the mix of trading activity.

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Map 1: Entertainment Precinct boundaries



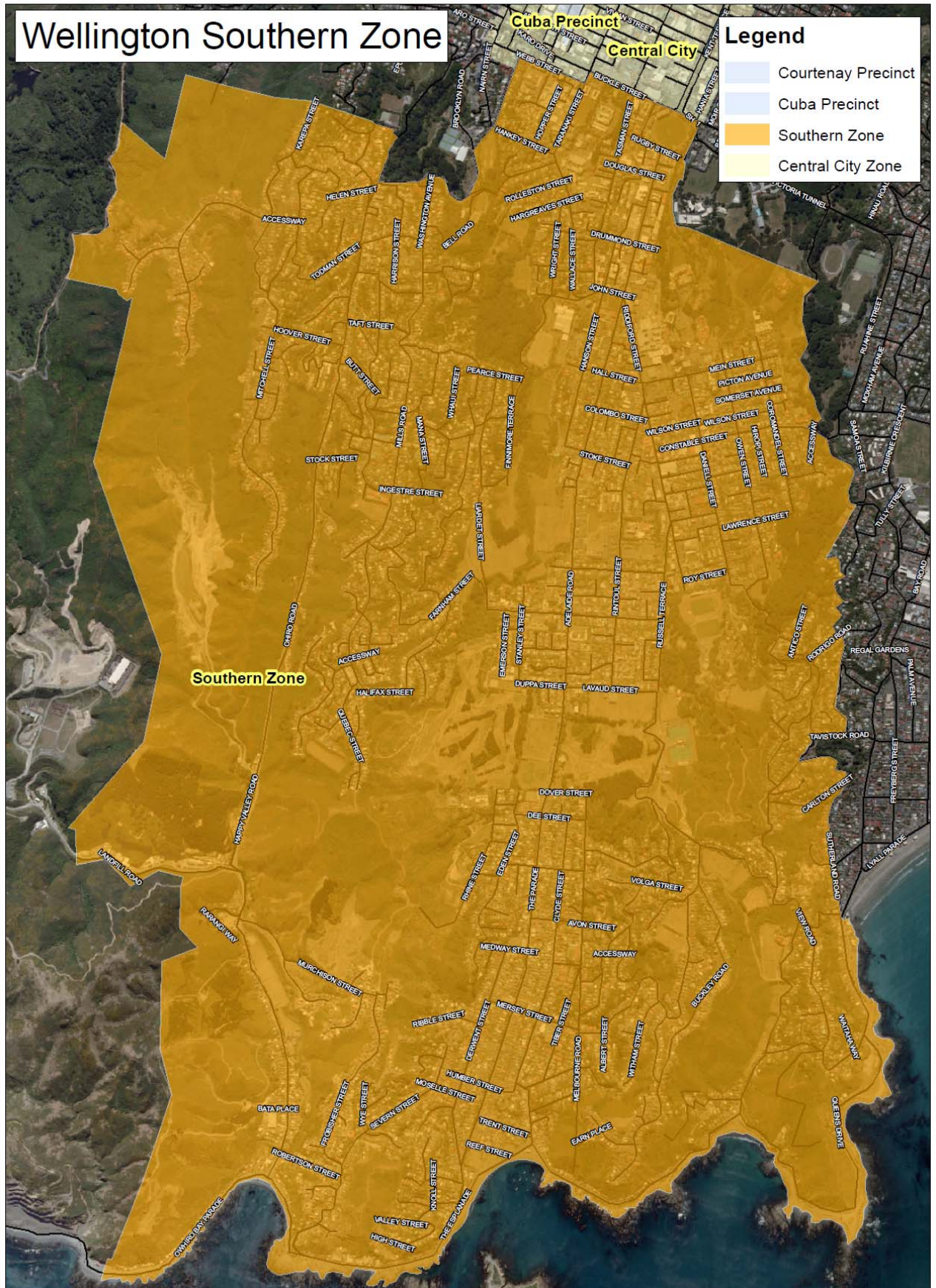
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Map 2: Central City Zone boundaries



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Map 3: Southern Zone Boundaries



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Maximum trading hours

Licence kind	Entertainment precinct	Central area	Suburban centre	Southern zone
ON*	7-3am the following day	7- 2am the following day	7am - midnight	7am–midnight
	For best-practice applicants: 7–5am the following day	For best-practice applicants: 7-3am the following day		
ON Conveyance	7– 3am the following day			
ON Caterers	At any time on any day			
OFF*	To be determined by Committee	To be determined by Committee	To be determined by Committee	To be determined by Committee
OFF Remote	At any time on any day			
CLUB	8-1am the following day	8-1am the following day	8am-midnight	8am-midnight
SPECIAL	No limits – applications assessed on merit			
HOTELS*	At any time on any day to lodgers	At any time on any day to lodgers	At any time on any day to lodgers	At any time on any day to lodgers
AIRPORT BAR	At any time on any day	At any time on any day	At any time on any day	At any time on any day

On-licence*

- Across the bar sales are subject to off-licence limits
- Trading Good Friday, Easter Sunday and Christmas Day or before 1pm on Anzac Day, limited to lodgers and diners or the holder of a special licence.

Off-licence

- No trading permitted on Good Friday, Easter Sunday and Christmas Day or before 1pm on Anzac Day unless it is grape wine or fruit or vegetable wine made on the premises or produced on the premises or, classed as a remote sale.⁴

Hotels*

- For any bar facilities that cater to the general public, hotels are subject to on-licence maximum trading hour restrictions.

⁴ Section 49 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 defines remote sales

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- *Mini bars in hotel rooms and tourist houses will be exempt from the above-limits where it can be established that accommodation is the principal activity. This recognises that where mini bars are situated in rooms, it is unrealistic to prevent consumption outside set hours.*

10.0 Density and proximity

10.1 Density

Residents in Wellington have voiced concerns around the number and location of licensed premises in their communities. These concerns are not unfounded, there is a correlation between outlet density and alcohol-related harm and further, for each type of outlet, there is a clear association between outlet numbers and the level of harm due to drinking.

The policy will deal with the issue of managing outlet density in the following manner:

- all new or renewal applications for premises assessed as high-risk and located in any entertainment precinct or southern trading zone will be required to be dealt with by way of public hearing
- in all other cases where public opposition is lodged to the issue or renewal of a licence and density or proximity is raised, the matter will be dealt with by way of public hearing.

In all cases, density is an issue considered by licensing inspectors when reporting on applications to the DLC.

10.2 Proximity – to sensitive facilities and other licensed premises

Community concerns, particularly in suburban locations, are focused on the proximity of licensed premises to each other and community sensitive facilities such as parks; playgrounds, educational facilities such as schools, crèches and play centres; community and/or health facilities.

Any licence application (new or for renewal) for premises neighbouring or adjacent to a sensitive facility, is in a southern trading zone or entertainment precinct, should be considered by the broader community. In all other cases, new or renewal applications for high-risk licensed premises deemed to be in close proximity (within 100 metres) to sensitive facilities or another high-risk premise will be closely reviewed.

Proximity – concentration of licensed premises in entertainment precincts

The establishment of an entertainment precinct involves the concentration of licensed premises operating late-night within a defined boundary. Community concerns are focused on the concentration of high-risk premises and the mix of late-night activity and the potential impact these may have on residential activities in the vicinity. Any high-risk licensed premises proposed in an entertainment precinct and any premises seeking late-trading hours in an entertainment precinct should be considered by the broader community.

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The policy will manage proximity in the following manner:

Dealt with by way of public hearing:

- *High to medium risk in the Southern zone*
Any application (new and renewal) for premises assessed as high to medium risk and located in the southern *trading zone*⁵ and found to be within *close proximity*⁶ of another licensed premise and/or a sensitive facility⁷ will be required to be dealt with by way of public hearing.
- *Any level of risk that neighbours or is adjacent to a sensitive facility*
Any licence application (new or renewal) for premises neighbouring or adjacent to a *sensitive facility* will be determined by way of public hearing.
- *High to medium risk or late- trading in an entertainment precinct*
All new and renewal applications for premises assessed as high risk located in any entertainment precinct, and any that seek late trading hours, will be required to be dealt with by way of public hearing.
- *Any application that receives public opposition*
In all other cases where public opposition is lodged to the issue or renewal of a licence and density or proximity is raised, the matter will be dealt with by way of public hearing.

Inspector review and recommendation:

- Any application to licence or renew a licence for premises deemed *high to medium risk*⁸ within close proximity to a sensitive facility and/or other high- to medium-risk premises will include a recommendation from a licensing inspector on any issues associated with proximity and how these could be resolved by the DLC ie by way of public hearing and/or the application of certain conditions.

In cases of proposed premises, the DLC has the discretion to refuse the issue of a licence based on proximity (in the case of premises in an entertainment precinct this refusal may relate to the appropriate concentration and mix of licensed premises by type), or impose conditions to address issues raised in relation to the operation of the licence.

In cases where proximity is being considered in reference to the renewal of existing licenses, the DLC will focus on the application of conditions to address issues raised in relation to the continued operation of the licence, unless there are sufficient grounds to warrant cancellation of the licence.

⁵ Refer Map 3

⁶ Refer Section 2 Definition of ‘Close Proximity’

⁷ Refer Section 2 Definition of ‘Sensitive Facility’

⁸ Refer Section 2 Definition of ‘Risk’

11.0 Discretionary conditions

Section 117(1) of the Act also permits a DLC to issue any licence subject to any reasonable conditions not inconsistent with the Act. In using its discretion to apply conditions, the DLC will be guided by the following:

- connection – whether there is a connection between the problem to address and the proposed activity
- impact – whether there is evidence to support that the proposed condition will make the drinking environment safer and minimise harm
- reasonableness – whether it is within the capabilities of the operator to satisfy this condition.

The following list is indicative of the types of discretionary conditions the DLC **may** consider when issuing a licence:

- more or less restrictive trading hours (within defined maximum limits) relative to the proposed location and risk classification for the operation
- more restrictive trading hours taking into account neighbouring land use (sec 116(3))
- the licensee will ensure the operation of closed circuit television of a quality and at a location that will assist in the identification of alcohol-related offending
- no glass drinking vessels permitted in any outside area past (specify hour)
- limits on number or drinks sold in any one transaction after (specify hour)
- the licensee must ensure at all times a minimum of XX security staff are employed on the premises after (specify hour)
- the licensee must ensure at (all times/or specify times) security are positioned at the principal entrance and exit to the premises
- the licensee is required to notify the Police of any violent incidents that occur on the premises
- the licensee is required to maintain a register of incidents available for inspection by enforcement authorities at anytime during trading hours
- prior to closing the premises, the licensee will ensure all litter is removed from outside premises in the area defined as: XXX
- at (specify hour) the licensee will remove all temporary outside furniture
- a minimum of (XX) qualified duty managers on the premises between (insert trading hours)
- the licensee must at all times comply with the conditions set out in the noise management plan for the
- no loudspeaker, amplifier, relay or other audio equipment must be installed or used outside the premises
- the licensee will ensure that at all times a queue is formed; a dedicated staff member is required to manage the queue and ensure it does not impede the general public or use of the pavement.
- outside areas are to be monitored at all times
- the following area: (insert description) has been designated as an observation zone for patrons for whom service has been stopped
- high visibility vests to be worn by staff operating at the principal entrance and/or outside the premises
- management of the premises to operate a wind down hour from: (insert trading hours) at which point lighting is increased, music turned down and last drinks called
- licensee is required to provide effective exterior lighting
- a one way door applies from (insert trading hours)

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- a qualified duty manager must be on the premises at all times (clubs and BYO restaurants)
- supervised designation of all bottle stores to ensure unaccompanied minors do not enter the premises.

11.1 Entertainment precinct – Late-night trading and off-licence conditions

Entertainment precincts have been established to more effectively manage core late-night trading activity characterised by premises that provide evening and late night services to the public. These premises fall into three main categories: drink, entertainment and food.

Non-core night-time economy activity is defined as the supply chain activities but not the central services, so are characterised by retail, hotels and city services such as cleaners, hosts and other operational staff.

The Policy distinguishes three key locations within the central area suitable for late trading activity to create:

- well-managed pockets of vibrancy whose overall effect is to minimise harm
- recognise and support growth in the night-time economy in a way that achieves a better mix of activity
- promote quality over quantity to ensure the safe and responsible consumption of alcohol.

On-licence premises selected to trade beyond 2am in the entertainment precincts and off licence premises operating in the precincts or the southern zone will be required to meet the highest standards of compliance and operation, as assessed using the criteria set out in this Policy. By virtue of their location in the southern zone for alcohol-related harm, they will also be subject to additional trading conditions.

Premises in these entertainment precincts and high-risk zones trading past 2am in the case of on-licence premises and past 8pm in the case of off-licence premises will be subject to the following conditions (as applicable) aimed at reducing alcohol-related violence, anti-social behaviour and improving the amenities and good order in the precincts:

The following conditions **will** appear on licences granted with a late-trading condition:

In respect of the premises generally on-licence:

- the licensee is required to maintain a register of incidents available for inspection by enforcement authorities at anytime during trading hours
- the licensee must notify the Police of any violent incidents that occur on the premises
- the licensee must at all times comply with the conditions set out in the noise management plan for the
- the following area: (insert description) has been designated as an observation zone for patrons for whom service has been stopped
- management of the premises to operate a wind down hour from: (specify hour). At which point lighting is increased, music turned down and last drinks called.

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In respect of licensed areas outside the premises:

- no loudspeaker, amplifier, relay or other audio equipment may be installed or used outside the premises
- no glass drinking vessels permitted in any outside area past (specify hour)
- prior to closing the premises, the licensee will ensure all litter is removed from outside premises in the area defined as: XXX
- at (specify hour) the licensee will remove all temporary outside furniture
- high visibility vests to be worn by staff operating at the principal entrance and/or outside the premises
- the licensee will ensure that at all times a queue is formed; a dedicated staff member is required to manage the queue and ensure it does not impede the general public or use of the pavement.
- outside areas are to be monitored at all times.

In respect of off-licences:

- the licensee must ensure at all times (or specify times) security staff are positioned at the principal entrance and exit to the premises
- the licensee will ensure the operation of closed circuit television of a quality that will assist in the identification of alcohol-related offending and erect signage to inform the public this is operational
- the licensee is required to maintain a register of incidents available for inspection by enforcement authorities at anytime during trading hours
- the licensee must notify the Police of any violent incidents that occur on the premises
- high visibility vests to be worn by staff operating at the principal entrance and/or outside the premises
- upon closing, staff will remove litter from outside premises in the area defined on a case by case basis.
- supervised designation of all bottle stores to ensure unaccompanied minors do not enter the premises.

Exemptions:

Exemptions to any of the above-listed conditions may be available in specific circumstances. Detailed information to support an application for exemption must be provided to the DLC on application.

12.0 Public notification and participation

12.1 Statutory obligations

Site notification required under the Act:

An applicant for a liquor licence must, within 10 working days after filing the application, ensure that notice of the application in the prescribed form is attached in a conspicuous place on or adjacent to the site to which the application relates; and

Print notification:

An applicant must, within 20 working days after filing the application, give public notice of the application.

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12.2 WCC notification requirements:

The Secretary of the Wellington DLC has nominated *The Dominion Post* and *The Wellingtonian* as newspapers suitable for notification. This decision was based on circulation figures for the two papers.

The Secretary of the Wellington DLC requires the site notification to be A3 in size and displayed for a period not less than seven days. Each applicant is required to file a signed declaration form confirming their obligations under the Act in respect of public notification have been fulfilled. They are further required to detail the dates when the notice was on display. It is recommended that applicants take time- and date-stamped photos of the notice in place to demonstrate their compliance.

The Council also undertakes to provide a current list of all applications received on Wellington.govt.nz/liquorobjections

The public may also register for web alerts that advise when new applications have been listed. To register for a web alert, visit Wellington.govt.nz/webalerts

12.3 Public participation

All new and renewal applications for on-, off- and club licences, and any application for variations to licence conditions, are publicly notified and the community has the ability to comment or object. The community also has the ability to comment or object in the case of any special licence applications where the DLC has required public notification in the form of site and/or print as is deemed necessary.

All submissions received will be included in this decision-making process. The criteria for assessing applications (new, renewals and variations) includes consideration of any public objections received and guides licensing inspectors in forming their recommendations to the DLC either in support or opposing an application. In making decisions about granting or declining applications, the DLC will have regard to the complete file and all matters raised in any report on the application.

The process to object to a licence application is outlined in Appendix Two.

Where community complaints about a venue or activity involving alcohol have been received and recorded by the Council, these are also considered in the assessment of applications.

13.0 Roles

The Alcohol Regulatory Licensing Authority (ARLA) functions primarily as a national appeals body and overseer of due process. In some cases it may also consider and determine applications when these are referred by licensing committees. ARLA may issue practice directions such as directions, notes, guidelines or suggestions for the guidance of licensing committees; or statements, to be observed by licensing committees.

The District Licensing Committee (DLC) is the primary decision-making body on applications for the sale and supply of alcohol in Wellington City.

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Agency collaboration in Wellington City is well established. The three agencies required to report on applications, Police, MoH and licensing inspectors will continue to work together to develop and implement strategies for reducing alcohol-related harm, they will jointly monitor licences and enforce the Act.

13.1 District Licensing Committee

The Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 allocates the role of District Licensing Committee to the Council. The DLC has a prescribed role to consider licence applications to ensure the sale, supply and consumption of alcohol is undertaken safely and responsibly and that any harm caused by the excessive or inappropriate consumption of alcohol is minimised.

The functions of a DLC are:

- to consider and determine applications and renewal applications for licences and manager's certificates; and
- to consider and determine applications for temporary authority; and
- to consider and determine applications for the variation, suspension, or cancellation of special licences; and
- to consider and determine applications for the variation of licences and
- to refer applications to the licensing authority; (any decision may be referred) and
- to conduct inquiries and to make reports as may be required of it by the licensing authority; and
- any other functions conferred on licensing committees by or under the Act or any other enactment.

The composition of a DLC is: three (3) members appointed by the Council. One (1) member must be the chairperson and that person must be an elected member of the Council (the Mayor or a councillor); the other members are appointed from a list approved by the Council. Committee members must be of good standing in the community and have the necessary knowledge, skill and experience relating to matters that are likely to come before the committee but not have direct or indirect involvement in the alcohol industry. A Police officer, a Medical Officer of Health, an inspector, or a Council employee are also prohibited from being committee members.

The quorum for a DLC meeting is three (3) members – except where no objection has been filed and no matters of opposition have been raised where the quorum is one (1) member, who must be the chairperson.

The Council must hold a list of licensing committee members. A list of approved DLC members will be available in December 2013 on Wellington.govt.nz

The Council may appoint commissioners to perform the functions of a DLC. A commissioner must also be of good standing in the community and have the necessary knowledge, skill and experience relating to matters that are likely to come before the committee and are subject to the same restrictions as a committee member.

The criteria by which an applicant for membership of the DLC is assessed will be available in December 2013 on Wellington.govt.nz

13.2 Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority

The Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority (ARLA) is a decision-making and appeal body. It is a tribunal administered by the Ministry of Justice consisting of up to three District Court Judges and any number of other members. The chairperson of ARLA must be a District Court Judge.

ARLA's functions include the following:

- to consider and determine the following matters when referred to it by licensing committees:
 - applications for licences
 - applications by licensees for the renewal or variation of licences
 - applications for manager's certificates
 - applications for the renewal of manager's certificates; and
- to consider and determine appeals from decisions of licensing committees; and
- to consider and determine appeals against elements of draft local alcohol policies; and
- to consider and determine applications by inspectors and constables for the variation, suspension, or cancellation of licences and manager's certificates; and
- any other functions conferred on it by or under the Act or any other enactment.

Decisions of ARLA often involve the setting of precedents. ARLA also provides direction on sale and supply of alcohol matters, including interpretation of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.

13.3 Licensing inspectors, Police and public health authorities

On receiving an application for a licence, the secretary of the DLC must send a copy of it, and each document filed with it, to a Wellington City Council licensing inspector, the Police and the Medical Officer of Health. Each of these organisations has a particular focus for their input into the licensing process and all are required to inquire into applications.

Police – concerned about the suitability of applicants, particularly those with criminal records, and premises with a history of anti-social behaviour.

Medical Officer of Health – concerned with the wider impacts on public health associated with alcohol abuse.

Wellington City Council licensing inspector – inquires into each application, taking account of all information and reports before filing a report with the DLC.

13.4 Community

A key objective of the Act is to facilitate greater community input into local decision-making. This Policy recognises that objective and gives effect to it in three ways:

- better availability of licence information to the public
- automatic hearing process for new or renewal applications in areas of the city over-represented in alcohol-related harm data

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- clearly explained and widely communicated public objection rights and processes.

The community has specific needs and expectations that may relate to location, amenity, community structure or at-risk groups. Public participation in licensing decisions is important as the DLC relies on the community to provide information and local community views on applications to contribute to their deliberations regarding licence applications.

APPENDIX ONE:

DLC Guide to Implementation of the
Wellington City Council Local
Alcohol Policy:

The Right Mix

CONTENTS

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 - 12.0 Promotion and Education of Host Responsibility**

Appendix A: Assessment Template Summary

1. Application of the Policy

1.1 Transitional matters

The Policy will be applied on the issue of new licences and on the renewal of existing licences.

Until such time as a licence is renewed, the holder of a current licence remains subject to the terms and conditions as applicable under the provisions of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 (the Act).

In the case of a licence issued under the former licensing Act, the licence continues in force as if it is a licence of that kind issued under the current Act, except for the trading hours permitted for premises, in which case, these are the default maximum trading hours stated in section 43 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012. In every other case, they are the shorter trading hours permitted under that licence.

1.2 Assessing applications for licences

The DLC undertakes an assessment of an application and reviews comments from; the community that have come in as objections following the process of public notification; a licensing inspector; the Police and MoH.

The assessment is presented in the form of an inspector's report. It looks at the overall suitability of all elements of the proposed activity in relation to its impacts on the community through the sale and supply of alcohol, and includes a risk classification for the premises. The assessment considers any public comment received as a result of the public notification. If, as a result of the assessment, issues are identified that need to be addressed, the licensing inspector will attempt to resolve them through discussions with the applicant and, in some cases, mediation between the applicant and objectors.

If the application is unopposed, the DLC may decide to approve it and issue the application 'on the papers' with such conditions as are appropriate. Where an application is opposed, the Council's assessment in the form of an inspector's report (and any attendant files) is forwarded to the DLC for a public hearing of the application.

Criteria for assessing applications (on-, off- and club licences):

In considering any application for the grant of an on-, off- or club licence, the DLC shall have regard to the following matters:

1. Object of the Act.
2. The suitability of the applicant.
3. Any relevant local alcohol policy.
4. The days on which and the hours during which the applicant proposes to sell alcohol.
5. The design and layout of any proposed premises.
6. Nature of the operation

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- whether the applicant is engaged in, or proposes on the premises to engage in, **the sale of goods** other than alcohol, low-alcohol refreshments, non-alcoholic refreshments, and food
 - whether the applicant is engaged in, or proposes on the premises to engage in, **the provision of services** other than those directly related to the sale of alcohol, low-alcohol refreshments, non-alcoholic refreshments, and food.
7. Whether (in its opinion) the amenity and good order of the locality would be likely to be reduced, to more than a minor extent, by the effects of the issue of the licence.
 8. Whether (in its opinion) the amenity and good order of the locality are already so badly affected by the effects of the issue of existing licences that they would be unlikely to be reduced further (or would be likely to be reduced further to only a minor extent) by the effects for the issue of the licence; but it is nevertheless desirable not to issue any further licenses.
 9. Any areas of the premises that the applicant proposed should be designated as restricted areas or supervised areas.
 10. Whether the applicant has appropriate systems, staff and training to comply with the law.
 11. Any matters dealt with in any report from the Police, an inspector, or a Medical Officer of Health made under section 103 of the Act.
 12. Compliance of the premises and activity with all other relevant legislation such as the Building Act 2004 and Resource Management Act 1991, Wellington City District Plan, and bylaws such the Liquor Control, Public Health and Public Places Bylaw.
 13. Matters raised in opposition to the application by the community.
 14. The applicant's host responsibility policy.
 15. The proposed management regime to deal with on- and off-site problems.
 16. An assessment against the LAP position on outlet density and proximity.
 17. An overall assessment of risk – assessed as the actual or likely impact the operation has on alcohol-related harm in its proposed location.
 18. Any other matters in respect of the application promoting the object of the Act.

Refer to Appendix 2 for a summary of the assessment template used to guide licence inspectors' review of an application.

Note:

The DLC will not take into account any prejudicial effect that the issue of the licence may have on the business conducted pursuant to any other licence.

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For a club licence, criteria 4 is replaced with the following:

- hours of operation of the proposed activity in terms of its relationship to other activities and their relevance to the club's primary activity,

And the following additional criteria for assessing applications for club licence will be applied:

- nature and location of the proposed activity in terms of its relationship to other activities
- size and membership and degree of social activities of the club
- any other conditions (such as lease conditions) relating to land tenure (if located on Council-owned or administered land).

Complete applications

All applications must be "complete" before they will be accepted. That is, it must be accompanied by all relevant information, including showing that the activity meets the requirements of the Resource Management Act 1991 and Wellington City District Plan, (including having all necessary resource consents) and of the building code.

1.2.1 Renewal and variations

New licences must be renewed after one year and every three years thereafter. The licence holder may seek variations to licence conditions at any time. When processing renewals and variations the DLC will assess consistency with the current Local Alcohol Policy, the compliance history of a premises and how renewal of the licence or variation to current licence conditions are consistent with the object of the Act. Applications for renewal and variations are publicly notified and the DLC can take any public comment (against the criteria set out in the Act) into account. While reminder notices may be issued it is the responsibility of the licensee to ensure that renewal applications are lodged within the required timeframe.

Additional assessment criteria for renewal applications and any variations sought (for on-, off- or club licences):

In considering any application for renewal of on-, off- or club licences, in addition to the criteria in section 8.1, the DLC shall have regard to the following matters:

1. Whether (in its opinion) the amenity and good order of the locality would be likely to be increased, by more than a minor extent, by the effects of a refusal to renew the licence.
2. The manner in which the applicant has sold (or, as the case may be, sold and supplied), displayed, advertised, or promoted alcohol.
3. An assessment against the LAP position on outlet density and proximity.
4. An overall assessment of risk – assessed as the actual or likely impact the operation has or may have on alcohol-related harm in its proposed location.
5. Matters raised in opposition to the application by the community.

Note: *The DLC will not take into account any prejudicial effect that the issue of the licence may have on the business conducted pursuant to any other licence.*

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Variations to licence conditions

Variations to licence conditions, particularly in relation to hours of operation, will be examined closely by the DLC. Much will depend on the past performance of the management of a premises. Variations are not “as of right”.

Where a new owner takes over an established operation they must satisfy the DLC that it is appropriate for any variations to standard conditions (including hours of operation) to remain in place. New owners will have to apply for a temporary authority and subsequently make a substantive application.

1.2.2 Risk assessment

The applicant is in the best position to manage risk and the assessment criteria is such that an applicant with an inherently high-risk operation will be capable of lowering their risk profile by investing in their business and supporting best practice.

Refer to Appendix 2 for a summary of the assessment template used to guide licence inspectors' review of an application.

1.2.3 Risk classification

On application or renewal, the overall suitability of all elements of the activity in relation to its impacts on the community through the sale and supply of alcohol is assessed and the operation will be classified by the factors outlined in section 8.1.

This classification will impact on the portion of licence fees charged by the Council and the types of conditions that may be applied to the licence. With the exception of late trading venues (where compliance/monitoring fees are higher and greater restrictions are placed around operations), the lower the risk, the lower the fees charged by the Council and fewer restrictions the licence becomes subject to.

The Act permits the total costs of the licensing process undertaken by councils to be recovered. The Council believes the fees charged should be targeted and proportionate to the risk posed in order that the necessary management of those risks are properly funded.

1.2.4 Use of information

The DLC will use any information that it has available where this has the potential to assist it to make robust decisions. In assessing applications the DLC will use all appropriate information sources including:

- substantiated public complaints relating to the premises (either directly or indirectly)
- information obtained from the Police, Medical Officer of Health or other organisations deemed appropriate
- independent studies or monitoring commissioned by the Council
- any other information that is deemed relevant to the application.

1.3 Limits by licence kind (general and otherwise)

On-licence and club licence

From a regulatory perspective, on-licence and club-licence premises are characterised by an ability to provide a controlled environment for the consumption of alcohol. Limits

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on the hours of operation and the application of discretionary conditions for on-licence and club-licence premises will be applied where this is considered a reasonable response to evidence of alcohol-related harm.

Off-licence

The fundamental difference between on- or club-licence activity and off-licence premises is that there is no ability to control the consumption of alcohol that is purchased once it is taken off the premises. Limits on the hours of operation for off-licence premises assist with constraining access to alcohol where that access is more likely to contribute to alcohol abuse and unsafe public environments.

Special licence

Special licences are used to control the sale and supply of liquor for events or social gatherings where an on-, off- or club licence is not in force or appropriate.

The sale and supply of alcohol for on-site consumption is not an appropriate activity at youth-focused occasions or events or those likely to attract people under the legal purchase age. The DLC will look closely at the appropriateness of licensing the on-site sale and supply of alcohol at such events.

The activity for which a special licence is being sought must be outside the regular activities of an on-, off- or club-licensed premises and not of a regular nature such that an on-, off- or club licence should be applied for. Where a series of events or social gatherings is being considered there must be a specific start and end point.

2. Limits on hours of operation (general and otherwise)

The Act allows for local alcohol policies to, set maximum trading hours; apply differently to different areas across the city; and to apply differently to premises for which licences of different kinds are held, or have been applied for.

The Policy will be applied on the issue of new licences and on the renewal of existing licences.

In addition to a location-based approach to the application of trading hours, the Policy will also distinguish by kind of licence and further (as required) by type of premises in the application of trading conditions⁹ to further the object of the Act and the Council's own strategic goals, particularly around effecting a change in the mix of trading activity in particular areas of the city.

The four areas subject to specific trading conditions are identified as:

- **Z1 - Entertainment precincts:** Courtenay Precinct, Central Cuba Precinct – where the overriding priority is to balance vitality and vibrancy with safety and minimise harm
- **Z2 - Central area** – where the overriding priority is to ensure the city has broad appeal through a diverse range of activities, accessibility, the actual and perceived image of a welcoming, safe central area

⁹ Refer section 5.0 for conditions

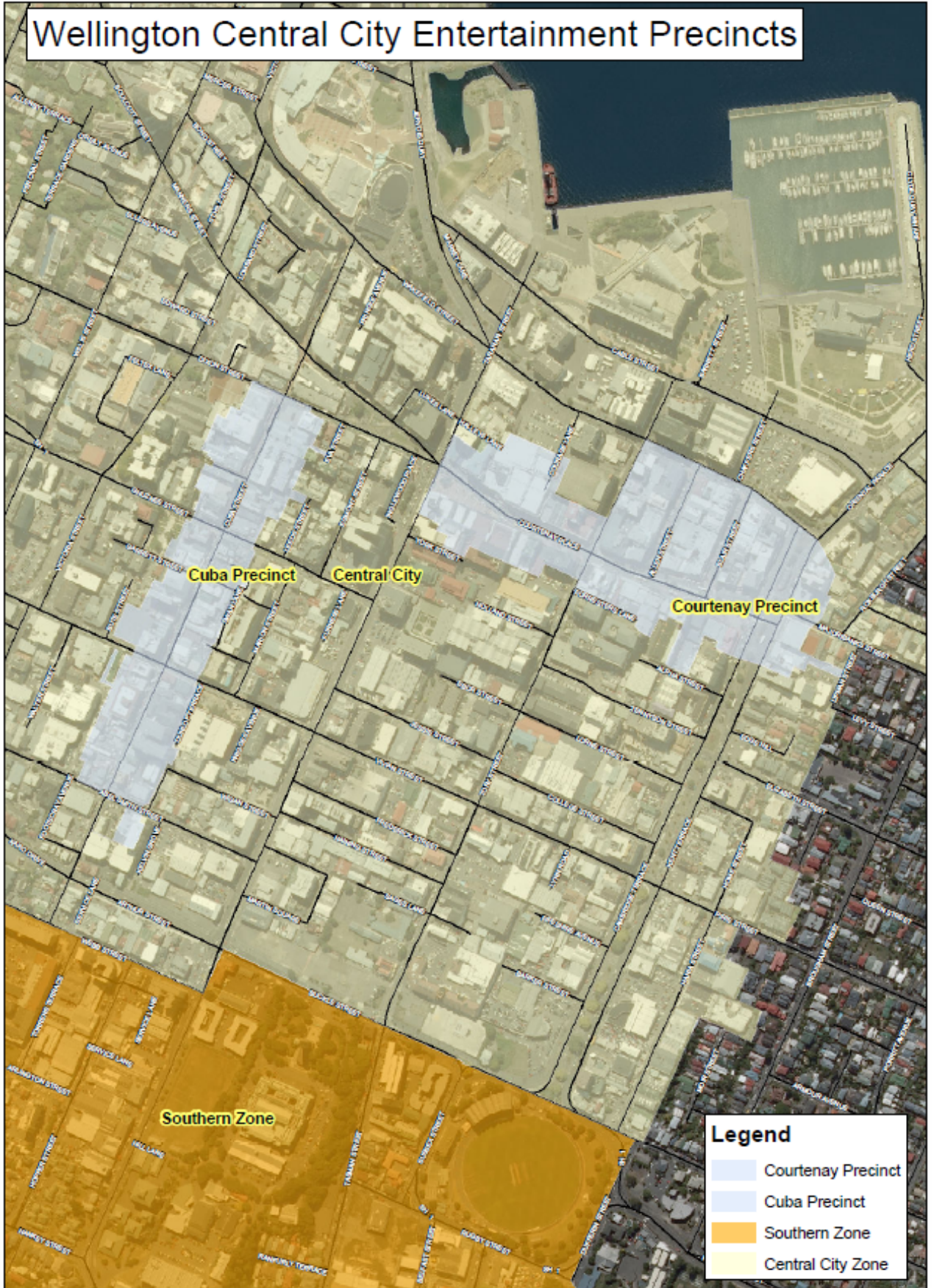
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- **Z3 –Southern zone** – identified as an area that is over-represented in alcohol-related harm data, the overriding priority in these zones is to reduce harm
- **Z4 - Suburban areas** – where the overriding priority is to ensure the locality is a pleasant and agreeable place to live alongside vibrant suburban centres.

The policy levers applied to the management of alcohol in each of the above zones is based on a mix of District Plan objectives, location-specific alcohol-related harm data, international best practice and strategic goals around effecting a change in the mix of trading activity.

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Map 1: Entertainment Precinct boundaries



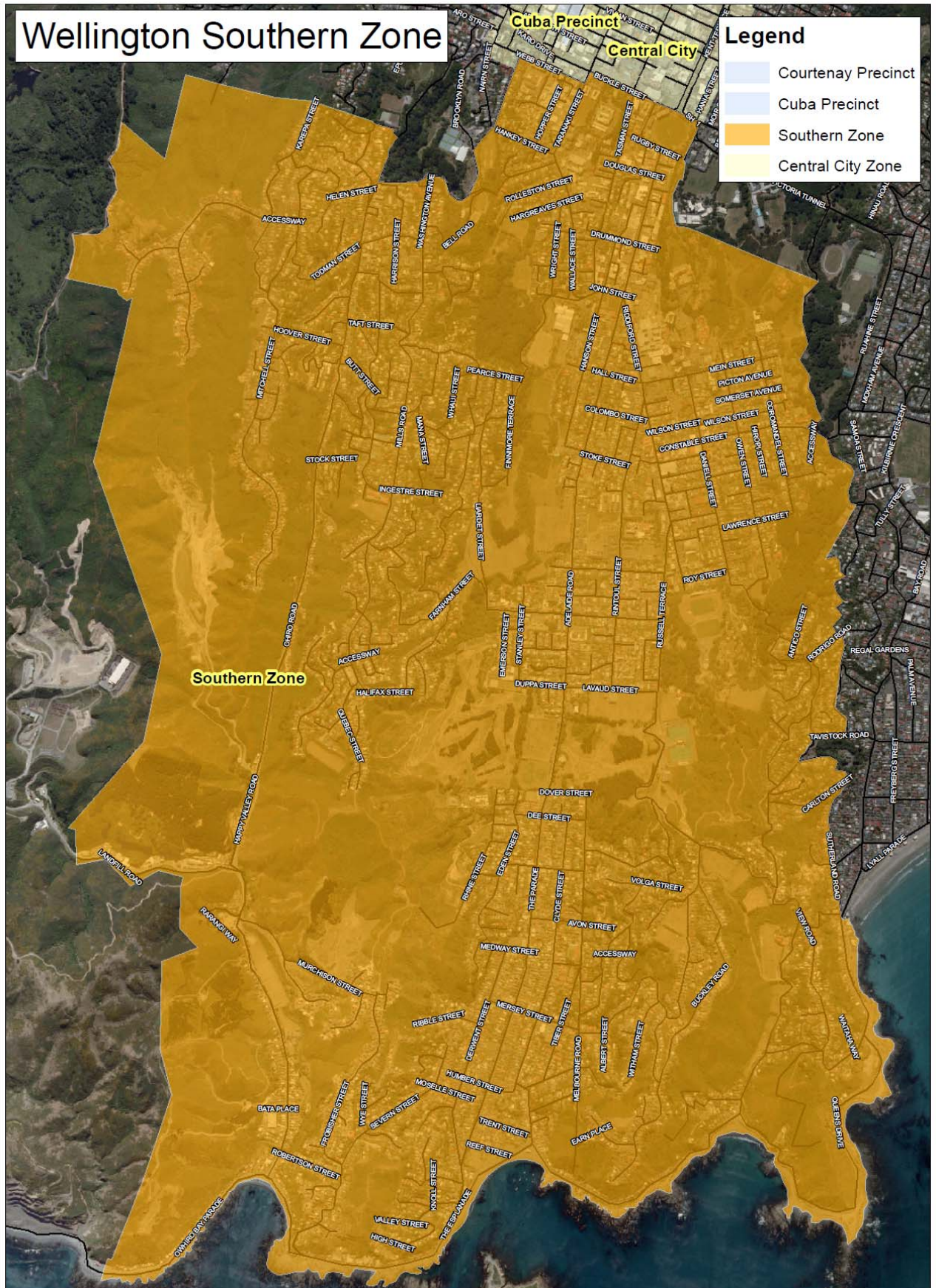
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Map 2: Central City Zone boundaries



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Map 3: Southern Zone Boundaries



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2.1 Maximum Trading Hour Limits by Licence kind

Licence kind	Entertainment precinct	Central area	Suburban centre	Southern zone
ON*	7-3am the following day	7- 2am the following day	7am - midnight	7am–midnight
	For best-practice applicants: 7–5am the following day	For best-practice applicants: 7-3am the following day		
ON Conveyance	7– 3am the following day			
ON Caterers	At any time on any day			
OFF*	To be determined by Committee	To be determined by Committee	To be determined by Committee	To be determined by Committee
OFF Remote	At any time on any day			
CLUB	8-1am the following day	8-1am the following day	8am-midnight	8am-midnight
SPECIAL	No limits – applications assessed on merit			
HOTELS*	At any time on any day to lodgers	At any time on any day to lodgers	At any time on any day to lodgers	At any time on any day to lodgers
AIRPORT BAR	At any time on any day	At any time on any day	At any time on any day	At any time on any day

On-licence*

- Across the bar sales are subject to off-licence limits
- Trading Good Friday, Easter Sunday and Christmas Day or before 1pm on Anzac Day, limited to lodgers and diners or the holder of a special licence.

Off-licence

- No trading permitted on Good Friday, Easter Sunday and Christmas Day or before 1pm on Anzac Day unless it is grape wine or fruit or vegetable wine made on the premises or produced on the premises or, classed as a remote sale.¹⁰

Hotels*

¹⁰ Section 49 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 defines remote sales

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- *For any bar facilities that cater to the general public, hotels are subject to on-licence maximum trading hour restrictions.*
- *Mini bars in hotel rooms and tourist houses will be exempt from the above-limits where it can be established that accommodation is the principal activity. This recognises that where mini bars are situated in rooms, it is unrealistic to prevent consumption outside set hours.*

3. Density

Residents in Wellington have voiced concerns around the number and location of licensed premises in their communities. These concerns are not unfounded, there is a correlation between outlet density and alcohol-related harm and further, for each type of outlet, there is a clear association between outlet numbers and the level of harm due to drinking.

The policy will deal with the issue of managing outlet density in the following manner:

- all new or renewal applications for premises assessed as high-risk and located in any entertainment precinct or southern trading zone will be required to be dealt with by way of public hearing
- in all other cases where public opposition is lodged to the issue or renewal of a licence and density or proximity is raised, the matter will be dealt with by way of public hearing.

In all cases, density is an issue considered by licensing inspectors when reporting on applications to the DLC.

4. Proximity – to sensitive facilities and other licensed premises

Community concerns, particularly in suburban locations, are focused on the proximity of licensed premises to each other and community sensitive facilities such as parks; playgrounds, educational facilities such as schools, crèches and play centres; community and/or health facilities.

Any licence application (new or for renewal) for premises neighbouring or adjacent to a sensitive facility, is in a southern trading zone or entertainment precinct, should be considered by the broader community. In all other cases, new or renewal applications for high-risk licensed premises deemed to be in close proximity (within 100 metres) to sensitive facilities or another high-risk premise will be closely reviewed.

Proximity – concentration of licensed premises in entertainment precincts

The establishment of an entertainment precinct involves the concentration of licensed premises operating late-night within a defined boundary. Community concerns are focused on the concentration of high-risk premises and the mix of late-night activity and the potential impact these may have on residential activities in the vicinity. Any high-risk licensed premises proposed in an entertainment precinct and any premises seeking late-trading hours in an entertainment precinct should be considered by the broader community.

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The policy will manage proximity in the following manner:

Dealt with by way of public hearing:

- *High to medium risk in the Southern zone*
Any application (new and renewal) for premises assessed as high to medium risk and located in the southern *trading zone*¹¹ and found to be within *close proximity*¹² of another licensed premise and/or a sensitive facility¹³ will be required to be dealt with by way of public hearing.
- *Any level of risk that neighbours or is adjacent to a sensitive facility*
Any licence application (new or renewal) for premises neighbouring or adjacent to a *sensitive facility* will be determined by way of public hearing.
- *High to medium risk or late- trading in an entertainment precinct*
All new and renewal applications for premises assessed as high risk located in any entertainment precinct, and any that seek late trading hours, will be required to be dealt with by way of public hearing.
- *Any application that receives public opposition*
In all other cases where public opposition is lodged to the issue or renewal of a licence and density or proximity is raised, the matter will be dealt with by way of public hearing.

Inspector review and recommendation:

- Any application to licence or renew a licence for premises deemed *high to medium risk*¹⁴ within close proximity to a sensitive facility and/or other high- to medium-risk premises will include a recommendation from a licensing inspector on any issues associated with proximity and how these could be resolved by the DLC ie by way of public hearing and/or the application of certain conditions.

In cases of proposed premises, the DLC has the discretion to refuse the issue of a licence based on proximity (in the case of premises in an entertainment precinct this refusal may relate to the appropriate concentration and mix of licensed premises by type), or impose conditions to address issues raised in relation to the operation of the licence.

In cases where proximity is being considered in reference to the renewal of existing licenses, the DLC will focus on the application of conditions to address issues raised in relation to the continued operation of the licence, unless there are sufficient grounds to warrant cancellation of the licence.

5.0 Licence conditions

5.1 Compulsory licence conditions

The Act prescribes the conditions which must appear on licences.

¹¹ Refer Map 3

¹² Refer Section 2 Definition of ‘Close Proximity’

¹³ Refer Section 2 Definition of ‘Sensitive Facility’

¹⁴ Refer Section 2 Definition of ‘Risk’

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On-licence and club licence

- (a) The days on which and the hours during which alcohol may be sold and supplied; and
- (b) The fees payable for the licensing of the premises concerned; and
- (c) Stating (directly or by description) a place or places on the premises at which drinking water is to be freely available to customers while the premises are open for business.

Off-licence

- (a) The days on which and the hours during which alcohol may be sold or delivered; and
- (b) The fees payable for the licensing of the premises concerned; and
- (c) Stating (directly or by description) a place or places on the premises at which drinking water is to be freely available to customers while alcohol is being supplied free as a sample on the premises.
- (d) Stating the one area within the premises permitted as an area for the display and promotion of alcohol.

5.2 Discretionary conditions

In addition to the conditions which the Act prescribes must appear on a licence, the DLC has the ability to apply particular conditions related to:

- steps the licensee is required to take to ensure the sale or supply of alcohol to prohibited (minors and intoxicated) persons does not occur
- steps to be taken by the licensee to ensure the provisions of the Act in relation to management of the premises are observed such as:
 - at all times when the premises are open for the sale and supply of alcohol;
 - there is a reasonable range of food available for consumption on the premises, in portions suitable for a single customer, at reasonable prices and within a reasonable time
 - there is available for sale and consumption on the premises, at reasonable prices, a reasonable range of non-alcoholic drinks.
 - there is available for sale and consumption on the premises, at reasonable prices, a reasonable range of low-alcohol drinks not containing more than 2.5 percent ethanol by volume
 - and/or customers are lawfully on the premises, the licensee must provide free, comprehensive and accurate information and assistance about forms of transport from the premises at that time.
- conditions related to the people or kinds of people to whom alcohol may be sold ie club members
- conditions imposing one-way door restrictions

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- designate all or a part (or any of two or more parts) of the premises as either a restricted or supervised area in accordance with section 119(3) of the Act
- if a club or on-licence endorsed under section 37, then conditions requiring a manager to be on duty
- in the case of an off licence where the principal business carried on is not the manufacture or sale of alcohol, conditions relating to the kind or kinds of alcohol that may be sold or delivered on or from the premises.

5.3 Other Discretionary conditions

Section 117(1) of the Act also permits a DLC to issue any licence subject to any reasonable conditions not inconsistent with the Act. In using its discretion to apply conditions, the DLC will be guided by the following:

- connection – whether there is a connection between the problem to address and the proposed activity
- impact – whether there is evidence to support that the proposed condition will make the drinking environment safer and minimise harm
- reasonableness – whether it is within the capabilities of the operator to satisfy this condition.

The following list is indicative of the types of discretionary conditions the DLC **may** consider when issuing a licence:

- more or less restrictive trading hours (within defined maximum limits) relative to the proposed location and risk classification for the operation
- more restrictive trading hours taking into account neighbouring land use (sec 116(3))
- the licensee will ensure the operation of closed circuit television of a quality and at a location that will assist in the identification of alcohol-related offending
- no glass drinking vessels permitted in any outside area past (specify hour)
- limits on number or drinks sold in any one transaction after (specify hour)
- the licensee must ensure at all times a minimum of XX security staff are employed on the premises after (specify hour)
- the licensee must ensure at (all times/or specify times) security are positioned at the principal entrance and exit to the premises
- the licensee is required to notify the Police of any violent incidents that occur on the premises
- the licensee is required to maintain a register of incidents available for inspection by enforcement authorities at anytime during trading hours
- prior to closing the premises, the licensee will ensure all litter is removed from outside premises in the area defined as: XXX
- at (specify hour) the licensee will remove all temporary outside furniture
- a minimum of (XX) qualified duty managers on the premises between (insert trading hours)
- the licensee must at all times comply with the conditions set out in the noise management plan for the
- no loudspeaker, amplifier, relay or other audio equipment must be installed or used outside the premises
- the licensee will ensure that at all times a queue is formed; a dedicated staff member is required to manage the queue and ensure it does not impede the general public or use of the pavement.

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- outside areas are to be monitored at all times
- the following area: (insert description) has been designated as an observation zone for patrons for whom service has been stopped
- high visibility vests to be worn by staff operating at the principal entrance and/or outside the premises
- management of the premises to operate a wind down hour from: (insert trading hours) at which point lighting is increased, music turned down and last drinks called
- licensee is required to provide effective exterior lighting
- a one way door applies from (insert trading hours)
- a qualified duty manager must be on the premises at all times (clubs and BYO restaurants)
- supervised designation of all bottle stores to ensure unaccompanied minors do not enter the premises.

5.4 Entertainment precinct – Late-night trading and off-licence conditions

Entertainment precincts have been established to more effectively manage core late-night trading activity characterised by premises that provide evening and late night services to the public. These premises fall into three main categories: drink, entertainment and food.

Non-core night-time economy activity is defined as the supply chain activities but not the central services, so are characterised by retail, hotels and city services such as cleaners, hosts and other operational staff.

The Policy distinguishes three key locations within the central area suitable for late trading activity to create:

- well-managed pockets of vibrancy whose overall effect is to minimise harm
- recognise and support growth in the night-time economy in a way that achieves a better mix of activity
- promote quality over quantity to ensure the safe and responsible consumption of alcohol.

On-licence premises selected to trade beyond 2am in the entertainment precincts and off licence premises operating in the precincts or the southern zone will be required to meet the highest standards of compliance and operation, as assessed using the criteria set out in this Policy. By virtue of their location in the southern zone for alcohol-related harm, they will also be subject to additional trading conditions.

Premises in these entertainment precincts and high-risk zones trading past 2am in the case of on-licence premises and past 8pm in the case of off-licence premises will be subject to the following conditions (as applicable) aimed at reducing alcohol-related violence, anti-social behaviour and improving the amenities and good order in the precincts:

The following conditions **will** appear on licences granted with a late-trading condition:

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In respect of the premises generally on-licence:

- the licensee is required to maintain a register or incidents available for inspection by enforcement authorities at anytime during trading hours
- the licensee must notify the Police of any violent incidents that occur on the premises
- the licensee must at all times comply with the conditions set out in the noise management plan for the
- the following area: (insert description) has been designated as an observation zone for patrons for whom service has been stopped
- management of the premises to operate a wind down hour from: (specify hour). At which point lighting is increased, music turned down and last drinks called.

In respect of licensed areas outside the premises:

- no loudspeaker, amplifier, relay or other audio equipment may be installed or used outside the premises
- no glass drinking vessels permitted in any outside area past (specify hour)
- prior to closing the premises, the licensee will ensure all litter is removed from outside premises in the area defined as: XXX
- at (specify hour) the licensee will remove all temporary outside furniture
- high visibility vests to be worn by staff operating at the principal entrance and/or outside the premises
- the licensee will ensure that at all times a queue is formed; a dedicated staff member is required to manage the queue and ensure it does not impede the general public or use of the pavement.
- outside areas are to be monitored at all times.

In respect of off-licences (entertainment precinct and Southern zone):

- the licensee must ensure at all times (or specify times) security staff are positioned at the principal entrance and exit to the premises
- the licensee will ensure the operation of closed circuit television of a quality that will assist in the identification of alcohol-related offending and erect signage to inform the public this is operational
- the licensee is required to maintain a register or incidents available for inspection by enforcement authorities at anytime during trading hours
- the licensee must notify the Police of any violent incidents that occur on the premises
- high visibility vests to be worn by staff operating at the principal entrance and/or outside the premises
- upon closing, staff will remove litter from outside premises in the area defined on a case by case basis.
- supervised designation of all bottle stores to ensure unaccompanied minors do not enter the premises.

Exemptions:

Exemptions to any of the above-listed conditions may be available in specific circumstances. Detailed information to support an application for exemption must be provided to the DLC on application.

6.0 Enforcement

Enforcement responsibility to ensure compliance with the Act will be undertaken by Wellington City Council licensing inspectors, the Police and public health officials. This will mean that these organisations will work together in a collaborative model to ensure information and resources are shared.

Where licence conditions are breached or on-going non-compliance with the Act or the Policy is identified and not addressed, licensing inspectors and/or Police may seek a variation, suspension or cancellation of the licence. Where problems related to a premises' hours of operation are identified and remain unresolved, action will be taken by the licensing inspectors to reduce the hours of operation.

All instances of non-compliance will be recorded for reference purposes and will be used in the assessment of renewal applications for certificate and licences, and any variations. Instances of non-compliance and substantiated irresponsible management may result in changes to conditions and/or a reduction in concessions (such as hours of operations). Likewise where the applicant or management are associated with operations that are now closed or certificates that have expired, the historical information may be taken into account for new applications.

The Council will address its enforcement responsibilities by:

- i. inspecting all licensed premises routinely while the premises are open for trading
- ii. inspecting taverns and nightclubs during the busiest hours of operation, as well as near the end of the trading hours of operation
- iii. targeted inspections of premises where non-compliance with licence conditions or with the Act is observed
- iv. targeted inspections of premises which generate public complaints or police intervention
- v. randomly inspecting special licences
- vi. routinely monitoring temporary authorities
- vii. undertaking joint monitoring operations commonly referred to as controlled purchase operations, with the Police and the Medical Officer of Health
- viii. issuing infringement notices in accordance with operational guidelines for DLC inspectors.

7.0 Irresponsible promotion of alcohol

Licensing inspectors will actively monitor premises compliance with the Act in respect of the offence provisions related to the 'irresponsible promotion of alcohol'. This involves targeting operators that:

- do anything that encourages, or is likely to encourage people to consume alcohol excessively
- promote or advertise alcohol in a way that leads people to believe the price is 25 percent or more below the price that alcohol is ordinarily sold
- holds or has promotions that leads people to believe the price is 25 percent or more below the price that alcohol is ordinarily sold, and can be seen or heard from outside the premises

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- promote or advertise alcohol that is free of charge¹⁵
- offer any goods or services, or the opportunity to obtain any goods or services, or the opportunity to win a prize, on the condition that alcohol is brought
- promote or advertise alcohol in a manner aimed at, or that has, or is likely to have, a special appeal to, minors.

8.0 Management performance

The DLC believes that the people with the greatest influence on preventing alcohol-related harm are those directly involved with the sale and supply of alcohol. Management training and host responsibility are therefore crucial elements for the control of alcohol-related harm. In particular, managers with good understanding of the Act, any related amendments and other regulatory requirements are more likely to be responsible and operate in accordance with the Act.

The quality and extent of an operator's staff training programme, their experience and relationship with regulatory agencies and/or industry groups such as Hospitality New Zealand (HNZ) or Capital Host, will be a factor in the assessment of any new or renewal application.

8.1 Managers' certificates

New and renewal applications for managers' certificates are processed and approved by the DLC. Either the licensing inspector or the Police may oppose applications. An opposed application will be heard by the DLC at a public hearing.

The criteria for assessing new applications for managers' certificates are:

- the applicant's suitability to be a manager, his or her character and reputation
- any criminal convictions
- relevant experience, in particular recent experience in controlling any premises when a licence is in force
- training, in particular recent training and evidence that the prescribed qualification is held
- any matters dealt with in any report made by a licensing inspector or the Police.

For renewal applications, consideration will be given to the person's performance during the term of the certificate against the above criteria.

Interviews and tests for managers' certificates

A licensing inspector may conduct interviews and tests with applicants for managers' certificates. This is to assist the inspector to establish the suitability of the applicant. If an application is opposed, the DLC will determine the matter at a public hearing (refer to Appendix 1 for an outline of the hearing process).

¹⁵ Refer to Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 section 237(1)(d) (i) (ii) for exclusions

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6.4.2 Training

- Applicants for managers' certificates should have successfully completed an appropriate qualification within the last 24 months.
- Applicants for alcohol licences for premises should have successfully completed an appropriate qualification within the last 24 months if they intend to participate in the day-to-day operation of the business.
- Those managers intending to manage premises in either zone 1 or zone 3 should have a minimum 12 months of experience as a duty manager in a similar sized operation.

An appropriate qualification refers means a qualification prescribed by regulations made under the Act or any related amendment.

9.0 Community Involvement

9.1 Statutory obligations

Site notification required under the Act:

An applicant for a liquor licence must, within 10 working days after filing the application, ensure that notice of the application in the prescribed form is attached in a conspicuous place on or adjacent to the site to which the application relates; and

Print notification:

An applicant must, within 20 working days after filing the application, give public notice of the application.

9.2 WCC notification requirements:

The Secretary of the Wellington DLC has nominated *The Dominion Post* and *The Wellingtonian* as newspapers suitable for notification. This decision was based on circulation figures for the two papers.

The Secretary of the Wellington DLC requires the site notification to be A3 in size and displayed for a period not less than seven days. Each applicant is required to file a signed declaration form confirming their obligations under the Act in respect of public notification having been fulfilled. They are further required to detail the dates when the notice was on display. It is recommended that applicants take time- and date-stamped photos of the notice in place to demonstrate their compliance.

The Council also undertakes to provide a current list of all applications received on Wellington.govt.nz/liquorobjections

The public may also register for web alerts that advise when new applications have been listed. To register for a web alert, visit Wellington.govt.nz/webalerts

9.3 Public participation

All new and renewal applications for on-, off- and club licences, and any application for variations to licence conditions, are publicly notified and the community has the ability to comment or object. The community also has the ability to comment or object in the case of any special licence applications where the DLC has required public notification in the form of site and/or print as is deemed necessary.

All submissions received will be included in this decision-making process. The criteria for assessing applications (new, renewals and variations) includes consideration of any public objections received and guides licensing inspectors in forming their recommendations to the DLC either in support or opposing an application. In making decisions about granting or declining applications, the DLC will have regard to the complete file and all matters raised in any report on the application.

The process to object to a licence application is outlined in Appendix 1.

Where community complaints about a venue or activity involving alcohol have been received and recorded by the Council, these are also considered in the assessment of applications.

10.0 Temporary authority

A temporary authority is granted to allow a person to use a licence that is current and attached to existing premises. These are needed when an establishment changes hands. They are issued for three months and can only be issued if there is a current licence for the premises.

Before purchasing a business or taking on a lease, it is very important that the licence has at least six months before it is due to expire. This is to allow sufficient time for you to apply, have your own application assessed and determined by the DLC.

To assist the DLC make an informed decision on any application for temporary authority, a licensing inspector will seek a report from the Police on the suitability of the applicant.

A temporary authority will be granted under the following conditions:

- that the applicant operates in accordance with the conditions of the licence the temporary authority has been granted on, and
- that an appropriate licence application be made within 15 working days of having the temporary authority granted, and
- that the applicant is a suitable person to hold a licence.

Before a second temporary authority can be applied for, a completed licence application must be at the stage of awaiting a decision from the DLC. The time limit of 15 days is designed to encourage operators to make the application for the substantive licence to provide sufficient time for the applicants own licence to be issued.

Experience has shown that without such an incentive being in place, applications are not made in time. The options are then to continue to issue temporary authorities (which is unsatisfactory where substantive licences should be in place) or to refuse to issue a licence at which point the operator would not be able to trade from the venue.

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Where an established operation has hours that extend beyond the limits set out in this Policy, then the extended hours of operation are likely to be removed (as provided for in section 133(1)(2) of the Act. Similarly, if the applicant for temporary authority does not meet the assessment criteria set out in this Policy to qualify for the hours that appear as a condition on the existing licence, then the hours of operation are likely to be removed (as provided for in section 133(1)(2) of the Act).

11.0 Special licences for events and social gatherings

Special licences are used to control the sale and supply of liquor for events or social gatherings where an on-, off- or club licence is not appropriate. Where an event or social gathering occurs in a licensed premise but outside the hours of operation, a special licence will be required.

The sale and supply of alcohol for on-site consumption is not an appropriate activity at youth-focused occasions or events or those likely to attract people under the legal purchase age. The DLC will look closely at the appropriateness of licensing the on-site sale and supply of alcohol at such events.

There are two types of special licence:

1. **On-site special** – granted for the sale and supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises to people attending an event described on the licence.
2. **Off-site special** – granted for the sale of the licensee's alcohol for consumption off the premises to people attending an event described on the licence (alcohol may be supplied free, as a sample, for consumption on the premises.)

The activity for which a special licence is being sought must be outside the regular activities of an on-, off- or club-licensed premises and not of a regular nature such that an on-, off- or club licence should be applied for. Where a series of events or social gatherings is being considered there must be a specific start and end point.

In approving a special licence, the DLC will avoid granting arbitrary commercial advantage to the holder of a special licence over the holder of an on-licence. The hours for any special licence will have to be justified in terms of the activities and the times at which they occur.

All applications have to comply with the rules of the District Plan. Discretionary conditions may be applied to deal with specific issues identified in any report on an application, or for any issue which is considered by the DLC to warrant intervention on the basis that the proposed condition will improve safety and reduce the risk of harm that may occur if the activity is licensed. For example, outdoor functions have the potential to produce a noise nuisance and conditions may be imposed to mitigate this. Conditions may also be imposed (for safety reasons) to control the sale or use of glass containers at outdoor functions, particularly sports events.

Applicants may also need to obtain resource consent, or a variation to an existing resource consent, which may have conditions that restrict the hours of operation, the nature of the activity or the frequency of events.

A special licence will not be issued where the extent or regularity of the activity is such that the Act intends an on-, off- or club licence to be applied for. In relation to extensions for hours of operation, special licences may be issued for trial purposes but

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not past the point where a variation to licence conditions or licence renewal application should be made.

The hours of operation for a special licence should reflect those described in section 2.1

Criteria for assessing special licence applications:

In considering any application for special licence, the DLC shall have regard to the following matters:

1. Object of the Act.
2. The suitability of the applicant.
3. Any relevant local alcohol policy.
4. The days on which and the hours during which the applicant proposes to sell alcohol.
5. The design and layout of any proposed premises.
6. Nature of the event:
 - whether the applicant is engaged in, or proposes at the event to engage in, the sale or goods other than alcohol, low-alcohol refreshments, non-alcoholic refreshments, and food
 - whether the applicant is engaged in, or proposes at the event to engage in, the provision of services other than those directly related to the sale of alcohol, low-alcohol refreshments, non-alcoholic refreshments, and food
 - whether the event is youth-focused or likely to attract people under the legal purchase age.
7. Whether (in its opinion) the amenity and good order of the locality would be likely to be reduced, to more than a minor extent, by the effects of the issue of the licence.
8. Whether (in its opinion) the amenity and good order of the locality are already so badly affected by the effects of the issue of existing licences that (i) they would be unlikely to be reduced further (or would be likely to be reduced further to only a minor extent) by the effects for the issue of the licence; but it is nevertheless desirable not to issue any further licenses.
9. Whether the applicant has appropriate systems, staff, and training to comply with the law.
10. Any areas of the premises that the applicant proposed should be designated as restricted areas or supervised areas.
11. The applicant's Host Responsibility programme.
12. The proposed management regime to deal with on and off-site problems.

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13. Any other matters in respect of the application promoting the responsible consumption of liquor.
14. Any matters dealt with in any report from the Police, an inspector, or a Medical Officer of Health made under section 103 of the Act.
15. Compliance of the premises and activity with all other relevant legislation (such as the Building Act and Resource Management Act 1991), and bylaws.
16. An assessment against the LAP position on outlet density and proximity.
17. An overall assessment of risk – assessed as the actual or likely impact the operation has or may have on alcohol-related harm in its proposed location.
18. Matters raised in opposition to the application by the community.

Note: *The DLC will not take into account any prejudicial effect that the issue of the licence may have on the business conducted pursuant to any other licence.*

Additional requirements for large-scale events

Large-scale events are inherently higher-risk activities where the sale, supply and consumption of alcohol is concerned. If in the opinion of the DLC an application for a special licence relates to a large-scale event, the committee may:

- require the applicant to provide a management plan describing how that applicant proposes to deal with matters such as security, monitoring, interaction with local residents, and public health concerns
- require the applicant to provide a certificate by the territorial authority that the proposed use for the premises meets the requirements of the Resource Management Act 1991 and of the building code
- require the applicant to work with the Police and the territorial authority on planning for the event.

Number of events that can be applied for on any one special licence application form

Up to 12 events or social gatherings per special licence application may be applied for.

Special licences will only be granted for up to **24** events or social gatherings per calendar year that:

- occur at the same venue and/or
 - are the same in character and/or
 - are applied for by the same applicant
- unless an increase in number can be justified to the DLC.

Special licence conditions

In considering an application for special licence, the DLC will have regard to the types of conditions that should be applied.

Compulsory conditions:

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- the days on which and the hours during which alcohol may be sold and supplied; and
- stating (directly or by description) a place or places on the premises at which drinking water is to be freely available while the event (or any of the events) described in it is taking place.

Discretionary conditions:

Steps to be taken by the licensee to ensure the provisions of the Act in relation to management of the premises are observed such as:

- At all times when the premises are open for the sale and supply of alcohol;
 - there is a reasonable range of food available for consumption on the premises, in portions suitable for a single customer, at reasonable prices and within a reasonable time
 - there is available for sale and consumption on the premises, at reasonable prices, a reasonable range of non-alcoholic drinks.
 - there is available for sale and consumption on the premises, at reasonable prices, a reasonable range of low-alcohol drinks not containing more than 2.5 percent ethanol by volume
 - and/or customers are lawfully on the premises, the licensee must provide free, comprehensive and accurate information and assistance about forms of transport from the premises at that time.

conditions prescribing steps to be taken by the licensee to ensure that the provisions of this Act relating to the sale of alcohol to prohibited persons are observed:

conditions prescribing the people or kinds of person to whom alcohol may be sold or supplied:

in the case of premises where (in the opinion of the committee) the principal business carried on is not the manufacture or sale of alcohol, conditions relating to the kind or kinds of alcohol that may be sold or delivered on or from the premises:

conditions requiring the exclusion of the public from the premises concerned:

conditions—

- requiring alcohol to be sold and supplied on the premises concerned only in containers of certain descriptions; or
- requiring alcohol not to be sold and supplied on the premises concerned in containers of certain descriptions:

conditions requiring the filing of returns relating to alcohol sold pursuant to the licence:

any conditions of a kind subject to which any on or off licence may be issued under:

designate all or a part (or any of 2 or more parts) of the premises as either a restricted or supervised area in accordance with section 119(3) of the Act:

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any reasonable conditions that, in the committee's opinion, are not inconsistent with this Act – refer section 8.5.3.

Time needed for processing a special licence

In accordance with section 137(1) of the Act, an application for a special licence must be filed at least 20 working days before the day on which the event concerned begins.

Under section 141(3) (4) of the Act: the Police and MoH have 15 working days to report on special licence applications.

The secretary of the DLC will refer all applications to the Police and licensing inspectors for reports as required by the Act. In normal circumstances at least 10 working days are needed for reporting and approval of the application.

Urgent processing of the applications that do not allow adequate processing time may be possible if the applicant can justify in writing to the Secretary of the DLC that there are mitigating circumstances why the application should be prioritised. The Police, MoH and the licensing inspector must also be able to properly investigate and report on the application.

If there is opposition from the Police, MoH or licensing inspector to an application, a pre-hearing meeting (with all interested parties) will be held to try to resolve differences. If no satisfactory agreement has been reached, a hearing of the DLC will take place and will require additional time. Should the application be declined by the DLC the applicant is entitled to appeal this decision with the Alcohol Regulatory Licensing Authority.

The Act has set requirements for public notification. If applicants do not allow enough time for notification and possibly a hearing the application will not be able to be processed in time (Section 139, Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012).

Notification of special licences

The Secretary of the DLC has the ability to require site notification of a special licence application if there is a significant public issue that needs to be considered as provided for in section 139(b), of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act which states:

“Within 10 working days after filing the application, the applicant must, if required to do so by the Secretary, ensure that notice of the application in the prescribed form is attached in a conspicuous place on or adjacent to the site to which the application relates.”

In general, special licences are not publicly notified. This is because they usually relate to one-off events of short duration, or to community or social gatherings (such as weddings or fairs). The DLC is mindful of the impacts that such events can have and conditions will be imposed on a case by case basis to control them.

Public notification may be required in the following situations:

- the Secretary of the DLC has received a substantiated complaint against the applicant, or the applicant's operations under previous liquor licences; or
- in the opinion of the Secretary of the DLC, it requires notification.

If there is not enough time to undertake the public notification and to hold a hearing, if necessary, then the application will not be able to be processed in time.

12.0 Promotion and education of host responsibility

The Council, in its role as the Secretariat of the DLC, will work in partnership with other organisations, such as ARLA, Hospitality New Zealand (HNZ), industry operator groups such as Capital Host, MoH, Police and Health Promotion Agency (HPA), to educate the community about alcohol-related harm and its consequences. A major part of this will be to encourage venue owners and managers to promote responsible behaviour to patrons and consumers.

Licensing Inspectors, will promote the principles of “*Host Responsibility*” and will require host responsibility programmes to be in place in accordance with provisions in The Act and current Council policy.

The Act requires holders of on-licence and club licences to be responsible hosts by ensuring the availability of:

- non-alcoholic drinks
- low-alcoholic drinks
- free water
- food
- help with information about transport.

The Act also allows DLCs to impose conditions aimed at promoting the responsible consumption of alcohol. Host responsibility therefore, forms an important part of the assessment of a licence application and of the inspection of licensed premises. The DLC requires licensees to demonstrate that a comprehensive host responsibility programme is in place and is being actively promoted.

The basic elements of a host responsibility programme are:

- (i) serving alcohol responsibly
- (ii) providing and actively promoting low and non-alcoholic alternatives
- (iii) providing and actively promoting appropriate food
- (iv) providing information on and actively promoting alternative forms of transport
- (v) advertising the availability of free drinking water
- (vi) identifying and responsibly dealing with underage and intoxicated people
- (vii) ensuring that management and staff are trained in host responsibility practices and continue to update their skills
- (viii) having a house policy on host responsibility and adhering to it.

Further information

To speak to someone directly about the Wellington City Council Local Alcohol Policy phone the Council on 499 4444.

To find out about the licensing process, visit our website and check out the Wellington City Council’s Guide to Liquor Licensing.

<http://wellington.govt.nz/services/consents-and-licences/liquor-licensing>

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Appendix A: Assessment Template Summary

DRAFT RISK FACTOR ASSESSMENT:

ACTIVITY: PRINCIPAL PURPOSE OF BUSINESS (To reflect MOJ risk assessment)	Weighting
Principal purpose of business activity is the sale and supply of alcohol (Tavern).	
Principal purpose of business is the provision of live entertainment (Entertainment)	
Principal purpose of business is the provision of lodging facilities (Hotel)	
Principal purpose of business is the provision of catering services (Caterers)	
Principal purpose of business is the provision of food (Restaurant, Café, BYO)	

SUITABILITY OF APPLICANT - EXPERIENCE	Score
<p>Summary:</p> <p>Applicants experience will be evaluated based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • specific training • history of operating similar premises • level of hospitality experience. 	

ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED TRADING HOURS	Score
<p>Summary:</p> <p>Score based on trading hours sought</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closing before midnight • Closing between midnight and 1.00am, 2.00am, 3.00am, 4.00am, 5.00am (<i>variations for off licence, club licence and special licence applications/renewals</i>) 	

ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT ON AMENITY AND GOOD ORDER	Score
<p>DENSITY</p> <p>Summary:</p> <p>Score based on proposed or current activities overall risk rating i.e. High, Medium, Low and if the premises is located in an identified high density area.</p>	
<p>NOISE</p> <p>Summary:</p> <p>Score based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise generating activity associated with the operation • Noise complaint history (if applicable) • Steps taken by applicant to mitigate the risk of/deal with noise control issues such as implementation of a noise management plan, specific design/layout remedies 	
<p>NUISANCE AND VANDALISM</p>	

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<p>Summary:</p> <p>Score based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location of premises in a high volume zone for nuisance and vandalism 	
<p>NEIGHBOURING LAND USE RELATED TO PRINCIPAL PURPOSE OF BUSINESS</p>	<p>Score</p>
<p>Summary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Score based on neighbouring land use 	
<p>OVERALL SCORE – IMPACT ON AMENITY AND GOOD ORDER</p>	
<p>ASSESSMENT OF CONDUCT AND PRACTICES: COMPLIANCE WITH ACT</p>	<p>Score</p>
<p>Summary:</p> <p>Score based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of infringement notices recorded • Record of unresolved compliance issues <p>Fees include a compliance history risk component. By placing a greater burden on those venues that infringe compliance requirements, the fee structure becomes fairer for everyone. This move goes some way to recouping the costs of enforcement from those who create the most work. The risk history will be based on the previous 12 months of operation for renewal applications. In the case of new licence applications, previous compliance history (latest 12 month period) operating other premises in NZ will be looked into.</p>	
<p>ASSESSMENT OF LEVEL OF INDUSTRY AFFILIATION</p>	<p>Score</p>
<p>Summary:</p> <p>Scored based on applicants membership in Wellington focused industry groups such as Hospitality NZ, Restaurant Association of NZ, Capital Host which support local operators improve industry standards.</p>	
<p>ASSESSMENT OF PREMISES (CPTED):</p>	<p>Score</p>
<p>Summary:</p> <p>Scored based on a review of applicants own assessment of their operation against the Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design for Licensed Premises best practice guidelines checklist. For example, the checklist shows the premises has been assessed as meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% • 75% • 50% • 35% • <10% <p>Of the applicable guidelines</p>	

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ASSESSMENT OF STYLE OF OPERATION	Score
<p>Summary: Score based on level and quality of information applicant provides around:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Scale of operation• premises fit out/design• marketing strategy	
ASSESSMENT OF HOST RESPONSIBILITY:	Score
<p>Summary: Score based on premises meeting being assessed as having:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Excellent• Good• Adequate• Inadequate/Poor <p>Standards of host responsibility, staff awareness of host responsibility and promotion of host responsibility obligations</p>	
ASSESSMENT OF TRAINING:	Score
<p>Summary: Score based on percentage of staff trained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">≥ 85% of staff trained in NZQA approved Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2013 related courses and/or Host Responsibility≥ 50% of staff trained in NZQA approved Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2013 related courses and/or Host Responsibility≥ 30% of staff trained in NZQA approved Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2013 related courses and/or Host Responsibility≥ 20% of staff trained in NZQA approved Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2013 related courses and/or Host Responsibility< 10% of staff trained in NZQA approved Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2013 related courses and/or Host Responsibility	

Appendix TWO:

How to object to a licence application

Introduction

The following provides an overview of what objectors need to know before filing objections against licence applications. It contains information to assist potential objectors in filing objections and having those objections heard by the DLC.

The role of the DLC

All liquor licence applications are filed with the local authority nearest to the site of the proposed licensed premises. In this case Wellington City Council administers all licensed premises within its boundaries. The Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 gives the Council the power to act as the DLC.

The Secretariat of the DLC accepts and processes all liquor licence applications. Where there are no objections the DLC may issue licence certificates permitting the sale and supply of alcohol. Where there are objections to applications for new, or renewals of, on-, off- and club licences, managers' certificates, special licences and temporary authorities, these are determined by way of a public hearing of the DLC. A decision of the DLC can be appealed to the Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority (part of the Ministry of Justice)

The application process

Once a licence application to sell and supply alcohol is filed with the secretariat of the DLC a copy is sent to the Police, Medical Officer of Health, licensing inspector and as appropriate, any or all of the following; a building inspector, health inspector and/or resource consent planner. Officers investigate the application and report back to the DLC.

Within 20 working days after filing the application, the applicant is required to give public notice of the application in a form set out in the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Regulations. The notice must be published twice in a newspaper or newspapers circulating in the district (of the proposed licensed premises) and nominated by the Secretary of the DLC. There must not be less than five days and not more than 10 days between the two dates of publication.

The applicant must also, within 10 working days after filing the application, ensure that notice of the application in the prescribed form is attached in a conspicuous place on or adjacent to the site to which the application relates. The notice, A3 in size is required to be displayed for a period not less than seven days. They are further required to detail the dates when the notice was on display. It is recommended that applicants take time- and date-stamped photos of the notice in place to demonstrate their compliance.

Objections must be in writing and filed with the DLC within 15 working days after the first publication of the public notice.

The DLC reviews all objections received from reporting agencies and the community and decides whether or not the matter will be determined at a public hearing or on the papers.

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Who may object

Any person who has a greater interest in the application than the public generally may object to the grant of a liquor licence.

Status of objectors: who has a greater interest?

A person with a greater interest could be likened to a resident living in the same street as the proposed premises. A member of the public residing 10km away and who is concerned about the effects of alcohol on the community could be considered as not having a greater interest in the application.

The DLC may give less weight to objections from people who will not be directly affected by the proposed licensed premises.

Public notices - what to look for

The Sale and Supply of Alcohol Regulations prescribe a form to be used for public notices. Here is an example.

Reg X	Public Notice
Form 1 Section X(X), Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012	
Bill Smith has made application to the District Licensing Committee at Wellington for the grant / renewal of an XX Licence in respect of the premises situated at 101 Main Street, Te Aro, Wellington and known as the Hill Crest Restaurant.	
The general nature of the business conducted (or to be conducted) under the licence is a restaurant.	
The days on which and the hours during which alcohol is (or is intended to be) sold under the licence are: Monday to Sunday inclusive 2.00pm to 1.00am the following day.	
The application may be inspected during ordinary office hours at the offices of the Wellington District Licensing Committee at Ground Level, Council Buildings, 101 Wakefield St. Wellington.	
Any person who is entitled to object and who wishes to object to the grant of the application may, not later than 15 working days after the date of the first publication of this notice, file a notice in writing of the objection with the Secretary of the District Licensing Committee, PO Box 2199, Wellington.	
This is the first / second publication of this notice.	

Grounds for objection

The grounds for objection are set out in section 102 and 105 of the Act. They are:

For on-, off- and club licences:

1. Object of the Act.
2. The suitability of the applicant.
3. Any relevant local alcohol policy.

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4. The days on which and the hours during which the applicant proposes to sell alcohol.
5. The design and layout of any proposed premises.
6. Nature of the operation
 - o whether the applicant is engaged in, or proposes on the premises to engage in, the sale of goods other than alcohol, low-alcohol refreshments, non-alcoholic refreshments, and food
 - o whether the applicant is engaged in, or proposes on the premises to engage in, the provision of services other than those directly related to the sale of alcohol, low-alcohol refreshments, non-alcoholic refreshments, and food.
7. Whether (in its opinion) the amenity and good order of the locality would be likely to be reduced, to more than a minor extent, by the effects of the issue of the licence.
8. Whether (in its opinion) the amenity and good order of the locality are already so badly affected by the effects of the issue of existing licences that (i) they would be unlikely to be reduced further (or would be likely to be reduced further to only a minor extent) by the effects for the issue of the licence; but it is nevertheless desirable not to issue any further licenses.
9. Whether the applicant has appropriate systems, staff, and training to comply with the law.
10. Any matters dealt with in any report from the Police, an inspector, or a Medical Officer of Health made under section 103 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.

Note: *The DLC will not take into account any prejudicial effect that the issue of the licence may have on the business conducted pursuant to any other licence.*

Making an objection

To make an objection, simply write a letter stating you wish to object and why. You must address the criteria set out above and the objection must be filed with the DLC within 15 working days of the first public notice appearing in the newspaper.

Upon receipt of an objection, the DLC will send an acknowledgement letter. Once all reports on the application have been completed, the application will be reviewed by the DLC, which will assess the validity of the objection. If the DLC determines a hearing is necessary, a hearing date will be scheduled and objectors will be asked whether they wish to speak at the hearing.

Objection formats

Some residents circulate petitions to inform other neighbours of an application and to gain support opposing a new licensed premise. These petitions are then filed with the DLC. Although this is an effective way to boost numbers of objectors, duplicate signatures are frequent. It is extremely difficult for the DLC to acknowledge petitioners

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because names and addresses are often unreadable. Therefore it is always helpful if a spokesperson/ key contact persons can be appointed.

Attached is a template for:

- B) an individual public objection
- C) group objection

DLC hearing procedure

The DLC is a decision-making body administered by Wellington City Council. It has all the powers of a commission of enquiry; this includes the ability to issue summonses requiring the attendance of witnesses and/or the production of documents. Each DLC consists of three members. An elected member of the Council serves as chairperson of the DLC and two other members make up the DLC quorum.

For further detail on what to expect at a DLC hearing, please refer to the section titled Wellington City Council website.

The Resource Management Act and District Plan

A local alcohol policy may contain a policy more restrictive than the relevant district plan but is not to authorise anything prohibited by the relevant district plan.

The District Plan was introduced in 1994 and was prepared under the Resource Management Act 1991. A key philosophy of this Act is the requirement for councils to control the **effects** of activities or development rather than controlling the **type** of activity.

Most of the public objections the DLC receives relate to taverns (bars) being built in residential areas or suburban centres. Retail centres are zoned "Centre" under the District Plan. The Suburban Centre provisions permit uses such as bars and taverns provided that their effects do not exceed the limits stated in the Plan (for such things as noise and lighting).

Before a liquor licence application can be made, each applicant must satisfy the requirements of the District Plan to ensure the type of licensed premises proposed can be established on a site. Sometimes a resource consent application will be needed.

The Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 introduced much broader grounds for objection than were previously permitted under the Sale and Supply of Liquor Act 1989. Now, members of the public who believe they have a greater interest than the public generally can raise the likely negative impact on issues such as noise, parking, litter, anti-social behaviour and vandalism as they relate to the locality in their opposition to an application.

To address issues of concern to reporting agencies and/or the public, the DLC can also consider issuing licences subject to discretionary conditions that are, in its opinion, reasonable and not inconsistent with the object of the Act.

Your objection should clearly refer to those matters noted in the section 'Grounds for Objection' and should also consider if the DLC could manage the perceived adverse impact of granting a licence through the application of additional licence conditions (refer to section 11.0 Discretionary Licence Conditions of the LAP document).

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Keeping you informed

Some licence applications attract hundreds of objections and the DLC can receive literally thousands of pages of objections. The DLC will acknowledge all objections providing the name and address of the objector is readable.

Objectors naturally want to be kept up-to-date with the progress of an application as they have a personal interest. Occasionally applications take many months to process. Sometimes applicants have to repeat the public notice process to correct application errors. It is rare that objectors who have already filed objections would need to re-file their objections. If you see another public notice published in a newspaper on an application to which you have already lodged an objection, please telephone the secretariat staff of the DLC for advice before sending in another objection.

Summary

- It is easy to make an objection to a liquor licence application.
- Write a letter to the Secretary of the Wellington DLC and include the grounds for the objection (refer above).
- Ensure the objection is filed within 15 working days of the first public notice appearing in the newspaper.
- The DLC will assess the application and all related information to determine if a formal hearing of the matter is warranted. You will be notified of the decision and, if the matter is to proceed to a public hearing, you will be notified of a hearing date and asked if you wish to appear to speak to your objection.

Further information

The Wellington District Licensing Committee is able to help you with information about the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 and how it affects you.

For more information on the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 and objections, please phone the secretariat staff of the Wellington District Licensing Committee, on 499 4444.

Summary of Information

Proposal to adopt a Local Alcohol Policy for Wellington City

The Council is proposing to adopt a provisional Local Alcohol Policy (LAP). Before making a final decision, we want to know what you think.

This Summary of Information (SOI) document provides a brief description of the draft LAP and the process the Council will follow if it decides to produce a provisional LAP.

Current Situation

The Wellington City Council has prepared a draft Local Alcohol Policy. The Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 (the Act) allows councils to develop local alcohol policies (LAPs) that look at the sale and availability of alcohol – including the number of outlets, their location and conditions under which they can operate. Once a LAP is in place, the local District Licensing Committee and the national Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority must have regard to the LAP when making decisions on licence applications.

Councils that do not prepare a LAP will be subject to national maximum trading hours. The trading hours would be 8am–4am for on-licences (bars, clubs, and restaurants) and 7am–11pm for off-licences (liquor stores and supermarkets). The inability to set trading hours specific to areas in the city creates a risk for achieving our strategic goals.

The Council has both an interest and responsibility for alcohol management in Wellington City which stems statutory requirements for liquor licensing and the Council's responsibility for public places and promoting development of the city through 'Wellington Towards 2040: Smart Capital' strategy.

In November 2012, the Council decided to begin the process by preparing an Alcohol Management Strategy (AMS). The AMS provides a broader context for the draft LAP. It takes a wider view of alcohol-related behaviour, how it can positively contribute to our aspirations for a dynamic central city with vibrant suburban centres, and how we can all play a part in reducing alcohol related harm.

The draft AMS and draft LAP was prepared with community input from a comprehensive early engagement programme called 'The Right Mix?'. The programme sought views on the role of alcohol in Wellington using a range of channels including ward-based workshops, targeted workshops, online discussion space, and by working with the cross-sectoral reference group, that has acted as a sounding board through the process of developing the draft AMS and draft LAP.

Concerns about excessive pre-loading and side-loading emerged as the most commented on issue from the engagement programme. Other commonly raised issues included the late-night activity mix, central city liquor ban, the extent of host responsibility, and the proximity of density of licensed premises.

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The Draft AMS

The strategic context of the draft Alcohol Management Strategy for the central city are:

- Supporting a city rhythm - transitioning the city through key phases
 - Daytime - commerce
 - Evening - entertainment
 - Late night – Bars and clubs, more evening entertainment
 - Sleep, city regeneration – cleaning and rest
- Promoting a dynamic night-time economy – with well managed and well designed pockets of vibrancy that offer a well balanced mix of social and alcohol related trading activity
- Creating a safe and welcoming city – where risks are effectively managed well and communities are networked
- Building an accessible city – where people can safely and easily move into and out of the central city and between different zones within the central city.

For the suburbs:

- Creating pockets of vibrancy around town centres and suburban hubs that provide appropriate spaces for economic activity, socialisation and community networking that support the overall health and wellbeing of communities
- Supporting local amenity – ensuring there are pleasant and agreeable places to live alongside vibrant suburban centres through greater restrictions on the sale of alcohol compared to the central city.

The AMS has five focus areas: pre-loading/side-loading, central city safety and vibrancy, community participation, alcohol at events, and sector collaboration.

The outcomes sought by the strategy are:

- **Reduced harm:** A reduction in the amount of harm created by the excessive consumption of alcohol, drinking in public places, and in vandalism.
- **Increased vibrancy:** An increase in late-night activity in central city with less emphasis on alcohol consumption.
- **Improved amenity:** An improvement in suburban, inner-city, and open space amenity.
- **Greater personal responsibility:** An increase in individuals consuming alcohol safely and responsibly.
- **Greater collaboration:** More shared responses to alcohol-related issues from licensees, local and central government, and community organisations.

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These outcomes contribute to the achievement of our ‘*Wellington Towards 2040: Smart Capital*’ vision by striking the right balance between promoting a dynamic central city with vibrant suburban centres and achieving a discernible reduction in alcohol-related harm. They also informed development of the LAP, the purpose of which is to give communities greater control over when, where, and how alcohol is sold in Wellington City. The draft LAP is restricted to dealing with matters related to the administration and licensing of alcohol.

The Draft LAP

The decision to prepare a draft LAP

Overwhelming support for developing a local alcohol policy was expressed during the early engagement programme, although the outcomes sought from a policy were divergent. Preparing a LAP creates locally relevant policies for licensing within Wellington City to meet its strategic objectives and the needs of local communities. A LAP would also be an important tool to assist the District Licensing Committee act on behalf of the community and make decisions consistent with the object of the Act.

Recommended approach:

Prepare a draft LAP based on a risk-based policy model with a zone specific management framework.

Off-licence maximum trading hours

The Council commissioned a survey looking at the off-licence purchasing patterns on Friday and Saturday night, which officers understand is the first time such research has been undertaken in New Zealand. The research showed a spike in alcohol-only supermarket purchases from 9pm (62% of purchases were alcohol-only 9pm compared to 18% at 6pm) and the time when immediate consumption of the purchased alcohol peaks at 9pm (74% of purchasers intended to drink the alcohol that night compared to 33% at 5pm).

These results indicate there is purchasing behaviour that would be conducive for excessive pre-loading and side-loading – particularly “topping-up” purchases. Preloading and side-loading is characterised by younger age groups 18-29 years of age who are typically price sensitive and more likely to be late-night customers (trading past 2.00am). International best practice supports restricting trading hours for off-licenses to allow a sufficient buffer to the late-night economy to the extent that these premises are closed before at risk groups typically move into the city.

[Insert rationale paragraph for Committee decision]

Recommended approach:

Set the maximum trading hours between [to be inserted after Committee decision]

On-licence maximum trading hours

Crime and harm statistics show that late-night trading in the central city is inherently higher-risk. Ensuring operators are capable of managing their risk through a robust assessment framework and incentivising the investment in best practice through

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eligibility for late-trading is an effective way of mitigating this risk. This is supported by a three-tiered approach to maximum trading hours that:

- Provides incentives to operators to invest in best practice to secure later trading hours.
- Reduces harm and/or the potential for harm - staggering closing times reduces the likelihood of harmful outcomes by reducing conflict at congestion points and the demand on resources such as transport and policing services.
- Focuses the resources of the city into specific zones that can be better designed and intensively managed.
- Clearly defines what areas of the city you can expect to experience late-trading activity
- Protects local amenity where this is an overriding priority i.e. suburban centres

Confining activity at high risk times to specific locations in the central city enables clear communication of expectations, a targeting of resources, closer monitoring. and enforcement. When set alongside the application of specific conditions and incentivising licensees to reduce their risk profile, improves alcohol and patron management which contributes to the safety of both individuals and the community.

Recommended approach:

Set maximum on-licence trading hours at:

- *Entertainment Precinct: 7am-3am and 7am-5am for best-practice premises*
- *Central City: 7am-2am and 7am-3am for best-practice premises*
- *Suburban: 7am-Midnight*

Proximity to sensitive facilities

Creating automatic triggers for the public hearing of applications in specific circumstances puts a DLC in the best possible position to determine whether the proximity of the proposed licensed premises increases the possibility of alcohol-related harm.

Recommended approach:

Create automatic triggers for public hearings for:

- *high to medium risk applications in the Southern Zone within close proximity (100 metres) of another licensed premises or a sensitive facility*
- *any application adjacent to a sensitive facility*
- *high to medium risk, or late trading applications in the Entertainment Precincts*
- *any application that receives public opposition*

Density of licensed premises

Creating automatic triggers for the public hearing of applications in the Southern Zone responds to a history of applications being opposed and research which shows that those who live in this area are disproportionately represented in alcohol-related harm data. Restricting the trigger to applications assessed as being high-risk under the risk

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assessment framework and valid public objections means best-practice premises are less likely to be affected.

Recommended approach:

Create automatic triggers for public hearings for:

- *all new or renewal applications for high-risk applications in the Southern Zone*
- *all applications where density or proximity is raised by submitters as an issue*

Discretionary conditions

A range of discretionary conditions were considered having regard to the object of the Act and the Council's objectives in the LAP. Discretionary conditions relate to the management of licensed premises and address such matters as ensuring the safety of patrons, the maintenance of amenity and measures designed to support safer drinking environments. A range of conditions were considered having regard to legislative precedent, stakeholder consultation and the advice of licensing inspectors.

Recommended approach:

- Providing a list of indicative discretionary conditions the DLC may consider when issuing a licence
- Specifying the conditions that will appear on on-licences granted late-trading (trading beyond 2.00am)
- Specifying the conditions that will appear on off-licences granted in entertainment zones or the Southern zone.

Alternative Options

The Council considered many other options in reaching this proposal. How they were assessed can be found: (Insert SPC URL)

Reasons for the proposal

Through its comprehensive engagement on development of an Alcohol Strategy, The Council recognises that alcohol has both a positive and negative impact on Wellington City.

Finding the right mix of economic benefit and balancing this with a harm minimisation approach that acknowledges the considerable concern within communities about the effects of excessive and inappropriate drinking is important. Wellington City Council has decided to prepare a LAP in order to provide locally relevant policies for licensing within Wellington City to meet its strategic objectives and the needs of its particular communities. The Council views a LAP for Wellington City as an important tool to assist the District Licensing Committee, act on behalf of the community and make decisions consistent with the object of the act:

- (a) the sale, supply, and consumption of alcohol should be undertaken safely and responsibly; and

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- (b) the harm caused by the excessive or inappropriate consumption of alcohol should be minimised.

Under the Act, the harm caused by the excessive or inappropriate consumption of alcohol includes—

- (a) any crime, damage, death, disease, disorderly behaviour, illness, or injury, directly or indirectly caused, or directly or indirectly contributed to, by the excessive or inappropriate consumption of alcohol; and
- (b) any harm to society generally or the community, directly or indirectly caused, or directly or indirectly contributed to, by any crime, damage, death, disease, disorderly behaviour, illness, or injury of a kind described in paragraph (a).

Police and Medical Officer of Health views

The Council cannot produce a draft LAP without consulting with the Police and Medical Officer of Health. The following are their views:

Police View

TBA

Medical Officer of Health's View

The Object of the new alcohol legislation is about the “safe” and “responsible” sale and supply of alcohol so as to minimise “harm” caused by “excessive or inappropriate consumption of alcohol”. “Harm” is very broadly defined to include health outcomes as well as impacts on social well-being at the level of the individual and at a societal or community level.

As Medical Officer of Health for Wellington I am concerned about the high local impact of the “excessive or inappropriate consumption of alcohol” is having on alcohol related injury and chronic illness. This will now be placing a significant economic burden on the Wellington region in terms of the direct cost of treatment, re-allocation of resources away from other important health needs, and associated loss in productivity. This economic burden is entirely preventable and the magnitude of this burden should be balanced along with the perceived economic benefits of the more permissive sale and supply of alcohol that appeared over the last two decades. There is considerable evidence that the pendulum has swung too far and there is a need for the pendulum to swing back to a point of equilibrium that is more appropriately aligned to the “safe” and “responsible” sale and supply of alcohol.

A key strategy to address the alcohol issue is to reduce the accessibility of alcohol by reducing outlet density and days and hours of sale. Through the Local Alcohol Policy the Council is provided with the tools to immediately limit the days and hours of sale and to, in the long term, to reduce the density of outlets. For the first time ever I can provide to Council an analysis of Emergency Department data that characterises the impact of alcohol on young people in Wellington City. This analysis shows that problem binge drinking and “preloading” is predominantly taking place in the Southern, Lambton and Eastern wards. The Mt Cook, Te Aro, Newtown, Brooklyn, Island Bay,

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Miramar/Strathmore Park and Kilbirnie/Melrose stand out as problem areas and the likely sources of their low price alcohol are local supermarkets and liquor stores. I will be able to provide, sometime in the future, information on the magnitude of chronic illness linked to alcohol. However, limiting accessibility to alcohol supplied by suburban supermarkets and liquor stores will be a key prevention strategy. It appears that the evidence supports the need to re-balance the pendulum for suburban communities and neighbourhoods.

I strongly support the immediate reduction in days and hours of sale for supermarkets and liquor stores to 9am to 9pm, with preference for a further reduction in hours for suburban supermarkets and liquor stores located in the southern wards to 8pm on Monday to Thursday, 9pm on Friday and Saturday, and 6pm on Sunday. This is in line with the recent decision of the Liquor Licensing Authority with respect to a suburban liquor store in Canons Creek, Porirua. Caps and sinking lid policies should be used to address the high levels of outlet density in the communities and neighbourhoods already mentioned.

For the CBD I support the Police view that closing time should be 3am. The police have the best understanding of the nature of the social harms relating to law and order. Much of the harm that occurs in the CBD is directly linked to the pre-loading taking place in the suburbs already mentioned and other cities. Never the less there is strong international evidence that shifting back early morning closing hours for bars does lead to fewer ED attendances. Notions around “rhythm of the city” and “entertainment precincts” are attractive and are worth exploring further. It is my view that the pendulum needs to be rebalanced first and then relaxation of the 3am closing time can only be considered in terms of the economic benefits significantly outweighing the economic burden of the harm.

Making progress on reducing alcohol accessibility is an important step in addressing the issue of alcohol related harm but by itself will not solve the problem. New Zealand will also need to look at raising alcohol prices, raising the purchasing age, reducing marketing and advertising, and strengthening drink-driving counter-measures.

How the policy will be applied

The Council believes a robust assessment framework that incentivises best practice, assesses risk and limits high risk activity at particular locations and during particular times will lead to a hospitality and retail environment that promotes the safe and responsible supply and consumption of alcohol.

The policy has responded to people’s concerns about alcohol-related harm and Wellington based evidence harm which shows that at particular locations in the city and during particular times, the harm experienced is disproportionate to the social and economic benefit.

While some people may consider the risk management framework set out in the policy too restrictive, the Council believes that any limitations that may arise from the implementation of the policy are justified and reasonable.

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The Council's goal is to support safer, more responsible consumption of alcohol and to minimise the harm caused by the excessive or inappropriate consumption of alcohol in a way that supports a dynamic night time economy and vibrancy.

The Council recognises that alcohol is no ordinary commodity, and that there is a desire for communities to have a say in the licensing process. The policy responds to this in four ways:

- 1) Development of a Local Alcohol Policy
- 2) Public notification requirements
- 3) A transparent decision making process that triggers community input in locations that are disproportionately represented in alcohol-related harm data for Wellington City
- 4) Information on the objection process and how to lodge an objection.

The Council also believes operators are in the best position to manage risk and the assessment criteria is such that those with an inherently high risk business will be capable of lowering their risk profile by investing in their business and supporting best practice.

Risk Assessment

On application for a new licence or on renewal of an existing licence, the overall suitability of all elements of the activity in relation to its impacts on the community through the sale and supply of alcohol is assessed and the operation will receive a risk classification.

This classification will impact on the portion of licence fees charged by the Council and the types of conditions that may be applied to the licence. The lower the risk, the lower the fees charged by the Council and fewer restrictions the licence becomes subject to.

The Act permits the total costs of the licensing process undertaken by Councils to be recovered. The Council believes the fees charged should be targeted and proportionate to the risk posed in order that the necessary management of those risks are properly funded.

Zone Management

The Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 allows for Local Alcohol Policies to set maximum trading hours; apply differently to different areas across the city; and to apply differently to premises for which licences of different kinds are held, or have been applied for.

In addition to a location based approach to the application of trading hours¹⁶, decisions will also distinguish by kind of licence and further (as required) by kind of premises in

¹⁶ Conditions – see section 11 in the policy

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the application of trading conditions to further the object of the Act and the Councils own strategic goals, particularly around effecting a change in the mix of trading activity in particular areas of the city.

The four areas subject to specific trading conditions are identified as:

- **Suburban areas** – where the overriding priority is to ensure the locality is a pleasant and agreeable place to live alongside vibrant suburban centres.
- **Central area** – where the overriding priority is ensuring the city has broad appeal through a diverse range of activity, its accessibility, the actual and perceived image of a welcoming, safe central area
- **Entertainment precincts:** Courtenay Precinct, Central Cuba Precinct – where the overriding priority is to balance vitality and vibrancy with safety and harm minimisation
- **Southern zone** – identified as an area/s overrepresented in alcohol-related harm data, the overriding priority in these zones is to reduce harm.

Refer maps in Appendix One.

The policy levers applied to the management of alcohol in each of the above zones is based on a mix of District Plan objectives, location specific alcohol-related harm data, international best practice and strategic goals around effecting a change in the mix of trading activity.

Comprehensive alcohol-related planning

As part of its strategic framework around alcohol management, The Council is developing a comprehensive Implementation Plan. It will consider other initiatives to address broader alcohol related concerns as part of this work. The reason for developing this big picture plan is to take a consistent city-wide approach to alcohol management. It is important that the initiatives in the Local Alcohol Policy are supported with a whole of Council approach to addressing the broad impact alcohol-related harm has on the city.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is a Local Alcohol Policy (LAP)?

The Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 (the Act) – allows councils to develop a Local Alcohol Policy (LAP) that sets out policies about licensing of premises that sell and supply alcohol within their territorial area.

What can a LAP deal with?

A LAP can only deal with matters related to licensing. Through a LAP, communities are able to influence how the District licensing Committee and Alcohol Regulatory Licensing Authority consider the following matters:

- The location of licensed premises near certain types of facilities, such as in specific suburbs or near schools or community facilities.
- The density of licensed premises by specifying whether further licences or types of licenses should be issued for premises in the district or in a particular area.
- “one way door” conditions for licensed premises that would allow patrons to leave premises but not enter or re-enter after a certain time.
- Discretionary conditions on a licence.
- Restrictions or extensions to the maximum trading hours set in the new Act which are: 8am-4am the following day for on-licences such a bars, cafes, restaurants) and 7.00am – 11pm for off-licences (such as bottle stores and supermarkets).
- In addition, a LAP may apply differently to different kinds of licensed premises.

Why is Wellington Developing a LAP?

The Council unanimously decided in November 2012 for work to proceed on developing an Alcohol Strategy that would inform development of a draft Local Alcohol Policy this side of local body elections to be held in October 2013.

Councillors agreed that an LAP should be at an approved provisional status and ready for notification by 18th December 2013 (a requirement of the legislation).

There was strong support for having in place at the earliest opportunity a Local Alcohol Policy that took account of the particular needs of Wellington’s communities and its position as a strategically significant economic driver for the region.

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What happens if the incoming Council does not like the LAP that is developed by the current Council?

The newly elected council can choose to proceed with notifying the LAP developed by the current Council, start the process again, or decide not to have a LAP at all.

Has the community been involved with the development of the draft LAP?

The AMS and draft LAP was prepared with community input from a comprehensive early engagement programme called 'The Right Mix?'. This began with a survey of residents views, which were then shared at ward-based workshops, industry and stakeholder workshops, and in online discussion thread. We have also been working with a cross-sectoral reference group, that has acted as a sounding board through the process of developing the draft LAP.

What happens now?

The draft LAP was adopted by the full Council on 26th June 2013. It is now out for community consultation via a Special Consultative Procedure (SCP), to allow for further community input, until 2nd August 2013. Anyone who is interested can make a submission on the draft LAP.

When can I make a submission?

Submissions about the draft LAP can be made from **2nd of July until 5pm on 2nd August 2013**.

What happens to the submissions?

The Council has established a subcommittee to hear and consider submissions. The subcommittee will be chaired by Councillor Stephanie Cook. Hearings from those submitters who choose to be heard will take place in early August 2013. Any person who makes a written submission and wants to be heard by the committee, should make that request in their written submission.

What happens after the public hearings in August?

The Strategy and Policy Committee of Council will consider all the written and heard submissions and then decide the final form of the provisional LAP and make recommendation to full Council in late September. If adopted by Council, the provisional LAP will then be publically notified soon after the 18th of December 2013 and then open to appeals. Final adoption of a LAP is not likely to be until mid 2014, depending on the length of the appeal process.

What happens after the Council notifies a provisional LAP?

The Act allows for an appeal process to the national Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority. ***Only a person or agency that has made a submission as part of the special consultative procedure on a draft LAP will be able to appeal against any element of the resulting provision LAP.*** The Police and Medical Officer of Health have statutory rights of appeal.

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When will the LAP become operational?

Final adoption of a LAP is likely to be mid 2014 at the earliest, with a number of steps require to meet legislation requirements.

The default national maximum hours in the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 (8am-4am for on-licences (such as pubs and restaurants) and 7am – 11pm for off-licences (such as bottle stores and supermarkets)) apply from 18 December 2013 . Premises that currently open for longer hours will have to comply with the maximum trading hours from this date. Premises with shorter hours will continue to operate to the hours of their licence.

As new licences are applied for or existing ones renewed, the District Licensing Committee and national Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority will refer to the new default hours, other criteria in the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 and any Local Alcohol Policy in place, in making their decisions.

How often will the LAP be reviewed?

Legislation requirements mean the LAP must be reviewed every six years, although Councils can choose to do this sooner if they wish.

What are some of the proposals included in the LAP?

The draft LAP is founded on a risk-based policy model that incentivises best practice, assesses risk and limits high risk activity at particular locations and during particular times. This approach will lead to a hospitality and retail environment that prioritises quality over quantity. Key elements of the draft LAP (attached) are:

- A two-tiered maximum trading hours system for bars, night clubs, and restaurants in the central city (2am – 3am in general, 3am - 5am in Entertainment Precincts).
- Staggered closing times based on the ability of the licensee to minimise risk (rather than a one-way door policy)
- Maximum trading hours of [to be inserted after Committee decision] for supermarkets and bottle stores to reduce spontaneous purchasing that leads to excessive pre-loading and side-loading.
- Compulsory public hearing for applications close to schools, in Entertainment Precincts, and in the Southern zone.

Entertainment Precincts are a response to compelling evidence that late-night trading is inherently higher risk. The Precincts are proposed in Courtenay Place, and Cuba Street. The Courtenay Place and Cuba Street precincts reflect the current clustering of late-night venues and are designed to drive late-night activity into well managed, well supported and clearly identified zones.

[Insert off-license rational paragraph following Committee decision]

I think pricing is an issue, why is there nothing in the policy that restricts the price at which alcohol is sold?

Increasing the minimum price for alcohol, particularly for products that are attractive to young people, was a commonly raised solution during *The Right Mix?*. It is not within the Council's ability to place a minimum price on alcohol but the Council can

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advocate to the Government to further consider this issue together with price advertising.

I live in the Southern zone, does that mean no more licences will issue in my area?

No, what it means is that Council believes that any application assessed as high risk in your zone needs to be reviewed closely and the community given the opportunity to be heard on the matter.

The policy says that youth focused events might not get alcohol licenses. Will my school still be able to sell alcohol at a fundraiser?

The Council believes that there are some occasions and events at which alcohol is not an appropriate accompaniment. The policy will require that the District Licensing Committee look carefully at the nature of the proposed occasion or event. For example the DLC is unlikely to have concerns about alcohol being sold for off-site consumption (i.e. a bottle of wine or craft beer to take away) but may consider the establishment of a bar at a school fundraiser an inappropriate activity.

What will the draft LAP do about off-licences and on-licenses wanting to set up where there is local opposition?

In all cases where valid objections are received on an application, the DLC is required to hold a public hearing of the matter.

I currently operate a licensed venue in Wellington, how will the trading hour restrictions impact on me?

Impact of government default trading hours and draft policy limits on existing operators	18 th December 2013 – Govt default trading limits applied: On-licence: 8.00am – 4.00am <i>the following day</i> Off-licence: 7.00am – 11.00pm	When LAP is adopted and becomes operational – Mid 2014
I operate an on-licence in the central area until 6.00am but I am outside any of the new entertainment precincts	You will only be able to operate until 4.00am	You may continue to operate until 4.00am until your licence is renewed at which point 2.00am will be the maximum hour you could be granted
I operate an on-licence until 6.00am in what will be one of the entertainment precincts	You will only be able to operate until 4.00am	You may continue to operate until 4.00am until your licence is renewed at which point you will be assessed to determine

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		your eligibility to trade until 5.00am
I operate an on-licence until 3.00am in what will be one of the entertainment precincts	No change. You operate to the lesser condition of 3.00am on your licence <i>Note: all operators to trade according to the lesser condition on their licence. Default trading hours are identified limits only.</i>	You continue to operate until 3.00am. If you wish to be assessed to determine your eligibility to trade until 5.00am, you can request this on renewal of your current licence
I operate an on-licence until 12-midnight in a suburban centre	No change. You operate to the lesser condition of 12-midnight on your licence	You continue to operate until 12-midnight. At your next renewal, your business will be assessed to determine your level of risk and if this trading hour limit remains unchanged.
I operate an off-licence in the central area, trading 8.00am -11.30pm	You will only be able to operate until 11.00pm	You continue to operate until 11.00pm. On renewal of your current licence, your trading hours will be [to be inserted after Committee decision]
I operate an off-licence in one of the new entertainment precincts, trading 8.00am - 11.30pm	You will only be able to operate until 11.00pm	You continue to operate until 11.00pm. On renewal of your current licence, your trading hours will be [to be inserted after Committee decision].
I operate an off-licence in the suburbs, trading 7.00am - 10.00pm	Your hours remain unchanged as they are within the default maximum of 11.00pm	You continue to operate your existing trading hours until renewal of your current licence when your trading hours will be [to be inserted after Committee decision]

Have your say

The Council is keen to know what you think about this policy. Anyone can make a submission:

- online at
www
- by calling 499 4444 for further information including a submission form
- by posting a submission form to:
- by faxing a submission form to (04) XXXXXXXX
- or by emailing a submission to:

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XXXXXX XXXXXXXX

Please ensure you include the following information:

- Your name, postal address, phone number, and email address
- Your submission, with reasons for your views
- Any changes you would like considered
- Whether you wish to speak to the Council in support of your submission (an oral submission)

Timeline for Consultation and decision making

The consultation period is as follows:

5pm 2 nd July 2013	Consultation begins
5pm 2 nd August 2013	Written submissions close
From week beginning 5 August	Local Alcohol Policy hearings Subcommittee hears oral submissions

Submissions close 5pm 2nd August 2013

When the public consultation process ends, the Council will reflect back on all the feedback received and consider whether or not to approve the provisional policy.

Appendix 1

Statement of Proposal
Draft Local Alcohol Policy: The Right Mix

Appendix 2

Zone Map

Appendix 3

Submission Form

SUBMISSION FORM

Your Submission

If you wish, you can present your submission at a hearing of a subcommittee of Council. If that is the case, please tick the appropriate box below. The hearings will be held in early August 2013. Five to ten minutes will be allocated for speaking to your submission, including time for questions from the Councillors. The Council will confirm the date and time of your hearing in writing, by email or by telephone call.

Tick one

I do NOT wish to discuss my submission at the hearing, and ask that this written submission be considered

OR

I wish to discuss the main points in my written submission at the hearings, to be held in early August 2013

I am completing this submission: For myself on behalf of a group or organisation

If you are representing a group or organisation, how many people do you represent?

Your name:

Organisation name (if applicable)

Organisation role(if applicable)

Contact address

Post code

Phone number (day)

Phone number (evening)

Email (if applicable)

Signature

Date

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1. Please indicate your level of satisfaction with the following provisions in the draft LAP

**If you disagree, please tell us what you would like the provision to be changed to.*

	Agree	Neither agree Nor disagree	Disagree*
<p>The proposed zone framework where late night trading activity of bars and entertainment venues (after 2-3.00am max) is moved into specific zones in the city in order to better manage the harm that is associated with trading at this time?</p> <p>Proposed zones are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Courtenay Place (Taranaki St to Kent Tce) ○ Cuba Street (Dixon St to Abel Smith St) <p>(sections 9.2 and 11.1 of the draft LAP)</p>			
*(please give reasons)			
<p>The proposed risk based management framework that reviews the overall suitability of all elements of the activity in relation to its impacts on the community and provides a risk classification.</p> <p>This classification will influence the portion of licence fees charged by the Council and the types of conditions that may be applied to the licence. The lower the risk, the lower the fees charged by the Council and fewer restrictions the licence becomes subject to.</p> <p>(section 8.0 of the draft LAP)</p>			
*(please give reasons)			

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<p>The proposed maximum trading hour restrictions for on-licensed venues (bars, restaurants, cafes)</p> <p>Entertainment Zones 7am to 3am max 7am to 5am max for best-practice premises</p> <p>Central Area 7am to 3am max 7am to 3am max for best-practice premises</p> <p>Suburban Centre 7am-12midnight max (section 9.2 of the draft LAP)</p> <p>*(please give reasons)</p>			
<p>The proposed maximum trading hour restrictions for off-licensed venues (Supermarkets, grocery stores, bottle stores)</p> <p>[To be inserted after Committee decision]</p> <p>(section 9.2 of the draft LAP)</p> <p>*(please give reasons)</p>			
<p>Should supermarkets, grocery stores and bottle stores be treated differently? i.e. supermarkets be subject to less restrictive trading hours than bottle stores or vice versa</p> <p>*(please give reasons)</p>			
<p>Council will look closely at applications for the sale and supply of alcohol at youth focused occasions or events, or</p>			

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those likely to attract people under the legal purchase age of 18 years. (section 9.1 of the draft LAP)			
*(please give reasons)			
The proposed hearing triggers for dealing with issues of the density and proximity of licensed premises. (section 10 of the draft LAP)			
*(please give reasons)			
The proposed discretionary conditions (section 11 of the draft LAP)			
*(please give reasons)			

- Various discretionary conditions for on-licences, off licences, club licences and special licences.

2. Overall, do you support the direction of the draft Local Alcohol Policy?

Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree

Please be as specific as possible to help us understand your views. It is helpful if you clearly stat the page(s) and/or section numbers(s) of the draft LAP you are commenting on.

3. What re the best aspects of the draft Local Alcohol Policy?

4. What aspects of the draft Local Alcohol Policy do you think need to be changed?

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5. Do you have any other comments either about the content of the draft Local Alcohol Policy or about other matters which you want to see included in the Local Alcohol Policy?

You may add more pages if you wish. Thank you for your submission.

The Council want feedback from a wide range of people in the city. To help us understand more about who we are reaching, we would appreciate you answering the following. Answers to these questions are confidential and will not be part of your submission. Please tick the appropriate boxes below to describe yourself.

Your gender:

Male Female

Your age:

- Under 18 years 18-24 years 25-34 years 35-49 years
 50-60 years 65 years and over

Your ethnicity:

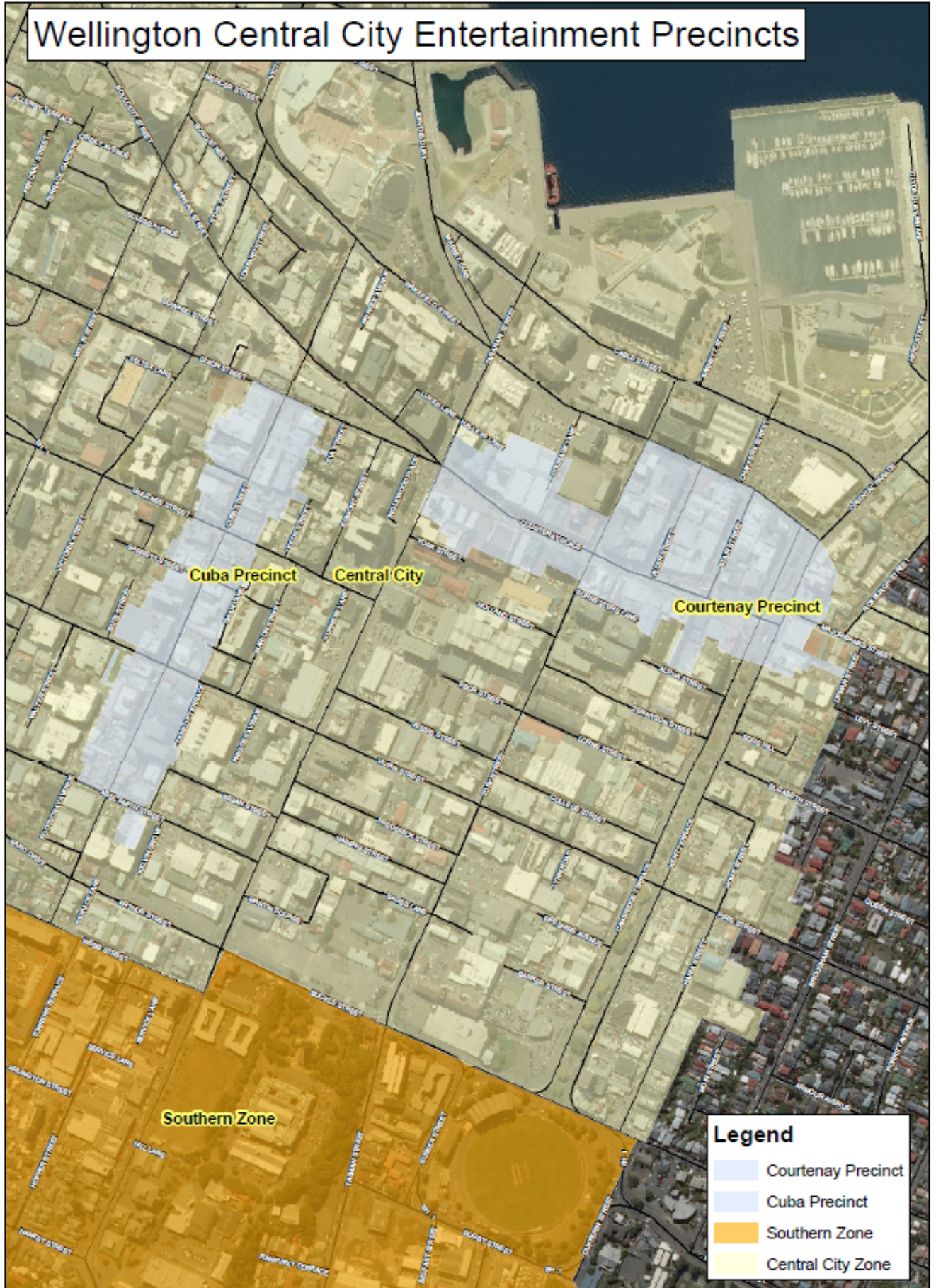
- New Zealand European/Pakeha New Zealand Maori Pacific
 Indian Chinese Other Asian

Other _____

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Appendix Two: Entertainment Precinct boundaries



Wellington Central City Entertainment Precincts

Cuba Precinct

Central City

Courtenay Precinct

Southern Zone

Legend

- Courtenay Precinct
- Cuba Precinct
- Southern Zone
- Central City Zone

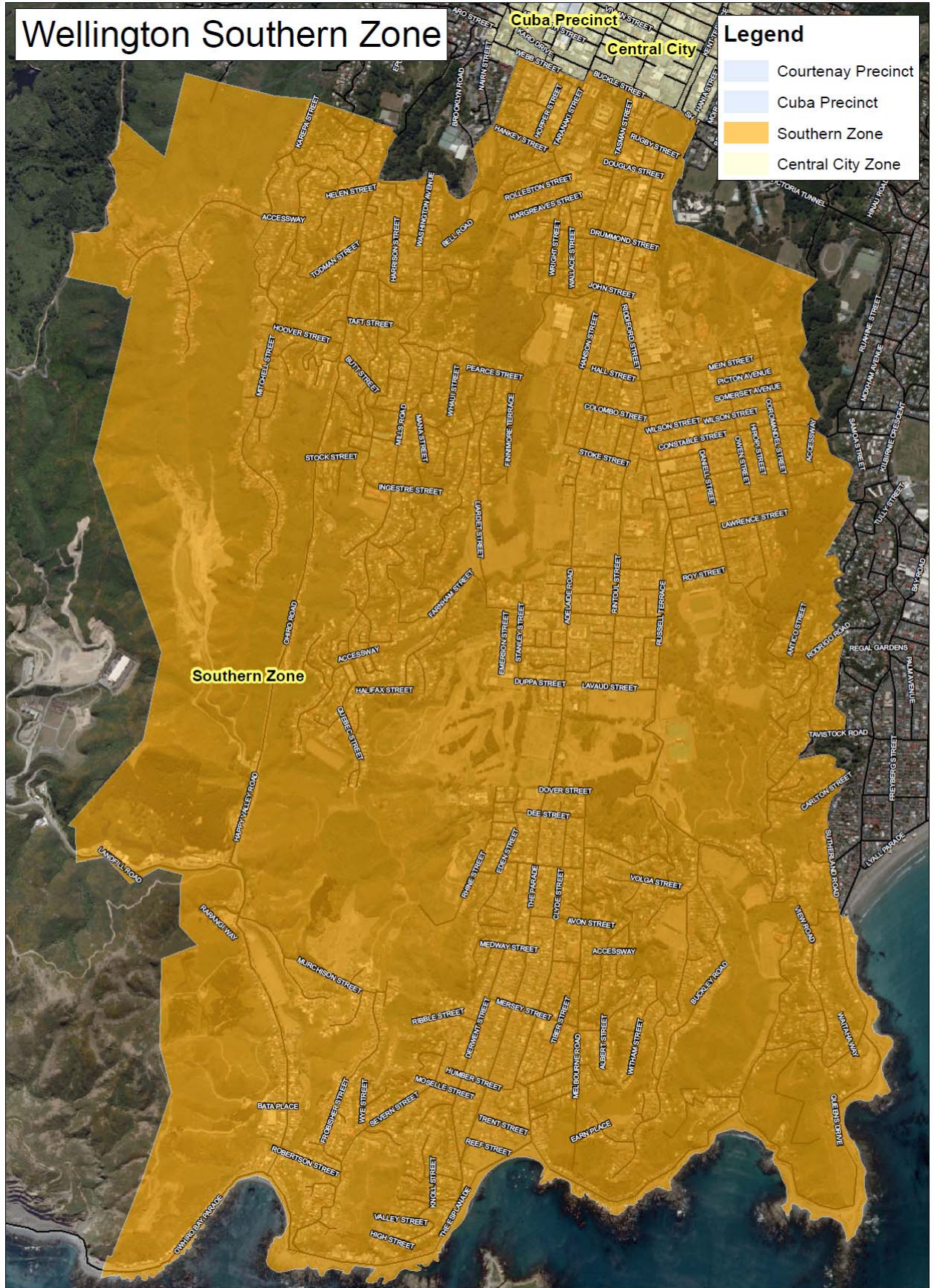
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Central City Zone boundaries



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Southern Zone Boundaries



APPENDIX FOUR: DRAFT LOCAL ALCOHOL POLICY HEARINGS SUBCOMMITTEE

Draft Local Alcohol Policy Hearings Subcommittee

Membership:

The Subcommittee's membership will consist of the Social Portfolio Leader and four Councillors. The Mayor is an ex officio member.

Quorum:

3

Chair:

The Chair will be the Social Portfolio Leader.

Frequency of meetings

The Subcommittee will meet on an as required basis to hear submissions and to discuss any recommendations to the Strategy and Policy Committee.

Sunset clause:

The Subcommittee will discontinue once hearings have been conducted and recommendations made back the Strategy and Policy Committee.

Parent Body:

The Subcommittee reports to the Strategy and Policy Committee.

General Purpose:

The Subcommittee has responsibility to consider written and hear oral submissions on the Draft Local Alcohol Policy and make recommend final changes to the Strategy and Policy Committee. The Sale and Supply of Alcohol 2012 terms these final changes "the Provisional Local Alcohol Policy".

Terms of Reference:

The Subcommittee will have responsibility and authority to:

- 1.0 Accept and hear submissions on Draft Local Alcohol Policy and make recommendations for changes to the Policy, as the Provisional Local Alcohol Policy, to the Strategy and Policy Committee.*

Delegated Authority

The Subcommittee will have delegated authority to carry out activities within its terms of reference.