



Rangitikei District Council

Telephone: 06 327 0099

Facsimile: 06 327 6970

Rangitikei
UNspoilt...

District Licensing Committee Meeting

Order Paper

**Monday 12 September 2016
12.00 pm**

**Council Chamber, Rangitikei District Council
90 Hautapu Street, Taihape**

Website: www.rangitikei.govt.nz

Email: info@rangitikei.govt.nz

Chair

Chalky Leary (Commissioner)

Membership

Stuart Hylton, Judy Klue

Please Note: Items in this Agenda may be subject to amendments or withdrawal at the Meeting. It is recommended therefore that items not be reported upon until after adoption by the Committee.

Rangitikei District Council

District Licensing Committee Meeting

Order Paper – Monday 12 September 2016 12:00pm



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1 Welcome and introductions

2 Members' conflict of interest

Members are reminded of their obligation to declare any conflicts of interest they might have in respect of items on this agenda.

3 Overview of the proceedings

4 Application by Marton Wholesale Liquor Ltd for an Off Licence, 17 Mataroa Road, Taihape

4.1 Application

Application by Marton Wholesale Liquor Ltd

4.2 Objections

Mrs Emma Abernethy

Mrs Michelle Fannin

4.3 Reporting Agencies

Ms V Hodds, Licensing Inspector, Rangitikei District Council

5 Decision

Recommendation

That the Rangitikei District Licensing Committee;

EITHER approves the application for an off licence from Marton Wholesale Liquor Ltd

OR decline the application for an off licence from Marton Wholesale Liquor Ltd

OR refer the application for an off licence from Marton Wholesale Liquor Ltd

6 Meeting Closed

Attachment 1

Application

Rangitikei District Council

Postal Address: Private Bag 1102, Marton, 4741

Street Address: 46 High Street, Marton, 4710

Phone: 06 327 0099 **Freephone:** 0800 422 522 **Fax:** 06 327 6970

Email: info@rangitikei.govt.nz **Website:** www.rangitikei.govt.nz



APPLICATION FOR OFF LICENCE OR RENEWAL OF OFF LICENCE

Form 4, Sections 100 and 127(2), Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012

OF064

To: **The Secretary**
District Licensing Committee
At Marton

DATE RECEIVED

13/7/2016

RECEIVED

Application for an off licence or renewal of an off licence is made in accordance with the details set out below:

13 JUL 2016

Off Licence Off Licence Renewal

To:.....
File:.....
Doc:.....

ENDORSEMENTS

State by type every endorsement sought or sought to be renewed

DETAILS OF APPLICANT(S)

Full legal name or names to be on the licence marton Wholesale Liquor Limited

Is the licence already held for premises or conveyance concerned?

Yes

No

If yes, state the kind of licence _____

Status of applicant (tick appropriate box):

Natural Person	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Licensing or Community Trust	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trustee	<input type="checkbox"/>	Territorial Local Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>
Limited Partnership	<input type="checkbox"/>	Partnership	<input type="checkbox"/>
Government Department or instrument of crown	<input type="checkbox"/>	Manager under the Protection of Personal and Property Rights Act 1988	<input type="checkbox"/>
Body Corporate to which section 28(1)(b) of the act applies	<input type="checkbox"/>	A board, organisation or other body to which section 28(1)(c) of the act applies	<input type="checkbox"/>

POSTAL ADDRESS

FULL postal address for service of documents

6 HAMMOND ST MARTON 4710

For applicant(s) that is a natural person or persons, please provide the following details for each person:

CONTACT DETAILS (NATURAL PERSON)

Full legal name VIJAY KUMAR KAMBOJ

Any aliases _____

Residential address 6 HAMMOND ST MARTON

Gender Male Female

Occupation SELF EMPLOYED

Date of birth 15.2.77 Place of birth DELHI (INDIA)

Internet site(s) _____

Email address VIJAYKAMBOJ1@GMAIL.COM

Daytime contact phone number(s) 0220975831

Preferred mode of contact ANYTIME

If there is more than 1 natural person please include their details on a separate sheet.

For an applicant that is a body corporate:

INCORPORATED AUTHORITY

Authority under which incorporated NZ Companies.

Date of incorporation 18 MAY 2012

Place of incorporation NEW ZEALAND.

For applicant that is not a natural person, or persons, details of the contact person:

CONTACT DETAILS (NOT A NATURAL PERSON)

Name _____
Contact phone number(s) _____
Fax number _____
Internet site(s) _____
Email address _____
Preferred mode of contact _____

COMPANY DETAILS

For a company:

Full legal names of each director

Name VIJAY KUMAR KAMBOJ
Name _____
Name _____

Details of each person who holds 20% or more shares, or any particular class or shares issued by the company:

Name VIJAY KUMAR KAMBOJ
Address 6 HAMMOND ST MARTON

Date of birth 15-2-77 Place of birth DELHI (INDIA)
Designation DIRECTOR

Name _____
Address _____
Date of birth _____ Place of birth _____
Designation _____

Name _____

BUSINESS DETAILS

Describe principal business, any other businesses BOTTLE STORE

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS

Has the applicant been convicted of any offence?
 Yes No

If yes, what are the details of each offence?

Please provide details of all convictions (other than convictions for offences to which the Criminal Records (Clean Slate) Act 2004 and offences against provisions of the Land Transport Act 1998 not contained in Part 6 applies).

For minor convictions, the Rangitikei District Council Liquor Licensing Policy states that the general guidelines will be that the applicant has observed a stand down period of 2 years or more.

Nature of Offence	Date of Conviction	Penalty Suffered
<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>
<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>
<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>

DETAILS OF PREMISES (IF NOT A CONVEYANCE)

Address 17 MATARO A ROAD TAIHAPÉ

Any name, trading name, building name (if applicable) Wholesale Liquor Taihape

If premises are not owned by the applicant:

Tenure 3 Yrs

Leasehold Tenancy agreement Licence

Full legal name of owner DAVID W BIRCHALL

Address of owner PO BOX 22
PALMERSTON NORTH

Type (e.g.: grocery, hotel, retail shop (other than grocery)) _____

Is a licence sought conditional upon construction or completion of the premises?

Yes

No

If yes, please state details _____

DETAILS OF CONVEYANCE

Kind of conveyance (eg: ship, railway carriage, bus etc) BOTTLE STORE

If not owned by the applicant:

Tenure 3 yrs.

Charter

Lease

Licence

Full legal name of owner DAVID W BIRCHALL

Address of owner PO BOX 22

PALMERSTON NORTH

Registration number (if applicable) —

Address of home base (if any) —

Proposed trading name for conveyance (if any) WHOLESALE CROOK THAIRS

Is the licence sought conditional upon construction or completion of the conveyance?

Yes

No

If yes, please state details _____

DETAILS OF MANAGERS

For each manager or proposed manager:

MANAGER 1

Full legal name VIJAY KUMAR KAMBOJ

Managers Certificate Number 37/CERT/073/2014

Certificate expiry date 29 SEP 2017

MANAGER 2

Full legal name DAVINA RANGIRETA EMERY

Managers Certificate Number DLC/CERT/154/2016

Certificate expiry date 15/5/2017

MANAGER 3

Full legal name TARUN KAMRA

Managers Certificate Number 37/CERT/051/2014

Certificate expiry date 26 JUNE 2017

If there are more than 3 managers please include their details on a separate sheet.

BUSINESS DETAILS

Nature of business to be conducted BOTTE STORE

Is the sale of liquor intended to be the principal purpose of the business?

Yes

No

If no, what is intended to be the principal purpose of the business?

Are you going to be engaged or intending to be engaged, in the sale or supply of any goods other than alcohol and food? Or in the provision of any services other than those directly related to the sale or supply of alcohol and food?

Yes

No

If yes, please detail the nature of the other goods or services _____

On which days and during which hours does the applicant intend to sell liquor under the licence?

Monday	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	10 AM	To 9pm
Tuesday	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	11	11
Wednesday	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	11	11
Thursday	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	11	11
Friday	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	11	11
Saturday	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	11	11
Sunday	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	11	11

In the case only of a BYO restaurant, do you wish to have the licence endorsed under section 37 of the Act?

Yes

No

CONDITIONS

Please detail applicant experience and training I am working in liquor industry for last more than five years and I know my job responsibilities and always update my staff and myself.

Please detail the steps that will be proposed to prevent the sale and supply of alcohol to prohibited people NO ID NO SERVICE, NO EXCEPTION

Alcohol will not served to anyone who is intoxicated
Alcohol will not be served to minors. ~~FOR~~ NO acceptable passport no license. 18+ Card.

Any other steps that you propose to promote the responsible consumption of alcohol

Staff are to encourage food and non-alcoholic drinks consumption and supply free drinking water.

Other systems (including training systems), and staff in place (or to be in place) for compliance with the Act is to ensure that sale and supply

of alcohol is undertaken responsibly. Staff will need to be trained so they can identify intoxicated people and ensure the correct identification is being provided.

Any changes sought to the present conditions of the licence?

Yes

No

If yes, what changes are being sought? _____

ATTACHMENTS (PREMISES THAT ARE NOT A CONVEYANCE)

Copy of planning consent

Yes

No

Copies of all relevant building certificates/consents

Yes

No

If the premises are determined as a grocery store please provide the statement of annual sales revenue required by regulation 12 or 13 (as the case requires) of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Regulations 2013

Yes

No

Floor plan showing:

Any proposed permitted area for the display and promotion of alcohol, and any proposed sub-areas

Yes

No

For body corporate applicant, copy of incorporation (or equivalent document)

Yes

No

ATTACHMENTS (IF CONVEYANCE)

Floor plan showing:

Each area to be designated as a supervised area or restricted area, and indicating whether supervised or restricted area; and

Yes

No

For body corporate applicant, copy of incorporation (or equivalent document)

Yes

No

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

All applicants need to fill in the questions below under Section 4(3) of the Act as part of your application for a new/renewal or variation of existing licence.

(attach separate sheet(s) with the answers if applicable)

The granting, or renewal, of this application will not decrease the amenity or good order of the area by more than a minor extent because we have appropriate system
staff and training is in place or will be put in
place to ensure compliance with the law.

The design and layout of our premises complies with the Act because it can help
reduce alcohol-related harm occurring within the
licensed premises.

The granting, or renewal, of this application will contribute to the Object of the Act by _____
sale and supply of alcohol undertaken responsibly.

Dated at _____ this 13 day of July, 20 16

Signature of Applicant [Signature]

Receipt _____ Date _____



COMPANIES OFFICE

Certificate of Incorporation

MARTON WHOLESALE LIQUOR LIMITED

3836676

NZBN: 9429030659605

This is to certify that MARTON WHOLESALE LIQUOR LIMITED was incorporated under the Companies Act 1993 on the 18th day of May 2012.

Mandy McDonald



Registrar of Companies
11th day of July 2016

For further details relating to this company check
<http://www.companies.govt.nz/co/3836676>
Certificate generated 11 July 2016 05:49 PM NZST



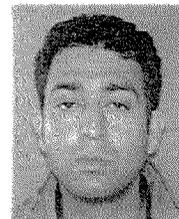
SCAN TO VIEW
OUR REGISTRATION DETAILS



NEW ZEALAND DRIVER LICENCE
DRIVER IDENTITY INFORMATION

Surname
KAMBOJ
First Names
**VIJAY
KUMAR**

Date of birth **15-02-1977**
Licence **DM759665** Version **568**



Kamboj

Address



Walk the Line Ltd



Walk the Line Ltd
PO Box 22
PALMERSTON NORTH

Wednesday 1 July 2016

Marton Wholesale Liquor Ltd
6 Hammond St
MARTON

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Re: No Objections Letter

This is to advise that I, David William Birchall, sole Director of Walk The Line Ltd and landlord of the property at 17 Mataroa Road, SH1, Taihape, have no objection to Marton Wholesale Liquor Ltd, operating a liquor outlet/bottle store at the above premises.

It can be noted, that this building was purpose built in 1977, as a liquor outlet and had operated as such for approximately 30 years until 2009.

Regards,

Handwritten signature of David W Birchall in blue ink.

David W Birchall
Director
Walk The Line Ltd
dwb50@hotmail.com
+64 27 356 8000

Sale of Liquor Act 2012

Marton Wholesale Liquor Ltd

Host Responsibilities

Host responsibility is a statutory requirement of the Act

1. Minors

- Liquor will not be served to minor's under 18
- It is strongly recommended that the premise have a policy of checking ID's of a person appearing to be under the age of 25 years and signage to that effect.
 - NO ID
 - NO Service
 - NO Exceptions

2. Intoxication

- Liquor will not be served to intoxicated patrons
- All the staff are trained to identify the signs of intoxication and how to deal with the situation

3. Food

- We supply chips and nuts to customers that encourage customers to consume food with alcohol
- We will provide free drinking water at all times

4. Non-Alcoholic Beverages

- We will supply a reasonable range of non-alcoholic drinks like water, fruit juice, fizzy drinks and mixture so the customer has a choice.

5. Low-Alcoholic Beverages

- We will have low-alcoholic drinks, this includes light beer, wine and soda, which is a light spirit based drink

6. Safe Transport Options

- We will advise our customers about alternate means of transport
- Taxi, Dial a driver, Bus timetable provided
- Calling a friend or family member, support the sober driver and designated driver

7. Alcohol Promotions

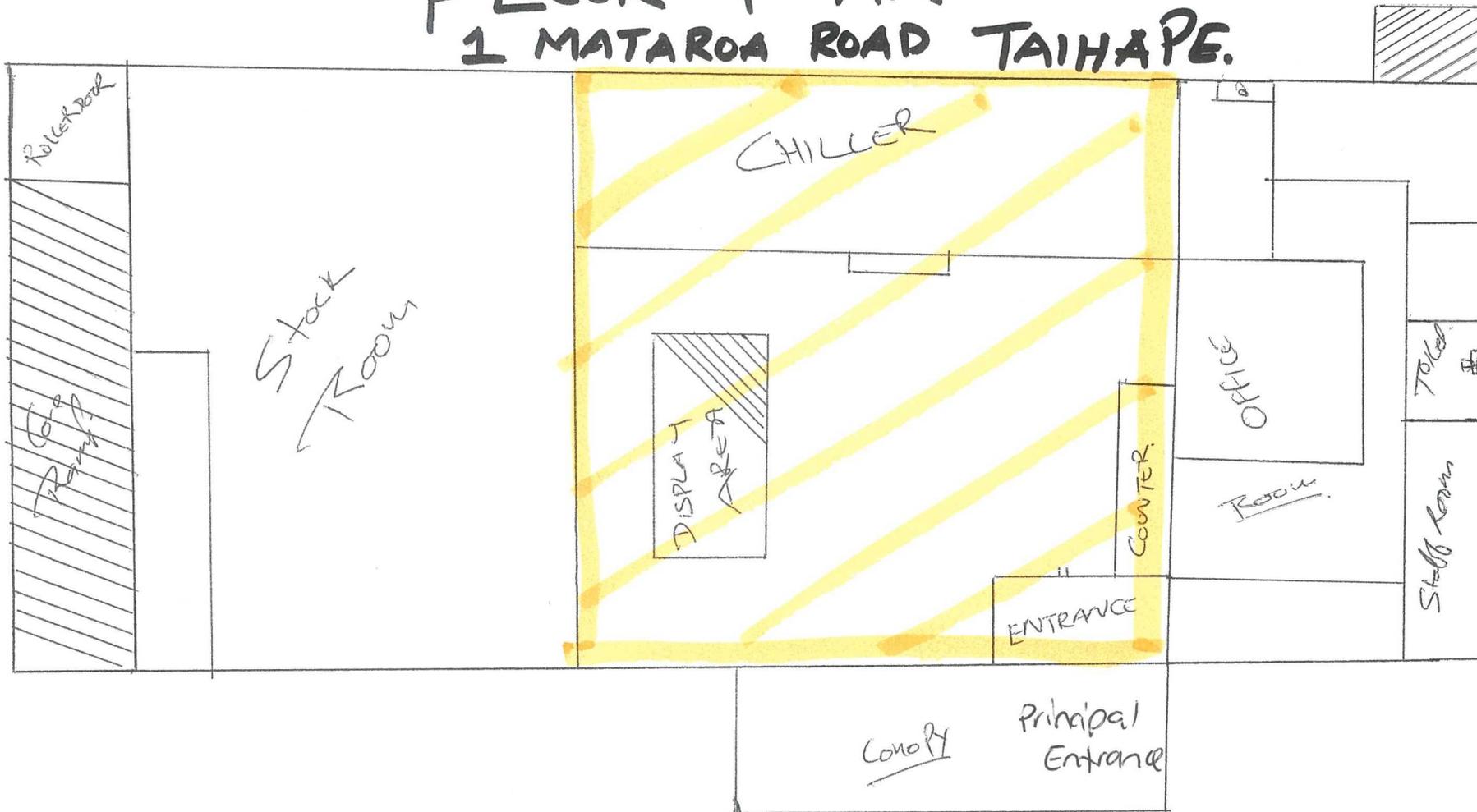
- As per the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012, we will not hold any promotions that:-
 - Encourage excessive consumption of alcohol
 - Promote alcohol with special appeal to Minors
 - Advertise or promote (except inside the bottle store)
 - A discount of 25% or more on alcohol
 - Free Alcohol
 - A Benefit (such as prizes or gift) where alcohol is brought

Thank you

Staff & Management

Marton Wholesale Liquor Ltd

FLOOR PLAN 1 MATAROA ROAD TAIHAPÉ.





7 July 2016

Vijay Kamboj
6 Hammond Street
Marton 4710

File Reference: 2-LP-7

***Request for Building Certificate for Proposed Use
Pursuant to s100(f) Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012***

Site Address: 17 Mataroa Road, Taihape
Legal Description: Lot 1 Deeds Plan 74794
Certificate Type: Building Certificate for Proposed Use - Liquor
Licence Description: Off License

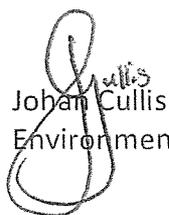
This letter serves as a Building Certificate for the proposed use for the purposes of section 100(f) of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012, and is not a Code Compliance Certificate, Certificate of Acceptance or a Compliance Schedule under Section 91 to 107 of the New Zealand Building Act 2004.

Please note: The New Zealand Fire Service Act 1975 section 21, requires a displayed procedure in place throughout the building informing occupants, what to do in case of a fire. Copies of the required evacuation signage can be obtained from the fire service website.

In the event that you do wish to undertake alterations to this building, or further development of the site, please contact the Council's Planning and Building team on 06 327 0099.

If you require any further information or assistance, please contact the Council.

Yours sincerely,



Johan Cullis

Environmental & Regulatory Services Team Leader

**FORM 7,
SECTIONS 101,
SALE AND
SUPPLY OF
ALCOHOL ACT
2012**

**Marton Wholesale
Liquor Ltd**, has
made application to
the District Licensing
Committee at Rangitikei
for the issue of an **OFF
LICENCE** in respect of
the premises situated at
17 Mataroa Road,
Taihape, known as
**Marton Wholesale
Liquor Ltd**.

The general nature of
the business conducted
under the licence is a
Bottle Store. The days
on which and the hours
during which alcohol is
(or is intended
to be) sold under the
licence are:

Monday - Sunday
10am - 9pm.

The application may be
inspected during ordinary
office hours at the office
of the Rangitikei District
Licensing Committee at
46 High St, Marton.

Any person who is
entitled to object and who
wishes to object to the
issue of the licence may,
not later than 15 working
days after the date of
publication of this notice,
file a notice in writing of
the objection with the
Secretary of the District
Licensing Committee at
Private Bag 1102,
Marton 4741.

No objection to the issue
of a licence may be
made in relation to a
matter other than a
matter specified in
section 105 (1) of the
Sale and Supply of
Alcohol
Act 2012.

***This is the first
publication of this
notice.***

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SECTIONS 101,
SALE AND
SUPPLY OF
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Monday - Sunday
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Private Bag 1102,
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No objection to the issue
of a licence may be
made in relation to a
matter other than a
matter specified in
section 105 (1) of the
Sale and Supply of
Alcohol
Act 2012.

***This is the second
publication of this
notice. This notice
was first published on
28/07/2016.***

Objections

**Public Objections received for an application
for New Off Licence for Marton Wholesale Liquor Ltd**

Date	Name	Within 500m radius	Reason
9.8.16	Michelle Fannin	No	High ratio of licences to population in Taihape area, more choice means more kids going hungry, feels increase in antisocial behaviour will result from more choices
9.8.16	Stephen Howl	No	High ratio of licences to population in Taihape area, extended hours will promote cheap liquor, no record of employment within local community or any economic benefit, having a business run by outsiders will put local jobs in danger
15.8.13	Andrew Fluery	No	High ratio of licences to population in Taihape area, crime, disorder and public nuisance have reached problems levels for Police this would increase with another off licence, unlikely any local employment opportunities or economic benefit to community, no positive social outcomes, level of nuisance, vandalism and domestic violence would increase
10.8.16	Brian Howl	Yes	High ratio of licences to population in Taihape area
18.8.16	Mokai Patea Services	No	High ratio of licences to population in Taihape area, concerned family violence would increase with another off licence
12.8.16	Emma Abernethy	No	High ratio of licences to population in Taihape area

Alcohol Licensing Committee

46 High Street Marton

9 August 2016

To whom it may concern

I wish to object to the alcohol license application by Marton Wholesale Liquor Ltd at 17 Mataroa Road Taihape.

- Taihape Township has a population of around 1500, and we have a total of 3000 people in the ward. We have enough OFF LICENSE premise to serve this size population.
- Every month I receive information from the Neighborhood Support stating how many acts of thief, violence, domestic violence issues are happening every month in our town, a lot pertaining to been under the influence of alcohol or drugs. I believe that if we have another OFF LICENSE premise that this will increase.
- We have a lot of families who are in the lower socio-economic status, having even more choice of premise for their alcohol is going to make it harder for them to feed their families. We already run breakfast Clubs at school, and our foodbank needs more every year.

My contact details are:

Michelle Fannin
62 Kiwi Road Taihape
4720
thefannins@xtra.co.nz
021 152 6412

Yours Sincerely



Michelle Fannin

To;
Rangitikei District Council
Liquor Licensing
46 High Street
P O Box 46
MARTON

RECEIVED

09 AUG 2016

To:
File:
Doc:

To Whom it may concern.

I would like to voice my objection to the off license application from MARTON WHOLESale LIQUOR , intending to open a store trading as 'Marton Wholesale Liquor ltd' at 17 Mataroa Road Taihape.

* I object on the basis that the applicant has no track record of offering any employment opportunities to the local community or any economic benefit.

*They also operate on extended hours and promote cheap alcohol, which is contradictory to what new liquor laws are trying to eliminate and will do nothing to cut down on alcohol abuse or stop youth drinking.

*Taihape already has a extremely high alcohol outlet density.

The Manakau area of south Auckland is considered a alcohol outlet density problem area. With a area of 522sq km and a population of 330,000 it has 447 alcohol outlets, consisting of 129 off licenses - 130clubs and bars and 188 restaurants and cafes. This is ONE LICENCE FOR EVERY 738 PERSONS.

Taihape has 12 licenses for our population of 1500.THATS ONE TO EVERY 125 PERSONS. A 5.9 times higher ratio than a area considered a problem. Do we want the Rangitikei to have the same reputation as these Auckland areas? Would these densities be allowed under the changes in the alcohol reform bill. Given that our government is trying to cut down on alcohol abuse, is it appropriate to make a bad situation worse by granting yet another license?

There are some recent studies that demonstrate the correlation between higher rates of crime and high alcohol outlet densities. Off License density is significantly associated with violent offences, sexual offences, drug & alcohol offence property abuse, dishonesty offences, traffic offenses and motor vehicle accidents. A greater availability of alcohol leads to greater consumption of alcohol, which in turn leads to negative social outcomes. Taihape doesn't want its police resources used on something we can prevent from the outset.

To Summarize:

*Taihape already has a unacceptable alcohol outlet density

*Having a buisness that is run by outsiders is going to put local jobs in danger of being lost.

Yours Sincerly,

Stephen Howl

Concerned citizen

8 ruru road

Taihape.

Attached is a report on alcohol outlet densities compiled by the
Alcohol Advisory Council of New Zealand.

The Impacts of Liquor Outlets in Manukau City

Summary Report - Revised

Alcohol Advisory Council of New Zealand

JANUARY 2012



ISBN 978-1-877373-89-3 (print)
ISBN 978-1-877373-90-9 (online)

Prepared for ALAC by:

Michael P. Cameron

William Cochrane

Kellie McNeill

Pania Melbourne

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Population Studies Centre

The University of Waikato

Te Whare Wānanga o Waikato

HAMILTON

NEW ZEALAND

ALCOHOL ADVISORY COUNCIL OF NEW ZEALAND

Kaunihera Whakatupato Waipiro o Aotearoa

PO Box 5023

Wellington

New Zealand

www.alac.org.nz

www.waipiro.org.nz

JANUARY 2012

The Impacts of Liquor Outlets
in Manukau City
Summary Report- Revised

Alcohol Advisory Council of New Zealand

JANUARY 2012

The Population Studies Centre was established at the University of Waikato in 1982.

Any research queries regarding this report should be addressed to Michael Cameron, Research Associate, Population Studies Centre, University of Waikato, Private Bag 3105, Waikato Mail Centre, Hamilton 3240, email mcam@waikato.ac.nz or ph +64 7 858 5082.

The views expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not reflect any official position on the part of the Centre or of the Alcohol Advisory Council of New Zealand.

Any general queries regarding this report should be directed to the Alcohol Advisory Council at the following address:

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Level 13, Craigs Investment Partners House
36 Customhouse Quay
PO Box 5023
Lambton Quay
Wellington 6145
New Zealand
Phone: +64 4 917 0060
Fax: +64 4 473 0890
central@alac.org.nz

ABSTRACT

There has been significant recent debate over the impact of liquor outlets on communities in New Zealand. This report summarises the key results from a research project undertaken between 2008 and 2011. Media analysis and research with community stakeholders confirm that the issue is a focus of concern among communities in New Zealand. In Manukau City, off-licence liquor outlets tend to be located in areas of high social deprivation and high population density, while on-licence liquor outlets tend to be located in main centres and areas of high amenity value. Higher off-licence density is associated with lower alcohol prices and longer opening hours. The density of both off-licence and on-licence liquor outlets is associated with a range of social harms, including various police events and motor vehicle accidents. However, these results are context specific and care should be taken in applying them to other locations.

Keywords: liquor outlets, density, impacts, alcohol, Manukau, New Zealand

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report is a summary output of the research programme, 'Research into the impact of liquor outlets in Manukau City', funded by the Alcohol Advisory Council of New Zealand (ALAC) and supported by Manukau City Council. The authors would particularly like to thank Matthew Roskruge, Tyler Buckley and Lulu Zeng for their valuable research assistance, Associate Professor Lex Chalmers for his timely and astute assistance with data cleaning and visualisation, Margaret Chartres, Cathy Bruce and Craig Gordon of ALAC and Paul Wilson of Manukau City Council for their input at various stages of the project, and Jacques Poot and Phillip McCann for their comments on earlier drafts of the reports. The authors would also like to thank all participants in the community consultations, as well as Timote Vaoleti for assistance with the community consultations.

LINKS TO OTHER REPORTS

This is the summary report of a series of reports commissioned by ALAC in partnership with Manukau City. The research was undertaken by researchers from the University of Waikato between 2008 and 2011. The five reports in The Impacts of Liquor Outlets series are:

- Report 1 – A review of the international academic literature and New Zealand media reports
- Report 2 – Community stakeholder views on the impacts of liquor outlets in Manukau City
- Report 3 – The spatial and other characteristics of liquor outlets in Manukau City
- Report 4 – A spatial econometric analysis of selected impacts of liquor outlets in Manukau City
- Summary report – The impacts of liquor outlets in Manukau City (revised January 2012) (this report).

The summary report was initially released in March 2010. The report provided short summaries of the content of the main reports cited above. The summary provided for Report 4 contained a preliminary analysis of the impacts. Since the release of the summary report, the authors have presented the preliminary findings at a number of conferences and received additional peer review and feedback on

the methodology. The summary report has been revised and re-released (January 2012) with updated information from Report 4.

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GLOSSARY

Availability theory	A theory where negative social outcomes are linked directly or indirectly to the availability of alcohol. This theory underpins most studies on the association between liquor outlet density and social harms.
Census Area Unit (CAU)	A geographical area for which much statistical data collected by New Zealand agencies is available. CAUs (or simply Area Units) in urban areas correspond roughly to suburbs or communities of interest, with populations of 3000 to 5000 people.
Ecological study	A study that investigates the relationship between one or more variables (in this case social harms), and aggregate measures of other variables (in this case outlet density).
Neighbourhood effects	The effects that the characteristics of neighbouring areas have on the area of interest.
Off-licence outlet	A liquor outlet where alcohol is sold but is consumed elsewhere. Examples include liquor retailers, bottle stores and supermarkets.
On-licence outlet	A liquor outlet where alcohol is sold and consumed on the premises. Examples include bars, clubs, restaurants and cafes.
Outlet density	A measure of the availability of alcohol often used in ecological studies. Outlet density is often expressed as either the number of outlets per unit of area or the number of outlets per unit of population.
Spatial dependence	A situation where observations of variables at different points in space are not independent of each other, because areas in close proximity to each other share similar characteristics. This may occur where the dependent variable is spatially correlated or where the error terms of the model are spatially correlated.
Total police events	A measure of social harm based on the total amount of police activity. Total police events is a measure of the number of police attendances, whether or not those attendances lead to an arrest.

1 BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

There has been significant recent debate over the impact of liquor outlets on communities in New Zealand. This has arisen in part because of the liberalisation of the sale of alcohol following the Sale of Liquor Act 1989, which allowed the sale of wine in supermarkets and grocery outlets and generated a substantial increase in the number of outlets supplying alcohol.

In February 2008, there were 494 active liquor licences in Manukau City – compared with just 148 in 1990 (refer Table 1). Substantial increases in the number of both on- and off-licence liquor outlets have been matched with an escalation in the level of community unease about alcohol-related harm. Of particular concern are the more vulnerable communities of Manukau City, in which the high density of liquor outlets relative to other parts of the city is a notable feature.¹ The Sale of Liquor Act 1989, while providing local bodies with an opportunity to develop local responses to the supply of alcohol within their boundaries through the district planning process, also served to liberalise the market in which premises that supplied alcohol could operate. This shift is particularly evident in the substantial growth in the number of licences that occurred between 1990 and 1995.

Table 1: Number of Active Liquor Licences in Manukau City 1990-2008

Year	1990	1995	2002	1 May 2007	12 Feb 2008
On-licences	53	131	204	248	247
Off-licences	40	128	168	183	181
Club licences	55	73	75	67	66
Total licences	148	332	447	498	494

Source: Manukau City Council data.

In order for local body planning to address ways to minimise alcohol-related harm effectively, information about the impact of liquor outlets on local areas is needed. This is particularly true if any change in strategy includes changes in the regulations under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). A change under RMA legislation requires a change to the District Plan, with a consequent need to establish a definite link between the land use activity (i.e. a liquor outlet) and any effects of that land use.

Manukau City Council plans to review its alcohol strategy. As part of the review the Council is interested in finding out about liquor outlets – all of which are licensed under the Sale of Liquor Act – and possible links between outlets and alcohol-related harm. Furthermore, this research will inform the current review of the Sale of Liquor Act and the legislative provisions around the licensing of liquor outlets.

This report was commissioned by the Alcohol Advisory Council of New Zealand (ALAC) in partnership with Manukau City Council. It summarises the key results of a research project undertaken by researchers from the University of Waikato between 2008 and 2011. The report proceeds as follows. Section 2 reviews the international literature on the impacts of liquor outlet density. Section 3 reviews

¹ Density can refer either to the number of liquor outlets per unit of land area or the number of liquor outlets per unit of population. Either interpretation is valid in this context.

New Zealand media articles to identify impacts within the local context. Section 4 presents the results of an extensive community consultation process on the impacts of liquor outlets in Manukau City. Section 5 outlines and discusses the spatial and other characteristics of liquor outlets in Manukau City. Section 6 presents estimates developed from spatial econometric models of the impacts of liquor outlet density on selected indicators of harm in Manukau City, and Section 7 provides some overall conclusions.

More detailed information on the research project, detailed descriptions of the research methods employed, results and discussions, and caveats and limitations can be obtained by referring to the following research reports:

Cameron, M.P., Cochrane, W., McNeill, K., Melbourne, P., Morrison, S., & Robertson, N. (2012a). *A review of the international academic literature and New Zealand media reports: The impacts of liquor outlets report no. 1*. Wellington: Alcohol Advisory Council of New Zealand.

McNeill, K., Cameron, M.P., Cochrane, W., Melbourne, P., Morrison, S. L., & Robertson, N. (2012). *Community stakeholder views on the impacts of liquor outlets in Manukau City: The impacts of liquor outlets in Manukau City report no. 2*. Wellington: Alcohol Advisory Council of New Zealand.

Cameron, M.P., Cochrane, W., McNeill, K., Melbourne, P., Morrison, S. L., & Robertson, N. (2012b). *The spatial and other characteristics of liquor outlets in Manukau City: The impacts of liquor outlets report no. 3*. Wellington: Alcohol Advisory Council of New Zealand.

Cameron, M.P., Cochrane, W., McNeill, K., Melbourne, P., Morrison, S. L., & Robertson, N. (2012c). *A spatial econometric analysis of selected impacts of liquor outlet density in Manukau City: The impacts of liquor outlets report no. 4*. Wellington: Alcohol Advisory Council of New Zealand

2 THE IMPACTS OF LIQUOR OUTLET DENSITY – A LITERATURE REVIEW

This section summarises the international and New Zealand literature review from Cameron et al. (2012a).

2.1 METHOD

An extensive database search for research on the impacts of liquor outlets was undertaken, supplemented with additional references found by consulting the reference list in each previously identified publication. In all, 145 articles that provided a quantitative evaluation of the impact of liquor outlet density on some outcome variable or investigated a natural experiment were identified and included in the final literature review.

2.2 REVIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL LITERATURE ON LIQUOR OUTLET DENSITY

Alcohol-related harm is often linked to the availability of alcohol. Indeed, most studies of the impacts of liquor outlets use 'availability theory', where negative social outcomes are linked directly or indirectly to the availability of alcohol (e.g. see Gruenewald et al., 1993). Greater density of liquor outlets may lead to higher consumption of alcohol due to decreases in the 'delivered price' of alcohol, which varies by location and socio-economic group. Higher density of outlets increases competition and reduces the monetary price as well as the non-monetary costs (e.g. travel time) associated with purchasing alcohol.

However, there are other potential explanations than the delivered price of alcohol for a causal link between alcohol outlet density and negative social outcomes. For instance, concentrations of alcohol outlets may attract anti-social people or heavy drinkers (Gruenewald, 2007). This process of social selection creates an effect of alcohol outlet density on negative social outcomes independent of the level of alcohol consumption, and may account for part of any observed relationship between outlet density and negative social outcomes.

Considering all potential explanations for the effect of alcohol outlets on social harm, many studies adopt an ecological approach, i.e. they focus on environmental factors (one of which is alcohol outlet density) as an explanation of alcohol-related harm (Gruenewald et al., 2002). One potential problem with ecological studies is that they do not adequately separate the effect of liquor outlet density from other effects. For instance, neighbourhoods with high levels of alcohol consumption (and consequent high levels of alcohol-related harm) will naturally attract liquor outlets looking to profit from local demand for alcohol. This will tend to mask the 'true' effect of liquor outlet density on alcohol-related harm, because high levels of alcohol-related harm would be present even without increased liquor outlet density. In other words, ecological studies cannot adequately explain why there may be an observed relationship between liquor outlet density and the outcome variable.

The international academic literature provides mixed results for the relationship between liquor outlet density and a range of outcome variables. There are studies showing that liquor outlet density has

significant positive effects on alcohol consumption, violent and other crime, drink-driving and motor vehicle accidents, child abuse and neglect, drunkenness and property damage, hospitalisations and public health problems. However, other studies show no statistically significant effects, or even significant negative effects. The wide range of results and methodologies employed makes it difficult to arrive at general conclusions about the relationship between liquor outlet density and outcome variables. Further, it is likely that these relationships are highly context specific, as well as varying temporally, spatially and by the type of outlet considered.

2.3 REVIEW OF THE NEW ZEALAND LITERATURE ON LIQUOR OUTLET DENSITY

The New Zealand literature on the impacts of liquor outlets is limited, but has grown recently. Mathieson (2005) looked only at single-vehicle night-time crashes and found that the relationship with liquor outlet density varied substantially between different District Health Board areas: while restaurant density was significant and positive in Waitemata District Health Board and overall, it was negative and significant in Auckland and insignificant in Counties-Manukau; while pub density was significant and positive in Counties-Manukau, it was significant and negative in Auckland and overall and insignificant in Waitemata; and while off-licence density was significant and positive in Auckland and overall, it was significant and negative in Counties-Manukau and insignificant in Waitemata.

Kypri et al. (2008) found a significant positive relationship between outlet density and drinks per typical drinking day among tertiary students at six university campuses, as well as a measure of alcohol-related problems. No significant differences in the effects were noted between Māori and New Zealand Europeans, but the effects were larger for off-licence outlet density than for on-licence density. Huckle et al. (2008) found a significant positive effect of outlet density on how much was consumed on a typical drinking occasion among Aucklanders aged 12-17 years, but no significant effect on either the frequency of drinking or the frequency of intoxication.

As with the international results, it appears that the relationships between liquor outlet density and outcome variables in New Zealand are highly context specific, especially as each of the New Zealand studies noted above focused on a very limited range of social harms.

3 THE IMPACTS OF LIQUOR OUTLETS IN NEW ZEALAND – A MEDIA REVIEW

This section summarises the media review from Cameron et al. (2012a).

3.1 METHOD

A database search of all major national and regional New Zealand newspapers was undertaken to identify articles of interest. Articles were filtered by title and first paragraph, resulting in 438 articles being included in the final analysis. Articles were then reviewed for themes and discourse using the NVIVO 8 qualitative data analysis software package. Common themes and concepts arising in the publications were then collated to provide an overview and general understanding of how the impacts of liquor outlets are represented within media.

3.2 REVIEW OF NEW ZEALAND MEDIA REPORTS ON LIQUOR OUTLETS

The media reports examined in this analysis presented a strongly negative view of alcohol. Many of the reports implicated consumption of excessive amounts of alcohol in a wide range of harms, including disorderly behaviour, traffic accidents, family violence, child abuse and other forms of violence and crime. Less frequently, adverse health impacts were mentioned. Certain widely reported murders have probably contributed to greater media coverage of alcohol-related issues. Sometimes the link between alcohol and the harm under discussion is somewhat tenuous, but even allowing for the possibility that alcohol may be wrongly implicated in some cases, the overall picture is a deeply concerning one.

Binge drinking, particularly among young people, was a focus of concern for many media reports. Frequently mentioned in this regard was the ready availability of relatively cheap alcohol, especially ready-to-drink spirits (RTDs), along with lax observance of age restrictions. Along with young people, gangs and Māori and Pacific people received close attention in media reporting. The image of 'Once Were Warriors' was often invoked in stories portraying the problems as primarily associated with certain sub-cultural groups. On the other hand, a smaller number of stories pointed to a national drinking culture that affects a much wider range of people.

From stories focused on the narrower issues of liquor outlets, three main themes emerged. Firstly, the dominant view was that there were too many outlets, at least in the communities under discussion. Secondly, various concerns were reported about the distribution of outlets: that they are clustered in areas of deprivation; that such clustering promotes price competition and longer opening hours, both of which increase problem drinking; and that locating outlets near schools is particularly problematic. Thirdly, media reports suggested a strong desire for local controls over the granting of liquor licences.

Petitions and protests gave expression to some of these concerns. These are unreliable indicators of how widely held the views expressed are, but the one systematic survey reported in our collection of stories indicated that a large majority of people support the general idea of controlling the number of liquor outlets in suburban areas.

4 COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDER VIEWS OF IMPACTS OF LIQUOR OUTLETS IN MANUKAU CITY

This section summarises McNeill et al. (2012).

4.1 METHOD

An initial database of organisations and key individuals within three stakeholder groups (agencies and service providers, community groups, and organisations with a Māori, Pacific peoples or youth focus) was developed by conducting an electronic search of community directories, service provider directories, and the Manukau City Council website. All organisations were then screened on the basis of their suitability for recruitment, resulting in a final recruitment database consisting of 234 contactable organisations, all of which were approached to contribute to the research.

A variety of approaches were applied to gather qualitative information from stakeholder groups in Manukau City over a period of six weeks in November and December 2008. Data collection took place in focus groups, face-to-face semi-structured interviews and community meetings, and through a survey questionnaire that was delivered in both postal and electronic forms. In all, 20 interviews were carried out, six focus groups were held, five community meetings were attended by members of the research team, and 11 completed surveys were returned.

Interviews, focus groups and meetings were digitally recorded, and field notes were also taken by the researchers. Sound recordings of the research activities were reviewed against an analysis framework using critical listening and selective transcription of indicative quotes. From this review, an analysis of emergent themes was undertaken and, where possible, sub-themes were also identified.

Approval to conduct research on human subjects was obtained from the University of Waikato Faculty of Social Sciences Human Research Ethics Committee prior to the conduct of the research, and the research team also entered into an agreement with Te Toi Awa o te Ora to uphold community-developed principles of ethical research.

4.2 COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDER VIEWS

There was general agreement among respondents that the extent of alcohol-related harm was mediated by the location of consumption (on- or off-licence), the type of off-licence from which alcohol was purchased, and the general socio-economic context within which the consumption of alcohol occurred. With respect to the first of these, on-licence consumption was perceived as being less problematic than off-licence consumption due to the regulation of consumption by proprietors of premises and due to the higher price of alcohol consumed in on-licensed premises.

Respondents differentiated between three predominant types of off-licence: small, stand-alone enterprises, stores that were part of large chains of liquor outlets, and supermarkets. Of these, the larger chains were perceived as least negative in their effects due to better business practices, particularly the absence of single can or bottle sales in the case of RTD products and non-premium beers, and more stringent checks on the ages of purchasers. Supermarket sales were seen as an exacerbating factor, through two channels. First, the nature and scale of supermarket operations

allowed these outlets to offer beer and wine at loss-leading prices that were substantially less than prices found in other outlet types. Loss-leading practices also contributed to price competition and increased consumption. Second, the availability of alcohol alongside other commonplace commodities normalised its purchase for minors who might otherwise not have been exposed to the routine purchase of alcohol.

The most problematic outlet type was believed to be the smaller stand-alone outlets. Their role in increasing the incidence of alcohol-related harm in the community was attributed to a variety of factors that can be summarised as relating to three main themes:

1. Density – which increases the availability of alcohol and concentrates alcohol-related harm in certain areas or locations.
2. Co-location – liquor outlets were observed to be located in areas with vulnerable populations, particularly in areas of lower socioeconomic status. In addition, some respondents felt that behaviours that were not directly related to the consumption of alcohol but were undesirable on some dimension, such as the prevalence of street prostitution, increased in areas of high outlet density.
3. Unscrupulous business practices – a number of respondents pointed to a widespread incidence of dubious business practices among small outlets, perhaps driven by competitive pressure in areas of high alcohol outlet density. These practices included the sale of alcohol to minors and the granting of credit to vulnerable persons.

Different views were expressed by respondents in terms of the nature of harms resulting from liquor outlets, although there was a clear consensus that such harm was widespread and at an appreciable level in Manukau City. Most concern was expressed about the impact of problematic alcohol consumption on families and youth, be it through increases in the incidence of family violence, worsening of economic deprivation, or the collapse of social structures among vulnerable populations. This is not to say that matters such as the general health impacts of alcohol were not considered important, but rather that the issues that had immediate impacts tended to take precedence over those that played out over longer time horizons.

Despite the differing opinions of respondents about the specifics of causation and magnitude, there was near unanimity concerning potential policy responses to limit alcohol-related harm in the community. Three main aspects were identified: (i) reducing the number of outlets; (ii) restricting and controlling the hours of operation of licensed premises; and (iii) implementing planning measures that restricted the number of outlets in a particular location, or the areas in which outlets could be operated.

However, there was concern that these approaches might have a number of unanticipated consequences. In particular, respondents noted the potential for increased incidence of drink-driving as people who were already under the influence of alcohol travelled by car to obtain more when an outlet was no longer within walking proximity. Secondly, unlicensed, illegal backyard bars and alcohol supply outlets were thought to be common in the Manukau area, and were frequently associated with

highly dubious practices surrounding the granting of credit, debt recovery and the supply of alcohol to minors. Further regulation of legitimate, although perhaps poorly regulated, outlets could merely result in the proliferation of illegal, unlicensed outlets that would worsen the current situation.

Finally, although policy changes could support the community's desire to mitigate social harm, there is a notable need for policy initiatives to partner with other approaches to changing social behaviours and attitudes around alcohol use.

5 THE SPATIAL AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS OF LIQUOR OUTLETS IN MANUKAU CITY

This section summarises Cameron et al. (2012b).

5.1 METHOD

An initial database of liquor licensees was obtained from Manukau City Council in January 2009. This database contained basic geographical and contact information (address and contact telephone numbers), as well as a crude indicator of outlet type (on-licence, off-licence and club). Additional fieldwork was undertaken in order to provide fine details on the characteristics of off-licence outlets, which have significant variations that are not typically observed among clubs and on-licence outlets. A telephone survey, supplemented by additional field visits, was employed to collect data on operating hours and indicative prices of beer and RTD products.

After outlets that had ceased selling alcohol or closed (despite holding current liquor licences) were excluded, this resulted in a final database of 476 outlets. The distribution of the database by type of outlet is summarised in Table 2. The largest number of licences was held by restaurants, cafes, function centres and other on-licence outlets (40.3 percent of the total), followed by liquor stores (18.9 percent). Dairies and superettes held only a small minority of the total number of liquor licences (4.4 percent).

Table 2: Active Liquor Licences in Manukau City by Outlet type, 31 January 2009

Outlet type	Number of active licences on 31 January 2009
Restaurants/Cafes/Function centres/other on-licence	192
Pubs/Bars/Taverns/Night clubs	60
Clubs	69
Liquor stores	90
Dairies/Superettes	21
Supermarkets	22
Other off-licence ²	22
TOTAL	476

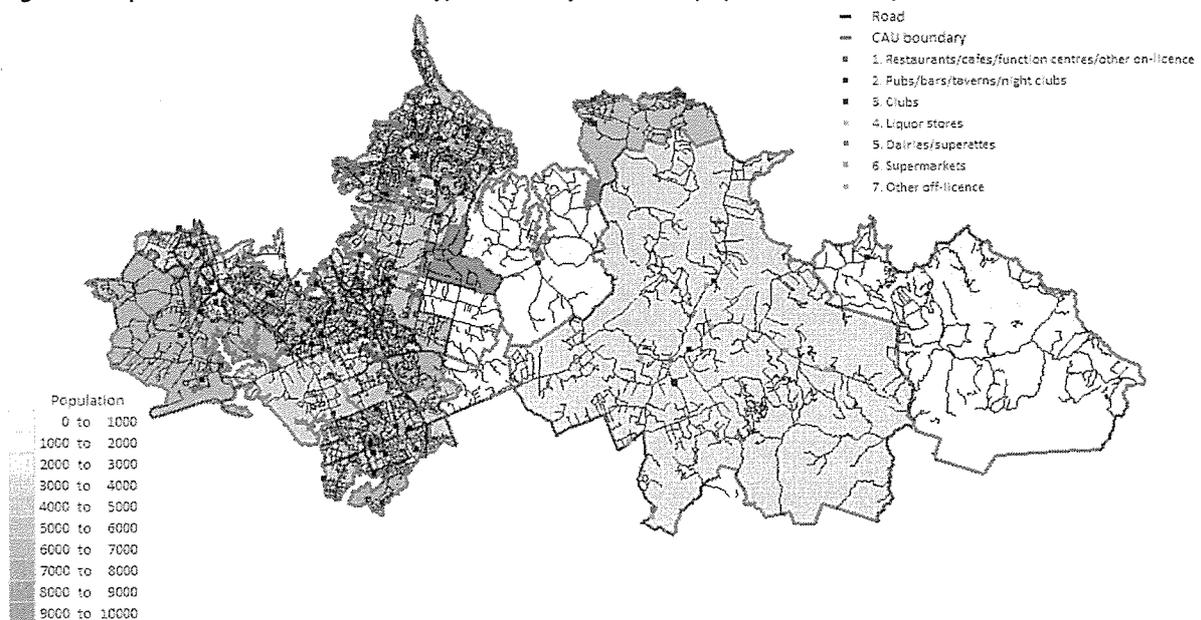
In order to compare prices at off-licence outlets across different spatial areas, a price index was created for each Census Area Unit (CAU) in Manukau City. Summary measures were also derived for the average total operating hours per outlet in each CAU, and the average Friday/Saturday night closing time in each CAU.

² 'Other off-licence' includes gift shops, florists, specialty stores and vineyards. The characteristics of liquor sales from these off-licence outlets are quite different from those of other off-licence outlets, and as such they are excluded from the analysis of off-licence outlet density in the remainder of this report.

5.2 THE SPATIAL AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS OF LIQUOR OUTLETS IN MANUKAU CITY³

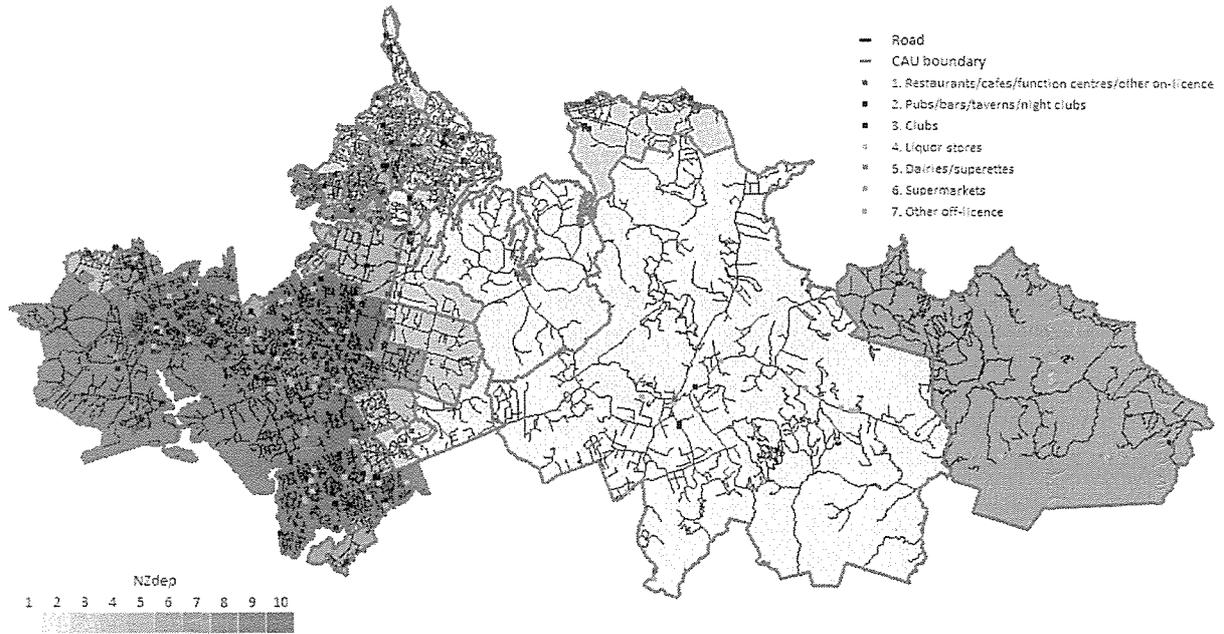
Several key results were found relating to the characteristics of alcohol sales in Manukau City. First, on-licence outlets are most dense in areas with good transport links, such as town centres, and in areas with high amenity value. This is because these outlets cater to consumers who are looking for a destination at which to drink, or where drinking is incidental to some other activity such as eating a meal. Second, off-licence outlet density is related to population density (a higher population density is associated with a higher density of off-licence outlets) and to relative deprivation (higher relative deprivation is associated with a higher density of off-licence outlets). Further, off-licence outlets are not typically gathered together in clusters. Rather, they are distributed throughout the area in order to reduce local competition. These results are illustrated by Figure 1 (population density) and Figure 2 (deprivation).

Figure 1: Liquor outlets in Manukau City, 31 January 2009 and population density



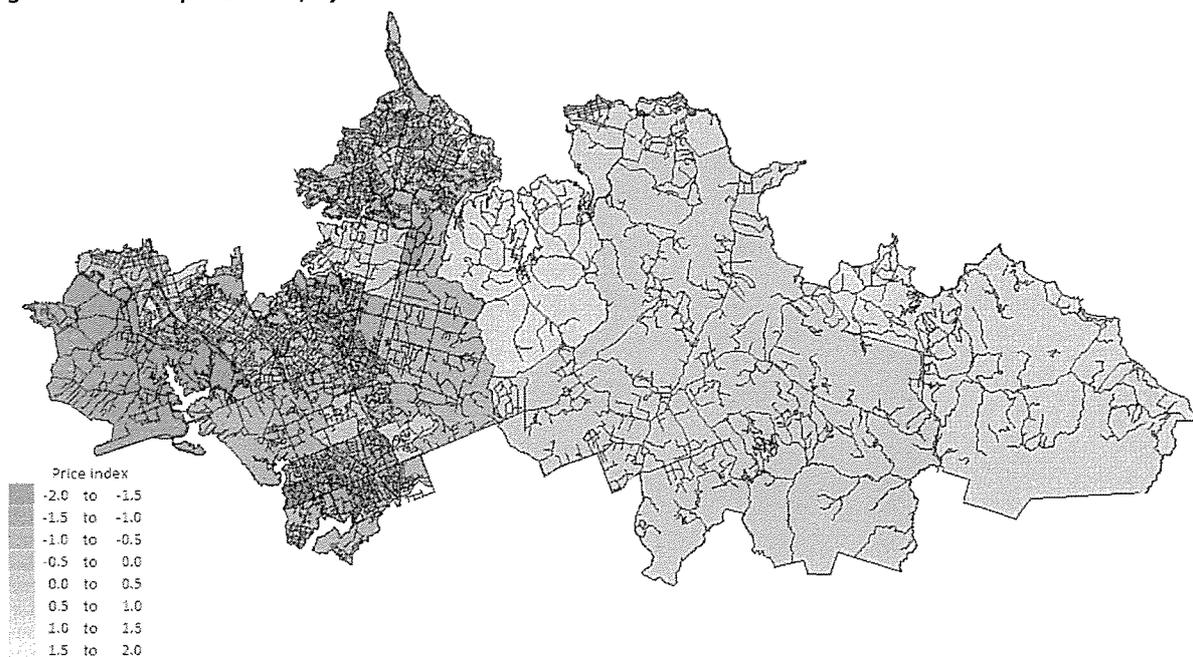
³ Full-colour A4 versions of the maps in this section can be obtained from ALAC (contact details are available on the inside cover of this report).

Figure 2: Liquor outlets in Manukau City, 31 January 2009 and deprivation⁴



Finally, price and availability of alcohol at off-licence outlets are related to off-licence outlet density, as shown in Figures 3, 4 and 5. Areas with a higher density of off-licence outlets, as shown in Figures 1 and 2, have higher competition among those outlets, leading to lower prices, longer operating hours and later weekend closing times.

Figure 3: Alcohol price index, by CAU



⁴ As measured by NZDep2006 - higher values represent higher levels of social deprivation, i.e. lower socio-economic status. Available at <http://www.uow.otago.ac.nz/academic/dph/research/socialindicators.html>

Figure 4: Average total opening hours per off-licence outlet, by CAU⁵

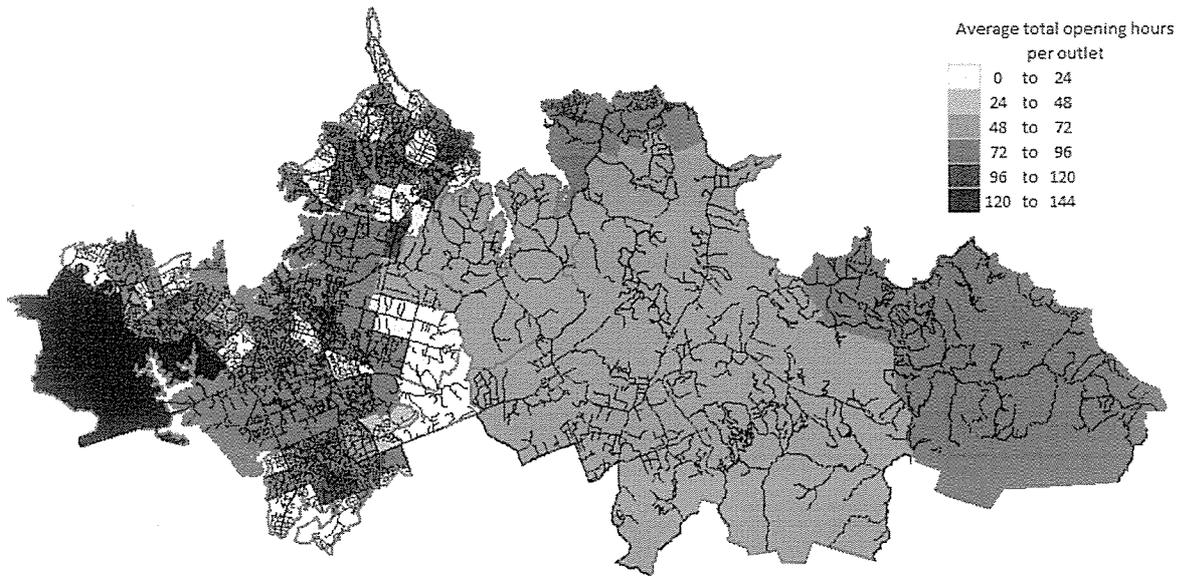
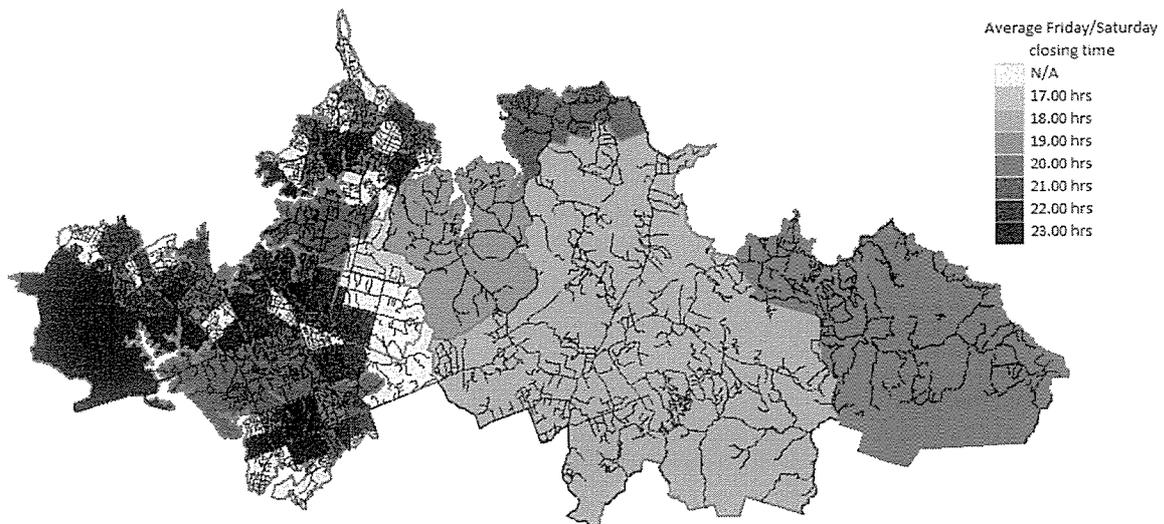


Figure 5: Average Friday and Saturday night closing time for off-licence outlets, by CAU⁶



⁵ Average total opening hours per off-licence outlet are calculated on a weekly basis, i.e. a value of 20 means that on average outlets in that CAU are open for 20 hours each week. This is a measure of alcohol availability, because in areas with longer opening hours, alcohol is by definition more available.

⁶ This is another measure of the availability of alcohol.

6 SELECTED IMPACTS OF LIQUOR OUTLET DENSITY IN MANUKAU CITY

This section summarises Cameron et al. (2009) and Cameron et al. (2012c).

6.1 METHOD

In addition to the data on liquor outlets describe in Section 5, data for selected indicators of social harm was obtained from the NZ Transport Agency (traffic crashes), Counties Manukau District Health Board (accident and emergency event data, and alcohol-related admissions to Middlemore Hospital), and New Zealand Police (police attendances) for the period 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009. Police attendances were further broken down into categories including, anti-social behaviour, dishonesty offences, drug and alcohol offences, family violence, property abuses, property damage, sexual offences, traffic offences and violent crime. Data on liquor outlets was obtained from an administrative database and was supplemented by additional field research to obtain an accurate assessment of liquor outlet density as at 31 January 2009. All variables were converted to rates per 10,000 people per year calculated at the CAU level.

This data was used initially to construct simple models of the possible relationship between liquor outlet density, for off-licence and on-licence premises (clubs/bars, and restaurants/cafes), and each outcome variable, based on a common specification. These models were then tested for spatial dependence, where the dependent variable is spatially correlated or where error terms of the model are spatially correlated. As spatial dependence was found for many of these simple models, alternative approaches, using spatial Durbin models and spatial seemingly unrelated regression models were then investigated. Both direct effects of liquor outlet density and neighbourhood effects were investigated.

6.2 SELECTED IMPACTS OF LIQUOR OUTLET DENSITY IN MANUKAU CITY

All model specifications resulted in qualitatively and quantitatively similar results which suggest that the results are relatively robust. The preferred model included the different categories of police events and motor vehicle accidents.

Across the range of model specifications (both single equation and seemingly unrelated regression models), an additional off-licence outlet is associated with 10.4 to 25.3 additional police events and 2.0 to 3.8 additional motor vehicle accidents. An additional club/bar is associated with 40.4 to 54.0 additional police events and 2.9 to 3.6 additional motor vehicle accidents. An additional restaurant/cafe is associated with 45.3 to 47.1 additional police events and 4.5 to 4.8 motor vehicle accidents.

Holding all other variables constant, the preferred model specification showed that off-licence density is significantly associated with higher levels of violent offences, sexual offences, and drug and alcohol offences. Density of clubs/bars is significantly associated with higher levels of violent offences, drug and alcohol offences, property damage, property abuses, anti-social behaviour, dishonesty offences, and traffic offences. Density of restaurants/cafes is significantly associated with higher levels of

violent offences, family violence, property damage, property abuses, anti-social behaviour, dishonesty offences, traffic offences and motor vehicle accidents.

These results show associations between liquor outlet density and selected social harms, but they do not imply cause. In addition, because the literature shows that the alcohol-related impacts of liquor outlet density shows is context specific care should be taken in applying these findings to other regions of New Zealand or elsewhere. Nevertheless the findings show that a range of alcohol-related harm is positively associated with increasing liquor outlet density for both off-licence and on-licence premises.

7 CONCLUSIONS

The impact of liquor outlets on communities in New Zealand is a significant area of concern, as shown by media interest and the views of a wide range of community stakeholders. International research has shown that the impacts of liquor outlets are likely to be highly context specific, and that ecological studies are insufficient to determine causality firmly.

In Manukau City, off-licence liquor outlets tend to locate in areas of high social deprivation and high population density, while on-licence liquor outlets tend to locate in main centres and areas of high amenity value. Price and non-price competition leads to lower alcohol prices and longer opening hours in areas where the density of off-licence liquor outlets is higher.

On-licence density and off-licence densities of clubs and bars, and restaurants and cafes, were associated with a range of indicators of social harm. However, due to the context specificity found across other studies care should be taken in applying them to other regions of New Zealand or elsewhere. However, this research represents an examination of the effects of liquor outlet density on a wider range of alcohol-related harms than those considered in the extant New Zealand literature. Further research should be undertaken to analyse the effects of liquor outlet density across all of New Zealand. The approach described in this report is easily transferable to investigate the relationships in other parts of the country.

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1st August 2016

Rangitikei District Council
Liquor Licensing
46 High Street
P O Box 46
Marton

RECEIVED

15 AUG 2016

To:
File:
Doc:

Dear Sir / Madam,

RE: Marton Wholesale Liquor
17 Mataroa Road
TAIHAPE.

I wish to confirm that I have an interest in this application which is greater than the public Generally on the following basis.

I have been on the committee of the nearby kindergarten and are currently on the board of Trustees for the Taihape Area School and have three children attending this school. I am Concerned with the level of anti-social behavior as a result of alcohol abuse that is becoming more prevalent in our community.

I object to the granting of an off license to this applicant because of its impact on the Taihape Community and neighborhood and because the grant of the license would be against the Sale of Liquor Acts object of reducing liquor abuse. Under section 35 of the sale of liquor act 1989 I ask the Authority to consider the impact on the neighborhood generally and the object of the act specifically when considering this application.

*Granting a license would provide a further source of alcohol within in area already heavily populated with licensed Premises that crime , disorder and public nuisance have already reached problem levels for the local police.

*Taihape's unemployment and beneficiary population, ethnic mix and age structure make it a vulnerable community Where discounted liquor and extended hours would only bring more negative social impact on the neighbourhood.

*The levels of nuisance, vandalism and littering related to alcohol consumption are already problematic, as is the amount of visable anti social behaviour and domestic violence that our children are exposed to.

*It is also highly unlikely that the applicant would provide any employment opportunities or economic Benefit to the local economy.

As much as Taihape would welcome new businesses, ones that don't offer any positive social outcomes Should be rejected. For the above reasons i object to the issuing of an off license.

Yours Sincerely



Andrew Fleury
26 Eagle st
Taihape.

10 AUG 2016

Alcohol licensing team

To:.....

File:.....

Doc:.....

Dear sir/ Madam

I wish To object to the alcohol licence application of

Marton wholesale liquor LTD
at premises 17 Mataroa Road Taihape

Objection 1

Taihape has only 1500 population and we already have 3 of licence premises. Two super-markets & Liguourland.

I do not intend to present my objection at any hearing

My Contact details are
Brian Howl
159 Hautapu Street
Taihape 4720

yours sincerely
Brian Howl

Brian Howl



Mokai Patea Services

130 Hautapu Street, PO Box 54 TAIHAPE

Phone: 06 388 1156 Fax: 06 388 9129

12 August 2017

Alcohol Licensing Team
Rangitikei District Council
MARTON

RECEIVED

18 AUG 2016

To: U.H.

File:

Doc:

Tena koe/koutou

I am writing on behalf of Nga Iwi o Mokai Patea Services who wish to object to the alcohol licence application by Marton Wholesale Liquor Ltd in respect of the Off licence premise situated at 17 Mataroa Road, TAIHAPE.

We have an interest in this application that is greater than the general public as we are an Iwi Mandated Health & Social Service Provider that supports people who reside within the Taihape community and surrounding area.

We object to the application on the following grounds

Objection 1:

Within the small Taihape Township there are already currently 3 other off licence premises where alcohol is accessible to the general public namely

- a) Taihape New World situated on Hautapu St
- b) Alex Wong Ltd situated on the corner of Hautapu St & Mataroa Rd, and
- c) Taihape Liquor land situated on Hautapu St

As previously stated we are a Health & Social Service that support whanau within the Taihape Township, as such we are a network involved with the Family Violence Interagency Response Team and receive notifications where Family Violence has occurred. When our team of navigators have followed up with these whanau many of the cases have involved excessive alcohol consumption. One of the key responsibilities of our organisation is to reduce alcohol related harm within the whanau, whanui whose lives especially tamariki & mokopuna are affected by alcohol use, the addition of yet another Off Licence premises to the 3 currently established certainly would not be conducive to the Health & Social wellbeing of the whanau we are here to support.

Naku iti nei

Ngawini Martin
Best Practice/Operations Manager

RECEIVED

12 AUG 2016

04/08/2016

27 Paradise Terrace

Taihape

4720

063880777

To:

File:

Doc:

To whom it may concern

I writing to object to the opening of another liquor outlet in Taihape.

We already have 1 wholesalers and 2 supermarkets selling alcohol at present as well as 2 rugby clubs, a pub, a golf club, a squash club as well as a working men's club. That is a high number of alcohol selling outlets.

We have enough alcohol related crime, domestic abuse and hungry children in this community already and I feel adding another wholesalers is something the town of Taihape does not need.

The Liquor outlet we have at present employs local people in his store, contributing to the economic stability of this town.

Thanks

Emma Abernethy



Reporting Agencies

Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 Inspectors Report



<u>Inspector:</u>	Vicki Hodds
<u>Date:</u>	30 August 2016
<u>Application Type:</u>	OFF – New
<u>Section of Act:</u>	Section 103 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012
<u>Date of Application</u>	13 July 2016
<u>Applicant:</u>	Marton Wholesale Liquor Limited
<u>Address:</u>	17 Mataroa Road, Taihape
<u>Premises Trading Name:</u>	Wholesale Liquor Taihape
<u>Principal Purpose:</u>	Bottle store

Business Details

Marton Wholesale Liquor Limited has applied to the Rangitikei District Licensing Agency for the grant of an off-licence for the premises situated at 17 Mataroa Road, Taihape. The applicant has made application for an off-licence under Section 100 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012, the intended principal of the business is a bottle store.

A proposed floor plan has been supplied which shows the principal entrance and store layout. The business is of an approved type as required under Section 28 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 for the granting of an OFF Licence and meets the criteria s28(1)(a to l) and (2) of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.

A Planning and Building Certificate was issued on the 7 July 2016 for these premises under Section 100(f) of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.

Site Location:

This is a existing premises that has been closed since February 2009 due to the then Licensee BRH Holdings moving to premises closer to town, the proposed bottle store is situated outside the liquor ban area and is located on the main road heading north out of Taihape on Mataroa Road.

To the north is a cafe (Gumboot Manor) which holds an on licence, to the south is road reserve, opposite this location is Reserve land which has a Playcentre to the rear of the property and has road access from Toroa Street (maps enclosed)

Within a 500m radius there are four licensed premises, they are:

Gretna Hotel	On
Alex Wong Ltd	Off
Gumboot Manor	On
Al Centro	On

Within 1 km of the proposed store there are six licensed premises, they are:

Taihape Liquorland	Off
Taihape New World,	Off
Soul Café Ltd	On
Cafe Le Telephonique	On
Taihape Workingmens Club	Club
Utiku Old Boys Rugby Football Club.	Club
Taihape Rugby Club	Club

There is one school and three churches within the 1000 metre buffer and 1 church within the 1500m buffer zone.

The proposed liquor store will have up to 5 car parks available for customers during the day, there are also four car parks immediately available in front of the main entrance under the canopy and a further three outside the store on Mataroa Road. Council has no issues with this, there is plenty of room for parking. A letter from the owner of the building has been supplied having no objection to the building being used as liquor outlet.

Notification:

The application was notified in the District Monitor on the following dates: - 28 July and 4 August 2016. (The advert was also published on the 21 July but it contained errors so I asked the applicant to advertise twice more with the correct information, which also meant keeping the objection period open longer).

Surrounding Sensitive Uses/Activities:

The premises is within 500 m of the following sensitive uses:

Taihape Kindergarten

Objections

Six objections were received

The objectors were:

Michelle Fannin, Stephen Howl, Brian Howl, Andrew Fluery, Emma Abernethy, Mokai Patea Services

Please see attached report showing summary of objections received

Of the 6 objections received, 2 objectors work within 500m of the proposed site in licenced premises, 3 objectors live outside the 500-1000m zone and the last objector is just outside the 500m zone. .

The objections mainly talk about density and having enough liquor outlets already, the increase in social harm that could incur if another liquor outlet is granted, and there is concern that the applicant will not financially contribute to the township. Of note is a report submitted by Stephen Howl showing an alarming trend for alcohol related statistics however it bears no relevance to this application as it's based on Manukau (Auckland) density figures, it may be appropriate to balance this information with the fact that the New Zealand Police have not objected to this application.

STATUTORY CRITERIA

The object of the Act

The applicant has provided a host responsibility policy which demonstrate that suitable measures will be taken to ensure responsible sales/supply of alcohol and that harm will be minimised

Suitability of the applicant:

The applicant is a private company incorporated under the Companies Act 1993 on 18 May 2012, company record number 3836676. The company director and shareholder is Vijay Kumar KAMBOJ, holding 100% of the shares.

The applicant has supplied the following names, manager's certificate numbers and expiry dates for the certificated managers currently employed at the bottle stores operating in Marton:

Manager's Name	Certificate No.	Expiry Date
Vijay Kamboj	37/CERT/073/2014	29/09/2017
Davina Emery	37/CERT/154/2016	15/5/2017
Tarun Kamra	37/CERT/051/2014	26/7/2017

I believe that the applicant is suitable to operate licensed premises.

The Rangitikei District Local Alcohol Policy

No policy in place yet.

The design and layout of the proposed premises

The premises have not been inspected by the Licensing Inspector as it is not fitted out and is not open. This will be done before the store opens if the license is granted.

The applicant has requested that the whole of the premises be designated as a supervised area.

The sale of goods and the provision of services other than those directly relating to the sale of alcohol, low and non alcoholic refreshments and food.

N/A

The amenity and the good order of the locality would be reduced to more than a minor extent by the effects of the issue of the licence .

The following areas have been considered with respect to the amenity and good order of the locality and the effect of the licensed premises:

levels of nuisance and vandalism – A search of Councils records did not reveal complaints in the immediate vicinity regarding nuisance and vandalism.

An assessment of the immediate vicinity revealed no examples of graffiti or vandalism (photos attached).

the purposes for which land near the premises concerned is used

Mixture of commercial and retail properties and residential housing, kindergarten

the purposes for which the premises will be used if the licence is issued.

The intended purpose of the premises is a stand-alone bottle store. The hours applied for are Monday to Sunday 10am to 9pm, this fits within National Default trading hours.

Whether the applicant has appropriate systems, staff and training

The applicant has not provided any management plans, but has supplied their host responsibility policy.

The applicant successfully operates three other off-licenses within the Rangitikei District without compliance issues, all stores have successfully passed Control Purchase Operations which we run 2 to 3 times a year.

Security plan: Nothing provided, this will be completed if the licence is granted.

Staff training and development plan

All staff have formal manager's qualifications and training. All staff have completed a formal induction by the applicant, and attend regular team meetings/coaching sessions.

Monitoring systems for minors and intoxication

ID checking is undertaken by staff for all persons who appear to be (under 25 years of age as per host responsibility plan supplied by the applicant).

All staff are trained in identifying signs of intoxication. All persons considered intoxicated are removed and are logged in the incident book.

A review of the supporting information demonstrates that the applicant has appropriate systems, staff and training to meet the requirements of the Act .

Any matters in reports.

Mark Toms, Officer in Charge, Taihape Police has written a report supporting the application. A copy of the report is attached to the application. However it is noted that Mr Toms comments “enquiries have established that should this application be successful, the density of off licences compared to the population of Taihape will be above that is found in the greater region (Rangitikei and Whanganui)”.

Daniel Hirst, Health Protection Officer, Wanganui Public Health Services has written a report supporting the application. A copy of the report is attached to the application. However it is noted that Mr Hirst comments “that should the licence be granted, we note that the density will be above that found in the greater region”.

The applicant has not come to the attention of reporting agencies.

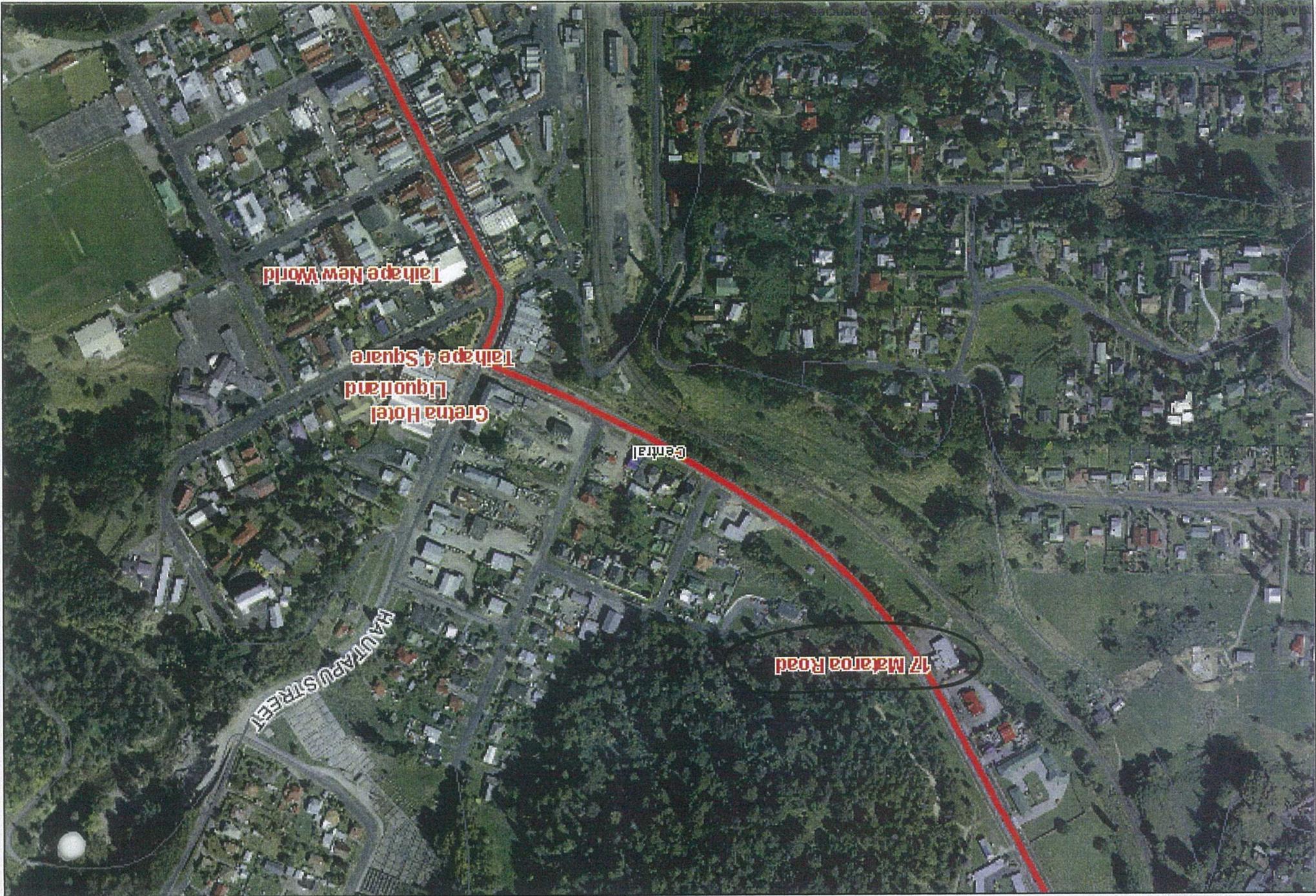
RECOMMENDATION

Whilst there are objections to the application for a New Off licence, my investigations in-to having another bottle store in Taihape, I can see no reason under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 that it should not be granted.

The company director and shareholder Mr Vijay Kumar currently runs two bottle stores in Marton and one in Bulls and has been the licensee for more than 2 years. I have not been made aware of any incidence or breaches, the company has not failed any controlled purchase operations that the Police, Public Health and myself have undertaken in the time that the company has been licensees for these premises.

I recommend that as the applicant is a suitable person, the days and hours fall within the national maximum trading hours and that the Police and Public Health have not objected to the application that the application be granted.

Vicki Hodds
Inspector
Rangitikei District Licensing Agency





-  School / Playcentre
-  Church / Place of Worship
-  Current licenced premises
-  Property Boundary



Rangitikei
DISCOVERY...

RANGITIKEI DISTRICT COUNCIL

17 Mataroa Road Taihape, 1353000111
Nearby licenced premises

SCALE
1 : 7500



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Public Health Centre
Health Protection, Lambie Hostel, Private Bag 3003, Wanganui
Telephone (06) 348-1775: Fax (06) 348-1783

E-mail: PHUWang@midcentraldhb.health.nz
For URGENT Enquiries After Hours Telephone (06) 348 1234

MidCentral Health
Phone (06) 356 9169
Fax (06) 350 8818

Postal Address:
Private Bag 11036
Manawatu Mail Centre
Palmerston North 4442
New Zealand

Physical Address:
Ruahine Street
Palmerston North
New Zealand

9 August 2016

The Secretary
District Licensing Committee
Rangitikei District Council
Private Bag 1102
MARTON 4741

Dear Sir/Madam

RE: SALE AND SUPPLY OF ALCOHOL ACT 2012 - APPLICATION FOR NEW OFF LICENCE:

Name of Applicant:	Vijay Kumar Kamboj (Marton Wholesale Liquor Ltd)
Name of Premises:	Wholesale Liquor Taihape
Premises Location	17 Mataroa Road, SH1
Address Postal	Taihape
Hours of Operation:	10am to 9pm, Monday to Sunday
Licence:	OFF
Nature of Business:	Bottlestore
Application Number	Not provided.

I refer to your request dated 13th July 2016, received by our office on 18th July 2016 together with the application for a new off-licence for the above applicant.

The Medical Officer of Health is not opposed to the granting of the above licence. During the course of our investigation into this licence application, we found that granting this licence will result in a density of off-licences at the upper limit of what we deem to be acceptable.

According to the 2013 census, Taihape has a population of approximately 1500. It is difficult to estimate accurately the rural population which has Taihape as its main shopping centre. Based on the "Taihape Ward" defined by Stats-NZ, and excluding the southern half of "Pohonui-Porewa", we estimate the total local population to be 3350.

Statistics from 2011/12 indicate that NZ had approximately 1100 bottle stores. This was one bottle store for every 4,000 people, or 2.5 per 10,000 people. We cannot provide more up to date national statistics, but they are likely to be of this order.

We do have more comprehensive local statistics. The table below shows number and rates for off licences for bottle stores, supermarkets and groceries in the Rangitikei and Whanganui Districts. It also presents the Taihape figures based on off licences for: Taihape Liquorland (bottle store), Taihape New World (supermarket) and Taihape Four Square (grocery).

	Taihape Current (3350)		Taihape proposed		Rangitikei (14,700)		Whanganui (43,600)	
	Number	Per 10,000	Number	Per 10,000	Number	Per 10,000	Number	Per 10,000
Bottle stores	1	3.3	2	6.6	4	2.7	9	2.1
Supermarkets	1	3.3	1	3.3	3	2.0	5	1.1
Groceries	1	3.3	1	3.3	3	2.0	5	1.1
Total	3	9.9	3	13.2	10	6.7	19	4.3

Should the licence be granted, we note that the density will be above that found in the greater region. Any further off-licence applications in the Taihape area is likely to attract opposition from the Medical Officer of Health.

The premise is currently under construction therefore, we have not been able to observe the premises in operation. A full assessment of host responsibility could not be conducted at the time.

We will undertake a compliance check once the premise is open and request we be notified of the opening date.

The compliance check will focus on the following minimum requirements of this office:

- a) The premises Social Responsibility Policy is being implemented;
- b) Staff are trained in their responsibilities to prevent sales and supply of alcohol to intoxicated patrons. [Staff require clear instructions on identifying early signs of intoxication and proactively dealing with potentially intoxicated persons];
- c) Staff are trained in their responsibilities to prevent sales and supply of alcohol to minors;
- d) Appropriate signage is displayed regarding minors and intoxication;

Public Health Service

MidCentral District Health Board, PO Box 2056, Palmerston North. Phone: 06 350 9110
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 taihape\not opposed.docx

- e) Management and staff comply with the designation of the licensed areas within the premises;
- f) Water is free and available during tastings.

The premises will be monitored for compliance with the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 by our Service. I have not been advised by the Environmental Health Officer of any non-compliance issues at the present time and so am not aware of any problems that might reflect upon the applicant's suitability for licensing.

The applicant will be advised of their responsibilities under the Smoke-free Environments Act (1990) to prohibit smoking in all internal areas of the premises.

To reiterate, we do not oppose the issuing of the licence. We have not been advised of any concerns or objections from yourselves, NZ Fire Service or NZ Police.

Kind regards



Daniel Hirst, Health Protection Officer
For Dr Patrick O'Connor
Medical Officer of Health

"Quality Living - Healthy Lives"

cc New Zealand Police, New Zealand Fire Service

Public Health Service

MidCentral District Health Board, PO Box 2056, Palmerston North. Phone: 06 350 9110
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16 August 2016

Rochelle Baird
District Licensing Committee
Rangitikei District Council
Taihape

APPLICATION FOR NEW OFF LICENCE – MARTON WHOLESALE LIQUOR LIMITED.

This application is made by Marton Wholesale Liquor Limited, with the director of the company being Vijay KAMBOJ for a new off license situated at 17 Mataroa Road, Taihape.

The company was incorporated under the Companies Act 1993 on the 18 May 2012.

The intended premises is at a location that was purpose built as a liquor outlet and was operated as such until 2009.

The hours of operation proposed are 10am to 9pm, Monday to Sunday

Taihape currently has three "Off Licences", Taihape Liquorland (Bottlestore), Taihape New World (Supermarket) and Taihape Four Square (Grocery).

Under Section 106 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 there must be regards to the number of premises for which licenses of the kind concerned are already held within that community.

Enquiries have established that should this applications be successful, the density of off licences compared to the population of Taihape will be above that is found in the greater region (Rangitikei and Whanganui).

TAIHAPE POLICE STATION
6 Tui Street, PO Box 332, Taihape, New Zealand
Telephone 06 388 2170. Facsimile 06 388 2171. www.police.govt.nz

Police do not oppose this application

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'M Toms', with a large, sweeping arch over the first few letters.

M Toms
Officer in Charge
Taihape

TAIHAPE POLICE STATION
6 Tui Street, PO Box 332, Taihape, New Zealand
Telephone 06 388 2170. Facsimile 06 388 2171. www.police.govt.nz