

DRAFT LOCAL ALCOHOL POLICY

Statement of Proposal



INTRODUCTION

The Draft Local Alcohol Policy, Statement of Proposal and supporting information are available online at shape.tasman.govt.nz/local-alcohol-policy-review, and for viewing during normal opening hours at Tasman District Council offices and libraries (Golden Bay/ Tākaka, Motueka, Murchison and Richmond).

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. It is also 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 means we can set rules that are different from the national legislation to meet the needs of our community.



PROPOSAL

The complete draft Local Alcohol Policy is attached to this Statement of Proposal.

The Council is largely proposing to continue the current Policy, with some exceptions and other options under consideration. These are discussed in the 'Summary of key Policy options under consideration' section.

PROPOSED TO STAY THE SAME

PROPOSED MAXIMUM TRADING HOURS:

Type of licence	Tasman's LAP	National default
On-licences (such as restaurants, pubs, taverns and cafés)	8.00 am – 2.00 am the following day	8.00 am – 4.00 am the following day
Off-licences (such as supermarkets, bottle stores and grocery stores)	7.00 am – 10.00 pm	7.00 am – 11.00 pm
Club licences (RSA, sports clubs etc.)	8.00 am – 2.00 am the following day	8.00 am – 4.00 am the following day
Special licences (for festivals, one-off events etc.)	At the discretion of the District Licensing Committee	At the discretion of the District Licensing Committee

The options analysis section shows the other options we are considering for maximum off-licence trading hours.

PROPOSED CHANGES

BUY NOW PAY LATER (BNPL)

We are proposing to include considerations of Buy Now Pay Later (BNPL) in the discretionary conditions for off-licences. This would mean that the District Licensing Committee could have the ability to grant an off-licence, on the condition that BNPL services are not promoted or used for the sale of alcohol.

Why are we proposing this change?

BNPL services differ from credit cards largely because they offer very low-barrier, near-instant approvals, often involving only a soft credit check or no meaningful affordability assessment at all, making them accessible even to consumers who would not qualify for a credit card. This ease of access, coupled with minimal upfront cost (typically just the first instalment) can create a misleading sense of affordability, encouraging people to take on debt they may struggle to repay. Credit cards, by contrast, require more stringent credit checks and clearer disclosure of obligations, making the cost of borrowing more visible and regulated.

BNPL schemes increase the perceived affordability of alcohol, encouraging higher consumption and financial strain among already vulnerable consumers. Research indicates that BNPL use in alcohol retail disproportionately affects low-income households, younger people, and those already experiencing debt, compounding both financial and social harm. These findings have led public health organisations to advocate for regulatory measures, including LAP conditions prohibiting BNPL, to minimise harm and uphold the objectives of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act.

BOTTLE STORES WITHIN 100 METRES OF SCHOOLS

We are proposing that there should be a presumption against alcohol licences being issued for new bottle stores that are within 100 metres (walking distance) of schools. This means that the default position is that a licence should not be granted in these locations, and anyone applying for one would need to provide strong, compelling reasons to outweigh that starting point.

For the purposes of this Policy, a bottle store is:

A retail premises where (in the opinion of the licensing authority or licensing committee concerned) at least 85% of the annual sales revenue is expected to be earned from the sale of alcohol for consumption somewhere else, and where the retail offer consists of a wide range of mainstream packaged alcoholic beverages.

A bottle store does not include:

- *Producer-based premises (such as tap rooms or cellar doors) where takeaway alcohol is limited to products made on-site or sourced from a single local producer or a small group of local producers;*
- *Specialty or boutique alcohol retailers that sell a curated or limited selection of products rather than a broad, general retail range.*

This definition is intended to acknowledge the value of local producers in our hop and wine growing region, and that these smaller, craft businesses are generally not considered the target of such Policy measures.

Why are we proposing this change?

Research shows that school proximity to alcohol stores also increases the likelihood of early onset alcohol use. Furthermore, young people who have greater exposure to alcohol advertising (including storefront advertising) are more likely to have initiated alcohol use or to be consuming alcohol.

Focusing on bottle stores as opposed to all off-licences reflects the primary purpose of bottle stores as retail outlets focused predominantly on alcohol sales. Bottle stores are more likely to have prominent product displays and advertising that increase visibility and normalisation of alcohol. In contrast, other types of off-licences typically have a broader primary function, where alcohol is only part of a wider retail offer and is less central to the customer experience.

In 2023, a proposed liquor store in Māpua near the local primary school prompted strong community opposition, with many residents and stakeholders coming together to have their say. Given this strong community response, including a presumption against new bottle stores near schools, could save time for everyone involved. The application in Māpua and subsequent community response also generated several days of hearings, which comes at a cost to rate payers. This approach would give the community confidence, while also providing more certainty for applicants planning new businesses.





MINOR DISCRETIONARY CONDITION CHANGES

Under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012, discretionary conditions are licence conditions that a District Licensing Committee (DLC¹) may impose if it decides they are appropriate and consistent with the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.

A LAP can identify or recommend discretionary conditions that licensing bodies may consider when assessing licence applications, but the decision to apply any condition remains case by case.

The DLC can apply discretionary conditions without the use of a LAP or having them explicitly listed in the Policy. However, including common conditions in the Policy provides applicants with a clear and transparent indication of what may be expected.

Examples of new potential discretionary conditions include:

- Maintaining an incident log
- Site-specific Host Responsibility Policy
- Noise Management Plans
- Post event reporting for large events
- Alcohol Risk Management Plan for large-scale events
- Presence of a certified manager at large events
- Restrictions on exterior product or price advertising

Why are we proposing these changes?

These changes are proposed to improve clarity, predictability, and preparedness for licence applicants, while preserving the District Licensing Committee's discretion on a case by case basis. By signaling a set of commonly used discretionary conditions in the Policy, applicants are better able to understand the types of operational expectations that may arise for certain activities, scales, or risk profiles, and to factor these into their planning, resourcing, and application materials.

Including these conditions also supports more transparent and consistent decision making. It helps reduce uncertainty, avoids applicants being surprised by conditions late in the process, and may lead to more complete and better targeted applications, for example by encouraging proactive consideration of host responsibility, noise management, and event risk. This, in turn, can streamline assessment processes.

Listing these conditions in the Policy does not make them mandatory. It simply makes visible what is already within the DLC's discretion, supporting fairness for applicants while enabling licensing bodies to continue tailoring conditions to the specific circumstances of each application.

1. District Licensing Committee (DLC): A statutory body established under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012, appointed by the local council, that considers and determines applications for alcohol licences and manager's certificates within its district.



HAVE YOUR SAY

We welcome your feedback on the draft Policy between 25 June and 26 July.

The Draft Local Alcohol Policy, Statement of Proposal, and Summary of Information are available on the Council's engagement website, Shape Tasman: shape.tasman.govt.nz/local-alcohol-policy-review

These documents will also be available for viewing during normal opening hours at the following Council offices and libraries:

Tasman District Council Offices:

- Golden Bay Office: 78 Commercial Street, Tākaka
- Motueka Office: 7 Hickmott Place, Motueka
- Murchison Office: 92 Fairfax Street, Murchison
- Richmond Office: 189 Queen Street, Richmond

Tasman District Council Libraries:

- Tākaka Memorial Library: 3 Junction Street, Tākaka
- Motueka Public Library: 32 Wallace Street, Motueka
- Murchison Public Library: 92 Fairfax Street, Murchison
- Richmond Library: 280 Queen Street, Richmond

Any person or organisation is welcome to make a submission on the Draft Local Alcohol Policy. The Council will consider all submissions made prior to deciding to adopt the final bylaw. Submitters will also be offered the opportunity to speak to their submission at a hearing if they wish.

SUBMISSIONS MAY BE MADE:

Online: There is a link to make an online submission on the Local Alcohol Policy Review page at shape.tasman.govt.nz/local-alcohol-policy-review

Posted to: Attn: Community Policy Advisor – Service and Strategy, Tasman District Council, Private Bag 4, Richmond 7050

Delivered to: A Council office as listed to the left, Attn: Community Policy Advisor – Service and Strategy



Submissions should include name, address, telephone number and email address. They should also state if you wish to speak to the Council in support of your submission.

The Council will contact all submitters who wish to be heard to advise the confirmed time, date, and venue of the hearing.

Submitters should note that their submission will be made available to the Mayor, Councillors and public after the submission period closes. Contact details will be redacted.

KEY DATES

**SUBMISSIONS
OPEN**
25 June 2026

**SUBMISSIONS
CLOSE**
26 July 2026

**COUNCIL
HEARINGS**
18 August 2026

DELIBERATIONS
16 September 2026



SUMMARY OF KEY POLICY OPTIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION

MAXIMUM OFF-LICENCE TRADING HOURS

Options	Pros	Cons
Maintain status quo: 7.00 am – 10.00 pm (Recommended)	Consistency for licence holders. Addresses research showing heavy drinking more likely with post 10.00 pm purchase. No change in convenience for consumers.	Missed opportunity for alcohol harm reduction.
9.00 am – 9.00 pm	Research links between reduced trading hours and lower alcohol harm. Survey responses indicate sales primarily occur before 9.00 pm – indication of small impact on both businesses and consumers.	Potential lost income for some businesses Added expense for supermarkets installing barriers during restricted times. Inconvenience for consumers. Police data shows less harm in morning, so the response should match that lower level of harm. Survey responses indicate sales primarily occur before 9.00 pm – indication that benefits may not be significant.
7.00 am – 9.00 pm	Research links between reduced trading hours and lower alcohol harm. Survey responses indicate sales primarily occur before 9.00 pm.	Potential lost income for some businesses Added expense for supermarkets installing barriers during restricted times. 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.	LAP's have maximum trading hours, but DLC's determine the hours for each licence on a case-by-case basis; discretion for this option already exists. More complex.
National legislation default hours: 7.00 am – 11.00 pm		Research links between reduced trading hours and lower alcohol harm, and vice versa. More than half of Councils have a LAP that differs from the national default, so there are no consistency benefits.

MAXIMUM ON-LICENCE AND CLUB LICENCE TRADING HOURS

Options	Pros	Cons
Maintain status quo: 8.00 am – 2.00 am (Recommended)	Consistency for licence holders. Times are relevant for businesses and clubs operating in Tasman. Policy is for maximum hours – there is still potential to approve licences with less hours as appropriate.	Missed opportunity of alcohol harm reduction.
Reduce current hours	Potential for reduced alcohol harm	Policy is for maximum hours – there is still potential to approve licences with less hours as appropriate. Potential lost income for some businesses. Reduces night time economy for businesses and opportunities for consumers. Few premises in Tasman are open until 2.00 am – benefits may not be significant.
National legislation default hours: 8.00 am – 4.00 am	More flexibility for businesses what want to expand night time economy activities.	Extended hours aren't relevant for the nature of most Tasman businesses. Potential for increased alcohol-related harm. More than half of Councils have a LAP that differs from the national default, so there are no consistency benefits.

SENSITIVE SITE PROXIMITY RESTRICTIONS

Proposed approach: Draft Policy has a presumption against new *bottle* stores within 100 metres of schools.

Note: Recommended approach to any sensitive site restrictions:

- Measure separation distances using 100 metres walking distance, rather than “as the crow flies”. This 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.

Sensitive site options	Pros	Cons
Schools (recommended)	Broadly supported in early engagement. Supported in Māpua response 2023. Provides certainty for community and applicants – saving time and money rather than going through extensive hearings. Reduces likelihood of after hours drinking in school grounds. 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 the response not matching the problem.
Early childhood centres and playgrounds	Reduces visibility of alcohol for children. Broadly supported in early engagement	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 about the location of addiction services. Complex to implement. Alternative opportunity for concerns to be raised during public notification of a licence application.
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 restrictions around sensitive sites as discretionary conditions, which could be applied on a case-by-case basis where the DLC considered it appropriate	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 bottle stores near sensitive sites (recommended for schools)	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. Only applies to types of premises most likely to cause the harm. Supports avoiding unintended consequences as there is an opportunity for applicant to demonstrate that the proposed business would not increase harm.	Could lead to more complex and contested hearings, as applicants may 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. Missed opportunity for a reduction in alcohol harm. Doesn't align with previously heard community views.

OFF-LICENCE DENSITY IN AREAS OF HIGH HARM

Options	Pros	Cons
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 evident, 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)	No additional administrative burden. Least restrictive for business and market entry. Avoids unintended consequences for lower risk businesses such as boutique or specialty stores.	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 (recommended)	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.	Provides less certainty for applicants and the community.
Mandatory measure for late night venues	Certainty for businesses and community. Clear, consistent requirement for high-risk trading hours. Recognised tool for reducing late-night intoxication and harm.	Tasman does not have a concentrated night-time economy or nightclub strip and may not be needed. May impose unnecessary restrictions on low-risk venues. Could reduce venue viability without a clear local harm profile.
Do not include in policy	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.	Removes the ability to signal expectations around late-night management. Less proactive approach should late-night issues emerge in future.

REMOTE SALES REQUIREMENTS

Options	Pros	Cons
Maintain status quo – not included in policy (recommended)	No additional administrative or compliance burden. Least restrictive for businesses operating remotely. Policy is difficult to implement due to outdated legislation.	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. Default in Act allows delivery between 6.00 am and 11.00 pm, 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 DISCRETIONARY CONDITION

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. potential for licence to be granted if BNPL is not made available) (recommended)	Widely supported in early engagement. Can reduce risk of alcohol being accessed via deferred payment. May save time and resources if there are significant community objections in response to a licence allowing BNPL, as seen in Auckland.	Adds extra layer of compliance for applicants.



DRAFT LOCAL ALCOHOL POLICY



Summary information

Policy references	
Policy or Reference number:	Report number for Council or Committee meeting
Date policy drafted:	28 MAY 2026
Effective date:	DD MONTH YYYY
Note dates of any reviews or amendments since the Policy came into effect:	Adopted 8 December 2014 In force 14 March 2015 And continued without change 5 November 2020
Note who approved the amendments:	Strategy and Policy Committee
Review due:	5 November 2026
Legal compliance:	Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012
Associated documents/references:	Tasman Resource Management Plan Control of Alcohol in Public Places 2025

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1. Purpose and scope

- 1.1. The Local Alcohol Policy (LAP) provides direction for the District Licensing Committee so that licensing decisions:
 - Contribute to Tasman being a safe and healthy District;
 - Reflect local communities' character and amenity and their values, preferences and needs;
 - Encourage licensed environments that foster positive, responsible drinking behaviour and minimise alcohol-related harm.
- 1.2. The objectives of the LAP are to provide a policy which:
 - Reflects the views of local communities as to the appropriate location, number, hours and conditions that should apply to licensed premises within their communities;
 - Provides certainty and clarity for applicants and the public as to whether a proposed license application will meet the criteria of the LAP;
 - Provides effective guidance for the decisions of the District Licensing Committee and the Alcohol Regulatory Licensing Authority.

2. Introduction/Background

- 2.1. The Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 (the Act) has the following objectives:
 - a) that the sale, supply and consumption of alcohol should be undertaken safely and responsibly; and
 - b) the harm caused by the excessive or inappropriate consumption of alcohol should be minimised.
- 2.2. Alcohol related harm is defined very widely and includes any crime, damage, death, disease, disorderly behaviour, illness or injury, and harm to individuals or the community, either directly or indirectly caused by excessive or inappropriate alcohol consumption.
- 2.3. The Act allows territorial authorities to make a local alcohol policy (LAP). The LAP is a set of policies, made by the Council in consultation with its community, about the sale and supply of alcohol in its geographical area. Tasman District Council has decided to develop a LAP for its district and to set restrictions and conditions for licensed premises within the district.
- 2.4. Once the LAP comes into force, Council's District Licensing Committee (DLC) and the Alcohol Regulatory Licensing Authority (ARLA) must have regard to the policy when they make decisions on licence applications.
- 2.5. Through a LAP there are a range of options the Council could choose to implement following consultation with the community:
 - Limit the location of licensed premises in particular areas or near certain types of facilities, such as in specific neighbourhoods or near schools or churches;
 - Limit the density of licensed premises by specifying whether new licences or types of licences should be issued in a particular area;
 - Impose conditions on groups of licences, such as a "one-way door" condition that would allow patrons to leave premises but not enter or re-enter after a certain time;
 - Recommend discretionary conditions for licences;
 - Restrict or extend the default maximum trading hours set in the Act, which are:
 - 8am – 4am for on-licences (such as pubs and restaurants)
 - 7am – 11pm for off-licences (such as bottle stores and supermarkets).
- 2.6. Where the LAP does set maximum trading hours, the District Licensing Committee has discretion to set the permitted trading hours as more restrictive than the maximum trading hours in the LAP.

- 2.7. The LAP may include more restrictive provisions on the sale and supply of alcohol than those provided for in the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP), but it cannot enable any activity that is not permitted or otherwise authorised under the TRMP. The TRMP establishes where licensed premises may locate within the district and whether they require resource consent.
- 2.8. The TRMP also sets operating conditions for licensed premises in areas where commercial or community activities interface with residential environments. This includes restrictions on trading hours for premises located near residentially zoned land, where earlier closing times may apply.
- 2.9. Section 117 of the Act permits the District Licensing Committee and the Alcohol Regulatory Licensing Authority to issue any licence subject to “any reasonable conditions not inconsistent with this Act”. The LAP includes policies to guide the District Licensing Committee and Alcohol Regulatory Licensing Authority as to the discretionary conditions that may be appropriate.

Criteria for considering licensing applications

- 2.10. The purpose of the LAP is to provide local guidance for the Council’s District Licensing Committee in deciding whether to issue or renew a licence.
- 2.11. Under section 105 of the Act, the District Licensing Committee has to have regard to a range of matters in addition to any relevant local alcohol policy when considering a licence application. The types of matters include:
- the object of the Act;
 - the suitability of the applicant;
 - the design and layout of any proposed premises;
 - whether (in its opinion) the amenity and good order of the locality would be likely to be reduced, to more than a minor extent, by the effects of the licence;
- 2.12. whether (in its opinion) the amenity and good order of the locality are already so badly affected by the effects of the issue of existing licences but— it is nevertheless desirable not to issue any further licences.
- 2.13. The Act says that a licence may be refused or conditions applied if the issue of the licence, or the consequences of the issue of the licence, would be inconsistent with the LAP (section 108 and 109). Where a licence is renewed and it will be inconsistent with the provisions of the LAP, conditions may be imposed (section 133).

3. Definitions

- 3.1. When reading this LAP, the following words and phrases have been used. For further details refer to the section of the Act referenced.

Types of licences

- on-licences where the licensee can sell and supply alcohol for consumption on the premises and can let people consume alcohol there (see section 14 of the Act)
- off-licences where the licensee sells alcohol from a premises for consumption somewhere else (see section 17 of the Act);
- club licences where the licensee (e.g. a club) can sell and supply alcohol for consumption on the club premises by authorised customers (see section 21 of the Act); and

- special licences which can be either on-site or off-site special licences. With an on-site special, the licensee can sell or supply alcohol for consumption there to people attending an event described in it. With an off-site special, the licensee can sell the licensee's alcohol, for consumption somewhere else to people attending an event described in it (see section 22 of the Act).

Explanatory Note:

Some premises hold more than one licence – for example a tavern may also hold an off-licence and be able to sell alcohol which is consumed off the premises.

The Act allows special licences to be issued for up to 12 months. Unlike other kinds of licence special licences are not subject to the Act's default maximum hours so can apply up to 24 hours a day. Special licenses are to allow the sale or supply of alcohol at events and are not intended to be a substitute for a “Club”, “on” or “off” licence.

3.2. Other terms

bottle store means a retail premises where (in the opinion of the licensing authority or licensing committee concerned) at least 85% of the annual sales revenue is expected to be earned from the sale of alcohol for consumption somewhere else, and where the retail offer consists of a wide range of mainstream packaged alcoholic beverages.

A bottle store does not include:

- 3.3. Producer-based premises (such as tap rooms or cellar doors) where takeaway alcohol is limited to products made on-site or sourced from a single local producer or a small group of local producers;
- 3.4. Specialty or boutique alcohol retailers that sell a curated or limited selection of products rather than a broad, general retail range.

bar in relation to a hotel or tavern, means a part of the hotel or tavern used principally or exclusively for the sale or consumption of alcohol (refer section 5(1))

café has the same meaning as restaurant in terms of the licence

club means a body that—

- a) is a body corporate having as its object (or as one of its objects) participating in or promoting a sport or other recreational activity, otherwise than for gain; or
- b) is a body corporate whose object is not (or none of whose objects is) gain; or
- c) holds a permanent club charter (refer section 5(1))

grocery store grocery store means a shop that—

- a) has the characteristics normally associated with shops of the kind commonly thought of as grocery shops; and
- b) comprises premises where—
 - i. a range of food products and other household items is sold; but
 - ii. the principal business carried on is or will be the sale of food products (refer sections 5(1) and 33(1))

hotel means premises used or intended to be used in the course of business principally for providing to the public—

- a) lodging; and

- b) alcohol, meals, and refreshments for consumption on the premises (refer section 5(1))

restaurant means premises that—

- a) are not a conveyance; and
- b) are used or intended to be used in the course of business principally for supplying meals to the public for eating on the premises (refer section 5(1))

night-club a place of entertainment open at night which normally provides music and space for dancing and may provide a show e.g. of comedy or other ‘acts’

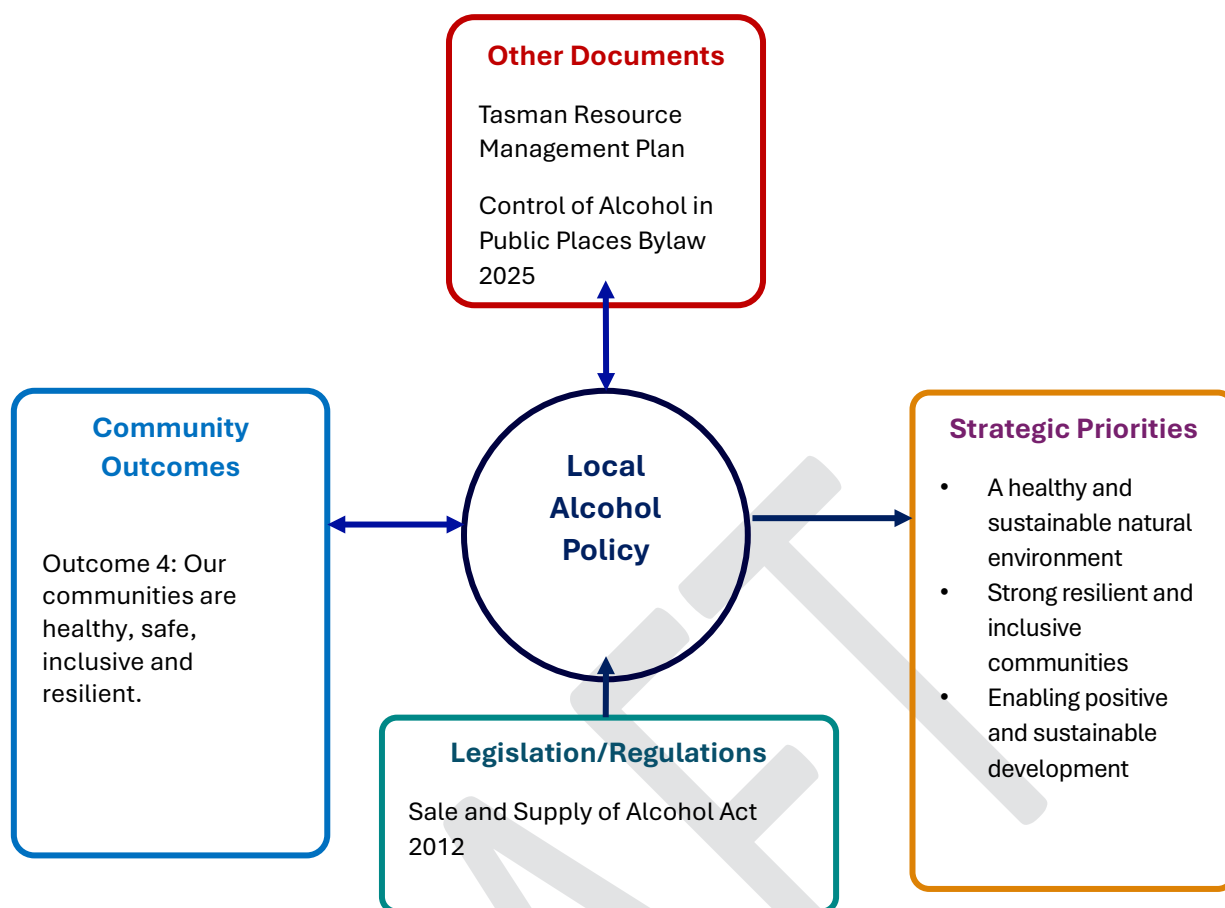
supermarket means premises with a floor area of at least 1000 m² (including any separate departments set aside for such foodstuffs as fresh meat, fresh fruit and vegetables, and delicatessen items) (refer section 5(1))

tavern means —

- a) premises used or intended to be used in the course of business principally for providing alcohol and other refreshments to the public; but
- b) does not include an airport bar (refer section 5(1)) i.e. an airport bar is not treated as a tavern for alcohol licensing purposes).

4. Alignment and integration

- 4.1. The Local Alcohol Policy is intended to operate in an integrated and complementary manner with the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP) and other relevant statutory plans, strategies and bylaws.



5. Policy/Policies

Licence Conditions

Off-licences

5.1. Hours for off-licences

The following maximum trading hours apply to all off-licensed premises in the Tasman District territorial area and includes all off-licence sales including over the counter sales:

Monday to Sunday	7am to 10pm
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5.2. Location of off-licences

From the date this LAP comes into force, no off-licences are to be issued for any premises unless that premises is already licensed; or is located on land zoned Central Business, Commercial and Tourist Services or a Resource Consent has been granted by Council for its operation either before or after that date.

5.3. There is a presumption against the granting of a new off licence where the licence application is for a bottle store (as defined in section 3) located within 100 metres walking distance of a school.

- 5.4. This presumption sets the starting point for decision-making, and a licence should not be granted unless the applicant demonstrates strong and compelling reasons that clearly outweigh the presumption, having regard to the object of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.
- 5.5. For the purposes of this policy, *walking distance* means the shortest publicly accessible pedestrian route between the boundary of the proposed licensed premises and the boundary to the school.
- 5.6. In determining whether the presumption has been rebutted, decision-makers may have regard to matters including, but not limited to:
- a. the extent to which the proposal may expose children and young people to alcohol availability or alcohol advertising;
 - b. the nature of the surrounding environment and whether the premises would be likely to undermine the safety, wellbeing, or amenity of the school community;
 - c. the cumulative impact of existing licensed premises in the area; and
 - d. whether granting the licence would be consistent with the object of the Act, particularly the minimisation of alcohol-related harm.
- 5.7. Discretionary conditions for off-licences
- Conditions relating to the following matters may be appropriate, among others determined by the decision makers, for off-licences:
- 5.7.1. Supervised designation of all bottle stores to ensure unaccompanied minors do not enter bottle stores.
- 5.8. Display of safe drinking messages/material.
- 5.9. Prohibiting the offering or promotion of Buy Now Pay Later (as defined in the Credit Contracts and Consumer Finance Regulations 2004) transactions, for the purchase of alcohol.
- 5.9.1. Requirements for licensees to have a site specific Social Responsibility Policy outlining how the proposed off licence will operate responsibly and minimise alcohol-related harm, having regard to the location, surrounding environment, and community context of the premises.
- 5.9.2. Requirements for licensees to maintain an incident log to record any alcohol-related issues associated with the premises, such as refusals of service, issues involving intoxicated persons, complaints, or matters raised by enforcement agencies, to support responsible management practices.
- 5.9.3. Restrictions of exterior price or product advertising.
- 5.9.4. Application of the principles of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design. Supermarkets and bottle stores will give effect to the principles of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design where they achieve the following outcomes:
- Lighting
 - Internal lighting inside the premises enables passive surveillance by staff and active surveillance by CCTV
 - Lighting allows customers to be seen as they enter the premises Lighting allows staff to check IDs
 - External areas such as car parks and loading bays are well lit, subject to the requirements of any resource consent or a district plan rule.
 - Internal Layout

- General points of sale are positioned near the main entrance.
- CCTV
 - CCTV is installed in suitable locations to monitor vulnerable areas (areas which are not easily or not continuously monitored by staff)
 - Customers are aware of the CCTV system.
- Staff
 - Relevant staff understand how to operate the CCTV system
 - There are sufficient numbers of staff to ensure control of the premises during trading hours.

On-licences

5.10. Hours for on-licences

The following maximum trading hours apply to all on-licensed premises in the Tasman District territorial area (other than hotel in-bedroom (mini-bar) sales):

Monday to Sunday	8am to 2am the following day
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The following hours apply to hotel in-bedroom (mini-bar) sales:

Monday to Sunday	24 hours a day
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5.11. Discretionary conditions for on-licences

Conditions relating to the following matters may be considered generally appropriate for on-licensed premises such as night clubs and late night bars:

- 5.11.1. 'One-way door' restrictions
- 5.11.2. The time entertainment finishes
- 5.11.3. Provision of additional security (staff) after 'x' hour
- 5.11.4. The installation and operation of CCTV cameras on the exterior of, and within a premises.
- 5.11.5. Provision of effective exterior lighting
- 5.11.6. Restrictions on the size of servings (e.g. 'doubles') and time of 'last orders'
- 5.11.7. Management of patrons queuing to enter the licensed premises
- 5.11.8. Restriction on the use of outdoor areas after a particular hour
- 5.11.9. That where a licence is granted for the first time (first time meaning premises where the prospective licensee has never held a liquor licence previously or is operating a premises that has never been a licensed premises before), the trading hours are more restrictive than the maximum trading hours contained in this LAP.
- 5.11.10. Requirements for licensees to maintain an incident log to record any alcohol-related issues associated with the premises, such as refusals of service, issues involving intoxicated persons, complaints, or matters raised by enforcement agencies, to support responsible management practices.
- 5.11.11. Requirements for licensees to have a site-specific Host Responsibility Policy outlining how the proposed on licence will be operated responsibly, including measures to prevent the sale and supply of alcohol to minors and intoxicated persons, manage patron behaviour, and minimise alcohol-related harm.
- 5.11.12. Application of the principles of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

5.12. The following conditions may be appropriate for on-licensed premises such as BYO restaurants:

- 5.12.1. The holder of a manager's certificate to be on duty during busy periods e.g. Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights
- 5.12.2. That where a licence is granted for the first time (first time meaning premises where the prospective licensee has never held a liquor licence previously or is operating a premises that has never been a licensed premises before), the trading hours are more restrictive than the maximum trading hours contained in this LAP.

Special Licences

5.13. Hours for special licences

The hours (opening and closing) and duration of a special licence are set at the discretion of the District Licensing Committee for each event, having regard to the nature of the event or series of events. The following maximum trading hours apply to all special licenses in the Tasman District territorial area:

Monday to Sunday	Discretionary up to 24 hours a day
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5.14. Special licences may be issued both for off-site consumption (e.g. wine sales from a market stall) or for on-site consumption, e.g. at a community event or when a bar has a special licence to open earlier/close later for significant events. Generally for premises holding existing on licences, the conditions of a special licence will specify a closing time no more than two hours later than permitted by their on-licence.

5.15. Discretionary conditions for special licences

In addition to the discretionary conditions in Section 147 of the Act, the following conditions may be considered appropriate for special licences:

- 5.15.1. Limiting the duration of a special licence issued for a series of events, including consideration of whether a period of no more than 6 months is appropriate in the circumstances.
- 5.15.2. Limiting the number of events authorised under a special licence, including consideration of whether a maximum number of events is appropriate in the circumstances.
- 5.15.3. Application of a 'One-way door' restriction to apply from a specified time
- 5.15.4. Restrictions on the use of glassware, including consideration of prohibiting glass from being taken outside buildings or onto grass or artificial grass surfaces.
- 5.15.5. Requirements relating to the use of plastic containers or cans for alcohol served at events, except where alcohol is served and consumed within a building.
- 5.15.6. Requirements for outdoor areas where alcohol is sold or consumed to be clearly defined, cordoned off, or otherwise demarcated (for example, beer tents), and for patrons to remain within those areas where appropriate.
- 5.15.7. Restrictions on the form in which alcohol is sold, including consideration of permitting wine to be sold by the glass only and restricting bottle sales.
- 5.15.8. Requirements regarding the presence and number of certified managers, including specifying that a holder of a manager's certificate be present when alcohol is available for sale and/or the number of certified managers required.

- 5.15.9. Limiting the maximum number of alcoholic drinks per sale transaction, including consideration of applying reduced serve limits from a specified time, where appropriate.
- 5.15.10. Requirements for a Queue Management Plan outlining how patron queues will be safely and effectively managed to minimise disorder, obstruction, or nuisance.
- 5.15.11. Requirements for a Noise Management Plan detailing how noise associated with the event or premises will be monitored and controlled.
- 5.16. Requirements for the provision of adequate interior and/or exterior lighting to promote safety, visibility, and effective monitoring of patrons. Requirements for maintaining an incident log to record alcohol related issues, refusals of service, complaints, or enforcement matters associated with the event or premises.
- 5.16.1. Requirements for post-event reporting for large events, including review of the overall management of the event, identification of any issues that arose, and how those issues may be addressed in future, with a report provided to the District Licensing Committee within a specified timeframe.
- 5.16.2. Restrictions on alcohol consumption at events held on school grounds, including consideration of prohibiting alcohol consumption at school fêtes, galas, or similar events where the participation of children can reasonably be expected.
- 5.16.3. Consideration of the appropriateness of alcohol in connection with driving-related events, including whether alcohol should be restricted or the application refused.
- 5.16.4. Requirements for the presence of a certificated manager at large events, including consideration of whether a holder of a manager's certificate should be on site for the entire duration of the event, actively managing the sale and supply of alcohol.
- 5.16.5. Requirements for an Event Alcohol Risk Management Plan for large-scale events, including consideration of requiring such a plan for events with more than 400 attendees, or otherwise where appropriate, in a form acceptable to the Council.

Club Licences

5.17. Hours for club licences

The following maximum trading hours apply to all club-licensed premises:

Monday to Sunday	8am to 2am the following day
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5.18. Discretionary conditions for club licences

Conditions relating to the following matters may be appropriate for club licenced premises depending on the size and nature of the club:

- 5.18.1. A requirement for the holder of a managers certificate to be present when alcohol is available for sale during busy periods e.g. more than 100 people are on Class 1 Club premises.

Implementation

- 5.19. The level of resources to implement this policy are determined through the Council's Long-Term Plan (LTP) and Annual Plan (AP) processes in which all the Council's roles and responsibilities are considered together. The extent and speed with which we can implement this policy will be determined by the resources provided for that purpose through the LTP and/or AP.

6. Policy Monitoring

- 6.1. In accordance with section 97 of the Act, this Policy will be reviewed within 6 years, or earlier if required.
- 6.2. The Council will monitor the implementation and effectiveness of this Policy through a combination of qualitative and quantitative information drawn from licensing, enforcement, and community sources.

Monitoring methods

- 6.3. Implementation and effectiveness of the Policy may be monitored through:
 - a. feedback from licensing inspectors, Police, and Medical Officers of Health on compliance and risk patterns;
 - b. enforcement and compliance activity, including complaints, incidents, and reported breaches of licence conditions;
 - c. information provided to, or observations made by, the District Licensing Committee and Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority;
 - d. community feedback received through submissions, complaints, or other engagement processes relating to licensed premises or alcohol-related impacts; and
 - e. Licence holders' perspectives on the operation and effects of this Policy, including feedback received through routine interactions, licensing processes, or participation in engagement or consultation.

Indicators of implementation and success

- 6.4. Indicators that may be used to assess implementation progress and effectiveness include, but are not limited to:
 - a. the extent to which licence conditions applied reflect the intent of this Policy;
 - b. trends in the number, nature, and location of new licence applications;
 - c. compliance levels with licence conditions and the frequency and nature of enforcement actions;
 - d. patterns in alcohol-related complaints, incidents, or concerns associated with licensed premises;
 - e. patterns in alcohol-related harm data; and
- 6.5. e. feedback from stakeholders and the community regarding confidence in licensing decisions and outcomes.