

Calls to Police Related to Alcohol

New Plymouth District and Stratford District

Released: 1 November 2013



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CAVEAT

Police data examined in this report is drawn from a dynamic operational database and is subject to change as new information is continually recorded. It is only as accurate as the information contained in the databases at the time that it is sourced. Statistics from provisional data are counted differently than official statistics and should not be compared.



Key Findings

An analysis of calls to Police was conducted in relation to events occurring within New Plymouth and Stratford Districts from January 2008 to December 2012. During that time, Police received 16,281 calls in New Plymouth and 1,370 in Stratford for types of events that are typically alcohol related.

The following has been identified:

- Alcohol related events in both areas have increased over the time period.
- Several hotspot locations are apparent and include, New Plymouth CBD, Waitara, Bell Block, Stratford, Spotswood South, Marfell, Merrilands and Fitzroy.
- Low socio-economic communities have a high prevalence for alcohol related harm, with police being called for family violence, disorder, assaults with high levels of intoxication.
- Schools, parks and other public places are attractor's for alcohol related incidents, particularly with young people. These areas are frequently left with dangerous litter.
- Peak time periods are Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays from 9pm to 5am the following day.
- Weekdays from the hours of 6pm to 11pm are a period of high calls to police.
- The summer months from November to January consistently record a higher number of calls throughout the five year period.
- Public holidays and the day prior to them, consistently record a higher number of calls throughout the five year period.
- Large events (such as WOMAD and Americana) correspond to an increased number of calls to police.

Maintaining the status-quo will not be sufficient to make reductions in alcohol related harm and create a safe drinking environment. Police would like to strengthen partnerships with the Territorial Authority to develop solutions that will reduce the demand on police resources, and make our community safer.

This can be achieved by:

- Aligning closing times to 2am for the New Plymouth CBD and to midnight for all other suburbs and towns.
- Enforcing a one-way-door policy from 1am in the New Plymouth CBD.
- Aligning off-licensed premises to a 9pm closing time.
- Restricting the proximity of licensed premises to each other as well as to school, parks, reserves and low-socio economic suburbs.
- Ensuring rigorous scrutiny of special license applications for statutory holidays (including the day prior) and public events.
- Ensuring the Fire Service is involved in checking premises occupancy, particularly during large events and public holidays.
- Making it a mandatory requirement for on-licence premises within the New Plymouth CBD to belong to the Mellow-Yellow accord, maintain CCTV¹ footage for 14 days and conform to CPTED² principals within the premises.
- Amending the current Mellow-Yellow accord to include 'out-of-one out-of-all' for problem patrons that night, increasing lighting directly outside licensed premises, supporting sober

¹ Closed Circuit Television

² Crime Prevention through Environmental Design



drivers, enforcing patron rules of conduct, managing patron queues and being responsible for the area surrounding their premises especially at closing time.

- Making it a mandatory requirement for on-licensed premises to refuse entry to patrons wearing gang insignia and to report any drug related activity at their premises to Police.
- Ensuring on-licensed and club-licensed premises, with no public transport after 9pm, have a system to transport patrons home.
- Prohibiting single-serve sales from off-licenses situated in liquor ban areas; all off-license premises must limit the amount of alcohol-related signage that can be publicly displayed to 30%.



Introduction

1. The operating strategy for New Zealand Police to 2015 is *Prevention First*. The strategy is aimed at preventing crime before it happens using targeted policing, partnerships, and focusing on the drivers of crime³.
2. The new Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 states that when developing a draft or provisional Local Alcohol Policy, a Territorial Authority must consider a range of factors set out in the Act, including the nature and severity of the alcohol-related problems arising in the district⁴. To that end, Police (along with Licensing Inspectors and Medical Officers of Health) must make reasonable efforts to give the Territorial Authority any relevant information they may hold⁵.
3. This report analyses calls made by the public to police. In each case the Police employee who takes the call, categorises the incident based on what the caller tells them into basic event types such as violence, disorder, etc. These calls are then recorded in the Police Communications and Resource Deployment database (CARD). An event can be re-categorised into different types throughout the life of a call, so for the purposes of this analysis, event types are considered at the time of call closure.
4. Although CARD does not hold information on whether alcohol was consumed by the offender or by the victim, certain types of events are typically considered to be related to alcohol. These are:

Grievous Assaults	Sexual Affronts	Disorder
Serious Assaults	Abduction For Sex	Breach Of The Peace
Minor Assaults	Sexual Attacks	Obstructing/Hindering/Resisting
Intimidation/Threats	Rape	Unlawful Assembly
Crimes Against Personal Privacy	Domestic Dispute	Breach Of Local Council Liquor Ban
Drunk Custody/Detox Centre	Domestic Violence	Sale of Liquor offences (old Act)
Drunk Home	(Sale and Supply of Alcohol offences – new Act)	

5. The calls analysed in this report were made between 1 January 2008 and 31 December 2012 and fall into the categories listed above. They are presented visually in the attached maps by individual years. In the future, yearly updates will be provided. The calls do not include those initiated by Police (i.e. officer-discovered contact with the Communications Centre) and exclude duplicate calls.
6. In this analysis, the calls to Police were spatially analysed using a hot-spotting technique called Gi*. The Gi* technique aggregates events to a grid, the size of which depends on the area of analysis. The totals within each grid square are then compared with each other across the entire study area.
7. Gi* compares local averages with global averages, identifying those areas where the local averages (eg, concentrations of crime) are significantly different from the global averages (ie, in comparison to what is generally observed across the whole study area).
8. Gi* identifies if the local pattern of crime is different from what is generally observed across the whole study area, and produces a level of significance. The areas identified as not significant are those where clustering would likely have occurred due to chance and not due to the location itself.

³ NZ Police, National Operating Strategy 2011 to 2015, Prevention First. Drivers of crime include: Families, Youth Alcohol, Road policing, Organised Crime and Drugs.

⁴ Sections 78 and 79(2) of the Act

⁵ Section 78(4) of the Act



9. As Gi* adds statistical significance to hotspot analysis, it shows which hotspots are significant, and alerts to something unusual occurring at specific locations.
10. Hotspots identified as 99.9% significant using the Gi* technique are most likely to be locations that are generators, attractors, or enablers of crime. Focusing on these locations and determining the underlying causes of crime happening there is likely to reduce the level of crime across the overall study area.
11. The Appendix includes:
- Map one – first level hotspots; Gi* analysis of alcohol-related events in the given year for the entire Territorial Authority.
 - Map two – second level hotspots; Gi* analysis of alcohol-related events that occurred only in those locations that were identified as 90% significant hotspots from map one. If multiple second level hotspots are present, multiple maps are provided.
 - Data clocks – time distribution of events that occurred within the second-level hotspots, showing when those events took place.
 - Map of licensed premises – the data (current as at 2011) was sourced from the Local Licensing Authority and provided to Police by Massey University in May 2013. The displayed licensed premises are only of those types that Massey University consider contribute to alcohol-related harm; these are supermarkets, bottle stores, grocery stores, night clubs, and taverns. The map shows the distribution and number of on-licensed and off-licensed premises. As the data relates to 2011, there may have been some changes to the licensed premises since that time.

Analysis

CALLS TO POLICE

12. There were 16,281 calls that were alcohol-related during the calendar years 2008 to 2012 in New Plymouth District; approximately 3,250 per year or 9 per day.

Year	Alcohol related events
2008	3,049
2009	3,290
2010	3,285
2011	3,364
2012	3,293

13. There were 1,370 calls that were alcohol-related during the calendar years 2008 to 2012 in Stratford District.

Year	Alcohol related events
2008	262
2009	274
2010	253
2011	271
2012	310

14. Alcohol-related events have shown an upward trend during the time period.



HOT-SPOT LOCATIONS

15. Hotspot maps show Bell Block, Inglewood, New Plymouth, Waitara, Stratford and Midhirst, are locations where alcohol harm has occurred every year over the five year period.
16. Oakura is an emerging hotspot with a notable increase in calls to police during 2012. This area will require special consideration in future licensing applications.
17. Okato had alcohol-related harm in 2011, the licensed premises was closed later that year and no further alcohol related calls to police were received during the later part of 2011 and 2012.
18. Inglewood is situated approximately 20 km to the east of New Plymouth; it has a number of licensed premises including two on-licenses and three off-licenses. Local police indicate that alcohol-related calls are usually domestic violence and disorder related. On-licensed premises in this community generally close early if patronage is low.
19. Midhirst is a small community to the north of Stratford. It has one licensed premises that provides both an on and off license service. The area incorporates a primary school and a number of privately owned low-cost housing; alcohol harm is reported by local police to be mostly domestic violence and disorder. The tavern will generally close early if patronage is low.
20. The town of Waitara incorporates a CBD where on and off license premises are located. A substantial river runs through Waitara which is surrounded by public spaces and reserves; both are areas where police are frequently called for alcohol related events. Waitara has residential areas with low-socio economic households and level two hotspots are emerging in residential locations to the east and west of the CBD. Trends show a substantial increase in alcohol related calls between 2011 and 2012.
21. Bell Block has a growing and diverse demographic incorporating two shopping areas and many public spaces bordered by the Coastal Walkway. The community has off and on licensed premises in close proximity to a primary school and shopping areas. Licensed premises will generally close early if patronage is low. Trends over the five year period show an increase in calls to police.
22. Stratford hotspots are centred in the CBD (Broadway South and Broadway Central) and in the residential areas in the south west and eastern parts of town. Each of these locations has maintained a high level of alcohol-related harm throughout the five year period. Stratford has a number of licensed premises, all centrally located. Some of the on-licensed premises will close early if patronage is low.
23. New Plymouth suburbs of Spotswood South, Marfell, Merrilands and Fitzroy have all grown in size and significance during the five year period.
24. Marfell and Spotswood South are predominantly low socio-economic areas, with a high density of state housing. These areas are well known to local police officers for domestic violence, disorder and youth offending. Both suburbs have become prominent in 2012. In proximity are several on and off licensed premises, including a large supermarket that opened in May 2011.
25. A Marfell Community Constable with 7 years experience states:

"Alcohol is an issue that directly affects children at Marfell Community Primary School.

During the first week of the holidays I counted at least half a dozen broken beer bottles smashed on the netball courts and common areas, as well as a number of empty bourbon and cola cans littered around the school.

There was damage caused around the school from windows being smashed, walls having holes kicked in them and broken glass littered around the children's playground.

Youth agree that alcohol is easy to get, but places to go and drink it away from prying eyes are not."



26. A residential area in Merrilands is an emerging area of concern. Alcohol related harm has grown in size and significance during the last three years. The calls to police are centred near Riversdale Drive and Miro Street, an area of predominantly low-cost housing in close proximity to a primary school and public reserves (some of which border arterial pathways along the Waiwhakaiho River). Local officers indicate that the calls are usually for domestic violence, disorder and assaults.
27. The Family Violence Coordinator, a Detective Sergeant with 25 years experience states:
- "Alcohol is a grossly underestimated catalyst which aggravates stress within a home."*
- "I have seen a woman give up her children and choose alcohol. I have seen women drink to excess when pregnant. I have seen parents leave cupboards bare and send children to school with no lunch because they choose to drink to excess several nights a week."*
- "Within a Family Violence context, alcohol when abused, wrecks lives and destroys the hopes of a normal upbringing for children."*
28. Fitzroy has a high density of on-license and off-license premises within a small geographical area, which services a wide household demographic. The community includes a centrally located primary school and a number of roads used to access beaches and reserves along the water front and bordering the Waiwhakaiho River. The community is emerging high risk as calls to police increased significantly from 2011 to 2012.

NEW PLYMOUTH CBD

29. The New Plymouth Central Business District (CBD) is a key area for alcohol-related harm in North Taranaki.
30. The area is characterised by a high density of licensed premises and restaurants, and is subject to a 24 hour, seven day a week liquor ban introduced in 2010. The liquor ban incorporates part of the Coastal Walkway, an expansive sea-edged promenade stretching 12km from Port Taranaki to Bell Block. A key feature of this walkway within confines of the CBD include the Wind Wand and Puke Ariki Landing.
31. Mellow-Yellow is a joint alcohol accord between the New Plymouth Police, New Plymouth District Council, Hospitality Association of New Zealand and inner-city bar owners. The accord was introduced in July 2009 to address an escalation in alcohol-related violence in the CBD. It is currently optional for licensed premises to be a part of this accord, which seeks to address difficult patrons and raise public safety awareness⁶.
32. In 2012 a Manakau City study, funded by the Alcohol Advisory Council of New Zealand, it was found that a range of alcohol related harm is associated with increasing liquor outlet density for both on-license and off-license premises⁷.
33. Alcohol issues in the CBD are exacerbated by long licensing hours. People already intoxicated migrate to the CBD to continue drinking. They attempt to enter licensed premises and are often refused entry, resulting in disorder and violence.
34. Conversely they may be admitted, served more alcohol which potentially results in further issues during the night.
35. A New Plymouth jailer tasked to monitor the Police cells on Friday and Saturday nights states;
- "It's amazing how someone who is so drunk they can barely stand and need help getting out of the police paddy wagon, can then tell you of their desire to punch you in the face and then try and do it."*

⁶ Mellow-Yellow accord includes: CCTV monitoring, high-visibility yellow jackets being worn by door staff, two-way radio contact with Police and other licensed premises on problem patrons.

⁷ Cameron, M. et al. (January 2012) The Impact of Liquor Licensing Outlets in Manakau City – Summary Report (revised) Wellington: Alcohol Advisory Council of New Zealand



"I've lost count of the prisoners, mostly young males, who present with facial and head injuries and cut knuckles from fights. They generally accuse others of starting the fight, someone who is just as drunk as they are."

"I make at least 5 checks per hour to ensure that the prisoner is lying in the recovery position to prevent them from choking on their own vomit."

36. People pre-loading, (buying and consuming alcohol from off-license premises before going to on-licenses to continue drinking) coupled with side-loading (the repeated entry and exit of an on-licence premise to consume alcohol concealed outside) add to intoxication and result in alcohol issues.
37. On 28 June 2012 Crossroads Bar and Grill (Stratford) appeared before the Liquor Licensing Authority, the ground for the application is that the premises had been allowing drunkenness or disorderly conduct on the licensed premises. The premises was forced to have several restrictive conditions placed on their licence including a one-way-door policy⁸.
38. A Senior police officer from Stratford states:

"This has had a huge affect on calls to the premises and the issues police were dealing with. The one-way-door policy is the best tool we have had in reducing the disorder which in the past has occurred outside Crossroads".
39. Public and green spaces are frequently used by youth (too young for entry into licensed premises), to congregate and consume alcohol. The easy availability of alcohol from off-license premises is likely to be contributing to alcohol-related harm in these areas (e.g. Coastal Walkway, Puke Ariki Landing, Library and the Wind Wand).
40. The *appendix for licensed premises (page 68)* shows the concentration of on and off licensed premises in New Plymouth CBD⁹.

TEMPORAL PATTERNS

DAY AND TIME

41. Data clocks have been created for all alcohol-related hotspots; showing that significant Police resources are used in responding to calls, particularly during the peak times.
42. Peak days and times covering the five year period for hotspots are as follows:
 - Saturday nights from 9pm to 5am on Sunday morning. It should be noted that the number of calls police receive throughout this time is higher than any other.
 - Friday night from 8pm to 5am on Saturday morning.
 - Thursday night from 9pm to 3am on Friday morning.
 - Weekday patterns show that calls to Police begin at around 6pm and continue until 11pm.
43. Peak times and days for local data, support that of national and international research; that 11pm to 5am are the peak hours for alcohol related harm, with the highest peaks at the weekends¹⁰.
44. Research conducted by Ministry of Justice in June 2013, showed that there is a positive correlation between later closing times and the rate of alcohol-related offences associated with licensed premises. The expected rates of offences associated with licensed premises closing between:

⁸ Otter v Crossroads Bar and Grill [2012] NZLLA 737 (28 June 2012)

⁹ The licensed premises data (current as at 2011) was sourced from the Local Licensing Authority and provided to Police by Massey University in May 2013. The displayed licensed premises are only of those types that Massey University consider contribute to alcohol-related harm; these are supermarkets, bottle stores, grocery stores, night clubs, and taverns. The map shows the distribution and number of on-licensed and off-licensed premises. As the data relates to 2011, there may have been some changes to the licensed premises since that time.

¹⁰ From Ministry of Justice; Risk Based Licensing Fees, June 2013



- midnight and 1am is 1.6 times that of a premise that closes midnight or earlier
- 1am and 2am is 2.2 times that of a premise that closes midnight or earlier
- 2am and 3am is 4.2 times that of a premise that closes midnight or earlier
- 3am and 5am is 8.9 times that of a premise that closes midnight or earlier¹¹

45. This is supported by the proposed new risk-based licensing fee.¹²

46. This same study shows that 70% of attributable alcohol-related offences occur between the hours of 10pm and 5am.¹³

MONTH

47. In Central and North Taranaki the summer months of November, December and January record the most significant number of calls to Police; this is consistent across the five year period.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

48. Public holidays (including the long weekends associated with public holidays) and the day prior to them, show a significant and consistent increase in calls. These holidays include, New Years, Waitangi Day, Easter, Taranaki Anniversary, Queens Birthday, Labour Day and the days leading up to Christmas. The combination of easy alcohol availability, density of licensed premises, and frequent events with special licenses contributes significantly to alcohol issues at these times.

EVENTS

49. Large numbers of visitors attracted to the area for events such as WOMAD and Americana correspond to an increase in calls to police. This is evidenced by second level hotspots in the *appendix for hotspot Maps and data clocks* corresponding to the dates of these events each year.

Prevention Measures

50. "Police have had enough of pouring at least 18% of the total Police budget into alcohol-related issues". Howard Broad, ex-Commissioner of Police, March 2010¹⁴.

51. The following measures are likely to have a significant impact on reducing alcohol-related harm and calls to Police across the Central and North Taranaki area:

MEASURES TO REDUCE ALCOHOL RELATED HARM

- Alignment of on-licence closing times to 2am for the New Plymouth CBD and to midnight for all other suburbs and towns.
- Enforcing a one-way door policy starting from 1am at on-licence premises in the New Plymouth CBD, to prevent patrons from side-loading and bar-hopping (or migrating) at the most at-risk times.
- Reducing the late night availability of alcohol by aligning off-licence closing times to 9pm, to minimise and prevent pre-loading and side-loading prior to patrons entering on-licence premises.
- Restricting the proximity of licensed premises to prevent their high density and consequently high levels of alcohol harm.

¹¹ ibid

¹² ibid

¹³ ibid

¹⁴ Alcohol Causes Violence Symposium, Speech by Police Commissioner Howard Broad, 23 March 2010.



- Restricting the number of licensed premises near areas that are considered high-risk; including public spaces (e.g. Pukekura Park, Coastal Walkway and Victoria Park) and schools.
- Restricting the number of licensed premises in close proximity to low-socio economic suburbs. These communities are known to have a higher number of calls to police for family violence which invariably involves alcohol as an aggravating factor.
- Rigorous scrutiny of special licence applications for statutory or public holidays requiring the applicant to provide a robust alcohol management plan.
- Maximum occupancy to be regularly checked and enforced by the New Zealand Fire Service, particularly during large events and public holidays.

ON-LICENSE

- CCTV installed in all licensed premises that have a closing time later than midnight. Cameras must be able to record, and footage be kept for 14 days.
- No gang related insignia, patches or colours to be worn in on-licensed premises.
- Drug activity discovered on the premises is immediately reported to Police.
- A mandatory requirement for all licensed premises within the New Plymouth CBD to belong to Mellow-Yellow alcohol accord group.
- Premises of new on-licensed applications must conform to CPTED¹⁵ principals and be certified by the Licensing Inspector.
- On-license and club-license premises in rural locations with no public transport after 9pm, must have a system in place to transport patrons home safely.

OFF-LICENSE

- No single serve sales in a liquor ban area.
- A maximum of 30% advertising coverage in off-license stores and front windows.

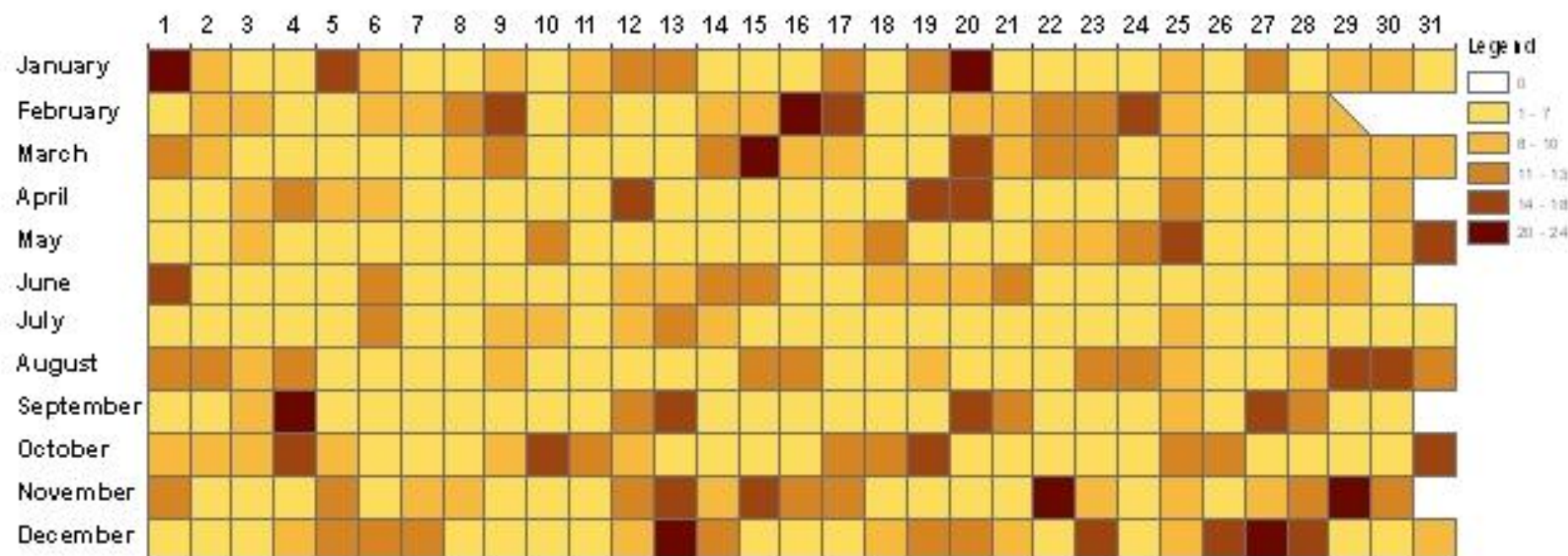
ALCOHOL ACCORD

- 'Out-of-one, out-of-all' policy for problematic or intoxicated patrons for that night.
- Provision for increasing exterior lighting directly outside premises.
- Actively encourage and support sober drivers; with consideration for free non-alcoholic drinks.
- Licensee and bar staff to promote and enforce clear rules of conduct for patrons.
- The licensee is to be responsible for queue management outside their premises.
- The licensee is to be responsible for the area's immediately surrounding their premises, especially at closing time.

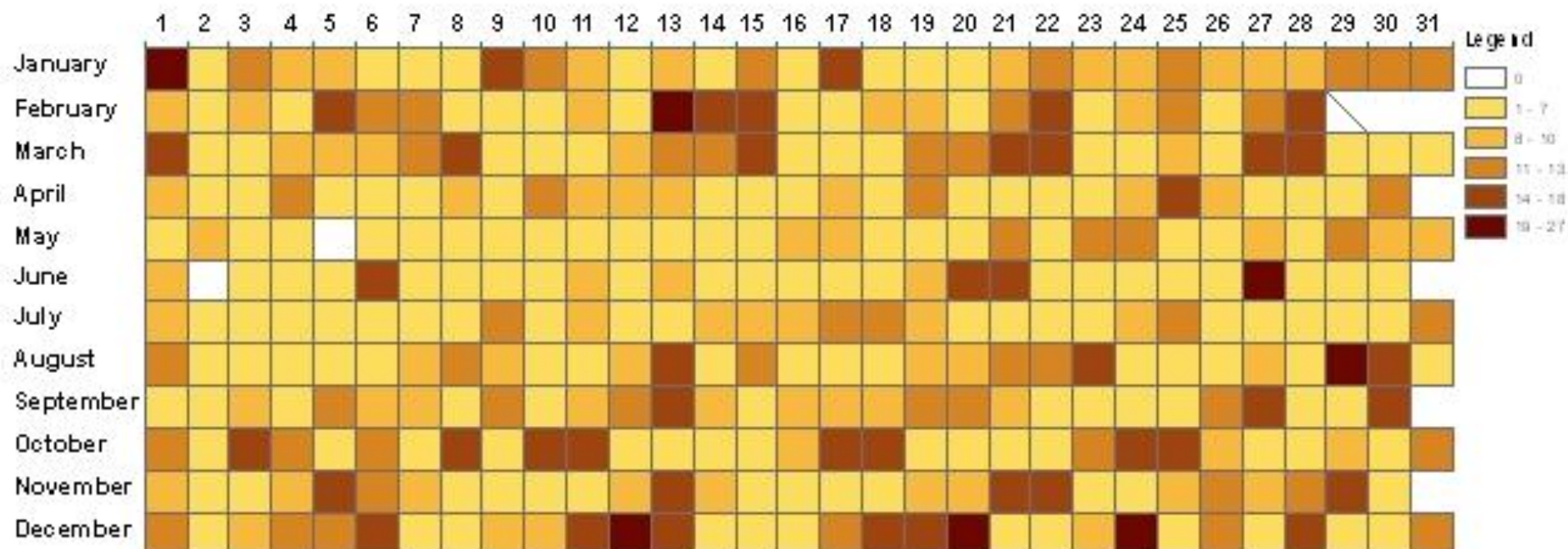
¹⁵ Crime Prevention through Environmental Design.

Appendix – Hotspot Maps and Data clocks

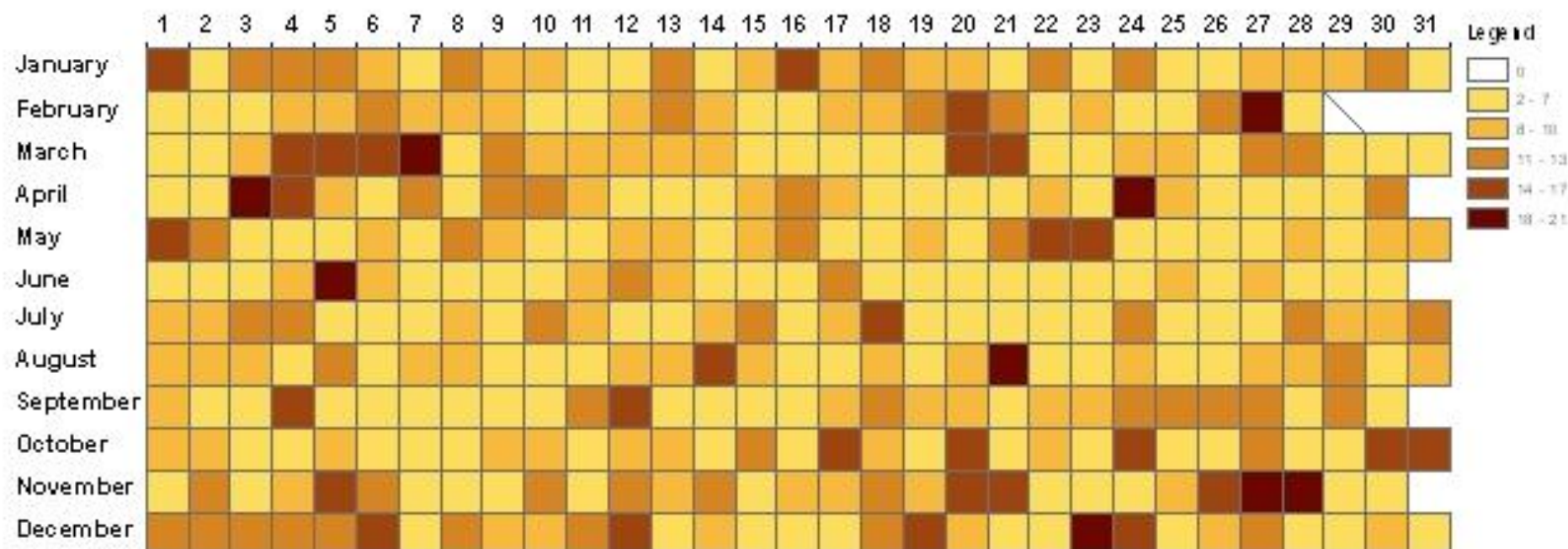
Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots -
New Plymouth District, 2008



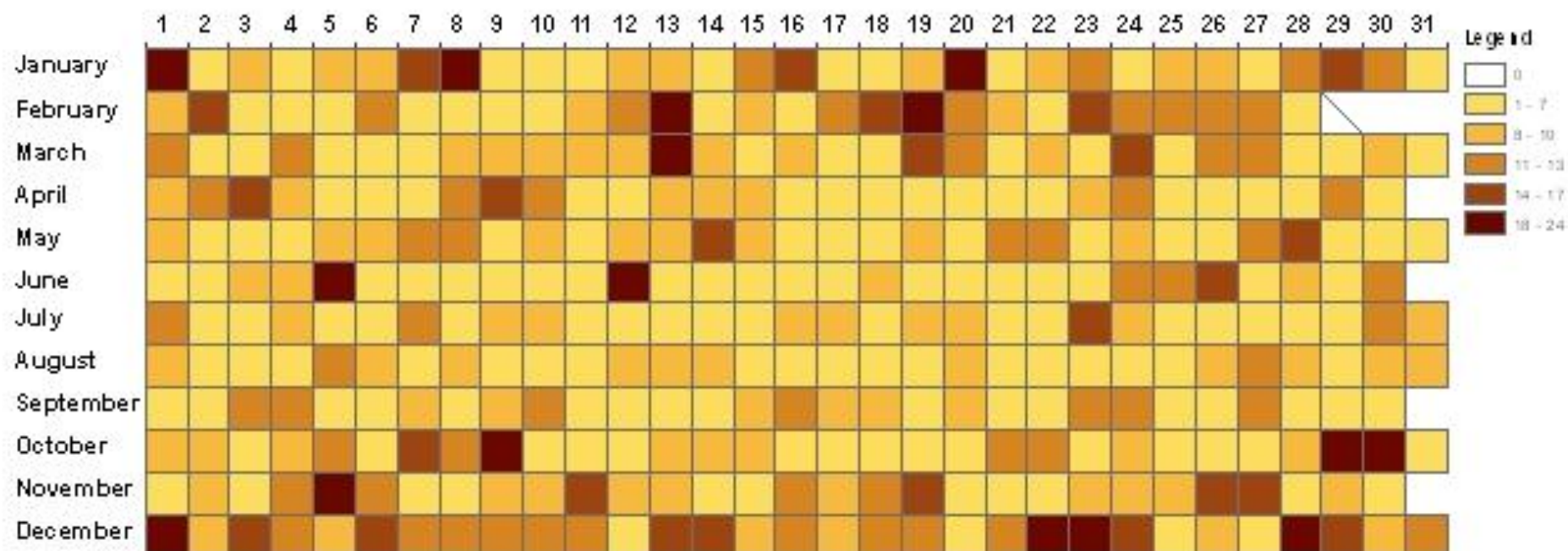
Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots - New Plymouth District, 2009



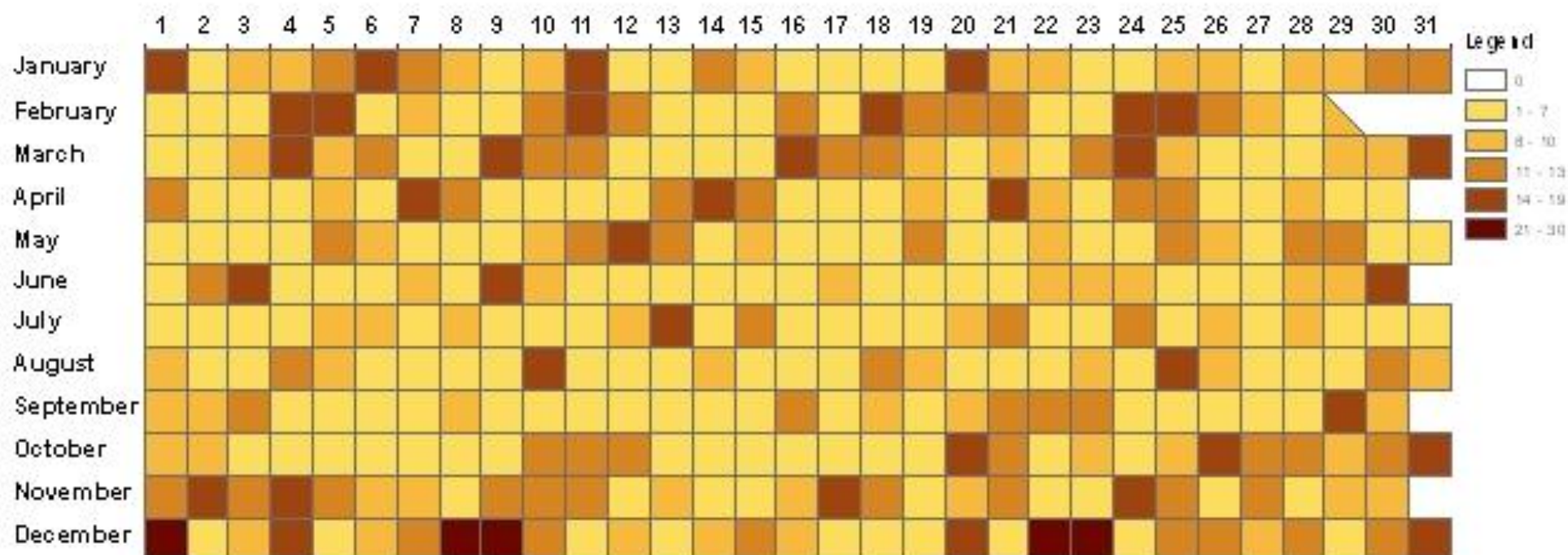
Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots - New Plymouth District, 2010



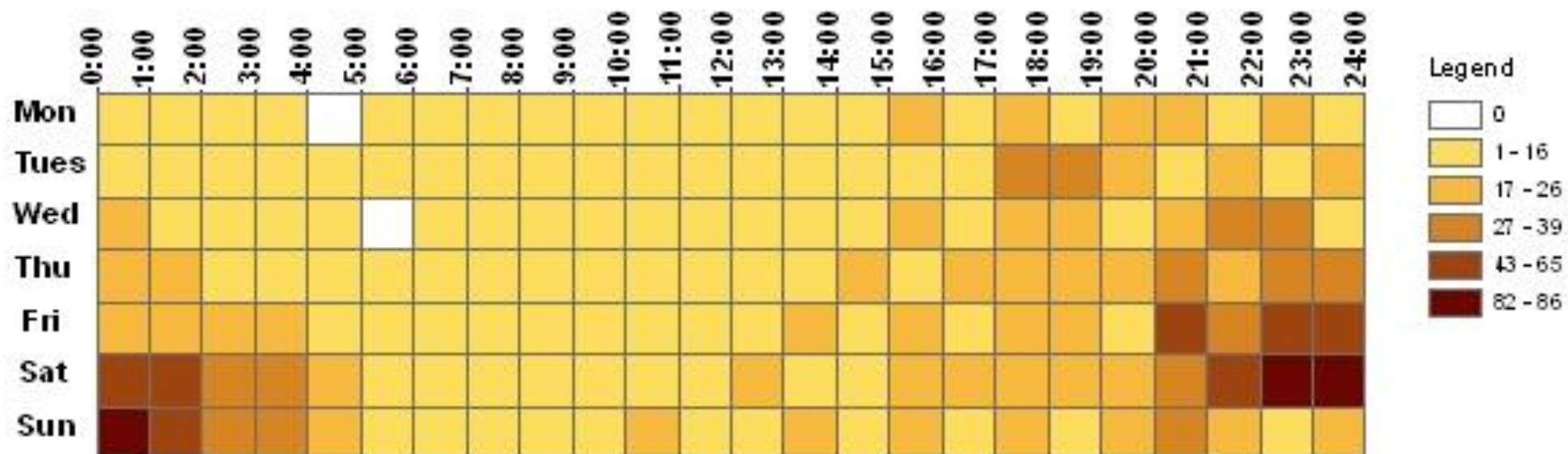
Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots - New Plymouth District, 2011



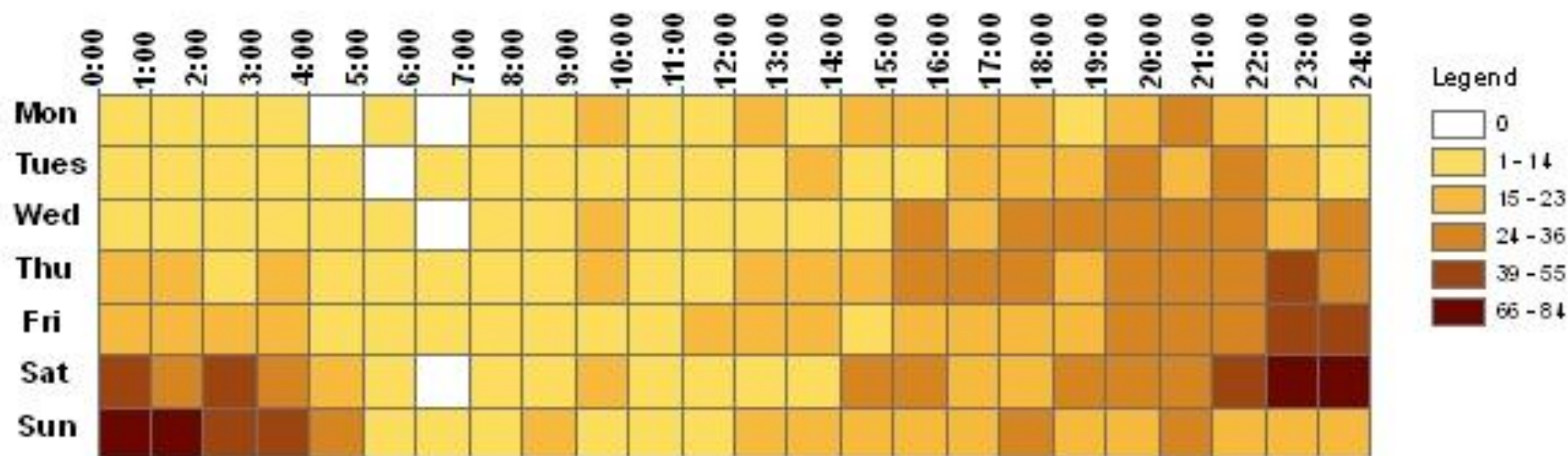
Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots - New Plymouth District, 2012



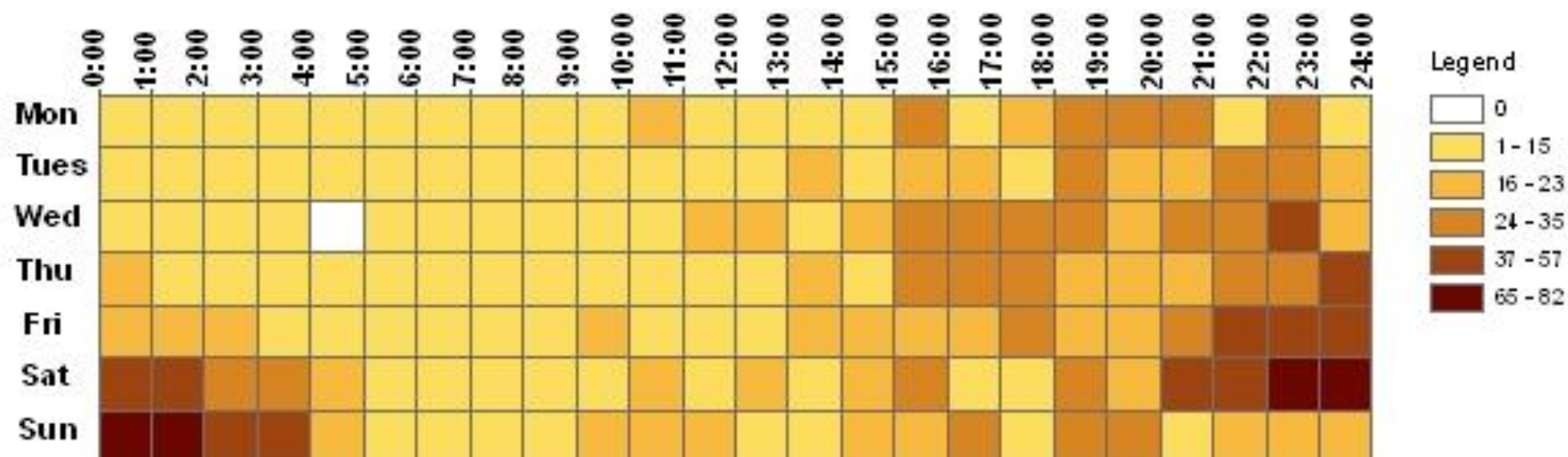
Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots - New Plymouth District, 2008



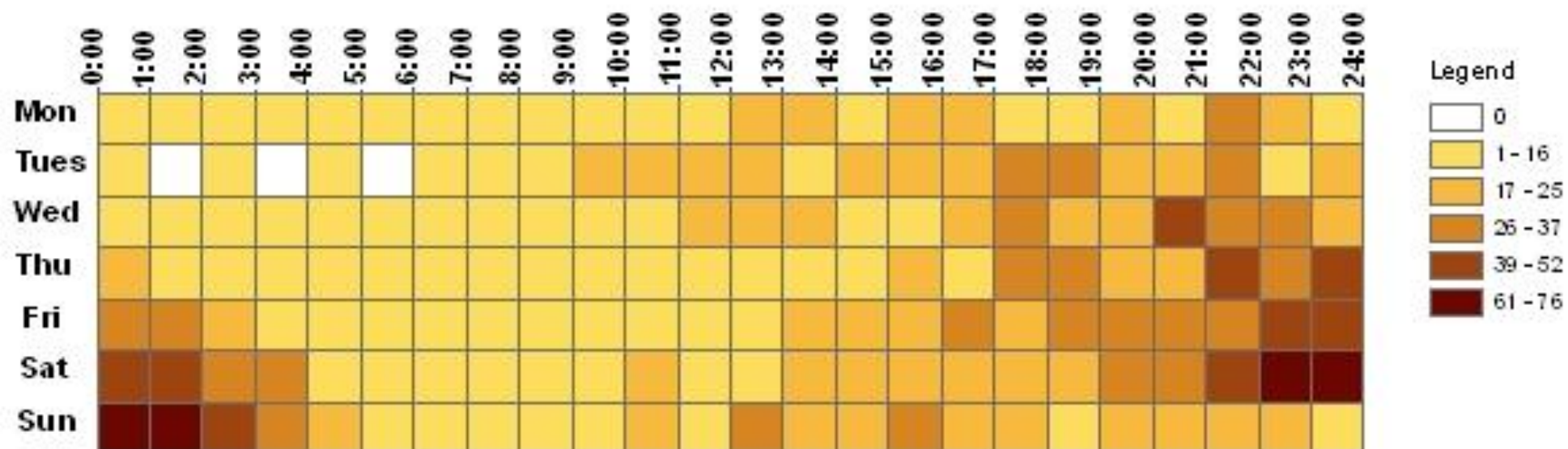
Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots - New Plymouth District, 2009



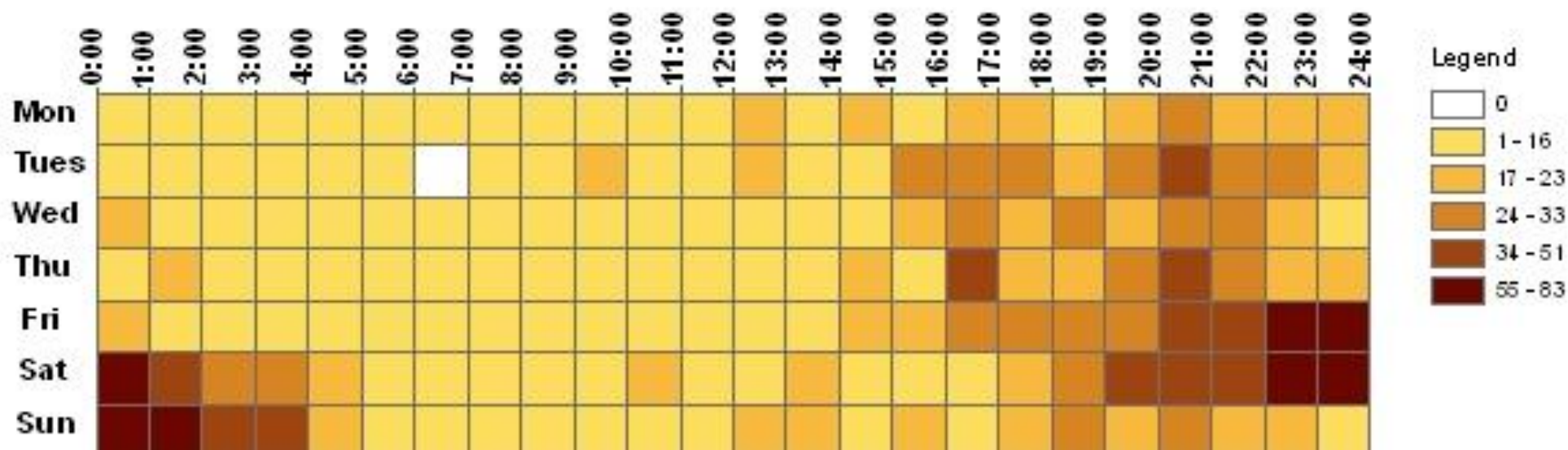
Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots - New Plymouth District, 2010



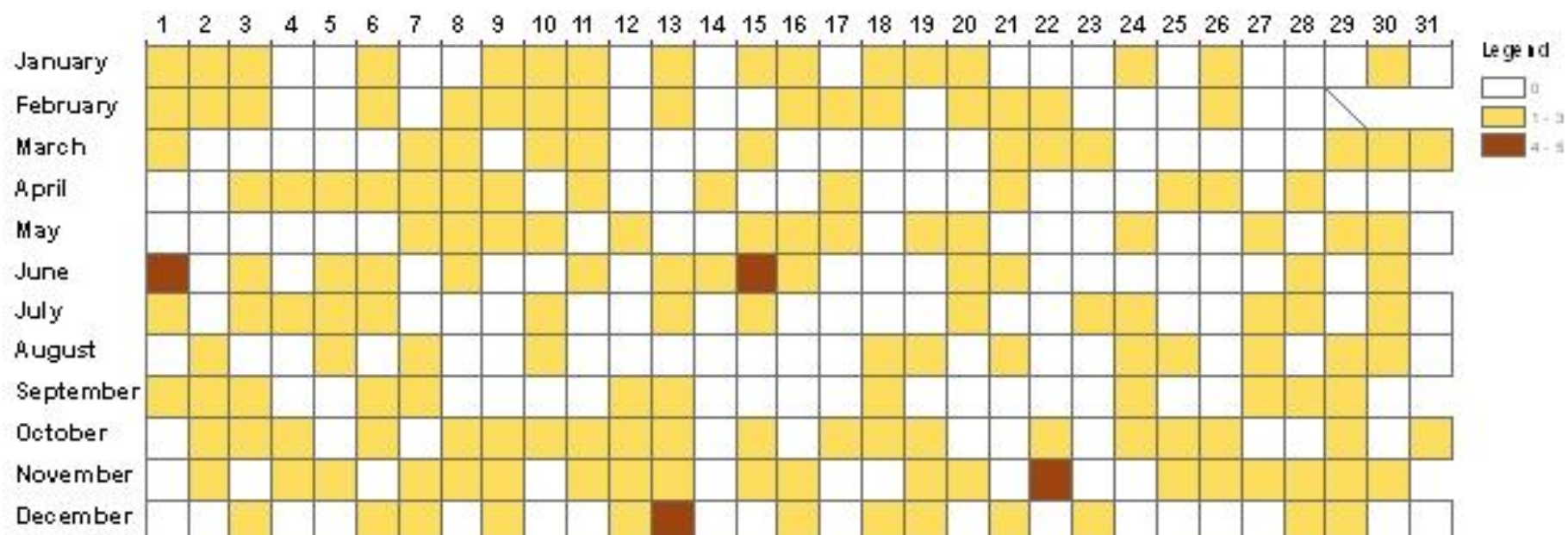
Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots - New Plymouth District, 2011



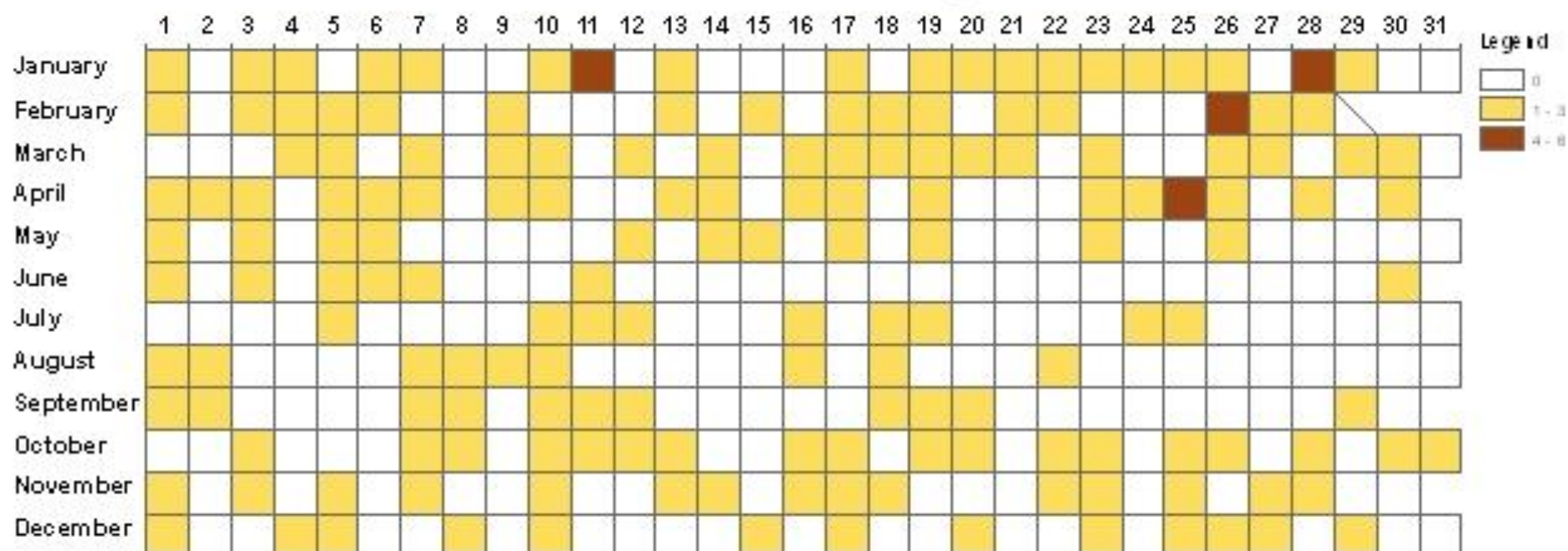
Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots - New Plymouth District, 2012



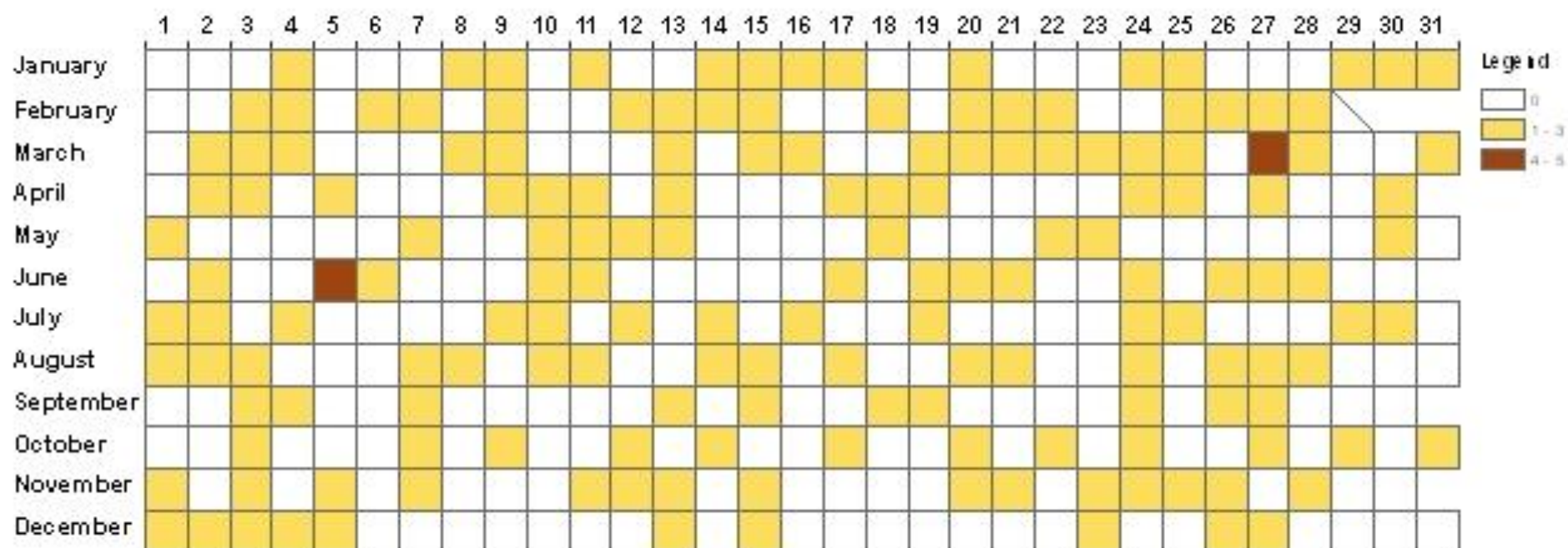
Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots - Stratford District, 2008



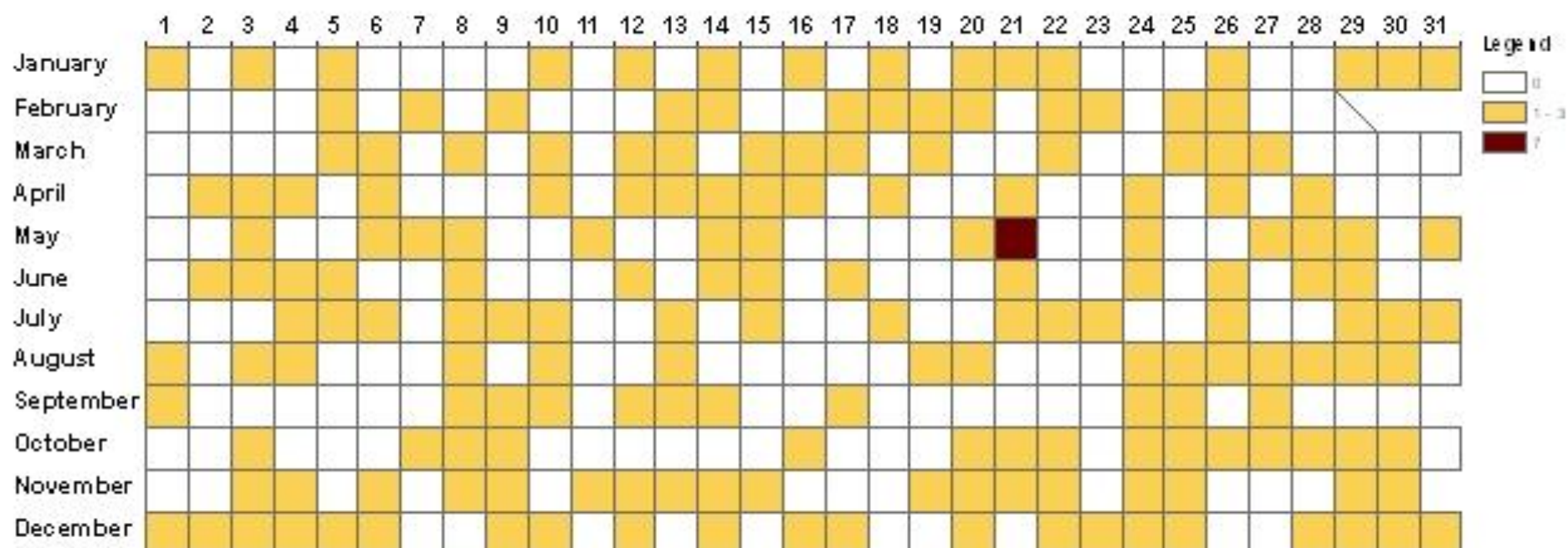
Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots - Stratford District, 2009



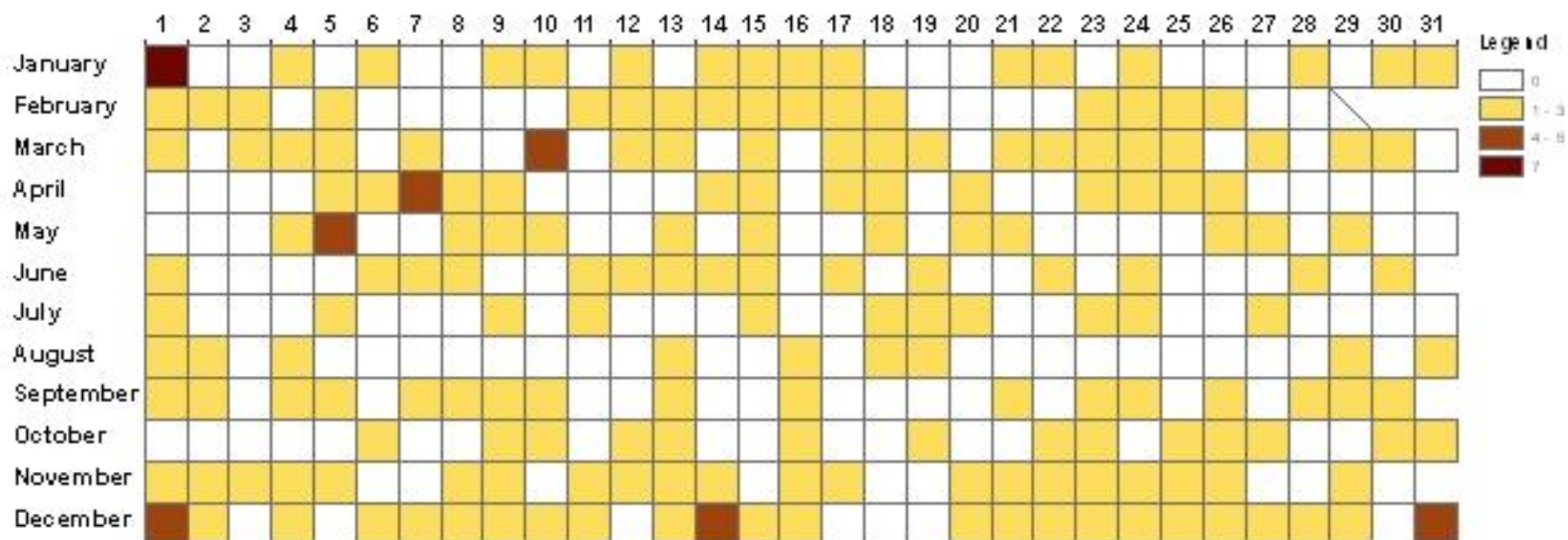
Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots - Stratford District, 2010



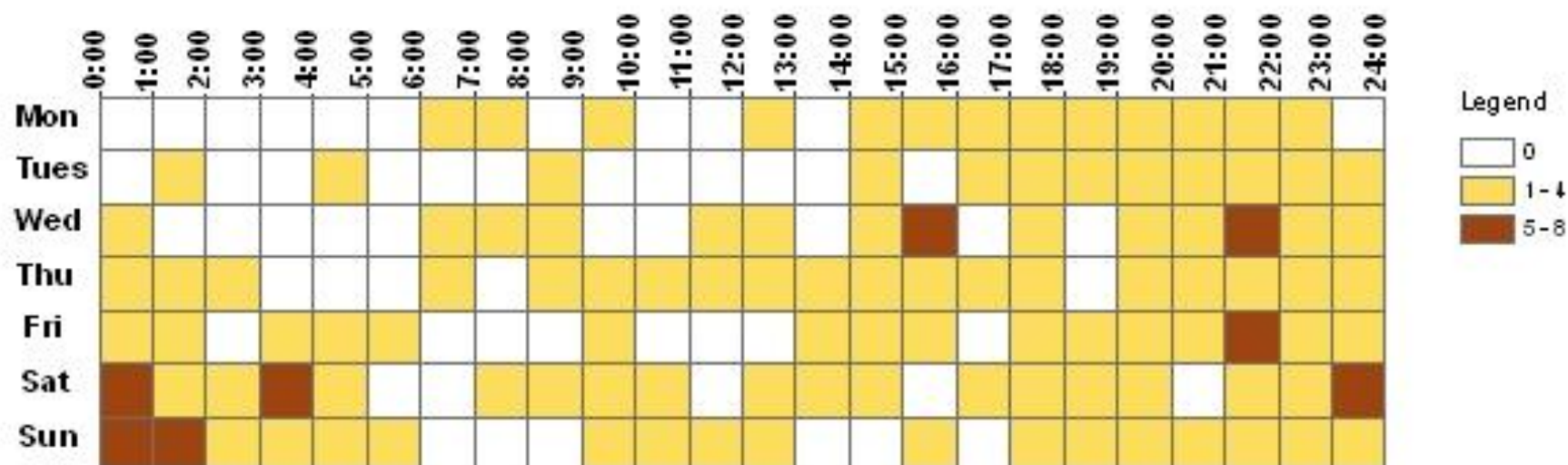
Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots - Stratford District, 2011



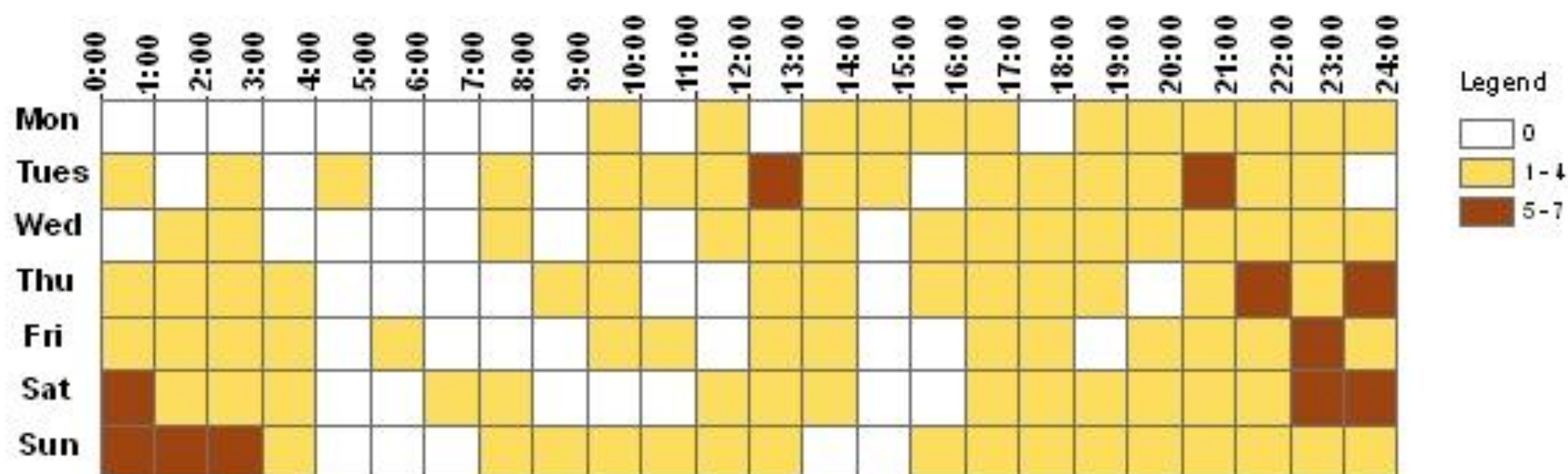
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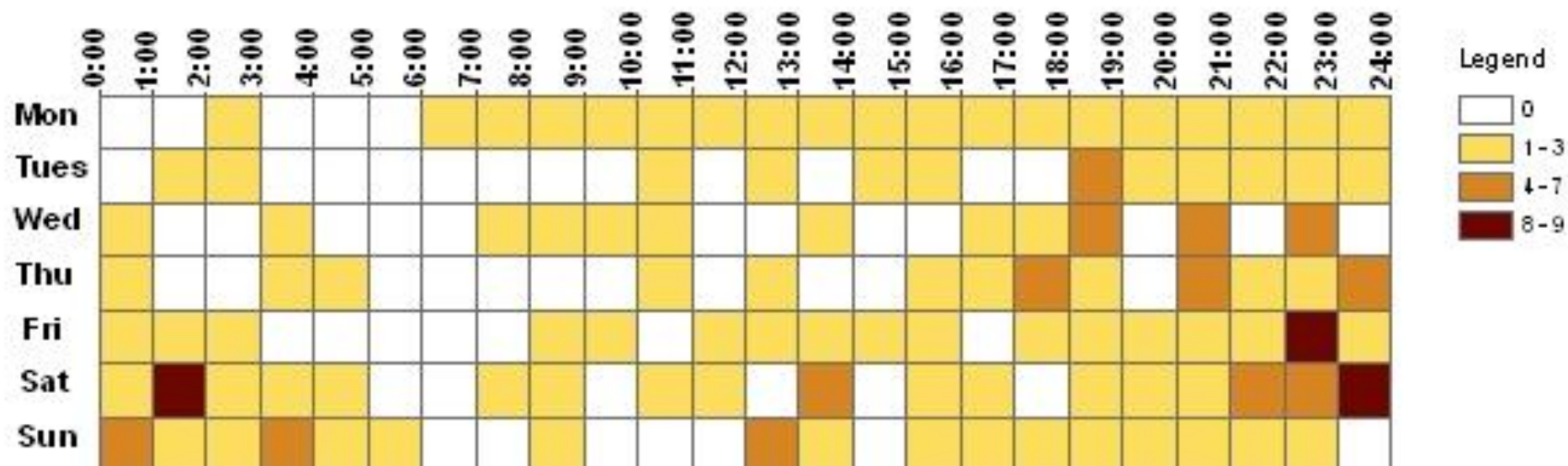
Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots - Stratford District, 2008



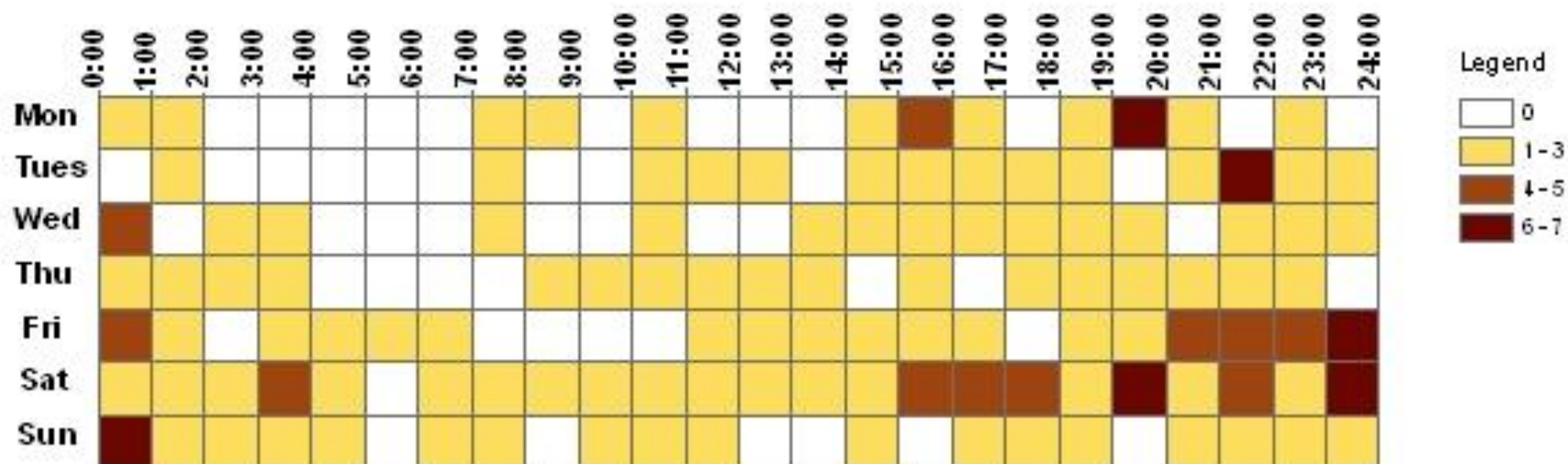
Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots - Stratford District, 2009



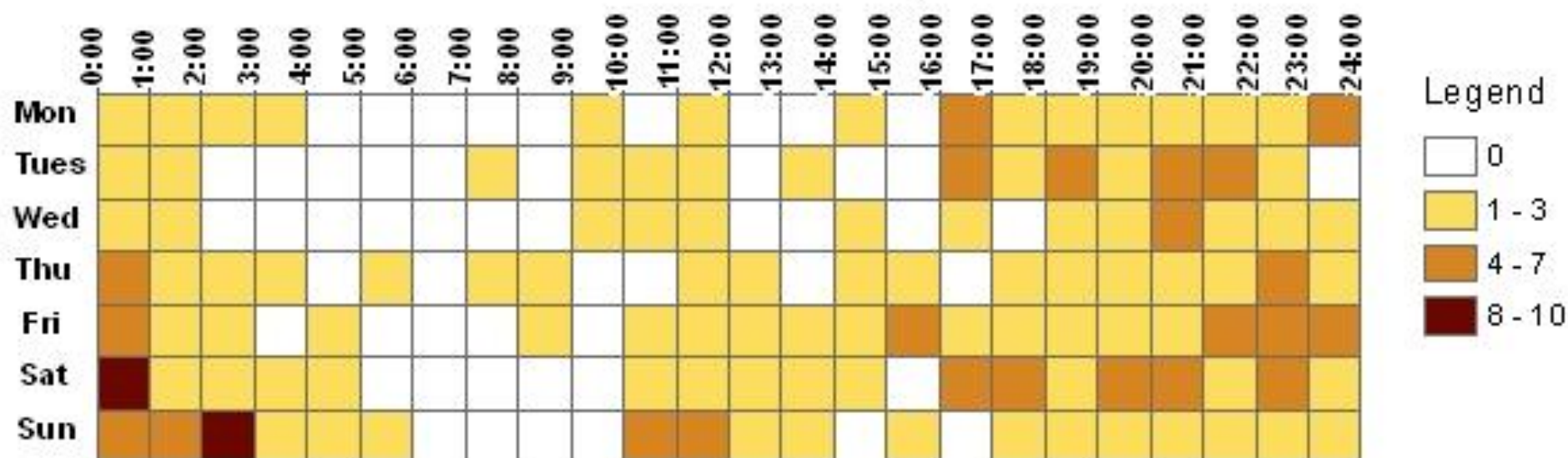
Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots - Stratford District, 2010



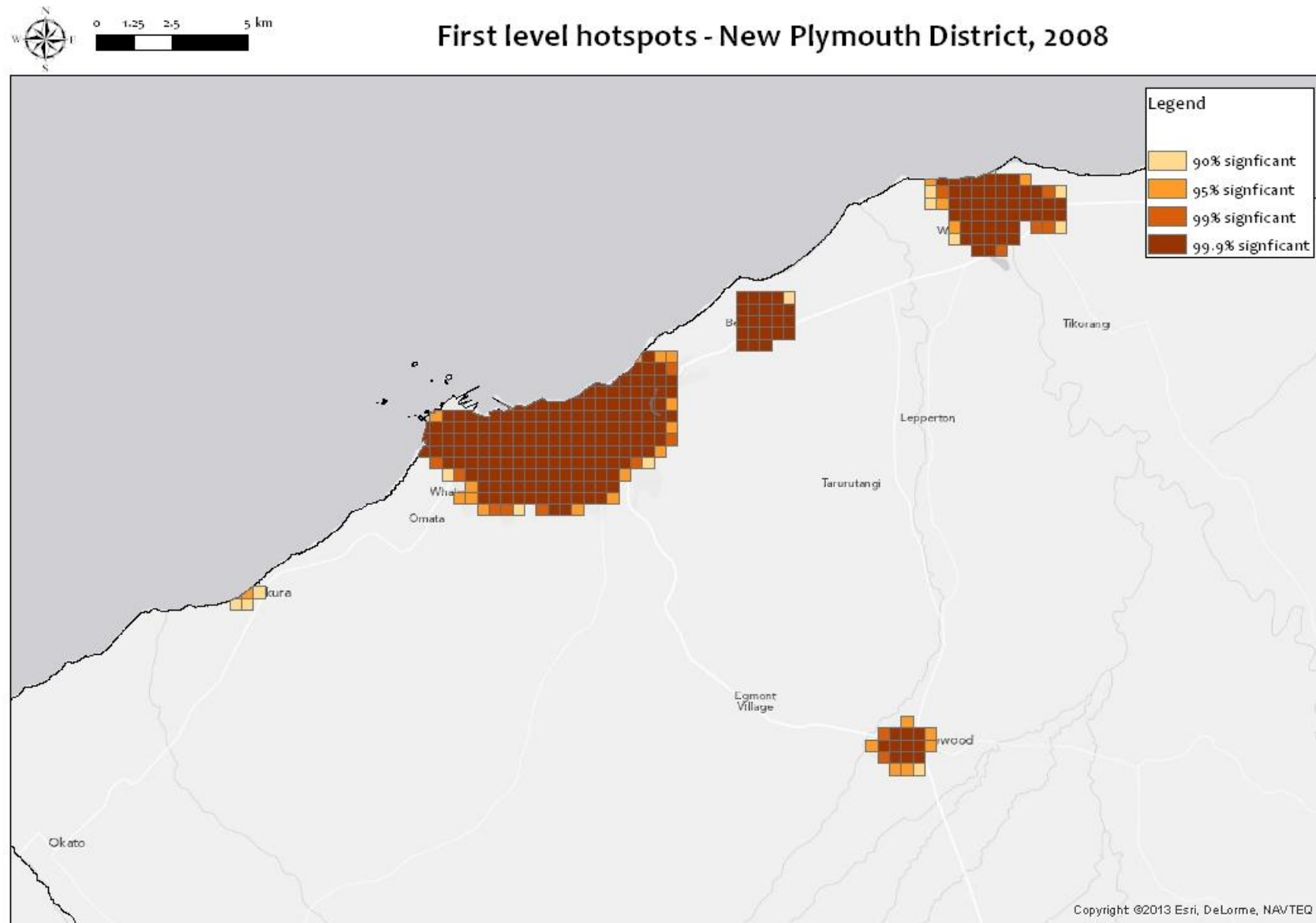
Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots - Stratford District, 2011



Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots - Stratford District, 2012

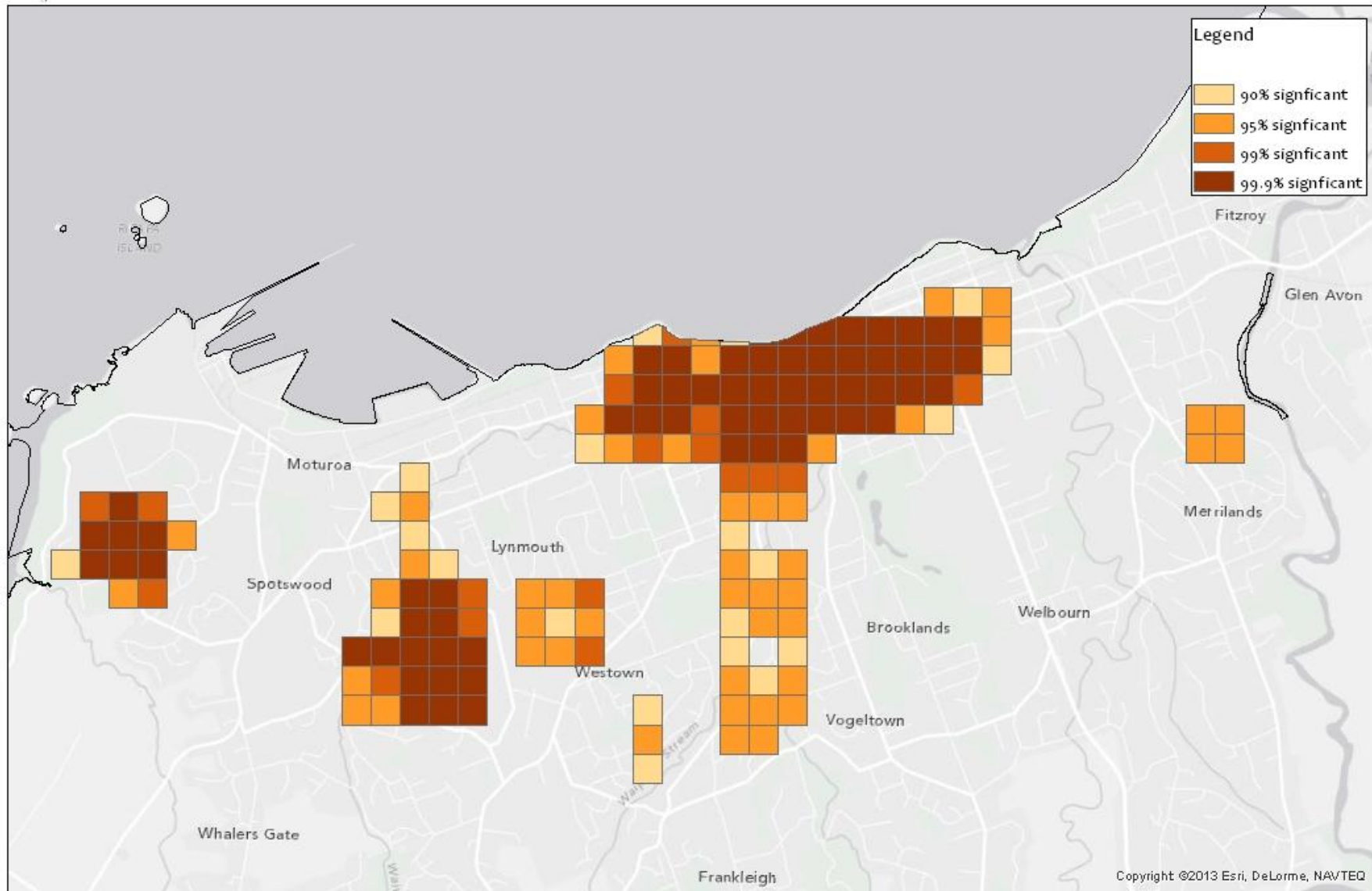


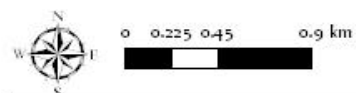
2008



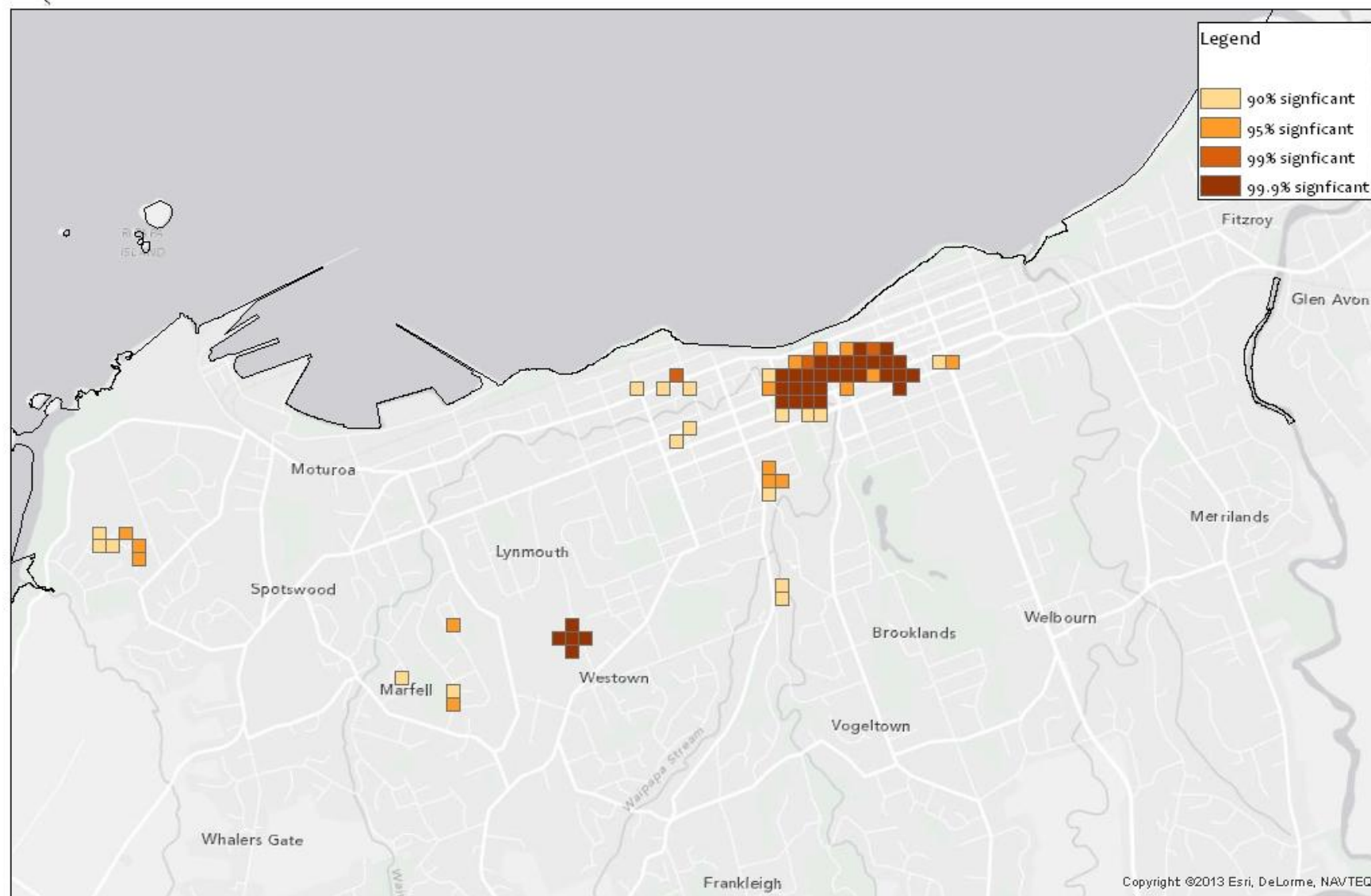


Second level hotspots - New Plymouth District, 2008 (New Plymouth)



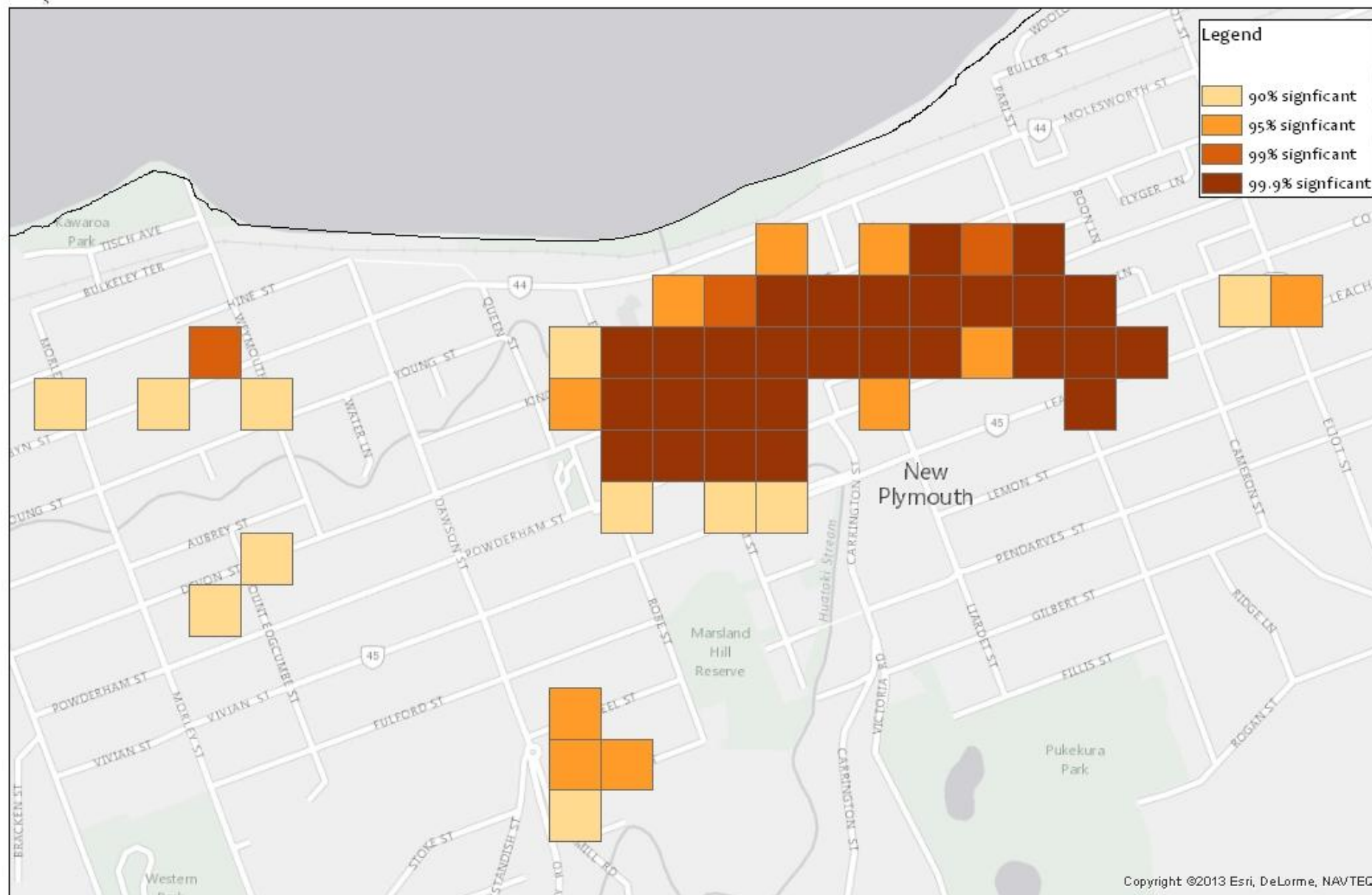


Third level hotspots - New Plymouth District, 2008 (New Plymouth)



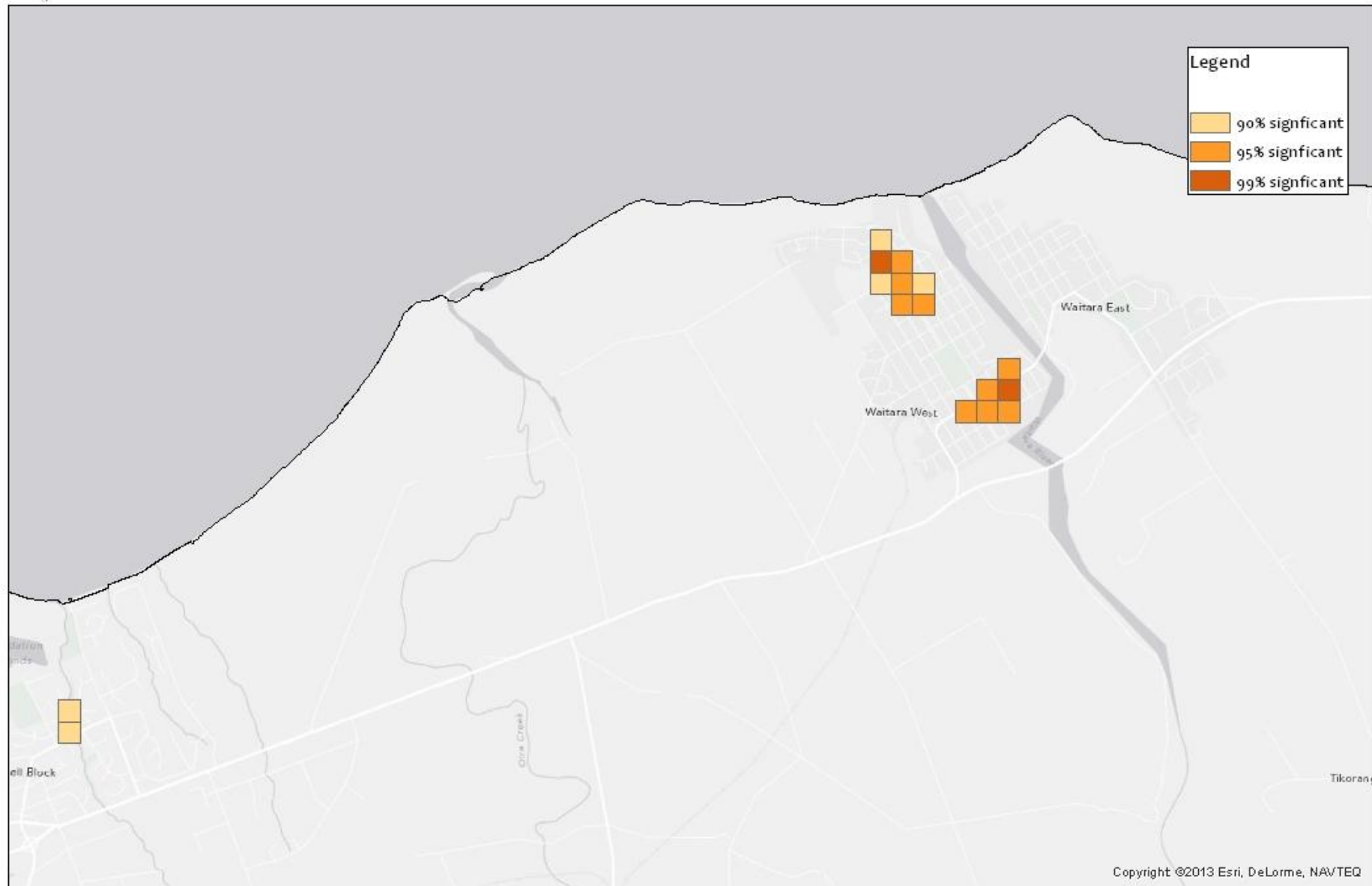


Third level hotspots - New Plymouth District, 2008 (New Plymouth CBD)



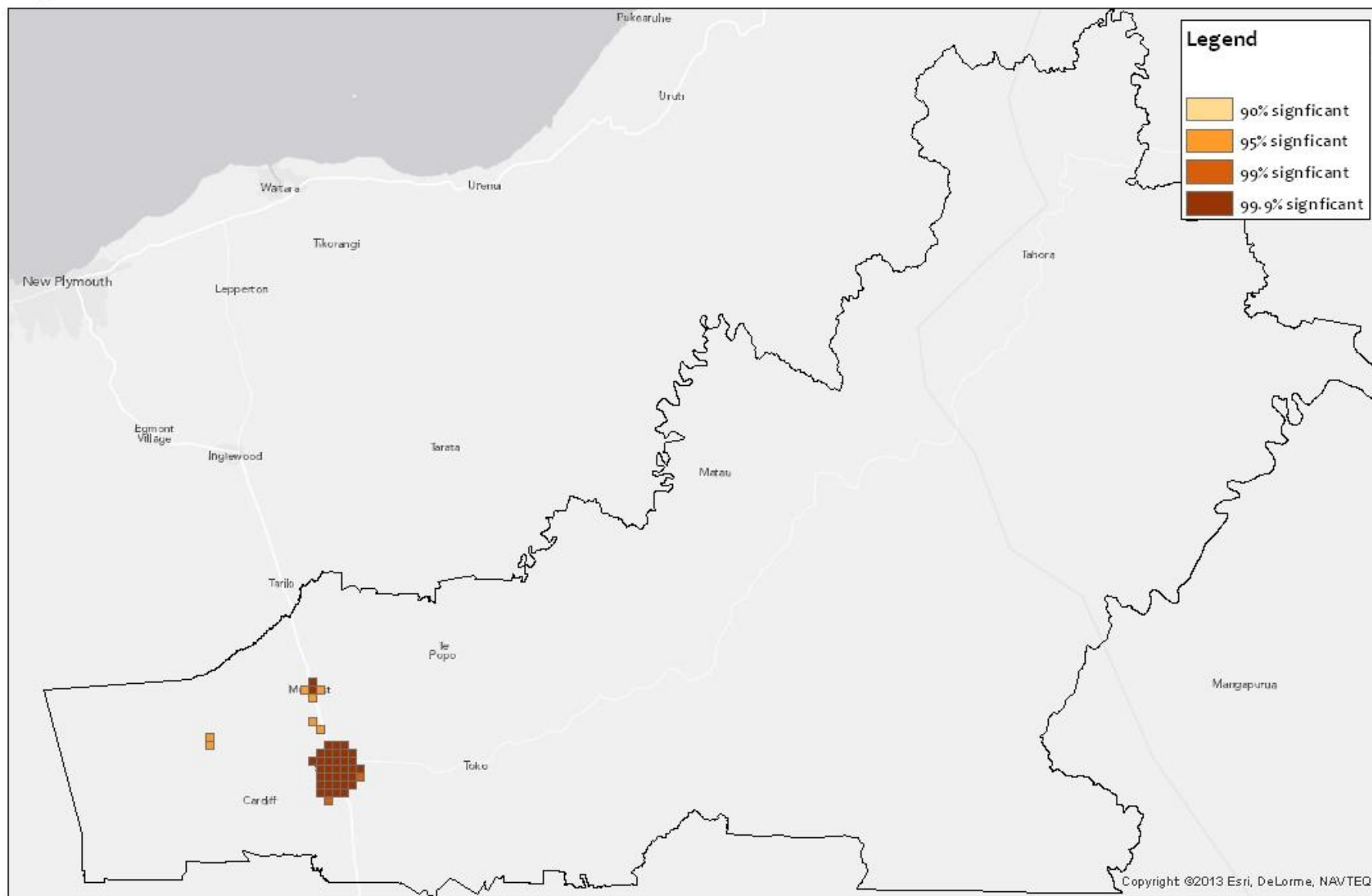


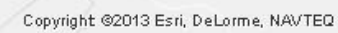
Second level hotspots - New Plymouth District, 2008 (Waitara)

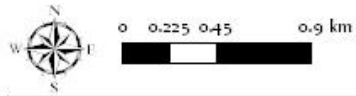




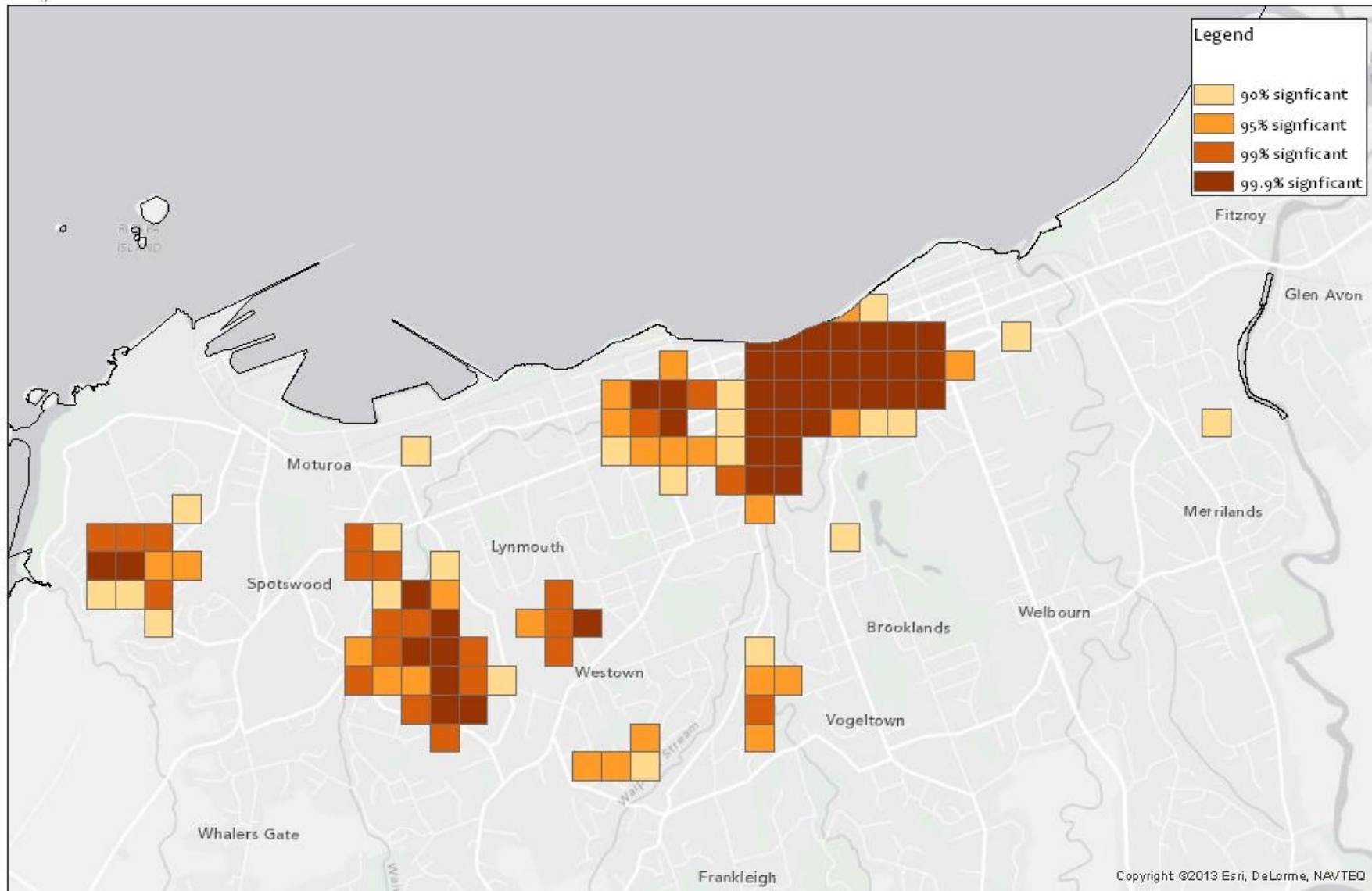
First level hotspots - Stratford District, 2008





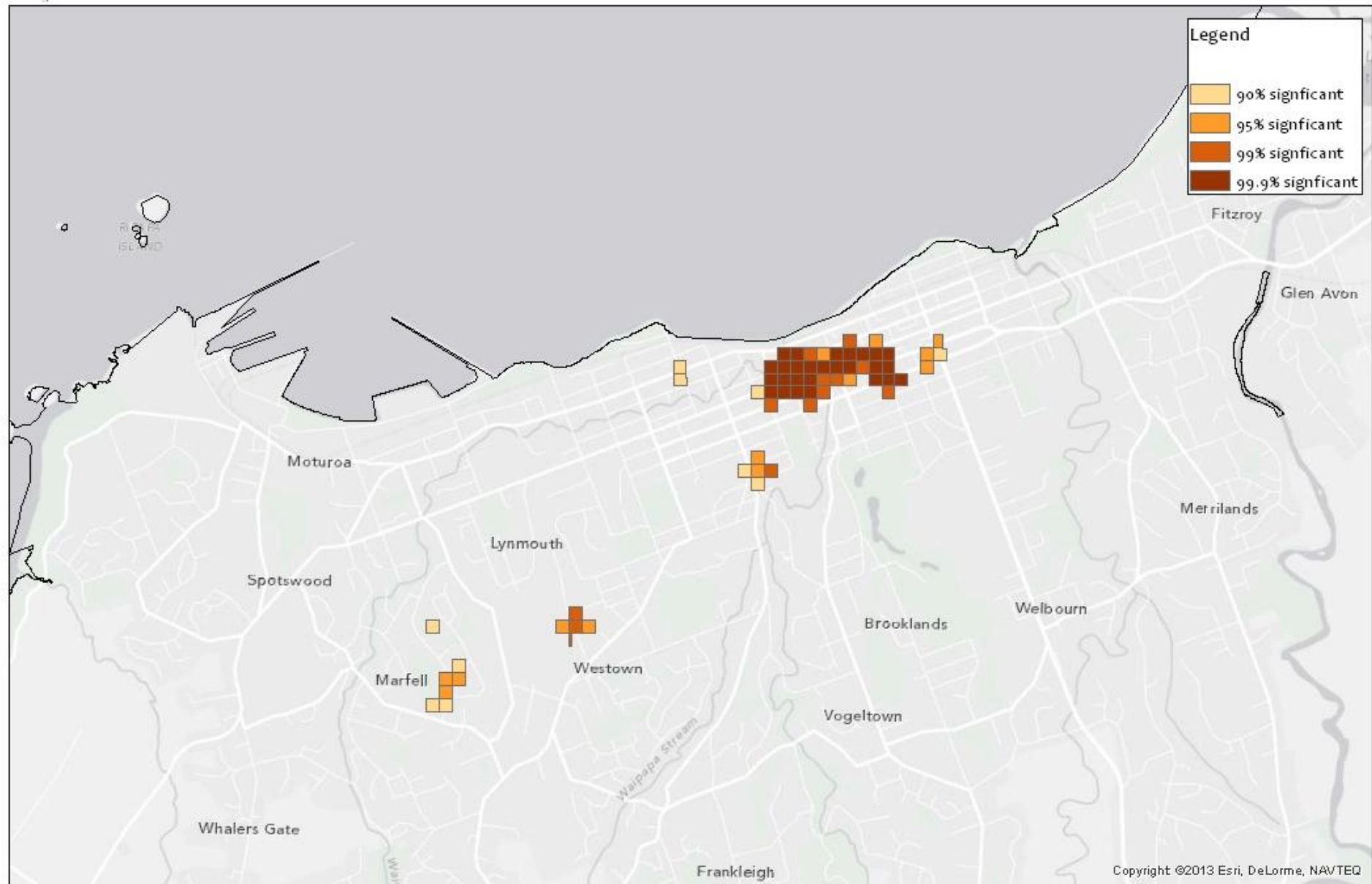


Second level hotspots - New Plymouth District, 2009 (New Plymouth)



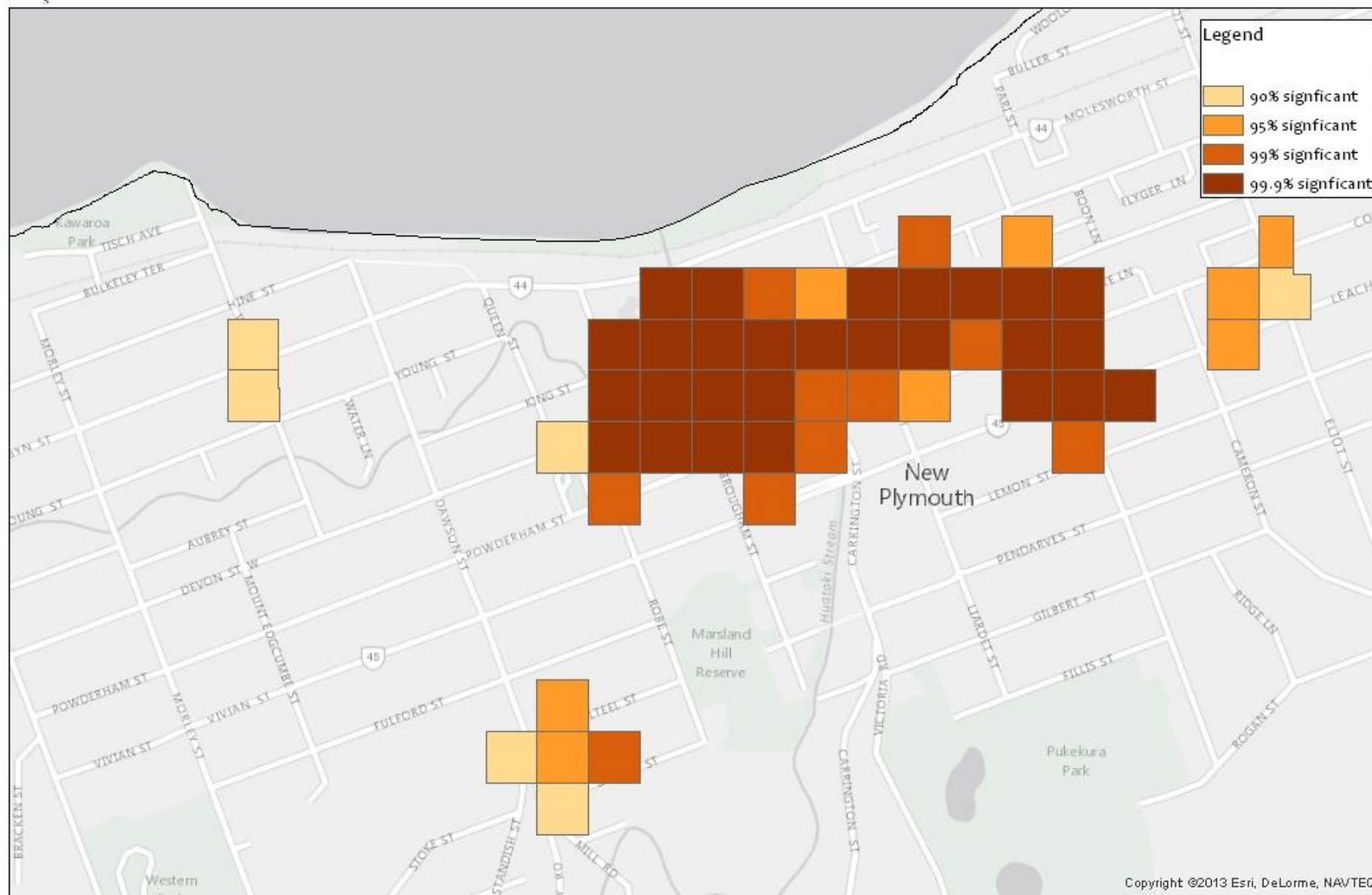


Third level hotspots - New Plymouth District, 2009 (New Plymouth)



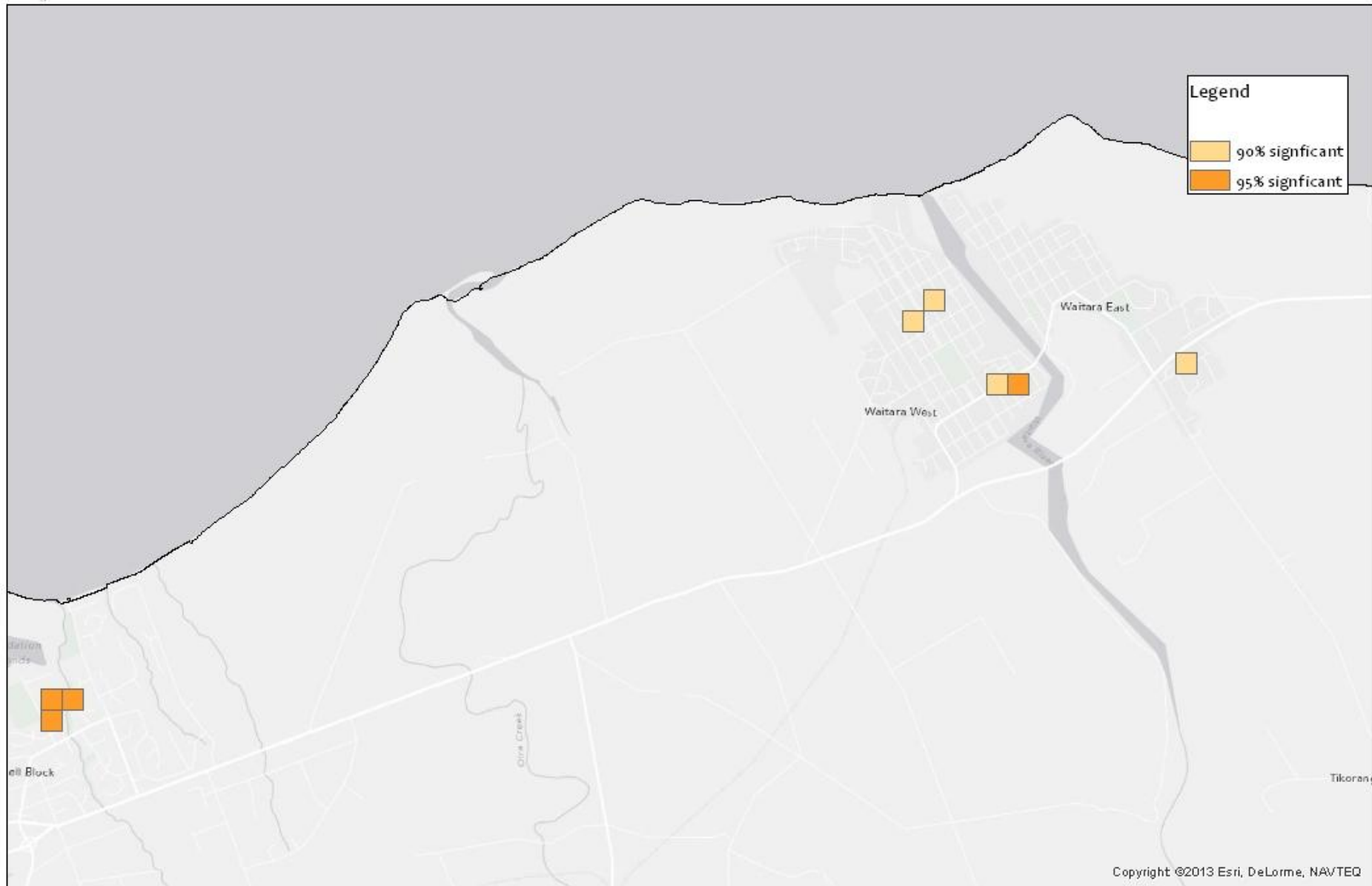


Third level hotspots - New Plymouth District, 2009 (New Plymouth CBD)



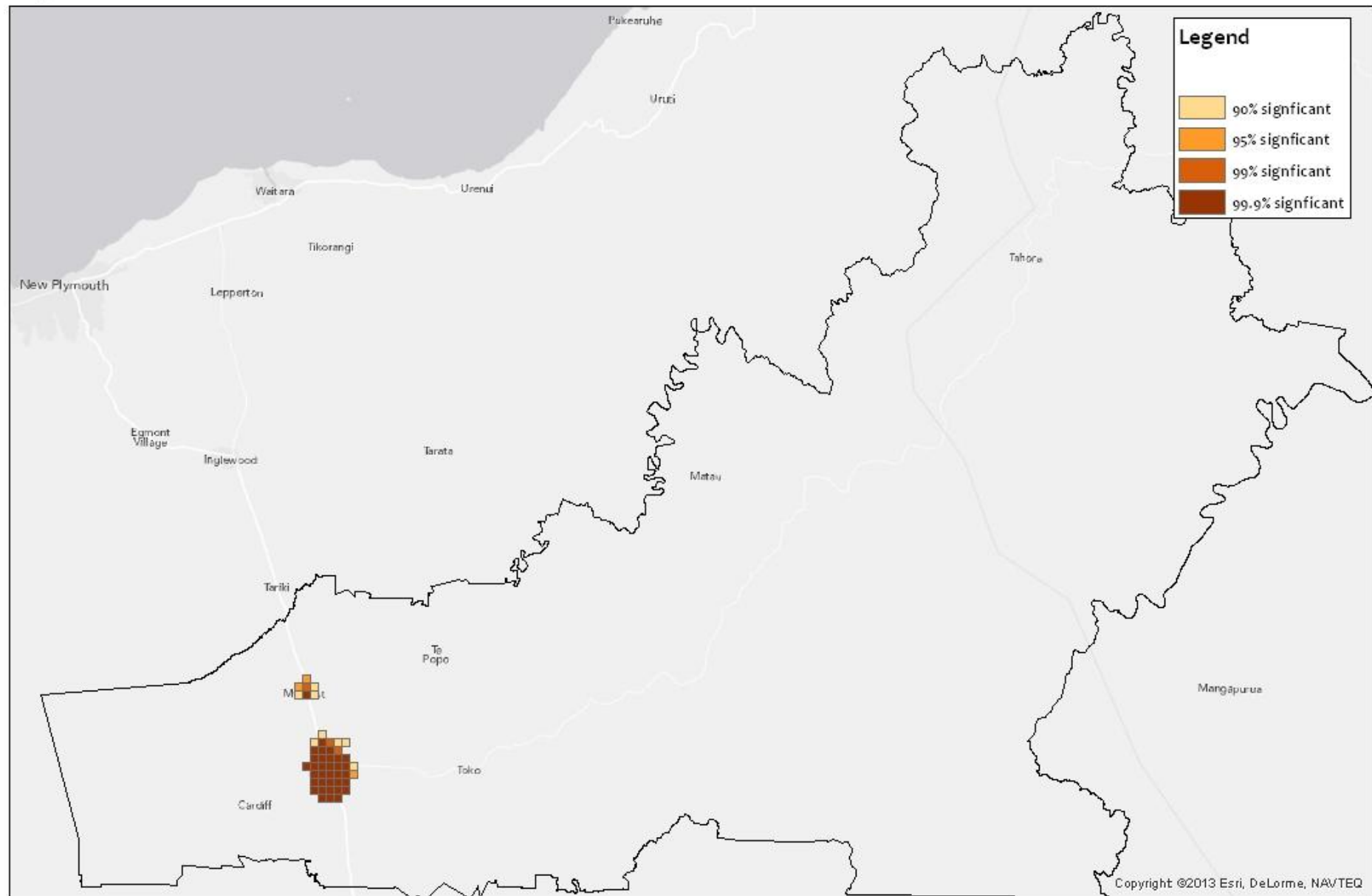


Second level hotspots - New Plymouth District, 2009 (Waitara)





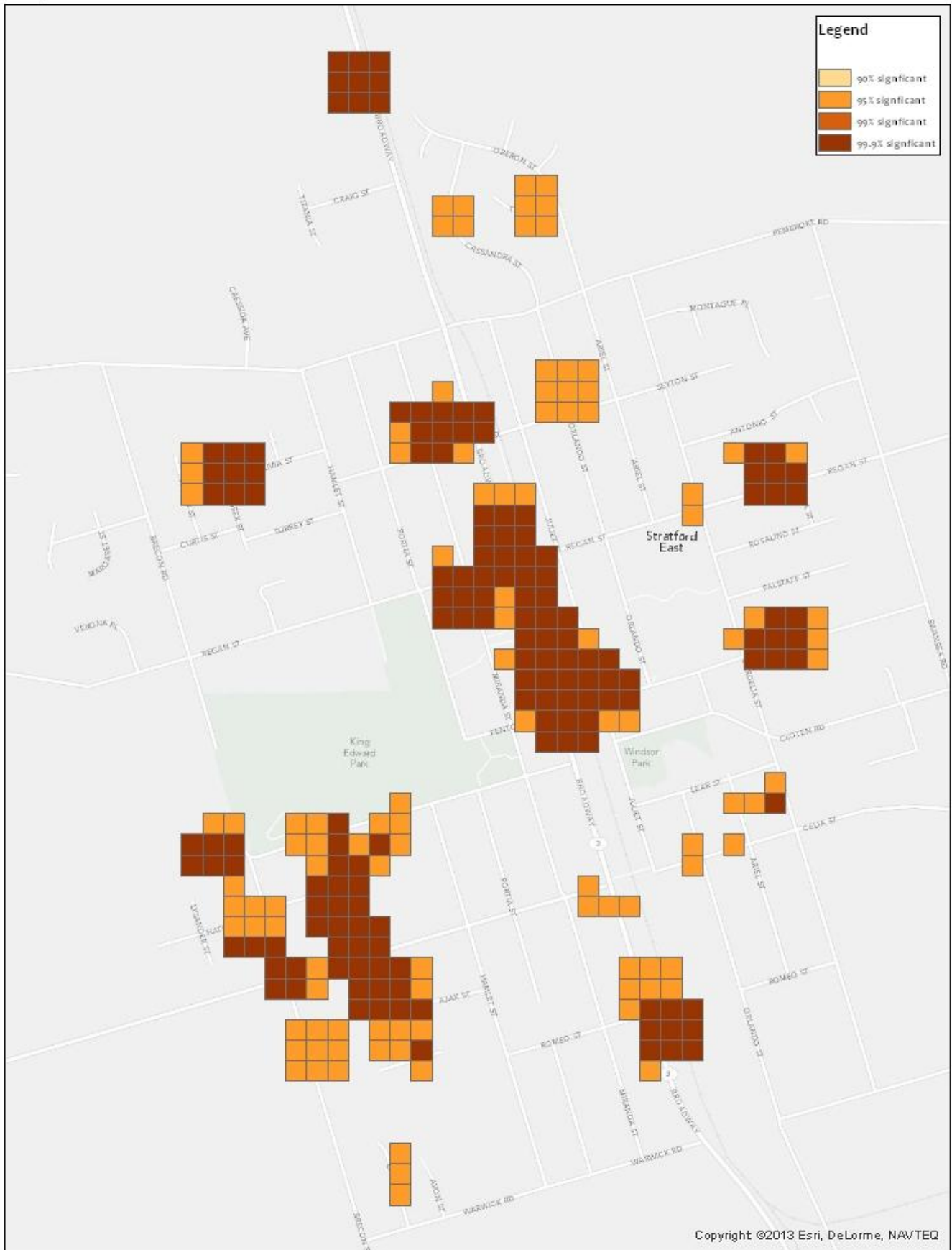
First level hotspots - Stratford District, 2009



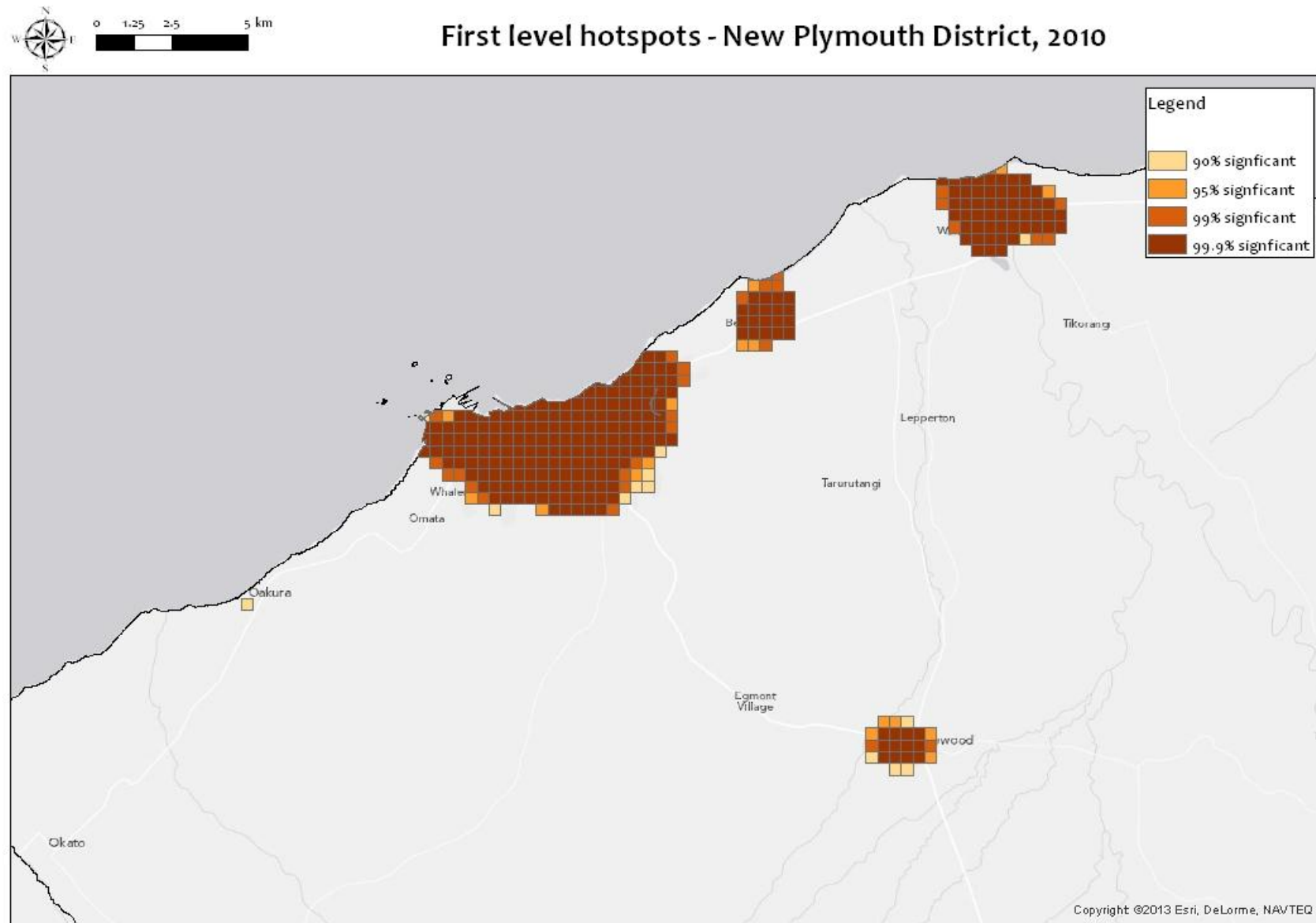


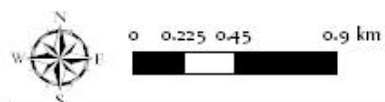
0 0.05 0.1 0.2 km

Second level hotspots - Stratford District, 2009

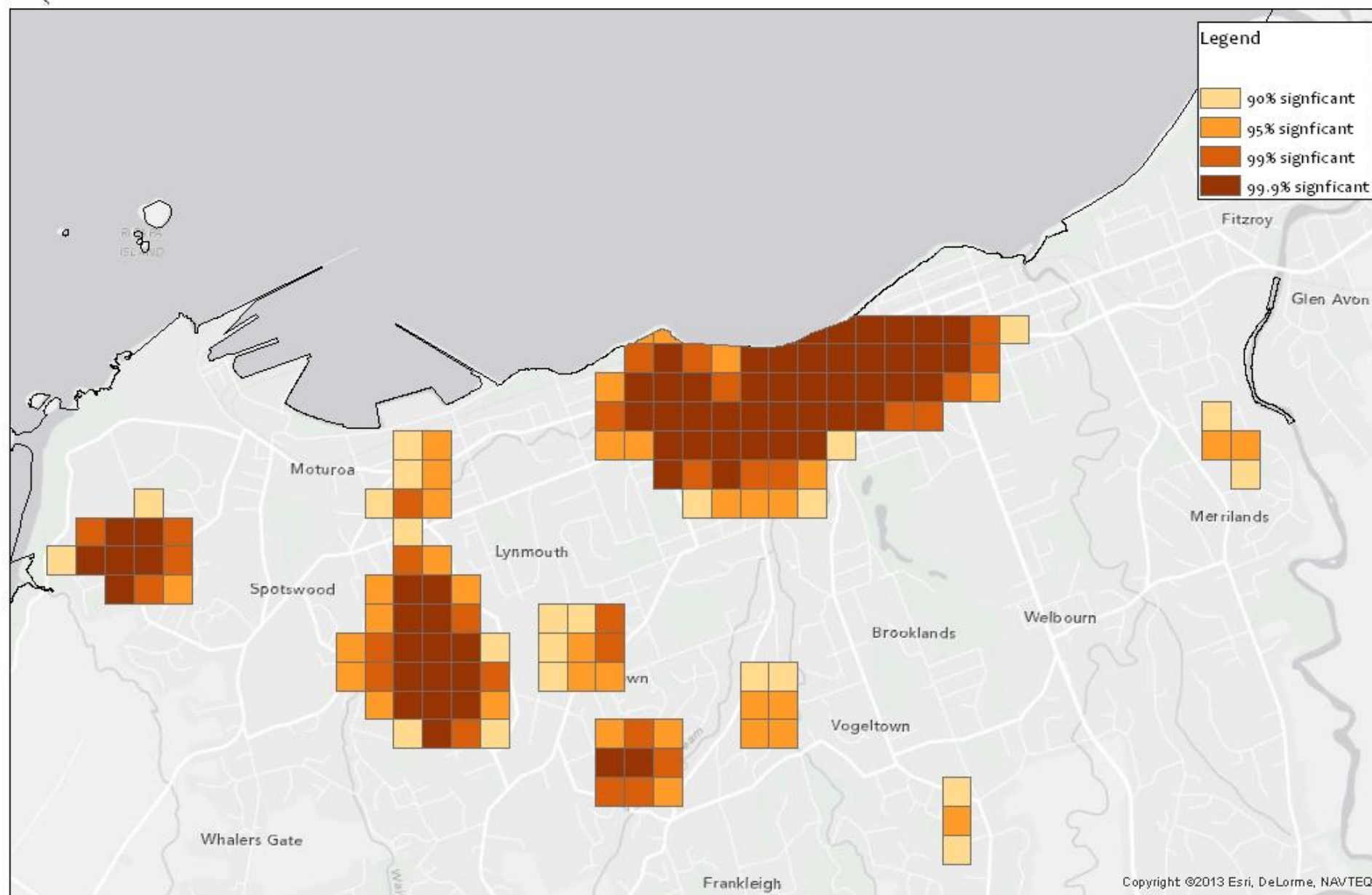


2010



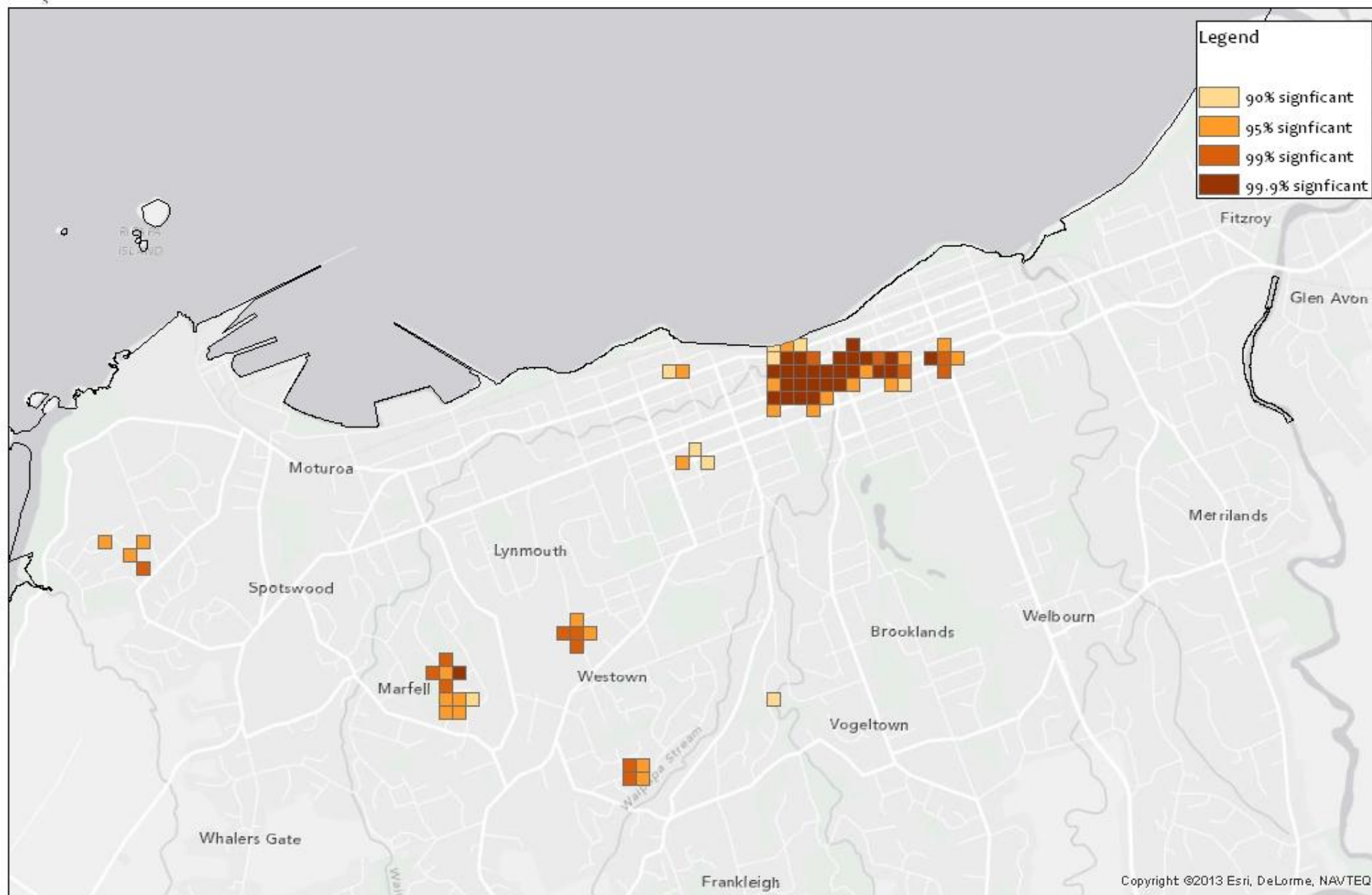


Second level hotspots - New Plymouth District, 2010 (New Plymouth)



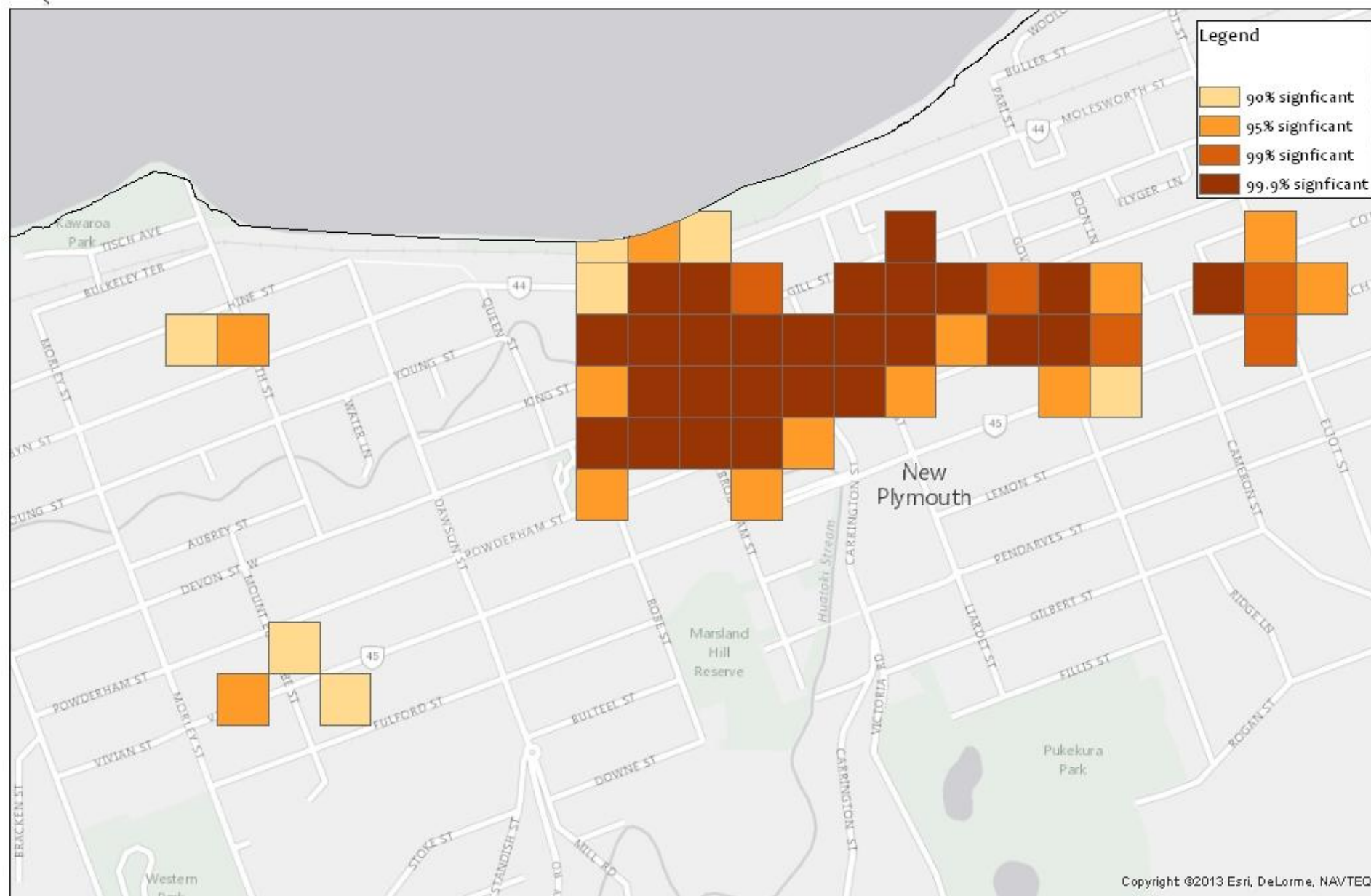


Third level hotspots - New Plymouth District, 2010 (New Plymouth)



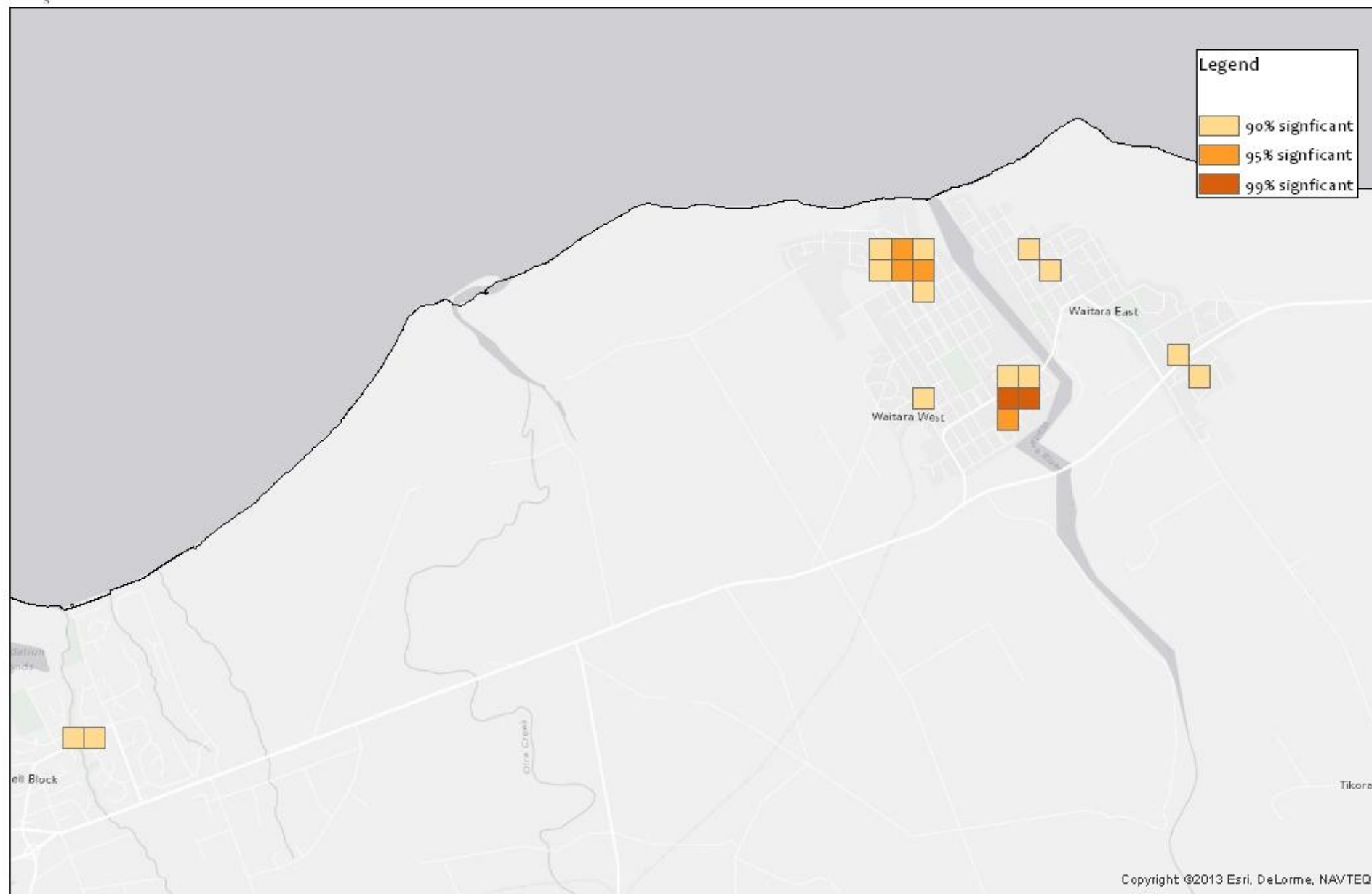


Third level hotspots - New Plymouth District, 2010 (New Plymouth CBD)



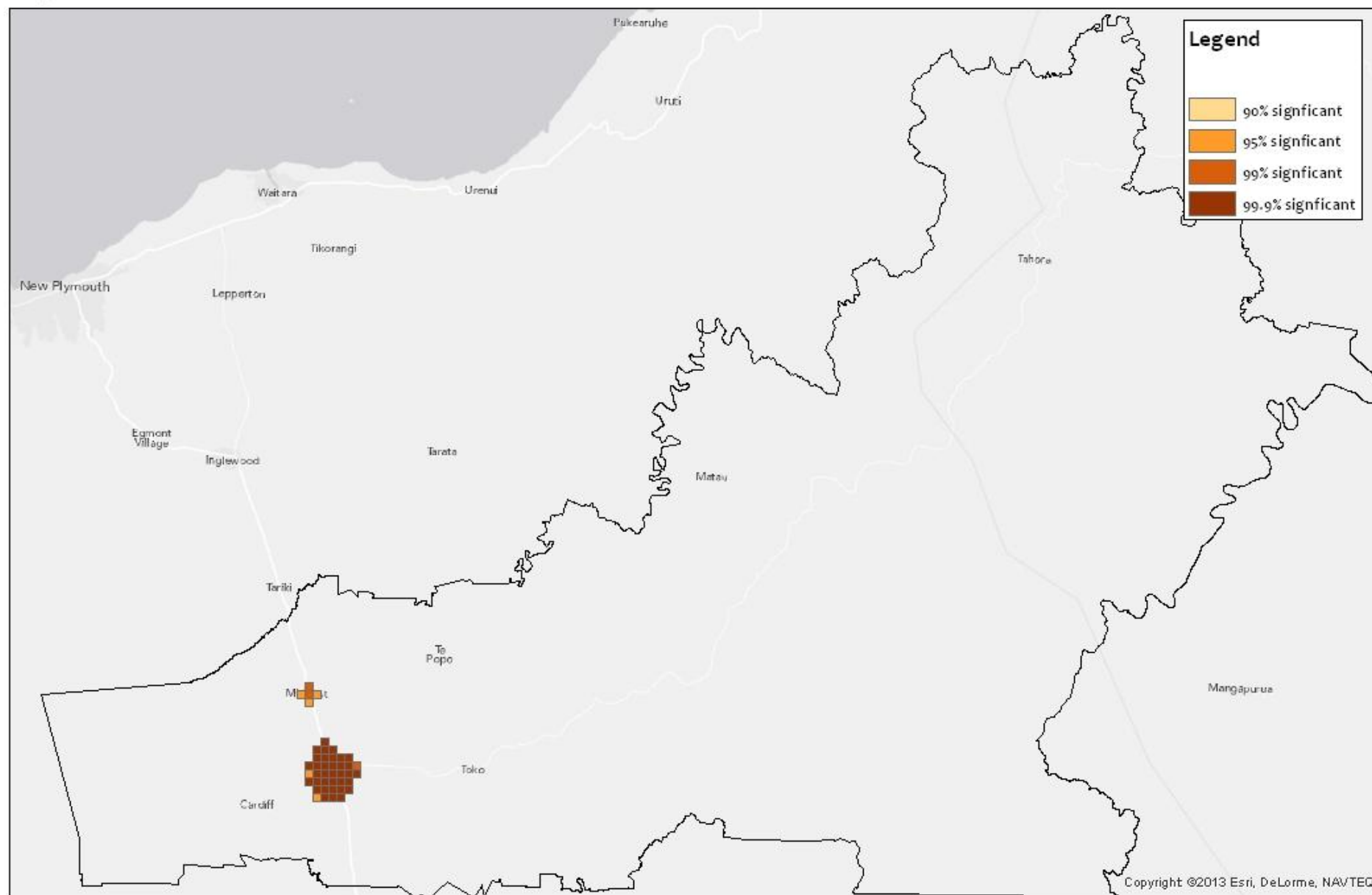


Second level hotspots - New Plymouth District, 2010 (Waitara)





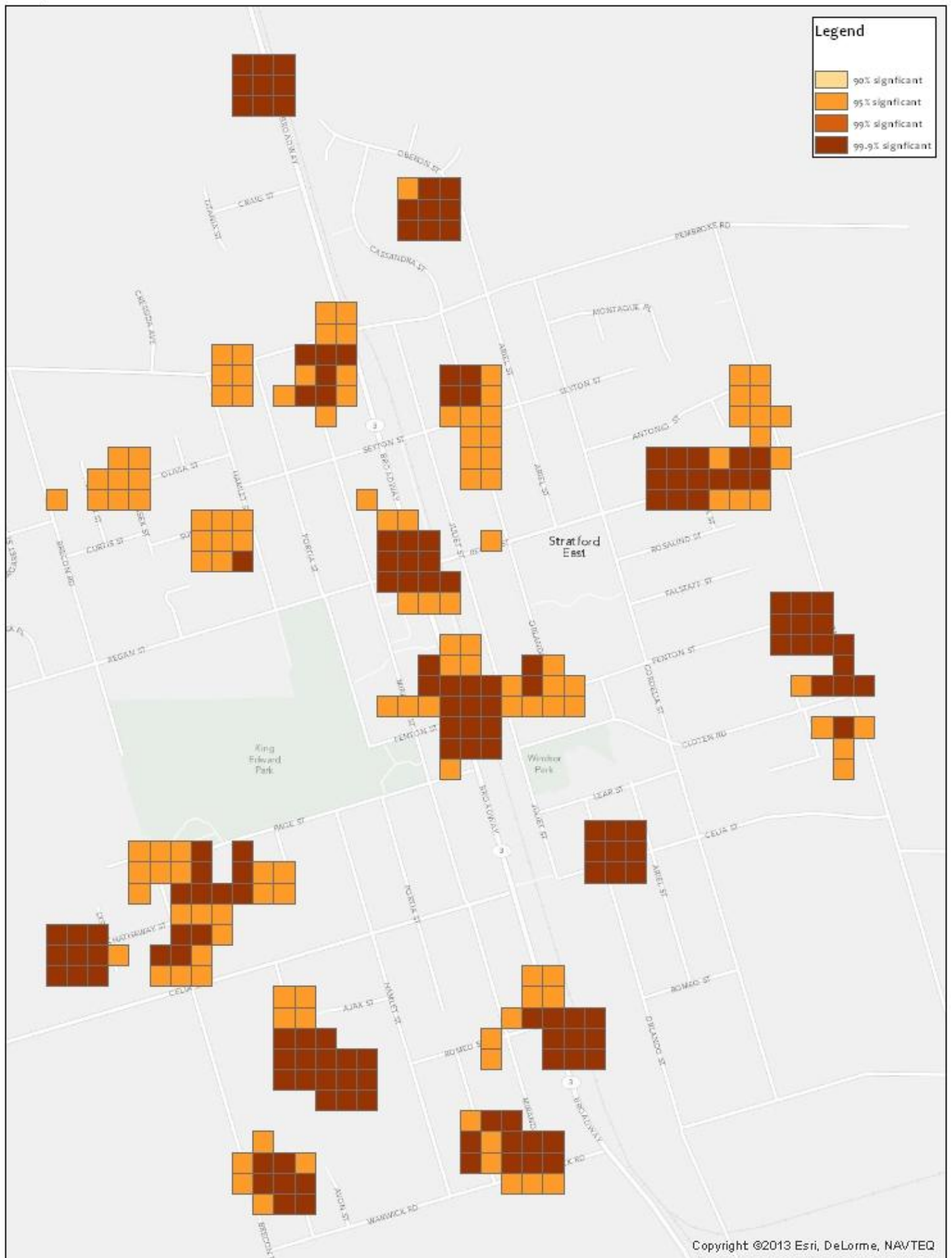
First level hotspots - Stratford District, 2010



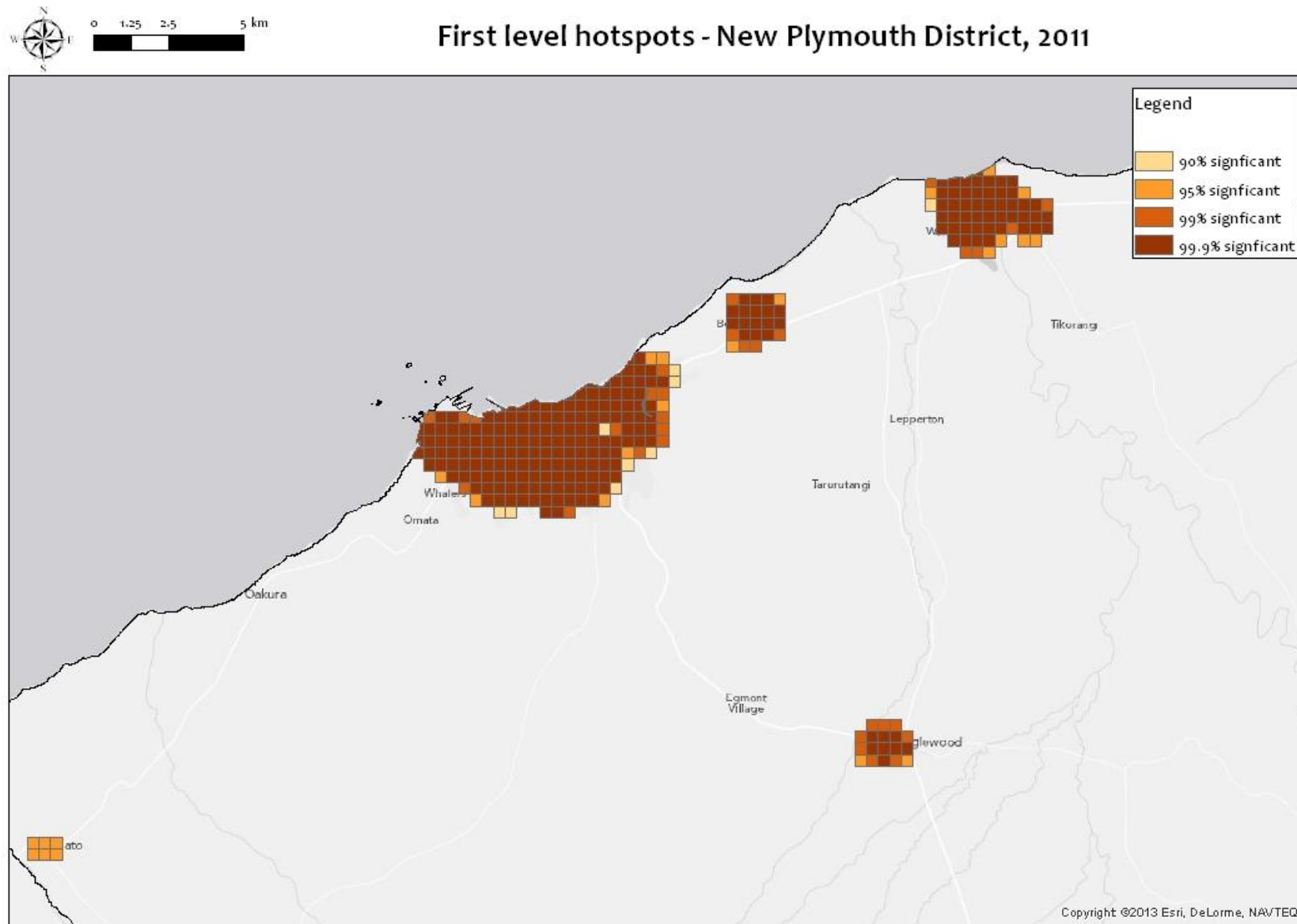


0 0.05 0.1 0.2 km

Second level hotspots - Stratford District, 2010

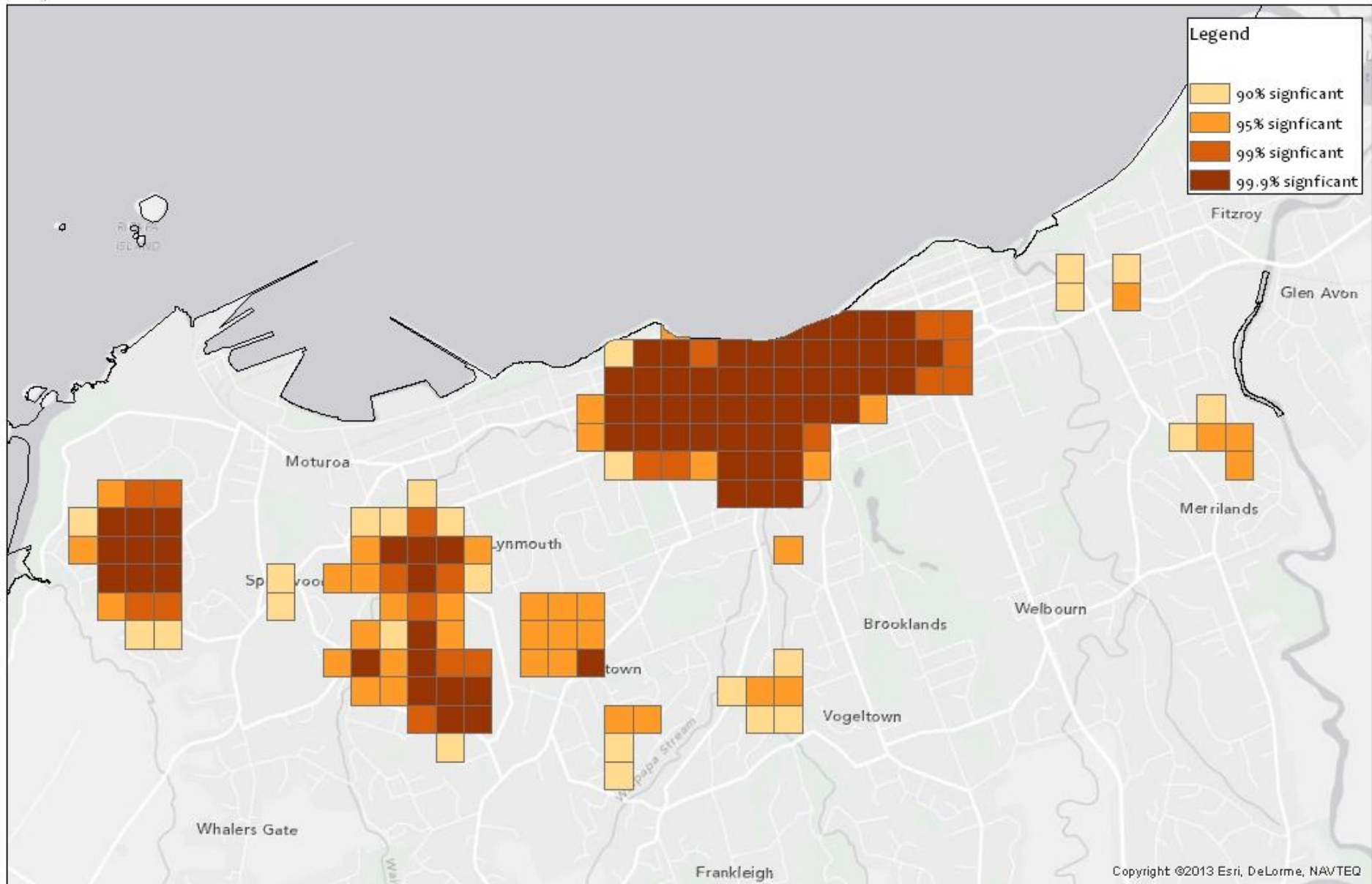


2011



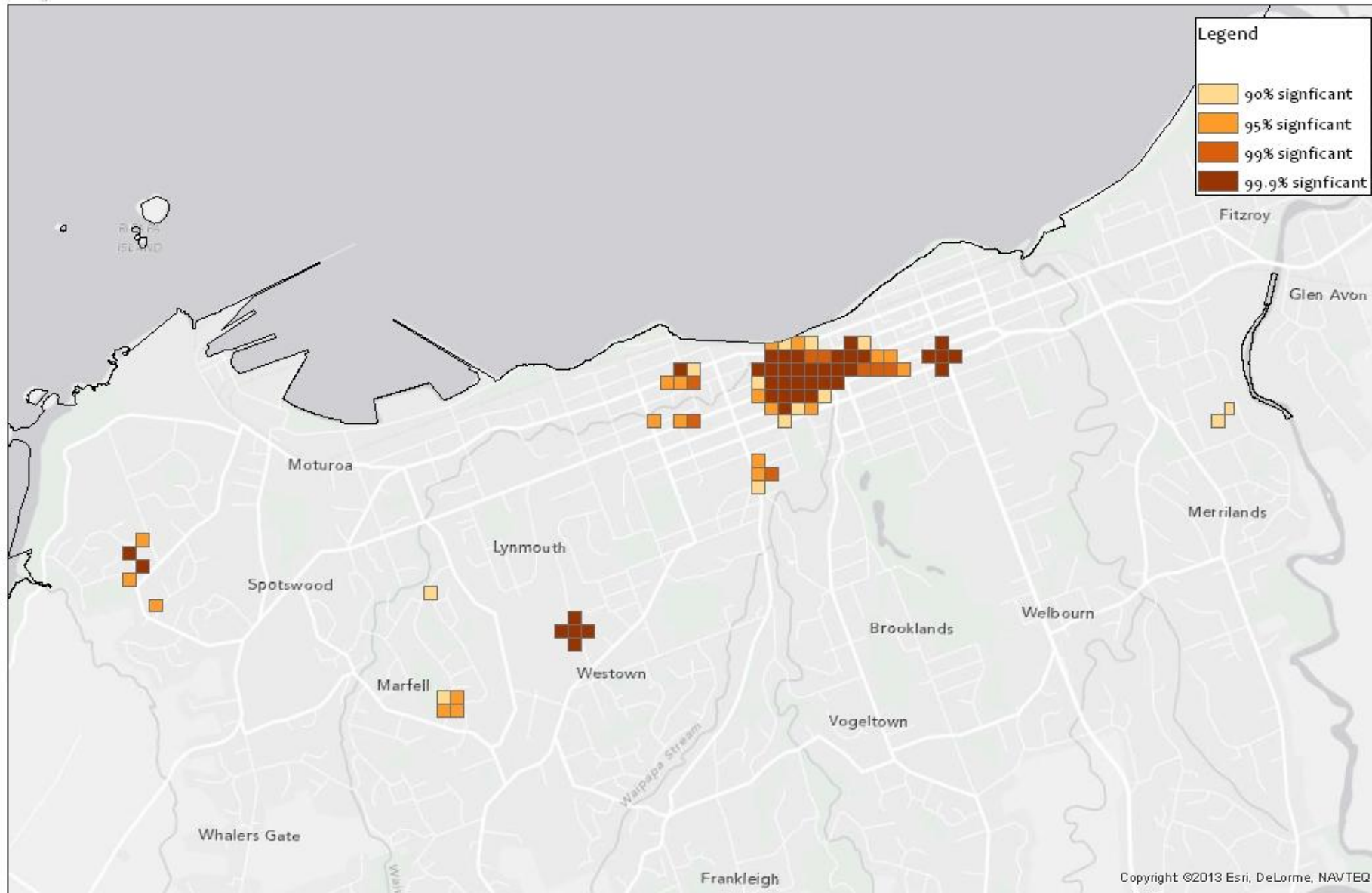


Second level hotspots - New Plymouth District, 2011 (New Plymouth)



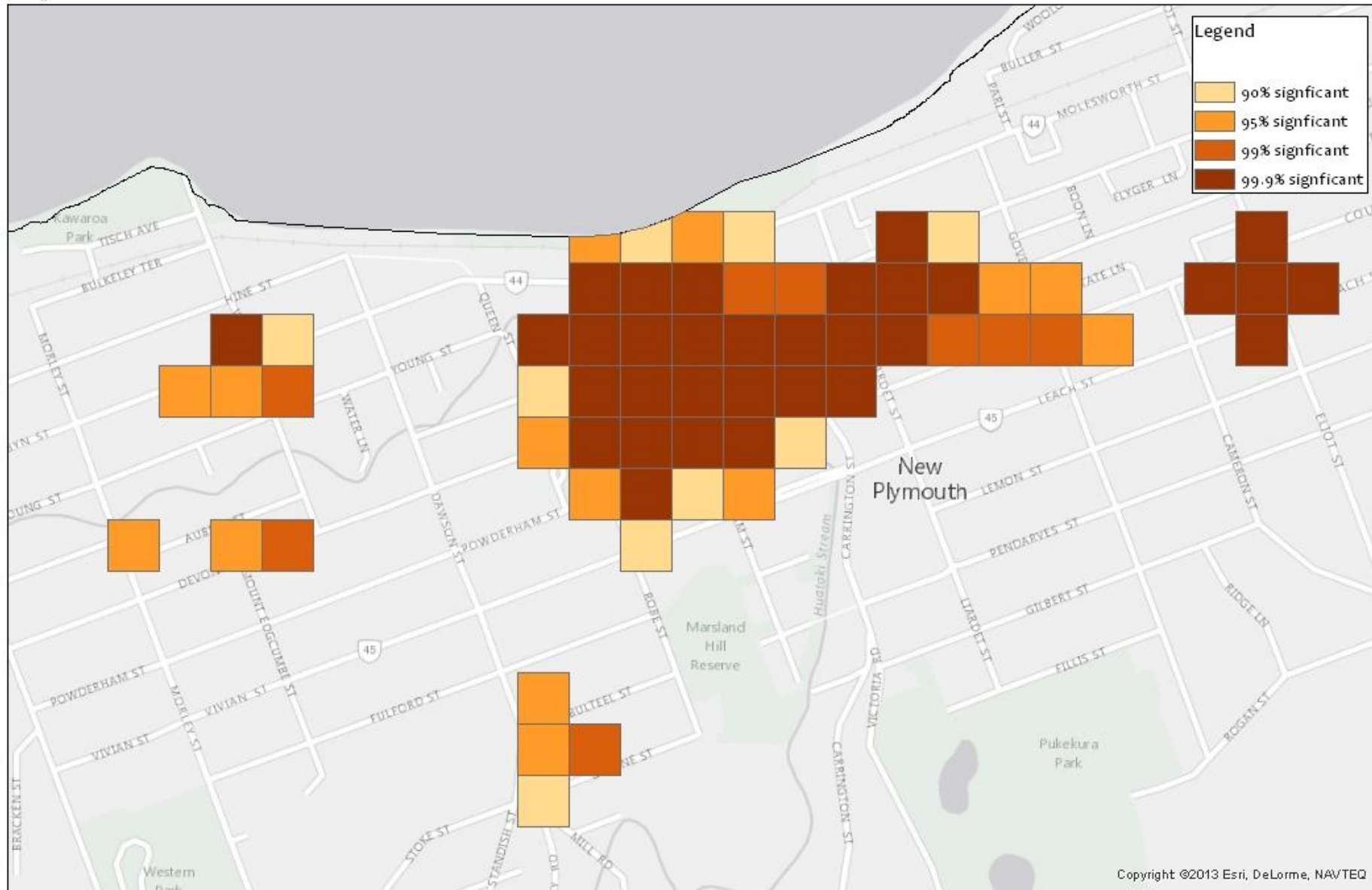


Third level hotspots - New Plymouth District, 2011 (New Plymouth)



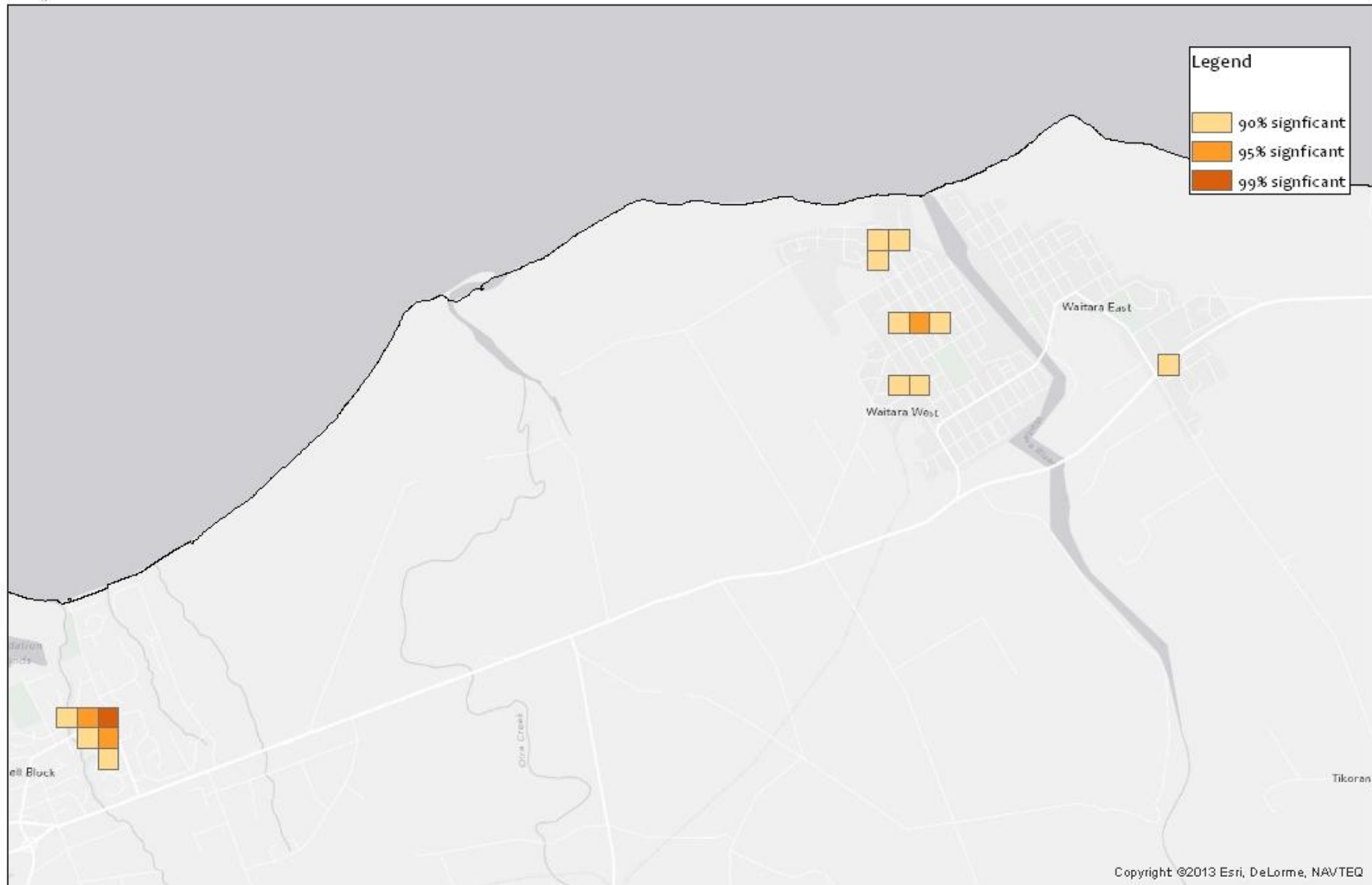


Third level hotspots - New Plymouth District, 2011 (New Plymouth CBD)



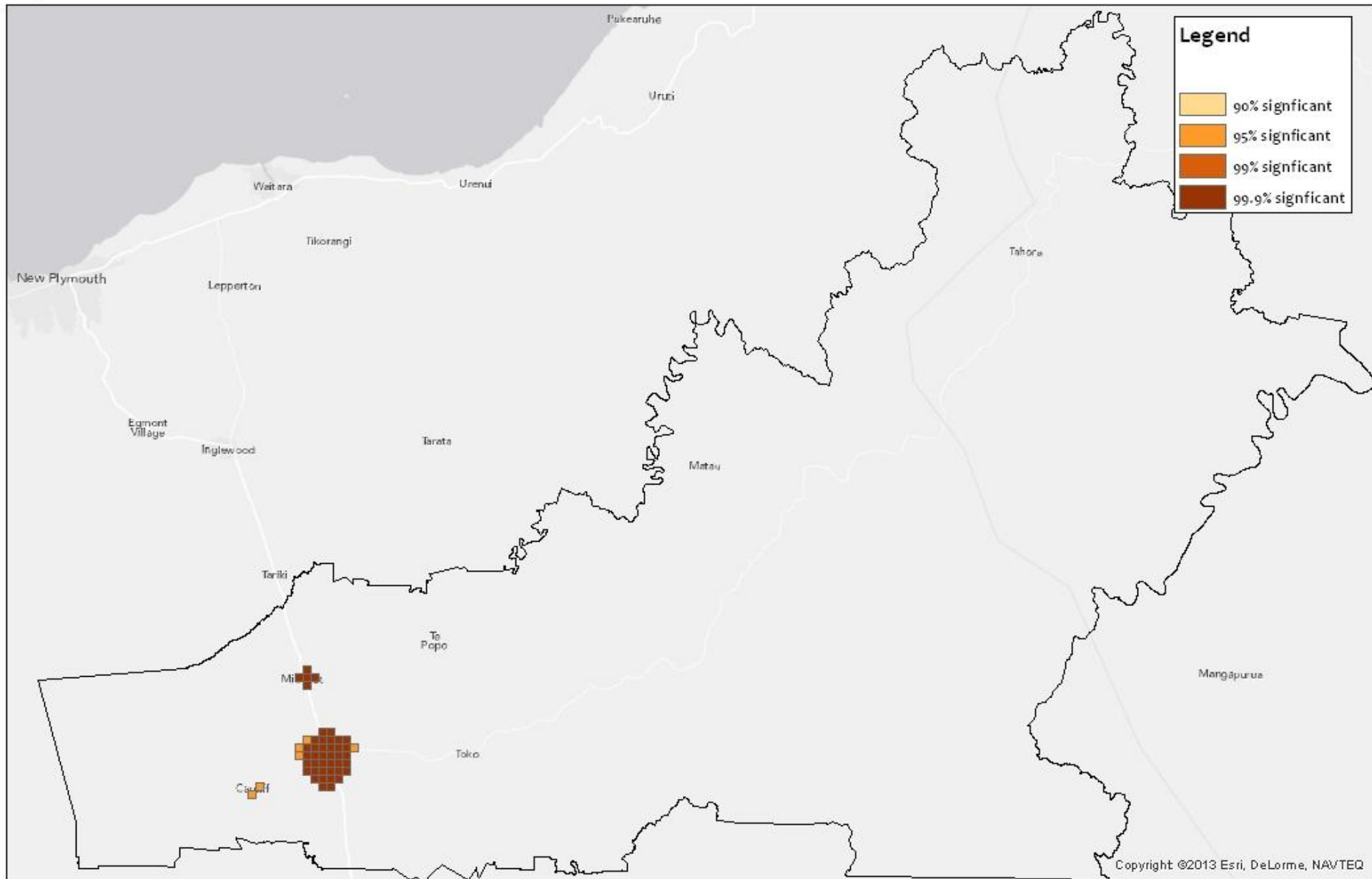


Second level hotspots - New Plymouth District, 2011 (Waitara)





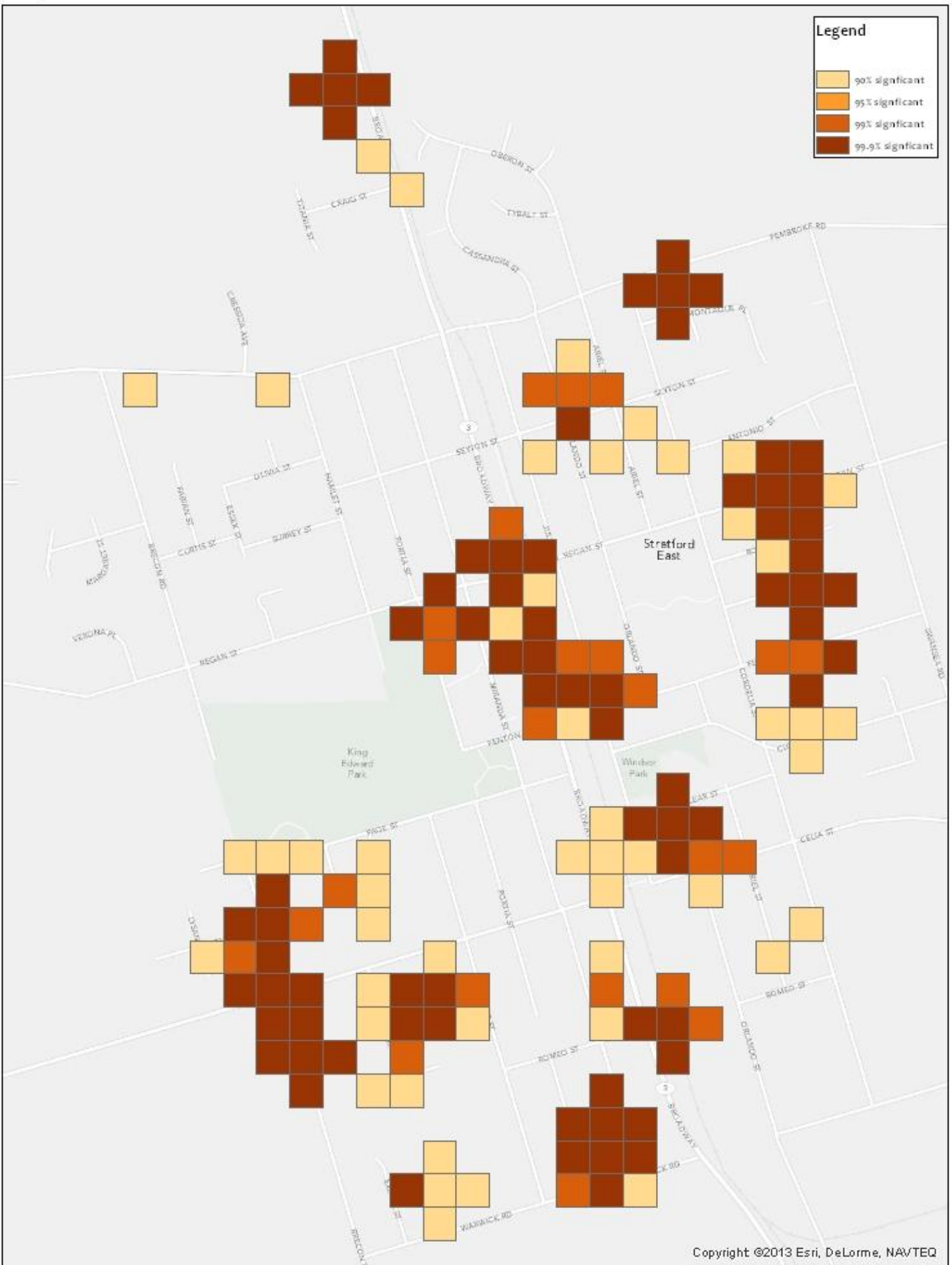
First level hotspots - Stratford District, 2011



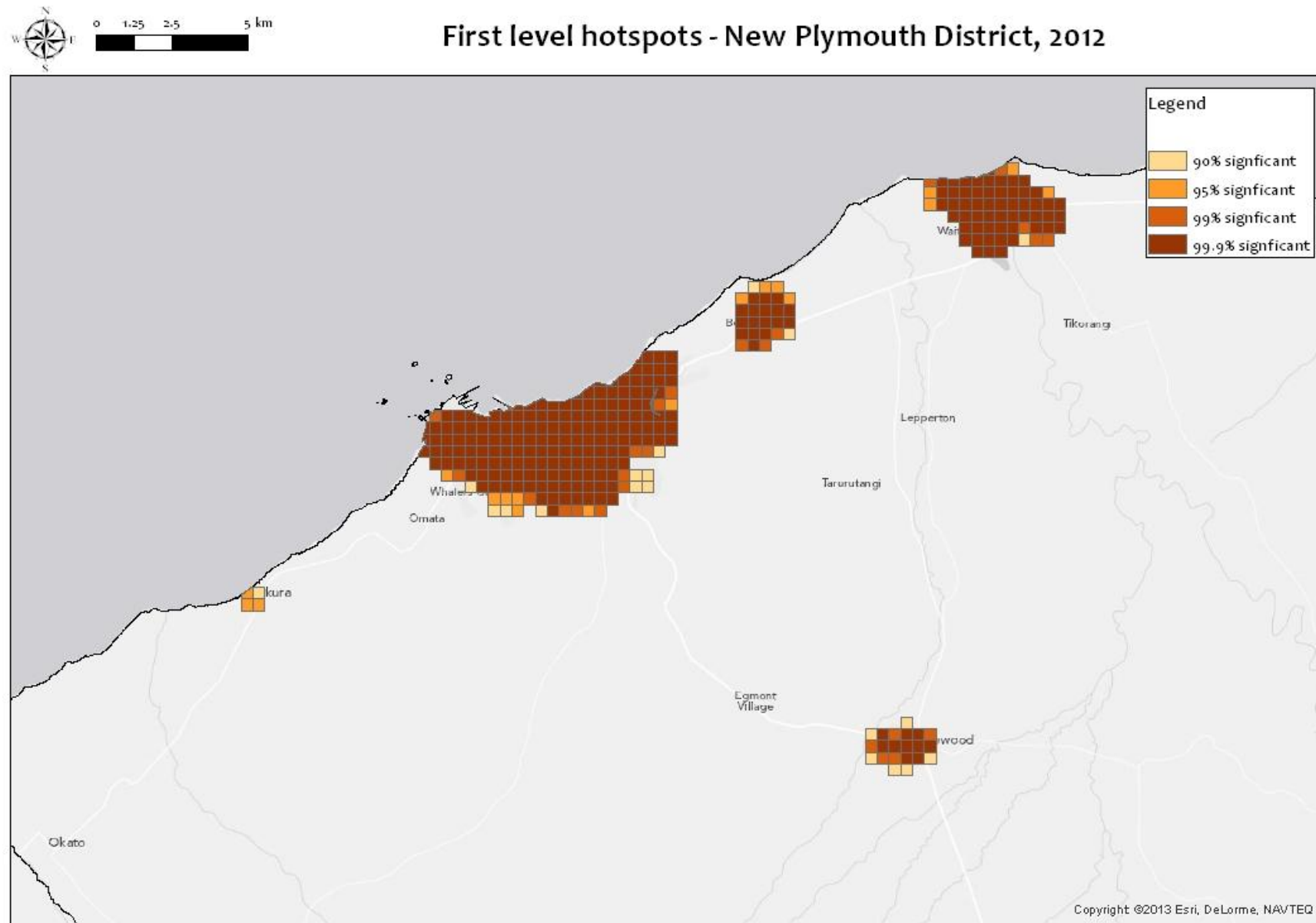


0 0.05 0.1 0.2 km

Second level hotspots - Stratford District, 2011

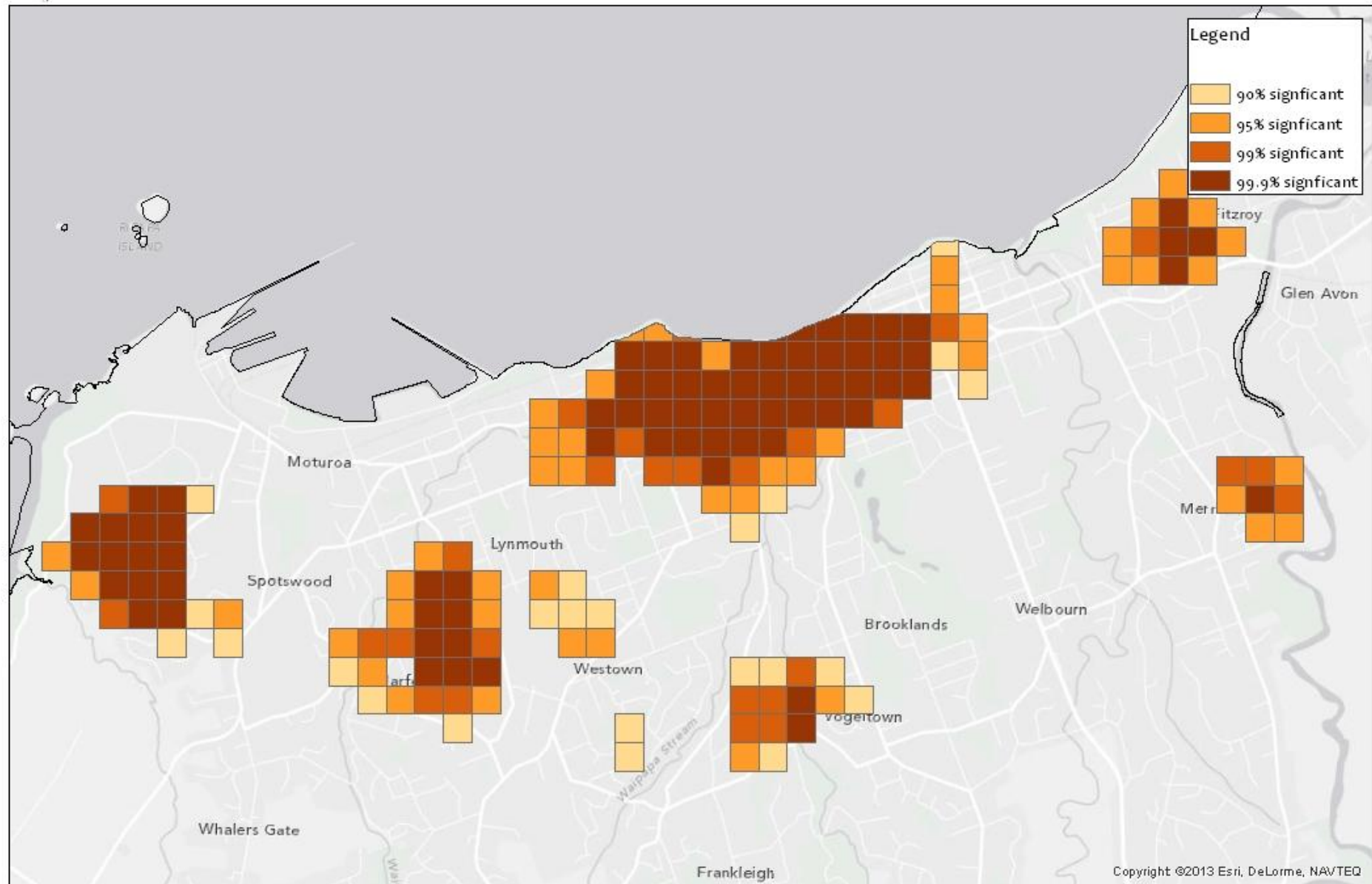


2012



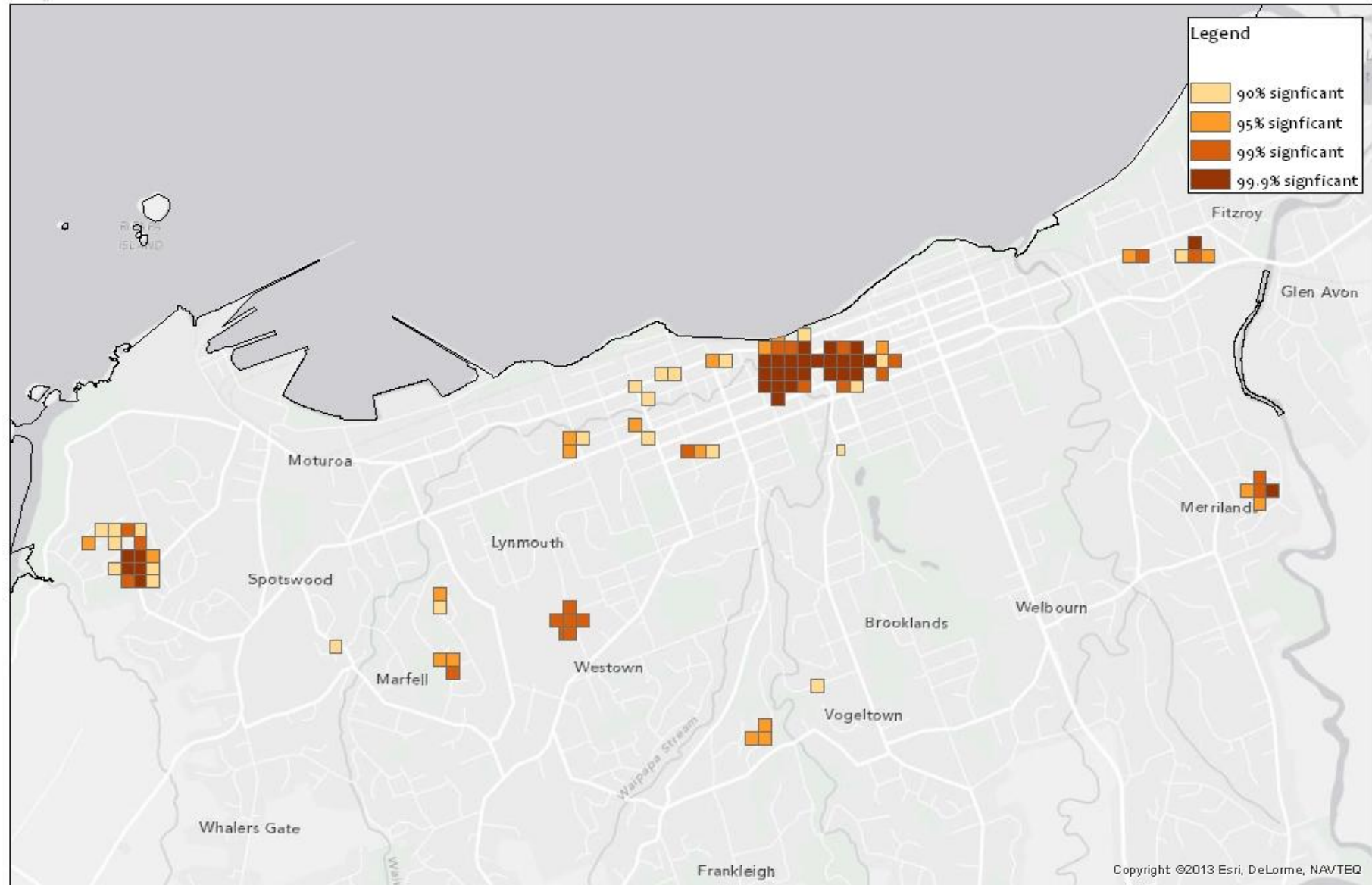


Second level hotspots - New Plymouth District, 2012 (New Plymouth)



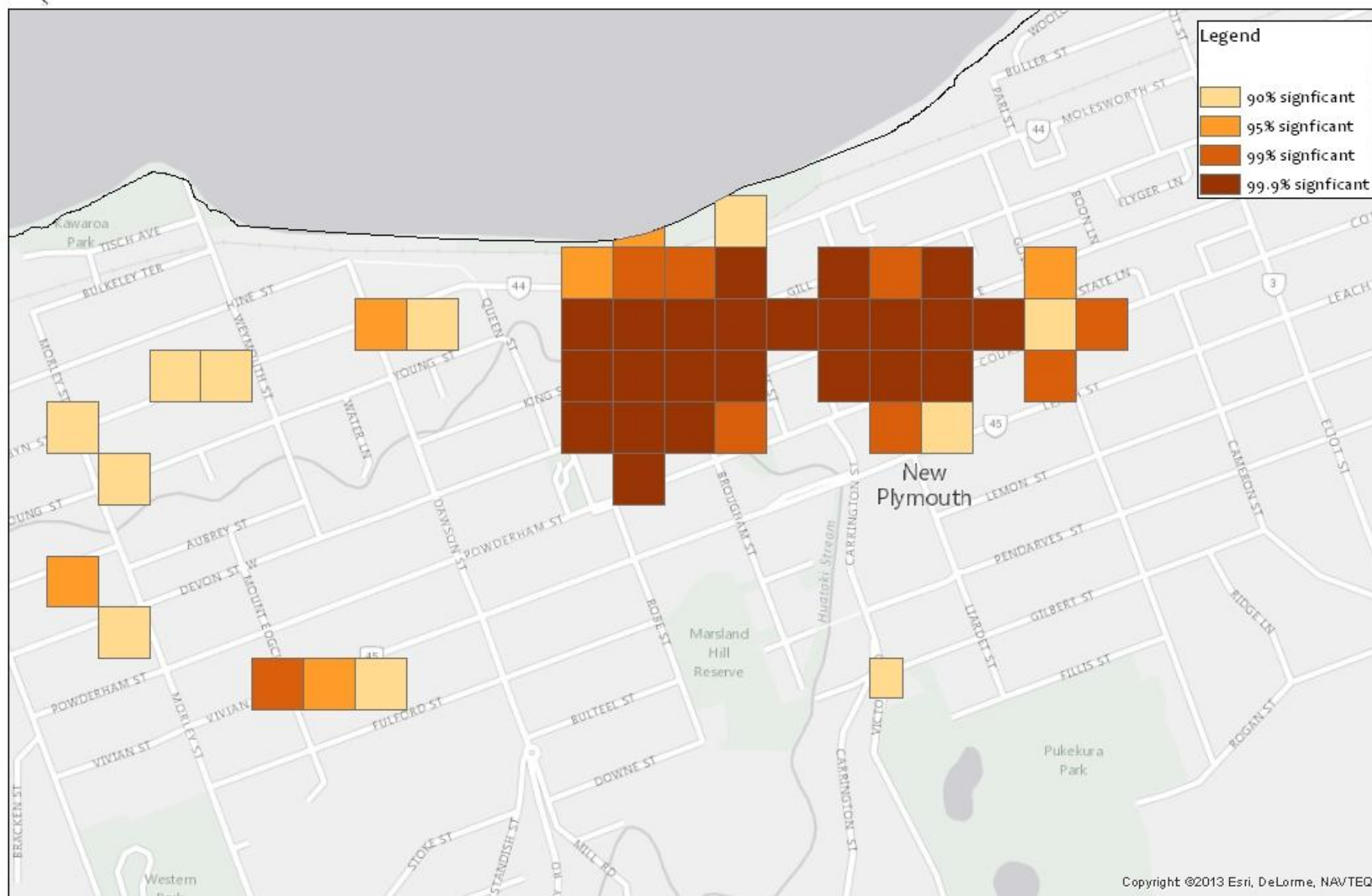


Third level hotspots - New Plymouth District, 2012 (New Plymouth)



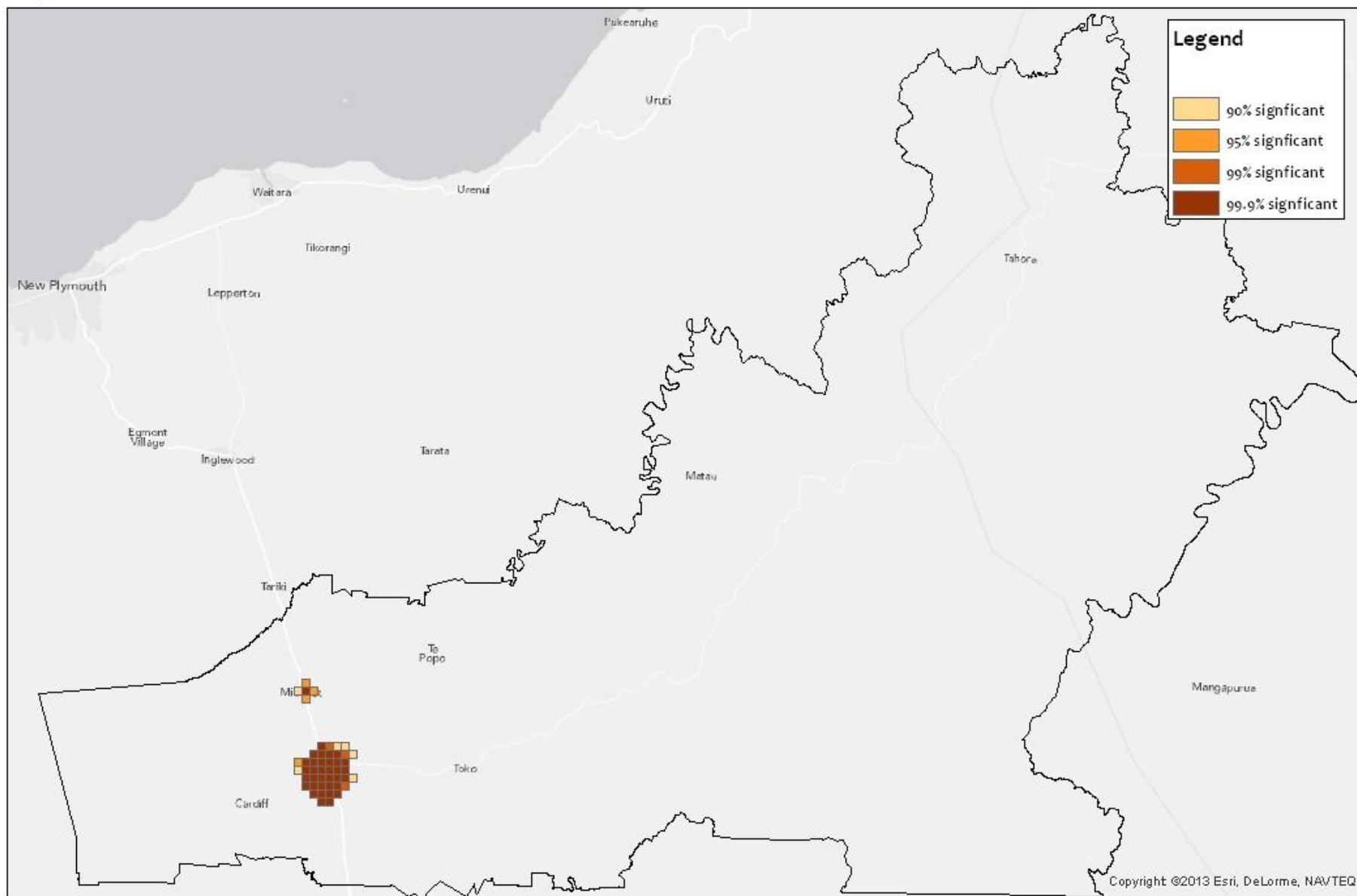


Third level hotspots - New Plymouth District, 2012 (New Plymouth CBD)





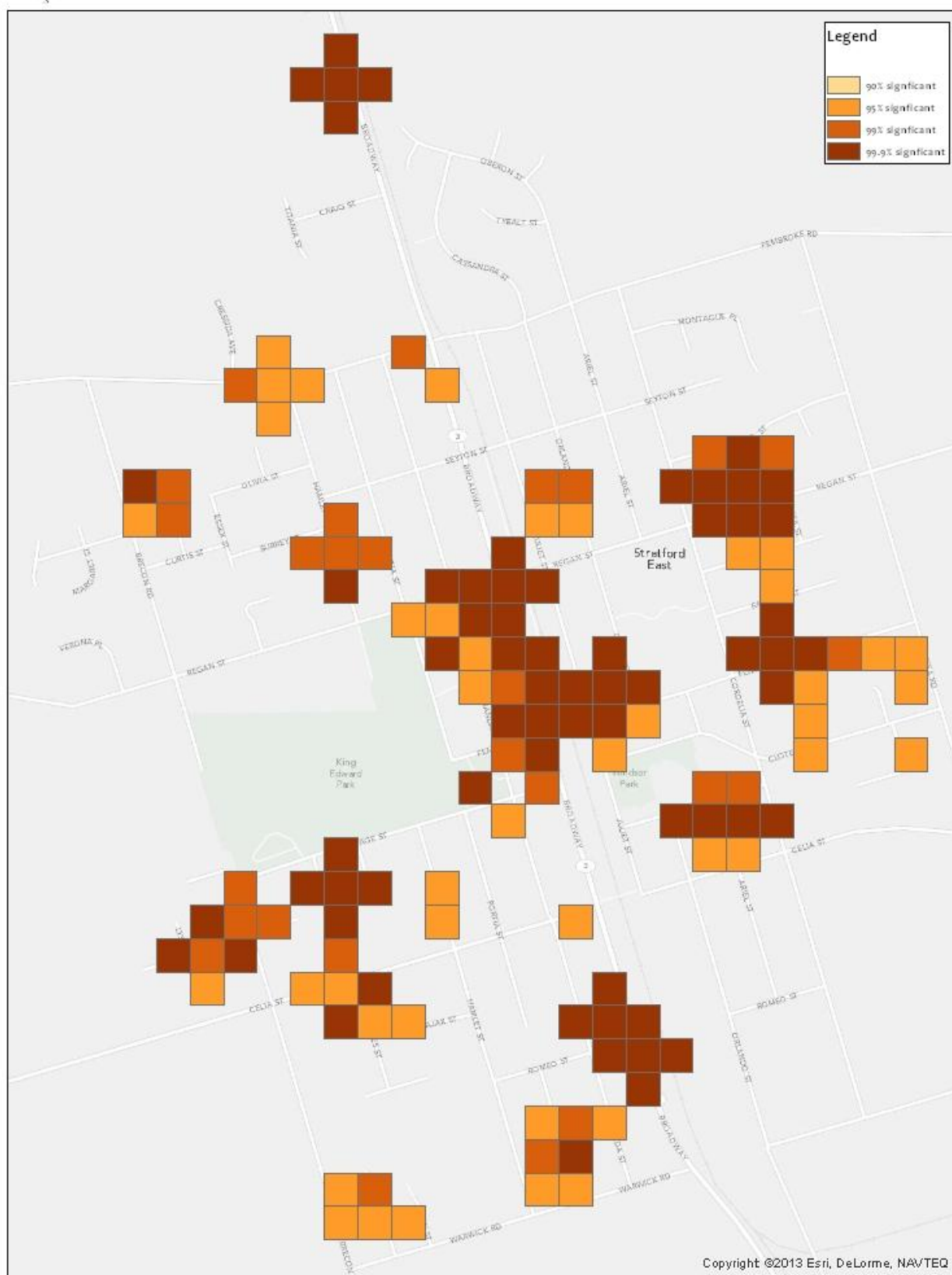
First level hotspots - Stratford District, 2012

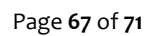


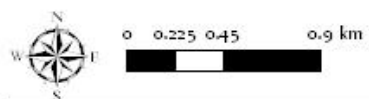


0 0.05 0.1 0.2 km

Second level hotspots - Stratford District, 2012

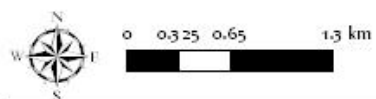






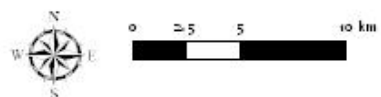
New Plymouth District - licensed premises (New Plymouth)



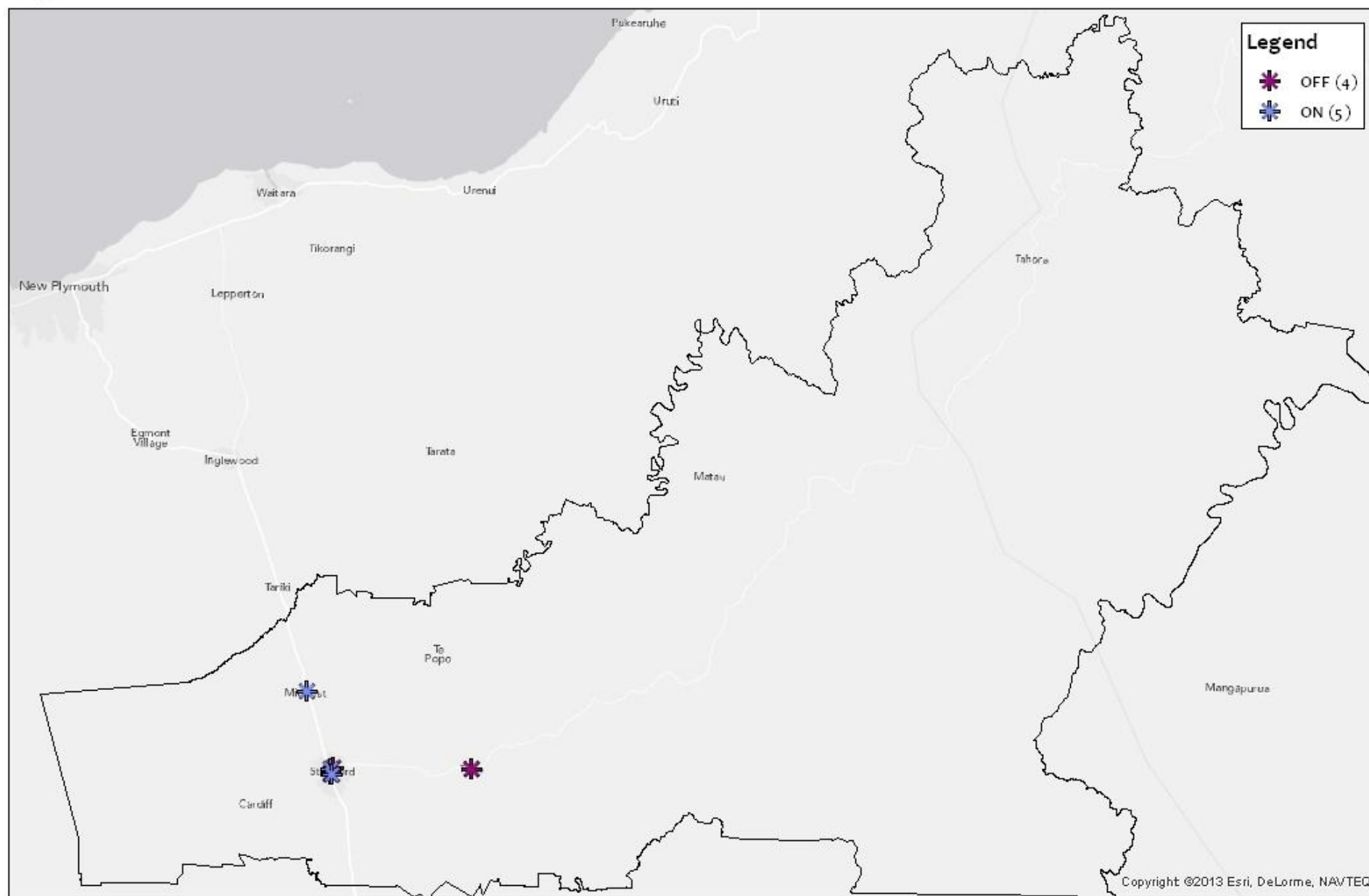


New Plymouth District - licensed premises (Waitara)





Stratford District - licensed premises





Stratford District - licensed premises (Stratford)

