



Wairarapa Local Alcohol Policy

Kaupapa Here Waipiro ā-Rohe o Wairarapa

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OVERVIEW

1. GENERAL FRAMEWORK | ANGA WHĀNUI

- 1.1. The Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 (the Act) puts in place a system of control over the sale and supply of alcohol to achieve the objectives of the Act.
- 1.2. The objectives of the Act are to encourage the safe and responsible sale, supply and consumption of alcohol and to minimise the harm caused by the excessive or inappropriate consumption of alcohol.
- 1.3. Alcohol Related Harm has a very broad definition in the Act. In summary, it relates to harm to society generally or the community as a result of the inappropriate or excessive consumption of alcohol.
- 1.4. The Act sets out national rules for the sale and supply of alcohol. These provide a baseline for control over the sale and supply of alcohol. Where there is no Local Alcohol Policy in force, the national rules apply. Some of the national rules are mandatory including national maximum trading hours, the drinking age, manager training and vetting, and actions to minimise the risk of alcohol related harm such as providing free drinking water, ensuring food and low or non-alcoholic beverages are available, and providing information about transport options.
- 1.5. The Act allows local authorities, in consultation with its community, to develop a Local Alcohol Policy dealing with the sale and supply of alcohol as it relates to its local area. The Act sets out what local authorities can and cannot include in their Local Alcohol Policy. A Local Alcohol Policy can modify and refine some of the national rules to reflect the circumstances of the local area and introduce other local requirements. For example, a Local Alcohol Policy may limit the location and control the density of licences or impose conditions on particular types of licences or restrict or extend the maximum trading hours set in the Act.
- 1.6. A Local Alcohol Policy can be more restrictive than the Wairarapa Combined District Plan, but it cannot authorise anything that is forbidden by that plan. A Local Alcohol Policy must be consistent with the Act, and the law in general.
- 1.7. Local authorities may also choose to join together and adopt a single Local Alcohol Policy for the benefit of 2 or more local councils. The Wairarapa Local Alcohol Policy (the Policy) is a joint Local Alcohol Policy between the Masterton, Carterton, and South Wairarapa District Councils. The Policy deals with matters relating to alcohol licensing for the benefit of the Wairarapa region.

2. PURPOSE | PŪTAKE

- 1.8. The purpose of the Policy is to:
 - a) promote the safe and responsible sale, supply and consumption of alcohol by putting in place a system of control that is applicable to the Wairarapa region;
 - b) reflect the views of our communities regarding the appropriate location, total number of premises, trading hours and conditions that apply to licensed premises;
 - c) provide certainty and clarity for applicants and the public as to whether a proposed licence application meets the criteria in the Policy; and
 - d) provide instruction to the District Licensing Committee (DLC) and the Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority, which they must have regard to when making decisions on all licensing matters for each district.

3. SCOPE | WHĀNUITANGA

APPLICATION OF POLICY

- 3.1. The Policy applies to all applications for licences, including renewals of licences issued under previous versions of the Policy, from the date the Policy comes into force.
- 3.2. If a Policy has been adopted, any conditions in the Policy that relate to a modification of existing maximum trading hours or a modification of a one-way door restriction cannot come into force straight away. The date to bring that part of the Policy into force may be stated by resolution, but it cannot be a date that is earlier than the day that is three months after the day that public notice of the Policy is given. The rest of the Policy or amendments may be brought into effect on any day stated by resolution.

GENERAL CRITERIA FOR LICENSING APPLICATIONS

- 3.3. There are four types of licences referred to in the Act. These are as follows:
 - a) on-licence;
 - b) off-licence;
 - c) club licence; and
 - d) special licence.
- 3.4. Decisions on applications for licences (including renewals) are made by DLCs. DLCs may refer an application to the Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority for a decision.
- 3.5. As well as having regard to the Policy, when making a decision on whether to issue an on, off, or club licence, the DLC must also have regard to the criteria set out in section 105 of the Act. This includes, but is not limited to the following:
 - the object of the Act;
 - the suitability of the applicant;
 - the days on which and the hours during which the applicant proposes to sell alcohol;
 - the design and layout of the premises;
 - whether the applicant provides goods and services other than those related to the sale of alcohol, low alcohol refreshments, non-alcoholic refreshments and food;
 - whether the amenity and good order of the locality would be likely to be reduced, to more than a minor extent, by the effects of the issue of the licence;
 - whether the amenity and good order of the locality are already so badly affected by the existing licences that they would be unlikely to be reduced further by the effects of the issue of the licence;
 - whether the applicant has the appropriate systems, staff and training to comply with the law;
 - any matters dealt with in any report from the Police, an inspector, or a Medical Officer of Health made under section 103.
- 3.6. For renewal applications, DLCs must consider the above criteria in clause 3.5 (excluding those relating to amenity and good order) and the criteria set out in section 131 of the Act, which includes:
 - whether (in its opinion) the amenity and good order of the locality is likely to be increased by more than a minor extent, by the effects of a refusal to renew the licence; and

- the manner in which the applicant has sold, displayed, advertised or promoted alcohol.
- 3.7. When deciding whether to issue a special licence, a DLC must have regard to the criteria set out in clause 3.5 above (excluding those relating to amenity and good order of a locality that is already badly affected by the existing licence) and the criteria set out in section 142 of the Act, which includes:
- the nature of the particular event for which the licence is sought;
 - any areas of the premises that the applicant proposes should be designated as restricted areas or supervised areas;
 - any steps the applicant proposes to take to ensure that the requirements of the Act in relation to the sale and supply of alcohol to prohibited persons are observed;
 - the applicant's proposals relating to;
 - the sale and supply of non-alcoholic drinks and food;
 - the sale and supply of low alcohol drinks;
 - the provision of help with or information about alternative forms of transport from the premises.
- 3.8. A DLC may refuse a licence, or grant it but with conditions, if the issue of the licence, or the consequences of the issue of the licence, would be inconsistent with the Policy.
- 3.9. Renewal of a licence may be declined if the renewal would be inconsistent with any density or location policy in the Policy, or conditions imposed if the renewal of licence, or the consequences of the renewal of licence, would be inconsistent with the Policy.
- 3.10. As well as the above legislative criteria, when making decisions, DLCs may also consider relevant case law and Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority practice notes and guides.
- 3.11. DLCs cannot take into account the impacts of a new or renewed licence on business conducted by an applicant under any other licence.
- 3.12. A licence may not be issued for any premises unless the location of that premises complies with the provisions of the Wairarapa Combined District Plan or a Resource Consent that has been granted or it complies with Section 10 of the Resource Management Act 1991, where there are existing use rights.
- 3.13. The Act requires DLCs to consider the effects of proposed new premises on the amenity and good order of the locality when considering a licence application.

4. OFF-LICENCE POLICY | KAUPAPA HERE RAIHANA Ā-WAHO

INTRODUCTION

- 4.1. An off-licence is where the licensee can sell alcohol for consumption somewhere else. Common examples include supermarkets and bottle stores.
- 4.2. This section of the Policy does not apply to premises for which off-licences are endorsed under sections 39 (auctioneers) or 40 (remote sellers) of the Act.

LOCATION OF PREMISES BY REFERENCE TO PROXIMITY TO FACILITIES OF A PARTICULAR KIND OR KINDS

- 4.3. Except as allowed by clause 4.5, no new off-licence will be granted for a premises which is located within 100 metres of a Sensitive Site¹. This setback is measured from the legal property boundary of the Sensitive Site to the legal property boundary of the proposed premises.
- 4.4. Clause 4.3 does not apply to:
 - a) supermarkets or grocery stores²;
 - b) an application for renewal of an existing off-licence for any type of premises;
 - c) an application for renewal of an existing off-licence for any type of premises when after a licence has been issued and prior to renewal, a Sensitive Site has moved to a location within 100 metres of an existing licensed premises;
 - d) an application for an off-licence for a premises whose operator has an existing off-licence, but where the business operated from the premises is sold or transferred to a new owner/entity³.
- 4.5. Where an applicant for a new off-licence for a premises in a location that is within 100 metres of the legal property boundary of a Sensitive Site (and the applicant is not one of the groups set out in clause 4.4) can demonstrate to the DLC that it has limited the exposure to alcohol sales and marketing and Alcohol-Related Harm to the people who use the Sensitive Site by meeting the following criteria:
 - a) there is no external display of alcohol related signage/advertising;
 - b) there is no internally placed display of alcohol related signage/advertising that is visible to people from outside the premises;
 - c) there is an ID 25 Policy on the premises;then the DLC may (at its discretion) determine whether that applicant is exempt from clause 4.3.
- 4.6. In considering an application under clause 4.5, the DLC may impose other reasonable discretionary conditions prescribing steps to be taken by the licensee to ensure the exposure to alcohol sales and marketing and Alcohol-Related Harm to the people who use the Sensitive Site is limited (i.e. over and above those specified in clause 4.5(a) to (c)).

¹ 4.3 ensures that those who use Sensitive Sites are not exposed to alcohol promotion and signage when at those Sensitive Sites. Refer to section 77(1)(c) of the Act.

² Supermarkets and grocery stores are exempt from clause 4.3 because section 114 of the Act prevents supermarkets and grocery stores from displaying, promoting or advertising alcohol products in a way that can be seen outside of the premises. There are no equivalent controls in the Act on external signage for other off-licences.

³ In this situation, the new business owner/entity would be required to apply for a new off-licence but is exempt from clause 4.3.

MAXIMUM TRADING HOURS

- 4.7. The following maximum trading hours apply to off-licence premises in the Wairarapa region and include all off-licence sales including over the counter sales:

MAXIMUM TRADING HOURS OFF-LICENCE PREMISES (Monday to Sunday)		
Area	Opening	Closing
Supermarkets and Grocery Stores	7.00am	10.00pm (the same day)
All Other Off-Licences	9.00am	10.00pm (the same day)

DISCRETIONARY CONDITIONS FOR OFF-LICENCES

- 4.8. In addition to the mandatory conditions for off-licences outlined in section 116(2) of the Act, under section 116(1) and 117 of the Act, the DLC may issue any off-licence subject to any reasonable conditions not inconsistent with the Act. Conditions relating to the following matters may (as well as any other reasonable conditions) be appropriate for off licences:
- a) supervised designation of all bottle stores to ensure unaccompanied minors do not enter bottle stores;
 - b) application of the principles of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED)⁴ to implement the following:

Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV)	CCTV being installed in suitable locations to monitor vulnerable areas (areas which are not easily or continuously monitored by staff). Customers being made aware of the CCTV systems.
Lighting	Internal lighting of the premises to enable informal or organised surveillance by staff or trained personnel, and electronic surveillance by CCTV. Lighting to allow customers to be seen as they enter the premises. Lighting to allow staff to check identification. External areas such as car parks and loading bays being well lit, subject to the requirements of any resource consent or Wairarapa Combined District Plan rule.
Internal layout	General points of sale to be positioned near the main entrance. Relevant staff understanding of how to operate the CCTV system. Sufficient numbers of staff to ensure control of the premises during trading hours.

- d) at least 50% of any store front glazing shall be transparent, consistent with CPTED;
 - e) and no more than 30% of the external area of any side of the premises may contain alcohol-related signage or advertising, excluding the company name.
- 4.9. External alcohol-related signage must comply with the signage requirements outlined in the Wairarapa Combined District Plan.

⁴ Refer to the National Guidelines for Crime Prevention through Environmental Design in New Zealand Parts 1 & 2 (Ministry of Justice)

5. ON-LICENCE POLICY | KAUPAPA HERE RAIHANA Ā-ROTO

INTRODUCTION

- 5.1. An **on-licence** is where the licensee can sell and supply alcohol for consumption on the premises and can let people consume alcohol there. Common examples include hotels, taverns and restaurants.
- 5.2. Policies in this Policy relating to on-licences also apply to bring your own restaurants and caterers as referred to in sections 37 and 28 of the Act (respectively).

MAXIMUM TRADING HOURS

- 5.3. The following maximum trading hours apply to on-licence premises in the Wairarapa region (other than hotel in-bedroom (mini-bar) sales):

MAXIMUM TRADING HOURS ON-LICENCE PREMISES (Monday to Sunday)		
Area	Opening	Closing
All On-Licences	8.00am	1.00am (the following day)

- 5.4. The following hours apply to hotel in-bedroom (mini-bar) and or Lodgers sales in the Wairarapa region:

MAXIMUM TRADING HOURS (Monday to Sunday)	
Area	
Hotel Mini Bars and/or Lodgers	24 Hours

DISCRETIONARY CONDITIONS FOR ON-LICENCES

- 5.5. In addition to the mandatory conditions for on-licences outlined in section 110(2) of the Act, under sections 110(1) and 117 of the Act, the DLC may issue any on-licence subject to any reasonable conditions not inconsistent with the Act. Conditions relating to the following matters **may** (as well as other reasonable conditions) be appropriate for on-licences:
- one way door restrictions from a specified time;
 - specify the range of food, non-alcohol and low-alcohol drinks to be provided;
 - specify limits on the number of drinks per customer at specified times;
 - no serving in glass containers at specified times;
 - restrictions on the wearing and/or display of gang paraphernalia;
 - restrictions on the use of outdoor areas after 'x' hour, e.g. outdoor speakers are prohibited after 'x' hour;
 - require licensed outside areas to be monitored;
 - require a management plan for the management of patrons in outdoor areas to minimise impacts on the amenity of near-by properties;

- i) conditions relating to management such as:
 - i. certificated staff required if the occupancy exceeds a prescribed number or if recommended by Police or the Inspector;
 - ii. requirement for multiple managers for large events and/or establishments.

5.6. The following condition may be appropriate for on-licensed premises such as a BYO restaurant:

- a) the holder of a manager's certificate to be on duty during busy periods e.g. Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights.

6. CLUB LICENCE POLICY | KAUPAPA HERE RAIHANA KARAPU

INTRODUCTION

- 6.1. A **club licence** is where the licensee can sell and supply alcohol to Authorised Customers for consumption on the club premises.

MAXIMUM TRADING HOURS

- 6.2. The following maximum trading hours apply to premises with a club licence in the Wairarapa region:

MAXIMUM TRADING HOURS (Monday to Sunday)	
Area	Opening and Closing
All Club Licences	<p>Maximum trading hours for club licences will be considered on a case by case basis but will generally not exceed 8.00am* until 11.00pm (the same day) for Sports Clubs and 8.00am* until 1.00am (the following day) for other Clubs.</p> <p>*6.00am on ANZAC Day only for those hosting ANZAC celebrations</p>

DISCRETIONARY CONDITIONS FOR CLUB LICENCES

- 6.3. In addition to the mandatory conditions for club licences outlined in section 110(2) and under sections 110(1) and 117 of the Act, the DLC may issue any club licence subject to any reasonable conditions not inconsistent with the Act. Conditions relating to the following matters (as well as any other reasonable conditions) may be appropriate for club licences depending on the size and nature of the club:
- one way door restrictions from a specified time;
 - specify the range of food, non-alcohol and low-alcohol drinks to be provided;
 - require licensed outside areas to be monitored;
 - require a management plan for the management of patrons in outdoor areas to minimise impacts on the amenity of near-by properties;
 - require the holder of a manager's certificate to be present when alcohol is available for sale during busy periods e.g. more than X people are on the Club premises. For large events or establishments, a number of licensed managers may be specified.

INTRODUCTION

- 7.1. A **special licence** can be either an on-site or off-site special licence:
- a) **On-Site Special Licence:** an on-site special licence is where a licensee can sell or supply alcohol for consumption on the premises to people attending an event described in the licence. Common examples include at a community event, or when a bar has a special licence to open earlier/close later for a significant event.
 - b) **Off-Site Special Licence:** an off-site special licence is where a licensee can sell the licensee's alcohol for consumption somewhere else, to people attending an event described in the licence.
- 7.2. No special licence will be issued where a permanent or variation of a permanent licence is more appropriate.
- 7.3. Any special licence for a series of events should not be for a period exceeding 6 months.
- 7.4. Generally, no premises should have more than 12 events under a special licence in any 12-month period. The DLC will require the multiple events named in a special licence application to be related in some way. Examples include a theatre group performing several performances over several days, or an organisation holding a series of quiz nights.

SPECIAL LICENCES: EVENTS FOCUSED ON CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

- 7.5. Special licences will not be granted for events focused on children and young people. An event focused on children and young people is an event that is centred around under 18-year-olds. This includes but is not limited to children's sports games, school galas, school kapa haka events, etc.

SPECIAL LICENCES: DRIVING EVENTS

- 7.6. When deciding on whether or not to issue a special licence for a driving event, as well as having regard to the general criteria for issuing a special licence in section 142 of the Act, the DLC shall have regard to the appropriateness of associating the consumption of alcohol with driving events. Applicants must demonstrate they have put in place practical steps to minimise the risk of driving under the influence of alcohol. Where this cannot be effectively demonstrated, a licence may not be issued.
- 7.7. Minimising the risk of driving under the influence could include (but is not limited to⁵):
- a) provision of breathalysers or alcohol testing during the event;
 - b) provision of help with or information about sober drivers or alternative transport available to take participants home;
 - c) a reasonable range of food available at a reasonable price;
 - d) reduced prices for non-alcoholic beverages;
 - e) maximum number of serves per person; and/or
 - f) continuous supply of free drinking water.

⁵ See also the Guidelines for managing alcohol at large events published by Health New Zealand Te Whatu Ora published September 2020.

MAXIMUM TRADING HOURS

- 7.8. The hours (opening and closing) and duration of a special licence are set at the discretion of the DLC for each event, having regard to the nature of the event, or series of events, as assessed on a case-by-case basis.

MAXIMUM TRADING HOURS (Monday to Sunday)	
Area	Opening and Closing
Special Licences	Maximum trading hours and the duration of special licences will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

DISCRETIONARY CONDITIONS FOR SPECIAL LICENCES

- 7.9. In addition to the mandatory conditions for special licences outlined in section 147(3) of the Act, the DLC may issue a special licence subject to any reasonable conditions not inconsistent with the Act. Conditions relating to the following matters (as well as any other reasonable conditions) **may** be appropriate for special licences:
- a) specify the range of food, non-alcoholic and low-alcohol drinks to be provided;
 - b) alcoholic drinks to be sold by the glass or plastic container only;
 - c) areas to be clearly defined/cordoned off/demarcated where alcohol is being sold/consumed outside of the building e.g. beer tent. Where appropriate people are to remain within the defined area;
 - d) require licensed outside areas to be monitored;
 - e) require a management plan for the management of patrons in outdoor areas to minimise impacts on the amenity of nearby properties;
 - f) one way door restrictions from a specified time;
 - g) the holder of a manager's certificate is to be present when alcohol is available for sale. For large events or establishments, multiple managers may be specified;
 - h) restrict BYO alcohol and require security to check the public for alcohol as they arrive and confiscate any alcohol found;
 - i) where an event is taking place within an alcohol ban area require signage at the event exit to remind the public that when they leave the event, they will be entering an alcohol ban area;
 - j) for events with over 400 attendees, or as otherwise considered appropriate:
 - i. require an Alcohol Management Plan in a form acceptable to the DLC. The plan should identify alcohol related risks as they apply to the event and state how these will be mitigated; and
 - ii. specify the maximum number of alcoholic drinks per sale transaction, as appropriate.

8. DEFINITIONS | KUPUTAKA

For further details refer to the section of Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 (Act) that is referenced.

Act	means the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012;
Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority (ARLA)	means the Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority continued in existence by section 169(1) of the Act (previously called the Liquor Licensing Authority);
Alcohol-Related Harm	is defined widely and includes crime, damage, death, disease, disorderly behaviour, illness or injury, and harm to individuals or the community, either directly or indirectly caused or contributed to, by the excessive or inappropriate alcohol consumption;
Authorised Customers	has the meaning given to it under section 60(3) of the Act;
Bar	has the meaning given to it under section 5(1) of the Act;
Bottle Store	means retail premises where, in the opinion of the DLC, at least 85% of the annual sale revenue is expected to be earned from the sale of alcohol for consumption somewhere else (section 32(1)(ii) of the Act);
Child/Children	means a person under the age of 18;
Childcare Facility	means the use of land and/or buildings (or part of them) regularly for the provision of early childhood education for 11 or more children (in addition to the children resident on the site or children of the persons providing the education or care and not including children enrolled at a school who are being provided with education or care before or after school) under the age of 6 years, by day (or part of a day). It includes, but is not limited to a creche, kindergarten, playcentre, childcare centre or kohanga reo);
Event focused on children and young people	means an event centred around under 18-year-olds. This includes but is not limited to Children's sports games, School galas, School kapa haka events;
Club	has the meaning given to it under section 5(1) of the Act;
Club Licence	has that meaning given to it by section 21 of the Act;
DLC	means the District Licensing Committee as appointed by each of the three Wairarapa Councils pursuant to section 186 of the Act;
Educational Facility	means the use of land and/or buildings (or part of them) for the provision of regular instruction or training and includes Schools, tertiary educational institutions, works skills training centres, outdoor education centres, before or after-school care centres, youth-oriented facilities, recreation and sports training activities;
Grocery Store	means the premises has the characteristics normally associated with shops of the kind commonly thought of as grocery shops; and comprises premises where a range of food products and other household items is sold; but the principal business carried on is or will be the sale of food products (refer section 33 of the Act);
Healthcare Facility	Means the use of land and/or buildings (or part of them) for the provision of essential medical, physical and mental heal services, as well as any addiction treatment facilities. This includes but is not limited to any pharmacy, dental surgery, health clinic, hospital;

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) of the Act);
LAP	means a Local Alcohol Policy dealing with the sale and supply of alcohol as it relates to its local area;
Library	means the Council operated libraries located in Carterton, Masterton and South Wairarapa;
On-Licence	has that meaning given to it by sections 14, 15 and 16 of the Act;
Off-Licence	has that meaning given to it by section 17, 18, 19, and 20 of the Act;
Place of Worship	Means any church, mosque or other facility designed primarily for worship and related religious activities;
Playground or Recreational Facility	means the use of land and/or buildings (or part of them) for a park, playground, sealed courts, gymnasiums or for any other recreational purpose, maintained by Council for recreation purposes;
The Policy	Means the Wairarapa Local Alcohol Policy being a joint local alcohol Policy between the Masterton, Carterton, and South Wairarapa District Councils;
Premises	has the meaning given to it under the Act;
Reserve	has the meaning given to it by the Reserves Act 1977;
Restaurant/café	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) of the Act);
Sensitive Site	means any Playground or Recreational Facility, Childcare Facility, Reserve, Educational Facility, Healthcare Facility, Place of Worship, marae, or any other area or facility that the DLC determines (in its discretion), as a sensitive site having regard to the inherent nature or vulnerability of the people using that area or facility, and the desirability to protect the users of those areas or facilities from exposure to alcohol related sales or marketing or Alcohol Related Harm;
School	Includes any primary, intermediate or secondary school and any Kura Kaupapa;
Special Licence	has that meaning given to it by section 22 of the Act;
Sports Club	means a Club that has, as a key objective, participation in or promotion of a sport for purposes other than financial gain;
Supermarket	means premises with a floor area of at least 1000m ² (including any separate departments set aside for such foodstuffs as fresh meat, fresh fruit and vegetables, and delicatessen items) (refer section 5(1) of the Act);
Tavern	(a) means 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) of the Act) i.e. an airport bar is not treated as a tavern for alcohol licensing purposes);
Wairarapa	for the purpose of this Local Alcohol Policy, Wairarapa refers to the territorial areas made up of the Masterton, Carterton and South Wairarapa District Councils.

9. REVIEW OF POLICY | HERENGA AROTAKE KAUPAPA HERE

- 9.1 The Policy can be amended or revoked at any time subject to appropriate consultation processes being followed. The Policy must be reviewed every six years using the special consultative procedure.

RELATED DOCUMENTS

Wairarapa Combined District Plan
Masterton District Council Alcohol Control Bylaw
Carterton District Council Liquor Control Bylaw
South Wairarapa District Council Alcohol Control Bylaw

REFERENCES

Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012
National Guidelines for Crime Prevention through Environmental Design in New Zealand Parts 1 & 2 (Ministry of Justice)
Guidelines for Managing Alcohol at Large Events (Te Whatu Ora Health New Zealand) published September 2020

VERSION CONTROL

Date	Summary of Amendments	Approved by
2018	First adopted	Masterton, Carterton and South Wairarapa District Councils
2024	Amendments included: limiting the location of off-licence premises in relation to sensitive sites; reducing maximum trading hours for off-licence premises (excluding supermarkets and grocery stores) from 7.00am – 10.00pm to 9.00am to 10.00pm, and reviewed special licence guidance for: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• events across the year to provide flexibility and guidance to applicants in how events are structured over the year;• events focused on children and young people under 18; and• driving events: to require the DLC to have regard to the appropriateness of associating the consumption of alcohol with driving events.	Masterton, Carterton and South Wairarapa District Councils