



Notice is given that Council Workshop will be held on:

Date: Wednesday 11 March 2026
Time: 10:30am Local Alcohol Policy Review
Meeting Room: Tasman Council Chamber
Venue: 189 Queen Street, Richmond

Workshop

WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

The public is welcome to attend and observe open workshops

Workshops are not meetings and **cannot be used to either make decisions or come to agreements** that are then confirmed without the opportunity for meaningful debate at a formal meeting. An outcome of a workshop is likely to be a report to Council or a committee.

ATTENDEES

Chairperson	Mayor T King	
Deputy Chairperson	Deputy Mayor B Maru	
Members	Cr C Butler	Cr D McNamara
	Cr J Ellis	Cr P Morgan
	Cr K Ferneyhough	Cr K Maling
	Cr M Greening	Cr T Neubauer
	Cr J Gully	Cr T Walker
	Cr M Hume	Cr D Woods
	Cr M Kininmonth	

No quorum for workshops

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PROGRAMME

- 1 WELCOME**
- 2 APOLOGIES**
- 3 WORKSHOP MATERIAL**
 - 3.1 Local Alcohol Policy 3

3 WORKSHOP MATERIAL

3.1 LOCAL ALCOHOL POLICY

Report To:	Workshop
Meeting Date:	11 March 2026
Report Author:	Cat Budai, Community Policy Advisor
Report Authorisers:	Rob Smith, Group Manager - Environmental Science; Sue McLean, Kaiwhakahaere ā Rōpū – Te Pae Rautaki Ahumoni Group Manager - Strategy & Finance
Report Number:	RCW26-03-3

1. Workshop

Workshop Organiser: Cat Budai
Workshop Topic: Local Alcohol Policy Review

Workshop Objective:

- Discuss scope of Local Alcohol Policies
- Share early engagement and research
- Compare practice with other Councils
- Direction on what provisions the Local Alcohol Policy could include

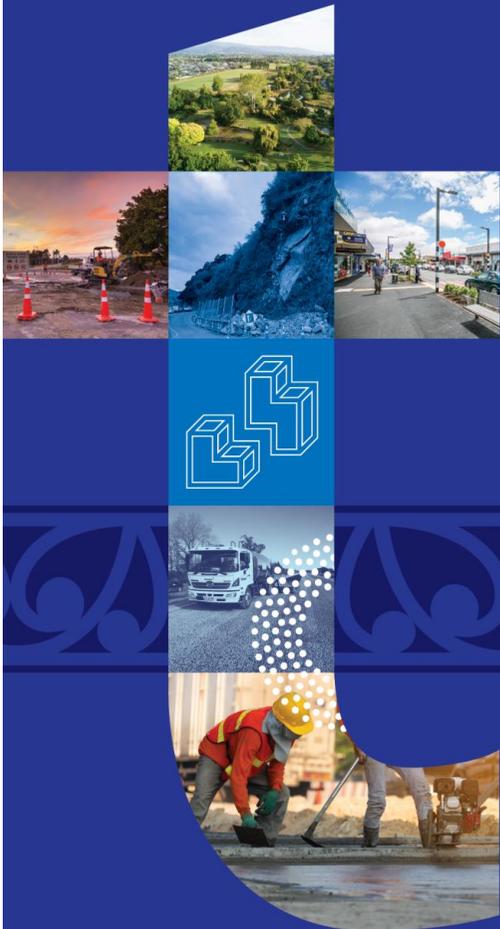
2. Workshop Material

Workshop material is attached.

3. Attachments / Tuhinga tāpiri

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Local Alcohol Policy Review 11 March 2026



Workshop Objectives

Discuss scope of Local Alcohol Policies



Share early engagement and research



Compare practices with other Councils



Direction on what provisions the Local Alcohol Policy could include

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What is a Local Alcohol Policy?



A tool a council can adopt to guide how alcohol is sold and supplied in its district.



Allows tailoring provisions in a way that is different from the national default legislation.



Helps shape how alcohol sales are managed to reflect community needs and priorities.

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Object of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act

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.

Harm is broadly defined by the Act:

"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

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"

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What can a Local Alcohol Policy include?

Maximum trading hours: How long licensed premises can sell alcohol, which can be different from the law's maximum hours.

Location rules: Restrictions on where licences can be issued, for example near schools or other sensitive sites.

Guidance on new licences: Whether new licences, or certain types of licences, should be allowed.

Recommended conditions: Optional rules that the DLC or ARLA can apply to licences if reasonable.

Specific licence conditions: Rules that apply to certain types of licences, such as one-way door restrictions.

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What can't a Local Alcohol Policy include?

- Rules about alcohol pricing
- Public drinking rules (Control of Alcohol in Public Places Bylaw)
- Issues not directly connected to alcohol licensing:
 - general community alcohol education
 - social behaviours
 - policing matters
 - host responsibility rules unrelated to licence conditions

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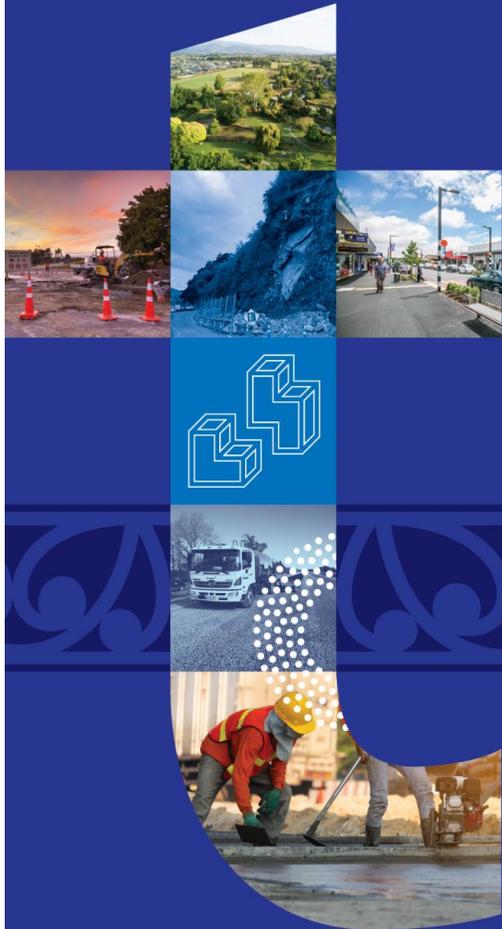
Key features of our current Policy

	Maximum trading hours in Tasman	National default
On licence (e.g., pubs, restaurants, late-night bars)	8:00am – 2:00am the following day.	8:00am – 4:00am the following day.
Accommodation (hotel mini bars, guests)	24 hours a day	24 hours a day
Off licence (e.g. bottle stores, supermarkets)	7:00am – 10:00pm	7:00am – 11:00pm
Club licence	8:00am – 2:00am the following day.	8:00am – 4:00am the following day.
Special licence	Discretionary	Discretionary

Plus: Discretionary conditions that can be included on a case-by-case basis
e.g One-way door restrictions, Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design provisions,
outdoor area use at certain times, time entertainment finishes etc.

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Early Engagement

Community Feedback

Two opposing themes:

Stronger Restrictions / Harm Reduction	Personal Responsibility / Reduced Red Tape
Concern about alcohol-related harm to individuals, whānau, and communities.	Emphasis on individual responsibility and fair treatment of responsible adults.
Support for tighter controls on availability, advertising, and outlet density.	Calls to reduce red tape and avoid blanket rules that burden businesses and consumers.
Desire to protect youth and vulnerable groups, especially near schools/ECEs.	Preference for practical, risk-based rules that don't penalise low-risk operators.

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Community Feedback

- Strongest survey response from Māpua, followed by Richmond

We asked whether we should consider restricting new off-licences near schools, playgrounds and ECE centres:

	Quick Poll Result (n=137)	Broader Survey Result (n=80)
Strongly agree	53.28%	63.75%
Somewhat agree	10.22%	15%
Neutral	8.76%	6.25%
Somewhat disagree	9.49%	6.25%
Strongly disagree	18.25%	8.75%

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Iwi perspectives

Two iwi responded to survey

Mātauranga Māori should be core evidence in LAP decisions, alongside Western public-health models

Support an integrated approach to alcohol-harm prevention across iwi spaces, events and community settings.

Suggestions for co-design with manawhenua

Different focus: One prioritised alcohol restrictions on marae, while the other emphasised kura and schools as significant sites, with marae setting their own tikanga.

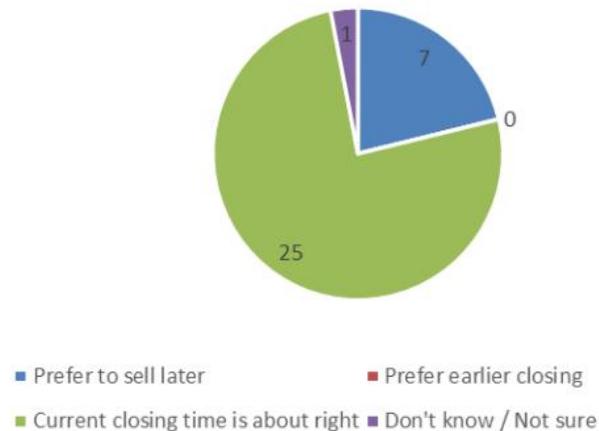
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Alcohol Licence Holder Perspectives

Views on latest selling time



- Low response rate: 34 / 227
- Most licence holders consider current trading hours appropriate
- Some expressed frustration with subjective or moralistic enforcement
- Acknowledge alcohol harm exists but consider current policy effective, noting improving drinking trends among younger people.
- Many emphasise that well-run venues reduce harm by offering safer drinking environments compared to unsupervised settings.
- Calls for “common sense” and proportionality.
- Desire for clear, consistent rules

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Chamber of Commerce and Hospitality NZ

Concern survey design risked signalling pre-determined positions.

Value clarity and certainty in the LAP to avoid unintended impacts on low-risk operators.

Preference for an enabling LAP, with the DLC addressing issues case-by-case rather than broad restrictions.

Hospitality NZ emphasised the value of supervised on-licence environments and questioned the added value of LAPs.

Consideration of a 24-hour economy – catering to shift workers.

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Youth Council Perspectives

High visibility of alcohol retail and advertising

Harmful use seen as common

Outlets should ideally be away from schools; acknowledge challenges with schools close to shopping areas

Liquor store density: enough already; no more needed in Richmond and Motueka

Restricting trading hours would have little effect on youth drinking

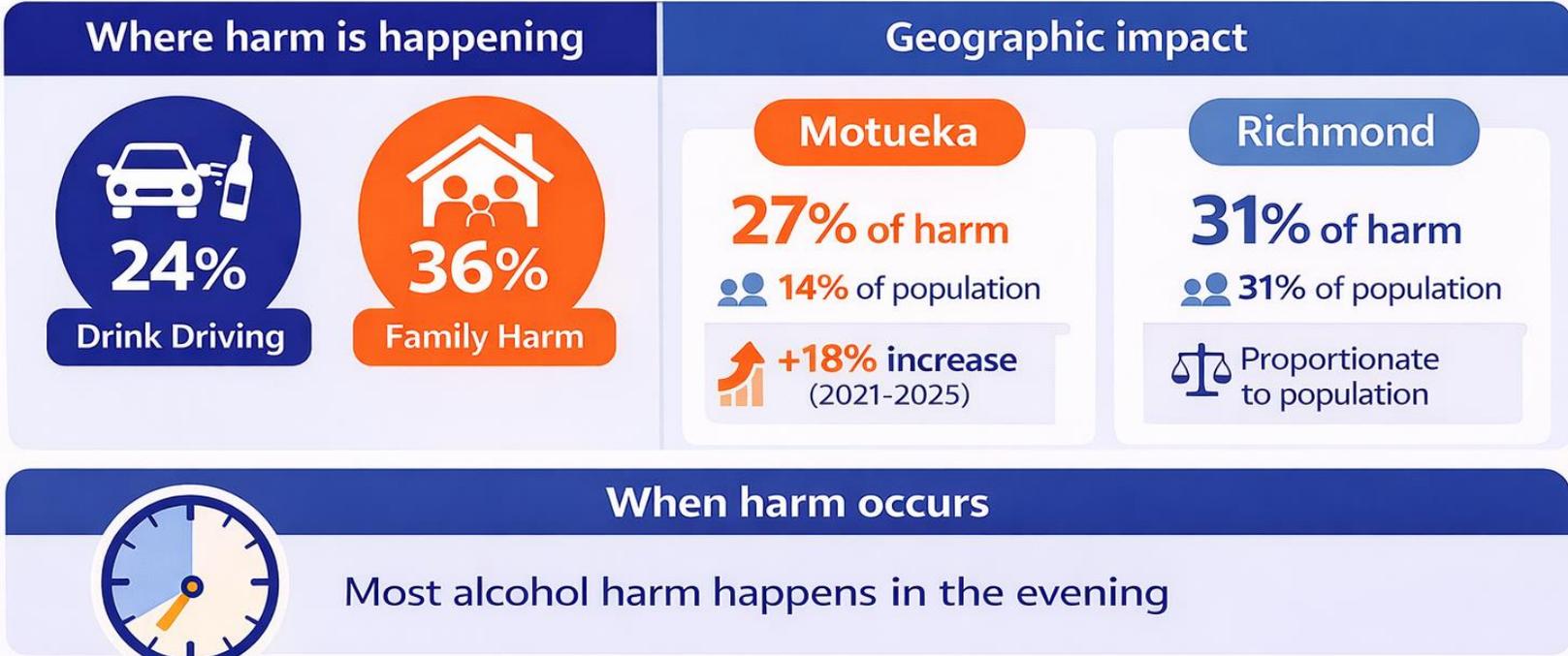
One-way door rules less relevant; no nightclub strip in Tasman

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Police Recorded Alcohol Harm Statistics



Police Perspectives

Advocate for reducing all off-licence trading hours to 9am–9pm and introducing a 1am one-way door for on-licences.

Consider these strategies would make it easier for Police to do their job.

Noted alignment with national trends with Auckland 'leading the way'.

Confident current resourcing is sufficient for enforcement.

Medical Officer of Health Perspectives

- Alcohol causes more harm than any other drug in Aotearoa; major contributor to health and social inequities.
- 18% of Tasman residents (≈9,000 people) drink at hazardous levels.
- Māori and Pacific young people experience higher rates of hazardous drinking.
- Standardise off-licence hours **9am–9pm**; reduce suburban on-licence closing to **1am**.
- Freeze or cap new off-licences; restrict within **100m of sensitive sites** (schools, ECEs, marae, parks, community centres, healthcare facilities).
- Restrict alcohol advertising; prohibit BNPL for alcohol; require **3-hour delay** for alcohol delivery.
- Limit standard drinks per serve at large events.
- Consider one-way door restrictions; make the LAP simple and user-friendly.

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Alcohol Licensing Inspectors Perspectives

Off licence:

- Limit trading hours: **9am – 9pm**
- Freeze issue of new off licences for bottle stores

On licence:

- Night Club, Tavern, Hotel, Adult Premises and Class 1 Restaurant: **8:00am – 2:00am** the following day
- All other On licence: **8:00am till midnight**

Club licence:

- Maintain status quo: **8:00am – 2:00am** the following day

Discretionary conditions:

- Buy Now Pay Later; Social Responsibility Policies; Single sale restrictions; external advertising restrictions; CCTV; lighting requirements; incident logs

Special licence discretionary conditions:

- Exclusion of school grounds; queue / noise management plans; serves per sale; maximum vessel size; time for reduced serves per sale; incident logs

See draft Social Impact Assessment for more detail

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What are other Councils doing?

On-Licence Trading Hours

Earliest Opening	Number of Councils
7am	14
8am	22
9am	6
10am	1

Latest Closing	Number of Councils
Midnight	1
1am	14
2am	12
3am	11
4am	2

Latest Closing	Number of Councils
Different max trading hours for different types of business	19
Different max trading hours for different locations	14
Different max trading hours for different days	3
Same max trading hours for all on-licences	15

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What are other Councils doing?

Off-Licence Trading Hours

Earliest Opening	Number of Councils	Latest Closing	Number of Councils	Latest Closing	Number of Councils
7am	36	8pm	1	Different max trading hours for different types of business	9*
8am	2	9pm	16	Different max trading hours for different locations	2
9am	2	9:30pm	1	Same max trading hours for all off-licences	31
10am	1	10pm	18		
		10:15pm	1		
		11pm	4		

*7/9 specified supermarkets and grocery stores could trade earlier than bottle stores

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What are other Councils doing?

Location or Density Restrictions

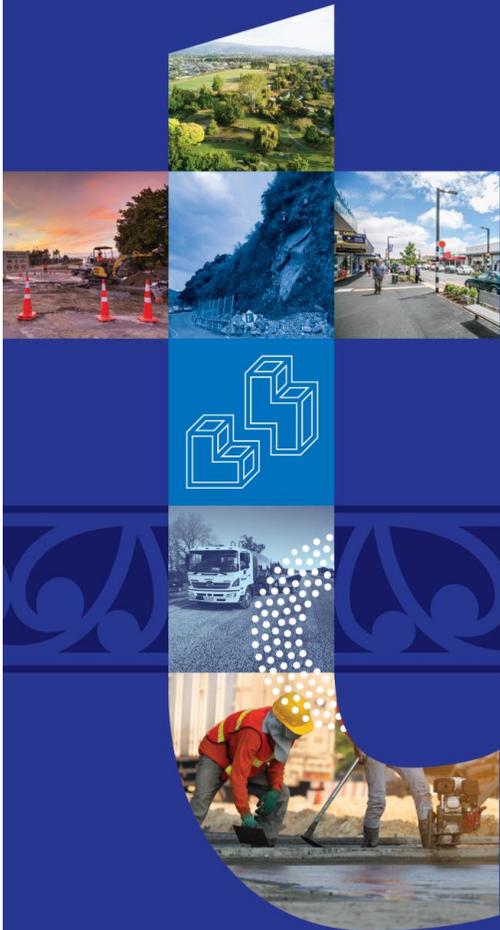
Use of location or density policies (excluding district plan restrictions)	Count
Sensitive sites	23*
High deprivation / priority areas	6
High density of outlets	6
Off licence cap or temporary freeze	3
Bottle store cap or temporary freeze	7
Presumption against new off licences	3

*12/23 specified that this excluded supermarkets and or grocery stores.

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Policy Options



Do we need a Local Alcohol Policy?

Councils can choose: Currently 41 out of 67 Councils have a LAP.
8 have Policies in development.

If Councils do not have a LAP they refer to the default regulations in the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act – DLC's make licensing decisions on a case by case basis.

A LAP gives the community an opportunity to have their say on how alcohol is sold and supplied in their local area

 ***Direction needed: Proceed with review and maintain our LAP?***

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What “Reasonable” Means for LAP Decisions

The Act requires alcohol regulations to form a reasonable system of control aimed at minimising harm.

The Supreme Court confirmed councils can set restrictions where there is a reasonable likelihood they will reduce alcohol-related harm.

Selling alcohol is a regulated privilege, not a right; harm reduction is the primary consideration.

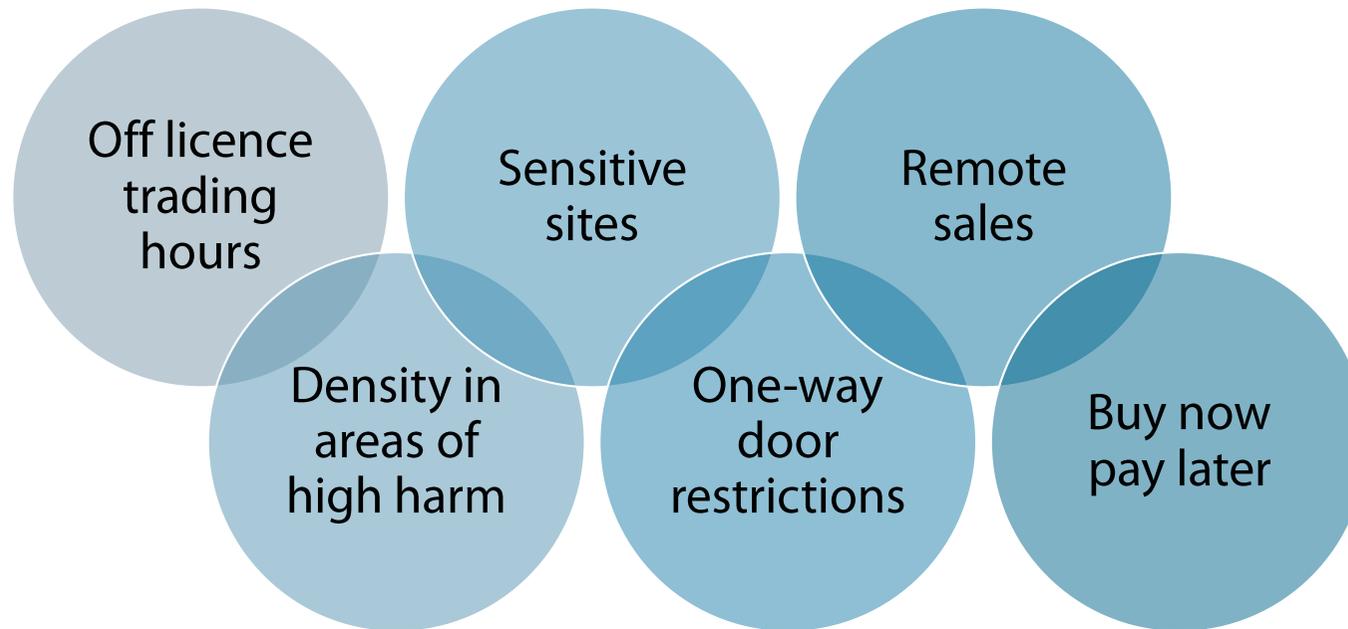
A policy may be *unreasonable* if it is unlikely to reduce harm or provides little practical benefit.

A restriction may also be unreasonable if impacts on responsible consumers or operators are disproportionate to the harm-reduction gain.

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Policy options for discussion



Refer to policy options attachment for pros and cons

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Off licence trading hour options

Maintain status quo: 7am – 10pm (recommended by policy staff)

9am – 9pm (recommended by licensing inspectors)

7am – 9pm

Different hours for different types of outlets (e.g. supermarket vs bottle store)



Discussion and Direction

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Sensitive site proximity restrictions – new off licence

Schools (recommended by policy staff and inspectors)

Early childhood centres and playgrounds

Addiction services

Marae

Alternative ways of managing sensitive sites

- Include sensitive sites as discretionary conditions
- Presumption against new off licences near sensitive sites
- Maintain status quo: no provision for sensitive sites

Consider whether to include all off licence or just bottle stores



Discussion and Direction

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Off licence density restrictions in areas of high harm

Cap on off licence

Temporary freeze on new off licence

Presumption against new off licence

Maintain status quo – not included in policy (recommended by policy staff)

Consider whether this should apply to all off licence or just bottle stores

Alcohol licence inspectors recommend 6 year freeze on all bottle stores



Discussion and Direction

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One way door restrictions

Maintain status quo: Discretionary condition (recommended by policy staff)

Mandatory measure for late night venues

Do not include in policy



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Remote sales

Maintain status quo: Not included in policy (recommended by policy staff)

Discretionary condition: hours of sale and delivery

Discretionary condition: licence holder must take reasonable steps e.g. courier delivery instructions on package.



Buy Now Pay Later

Maintain status quo: Not included in Policy

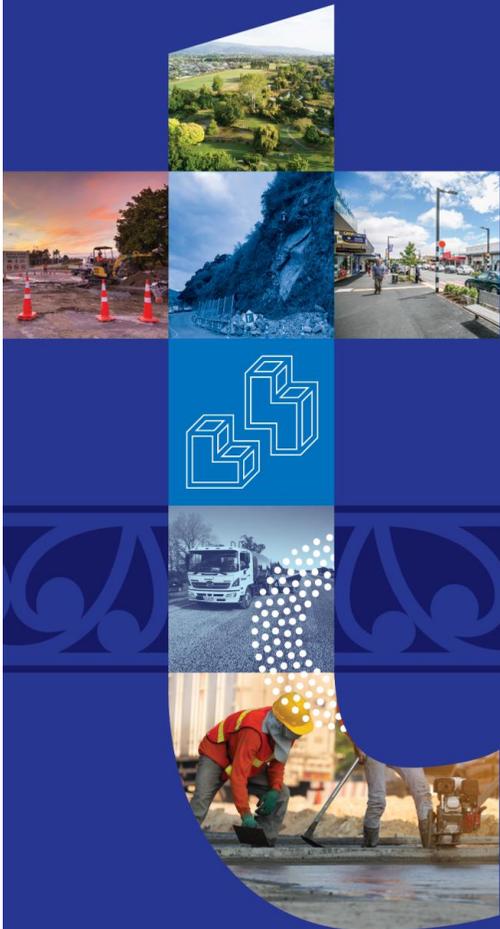
Discretionary condition (recommended by Policy staff and inspectors)



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Next steps



Timeline



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Local Alcohol Policy Review

Key policy options for workshop discussion

Maximum off licence trading hours

Options	Pros	Cons
Maintain status quo: 7am – 10pm (Policy staff recommendation)	Consistency for licence holders. •Addresses research showing heavy drinking more likely with post 10pm purchase.	Missed opportunity for alcohol harm reduction.
9am – 9pm	Research links between reduced trading hours and lower alcohol harm. Survey responses indicate sales primarily occur before 9pm.	Lost income / added expense. Inconvenience for consumers. Police data shows less harm in morning – response proportionality issues.
7am – 9pm	Research links between reduced trading hours and lower alcohol harm. Survey responses indicate sales primarily occur before 9pm.	Lost income / added expense. Inconvenience for consumers.
Different hours for different types of outlets (e.g. supermarket vs bottle store)	Can target outlets where alcohol sale is primary purpose. With the exception of bottle stores, community survey respondents generally considered current selling times about right.	Currently policy already has this discretion as hours are maximum. More complex.

Sensitive site proximity restrictions

Note – Recommended approach to sensitive site restrictions:

- Measure separation distances using walking distance, rather than “as the crow flies”
 - Avoids unintended consequences (e.g. businesses being restricted despite being on the other side of a block)
- Apply restrictions only to new licence applications - Existing licensed premises would not be affected.
- If a sensitive site relocates within a restricted area, the existing licensed premise should not be required to relocate.

Options	Pros	Cons
Schools (recommended by policy staff)	Broadly supported in early engagement. Supported in Māpua response 2023. Provides certainty for community and applicants – saving time rather than going through extensive hearings. Research suggests visibility of alcohol increases adolescent use.	Assumes that children aren't present elsewhere in the community and exposed in a multitude of other ways – possible issues with response/ result ratio.
Early childhood centres and playgrounds	Reduces visibility of alcohol for children.	More numerous and geographically dispersed than schools. Lack of reliable spatial information – ongoing changes. Narrower set of sensitive sites is easier to administer.
Addiction services	Broadly supported in early engagement. Targeted approach to harm reduction for vulnerable people.	Lack of publicly available spatial information. Complex to implement.

Marae	Research suggests Māori experience disproportionate levels of alcohol harm.	Minimal interest from most iwi. Marae locations in Tasman are unlikely to be areas where off licences would want to operate.
Alternative ways of managing sensitive sites	Pros	Cons
Include sensitive sites as discretionary conditions	Can be applied to a number of different sensitive sites. Can be applied on a case-by-case basis, avoiding unintended consequences.	Less certainty for community and applicants if regarded on a case-by-case basis.
Presumption against new off licences near sensitive sites	Supports a precautionary, harm-reduction approach in areas already experiencing higher levels of alcohol-related harm or outlet density. Provides clear policy direction to applicants and decision-makers. Can help limit further concentration of off-licences without affecting existing businesses.	Could lead to more complex and contested hearings, as applicants seek to rebut the presumption.
No provision for sensitive sites in policy – status quo	No additional administrative burden. Less restrictive for businesses	Less certainty for community and applicants. Potential waste of time and resource for all parties on appeals, objections process.

Off licence density in areas of high harm

Options	Pros	Cons
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Cap	Provides a clear, enforceable upper limit on outlet numbers in high-harm areas. Strong signal of a harm-reduction approach. Gives certainty to the community and licence holders.	Requires robust and defensible methodology in setting high harm criteria. There is an inherent policy tension: if harm decreases, the rationale for the restriction may no longer be demonstrable, which could enable conditions that allow harm to increase again.
Temporary freeze	Allows time to assess impact of current density without further growth. Easier to justify as a precautionary, time-limited measure. Does not affect existing licences.	Requires robust and defensible methodology in setting high harm criteria. Effects are delayed and may be minimal if current density is already high. Creates uncertainty for applicants during the freeze period. Requires clear review timeframe and criteria.
Presumption against	Targeted approach that limits new licences while allowing exceptions where justified. Supports harm reduction without imposing a total ban on new licences. Stronger policy direction for licensing decisions.	Requires robust and defensible methodology in setting high harm criteria. May result in more contested hearings.
Maintain status quo – not included in policy (recommended by policy staff).	No additional administrative burden. Least restrictive for business and market entry. Avoids risk of appeals on new policy grounds.	No mechanism to address outlet density in high harm areas. Missed opportunity to align with harm reduction approach. Provides limited policy guidance to decision makers. Potential waste of time and resource for all parties on appeals, objections process.

One-way door restrictions

One way door conditions allow patrons to leave premises but not re-enter or enter after a certain time.

Options	Pros	Cons
Maintain status quo – discretionary condition (policy staff recommendation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allows case-by-case assessment based on risk and operating style. Can be tailored to specific premises and locations. No additional policy complexity. Keeps the policy proportionate to Tasman’s scale and night-time economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides less certainty for applicants and the community. May be applied inconsistently between decisions. Limited signalling of Council expectations for late trading.
Mandatory measure for late night venues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certainty for businesses and community. Clear, consistent requirement for high-risk trading hours. Recognised tool for reducing late-night intoxication and harm. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tasman does not have a concentrated night-time economy or nightclub strip – not needed. May impose unnecessary restrictions on low-risk venues. Could reduce venue viability without a clear local harm profile.
Do not include in policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoids imposing a measure that may not be locally relevant. Keeps the policy proportionate to Tasman’s scale and night-time economy. No additional compliance or monitoring requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removes the ability to signal expectations around late-night management. Less proactive approach should late-night issues emerge in future.

Remote Sales

Options	Pros	Cons
Maintain status quo – not included in policy (recommended by policy staff).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No additional administrative or compliance burden. Least restrictive for businesses operating remotely. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides no local guidance on managing delivery times or safe drop off practices. Missed opportunity to address risks such as late night supply or delivery to intoxicated people.

	Policy is difficult to implement due to outdated legislation.	Default in Act allows delivery between 6am and 11pm, which is inconsistent with other off licence trading hours.
Discretionary condition: hours of sale and delivery.	Can align delivery hours with off licence trading hours. Targets late night harm.	Compliance difficult to monitor. Responsibility rests with licence holder rather than third party delivery.
Discretionary condition: licence holder must take reasonable steps e.g. courier delivery instructions on package.	Promotes responsible delivery practices.	Relies on third party delivery following instructions. Limited ability of licence holder or regulators to enforce responsible delivery.

Buy Now Pay Later

Options	Pros	Cons
Maintain status quo – not included in policy.	No additional administrative or compliance burden. Keeps policy simple and proportionate to Tasman context.	Provides no guidance to applicants on expectations. Could be perceived as tacit approval if community raises concerns. Missed opportunity to proactively signal responsible practices.
Include as a discretionary condition (i.e. licence granted if BNPL not available) - recommended by policy staff.	Widely supported in early engagement. Can reduce risk of alcohol being accessed via deferred payment. May save time and resources if issues arise, as seen in Auckland.	Adds extra layer of compliance for applicants.

Social Impact Assessment

Research and evidence prepared to inform the review of Tasman District Council's Local Alcohol Policy

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Introduction

Alcohol plays a significant role in the social, economic, and cultural life of communities across the Tasman District. It contributes to employment, hospitality, tourism, and local events, while also being associated with a range of harms affecting individuals, whānau, and neighbourhoods. The Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 enables councils to adopt a Local Alcohol Policy (LAP) to guide how alcohol is sold, supplied, and consumed in their area, with the aim of minimising harm and supporting safe, responsible use. This Social Impact Assessment brings together local data, research, and community perspectives to build a comprehensive understanding of how alcohol impacts Tasman communities and to support evidence-based decision-making as part of the LAP review.

Purpose and scope of this report

The purpose of this report is to assess the social, economic, and health-related impacts of alcohol within the Tasman District and to provide a robust evidence base to inform the review of the Local Alcohol Policy. Specifically, the report:

- Draws together national legislation, local regulatory context, and relevant academic and sector research.
- Presents demographic, economic, health, licensing, and Police data to build a detailed picture of alcohol availability, consumption, and harm in Tasman.

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- Summarises insights from engagement with iwi, youth councils, health organisations, licence holders, Police, community groups, and the wider public.
- Identifies key issues, patterns, and considerations relevant to alcohol-related harm and community wellbeing.
- Supports the development of policy options that are reasonable, evidence-based, and aligned with the requirements of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act.

The scope of the report includes alcohol availability, accessibility, and associated impacts across the district, with attention to both positive contributions and harm.

Executive Summary

Alcohol plays a prominent role in the social and economic life of the Tasman District, contributing to employment, hospitality, tourism, and community events. At the same time, alcohol availability and consumption are associated with a wide range of harms affecting individuals, families, and neighbourhoods. This Social Impact Assessment provides a comprehensive overview of how alcohol impacts the district and is intended to inform the review of Tasman District Council's Local Alcohol Policy (LAP).

The assessment brings together legislative context, local demographic and economic data, Police and health evidence, and extensive engagement with iwi, youth councils, licence holders, health organisations, NGOs, and the wider community. Tasman's population continues to grow and diversify, with an ageing demographic and generally lower levels of socioeconomic deprivation compared with national patterns. Alcohol-related industries, including hospitality, tourism, and retail, make a measurable contribution to the local economy, though recent growth has slowed.

Alcohol consumption trends nationally show a decline in total volumes consumed, yet alcohol-related harm remains significant. Tasman-specific data highlights steady increases in Police-recorded alcohol-related incidents between 2021 and 2025, with the highest levels concentrated in Richmond and Motueka. Health data also indicates ongoing impacts on emergency department presentations and hospitalisations, though changes in recording practices create challenges in fully understanding recent trends. ACC claims for alcohol-related incidents have fluctuated over the past five years but remain a consistent burden.

Community feedback reflects a diversity of perspectives. Many residents, health organisations, iwi, NGOs, and Police emphasised concerns about domestic violence, drink driving, youth exposure, and the clustering of outlets in specific areas. These groups often support strengthening controls on availability, advertising, and trading hours, particularly around sensitive sites such as schools. Conversely, licence holders and business groups

highlighted the economic and social value of licensed premises, the importance of regulatory certainty, and the need to avoid unnecessary restrictions that could negatively impact low-risk businesses or community events. These views were also shared by many members of the public. Views also varied on the role and effectiveness of conditions applied to special licences and event-based alcohol management.

Youth councils reported high visibility of alcohol, concerns about ease of access through secondary supply, and a drinking culture linked to social identity and pressure. They supported measures to reduce visibility near schools but questioned whether changes to trading hours would affect young people's access.

The literature review reinforces that trading hours are an effective lever for reducing harm, while evidence on advertising impacts is more mixed. Outlet density is generally associated with increased alcohol harm; however, some researchers acknowledge that causal direction cannot be proven. Online and rapid-delivery alcohol services present emerging challenges due to inconsistent age verification and aggressive marketing.

The findings show that alcohol remains a significant factor in community wellbeing in Tasman. While most adults consume alcohol responsibly, harm is unevenly distributed and disproportionately affects certain communities. The Social Impact Assessment provides a robust evidence base to support the development of a revised Local Alcohol Policy that is reasonable, effective, and responsive to Tasman's unique social, cultural, and economic context.

Our proposal

Placeholder

Section 1: Regulatory Framework

Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012

The Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 (the Act) allows for the sale, supply and consumption of alcohol in Aotearoa. Section 75(2) of the Act provides councils with the ability to introduce a Local Alcohol Policy.

The object of the Act 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.

Key features of the Act include:

- Increasing the ability of communities to have a say about alcohol licensing in their local area.
- Allowing local-level decision-making for all licence applications.
- Strengthening the rules around the types of stores allowed to sell alcohol.
- Introducing maximum default trading hours for licensed premises.

What is a Local Alcohol Policy (LAP)?

A Local Alcohol Policy (LAP) is a policy that a local Council can make to guide how alcohol is sold, supplied, or consumed in the district. It can cover things like the hours that licensed premises can operate and where they can be located.

The District Licensing Committee (DLC) and the Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority (ARLA) must take any LAP into account when deciding on licence applications or renewals.

Having an LAP gives the community a way to influence alcohol rules in their area and have a say in how licences are managed.

When making an LAP, Councils must consider:

- The goals and rules in the District Plan.
- The health and makeup of local residents and visitors.
- How many licences already exist, where they are, and their opening hours.
- Areas where alcohol is banned in public spaces.
- The level and type of alcohol-related harm in the district¹.

Councils must also consult with the Police, alcohol licensing inspectors, and medical officers of health before making a draft policy.

A LAP can include²:

- **Maximum trading hours:** How long licensed premises can sell alcohol, which can be different from the law's maximum hours.

¹ [Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 No 120 \(as at 05 April 2025\), Public Act 78 Territorial authorities must produce draft policy – New Zealand Legislation](#)

² [Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 No 120 \(as at 05 April 2025\), Public Act 77 Contents of policies – New Zealand Legislation](#)

- **Location rules:** Restrictions on where licences can be issued, for example near schools or other sensitive sites.
- **Guidance on new licences:** Whether new licences, or certain types of licences, should be allowed.
- **Recommended conditions:** Optional rules that the DLC or ARLA can apply to licences if reasonable.
- **Specific licence conditions:** Rules that apply to certain types of licences, such as one-way door restrictions.

How does a Council adopt a LAP?

Councils can choose to make a Local Alcohol Policy (LAP) to guide how alcohol is sold and supplied in their area. If a council decides to make a LAP, they must first prepare a draft policy and formally consult with the community³. After consultation, the council gives public notice of the policy⁴. The LAP becomes official 30 days after this notice (in some cases, three months' notice is required) and is sent to ARLA⁵.

Before mid-2023, councils had to submit a Provisional LAP (PLAP) to ARLA. People or groups who had made submissions on the draft could appeal the PLAP. Appeals were often made by community groups or the alcohol industry, and could take a long time, sometimes delaying or stopping the policy. Appeals could be settled through negotiation, or, if that didn't work, through a hearing at ARLA. Once all appeals were finished, the final policy became official 30 days after public notice.

In August 2023, the Sale and Supply of Alcohol (Community Participation) Amendment Act was passed. This law gives communities more say in local alcohol rules. The main changes are:

- Appeals on LAPs are no longer allowed
- Councils no longer need a provisional LAP
- Cross-examination at licensing hearings is removed

³ [Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 No 120 \(as at 05 April 2025\), Public Act 79 Territorial authority must consult on draft policy using special consultative procedure – New Zealand Legislation](#)

⁴ [Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 No 120 \(as at 05 April 2025\), Public Act 80 Territorial authority must give public notice of finalised policy – New Zealand Legislation](#)

⁵ [Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 No 120 \(as at 05 April 2025\), Public Act 81 When local alcohol policy adopted – New Zealand Legislation](#)

- Anyone can object to an alcohol licence application

This means people can no longer appeal a LAP through ARLA, but they can still take legal action through judicial review. Overall, the changes make it easier for communities to have a say in local alcohol rules and encourage more people to get involved in licensing decisions.

Licensing process and decision making

Under the Act there are four types of licences to sell and supply alcohol. These are⁶:

- On-licence – where alcohol is sold and consumed on the premises e.g., bars, taverns, nightclubs, BYO restaurants, venues hired for use for events like weddings/receptions.
- Off-licence – where alcohol is sold and consumed after it leaves the premises e.g., supermarkets, bottle stores, grocery stores.
- Special licence – where a licence is granted for a one-off or a series of large events. Special licences can be granted as an on-site special licence or off-site special licence.
- Club licence – where alcohol is bought and consumed on the premises, but the licence holder is a body corporate aimed at promoting a sport or recreational activity and does not operate for financial gain.

People who want to sell alcohol must apply to the District Licensing Committee (DLC)⁷. If a Local Alcohol Policy (LAP) exists, the DLC uses it to guide decisions.

When deciding whether to grant, renew, or vary a licence, the DLC must consider things like:

- The object of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act
- The design and layout of the premises
- How the licence might affect the local area and community

The DLC can approve, refuse, or place conditions on a licence. A licence can be refused if it doesn't follow the LAP. If approved, conditions can include those listed in the LAP or others allowed under the law, such as who alcohol can be sold to and how the premises are managed.

⁶ [Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 No 120 \(as at 05 April 2025\), Public Act 13 Kinds of licence – New Zealand Legislation](#)

⁷ [Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 No 120 \(as at 05 April 2025\), Public Act 99 Applications to be made to licensing committee – New Zealand Legislation](#)

Officials such as the police, Medical Officer of Health, and licensing inspectors must be given the opportunity to inquire into, and object to, the application. Anyone else can also object to a licence application or renewal, whether as an individual or representing a group⁸. Previously, only people with a “greater interest” than the public, such as living or working nearby or being part of a local school or marae board, could object.

The new legislation also requires licensing committees to consider applications in a way that avoids unnecessary formality. Licensing committees must also allow for:

- Inclusion of tikanga Māori
- Use of te reo Māori
- Consideration of requests to participate remotely.

Monitoring, compliance and enforcement

Under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012, responsibility for monitoring, compliance, and enforcement is shared between three regulatory agencies:

- Police
- Medical Officer of Health
- Territorial authority licensing inspectors (within councils)

These agencies play a critical role in overseeing licensed premises to ensure they operate in accordance with the law and with due regard to public health and safety. Their functions include routine monitoring, responding to complaints, undertaking investigations, and preparing reports. Where necessary, they may also apply for alcohol licences to be suspended, varied, or cancelled.

Territorial authority licensing inspectors are appointed by the Chief Executive of each council and are responsible for a range of regulatory functions. These include inspecting licensed premises, assessing and inquiring into licence applications, appearing at hearings, and making applications to the Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority (ARLA) in relation to the modification or suspension of licences.

Control of Alcohol in Public Places Bylaw 2025

Tasman’s Control of Alcohol in Public Places Bylaw was reviewed in 2025. This included minor amendments to the previous Bylaw and was consulted on with the community.

⁸ [Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 No 120 \(as at 05 April 2025\), Public Act 102 Objections to applications – New Zealand Legislation](#)

An Alcohol Control Bylaw prohibits the possession and consumption of alcohol in certain locations at certain times. Councils are able to make alcohol control bylaws under s.147 of the Local Government Act 2002 following a full community consultation process. Alcohol ban areas are often introduced because of concern about disorderly behaviour and criminal offending linked to the consumption of alcohol in public places.

To make an alcohol ban area, there must be evidence of a high level of crime or disorder that is caused or made worse by consumption of alcohol, or that it is likely to arise if a current ban area is removed. Community and Police observations, along with Police data were used to inform this review.

Tasman's Control of Alcohol in Public Places Bylaw imposes prohibitions on the drinking, possession and carriage of alcohol, between 7pm on one day and 7am the following day on all days of the week in the following places:

- Brightwater and environs
- Collingwood
- Māpua and environs
- Motueka urban area
- Murchison
- Pōhara and environs
- Richmond urban area
- Aniseed valley
- Tapawera
- Wakefield and environs

And at all times on all days of the week in:

- Motueka CBD area
- Richmond CBD area
- Tākaka

Seasonal alcohol bans apply in the following locations:

- Kaiteriteri and environs: 4pm to 7am Alcohol Ban December to February inclusive. 7pm to 7am Alcohol Ban March to November inclusive.
- Riwaka and environs: 24 hour Alcohol Ban December to February inclusive. 7pm to 7am Alcohol Ban March to November inclusive.

Police enforce the bylaw using special powers under sections 169, 169A and 170 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP)

In developing and reviewing the Local Alcohol Policy (LAP), the Council must have regard for the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP), as required by section 78 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012. The TRMP provides the statutory framework for land use activities within the district, including where licensed premises may be located and, in some circumstances, the operating hours associated with those activities. The LAP operates alongside this framework and cannot authorise any activity that is not permitted under the TRMP but may impose more restrictive provisions in relation to the sale and supply of alcohol where this is considered appropriate to address alcohol-related harm.

The interaction between the LAP and the TRMP requires careful consideration, as licensed premises may operate across a range of land use contexts, including commercial, retail, rural, community and, in some cases, industrial activities. While the TRMP determines whether a particular activity is permitted, controlled or requires resource consent, the LAP focuses on alcohol-specific matters such as location, density, and trading hours. In practice, this means that the LAP relies on the underlying planning framework to establish whether a use is lawful, while providing an additional, more targeted tool to manage the social and community impacts associated with alcohol availability.

Council should also consider the need for the LAP to remain robust over time, particularly in light of anticipated reform to the resource management system and potential future changes to plan structure, terminology or zoning frameworks. To this end, the LAP should align with the principles and outcomes of the TRMP, rather than rely solely on references to specific zone names or current plan provisions that may evolve. This approach supports consistency between planning and alcohol regulatory functions, while allowing the LAP to continue to operate effectively alongside future plan changes.

Overall, the LAP is designed to complement, rather than duplicate or override, the TRMP. By recognising the respective roles of each document, the policy should ensure that land use planning decisions and alcohol licensing decisions work together to support the wellbeing, safety and amenity of Tasman communities, while retaining sufficient flexibility to respond to future legislative and planning change.

Tasman's current LAP

Based on the Tasman District Council Local Alcohol Policy (LAP) reviewed and continued on 5 November 2020, the current settings are as follows:

Maximum Trading Hours

The policy sets maximum trading hours for different license types across the Tasman District territorial area:

- **On-Licences (e.g., pubs, restaurants, late-night bars):** Monday to Sunday, 8:00 am until 2:00 am the following day.
Hotel In-bedroom (mini-bar) sales: 24 hours per day, Monday to Sunday.
- **Off-Licences (e.g., bottle stores, supermarkets):** Monday to Sunday, 7:00 am to 10:00 pm.
- **Club Licences:** Monday to Sunday, 8:00 am until 2:00 am the following day.
- **Special Licences:** Discretionary up to 24 hours a day, Monday to Sunday. However, for premises with existing on-licences, the special licence closing time is generally no more than two hours later than their permitted on-licence hours.

Location and Licensing Restrictions

- **Zoning Requirements:** No new off-licences are to be issued unless the premises is already licensed or is located on land zoned Central Business, Commercial and Tourist Services (or has a specific Resource Consent).
- **Residential Proximity:** The Tasman Resource Management Plan restricts operating hours for licensed premises in zones adjacent to residential zones to no later than 11:00 pm.

Discretionary Conditions

The District Licensing Committee (DLC) may apply various conditions, including:

Management & Security:

- "One-way door" restrictions for late-night bars, nightclubs, or special events.
- Requirements for additional security staff or the presence of a manager's certificate holder during busy periods.
- CCTV installation and effective exterior lighting.

Environmental Design: Supermarkets and bottle stores are encouraged to apply Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles, including specific lighting, internal layout, and CCTV requirements.

Service Restrictions: Limitations on the size of servings (e.g., "doubles"), the time of "last orders," and restricting the use of outdoor areas after a certain hour.

Special Events: Special licences for a series of events should not exceed 6 months or more than 25 events.

- Prohibition of alcohol consumption at school fetes or galas held on school grounds where children are expected to participate.
- Restrictions on glassware in outdoor areas, often requiring plastic containers or cans instead.

Section 2: Tasman and alcohol

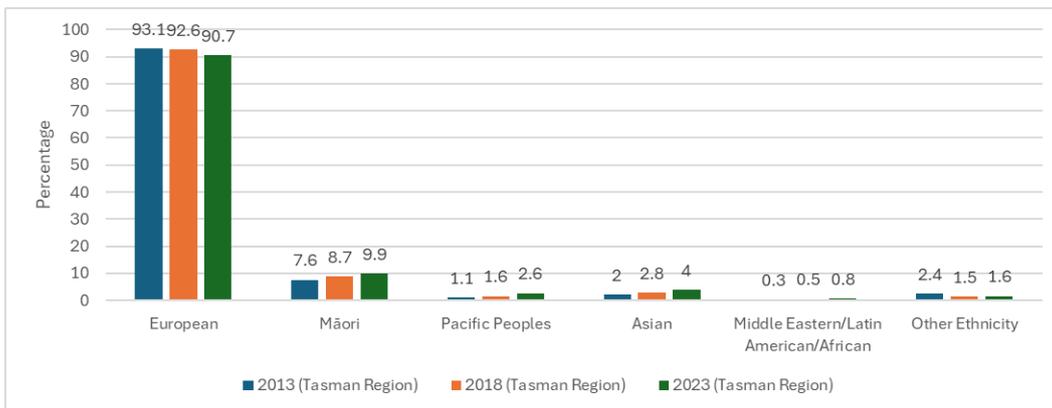
The purpose of this section is to determine what impact alcohol is having within our communities in the Tasman District. This report explores the positive and negative impacts of alcohol in Tasman. The benefits of alcohol are primarily seen through the financial contribution the alcohol industry has on the economy through alcohol sales, employment and the hospitality industry (cafes, taverns, bars and restaurants). Negative impacts are depicted through data gathered from health organisations and the Police on alcohol related harm.

About Tasman

Tasman is a district of 59,900 people in Te Tau Ihu. While the population is predominantly made up of NZ Europeans, the District is starting to become more diverse, with notable increases in Māori, Pasifika and Asian populations in recent years.

Percentage of population that identify with each ethnic group (level 1), Tasman Region and New Zealand, 2013–2023 Censuses⁹

⁹ tools.summaries.stats.govt.nz/places/RC/tasman-region#ethnicity



Tasman District Council updates the Growth Model every three years as part of the long term planning process. Tasman’s 10-Year Plan 2024-2034 assumes that Tasman District’s population is likely to grow by almost 7,400 residents over the next ten years, to reach 67,900. Growth is projected to continue in the long term, but at a slower rate, to reach 78,800 by 2054. This is based on the medium scenario of updated population projections¹⁰.

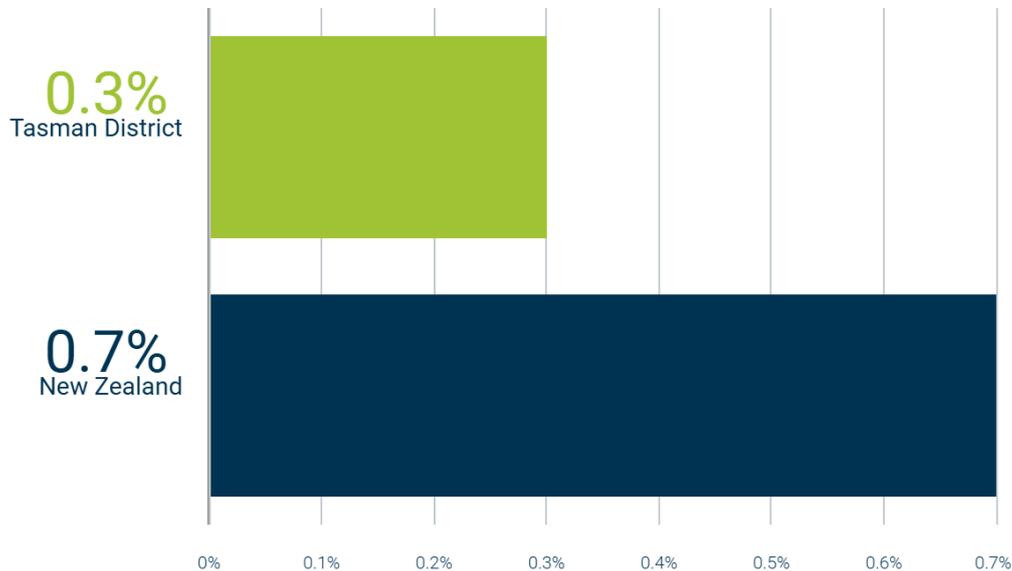
In 2025 Tasman’s population grew by 0.3%, as opposed to 0.7% growth for the whole of New Zealand¹¹.

¹⁰ [Growth model | Tasman District Council](#)

¹¹ [Regional Economic Profile | Tasman District | Population growth](#)

Population growth, 2025

Annual % change, year to 30 June 2025



Employment

Employment in the Tasman District totaled 27,845 for the year ending March 2025, representing a 1.7% decline from the previous year. This contraction was more pronounced than the national trend, which saw a 1.1% decrease in employment over the same period. Despite this recent downturn, which represents a historical low for the district since a peak growth of 6.1% in 2004, Tasman's long-term labor market performance remains robust; employment growth averaged 2.5% per annum over the decade leading into 2025, outperforming the New Zealand average of 1.9% per annum. As of 2025, the Tasman District continues to account for 1.0% of total national employment¹².

GDP per capita

As a gauge of economic health and prosperity, GDP per capita measures the economic output of an area relative to the number of people living there. In 2025, the Tasman District's GDP per capita was \$59,876, which is lower than the New Zealand average of \$81,071. However, the district's economy showed resilience with a growth rate of 0.5% for

¹² [Regional Economic Profile | Tasman District | Employment growth](#)

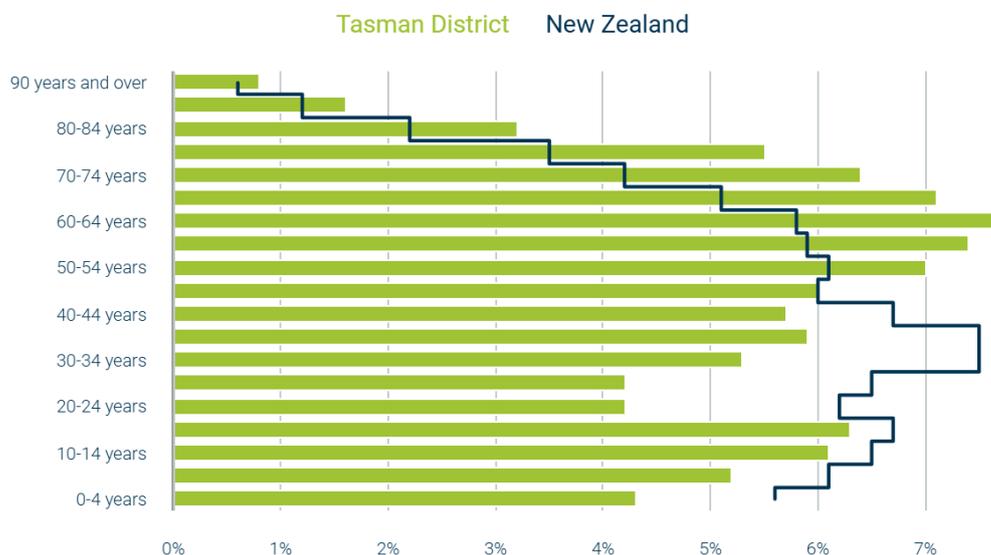
the year ending March 2025. This was a stronger result than the national average, which saw a decline of 1.5% over the same period¹³.

Age composition of the population

In 2025, about 60% of the Tasman District's population was of working age (15–64), which is slightly lower than the national average of 65%. The district also has a smaller proportion of children and teenagers, with those aged 0–14 making up 15.7% of the community compared to 18.2% across New Zealand. Notably, Tasman has a much higher percentage of seniors; nearly one in four residents (24.5%) is aged 65 or older, while the national figure is significantly lower at 16.9%¹⁴.

Population by 5-year age group, 2025

% of total, as at 30 June



Socioeconomic deprivation

The New Zealand index of socioeconomic deprivation is a tool developed by the University of Otago to measure the relative poverty or "deprivation" of different areas. Instead of looking at individuals, it assesses small geographic areas based on eight key dimensions

¹³ [Regional Economic Profile | Tasman District | GDP per capita](#)

¹⁴ [Regional Economic Profile | Tasman District | Age composition](#)

from census data: communication, income, employment, qualifications, home ownership, support, living space, and dwelling condition.

Each area is assigned a decile number from 1 to 10:

- Decile 1 represents the 10% of areas in New Zealand with the lowest levels of deprivation (the most well-off areas).
- Decile 10 represents the 10% of areas with the highest levels of deprivation (the most disadvantaged areas).

Because these scores are calculated for specific neighborhoods rather than for a single person or household, they provide a "snapshot" of the local community. This helps organizations understand where resources, services, or social support might be needed most.

The Tasman District has a different socioeconomic deprivation profile compared with New Zealand as a whole. A higher proportion of Tasman's population sits in the mid-range deprivation categories (particularly deciles 3 and 7), while comparatively fewer people live in the most deprived areas. Notably, only 0.8% of Tasman residents are in the most deprived decile, compared with 10.5% nationally. Tasman also has slightly fewer residents in the least deprived decile than the national average. Overall, this distribution indicates that deprivation in Tasman is more evenly spread across middle deciles, with lower concentrations of extreme deprivation than is seen nationally.

Percentage of population by New Zealand index of socioeconomic deprivation, Tasman Region and New Zealand, 2023 Census¹⁵

¹⁵ tools.summaries.stats.govt.nz/places/RC/tasman-region#new-zealand-index-of-socioeconomic-deprivation



Alcohol licensing in Tasman

In 2025 Tasman had 227 alcohol licences (excluding special licences). 30 were for clubs, 84 were for off licences (where alcohol is taken off the premises) and 113 were for on licences (where alcohol is consumed on the premises). Some premises hold both an on and an off licence.

Placeholder: Deprivation vs outlet type tables

In New Zealand, Off licence sales account for 84% of sales by total beverage volume¹⁶.

Economic contribution of alcohol

The table below summarises the economic contribution of alcohol-related hospitality and retail sectors in the Tasman District for the year to March 2024, using Infometrics data. It provides context on the scale of these sectors within the local economy, recent growth trends, and how Tasman compares with national averages. It is important to note that it is not possible to isolate alcohol from this data, and a significant portion can be attributed to the sale of food.

¹⁶ NZ Alcohol Supply and Demand Structure Research Report.PDF

Economic contribution of hospitality and alcohol related sectors for Tasman District (year to March 2024)¹⁷					
Sector	GDP (\$m)	Annual change	Share of Tasman GDP (2024)	Share of Tasman GDP (2023)	Comparison with NZ
Pubs, bars and taverns	5.9	↓ 14.5%	0.17%	0.20%	Same as NZ (0.17%); larger decline than NZ (-6.4%)
Clubs (hospitality)	1.8	↓ 5.3%	0.05%	0.06%	Higher than NZ (0.04%); smaller decline than NZ (-9.0%)
Cafes and restaurants	39.6	↓ 11.2%	1.16%	1.31%	Higher than NZ (0.88%); larger decline than NZ (-6.0%)
Wholesale of liquor and tobacco products	0.4	No change	0.01%	0.01%	Lower than NZ (0.07%); NZ declined (-5.0%)
Liquor retailing	4.3	↓ 6.5%	0.13%	0.14%	Higher than NZ (0.08%); larger decline than NZ (-4.2%)

National alcohol industry (year ending March 2020)

Key economic statistics for the alcohol industry across New Zealand were as follows¹⁸:

- Total domestic retail sales - \$3.61 billion dollars (including imports)
- Total exports - \$2.09 billion
- Tax contribution to the government \$1.82 billion (including excise tax)
- Employment numbers – 10,210 direct jobs, 20,913 indirect jobs.

Benefits the alcohol industry brings to Tasman

¹⁷ regions.infometrics.co.nz

¹⁸ [NZIER Alcohol Beverages Industry Economic Impact Report February 2022.docx](#)

Positive benefits the alcohol industry provides for the district include:

- support for the local economy through revenue generated and through direct and indirect employment
- on-licence premises are social hubs where people gather to socialise, network, and celebrate special occasions
- Sponsorship and funding of community groups and events
- licensed restaurants offer patrons the opportunity to consume alcohol with food
- supermarkets, groceries, and bottle stores offer a convenient way to purchase alcohol
- tourists are attracted to:
 - vineyards, breweries, and distilleries for tastings and tours
 - local licensed restaurants to dine and consume alcohol
 - bars and taverns to socialise and enjoy entertainment, etc.

The alcohol industry encourages moderate drinking through programs such as Lion's *Alcohol & Me*¹⁹ and The Life Education Trust NZ's *Cheers!* website²⁰. It is also responding to consumer demand for healthier options by producing more low- and no-alcohol beverages with reduced alcohol, sugar, and carbohydrates.

Tourism

Section 78 of the Act states that if Council wishes to have a LAP it must prepare a draft LAP, having regard to:

- the demography of the district's residents including people who have holiday homes there
- the demography of people who visit the district as tourists or holidaymakers.

Tourist and holiday maker demographics

Domestic visitors accounted for 64.0% of tourism spending in the Tasman District in 2025, with international visitors contributing the remaining 36.0%. Canterbury is the largest source of domestic visitors to the Tasman District, with visitors from the region spending \$69.9 million locally in the year to March 2025. Internationally, visitors from the rest of Europe make up the largest group, contributing \$39.9 million in visitor spending over the same period.²¹

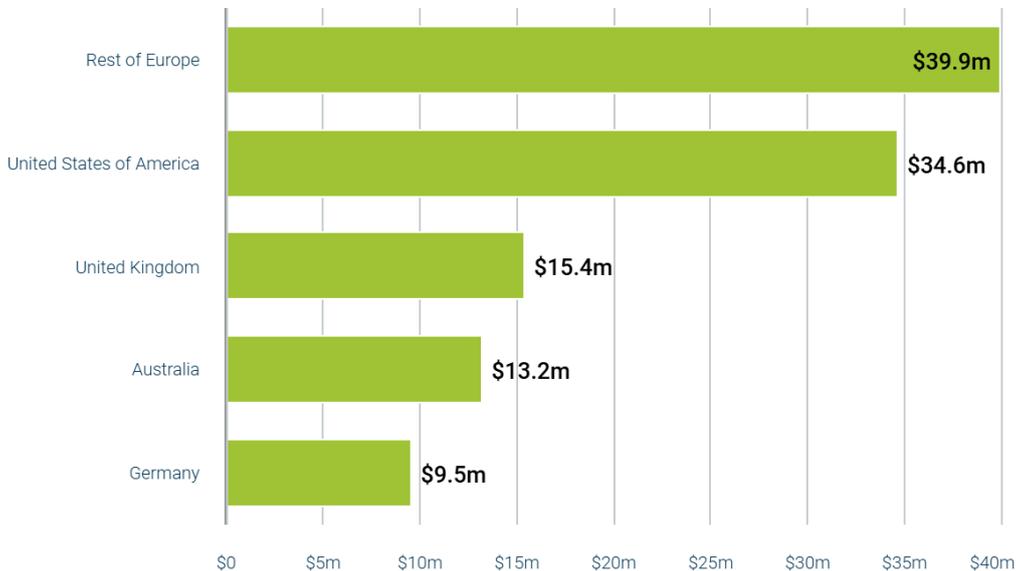
¹⁹ [Alcohol&Me – Quick Tips For Smarter & Safer Drinking](#)

²⁰ [Home » Cheers!](#)

²¹ [Regional Economic Profile | Tasman District | Tourism expenditure by tourist origin](#)

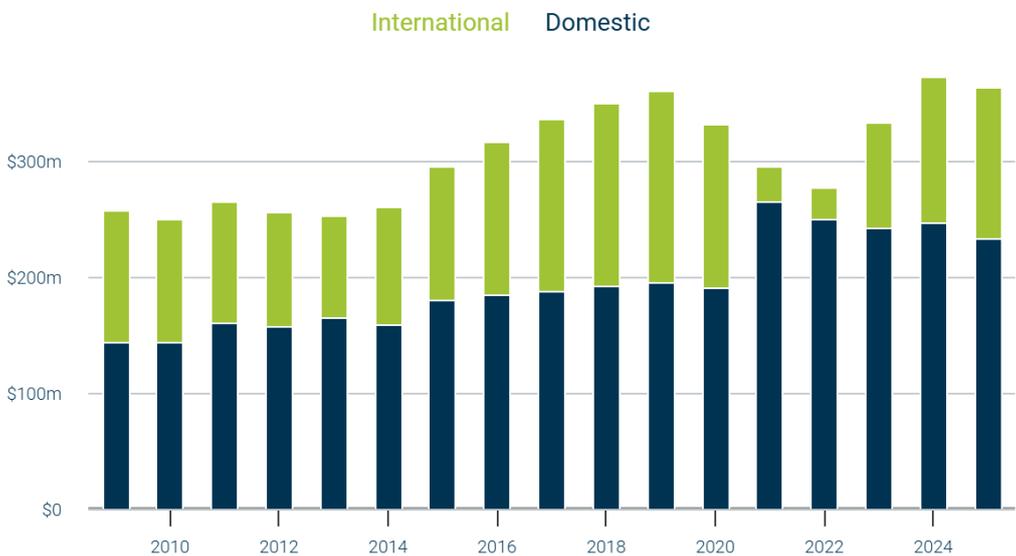
International tourism expenditure by tourist origin, top five countries Tasman District

Current prices, year to March 2025



Composition of tourism expenditure

March years, current prices



Economic and social impact of tourism

In 2025, visitors spent a total of \$363.8 million in the Tasman District. This represents a 2.2% decrease compared with the previous year, while tourism spending across New Zealand overall remained stable²²

The figures are shown in current prices and separate spending by domestic and international visitors to the Tasman District. Tourism expenditure reflects how much visitors spend and is different from tourism GDP, which measures the value added by the tourism sector to the economy.

In the year to March 2025, the largest share of tourism spending in the Tasman District was on retail purchases of alcohol, food and beverages, totalling \$69.4 million. This was a decrease of 1.7 percent compared with the previous year.

The second largest area of tourism spending was food and beverage serving services, with visitors spending \$55.7 million over the same period, down 1.1 percent from the previous year.

Contribution of alcohol industry to the tourism sector

The alcohol industry plays an important role in Tasman's tourism, providing experiences that attract visitors and support local businesses. Visitors can enjoy wine and cider tastings, tours, and cellar door sales at vineyards across the district. Craft breweries and bars offer opportunities to sample locally brewed beers and ciders, while events and festivals showcase the region's beverages alongside food, music, and entertainment. Scenic routes and trails, such as the Great Taste Trail, connect visitors with these local producers, encouraging engagement with Tasman's food and drink culture.

Alcohol Consumption

Alcohol Consumption Trends (2022 vs. 2023)

Overall, the total amount of alcohol available for consumption in New Zealand saw a notable decline between 2022 and 2023. The total volume of all alcoholic drinks dropped by 4.3%, falling to 477 million litres.

This downward trend was seen across all major drink categories:

- Beer: The most popular choice saw a 4.4% decrease (down to 281 million litres).

²² [Regional Economic Profile | Tasman District | Tourism expenditure](#)

- Wine: Available volumes fell by 2.4% (down to 99 million litres).
- Spirits and Pre-mixed Drinks: This category saw the largest decline, dropping 5.7% (down to 97 million litres).

When looking at the actual "pure alcohol" content within these drinks, the total amount fell by 3.0%. For the average person aged 18 or older, this means the amount of alcohol available per person, per day, dropped by 5.3%; roughly equivalent to 1.86 standard drinks daily²³.

What is alcohol harm?

Alcohol-related harm refers to the wide range of negative impacts that the excessive or inappropriate consumption of alcohol has on individuals, whānau, and the wider community. This harm is not limited to the person drinking; it extends to others through alcohol-fueled violence, road accidents, and social disruption. In a legal and policy sense, as defined by the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012, harm encompasses everything from direct physical illness and injury to indirect consequences like property damage, disorderly behaviour, and the long-term erosion of community wellbeing.

New Zealand Context

A University of Otago report estimated that alcohol contributed to significant health harm in New Zealand in 2018. Alcohol was linked to an estimated 901 deaths, 1,250 cancer cases, 29,282 hospitalisations, 49,742 years of healthy life lost (DALYs – Disability Adjusted Life Years), and 128,963 ACC claims.

For Māori, alcohol-related harm included an estimated 173 deaths, 148 cancer cases, 5,210 hospitalisations, and 16,078 ACC claims. After accounting for differences in age and sex, the rate of alcohol-attributable deaths for Māori was around twice that of non-Māori (309 deaths per 100,000 people).

Men experienced the majority of alcohol-related harm, accounting for 83% of alcohol-attributable deaths, 47% of cancer cases, 64% of hospitalisations, 76% of years of healthy life lost, and 63% of ACC claims.

Alcohol-attributable cancers were the largest contributor to alcohol-related deaths, accounting for 376 deaths (42%). They also contributed to 1,580 hospitalisations (5%) and

²³ [Alcohol available for consumption: Year ended December 2023 | Stats NZ](#)

10,227 years of healthy life lost (21%), making cancer one of the most significant sources of alcohol-related harm²⁴.

Alcohol harm in Tasman

In the Tasman District, alcohol-related harm manifests in a variety of ways, ranging from acute incidents handled by emergency services to long-term health trends captured in regional data.

ACC data on alcohol related harm

ACC provided data for claims made in relation to alcohol consumption for the Tasman District over the past five years. Alcohol related claims were identified where the accident description contained one of the following key words, allowing for some spelling variation: *alcohol, drunk, wine, champagne, beer, intoxicate, tipsy, under the influence, whiskey, vodka, booze*. The accident description is a non-mandatory free-text field on the ACC45 form. The nature and quality of responses vary. Therefore, this data is considered indicative only.

Number of new claims, active claims and active claim costs (excluding GST) for alcohol related claims in the Tasman District between 1 January 2020 and 16 November 2025			
Calendar Year	New Claims	Active Claims	Active Costs
2020	28	28	\$9,089
2021	31	30	\$26,032
2022	28	28	\$48,101
2023	26	33	\$54,730
2024	20	26	\$40,611
2025 YTD	17	18	\$35,691

Alcohol-Related Health Indicators and Drinking Patterns in Nelson Marlborough

The following tables present a longitudinal look at alcohol consumption behaviours and their direct health consequences within the Nelson Marlborough region compared to

²⁴ [Estimated alcohol-attributable health burden in Aotearoa New Zealand - University of Otago](#)

national averages. These metrics, which include heavy episodic drinking rates and alcohol-attributable hospitalizations, serve as key indicators for assessing the social and physical impact of alcohol on the community²⁵. For reference, Hazardous drinking is measured using the 10-question Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) developed by the World Health Organization. The AUDIT is a 10-item questionnaire that covers three aspects of alcohol use: alcohol consumption, dependence and adverse consequences. An AUDIT score is the total of the scores obtained for each of the 10 items.

Hazardous drinkers are those who obtain an AUDIT score of 8 or more, representing an established pattern of drinking that carries a high risk of future damage to physical or mental health. Someone can reach a score of 8 from the alcohol consumption items alone. For example, someone who drank six or more drinks on one occasion, twice a week²⁶.

Trends in Heavy Episodic Drinking							
Nelson Marlborough			2017/18-2019/20	2018/19-2020/21	2019/20-2021/22	2020/21-2022/23	2021/22-2023/24
Heavy episodic drinking	At least monthly	Total population	22.6%	23.6%	21.7%	17.4%	13.9%
		Past-year drinkers	27.5%	28.1%	26%	21.2%	17.7%
	At least weekly	Total population	13%	13.9%	13.9%	10.2%	7.4%
		Past-year drinkers	15.3%	16.6%	16.6%	12.4%	9.4%

Trends in Hazardous Drinking							
			2017/18-2019/20	2018/19-2020/21	2019/20-2021/22	2020/21-2022/23	2021/22-2023/24
Hazardous drinking	Nelson Marlborough		19%	20.6%	20.7%	18.7%	17.1%
	New Zealand		20.6%	20.5%	20%	18.2%	15.8%

Alcohol-Related ED Presentations and Hospitalisations Among Tasman District Residents

²⁵ [Alcohol-related harm – Pānga waipiro](#)

²⁶ [EHINZ](#)

The report provides an overview of how alcohol is affecting the health of Tasman District residents who attend Nelson and Wairau Hospitals. It examines trends in emergency department (ED) visits over a five-year period and provides estimates of hospital admissions where alcohol was likely to have played a role. Overall, the data shows rising demand for ED services among Tasman residents, but a growing difficulty in confidently identifying how much of this demand is linked to alcohol.

Across the past five years, total ED visits by Tasman residents increased steadily. However, the number of presentations where alcohol involvement was recorded as “unknown” more than doubled, making it harder to interpret trends with confidence. Recorded alcohol-related ED presentations appear to have decreased since 2020/21, but this may simply reflect changes in recording practices rather than an actual reduction in alcohol-related harm. Men consistently had a higher proportion of alcohol-related ED visits than women throughout the period.

Key ED statistics

- Total ED presentations increased 19% from 11,544 in 2020/21 to 13,701 in 2024/25.
- Recorded alcohol-related ED visits declined from 345 to 249 over the same period.
- “Unknown” alcohol status cases rose sharply, from 504 to 1,026.
- Males consistently had higher alcohol related rates, ending at 2.2% of male ED visits in 2024/25 compared with 1.5% for females.

The report also estimates how many hospital admissions in 2023/24 were caused by, or linked to, alcohol. These are not direct counts but calculated estimates known as “alcohol attributable hospitalisations” (AAH). To determine these, researchers use national studies that identify what percentage of specific health conditions can be linked to alcohol consumption. These percentages, called alcohol attributable fractions, are then applied to real hospital data. For example, some conditions such as alcohol use disorders or alcoholic gastritis are considered fully caused by alcohol, while others, like injuries or certain cancers, have a partial link. This method allows health agencies to estimate the impact of alcohol even when the hospital diagnosis itself does not explicitly record it.

Key hospitalisation findings

- An estimated 316 hospital admissions for Tasman residents in 2023/24 were attributable to alcohol.
- Conditions with the highest estimated alcohol-related admissions included:

- Unintentional injuries: 89 admissions
- Transport injuries: 39 admissions
- Pancreatitis: 17 admissions
- Self-harm: 14 admissions
- Liver cirrhosis: 11 admissions
- Several conditions (e.g., alcohol use disorders, alcoholic gastritis) are 100% attributable to alcohol.

Together, these findings show that alcohol continues to have a significant impact on the health of Tasman residents. While some recorded ED measures suggest a decline over time, issues with data quality—particularly the growing number of ED presentations with “unknown” alcohol involvement—mean caution is needed when interpreting these trends. The hospitalisation estimates reinforce that alcohol contributes to a wide range of injuries and illnesses, placing a considerable burden on local health services.

The complete report can be viewed in [appendix 1](#).

Police recorded alcohol harm statistics

The New Zealand Police have provided statistics regarding crime and incidents where alcohol has been recorded as a contributing factor. The data covers the previous five years from mid January 2026. As the data from 2026 only covers around 2 weeks, it cannot be used to inform trends in alcohol harm.

Richmond

Statistical Area 2	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Ben Cooper Park	35	32	30	29	14		140
Daelyn	8	10	9	7	7		41
Easby Park	21	18	28	27	38	2	134
Fairose	10	18	19	22	28	2	99
Richmond Central	78	79	96	87	85	6	361
Richmond South	35	18	28	43	30		154
Richmond West	43	62	68	46	43	5	267
Saxton	8	10	25	19	33	1	68

Templemore	6	6	13	29	22		76
Wilkes Park	15	10	23	21	27		96
Grand Total	259	263	339	329	300	16	1506

Richmond Central and Richmond West consistently record the highest volumes across the five-year period, together accounting for over 40% of the total cases. Most areas show a rise from 2021 to a peak around 2023–2024, followed by a slight easing in 2025. Alcohol related harm was most commonly recorded in residential settings and public spaces.

Brightwater

Statistical Area 2	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	Grand Total
Brightwater	23	39	16	28	12	118
Waimea West	0	0	0	2	0	2
Grand Total	23	39	16	30	12	120

Māpua

Statistical Area 2	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Māpua	16	19	20	28	42	2	127
Ruby Bay	3	2	2	2	3	0	12
Moutere Hills	0	1	0	1	2	0	4
Grand Total	19	22	22	31	47	2	143

Data from Māpua indicates an upward trend in alcohol related harm, particularly in 2024 – 2025, predominantly in the Māpua area.

Wakefield

Statistical Area 2	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Wakefield	39	25	28	50	42	1	185
Wakefield Rural	0	1	0	0	2	0	3
Grand Total	39	26	28	50	44	1	188

Motueka

Statistical Area 2	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Motueka West	103	115	137	104	108	5	572
Motueka East	43	42	51	79	69	5	289
Motueka North	87	87	62	66	89	3	394
Kaiteriteri- Riwaka	3	5	7	17	14	2	48
Grand Total	236	249	257	266	280	15	1303

Motueka shows a steady upward trend in Police recorded alcohol related harm across 2021–2025: +44 cases (from 236 → 280), i.e., +18.6% overall. Motueka West (43.9%) and Motueka North (30.2%) make up the largest components, with Motueka East (22.2%) and Kaiteriteri–Riwaka (3.7%) smaller.

Tākaka

Statistical Area 2	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Tākaka	26	29	29	36	31	2	153
Golden Bay/Mohua	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Grand Total	26	29	29	36	35	2	157

Tākaka shows a slight upward trend overall: +9 cases from 2021 (part) to 2025 (+34.6%), with a peak in 2024 and a small easing in 2025.

Tasman District

	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025
Whole of Tasman	830	928	997	1035	1026
YoY change	-	+98 (+11.8%)	+69 (+7.4%)	+38 (+3.8%)	-9 (-0.9%)

Police-recorded alcohol-related harm in Tasman District shows a clear upward trajectory between 2021 (part year) and 2025, increasing by 196 incidents over this period (from 830 to 1026, a 23.6% rise). While overall harm has grown, the rate of annual increase has steadily moderated, with growth slowing from 11.8% in 2022 to 7.4% in 2023, and 3.8% in 2024, before a minor decline of 0.9% in 2025.

Recorded alcohol-related harm in Tapawera, Murchison, Collingwood, and Pōhara remained very low, with each area experiencing fewer than 50 incidents over the five-year period. Riwaka and Kaiteriteri also recorded comparatively low levels of harm, with fewer than 100 incidents across the same timeframe. Due to the small numbers involved, Police did not provide specific annual counts for these locations.

Further key takeaways Police data on alcohol related harm:

- *Nearly 25% of alcohol harm in Tasman over the last 5 years was related to drink driving*
- *36% of alcohol harm in Tasman over the last 5 years was related to family harm*
- *26.7% of all alcohol harm in Tasman over the last 5 years occurred in Motueka (but make up 13.8% of Tasman population)*
- *30.9% of all alcohol harm in Tasman over the last 5 years occurred in Richmond (and make up 31.4% of Tasman population)*
- *Alcohol harm predominantly occurs in the evening; the hour with the most harm is between 8 and 9pm.*

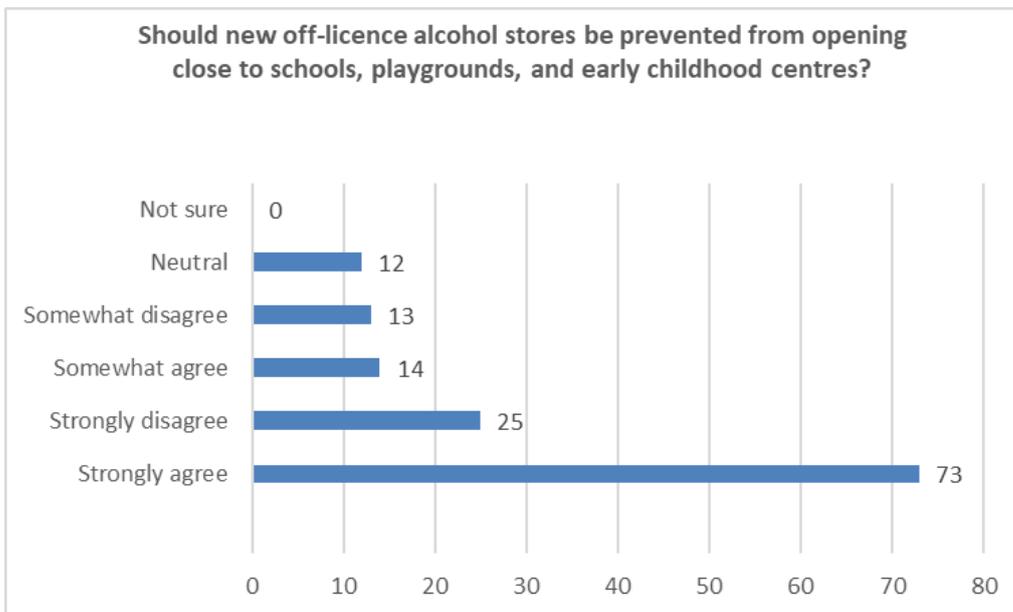
Complete Police provided data on alcohol related harm can be read in [appendix 2](#).

Section 3: Community Engagement

A wide variety of stakeholders were contacted for early feedback to inform the review. These included health organisations such as Te Whatu Ora and Te Piki Oranga, the Medical Officer of Health, Police, community groups and non-government organisations, iwi, business and industry advocates, alcohol licence holders, youth councils, and the wider community. We sought feedback through surveys, quick polls, free text feedback and hui.

Quick polls

We asked the community whether new off-licence alcohol stores should be prevented from opening close to schools, playgrounds and early childhood centres.



We asked the community, “What do you think is most important for Council to consider when reviewing the Local Alcohol Policy?” We introduced the conversation by explaining that the Local Alcohol Policy (LAP) gives people in Tasman the chance to have their say on how alcohol is sold and managed in our district. Because the LAP affects different parts of our community in different ways, we want to understand what matters most to people as we begin this review.

We received 68 responses, which informed a thematic analysis. Theme frequency is depicted in the image below, along with a table quantifying each theme.



Theme	percent	count
Hospitality and economic value	29.41%	20
Evidence/proportionality	27.94%	19
Process/red tape	25%	17
Public health/harm	22.06%	15
Oppose event service limits	17.65%	12
Restrict around sensitive sites	13.24%	9
Personal responsibility	13.24%	9
Enforcement	10.29%	7
Reduce outlet density	10.29%	7
Social value of venues	8.82%	6
Concern for youth drinking	7.35%	5
Oppose alcohol advertising/visibility	7.35%	5
Reduce trading hours	7.35%	5
Balanced outlet density	5.88%	4
Support status quo	4.41%	3
Event licensing	4.41%	3
Alternative models/levies	4.41%	3
Oppose supermarket sales	4.41%	3
Equity impacts	4.41%	3
Council role/scope	4.41%	3
Product controls	2.94%	2
Drink driving	2.94%	2
Alcohol ban areas	2.94%	2
Education for licence holders	2.94%	2
Prohibition	1.47%	1
Unique local perspectives	1.47%	1
Alcohol litter	1.47%	1
Education for community	1.47%	1
Oppose reduced trading hours	1.47%	1

A substantial amount of feedback stressed the importance of hospitality businesses, local events, and tourism to the region's social and economic life. Many respondents felt that existing alcohol rules, particularly around event licensing and serving limits, are too restrictive, harming community vibrancy, discouraging events, and creating unnecessary operational hurdles. There were repeated calls for a more enabling, business-friendly environment that helps venues and events thrive.

Many respondents stressed that alcohol policy should be practical, risk-based, and grounded in actual evidence or history of harm, rather than applying blanket restrictions. These submissions often highlighted frustration with one-size-fits-all conditions, calling instead for contextual judgement and “common sense,” especially where there is no record of issues.

There was extensive concern about the complexity, cost, and inconsistency of the current licensing process. Respondents pointed to delays, paperwork, and burdens on small businesses and community events. A repeated message was that the system feels bureaucratic and that simpler, more transparent processes would better support both compliance and local economic activity.

A considerable group highlighted alcohol’s health and social impacts, supporting stronger controls on availability, visibility, and access. They emphasised harm to individuals, families, and communities, and many advocated tightening aspects of the policy, particularly where youth, vulnerable groups, or high-risk environments are involved.

A notable cluster of feedback focused on rules applied to special events, such as two-drink limits or bans on bottle sales at wineries. These were commonly described as unnecessary, impractical, or punitive, and several respondents felt such settings attract low-risk, older audiences where stricter conditions make little sense. Many reported negative experiences involving long queues, reduced enjoyment, and flawed implementation.

A moderate number of submissions supported reducing or better managing the number and placement of alcohol outlets, especially near schools, ECEs, and lower-income neighbourhoods. Others favoured maintaining limited density but were not necessarily seeking further reductions.

Many emphasised that alcohol is a legal product and that adults should be free to make their own choices. They argued that councils should avoid moralistic approaches and intrusive rules that treat responsible adults as incapable.

Several respondents wanted a more supportive, education-first approach to compliance, particularly for licence holders who make genuine mistakes. Others advocated stronger police involvement in relation to youth drinking and secondary supply.

Some feedback highlighted the need to protect young people from access and exposure, especially around retail outlets near schools and through advertising in everyday environments.

Some expressed concern about alcohol marketing, particularly in supermarkets and at sporting facilities, arguing that visibility normalises alcohol for young people and encourages impulse purchasing.

A smaller but still notable set of respondents preferred reduced trading hours, while a small minority explicitly opposed reduced hours. Overall, views on this issue were present but not dominant.

While less common, some feedback raised:

- Alternative licensing models or levies to return alcohol revenue to the community
- Equity concerns, particularly the impact of outlet clustering in low-income areas
- Opposition to supermarket alcohol sales
- Concerns about drink-driving and transport safety
- Support for maintaining the status quo
- Prohibition-level views opposing alcohol sales entirely
- Local context issues (e.g., unique cultural or regional considerations)
- Focus on alcohol litter
- Community alcohol education

Survey Results: Impact and accessibility of alcohol

As part of the Local Alcohol Policy Review, Council sought feedback from a variety of stakeholder groups using surveys that asked a common set of questions about the impacts, availability, and regulation of alcohol. These shared questions allow direct comparison across groups including the wider community, iwi representatives, Police, community organisations, health providers, and alcohol licence holders. We also sought feedback from the Chamber of Commerce and Hospitality NZ, however these groups opted for a hui in lieu of the survey. In addition to the common questions, each group also responded to a small number of tailored, free text prompts designed to capture perspectives specific to their role, experience, or organisational context. Collectively, this approach provides both a consistent dataset for cross group comparison and deeper qualitative insight into the distinct concerns and priorities of different stakeholders.

The results of the survey are attached in [appendix 3](#).

Key themes from survey results

Across stakeholder groups there is shared recognition that alcohol contributes to significant social and health harms, with Community Groups/NGOs, Iwi/Māori, Health

organisations and Police consistently signaling strong concern on items such as domestic violence, drink driving and disorderly behaviour. The Wider Community also shows substantial concern, though with a more even spread across response categories. Alcohol licence holders acknowledge harm but are comparatively less emphatic in their responses across several harm questions.

Views on outlet density diverge most clearly. Community-facing groups (NGOs, Health, Police) and Iwi/Māori tend to indicate that the number of off-licence outlets, especially bottle stores and smaller grocery outlets, should be lower, whereas the Wider Community leans in the same direction but is more mixed. Alcohol licence holders are most likely to view current outlet numbers as about right.

On trading hours there is a consistent split. Community-facing groups favour tighter earliest and latest sale times across outlet types; the Wider Community commonly supports current settings, but were more likely to indicate that there are too many bottle stores. Alcohol licence holders generally prefer to retain current hours.

Across groups, there is support for prohibiting new off-licences near schools, playgrounds/ECEs, and addiction or medical centres. The wider community shows strong agreement on these locations, and Iwi, Police, community groups/NGOs, and health organisations indicate full agreement in their returns. Alcohol licence holders are more mixed but tend to agree with restrictions near schools and addiction/medical centres. Views are more divided for restrictions near homes and near churches or marae.

One-way door rules attract generally positive but conditional support: community-facing groups and the Wider Community tended to support their use where late-night issues have been reported, while alcohol licence holders express more varied views.

Retail-focused controls show notable consensus on some measures. Most groups support prohibiting Buy-Now-Pay-Later for alcohol purchases; limiting exterior alcohol advertising is strongly supported by community-facing groups and the Wider Community, with alcohol licence holders more hesitant on this lever.

There is also converging support for robust age-verification for online alcohol sales, at both purchase and delivery stages.

Summary of free text feedback from wider community survey on accessibility and impact of alcohol in Tasman

The feedback reflects two strong and opposing themes. A significant number of submitters support tighter controls on alcohol availability, citing harm to individuals, families, and communities. Several describe alcohol as a “dangerous poison” (29553) or note “the

enormous damage done by freely available alcohol” (29356). Many oppose new outlets, especially in Māpua, with repeated statements such as “No more alcohol outlets in Māpua” (29338) and concerns about youth exposure, antisocial behaviour, and proximity to schools.

Some advocate treating alcohol more like other harmful substances (29331) or cigarettes (29356), limiting advertising (29574), raising prices, restricting cheap single-serve alcohol (29329), and discouraging drinking in public spaces like rivers and beaches (29128). Others emphasise accountability for behaviour rather than restricting access, saying that responsible drinkers and well-run businesses should not be penalised (29387, 29381).

A smaller but vocal group argue current rules are adequate or already excessive, criticising the Council for over-regulation and “puritanical” approaches (29234). Several highlight survey design issues (29556, 29344, 29185).

A subset also argue for increased convenience, particularly in Māpua, with frustration about long travel times to purchase spirits or RTDs and concerns about “scaremongering” (29143). Some suggest event-based restrictions should be relaxed (29266), while others support keeping limits (29574).

Summary of free text feedback from alcohol licence holders on survey on accessibility and impact of alcohol in Tasman

Only seven licence holders provided written feedback, but several consistent themes emerged. A number felt the survey was overly negative or leading, with concerns it aimed to “fix a problem that didn’t exist” (29624) and was “very leading in its questions” (29506). Several respondents noted improving drinking trends, especially among young people: “the younger generations... don’t drink like we have seen in the past” (29509), and argued this shows current policy is largely effective (29420). Many emphasised the positive role of licensed venues in reducing harm, describing reputable bars as safer than unregulated settings like “parties, parks, beaches” (29513), and warning that further restrictions could damage nightlife or push young people elsewhere. Concerns about over-regulation were common, including frustration at being held responsible for customers’ choices, which one respondent saw as “overregulation... focused on the few instead of the many” (29409). While most opposed tighter availability controls, one submitter supported reducing off-licence density in vulnerable areas and giving more weight to Police and health advice (29500).

Summary of free text feedback from Community Groups and NGO’s on survey on accessibility and impact of alcohol in Tasman

Groups mentioned a range of measures, including restricting trading hours and avoiding clustering of outlets in high-deprivation areas (29621), limiting early-morning sales and considering purchase limits (29433), reducing street signage and expanding alcohol-ban areas, and reducing youth exposure to alcohol advertising (29397). One group also suggested increasing price and legal age, earlier closing times, and stronger DUI penalties (29391).

Responses described a broad set of harms including addiction, mental health impacts, domestic violence, criminal offending, homelessness, financial stress, and wider effects on families and wellbeing (29433, 29397, 29391). One group simply noted they use data on a “range of harms” (29621).

One organisation noted that some community members prioritise alcohol over essentials such as rent and food, meaning restrictions may not directly change entrenched behaviours (29433). Another felt a well-designed policy could strengthen the community, provided changes come with appropriate support from wrap-around services (29397).

Summary of free text feedback from iwi representatives on survey on accessibility and impact of alcohol in Tasman

Two iwi representatives highlighted several considerations for how alcohol-related harm and policy responses should be understood within their rohe. While one respondent did not identify specific patterns of harm, the other emphasised the need for an integrated approach to the effects of alcohol abuse. Both noted important locations where restrictions may need attention, particularly marae, reflecting their role as places of tikanga, whakapapa and collective wellbeing. One respondent stressed the importance of maintaining strong alcohol-related restrictions in marae spaces during hui, tangihanga and other kaupapa iwi events, while the other highlighted kura and schools as additional sites where alcohol controls should be carefully considered, with marae themselves determining their own tikanga on alcohol.

The representatives also offered guidance on how mātauranga Māori should inform Council decision-making. One provided detailed expectations, including treating mātauranga Māori as core evidence, broadening definitions of harm to include whānau wellbeing, mauri and intergenerational impacts, and ensuring iwi knowledge, lived experience and Māori wellbeing frameworks sit alongside Western public-health models. They emphasised co-design with mana whenua, shared decision-making power, and resourcing iwi participation so engagement is meaningful rather than symbolic. The second respondent reiterated the need for an integrated approach to incorporating mātauranga Māori into harm assessment. Additional feedback encouraged an approach

that prioritises whānau wellbeing, cultural safety and prevention, with early, resourced engagement and clear visibility of how iwi input influences policy decisions.

Summary of hui with Hospitality New Zealand and Chamber of Commerce

Hospitality New Zealand and the Chamber of Commerce provided feedback through a hui held as part of the engagement process. Both organisations expressed concern that the survey design may give an impression of pre-determined positions, particularly in relation to questions about the number of on-licence premises.

Both organisations highlighted the need for clarity and certainty for businesses, especially regarding discretionary conditions in the proposed Local Alcohol Policy (LAP). They encouraged an approach that avoids unintended consequences seen in other districts, where broadly framed provisions have inadvertently affected low-risk operators such as craft breweries, boutique distilleries, or small wine shops. Their preferred direction is for the LAP to be enabling, with the District Licensing Committee used to address specific concerns on a case-by-case basis rather than applying broad restrictions across all operators.

Hospitality New Zealand noted that most alcohol sales occur through off-licence premises, although harm data does not clearly distinguish between consumption in licensed venues and elsewhere. They emphasised the role of on-licence premises in providing supervised environments that support responsible consumption. They also queried the value added by LAPs given their view that the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act already provides an effective regulatory framework.

Both organisations expressed interest in more integrated conversations across tourism, economic development, and regulatory functions, and supported renewed relationship-building, including the potential for an alcohol accord²⁷ similar to Wellington's model. Consideration of a 24-hour economy was also raised, particularly in relation to shift workers whose social hours differ from the general population.

Overall, their feedback supported shared objectives: increasing clarity and certainty through the LAP, maintaining safe and well-managed licensed environments, and reducing alcohol-related harm without unintentionally limiting innovative or low-risk operators.

²⁷ An Alcohol Accord is a partnership between key stakeholders/partners in the Accord coverage area to promote community safety through safer alcohol consumption. Members can include the police, the local city or district council, public health units, representatives of both on and off-licensed premises, and other interested community organisations.

Summary of free text feedback from Police on survey on accessibility and impact of alcohol in Tasman

Police highlighted specific regulatory measures they believe would most effectively reduce alcohol-related harm, particularly reducing all off-licence trading hours to 9am–9pm and introducing a one-way door policy from 1am for all on-licence premises. They noted that a one-way door policy can prevent late-night issues and manage patron dispersal more safely. Police also referenced positive experiences from Tauranga, where such a policy reportedly made “a huge difference,” and considered reduced off-licence hours a reasonable measure that still maintains adequate access to alcohol while supporting harm reduction.

In relation to enforcement capability, Police indicated they are confident their current resourcing is sufficient to support strengthened alcohol policy settings, noting they are dedicated to reducing harm and that the recommended tools would make enforcement easier. Additional feedback emphasised alignment with broader national trends, such as moves in Auckland toward more restrictive availability.

Summary of free text feedback from Health Organisations on survey on accessibility and impact of alcohol in Tasman

One organisation recommended reducing access and trading hours to minimise harm. They commonly see a wide range of alcohol-related issues including addiction, family violence, drink-driving, mental and physical health impacts, trauma, and harms to children. They suggested monitoring ED presentations, hospital admissions, and police call-outs related to intoxication as indicators of policy effectiveness.

Summary of Feedback from Medical Officer of Health

Te Whatu Ora / Health NZ also provided additional advice from the Medical Officer of Health. This is attached as [appendix 4](#) and summarised below:

The National Public Health Service (NPHS) Te Waipounamu commends Tasman District Council for reviewing its Local Alcohol Policy (LAP) and emphasises the need for a strengthened, future-focused policy that responds to Tasman’s growing population, tourism, and changing community needs. The advice highlights that alcohol causes significant harm in New Zealand, with high rates of hazardous drinking in the Tasman region (around 18% of adults). Māori and Pacific young people experience disproportionately high levels of alcohol-related harm.

NPBS supports the existing LAP but recommends several enhancements based on evidence linking alcohol availability to harm:

Key Recommendations

Trading Hours

- Reduce alcohol trading hours to limit consumption and associated harm.
- Standardise off-licence hours to 9am–9pm across all premises.
- Reduce late-night closing times for on-licence premises in suburban areas to 1am.
- Align hours consistently across the district to discourage people travelling to buy alcohol.

Location and Density Controls

- Introduce a freeze or cap on new off-licences, especially in high-risk or high-deprivation areas.
- Restrict new licences within 100m of sensitive sites such as early childhood centres, schools, hospitals, marae, youth facilities, community centres, parks, and playgrounds.
- Engage with marae to ensure culturally informed decision-making.

Alcohol Availability and Promotion

- Restrict alcohol advertising at licensed premises to reduce exposure, especially for young people.
- Prohibit buy now, pay later (BNPL) purchasing of alcohol.
- Require a minimum three-hour delay between ordering and delivery for remote sales, with no deliveries outside permitted hours.
- Limit drink serves at large special-licence events to support safer consumption.

One-Way Door Policies

- Consider introducing one-way door restrictions as a harm-reduction tool, acknowledging mixed evidence but potential benefits in reducing late-night disorder.

Policy Clarity

- Ensure the LAP is simple, clear and user-friendly, with concise definitions, summary tables and clearly presented conditions.

NPHS reiterates its willingness to support further engagement as the LAP progresses and highlights the importance of aligning policy with Te Tiriti o Waitangi and reducing inequities in alcohol harm.

Feedback from Alcohol Licensing Inspectors

Alcohol Licensing Inspectors are employed by the Council, but their role is carried out independently of Council's political and operational decision-making. When performing their statutory functions under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act, they are required to act impartially and apply the law objectively, rather than advocating for Council as an organisation. This means they assess licence applications, monitor compliance, and provide reports to the District Licensing Committee based on evidence and legislative criteria, not on Council policy preferences. Their independence helps ensure that licensing decisions are fair, transparent, and legally robust. Our alcohol licensing inspectors' perspectives are included below:

Off-licences

- Freeze on issue of new off-licences for bottle stores
- Hours: All Off Licences Monday to Sunday 9.00am till 9.00pm
- Sensitive sites - No new bottle stores within 100m of sensitive sites (both terms to be defined)

Off Licence Discretionary Conditions

- No single sales of mainstream beer of 500mL or less
- Supervised designation of all bottle stores to ensure unaccompanied minors do not enter the premises.
- No Buy Now Pay Later
- All applications to include a Social Responsibility Policy
- Having an incident log to record any issues.
- CCTV installation and operation in suitable locations to monitor vulnerable areas (areas which are not easily or continuously monitored by staff).
- Provision of interior and/or exterior lighting.
- No exterior price or product advertising

On-licences

On Licence Types	Hours
Night Club, Tavern, Hotel, Adult Premises and Class 1 Restaurant	8.00am till 2.00am the following day
All other On Licences	8.00am till 12.00 midnight

Maximum trading hours are subject to section 47 of the Act regarding restrictions for on-licences on the sale and supply of alcohol on Anzac Day morning, Good Friday, Easter Sunday and Christmas Day.

Explanatory note: Mini bars in hotel rooms 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 of alcohol outside set hours.

On Licence Discretionary Conditions

- All applications to include a Host Responsibility Policy
- incident log to record any issues.
- CCTV installation and operation in suitable locations to monitor vulnerable areas (areas which are not easily or continuously monitored by staff)

Club Licence

- Trading hours: 8:00 – 2:00am the following day

Club Licence Discretionary Conditions:

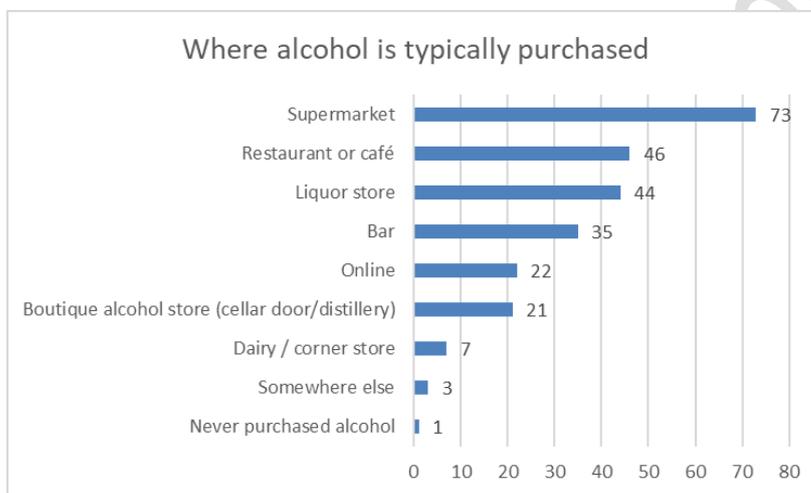
Class 1 Club Licences to have a certificated manager on duty during alcohol sales and consumption.

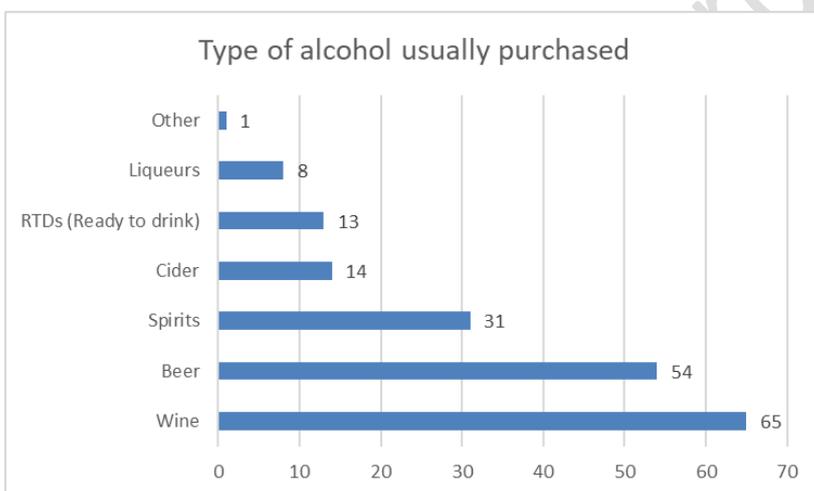
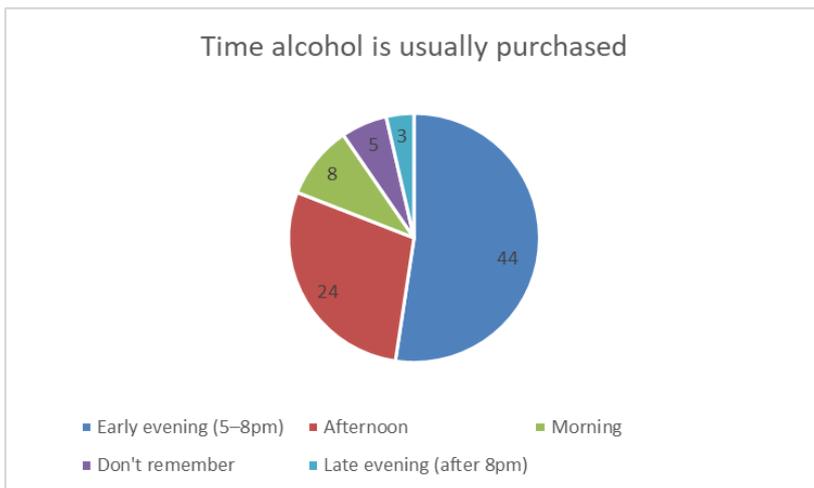
Special Licence Discretionary Conditions:

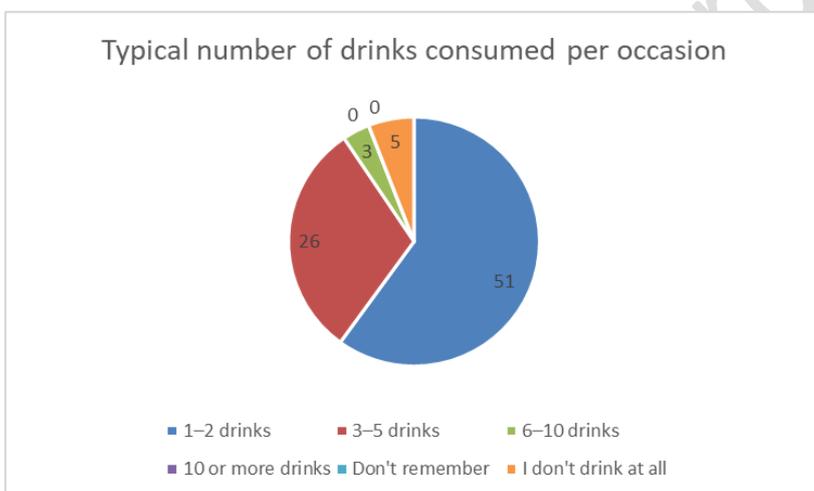
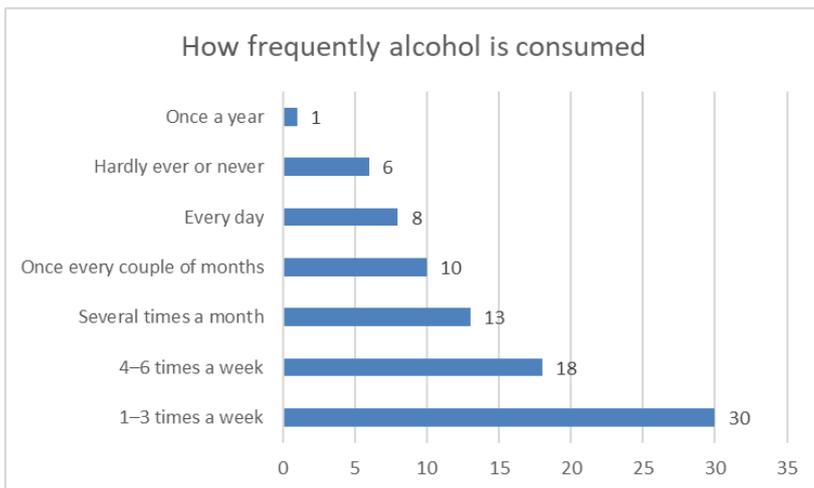
- Requirement for a certificated manager for large events, or as otherwise considered appropriate, to be on site for the entire event, actively managing sale and supply of alcohol.
- Events over 400 attendees, or as otherwise considered appropriate, require an Event Alcohol Risk Management Plan in a form acceptable to the Council.
- No On-site special licences granted for a school fete, gala or similar on school grounds.
- Type of vessel
- Maximum vessel size for alcohol.
- number of serves per sale.
- Time for reduced number of serves per sale.
- Queue Management Plan
- Noise Management Plan
- CCTV installation and operation in suitable locations to monitor vulnerable areas (areas which are not easily or continuously monitored by staff)
- Provision of interior and/or exterior lighting.
- Having an incident log to record any issues.
- Large Event Reporting: The licensee shall review the event and provide a report to the District Licensing Committee not more than 15 working days after the event, reviewing the overall management of the event, any issues that arose and how these may be addressed in future.

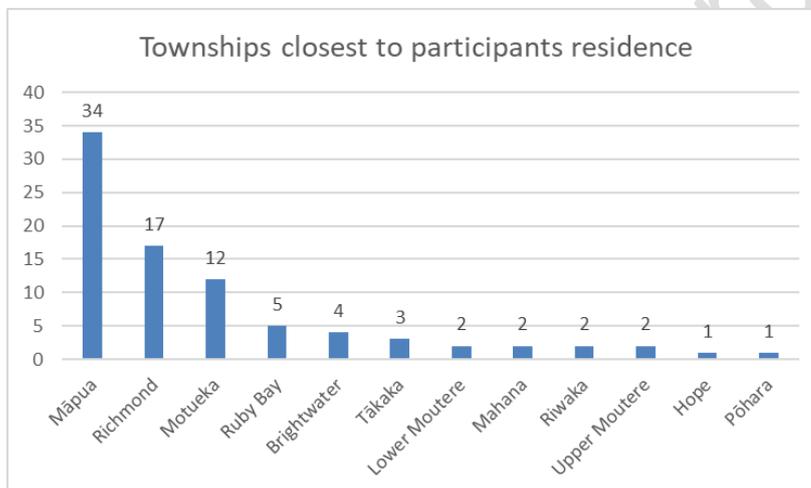
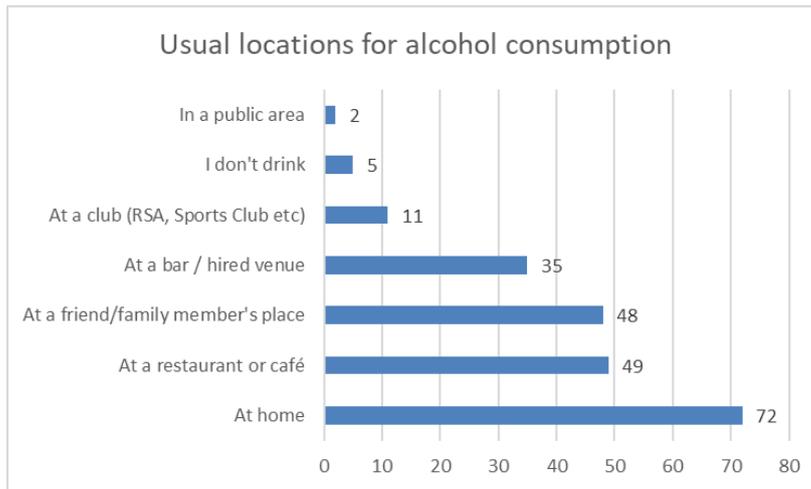
Survey Results: How do people purchase and consume alcohol?

As part of the Local Alcohol Policy Review, Council invited community members to complete a short survey about how they purchase and consume alcohol. The survey was open from 25 November 2025 to 9 February 2026 and received 85 responses. It asked a series of straightforward questions about where people usually buy alcohol, the types of alcohol they prefer, how often they drink, how much they typically consume on a single occasion, and where they most commonly drink. It also included a question about the township respondents live in. Together, these results provide a useful snapshot of everyday alcohol-related behaviours in the district, offering context for understanding consumption patterns and how they relate to wider policy settings.



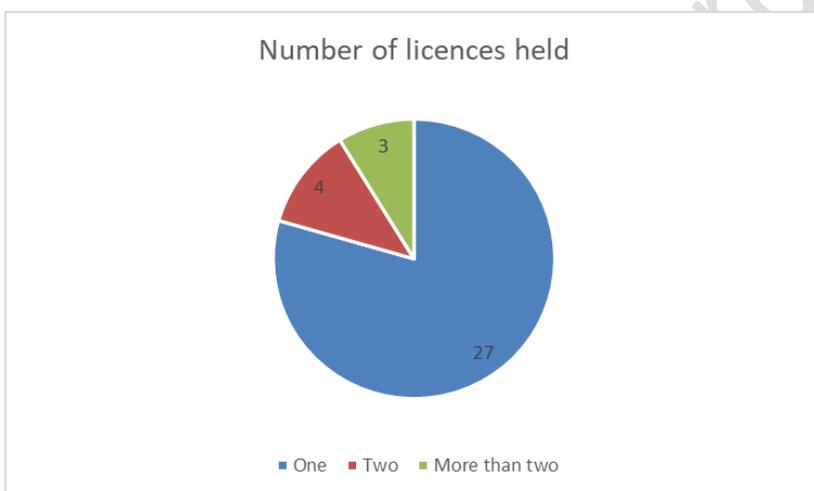
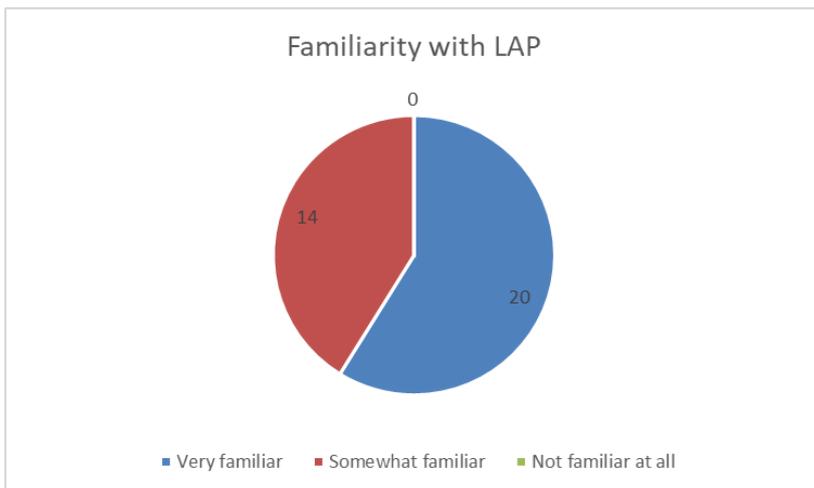


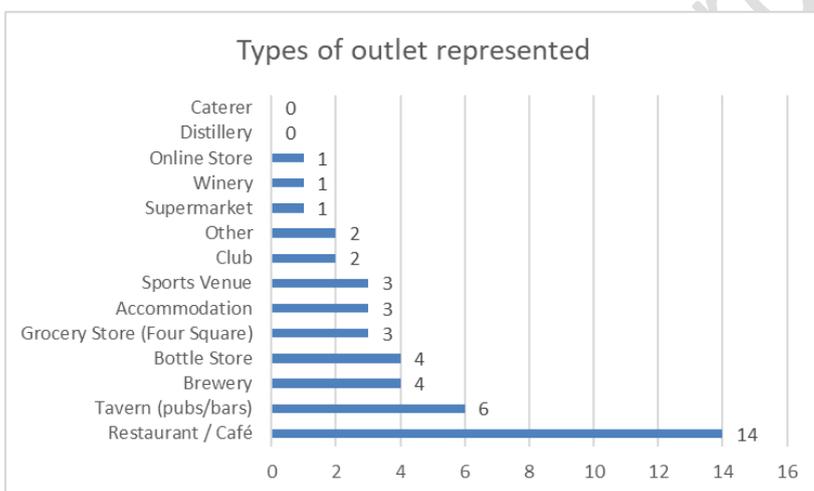
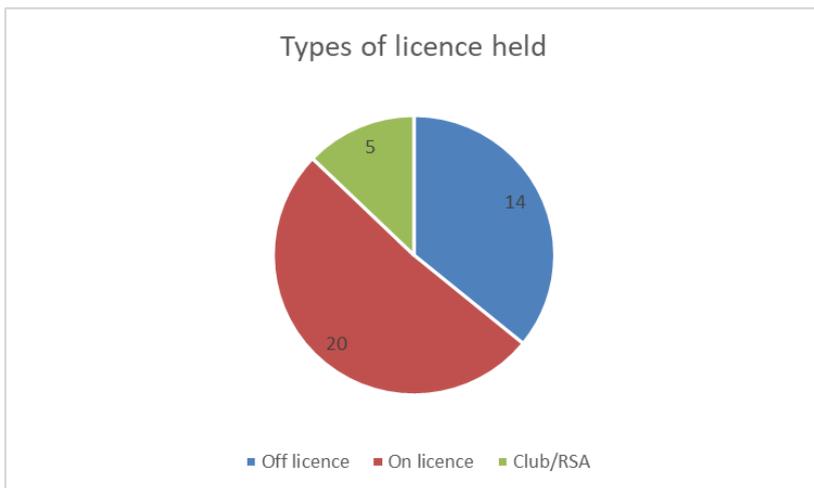


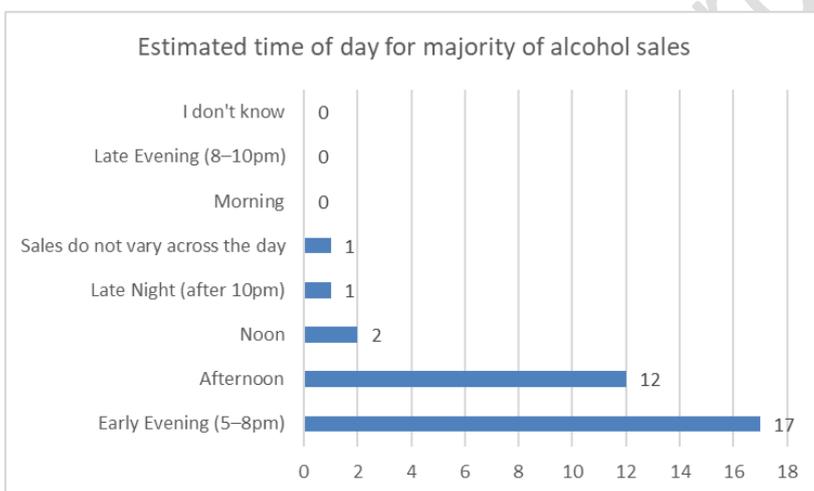
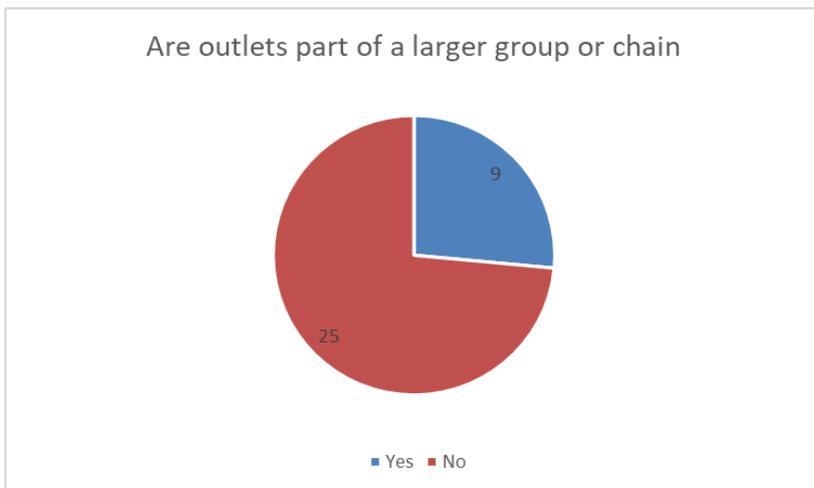


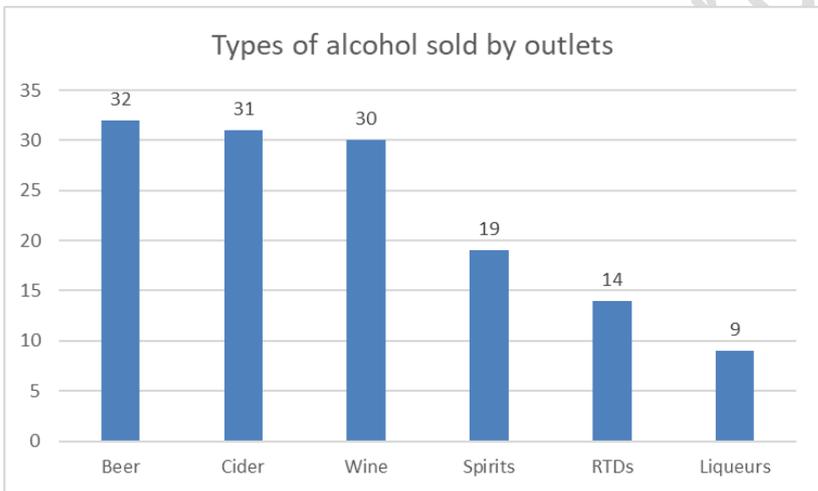
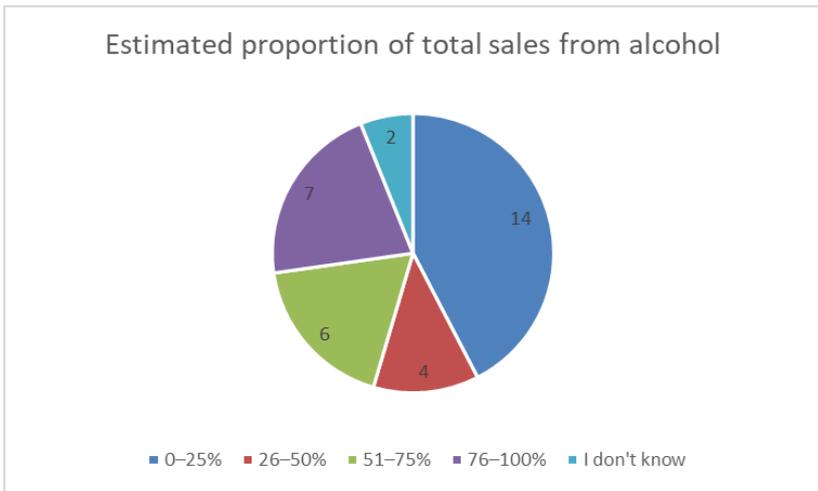
Survey Results: Alcohol licence holder perspectives

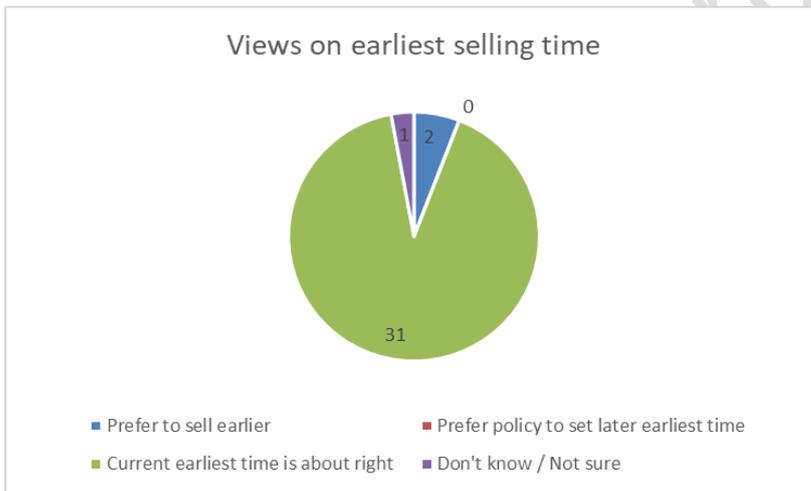
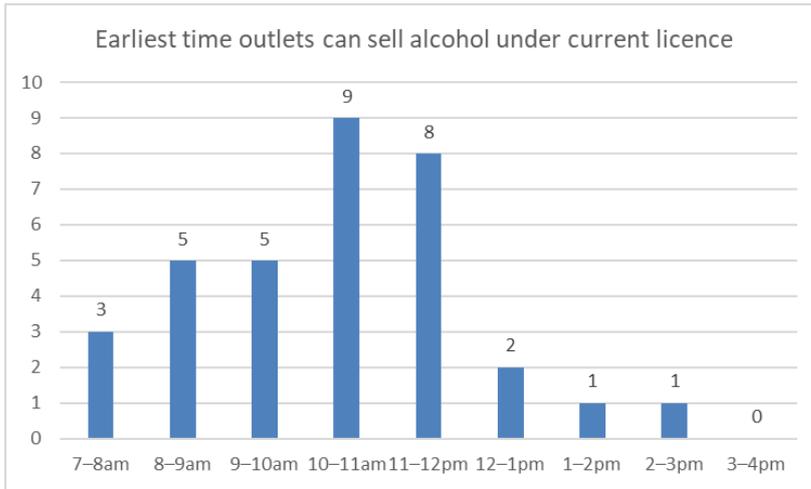
Council also sought feedback directly from alcohol licence holders through a dedicated survey conducted between 9 December 2025 and 14 February 2026. The survey received 34 submissions and was designed to understand how licence holders experience and interpret the Local Alcohol Policy in practice. It asked about familiarity with the current policy, the nature of each business and licence type held, patterns of alcohol sales, and views on whether current trading hours and policy settings strike the right balance between business needs and community wellbeing. Respondents were also asked about any operational changes made as a result of the LAP, their experiences with enforcement, and whether alcohol-related harm is influenced by current policy settings.

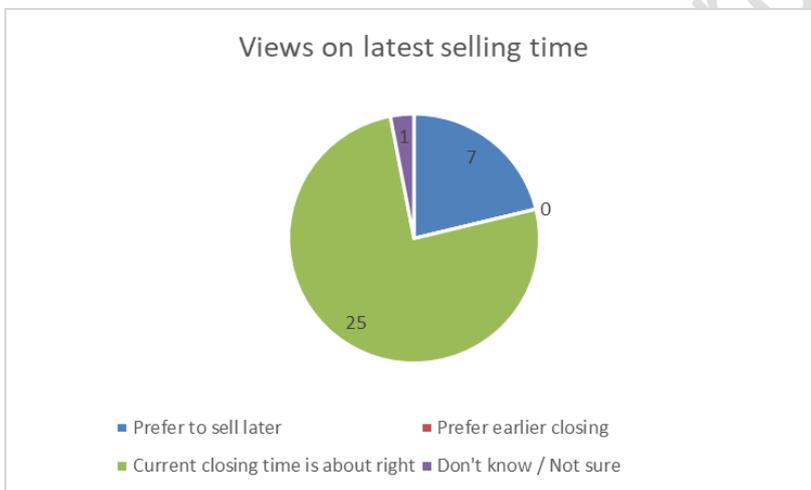
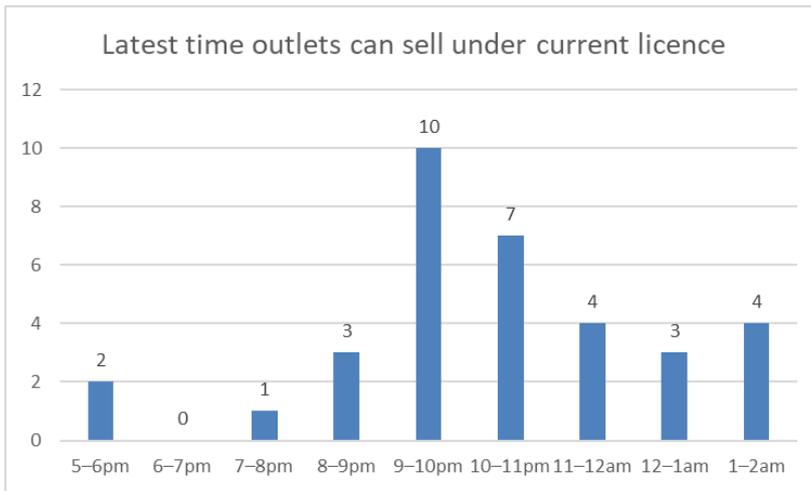


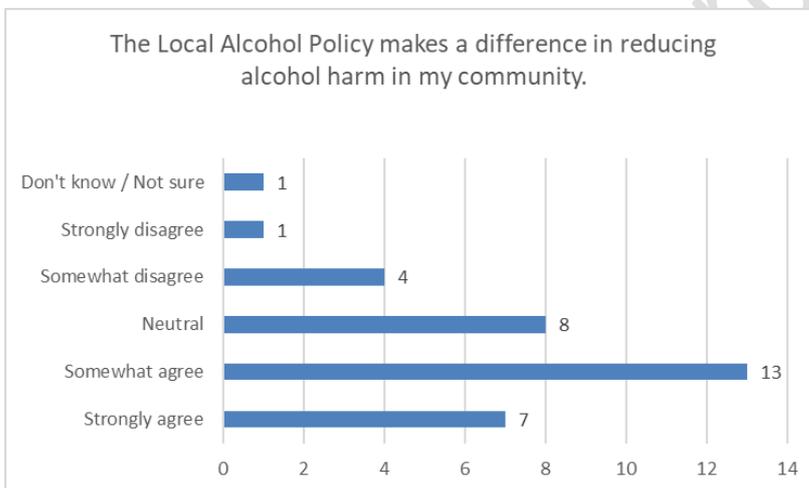
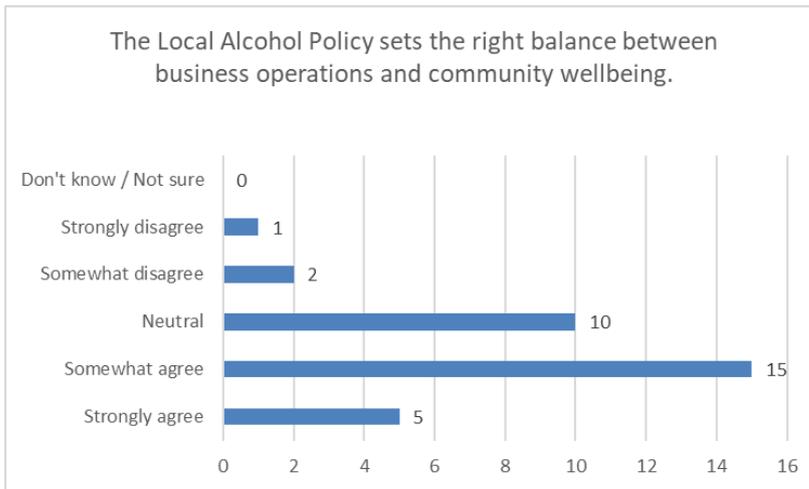


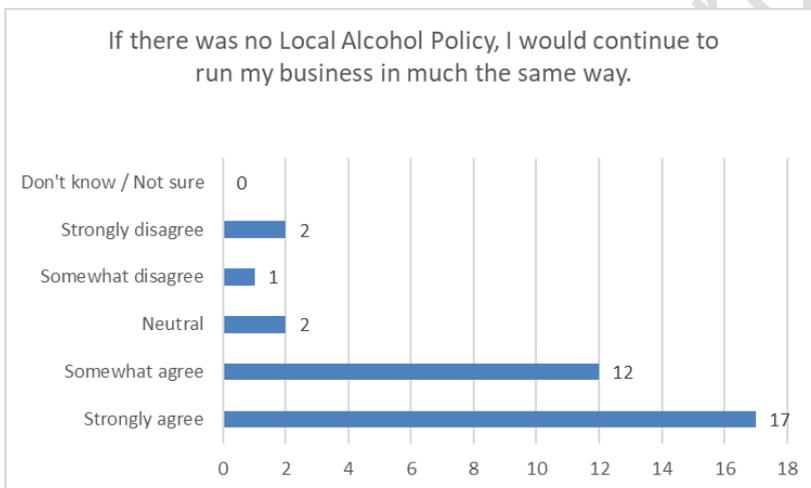
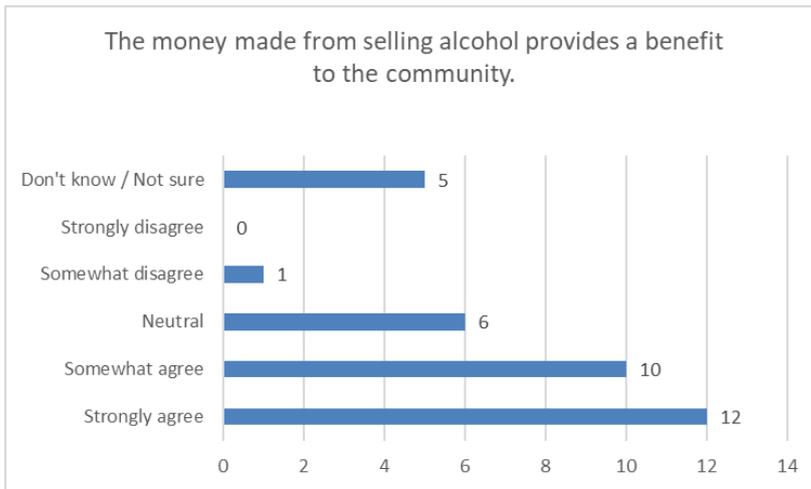


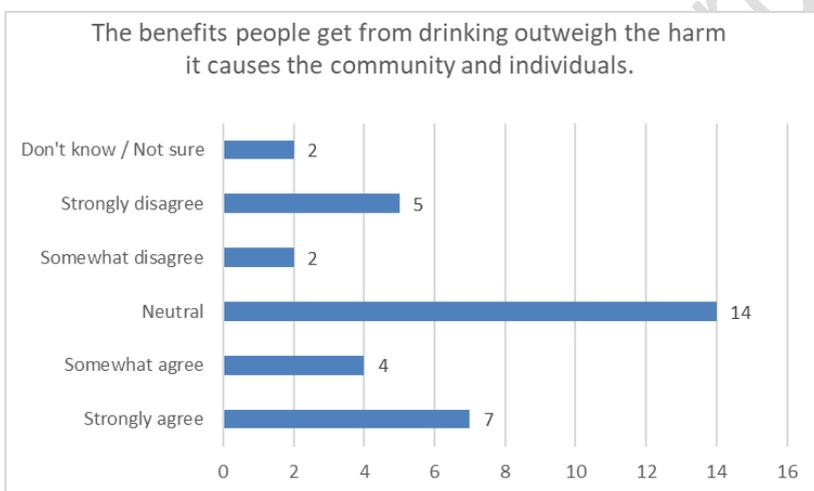
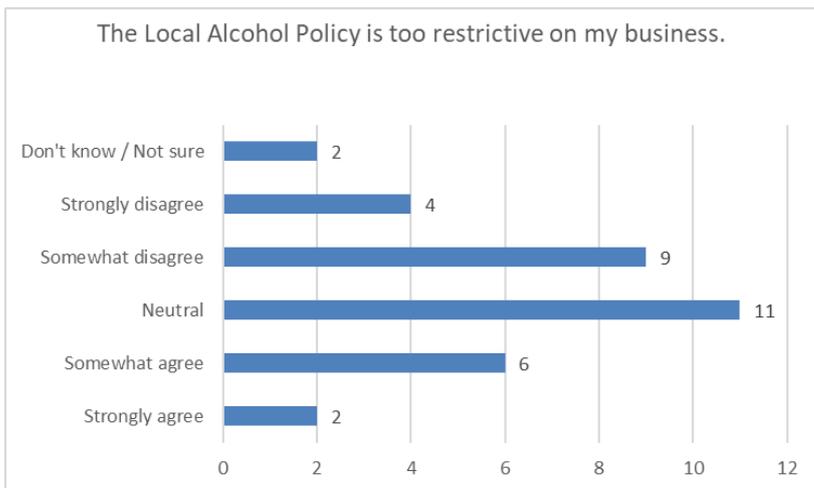


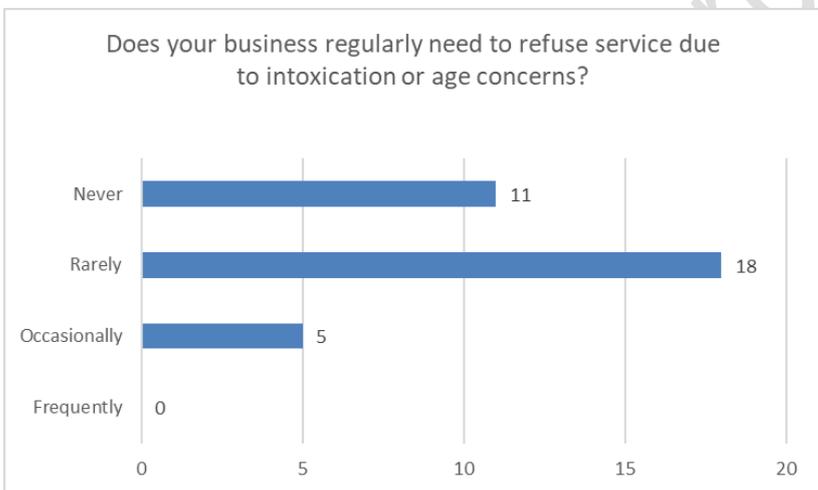
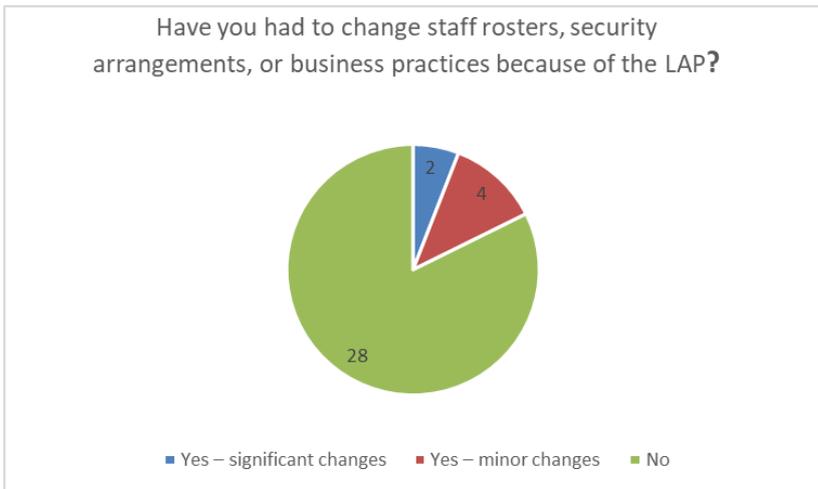


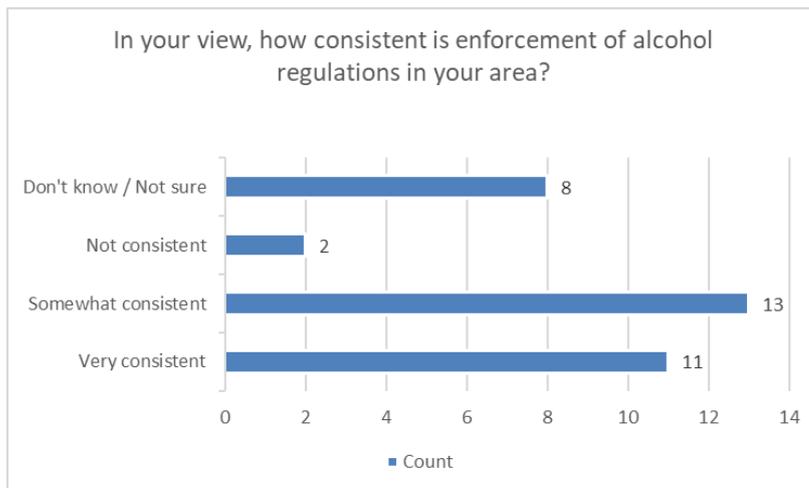












Participants were also asked if they had any suggestions on how the Local Alcohol Policy could better support their business while still reducing alcohol-related harm.

Across the nine free text responses, licence holders offered a range of suggestions for how the Local Alcohol Policy could better support their businesses while still reducing harm. Clear, consistent rules were emphasised, with some expressing frustration at what they saw as subjective or overly moralistic approaches from authorities. One respondent asked for “clearer rules rather than vibe-based nice-to-haves,” arguing that some officials “push their own standards rather than following what the law says” (29504). Others felt operators should be trusted to apply “common sense” (29429) and that responsible businesses should not be penalised for the actions of a few, with one stating: “Punishments [should be] in place for the bad businesses. Freedom for those that follow the rules” (29400).

A suggestion was made for specific operational adjustments, including more flexible security requirements based on closing times (29442) and modernised rules for seasonal or holiday trading, such as Easter (29398). A few highlighted inconsistencies in regulation, such as restrictions on displaying “top shelf” products compared with supermarkets, which they felt limited customer choice unnecessarily (29429). Others argued the current policy settings were already workable, with one noting, “If we run our business within the guidelines of the law then there shouldn’t be an issue” (29396), while another said the “balance is about right” (29419).

A recurring theme was concern about perceived pressure to change opening hours or operations without legislative backing. Two respondents argued that if changes are desired, councils should “change the law, don’t apply pressure” (29504, 29399). Some also felt there was an overly strong influence from “‘anti’ alcohol people” involved in

licensing (29399). Despite these concerns, a few respondents did recognise the importance of reducing harm, with one emphasising the role of on-licence environments in safer consumption compared to low-cost takeaway alcohol (29417).

Youth Council Perspectives

Council staff met with both the Motueka and Richmond Youth Councils to seek young people's perspectives on alcohol-related issues in Tasman and to inform the review of the Local Alcohol Policy. The discussion focused on lived experience rather than technical policy detail and covered perceptions of alcohol, impacts on young people, and views relevant to local policy settings. Key statistics were shared only after a more general discussion was held to avoid bias in the feedback.

Richmond Youth Council

Perceptions of Alcohol in Tasman

Alcohol is visible through retail stores and advertising. Participants felt some people use alcohol responsibly, but harmful use is common. They highlighted the need for clearer information for parents about alcohol's role in hindering brain development.

Where Young People Encounter Alcohol

Encounters are both positive and negative, but primarily negative. Exposure occurs at social events. Alcohol plays some role in youth social life, increasing from Year 11–12 onward (e.g., semi-formals, after-parties). Participants felt alcohol is probably too accessible for these events, with parents usually buying. Buying alcohol is viewed as relatively easy. Even if youth can be stopped from purchasing directly, they can still obtain it indirectly.

Alcohol Education

Participants considered it vital to give correct information, saying there isn't enough effective education: little is remembered from school. Content is covered in Years 9–10, but not in senior years when use is more likely. Recalled examples included a "cringe" play about drinking/drink-driving. Most young people know alcohol is harmful but don't understand why.

Reflections on Alcohol Harm Data

Statistics shared were not considered surprising; alcohol harm is a known issue. Participants expected more family harm than drink-driving; they found that result sad but not surprising.

Views relevant to Local Alcohol Policy settings

Location of outlets: Alcohol should be away from schools, though this is hard in town centres where schools and shops are close. This is seen as a visibility issue, not direct sales to youth. Youth can be prevented from buying but not from getting alcohol.

Trading hours: Participants felt it was unclear if changing hours would help. Youth plan in advance, often needing an older person to buy, so hours likely make little difference.

Outlet types and density: Participants didn't want to harm local businesses such as wineries given their contribution to the local economy. They thought these items may be more likely to be stocked in supermarkets than liquor stores. Limiting liquor stores that focus on RTDs and spirits might help alleviate some alcohol harm. However, participants speculated that liquor stores may check ID more consistently than supermarkets, which are busier.

One-way door restrictions: Dunedin's policy was noted as linked to lower incidents. Participants felt Tasman doesn't have a nightclub strip, so the policy may be less relevant locally.

Motueka Youth Council

Perceptions of Alcohol in Tasman

Alcohol is highly visible locally, particularly through the number of liquor stores, including three outlets on the Motueka high street. Youth described a strong drinking culture, with over-consumption and drinking "to get drunk" seen as common behaviour. While Motueka was seen as having particular issues, participants noted this reflects a broader national drinking culture. Alcohol-related littering was raised as a concern, with Youth Council members involved in initiatives such as the Thorps Bush project to reduce alcohol waste. Specific public spaces were identified where alcohol-related behaviour is noticeable. Some young people reported feeling unsafe or uncomfortable around intoxicated adults, leading them to avoid certain areas. In Māpua, participants had awareness of teenagers congregating late at night, often loud and clearly under the influence of alcohol.

Role of Alcohol in Youth Social Life

Alcohol was described as playing a significant role in youth socialising, with drinking often being the default activity when making plans. This was seen as reinforcing expectations that social activities involve alcohol. Peer pressure to drink was not uncommon. Some participants noted that if young people stand their ground, others eventually accept their choice, and that stigma around not drinking may be slowly reducing.

Access and Impact of Alcohol

Participants felt alcohol was not difficult for young people to access, particularly from the mid-teen years onwards, often through older friends or other people purchasing it on their behalf. Youth identified alcohol as contributing to a negative culture that affects mental, physical, and social wellbeing.

Education and Awareness

Alcohol education at school was not considered memorable or engaging, with much of it not sticking by Year 12. While students recalled learning about alcohol ban areas and attending performances or skits, these were not seen as having a lasting impact.

Reflections on Alcohol Harm Data

Youth felt that local alcohol harm statistics for Motueka generally reflected their lived experience. No aspects of the data were identified as surprising.

Views Relevant to Local Alcohol Policy Settings

Location of outlets: Participants felt that alcohol should not be sold near schools, with concern noted about outlets currently located close to school environments.

Outlet density: Participants felt there are already enough alcohol outlets, and that additional outlets are not needed.

Trading hours: A suggestion was raised that alcohol availability should be contained to school hours when students are busy at school so less likely to be exposed.

Section 4: Literature Review on the impacts of alcohol

Trading Hours

Research consistently shows links between trading hours and alcohol-related harm. Systematic reviews report that extending on-licence trading hours is commonly followed by increases in assaults, injuries and drink-driving outcomes, while restricting hours is followed by reductions in these harms (Sanchez-Ramirez & Voaklander, 2018; Nepal et al., 2020). Some studies show that violence shifts later into the night following extended hours—for example, increases between 3:00 a.m. and 6:00 a.m. even when total daily assaults remain unchanged (Sanchez-Ramirez & Voaklander, 2018; Nepal et al., 2020).

One study in Sweden found a decrease in assaults after a short extension of trading hours, though this occurred alongside other interventions and was noted as an exception (Nepal et al., 2020). New Zealand modelling shows that reducing off-licence trading hours could produce large population health gains over current settings (Chambers et al., 2024).

In New Zealand survey data, off-licence purchases made after 10 p.m. were associated with heavier drinking on a typical occasion (odds ratio 2.1) and with daily drinking (odds ratio 1.8) compared with purchases made before 10 p.m. For on-licences, purchasing after 2 a.m. was associated with 2.9 times higher odds of heavier drinking and was also predictive of daily drinking (Casswell, Huckle, Wall, & Yeh, 2014).

Outlet Density and Proximity

Evidence on outlet density and proximity is mixed and varies depending on the type of outlet, harm measure and study method.

In England, higher densities of several outlet types were associated with higher rates of alcohol-related hospital admissions, particularly for conditions wholly attributable to alcohol (Maheswaran et al., 2018). In New Zealand a survey found no significant relationship between density and overall consumption or “risky drinking”, although off-licence density was associated with increased binge drinking, and several outlet types were associated with self-reported harms (Connor et al., 2011).

Proximity studies in New Zealand report that living closer to alcohol outlets is associated with hazardous drinking and multiple crime outcomes. These relationships often follow a dose-response pattern and are particularly strong for on-licence premises (Hobbs et al., 2020). International reviews highlight that results vary widely across locations and that some natural experiments find small or no changes in harm despite changes in outlet numbers (Gmel et al., 2016). United States research notes that access to off-premise outlets can be strongly associated with certain violent crimes, although the strength of association differs by crime type (Trangenstein et al., 2018).

A twin-study design found that neighbourhood deprivation was associated with hazardous drinking even after accounting for shared family and genetic factors, while outlet density was not, highlighting the relevance of socioeconomic context (Rhew et al., 2018). A plausible alternative is that areas with stronger demand for alcohol attracted more outlets over time, which would make density a result of demand rather than a cause (Maheswaran et al., 2018; Gmel et al., 2016).

Pricing and Taxation

New Zealand survey evidence indicates that lower prices for alcohol are linked to heavier drinking. People who pay lower prices at both on- and off-licence premises have higher odds of consuming six or more drinks on a typical occasion, and lower off-licence prices are associated with daily drinking (Casswell et al., 2014). Modelling of alcohol interventions suggests that increased alcohol taxes and minimum pricing would produce substantial health gains (Chambers et al., 2024).

Marketing Exposure and Children

Studies show that children and young people are exposed to alcohol marketing in multiple ways. Adolescents who report greater exposure to alcohol advertising are more likely to have initiated alcohol use or to be consuming alcohol (Jones & Magee, 2011).

Wearable-camera studies in New Zealand found that children frequently encountered alcohol marketing during supermarket visits, often near everyday products, and were also frequently exposed to alcohol packaging in home environments, with health warnings rarely visible (Chambers et al., 2017; Chambers et al., 2019). Another review of advertising restrictions concludes that evidence is inconsistent and generally low in quality, meaning it is unclear whether advertising bans reduce population-level consumption (Siegfried et al., 2014).

Online, Rapid and On-Demand Supply

Online and rapid alcohol delivery services have expanded quickly. Studies show that alcohol is often delivered within short timeframes, commonly with bulk-discounting and promotional marketing (Colbert et al., 2020). In Auckland, mystery-shopping studies found that most deliveries either did not check age identification or left alcohol unattended, raising concerns about supply to minors (Sneyd & Richardson, 2024).

Online platforms can increase alcohol availability in residential areas and may bypass aspects of the traditional licensing system. Evidence gathered before and after implementation of Auckland's LAP suggests that while compliance with the LAP's 9 p.m. closing time was generally high for delivery services, availability before 9 p.m. was extensive and often accompanied by aggressive promotional methods and buy-now-pay-later payment options (Alcohol Healthwatch, 2025).

A scoping review notes that on-demand delivery services may undermine existing alcohol controls through poor age-verification processes and limited regulatory oversight (Duthie et al., 2023).

Concerns have also been raised about financial and health risks associated with buy-now-pay-later services used for alcohol purchases (The Salvation Army, 2025).

Health Impacts

Alcohol is linked with a broad set of health harms across cancers, cardiovascular disease, and acute injury. Epidemiological evidence reports dose–response associations between alcohol and several cancers, with some reduction in risk after long-term cessation, while noting that a few sites show no association or inverse associations (Connor, 2017). Alcohol use represents a major health risk, ranking as the seventh leading cause of disease and death globally—and the fifth for New Zealanders—in 2016 (Chambers, Mizdrak, Herbert, Davies, & Jones, 2024). Cardiovascular findings are mixed: some studies describe lower risk at low-to-moderate intake, whereas others question whether apparent benefits remain after accounting for confounding and exposure-measurement limitations; risk profiles also differ by sex, ethnicity, drinking pattern, and beverage type (Chiva-Blanch & Badimon, 2020). Beyond chronic disease, alcohol contributes to acute harms such as assaults, injuries, and drink-driving outcomes, with reviews documenting increases in these outcomes when alcohol is consumed in ways that elevate immediate risk (e.g., heavy or late-night drinking), and decreases in acute harms when such exposure is lower (Sanchez-Ramirez & Voaklander, 2018; Nepal et al., 2020). At the population level in New Zealand, modelling attributes substantial health loss to alcohol across multiple disease categories and indicates that changes in consumption patterns would shift overall morbidity and mortality; the same work also highlights that health burdens are not evenly distributed across groups (Chambers et al., 2024).

Impacts for Māori

Modelling studies show that Māori may experience larger health gains than non-Māori from interventions such as earlier closing hours and increased alcohol taxation (Chambers et al., 2024).

Historical research provides evidence that alcohol was used strategically in 19th-century land transactions involving Māori, often in ways that undermined Māori self-determination. Māori leaders and communities responded with temperance movements, restrictions on alcohol at gatherings, and public criticism of the role alcohol played in land loss (McDowell, 2015). Contemporary studies continue to show disproportionately high hazardous drinking and harm among Māori (Chambers et al., 2024).

Interventions and Enforcement

Evidence reviews indicate that price increases and restrictions on trading hours consistently show the strongest effects in reducing alcohol harm. Other approaches such as server training and environmental measures (e.g., CCTV, crowding management) can have modest and sometimes short-lived effects unless coupled with robust enforcement (Miller et al., 2015). Case studies of local interventions show reductions in assaults and emergency department presentations following earlier closing times and other restrictions, although results vary by location (Nepal et al., 2020; Sanchez-Ramirez & Voaklander, 2018).

Alcohol-Free and Low-Alcohol Products

Survey research from Great Britain shows that people who drink alcohol to “fit in” with others are more likely to consume alcohol-free or low-alcohol products. Those who drink because they enjoy the feeling alcohol gives them are less likely to consume these products. However, the study design does not show whether these products replace alcoholic drinks or supplement them (Burke et al., 2025).

Positive Social and Cultural Considerations

Sociological work notes that “drinking culture” encompasses norms, practices, settings, and social meanings, and is not uniform across societies or subgroups (Savic et al., 2016). Authors highlight that policy discussions often refer to “changing the drinking culture” without clearly defining what this means.

Studies of modest, social drinking report links to social bonding, including larger supportive networks and stronger feelings of connection to community, particularly in certain hospitality settings. These findings relate specifically to modest drinking and emphasise that enjoyment and pleasure are among the motivations shaping drinking behaviour (Dunbar et al., 2017). Researchers argue that understanding these pleasurable aspects may be important when considering how drinking behaviours form and persist (Savic et al., 2016).

Section 5: What are other Councils doing?

Forty-one of New Zealand's 67 Territorial Authorities (61%) have adopted Local Alcohol Policies, covering about 80% of the population, including Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, and Tauranga²⁸. A further eight have publicly identified that they are in policy development.

A cross Council policy analysis has been undertaken to identify similarities and differences in practice across the country. Some Councils did not address all types of licence.

Councils that do not have a Local Alcohol Policy (26) are not included in the tables below. These Councils refer to the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 and make licencing decisions on a case-by-case basis. The default maximum national trading hours are between 8am and 4am the next day for club and on licences, and 7am and 11pm for off licences²⁹.

On licence policies

Earliest on licence trading hours	Count
7am	14
8am	22
9am	6
10am	1

Latest on licence trading hours	Count
Midnight	1
1am	14
2am	12
3am	11
4am	2

	Trading hours framework	Count
On licence	Different max trading hours for different types of business	19
	Different max trading hours for different locations	14
	Different max trading hours for different days	3
	Same max trading hours for all on licences	15

²⁸ [Alcohol Healthwatch > Issues & Resources > Local Government Policies & Strategies > Local Alcohol Policies](#)

²⁹ [Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 No 120 \(as at 05 April 2025\), Public Act 43 Default national maximum trading hours – New Zealand Legislation](#)

Off licence policies

Earliest off licence trading hours	Count
7am	36
8am	2
9am	2
10am	1

Latest off licence trading hours	Count
8pm	1
9pm	16
9:30pm	1
10pm	18
10:15pm	1
11pm	4

Trading hours framework		Count
Off licence	Different max trading hours for different types of business	9
	Different max trading hours for different locations	2
	Same max trading hours for all off licences	31

For the nine Councils that set out different trading hours depending on the type of business, seven specified that supermarkets and or grocery stores could trade earlier than bottle stores.

Club Licence Policies

Earliest club licence trading hours	Count
7am	3
8am	17
9am	17
10am	3

Latest club trading hours	Count
midnight	8
1am	22
2am	3
3am	2

One-way door policies

Use of one-way door policies	Count
Mandatory for certain businesses or those open to a certain time	11
Discretionary option for the DLC	22

Location or Density Policies

Use of location or density policies (excluding district plan restrictions)	Count
Sensitive sites	23
High deprivation / priority areas	6
High density of outlets	6
Off licence cap or temporary freeze	3
Bottle store cap or temporary freeze	7
Presumption against new off licences	3

Of the 23 Councils that set out restrictions for alcohol outlets around sensitive sites such as education facilities, playgrounds, marae or places of worship, 12 specified that this excluded supermarkets and or grocery stores.

Remote Sales

Use of remote sales provisions in policies	Count
Different hours of delivery to other off licence trading	2
Same hours of delivery as other off licence trading	1
Mandatory delivery package instructions for courier	2
Licensee must take reasonable steps to ensure the buyer and recipient are not under 18	1
No remote sale deliveries permitted on certain public holidays	2

Discretionary Conditions

Local Alcohol Policies (LAPs) sit alongside national alcohol legislation and other regulatory tools, and give councils the ability to tailor alcohol-related rules to local circumstances. In addition to setting baseline provisions such as trading hours and location controls, LAPs can include discretionary conditions; flexible, event- or premises-specific requirements that licensing committees may apply when issuing or renewing licences. These conditions allow councils to respond to local risks, venue types, event characteristics, and community priorities by adding targeted measures such as security, host-responsibility requirements, drink-service limits, or amenity protections.

The following sections summarise the key components found in other Council's discretionary conditions. Some of these elements listed below are already set out in the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 and are arguably unnecessarily repeated in these policies.

Trading Hours & Access Management

- More restrictive trading hours based on location or risk.
- One-way door restrictions after a set time.
- Earlier cessation of alcohol service before closing.
- Limits on entertainment hours (e.g., live music finish times).

Host Responsibility & Responsible Service

- A written host responsibility policy (implemented and displayed).
- Availability of food, low-alcohol, and non-alcoholic drinks.
- Requirements for trained staff (e.g., ServeWise or similar).
- Limits on service to prohibited persons (intoxicated people or minors).
- Drink-service restrictions (e.g., limits per transaction, no shots/doubles after a time).

Security & Staffing

- Additional security staffing after certain hours.
- Patron-to-security or patron-to-manager ratios.
- Door or security staff visibility requirements (e.g., high-visibility clothing).
- Queue-management requirements.

CCTV, Lighting & CPTED Measures

- CCTV installation and operation, including retention periods (e.g., 28 days).
- Adequate internal and external lighting for surveillance and ID checks.
- Layout requirements to minimise blind spots and ensure visibility.

Outdoor Area Management

- Use of outdoor areas restricted after specific times.
- Noise or speaker limits for outdoor spaces.
- Monitoring of outdoor drinking areas.
- Prohibition of glass in outdoor areas after certain hours.

Noise, Amenity & Good Order

- Noise management plans.
- Waste, litter, and vomit management requirements.
- Restrictions on signage and alcohol advertising.
- Amenity protection near sensitive sites (schools, ECEs).

Incident & Risk Management

- Incident registers for disorder or alcohol-related issues.
- Mandatory reporting of serious incidents to Police.
- Duty manager rosters.
- Alcohol or risk management plans (e.g., managing intoxication).

Transport & Safety Information

- Display of safe-transport options.
- Facilitating or providing transport options.
- Display of safe-drinking messages.

Sale & Supply Restrictions

- No glassware after set times.
- Limits on product types or strengths.
- No “buy now, pay later” alcohol purchases.
- Designation requirements to manage minors.

Venue Layout & Design

- Seating and occupancy requirements.
- Layout designed for visibility and safety.
- Acoustic treatment in noise-sensitive locations.

Discretionary conditions primarily used for on-licence premises

- Queue-management plans for busy bars/nightclubs.
- Patron-to-security ratios for late-night hospitality venues.
- Removal of outdoor furniture at specific times.
- Entertainment-related restrictions (DJ/live music timing).

Discretionary conditions primarily used for off-licence premises

- Mandatory storefront transparency (e.g., 50% glazing).
- Restrictions on external alcohol advertising (e.g., max 30–50% façade).
- Product-specific limits such as:
 - No single sales of certain RTDs, beer, or high-strength drinks.
 - Restrictions on breaking multipacks.
- Remote-sales and delivery requirements (age checks at purchase and delivery).
- Controls on displaying price specials near windows.
- Supervised or restricted designation for bottle stores (near-universal).
- Social impact statements for new off-licence applications.
- Additional conditions when located within buffer zones (e.g., 100 m from sensitive sites).

Discretionary conditions primarily used for club licences

- Alcohol may only be supplied to members, guests, and authorised visitors.
- Requirements linked to club membership and youth participation.
- Manager presence required only once attendance reaches specified levels.
- Special controls for sports-ground and event-day activities.
- Licensed area restrictions (e.g., must not include playing fields).
- Family-area separation from bar/drinking areas.

Discretionary conditions primarily used for special licences

- Alcohol Management Plans (AMPs) required for events over set attendee thresholds.
- Temporary licensed-area controls (fencing, cordons, wristbands, demarcation).
- Bag checks, BYO bans, and entry-control requirements.
- Drink-container restrictions (plastic only, no glass).
- Event-specific crowd-flow and queue-management measures.
- Maximum number of special-licence events per venue per year.
- Specific event types may be prohibited (e.g., school galas).
- Conditions enabling Police to request early shutdown or slower service.
- Temporary infrastructure conditions (porta-loos, external bins).

Section 6: Summary of findings

The evidence presented in this Social Impact Assessment shows that alcohol continues to play a significant and complex role in the Tasman District, contributing both social and economic benefits as well as notable harms. Alcohol related industries support employment, tourism, hospitality, and local events, providing social spaces valued by many residents. At the same time, the availability and visibility of alcohol are linked with a range of harms that disproportionately affect certain communities.

Police recorded alcohol harm has increased steadily across the district between 2021 and 2025, with particularly high concentrations in Richmond and Motueka. Emergency department presentations and estimated alcohol attributable hospitalisations also demonstrate ongoing health impacts, though interpretation is complicated by changes in how alcohol involvement is recorded. ACC claims for alcohol related incidents have fluctuated but remain a consistent burden.

Community feedback shows strongly divergent perspectives. Health organisations, iwi, Police, NGOs, and many within the wider community expressed concerns about domestic violence, drink driving, youth accessibility, and the clustering of outlets near sensitive sites. These groups generally support stronger controls on availability, advertising, and trading hours. In contrast, licence holders and business groups and members of the wider community emphasise the social value of well run venues, the importance of regulatory clarity, and the need to avoid restrictions that may disproportionately affect low risk operators or community events.

Youth engagement highlighted concerns about alcohol's visibility and ease of access through secondary supply, as well as the normalisation of drinking in social environments. Young people supported reducing exposure around schools but doubted whether changes to trading hours would influence youth access.

The literature review indicates that restricting trading hours is an effective lever for reducing harm. Evidence on outlet density and proximity is more mixed, with indications of reverse causality at play, but shows associations with certain types of harm, especially in higher risk areas. Online and rapid delivery alcohol services present emerging risks due to inconsistent age verification and aggressive marketing.

Across the district, harm is unevenly distributed. Motueka accounts for over a quarter of all alcohol related Police incidents despite having a smaller share of the district population, while Richmond also records a high proportion aligned with its population size. Family harm and drink driving comprise significant proportions of total alcohol related Police

incidents. Alcohol harm is most commonly recorded in the evening, with the highest concentration around 8–9 pm.

Section 7: What Policy options are available?

Local Alcohol Policies must be ‘reasonable’

Section 3(2a) of the Act states that the system of control over the sale and supply of alcohol introduced by the Act in 2012 must be reasonable. The meaning of the term ‘reasonable’ was discussed by the Supreme Court in the case *Woolworths and Foodstuffs North Island v. Auckland Council* 2023. The Court said that a licencing restriction in a LAP may be justified if there is a reasonable likelihood that it will reduce alcohol-related harm. However, a restriction may be unreasonable if it is likely to:

- a) have limited efficacy in reducing alcohol-related harm
- b) cause significant disruption/ inconvenience to those who consume alcohol safely and responsibly and/or those who sell alcohol in a safe and responsible way.

Placeholder: Policy options available

Placeholder: Policy options recommended

DRAFT: WORK IN PROGRESS

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DRAFT: work in progress



What is an NPHS Intelligence **Request for Information (RFI)**?

An RFI provides data and aggregate information for a specific purpose – we share these widely in case they are useful for others.

Request for Information

Alcohol-Related ED Presentations and Hospitalisations Among Tasman District Residents

Purpose

The purpose of this document is to present evidence on alcohol-related health harm among Tasman District residents attending Nelson and Wairau Hospitals.

Request date: 12/02/2025

Ref: RT-4198

Key insights

- *There has been a decrease in the recording rate of alcohol-involved ED presentations for Nelson and Wairau Hospital from financial year 2020/21 – 2024/25. This decrease limits the ability to identify and have confidence in trends in alcohol-involved presentations.*
- *A higher proportion of alcohol-related ED presentations were for males than females across all five years.*
- *AAH estimates provide information on the health burden associated with alcohol consumption for 26 conditions recorded in hospitalisations data.*
- *In the 2023/24 financial year, the total estimated number of AAHs for Tasman District Council Territorial Authority was 316.*

Introduction

This report presents data on alcohol-related harm among Tasman District residents for the period 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2025. It focuses on three key areas:

1. All emergency department (ED) presentations, analysed by financial year.
2. Alcohol-related ED presentations, analysed by financial year and gender.
3. Alcohol-attributable hospitalisations (AAH) for 2023/24, estimated using alcohol-attributable fractions (AAF) applied to all hospitalisations.

ED Presentations

Background

The ED alcohol-involved flag is used to monitor acute alcohol-related presentations to emergency departments throughout New Zealand.

Hospital staff record whether an ED presentation is related to alcohol using a Ministry of Health mandated flag variable. The variable classifies presentations into four categories:

- **Yes** - alcohol consumption is directly associated with this presentation.
- **Secondary** - consequence of others' alcohol consumption.
- **No** - alcohol consumption is NOT directly associated with this presentation.
- **Unknown** - could not determine if alcohol is associated with this presentation.

Details on data quality and sources are described in the Interpreting Data section (page 5).

For Wairua and Nelson Hospitals, no records were identified as secondary suggesting a difference in policy or recording practice.

All ED Presentations by Financial Year

The number of ED presentations recorded as “unknown” with respect to alcohol involvement increased substantially over the five most recent years (from 504 to 1,026, over a 200% increase). This increase in ‘unknown’ recording rate limits the ability to identify or have confidence in the observed trends in alcohol-involved presentations.

Over the five most recent financial years, total ED presentations among Tasman District residents increased from 11,544 to 13,701 (a 19% increase) (Table 1). Recorded alcohol-related ED presentations peaked in 2020/21, declined in 2021/22, and then fluctuated within a relatively narrow range through to 2024/25.

Table 1. ED Presentations among Tasman District residents attending Nelson and Wairau Hospitals, by financial year. Source: National Non-Admitted Patient Collection (NNPAC) retrieved 12 February 2026.

Tasman District Residents	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Alcohol-related ED Presentations (alcohol involved flag values of Yes or Secondary)	345	245	289	270	249
Not related to Alcohol	10,695	11,325	11,453	11,998	12,426
Unknown	504	355	660	924	1,026
Total ED Presentations	11,544	11,925	12,402	13,192	13,701
Alcohol-related ED presentations (%)	3.0	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.8

Alcohol-Related ED presentations by Financial Year and Gender

A higher proportion of alcohol-related ED presentations were recorded for males than females across all five years (Table 2). Between 2023/24 and 2024/25, the proportion of alcohol-involved presentations remained stable for females (1.6% to 1.5%) and declined modestly for males (2.5% to 2.2%). However, care should be taken in interpreting trends due to the large increase in 'unknown' ED presentations.

Table 2. Alcohol-related ED presentations (alcohol involved flag values of Yes or Secondary) among Tasman District residents attending Nelson and Wairau Hospitals, by financial year and gender. The another gender population is not shown due to very small or zero counts. Source: National Non-Admitted Patient Collection (NNPAC) retrieved 12 February 2026.

Tasman District Residents	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Female - Alcohol-related ED Presentations	134	89	110	106	106
Female - Total ED Presentations	5,631	6,052	6,083	6,489	7,051
Female - Alcohol %	2.4	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.5
Male - Alcohol-related ED Presentations	211	156	179	164	143
Male - Total ED Presentations	5,910	5,869	6,304	6,684	6,631
Male - Alcohol %	3.6	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.2

Alcohol-Attributable Hospitalisation Estimates

This document contains Alcohol-Attributable Hospitalisation (AAH) estimates for Tasman District Council Territorial Authority. In the 2023/24 financial year, the total estimated number of AAHs was 316. More detailed breakdowns of the AAHs are reported in Table 3

AAHs provide information on the health burden associated with alcohol consumption for 26 conditions recorded in hospitalisations data in 2023/24. The AAH estimates are calculated using alcohol-attributable fractions (AAFs), which are used to estimate the proportion of health outcomes associated with alcohol. The alcohol-attributable percentage gives the proportion of hospitalisations that are attributable to alcohol, e.g. the estimated number of alcohol-attributable hospitalisations divided by the count of hospitalisations.

The method to produce these estimates is based on a study conducted by Chambers et al. (2024) using 2017/18 data. The study created AAFs for New Zealand demographic groups. The AAFs were then applied to National Minimum Dataset (NMDs) information sourced from the Health New Zealand data warehouse to produce alcohol attributable hospitalisation estimates. The AAHs were limited to publicly funded discharges between 1 July 2023 and 30 June 2024 for individuals aged 15 years and over with known sex recorded as male or female.

AAFs for most diseases and conditions are positive, indicating that their occurrence is more likely given alcohol use. However, a small number of diseases and conditions have negative AAFs, reflecting possible contested protective effects of alcohol consumption (Chambers et al., 2024).

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Table 3: Estimated wholly and partially alcohol-attributable conditions in Tasman District Council Territorial Authority, 2023/24 financial year. Counts of discharges have been suppressed where numbers are small to protect individual privacy and prevent potential identification. All values are suppressed in rows with suppressed discharge counts. All AAH counts have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

Condition	Number of Discharges	Estimated number of Alcohol-Attributable Hospitalisations (AAH)	Lower Confidence Interval AAH	Upper Confidence Interval AAH	Alcohol-Attributable Percent
Unintentional injuries	1,039	89	79	97	8.6
Alcohol use disorders	41	41	41	41	100
Transport injuries	249	39	35	43	15.7
Alcoholic gastritis	36	36	36	36	100
Atrial fibrillation and cardiac arrhythmia	151	18	15	21	11.9
Pancreatitis	64	17	13	21	26.6
Lower respiratory tract infections	216	15	11	18	6.9
Self-harm	94	14	11	16	14.9
Alcoholic cardiomyopathy	12	12	12	12	100
Liver cirrhosis	17	11	10	12	64.7
Colorectal cancer	63	8	6	9	12.7
Epilepsy	34	8	7	9	23.5
Breast cancer	56	7	6	8	12.5
Interpersonal violence	41	6	5	7	14.6
Haemorrhagic stroke	29	5	4	6	17.2
Lip and oral cavity cancer	11	5	5	6	45.5
Oesophageal cancer	S	S	S	S	S
Liver cancer	S	S	S	S	S
Hypertension	S	S	S	S	S
Diabetes	29	-1	-1	-1	-3.4
Ischaemic stroke	182	-1	-4	1	-0.5
Ischaemic heart disease	225	-13	-16	-11	-5.8
Tuberculosis	S	S	S	S	S
Larynx cancer	S	S	S	S	S
Pharynx cancer	S	S	S	S	S
Nasopharynx cancer	S	S	S	S	S

Interpreting data

Data quality

- Assessing the quality of emergency presentation data in the National Non-Admitted Patients Collection is challenging due to limited available variables. For example, the absence of diagnosis codes makes it difficult to independently verify whether an ED presentation was alcohol related. The only internal data quality indicator available is the proportion of ED presentations recorded with an “Unknown” status.
- The analysis in this document is based on home addresses recorded in the National Health Index (NHI) database. Each time patients interact with the health system, their addresses are checked against existing records and updated if a new address is provided. Consequently, the ‘current’ home address may not reflect the patient’s address at the time of their ED presentation. Some patients may also provide outdated or inaccurate addresses.

Data sources

- ED Alcohol Flag data was extracted from National Collections NNPAC. Detailed information about NNPAC can be accessed on the Health New Zealand | Te Whatu Ora Website (Health New Zealand | Te Whatu Ora, 2026).

Disclaimer

The information contained in this document may be derived from several sources. Although the National Public Health Service Intelligence directorate has taken reasonable steps to ensure that the information is accurate, it accepts no liability or responsibility for any acts or omissions, done or omitted in reliance in whole or in part, on the information. Further, the contents of the document should be considered in relation to the time of its publication, as new evidence may have become available since publication. The Intelligence directorate accepts no responsibility for the way this information is subsequently used.

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Tasman District Council

*Police recorded alcohol-related harm from the
National Alcohol Harm Viewer*

19 January 2021 to 18 January 2026



Legend

Schools

-  Secondary (Year 7-10)
-  Secondary (Year 7-15)
-  Secondary (Year 9-15)
-  Secondary (Year 11-15)
-  Intermediate
-  Full Primary
-  Composite
-  Composite (Year 1-10)
-  Restricted Composite (Year 7-10)
-  Special School
-  Activity Centre
-  Contributing
-  Correspondence School
-  Teen Parent Unit

Early Childhood Educators



Places Of Worship

-  Anglican
-  Baptist
-  Buddhist
-  Catholic
-  Christian nfd (not further defined)
-  Hindu
-  Islam/Muslim
-  Judaism/Jewish
-  Latter-day Saints
-  Methodist
-  Other Christian Religions
-  Other Maori Christian Religions
-  Other Religions
-  Pentecostal
-  Presbyterian, Congregational and Reformed
-  RELIGIOUS
-  Ratana
-  Spiritualism and New Age Religions
-  Other

Marae

Marae type

-  Tangata whenua marae
-  Other marae

New Zealand Census 2023 Deprivation Index by SA1

NZDep2023

-  9 - 10 (Most Deprived)
-  7 - 8
-  5 - 6
-  3 - 4
-  1 - 2 (Least Deprived)
-  NA

Sum of NZCHI by SA2 (Last Five Years)

Sum of NZCHI

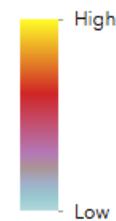
-  $x > 30,000$
-  $20,000 < x \leq 30,000$
-  $10,000 < x \leq 20,000$
-  $5,000 < x \leq 10,000$
-  $x \leq 5,000$

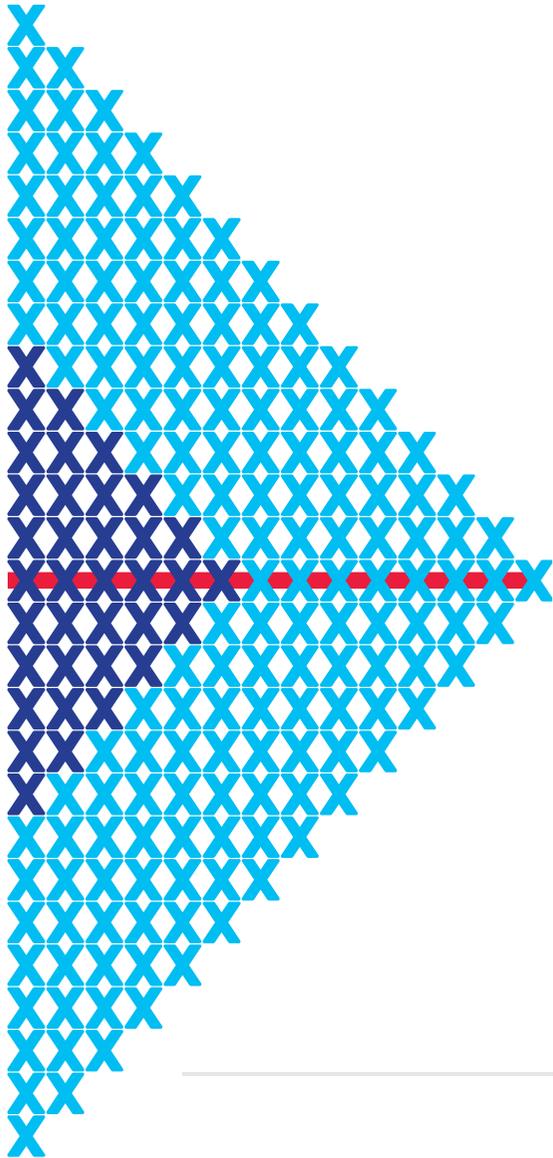
Sum of NZCHI per Population by SA2 (Last Five Years)

Sum of NZCHI per Population

-  $x > 5.0$
-  $2.0 < x \leq 5.0$
-  $1.0 < x \leq 2.0$
-  $0.5 < x \leq 1.0$
-  $x \leq 0.5$

NIA Occurrences (Heat Map)





Richmond

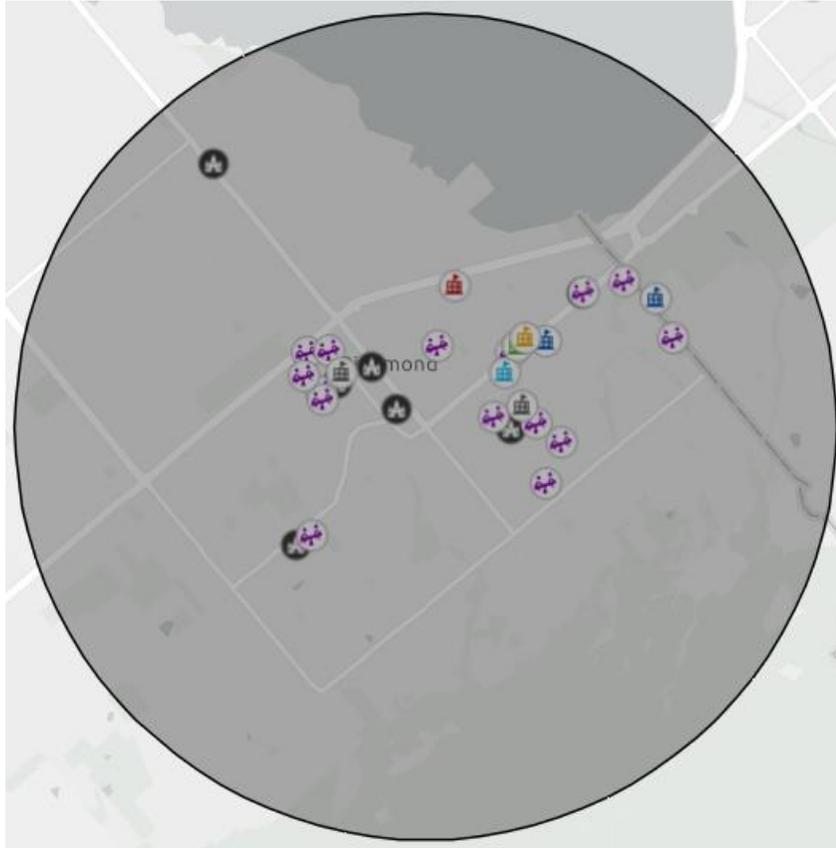
*Within 2.5km of the intersection of Queen Street and
Salisbury Road*



New Zealand Deprivation Index 2023 - Richmond



Sensitive sites - Richmond

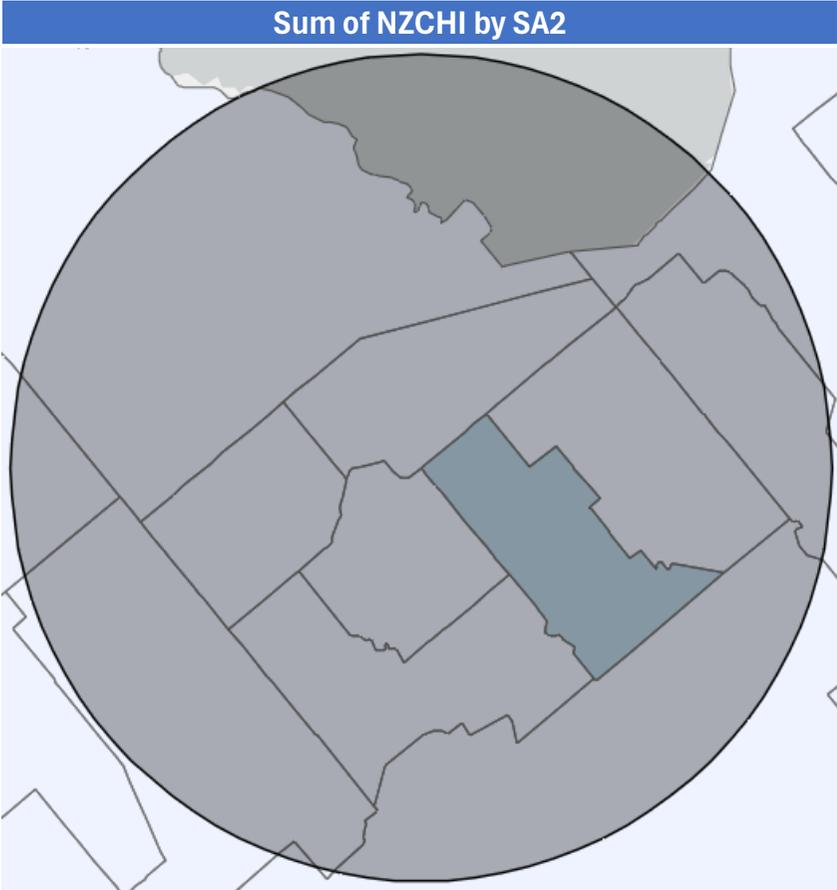


Sensitive site	Count
Schools	8
Early Childhood Educators	15
Marae	0
Places of worship	7

Sensitive sites - Richmond

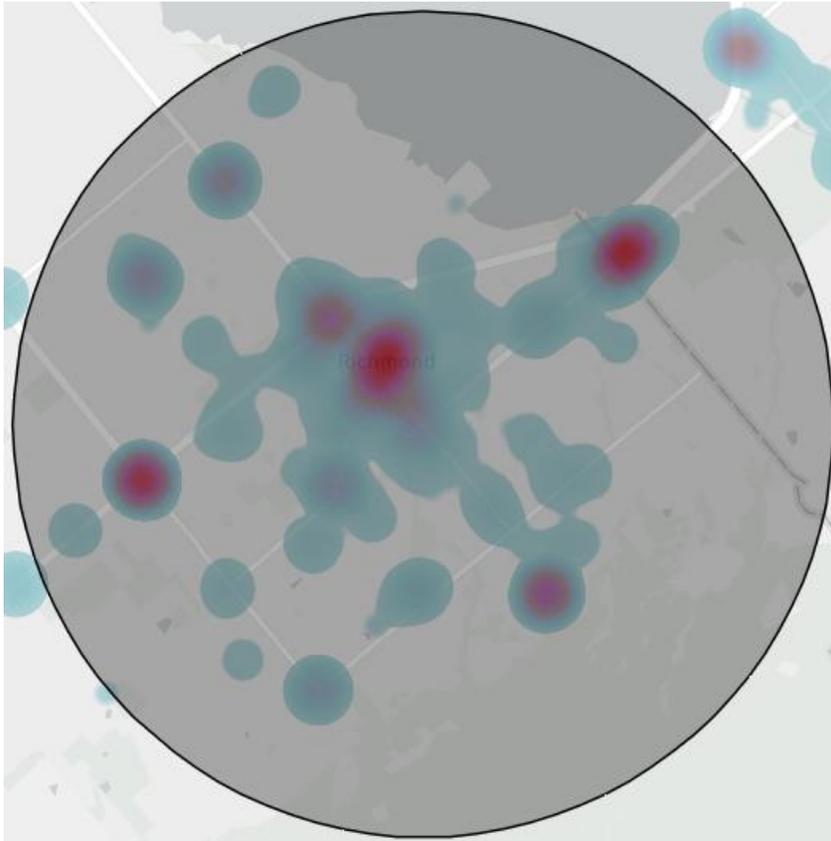
Schools	Early Childhood Educators	Places of Worship
Waimea Intermediate	Happy Feet Childcare Richmond	WESLEY CENTRE METHODIST CHURCH RICHMOND
Henley School (Nelson)	Richmond Kindergarten	RICHMOND COMMUNITY CHURCH
Richmond School (Nelson)	Paula's Preschool Richmond	OUR LADY OF PERPETUAL HELP CATHOLIC CHURCH
St Paul's School (Richmond)	Waimea Kindergarten	HOLY TRINITY CHURCH RICHMOND
Salisbury School (Nelson)	Richmond Playcentre	NEW LIFE CHURCH RICHMOND
TKKM o Tuia te Matangi	First Years Richmond	RICHMOND BAPTIST CHURCH
Waimea College	Richmond Preschool	THE HEADINGLY CENTRE
Garin College	Village Kids Limited	
	Waverley Street Kindergarten	
	The Tree House Early Learning	
	Little People Preschool Richmond	
	Babyspace Ltd	
	The Ark Preschool	
	Active Explorers Richmond	
	Champion Kids Early Childhood Education	
Marae		

Alcohol-related harm - Richmond



7

Alcohol-related harm - Richmond



Harm where the scene type is residential has been excluded from this map (but not the following tables) in order to protect the privacy of those involved.

Tables by Statistical Area 2 are provided in lieu of including harm in residential settings in the map.

Note: harm is not always linked to a specific address. When it has been linked to a less specific location, e.g. Main Street rather than 123 Main Street, it will appear in a default location on that street.

Year	Count
2021 (part year)	259
2022	263
2023	339
2024	329
2025	300
2026 (part year)	16
Grand Total	1506

Statistical Area 2	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Ben Cooper Park	35	32	30	29	14		140
Daelyn	8	10	9	7	7		41
Easby Park	21	18	28	27	38	2	134
Fairose	10	18	19	22	28	2	99
Richmond Central (Tasman District)	78	79	96	87	85	6	431
Richmond South (Tasman District)	35	18	28	43	30		154
Richmond West (Tasman District)	43	62	68	46	43	5	267
Saxton	8	10	25	18	6	1	68
Templemore	6	6	13	29	22		76
Wilkes Park	15	10	23	21	27		96
Grand Total	259	263	339	329	300	16	1506

Alcohol-related harm - Richmond

Division	IT	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
02 - ASSAULT		31	32	40	44	48	3	198
03 - SEXUAL OFFENCES		6	4	3	4	4		21
04 - HARM OR ENDANGER PERSONS		2	13	17	24	16	1	73
05 - ROBBERY, BLACKMAIL, AND EXTORTION				1	1	1		3
06 - BURGLARY		3	1	1	1	2		8
07 - THEFT		5	6	15	13	13	1	53
08 - FRAUD AND RELATED OFFENCES				1	2			3
09 - DRUG OFFENCES						3	1	4
10 - WEAPONS AND EXPLOSIVES OFFENCES		3		2	5			10
11 - PROPERTY DAMAGE		13	9	17	16	15	1	71
12 - PUBLIC ORDER, HEALTH, AND SAFETY OFFENCES		18	19	24	25	22	2	110
13 - TRAFFIC AND VEHICLE OFFENCES		44	74	105	93	70	4	390
14 - OFFENCES AGAINST JUSTICE PROCEDURES AND ORDERS		13	5	8	18	6		50
16 - ENVIRONMENTAL OFFENCES			1					1
Non-crime		121	99	105	83	100	3	511
Grand Total		259	263	339	329	300	16	1506

Month	IT	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Jan		7	36	20	41	15	16	135
Feb		14	14	13	23	25		89
Mar		27	25	30	43	21		146
Apr		20	25	16	34	13		108
May		32	19	26	18	34		129
Jun		13	16	35	21	20		105
Jul		16	19	27	24	25		111
Aug		22	22	27	11	25		107
Sep		25	19	32	30	18		124
Oct		32	19	28	21	52		152
Nov		21	19	38	19	23		120
Dec		30	30	47	44	29		180
Grand Total		259	263	339	329	300	16	1506

Alcohol-related harm – Richmond

Day	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Mon	29	14	12	36	21		112
Tue	26	16	23	31	22	1	119
Wed	29	31	56	38	31		185
Thu	21	37	47	47	44	3	199
Fri	48	48	67	44	63	2	272
Sat	57	71	65	77	66	7	343
Sun	49	46	69	56	53	3	276
Grand Total	259	263	339	329	300	16	1506

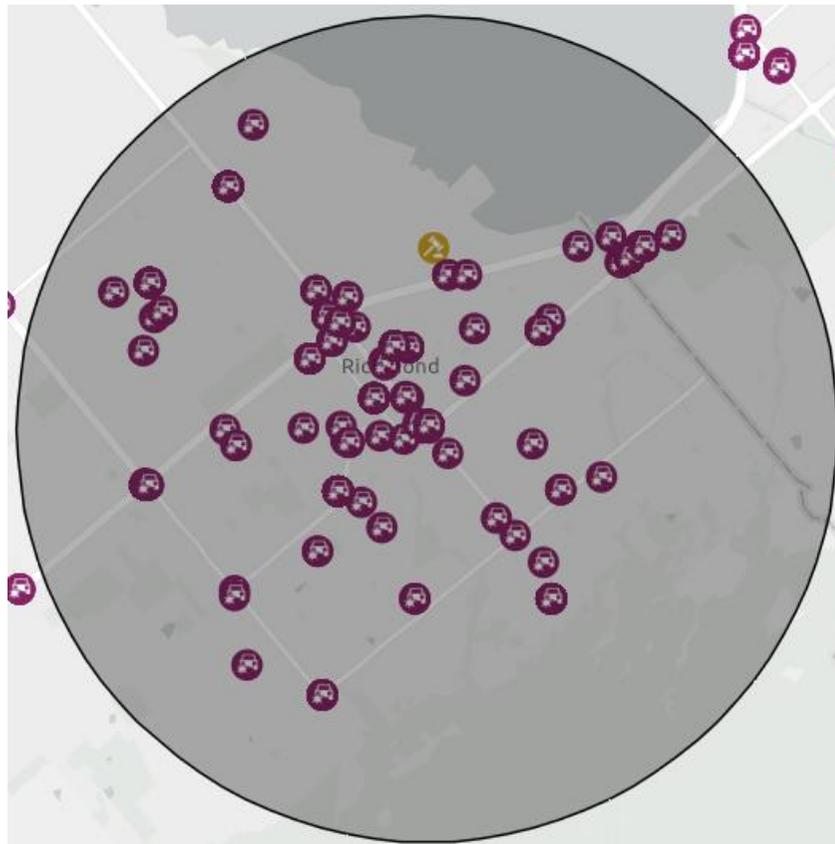
NZ Deprivation Index 2023	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
1	14	28	30	29	34	1	136
2	18	11	14	24	15	2	84
3	42	21	35	39	48	1	186
4	17	12	25	26	17		97
5	13	20	29	16	24	3	105
6	28	23	5	15	34	2	107
7	31	46	63	63	39		242
8	51	52	76	40	30	1	250
9	45	50	62	77	59	6	299
Grand Total	259	263	339	329	300	16	1506

Start time	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
12am-12.59am	16	16	28	20	22	4	106
1am-1.59am	17	12	20	14	14	1	78
2am-2.59am	9	7	6	9	9		40
3am-3.59am	3	13	8	3	8		35
4am-4.59am	4	3	5	8	7		27
5am-5.59am	4	5		15	5		29
6am-6.59am	2	2	1	3	1		9
7am-7.59am	1	3	2	1	4	2	13
8am-8.59am	5	5	1	5	4		20
9am-9.59am	7		2	3			12
10am-10.59am	1	7	5	5	9		27
11am-11.59am	5	3	11	8	2		29
12pm-12.59pm	16	2	8	6	3		35
1pm-1.59pm	4	2	7	5	6		24
2pm-2.59pm	2	3	3	7	3		18
3pm-3.59pm	7	14	12	12	13		58
4pm-4.59pm	13	15	11	13	9		61
5pm-5.59pm	11	6	28	14	13		72
6pm-6.59pm	21	13	18	17	19		88
7pm-7.59pm	21	19	31	42	40	4	157
8pm-8.59pm	18	38	38	46	32	2	174
9pm-9.59pm	25	34	36	19	31		145
10pm-10.59pm	18	23	32	20	26		119
11pm-11.59pm	29	18	26	34	20	3	130
Grand Total	259	263	339	329	300	16	1506

Alcohol-related harm – Richmond

Scene type	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Commercial	5	12	17	11	2	5	52
Community	2	2	2	1	3		10
Education	3	2		4	1		10
Health	1				1		2
In Transit		10	5	2	1	2	20
Not Applicable	4	1	4	5	3		17
Online	8	5	5	9	3	1	31
Public Space	80	104	149	155	144	4	636
Residential	147	119	135	123	120	4	648
Retail	8	7	22	19	19		75
Unknown	1	1			3		5
Grand Total	259	263	339	329	300	16	1506

Drink driving - Richmond



When occurring at the same location, harm layers upon itself in the above map

Year	Count
2021 (part year)	35
2022	59
2023	93
2024	82
2025	58
2026 (part year)	4
Grand Total	331

NZ Deprivation Index 2023	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
1	5	9	11	12	9		46
2	2		1	1	3		7
3	1	8	14	5	4		32
4	1		4				5
5	4	3	3	2	1		13
6		3	1	1	2	1	8
7	5	12	15	21	13		66
8	7	14	27	16	3	1	68
9	10	10	17	24	23	2	86
Grand Total	35	59	93	82	58	4	331

Month	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Jan		5	3	6	3	4	21
Feb	2	3	5	4	8		22
Mar	1	6	9	9	5		30
Apr	1	4	4	9			18
May	3	6	6	3	10		28
Jun	2	4	8	8	2		24
Jul	4	5	5	9	4		27
Aug	5	7	8	7	6		33
Sep	7	2	6	4	3		22
Oct	5	6	9	7	7		34
Nov	4	3	10	2	3		22
Dec	1	8	20	14	7		50
Grand Total	35	59	93	82	58	4	331

Drink driving - Richmond

Day	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Mon	2	1	2	3	1		9
Tue	1	2	2	6	3		14
Wed	4	6	10	18	8		46
Thu	2	12	20	17	13	2	66
Fri	7	11	27	13	13	2	73
Sat	12	19	12	13	9		65
Sun	7	8	20	12	11		58
Grand Total	35	59	93	82	58	4	331

Start time	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
12am-12.59am	1	2	6	3	5		17
1am-1.59am	2	3	5	6	3		19
2am-2.59am	1	5	1	3	4		14
3am-3.59am	1	1	5		2		9
4am-4.59am		1	2		1		4
5am-5.59am		1		1	1		3
6am-6.59am				2	1		3
7am-7.59am			1	1	1		3
8am-8.59am				1			1
9am-9.59am	2			1			3
10am-10.59am		1		2	1		4
11am-11.59am			1				1
12pm-12.59pm	3		2		1		6
1pm-1.59pm		1	2		1		4
2pm-2.59pm		1	1	2			4
3pm-3.59pm	1	3		3	1		8
4pm-4.59pm	2	2	3	3			10
5pm-5.59pm	1	1	6	3	1		12
6pm-6.59pm	3	1	4	4			12
7pm-7.59pm	5	7	8	15	9	3	47
8pm-8.59pm	1	10	15	17	14	1	58
9pm-9.59pm	6	12	21	4	6		49
10pm-10.59pm	2	6	6	7	4		25
11pm-11.59pm	4	1	4	4	2		15
Grand Total	35	59	93	82	58	4	331

Alcohol-related family harm - Richmond

Statistical Area 2	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Richmond West (Tasman District)	20	30	23	13	23	2	111
Richmond Central (Tasman District)	31	30	35	32	18		146
Easby Park	13	10	20	17	30	2	92
Fairose	3	4	1	4	1		13
Saxton			1	2			3
Ben Cooper Park	21	15	15	15	9		75
Richmond South (Tasman District)	23	8	3	19	7		60
Daelyn	2	1	2				5
Templemore		2	7	18	14		41
Wilkes Park	11	3	9	10	8		41
Grand Total	124	103	116	130	110	4	587

Year	Count
2021 (part year)	124
2022	103
2023	116
2024	130
2025	110
2026 (part year)	4
Grand Total	587

Division	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total	
02 - ASSAULT		28	21	28	31	34	1	143
03 - SEXUAL OFFENCES		1	2	2	2			7
04 - HARM OR ENDANGER PERSONS		1	8	10	10	10		39
07 - THEFT			1					1
10 - WEAPONS AND EXPLOSIVES OFFENCES		1			4			5
11 - PROPERTY DAMAGE		8	5	10	13	10	1	47
12 - PUBLIC ORDER, HEALTH, AND SAFETY OFFENCES		3	5	5	2	2		17
14 - OFFENCES AGAINST JUSTICE PROCEDURES AND ORDERS		8	3	2	8	3		24
Non-crime		74	58	59	60	51	2	304
Grand Total		124	103	116	130	110	4	587

Alcohol-related family harm - Richmond

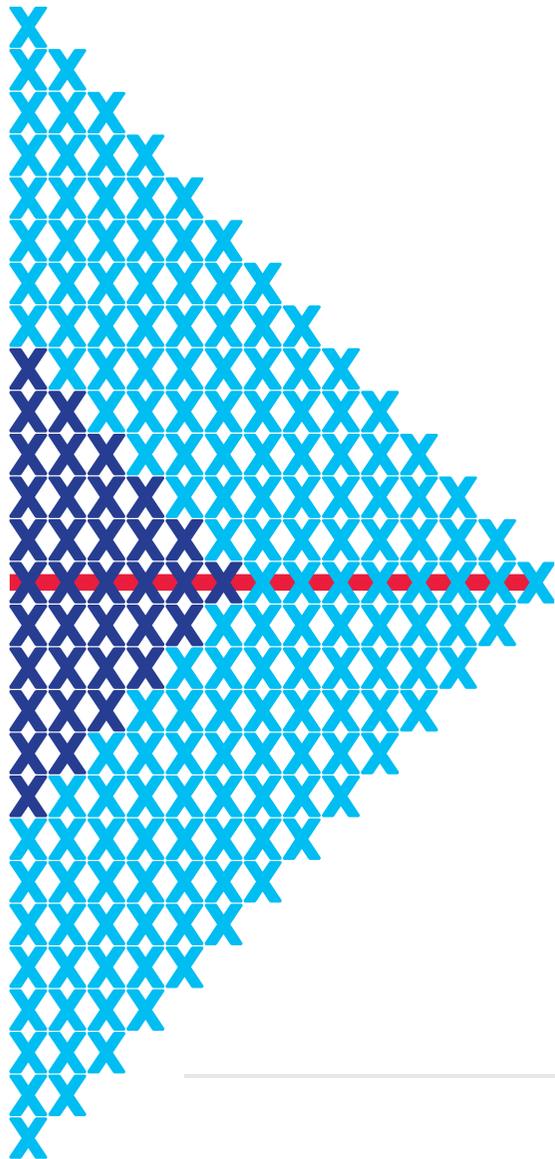
NZ Deprivation Index 2023	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
1	1	5	4	4	4		18
2	12	5	8	8	8	2	43
3	28	11	15	25	30		109
4	13	6	12	15	10		56
5	4	6	13	10	13	2	48
6	17	11	1	11	20		60
7	14	22	23	20	4		83
8	23	25	29	13	16		106
9	12	12	11	24	5		64
Grand Total	124	103	116	130	110	4	587

Month	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Jan	1	17	7	24	8	4	61
Feb	5	3	3	10	12		33
Mar	14	7	11	24	7		63
Apr	9	7	4	9	2		31
May	22	7	8	3	12		52
Jun	6	8	11	5	10		40
Jul	6	8	13	6	3		36
Aug	4	7	16	1	14		42
Sep	11	11	19	13	5		59
Oct	16	6	4	7	24		57
Nov	13	9	14	11	4		51
Dec	17	13	6	17	9		62
Grand Total	124	103	116	130	110	4	587

Alcohol-related family harm - Richmond

Day	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Mon	18	8	4	19	8		57
Tue	11	10	8	17	8		54
Wed	12	8	25	11	9		65
Thu	10	10	13	15	9		57
Fri	22	20	21	21	28		112
Sat	28	27	20	27	25	2	129
Sun	23	20	25	20	23	2	113
Grand Total	124	103	116	130	110	4	587

Start time	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
12am-12.59am	10	7	13	8	7		45
1am-1.59am	5		4	2	5		16
2am-2.59am	5		1	4	4		14
3am-3.59am	1	8	1		4		14
4am-4.59am	4	1		7	3		15
5am-5.59am	4	1		14	3		22
6am-6.59am	1	1	1				3
7am-7.59am	1		1		3	2	7
8am-8.59am	4	3		2	3		12
9am-9.59am	4						4
10am-10.59am	1	3	4	3	3		14
11am-11.59am	3	2	3	3	1		12
12pm-12.59pm	5		2	1	1		9
1pm-1.59pm	1		3	3			7
2pm-2.59pm			2	3	1		6
3pm-3.59pm	5	2	6	2	5		20
4pm-4.59pm	6	5	1	7	2		21
5pm-5.59pm	8	1	15	4	7		35
6pm-6.59pm	9	7	5	8	9		38
7pm-7.59pm	6	10	16	20	17		69
8pm-8.59pm	13	21	11	16	4		65
9pm-9.59pm	7	10	8	4	11		40
10pm-10.59pm	11	13	10	5	6		45
11pm-11.59pm	10	8	9	14	11	2	54
Grand Total	124	103	116	130	110	4	587



Brightwater

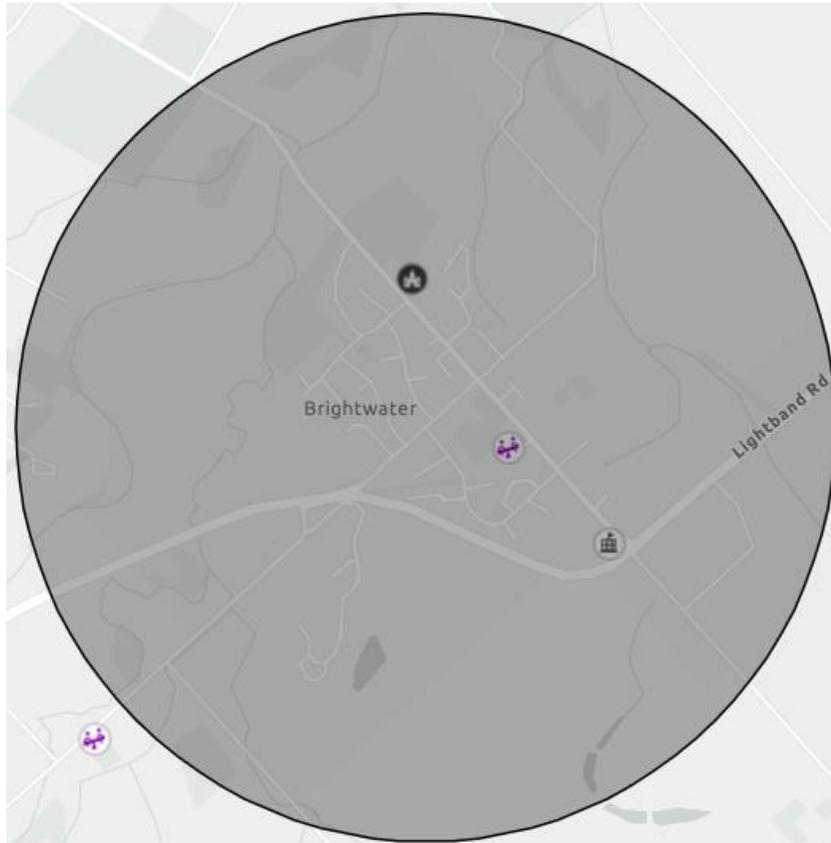
Within 1.5km of the intersection of Starveall Street and Lord Rutherford Road North



New Zealand Deprivation Index 2023 - Brightwater



Sensitive sites - Brightwater



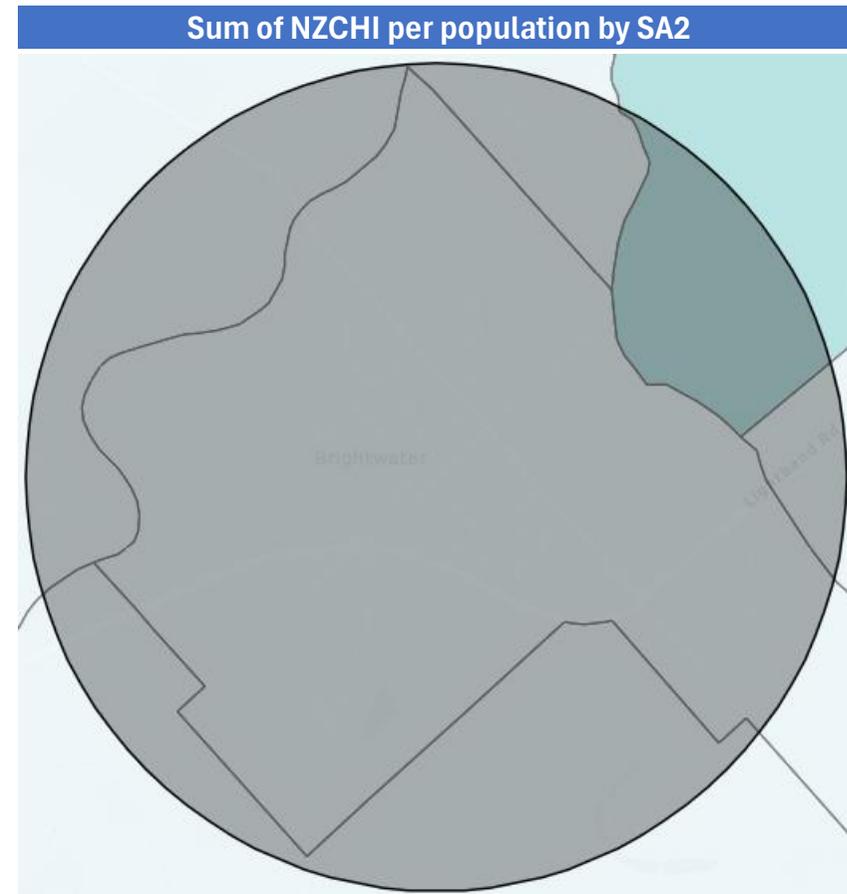
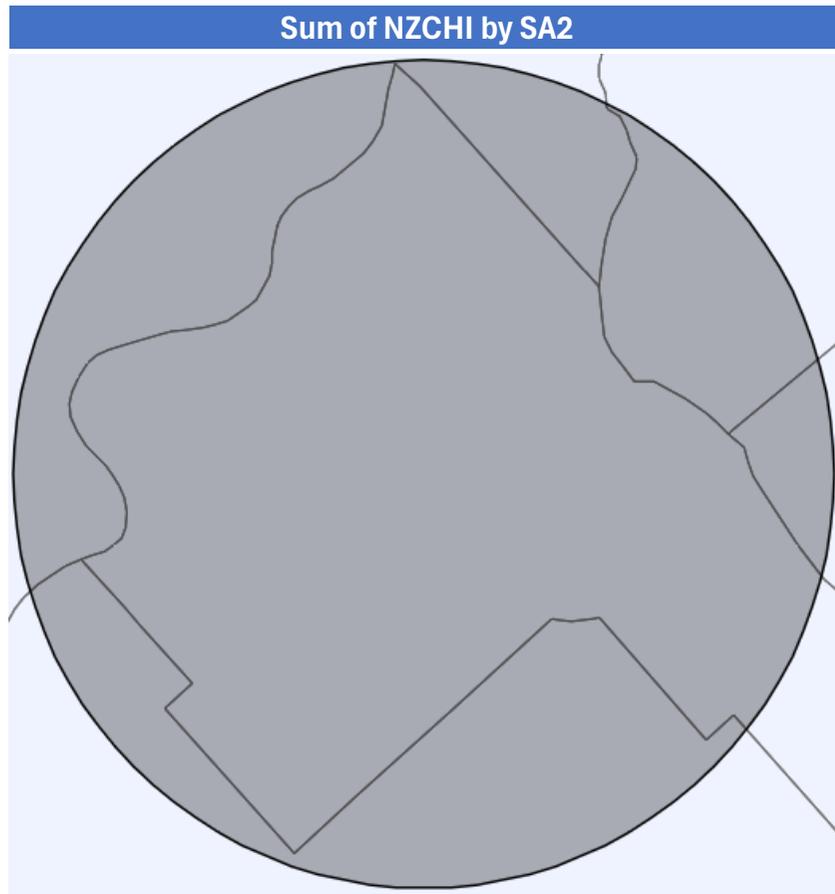
Sensitive site	Count
Schools	1
Early Childhood Educators	1
Marae	0
Places of worship	1

Sensitive sites - Brightwater

Schools	Early Childhood Educators	Places of Worship
Brightwater School	Pinegrove Kindergarten	ST PAULS CHURCH BRIGHTWATER

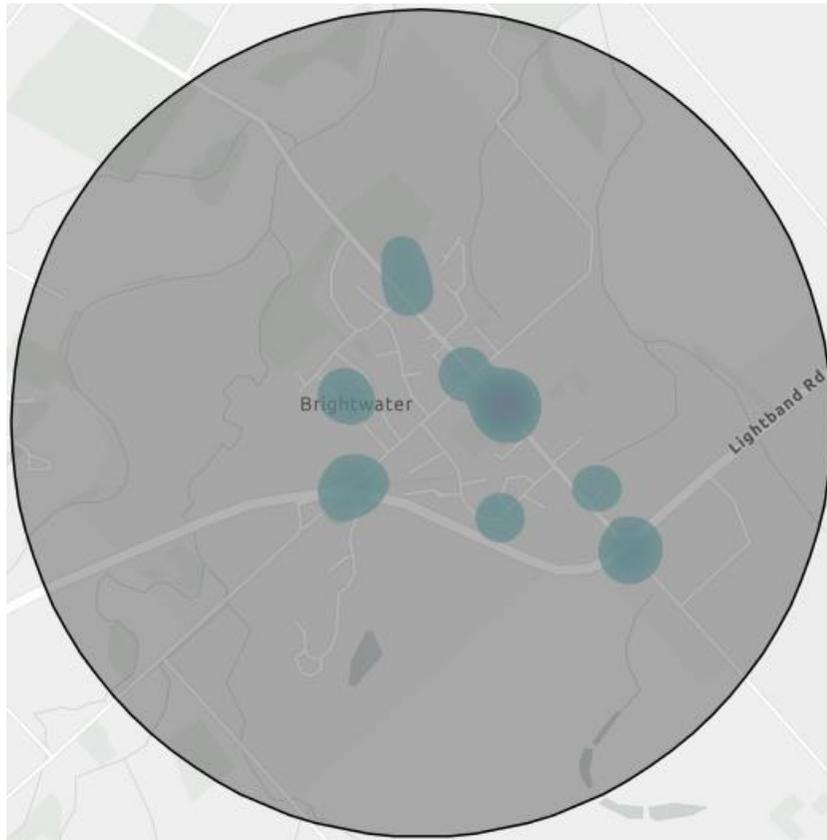
Marae

Alcohol-related harm - Brightwater



21

Alcohol-related harm - Brightwater



Harm where the scene type is residential has been excluded from this map (but not the following tables) in order to protect the privacy of those involved.

Tables by Statistical Area 2 are provided in lieu of including harm in residential settings in the map.

Note: harm is not always linked to a specific address. When it has been linked to a less specific location, e.g. Main Street rather than 123 Main Street, it will appear in a default location on that street.

Year	Count
2021 (part year)	23
2022	39
2023	16
2024	30
2025	12
Grand Total	120

Statistical Area 2	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	Grand Total
Brightwater	23	39	16	28	12	118
Waimea West				2		2
Grand Total	23	39	16	30	12	120

Alcohol-related harm - Brightwater

Division	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	Grand Total
02 - ASSAULT	4	4	1	6	1	16
04 - HARM OR ENDANGER PERSONS	1	6	3		1	11
10 - WEAPONS AND EXPLOSIVES OFFENCES	2					2
11 - PROPERTY DAMAGE	2	2	1	1		6
12 - PUBLIC ORDER, HEALTH, AND SAFETY OFFENCES		1				1
13 - TRAFFIC AND VEHICLE OFFENCES	6	10	10	14	6	46
14 - OFFENCES AGAINST JUSTICE PROCEDURES AND ORDERS		3				3
Non-crime	8	13	1	9	4	35
Grand Total	23	39	16	30	12	120

Month	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	Grand Total
Jan	1		3		1	5
Feb	2	5	1	4		12
Mar		15		3	1	19
Apr	5	5				10
May	2	1	1		2	6
Jun	2	1	3	5	1	12
Jul	3	4	1			8
Aug			3	7	2	12
Sep		2			4	6
Oct	3	3	3	2	1	12
Nov	5		1	4		10
Dec		3		5		8
Grand Total	23	39	16	30	12	120

Start time	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	Grand Total
12am-12.59am	1	1	3	1		6
1am-1.59am	3		1			4
2am-2.59am		7				7
3am-3.59am				1		1
4am-4.59am	1		2			3
6am-6.59am	1					1
8am-8.59am		1				1
9am-9.59am		2				2
10am-10.59am				2	1	3
11am-11.59am					1	1
12pm-12.59pm				2		2
1pm-1.59pm	1			2	3	6
2pm-2.59pm	1	1		2		4
4pm-4.59pm	2	3				5
5pm-5.59pm		3	1		1	5
6pm-6.59pm	3	1	1	2		7
7pm-7.59pm	1	2	4	5	3	15
8pm-8.59pm	3	11	3	5	2	24
9pm-9.59pm	1	4		3		8
10pm-10.59pm	1			3	1	5
11pm-11.59pm	4	3	1	2		10
Grand Total	23	39	16	30	12	120

Day	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	Grand Total
Mon	3	7			1	11
Tue	2	4		5		11
Wed	2	8		13	3	26
Thu	2	1	1	1	4	9
Fri	3	8	2	7	2	22
Sat	1	6	11	2	1	21
Sun	10	5	2	2	1	20
Grand Total	23	39	16	30	12	120

23

Alcohol-related harm – Brightwater

NZ Deprivation Index 2023	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	Grand Total
1		3	1	5	3	12
2	3	19	2			24
3	16	11	5	11	4	47
4	1		2	1	3	7
5	2	3	3	3	1	12
8	1	3	3	10	1	18
Grand Total	23	39	16	30	12	120

Scene type	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	Grand Total
Commercial		1				1
In Transit	1		1	1	1	4
Not Applicable		1	1			2
Online		2				2
Public Space	10	15	10	18	7	60
Residential	11	19	4	11	4	49
Unknown	1	1				2
Grand Total	23	39	16	30	12	120

Drink driving - Brightwater

Total count = ≤ 50

Alcohol-related family harm - Brightwater

Total count = ≤100

Statistical Area 2	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	Grand Total
Brightwater	17.86%	44.64%	8.93%	19.64%	5.36%	96.43%
Waimea West	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.57%	0.00%	3.57%
Grand Total	17.86%	44.64%	8.93%	23.21%	5.36%	100.00%

Month	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	Grand Total
Jan	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.79%	1.79%
Feb	0.00%	3.57%	1.79%	0.00%	0.00%	5.36%
Mar	0.00%	23.21%	0.00%	5.36%	0.00%	28.57%
Apr	1.79%	7.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	8.93%
May	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.79%	1.79%
Jun	3.57%	0.00%	0.00%	5.36%	0.00%	8.93%
Jul	5.36%	3.57%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	8.93%
Aug	0.00%	0.00%	1.79%	0.00%	1.79%	3.57%
Oct	1.79%	5.36%	5.36%	3.57%	0.00%	16.07%
Nov	5.36%	0.00%	0.00%	5.36%	0.00%	10.71%
Dec	0.00%	1.79%	0.00%	3.57%	0.00%	5.36%
Grand Total	17.86%	44.64%	8.93%	23.21%	5.36%	100.00%

Year	Count
2021 (part year)	17.86%
2022	44.64%
2023	8.93%
2024	23.21%
2025	5.36%
Grand Total	100.00%

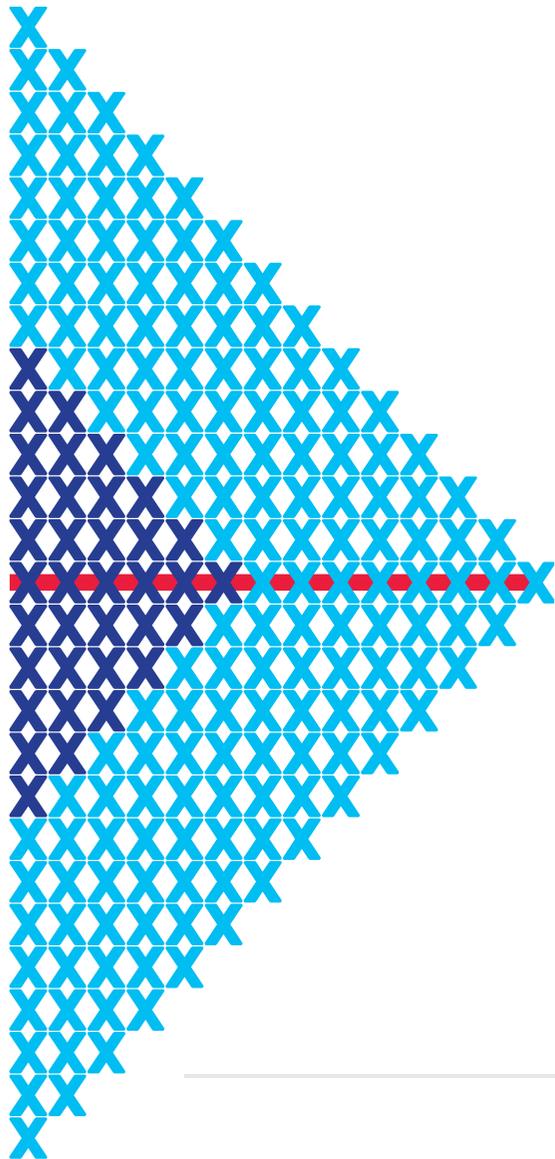
NZ Deprivation Index 2023	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	Grand Total
1	0.00%	1.79%	0.00%	1.79%	0.00%	3.57%
2	1.79%	28.57%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	30.36%
3	12.50%	8.93%	0.00%	7.14%	1.79%	30.36%
4	1.79%	0.00%	1.79%	0.00%	1.79%	5.36%
5	1.79%	5.36%	5.36%	5.36%	1.79%	19.64%
8	0.00%	0.00%	1.79%	8.93%	0.00%	10.71%
Grand Total	17.86%	44.64%	8.93%	23.21%	5.36%	100.00%

Division	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	Grand Total
02 - ASSAULT	5.36%	7.14%	1.79%	10.71%	1.79%	26.79%
04 - HARM OR ENDANGER PERSONS	0.00%	10.71%	3.57%	0.00%	0.00%	14.29%
11 - PROPERTY DAMAGE	3.57%	3.57%	1.79%	1.79%	0.00%	10.71%
12 - PUBLIC ORDER, HEALTH, AND SAFETY OFFENCES	0.00%	1.79%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.79%
13 - TRAFFIC AND VEHICLE OFFENCES	0.00%	1.79%	0.00%	1.79%	0.00%	3.57%
14 - OFFENCES AGAINST JUSTICE PROCEDURES AND ORDERS	0.00%	3.57%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.57%
Non-crime	8.93%	16.07%	1.79%	8.93%	3.57%	39.29%
Grand Total	17.86%	44.64%	8.93%	23.21%	5.36%	100.00%

Day	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	Grand Total
Mon	0.00%	10.71%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	10.71%
Tue	0.00%	5.36%	0.00%	7.14%	0.00%	12.50%
Wed	3.57%	10.71%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	14.29%
Fri	1.79%	7.14%	0.00%	10.71%	1.79%	21.43%
Sat	1.79%	5.36%	7.14%	1.79%	1.79%	17.86%
Sun	10.71%	5.36%	1.79%	3.57%	1.79%	23.21%
Grand Total	17.86%	44.64%	8.93%	23.21%	5.36%	100.00%

Alcohol-related family harm - Brightwater

Start time	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	Grand Total
12am-12.59am	0.00%	0.00%	1.79%	0.00%	0.00%	1.79%
1am-1.59am	3.57%	0.00%	1.79%	0.00%	0.00%	5.36%
2am-2.59am	0.00%	12.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	12.50%
4am-4.59am	1.79%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.79%
6am-6.59am	1.79%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.79%
9am-9.59am	0.00%	3.57%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.57%
10am-10.59am	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.57%	1.79%	5.36%
12pm-12.59pm	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.57%	0.00%	3.57%
1pm-1.59pm	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.57%	1.79%	5.36%
2pm-2.59pm	1.79%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.79%
4pm-4.59pm	0.00%	5.36%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.36%
5pm-5.59pm	0.00%	5.36%	0.00%	0.00%	1.79%	7.14%
6pm-6.59pm	5.36%	0.00%	0.00%	1.79%	0.00%	7.14%
7pm-7.59pm	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.79%	0.00%	1.79%
8pm-8.59pm	1.79%	10.71%	5.36%	0.00%	0.00%	17.86%
9pm-9.59pm	0.00%	5.36%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.36%
10pm-10.59pm	1.79%	0.00%	0.00%	5.36%	0.00%	7.14%
11pm-11.59pm	0.00%	1.79%	0.00%	3.57%	0.00%	5.36%
Grand Total	17.86%	44.64%	8.93%	23.21%	5.36%	100.00%

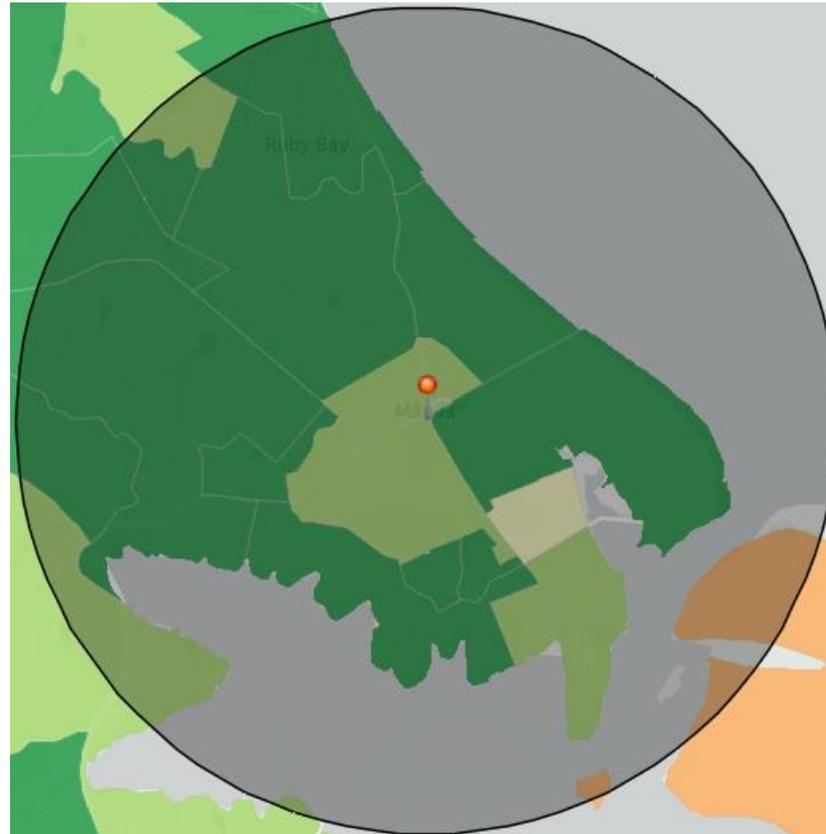


Māpua

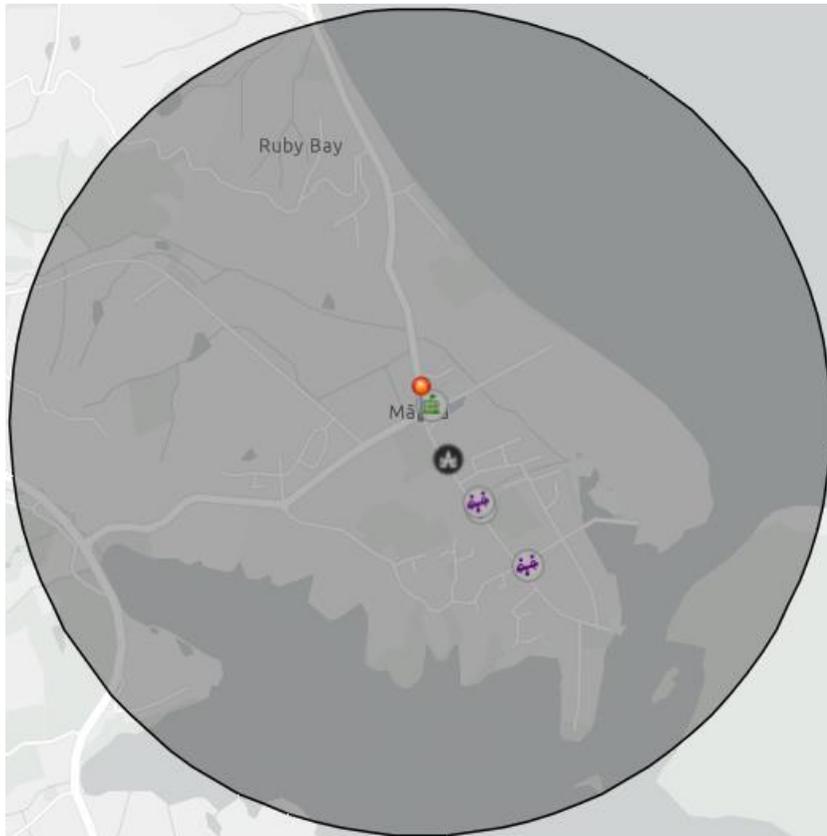
Within 2km of 151 Aranui Road



New Zealand Deprivation Index 2023 - Māpua



Sensitive sites - Māpua



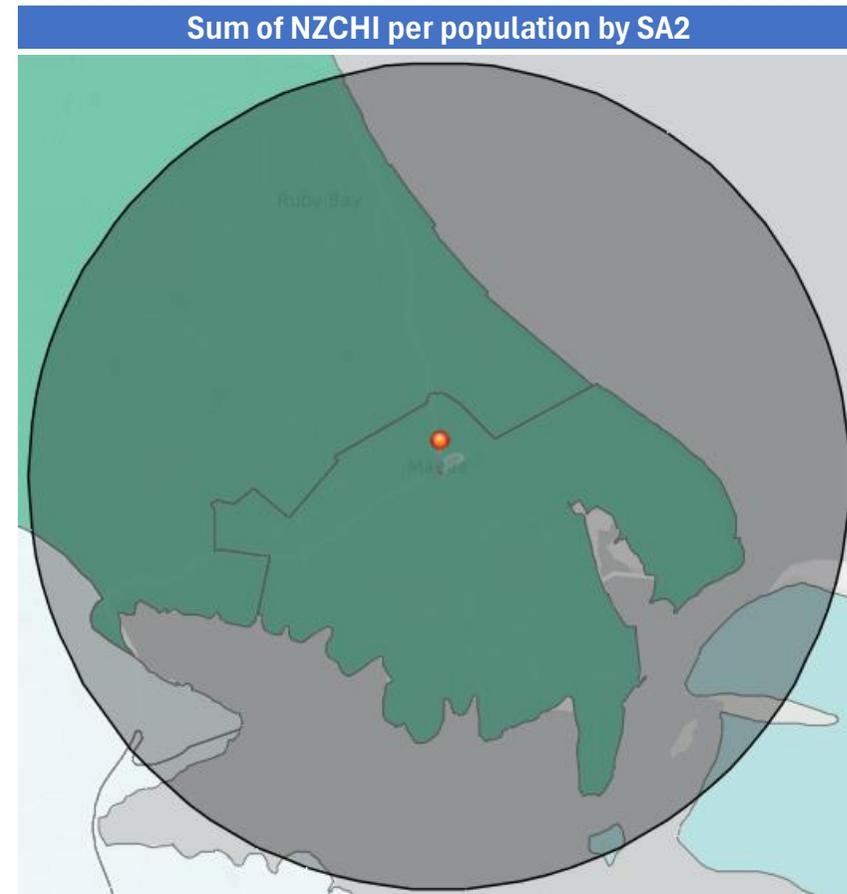
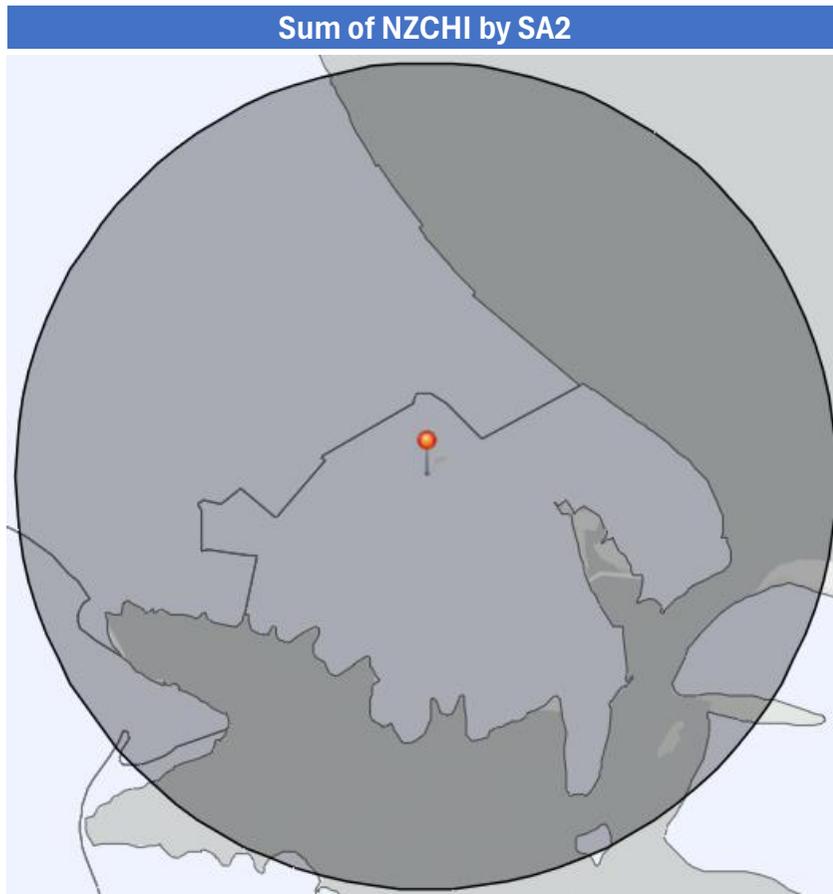
Sensitive site	Count
Schools	1
Early Childhood Educators	3
Marae	0
Places of worship	1

Sensitive sites - Māpua

Schools	Early Childhood Educators	Places of Worship
Mapua School	HardyKids Early Learning Centre Mapua	HILLS COMMUNITY CHURCH
	Māpua Playcentre	
	Oasis Preschool Mapua	

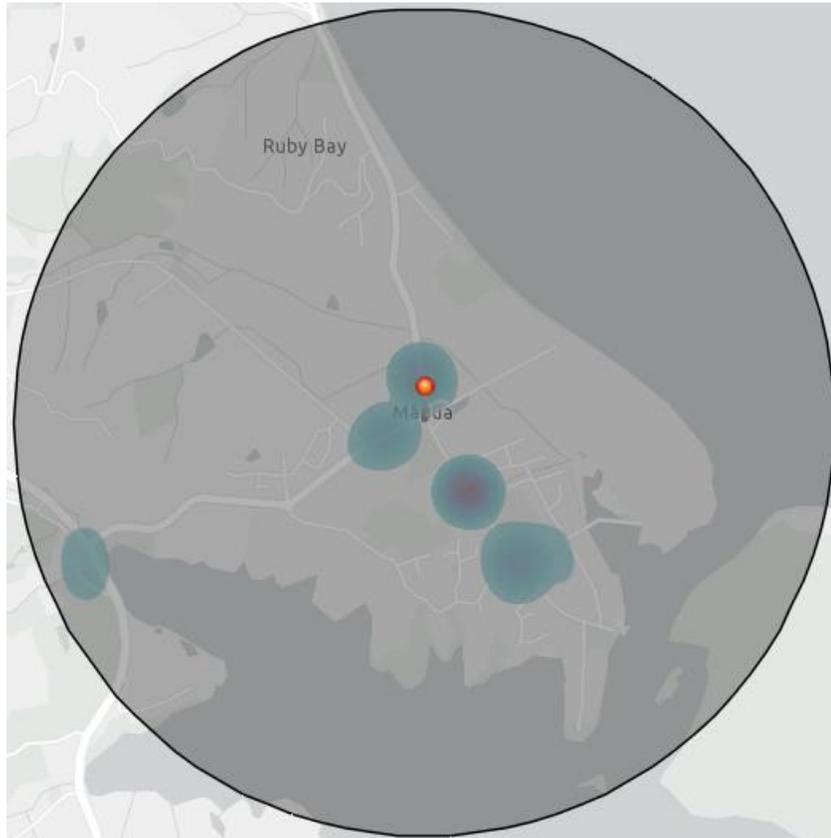
Marae

Alcohol-related harm - Māpua



32

Alcohol-related harm - Māpua



Harm where the scene type is residential has been excluded from this map (but not the following tables) in order to protect the privacy of those involved.

Tables by Statistical Area 2 are provided in lieu of including harm in residential settings in the map.

Note: harm is not always linked to a specific address. When it has been linked to a less specific location, e.g. Main Street rather than 123 Main Street, it will appear in a default location on that street.

Year	Count
2021 (part year)	19
2022	22
2023	22
2024	31
2025	47
2026 (part year)	2
Grand Total	143

Statistical Area 2	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Māpua	16	19	20	28	42	2	127
Ruby Bay	3	2	2	2	3		12
Moutere Hills		1		1	2		4
Grand Total	19	22	22	31	47	2	143

Alcohol-related harm - Māpua

Division	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
02 - ASSAULT	2	1	5	1	4	2	15
03 - SEXUAL OFFENCES	2						2
04 - HARM OR ENDANGER PERSONS		1	2	1	1		5
06 - BURGLARY	1						1
07 - THEFT	1			1			2
09 - DRUG OFFENCES	1						1
10 - WEAPONS AND EXPLOSIVES OFFENCES				1			1
11 - PROPERTY DAMAGE		1		1	1		3
12 - PUBLIC ORDER, HEALTH, AND SAFETY OFFENCES	1				1		2
13 - TRAFFIC AND VEHICLE OFFENCES	4	10	4	13	26		57
14 - OFFENCES AGAINST JUSTICE PROCEDURES AND ORDERS	2		1				3
Non-crime	5	9	10	13	14		51
Grand Total	19	22	22	31	47	2	143

Month	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Jan		7	3	1	8	2	21
Feb		1		6	8		15
Mar	5	1	1	5	8		20
Apr	2	1		4			7
May	1	2		1	5		9
Jun	4			1	3		8
Jul	2	1	2	3	8		16
Aug		1	4	2	2		9
Sep					2		2
Oct	2		1	3	2		8
Nov	1	1	4	2	1		9
Dec	2	7	7	3			19
Grand Total	19	22	22	31	47	2	143

Alcohol-related harm – Māpua

Day	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Mon	4	2	1	3	2		12
Tue		3	2				5
Wed	1	4	8	2	2		17
Thu	1		1	6	15		23
Fri	3	8	4	9	16		40
Sat	5	5	1	8	2		21
Sun	5		5	3	10	2	25
Grand Total	19	22	22	31	47	2	143

Scene type	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Commercial	2	1	3		3		9
Education	1						1
Health				1			1
In Transit					1		1
Public Space	7	15	6	22	37		87
Residential	9	6	13	7	6	2	43
Retail				1			1
Grand Total	19	22	22	31	47	2	143

NZ Deprivation Index 2023	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
1		3		1	1		5
2		6		13	5	12	25
3		4		5	13	13	20
4		3		2	2	2	1
5		3		2	1	3	1
Grand Total	19	22	22	31	47	2	143

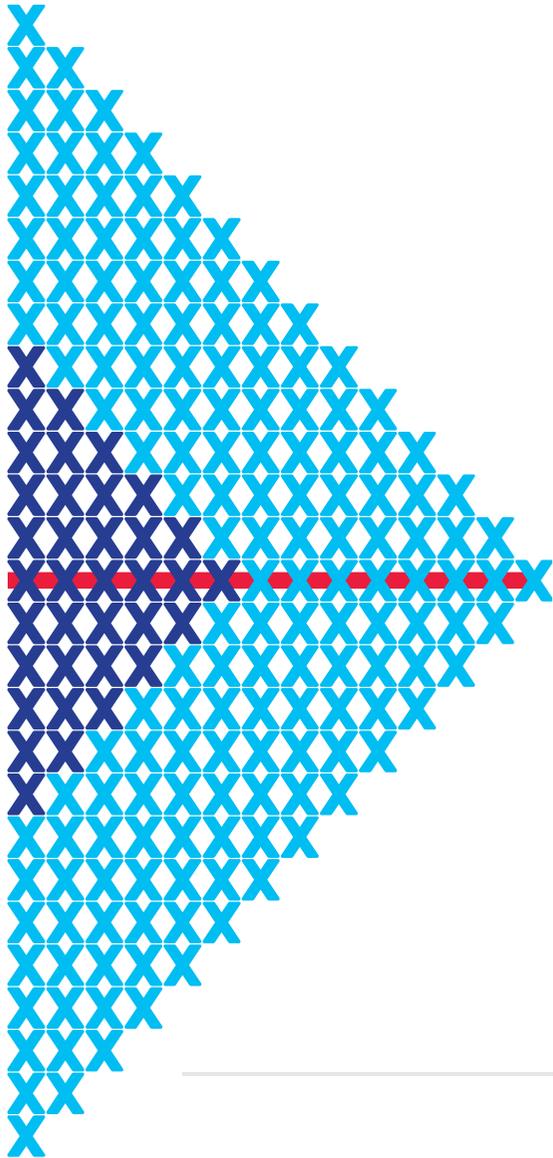
Start time	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
12am-12.59am	1				4		5
1am-1.59am		1		2			3
2am-2.59am					2		2
3am-3.59am				1			1
4am-4.59am		1					1
5am-5.59am		1	1				2
8am-8.59am	1		2	1			4
10am-10.59am		1					1
11am-11.59am	2		2	1			5
12pm-12.59pm	4		1	1			6
1pm-1.59pm					1		1
2pm-2.59pm				1			1
3pm-3.59pm	3	1			5		9
4pm-4.59pm	1	3		4	5		13
5pm-5.59pm	1	1	2	2	13		19
6pm-6.59pm		3	9	7	6		25
7pm-7.59pm		1	2	4	2		9
8pm-8.59pm	2	7	3	3	1	2	18
9pm-9.59pm	2	2			4		8
10pm-10.59pm				3	3		6
11pm-11.59pm	2			1	1		4
Grand Total	19	22	22	31	47	2	143

Drink driving - Māpua

Total count = ≤ 50

Alcohol-related family harm - Māpua

Total count = ≤50



Wakefield

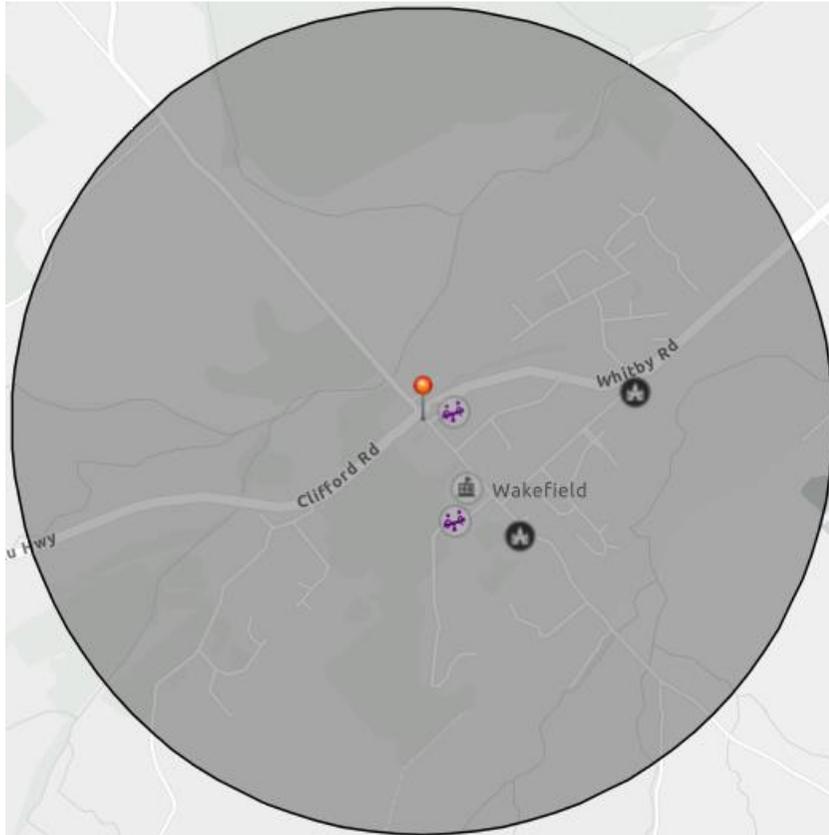
Within 1.5km of 4 Edward Street



New Zealand Deprivation Index 2023 - Wakefield



Sensitive sites - Wakefield

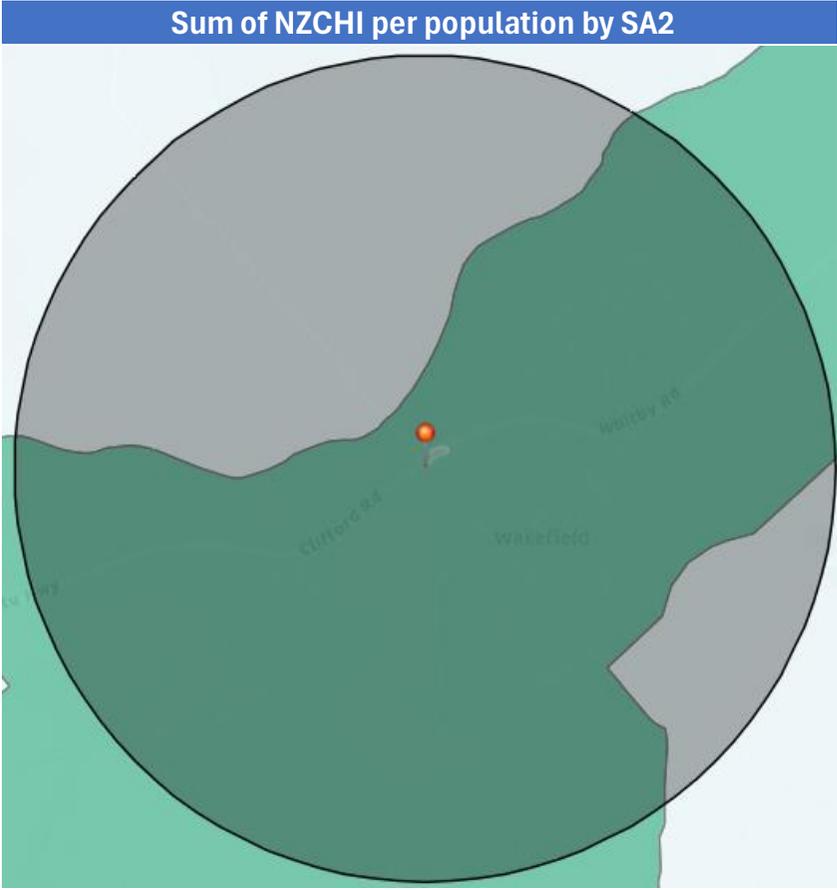
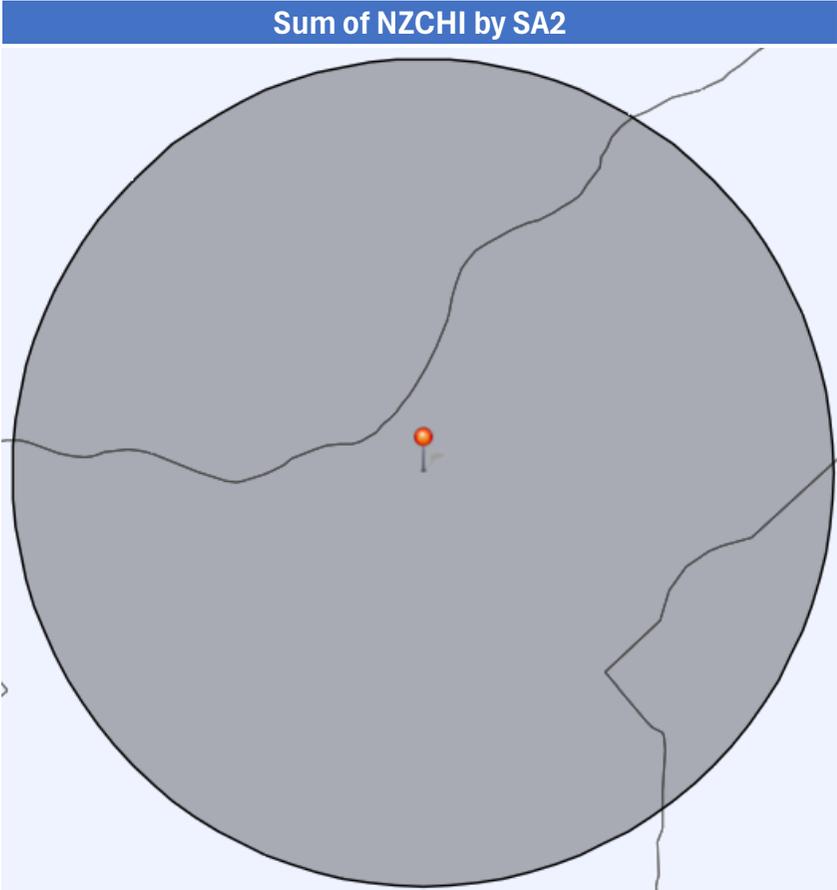


Sensitive site	Count
Schools	1
Early Childhood Educators	2
Marae	0
Places of worship	2

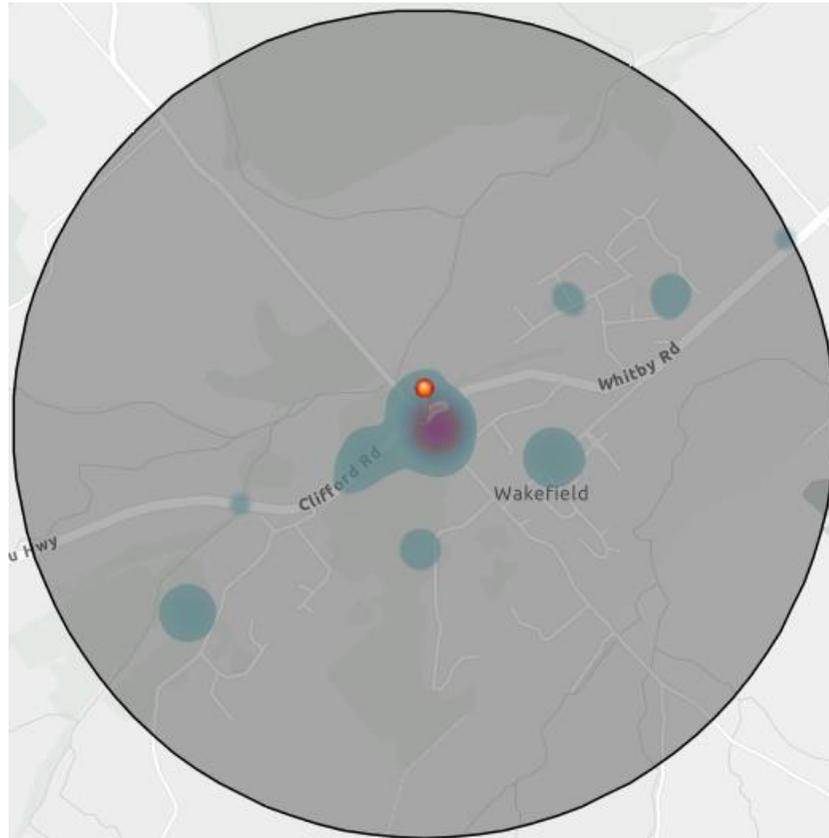
Sensitive sites - Wakefield

Schools	Early Childhood Educators	Places of Worship
Wakefield School	Little People Preschool Wakefield	ST JOHNS ANGLICAN CHURCH WAKEFIELD
	Wakefield Playcentre	ST JOSEPHS CHURCH WAKEFIELD
Marae		

Alcohol-related harm - Wakefield



Alcohol-related harm - Wakefield



Harm where the scene type is residential has been excluded from this map (but not the following tables) in order to protect the privacy of those involved.

Tables by Statistical Area 2 are provided in lieu of including harm in residential settings in the map.

Note: harm is not always linked to a specific address. When it has been linked to a less specific location, e.g. Main Street rather than 123 Main Street, it will appear in a default location on that street.

Year	Count
2021 (part year)	39
2022	26
2023	28
2024	50
2025	44
2026 (part year)	1
Grand Total	188

Statistical Area 2	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Wakefield	39	25	28	50	42	1	185
Wakefield Rural		1			2		3
Grand Total	39	26	28	50	44	1	188

Alcohol-related harm - Wakefield

Division	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
02 - ASSAULT	7	5		6	2		20
03 - SEXUAL OFFENCES			1	1	1		3
04 - HARM OR ENDANGER PERSONS			3	1	1		5
05 - ROBBERY, BLACKMAIL, AND EXTORTION		1					1
06 - BURGLARY		1		2	2		5
07 - THEFT	2		3				5
09 - DRUG OFFENCES				1			1
11 - PROPERTY DAMAGE		1	1		2		4
12 - PUBLIC ORDER, HEALTH, AND SAFETY OFFENCES	1	1	1		2		5
13 - TRAFFIC AND VEHICLE OFFENCES	10	6	11	21	20	1	69
14 - OFFENCES AGAINST JUSTICE PROCEDURES AND ORDERS	4	1		1	1		7
Non-crime	15	10	8	17	13		63
Grand Total	39	26	28	50	44	1	188

Month	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Jan			1	5		1	7
Feb	4	4	1	2	3		14
Mar		1	2	4	5		12
Apr	7	3	2	2	1		15
May	7	2	2	2	8		21
Jun	5	4	1	5	1		16
Jul	6	2	1	5	6		20
Aug	1		6	8	4		19
Sep	1	7		2	6		16
Oct	5		1	2	1		9
Nov	3		3	9	3		18
Dec		3	8	4	6		21
Grand Total	39	26	28	50	44	1	188

Alcohol-related harm – Wakefield

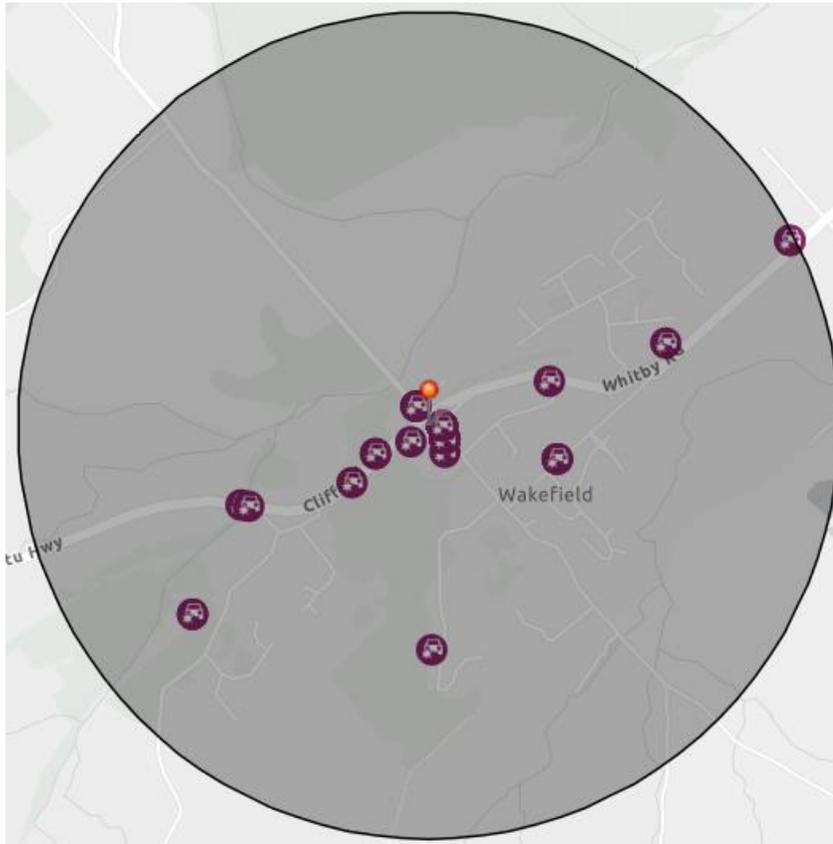
Day	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Mon	9	4		2			15
Tue	2	2	4		4		12
Wed	2		2	11	5		20
Thu	7	4	3	8	14	1	37
Fri	2	5	3	16	7		33
Sat	15	5	12	7	7		46
Sun	2	6	4	6	7		25
Grand Total	39	26	28	50	44	1	188

Scene type	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Commercial				1	2		3
Community					1		1
In Transit					1	1	2
Not Applicable				1			1
Online		1		2			3
Public Space	20	9	17	27	23		96
Residential	19	16	7	19	17		78
Retail			2				2
Unknown			2				2
Grand Total	39	26	28	50	44	1	188

NZ Deprivation Index 2023	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
1	3			2			5
2	5	6		3	4		18
3	14	10	11	15	9		59
4	4	2		7	9		22
5	8	4	7	7	8		34
6	5	4	8	18	14	1	50
Grand Total	39	26	28	50	44	1	188

Start time	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
12am-12.59am		1			4		5
1am-1.59am			1	3			4
2am-2.59am	1			1			2
3am-3.59am		2					2
4am-4.59am	3			1			4
6am-6.59am	1						1
7am-7.59am					2		2
8am-8.59am	1		3				4
9am-9.59am	1			1			2
10am-10.59am	2		3				5
11am-11.59am					1		1
12pm-12.59pm		1	2	3			6
1pm-1.59pm	1		1		1		3
2pm-2.59pm		1					1
3pm-3.59pm		3	1	1	3		8
4pm-4.59pm	6	1	2		2	1	12
5pm-5.59pm	3	1	5	3	4		16
6pm-6.59pm		3	1	9	11		24
7pm-7.59pm		4	1	6	4		15
8pm-8.59pm	5		3	5	4		17
9pm-9.59pm	7	2	2	7	2		20
10pm-10.59pm	5	5	1	4	4		19
11pm-11.59pm	3	2	2	6	2		15
Grand Total	39	26	28	50	44	1	188

Drink driving - Wakefield



When occurring at the same location, harm layers upon itself in the above map

Total count = ≤100

Year	Count
2021 (part year)	8.20%
2022	9.84%
2023	16.39%
2024	32.79%
2025	31.15%
2026 (part year)	1.64%
Grand Total	100.00%

NZ Deprivation Index 2023	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
2	0.00%	3.28%	0.00%	4.92%	3.28%	0.00%	11.48%
3	3.28%	3.28%	4.92%	8.20%	1.64%	0.00%	21.31%
4	3.28%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.28%
5	0.00%	0.00%	1.64%	0.00%	4.92%	0.00%	6.56%
6	1.64%	3.28%	9.84%	19.67%	21.31%	1.64%	57.38%
Grand Total	8.20%	9.84%	16.39%	32.79%	31.15%	1.64%	100.00%

Month	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Jan	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.64%	1.64%
Feb	1.64%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.28%	0.00%	4.92%
Mar	0.00%	1.64%	0.00%	3.28%	6.56%	0.00%	11.48%
Apr	3.28%	1.64%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.92%
May	1.64%	1.64%	0.00%	3.28%	1.64%	0.00%	8.20%
Jun	0.00%	0.00%	1.64%	6.56%	1.64%	0.00%	9.84%
Jul	0.00%	1.64%	1.64%	6.56%	1.64%	0.00%	11.48%
Aug	0.00%	0.00%	4.92%	1.64%	1.64%	0.00%	8.20%
Sep	0.00%	1.64%	0.00%	0.00%	9.84%	0.00%	11.48%
Oct	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.64%	0.00%	1.64%
Nov	1.64%	0.00%	1.64%	8.20%	3.28%	0.00%	14.75%
Dec	0.00%	1.64%	6.56%	3.28%	0.00%	0.00%	11.48%
Grand Total	8.20%	9.84%	16.39%	32.79%	31.15%	1.64%	100.00%

Drink driving - Wakefield

Day	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Mon	1.64%	1.64%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.28%
Tue	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.28%	0.00%	3.28%
Wed	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	11.48%	4.92%	0.00%	16.39%
Thu	1.64%	1.64%	3.28%	8.20%	14.75%	1.64%	31.15%
Fri	0.00%	1.64%	3.28%	6.56%	6.56%	0.00%	18.03%
Sat	4.92%	3.28%	8.20%	4.92%	1.64%	0.00%	22.95%
Sun	0.00%	1.64%	1.64%	1.64%	0.00%	0.00%	4.92%
Grand Total	8.20%	9.84%	16.39%	32.79%	31.15%	1.64%	100.00%

Start time	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
1am-1.59am	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.64%	0.00%	0.00%	1.64%
8am-8.59am	0.00%	0.00%	1.64%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.64%
3pm-3.59pm	0.00%	3.28%	0.00%	0.00%	1.64%	0.00%	4.92%
4pm-4.59pm	1.64%	0.00%	1.64%	0.00%	3.28%	1.64%	8.20%
5pm-5.59pm	0.00%	0.00%	4.92%	1.64%	3.28%	0.00%	9.84%
6pm-6.59pm	0.00%	0.00%	1.64%	8.20%	4.92%	0.00%	14.75%
7pm-7.59pm	0.00%	3.28%	1.64%	4.92%	6.56%	0.00%	16.39%
8pm-8.59pm	1.64%	0.00%	1.64%	8.20%	6.56%	0.00%	18.03%
9pm-9.59pm	1.64%	1.64%	1.64%	3.28%	1.64%	0.00%	9.84%
10pm-10.59pm	1.64%	1.64%	1.64%	1.64%	1.64%	0.00%	8.20%
11pm-11.59pm	1.64%	0.00%	0.00%	3.28%	1.64%	0.00%	6.56%
Grand Total	8.20%	9.84%	16.39%	32.79%	31.15%	1.64%	100.00%

Alcohol-related family harm - Wakefield

Total count = ≤100

Statistical Area 2	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	Grand Total
Wakefield	23.81%	14.29%	14.29%	20.63%	22.22%	95.24%
Wakefield Rural	0.00%	1.59%	0.00%	0.00%	3.17%	4.76%
Grand Total	23.81%	15.87%	14.29%	20.63%	25.40%	100.00%

Year	Count
2021 (part year)	23.81%
2022	15.87%
2023	14.29%
2024	20.63%
2025	25.40%
Grand Total	100.00%

NZ Deprivation Index 2023	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	Grand Total
1	3.17%	0.00%	1.59%	0.00%	0.00%	4.76%
2	1.59%	4.76%	0.00%	0.00%	1.59%	7.94%
3	7.94%	4.76%	1.59%	4.76%	7.94%	26.98%
4	1.59%	1.59%	0.00%	6.35%	12.70%	22.22%
5	9.52%	3.17%	9.52%	9.52%	3.17%	34.92%
6	0.00%	1.59%	1.59%	0.00%	0.00%	3.17%
Grand Total	23.81%	15.87%	14.29%	20.63%	25.40%	100.00%

Division	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	Grand Total
02 - ASSAULT	11.11%	7.94%	0.00%	3.17%	3.17%	25.40%
03 - SEXUAL OFFENCES	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.59%	1.59%
04 - HARM OR ENDANGER PERSONS	0.00%	0.00%	4.76%	1.59%	1.59%	7.94%
06 - BURGLARY	0.00%	1.59%	0.00%	1.59%	0.00%	3.17%
07 - THEFT	1.59%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.59%
09 - DRUG OFFENCES	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.59%	0.00%	1.59%
11 - PROPERTY DAMAGE	0.00%	1.59%	1.59%	0.00%	1.59%	4.76%
12 - PUBLIC ORDER, HEALTH, AND SAFETY OFFENCES	0.00%	0.00%	1.59%	0.00%	1.59%	3.17%
14 - OFFENCES AGAINST JUSTICE PROCEDURES AND ORDERS	1.59%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.59%	3.17%
Non-crime	9.52%	4.76%	6.35%	12.70%	14.29%	47.62%
Grand Total	23.81%	15.87%	14.29%	20.63%	25.40%	100.00%

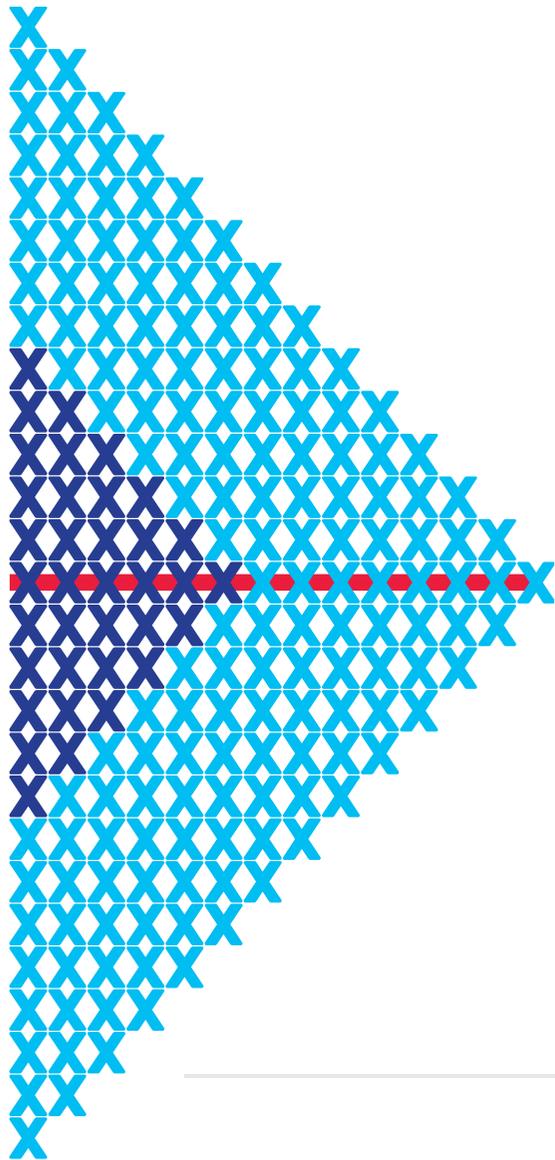
48

Alcohol-related family harm - Wakefield

Month	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	Grand Total
Jan	0.00%	0.00%	1.59%	3.17%	0.00%	4.76%
Feb	0.00%	1.59%	0.00%	1.59%	1.59%	4.76%
Mar	0.00%	0.00%	1.59%	3.17%	0.00%	4.76%
Apr	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.59%	1.59%
May	0.00%	0.00%	1.59%	0.00%	7.94%	9.52%
Jun	6.35%	3.17%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	9.52%
Jul	7.94%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	7.94%	15.87%
Aug	1.59%	0.00%	0.00%	4.76%	3.17%	9.52%
Sep	1.59%	7.94%	0.00%	1.59%	0.00%	11.11%
Oct	6.35%	0.00%	0.00%	3.17%	0.00%	9.52%
Nov	0.00%	0.00%	3.17%	3.17%	0.00%	6.35%
Dec	0.00%	3.17%	6.35%	0.00%	3.17%	12.70%
Grand Total	23.81%	15.87%	14.29%	20.63%	25.40%	100.00%

Day	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	Grand Total
Mon	3.17%	4.76%	0.00%	3.17%	0.00%	11.11%
Tue	0.00%	3.17%	4.76%	0.00%	3.17%	11.11%
Wed	1.59%	0.00%	3.17%	4.76%	1.59%	11.11%
Thu	3.17%	1.59%	1.59%	1.59%	6.35%	14.29%
Fri	0.00%	1.59%	0.00%	6.35%	3.17%	11.11%
Sat	12.70%	0.00%	4.76%	1.59%	1.59%	20.63%
Sun	3.17%	4.76%	0.00%	3.17%	9.52%	20.63%
Grand Total	23.81%	15.87%	14.29%	20.63%	25.40%	100.00%

Start time	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	Grand Total
1am-1.59am	0.00%	0.00%	1.59%	0.00%	0.00%	1.59%
2am-2.59am	1.59%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.59%
3am-3.59am	0.00%	3.17%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.17%
4am-4.59am	4.76%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.76%
7am-7.59am	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.17%	3.17%
9am-9.59am	1.59%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.59%
10am-10.59am	0.00%	0.00%	4.76%	0.00%	0.00%	4.76%
11am-11.59am	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.59%	1.59%
12pm-12.59pm	0.00%	1.59%	3.17%	4.76%	0.00%	9.52%
1pm-1.59pm	1.59%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.59%
3pm-3.59pm	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.59%	1.59%
4pm-4.59pm	0.00%	0.00%	1.59%	0.00%	0.00%	1.59%
5pm-5.59pm	3.17%	1.59%	0.00%	0.00%	1.59%	6.35%
6pm-6.59pm	0.00%	1.59%	0.00%	3.17%	9.52%	14.29%
7pm-7.59pm	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.17%	0.00%	3.17%
9pm-9.59pm	6.35%	0.00%	1.59%	6.35%	1.59%	15.87%
10pm-10.59pm	3.17%	6.35%	0.00%	3.17%	4.76%	17.46%
11pm-11.59pm	1.59%	1.59%	1.59%	0.00%	1.59%	6.35%
Grand Total	23.81%	15.87%	14.29%	20.63%	25.40%	100.00%

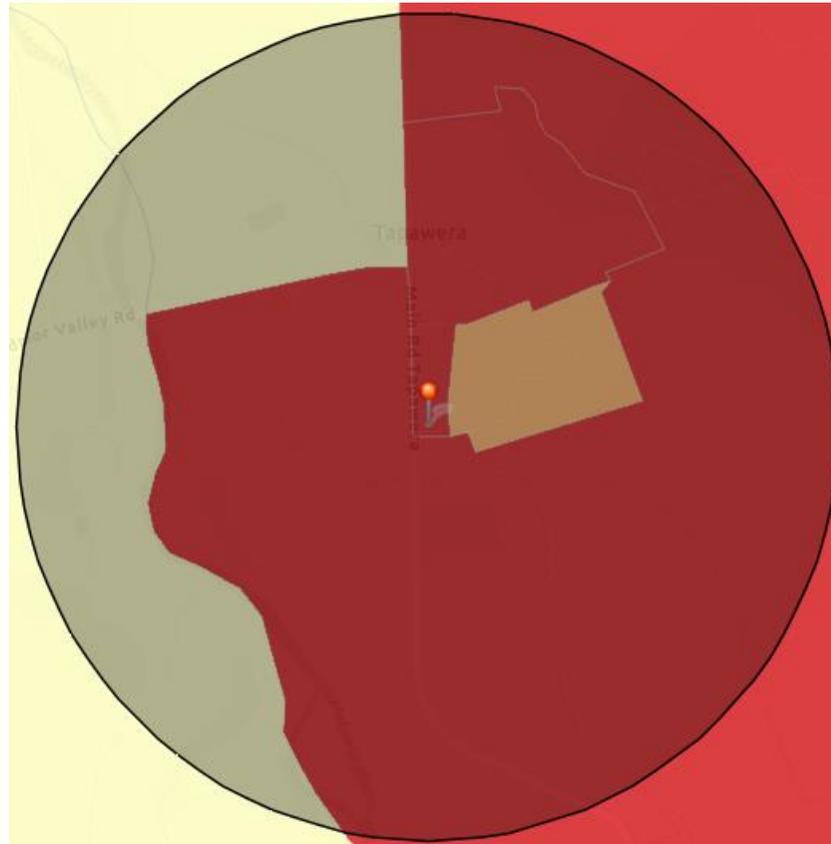


Tapawera

Within 1km of 84 Main Road



New Zealand Deprivation Index 2023 - Tapawera



Sensitive sites - Tapawera

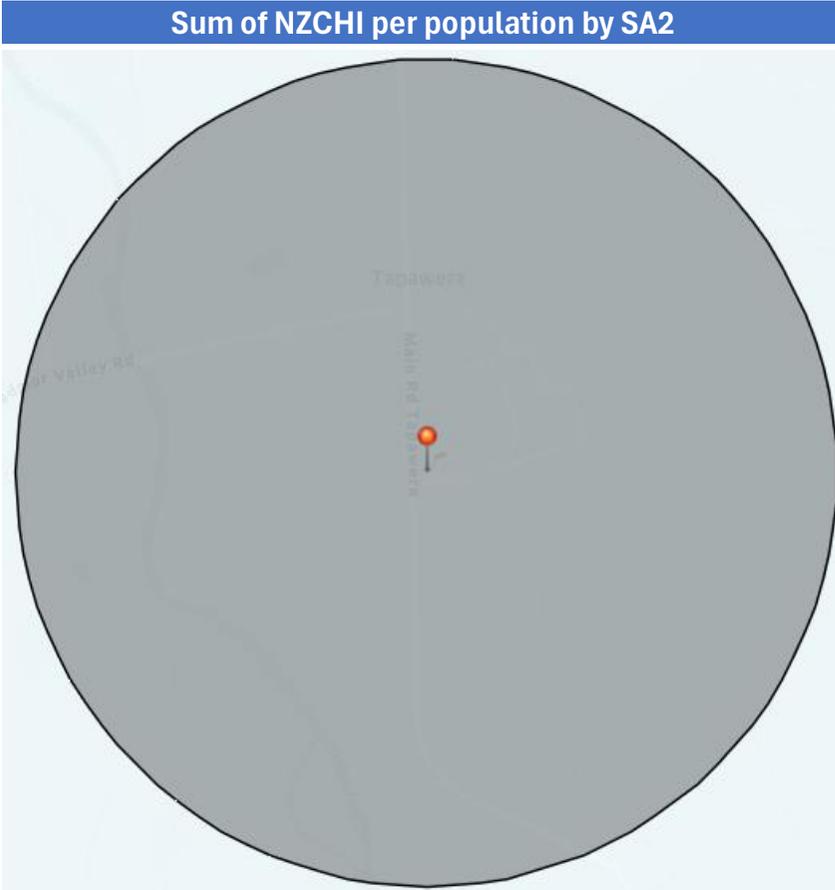
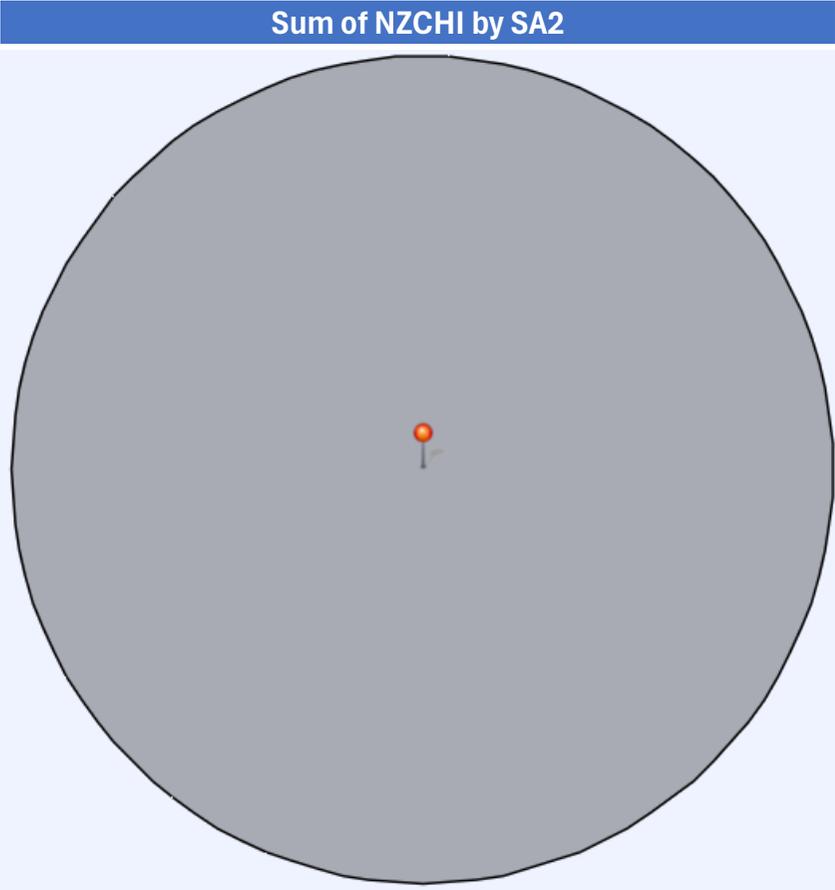


Sensitive site	Count
Schools	1
Early Childhood Educators	2
Marae	0
Places of worship	0

Sensitive sites - Tapawera

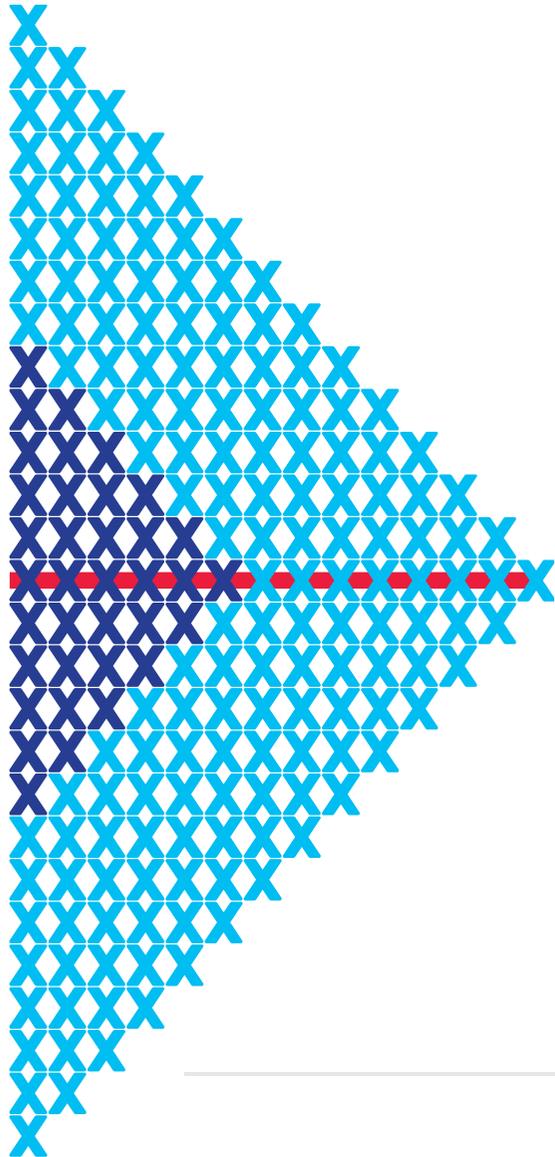
Schools	Early Childhood Educators	Places of Worship
Tapawera Area School	Tapawera Playcentre	
	Tapawera Kindergarten	
Marae		

Alcohol-related harm - Tapawera



Alcohol-related harm - Tapawera

Total count = ≤ 50

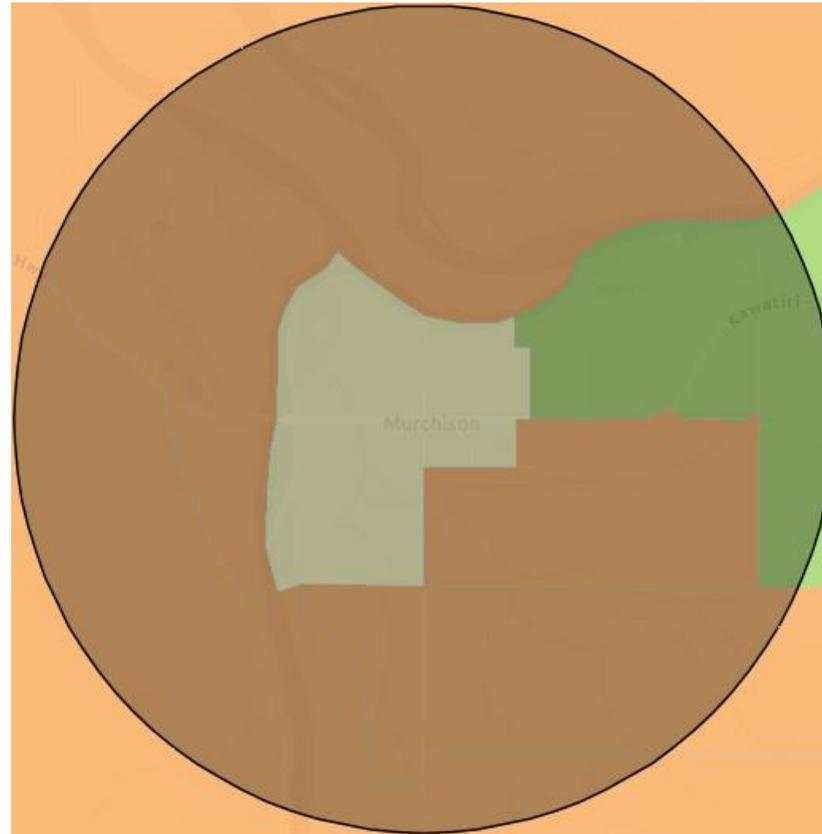


Murchison

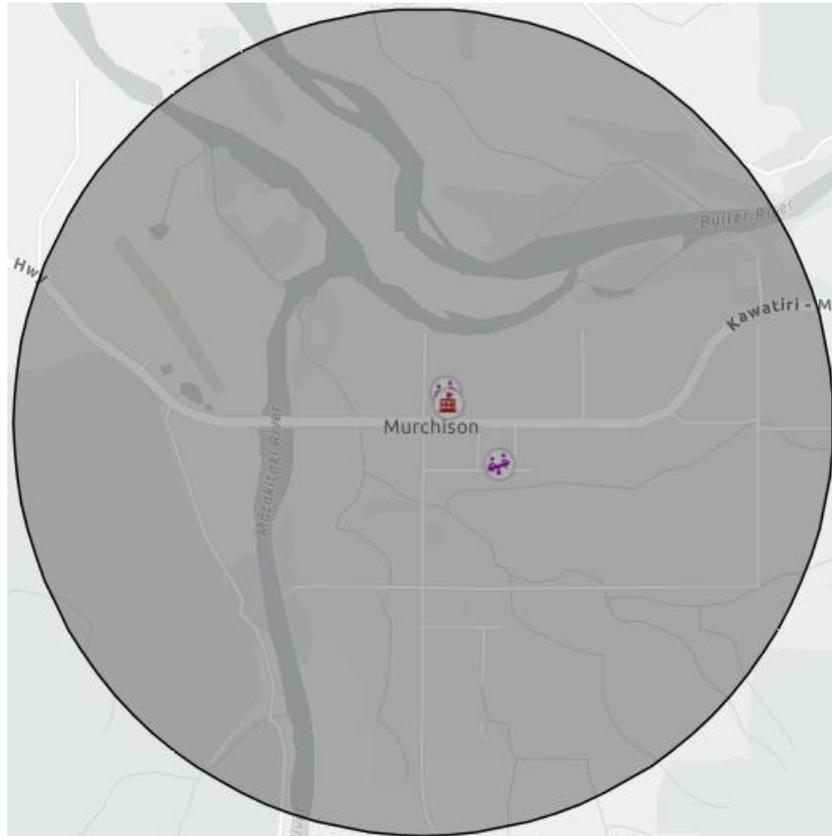
*Within 1.5km of the intersection of Fairfax Street and
Kawtiri – Murchison Highway*



New Zealand Deprivation Index 2023 - Murchison



Sensitive sites - Murchison

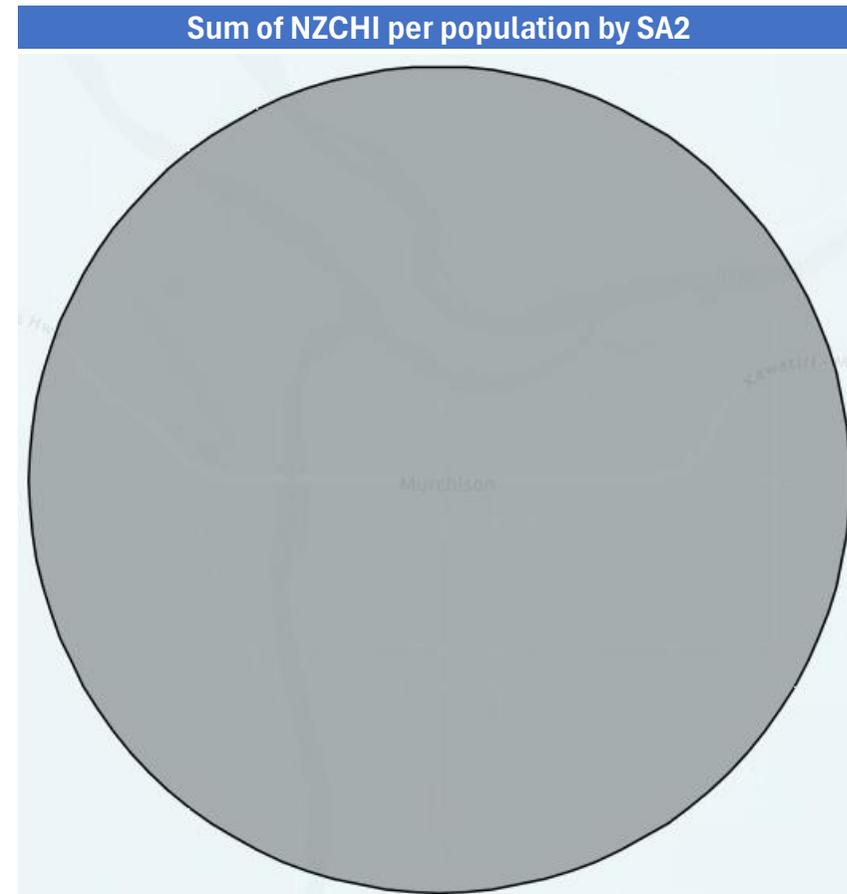
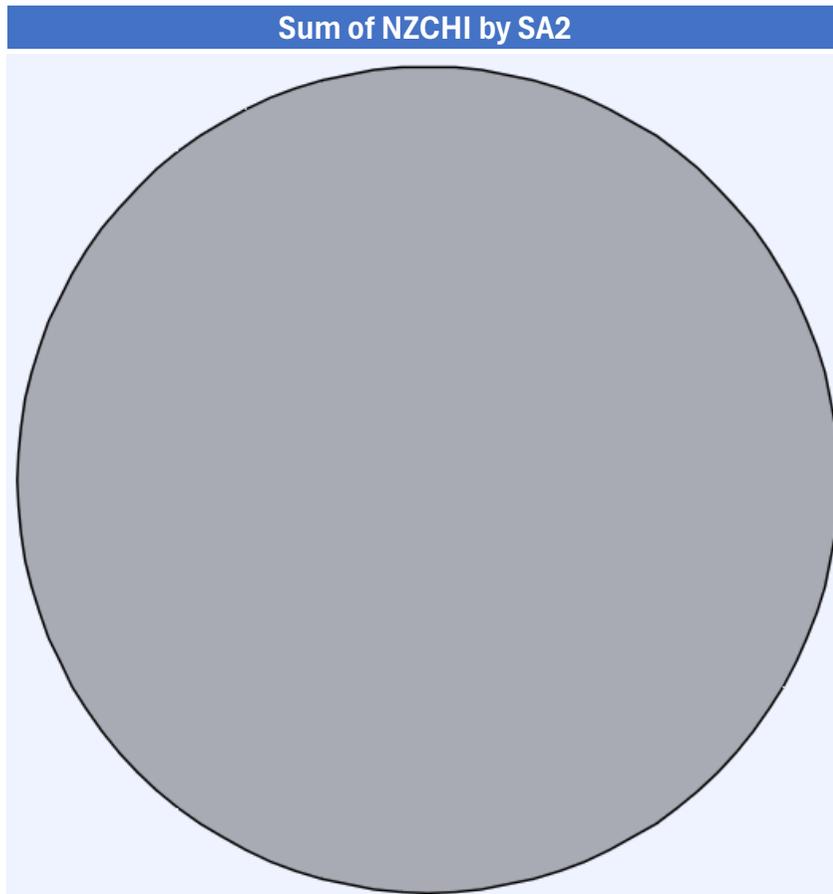


Sensitive site	Count
Schools	1
Early Childhood Educators	2
Marae	0
Places of worship	0

Sensitive sites - Murchison

Schools	Early Childhood Educators	Places of Worship
Murchison Area School	Murchison Playcentre	
	Murchison Kindergarten	
Marae		

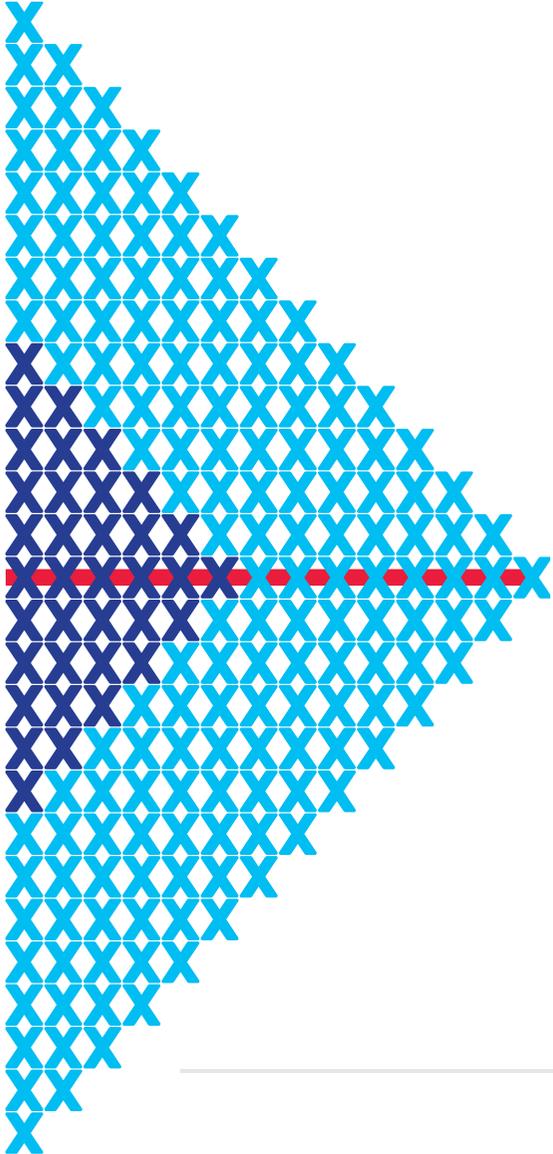
Alcohol-related harm - Murchison



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Alcohol-related harm - Murchison

Total count = ≤ 50

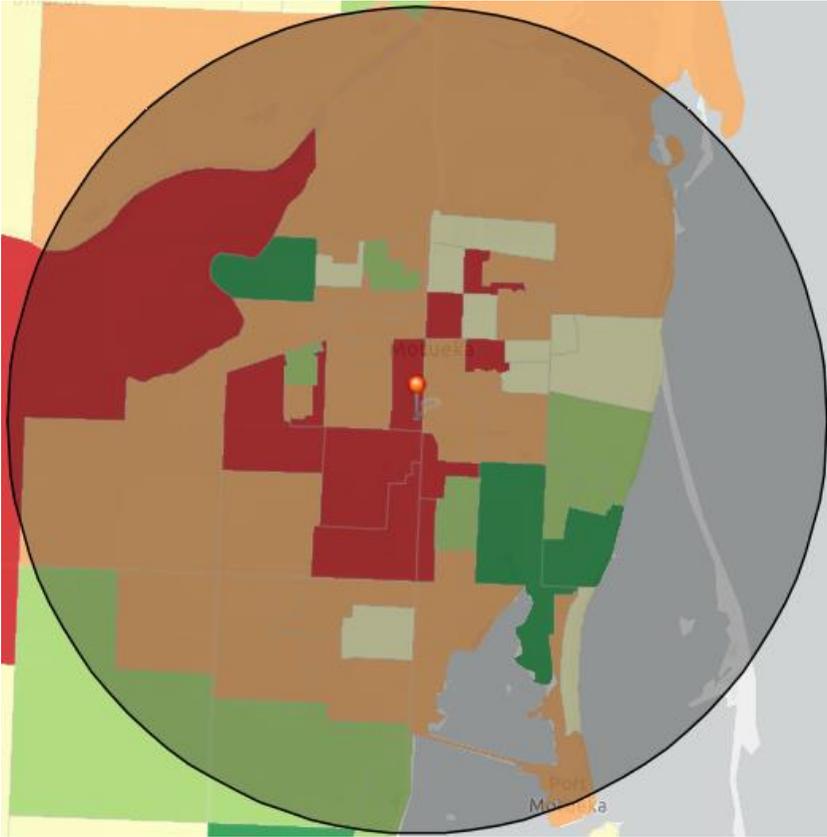


Motueka

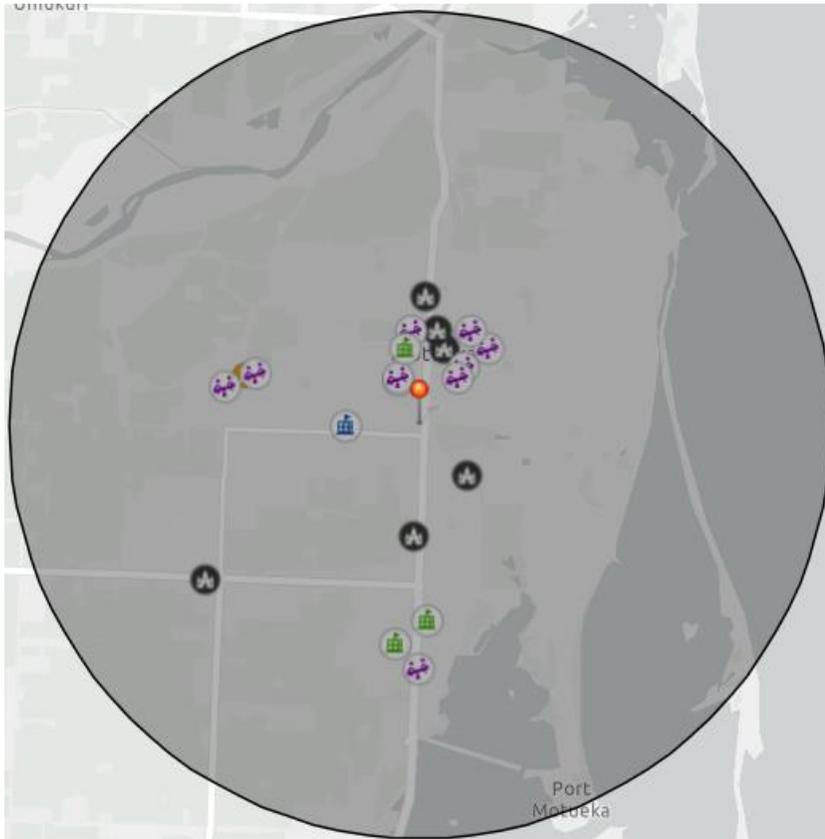
Within 2.7km of 276 High Street



New Zealand Deprivation Index 2023 - Motueka



Sensitive sites - Motueka

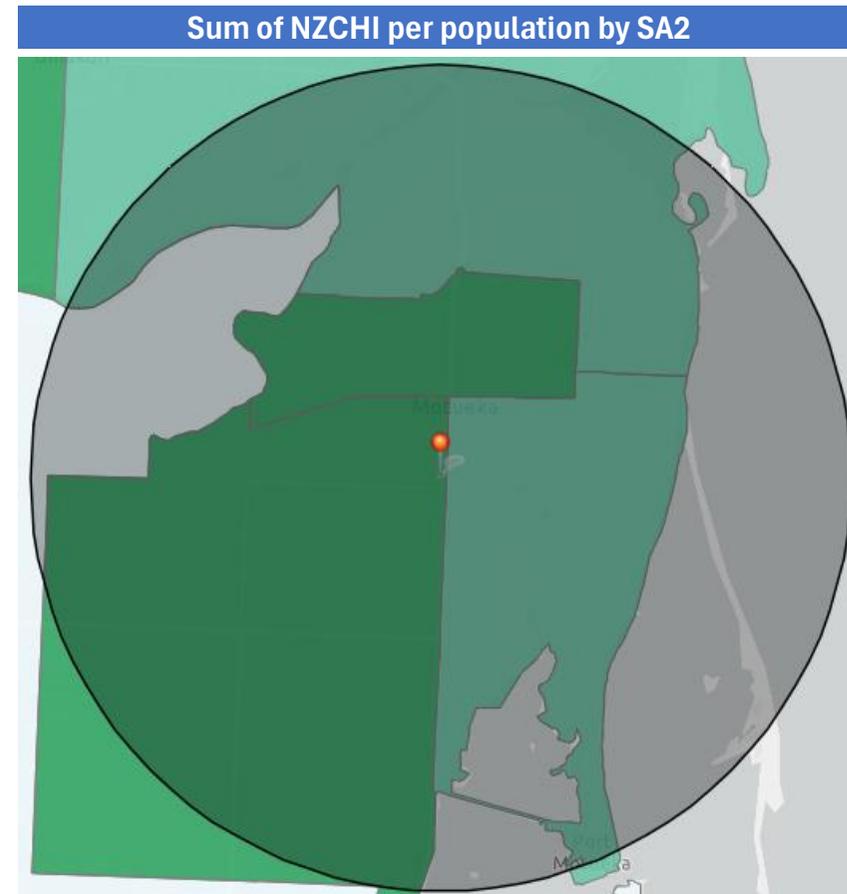
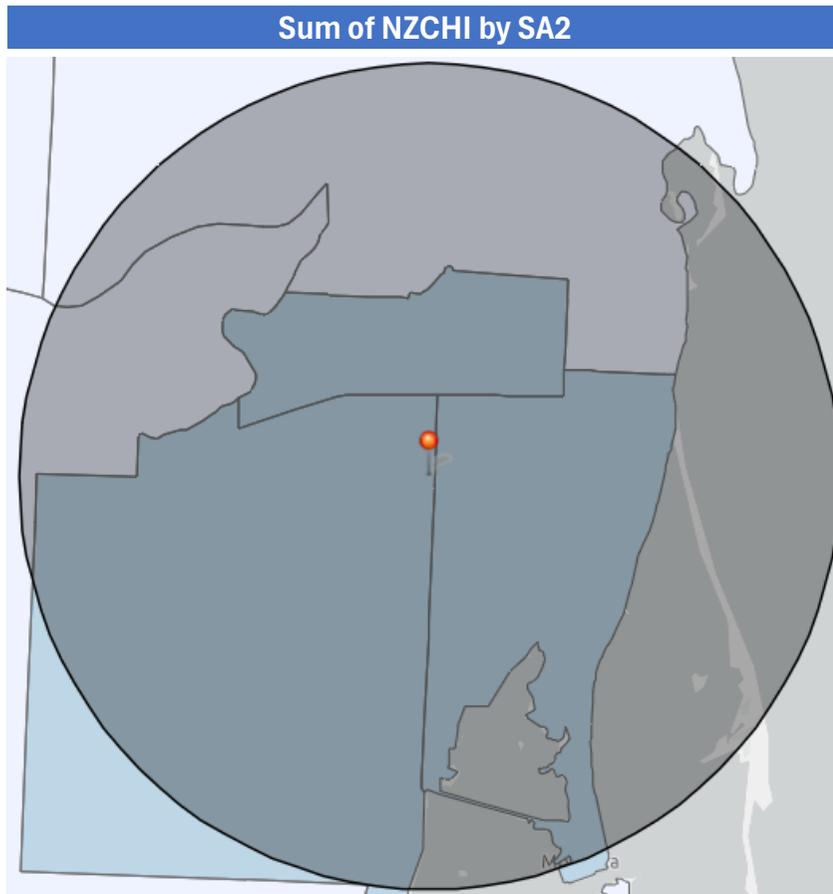


Sensitive site	Count
Schools	4
Early Childhood Educators	10
Marae	1
Places of worship	6

Sensitive sites - Motueka

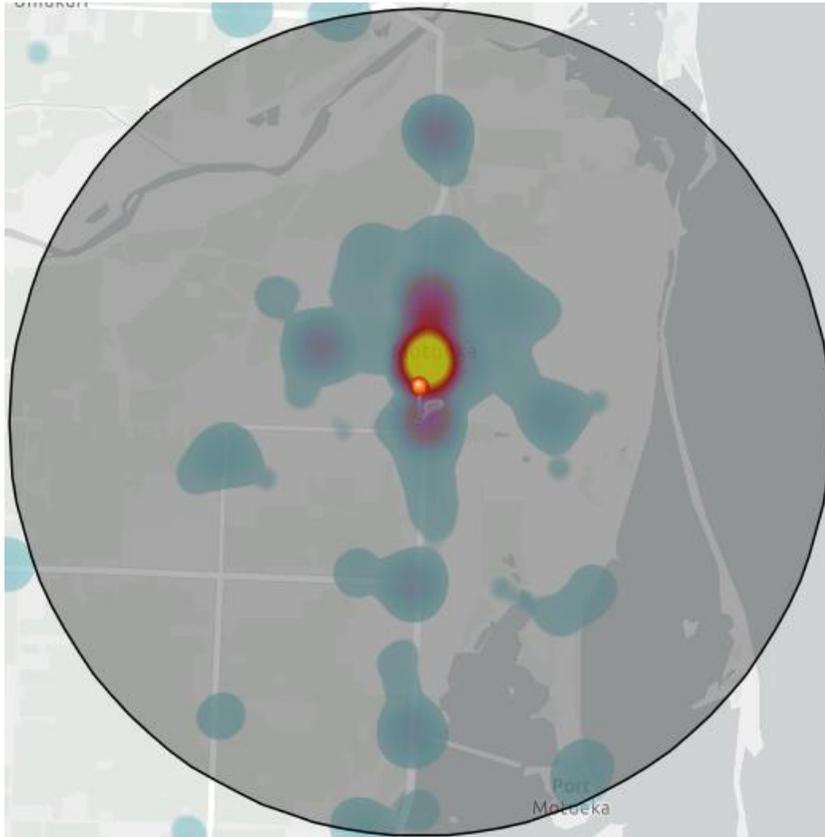
Schools	Early Childhood Educators	Places of Worship
Motueka High School	Motueka Playcentre	MOTUEKA CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP
Parklands School (Motueka)	Motueka Kindergarten	MOTUEKA BAPTIST CHURCH
St Peter Chanel School (Motueka)	Motueka Steiner Kindergarten	ST THOMAS ANGLICAN CHURCH MOTUEKA
Motueka South School	Oasis Education Centre	CHURCH OF CHRIST
	Laura Ingram Kindergarten	SAINT ANDREWS UNITING CHURCH
	Greenwood Kindergarten	KINGDOM HALL OF JEHOVAHS WITNESSES MOTUEKA
	Oasis Early Learning Centre	
	Te Kōhanga Reo o Te Awhina	
	Nature Kids Motueka	
	HardyKids Early Learning Centre - Motueka	
Marae		
Te Āwhina		

Alcohol-related harm - Motueka



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Alcohol-related harm - Motueka



Harm where the scene type is residential has been excluded from this map (but not the following tables) in order to protect the privacy of those involved.

Tables by Statistical Area 2 are provided in lieu of including harm in residential settings in the map.

Note: harm is not always linked to a specific address. When it has been linked to a less specific location, e.g. Main Street rather than 123 Main Street, it will appear in a default location on that street.

Year	Count
2021 (part year)	236
2022	249
2023	257
2024	266
2025	280
2026 (part year)	15
Grand Total	1303

Statistical Area 2	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Motueka West	103	115	137	104	108	5	572
Motueka East	43	42	51	79	69	5	289
Motueka North	87	87	62	66	89	3	394
Kaiteriteri-Riwaka	3	5	7	17	14	2	48
Grand Total	236	249	257	266	280	15	1303

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Alcohol-related harm - Motueka

Division	IT	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
02 - ASSAULT		41	25	40	29	55	3	193
03 - SEXUAL OFFENCES		4	5	3	7	3		22
04 - HARM OR ENDANGER PERSONS		6	6	5	8	16	1	42
05 - ROBBERY, BLACKMAIL, AND EXTORTION				1				1
06 - BURGLARY		2	3	5	4	3	1	18
07 - THEFT			3	13	23	12		51
08 - FRAUD AND RELATED OFFENCES			5			1		6
09 - DRUG OFFENCES		2	1			4		7
10 - WEAPONS AND EXPLOSIVES OFFENCES		2	1	1	1	5		10
11 - PROPERTY DAMAGE		13	9	20	10	8		60
12 - PUBLIC ORDER, HEALTH, AND SAFETY OFFENCES		22	19	15	26	20	2	104
13 - TRAFFIC AND VEHICLE OFFENCES		45	66	87	84	66	5	353
14 - OFFENCES AGAINST JUSTICE PROCEDURES AND ORDERS		6	17	15	8	10	1	57
Non-crime		93	89	52	66	77	2	379
Grand Total		236	249	257	266	280	15	1303

Month	IT	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Jan		11	29	18	13	29	15	115
Feb		12	16	21	22	12		83
Mar		17	17	20	24	33		111
Apr		12	26	33	21	15		107
May		16	23	21	25	41		126
Jun		27	18	17	25	22		109
Jul		27	13	21	21	15		97
Aug		20	24	25	33	19		121
Sep		14	24	14	14	25		91
Oct		39	17	18	22	18		114
Nov		14	18	18	15	30		95
Dec		27	24	31	31	21		134
Grand Total		236	249	257	266	280	15	1303

Alcohol-related harm – Motueka

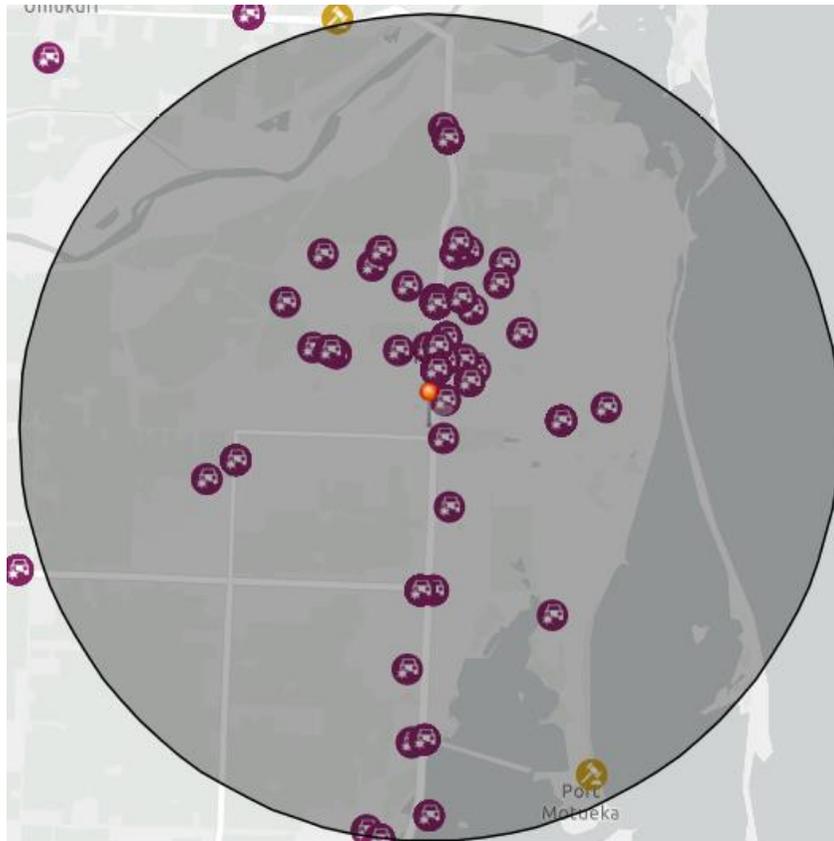
Day	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Mon	5	14	17	15	17		68
Tue	18	27	30	36	32		143
Wed	34	13	25	27	46	3	148
Thu	19	31	40	34	38	2	164
Fri	49	62	38	44	39	2	234
Sat	52	64	54	72	68	2	312
Sun	59	38	53	38	40	6	234
Grand Total	236	249	257	266	280	15	1303

NZ Deprivation Index 2023	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
1					3	3	6
2	4	1	1			3	9
3		2	3	8	7		20
4	11	12	19	4	7		53
5	8	20	14	10	9	4	65
6	3	8	2	9	5	3	30
7	65	68	40	64	84	1	322
8	23	18	37	68	49	3	198
9	40	11	25	28	41		145
10	82	109	116	72	72	4	455
Grand Total	236	249	257	266	280	15	1303

Scene type	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Commercial	14	17	17	21	11		80
Community	2	1		3	2		8
Education			1				1
In Transit	1	3	1	6	3	2	16
Not Applicable			2	1	2		5
Online	1	2	1	2	4		10
Public Space	75	112	120	119	118	5	549
Residential	140	110	100	86	128	7	571
Retail	1	4	16	26	12	1	60
Unknown	2			1			3
Grand Total	236	249	257	266	280	15	1303

Start time	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
12am-12.59am	8	9	43	17	13	1	91
1am-1.59am	20	23	15	14	24	4	100
2am-2.59am	16	20	9	13	18	1	77
3am-3.59am	8	5	4	7	8	1	33
4am-4.59am	4	1		3	5	1	14
5am-5.59am	3		1		2		6
6am-6.59am	1						1
7am-7.59am		2		2	1		5
8am-8.59am	1	4	2				7
9am-9.59am	4	2	8	6	2		22
10am-10.59am	2	5	8	4	5		24
11am-11.59am	3	4	5	9			21
12pm-12.59pm	4	6	8	14	5		37
1pm-1.59pm	4	3	3	9	2		21
2pm-2.59pm	6	8	4	4	9	2	33
3pm-3.59pm	7	5	12	11	7		42
4pm-4.59pm	10	11	11	14	21	2	69
5pm-5.59pm	13	9	8	14	17		61
6pm-6.59pm	12	6	10	23	23	1	75
7pm-7.59pm	15	15	17	20	24		91
8pm-8.59pm	19	30	30	36	28		143
9pm-9.59pm	21	29	24	17	27	1	119
10pm-10.59pm	24	26	18	17	13		98
11pm-11.59pm	31	26	17	12	26	1	113
Grand Total	236	249	257	266	280	15	1303

Drink driving - Motueka



When occurring at the same location, harm layers upon itself in the above map

Year	Count
2021 (part year)	40
2022	54
2023	74
2024	70
2025	59
2026 (part year)	5
Grand Total	302

Month	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Jan	4	3	3	3	3	5	21
Feb	2	2	7	1	3		15
Mar	2	3	4	7	6		22
Apr	4	3	12	7	4		30
May	2	7	8	11	5		33
Jun	5	7	5	3	6		26
Jul	4		7	9	2		22
Aug	3	5	8	11	7		34
Sep	4	4	2	5	4		19
Oct	5	4	4	4	4		21
Nov	1	4	6	3	9		23
Dec	4	12	8	6	6		36
Grand Total	40	54	74	70	59	5	302

NZ Deprivation Index 2023	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
2	1		1		1		3
3		2	1	5	3		11
4	2	2	3	2	1		10
5	1		2				3
6	1	1			3	2	7
7	7	9	10	16	17		59
8	3	5	5	15	9	1	38
9	2	1		5	2		10
10	23	34	52	27	23	2	161
Grand Total	40	54	74	70	59	5	302

Drink driving - Motueka

Day	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Mon	1	1	2	2	3		9
Tue		4	8	5	3		20
Wed	5	3	7	4	9	1	29
Thu	3	13	14	7	10	2	49
Fri	15	11	14	14	8	1	63
Sat	6	12	16	25	19	1	79
Sun	10	10	13	13	7		53
Grand Total	40	54	74	70	59	5	302

Start time	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
12am-12.59am	4	5	12	8	6		35
1am-1.59am	3	5	6	3	3		20
2am-2.59am	4	2	2	1	2		11
3am-3.59am	2	1	2	1	2	1	9
4am-4.59am	1			1	1		3
7am-7.59am					1		1
9am-9.59am			1	1			2
10am-10.59am		1	1				2
12pm-12.59pm	2						2
1pm-1.59pm	2	1		2			5
2pm-2.59pm		1		1	3	1	6
3pm-3.59pm	1	2		3	1		7
4pm-4.59pm	1	2	4	2	3	1	13
5pm-5.59pm	1	2	2	4	6		15
6pm-6.59pm	1	2	3	8	2		16
7pm-7.59pm	1	3	7	8	6		25
8pm-8.59pm	2	8	14	13	14		51
9pm-9.59pm	7	12	11	8	3	1	42
10pm-10.59pm	4	4	5	5	3		21
11pm-11.59pm	4	3	4	1	3	1	16
Grand Total	40	54	74	70	59	5	302

Alcohol-related family harm - Motueka

Statistical Area 2	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Motueka West	41	34	26	19	38	1	159
Motueka East	31	17	25	17	20		110
Motueka North	44	29	27	20	28		148
Kaiteriteri-Riwaka				2	4		6
Grand Total	116	80	78	58	90	1	423

Division	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total			
02 - ASSAULT				35	12	23	17	31	118	
04 - HARM OR ENDANGER PERSONS				3	5	3	4	6	21	
06 - BURGLARY				1		3			4	
07 - THEFT							1	1	2	
09 - DRUG OFFENCES				2					2	
10 - WEAPONS AND EXPLOSIVES OFFENCES				2					2	
11 - PROPERTY DAMAGE				6	2	11	4	2	25	
12 - PUBLIC ORDER, HEALTH, AND SAFETY OFFENCES				2	2		3	4	11	
13 - TRAFFIC AND VEHICLE OFFENCES							1		1	
14 - OFFENCES AGAINST JUSTICE PROCEDURES AND ORDERS				3	8	10	1	6	28	
Non-crime				62	51	28	27	40	1	209
Grand Total	116	80	78	58	90	1	1	423		

NZ Deprivation Index 2023	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
1					2		2
2	1						1
3			2		2		4
4	6	3	5	2	5		21
5	2	15	6	7	7		37
6		1		4	1		6
7	45	28	10	22	24		129
8	15	3	10	10	13	1	52
9	28	9	22	5	23		87
10	19	21	23	8	13		84
Grand Total	116	80	78	58	90	1	423

Year	Count
2021 (part year)	116
2022	80
2023	78
2024	58
2025	90
2026 (part year)	1
Grand Total	423

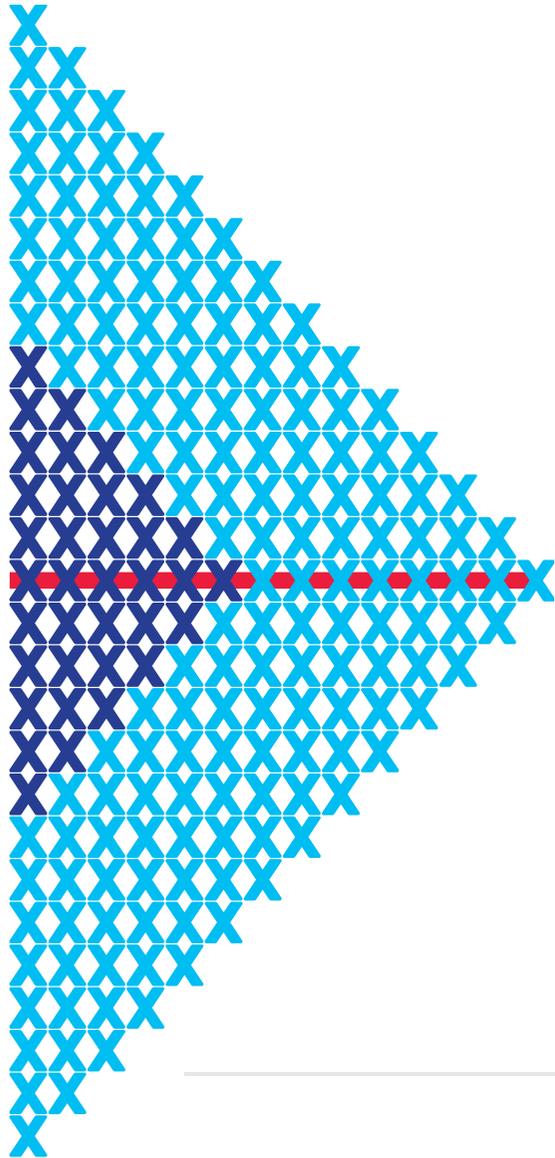
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Alcohol-related family harm - Motueka

Month	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Jan	4	10	7	4	9	1	35
Feb	6	5	6	6	4		27
Mar	10	7	10	10	17		54
Apr	2	10	11	2	1		26
May	9	6	3	5	11		34
Jun	13	6	3	8	4		34
Jul	11	9	7	4	5		36
Aug	10	6	5	4	7		32
Sep	7	4	5	4	5		25
Oct	22	4	3	3	12		44
Nov	6	7	7	4	9		33
Dec	16	6	11	4	6		43
Grand Total	116	80	78	58	90	1	423

Day	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Mon	3	5	9		5		22
Tue	11	10	8	16	13		58
Wed	20	4	5	3	12		44
Thu	2	9	14	6	8		39
Fri	24	15	12	13	18		82
Sat	25	23	18	12	18		96
Sun	31	14	12	8	16	1	82
Grand Total	116	80	78	58	90	1	423

Start time	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
12am-12.59am	2	1	7	3	4	1	18
1am-1.59am	6	7	3	2	4		22
2am-2.59am	11	10		4	8		33
3am-3.59am	2	2	1	3	4		12
4am-4.59am	2						2
5am-5.59am	2				2		4
7am-7.59am		2					2
8am-8.59am	1	3	1				5
9am-9.59am	3	1	5	1	1		11
10am-10.59am	2	1	3	1	2		9
11am-11.59am			2	4			6
12pm-12.59pm	2	4	4	2	3		15
1pm-1.59pm	1	1	1				3
2pm-2.59pm	5	2	1	2			10
3pm-3.59pm	4		5	2	1		12
4pm-4.59pm	6	1	2	5	9		23
5pm-5.59pm	3	4	2	1	6		16
6pm-6.59pm	6	2	4	4	11		27
7pm-7.59pm	12	11	3	6	10		42
8pm-8.59pm	9	9	10	5	3		36
9pm-9.59pm	7	6	8	4	6		31
10pm-10.59pm	11	9	6	3	6		35
11pm-11.59pm	19	4	10	6	10		49
Grand Total	116	80	78	58	90	1	423

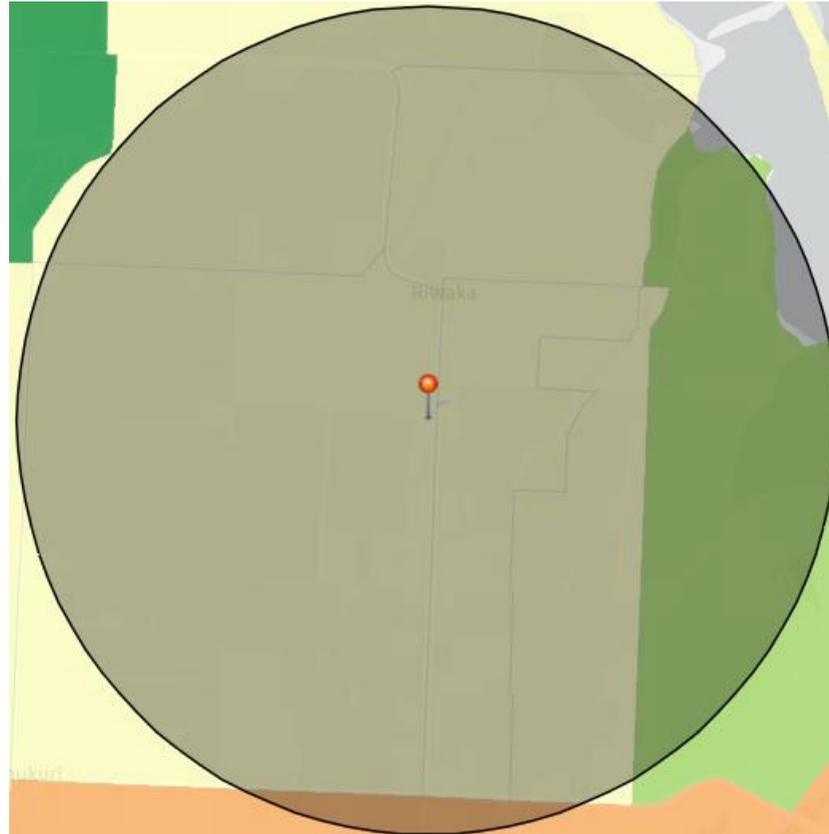


Riwaka

Within 1.3km of 479 Main Road



New Zealand Deprivation Index 2023 - Riwaka



75

Sensitive sites - Riwaka



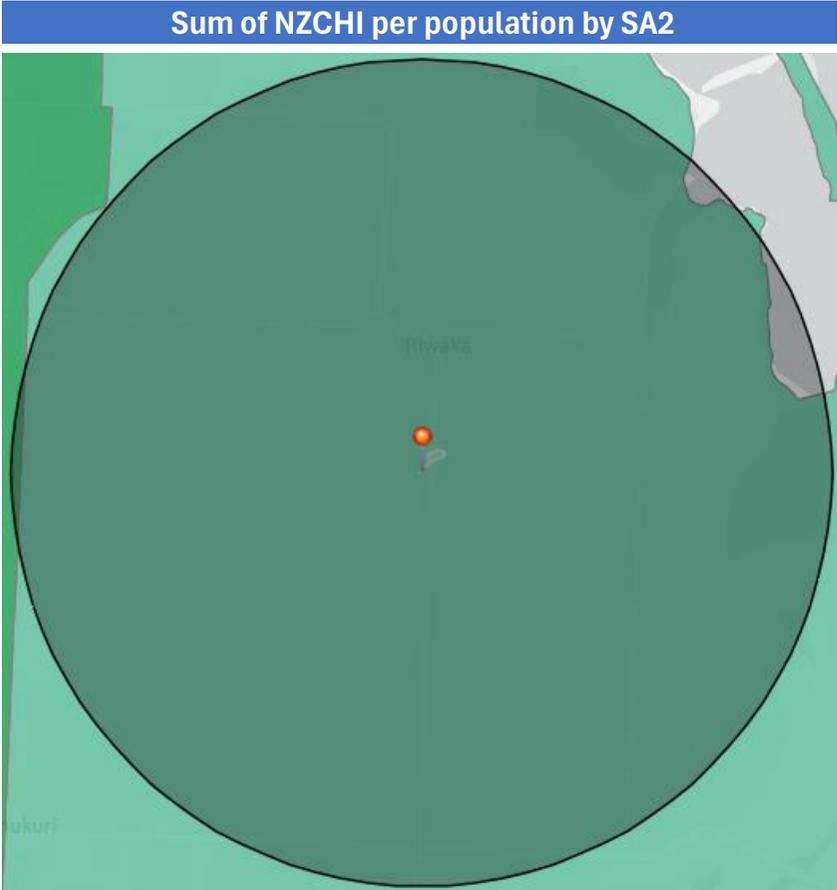
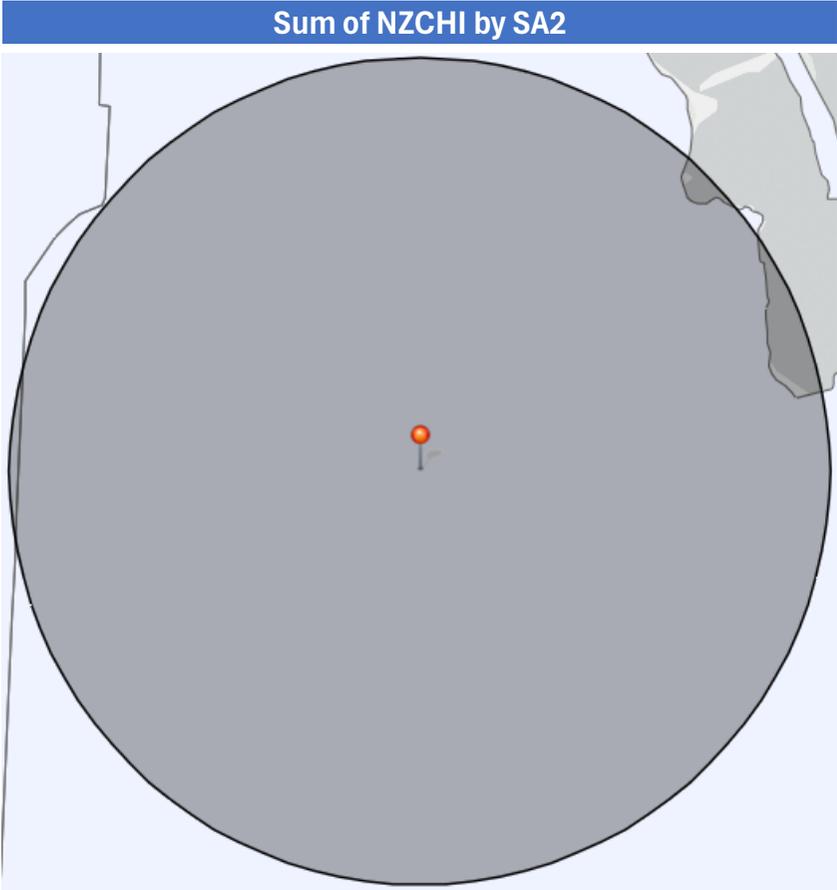
Sensitive site	Count
Schools	1
Early Childhood Educators	1
Marae	0
Places of worship	0

Sensitive sites - Riwaka

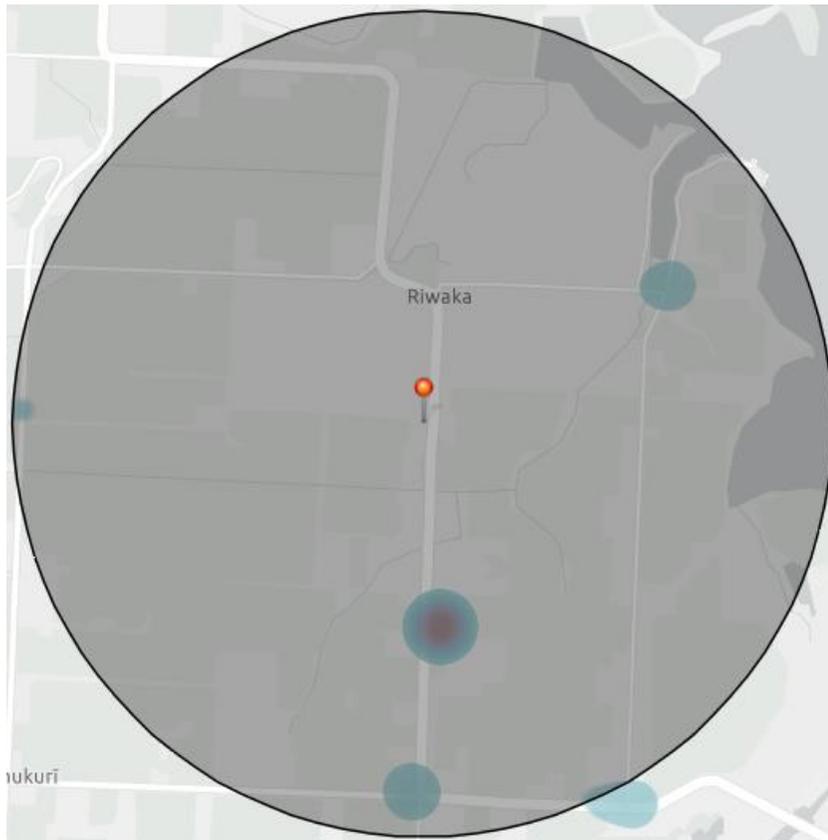
Schools	Early Childhood Educators	Places of Worship
Riwaka School	Horizons Montessori	

Marae

Alcohol-related harm - Riwaka



Alcohol-related harm - Riwaka



Harm where the scene type is residential has been excluded from this map (but not the following tables) in order to protect the privacy of those involved.

Tables by Statistical Area 2 are provided in lieu of including harm in residential settings in the map.

Note: harm is not always linked to a specific address. When it has been linked to a less specific location, e.g. Main Street rather than 123 Main Street, it will appear in a default location on that street.

Total count = ≤100

Year	Count
2021 (part year)	17.05%
2022	15.91%
2023	25.00%
2024	22.73%
2025	17.05%
2026 (part year)	2.27%
Grand Total	100.00%

Statistical Area 2	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Kaiteriteri-Riwaka	17.05%	15.91%	25.00%	22.73%	17.05%	2.27%	100.00%
Grand Total	17.05%	15.91%	25.00%	22.73%	17.05%	2.27%	100.00%

Alcohol-related harm - Riwaka

Division	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
02 - ASSAULT	1.14%	3.41%	2.27%	0.00%	1.14%	0.00%	7.95%
04 - HARM OR ENDANGER PERSONS	1.14%	0.00%	1.14%	1.14%	1.14%	0.00%	4.55%
09 - DRUG OFFENCES	0.00%	0.00%	1.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.14%
11 - PROPERTY DAMAGE	0.00%	2.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.27%
12 - PUBLIC ORDER, HEALTH, AND SAFETY OFFENCES	2.27%	1.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.41%
13 - TRAFFIC AND VEHICLE OFFENCES	4.55%	3.41%	12.50%	17.05%	12.50%	2.27%	52.27%
14 - OFFENCES AGAINST JUSTICE PROCEDURES AND ORDERS	2.27%	1.14%	2.27%	0.00%	1.14%	0.00%	6.82%
Non-crime	5.68%	4.55%	5.68%	4.55%	1.14%	0.00%	21.59%
Grand Total	17.05%	15.91%	25.00%	22.73%	17.05%	2.27%	100.00%

Month	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Jan	0.00%	1.14%	3.41%	1.14%	0.00%	2.27%	7.95%
Feb	5.68%	0.00%	3.41%	1.14%	0.00%	0.00%	10.23%
Mar	0.00%	1.14%	0.00%	1.14%	2.27%	0.00%	4.55%
Apr	1.14%	1.14%	2.27%	5.68%	0.00%	0.00%	10.23%
May	0.00%	4.55%	0.00%	3.41%	1.14%	0.00%	9.09%
Jun	0.00%	2.27%	3.41%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.68%
Jul	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.27%	0.00%	2.27%
Aug	5.68%	1.14%	1.14%	1.14%	5.68%	0.00%	14.77%
Sep	0.00%	0.00%	4.55%	2.27%	0.00%	0.00%	6.82%
Oct	2.27%	2.27%	1.14%	1.14%	2.27%	0.00%	9.09%
Nov	0.00%	2.27%	1.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.41%
Dec	2.27%	0.00%	4.55%	5.68%	3.41%	0.00%	15.91%
Grand Total	17.05%	15.91%	25.00%	22.73%	17.05%	2.27%	100.00%

Day	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Mon	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.14%	0.00%	1.14%
Tue	4.55%	3.41%	0.00%	3.41%	5.68%	0.00%	17.05%
Wed	2.27%	2.27%	2.27%	0.00%	1.14%	0.00%	7.95%
Thu	1.14%	1.14%	0.00%	5.68%	1.14%	1.14%	10.23%
Fri	2.27%	1.14%	7.95%	2.27%	0.00%	0.00%	13.64%
Sat	2.27%	6.82%	5.68%	3.41%	6.82%	1.14%	26.14%
Sun	4.55%	1.14%	9.09%	7.95%	1.14%	0.00%	23.86%
Grand Total	17.05%	15.91%	25.00%	22.73%	17.05%	2.27%	100.00%

Alcohol-related harm – Riwaka

NZ Deprivation Index 2023	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
4	0.00%	1.14%	1.14%	2.27%	1.14%	0.00%	5.68%
5	6.82%	3.41%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	10.23%
6	10.23%	11.36%	22.73%	20.45%	14.77%	2.27%	81.82%
7	0.00%	0.00%	1.14%	0.00%	1.14%	0.00%	2.27%
Grand Total	17.05%	15.91%	25.00%	22.73%	17.05%	2.27%	100.00%

Start time	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
12am-12.59am	1.14%	1.14%	1.14%	1.14%	3.41%	0.00%	7.95%
1am-1.59am	0.00%	0.00%	3.41%	1.14%	1.14%	0.00%	5.68%
2am-2.59am	3.41%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.41%
3am-3.59am	1.14%	1.14%	0.00%	0.00%	1.14%	1.14%	4.55%
4am-4.59am	0.00%	0.00%	2.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.27%
5am-5.59am	2.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.27%
9am-9.59am	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.41%	1.14%	0.00%	4.55%
10am-10.59am	0.00%	0.00%	1.14%	1.14%	0.00%	1.14%	3.41%
11am-11.59am	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.14%	0.00%	0.00%	1.14%
12pm-12.59pm	0.00%	0.00%	2.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.27%
1pm-1.59pm	1.14%	1.14%	0.00%	1.14%	0.00%	0.00%	3.41%
3pm-3.59pm	1.14%	2.27%	4.55%	1.14%	0.00%	0.00%	9.09%
4pm-4.59pm	0.00%	0.00%	2.27%	2.27%	0.00%	0.00%	4.55%
5pm-5.59pm	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.27%	2.27%	0.00%	4.55%
6pm-6.59pm	1.14%	1.14%	0.00%	0.00%	1.14%	0.00%	3.41%
7pm-7.59pm	3.41%	4.55%	2.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	10.23%
8pm-8.59pm	0.00%	0.00%	1.14%	1.14%	1.14%	0.00%	3.41%
9pm-9.59pm	0.00%	2.27%	0.00%	1.14%	0.00%	0.00%	3.41%
10pm-10.59pm	1.14%	2.27%	1.14%	5.68%	3.41%	0.00%	13.64%
11pm-11.59pm	1.14%	0.00%	3.41%	0.00%	2.27%	0.00%	6.82%
Grand Total	17.05%	15.91%	25.00%	22.73%	17.05%	2.27%	100.00%

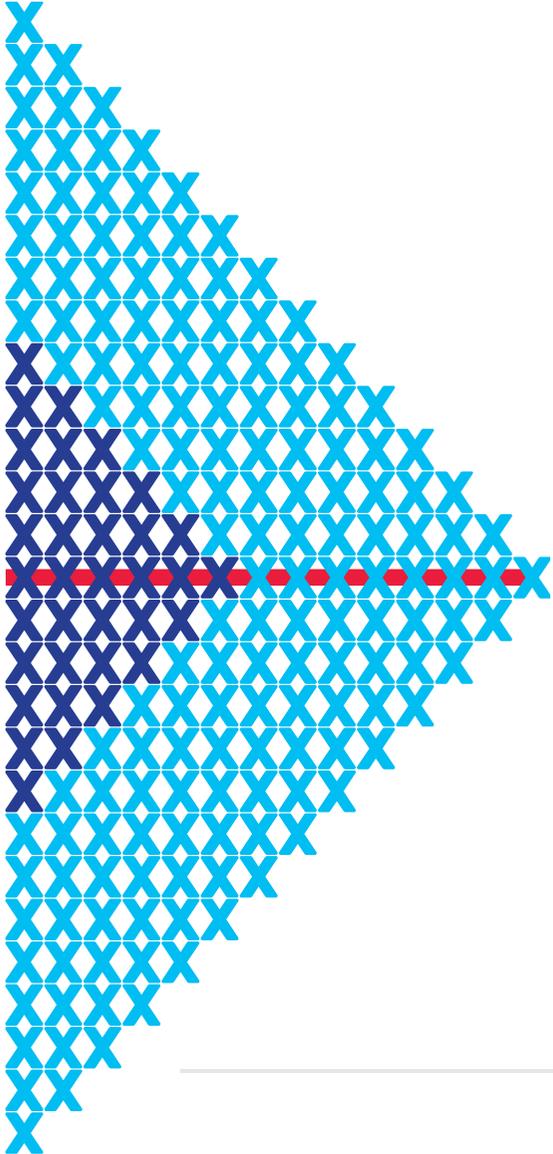
Scene type	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Commercial	0.00%	1.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.14%
In Transit	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.14%	0.00%	0.00%	1.14%
Online	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.14%	0.00%	1.14%
Public Space	7.95%	6.82%	12.50%	18.18%	12.50%	2.27%	60.23%
Residential	9.09%	7.95%	12.50%	3.41%	3.41%	0.00%	36.36%
Grand Total	17.05%	15.91%	25.00%	22.73%	17.05%	2.27%	100.00%

Drink driving - Riwaka

Total count = ≤ 50

Alcohol-related family harm - Riwaka

Total count = ≤ 50

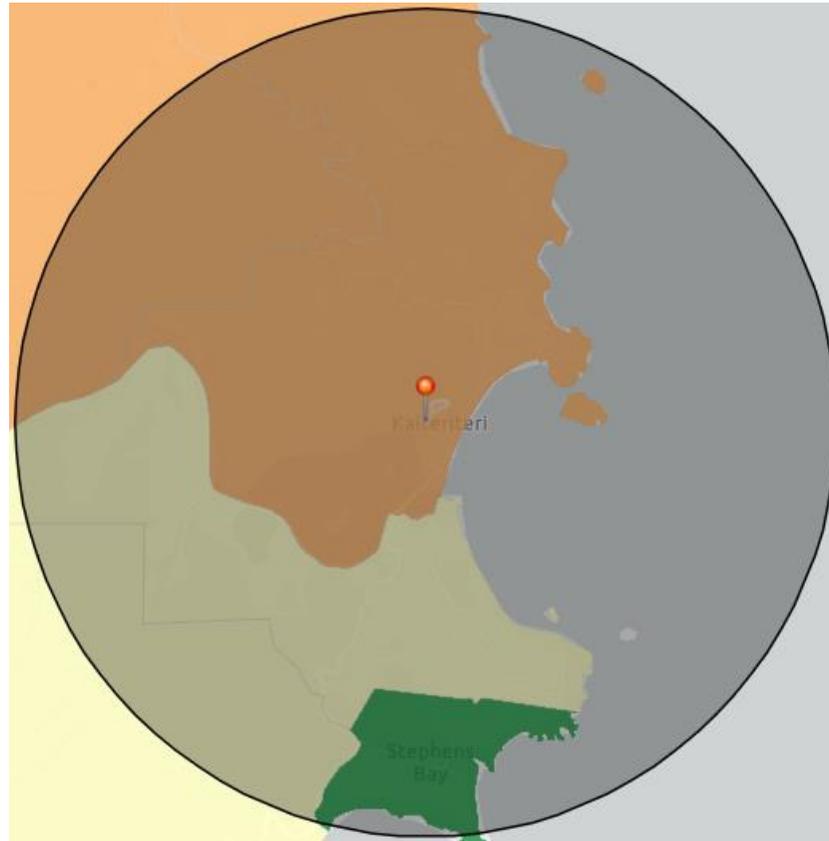


Kaiteriteri

Within 1.5km of 12 Inlet Road



New Zealand Deprivation Index 2023 - Kaiteriteri

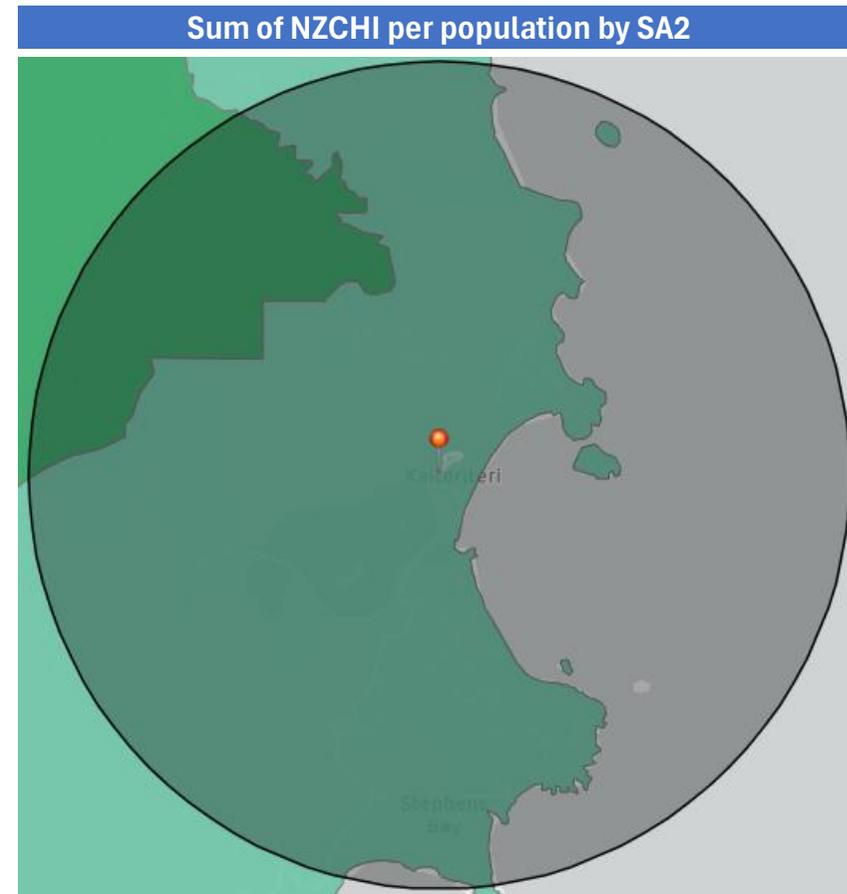
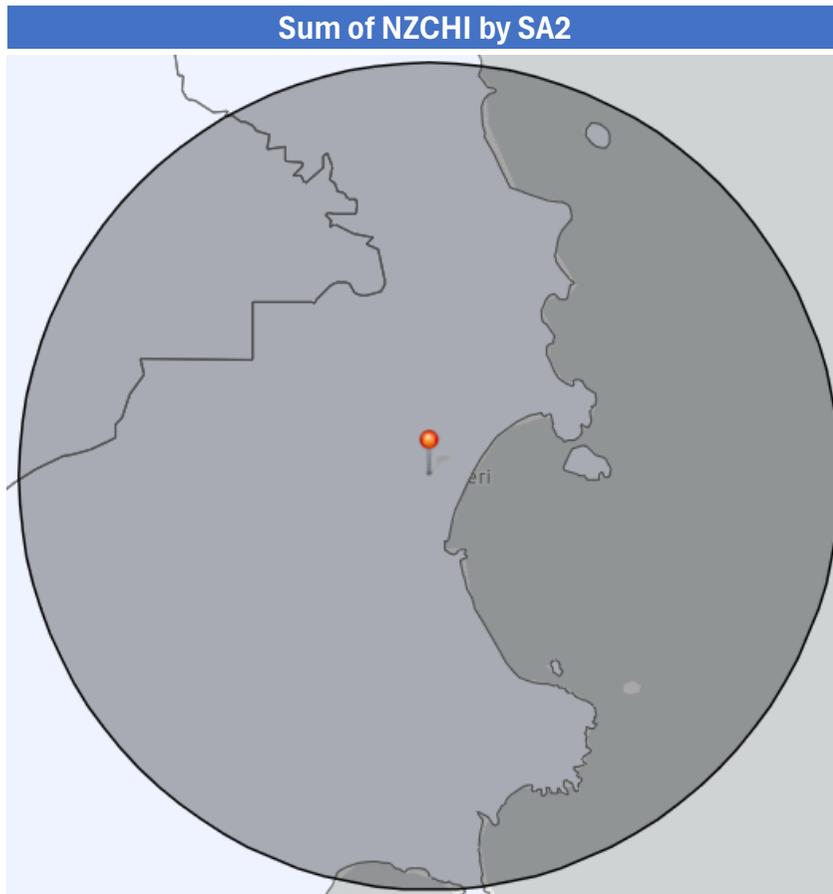


Sensitive sites - Kaiteriteri

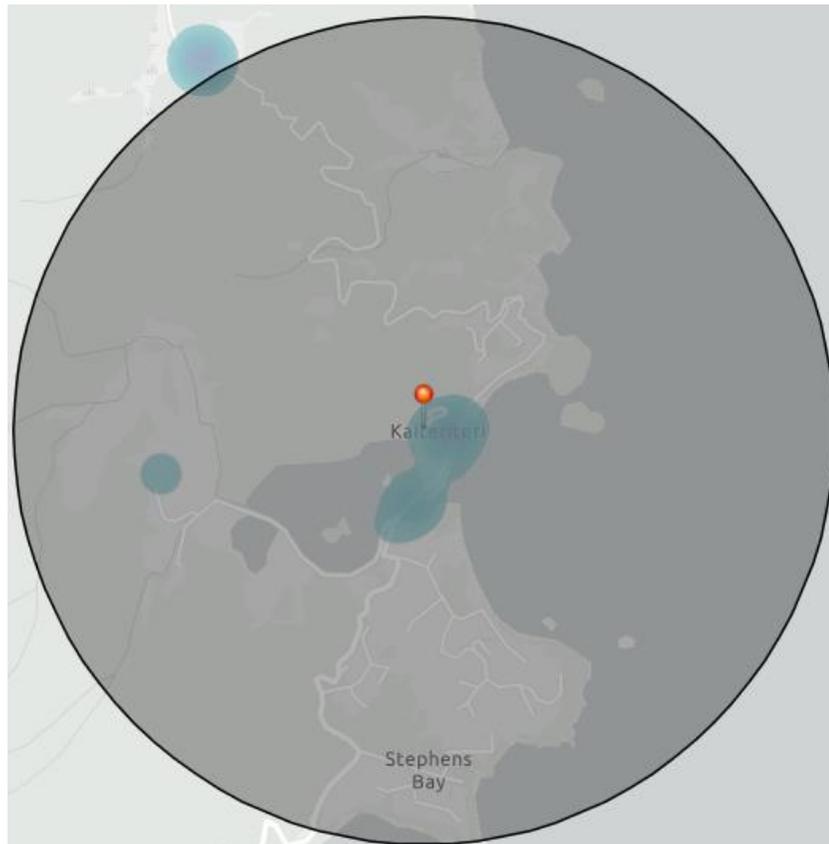


Sensitive site	Count
Schools	0
Early Childhood Educators	0
Marae	0
Places of worship	0

Alcohol-related harm - Kaiteriteri



Alcohol-related harm - Kaiteriteri



Harm where the scene type is residential has been excluded from this map (but not the following tables) in order to protect the privacy of those involved.

Tables by Statistical Area 2 are provided in lieu of including harm in residential settings in the map.

Note: harm is not always linked to a specific address. When it has been linked to a less specific location, e.g. Main Street rather than 123 Main Street, it will appear in a default location on that street.

Total count = ≤100

Year	Count
2021 (part year)	10.84%
2022	26.51%
2023	31.33%
2024	12.05%
2025	15.66%
2026 (part year)	3.61%
Grand Total	100.00%

Statistical Area 2	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Kaiteitri-Riwaka	10.84%	26.51%	31.33%	12.05%	15.66%	3.61%	100.00%
Grand Total	10.84%	26.51%	31.33%	12.05%	15.66%	3.61%	100.00%

Alcohol-related harm - Kaiteiteri

Division	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
02 - ASSAULT	0.00%	4.82%	2.41%	1.20%	1.20%	0.00%	9.64%
03 - SEXUAL OFFENCES	0.00%	0.00%	4.82%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.82%
04 - HARM OR ENDANGER PERSONS	1.20%	0.00%	0.00%	1.20%	2.41%	0.00%	4.82%
07 - THEFT	0.00%	1.20%	0.00%	1.20%	0.00%	0.00%	2.41%
11 - PROPERTY DAMAGE	0.00%	1.20%	1.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.41%
12 - PUBLIC ORDER, HEALTH, AND SAFETY OFFENCES	6.02%	4.82%	4.82%	0.00%	6.02%	0.00%	21.69%
13 - TRAFFIC AND VEHICLE OFFENCES	1.20%	0.00%	1.20%	1.20%	1.20%	2.41%	7.23%
14 - OFFENCES AGAINST JUSTICE PROCEDURES AND ORDERS	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.61%	0.00%	0.00%	3.61%
Non-crime	2.41%	14.46%	16.87%	3.61%	4.82%	1.20%	43.37%
Grand Total	10.84%	26.51%	31.33%	12.05%	15.66%	3.61%	100.00%

Month	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Jan	0.00%	4.82%	7.23%	1.20%	2.41%	3.61%	19.28%
Feb	1.20%	0.00%	2.41%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.61%
Mar	0.00%	2.41%	1.20%	0.00%	1.20%	0.00%	4.82%
Apr	0.00%	4.82%	0.00%	0.00%	2.41%	0.00%	7.23%
May	0.00%	2.41%	1.20%	1.20%	0.00%	0.00%	4.82%
Jun	0.00%	1.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.20%
Jul	0.00%	1.20%	4.82%	1.20%	0.00%	0.00%	7.23%
Aug	0.00%	1.20%	1.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.41%
Sep	0.00%	0.00%	2.41%	1.20%	0.00%	0.00%	3.61%
Oct	1.20%	6.02%	6.02%	4.82%	6.02%	0.00%	24.10%
Nov	0.00%	0.00%	1.20%	0.00%	2.41%	0.00%	3.61%
Dec	8.43%	2.41%	3.61%	2.41%	1.20%	0.00%	18.07%
Grand Total	10.84%	26.51%	31.33%	12.05%	15.66%	3.61%	100.00%

Day	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Mon	1.20%	6.02%	6.02%	1.20%	0.00%	0.00%	14.46%
Tue	0.00%	1.20%	4.82%	3.61%	0.00%	0.00%	9.64%
Wed	0.00%	2.41%	2.41%	1.20%	0.00%	0.00%	6.02%
Thu	0.00%	1.20%	3.61%	0.00%	2.41%	1.20%	8.43%
Fri	9.64%	0.00%	2.41%	0.00%	3.61%	0.00%	15.66%
Sat	0.00%	10.84%	6.02%	4.82%	9.64%	1.20%	32.53%
Sun	0.00%	4.82%	6.02%	1.20%	0.00%	1.20%	13.25%
Grand Total	10.84%	26.51%	31.33%	12.05%	15.66%	3.61%	100.00%

Alcohol-related harm – Kaiteriteri

Start time	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
12am-12.59am	0.00%	0.00%	4.82%	2.41%	0.00%	0.00%	7.23%
1am-1.59am	1.20%	2.41%	1.20%	1.20%	2.41%	0.00%	8.43%
3am-3.59am	0.00%	2.41%	1.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.61%
9am-9.59am	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.20%	0.00%	1.20%	2.41%
10am-10.59am	0.00%	1.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.20%
11am-11.59am	0.00%	0.00%	1.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.20%
12pm-12.59pm	0.00%	0.00%	1.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.20%
2pm-2.59pm	0.00%	1.20%	0.00%	1.20%	0.00%	0.00%	2.41%
3pm-3.59pm	0.00%	0.00%	2.41%	0.00%	1.20%	0.00%	3.61%
4pm-4.59pm	0.00%	1.20%	1.20%	0.00%	1.20%	0.00%	3.61%
5pm-5.59pm	1.20%	2.41%	1.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.82%
6pm-6.59pm	2.41%	1.20%	4.82%	0.00%	1.20%	0.00%	9.64%
7pm-7.59pm	2.41%	3.61%	3.61%	1.20%	0.00%	0.00%	10.84%
8pm-8.59pm	0.00%	1.20%	2.41%	1.20%	2.41%	0.00%	7.23%
9pm-9.59pm	2.41%	0.00%	3.61%	0.00%	3.61%	0.00%	9.64%
10pm-10.59pm	0.00%	4.82%	1.20%	1.20%	2.41%	2.41%	12.05%
11pm-11.59pm	1.20%	2.41%	1.20%	2.41%	1.20%	0.00%	8.43%
07	0.00%	2.41%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.41%
Grand Total	10.84%	26.51%	31.33%	12.05%	15.66%	3.61%	100.00%

Scene type	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Commercial	0.00%	1.20%	0.00%	0.00%	2.41%	0.00%	3.61%
In Transit	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.20%	0.00%	1.20%
Online	0.00%	0.00%	1.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.20%
Public Space	9.64%	3.61%	10.84%	6.02%	7.23%	2.41%	39.76%
Residential	1.20%	20.48%	19.28%	4.82%	4.82%	0.00%	50.60%
Retail	0.00%	1.20%	0.00%	1.20%	0.00%	0.00%	2.41%
Unknown	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.20%	1.20%
Grand Total	10.84%	26.51%	31.33%	12.05%	15.66%	3.61%	100.00%

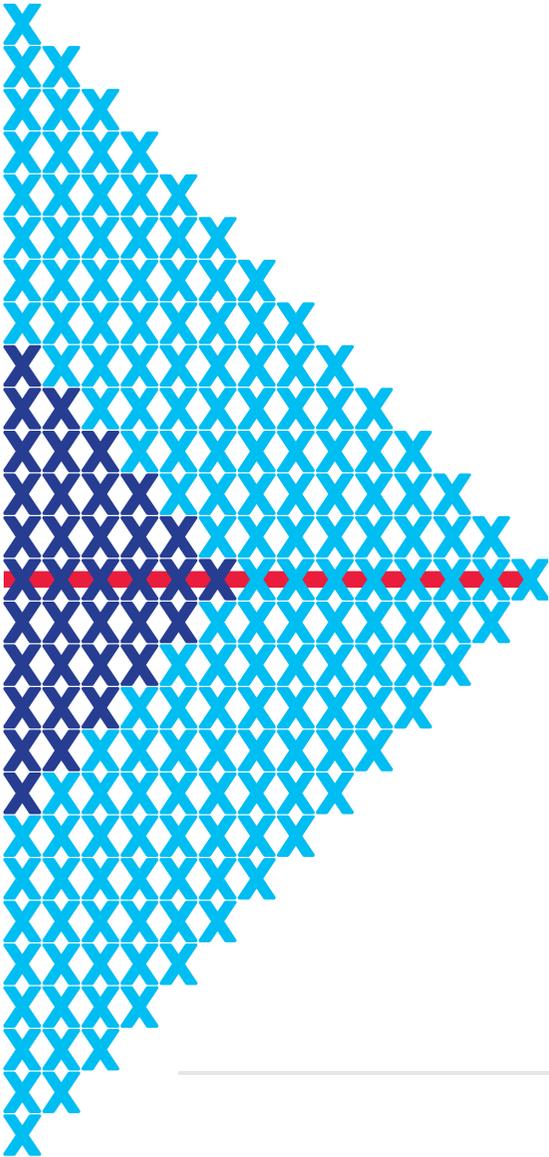
NZ Deprivation Index 2023	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
1	0.00%	2.41%	1.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.61%
5	2.41%	10.84%	14.46%	3.61%	2.41%	0.00%	33.73%
7	8.43%	13.25%	15.66%	8.43%	13.25%	3.61%	62.65%
Grand Total	10.84%	26.51%	31.33%	12.05%	15.66%	3.61%	100.00%

Drink driving - Kaiteriteri

Total count = ≤ 50

Alcohol-related family harm - Kaiteriteri

Total count = ≤ 50

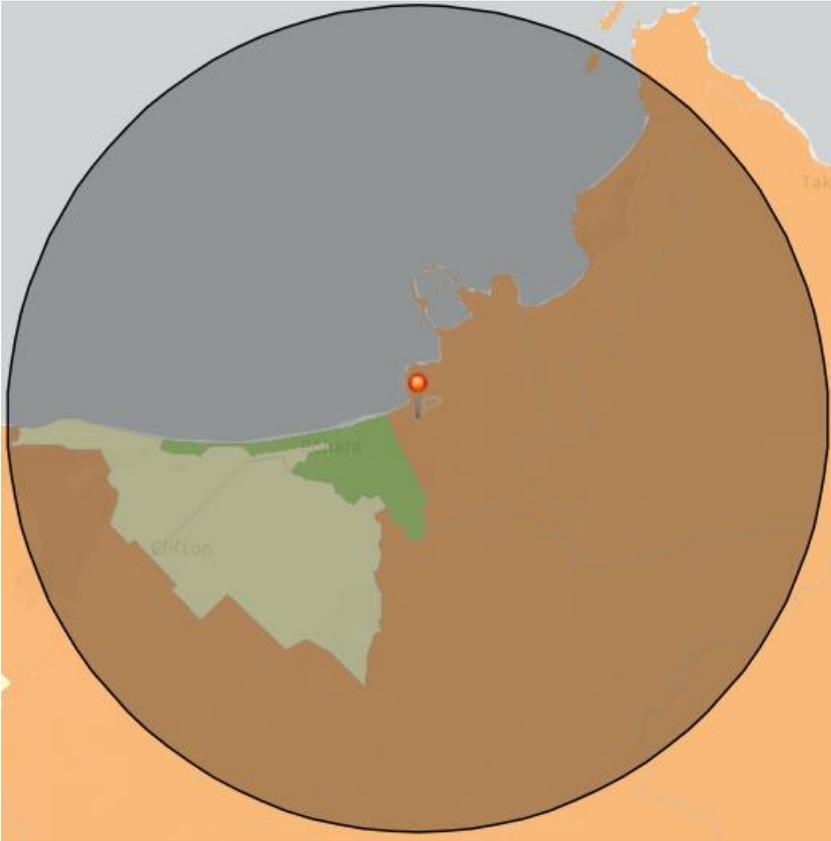


Pōhara Valley

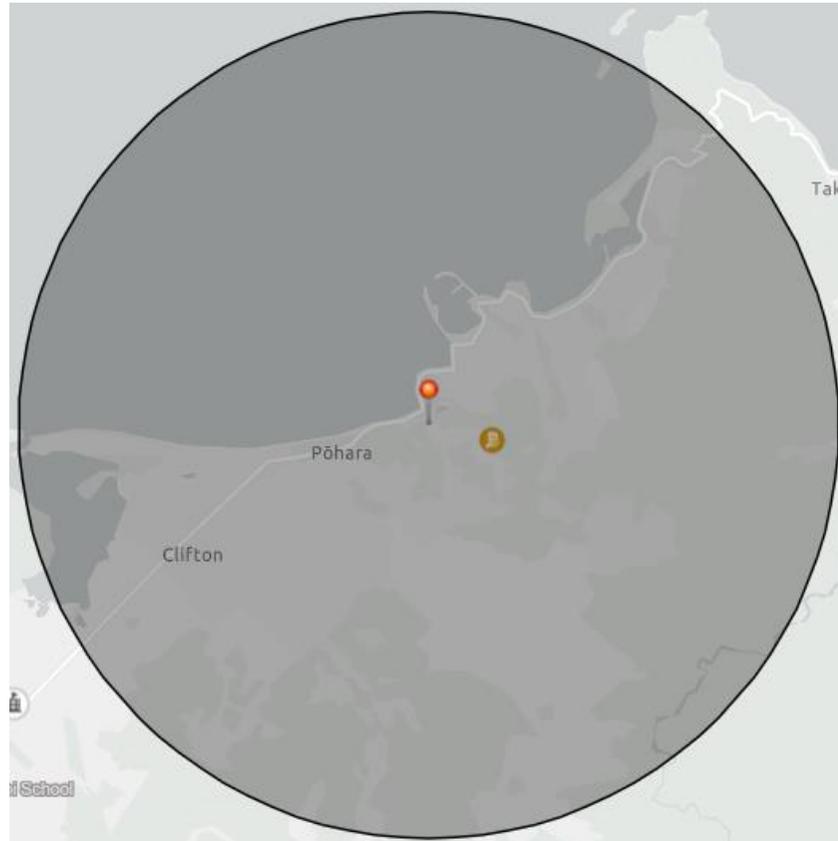
Within 3.5km of 12 Pōhara Valley Road



New Zealand Deprivation Index 2023 - Pōhara Valley



Sensitive sites - Pōhara Valley



Sensitive site	Count
Schools	0
Early Childhood Educators	0
Marae	1
Places of worship	0

Sensitive sites - Pōhara Valley

Schools

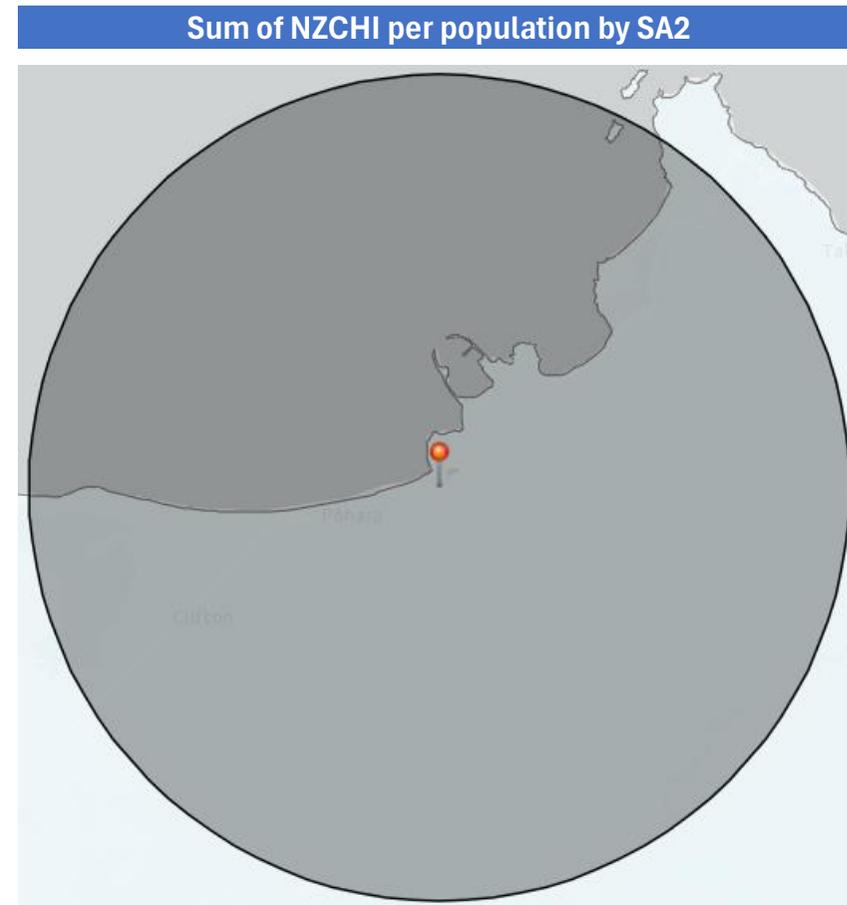
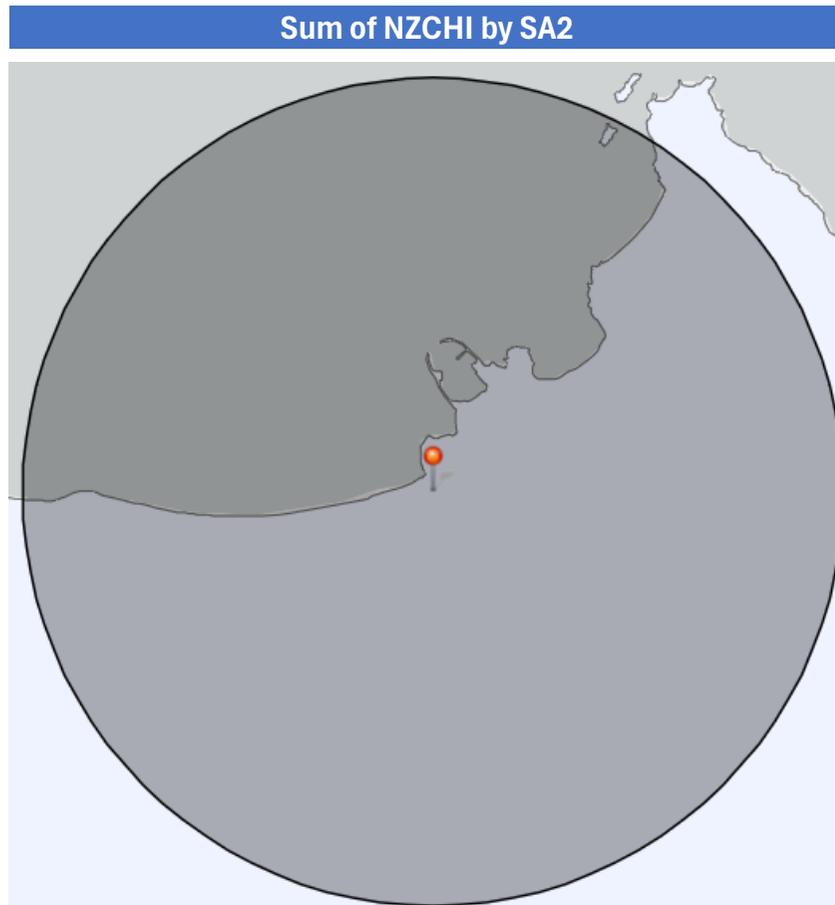
Early Childhood Educators

Places of Worship

Marae

Onetahua Kōkiri

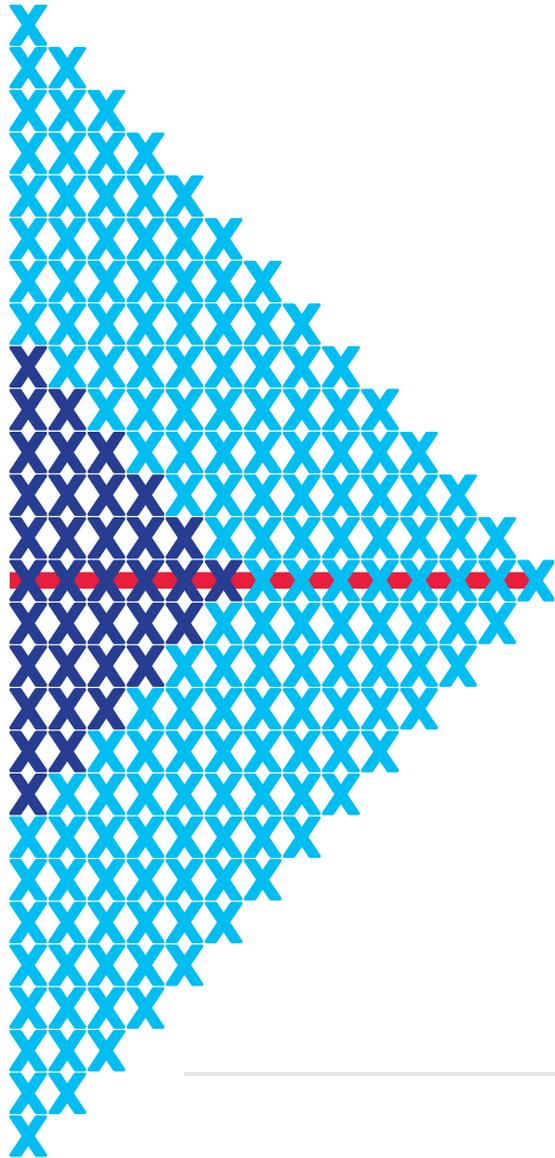
Alcohol-related harm - Pōhara Valley



97

Alcohol-related harm - Pōhara Valley

Total count = ≤ 50

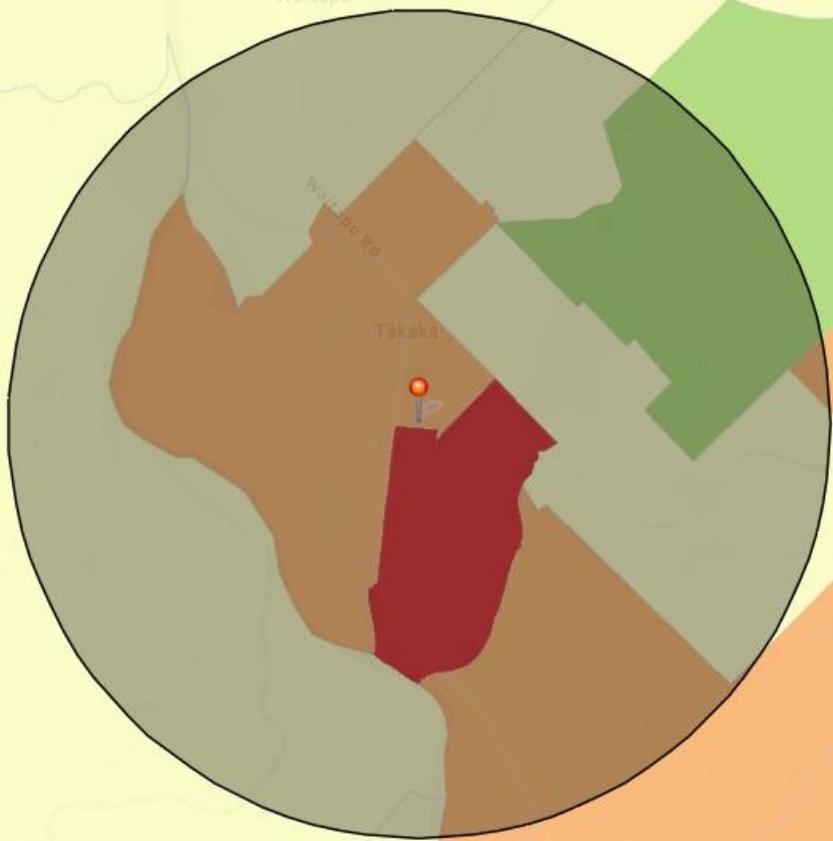


Tākaka

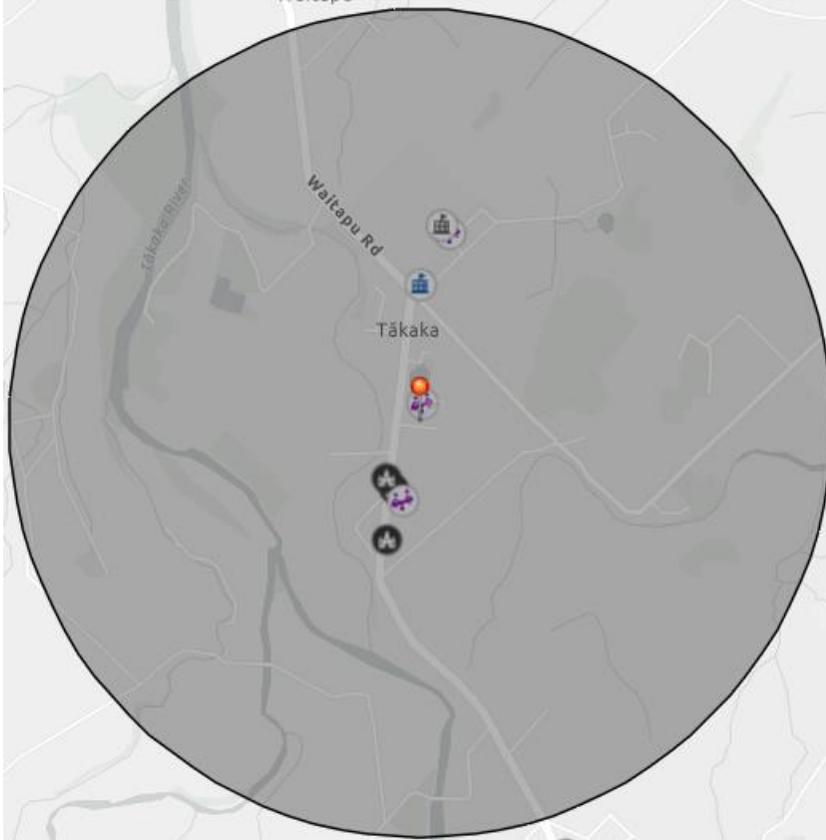
Within 2km of 11 Hiawatha Lane



New Zealand Deprivation Index 2023 - Tākaka



Sensitive sites - Tākaka



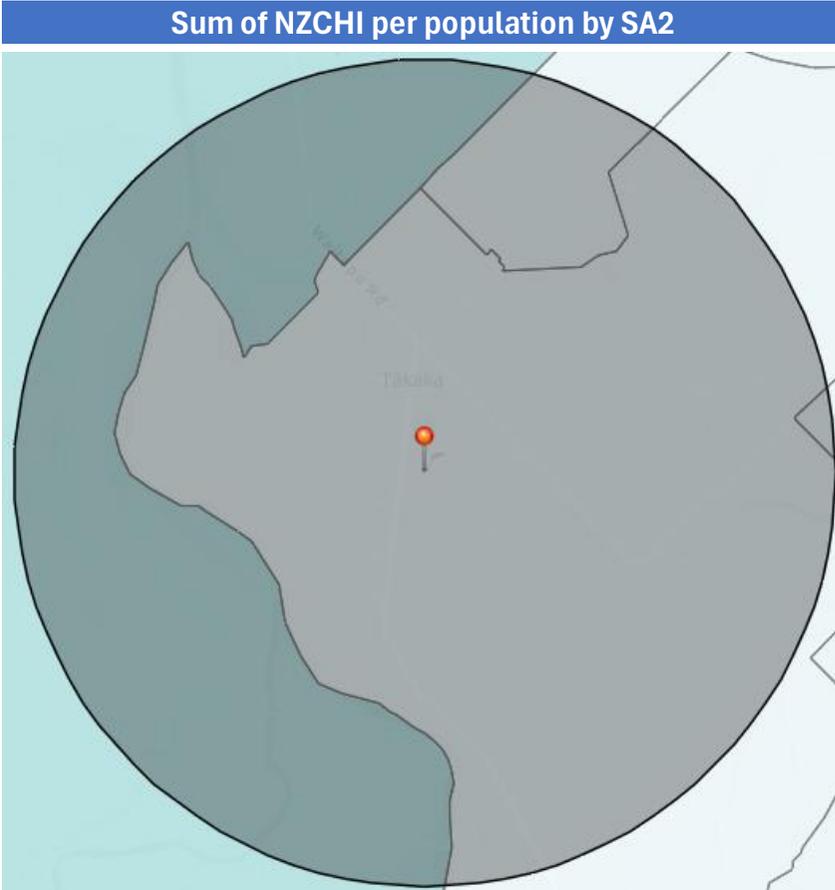
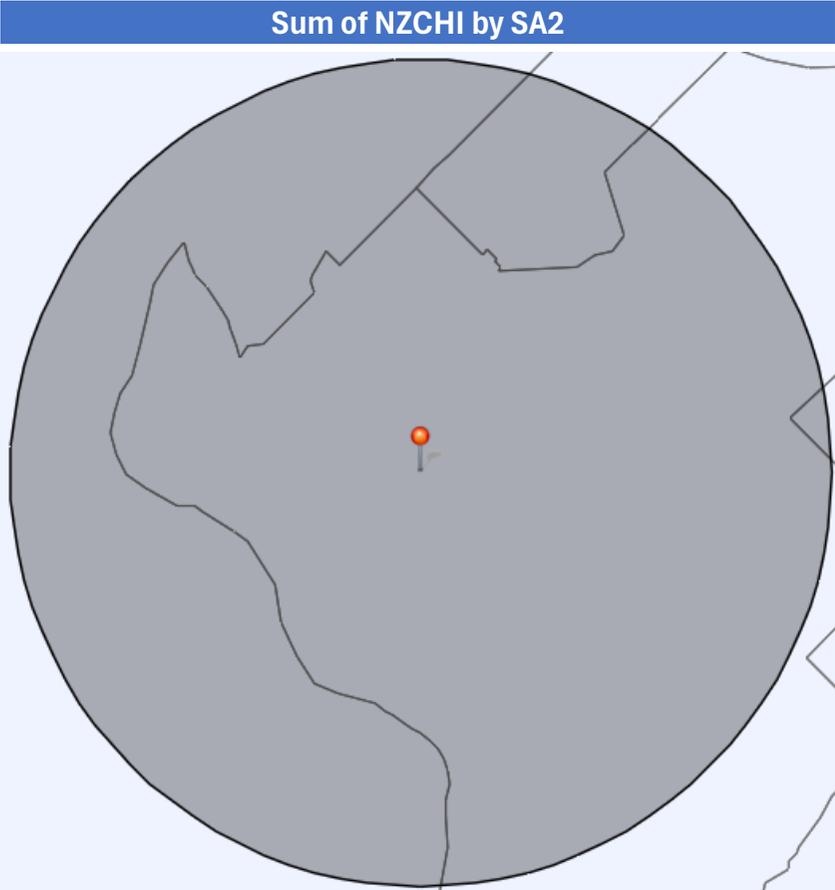
Sensitive site	Count
Schools	2
Early Childhood Educators	3
Marae	0
Places of worship	3

Sensitive sites - Tākaka

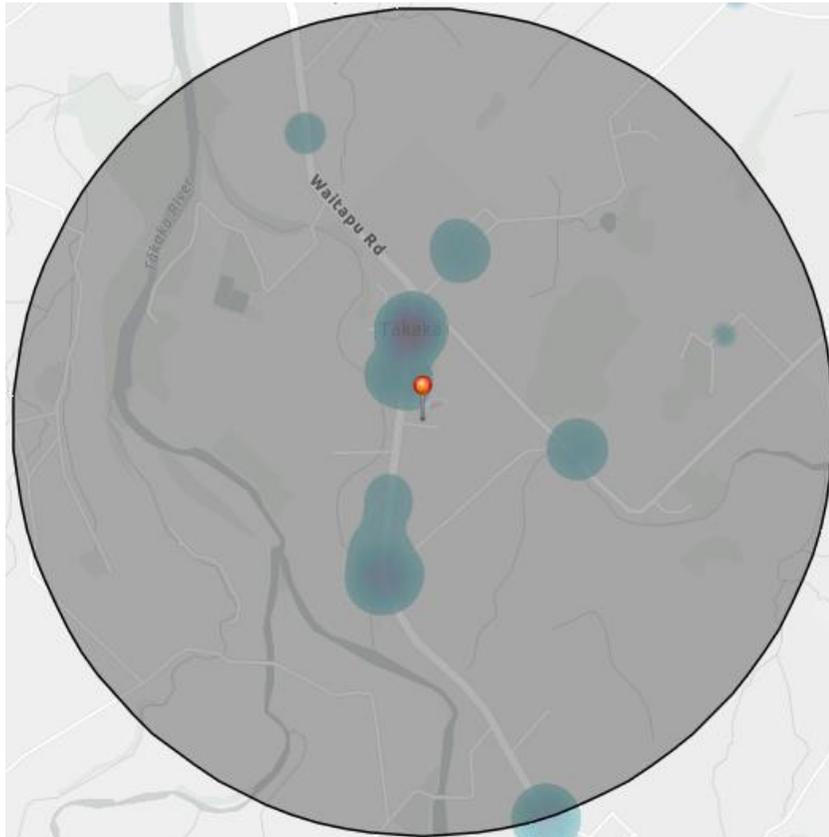
Schools	Early Childhood Educators	Places of Worship
Golden Bay High School	Takaka Playcentre	TAKAKA CHURCH OF CHRIST
Takaka Primary School	Golden Kids Inc. Early Learning Centre	SACRED HEART CATHOLIC CHURCH TAKAKA
	Golden Bay Kindergarten	CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY TAKAKA

Marae

Alcohol-related harm - Tākaka



Alcohol-related harm - Tākaka



Harm where the scene type is residential has been excluded from this map (but not the following tables) in order to protect the privacy of those involved.

Tables by Statistical Area 2 are provided in lieu of including harm in residential settings in the map.

Note: harm is not always linked to a specific address. When it has been linked to a less specific location, e.g. Main Street rather than 123 Main Street, it will appear in a default location on that street.

Year	Count
2021 (part year)	26
2022	29
2023	29
2024	36
2025	35
2026 (part year)	2
Grand Total	157

Statistical Area 2	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Tākaka	26	29	29	36	31	2	153
Golden Bay/Mohua					4		4
Grand Total	26	29	29	36	35	2	157

Alcohol-related harm - Tākaka

Division	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
02 - ASSAULT	3	1	2	2	2		10
04 - HARM OR ENDANGER PERSONS		1			2		3
06 - BURGLARY		1			1		2
07 - THEFT	2	1		1	1		5
09 - DRUG OFFENCES		2		2			4
10 - WEAPONS AND EXPLOSIVES OFFENCES					1		1
11 - PROPERTY DAMAGE	2		1		1	1	5
12 - PUBLIC ORDER, HEALTH, AND SAFETY OFFENCES	2	6	4	3	8		23
13 - TRAFFIC AND VEHICLE OFFENCES	5	6	8	10	12		41
14 - OFFENCES AGAINST JUSTICE PROCEDURES AND ORDERS	5	2	1	2			10
Non-crime	7	9	13	16	7	1	53
Grand Total	26	29	29	36	35	2	157

Month	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Jan	5	2	3	5	4	2	21
Feb		2	4	1	5		12
Mar	2	3	1	2	3		11
Apr	3	1	5	1	3		13
May	1	1	3	4	6		15
Jun	4	5	3	3	4		19
Jul		1	3	5	5		14
Aug	1			5			6
Sep	2	5	2	5	2		16
Oct	6	1	2				9
Nov	1	4	2		3		10
Dec	1	4	1	5			11
Grand Total	26	29	29	36	35	2	157

Day	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Mon	1	4	3	6	5		19
Tue	5	1	1	3	3		13
Wed	4	1	2	4	2		13
Thu	4	8	6	3	3	2	26
Fri	1	4	5	8	1		19
Sat	10	6	4	5	5		30
Sun	1	5	8	7	16		37
Grand Total	26	29	29	36	35	2	157

Alcohol-related harm – Tākaka

Start time	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
12am-12.59am			2				2
1am-1.59am			2	3	5		10
2am-2.59am		2	1		2		5
4am-4.59am			1	1			2
5am-5.59am		1					1
6am-6.59am					4		4
8am-8.59am		3			1		4
9am-9.59am	1	1					2
10am-10.59am				1	1		2
11am-11.59am	1			3			4
12pm-12.59pm	1	1		2	2	1	7
1pm-1.59pm	1		3	1	1		6
2pm-2.59pm	1	3		5	3		12
3pm-3.59pm	1	3			5	1	10
4pm-4.59pm			1	1	1		3
5pm-5.59pm	1		5	2	1		9
6pm-6.59pm	1	3	1	3			8
7pm-7.59pm	6	1	2	2			11
8pm-8.59pm	6	2	1	8	4		21
9pm-9.59pm	2	2	1	1	2		8
10pm-10.59pm	2	7	3	2	1		15
11pm-11.59pm	2		6	1	2		11
Grand Total	26	29	29	36	35	2	157

NZ Deprivation Index 2023	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
3					2	2	4
5			5	5	3	3	16
6					4		4
7	5	2	3	3	2		15
8	13	20	14	15	18	2	82
9	8	2	7	13	6		36
Grand Total	26	29	29	36	35	2	157

Scene type	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Commercial		3	2		1		6
Community		3	1				4
Education	1	1					2
Health					1		1
In Transit		1		2	1		4
Public Space	14	13	13	19	20		79
Residential	10	7	13	13	11	2	56
Retail	1	1		2	1		5
Grand Total	26	29	29	36	35	2	157

106

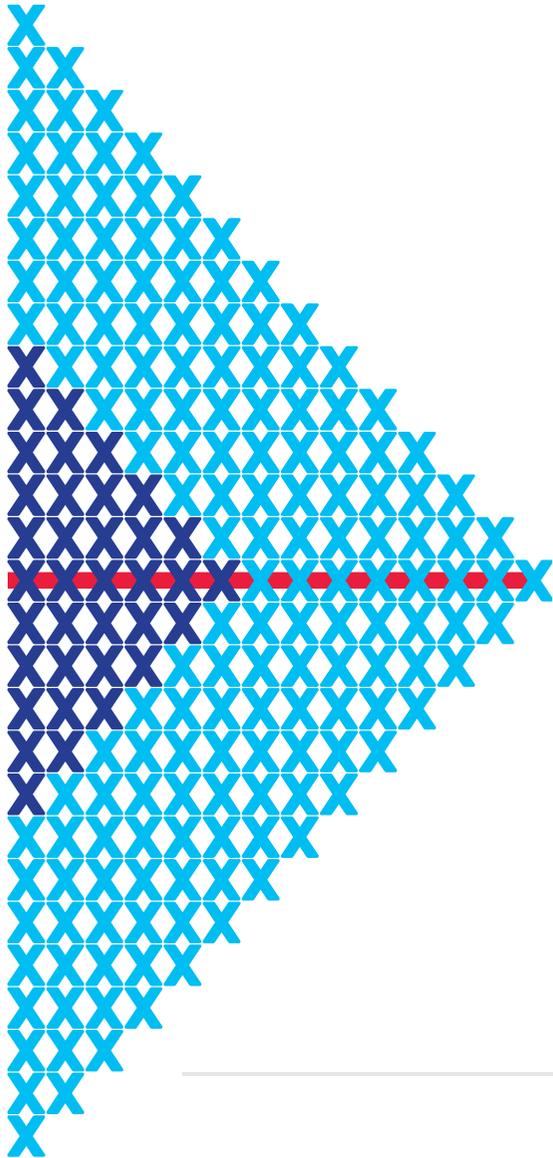
Drink driving - Tākaka

Total count = ≤ 50

107

Alcohol-related family harm - Tākaka

Total count = ≤50

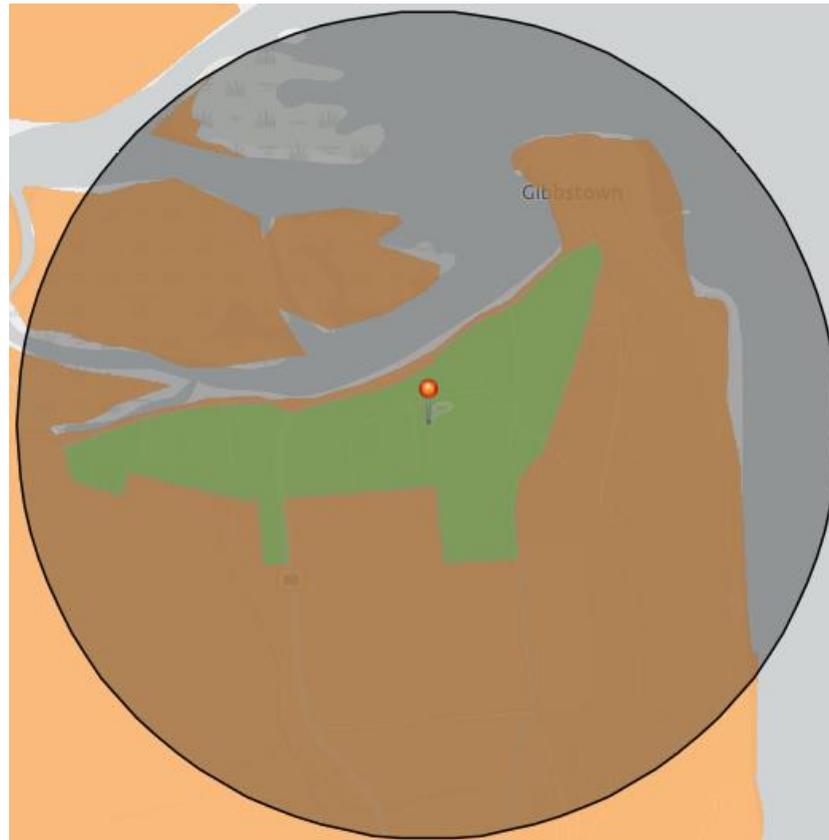


Collingwood

Within 1km of 5 McDonald Place



New Zealand Deprivation Index 2023 - Collingwood



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Sensitive sites - Collingwood



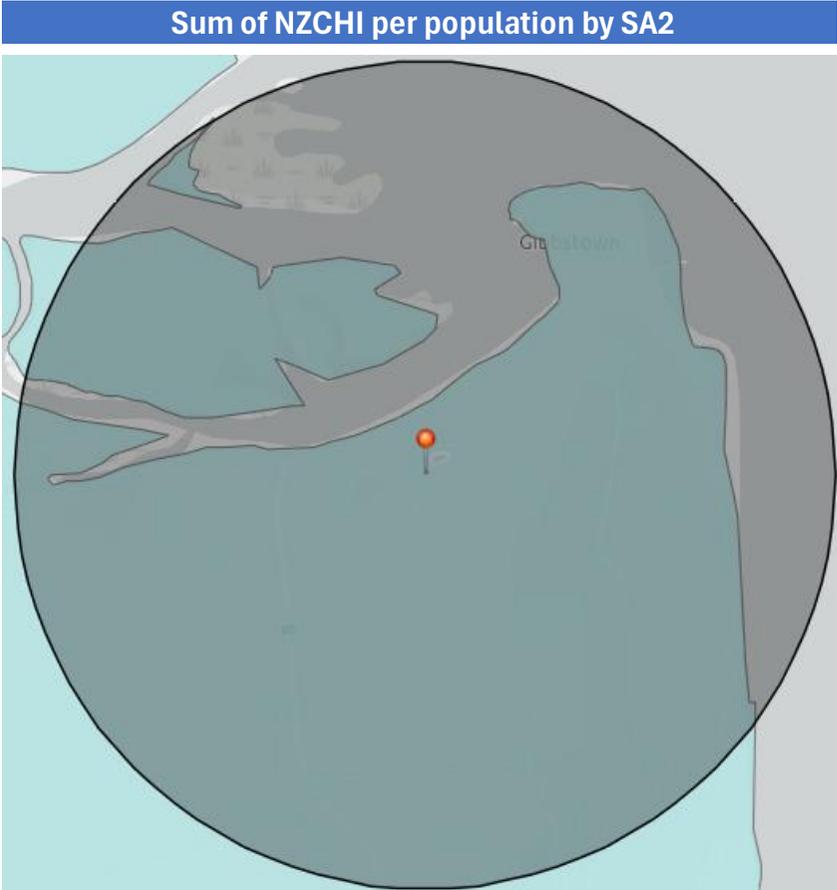
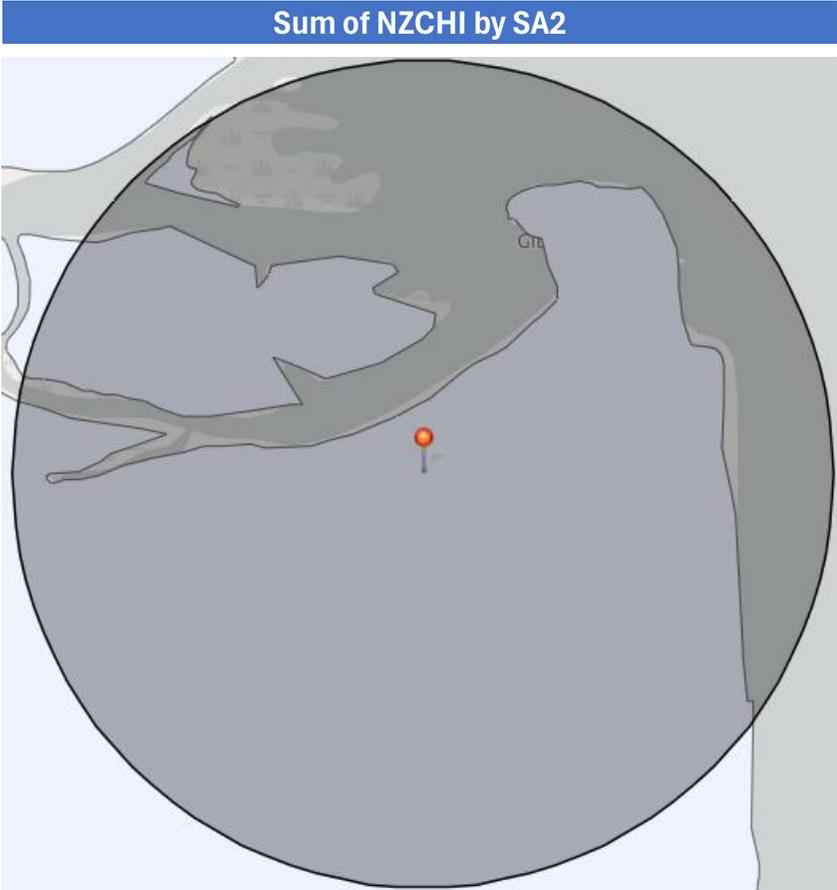
Sensitive site	Count
Schools	1
Early Childhood Educators	1
Marae	0
Places of worship	0

Sensitive sites - Collingwood

Schools	Early Childhood Educators	Places of Worship
Collingwood Area School	Aorere Playcentre	

Marae

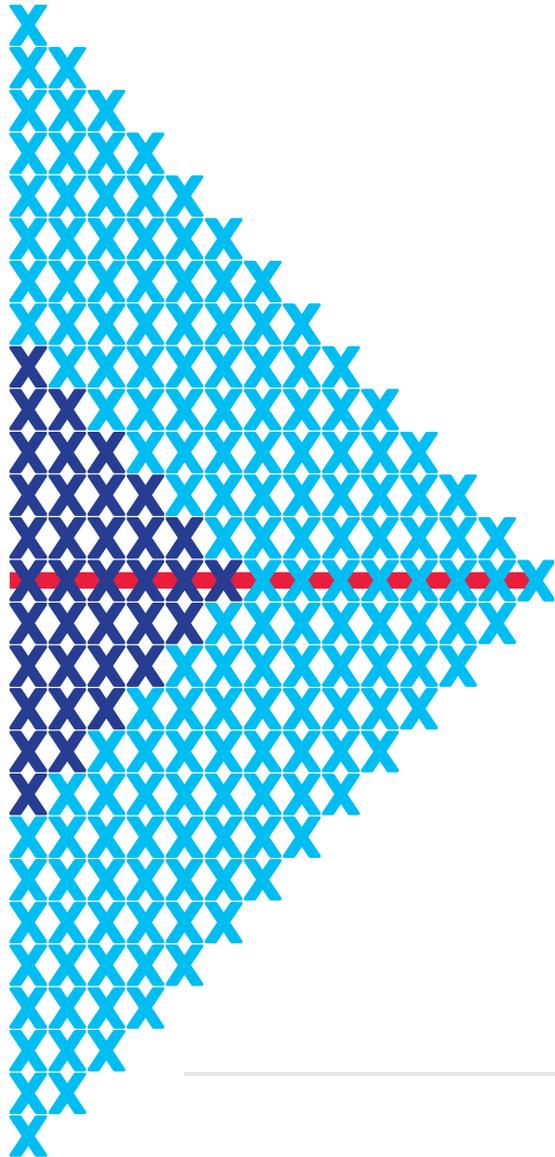
Alcohol-related harm - Collingwood



Alcohol-related harm - Collingwood

Total count = ≤ 50

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Tasman District

Within Council boundaries



Alcohol-related harm – Tasman District

Statistical Area 2	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Aniseed Valley	3	1	5	4	8		21
Appleby (Tasman District)	9	21	28	26	16	1	101
Ben Cooper Park	35	32	30	29	14		140
Brightwater	23	39	17	28	12		119
Broadgreen-Monaco	1	1		1	1		4
Daelyn	8	10	9	7	7		41
Easby Park	21	18	28	27	38	2	134
Fairose	10	18	19	22	28	2	99
Golden Bay/Mohua	29	36	39	27	27		158
Golden Downs	26	44	29	26	27	3	155
Hope	16	10	6	13	8	1	54
Inangahua				1	1		2
Islands Tasman District	4			2	4		10
Kaiteriteri-Riwaka	33	49	66	61	53	7	269
Lower Moutere	18	20	22	20	29		109
Māpua	16	19	20	28	42	2	127
Motueka East	43	42	51	79	69	5	289
Motueka North	87	87	62	66	89	3	394
Motueka West	106	122	137	107	108	5	585
Moutere Hills	15	16	14	11	25	4	85
Murchison-Nelson Lakes	20	23	8	22	25	1	99
Pōhara-Abel Tasman	11	14	14	10	25	2	76
Richmond Central (Tasman District)	78	79	96	87	85	6	431
Richmond South (Tasman District)	35	19	29	43	31		157
Richmond West (Tasman District)	43	66	76	49	46	5	285
Ruby Bay	4	3	4	4	8		23
Saxton	9	12	25	20	8	1	75
Tākaka	27	29	36	46	42	2	182
Takaka Hills	15	16	17	25	9	2	84
Templemore	6	6	13	29	22		76
Upper Moutere	12	21	13	16	16		78
Waimea Inlet	1	1	3	1	1		7
Waimea West	6	7	18	12	23	1	67
Wakefield	42	28	30	50	42	1	193
Wakefield Rural	3	9	10	15	10		47
Wilkes Park	15	10	23	21	27		96
Grand Total	830	928	997	1035	1026	56	4872

Year	Count
2021 (part year)	830
2022	928
2023	997
2024	1035
2025	1026
2026 (part year)	56
Grand Total	4872

Month	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Jan	36	125	84	94	81	56	476
Feb	60	65	61	85	81		352
Mar	73	91	79	106	102		451
Apr	56	84	73	94	47		354
May	77	71	84	66	117		415
Jun	67	67	76	78	64		352
Jul	64	50	74	70	74		332
Aug	66	67	97	83	90		403
Sep	58	79	73	67	72		349
Oct	117	58	86	85	107		453
Nov	66	62	91	73	102		394
Dec	90	109	119	134	89		541
Grand Total	830	928	997	1035	1026	56	4872

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Alcohol-related harm – Tasman District

Division	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
02 - ASSAULT	124	112	130	124	142	11	643
03 - SEXUAL OFFENCES	18	10	12	16	12		68
04 - HARM OR ENDANGER PERSONS	16	46	50	48	58	2	220
05 - ROBBERY, BLACKMAIL, AND EXTORTION		1	2	1	1		5
06 - BURGLARY	6	6	7	9	8	1	37
07 - THEFT	14	12	34	40	27	1	128
08 - FRAUD AND RELATED OFFENCES		5	6	2	1		14
09 - DRUG OFFENCES	3	4	4	7	8	1	27
10 - WEAPONS AND EXPLOSIVES OFFENCES	8	2	5	11	12		38
11 - PROPERTY DAMAGE	36	37	49	40	33	3	198
12 - PUBLIC ORDER, HEALTH, AND SAFETY OFFENCES	56	62	60	64	74	4	320
13 - TRAFFIC AND VEHICLE OFFENCES	172	236	315	337	321	19	1400
14 - OFFENCES AGAINST JUSTICE PROCEDURES AND ORDERS	37	45	37	41	30	1	191
16 - ENVIRONMENTAL OFFENCES	1	1	1		1		4
Non-crime	339	349	285	295	298	13	1579
Grand Total	830	928	997	1035	1026	56	4872

NZ Deprivation Index 2023	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
1	22	36	41	44	45	2	190
2	46	64	39	52	70	4	275
3	101	78	105	117	112	3	516
4	77	79	91	88	88	4	427
5	63	91	109	70	83	12	428
6	90	94	90	116	115	9	514
7	146	175	153	187	196	6	863
8	101	132	152	157	124	6	672
9	102	70	101	131	121	6	531
10	82	109	116	73	72	4	456
Grand Total	830	928	997	1035	1026	56	4872

Day	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Mon	78	87	61	87	64		377
Tue	64	76	95	117	81	3	436
Wed	87	94	130	129	134	3	577
Thu	77	118	140	130	167	15	647
Fri	156	176	155	186	171	7	851
Sat	211	215	213	233	232	13	1117
Sun	157	162	203	153	177	15	867
Grand Total	830	928	997	1035	1026	56	4872

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Alcohol-related harm – Tasman District

Start time	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
12am-12.59am	38	36	103	57	59	5	298
1am-1.59am	54	47	52	48	50	6	257
2am-2.59am	38	47	23	28	40	1	177
3am-3.59am	17	28	16	14	22	2	99
4am-4.59am	17	7	14	20	18	1	77
5am-5.59am	11	9	5	23	11		59
6am-6.59am	7	6	1	7	6		27
7am-7.59am	8	9	5	4	8	2	36
8am-8.59am	11	19	12	10	15		67
9am-9.59am	20	10	15	17	3	1	66
10am-10.59am	7	22	26	14	24	1	94
11am-11.59am	16	13	22	29	8	2	90
12pm-12.59pm	30	18	35	33	15	1	132
1pm-1.59pm	17	9	22	24	17	2	91
2pm-2.59pm	14	20	17	30	24	2	107
3pm-3.59pm	25	37	47	41	46	1	197
4pm-4.59pm	47	46	39	51	72	4	259
5pm-5.59pm	42	52	70	54	81		299
6pm-6.59pm	47	45	58	76	81	1	308
7pm-7.59pm	64	79	76	96	99	5	419
8pm-8.59pm	72	116	104	131	105	7	535
9pm-9.59pm	75	91	86	69	81	5	407
10pm-10.59pm	65	89	83	85	71	3	396
11pm-11.59pm	88	73	66	74	70	4	375
Grand Total	830	928	997	1035	1026	56	4872

Scene type	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Commercial	26	47	44	38	26	5	186
Community	5	9	5	8	8		35
Education	8	3		5	1		17
Health	1			1	2		4
In Transit	4	18	19	21	24	5	91
Not Applicable	5	8	8	8	7		36
Online	10	15	17	23	14	1	80
Public Space	309	369	436	495	520	20	2149
Residential	446	442	420	386	386	23	2103
Retail	11	14	44	49	34	1	153
Unknown	5	3	4	1	4	1	18
Grand Total	830	928	997	1035	1026	56	4872

Statistical Area 2	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Aniseed Valley	2			1	1		4
Appleby (Tasman District)	2	4	3	13	3		25
Ben Cooper Park	5	10	2	6	1		24
Brightwater	4	11	9	12	6		42
Daelyn	1	6	4	3	4		18
Easby Park	1		4	1			6
Fairose	4	3	8	9	6		30
Golden Bay/Mohau	6	8	8	8	5		35
Golden Downs	2	9	8	5	8		32
Hope	2	2	3	7	7	1	22
Inangahua				1			1
Islands Tasman District				1	1		2
Kaiteriteri-Riwaka	5	7	13	23	16	5	69
Lower Moutere	6	2	5	5	12		30
Māpua	2	7	4	11	21		45
Motueka East	1	7	4	12	9		33
Motueka North	12	8	11	10	23	2	66
Motueka West	27	37	56	40	22	2	184
Moutere Hills	4	5	5	4	13	2	33
Murchison-Nelson Lakes	6	3	3	6	7		25
Pōhara-Abel Tasman	3	3	4	2	9	1	22
Richmond Central (Tasman District)	11	15	20	18	17	1	82
Richmond South (Tasman District)	3	2	11	14	12		42
Richmond West (Tasman District)	3	19	29	19	13	2	85
Ruby Bay	1	1		1			3
Saxton	6	5	16	15	3	1	46
Tākaka	4	6	9	15	15		49
Takaka Hills	1	5	1	2	1		10
Upper Moutere		1	3	2	3		9
Waimea Inlet			2	1	1		4
Waimea West	3	2	5	4	5		19
Wakefield	5	6	10	20	19	1	61
Wakefield Rural	2	1	4	3	3		13
Wilkes Park	2	1	2		5		10
Grand Total	136	196	266	294	271	18	1181

Drink driving – Tasman District

Year	Count
2021 (part year)	136
2022	196
2023	266
2024	294
2025	271
2026 (part year)	18
Grand Total	1181

Month	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Jan	7	13	15	20	14	18	87
Feb	13	10	20	21	27		91
Mar	8	16	20	24	27		95
Apr	10	12	22	30	9		83
May	8	21	22	23	25		99
Jun	9	20	23	27	21		100
Jul	13	8	17	28	19		85
Aug	11	20	26	33	29		119
Sep	15	18	17	16	24		90
Oct	18	13	22	15	29		97
Nov	13	10	23	16	27		89
Dec	11	35	39	41	20		146
Grand Total	136	196	266	294	271	18	1181

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Drink driving – Tasman District

NZ Deprivation Index 2023	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
1	6	12	16	19	13	1	67
2	9	15	7	13	23		67
3	8	19	36	32	27		122
4	12	16	18	21	21	1	89
5	9	11	17	9	22	2	70
6	14	18	28	42	45	6	153
7	24	30	32	49	46	2	183
8	17	28	38	45	17	2	147
9	14	13	22	36	34	2	121
10	23	34	52	28	23	2	162
Grand Total	136	196	266	294	271	18	1181

Day	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Mon	7	8	9	13	9		46
Tue	3	11	15	21	14		64
Wed	11	15	29	50	32	1	138
Thu	15	38	50	41	58	7	209
Fri	35	47	58	58	51	4	253
Sat	40	47	52	63	62	4	268
Sun	25	30	53	48	45	2	203
Grand Total	136	196	266	294	271	18	1181

Start time	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
12am-12.59am	6	10	26	17	18		77
1am-1.59am	9	9	18	15	12		63
2am-2.59am	6	9	5	7	8		35
3am-3.59am	4	2	8	4	6	2	26
4am-4.59am	1	2	4	2	2		11
5am-5.59am	1	1	1	3	2		8
6am-6.59am	1	1		2	2		6
7am-7.59am	1		1	2	3		7
8am-8.59am	1	1	2	3	1		8
9am-9.59am	2		1	4		1	8
10am-10.59am	1	3	2	3	4	1	14
11am-11.59am	3		3	1	1		8
12pm-12.59pm	7	2	4		5		18
1pm-1.59pm	3	2	5	4	6	2	22
2pm-2.59pm	1	5	4	11	4	1	26
3pm-3.59pm	6	10	7	12	10		45
4pm-4.59pm	8	12	9	15	18	2	64
5pm-5.59pm	7	9	19	18	23		76
6pm-6.59pm	7	7	14	26	12		66
7pm-7.59pm	12	17	25	35	36	4	129
8pm-8.59pm	8	34	39	55	46	2	184
9pm-9.59pm	17	31	39	25	21	1	134
10pm-10.59pm	10	21	17	19	16	1	84
11pm-11.59pm	14	8	13	11	15	1	62
Grand Total	136	196	266	294	271	18	1181

Statistical Area 2	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Aniseed Valley			5		2		7
Appleby (Tasman District)	4	8	18	11	7		48
Ben Cooper Park	21	15	15	15	9		75
Brightwater	10	25	5	11	3		54
Broadgreen-Monaco	1	1			1		3
Daelyn	2	1	2				5
Easby Park	13	10	20	17	30	2	92
Fairose	3	4	1	4	1		13
Golden Bay/Mohua	6	7	18	9	8		48
Golden Downs	21	29	11	16	12	3	92
Hope	7	4					11
Islands Tasman District	4						4
Kaiteriteri-Riwaka	2	27	16	9	9	1	64
Lower Moutere	2	9	10	9	15		45
Māpua	7	4	11	2	1	2	27
Motueka East	31	17	25	17	20		110
Motueka North	44	29	27	20	28		148
Motueka West	43	40	26	20	38	1	168
Moutere Hills	5	3	5	2	7	2	24
Murchison-Nelson Lakes	3	17	3	9	10		42
Pōhara-Abel Tasman	6	8	4	3	7		28
Richmond Central (Tasman District)	31	30	35	32	18		146
Richmond South (Tasman District)	23	8	3	19	7		60
Richmond West (Tasman District)	20	32	27	13	23	2	117
Ruby Bay	2	1	3	2	5		13
Saxton			1	2			3
Tākaka	9	1	5	16	5	2	38
Takaka Hills	9	6	9	18	6	1	49
Templemore		2	7	18	14		41
Upper Moutere	11	14	9	8	8		50
Waimea Inlet		1					1
Waimea West	1	1	6	5	13	1	27
Wakefield	18	12	10	13	14		67
Wakefield Rural	1	7	3	9	4		24
Wilkes Park	11	3	9	10	8		41
Grand Total	371	376	349	339	333	17	1785

Alcohol-related family harm – Tasman District

Year	Count
2021 (part year)	371
2022	376
2023	349
2024	339
2025	333
2026 (part year)	17
Grand Total	1785

Month	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Jan	11	63	29	45	25	17	190
Feb	18	27	16	28	27		116
Mar	34	40	31	55	31		191
Apr	15	35	24	17	6		97
May	39	21	31	15	42		148
Jun	38	25	23	21	16		123
Jul	28	25	31	16	21		121
Aug	25	19	40	13	46		143
Sep	29	30	35	21	16		131
Oct	57	21	23	38	42		181
Nov	31	26	33	34	33		157
Dec	46	44	33	36	28		187
Grand Total	371	376	349	339	333	17	1785

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Alcohol-related family harm – Tasman District

Division	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
02 - ASSAULT	107	73	85	86	95	5	451
03 - SEXUAL OFFENCES	3	3	3	4	2		15
04 - HARM OR ENDANGER PERSONS	5	29	32	27	33		126
06 - BURGLARY	1	1	4	1			7
07 - THEFT	2	3		2	1		8
08 - FRAUD AND RELATED OFFENCES			1				1
09 - DRUG OFFENCES	3		2	3			8
10 - WEAPONS AND EXPLOSIVES OFFENCES	3	1	2	7	4		17
11 - PROPERTY DAMAGE	20	20	29	26	17	3	115
12 - PUBLIC ORDER, HEALTH, AND SAFETY OFFENCES	6	10	7	7	7		37
13 - TRAFFIC AND VEHICLE OFFENCES	1	2		2	4		9
14 - OFFENCES AGAINST JUSTICE PROCEDURES AND ORDERS	18	25	23	11	19		96
16 - ENVIRONMENTAL OFFENCES			1				1
Non-crime	202	209	160	163	151	9	894
Grand Total	371	376	349	339	333	17	1785

NZ Deprivation Index 2023	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
1	6	8	7	6	6		33
2	23	35	23	13	21	4	119
3	60	40	44	51	47	2	244
4	36	36	31	32	42	2	179
5	23	46	50	37	31	4	191
6	35	39	29	47	42		192
7	78	74	51	63	49	2	317
8	43	54	57	42	49	3	248
9	48	23	34	40	33		178
10	19	21	23	8	13		84
Grand Total	371	376	349	339	333	17	1785

Day	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Mon	45	50	29	36	24		184
Tue	30	35	37	52	29	2	185
Wed	45	40	59	33	37		214
Thu	21	37	43	37	40	6	184
Fri	61	54	50	73	61	1	300
Sat	96	86	70	61	72	2	387
Sun	73	74	61	47	70	6	331
Grand Total	371	376	349	339	333	17	1785

Alcohol-related family harm – Tasman District

Start time	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
12am-12.59am	23	10	32	19	18	1	103
1am-1.59am	20	14	12	11	10	1	68
2am-2.59am	23	22	2	9	19		75
3am-3.59am	3	18	3	3	9		36
4am-4.59am	14	1	4	11	7		37
5am-5.59am	6	3	1	17	7		34
6am-6.59am	2	4	1	4			11
7am-7.59am	1	4	4		5	2	16
8am-8.59am	6	9	4	3	13		35
9am-9.59am	13	5	10	4	1		33
10am-10.59am	3	7	17	8	11		46
11am-11.59am	8	5	7	14	4	2	40
12pm-12.59pm	12	9	17	12	6	1	57
1pm-1.59pm	6	2	7	8	1		24
2pm-2.59pm	9	3	4	9	3		28
3pm-3.59pm	9	10	18	7	13	1	58
4pm-4.59pm	20	13	12	15	25		85
5pm-5.59pm	16	27	30	13	31		117
6pm-6.59pm	19	19	21	25	34		118
7pm-7.59pm	28	46	29	35	33		171
8pm-8.59pm	34	47	39	36	18	3	177
9pm-9.59pm	27	30	26	15	19	3	120
10pm-10.59pm	34	40	26	35	23	1	159
11pm-11.59pm	35	28	23	26	23	2	137
Grand Total	371	376	349	339	333	17	1785

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Alcohol ban breaches – Tasman District

Year	Count
2021 (part year)	4
2022	5
2023	1
2024	5
2025	18
2026 (part year)	1
Grand Total	34

Month	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Jan		1		3	1	1	6
Mar					1		1
Apr	1						1
May					1		1
Jun					1		1
Jul					3		3
Sep		2					2
Oct	1				8		9
Nov		2					2
Dec	2		1	2	3		8
Grand Total	4	5	1	5	18	1	34

Day	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Tue	1			1	1		3
Wed				2	4		6
Thu		1		2	3		6
Fri	2	2			1	1	6
Sat	1		1		6		8
Sun		2			3		5
Grand Total	4	5	1	5	18	1	34

Statistical Area 2	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
Fairose		1	1		2		4
Kaiteriteri-Riwaka	2				8		10
Motueka East				2			2
Motueka West	1	2			3	1	7
Richmond Central (Tasman District)					1		1
Richmond South (Tasman District)					1		1
Tākaka	1	2			3		6
Wilkes Park					3		3
Grand Total	4	5	1	5	18	1	34

Start time	2021 (part year)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (part year)	Grand Total
4am-4.59am						1	1
10am-10.59am		1			3		4
11am-11.59am		2					2
2pm-2.59pm					2		2
3pm-3.59pm				1			1
4pm-4.59pm				1	1		2
5pm-5.59pm	1			2			3
6pm-6.59pm	1	2					3
7pm-7.59pm				1			1
8pm-8.59pm					4		4
9pm-9.59pm	1				3		4
10pm-10.59pm					2		2
11pm-11.59pm	1		1		3		5
Grand Total	4	5	1	5	18	1	34

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Survey Results: Impact and accessibility of alcohol

We asked: How concerned are you about the following possible alcohol-related issues in Tasman?

Impact of alcohol on people's physical health

Answer option	Wider Community (n=80)	Iwi (n=2)	Police (n=1)	Community Groups & NGOs (n=4)	Health Organisations (n=2)	Alcohol Licence Holders (n=24)
Very concerned	35% (28)	50% (1)	0% (0)	75% (3)	50% (1)	8.33% (2)
Concerned	27.5% (22)	50% (1)	100% (1)	25% (1)	50% (1)	29.17% (7)
Not concerned	32.5% (26)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	62.5% (15)
Not sure / Don't know	5% (4)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)

Impact on people's mental health

Answer option	Wider Community (n=80)	Iwi (n=2)	Police (n=1)	Community Groups & NGOs (n=4)	Health Organisations (n=2)	Alcohol Licence Holders (n=24)
Very concerned	41.25% (33)	100.00% (2)	100.00% (1)	100.00% (4)	100.00% (2)	8.33% (2)
Concerned	26.25% (21)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	41.67% (10)
Not concerned	26.25% (21)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	50.00% (12)
Not sure / Don't know	6.25% (5)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)

Road accidents

Answer option	Wider Community (n=80)	Iwi (n=2)	Police (n=1)	Community Groups & NGOs (n=4)	Health Organisations (n=2)	Alcohol Licence Holders (n=24)
Very concerned	60.00% (48)	100.00% (2)	0.00% (0)	75.00% (3)	100.00% (2)	33.33% (8)
Concerned	23.75% (19)	0.00% (0)	100.00% (1)	25.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	45.83% (11)
Not concerned	12.50% (10)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	20.83% (5)
Not sure / Don't know	3.75% (3)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)

Underage drinking

Answer option	Wider Community (n=80)	Iwi (n=2)	Police (n=1)	Community Groups & NGOs (n=4)	Health Organisations (n=2)	Alcohol Licence Holders (n=24)
Very concerned	43.75% (35)	100.00% (2)	100.00% (1)	100.00% (4)	0.00% (0)	8.33% (2)
Concerned	33.75% (27)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	50.00% (1)	58.33% (14)
Not concerned	20.00% (16)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	50.00% (1)	33.33% (8)
Not sure / Don't know	2.50% (2)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)

Disorderly behaviour in public

Answer option	Wider Community (n=80)	Iwi (n=2)	Police (n=1)	Community Groups & NGOs (n=4)	Health Organisations (n=2)	Alcohol Licence Holders (n=24)
Very concerned	38.75% (31)	100.00% (2)	100.00% (1)	100.00% (4)	0.00% (0)	16.67% (4)

Concerned	35.00% (28)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	100.00% (2)	50.00% (12)
Not concerned	23.75% (19)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	33.33% (8)
Not sure / Don't know	2.50% (2)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)

Drink driving

Answer option	Wider Community (n=80)	Iwi (n=2)	Police (n=1)	Community Groups & NGOs (n=4)	Health Organisations (n=2)	Alcohol Licence Holders (n=24)
Very concerned	63.75% (51)	50.00% (1)	100.00% (1)	100.00% (4)	100.00% (2)	41.67% (10)
Concerned	25.00% (20)	50.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	37.50% (9)
Not concerned	11.25% (9)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	20.83% (5)

Domestic violence

Answer option	Wider Community (n=80)	Iwi (n=2)	Police (n=1)	Community Groups & NGOs (n=4)	Health Organisations (n=2)	Alcohol Licence Holders (n=24)
Very concerned	70.00% (56)	100.00% (2)	100.00% (1)	100.00% (4)	100.00% (2)	33.33% (8)
Concerned	22.50% (18)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	50.00% (12)
Not concerned	3.75% (3)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	16.67% (4)
Not sure / Don't know	3.75% (3)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)

Economic impacts for households and communities

Answer option	Wider Community (n=80)	Iwi (n=2)	Police (n=1)	Community Groups & NGOs (n=4)	Health Organisations (n=2)	Alcohol Licence Holders (n=24)
Very concerned	33.75% (27)	100.00% (2)	0.00% (0)	75.00% (3)	50.00% (1)	8.33% (2)
Concerned	38.75% (31)	0.00% (0)	100.00% (1)	25.00% (1)	50.00% (1)	58.33% (14)
Not concerned	23.75% (19)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	25.00% (6)
Not sure / Don't know	3.75% (3)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	8.33% (2)

Calls on Police time and resources

Answer option	Wider Community (n=80)	Iwi (n=2)	Police (n=1)	Community Groups & NGOs (n=4)	Health Organisations (n=2)	Alcohol Licence Holders (n=24)
Very concerned	37.50% (30)	50.00% (1)	100.00% (1)	75.00% (3)	50.00% (1)	12.50% (3)
Concerned	41.25% (33)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	25.00% (1)	50.00% (1)	50.00% (12)
Not concerned	15.00% (12)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	29.17% (7)
Not sure / Don't know	6.25% (5)	50.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	8.33% (2)

We asked: What do you think about the number of places selling alcohol across Tasman?

Pubs, bars and taverns

Answer option	Wider Community (n=79)	Iwi (n=2)	Police (n=1)	Community Groups & NGOs (n=4)	Health Organisations (n=2)	Alcohol Licence Holders (n=24)
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Too many	25.00% (20)	50.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	66.67% (2)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)
Too few	3.75% (3)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	25.00% (6)
About right	67.50% (54)	0.00% (0)	100.00% (1)	33.33% (1)	50.00% (1)	66.67% (16)
Not sure / Don't know	3.75% (3)	50.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	50.00% (1)	8.33% (2)

Restaurants or cafés that sell alcohol

Answer option	Wider Community (n=79)	Iwi (n=2)	Police (n=1)	Community Groups & NGOs (n=4)	Health Organisations (n=2)	Alcohol Licence Holders (n=24)
Too many	7.50% (6)	50.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	33.33% (1)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)
Too few	11.25% (9)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	37.50% (9)
About right	75.00% (60)	50.00% (1)	100.00% (1)	33.33% (1)	50.00% (1)	54.17% (13)
Not sure / Don't know	6.25% (5)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	33.33% (1)	50.00% (1)	8.33% (2)

Social / Sports clubs

Answer option	Wider Community (n=79)	Iwi (n=2)	Police (n=1)	Community Groups & NGOs (n=3)	Health Organisations (n=2)	Alcohol Licence Holders (n=24)
Too many	8.86% (7)	50.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	66.67% (2)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)
Too few	5.06% (4)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	20.83% (5)
About right	51.90% (41)	50.00% (1)	100.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	50.00% (1)	45.83% (11)

Not sure / Don't know	34.18% (27)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	33.33% (1)	50.00% (1)	33.33% (8)
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Supermarkets

Answer option	Wider Community (n=78)	Iwi (n=2)	Police (n=1)	Community Groups & NGOs (n=4)	Health Organisations (n=2)	Alcohol Licence Holders (n=24)
Too many	16.25% (13)	50.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	66.67% (2)	50.00% (1)	20.83% (5)
Too few	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	16.67% (4)
About right	81.25% (65)	50.00% (1)	100.00% (1)	33.33% (1)	50.00% (1)	62.50% (15)
Not sure / Don't know	2.5% (4)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)

Grocery stores that sell alcohol (smaller than supermarkets e.g. Four Square and On the Spot)

Answer option	Wider Community (n=79)	Iwi (n=2)	Police (n=1)	Community Groups & NGOs (n=3)	Health Organisations (n=2)	Alcohol Licence Holders (n=24)
Too many	21.52% (17)	50.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	100.00% (3)	50.00% (1)	12.50% (3)
Too few	3.80% (3)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	12.50% (3)
About right	65.82% (52)	50.00% (1)	100.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	66.67% (16)
Not sure / Don't know	8.86% (7)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	50.00% (1)	8.33% (2)

Bottle stores

Answer option	Wider Community (n=78)	Iwi (n=2)	Police (n=1)	Community Groups & NGOs (n=4)	Health Organisations (n=2)	Alcohol Licence Holders (n=24)
Too many	47.50% (38)	50.00% (1)	100.00% (1)	100.00% (3)	50.00% (1)	16.67% (4)
Too few	6.25% (5)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	16.67% (4)
About right	38.75% (31)	50.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	50.00% (1)	62.50% (15)
Not sure / Don't know	7.5% (6)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	4.17% (1)

We asked: When places are issued licences to sell alcohol how much should the following be considered?

Whether the proposed outlet is in a high deprivation area

Answer option	Wider Community (n=80)	Iwi (n=2)	Police (n=1)	Community Groups & NGOs (n=4)	Health Organisations (n=2)	Alcohol Licence Holders (n=24)
Strongly consider	53.75% (43)	100.00% (2)	100.00% (1)	100.00% (4)	100.00% (2)	20.83% (5)
Consider	31.25% (25)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	54.17% (13)
Do not consider	11.25% (9)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	20.83% (5)
Not sure / Don't know	3.75% (3)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	4.17% (1)

Whether the area already has several places selling alcohol

Answer option	Wider Community (n=80)	Iwi (n=2)	Police (n=1)	Community Groups & NGOs (n=4)	Health Organisations (n=2)	Alcohol Licence Holders (n=24)
Strongly consider	62.50% (50)	50.00% (1)	100.00% (1)	100.00% (4)	100.00% (2)	12.50% (3)
Consider	28.75% (23)	50.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	58.33% (14)
Do not consider	8.75% (7)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	29.17% (7)
Not sure / Don't know	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)

Whether the area has a high level of alcohol related crime

Answer option	Wider Community (n=80)	Iwi (n=2)	Police (n=1)	Community Groups & NGOs (n=3)	Health Organisations (n=2)	Alcohol Licence Holders (n=24)
Strongly consider	67.50% (54)	100.00% (2)	100.00% (1)	66.67% (2)	100.00% (2)	41.67% (10)
Consider	30.00% (24)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	33.33% (1)	0.00% (0)	37.50% (9)
Do not consider	2.50% (2)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	20.83% (5)
Not sure / Don't know	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)

We asked: Which earliest spending/selling time should apply for each type of premise?

Pubs, bars and taverns

Answer option	Wider Community (n=79)	Iwi (n=2)	Police (n=1)	Community Groups & NGOs (n=4)	Health Organisations (n=2)	Alcohol Licence Holders (n=24)
Should be allowed to sell alcohol earlier	5.19% (4)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	8.33% (2)
Should NOT be allowed to sell alcohol until later	41.56% (32)	50.00% (1)	100.00% (1)	100.00% (4)	100.00% (2)	37.50% (9)
Current earliest time to sell alcohol is about right	44.16% (34)	50.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	54.17% (13)
Not sure / Don't know	9.09% (7)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)

Restaurants or cafés that sell alcohol

Answer option	Wider Community (n=79)	Iwi (n=2)	Police (n=1)	Community Groups & NGOs (n=4)	Health Organisations (n=2)	Alcohol Licence Holders (n=24)
Should be allowed to sell alcohol earlier	6.49% (5)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	12.50% (3)
Should NOT be allowed to sell alcohol until later	36.36% (28)	50.00% (1)	100.00% (1)	100.00% (4)	100.00% (2)	25.00% (6)
Current earliest time	49.35% (38)	50.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	62.50% (15)

to sell alcohol is about right						
Not sure / Don't know	7.79% (6)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)

Supermarkets

Answer option	Wider Community (n=78)	Iwi (n=2)	Police (n=1)	Community Groups & NGOs (n=4)	Health Organisations (n=2)	Alcohol Licence Holders (n=24)
Should be allowed to sell alcohol earlier	3.90% (3)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	4.17% (1)
Should NOT be allowed to sell alcohol until later	31.17% (24)	50.00% (1)	100.00% (1)	75.00% (3)	100.00% (2)	16.67% (4)
Current earliest time to sell alcohol is about right	59.74% (46)	50.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	25.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	75.00% (18)
Not sure / Don't know	5.19% (4)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	4.17% (1)

Grocery stores (such as Four Square or On the Spot)

Answer option	Wider Community (n=78)	Iwi (n=2)	Police (n=1)	Community Groups & NGOs (n=4)	Health Organisations (n=2)	Alcohol Licence Holders (n=24)
Should be allowed to sell alcohol earlier	2.60% (2)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	8.33% (2)

Should NOT be allowed to sell alcohol until later	36.36% (28)	50.00% (1)	100.00% (1)	75.00% (3)	100.00% (2)	20.83% (5)
Current earliest time to sell alcohol is about right	51.95% (40)	50.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	25.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	66.67% (16)
Not sure / Don't know	9.09% (7)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	4.17% (1)

Bottle Stores

Answer option	Wider Community (n=77)	Iwi (n=2)	Police (n=1)	Community Groups & NGOs (n=4)	Health Organisations (n=2)	Alcohol Licence Holders (n=24)
Should be allowed to sell alcohol earlier	5.19% (4)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	4.17% (1)
Should NOT be allowed to sell alcohol until later	48.05% (37)	50.00% (1)	100.00% (1)	100.00% (4)	100.00% (2)	37.50% (9)
Current earliest time to sell alcohol is about right	37.66% (29)	50.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	58.33% (14)
Not sure / Don't know	9.09% (7)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)

We asked: Which latest closing time should apply for each type of premise?

Pubs, bars and taverns

Answer option	Wider Community (n=79)	Iwi (n=2)	Police (n=1)	Community Groups & NGOs (n=4)	Health Organisations (n=2)	Alcohol Licence Holders (n=24)
Should be allowed to sell alcohol later	10.13% (8)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	25.00% (6)
Should stop selling earlier	40.51% (32)	50.00% (1)	100.00% (1)	100.00% (4)	100.00% (2)	12.50% (3)
Current latest time to sell alcohol is about right	43.04% (34)	50.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	58.33% (14)
Not sure / Don't know	6.33% (5)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	4.17% (1)

Restaurants or cafés that sell alcohol

Answer option	Wider Community (n=79)	Iwi (n=2)	Police (n=1)	Community Groups & NGOs (n=4)	Health Organisations (n=2)	Alcohol Licence Holders (n=24)
Should be allowed to sell alcohol later	10.13% (8)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	16.67% (4)
Should stop selling alcohol earlier	31.65% (25)	50.00% (1)	100.00% (1)	100.00% (4)	100.00% (2)	20.83% (5)
Current latest time to sell alcohol is about right	51.90% (41)	50.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	62.50% (15)

Not sure / Don't know	6.33% (5)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)
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Supermarkets

Answer option	Wider Community (n=78)	Iwi (n=2)	Police (n=1)	Community Groups & NGOs (n=4)	Health Organisations (n=2)	Alcohol Licence Holders (n=24)
Should be allowed to sell alcohol later	10.26% (8)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	12.50% (3)
Should stop selling alcohol earlier	32.05% (25)	50.00% (1)	100.00% (1)	75.00% (3)	50.00% (1)	12.50% (3)
Current latest time to sell alcohol is about right	52.56% (41)	50.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	25.00% (1)	50.00% (1)	75.00% (18)
Not sure / Don't know	5.13% (4)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)

Grocery stores (such as Four Square or On the Spot)

Answer option	Wider Community (n=78)	Iwi (n=2)	Police (n=1)	Community Groups & NGOs (n=4)	Health Organisations (n=2)	Alcohol Licence Holders (n=24)
Should be allowed to sell alcohol later	10.26% (8)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	8.33% (2)
Should stop selling alcohol earlier	33.33% (26)	50.00% (1)	100.00% (1)	75.00% (3)	50.00% (1)	12.50% (3)

Current latest time to sell alcohol is about right	50% (39)	50.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	25.00% (1)	50.00% (1)	75.00% (18)
Not sure / Don't know	6.41% (5)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	4.17% (1)

Bottle stores

Answer option	Wider Community (n=78)	Iwi (n=2)	Police (n=1)	Community Groups & NGOs (n=4)	Health Organisations (n=2)	Alcohol Licence Holders (n=24)
Should be allowed to sell later	11.54% (9)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	12.50% (3)
Should stop selling alcohol earlier	34.62% (27)	50.00% (1)	100.00% (1)	100.00% (4)	0.00% (0)	12.50% (3)
Current latest time to sell alcohol is about right	46.15% (36)	50.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	100.00% (2)	75.00% (18)
Not sure / Don't know	7.69% (6)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)

We asked: How much do you agree with the following potential ways to manage alcohol sales in Tasman?

Bars, taverns and clubs must take steps to reduce noise, especially if there are complaints

Answer option	Wider Community (n=80)	Iwi (n=2)	Police (n=1)	Community Groups & NGOs (n=4)	Health Organisations (n=2)	Alcohol Licence Holders (n=24)
Strongly agree	47.50% (38)	0.00% (0)	100.00% (1)	100.00% (4)	50.00% (1)	8.33% (2)
Somewhat agree	28.75% (23)	50.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	50.00% (1)	58.33% (14)
Neutral	12.50% (10)	50.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	12.50% (3)
Somewhat disagree	7.50% (6)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	12.50% (3)
Strongly disagree	1.25% (1)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	8.33% (2)
Not sure / Don't know	2.50% (2)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)

No new off-licences near homes

Answer option	Wider Community (n=80)	Iwi (n=2)	Police (n=1)	Community Groups & NGOs (n=4)	Health Organisations (n=2)	Alcohol Licence Holders (n=24)
Strongly agree	41.25% (33)	50.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	100.00% (4)	100.00% (2)	4.17% (1)
Somewhat agree	17.50% (14)	50.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	20.83% (5)
Neutral	15.00% (12)	0.00% (0)	100.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	25.00% (6)
Somewhat disagree	12.50% (10)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	25.00% (6)
Strongly disagree	12.50% (10)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	25.00% (6)
Not sure / Don't know	1.25% (1)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)

No new off-licences near schools, playgrounds or early childhood centres

Answer option	Wider Community (n=80)	Iwi (n=2)	Police (n=1)	Community Groups & NGOs (n=4)	Health Organisations (n=2)	Alcohol Licence Holders (n=24)
Strongly agree	63.75% (51)	100.00% (2)	100.00% (1)	100.00% (4)	100.00% (2)	29.17% (7)
Somewhat agree	15.00% (12)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	20.83% (5)
Neutral	6.25% (5)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	20.83% (5)
Somewhat disagree	6.25% (5)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	12.50% (3)
Strongly disagree	8.75% (7)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	16.67% (4)

No new off-licences near addiction or medical centres

Answer option	Wider Community (n=80)	Iwi (n=2)	Police (n=1)	Community Groups & NGOs (n=4)	Health Organisations (n=2)	Alcohol Licence Holders (n=24)
Strongly agree	70.00% (56)	100.00% (2)	100.00% (1)	100.00% (4)	100.00% (2)	33.33% (8)
Somewhat agree	11.25% (9)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	33.33% (8)
Neutral	8.75% (7)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	12.50% (3)
Somewhat disagree	5.00% (4)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	12.50% (3)
Strongly disagree	5.00% (4)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	8.33% (2)

No new off-licences near churches or marae

Answer option	Wider Community (n=80)	Iwi (n=2)	Police (n=1)	Community Groups & NGOs (n=4)	Health Organisations (n=2)	Alcohol Licence Holders (n=24)
Strongly agree	40.00% (32)	100.00% (2)	0.00% (0)	100.00% (4)	50.00% (1)	8.33% (2)
Somewhat agree	13.75% (11)	0.00% (0)	100.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	8.33% (2)
Neutral	21.25% (17)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	50.00% (1)	29.17% (7)
Somewhat disagree	7.50% (6)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	29.17% (7)
Strongly disagree	15.00% (12)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	20.83% (5)
Not sure / Don't know	2.50% (2)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	4.17% (1)

We asked: How much do you agree with...

How much do you agree with having one-way door rules at bars and taverns where late-night issues have been reported in the neighbourhood?

Answer option	Wider Community (n=80)	Iwi (n=2)	Police (n=1)	Community Groups & NGOs (n=4)	Health Organisations (n=2)	Alcohol Licence Holders (n=24)
Strongly agree	58.75% (47)	50.00% (1)	100.00% (1)	100.00% (4)	50.00% (1)	25.00% (6)
Somewhat agree	22.50% (18)	50.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	50.00% (1)	41.67% (10)
Neutral	13.75% (11)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	16.67% (4)

Somewhat disagree	2.50% (2)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	8.33% (2)
Strongly disagree	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	8.33% (2)
Not sure / Don't know	2.50% (2)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)

How much do you agree with not allowing retailers to sell single cans or bottles of alcohol that are normally sold as a pack. They would instead be required to sell products together in a pack.

Answer option	Wider Community (n=80)	lwi (n=2)	Police (n=1)	Community Groups & NGOs (n=4)	Health Organisations (n=2)	Alcohol Licence Holders (n=24)
Strongly agree	38.75% (31)	50.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	100.00% (4)	50.00% (1)	16.67% (4)
Somewhat agree	16.25% (13)	50.00% (1)	100.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	12.50% (3)
Neutral	13.75% (11)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	16.67% (4)
Somewhat disagree	10.00% (8)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	20.83% (5)
Strongly disagree	18.75% (15)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	50.00% (1)	29.17% (7)
Not sure / Don't know	2.50% (2)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	4.17% (1)

How much do you agree with limiting the level of alcohol advertising allowed on the outside of alcohol stores?

Answer option	Wider Community (n=79)	lwi (n=2)	Police (n=1)	Community Groups & NGOs (n=4)	Health Organisations (n=2)	Alcohol Licence Holders (n=24)
Strongly agree	58.23% (46)	50.00% (1)	100.00% (1)	100.00% (4)	100.00% (2)	8.33% (2)

Somewhat agree	11.39% (9)	50.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	33.33% (8)
Neutral	12.66% (10)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	37.50% (9)
Somewhat disagree	12.66% (10)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	8.33% (2)
Strongly disagree	5.06% (4)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	12.50% (3)

How much do you agree with NOT allowing alcohol retailers to offer Buy Now Pay Later options?

Answer option	Wider Community (n=79)	Iwi (n=2)	Police (n=1)	Community Groups & NGOs (n=4)	Health Organisations (n=2)	Alcohol Licence Holders (n=24)
Strongly agree	87.34% (69)	100.00% (2)	100.00% (1)	100.00% (4)	100.00% (2)	75.00% (18)
Somewhat agree	7.59% (6)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	12.50% (3)
Neutral	2.53% (2)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	4.17% (1)
Somewhat disagree	1.27% (1)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)
Strongly disagree	1.27% (1)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	4.17% (1)
Not sure / Don't know	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	4.17% (1)

How much do you agree with requiring age checking for online alcohol sales at purchase time and on delivery?

Answer option	Wider Community (n=79)	Iwi (n=2)	Police (n=1)	Community Groups & NGOs (n=4)	Health Organisations (n=2)	Alcohol Licence Holders (n=24)
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Strongly agree	69.62% (55)	100.00% (2)	100.00% (1)	100.00% (4)	100.00% (2)	62.50% (15)
Somewhat agree	12.66% (10)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	16.67% (4)
Neutral	3.80% (3)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	16.67% (4)
Somewhat disagree	6.33% (5)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)
Strongly disagree	3.80% (3)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	4.17% (1)
Not sure / Don't know	3.80% (3)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)

23 February 2026

Tasman District Council
189 Queen Street
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Tēnā koutou

Advice on the Tasman District Council Local Alcohol Policy review

Thank you for the opportunity to contribute to the review of Tasman District Council Local Alcohol Policy (LAP). This advice has been prepared by the National Public Health Service (NPHS) Te Waipounamu region, Health New Zealand – Te Whatu Ora.

We commend Tasman District Council for reviewing the LAP to minimise the harm of alcohol and supporting safer, healthier communities that contributes to a positive environment for everyone. Tasman is growing in both population and diversity, and this creates new pressures on local services and communities. Updating and strengthening the LAP will help ensure it remains fit-for-purpose, future-focused, and responsive to these changing needs. A stronger, contemporary LAP will help alcohol policy keep pace with residential development, tourism, changing hospitality and retail environments, and increasing population density. This ensures that the policy settings reflect current and emerging conditions, rather than those of the past.

We also commend Council for engaging community and stakeholders in the process of developing the LAP.

Feedback is provided below.

Overview of alcohol harm

1. Alcohol causes more harm than any other drug in Aotearoa New Zealand.¹ Alcohol causes significant harm to individuals, whānau and communities and is a major contributor to health and social inequities.²
2. Alcohol harm places substantial burden on the health system. Alcohol consumption plays a causal role in more than 200 diseases, injuries and other health conditions.³

¹ Crossin, R., Cleland, L., Wilkins, C., Rychert, M., Adamson, S., Potiki, T., ... & Boden, J. (2023). The New Zealand drug harms ranking study: A multi-criteria decision analysis. *Journal of Psychopharmacology*, 37(9), 891-903.

² New Zealand Law Commission. (2010). *Alcohol in our lives: curbing the harm*. NZLC R114. Wellington: New Zealand Law Commission. <https://www.lawcom.govt.nz/sites/default/files/projectAvailableFormats/NZLC%20R114.pdf>

³ Rehm, J., Baliunas, D., Borges, G. L., Graham, K., Irving, H., Kehoe, T., ... & Taylor, B. (2010). The relation between different dimensions of alcohol consumption and burden of disease: an overview. *Addiction*, 105(5), 817-843. Accessed from: <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC3306013/pdf/nihms188506.pdf>

3. Drinking alcohol increases the risk of developing non-communicable diseases such as liver and heart diseases, and multiple types of cancers, as well as mental health and behavioural conditions such as depression, anxiety and alcohol use disorders. Alcohol use also causes significant harm to others, not just to the person consuming alcohol including for pregnant persons, effects on the developing baby (FASD), and as a contributing factor in injuries, family violence and road crashes.⁴
4. Alcohol was linked to an estimated 901 deaths in New Zealand. Most of these were from cancer (376 deaths) and injuries (296 deaths). Alcohol also contributed to 1,250 cancer cases; 69% of which were breast cancer and colorectal cancer, along with 29,282 hospitalisations (injuries accounted for 44% of these), 49,742 lost years of healthy life (DALYs) and 128,963 Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC) claims.⁵
5. The alcohol-attributable burden for Māori in New Zealand included 173 deaths, 148 cancers, 5,210 hospitalisations and 16,078 ACC claims. The rate of alcohol-attributable mortality, after adjusting for age and sex, was twice as high for Māori (309 per 100,000 people) than for non-Māori.⁵
6. Between 2017-2020, approximately 80% of Tasman residents age 15 years and over had drunk alcohol.⁶
7. 18% of people age of 15 years and over in Tasman Region are estimated to drink at a level that is hazardous to their health.⁷ If the same proportion is applied to the estimated 50,400 Tasman residents aged 15 years and over in 2024⁸, it would equate to more than 9,000 people in the region who would be considered hazardous drinkers. There is no safe level of alcohol consumption.⁹ Even low levels of alcohol consumption carry some risks and can cause harm. Drinking at a higher level further increases the risk of alcohol-related diseases and injuries, which also increases avoidable costs for the health, social, and justice systems.
8. Alcohol harm is not equitably distributed among Tasman residents. Around 23% of Māori and 22.5% (Pacific) people age 15 to 24 years in Tasman region were estimated to be consuming alcohol at a level classified as hazardous to health.⁷

⁴ World Health Organization. (2025). Alcohol. Accessed 5 February 2025. <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/alcohol>

⁵ Chambers T., Mizdrak A., Jones A.C., Davies, A. Sherk, A. (2024). Estimated alcohol-attributable health burden in Aotearoa New Zealand. Wellington, New Zealand. Accessed from: https://healthnz.figshare.com/articles/report/Estimated_alcohol-attributable_health_burden_in_Aotearoa_New_Zealand/27048892

⁶ Ministry of Health. (2021). Regional Data Explorer 2017–2020: New Zealand Health Survey. Accessed from: https://minhealthnz.shinyapps.io/nz-health-survey-2017-20-regional-update/?w_a233d231202448d391a39eb79fa0214f#!/compare-indicators

⁷ Ministry of Health. (2021). Regional Data Explorer 2017–2020: New Zealand Health Survey. Accessed from: <https://minhealthnz.shinyapps.io/nz-health-survey-2017-20-regional-update>

⁸ Tasman District Council. About Tasman. Accessed from <https://www.tasman.govt.nz/my-region/statistics>

⁹ World Health Organization. Europe. 2023. No Level of Alcohol Consumption Is Safe for Our Health. <https://www.who.int/europe/news/item/04-01-2023-no-level-of-alcohol-consumption-is-safe-for-our-health>

Response to opportunity to provide stakeholder feedback

NPHS Te Waipounamu supports Tasman District Council's current LAP as a foundation for regulating the sale and availability of alcohol to create safer, healthier communities and improving wellbeing across the district. We believe the LAP could be strengthened further by adopting the recommendations outlined below.

Trading hours

We recommend:

9. Reducing trading hours for licensed premises to reduce alcohol consumption and alcohol related harm.
 - Evidence supports reducing trading hours as an effective policy measure for reducing the availability of alcohol and alcohol harm. In Aotearoa New Zealand, reduced trading hours have been linked to reduction in Police-documented late-night assaults.¹⁰
 - Longer trading hours are associated with higher alcohol consumption and hazardous drinking behaviours.
 - Shorter trading hours for off-licences compared to on-licences could help reduce opportunities for 'pre-loading' (drinking before attending a licensed venue) or 'post-loading' (also known as backloading where drinking occurs after attending a venue) or 'side-loading' (drinking while travelling between venues). This can reduce the opportunity for people purchase further alcohol once they are already intoxicated or influenced by alcohol.²
10. Off licence trading hours are recommended to be limited from 9:00am to 9:00pm. This applies to all off-licence sales including supermarkets and bottle shops. We recognise the closing time of 9.00pm currently applies to Local Alcohol Policies in Auckland, Christchurch, Gisborne, Hastings, Hauraki, Hurunui, MacKenzie, Timaru Matamata-Paiko, Porirua, Rotorua-Lakes, Thames-Coromandel and Whanganui. While a fewer number of these Local Alcohol Policies specify an opening time of 9.00am, this is recommended to reduce alcohol-related harm in the Tasman community. This approach is a practical way to avoid early-morning access associated with higher-risk drinking and supports healthier community norms.
11. Applying the same reduced hours to all off-licence premises to ensure a consistent approach. This helps prevent people traveling to purchase alcohol and strengthens the effectiveness of the policy.
12. Reducing the latest closing time for on license outlets in suburban areas and that these close at 1:00am. Shorter trading hours can lead to fewer physical harms including assaults,¹¹ injuries and vehicle crashes.^{12, 13} Christchurch City Council's research shows

¹⁰ Connor, J., MacLennan, B., Huckle, T., Romeo, J., Davie, G., & Kypri, K. (2021). Changes in the incidence of assault after restrictions on late-night alcohol sales in New Zealand: evaluation of a natural experiment using hospitalization and police data. *Addiction*, 116(4), 788-798.

¹¹ Casswell, S., Huckle, T., Wall, M., & Yeh, L. C. (2014). International alcohol control study: pricing data and hours of purchase predict heavier drinking. *Alcoholism: clinical and experimental research*, 38(5), 1425-1431.

¹² Nepal, S., Kypri, K., Tekelab, T., Hodder, R. K., Attia, J., Bagade, T., ... & Miller, P. (2020). Effects of extensions and restrictions in alcohol trading hours on the incidence of assault and unintentional injury: systematic review. *Journal of studies on alcohol and drugs*, 81(1), 5-23.

¹³ Wilkinson, C., Livingston, M., & Room, R. (2016). Impacts of changes to trading hours of liquor licences on alcohol-related harm: a systematic review 2005-2015. *Public Health Research & Practice*. 2016;26(4): e2641644. <http://dx.doi.org/10.17061/phrp2641644>

that most alcohol-related harm incidents occur late at night and into the early morning, between 9:00 pm to 3:00am.¹⁴

Location and density of licensed premises

We recommend:

13. A freeze on new off-licences in high-risk areas such as near sensitive sites or in areas of high deprivation. Options could include prohibiting new off-licenses from opening within 100m of sensitive sites (as identified below) and/or prohibiting new off-licenses being established in areas with NZ deprivation levels 9-10.
14. That Council consider introducing a cap on off licence premises. Limiting the number of off licences can help reduce outlet density and alcohol availability, which is associated with lower levels of alcohol-related harm. In Aotearoa New Zealand, over 72% of total alcohol consumed is from off-licences.¹⁵ This means that most alcohol is purchased from premises that are easy to access and often cheaper, such as supermarkets, and more likely to be consumed in situations where there may be little control or supervision.¹⁶ Research also shows that 72% of drinking episodes among high-risk drinkers occur at locations other than on-licenced premises.¹⁵ Because of these facts, most alcohol-related harm is associated with off-licences. Therefore, in line with the WHO's policy initiatives to minimise alcohol-related harm¹⁷, the LAP should focus on measures that make alcohol from off-licence premises less affordable, less available, less visible, and safer to purchase.

Sensitive or specific sites

We recommend:

15. That the LAP restricts new licensed premises from being located within 100 metres of sensitive sites with the exception of within the Business Zone. This distance to be measured as a pedestrian would travel via footpath, road reserve or any other public place. We recognise these provisions currently apply to Local Alcohol Policies in Marlborough.
16. Including a clear definition of specific neighbourhoods or sensitive sites beyond schools or churches, and expanding sensitive site protections to also include:
 - early childhood centres including kura kaupapa and kōhanga reo in the definitions of early childhood centres and primary and secondary schools
 - marae and places of worship
 - youth and community facilities
 - addiction/rehabilitation facilities and social support services
 - hospitals and healthcare facilities.

¹⁴ Christchurch City Council. (2025). Local Alcohol Policy Research Report. Accessed from https://ccc.govt.nz/assets/Documents/The-Council/Plans-Strategies-Policies-Bylaws/Policies/LAP2024_ResearchReport_January2025-v2.pdf

¹⁵ Torney, A., Room, R., Jiang, H., Huckle, T., Holmes, J., & Callinan, S. (2024). Where do high-risk drinking occasions occur more often? A cross-sectional, cross-country study. *Drug and alcohol review*.

¹⁶ Alcohol Healthwatch. (2024). A guide to inform Local Alcohol Policy development. Auckland, New Zealand: Alcohol Healthwatch. Accessed from: [AL1247 Guide to inform local alcohol policy development October 2024.pdf](https://www.alcoholhealthwatch.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/AL1247-Guide-to-inform-local-alcohol-policy-development-October-2024.pdf)

¹⁷ World Health Organization. (2026). SAFER. Strengthen restrictions on alcohol availability. Accessed from <https://www.who.int/initiatives/SAFER/alcohol-availability>

17. Applying the restriction to recreational facilities including community facilities, playgrounds, parks and reserves, and community centres as these sites are often used by families and children. Including parks as sensitive sites may also support alcohol control bylaws that have been applied to these facilities.
18. The adoption of proximity controls in the LAP limiting new licensed premises near sensitive sites will help to reduce exposure to advertising and accessibility of alcohol across the whole population, while also offering greater protection for groups who are disproportionately affected by alcohol harm. There is a strong association between alcohol outlet proximity and alcohol harm (where increased proximity increases harm).¹⁸
19. Engaging with local marae to understand perspectives on alcohol availability, alcohol-harm and the sensitive site policy. We acknowledge the importance of community voice to inform which community facilities are included as sensitive sites. Efforts to reduce alcohol-related harm among Māori communities are consistent with Te Tiriti o Waitangi obligations.
20. Limiting alcohol availability and advertising experienced by users of sensitive sites can assist in addressing their disproportionate and inequitable exposure to alcohol and experience of alcohol harms.

Availability of alcohol

We recommend:

21. Restricting alcohol advertising and signage at licensed premises. Research has found there is a causal relationship between alcohol marketing and drinking among young people.¹⁹ Young people's exposure to alcohol advertising is associated with earlier uptake of drinking and heavy drinking among adolescents who already drink.²⁰
22. Prohibiting 'buy now, pay later' (BNPL) services at licenced premises. BNPL services can increase the economic accessibility of alcohol and may contribute to increased alcohol use, as well as financial hardship.¹⁶ We understand this policy applies in the Rotorua-Lakes Local Alcohol Policy.²¹
23. Requiring a minimum of three hours between placement of an online or phone order and delivery of alcohol to a customer by off licences premises. This approach has been suggested for inclusion in a Local Alcohol Policy in the Queenstown-Lakes District. We also recommend including a rule that alcohol delivery cannot occur outside permitted hours for off licences.
24. Limiting alcohol service to a maximum of two standard drinks per serve per person for large special licence events (greater than 400 persons), and where the event is high-

¹⁸ Hobbs, M., Marek, L., Wiki, J., Campbell, M., Deng, B. Y., Sharpe, H., ... & Kingham, S. (2020). Close proximity to alcohol outlets is associated with increased crime and hazardous drinking: Pooled nationally representative data from New Zealand. *Health & Place*, 65, 102397.

¹⁹ Sargent, J. D., & Babor, T. F. (2020). The relationship between exposure to alcohol marketing and underage drinking is causal. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, Supplement*, (s19), 113-124.

²⁰ Alcohol Healthwatch. (2021). *Alcohol Marketing*. Accessed from: https://www.ahw.org.nz/Portals/5/Resources/Fact%20Sheet/2021/Factsheet%20-%20Alcohol%20Marketing%20Feb%202021_1.pdf

²¹ Rotorua Lakes Council. Local Alcohol Policy 2022 Accessed from <https://r3nk7o.digitalcityplatform.online/RedPublishPROD/api/docs/21375726?f=inline>

risk (including but not limited to events targeting younger age-groups), limiting service to no more than one standard drink per serve. Risks from drinking at large events include that the drinking is not supervised to the same degree as it is at an on-licence, and the patrons are often young adults who are at greater risk of harm from drinking. Limiting the number of serves allows for more opportunities for bar staff to assess the intoxication of the individual consuming the alcohol.

One-way door restrictions

25. We encourage Council to consider the introduction of one-way door restrictions. These measures can help prevent a large number of people coming out of licensed premises at the same time and the potential for intoxicated patrons migrating between venues or interacting with others, which can increase the likelihood of disorder and crime. One-way door restrictions may reduce the burden on Police, ambulance and hospital services. While there is mixed evidence to support one-way door restrictions, we acknowledge that these measures may help reduce alcohol-related harm.

Further comments

26. We recommend the LAP be simple, clear, and easy for communities, applicants, and decision makers to understand and use. This can be achieved by including clear definitions of key terms, using simple well-structured layout, adding summary tables, and presenting trading hours and conditions clearly. These improvements make the LAP more accessible and increase transparency, certainty, and confidence in the system.
27. The LAP should also translate the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 into a practical, user-friendly local policy document to reduce the need to continually cross-reference with the legislation.
28. NPHS Te Waipounamu is keen to engage further with Council and contribute to the development of the LAP. We have engaged with other parts of Te Whatu Ora who wish to share their perspectives on the impacts of alcohol harm on the health system. We can support and facilitate engagement between these healthcare professionals and Council.

Ngā mihi,



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