

Alcohol strategy consultation

User Details - 5462307

Date Started: 05/02/2013 10:45:16

Date Ended: 05/02/2013 12:16:30

Time taken: 1 hr, 31 mins, 14 secs

IP Address: n/a

Unique ID: n/a

Page 1: About you

Q1. Please select if you would like your response or personal details to be treated as confidential.

No Response

Score

0

Q2. Which of the following best describes you or the professional interest you represent? Please select one option from the menu below.

Voluntary and community organisation

Please specify which organisation, licensing authority or police force you represent in the box below:

Halton LINK

Score

0

Q3. If you are responding on behalf of an organisation or interest group, please write in the box below the number of members in your group or organisation.

1146

Q4. How did you obtain the views of your members? Please explain in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 100 words.

We have an elected Board of members representing both individuals and organisations. Due to time restraints, we held a small focus group with Board reps who work with vulnerable people.

Q5. Please indicate in which region you or your organisation is based. Please select one option from the menu below.

North West England

Score

0

Q6. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your gender? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q7. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your age? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 2: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q8. In the alcohol strategy, the government committed to introducing a minimum unit price for alcohol in England and Wales. This consultation will contribute to the debate on the most appropriate price per unit and the mechanism by which, once set, minimum unit pricing would remain effective. It is also an opportunity for interested parties to raise other issues around minimum unit pricing. The purpose of minimum unit pricing is to reduce alcohol consumption, particularly by the most hazardous and harmful drinkers who tend to show a preference for the cheapest alcohol products. By doing so the government estimates there will be a reduction in the associated crime and health harms, especially the numbers of hospital admissions, alcohol-related deaths and alcohol-related crimes. Minimum unit pricing is not intended disproportionately to affect responsible drinkers or particular social groups but to reduce the availability of alcohol sold at very low or heavily discounted prices. More information (including the definitions of hazardous and harmful drinkers) is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on minimum unit pricing? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 3: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q9. The impact of minimum unit pricing will depend on the price per unit of alcohol. The government wants to ensure that the chosen price level is targeted and proportionate, whilst achieving a significant reduction of harm. The government is therefore consulting on the introduction of a recommended minimum unit price of 45p. The government estimates a reduction in consumption across all product types of 3.3 per cent, a reduction in crime of 5,240 per year, a reduction in 24,600 alcohol-related hospital admissions and 714 fewer deaths per year after ten years. Do you agree that this minimum unit price level would achieve these aims? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q10. Should other factors or evidence be considered when setting a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

No

0

Q11. The government wishes to maintain the effectiveness of minimum unit pricing and is therefore proposing to adjust the minimum unit price level over time. How do you think the level of minimum unit price set by the government should be adjusted over time? Please select one option.

The minimum unit price should be reviewed after a set period

Score

0

Q12. The aim of minimum unit pricing is to reduce the consumption of harmful and hazardous drinkers, while minimising the impact on responsible drinkers. Do you think that there are any other people, organisations or groups that could be particularly affected by a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 4: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q13. The government is consulting on introducing a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade (e.g. shops and off-licences) as part of its wider strategy to reduce excessive alcohol consumption, and alongside the introduction of a minimum unit price. A ban on multi-buy promotions would therefore not apply to pubs, clubs, bars or restaurants. The term 'multi-buy promotions' refers to alcohol promotions that offer a discount for buying multiple items. The aim of a ban would be to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, making it cheaper (per item) to purchase more than one of a product than to purchase a single item. As well as being part of a wider strategy to reduce consumption and tackle irresponsible alcohol sales, a ban on multi-buy promotions would also contribute to the government's aim of encouraging people to be aware of how much they drink and the risks of excessive drinking, so that they can make informed choices. The aim of this consultation is to assess support for such a ban and contribute to our understanding of the impact a ban on multi-buy promotions may have. The types of promotion it is proposed that a ban would include, are: two for the price of one, three for the price of two, buy one get one free, buy six and get 20 per cent off, 24 cans of lager costing less than 24 times the cost of a single can of lager in the shop, a case of wine sold cheaper than the individual price at which the same bottles are sold in the shop, 3 for £10 where each bottle costs more than £3.33. More information is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 5: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q14. Do you think there should be a ban on multi-buy promotions involving alcohol in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q15. Are there any further offers which should be included in a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):
promotions & discounts by retailers and licensees

Score

0

Q16. Should other factors or evidence be taken into account when considering a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):
Health of general public. However, initial benchmarking then further reviews and research needed to see if ban has been effective. Other evidence to be considered - extensive research on other promotions that would not be banned under this legislation as retailers/licensees could find 'loopholes.'

Score

0

Q17. The aim of a ban on multi-buy promotions is to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, helping people to be aware of how much they drink, and to tackle irresponsible alcohol sales. Do you think that there are any other groups that could be particularly affected by a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 6: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q18. In its response to the 'Rebalancing the Licensing Act' consultation in 2010, the government committed to review the impact of the current mandatory licensing conditions. More recently, the alcohol strategy made a commitment to review these mandatory licensing conditions to ensure they are sufficiently targeting problems such as irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs. The government has also committed to consult on whether these mandatory licensing conditions should, where relevant, apply to both the on- and off-trade. This consultation forms part of that review, and will contribute to the government's understanding of how these mandatory conditions are perceived. The five mandatory licensing conditions currently set out in regulations in relation to the supply of alcohol are: a ban on irresponsible promotions a ban on dispensing alcohol by one person directly into the mouth of another a requirement to provide free tap water on request to customers a requirement to have an age verification policy to prevent the sale of alcohol to persons under 18 years of age, and a requirement to make available to customers small measures such as half pints or beer or cider or 125ml glasses of wine More information is available in the full consultation document. An explanation of each of these terms can be found on page 20 of the consultation document, in the glossary at the end. Do you want to answer questions on reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions? Please select one option.

Yes

0

Page Score

0

Page 7: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q19. Do you think each of the mandatory licensing conditions is effective in promoting the licensing objectives? For more information on the licensing objectives please see the glossary at the end of the full consultation document. Please select one option (Yes, No, Don't know) from each drop down menu.

No Response

Score

0

Q20. Do you think that the mandatory licensing conditions do enough to target irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs? Please select one option.

No

If no, please state what more could be done in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Because they are not enforced! There is local anecdotal evidence that age verification is being flouted both by consumers and retailers/licensees.

Score

0

Q21. Are there other issues related to the licensing objectives which could be tackled through a mandatory licensing condition? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Mandatory policy & procedures for retailers/licensees to have a 'duty of care' to the consumer (e.g. stop serving someone who is clearly drunk & incapable) with effective deterrent penalties rigorously implemented.

Score

0

Q22. Do you think that the current approach, with five mandatory licensing conditions applying to the on-trade and only one of those to the off-trade, is appropriate? Please select one option.

No

If no, please explain why you think the current approach is not the best approach (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Because breaches carried out by licensees or retailers is not enforced. More stringent penalties need to be implemented to encourage compliance.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 8: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact

policies

Q23. We want to ensure that licensing authorities are able to take alcohol-related health harms into consideration when making decisions about cumulative impact policies (CIPs) which can be used to manage problems linked to the density of premises in specific areas. A CIP introduces a rebuttable presumption that all new licence applications and variations in that area will normally be refused if the licensing authority receives a relevant representation stating that the application will add to the cumulative impact. However each application must still be considered on its own merits and the licensing authority may still grant the application if it is satisfied that the application will not contribute to the cumulative impact. We are proposing that licensing authorities will be able to take evidence of alcohol-related health harm into account in deciding whether to introduce a CIP and the extent of that CIP. This would be a discretionary power and not an obligation. We expect that those areas with the highest levels of alcohol-related health harm, or fast rising levels of harm from alcohol, will be most likely to use this power. It will allow local health bodies to fully contribute to local decision making and mean licensing authorities can restrict the number of licensed premises in the local area on the basis of robust local evidence. More information is available in the full consultation document and impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 9: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q24. What sources of evidence on alcohol-related health harm could be used to support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy (CIP) if it were possible for a CIP to include consideration of health? Please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Consider: statistics on diseases/conditions such as liver, cancers, dementia, Korsakoffs etc... in local population;
impacts on people's lifestyles e.g. domestic violence, family breakdowns, truancy, public disorder etc..
statistics re drink driving, alcohol related hospital admissions

Q25. Do you think any aspects of the current cumulative impact policy process would need to be amended to allow consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify which aspects in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Power should not be discretionary but should be 'a duty' Sub-group of Health & Wellbeing Board should contribute to decision making panel for licensed premises

Score

0

Q26. What impact do you think allowing consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms when introducing a cumulative impact policy would have if it were used in your local area? Please specify your answer in the box below, providing evidence to support your response (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Would help to make informed decisions by the licensing authority.
Positive impact on local residents' health and feelings of security.

Minimise family breakdowns.

Negative impact could be possible adverse effects on local licensed premises, but we feel this is a price worth paying.

Page Score

0

Page 10: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q27. The government has committed to consult on giving licensing authorities greater freedom to take decisions that reflect the needs of their local community. Following the government's Red Tape Challenge in 2011, three areas of reform were specified: alcohol licensing for certain types of premises providing minimal alcohol sales, temporary event notices (TENs) and the licensing of late night refreshment. This section asks for views on these proposals and suggests further ways to reduce burdens on business. The proposals set out here can be seen alongside work undertaken by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport to remove unnecessary red tape from regulated entertainment. More information on each of these areas for reform is available in the full consultation document. There are five subjects covered in this section. They are: ancillary sales of alcohol, occasional provision of licensable activities at community events, an extension of the temporary event notice limit at individual premises, late night refreshment, and further proposals to reduce burdens on business. Do you want to answer questions on freeing up responsible businesses? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 11: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q28. Ancillary sales of alcohol For many businesses, the sale of alcohol is only a small part of, or incidental to, their wider activities, and occurs alongside the provision of another product or service (which this consultation refers to as an 'ancillary sale'). For example, a guesthouse might wish to provide wine to its guests with an evening meal or a complimentary bottle of wine in a guest's room, while a hairdresser might wish to offer clients a glass of wine. Should special provision to reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers be limited to specific types of business, and/or be available to all types of business, providing they meet certain qualification criteria for limited or incidental sales? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
The provision should be limited to a specific list of certain types of business and the kinds of sales they make			X
The provision should be available to all businesses providing they meet certain qualification criteria to be an ancillary seller			X
The provision should be available to both a specific list of premises and more widely to organisations meeting the prescribed definition of an ancillary seller, that is both the above options			X

Score

0

Q29. If special provisions to reduce licensing burdens on ancillary sellers were to include a list of certain types of business, do you think it should apply to the following? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Accommodation providers, providing alcohol alongside accommodation as part of the contract		X	
Hair and beauty salons, providing alcohol alongside a hair or beauty treatment		X	
Florists, providing alcohol alongside the purchase of flowers		X	
Cultural organisations, such as theatres, cinemas and museums, providing alcohol alongside cultural events as part of the entry ticket		X	
Regular charitable events, providing alcohol as part of the wider occasion	X		
Score			
0			

Q30. Do you have any suggestions for other types of businesses to which such special provision could apply without impacting adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please write your suggestions in the box below, keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words:

It should only apply to businesses whose end product is alcohol (e.g. a trip round a distillery with a 'free sample' - the same as a trip round a chocolate factory.
+ option 'E' above (charitable events providing alcohol as part of a wider occasion

Q31. The aim of a new 'ancillary seller' status is to reduce burdens on businesses where the sale of alcohol is only a small part of their business and occurs alongside the provision of a wider product or service, while minimising loopholes for irresponsible businesses and maintaining the effectiveness of enforcement. Alternatively, a second option is to broaden the definition of 'ancillary sales' to include all businesses (and/or not for profit activities) through the use of a general set of qualification criteria, for example, to the effect that: alcohol must be sold or supplied as a small part or proportion of a sales transaction or contract for a wider service, and the amount of alcohol that could be supplied as part of that contract cannot exceed a prescribed amount Do you think that the qualification criteria proposed meet this aim?

Don't know

Score
0

Q32. Do you think that these proposals would significantly reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Allow premises making ancillary sales to request in their premises licence application that the requirement for a personal licence holder be removed			
Introduce a new, light-touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN but retaining the need for a personal licence holder	X		
Introduce a new, light touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN - with no requirement for a personal licence holder			
Score			
0			

Q33. Do you think these proposals would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please select one option.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Allow premises making ancillary sales to request in their premises licence application that the requirement for a personal licence holder be removed			
Introduce a new, light-touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN but retaining the need for a personal licence holder		X	
Introduce a new, light touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN - with no requirement for a personal licence holder			

Score

0

Q34. What other issues or options do you think should be considered when taking forward proposals for a lighter touch authorisation? Please specify in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 200 words:

Still need a personal licence holder to ensure someone is 'responsible' in law.

Page Score

0

Page 12: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q35. Do you agree that licensing authorities should have the power to allow organisers of community events involving licensable activities to notify them through a locally determined notification process? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q36. What impact do you think a locally determined notification would have on organisers of community events? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Reduce the burden	X		
Increase the burden			

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 13: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q37. Should the number of TENs which can be given in respect of individual premises be increased? Please select one option.

Don't know

0

Q38. If you answered yes, please select one option to indicate which you would prefer. Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 14: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q39. Do you think that licensing authorities should have local discretion around late night refreshment in each of the following ways? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Determining that premises in certain areas are exempt			
Determining that certain premises types are exempt in their local area	X		

Score

0

Q40. Do you agree that motorway service areas should receive a nationally prescribed exemption from regulations for the provision of late night refreshment? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q41. Please describe in the box below any other types of premises to which you think a nationally prescribed exemption should apply (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 15: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q42. Do you agree with each of the following proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for		X	

the on and off-trade			
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges			X
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act			X

Score

0

Q43. Do you think that each of the following would reduce the overall burdens on business? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers			X
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade			X
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges			X
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act			X

Score

0

Q44. Do you think that the following measures would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives (see glossary)? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade			X
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges			X
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act			X

Score

0

Q45. In addition to the suggestions outlined above, what other sections of or processes under the 2003 Act could in your view be removed or simplified in order to impact favourably on businesses without undermining the statutory licensing objectives or significantly increasing burdens on licensing authorities? (Please keep your views to a maximum of 200 words.)

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 16: Impact assessments

Q46. Impact assessments for the proposals in this consultation have been published alongside the full consultation document. Do you think that the impact assessments related to the consultation provide an accurate representation of the costs and benefits of the proposals? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q47. Do you have any comments on the methodologies or assumptions used in the impact assessments? If yes, please specify in the box below, clearly referencing the impact assessment and page to which you refer (keeping your views to a maximum of 400 words).

The questions & impact assessments are not user friendly.
Where is the easy to read version?

Page Score

0

Scoring Summary

Pages	Total
1. About you	0
2. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
3. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
4. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
5. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
6. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
7. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
8. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
9. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
10. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
11. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
12. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
13. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
14. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
15. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
16. Impact assessments	0
Total Survey Score:	0

Alcohol strategy consultation

User Details - 5361837

Date Started: 17/01/2013 09:45:46 **Date Ended:** 05/02/2013 12:44:31

Time taken: 458 hrs, 58 mins, 45 secs **IP Address:** n/a

Unique ID: n/a

Page 1: About you

Q1. Please select if you would like your response or personal details to be treated as confidential.

No Response

Score

0

Q2. Which of the following best describes you or the professional interest you represent? Please select one option from the menu below.

Licensing authority

Please specify which organisation, licensing authority or police force you represent in the box below:

Wiltshire Council Licensing Authority

Score

0

Q3. If you are responding on behalf of an organisation or interest group, please write in the box below the number of members in your group or organisation.

98

Q4. How did you obtain the views of your members? Please explain in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 100 words.

Canvased opinion through the Licensing Committee

Q5. Please indicate in which region you or your organisation is based.

Please select one option from the menu below.

South West England

Score

0

Q6. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your gender? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q7. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your age? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 2: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q8. In the alcohol strategy, the government committed to introducing a minimum unit price for alcohol in England and Wales. This consultation will contribute to the debate on the most appropriate price per unit and the mechanism by which, once set, minimum unit pricing would remain effective. It is also an opportunity for interested parties to raise other issues around minimum unit pricing. The purpose of minimum unit pricing is to reduce alcohol consumption, particularly by the most hazardous and harmful drinkers who tend to show a preference for the cheapest alcohol products. By doing so the government estimates there will be a reduction in the associated crime and health harms, especially the numbers of hospital admissions, alcohol-related deaths and alcohol-related crimes. Minimum unit pricing is not intended disproportionately to affect responsible drinkers or particular social groups but to reduce the availability of alcohol sold at very low or heavily discounted prices. More information (including the definitions of hazardous and harmful drinkers) is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on minimum unit pricing? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 3: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q9. The impact of minimum unit pricing will depend on the price per unit of alcohol. The government wants to ensure that the chosen price level is targeted and proportionate, whilst achieving a significant reduction of harm. The government is therefore consulting on the introduction of a recommended minimum unit price of 45p. The government estimates a reduction in consumption across all product types of 3.3 per cent, a reduction in crime of 5,240 per year, a reduction in 24,600 alcohol-related hospital admissions and 714 fewer deaths per year after ten years. Do you agree that this minimum unit price level would achieve these aims? Please select one option.

Yes

If you think another level would be preferable, please set out your views on why this might be in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

50p per unit is preferred, brings it into line with Scotland. Evidence also that a MUP would encourage producers to reduce the strength of products. It is

estimated that a MUP of 50p would reduce the cost of alcohol related problems by £9.7bn. Evidence in Canada to show a 10% increase in minimum price across all alcohol products associated with a 8.4% reduction in total consumption. Increasing levels of minimum pricing show steep increases in effectiveness i.e. MUP of 45p would result in -3.5% consumption, 50p MUP reduction of 5.7% consumption.

Score

0

Q10. Should other factors or evidence be considered when setting a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q11. The government wishes to maintain the effectiveness of minimum unit pricing and is therefore proposing to adjust the minimum unit price level over time. How do you think the level of minimum unit price set by the government should be adjusted over time? Please select one option.

The minimum unit price should automatically be updated in line with inflation each year

Score

0

Q12. The aim of minimum unit pricing is to reduce the consumption of harmful and hazardous drinkers, while minimising the impact on responsible drinkers. Do you think that there are any other people, organisations or groups that could be particularly affected by a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

The trade i.e. may lead to the production of lower strength products. Increased economic strains upon lower socio-economic groups. Numbers of thefts of alcohol from retail outlets in the form of walk-offs may increase. A more holistic approach to alcohol pricing may be appropriate by also increasing the rate of VAT on the off sales of alcohol and using the revenue to provide support services in the communities.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 4: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q13. The government is consulting on introducing a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade (e.g. shops and off-licences) as part of its wider strategy to reduce excessive alcohol consumption, and alongside the introduction of a minimum unit price. A ban on multi-buy promotions would

therefore not apply to pubs, clubs, bars or restaurants. The term 'multi-buy promotions' refers to alcohol promotions that offer a discount for buying multiple items. The aim of a ban would be to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, making it cheaper (per item) to purchase more than one of a product than to purchase a single item. As well as being part of a wider strategy to reduce consumption and tackle irresponsible alcohol sales, a ban on multi-buy promotions would also contribute to the government's aim of encouraging people to be aware of how much they drink and the risks of excessive drinking, so that they can make informed choices. The aim of this consultation is to assess support for such a ban and contribute to our understanding of the impact a ban on multi-buy promotions may have. The types of promotion it is proposed that a ban would include, are: two for the price of one, three for the price of two, buy one get one free, buy six and get 20 per cent off, 24 cans of lager costing less than 24 times the cost of a single can of lager in the shop, a case of wine sold cheaper than the individual price at which the same bottles are sold in the shop, 3 for £10 where each bottle costs more than £3.33. More information is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 5: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q14. Do you think there should be a ban on multi-buy promotions involving alcohol in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q15. Are there any further offers which should be included in a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

All discounted alcohol sales should be banned to the level of any imposed MUP.

Score

0

Q16. Should other factors or evidence be taken into account when considering a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a

maximum of 200 words):

The banning of some multi buy promotions whilst allowing other discounting is too complicated. If there is room for doubt who is going to interpret the law and enforce it. It would add to Local Authority costs and lead to another ineffective measure. Restricting availability and supply in whatever format should reduce overall alcohol consumption.

Score

0

Q17. The aim of a ban on multi-buy promotions is to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, helping people to be aware of how much they drink, and to tackle irresponsible alcohol sales.

Do you think that there are any other groups that could be particularly affected by a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

A ban on multi-buy promotions should have a positive impact on young people who may be less likely to buy large quantities of alcohol.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 6: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q18. In its response to the 'Rebalancing the Licensing Act' consultation in 2010, the government committed to review the impact of the current mandatory licensing conditions. More recently, the alcohol strategy made a commitment to review these mandatory licensing conditions to ensure they are sufficiently targeting problems such as irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs. The government has also committed to consult on whether these mandatory licensing conditions should, where relevant, apply to both the on- and off-trade. This consultation forms part of that review, and will contribute to the government's understanding of how these mandatory conditions are perceived. The five mandatory licensing conditions currently set out in regulations in relation to the supply of alcohol are: a ban on irresponsible promotions a ban on dispensing alcohol by one person directly into the mouth of another a requirement to provide free tap water on request to customers a requirement to have an age verification policy to prevent the sale of alcohol to persons under 18 years of age, and a requirement to make available to customers small measures such as half pints or beer or cider or 125ml glasses of wine More information is available in the full consultation document. An explanation of each of these terms can be found on page 20 of the consultation document, in the glossary at the end. Do you want to answer questions on reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 7: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q19. Do you think each of the mandatory licensing conditions is effective in promoting the licensing objectives? For more information on the licensing objectives please see the glossary at the end of the full consultation document. Please select one option (Yes, No, Don't know) from each drop down menu.

	Prevention of crime and disorder	Public safety	Prevention of public nuisance	Protection of children from harm
Irresponsible promotions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dispensing alcohol directly into the mouth	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mandatory provision of free tap water	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Age verification policy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mandatory provision of small measures	No	No	No	No

Score

0

Q20. Do you think that the mandatory licensing conditions do enough to target irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q21. Are there other issues related to the licensing objectives which could be tackled through a mandatory licensing condition? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Removal of glass vessels from on-premises Provision and retention of training records in respect of responsible alcohol sales.

Score

0

Q22. Do you think that the current approach, with five mandatory licensing conditions applying to the on-trade and only one of those to the off-trade, is appropriate? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 8: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q23. We want to ensure that licensing authorities are able to take alcohol-related health harms into consideration when making decisions about cumulative impact policies (CIPs) which can be used to manage problems linked to the density of premises in specific areas. A CIP introduces a rebuttable presumption that all new licence applications and variations in that area will normally be refused if the licensing authority receives a relevant representation stating that the application will add to the cumulative impact. However each application must still be considered on its own merits and the licensing authority may still grant the application if it is satisfied that the application will not contribute to the cumulative impact. We are proposing that licensing authorities will be able to take evidence of alcohol-related health harm into account in deciding whether to introduce a CIP and the extent of that CIP. This would be a discretionary power and not an obligation. We expect that those areas with the highest levels of alcohol-related health harm, or fast rising levels of harm from alcohol, will be most likely to use this power. It will allow local health bodies to fully contribute to local decision making and mean licensing authorities can restrict the number of licensed premises in the local area on the basis of robust local evidence. More information is available in the full consultation document and impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 9: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q24. What sources of evidence on alcohol-related health harm could be used to support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy (CIP) if it were possible for a CIP to include consideration of health? Please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Ambulance Service data, Police violent crime statistics (alcohol related assault and domestic abuse data) Hospital Episode statistics, Probation offender data from OAS's assessment information, A&E and Minor Injury Unit data via Cardiff Model processes.

Q25. Do you think any aspects of the current cumulative impact policy process would need to be amended to allow consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify which aspects in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Alcohol related health impact data must be made more readily accessible to the Licensing Authority and more importance must be placed on the capture of data for it to have any meaningful impact on the licensing process.

Score

0

Q26. What impact do you think allowing consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms when introducing a cumulative impact policy would have if it were used in your local area? Please specify your answer in the box below, providing evidence to support your response (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

The use of data on alcohol-related health harms could be used to support data on crime and disorder incidents in a particular area. Similarly, when introducing or evidencing the need for a CIP, inclusion of Hospital A+E and Minor Injury Unit data targeted at a particular area, can also contribute to reductions in levels of crime and disorder.

In Wiltshire between 2010-11, there was a 21% reduction in alcohol related violent crime and disorder as part of the work of the Licensing Tasking Group a 'tactical assessment' approach is taken where combined intelligence and statistical information from various agencies is used to identify and tackle the top three problem premises across Wiltshire.

Page Score

0

Page 10: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q27. The government has committed to consult on giving licensing authorities greater freedom to take decisions that reflect the needs of their local community. Following the government's Red Tape Challenge in 2011, three areas of reform were specified: alcohol licensing for certain types of premises providing minimal alcohol sales, temporary event notices (TENs) and the licensing of late night refreshment. This section asks for views on these proposals and suggests further ways to reduce burdens on business. The proposals set out here can be seen alongside work undertaken by the

Department for Culture, Media and Sport to remove unnecessary red tape from regulated entertainment. More information on each of these areas for reform is available in the full consultation document. There are five subjects covered in this section. They are: ancillary sales of alcohol, occasional provision of licensable activities at community events, an extension of the temporary event notice limit at individual premises, late night refreshment, and further proposals to reduce burdens on business. Do you want to answer questions on freeing up responsible businesses? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 11: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q28. Ancillary sales of alcohol. For many businesses, the sale of alcohol is only a small part of, or incidental to, their wider activities, and occurs alongside the provision of another product or service (which this consultation refers to as an 'ancillary sale'). For example, a guesthouse might wish to provide wine to its guests with an evening meal or a complimentary bottle of wine in a guest's room, while a hairdresser might wish to offer clients a glass of wine. Should special provision to reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers be limited to specific types of business, and/or be available to all types of business, providing they meet certain qualification criteria for limited or incidental sales? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
The provision should be limited to a specific list of certain types of business and the kinds of sales they make		X	
The provision should be available to all businesses providing they meet certain qualification criteria to be an ancillary seller		X	
The provision should be available to both a specific list of premises and more widely to organisations meeting the prescribed definition of an ancillary seller, that is both the above options	X		

Score

0

Q29. If special provisions to reduce licensing burdens on ancillary sellers were to include a list of certain types of business, do you think it should apply to the following? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Accommodation providers, providing alcohol alongside accommodation as part of the contract	X		
Hair and beauty salons, providing alcohol alongside a hair or beauty treatment	X		
Florists, providing alcohol alongside the purchase of flowers	X		
Cultural organisations, such as theatres, cinemas and museums, providing alcohol alongside cultural events as part of the entry ticket	X		
Regular charitable events, providing alcohol as part of the wider occasion	X		
Score			

0

Q30. Do you have any suggestions for other types of businesses to which such special provision could apply without impacting adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please write your suggestions in the box below, keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words:

Care/Residential Homes
Bridal shops
Wedding car businesses
School fetes/quizzes
Circus

Q31. The aim of a new 'ancillary seller' status is to reduce burdens on businesses where the sale of alcohol is only a small part of their business and occurs alongside the provision of a wider product or service, while minimising loopholes for irresponsible businesses and maintaining the effectiveness of enforcement. Alternatively, a second option is to broaden the definition of 'ancillary sales' to include all businesses (and/or not for profit activities) through the use of a general set of qualification criteria, for example, to the effect that: alcohol must be sold or supplied as a small part or proportion of a sales transaction or contract for a wider service, and the amount of alcohol that could be supplied as part of that contract cannot exceed a prescribed amount. Do you think that the qualification criteria proposed meet this aim?

Yes

Score

0

Q32. Do you think that these proposals would significantly reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Allow premises making ancillary sales to request in their premises licence application that the requirement for a personal licence holder be removed		X	
Introduce a new, light-touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN but retaining the need for a personal licence holder		X	
Introduce a new, light touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN - with no requirement for a personal licence holder	X		

Score

0

Q33. Do you think these proposals would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please select one option.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Allow premises making ancillary sales to request in their premises licence application that the requirement for a personal licence holder be removed		X	
Introduce a new, light-touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN but retaining the need for a personal licence holder		X	
Introduce a new, light touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN - with no requirement for a personal licence holder		X	

Score

0

Q34. What other issues or options do you think should be considered when taking forward proposals for a lighter touch authorisation? Please specify in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 200 words:

Part of the Ancillary Sales Notice application process should include a declaration that the applicant is over 18 years of age.

They should also include a declaration that a proof of age scheme will be in place before any sale of alcohol took place.

Page Score

0

Page 12: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q35. Do you agree that licensing authorities should have the power to allow organisers of community events involving licensable activities to notify them through a locally determined notification process? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q36. What impact do you think a locally determined notification would have on organisers of community events? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Reduce the burden		X	
Increase the burden		X	

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 13: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q37. Should the number of TENs which can be given in respect of individual premises be increased? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q38. If you answered yes, please select one option to indicate which you would prefer. Please select one option.

18

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 14: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q39. Do you think that licensing authorities should have local discretion around late night refreshment in each of the following ways? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Determining that premises in certain areas are exempt	X		
Determining that certain premises types are exempt in their local area	X		

Score

0

Q40. Do you agree that motorway service areas should receive a nationally prescribed exemption from regulations for the provision of late night refreshment? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q41. Please describe in the box below any other types of premises to which you think a nationally prescribed exemption should apply (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 15: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q42. Do you agree with each of the following proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges	X		
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act		X	

Score

0

Q43. Do you think that each of the following would reduce the overall burdens on business? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the		X	

sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges			
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act	X		

Score

0

Q44. Do you think that the following measures would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives (see glossary)? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges		X	
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act	X		

Score

0

Q45. In addition to the suggestions outlined above, what other sections of or processes under the 2003 Act could in your view be removed or simplified in order to impact favourably on businesses without undermining the statutory licensing objectives or significantly increasing burdens on licensing authorities? (Please keep your views to a maximum of 200 words.)

Section 176 as it relates to Garages not (MSAs)

Removal of the limit on the number of YEN's that a Personal License Holder can apply for, keep the limit for individual premises in any 12 month period.

As there is no central National register it is impossible for Local Authorities to know how many TEN's a Personal License Holder has applied for so why keep it?

Reduce the length and complexity of the TEN's application form, allow N/A boxes.

Page Score

0

Page 16: Impact assessments

Q46. Impact assessments for the proposals in this consultation have been

published alongside the full consultation document. Do you think that the impact assessments related to the consultation provide an accurate representation of the costs and benefits of the proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Minimum unit pricing	X		
Multi-buy promotions	X		
Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact	X		
Ancillary sales of alcohol	X		
Temporary event notices		X	
Late night refreshment		X	
Removing the duty to advertise licence applications in a local newspaper	X		
Sales of alcohol at motorway service stations		X	
Personal licences		X	

Score

0

Q47. Do you have any comments on the methodologies or assumptions used in the impact assessments? If yes, please specify in the box below, clearly referencing the impact assessment and page to which you refer (keeping your views to a maximum of 400 words).

Yes,

Temporary Event Notices (TENs): Reducing the burdens of the Licensing Act 2003 Page two; we disagree with the assumption that there would be no cost to business or community groups. At the moment the legislation is clear, however, if you introduce 68 different local systems across the Country, confusion is possible and businesses will have the cost of contacting different local authorities to see what their local rules are.

Page Score

0

Scoring Summary

Pages	Total
1. About you	0

2. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
3. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
4. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
5. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
6. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
7. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
8. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
9. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
10. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
11. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
12. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
13. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
14. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
15. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
16. Impact assessments	0
Total Survey Score:	0

Alcohol strategy consultation

User Details - 5464326

Date Started: 05/02/2013 12:57:15 **Date Ended:** 05/02/2013 13:09:12

Time taken: 11 mins, 57 secs **IP Address:** n/a

Unique ID: n/a

Page 1: About you

Q1. Please select if you would like your response or personal details to be treated as confidential.

No Response

Score

0

Q2. Which of the following best describes you or the professional interest you represent? Please select one option from the menu below.

No Response

Score

0

Q3. If you are responding on behalf of an organisation or interest group, please write in the box below the number of members in your group or organisation.

No Response

Q4. How did you obtain the views of your members? Please explain in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 100 words.

No Response

Q5. Please indicate in which region you or your organisation is based. Please select one option from the menu below.

No Response

Score

0

Q6. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your gender? Please select one option.

Male

Score

0

Q7. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your age? Please select one option.

55-64

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 2: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q8. In the alcohol strategy, the government committed to introducing a minimum unit price for alcohol in England and Wales. This consultation will contribute to the debate on the most appropriate price per unit and the mechanism by which, once set, minimum unit pricing would remain effective. It is also an opportunity for interested parties to raise other issues around minimum unit pricing. The purpose of minimum unit pricing is to reduce alcohol consumption, particularly by the most hazardous and harmful drinkers who tend to show a preference for the cheapest alcohol products. By doing so the government estimates there will be a reduction in the associated crime and health harms, especially the numbers of hospital admissions, alcohol-related deaths and alcohol-related crimes. Minimum unit pricing is not intended disproportionately to affect responsible drinkers or particular social groups but to reduce the availability of alcohol sold at very low or heavily discounted prices. More information (including the definitions of hazardous and harmful drinkers) is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on minimum unit pricing? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 3: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q9. The impact of minimum unit pricing will depend on the price per unit of alcohol. The government wants to ensure that the chosen price level is targeted and proportionate, whilst achieving a significant reduction of harm. The government is therefore consulting on the introduction of a recommended minimum unit price of 45p. The government estimates a reduction in consumption across all product types of 3.3 per cent, a reduction in crime of 5,240 per year, a reduction in 24,600 alcohol-related hospital admissions and 714 fewer deaths per year after ten years. Do you agree that this minimum unit price level would achieve these aims? Please select one option.

No

If you think another level would be preferable, please set out your views on why this might be in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Scotland has opted for 50p. What is the justification for setting a lower price level for England? Since prices (particularly pub prices) are generally higher in England, surely a higher minimum price level is required if pubs are to survive.

Score

0

Q10. Should other factors or evidence be considered when setting a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify these in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

The need to ensure the survival of public houses as centres where alcohol can be enjoyed in a civilised and controlled environment.

Score

0

Q11. The government wishes to maintain the effectiveness of minimum unit pricing and is therefore proposing to adjust the minimum unit price level over time. How do you think the level of minimum unit price set by the government should be adjusted over time? Please select one option.

The minimum unit price should be reviewed after a set period

Score

0

Q12. The aim of minimum unit pricing is to reduce the consumption of harmful and hazardous drinkers, while minimising the impact on responsible drinkers. Do you think that there are any other people, organisations or groups that could be particularly affected by a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 4: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q13. The government is consulting on introducing a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade (e.g. shops and off-licences) as part of its wider strategy to reduce excessive alcohol consumption, and alongside the introduction of a minimum unit price. A ban on multi-buy promotions would therefore not apply to pubs, clubs, bars or restaurants. The term 'multi-buy promotions' refers to alcohol promotions that offer a discount for buying multiple items. The aim of a ban would be to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, making it cheaper (per item) to purchase more than one of a product than to purchase a single item. As well as being part of a wider strategy to reduce consumption and tackle irresponsible alcohol sales, a ban on multi-buy promotions would also contribute to the government's aim of encouraging people to be aware of how much they drink and the risks of excessive drinking, so that they can make informed choices. The aim of this consultation is to assess support for such a ban and contribute to our understanding of the impact a ban on multi-buy promotions may have. The

types of promotion it is proposed that a ban would include, are: two for the price of one, three for the price of two, buy one get one free, buy six and get 20 per cent off, 24 cans of lager costing less than 24 times the cost of a single can of lager in the shop, a case of wine sold cheaper than the individual price at which the same bottles are sold in the shop, 3 for £10 where each bottle costs more than £3.33. More information is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 5: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q14. Do you think there should be a ban on multi-buy promotions involving alcohol in the off-trade? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q15. Are there any further offers which should be included in a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q16. Should other factors or evidence be taken into account when considering a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q17. The aim of a ban on multi-buy promotions is to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, helping people to be aware of how much they drink, and to tackle irresponsible alcohol sales.

Do you think that there are any other groups that could be particularly affected by a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 6: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q18. In its response to the 'Rebalancing the Licensing Act' consultation in 2010, the government committed to review the impact of the current mandatory licensing conditions. More recently, the alcohol strategy made a

commitment to review these mandatory licensing conditions to ensure they are sufficiently targeting problems such as irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs. The government has also committed to consult on whether these mandatory licensing conditions should, where relevant, apply to both the on- and off-trade. This consultation forms part of that review, and will contribute to the government's understanding of how these mandatory conditions are perceived. The five mandatory licensing conditions currently set out in regulations in relation to the supply of alcohol are: a ban on irresponsible promotions, a ban on dispensing alcohol by one person directly into the mouth of another, a requirement to provide free tap water on request to customers, a requirement to have an age verification policy to prevent the sale of alcohol to persons under 18 years of age, and a requirement to make available to customers small measures such as half pints of beer or cider or 125ml glasses of wine. More information is available in the full consultation document. An explanation of each of these terms can be found on page 20 of the consultation document, in the glossary at the end. Do you want to answer questions on reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 7: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q19. Do you think each of the mandatory licensing conditions is effective in promoting the licensing objectives? For more information on the licensing objectives please see the glossary at the end of the full consultation document. Please select one option (Yes, No, Don't know) from each drop down menu.

No Response

Score

0

Q20. Do you think that the mandatory licensing conditions do enough to target irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q21. Are there other issues related to the licensing objectives which could be tackled through a mandatory licensing condition? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q22. Do you think that the current approach, with five mandatory licensing conditions applying to the on-trade and only one of those to the off-trade, is appropriate? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 8: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q23. We want to ensure that licensing authorities are able to take alcohol-related health harms into consideration when making decisions about cumulative impact policies (CIPs) which can be used to manage problems linked to the density of premises in specific areas. A CIP introduces a rebuttable presumption that all new licence applications and variations in that area will normally be refused if the licensing authority receives a relevant representation stating that the application will add to the cumulative impact. However each application must still be considered on its own merits and the licensing authority may still grant the application if it is satisfied that the application will not contribute to the cumulative impact. We are proposing that licensing authorities will be able to take evidence of alcohol-related health harm into account in deciding whether to introduce a CIP and the extent of that CIP. This would be a discretionary power and not an obligation. We expect that those areas with the highest levels of alcohol-related health harm, or fast rising levels of harm from alcohol, will be most likely to use this power. It will allow local health bodies to fully contribute to local decision making and mean licensing authorities can restrict the number of licensed premises in the local area on the basis of robust local evidence. More information is available in the full consultation document and impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 9: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q24. What sources of evidence on alcohol-related health harm could be used to support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy (CIP) if it were possible for a CIP to include consideration of health? Please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

No Response

Q25. Do you think any aspects of the current cumulative impact policy

process would need to be amended to allow consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q26. What impact do you think allowing consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms when introducing a cumulative impact policy would have if it were used in your local area? Please specify your answer in the box below, providing evidence to support your response (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 10: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q27. The government has committed to consult on giving licensing authorities greater freedom to take decisions that reflect the needs of their local community. Following the government's Red Tape Challenge in 2011, three areas of reform were specified: alcohol licensing for certain types of premises providing minimal alcohol sales, temporary event notices (TENs) and the licensing of late night refreshment. This section asks for views on these proposals and suggests further ways to reduce burdens on business. The proposals set out here can be seen alongside work undertaken by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport to remove unnecessary red tape from regulated entertainment. More information on each of these areas for reform is available in the full consultation document. There are five subjects covered in this section. They are: ancillary sales of alcohol occasional provision of licensable activities at community events an extension of the temporary event notice limit at individual premises late night refreshment, and further proposals to reduce burdens on business Do you want to answer questions on freeing up responsible businesses? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 11: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q28. Ancillary sales of alcohol For many businesses, the sale of alcohol is only a small part of, or incidental to, their wider activities, and occurs alongside the provision of another product or service (which this consultation refers to as an 'ancillary sale'). For example, a guesthouse might wish to provide wine to its guests with an evening meal or a complimentary bottle of wine in a guest's room, while a hairdresser might wish to offer clients a glass of wine. Should special provision to reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers be limited to specific types of business, and/or be available to all types of business, providing they meet certain

qualification criteria for limited or incidental sales? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q29. If special provisions to reduce licensing burdens on ancillary sellers were to include a list of certain types of business, do you think it should apply to the following? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q30. Do you have any suggestions for other types of businesses to which such special provision could apply without impacting adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please write your suggestions in the box below, keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words:

No Response

Q31. The aim of a new 'ancillary seller' status is to reduce burdens on businesses where the sale of alcohol is only a small part of their business and occurs alongside the provision of a wider product or service, while minimising loopholes for irresponsible businesses and maintaining the effectiveness of enforcement. Alternatively, a second option is to broaden the definition of 'ancillary sales' to include all businesses (and/or not for profit activities) through the use of a general set of qualification criteria, for example, to the effect that: alcohol must be sold or supplied as a small part or proportion of a sales transaction or contract for a wider service, and the amount of alcohol that could be supplied as part of that contract cannot exceed a prescribed amount. Do you think that the qualification criteria proposed meet this aim?

No Response

Score

0

Q32. Do you think that these proposals would significantly reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q33. Do you think these proposals would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q34. What other issues or options do you think should be considered when taking forward proposals for a lighter touch authorisation? Please specify in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 200 words:

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 12: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q35. Do you agree that licensing authorities should have the power to allow organisers of community events involving licensable activities to notify them through a locally determined notification process? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q36. What impact do you think a locally determined notification would have on organisers of community events? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 13: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q37. Should the number of TENs which can be given in respect of individual premises be increased? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q38. If you answered yes, please select one option to indicate which you would prefer. Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 14: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q39. Do you think that licensing authorities should have local discretion around late night refreshment in each of the following ways? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q40. Do you agree that motorway service areas should receive a nationally prescribed exemption from regulations for the provision of late night refreshment? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q41. Please describe in the box below any other types of premises to which you think a nationally prescribed exemption should apply (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 15: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q42. Do you agree with each of the following proposals? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q43. Do you think that each of the following would reduce the overall burdens on business? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q44. Do you think that the following measures would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives (see glossary)? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q45. In addition to the suggestions outlined above, what other sections of or processes under the 2003 Act could in your view be removed or simplified in order to impact favourably on businesses without undermining the statutory licensing objectives or significantly increasing burdens on licensing authorities? (Please keep your views to a maximum of 200 words.)

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 16: Impact assessments

Q46. Impact assessments for the proposals in this consultation have been published alongside the full consultation document. Do you think that the impact assessments related to the consultation provide an accurate representation of the costs and benefits of the proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Minimum unit pricing			X
Multi-buy promotions			X
Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact			X
Ancillary sales of alcohol			X

Temporary event notices			X
Late night refreshment			X
Removing the duty to advertise licence applications in a local newspaper			X
Sales of alcohol at motorway service stations			X
Personal licences			X

Score

0

Q47. Do you have any comments on the methodologies or assumptions used in the impact assessments? If yes, please specify in the box below, clearly referencing the impact assessment and page to which you refer (keeping your views to a maximum of 400 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Scoring Summary

Pages	Total
1. About you	0
2. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
3. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
4. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
5. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
6. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
7. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
8. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
9. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0

10. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
11. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
12. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
13. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
14. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
15. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
16. Impact assessments	0
Total Survey Score:	0

Alcohol strategy consultation

User Details - 5464490

Date Started: 05/02/2013 13:10:38 **Date Ended:** 05/02/2013 13:24:32

Time taken: 13 mins, 54 secs **IP Address:** n/a

Unique ID: n/a

Page 1: About you

Q1. Please select if you would like your response or personal details to be treated as confidential.

No Response

Score

0

Q2. Which of the following best describes you or the professional interest you represent? Please select one option from the menu below.

Licensing authority

Please specify which organisation, licensing authority or police force you represent in the box below:

Islington Council

Score

0

Q3. If you are responding on behalf of an organisation or interest group, please write in the box below the number of members in your group or organisation.

No Response

Q4. How did you obtain the views of your members? Please explain in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 100 words.

No Response

Q5. Please indicate in which region you or your organisation is based.

Please select one option from the menu below.

London

Score

0

Q6. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your gender?

Please select one option.

Prefer not to say

Score

0

Q7. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your age?

Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 2: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q8. In the alcohol strategy, the government committed to introducing a minimum unit price for alcohol in England and Wales. This consultation will contribute to the debate on the most appropriate price per unit and the mechanism by which, once set, minimum unit pricing would remain effective. It is also an opportunity for interested parties to raise other issues around minimum unit pricing. The purpose of minimum unit pricing is to reduce alcohol consumption, particularly by the most hazardous and harmful drinkers who tend to show a preference for the cheapest alcohol products. By doing so the government estimates there will be a reduction in the associated crime and health harms, especially the numbers of hospital admissions, alcohol-related deaths and alcohol-related crimes. Minimum unit pricing is not intended disproportionately to affect responsible drinkers or particular social groups but to reduce the availability of alcohol sold at very low or heavily discounted prices. More information (including the definitions of hazardous and harmful drinkers) is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on minimum unit pricing? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 3: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q9. The impact of minimum unit pricing will depend on the price per unit of alcohol. The government wants to ensure that the chosen price level is targeted and proportionate, whilst achieving a significant reduction of harm. The government is therefore consulting on the introduction of a recommended minimum unit price of 45p. The government estimates a reduction in consumption across all product types of 3.3 per cent, a reduction in crime of 5,240 per year, a reduction in 24,600 alcohol-related hospital admissions and 714 fewer deaths per year after ten years. Do you agree that this minimum unit price level would achieve these aims? Please select one option.

Yes

If you think another level would be preferable, please set out your views on why this might be in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

We support the introduction of MUP as evidence shows that an effective MUP is one of the most effective ways of reducing alcohol consumption. We

believe however that this value is too low. The MU should be set at 50p or higher. Using 50p would give consistency with Scotland and is more likely to discourage purchases.

Score

0

Q10. Should other factors or evidence be considered when setting a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify these in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

There needs to be a frequent review of the MUP in order to continue its effectiveness and not make it more affordable over time. Adjusting in line with inflation alone may not be sensitive enough to deal with affordability. Suggestions of measures that could be used are the Real Households Disposable Income Index (RHDl) or the Alcohol Affordability Index as used in the Statistics on Alcohol Series. As there will be a delay between the consultation and the introduction of the MUP, the value may need adjustment to capture affordability at the point of introduction.

Score

0

Q11. The government wishes to maintain the effectiveness of minimum unit pricing and is therefore proposing to adjust the minimum unit price level over time. How do you think the level of minimum unit price set by the government should be adjusted over time? Please select one option.

The minimum unit price should be reviewed after a set period

Score

0

Q12. The aim of minimum unit pricing is to reduce the consumption of harmful and hazardous drinkers, while minimising the impact on responsible drinkers. Do you think that there are any other people, organisations or groups that could be particularly affected by a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Underage drinkers have limited funds and are sensitive to price. A sensible MUP may act as a good deterrent. It may also impact positively on the 'pre-loading' (consuming cheaper drink at home or on the way to a venue) that we see if the price differential between on and off sales decreases.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 4: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q13. The government is consulting on introducing a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade (e.g. shops and off-licences) as part of its wider strategy to reduce excessive alcohol consumption, and alongside the introduction of a minimum unit price. A ban on multi-buy promotions would therefore not apply to pubs, clubs, bars or restaurants. The term 'multi-buy promotions' refers to alcohol promotions that offer a discount for buying multiple items. The aim of a ban would be to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, making it cheaper (per item) to purchase more than one of a product than to purchase a single item. As well as being part of a wider strategy to reduce consumption and tackle irresponsible alcohol sales, a ban on multi-buy promotions would also contribute to the government's aim of encouraging people to be aware of how much they drink and the risks of excessive drinking, so that they can make informed choices. The aim of this consultation is to assess support for such a ban and contribute to our understanding of the impact a ban on multi-buy promotions may have. The types of promotion it is proposed that a ban would include, are: two for the price of one, three for the price of two, buy one get one free, buy six and get 20 per cent off, 24 cans of lager costing less than 24 times the cost of a single can of lager in the shop, a case of wine sold cheaper than the individual price at which the same bottles are sold in the shop, 3 for £10 where each bottle costs more than £3.33. More information is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 5: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q14. Do you think there should be a ban on multi-buy promotions involving alcohol in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q15. Are there any further offers which should be included in a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

It makes no sense to ban some and not others where alcohol could continue to be sold at a reduced price i.e. allowing it to be sold at half price is exactly the same cost as two for the price of one and yet it would be allowed. It could be argued that half price is more affordable and could be

used more frequently. Allowing some promotions would be confusing for smaller retailers and lead to the need for more support and regulation to ensure that the provisions are complied with.

Score

0

Q16. Should other factors or evidence be taken into account when considering a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Any discounting will encourage purchase and therefore for this area of control to be effective, it should all be prohibited or capped at a very low level. Greater consideration needs to be given to prohibiting discounting on mid range drinks such as wine, beer, sherry and alcopops. Any discounting or promotion makes alcohol more affordable and can encourage underage drinking and in reality, there is no difference between 'buy one, get one free' and offering goods at half price. Offering half price may even be more attractive to price-sensitive drinkers such as underage / young people. The MUP also needs to stay in place regardless of the offer. The means and cost of enforcing any regulations in local authorities will need to be addressed. In our authority, where we have large numbers of outlets, this could not be achieved from within budget or fees currently collected from licensed premises.

Score

0

Q17. The aim of a ban on multi-buy promotions is to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, helping people to be aware of how much they drink, and to tackle irresponsible alcohol sales.

Do you think that there are any other groups that could be particularly affected by a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

There would be positive impacts on all purchasers who are price sensitive.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 6: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q18. In its response to the 'Rebalancing the Licensing Act' consultation in 2010, the government committed to review the impact of the current mandatory licensing conditions. More recently, the alcohol strategy made a commitment to review these mandatory licensing conditions to ensure they are sufficiently targeting problems such as irresponsible promotions in pubs

and clubs. The government has also committed to consult on whether these mandatory licensing conditions should, where relevant, apply to both the on- and off-trade. This consultation forms part of that review, and will contribute to the government's understanding of how these mandatory conditions are perceived. The five mandatory licensing conditions currently set out in regulations in relation to the supply of alcohol are: a ban on irresponsible promotions a ban on dispensing alcohol by one person directly into the mouth of another a requirement to provide free tap water on request to customers a requirement to have an age verification policy to prevent the sale of alcohol to persons under 18 years of age, and a requirement to make available to customers small measures such as half pints or beer or cider or 125ml glasses of wine More information is available in the full consultation document. An explanation of each of these terms can be found on page 20 of the consultation document, in the glossary at the end. Do you want to answer questions on reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 7: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q19. Do you think each of the mandatory licensing conditions is effective in promoting the licensing objectives? For more information on the licensing objectives please see the glossary at the end of the full consultation document. Please select one option (Yes, No, Don't know) from each drop down menu.

	Prevention of crime and disorder	Public safety	Prevention of public nuisance	Protection of children from harm
Irresponsible promotions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dispensing alcohol directly into the mouth	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mandatory provision of free tap water	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Age verification policy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Mandatory provision of small measures	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
--	-----	-----	-----	-----

Score

0

Q20. Do you think that the mandatory licensing conditions do enough to target irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs? Please select one option.

No

If no, please state what more could be done in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

A MUP and controls on promotions as proposed for off sales should be applied to on-premises as well as off.

Score

0

Q21. Are there other issues related to the licensing objectives which could be tackled through a mandatory licensing condition? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q22. Do you think that the current approach, with five mandatory licensing conditions applying to the on-trade and only one of those to the off-trade, is appropriate? Please select one option.

Yes

If no, please explain why you think the current approach is not the best approach (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Providing effective MUP and promotion controls are introduced.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 8: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q23. We want to ensure that licensing authorities are able to take alcohol-related health harms into consideration when making decisions about cumulative impact policies (CIPs) which can be used to manage problems linked to the density of premises in specific areas. A CIP introduces a rebuttable presumption that all new licence applications and variations in that area will normally be refused if the licensing authority receives a relevant representation stating that the application will add to the cumulative impact. However each application must still be considered on its own merits and the licensing authority may still grant the application if it is satisfied that the application will not contribute to the cumulative impact. We are

proposing that licensing authorities will be able to take evidence of alcohol-related health harm into account in deciding whether to introduce a CIP and the extent of that CIP. This would be a discretionary power and not an obligation. We expect that those areas with the highest levels of alcohol-related health harm, or fast rising levels of harm from alcohol, will be most likely to use this power. It will allow local health bodies to fully contribute to local decision making and mean licensing authorities can restrict the number of licensed premises in the local area on the basis of robust local evidence. More information is available in the full consultation document and impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 9: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q24. What sources of evidence on alcohol-related health harm could be used to support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy (CIP) if it were possible for a CIP to include consideration of health? Please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

We believe it is essential that a wider range of health data be taken into account as part of licensing decisions. Locally, public health are using the powers of being a Responsible Authority however we feel the impact this can make is limited and that having health as an objective would enable us to give health the wider consideration it deserves.

In terms of evidence we would like to use within cumulative impact policy, this should include

- alcohol specific and attributable admissions
- ambulance call-outs for alcohol related incidents
- A&E data
- Local data on alcohol-related ill health and deaths
- Input from other health providers and organisations such as treatment agencies, GPs, Mental Health Trust.
- Evidence on links between density of provision and health impacts.

We would also like more explicit national guidance around how acute health data can be used within the current licensing framework. We believe that the public safety objective should encompass the wider issues around intoxication, including the risks of being a victim, and that data such as ambulance call-outs, alcohol-specific hospital admissions and data from accident and emergency departments could be used effectively in

representations from health. There is no real guidance at present leaving all decisions open to challenge. Being able to consider health would be very beneficial as the detrimental effects of alcohol on our population are of serious concern.

Q25. Do you think any aspects of the current cumulative impact policy process would need to be amended to allow consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms? Please select one option.

No

If yes, please specify which aspects in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

It would fit well and will allow the consideration of points often made by local residents regarding density of provision and linkages to health. If we were to use health data in declaring areas of cumulative impact, they would be very consistent with those selected already using existing processes.

Score

0

Q26. What impact do you think allowing consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms when introducing a cumulative impact policy would have if it were used in your local area? Please specify your answer in the box below, providing evidence to support your response (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Local health data shows clear links between the level of provision of licensed premises and alcohol-related injury, ill health and deaths. It would allow the introduction of a wider range of evidence and give added weight to health objections, supporting the position of rebuttal in our CI areas. This is particularly important for off licences, where we have seen a massive growth in numbers and evidence shows that alcohol-related harm is higher in areas where their density is greater.

Page Score

0

Page 10: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q27. The government has committed to consult on giving licensing authorities greater freedom to take decisions that reflect the needs of their local community. Following the government's Red Tape Challenge in 2011, three areas of reform were specified: alcohol licensing for certain types of premises providing minimal alcohol sales, temporary event notices (TENs) and the licensing of late night refreshment. This section asks for views on these proposals and suggests further ways to reduce burdens on business. The proposals set out here can be seen alongside work undertaken by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport to remove unnecessary red tape from regulated entertainment. More information on each of these areas for reform is available in the full consultation document. There are five subjects covered in this section. They are: ancillary sales of alcohol occasional

provision of licensable activities at community eventsan extension of the temporary event notice limit at individual premiseslate night refreshment, andfurther proposals to reduce burdens on business Do you want to answer questions on freeing up responsible businesses? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 11: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q28. Ancillary sales of alcohol For many businesses, the sale of alcohol is only a small part of, or incidental to, their wider activities, and occurs alongside the provision of another product or service (which this consultation refers to as an 'ancillary sale'). For example, a guesthouse might wish to provide wine to its guests with an evening meal or a complimentary bottle of wine in a guest's room, while a hairdresser might wish to offer clients a glass of wine. Should special provision to reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers be limited to specific types of business, and/or be available to all types of business, providing they meet certain qualification criteria for limited or incidental sales? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
The provision should be limited to a specific list of certain types of business and the kinds of sales they make	X		
The provision should be available to all businesses providing they meet certain qualification criteria to be an ancillary seller			
The provision should be available to both a specific list of premises and more widely to organisations meeting the prescribed definition of an ancillary seller, that is both the above options			

Score

0

Q29. If special provisions to reduce licensing burdens on ancillary sellers were to include a list of certain types of business, do you think it should apply to the following? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Accommodation providers providing alcohol	X		

alongside accommodation as part of the contract			
Hair and beauty salons, providing alcohol alongside a hair or beauty treatment	X		
Florists, providing alcohol alongside the purchase of flowers			
Cultural organisations, such as theatres, cinemas and museums, providing alcohol alongside cultural events as part of the entry ticket		X	
Regular charitable events, providing alcohol as part of the wider occasion		X	

Score

0

Q30. Do you have any suggestions for other types of businesses to which such special provision could apply without impacting adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please write your suggestions in the box below, keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words:

No Response

Q31. The aim of a new 'ancillary seller' status is to reduce burdens on businesses where the sale of alcohol is only a small part of their business and occurs alongside the provision of a wider product or service, while minimising loopholes for irresponsible businesses and maintaining the effectiveness of enforcement. Alternatively, a second option is to broaden the definition of 'ancillary sales' to include all businesses (and/or not for profit activities) through the use of a general set of qualification criteria, for example, to the effect that: alcohol must be sold or supplied as a small part or proportion of a sales transaction or contract for a wider service, and the amount of alcohol that could be supplied as part of that contract cannot exceed a prescribed amount. Do you think that the qualification criteria proposed meet this aim?

Yes

Score

0

Q32. Do you think that these proposals would significantly reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Allow premises making ancillary sales to request in their premises licence application that the requirement for a personal licence holder be removed	X		

Introduce a new, light-touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN but retaining the need for a personal licence holder		X	
Introduce a new, light touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN - with no requirement for a personal licence holder		X	

Score

0

Q33. Do you think these proposals would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please select one option.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Allow premises making ancillary sales to request in their premises licence application that the requirement for a personal licence holder be removed		X	
Introduce a new, light-touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN but retaining the need for a personal licence holder	X		
Introduce a new, light touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN - with no requirement for a personal licence holder	X		

Score

0

Q34. What other issues or options do you think should be considered when taking forward proposals for a lighter touch authorisation? Please specify in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 200 words:

A less onerous process is welcome however the definition of ancillary sales will need to be tight to avoid less responsible businesses using this as a means of trying to avoid licensing.

Page Score

0

Page 12: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q35. Do you agree that licensing authorities should have the power to allow organisers of community events involving licensable activities to notify them through a locally determined notification process? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q36. What impact do you think a locally determined notification would have

on organisers of community events? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Reduce the burden		X	
Increase the burden	X		

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 13: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q37. Should the number of TENs which can be given in respect of individual premises be increased? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q38. If you answered yes, please select one option to indicate which you would prefer. Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 14: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q39. Do you think that licensing authorities should have local discretion around late night refreshment in each of the following ways? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Determining that premises in certain areas are exempt		X	
Determining that certain premises types are exempt in their local area	X		

Score

0

Q40. Do you agree that motorway service areas should receive a nationally prescribed exemption from regulations for the provision of late night refreshment? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Q41. Please describe in the box below any other types of premises to which you think a nationally prescribed exemption should apply (keeping your

views to a maximum of 100 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 15: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q42. Do you agree with each of the following proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade			X
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges			X
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act		X	

Score

0

Q43. Do you think that each of the following would reduce the overall burdens on business? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade			X
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges			X
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act		X	

Score

0

Q44. Do you think that the following measures would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives (see glossary)? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade			X
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges			X
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act	X		

Score

0

Q45. In addition to the suggestions outlined above, what other sections of or processes under the 2003 Act could in your view be removed or simplified in order to impact favourably on businesses without undermining the statutory licensing objectives or significantly increasing burdens on licensing authorities? (Please keep your views to a maximum of 200 words.)

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 16: Impact assessments

Q46. Impact assessments for the proposals in this consultation have been published alongside the full consultation document. Do you think that the impact assessments related to the consultation provide an accurate representation of the costs and benefits of the proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Minimum unit pricing		X	
Multi-buy promotions		X	
Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact	X		
Ancillary sales of alcohol			X
Temporary event notices		X	
Late night refreshment		X	

Removing the duty to advertise licence applications in a local newspaper	X		
Sales of alcohol at motorway service stations			X
Personal licences		X	
Score			

0

Q47. Do you have any comments on the methodologies or assumptions used in the impact assessments? If yes, please specify in the box below, clearly referencing the impact assessment and page to which you refer (keeping your views to a maximum of 400 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Scoring Summary

Pages	Total
1. About you	0
2. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
3. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
4. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
5. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
6. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
7. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
8. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
9. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
10. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
11. Freeing up responsible businesses	0

12. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
13. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
14. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
15. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
16. Impact assessments	0
Total Survey Score:	0

Alcohol strategy consultation

User Details - 5464647

Date Started: 05/02/2013 13:24:30 **Date Ended:** 05/02/2013 13:33:47

Time taken: 9 mins, 17 secs **IP Address:** n/a

Unique ID: n/a

Page 1: About you

Q1. Please select if you would like your response or personal details to be treated as confidential.

No Response

Score

0

Q2. Which of the following best describes you or the professional interest you represent? Please select one option from the menu below.

Local government (other)

Please specify which organisation, licensing authority or police force you represent in the box below:

Woking Borough Council

Score

0

Q3. If you are responding on behalf of an organisation or interest group, please write in the box below the number of members in your group or organisation.

No Response

Q4. How did you obtain the views of your members? Please explain in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 100 words.

Delegated authority to Licensing department.

Q5. Please indicate in which region you or your organisation is based.

Please select one option from the menu below.

South East England

Score

0

Q6. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your gender? Please select one option.

Male

Score

0

Q7. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your age? Please select one option.

25-34

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 2: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q8. In the alcohol strategy, the government committed to introducing a minimum unit price for alcohol in England and Wales. This consultation will contribute to the debate on the most appropriate price per unit and the mechanism by which, once set, minimum unit pricing would remain effective. It is also an opportunity for interested parties to raise other issues around minimum unit pricing. The purpose of minimum unit pricing is to reduce alcohol consumption, particularly by the most hazardous and harmful drinkers who tend to show a preference for the cheapest alcohol products. By doing so the government estimates there will be a reduction in the associated crime and health harms, especially the numbers of hospital admissions, alcohol-related deaths and alcohol-related crimes. Minimum unit pricing is not intended disproportionately to affect responsible drinkers or particular social groups but to reduce the availability of alcohol sold at very low or heavily discounted prices. More information (including the definitions of hazardous and harmful drinkers) is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on minimum unit pricing? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 3: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q9. The impact of minimum unit pricing will depend on the price per unit of alcohol. The government wants to ensure that the chosen price level is targeted and proportionate, whilst achieving a significant reduction of harm. The government is therefore consulting on the introduction of a recommended minimum unit price of 45p. The government estimates a reduction in consumption across all product types of 3.3 per cent, a reduction in crime of 5,240 per year, a reduction in 24,600 alcohol-related hospital admissions and 714 fewer deaths per year after ten years. Do you agree that this minimum unit price level would achieve these aims? Please select one option.

No

If you think another level would be preferable, please set out your views on why this might be in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Woking Borough Council would like clarification over the legality of the proposal in light of the contradictions in E.U Competition Law. If we were to

see such an introduction The Council believes that this may actually have a detrimental impact and could see a rise in crime figures. People with alcohol dependency are not concerned over the price of alcohol but with the alcohol itself; if those with such a dependency find they can no longer afford that which they require there is the potential to turn to crime for the required money. This proposal also disadvantages businesses and those that are responsible drinkers and seemingly offers little in the battle against irresponsible alcohol consumption that is very much a cultural behaviour.

Score

0

Q10. Should other factors or evidence be considered when setting a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify these in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Further information is required surrounding the legality of the proposals in light of the contradictions in E.U Competition Law. Should this proposal see an introduction Woking Borough Council would be concerned over the lack of guidance surrounding the enforcement of the legislation and is concerned as to which already overstretched and understaffed agency would be responsible for taking on such a mammoth task with no new resources; financial or otherwise.

Score

0

Q11. The government wishes to maintain the effectiveness of minimum unit pricing and is therefore proposing to adjust the minimum unit price level over time. How do you think the level of minimum unit price set by the government should be adjusted over time? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Q12. The aim of minimum unit pricing is to reduce the consumption of harmful and hazardous drinkers, while minimising the impact on responsible drinkers. Do you think that there are any other people, organisations or groups that could be particularly affected by a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Question 3 offers no opportunity to argue that minimum pricing not be introduced at all which is The Councils position. Responsible Authorities will require to additional resources in order to enforce this legislation and as yet no proposal has been made as to which authority would be responsible.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 4: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q13. The government is consulting on introducing a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade (e.g. shops and off-licences) as part of its wider strategy to reduce excessive alcohol consumption, and alongside the introduction of a minimum unit price. A ban on multi-buy promotions would therefore not apply to pubs, clubs, bars or restaurants. The term 'multi-buy promotions' refers to alcohol promotions that offer a discount for buying multiple items. The aim of a ban would be to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, making it cheaper (per item) to purchase more than one of a product than to purchase a single item. As well as being part of a wider strategy to reduce consumption and tackle irresponsible alcohol sales, a ban on multi-buy promotions would also contribute to the government's aim of encouraging people to be aware of how much they drink and the risks of excessive drinking, so that they can make informed choices. The aim of this consultation is to assess support for such a ban and contribute to our understanding of the impact a ban on multi-buy promotions may have. The types of promotion it is proposed that a ban would include, are: two for the price of one, three for the price of two, buy one get one free, buy six and get 20 per cent off, 24 cans of lager costing less than 24 times the cost of a single can of lager in the shop, a case of wine sold cheaper than the individual price at which the same bottles are sold in the shop, 3 for £10 where each bottle costs more than £3.33. More information is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 5: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q14. Do you think there should be a ban on multi-buy promotions involving alcohol in the off-trade? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q15. Are there any further offers which should be included in a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Don't know

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

If this proposal is successful care should be given to the wording of a finite list of promotions that are unacceptable as it is likely that premises will rework deals to offer the same to the consumer while staying within the law. It should be noted that banning multibuy promotions disadvantages businesses and responsible drinkers who proportionality outweigh irresponsible drinkers.

Score

0

Q16. Should other factors or evidence be taken into account when considering a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

People are generally well aware of the dangers of alcohol and will often to consume to a certain level through their own decision. It is unlikely that banning multi-buy offers will a) actually stop premises reducing the cost of more than one purchase and b) reduce the amount of alcohol people buy in any one purchase. Education and a cultural shift are needed to accommodate what this proposal is trying to achieve.

Score

0

Q17. The aim of a ban on multi-buy promotions is to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, helping people to be aware of how much they drink, and to tackle irresponsible alcohol sales.

Do you think that there are any other groups that could be particularly affected by a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Responsible authorities will face an increased work load with no identified additional resources to enforce legislation should it be introduced.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 6: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q18. In its response to the 'Rebalancing the Licensing Act' consultation in 2010, the government committed to review the impact of the current mandatory licensing conditions. More recently, the alcohol strategy made a commitment to review these mandatory licensing conditions to ensure they are sufficiently targeting problems such as irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs. The government has also committed to consult on whether these mandatory licensing conditions should, where relevant, apply to both the on- and off-trade. This consultation forms part of that review, and will contribute

to the government's understanding of how these mandatory conditions are perceived. The five mandatory licensing conditions currently set out in regulations in relation to the supply of alcohol are: a ban on irresponsible promotionsa ban on dispensing alcohol by one person directly into the mouth of anothera requirement to provide free tap water on request to customersa requirement to have an age verification policy to prevent the sale of alcohol to persons under 18 years of age, anda requirement to make available to customers small measures such as half pints or beer or cider or 125ml glasses of wine More information is available in the full consultation document. An explanation of each of these terms can be found on page 20 of the consultation document, in the glossary at the end. Do you want to answer questions on reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 7: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q19. Do you think each of the mandatory licensing conditions is effective in promoting the licensing objectives? For more information on the licensing objectives please see the glossary at the end of the full consultation document. Please select one option (Yes, No, Don't know) from each drop down menu.

	Prevention of crime and disorder	Public safety	Prevention of public nuisance	Protection of children from harm
Irresponsible promotions	No	No	No	No
Dispensing alcohol directly into the mouth	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mandatory provision of free tap water	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Age verification policy	No	No	No	No
Mandatory provision of	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know

small measures				
-----------------------	--	--	--	--

Score

0

Q20. Do you think that the mandatory licensing conditions do enough to target irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs? Please select one option.

No

If no, please state what more could be done in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

The legislation surrounding irresponsible promotions is so specific that it is actually impossible to implement; therefore making it ineffective. It is widely regarded as being useless in its current form. Less specifics enabling more interpretation is needed to make this condition workable

Score

0

Q21. Are there other issues related to the licensing objectives which could be tackled through a mandatory licensing condition? Please select one option.

No

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

As long as the law is enforced properly; events can be managed through existing legislation.

Score

0

Q22. Do you think that the current approach, with five mandatory licensing conditions applying to the on-trade and only one of those to the off-trade, is appropriate? Please select one option.

No

If no, please explain why you think the current approach is not the best approach (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Some of the current mandatory conditions are unenforceable as they stand. Further work needs to be undertaken to assess their appropriateness in their current form.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 8: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q23. We want to ensure that licensing authorities are able to take alcohol-related health harms into consideration when making decisions about cumulative impact policies (CIPs) which can be used to manage problems linked to the density of premises in specific areas. A CIP introduces a

rebuttable presumption that all new licence applications and variations in that area will normally be refused if the licensing authority receives a relevant representation stating that the application will add to the cumulative impact. However each application must still be considered on its own merits and the licensing authority may still grant the application if it is satisfied that the application will not contribute to the cumulative impact. We are proposing that licensing authorities will be able to take evidence of alcohol-related health harm into account in deciding whether to introduce a CIP and the extent of that CIP. This would be a discretionary power and not an obligation. We expect that those areas with the highest levels of alcohol-related health harm, or fast rising levels of harm from alcohol, will be most likely to use this power. It will allow local health bodies to fully contribute to local decision making and mean licensing authorities can restrict the number of licensed premises in the local area on the basis of robust local evidence. More information is available in the full consultation document and impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 9: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q24. What sources of evidence on alcohol-related health harm could be used to support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy (CIP) if it were possible for a CIP to include consideration of health? Please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

The Council believes that it would be very difficult for Health Authority to build an evidence based case for a cumulative impact policy without having a regular presence in each town centre. While there is potential based on questioning A&E patients on where they have been drinking prior to admittance, the Health Authority should be dealing with long term effects which is less attributable to any one premises. Health Authorities tend to be County wide and care should be given to restrict blanket wide policies.

Q25. Do you think any aspects of the current cumulative impact policy process would need to be amended to allow consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify which aspects in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

While a useful tool; cumulative impact zones are still not written into legislation and remain only justifiable via a section in the guidance. The Council recommends that the legislation be amended to include cumulative impact policies so as to remove legal grey areas. That being said, should

alcohol-related health harm be used to support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy it should be done so under necessity rather than appropriateness and restrictions should be introduced to restrict blanket wide policies for whole Counties.

Score

0

Q26. What impact do you think allowing consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms when introducing a cumulative impact policy would have if it were used in your local area? Please specify your answer in the box below, providing evidence to support your response (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

None; we continue to operate two cumulative impact policies within the borough and as previously stated the Council believes it would be too difficult for the Health Authority to attribute the cause of long term harm via alcohol consumption to any one premises.

Page Score

0

Page 10: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q27. The government has committed to consult on giving licensing authorities greater freedom to take decisions that reflect the needs of their local community. Following the government's Red Tape Challenge in 2011, three areas of reform were specified: alcohol licensing for certain types of premises providing minimal alcohol sales, temporary event notices (TENs) and the licensing of late night refreshment. This section asks for views on these proposals and suggests further ways to reduce burdens on business. The proposals set out here can be seen alongside work undertaken by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport to remove unnecessary red tape from regulated entertainment. More information on each of these areas for reform is available in the full consultation document. There are five subjects covered in this section. They are: ancillary sales of alcohol occasional provision of licensable activities at community events an extension of the temporary event notice limit at individual premises late night refreshment, and further proposals to reduce burdens on business Do you want to answer questions on freeing up responsible businesses? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 11: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q28. Ancillary sales of alcohol For many businesses, the sale of alcohol is only a small part of, or incidental to, their wider activities, and occurs alongside the provision of another product or service (which this consultation refers to as an 'ancillary sale'). For example, a guesthouse might wish to provide wine to its guests with an evening meal or a

complimentary bottle of wine in a guest's room, while a hairdresser might wish to offer clients a glass of wine. Should special provision to reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers be limited to specific types of business, and/or be available to all types of business, providing they meet certain qualification criteria for limited or incidental sales? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
The provision should be limited to a specific list of certain types of business and the kinds of sales they make		X	
The provision should be available to all businesses providing they meet certain qualification criteria to be an ancillary seller		X	
The provision should be available to both a specific list of premises and more widely to organisations meeting the prescribed definition of an ancillary seller, that is both the above options		X	

Score

0

Q29. If special provisions to reduce licensing burdens on ancillary sellers were to include a list of certain types of business, do you think it should apply to the following? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Accommodation providers, providing alcohol alongside accommodation as part of the contract		X	
Hair and beauty salons, providing alcohol alongside a hair or beauty treatment		X	
Florists, providing alcohol alongside the purchase of flowers		X	
Cultural organisations, such as theatres, cinemas and museums, providing alcohol alongside cultural events as part of the entry ticket		X	
Regular charitable events, providing alcohol as part of the wider occasion		X	

Score

0

Q30. Do you have any suggestions for other types of businesses to which such special provision could apply without impacting adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please write your suggestions in the box below, keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words:

The Council apposes any special provisions as it believes there to be little wrong with the current process. Changing to a multi-tier system offers the opportunity for confusion to the public and trade and allows for the potential for illegal sales (intended or not). It is the Council's position that allowing special provisions will actually increase the enforcement requirement of its officers without financial contribution via the licensing annual fees.

Q31. The aim of a new 'ancillary seller' status is to reduce burdens on businesses where the sale of alcohol is only a small part of their business and occurs alongside the provision of a wider product or service, while minimising loopholes for irresponsible businesses and maintaining the effectiveness of enforcement. Alternatively, a second option is to broaden the definition of 'ancillary sales' to include all businesses (and/or not for profit activities) through the use of a general set of qualification criteria, for example, to the effect that: alcohol must be sold or supplied as a small part or proportion of a sales transaction or contract for a wider service, and the amount of alcohol that could be supplied as part of that contract cannot exceed a prescribed amount. Do you think that the qualification criteria proposed meet this aim?

No

Please use the space below to provide further comments (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

The level of enforcement required to actively monitor each of these premises to ensure they stay within prescribed levels duly outweighs any benefit to a reduced licence requirements. Changing to a multi-tier system offers the opportunity for confusion and the potential for illegal sales (intended or not).

Score

0

Q32. Do you think that these proposals would significantly reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Allow premises making ancillary sales to request in their premises licence application that the requirement for a personal licence holder be removed		X	
Introduce a new, light-touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN but retaining the need for a personal licence holder		X	

Introduce a new, light touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN - with no requirement for a personal licence holder		X	
--	--	---	--

Score

0

Q33. Do you think these proposals would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please select one option.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Allow premises making ancillary sales to request in their premises licence application that the requirement for a personal licence holder be removed	X		
Introduce a new, light-touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN but retaining the need for a personal licence holder	X		
Introduce a new, light touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN - with no requirement for a personal licence holder	X		

Score

0

Q34. What other issues or options do you think should be considered when taking forward proposals for a lighter touch authorisation? Please specify in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 200 words:

The level of enforcement required to actively monitor each of these premises to ensure they stay within prescribed levels duly outweighs any benefit to a reduce licence requirements. Changing to a multi-tier system offers the opportunity for confusion and the potential for illegal sales (intended or not).

Page Score

0

Page 12: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q35. Do you agree that licensing authorities should have the power to allow organisers of community events involving licensable activities to notify them through a locally determined notification process? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q36. What impact do you think a locally determined notification would have on organisers of community events? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Reduce the burden		X	
Increase the burden	X		

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 13: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q37. Should the number of TENs which can be given in respect of individual premises be increased? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q38. If you answered yes, please select one option to indicate which you would prefer. Please select one option.

15

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 14: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q39. Do you think that licensing authorities should have local discretion around late night refreshment in each of the following ways? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Determining that premises in certain areas are exempt		X	
Determining that certain premises types are exempt in their local area		X	

Score

0

Q40. Do you agree that motorway service areas should receive a nationally prescribed exemption from regulations for the provision of late night refreshment? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q41. Please describe in the box below any other types of premises to which you think a nationally prescribed exemption should apply (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words).

Late night refreshment venues tend to attract groups of patrons after alcohol licensed premises close. It is the Council's view that stricter controls be given, including the potential for cumulative impact policies, rather than a relaxation.

Page Score

0

Page 15: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q42. Do you agree with each of the following proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges	X		
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act		X	

Score

0

Q43. Do you think that each of the following would reduce the overall burdens on business? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges		X	
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act		X	

Score

0

Q44. Do you think that the following measures would impact adversely on

one or more of the licensing objectives (see glossary)? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges		X	
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act	X		

Score

0

Q45. In addition to the suggestions outlined above, what other sections of or processes under the 2003 Act could in your view be removed or simplified in order to impact favourably on businesses without undermining the statutory licensing objectives or significantly increasing burdens on licensing authorities? (Please keep your views to a maximum of 200 words.)

The Council is firmly against any suggestion of removing the requirement to renew personal licences and would seek to bring down the period of 10 years to 3 years inline with the validity period of the criminal conviction check.

Page Score

0

Page 16: Impact assessments

Q46. Impact assessments for the proposals in this consultation have been published alongside the full consultation document. Do you think that the impact assessments related to the consultation provide an accurate representation of the costs and benefits of the proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Minimum unit pricing		X	
Multi-buy promotions		X	
Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact		X	

Ancillary sales of alcohol		X	
Temporary event notices	X		
Late night refreshment		X	
Removing the duty to advertise licence applications in a local newspaper	X		
Sales of alcohol at motorway service stations		X	
Personal licences		X	

Score

0

Q47. Do you have any comments on the methodologies or assumptions used in the impact assessments? If yes, please specify in the box below, clearly referencing the impact assessment and page to which you refer (keeping your views to a maximum of 400 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Scoring Summary

Pages	Total
1. About you	0
2. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
3. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
4. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
5. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
6. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
7. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
8. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
9. Health as a licensing objective for	0

cumulative impact policies	
10. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
11. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
12. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
13. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
14. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
15. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
16. Impact assessments	0
Total Survey Score:	0

Alcohol strategy consultation

User Details - 5464713

Date Started: 05/02/2013 13:31:00 **Date Ended:** 05/02/2013 13:38:00

Time taken: 7 mins, 0 secs **IP Address:** n/a

Unique ID: n/a

Page 1: About you

Q1. Please select if you would like your response or personal details to be treated as confidential.

No Response

Score

0

Q2. Which of the following best describes you or the professional interest you represent? Please select one option from the menu below.

Public health body (eg Primary Care Trust, Local Health Board, Director of Public Health)

Please specify which organisation, licensing authority or police force you represent in the box below:

London Borough Hammersmith and Fulham Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Westminster City Council

Score

0

Q3. If you are responding on behalf of an organisation or interest group, please write in the box below the number of members in your group or organisation.

No Response

Q4. How did you obtain the views of your members? Please explain in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 100 words.

No Response

Q5. Please indicate in which region you or your organisation is based.

Please select one option from the menu below.

London

Score

0

Q6. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your gender?

Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q7. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your age?
Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 2: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q8. In the alcohol strategy, the government committed to introducing a minimum unit price for alcohol in England and Wales. This consultation will contribute to the debate on the most appropriate price per unit and the mechanism by which, once set, minimum unit pricing would remain effective. It is also an opportunity for interested parties to raise other issues around minimum unit pricing. The purpose of minimum unit pricing is to reduce alcohol consumption, particularly by the most hazardous and harmful drinkers who tend to show a preference for the cheapest alcohol products. By doing so the government estimates there will be a reduction in the associated crime and health harms, especially the numbers of hospital admissions, alcohol-related deaths and alcohol-related crimes. Minimum unit pricing is not intended disproportionately to affect responsible drinkers or particular social groups but to reduce the availability of alcohol sold at very low or heavily discounted prices. More information (including the definitions of hazardous and harmful drinkers) is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on minimum unit pricing? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 3: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q9. The impact of minimum unit pricing will depend on the price per unit of alcohol. The government wants to ensure that the chosen price level is targeted and proportionate, whilst achieving a significant reduction of harm. The government is therefore consulting on the introduction of a recommended minimum unit price of 45p. The government estimates a reduction in consumption across all product types of 3.3 per cent, a reduction in crime of 5,240 per year, a reduction in 24,600 alcohol-related hospital admissions and 714 fewer deaths per year after ten years. Do you agree that this minimum unit price level would achieve these aims? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q10. Should other factors or evidence be considered when setting a

minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q11. The government wishes to maintain the effectiveness of minimum unit pricing and is therefore proposing to adjust the minimum unit price level over time. How do you think the level of minimum unit price set by the government should be adjusted over time? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q12. The aim of minimum unit pricing is to reduce the consumption of harmful and hazardous drinkers, while minimising the impact on responsible drinkers. Do you think that there are any other people, organisations or groups that could be particularly affected by a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 4: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q13. The government is consulting on introducing a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade (e.g. shops and off-licences) as part of its wider strategy to reduce excessive alcohol consumption, and alongside the introduction of a minimum unit price. A ban on multi-buy promotions would therefore not apply to pubs, clubs, bars or restaurants. The term 'multi-buy promotions' refers to alcohol promotions that offer a discount for buying multiple items. The aim of a ban would be to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, making it cheaper (per item) to purchase more than one of a product than to purchase a single item. As well as being part of a wider strategy to reduce consumption and tackle irresponsible alcohol sales, a ban on multi-buy promotions would also contribute to the government's aim of encouraging people to be aware of how much they drink and the risks of excessive drinking, so that they can make informed choices. The aim of this consultation is to assess support for such a ban and contribute to our understanding of the impact a ban on multi-buy promotions may have. The types of promotion it is proposed that a ban would include, are: two for the price of one, three for the price of two, buy one get one free, buy six and get 20 per cent off, 24 cans of lager costing less than 24 times the cost of a single can of lager in the shop, a case of wine sold cheaper than the individual price at which the same bottles are sold in the shop, 3 for £10 where each bottle costs more than £3.33. More information is available in the full consultation

document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 5: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q14. Do you think there should be a ban on multi-buy promotions involving alcohol in the off-trade? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q15. Are there any further offers which should be included in a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q16. Should other factors or evidence be taken into account when considering a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q17. The aim of a ban on multi-buy promotions is to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, helping people to be aware of how much they drink, and to tackle irresponsible alcohol sales.

Do you think that there are any other groups that could be particularly affected by a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 6: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q18. In its response to the 'Rebalancing the Licensing Act' consultation in 2010, the government committed to review the impact of the current mandatory licensing conditions. More recently, the alcohol strategy made a commitment to review these mandatory licensing conditions to ensure they are sufficiently targeting problems such as irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs. The government has also committed to consult on whether these mandatory licensing conditions should, where relevant, apply to both the on- and off-trade. This consultation forms part of that review, and will contribute to the government's understanding of how these mandatory conditions are

perceived. The five mandatory licensing conditions currently set out in regulations in relation to the supply of alcohol are: a ban on irresponsible promotions a ban on dispensing alcohol by one person directly into the mouth of another a requirement to provide free tap water on request to customers a requirement to have an age verification policy to prevent the sale of alcohol to persons under 18 years of age, and a requirement to make available to customers small measures such as half pints or beer or cider or 125ml glasses of wine More information is available in the full consultation document. An explanation of each of these terms can be found on page 20 of the consultation document, in the glossary at the end. Do you want to answer questions on reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 7: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q19. Do you think each of the mandatory licensing conditions is effective in promoting the licensing objectives? For more information on the licensing objectives please see the glossary at the end of the full consultation document. Please select one option (Yes, No, Don't know) from each drop down menu.

No Response

Score

0

Q20. Do you think that the mandatory licensing conditions do enough to target irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q21. Are there other issues related to the licensing objectives which could be tackled through a mandatory licensing condition? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q22. Do you think that the current approach, with five mandatory licensing conditions applying to the on-trade and only one of those to the off-trade, is appropriate? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 8: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q23. We want to ensure that licensing authorities are able to take alcohol-related health harms into consideration when making decisions about cumulative impact policies (CIPs) which can be used to manage problems linked to the density of premises in specific areas. A CIP introduces a rebuttable presumption that all new licence applications and variations in that area will normally be refused if the licensing authority receives a relevant representation stating that the application will add to the cumulative impact. However each application must still be considered on its own merits and the licensing authority may still grant the application if it is satisfied that the application will not contribute to the cumulative impact. We are proposing that licensing authorities will be able to take evidence of alcohol-related health harm into account in deciding whether to introduce a CIP and the extent of that CIP. This would be a discretionary power and not an obligation. We expect that those areas with the highest levels of alcohol-related health harm, or fast rising levels of harm from alcohol, will be most likely to use this power. It will allow local health bodies to fully contribute to local decision making and mean licensing authorities can restrict the number of licensed premises in the local area on the basis of robust local evidence. More information is available in the full consultation document and impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 9: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q24. What sources of evidence on alcohol-related health harm could be used to support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy (CIP) if it were possible for a CIP to include consideration of health? Please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

To fully assess the impact of health it is important to include measures (and specifically alcohol related measures) which assess both the impact of residents and non-residents on local health provision. We recommend that the following are included as indicators and measures of wider health impacts:

- ambulance calls outs to the area surrounding licensed premises
- alcohol related hospital admissions, irrespective of residency (this will

allow local impact on tertiary healthcare and patient experience to be assessed)

The 2010 Soho Alcohol Recovery Centre pilot demonstrated the value that gathering 'last drink' location and information, as has A&E data sharing of the 'Cardiff Model' dataset in some London boroughs. This identifies critical information about the disproportionate effects of some licensed premises on hospital admissions, crime and antisocial behaviour. These can then be addressed in a co-ordinated response between local health, community safety, police and the licensing authority. Utilising 'Last Drink' information in hospital settings would aid local intelligence about hotspots and support targeted work with premises.

Given the transient movement of communities and populations frequently does not observe borough boundaries this makes determining the extent of alcohol abuse among residents more challenging. As premises are also not the sole cause of alcohol related harm to residents, the following additional indicators, specific to residents would be useful to include in considerations, as a region rather than borough based:

Alcohol related admissions from:

- ♣ external causes (assaults, falls)
- ♣ mental and behavioural causes
- ♣ alcohol poisoning.

Q25. Do you think any aspects of the current cumulative impact policy process would need to be amended to allow consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify which aspects in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Please see our recommendations about data above.

Score

0

Q26. What impact do you think allowing consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms when introducing a cumulative impact policy would have if it were used in your local area? Please specify your answer in the box below, providing evidence to support your response (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Given the geographic location of the three boroughs it would give an incomplete and unsatisfactory picture of the full health impacts of alcohol and licensing if the health indicators only acknowledge residency.

Page Score

0

Page 10: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q27. The government has committed to consult on giving licensing

authorities greater freedom to take decisions that reflect the needs of their local community. Following the government's Red Tape Challenge in 2011, three areas of reform were specified: alcohol licensing for certain types of premises providing minimal alcohol sales, temporary event notices (TENs) and the licensing of late night refreshment. This section asks for views on these proposals and suggests further ways to reduce burdens on business. The proposals set out here can be seen alongside work undertaken by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport to remove unnecessary red tape from regulated entertainment. More information on each of these areas for reform is available in the full consultation document. There are five subjects covered in this section. They are: ancillary sales of alcohol occasional provision of licensable activities at community events an extension of the temporary event notice limit at individual premises late night refreshment, and further proposals to reduce burdens on business Do you want to answer questions on freeing up responsible businesses? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 11: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q28. Ancillary sales of alcohol For many businesses, the sale of alcohol is only a small part of, or incidental to, their wider activities, and occurs alongside the provision of another product or service (which this consultation refers to as an 'ancillary sale'). For example, a guesthouse might wish to provide wine to its guests with an evening meal or a complimentary bottle of wine in a guest's room, while a hairdresser might wish to offer clients a glass of wine. Should special provision to reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers be limited to specific types of business, and/or be available to all types of business, providing they meet certain qualification criteria for limited or incidental sales? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q29. If special provisions to reduce licensing burdens on ancillary sellers were to include a list of certain types of business, do you think it should apply to the following? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q30. Do you have any suggestions for other types of businesses to which such special provision could apply without impacting adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please write your suggestions in the box below, keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words:

No Response

Q31. The aim of a new 'ancillary seller' status is to reduce burdens on businesses where the sale of alcohol is only a small part of their business and occurs alongside the provision of a wider product or service, while minimising loopholes for irresponsible businesses and maintaining the effectiveness of enforcement. Alternatively, a second option is to broaden the definition of 'ancillary sales' to include all businesses (and/or not for profit activities) through the use of a general set of qualification criteria, for example, to the effect that: alcohol must be sold or supplied as a small part or proportion of a sales transaction or contract for a wider service, and the amount of alcohol that could be supplied as part of that contract cannot exceed a prescribed amount. Do you think that the qualification criteria proposed meet this aim?

No Response

Score

0

Q32. Do you think that these proposals would significantly reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q33. Do you think these proposals would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q34. What other issues or options do you think should be considered when taking forward proposals for a lighter touch authorisation? Please specify in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 200 words:

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 12: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q35. Do you agree that licensing authorities should have the power to allow organisers of community events involving licensable activities to notify them through a locally determined notification process? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q36. What impact do you think a locally determined notification would have on organisers of community events? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 13: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q37. Should the number of TENs which can be given in respect of individual premises be increased? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q38. If you answered yes, please select one option to indicate which you would prefer. Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 14: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q39. Do you think that licensing authorities should have local discretion around late night refreshment in each of the following ways? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q40. Do you agree that motorway service areas should receive a nationally prescribed exemption from regulations for the provision of late night refreshment? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q41. Please describe in the box below any other types of premises to which you think a nationally prescribed exemption should apply (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 15: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q42. Do you agree with each of the following proposals? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q43. Do you think that each of the following would reduce the overall burdens on business? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q44. Do you think that the following measures would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives (see glossary)? Please select one

option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q45. In addition to the suggestions outlined above, what other sections of or processes under the 2003 Act could in your view be removed or simplified in order to impact favourably on businesses without undermining the statutory licensing objectives or significantly increasing burdens on licensing authorities? (Please keep your views to a maximum of 200 words.)

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 16: Impact assessments

Q46. Impact assessments for the proposals in this consultation have been published alongside the full consultation document. Do you think that the impact assessments related to the consultation provide an accurate representation of the costs and benefits of the proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Minimum unit pricing			X
Multi-buy promotions			X
Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact	X		
Ancillary sales of alcohol			X
Temporary event notices			X
Late night refreshment			X
Removing the duty to advertise licence applications in a local newspaper			X
Sales of alcohol at motorway service stations			X
Personal licences			X

Score

0

Q47. Do you have any comments on the methodologies or assumptions used in the impact assessments? If yes, please specify in the box below, clearly referencing the impact assessment and page to which you refer (keeping your views to a maximum of 400 words).

No Response

Scoring Summary

Pages	Total
1. About you	0
2. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
3. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
4. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
5. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
6. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
7. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
8. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
9. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
10. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
11. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
12. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
13. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
14. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
15. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
16. Impact assessments	0
Total Survey Score:	0

Alcohol strategy consultation

User Details - 5464800

Date Started: 05/02/2013 13:37:30 **Date Ended:** 05/02/2013 13:41:57

Time taken: 4 mins, 27 secs **IP Address:** n/a

Unique ID: n/a

Page 1: About you

Q1. Please select if you would like your response or personal details to be treated as confidential.

No Response

Score

0

Q2. Which of the following best describes you or the professional interest you represent? Please select one option from the menu below.

Bodies representing public sector professionals (eg Local Government Association, Institute of Licensing)

Please specify which organisation, licensing authority or police force you represent in the box below:

The Dudley Group NHS Foundation Trust

Score

0

Q3. If you are responding on behalf of an organisation or interest group, please write in the box below the number of members in your group or organisation.

13

Q4. How did you obtain the views of your members? Please explain in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 100 words.

Discussed during a meeting of the Board of Directors

Q5. Please indicate in which region you or your organisation is based.

Please select one option from the menu below.

West Midlands

Score

0

Q6. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your gender? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q7. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your age?

Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 2: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q8. In the alcohol strategy, the government committed to introducing a minimum unit price for alcohol in England and Wales. This consultation will contribute to the debate on the most appropriate price per unit and the mechanism by which, once set, minimum unit pricing would remain effective. It is also an opportunity for interested parties to raise other issues around minimum unit pricing. The purpose of minimum unit pricing is to reduce alcohol consumption, particularly by the most hazardous and harmful drinkers who tend to show a preference for the cheapest alcohol products. By doing so the government estimates there will be a reduction in the associated crime and health harms, especially the numbers of hospital admissions, alcohol-related deaths and alcohol-related crimes. Minimum unit pricing is not intended disproportionately to affect responsible drinkers or particular social groups but to reduce the availability of alcohol sold at very low or heavily discounted prices. More information (including the definitions of hazardous and harmful drinkers) is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on minimum unit pricing? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 3: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q9. The impact of minimum unit pricing will depend on the price per unit of alcohol. The government wants to ensure that the chosen price level is targeted and proportionate, whilst achieving a significant reduction of harm. The government is therefore consulting on the introduction of a recommended minimum unit price of 45p. The government estimates a reduction in consumption across all product types of 3.3 per cent, a reduction in crime of 5,240 per year, a reduction in 24,600 alcohol-related hospital admissions and 714 fewer deaths per year after ten years. Do you agree that this minimum unit price level would achieve these aims? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q10. Should other factors or evidence be considered when setting a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q11. The government wishes to maintain the effectiveness of minimum unit pricing and is therefore proposing to adjust the minimum unit price level over time. How do you think the level of minimum unit price set by the government should be adjusted over time? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q12. The aim of minimum unit pricing is to reduce the consumption of harmful and hazardous drinkers, while minimising the impact on responsible drinkers. Do you think that there are any other people, organisations or groups that could be particularly affected by a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 4: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q13. The government is consulting on introducing a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade (e.g. shops and off-licences) as part of its wider strategy to reduce excessive alcohol consumption, and alongside the introduction of a minimum unit price. A ban on multi-buy promotions would therefore not apply to pubs, clubs, bars or restaurants. The term 'multi-buy promotions' refers to alcohol promotions that offer a discount for buying multiple items. The aim of a ban would be to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, making it cheaper (per item) to purchase more than one of a product than to purchase a single item. As well as being part of a wider strategy to reduce consumption and tackle irresponsible alcohol sales, a ban on multi-buy promotions would also contribute to the government's aim of encouraging people to be aware of how much they drink and the risks of excessive drinking, so that they can make informed choices. The aim of this consultation is to assess support for such a ban and contribute to our understanding of the impact a ban on multi-buy promotions may have. The types of promotion it is proposed that a ban would include, are: two for the price of one, three for the price of two, buy one get one free, buy six and get 20 per cent off, 24 cans of lager costing less than 24 times the cost of a single can of lager in the shop, a case of wine sold cheaper than the individual price at which the same bottles are sold in the shop, 3 for £10 where each bottle costs more than £3.33. More information is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions

on a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 5: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q14. Do you think there should be a ban on multi-buy promotions involving alcohol in the off-trade? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q15. Are there any further offers which should be included in a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q16. Should other factors or evidence be taken into account when considering a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q17. The aim of a ban on multi-buy promotions is to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, helping people to be aware of how much they drink, and to tackle irresponsible alcohol sales.

Do you think that there are any other groups that could be particularly affected by a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 6: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q18. In its response to the 'Rebalancing the Licensing Act' consultation in 2010, the government committed to review the impact of the current mandatory licensing conditions. More recently, the alcohol strategy made a commitment to review these mandatory licensing conditions to ensure they are sufficiently targeting problems such as irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs. The government has also committed to consult on whether these mandatory licensing conditions should, where relevant, apply to both the on- and off-trade. This consultation forms part of that review, and will contribute to the government's understanding of how these mandatory conditions are perceived. The five mandatory licensing conditions currently set out in

regulations in relation to the supply of alcohol are: a ban on irresponsible promotions a ban on dispensing alcohol by one person directly into the mouth of another a requirement to provide free tap water on request to customers a requirement to have an age verification policy to prevent the sale of alcohol to persons under 18 years of age, and a requirement to make available to customers small measures such as half pints or beer or cider or 125ml glasses of wine More information is available in the full consultation document. An explanation of each of these terms can be found on page 20 of the consultation document, in the glossary at the end. Do you want to answer questions on reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 7: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q19. Do you think each of the mandatory licensing conditions is effective in promoting the licensing objectives? For more information on the licensing objectives please see the glossary at the end of the full consultation document. Please select one option (Yes, No, Don't know) from each drop down menu.

No Response

Score

0

Q20. Do you think that the mandatory licensing conditions do enough to target irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q21. Are there other issues related to the licensing objectives which could be tackled through a mandatory licensing condition? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q22. Do you think that the current approach, with five mandatory licensing conditions applying to the on-trade and only one of those to the off-trade, is appropriate? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 8: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q23. We want to ensure that licensing authorities are able to take alcohol-related health harms into consideration when making decisions about cumulative impact policies (CIPs) which can be used to manage problems linked to the density of premises in specific areas. A CIP introduces a rebuttable presumption that all new licence applications and variations in that area will normally be refused if the licensing authority receives a relevant representation stating that the application will add to the cumulative impact. However each application must still be considered on its own merits and the licensing authority may still grant the application if it is satisfied that the application will not contribute to the cumulative impact. We are proposing that licensing authorities will be able to take evidence of alcohol-related health harm into account in deciding whether to introduce a CIP and the extent of that CIP. This would be a discretionary power and not an obligation. We expect that those areas with the highest levels of alcohol-related health harm, or fast rising levels of harm from alcohol, will be most likely to use this power. It will allow local health bodies to fully contribute to local decision making and mean licensing authorities can restrict the number of licensed premises in the local area on the basis of robust local evidence. More information is available in the full consultation document and impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 9: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q24. What sources of evidence on alcohol-related health harm could be used to support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy (CIP) if it were possible for a CIP to include consideration of health? Please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

No Response

Q25. Do you think any aspects of the current cumulative impact policy process would need to be amended to allow consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q26. What impact do you think allowing consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms when introducing a cumulative impact policy would have if it were used in your local area? Please specify your answer in the

box below, providing evidence to support your response (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 10: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q27. The government has committed to consult on giving licensing authorities greater freedom to take decisions that reflect the needs of their local community. Following the government's Red Tape Challenge in 2011, three areas of reform were specified: alcohol licensing for certain types of premises providing minimal alcohol sales, temporary event notices (TENs) and the licensing of late night refreshment. This section asks for views on these proposals and suggests further ways to reduce burdens on business. The proposals set out here can be seen alongside work undertaken by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport to remove unnecessary red tape from regulated entertainment. More information on each of these areas for reform is available in the full consultation document. There are five subjects covered in this section. They are: ancillary sales of alcohol occasional provision of licensable activities at community events an extension of the temporary event notice limit at individual premises late night refreshment, and further proposals to reduce burdens on business Do you want to answer questions on freeing up responsible businesses? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 11: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q28. Ancillary sales of alcohol For many businesses, the sale of alcohol is only a small part of, or incidental to, their wider activities, and occurs alongside the provision of another product or service (which this consultation refers to as an 'ancillary sale'). For example, a guesthouse might wish to provide wine to its guests with an evening meal or a complimentary bottle of wine in a guest's room, while a hairdresser might wish to offer clients a glass of wine. Should special provision to reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers be limited to specific types of business, and/or be available to all types of business, providing they meet certain qualification criteria for limited or incidental sales? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q29. If special provisions to reduce licensing burdens on ancillary sellers were to include a list of certain types of business, do you think it should apply to the following? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q30. Do you have any suggestions for other types of businesses to which such special provision could apply without impacting adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please write your suggestions in the box below, keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words:

No Response

Q31. The aim of a new 'ancillary seller' status is to reduce burdens on businesses where the sale of alcohol is only a small part of their business and occurs alongside the provision of a wider product or service, while minimising loopholes for irresponsible businesses and maintaining the effectiveness of enforcement. Alternatively, a second option is to broaden the definition of 'ancillary sales' to include all businesses (and/or not for profit activities) through the use of a general set of qualification criteria, for example, to the effect that: alcohol must be sold or supplied as a small part or proportion of a sales transaction or contract for a wider service, and the amount of alcohol that could be supplied as part of that contract cannot exceed a prescribed amount. Do you think that the qualification criteria proposed meet this aim?

No Response

Score

0

Q32. Do you think that these proposals would significantly reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q33. Do you think these proposals would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q34. What other issues or options do you think should be considered when taking forward proposals for a lighter touch authorisation? Please specify in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 200 words:

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 12: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q35. Do you agree that licensing authorities should have the power to allow organisers of community events involving licensable activities to notify them through a locally determined notification process? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q36. What impact do you think a locally determined notification would have on organisers of community events? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 13: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q37. Should the number of TENs which can be given in respect of individual premises be increased? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q38. If you answered yes, please select one option to indicate which you would prefer. Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 14: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q39. Do you think that licensing authorities should have local discretion around late night refreshment in each of the following ways? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q40. Do you agree that motorway service areas should receive a nationally prescribed exemption from regulations for the provision of late night refreshment? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q41. Please describe in the box below any other types of premises to which you think a nationally prescribed exemption should apply (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 15: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q42. Do you agree with each of the following proposals? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q43. Do you think that each of the following would reduce the overall burdens on business? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q44. Do you think that the following measures would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives (see glossary)? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q45. In addition to the suggestions outlined above, what other sections of or processes under the 2003 Act could in your view be removed or simplified in order to impact favourably on businesses without undermining the statutory licensing objectives or significantly increasing burdens on licensing authorities? (Please keep your views to a maximum of 200 words.)

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 16: Impact assessments

Q46. Impact assessments for the proposals in this consultation have been published alongside the full consultation document. Do you think that the impact assessments related to the consultation provide an accurate representation of the costs and benefits of the proposals? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q47. Do you have any comments on the methodologies or assumptions used in the impact assessments? If yes, please specify in the box below, clearly referencing the impact assessment and page to which you refer (keeping your views to a maximum of 400 words).

The Board supported the position that action needs to be taken regarding alcohol availability, price and abuse. Having received the draft response and research, the Board were less convinced that a minimum price per unit would be effective if other discounted and multibuy schemes were not also addressed. However, on balance the board supported the consultation responses proposed.

Page Score

0

Scoring Summary

Pages	Total
-------	-------

1. About you	0
2. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
3. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
4. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
5. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
6. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
7. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
8. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
9. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
10. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
11. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
12. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
13. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
14. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
15. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
16. Impact assessments	0
Total Survey Score:	0

Alcohol strategy consultation

User Details - 5465105

Date Started: 05/02/2013 14:04:57 **Date Ended:** 05/02/2013 14:19:56

Time taken: 14 mins, 59 secs **IP Address:** n/a

Unique ID: n/a

Page 1: About you

Q1. Please select if you would like your response or personal details to be treated as confidential.

No Response

Score

0

Q2. Which of the following best describes you or the professional interest you represent? Please select one option from the menu below.

Other

Please specify which organisation, licensing authority or police force you represent in the box below:

The Centre for Economics and Business Research (Cebr), an independent economics consultancy

Score

0

Q3. If you are responding on behalf of an organisation or interest group, please write in the box below the number of members in your group or organisation.

15

Q4. How did you obtain the views of your members? Please explain in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 100 words.

Views the result of a range of reports Cebr has produced on the economic impact of minimum unit pricing.

Q5. Please indicate in which region you or your organisation is based.

Please select one option from the menu below.

London

Score

0

Q6. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your gender?

Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q7. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your age?
Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 2: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q8. In the alcohol strategy, the government committed to introducing a minimum unit price for alcohol in England and Wales. This consultation will contribute to the debate on the most appropriate price per unit and the mechanism by which, once set, minimum unit pricing would remain effective. It is also an opportunity for interested parties to raise other issues around minimum unit pricing. The purpose of minimum unit pricing is to reduce alcohol consumption, particularly by the most hazardous and harmful drinkers who tend to show a preference for the cheapest alcohol products. By doing so the government estimates there will be a reduction in the associated crime and health harms, especially the numbers of hospital admissions, alcohol-related deaths and alcohol-related crimes. Minimum unit pricing is not intended disproportionately to affect responsible drinkers or particular social groups but to reduce the availability of alcohol sold at very low or heavily discounted prices. More information (including the definitions of hazardous and harmful drinkers) is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on minimum unit pricing? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 3: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q9. The impact of minimum unit pricing will depend on the price per unit of alcohol. The government wants to ensure that the chosen price level is targeted and proportionate, whilst achieving a significant reduction of harm. The government is therefore consulting on the introduction of a recommended minimum unit price of 45p. The government estimates a reduction in consumption across all product types of 3.3 per cent, a reduction in crime of 5,240 per year, a reduction in 24,600 alcohol-related hospital admissions and 714 fewer deaths per year after ten years. Do you agree that this minimum unit price level would achieve these aims? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q10. Should other factors or evidence be considered when setting a

minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q11. The government wishes to maintain the effectiveness of minimum unit pricing and is therefore proposing to adjust the minimum unit price level over time. How do you think the level of minimum unit price set by the government should be adjusted over time? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q12. The aim of minimum unit pricing is to reduce the consumption of harmful and hazardous drinkers, while minimising the impact on responsible drinkers. Do you think that there are any other people, organisations or groups that could be particularly affected by a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 4: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q13. The government is consulting on introducing a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade (e.g. shops and off-licences) as part of its wider strategy to reduce excessive alcohol consumption, and alongside the introduction of a minimum unit price. A ban on multi-buy promotions would therefore not apply to pubs, clubs, bars or restaurants. The term 'multi-buy promotions' refers to alcohol promotions that offer a discount for buying multiple items. The aim of a ban would be to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, making it cheaper (per item) to purchase more than one of a product than to purchase a single item. As well as being part of a wider strategy to reduce consumption and tackle irresponsible alcohol sales, a ban on multi-buy promotions would also contribute to the government's aim of encouraging people to be aware of how much they drink and the risks of excessive drinking, so that they can make informed choices. The aim of this consultation is to assess support for such a ban and contribute to our understanding of the impact a ban on multi-buy promotions may have. The types of promotion it is proposed that a ban would include, are: two for the price of one, three for the price of two, buy one get one free, buy six and get 20 per cent off, 24 cans of lager costing less than 24 times the cost of a single can of lager in the shop, a case of wine sold cheaper than the individual price at which the same bottles are sold in the shop, 3 for £10 where each bottle costs more than £3.33. More information is available in the full consultation

document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 5: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q14. Do you think there should be a ban on multi-buy promotions involving alcohol in the off-trade? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q15. Are there any further offers which should be included in a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q16. Should other factors or evidence be taken into account when considering a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q17. The aim of a ban on multi-buy promotions is to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, helping people to be aware of how much they drink, and to tackle irresponsible alcohol sales.

Do you think that there are any other groups that could be particularly affected by a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 6: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q18. In its response to the 'Rebalancing the Licensing Act' consultation in 2010, the government committed to review the impact of the current mandatory licensing conditions. More recently, the alcohol strategy made a commitment to review these mandatory licensing conditions to ensure they are sufficiently targeting problems such as irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs. The government has also committed to consult on whether these mandatory licensing conditions should, where relevant, apply to both the on- and off-trade. This consultation forms part of that review, and will contribute to the government's understanding of how these mandatory conditions are

perceived. The five mandatory licensing conditions currently set out in regulations in relation to the supply of alcohol are: a ban on irresponsible promotions a ban on dispensing alcohol by one person directly into the mouth of another a requirement to provide free tap water on request to customers a requirement to have an age verification policy to prevent the sale of alcohol to persons under 18 years of age, and a requirement to make available to customers small measures such as half pints or beer or cider or 125ml glasses of wine More information is available in the full consultation document. An explanation of each of these terms can be found on page 20 of the consultation document, in the glossary at the end. Do you want to answer questions on reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 7: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q19. Do you think each of the mandatory licensing conditions is effective in promoting the licensing objectives? For more information on the licensing objectives please see the glossary at the end of the full consultation document. Please select one option (Yes, No, Don't know) from each drop down menu.

No Response

Score

0

Q20. Do you think that the mandatory licensing conditions do enough to target irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q21. Are there other issues related to the licensing objectives which could be tackled through a mandatory licensing condition? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q22. Do you think that the current approach, with five mandatory licensing conditions applying to the on-trade and only one of those to the off-trade, is appropriate? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 8: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q23. We want to ensure that licensing authorities are able to take alcohol-related health harms into consideration when making decisions about cumulative impact policies (CIPs) which can be used to manage problems linked to the density of premises in specific areas. A CIP introduces a rebuttable presumption that all new licence applications and variations in that area will normally be refused if the licensing authority receives a relevant representation stating that the application will add to the cumulative impact. However each application must still be considered on its own merits and the licensing authority may still grant the application if it is satisfied that the application will not contribute to the cumulative impact. We are proposing that licensing authorities will be able to take evidence of alcohol-related health harm into account in deciding whether to introduce a CIP and the extent of that CIP. This would be a discretionary power and not an obligation. We expect that those areas with the highest levels of alcohol-related health harm, or fast rising levels of harm from alcohol, will be most likely to use this power. It will allow local health bodies to fully contribute to local decision making and mean licensing authorities can restrict the number of licensed premises in the local area on the basis of robust local evidence. More information is available in the full consultation document and impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 9: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q24. What sources of evidence on alcohol-related health harm could be used to support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy (CIP) if it were possible for a CIP to include consideration of health? Please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

No Response

Q25. Do you think any aspects of the current cumulative impact policy process would need to be amended to allow consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q26. What impact do you think allowing consideration of data on alcohol-

related health harms when introducing a cumulative impact policy would have if it were used in your local area? Please specify your answer in the box below, providing evidence to support your response (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 10: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q27. The government has committed to consult on giving licensing authorities greater freedom to take decisions that reflect the needs of their local community. Following the government's Red Tape Challenge in 2011, three areas of reform were specified: alcohol licensing for certain types of premises providing minimal alcohol sales, temporary event notices (TENs) and the licensing of late night refreshment. This section asks for views on these proposals and suggests further ways to reduce burdens on business. The proposals set out here can be seen alongside work undertaken by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport to remove unnecessary red tape from regulated entertainment. More information on each of these areas for reform is available in the full consultation document. There are five subjects covered in this section. They are: ancillary sales of alcohol occasional provision of licensable activities at community events an extension of the temporary event notice limit at individual premises late night refreshment, and further proposals to reduce burdens on business Do you want to answer questions on freeing up responsible businesses? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 11: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q28. Ancillary sales of alcohol For many businesses, the sale of alcohol is only a small part of, or incidental to, their wider activities, and occurs alongside the provision of another product or service (which this consultation refers to as an 'ancillary sale'). For example, a guesthouse might wish to provide wine to its guests with an evening meal or a complimentary bottle of wine in a guest's room, while a hairdresser might wish to offer clients a glass of wine. Should special provision to reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers be limited to specific types of business, and/or be available to all types of business, providing they meet certain qualification criteria for limited or incidental sales? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q29. If special provisions to reduce licensing burdens on ancillary sellers

were to include a list of certain types of business, do you think it should apply to the following? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q30. Do you have any suggestions for other types of businesses to which such special provision could apply without impacting adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please write your suggestions in the box below, keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words:

No Response

Q31. The aim of a new 'ancillary seller' status is to reduce burdens on businesses where the sale of alcohol is only a small part of their business and occurs alongside the provision of a wider product or service, while minimising loopholes for irresponsible businesses and maintaining the effectiveness of enforcement. Alternatively, a second option is to broaden the definition of 'ancillary sales' to include all businesses (and/or not for profit activities) through the use of a general set of qualification criteria, for example, to the effect that: alcohol must be sold or supplied as a small part or proportion of a sales transaction or contract for a wider service, and the amount of alcohol that could be supplied as part of that contract cannot exceed a prescribed amount. Do you think that the qualification criteria proposed meet this aim?

No Response

Score

0

Q32. Do you think that these proposals would significantly reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q33. Do you think these proposals would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q34. What other issues or options do you think should be considered when taking forward proposals for a lighter touch authorisation? Please specify in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 200 words:

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 12: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q35. Do you agree that licensing authorities should have the power to allow organisers of community events involving licensable activities to notify them through a locally determined notification process? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q36. What impact do you think a locally determined notification would have on organisers of community events? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 13: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q37. Should the number of TENs which can be given in respect of individual premises be increased? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q38. If you answered yes, please select one option to indicate which you would prefer. Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 14: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q39. Do you think that licensing authorities should have local discretion around late night refreshment in each of the following ways? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q40. Do you agree that motorway service areas should receive a nationally prescribed exemption from regulations for the provision of late night refreshment? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q41. Please describe in the box below any other types of premises to which you think a nationally prescribed exemption should apply (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 15: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q42. Do you agree with each of the following proposals? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q43. Do you think that each of the following would reduce the overall burdens on business? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q44. Do you think that the following measures would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives (see glossary)? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q45. In addition to the suggestions outlined above, what other sections of or processes under the 2003 Act could in your view be removed or simplified in order to impact favourably on businesses without undermining the statutory licensing objectives or significantly increasing burdens on licensing authorities? (Please keep your views to a maximum of 200 words.)

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 16: Impact assessments

Q46. Impact assessments for the proposals in this consultation have been published alongside the full consultation document. Do you think that the impact assessments related to the consultation provide an accurate representation of the costs and benefits of the proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Minimum unit pricing		X	
Multi-buy promotions			
Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact			
Ancillary sales of alcohol			
Temporary event notices			
Late night refreshment			
Removing the duty to advertise licence applications in a local newspaper			

Sales of alcohol at motorway service stations			
Personal licences			

Score

0

Q47. Do you have any comments on the methodologies or assumptions used in the impact assessments? If yes, please specify in the box below, clearly referencing the impact assessment and page to which you refer (keeping your views to a maximum of 400 words).

Cebr has significant concerns about the methodology used in the Government's Impact Assessment (IA) for the proposed MUP policy, particularly its reliance upon the Sheffield Alcohol Policy Model (SAPM). Neither the revisions to the model nor the results produced by this revised model have been made visible, making it impossible to properly review the IA.

We are particularly concerned about the Impact Assessment's assertion that the "heaviest consumers (those drinking regularly more than twice the NHS guidelines) reduce their consumption most in response to a MUP focused on raising the price of the cheapest drinks" (p6.).

The five systematic reviews of the evidence on the sensitivity to price of heavy drinkers between 1995 and 2009 (including Sheffield University, Meier et al 2008) all conclude that heavy drinkers are least responsive to overall price changes. Furthermore, Cebr reviewed the evidence regarding aggregate alcohol elasticities, concluding that:

- the total demand for alcohol is relatively inelastic to general increases in its price;
- heavy drinkers are generally less responsive to price changes than moderate drinkers in terms of their overall consumption;
- while heavy drinkers' are more responsive to price changes for specific alcohol products, this only reflects their willingness to switch between products to maintain overall alcohol intake.

But the Sheffield team states that this evidence is "for reference only and not included in the [SAPM] model." Statistical analysis by Cebr further confirms that the Sheffield team has adopted assumptions for heavy drinkers' overall responsiveness to price changes that only draws on the evidence relating to their product-specific elasticities. For the same reasons, the Sheffield model significantly underestimates the responsiveness of moderate drinkers to price changes.

Cebr's review suggests that the resulting modeling inaccuracies have led the Sheffield team to overestimate the potential impact of minimum pricing

on the consumption levels of hazardous and harmful drinkers by a factor of two or more.

Cebr is also concerned that the Impact Assessment does not conduct a proper analysis of the distributional consequences of minimum unit pricing. Cebr's research on the matter shows that minimum unit pricing would hit responsible drinkers in the poorest 20% of households much harder than those in the richest 20%. Yet the Impact Assessment does not take these distributional consequences into account.

Cebr believes, therefore, that the evidence that a MUP policy will lead to a reduction in alcohol related harm while not impacting on responsible drinkers is highly questionable and that any attempts by the Impact Assessment to assess total costs and benefits of the policy are therefore inevitably flawed. Cebr is also concerned that the Impact Assessment does not properly take account of the fact that minimum unit pricing would disproportionately penalise those on lower incomes who drink responsibly.

Page Score

0

Scoring Summary

Pages	Total
1. About you	0
2. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
3. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
4. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
5. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
6. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
7. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
8. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
9. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0

10. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
11. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
12. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
13. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
14. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
15. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
16. Impact assessments	0
Total Survey Score:	0

Alcohol strategy consultation

User Details - 5464088

Date Started: 05/02/2013 12:42:00 **Date Ended:** 05/02/2013 14:26:11

Time taken: 1 hr, 44 mins, 11 secs **IP Address:** n/a

Unique ID: n/a

Page 1: About you

Q1. Please select if you would like your response or personal details to be treated as confidential.

No Response

Score

0

Q2. Which of the following best describes you or the professional interest you represent? Please select one option from the menu below.

Licensing authority

Please specify which organisation, licensing authority or police force you represent in the box below:

Blaby District Council

Score

0

Q3. If you are responding on behalf of an organisation or interest group, please write in the box below the number of members in your group or organisation.

No Response

Q4. How did you obtain the views of your members? Please explain in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 100 words.

No Response

Q5. Please indicate in which region you or your organisation is based.

Please select one option from the menu below.

East Midlands

Score

0

Q6. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your gender?

Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q7. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your age?

Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 2: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q8. In the alcohol strategy, the government committed to introducing a minimum unit price for alcohol in England and Wales. This consultation will contribute to the debate on the most appropriate price per unit and the mechanism by which, once set, minimum unit pricing would remain effective. It is also an opportunity for interested parties to raise other issues around minimum unit pricing. The purpose of minimum unit pricing is to reduce alcohol consumption, particularly by the most hazardous and harmful drinkers who tend to show a preference for the cheapest alcohol products. By doing so the government estimates there will be a reduction in the associated crime and health harms, especially the numbers of hospital admissions, alcohol-related deaths and alcohol-related crimes. Minimum unit pricing is not intended disproportionately to affect responsible drinkers or particular social groups but to reduce the availability of alcohol sold at very low or heavily discounted prices. More information (including the definitions of hazardous and harmful drinkers) is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on minimum unit pricing? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 3: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q9. The impact of minimum unit pricing will depend on the price per unit of alcohol. The government wants to ensure that the chosen price level is targeted and proportionate, whilst achieving a significant reduction of harm. The government is therefore consulting on the introduction of a recommended minimum unit price of 45p. The government estimates a reduction in consumption across all product types of 3.3 per cent, a reduction in crime of 5,240 per year, a reduction in 24,600 alcohol-related hospital admissions and 714 fewer deaths per year after ten years. Do you agree that this minimum unit price level would achieve these aims? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Q10. Should other factors or evidence be considered when setting a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Q11. The government wishes to maintain the effectiveness of minimum unit pricing and is therefore proposing to adjust the minimum unit price level over time. How do you think the level of minimum unit price set by the government should be adjusted over time? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Q12. The aim of minimum unit pricing is to reduce the consumption of harmful and hazardous drinkers, while minimising the impact on responsible drinkers. Do you think that there are any other people, organisations or groups that could be particularly affected by a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

The responsible drinker The end seller could profit greatly

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 4: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q13. The government is consulting on introducing a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade (e.g. shops and off-licences) as part of its wider strategy to reduce excessive alcohol consumption, and alongside the introduction of a minimum unit price. A ban on multi-buy promotions would therefore not apply to pubs, clubs, bars or restaurants. The term 'multi-buy promotions' refers to alcohol promotions that offer a discount for buying multiple items. The aim of a ban would be to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, making it cheaper (per item) to purchase more than one of a product than to purchase a single item. As well as being part of a wider strategy to reduce consumption and tackle irresponsible alcohol sales, a ban on multi-buy promotions would also contribute to the government's aim of encouraging people to be aware of how much they drink and the risks of excessive drinking, so that they can make informed choices. The aim of this consultation is to assess support for such a ban and contribute to our understanding of the impact a ban on multi-buy promotions may have. The types of promotion it is proposed that a ban would include, are: two for the price of one, three for the price of two, buy one get one free, buy six and get 20 per cent off, 24 cans of lager costing less than 24 times the cost of a single can of lager in the shop, a case of wine sold cheaper than the individual price at which the same bottles are sold in the shop, 3 for £10 where each bottle

costs more than £3.33 More information is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 5: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q14. Do you think there should be a ban on multi-buy promotions involving alcohol in the off-trade? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q15. Are there any further offers which should be included in a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q16. Should other factors or evidence be taken into account when considering a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q17. The aim of a ban on multi-buy promotions is to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, helping people to be aware of how much they drink, and to tackle irresponsible alcohol sales.

Do you think that there are any other groups that could be particularly affected by a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

The responsible drinker increase the illicit sale of alcohol

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 6: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q18. In its response to the 'Rebalancing the Licensing Act' consultation in 2010, the government committed to review the impact of the current mandatory licensing conditions. More recently, the alcohol strategy made a commitment to review these mandatory licensing conditions to ensure they are sufficiently targeting problems such as irresponsible promotions in pubs

and clubs. The government has also committed to consult on whether these mandatory licensing conditions should, where relevant, apply to both the on- and off-trade. This consultation forms part of that review, and will contribute to the government's understanding of how these mandatory conditions are perceived. The five mandatory licensing conditions currently set out in regulations in relation to the supply of alcohol are: a ban on irresponsible promotions a ban on dispensing alcohol by one person directly into the mouth of another a requirement to provide free tap water on request to customers a requirement to have an age verification policy to prevent the sale of alcohol to persons under 18 years of age, and a requirement to make available to customers small measures such as half pints or beer or cider or 125ml glasses of wine More information is available in the full consultation document. An explanation of each of these terms can be found on page 20 of the consultation document, in the glossary at the end. Do you want to answer questions on reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 7: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q19. Do you think each of the mandatory licensing conditions is effective in promoting the licensing objectives? For more information on the licensing objectives please see the glossary at the end of the full consultation document. Please select one option (Yes, No, Don't know) from each drop down menu.

	Prevention of crime and disorder	Public safety	Prevention of public nuisance	Protection of children from harm
Irresponsible promotions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dispensing alcohol directly into the mouth	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Mandatory provision of free tap water	Don't know	Yes	Don't know	Don't know
Age verification policy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Mandatory provision of small measures	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
--	-----	-----	-----	-----

Score

0

Q20. Do you think that the mandatory licensing conditions do enough to target irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q21. Are there other issues related to the licensing objectives which could be tackled through a mandatory licensing condition? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

closed doors & windows for reduction of noise

Score

0

Q22. Do you think that the current approach, with five mandatory licensing conditions applying to the on-trade and only one of those to the off-trade, is appropriate? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 8: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q23. We want to ensure that licensing authorities are able to take alcohol-related health harms into consideration when making decisions about cumulative impact policies (CIPs) which can be used to manage problems linked to the density of premises in specific areas. A CIP introduces a rebuttable presumption that all new licence applications and variations in that area will normally be refused if the licensing authority receives a relevant representation stating that the application will add to the cumulative impact. However each application must still be considered on its own merits and the licensing authority may still grant the application if it is satisfied that the application will not contribute to the cumulative impact. We are proposing that licensing authorities will be able to take evidence of alcohol-related health harm into account in deciding whether to introduce a CIP and the extent of that CIP. This would be a discretionary power and not an obligation. We expect that those areas with the highest levels of alcohol-

related health harm, or fast rising levels of harm from alcohol, will be most likely to use this power. It will allow local health bodies to fully contribute to local decision making and mean licensing authorities can restrict the number of licensed premises in the local area on the basis of robust local evidence. More information is available in the full consultation document and impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 9: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q24. What sources of evidence on alcohol-related health harm could be used to support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy (CIP) if it were possible for a CIP to include consideration of health? Please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

No Response

Q25. Do you think any aspects of the current cumulative impact policy process would need to be amended to allow consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q26. What impact do you think allowing consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms when introducing a cumulative impact policy would have if it were used in your local area? Please specify your answer in the box below, providing evidence to support your response (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Don't Know

Page Score

0

Page 10: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q27. The government has committed to consult on giving licensing authorities greater freedom to take decisions that reflect the needs of their local community. Following the government's Red Tape Challenge in 2011, three areas of reform were specified: alcohol licensing for certain types of premises providing minimal alcohol sales, temporary event notices (TENs) and the licensing of late night refreshment. This section asks for views on these proposals and suggests further ways to reduce burdens on business. The proposals set out here can be seen alongside work undertaken by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport to remove unnecessary red tape from regulated entertainment. More information on each of these areas for reform is available in the full consultation document. There are five subjects

covered in this section. They are: ancillary sales of alcohol occasional provision of licensable activities at community events an extension of the temporary event notice limit at individual premises late night refreshment, and further proposals to reduce burdens on business Do you want to answer questions on freeing up responsible businesses? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 11: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q28. Ancillary sales of alcohol For many businesses, the sale of alcohol is only a small part of, or incidental to, their wider activities, and occurs alongside the provision of another product or service (which this consultation refers to as an 'ancillary sale'). For example, a guesthouse might wish to provide wine to its guests with an evening meal or a complimentary bottle of wine in a guest's room, while a hairdresser might wish to offer clients a glass of wine. Should special provision to reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers be limited to specific types of business, and/or be available to all types of business, providing they meet certain qualification criteria for limited or incidental sales? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
The provision should be limited to a specific list of certain types of business and the kinds of sales they make			X
The provision should be available to all businesses providing they meet certain qualification criteria to be an ancillary seller		X	
The provision should be available to both a specific list of premises and more widely to organisations meeting the prescribed definition of an ancillary seller, that is both the above options		X	

Score

0

Q29. If special provisions to reduce licensing burdens on ancillary sellers were to include a list of certain types of business, do you think it should apply to the following? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know

Accommodation providers, providing alcohol alongside accommodation as part of the contract		X	
Hair and beauty salons, providing alcohol alongside a hair or beauty treatment		X	
Florists, providing alcohol alongside the purchase of flowers		X	
Cultural organisations, such as theatres, cinemas and museums, providing alcohol alongside cultural events as part of the entry ticket		X	
Regular charitable events, providing alcohol as part of the wider occasion		X	

Score

0

Q30. Do you have any suggestions for other types of businesses to which such special provision could apply without impacting adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please write your suggestions in the box below, keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words:

No Response

Q31. The aim of a new 'ancillary seller' status is to reduce burdens on businesses where the sale of alcohol is only a small part of their business and occurs alongside the provision of a wider product or service, while minimising loopholes for irresponsible businesses and maintaining the effectiveness of enforcement. Alternatively, a second option is to broaden the definition of 'ancillary sales' to include all businesses (and/or not for profit activities) through the use of a general set of qualification criteria, for example, to the effect that: alcohol must be sold or supplied as a small part or proportion of a sales transaction or contract for a wider service, and the amount of alcohol that could be supplied as part of that contract cannot exceed a prescribed amount. Do you think that the qualification criteria proposed meet this aim?

No

Score

0

Q32. Do you think that these proposals would significantly reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Allow premises making ancillary sales to request in their premises licence application that the requirement for a personal licence holder be		X	

removed			
Introduce a new, light-touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN but retaining the need for a personal licence holder		X	
Introduce a new, light touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN - with no requirement for a personal licence holder		X	

Score

0

Q33. Do you think these proposals would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please select one option.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Allow premises making ancillary sales to request in their premises licence application that the requirement for a personal licence holder be removed	X		
Introduce a new, light-touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN but retaining the need for a personal licence holder	X		
Introduce a new, light touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN - with no requirement for a personal licence holder	X		

Score

0

Q34. What other issues or options do you think should be considered when taking forward proposals for a lighter touch authorisation? Please specify in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 200 words:

Not create loop holes that can be abused

Be able to re-instate a DPS should it become necessary and appropriate to do so

Page Score

0

Page 12: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q35. Do you agree that licensing authorities should have the power to allow organisers of community events involving licensable activities to notify them through a locally determined notification process? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q36. What impact do you think a locally determined notification would have on organisers of community events? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Reduce the burden		X	
Increase the burden	X		

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 13: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q37. Should the number of TENs which can be given in respect of individual premises be increased? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q38. If you answered yes, please select one option to indicate which you would prefer. Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 14: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q39. Do you think that licensing authorities should have local discretion around late night refreshment in each of the following ways? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Determining that premises in certain areas are exempt		X	
Determining that certain premises types are exempt in their local area		X	

Score

0

Q40. Do you agree that motorway service areas should receive a nationally prescribed exemption from regulations for the provision of late night refreshment? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q41. Please describe in the box below any other types of premises to which you think a nationally prescribed exemption should apply (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words).

None

Page Score

0

Page 15: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q42. Do you agree with each of the following proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges		X	
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act	X		

Score

0

Q43. Do you think that each of the following would reduce the overall burdens on business? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges	X		
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act	X		

Score

0

Q44. Do you think that the following measures would impact adversely on

one or more of the licensing objectives (see glossary)? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers			X
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade			X
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges	X		
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act			X

Score

0

Q45. In addition to the suggestions outlined above, what other sections of or processes under the 2003 Act could in your view be removed or simplified in order to impact favourably on businesses without undermining the statutory licensing objectives or significantly increasing burdens on licensing authorities? (Please keep your views to a maximum of 200 words.)

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 16: Impact assessments

Q46. Impact assessments for the proposals in this consultation have been published alongside the full consultation document. Do you think that the impact assessments related to the consultation provide an accurate representation of the costs and benefits of the proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Minimum unit pricing			X
Multi-buy promotions			X
Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact			X
Ancillary sales of alcohol			X
Temporary event notices			X

Late night refreshment			X
Removing the duty to advertise licence applications in a local newspaper			X
Sales of alcohol at motorway service stations			X
Personal licences			X

Score

0

Q47. Do you have any comments on the methodologies or assumptions used in the impact assessments? If yes, please specify in the box below, clearly referencing the impact assessment and page to which you refer (keeping your views to a maximum of 400 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Scoring Summary

Pages	Total
1. About you	0
2. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
3. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
4. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
5. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
6. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
7. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
8. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
9. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
10. Freeing up responsible businesses	0

11. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
12. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
13. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
14. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
15. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
16. Impact assessments	0
Total Survey Score:	0

Alcohol strategy consultation

User Details - 5464001

Date Started: 05/02/2013 12:38:21 **Date Ended:** 05/02/2013 14:32:15

Time taken: 1 hr, 53 mins, 54 secs **IP Address:** n/a

Unique ID: n/a

Page 1: About you

Q1. Please select if you would like your response or personal details to be treated as confidential.

No Response

Score

0

Q2. Which of the following best describes you or the professional interest you represent? Please select one option from the menu below.

Large business involved in licensed trade / club premises

Please specify which organisation, licensing authority or police force you represent in the box below:

Whiting and Hammond Ltd

Score

0

Q3. If you are responding on behalf of an organisation or interest group, please write in the box below the number of members in your group or organisation.

No Response

Q4. How did you obtain the views of your members? Please explain in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 100 words.

No Response

Q5. Please indicate in which region you or your organisation is based.

Please select one option from the menu below.

South East England

Score

0

Q6. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your gender? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q7. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your age? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 2: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q8. In the alcohol strategy, the government committed to introducing a minimum unit price for alcohol in England and Wales. This consultation will contribute to the debate on the most appropriate price per unit and the mechanism by which, once set, minimum unit pricing would remain effective. It is also an opportunity for interested parties to raise other issues around minimum unit pricing. The purpose of minimum unit pricing is to reduce alcohol consumption, particularly by the most hazardous and harmful drinkers who tend to show a preference for the cheapest alcohol products. By doing so the government estimates there will be a reduction in the associated crime and health harms, especially the numbers of hospital admissions, alcohol-related deaths and alcohol-related crimes. Minimum unit pricing is not intended disproportionately to affect responsible drinkers or particular social groups but to reduce the availability of alcohol sold at very low or heavily discounted prices. More information (including the definitions of hazardous and harmful drinkers) is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on minimum unit pricing? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 3: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q9. The impact of minimum unit pricing will depend on the price per unit of alcohol. The government wants to ensure that the chosen price level is targeted and proportionate, whilst achieving a significant reduction of harm. The government is therefore consulting on the introduction of a recommended minimum unit price of 45p. The government estimates a reduction in consumption across all product types of 3.3 per cent, a reduction in crime of 5,240 per year, a reduction in 24,600 alcohol-related hospital admissions and 714 fewer deaths per year after ten years. Do you agree that this minimum unit price level would achieve these aims? Please select one option.

No

If you think another level would be preferable, please set out your views on why this might be in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

I do not believe minimum pricing will achieve what is stated

Score

0

Q10. Should other factors or evidence be considered when setting a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q11. The government wishes to maintain the effectiveness of minimum unit pricing and is therefore proposing to adjust the minimum unit price level over time. How do you think the level of minimum unit price set by the government should be adjusted over time? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q12. The aim of minimum unit pricing is to reduce the consumption of harmful and hazardous drinkers, while minimising the impact on responsible drinkers. Do you think that there are any other people, organisations or groups that could be particularly affected by a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Supermarkets are the main cause to any alcohol problems, an increase in off sales duty will solve all problems thus not penalising the on sale market

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 4: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q13. The government is consulting on introducing a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade (e.g. shops and off-licences) as part of its wider strategy to reduce excessive alcohol consumption, and alongside the introduction of a minimum unit price. A ban on multi-buy promotions would therefore not apply to pubs, clubs, bars or restaurants. The term 'multi-buy promotions' refers to alcohol promotions that offer a discount for buying multiple items. The aim of a ban would be to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, making it cheaper (per item) to purchase more than one of a product than to purchase a single item. As well as being part of a wider strategy to reduce consumption and tackle irresponsible alcohol sales, a ban on multi-buy promotions would also contribute to the government's aim of encouraging people to be aware of how much they drink and the risks of excessive drinking, so that they can make informed choices. The aim of this consultation is to assess support for such a ban and contribute to our understanding of the impact a ban on multi-buy promotions may have. The

types of promotion it is proposed that a ban would include, are: two for the price of one, three for the price of two, buy one get one free, buy six and get 20 per cent off, 24 cans of lager costing less than 24 times the cost of a single can of lager in the shop, a case of wine sold cheaper than the individual price at which the same bottles are sold in the shop, 3 for £10 where each bottle costs more than £3.33. More information is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 5: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q14. Do you think there should be a ban on multi-buy promotions involving alcohol in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q15. Are there any further offers which should be included in a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Q16. Should other factors or evidence be taken into account when considering a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q17. The aim of a ban on multi-buy promotions is to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, helping people to be aware of how much they drink, and to tackle irresponsible alcohol sales.

Do you think that there are any other groups that could be particularly affected by a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 6: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q18. In its response to the 'Rebalancing the Licensing Act' consultation in 2010, the government committed to review the impact of the current mandatory licensing conditions. More recently, the alcohol strategy made a

commitment to review these mandatory licensing conditions to ensure they are sufficiently targeting problems such as irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs. The government has also committed to consult on whether these mandatory licensing conditions should, where relevant, apply to both the on- and off-trade. This consultation forms part of that review, and will contribute to the government's understanding of how these mandatory conditions are perceived. The five mandatory licensing conditions currently set out in regulations in relation to the supply of alcohol are: a ban on irresponsible promotions, a ban on dispensing alcohol by one person directly into the mouth of another, a requirement to provide free tap water on request to customers, a requirement to have an age verification policy to prevent the sale of alcohol to persons under 18 years of age, and a requirement to make available to customers small measures such as half pints or beer or cider or 125ml glasses of wine. More information is available in the full consultation document. An explanation of each of these terms can be found on page 20 of the consultation document, in the glossary at the end. Do you want to answer questions on reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 7: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q19. Do you think each of the mandatory licensing conditions is effective in promoting the licensing objectives? For more information on the licensing objectives please see the glossary at the end of the full consultation document. Please select one option (Yes, No, Don't know) from each drop down menu.

	Prevention of crime and disorder	Public safety	Prevention of public nuisance	Protection of children from harm
Irresponsible promotions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Don't know
Dispensing alcohol directly into the mouth	No	No	No	Don't know
Mandatory provision of free tap water	No	No	No	No

Age verification policy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mandatory provision of small measures	No	No	No	Don't know

Score

0

Q20. Do you think that the mandatory licensing conditions do enough to target irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q21. Are there other issues related to the licensing objectives which could be tackled through a mandatory licensing condition? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q22. Do you think that the current approach, with five mandatory licensing conditions applying to the on-trade and only one of those to the off-trade, is appropriate? Please select one option.

No

If no, please explain why you think the current approach is not the best approach (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Most of the damage is done with pre-loading from cheap alcohol from the supermarkets. adding 45p to a unit will not address this

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 8: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q23. We want to ensure that licensing authorities are able to take alcohol-related health harms into consideration when making decisions about cumulative impact policies (CIPs) which can be used to manage problems linked to the density of premises in specific areas. A CIP introduces a rebuttable presumption that all new licence applications and variations in that area will normally be refused if the licensing authority receives a relevant representation stating that the application will add to the cumulative impact. However each application must still be considered on its own merits and the licensing authority may still grant the application if it is satisfied that the application will not contribute to the cumulative impact. We are proposing that licensing authorities will be able to take evidence of alcohol-

related health harm into account in deciding whether to introduce a CIP and the extent of that CIP. This would be a discretionary power and not an obligation. We expect that those areas with the highest levels of alcohol-related health harm, or fast rising levels of harm from alcohol, will be most likely to use this power. It will allow local health bodies to fully contribute to local decision making and mean licensing authorities can restrict the number of licensed premises in the local area on the basis of robust local evidence. More information is available in the full consultation document and impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 9: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q24. What sources of evidence on alcohol-related health harm could be used to support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy (CIP) if it were possible for a CIP to include consideration of health? Please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

No Response

Q25. Do you think any aspects of the current cumulative impact policy process would need to be amended to allow consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q26. What impact do you think allowing consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms when introducing a cumulative impact policy would have if it were used in your local area? Please specify your answer in the box below, providing evidence to support your response (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

not needed

Page Score

0

Page 10: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q27. The government has committed to consult on giving licensing authorities greater freedom to take decisions that reflect the needs of their local community. Following the government's Red Tape Challenge in 2011, three areas of reform were specified: alcohol licensing for certain types of premises providing minimal alcohol sales, temporary event notices (TENs) and the licensing of late night refreshment. This section asks for views on these proposals and suggests further ways to reduce burdens on business. The proposals set out here can be seen alongside work undertaken by the

Department for Culture, Media and Sport to remove unnecessary red tape from regulated entertainment. More information on each of these areas for reform is available in the full consultation document. There are five subjects covered in this section. They are: ancillary sales of alcohol, occasional provision of licensable activities at community events, an extension of the temporary event notice limit at individual premises, late night refreshment, and further proposals to reduce burdens on business. Do you want to answer questions on freeing up responsible businesses? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 11: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q28. Ancillary sales of alcohol. For many businesses, the sale of alcohol is only a small part of, or incidental to, their wider activities, and occurs alongside the provision of another product or service (which this consultation refers to as an 'ancillary sale'). For example, a guesthouse might wish to provide wine to its guests with an evening meal or a complimentary bottle of wine in a guest's room, while a hairdresser might wish to offer clients a glass of wine. Should special provision to reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers be limited to specific types of business, and/or be available to all types of business, providing they meet certain qualification criteria for limited or incidental sales? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
The provision should be limited to a specific list of certain types of business and the kinds of sales they make	X		
The provision should be available to all businesses providing they meet certain qualification criteria to be an ancillary seller		X	
The provision should be available to both a specific list of premises and more widely to organisations meeting the prescribed definition of an ancillary seller, that is both the above options	X		

Score

0

Q29. If special provisions to reduce licensing burdens on ancillary sellers were to include a list of certain types of business, do you think it should apply to the following? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Accommodation providers, providing alcohol alongside accommodation as part of the contract	X		
Hair and beauty salons, providing alcohol alongside a hair or beauty treatment		X	
Florists, providing alcohol alongside the purchase of flowers		X	
Cultural organisations, such as theatres, cinemas and museums, providing alcohol alongside cultural events as part of the entry ticket	X		
Regular charitable events, providing alcohol as part of the wider occasion	X		
Score			

0

Q30. Do you have any suggestions for other types of businesses to which such special provision could apply without impacting adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please write your suggestions in the box below, keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words:

village fetes

Q31. The aim of a new 'ancillary seller' status is to reduce burdens on businesses where the sale of alcohol is only a small part of their business and occurs alongside the provision of a wider product or service, while minimising loopholes for irresponsible businesses and maintaining the effectiveness of enforcement. Alternatively, a second option is to broaden the definition of 'ancillary sales' to include all businesses (and/or not for profit activities) through the use of a general set of qualification criteria, for example, to the effect that: alcohol must be sold or supplied as a small part or proportion of a sales transaction or contract for a wider service, and the amount of alcohol that could be supplied as part of that contract cannot exceed a prescribed amount. Do you think that the qualification criteria proposed meet this aim?

Yes

Score

0

Q32. Do you think that these proposals would significantly reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Allow premises making ancillary sales to request		X	

in their premises licence application that the requirement for a personal licence holder be removed			
Introduce a new, light-touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN but retaining the need for a personal licence holder	X		
Introduce a new, light touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN - with no requirement for a personal licence holder		X	

Score

0

Q33. Do you think these proposals would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please select one option.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Allow premises making ancillary sales to request in their premises licence application that the requirement for a personal licence holder be removed	X		
Introduce a new, light-touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN but retaining the need for a personal licence holder		X	
Introduce a new, light touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN - with no requirement for a personal licence holder	X		

Score

0

Q34. What other issues or options do you think should be considered when taking forward proposals for a lighter touch authorisation? Please specify in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 200 words:

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 12: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q35. Do you agree that licensing authorities should have the power to allow organisers of community events involving licensable activities to notify them through a locally determined notification process? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q36. What impact do you think a locally determined notification would have on organisers of community events? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Reduce the burden		X	
Increase the burden		X	

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 13: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q37. Should the number of TENs which can be given in respect of individual premises be increased? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q38. If you answered yes, please select one option to indicate which you would prefer. Please select one option.

18

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 14: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q39. Do you think that licensing authorities should have local discretion around late night refreshment in each of the following ways? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Determining that premises in certain areas are exempt			X
Determining that certain premises types are exempt in their local area			X

Score

0

Q40. Do you agree that motorway service areas should receive a nationally prescribed exemption from regulations for the provision of late night refreshment? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Q41. Please describe in the box below any other types of premises to which you think a nationally prescribed exemption should apply (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 15: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q42. Do you agree with each of the following proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade			X
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges		X	
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act		X	

Score

0

Q43. Do you think that each of the following would reduce the overall burdens on business? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges		X	
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act		X	

Score

0

Q44. Do you think that the following measures would impact adversely on

one or more of the licensing objectives (see glossary)? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges		X	
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act		X	

Score

0

Q45. In addition to the suggestions outlined above, what other sections of or processes under the 2003 Act could in your view be removed or simplified in order to impact favourably on businesses without undermining the statutory licensing objectives or significantly increasing burdens on licensing authorities? (Please keep your views to a maximum of 200 words.)

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 16: Impact assessments

Q46. Impact assessments for the proposals in this consultation have been published alongside the full consultation document. Do you think that the impact assessments related to the consultation provide an accurate representation of the costs and benefits of the proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Minimum unit pricing		X	
Multi-buy promotions	X		
Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact		X	
Ancillary sales of alcohol		X	
Temporary event notices		X	

Late night refreshment		X	
Removing the duty to advertise licence applications in a local newspaper		X	
Sales of alcohol at motorway service stations	X		
Personal licences		X	

Score

0

Q47. Do you have any comments on the methodologies or assumptions used in the impact assessments? If yes, please specify in the box below, clearly referencing the impact assessment and page to which you refer (keeping your views to a maximum of 400 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Scoring Summary

Pages	Total
1. About you	0
2. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
3. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
4. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
5. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
6. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
7. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
8. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
9. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
10. Freeing up responsible businesses	0

11. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
12. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
13. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
14. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
15. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
16. Impact assessments	0
Total Survey Score:	0

Alcohol strategy consultation

User Details - 5464987

Date Started: 05/02/2013 13:56:58 **Date Ended:** 05/02/2013 14:33:04

Time taken: 36 mins, 6 secs **IP Address:** n/a

Unique ID: n/a

Page 1: About you

Q1. Please select if you would like your response or personal details to be treated as confidential.

No Response

Score

0

Q2. Which of the following best describes you or the professional interest you represent? Please select one option from the menu below.

Public health body (eg Primary Care Trust, Local Health Board, Director of Public Health)

Please specify which organisation, licensing authority or police force you represent in the box below:

Director of Public Health Dudley

Score

0

Q3. If you are responding on behalf of an organisation or interest group, please write in the box below the number of members in your group or organisation.

No Response

Q4. How did you obtain the views of your members? Please explain in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 100 words.

Responding as independent DPH

Q5. Please indicate in which region you or your organisation is based.

Please select one option from the menu below.

West Midlands

Score

0

Q6. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your gender? Please select one option.

Female

Score

0

Q7. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your age?

Please select one option.

55-64

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 2: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q8. In the alcohol strategy, the government committed to introducing a minimum unit price for alcohol in England and Wales. This consultation will contribute to the debate on the most appropriate price per unit and the mechanism by which, once set, minimum unit pricing would remain effective. It is also an opportunity for interested parties to raise other issues around minimum unit pricing. The purpose of minimum unit pricing is to reduce alcohol consumption, particularly by the most hazardous and harmful drinkers who tend to show a preference for the cheapest alcohol products. By doing so the government estimates there will be a reduction in the associated crime and health harms, especially the numbers of hospital admissions, alcohol-related deaths and alcohol-related crimes. Minimum unit pricing is not intended disproportionately to affect responsible drinkers or particular social groups but to reduce the availability of alcohol sold at very low or heavily discounted prices. More information (including the definitions of hazardous and harmful drinkers) is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on minimum unit pricing? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 3: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q9. The impact of minimum unit pricing will depend on the price per unit of alcohol. The government wants to ensure that the chosen price level is targeted and proportionate, whilst achieving a significant reduction of harm. The government is therefore consulting on the introduction of a recommended minimum unit price of 45p. The government estimates a reduction in consumption across all product types of 3.3 per cent, a reduction in crime of 5,240 per year, a reduction in 24,600 alcohol-related hospital admissions and 714 fewer deaths per year after ten years. Do you agree that this minimum unit price level would achieve these aims? Please select one option.

No Response

If you think another level would be preferable, please set out your views on why this might be in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

The intention to introduce a minimum unit price level for alcohol is

welcomed. A 50p mup for alcohol should be introduced. If the intention is to achieve a significant reduction in harm then a higher level than 45p will be needed. The modelling of a 50p mup shows an overall reduction in harm of -5.7% compared with -3.5% for a 45p mup. There is an estimated health gain of 13.3% at 50p mup as measured by a reduction in alcohol related admissions to hospital. This would be very welcome in Dudley where we have experienced an average rise in the rate of admissions of 13% over the last ten years - much higher than the national average of 7% over the last decade. Crime is also expected to decrease by 2.9% at a 50p mup against 1.7% if a 45p mup were introduced. There is consistently strong evidence to suggest that increasing alcohol price is associated with a reduction in consumption with harmful drinkers affected the most. Meng et al (2012)¹ have shown that there are significantly greater gains for health improvement, crime reduction and absenteeism from work by introducing higher level minimum unit pricing. (197 words) 1 Meng, Y. et al. (2012) 'Model-based appraisal of alcohol minimum pricing and off-licensed trade discount bans in Scotland using the Sheffield Alcohol Policy Model (v.2): Second update based on newly available data' SchARR, University of Sheffield

Score

0

Q10. Should other factors or evidence be considered when setting a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

No Response

If yes, please specify these in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

The introduction of a minimum unit price on its own will bring some noted benefits but other actions being taken in conjunction with it is likely to bring even greater benefits. Affordability and increased availability of alcohol are two of the main reasons why alcohol consumption has increased so dramatically over the last decade. Whilst alcohol prices have increased slowly, household disposable income has increased more steeply. The affordability of alcohol has increased sharply since 1996. The relaxation of the licensing laws has meant alcohol is readily available for longer periods of time both as a result of on-trade licensing hours and off-trade 24 hour supermarket trading. Tackling affordability through minimum unit pricing is welcome but there also needs to be measures in relation to the wide availability of alcohol.

Score

0

Q11. The government wishes to maintain the effectiveness of minimum unit pricing and is therefore proposing to adjust the minimum unit price level over time. How do you think the level of minimum unit price set by the government should be adjusted over time? Please select one option.

The minimum unit price should automatically be updated in line with inflation each year

Score

0

Q12. The aim of minimum unit pricing is to reduce the consumption of harmful and hazardous drinkers, while minimising the impact on responsible drinkers. Do you think that there are any other people, organisations or groups that could be particularly affected by a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

There is some concern that low-income moderate drinkers may be affected by the introduction of a mup and whilst it may be the case that they tend to buy cheaper alcohol, if they are drinking at low levels the financial impact is likely to be small. Conversely, high earners who are drinking at harmful levels are less likely to be impacted on by a mup since they are more likely to consume more expensive wines or spirits which are already above the 45p or 50p mup levels. Alternative interventions need to be considered to tackle this group of harmful drinkers.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 4: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q13. The government is consulting on introducing a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade (e.g. shops and off-licences) as part of its wider strategy to reduce excessive alcohol consumption, and alongside the introduction of a minimum unit price. A ban on multi-buy promotions would therefore not apply to pubs, clubs, bars or restaurants. The term 'multi-buy promotions' refers to alcohol promotions that offer a discount for buying multiple items. The aim of a ban would be to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, making it cheaper (per item) to purchase more than one of a product than to purchase a single item. As well as being part of a wider strategy to reduce consumption and tackle irresponsible alcohol sales, a ban on multi-buy promotions would also contribute to the government's aim of encouraging people to be aware of how much they drink and the risks of excessive drinking, so that they can make informed choices. The aim of this consultation is to assess support for such a ban and contribute to our understanding of the impact a ban on multi-buy promotions may have. The types of promotion it is proposed that a ban would include, are: two for the price of one, three for the price of two, buy one get one free, buy six and get 20 per cent off, 24 cans of lager costing less than 24 times the cost of a single can of lager in the shop, a case of wine sold cheaper than the individual price at which the same bottles are sold in the shop, 3 for £10 where each bottle

costs more than £3.33 More information is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 5: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q14. Do you think there should be a ban on multi-buy promotions involving alcohol in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q15. Are there any further offers which should be included in a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

The proposals on multi-buys seem appropriate. There is a risk that the price of individual items would be reduced to match the price of items in a multi-pack as a loss leader as is currently the case with below cost sales and steps should be taken to reduce the risk of this. There are also risks that there will be recurrent sales of smaller multi-buy packs and we recommend that the extent to which measures could be introduced to reduce this risk should be examined eg. by limiting the number of packs or volume of alcohol that can be purchased in on sale. (This is analogous to the measures put in place to limit short term recurrent purchases of paracetamol.)

Score

0

Q16. Should other factors or evidence be taken into account when considering a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Scotland are triall this at the moment, it would be helpful to know the outcome of this evaluation in order to make a reasoned response. It is anticipated that the outcome of the Scottish trials will be released shortly.

Score

0

Q17. The aim of a ban on multi-buy promotions is to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, helping people to be aware of how much they drink, and to tackle irresponsible alcohol sales.

Do you think that there are any other groups that could be particularly affected by a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 6: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q18. In its response to the 'Rebalancing the Licensing Act' consultation in 2010, the government committed to review the impact of the current mandatory licensing conditions. More recently, the alcohol strategy made a commitment to review these mandatory licensing conditions to ensure they are sufficiently targeting problems such as irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs. The government has also committed to consult on whether these mandatory licensing conditions should, where relevant, apply to both the on- and off-trade. This consultation forms part of that review, and will contribute to the government's understanding of how these mandatory conditions are perceived. The five mandatory licensing conditions currently set out in regulations in relation to the supply of alcohol are: a ban on irresponsible promotionsa ban on dispensing alcohol by one person directly into the mouth of anothera requirement to provide free tap water on request to customersa requirement to have an age verification policy to prevent the sale of alcohol to persons under 18 years of age, anda requirement to make available to customers small measures such as half pints or beer or cider or 125ml glasses of wine More information is available in the full consultation document. An explanation of each of these terms can be found on page 20 of the consultation document, in the glossary at the end. Do you want to answer questions on reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 7: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q19. Do you think each of the mandatory licensing conditions is effective in promoting the licensing objectives? For more information on the licensing objectives please see the glossary at the end of the full consultation document. Please select one option (Yes, No, Don't know) from each drop down menu.

	Prevention of crime and disorder	Public safety	Prevention of public nuisance	Protection of children from harm
Irresponsible promotions	-	-	-	-
Dispensing alcohol directly into the mouth	-	-	-	-
Mandatory provision of free tap water	-	-	-	-
Age verification policy	-	-	-	Yes
Mandatory provision of small measures	-	-	-	-

Score

0

Q20. Do you think that the mandatory licensing conditions do enough to target irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs? Please select one option.

No

If no, please state what more could be done in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

No, they are not enough. The mandatory licensing objectives do have some impact on irresponsible promotions, but they require continuous monitoring and enforcement to make them effective. This is a resource drain on the police, licensing authorities and trading standards, who have to remain vigilant both by planned monitoring and in response to specific complaints or concerns.

Score

0

Q21. Are there other issues related to the licensing objectives which could be tackled through a mandatory licensing condition? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Public health measures could be considered, either as an additional mandatory target, or as a consideration on the existing targets e.g. awareness of the different impacts of alcohol consumption on children and

adolescents, plastic drinking containers etc

Score

0

Q22. Do you think that the current approach, with five mandatory licensing conditions applying to the on-trade and only one of those to the off-trade, is appropriate? Please select one option.

No

If no, please explain why you think the current approach is not the best approach (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

The mandatory licensing conditions should be applicable to all on and off trade premises.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 8: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q23. We want to ensure that licensing authorities are able to take alcohol-related health harms into consideration when making decisions about cumulative impact policies (CIPs) which can be used to manage problems linked to the density of premises in specific areas. A CIP introduces a rebuttable presumption that all new licence applications and variations in that area will normally be refused if the licensing authority receives a relevant representation stating that the application will add to the cumulative impact. However each application must still be considered on its own merits and the licensing authority may still grant the application if it is satisfied that the application will not contribute to the cumulative impact. We are proposing that licensing authorities will be able to take evidence of alcohol-related health harm into account in deciding whether to introduce a CIP and the extent of that CIP. This would be a discretionary power and not an obligation. We expect that those areas with the highest levels of alcohol-related health harm, or fast rising levels of harm from alcohol, will be most likely to use this power. It will allow local health bodies to fully contribute to local decision making and mean licensing authorities can restrict the number of licensed premises in the local area on the basis of robust local evidence. More information is available in the full consultation document and impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 9: Health as a licensing objective for

cumulative impact policies

Q24. What sources of evidence on alcohol-related health harm could be used to support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy (CIP) if it were possible for a CIP to include consideration of health? Please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

I consider that health should be a separate mandatory licensing objective and ask the Government to reconsider their decision on this.

For CIP the following evidence could be used:

- Mapping of licensed premises to show density in an area
- Mapping of alcohol mortality (HES)
- Alcohol related admissions to hospital (HES)
- Crime and alcohol data from A&E attendances (would need to be more robust – possibly make it a reporting requirement for the new drugs and alcohol reporting system to PHE)
- Findings from local lifestyle surveys on alcohol consumption
- Data from local service providers showing numbers in treatment and mapped by postcode

It is however acknowledged that police data relating to crime and disorder can be more easily linked to a specific time and location and related to licensed on-premises whereas evidence collected and collated around alcohol related health harm is more difficult to link to specific licensed premises or areas with high numbers of licensed premises (on or off trade).

Q25. Do you think any aspects of the current cumulative impact policy process would need to be amended to allow consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify which aspects in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

CIP at the moment is only recommended by the police where crime and disorder is an issue. It relates to a comparatively small area and is usually related to the activity of the on-trade. In order to take account of wider health impacts it will be necessary to be able to look at the density of the off-trade premises as well. These premises are not usually associated with crime and disorder but do provide opportunities for large volumes of alcohol to be bought and consumed elsewhere in the neighbourhood e.g. parks, wasteland, woodland, on the streets. When CIP is being considered by a Licensing Committee, there is an onus to prove that the crime and disorder is associated with particular premises. This is not going to be possible when considering the impact of alcohol related harm which may take many years to manifest itself. Using A&E data is very limiting in this situation and so to be effective, more general links would have to be sufficient such as data compared to national averages for comparable areas.

Score

0

Q26. What impact do you think allowing consideration of data on alcohol-

related health harms when introducing a cumulative impact policy would have if it were used in your local area? Please specify your answer in the box below, providing evidence to support your response (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Dudley has some areas where alcohol mortality and alcohol admissions to hospital are well in excess of regional and national averages, which are, themselves, too high for the country's population health. Reducing affordability and availability of alcohol is known to impact on the amount and type of alcohol consumed, so making it more difficult to access and more expensive to buy will impact the most on hazardous and harmful drinkers and ultimately improve health and well-being. It will also contribute to reducing health inequalities since alcohol harm disproportionately affects those from the poorest backgrounds; so although they may drink less than other socio-economic groups, they bear the greatest burden of alcohol related ill health. This is particularly true for males aged 35-54 in Dudley who are contributing most to the high numbers of alcohol related hospital admissions in the Borough.

Page Score

0

Page 10: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q27. The government has committed to consult on giving licensing authorities greater freedom to take decisions that reflect the needs of their local community. Following the government's Red Tape Challenge in 2011, three areas of reform were specified: alcohol licensing for certain types of premises providing minimal alcohol sales, temporary event notices (TENs) and the licensing of late night refreshment. This section asks for views on these proposals and suggests further ways to reduce burdens on business. The proposals set out here can be seen alongside work undertaken by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport to remove unnecessary red tape from regulated entertainment. More information on each of these areas for reform is available in the full consultation document. There are five subjects covered in this section. They are: ancillary sales of alcohol occasional provision of licensable activities at community events an extension of the temporary event notice limit at individual premises late night refreshment, and further proposals to reduce burdens on business Do you want to answer questions on freeing up responsible businesses? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 11: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q28. Ancillary sales of alcohol For many businesses, the sale of alcohol is only a small part of, or incidental to, their wider activities, and occurs alongside the provision of another product or service (which this

consultation refers to as an 'ancillary sale'). For example, a guesthouse might wish to provide wine to its guests with an evening meal or a complimentary bottle of wine in a guest's room, while a hairdresser might wish to offer clients a glass of wine. Should special provision to reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers be limited to specific types of business, and/or be available to all types of business, providing they meet certain qualification criteria for limited or incidental sales? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
The provision should be limited to a specific list of certain types of business and the kinds of sales they make		X	
The provision should be available to all businesses providing they meet certain qualification criteria to be an ancillary seller		X	
The provision should be available to both a specific list of premises and more widely to organisations meeting the prescribed definition of an ancillary seller, that is both the above options		X	

Score

0

Q29. If special provisions to reduce licensing burdens on ancillary sellers were to include a list of certain types of business, do you think it should apply to the following? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Accommodation providers, providing alcohol alongside accommodation as part of the contract		X	
Hair and beauty salons, providing alcohol alongside a hair or beauty treatment		X	
Florists, providing alcohol alongside the purchase of flowers		X	
Cultural organisations, such as theatres, cinemas and museums, providing alcohol alongside cultural events as part of the entry ticket		X	
Regular charitable events, providing alcohol as part of the wider occasion		X	

Score

0

Q30. Do you have any suggestions for other types of businesses to which such special provision could apply without impacting adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please write your suggestions in the box below, keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words:

Whilst understanding the need to not be overly bureaucratic with small businesses, this relaxation of licensing law compliance could be seen to promote alcohol as an accompaniment to everyday activities such as buying flowers or going to the hairdressers, and whilst the intention is not to promote heavy drinking it provides additional opportunities and venues for the easy availability of alcohol with its known risks of additional health harm.

Q31. The aim of a new 'ancillary seller' status is to reduce burdens on businesses where the sale of alcohol is only a small part of their business and occurs alongside the provision of a wider product or service, while minimising loopholes for irresponsible businesses and maintaining the effectiveness of enforcement. Alternatively, a second option is to broaden the definition of 'ancillary sales' to include all businesses (and/or not for profit activities) through the use of a general set of qualification criteria, for example, to the effect that: alcohol must be sold or supplied as a small part or proportion of a sales transaction or contract for a wider service, and the amount of alcohol that could be supplied as part of that contract cannot exceed a prescribed amount Do you think that the qualification criteria proposed meet this aim?

No

Score

0

Q32. Do you think that these proposals would significantly reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q33. Do you think these proposals would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please select one option.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Allow premises making ancillary sales to request in their premises licence application that the requirement for a personal licence holder be removed	X		
Introduce a new, light-touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN but retaining the need for a personal licence holder	X		

Introduce a new, light touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN - with no requirement for a personal licence holder	X		
--	---	--	--

Score

0

Q34. What other issues or options do you think should be considered when taking forward proposals for a lighter touch authorisation? Please specify in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 200 words:

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 12: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q35. Do you agree that licensing authorities should have the power to allow organisers of community events involving licensable activities to notify them through a locally determined notification process? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q36. What impact do you think a locally determined notification would have on organisers of community events? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Reduce the burden	X		
Increase the burden			

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 13: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q37. Should the number of TENs which can be given in respect of individual premises be increased? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q38. If you answered yes, please select one option to indicate which you would prefer. Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 14: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q39. Do you think that licensing authorities should have local discretion around late night refreshment in each of the following ways? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Determining that premises in certain areas are exempt	X		
Determining that certain premises types are exempt in their local area	X		

Score

0

Q40. Do you agree that motorway service areas should receive a nationally prescribed exemption from regulations for the provision of late night refreshment? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q41. Please describe in the box below any other types of premises to which you think a nationally prescribed exemption should apply (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 15: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q42. Do you agree with each of the following proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers			
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges			
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act		X	

Score

0

Q43. Do you think that each of the following would reduce the overall burdens on business? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges		X	
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act			

Score

0

Q44. Do you think that the following measures would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives (see glossary)? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges	X		
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act	X		

Score

0

Q45. In addition to the suggestions outlined above, what other sections of or processes under the 2003 Act could in your view be removed or simplified in order to impact favourably on businesses without undermining the statutory licensing objectives or significantly increasing burdens on licensing authorities? (Please keep your views to a maximum of 200 words.)

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 16: Impact assessments

Q46. Impact assessments for the proposals in this consultation have been published alongside the full consultation document. Do you think that the impact assessments related to the consultation provide an accurate representation of the costs and benefits of the proposals? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q47. Do you have any comments on the methodologies or assumptions used in the impact assessments? If yes, please specify in the box below, clearly referencing the impact assessment and page to which you refer (keeping your views to a maximum of 400 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Scoring Summary

Pages	Total
1. About you	0
2. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
3. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
4. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
5. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
6. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
7. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
8. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
9. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
10. Freeing up responsible businesses	0

11. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
12. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
13. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
14. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
15. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
16. Impact assessments	0
Total Survey Score:	0

Alcohol strategy consultation

User Details - 5465560

Date Started: 05/02/2013 14:45:10 **Date Ended:** 05/02/2013 15:03:27

Time taken: 18 mins, 17 secs **IP Address:** n/a

Unique ID: n/a

Page 1: About you

Q1. Please select if you would like your response or personal details to be treated as confidential.

No Response

Score

0

Q2. Which of the following best describes you or the professional interest you represent? Please select one option from the menu below.

Local government (other)

Please specify which organisation, licensing authority or police force you represent in the box below:

Cllr Alan West - Lead Member for Public Health South Tyneside Council

Score

0

Q3. If you are responding on behalf of an organisation or interest group, please write in the box below the number of members in your group or organisation.

No Response

Q4. How did you obtain the views of your members? Please explain in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 100 words.

Presentation at various Local Council Board Meetings

Q5. Please indicate in which region you or your organisation is based.

Please select one option from the menu below.

North East England

Score

0

Q6. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your gender? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q7. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your age? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 2: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q8. In the alcohol strategy, the government committed to introducing a minimum unit price for alcohol in England and Wales. This consultation will contribute to the debate on the most appropriate price per unit and the mechanism by which, once set, minimum unit pricing would remain effective. It is also an opportunity for interested parties to raise other issues around minimum unit pricing. The purpose of minimum unit pricing is to reduce alcohol consumption, particularly by the most hazardous and harmful drinkers who tend to show a preference for the cheapest alcohol products. By doing so the government estimates there will be a reduction in the associated crime and health harms, especially the numbers of hospital admissions, alcohol-related deaths and alcohol-related crimes. Minimum unit pricing is not intended disproportionately to affect responsible drinkers or particular social groups but to reduce the availability of alcohol sold at very low or heavily discounted prices. More information (including the definitions of hazardous and harmful drinkers) is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on minimum unit pricing? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 3: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q9. The impact of minimum unit pricing will depend on the price per unit of alcohol. The government wants to ensure that the chosen price level is targeted and proportionate, whilst achieving a significant reduction of harm. The government is therefore consulting on the introduction of a recommended minimum unit price of 45p. The government estimates a reduction in consumption across all product types of 3.3 per cent, a reduction in crime of 5,240 per year, a reduction in 24,600 alcohol-related hospital admissions and 714 fewer deaths per year after ten years. Do you agree that this minimum unit price level would achieve these aims? Please select one option.

Yes

If you think another level would be preferable, please set out your views on why this might be in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Whilst agreeing that minimum unit pricing is a highly targeted and effective approach that would have the greatest impact on younger and heavier

drinkers, Balance would urge the Government to set a MUP for alcohol of at least 50p for the following reasons: • The University of Sheffield has modelled the effects of MUP on a number of parameters (1). A MUP of 50p compared to a MUP of 45p would save annually an additional 1,000 deaths; 31,000 alcohol-related hospital admissions; 18,000 crimes and would reduce consumption by a further 2.4% • The previous Chief Medical Officer called for a 50p MUP of alcohol in 2009 which at today's value would be in excess of 50p (2) • The Faculty of Public Health supported the call for a MUP of 50p for alcohol in their "12 Steps to Better Health Manifesto" (3) with 50p MUP being 'Step No. 1' • The Association of North East Council's Leaders' and Elected Mayors' Group support MUP set at 50p • Consideration needs to be given to cross-border purchases if a MUP below that proposed for Scotland (50p) is set, particularly in border areas in the North of England • We believe that a MUP, particularly set at 50p, provides clarity and would be easier to enforce than alternative levels of MUP and different ways of raising price.

Score

0

Q10. Should other factors or evidence be considered when setting a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify these in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Factors • MUP should be set at no less than 50p per unit, and regularly reviewed to ensure alcohol does not become more affordable over time • Consider cross-border purchases if a MUP below that proposed for Scotland (50p) is set • A mechanism for channelling the increased monies received by retailers into reducing the problems caused by alcohol at the local level should be introduced • The initial introductory period for MUP provision should be in line with that agreed in Scotland and independent evaluations on effectiveness set up, to include whether the level has been set appropriately. Evidence: • 82% of publicans in the North East (NE) state supermarket promotions are hitting their trade (4) • 18 pubs close each week in Britain (5). MUP would close the price difference between pubs and cheapest supermarket deals. In his speech at the APPG on Beer the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government stated that community pubs contributed £19 billion and 900,000 jobs to the economy (6). That contribution is being eroded by cheap off-licence sales alcohol • 70% of publicans in the NE are in support of MUP (4) • 53% of people in the NE, support MUP (7) • 81% of people in the NE stated they were more likely to support MUP if it reduced drunk and rowdy behaviour (7) – which evidence suggests it would (1) • The BMA support 50p MUP (8) and 80% of GPs in the NE support MUP (9) • The North East has the highest rate of under 18 alcohol specific hospital admissions (10) and evidence from Sheffield University indicates that a minimum unit price set at 50p would result in larger reductions in alcohol consumption amongst this group •

Alcohol harm is costing the North East economy over £1 billion a year (11) • 40% of child protection cases and 74% of child mistreatment cases in the UK are alcohol related (12).

Score

0

Q11. The government wishes to maintain the effectiveness of minimum unit pricing and is therefore proposing to adjust the minimum unit price level over time. How do you think the level of minimum unit price set by the government should be adjusted over time? Please select one option.

The minimum unit price should automatically be updated in line with inflation each year

Score

0

Q12. The aim of minimum unit pricing is to reduce the consumption of harmful and hazardous drinkers, while minimising the impact on responsible drinkers. Do you think that there are any other people, organisations or groups that could be particularly affected by a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

It would: • Help children through: o Fewer drinking – and those drinking consuming less (1) o Reduced risks of excessive consumption shaping behaviour o Reduced numbers exposed to parental alcohol misuse o Protect children in the family context – alcohol has been identified as a factor in 40% of child protection cases (12) • Help protect current and future victims of domestic abuse, around 40% of which are linked to alcohol (13) • Result in fewer crimes (1), victims of crime and reduced fear of crime • Benefit frontline workers – i.e. reduced assaults on A & E and police staff, time and money saved dealing with excessive alcohol misuse • Benefit drinkers and non - drinkers as dealing with alcohol harm in the North East costs more than £1 billion a year (11) • Benefit community pubs and bars which are finding it difficult to compete with cheap off license sales

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 4: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q13. The government is consulting on introducing a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade (e.g. shops and off-licences) as part of its wider strategy to reduce excessive alcohol consumption, and alongside the introduction of a minimum unit price. A ban on multi-buy promotions would therefore not apply to pubs, clubs, bars or restaurants. The term 'multi-buy promotions' refers to alcohol promotions that offer a discount for buying

multiple items. The aim of a ban would be to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, making it cheaper (per item) to purchase more than one of a product than to purchase a single item. As well as being part of a wider strategy to reduce consumption and tackle irresponsible alcohol sales, a ban on multi-buy promotions would also contribute to the government's aim of encouraging people to be aware of how much they drink and the risks of excessive drinking, so that they can make informed choices. The aim of this consultation is to assess support for such a ban and contribute to our understanding of the impact a ban on multi-buy promotions may have. The types of promotion it is proposed that a ban would include, are: two for the price of one, three for the price of two, buy one get one free, buy six and get 20 per cent off, 24 cans of lager costing less than 24 times the cost of a single can of lager in the shop, a case of wine sold cheaper than the individual price at which the same bottles are sold in the shop, 3 for £10 where each bottle costs more than £3.33. More information is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 5: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q14. Do you think there should be a ban on multi-buy promotions involving alcohol in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q15. Are there any further offers which should be included in a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

We would support an end to multi-buy promotions in the off and on trade as alcohol is addictive and should not be treated like just another product. Indeed any incentive to purchase and consume more than intended – such as money off or reductions to other products or services or voucher points – should be prohibited. This should include packaging alcohol as part of a meal deal or offering free alcohol on flights or as part of first-class rail travel. For the same reasons we believe that all promotions – including those offering money off individual items – should be stopped. Alcohol is not an ordinary product and should not be treated as such.

Score

0

Q16. Should other factors or evidence be taken into account when considering a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

• Work carried out by Sheffield University on behalf of the Scottish Government indicated that a ban on multi-buy promotions would increase the effectiveness of MUP. For example, a MUP of 50p plus an off trade discount ban would lead to further falls in consumption resulting in more lives saved, greater falls in hospital admissions, a larger fall in alcohol related crimes and bigger falls in absence days and unemployment (14) • A report presented to the HASC (29/6/2012) by Prof. Nutt suggested that alcohol is the most dangerous drug in the UK beating heroin and crack cocaine into second and third place (15). Yet alcohol, in contrast to those illegal drugs, is as easy to access as regular grocery items. Worse than that, it has been used as a loss leader by supermarkets and in Balance's last price survey was being sold for as little as 12p per unit (16) • Cheap alcohol deals may result in young people drinking more, as highlighted in the Alcohol Concern and Balance Report 'Drinking to Get Drunk' in which 16-17 year-olds were quoted as saying that price promotions 'attracted young people to drink more than they would have' (17) • A joined up policy approach which addresses the price and availability of alcohol as well as the quality and co-ordination of hospital and community services, is both coherent and evidence-based. It will deliver the health outcomes and reductions in alcohol related mortality (1) • Reductions in consumption levels would improve health inequalities as health harms have a greater impact on lower income groups. For example, alcohol related deaths are 45% higher in areas of high deprivation (18).

Score

0

Q17. The aim of a ban on multi-buy promotions is to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, helping people to be aware of how much they drink, and to tackle irresponsible alcohol sales.

Do you think that there are any other groups that could be particularly affected by a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Young people in particular would benefit from a ban on cheap alcohol deals as outlined above. People on low incomes are likely to benefit most from any measure which leads to a reduction in consumption. For example, in the most deprived areas men are five times, and women three times, more likely to die an alcohol related death than those in the least deprived areas (18). Community pubs would benefit as they are currently struggling to compete with cheap supermarket prices. Our front line services would

benefit as multi-purchase deals encourage pre-loading which, in turn, leads to more problems in the night time economy. Families would benefit as these deals encourage home drinking where excessive consumption is hidden and harder to control. The public in general would benefit as consumers would be discouraged from buying and therefore drinking more alcohol than they otherwise would have.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 6: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q18. In its response to the 'Rebalancing the Licensing Act' consultation in 2010, the government committed to review the impact of the current mandatory licensing conditions. More recently, the alcohol strategy made a commitment to review these mandatory licensing conditions to ensure they are sufficiently targeting problems such as irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs. The government has also committed to consult on whether these mandatory licensing conditions should, where relevant, apply to both the on- and off-trade. This consultation forms part of that review, and will contribute to the government's understanding of how these mandatory conditions are perceived. The five mandatory licensing conditions currently set out in regulations in relation to the supply of alcohol are: a ban on irresponsible promotions a ban on dispensing alcohol by one person directly into the mouth of another a requirement to provide free tap water on request to customers a requirement to have an age verification policy to prevent the sale of alcohol to persons under 18 years of age, and a requirement to make available to customers small measures such as half pints or beer or cider or 125ml glasses of wine More information is available in the full consultation document. An explanation of each of these terms can be found on page 20 of the consultation document, in the glossary at the end. Do you want to answer questions on reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 7: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q19. Do you think each of the mandatory licensing conditions is effective in promoting the licensing objectives? For more information on the licensing objectives please see the glossary at the end of the full consultation document. Please select one option (Yes, No, Don't know) from each drop

down menu.

	Prevention of crime and disorder	Public safety	Prevention of public nuisance	Protection of children from harm
Irresponsible promotions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dispensing alcohol directly into the mouth	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mandatory provision of free tap water	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Age verification policy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mandatory provision of small measures	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Score

0

Q20. Do you think that the mandatory licensing conditions do enough to target irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs? Please select one option.

No

If no, please state what more could be done in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

The mandatory conditions are having some effect but need amending. For example, the condition relating to irresponsible promotions should have the clause referring to the need to 'demonstrate a link with crime and disorder' removed as it makes the condition very difficult to use. Similarly, the condition relating to the age verification policies should stipulate the need for a written policy which is advertised within the venue. Furthermore, anything which encourages greater consumption than intended should not be allowed, including: • Price-based promotions • Other incentives, e.g. meal deals or voucher schemes • student 'drink the bar dry' promotions • organised pub crawls associated with students • drinks sold in one large container for consumption from that container, e.g. 'goldfish bowls' • mobile sales, e.g. shots sold from a tray or dispensed from a tank at your table • offering an alcoholic drink cheaper than an one without alcohol, i.e. vodka and coke vs coke alone • the sale of bottles of spirits in on trade premises, seen in some VIP areas of clubs. The 35ml spirit measure should be withdrawn, leaving the 25ml single measure which equates to one unit of

alcohol and is easy to track for those counting their alcohol intake

Score

0

Q21. Are there other issues related to the licensing objectives which could be tackled through a mandatory licensing condition? Please select one option.

No Response

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

• Age verification training • The need to keep a refusals book • Till prompts re age verification (i.e. Challenge 25) • Mandatory training to sell alcohol • Provision and promotion of lower strengths beers and wines • Promotion - not simply provision - of small measures; active promotion of soft drinks • Upselling should be prohibited • Point of sale information should be made compulsory stipulating units of alcohol and the recommended limits together with health harms.

Score

0

Q22. Do you think that the current approach, with five mandatory licensing conditions applying to the on-trade and only one of those to the off-trade, is appropriate? Please select one option.

No

If no, please explain why you think the current approach is not the best approach (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

The problems of alcohol harm are increasingly associated with cheap alcohol sold from off licence premises, yet only one condition applies to the off trade. Surveys and research consistently point to more alcohol being purchased from supermarkets (19, 20) and more consumed at home where problems of domestic abuse and child protection can be hidden. There is also the issue of pre-loading. Almost one in two publicans in Balance's recent survey (4) indicated that they were seeing customers arriving drunk because of cheap supermarket offers. We also know that people who have pre-loaded before they go out into the night-time economy are more likely to be a victim or perpetrator of crime. (20) Irresponsible promotions and the provision and promotion of smaller measures could both be applied to the off trade together with the practices highlighted in our answer to question 10.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 8: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q23. We want to ensure that licensing authorities are able to take alcohol-related health harms into consideration when making decisions about

cumulative impact policies (CIPs) which can be used to manage problems linked to the density of premises in specific areas. A CIP introduces a rebuttable presumption that all new licence applications and variations in that area will normally be refused if the licensing authority receives a relevant representation stating that the application will add to the cumulative impact. However each application must still be considered on its own merits and the licensing authority may still grant the application if it is satisfied that the application will not contribute to the cumulative impact. We are proposing that licensing authorities will be able to take evidence of alcohol-related health harm into account in deciding whether to introduce a CIP and the extent of that CIP. This would be a discretionary power and not an obligation. We expect that those areas with the highest levels of alcohol-related health harm, or fast rising levels of harm from alcohol, will be most likely to use this power. It will allow local health bodies to fully contribute to local decision making and mean licensing authorities can restrict the number of licensed premises in the local area on the basis of robust local evidence. More information is available in the full consultation document and impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 9: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q24. What sources of evidence on alcohol-related health harm could be used to support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy (CIP) if it were possible for a CIP to include consideration of health? Please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

There are a range of sources available, including:

- A&E data
- Ambulance data
- Alcohol specific hospital admissions
- Alcohol attributable hospital admissions
- Under 18 admissions
- Liver and other alcohol related deaths
- Domestic abuse and child protection data
- Alcohol related crime figures
- Local data sources, e.g. residents' surveys.

In principle, we believe that public health should be a licensing objective in its own right and not tied to CIPs. We do not accept the rationale on p7 of the relevant impact assessment stating that it would be disproportionate because the alcohol industry is already taking action as part of the

Responsibility Deal. Promises on alcohol labelling have been made before – and been broken. What's more, industry efforts to promote unit information are small and sporadic when compared to the weight of pro alcohol marketing. In Balance's latest public opinion survey the public's awareness of alcohol unit is falling – and has been for the last three years. (7)

However, there are some practical difficulties when using public health data.. It is difficult to tie public health data to specific locations such as a licensed premise, particularly an off licence. Also, taking a small geographic area would fail to represent the scale of the problem being dealt with by the public services in that area.

Experience in Scotland suggests that public health data should be used to underpin over-provision policies covering entire local authority areas to ensure the overall availability of alcohol is taken into account.

Furthermore, public health should be a consideration at the highest level in local authorities, playing a central role in planning and economic development.

Q25. Do you think any aspects of the current cumulative impact policy process would need to be amended to allow consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify which aspects in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

There is a concern that although the stats from a PCT wide perspective may look compelling, once reduced to neighbourhood / ward size the figure may be small and too easily dismissed. It may be more practical for a public health objective to be linked to borough-wide saturation policies as this is the level at which data becomes meaningful. It also reflects the Scottish experience in areas such as West Dumbartonshire. Furthermore, it gives local politicians the opportunity to take control of the availability of alcohol in their council areas, helping to fulfil their new responsibility for public health.

Score

0

Q26. What impact do you think allowing consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms when introducing a cumulative impact policy would have if it were used in your local area? Please specify your answer in the box below, providing evidence to support your response (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Introducing a public health objective, particularly to support over-provision or saturation policies at the borough-wide level, would enable licensing decisions to be made taking into account the full impact of alcohol harm within that council's boundaries. It would enable local authorities to control the availability of alcohol in their area – and we know from the World Health Organisation (21) that availability affects the level of harm.

Fewer premises within a particular area would reduce the need for competitive pricing. It would limit the availability of alcohol at a local level to young people, which we know from Alcohol Concern's report 'One On Every Corner' (22) is an indicator of harm. It would evidence the hidden harm of alcohol consumption in terms of home drinking. Finally, through sources such as A&E data, it would help to record the level of alcohol-related assaults reporting to A&E, many of which are not reported to and recorded by the police

Page Score

0

Page 10: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q27. The government has committed to consult on giving licensing authorities greater freedom to take decisions that reflect the needs of their local community. Following the government's Red Tape Challenge in 2011, three areas of reform were specified: alcohol licensing for certain types of premises providing minimal alcohol sales, temporary event notices (TENs) and the licensing of late night refreshment. This section asks for views on these proposals and suggests further ways to reduce burdens on business. The proposals set out here can be seen alongside work undertaken by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport to remove unnecessary red tape from regulated entertainment. More information on each of these areas for reform is available in the full consultation document. There are five subjects covered in this section. They are: ancillary sales of alcohol, occasional provision of licensable activities at community events, an extension of the temporary event notice limit at individual premises, late night refreshment, and further proposals to reduce burdens on business. Do you want to answer questions on freeing up responsible businesses? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 11: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q28. Ancillary sales of alcohol For many businesses, the sale of alcohol is only a small part of, or incidental to, their wider activities, and occurs alongside the provision of another product or service (which this consultation refers to as an 'ancillary sale'). For example, a guesthouse might wish to provide wine to its guests with an evening meal or a complimentary bottle of wine in a guest's room, while a hairdresser might wish to offer clients a glass of wine. Should special provision to reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers be limited to specific types of business, and/or be available to all types of business, providing they meet certain qualification criteria for limited or incidental sales? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q29. If special provisions to reduce licensing burdens on ancillary sellers were to include a list of certain types of business, do you think it should apply to the following? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Accommodation providers, providing alcohol alongside accommodation as part of the contract		X	
Hair and beauty salons, providing alcohol alongside a hair or beauty treatment		X	
Florists, providing alcohol alongside the purchase of flowers		X	
Cultural organisations, such as theatres, cinemas and museums, providing alcohol alongside cultural events as part of the entry ticket		X	
Regular charitable events, providing alcohol as part of the wider occasion		X	

Score

0

Q30. Do you have any suggestions for other types of businesses to which such special provision could apply without impacting adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please write your suggestions in the box below, keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words:

The WHO states that, 'An increased density of alcohol outlets is associated with increased levels of alcohol consumption among young people, increased levels of assault, and other harm such as homicide, child abuse and neglect, self-inflicted injury and, with less consistent evidence, road traffic accidents.' (21)

We profoundly disagree with the need for 'freeing up the burdens on businesses' to make it easier to sell alcohol. It will increase the availability of alcohol and further cement our pro-alcohol culture. It will lead to increased personal and social harm. It will worsen health inequalities. It will say to our children that alcohol has to be a central part of adult life. Furthermore, the 'ancillary license' provisions directly contradict the direction of travel set out in the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act which, through measures such as the Night Time Levy and Early Morning Restriction Orders sets out to give localities greater power to restrict the availability of alcohol in their own neighbourhoods.

What's more, while it may reduce the burden on business, it will increase the costs and stresses on our public services, particularly our front line staff. This is particularly damaging at a time when resources are stretched in the public sector. In a recent survey of 1,100 frontline police officers in the North East of England Balance found that 60 per cent of respondents estimated that dealing with alcohol related crime and disorder took up at least half of their time. The same survey found that 97% of frontline officers felt at 'high risk' or 'some risk' from being assaulted when policing the night time economy with over a third having suffered injury four or more times when dealing with drunken members of the public. (23)

There are significant dangers of loopholes should such changes be introduced. For example, would a taxi-firm running a dial-a-drink service qualify for an ancillary license? Would we see even more petrol stations selling alcohol?

Q31. The aim of a new 'ancillary seller' status is to reduce burdens on businesses where the sale of alcohol is only a small part of their business and occurs alongside the provision of a wider product or service, while minimising loopholes for irresponsible businesses and maintaining the effectiveness of enforcement. Alternatively, a second option is to broaden the definition of 'ancillary sales' to include all businesses (and/or not for profit activities) through the use of a general set of qualification criteria, for example, to the effect that: alcohol must be sold or supplied as a small part or proportion of a sales transaction or contract for a wider service, and the amount of alcohol that could be supplied as part of that contract cannot exceed a prescribed amount Do you think that the qualification criteria proposed meet this aim?

No

Please use the space below to provide further comments (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

This provision represents a real risk that alcohol becomes even more normalised, thus failing to take into account the negative impact it has on society in terms of health harms, crime and disorder and wider societal and economic issues. There is serious concern amongst police and local authority partners with regard to whom and how premises would be investigated to ensure that they are still eligible to be classed as an ancillary seller. At times of austerity and job cuts, why should a reduction in bureaucracy for businesses have to result in an increased workload and therefore increased cost for local authorities?

Score

0

Q32. Do you think that these proposals would significantly reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q33. Do you think these proposals would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please select one option.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Allow premises making ancillary sales to request in their premises licence application that the requirement for a personal licence holder be removed	X		
Introduce a new, light-touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN but retaining the need for a personal licence holder	X		
Introduce a new, light touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN - with no requirement for a personal licence holder	X		

Score

0

Q34. What other issues or options do you think should be considered when taking forward proposals for a lighter touch authorisation? Please specify in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 200 words:

There needs to be accountability for selling an addictive drug. Who would be responsible for ensuring alcohol is not sold to children or people who are already intoxicated; that training is provided to staff; that the business is run in support of the licensing objectives?

Community premises are generally non-profit making whilst the proposed ancillary sellers are businesses. At a time when businesses are under pressure, there would be a temptation to make alcohol a more important part of their offer to customers.

Our partners have significant concerns that the legislation would provide loopholes for irresponsible businesses to abuse.

Removing the need to advertise contradicts the government's consultation: Rebalancing the Licensing Act - a consultation on empowering individuals, families and local communities to shape and determine local licensing which resulted in the vicinity test being removed to encourage communities to participate in licensing at a local level.

The proposal to withdraw the annual fee for ancillary sellers is also a concern to local authorities as licensing even with the licensing fees is not cost neutral. Again, the previous consultation introduced the ability to set fees to cover costs, yet with this proposal, a significant number of premises would be exempt.

Page Score

0

Page 12: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q35. Do you agree that licensing authorities should have the power to allow organisers of community events involving licensable activities to notify them through a locally determined notification process? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q36. What impact do you think a locally determined notification would have on organisers of community events? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Reduce the burden		X	
Increase the burden	X		

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 13: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q37. Should the number of TENs which can be given in respect of individual premises be increased? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q38. If you answered yes, please select one option to indicate which you would prefer. Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 14: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q39. Do you think that licensing authorities should have local discretion around late night refreshment in each of the following ways? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Determining that premises in certain areas are exempt		X	

Determining that certain premises types are exempt in their local area		X	
---	--	---	--

Score

0

Q40. Do you agree that motorway service areas should receive a nationally prescribed exemption from regulations for the provision of late night refreshment? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q41. Please describe in the box below any other types of premises to which you think a nationally prescribed exemption should apply (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words).

None – the World Health Organisation states that one of the key ways to reduce alcohol harm is to control the availability of alcohol (21). Alcohol is more available than ever before. It is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week and dial a drink services mean it can even be delivered to your door. The suggestions laid out here risk compounding the errors made in trying to create a so called 'café/24 hour drinking culture'.

Page Score

0

Page 15: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q42. Do you agree with each of the following proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges		X	
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act		X	

Score

0

Q43. Do you think that each of the following would reduce the overall burdens on business? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q44. Do you think that the following measures would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives (see glossary)? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges	X		
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act	X		

Score

0

Q45. In addition to the suggestions outlined above, what other sections of or processes under the 2003 Act could in your view be removed or simplified in order to impact favourably on businesses without undermining the statutory licensing objectives or significantly increasing burdens on licensing authorities? (Please keep your views to a maximum of 200 words.)

31 & 32 A - limits the ability to engage local communities, an ambition set out in 'Rebalancing the Licensing Act.

31 & 32 B & C – send a negative mixed message about drinking and driving, increases availability, and underlines a pro-alcohol culture.

31 & 32 D – the need for a personal license underlines the seriousness of selling alcohol and makes an individual directly responsible for the safe and responsible sale of alcohol. It should not be removed.

Page Score

0

Page 16: Impact assessments

Q46. Impact assessments for the proposals in this consultation have been published alongside the full consultation document. Do you think that the impact assessments related to the consultation provide an accurate representation of the costs and benefits of the proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know

Minimum unit pricing		X	
Multi-buy promotions			
Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact		X	
Ancillary sales of alcohol		X	
Temporary event notices			
Late night refreshment			
Removing the duty to advertise licence applications in a local newspaper			
Sales of alcohol at motorway service stations			
Personal licences			

Score

0

Q47. Do you have any comments on the methodologies or assumptions used in the impact assessments? If yes, please specify in the box below, clearly referencing the impact assessment and page to which you refer (keeping your views to a maximum of 400 words).

Impact Assessment: A minimum Unit Price for Alcohol

Ref: p5: We believe the estimates are likely to under represent the costs associated with alcohol harm. For example, a report from the National Social Marketing Centre which includes wider social harm puts the economic cost at £55 billion (24). Balance's own work in this area includes social services related costs of £1.9 billion (11). From conversations with police officers from three constabularies in the North East, we believe it is also likely that the costs associated with crime and disorder are significantly higher than has been assumed. We believe alcohol-related crime is under recorded, as evidenced by a Balance survey of over 1,000 frontline officers in the North East of England which found that 60 per cent perceived alcohol related crime and disorder to take up at least half of their time. (23)

Ref p10: We are concerned that new methodology has been applied to work out the benefits delivered by a MUP at 45p. While we accept that the methodology should be updated to take account of inflation, no comparison has been provided for a MUP set at alternative levels such as 50p.

There is also no rationale as to why the figure of 45p has been chosen. In its report on the Government's Alcohol Strategy the House of Commons Health Committee states that: "If the minimum unit price in England were to be fixed at a different level to that in Scotland, we would expect the

evidence supporting that decision to be set out clearly.” (25)

Impact Assessment: Health as an objective for cumulative impact

Ref p7: In principle public health as an objective should be ranked alongside the other four licensing objectives and not tied to CIPs. The only argument for such a link is the practical one of being able to using meaningful public health data. We do not accept the rationale for the link made in the impact assessment. It is not disproportionate for the industry to promote sensible drinking and low and non-alcoholic drinks. In fact they should be forced to do so as their current corporate social responsibility programmes in this area are not working. Take the question of the awareness of units, which the document refers to as being promoted by the alcohol industry. In a Balance survey of over 1,800 members of the North East public, awareness of measuring alcohol in units was 87%, down from 92% in 2010. Awareness that there is a maximum recommended limit has fallen from 82% to 69% over the same period, with less than half of those interviewed being able to name the limits.

Impact Assessment: Ancillary sellers

Ref p 1, 2, 3: We are concerned that the potential benefits to business are insufficient to run the risk of increased alcohol-related health harms, a risk highlighted on also highlighted in the document.

Ref p6: We are concerned that the section on “Minimal” sales is highly ambiguous and provides no reassurance that loopholes would not be created. Local decisions by licensing authorities are likely to be subject to legal challenge, an expensive process for local authorities, especially given the current economic climate.

Ref p8: The document estimates that up to 9,116 new alcohol sales venues could be created after three years, a significant increase in the availability of alcohol. This figure is partly based on the take up of licenses by ‘community premises’. While the figure has been increased from 4% to 6%, we believe that increase may be insufficient given the profit motive behind businesses which is not so present for community premises.

Page Score

0

Scoring Summary

Pages	Total
1. About you	0
2. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0

3. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
4. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
5. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
6. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
7. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
8. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
9. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
10. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
11. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
12. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
13. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
14. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
15. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
16. Impact assessments	0
Total Survey Score:	0

Alcohol strategy consultation

User Details - 5462375

Date Started: 05/02/2013 10:51:41 **Date Ended:** 05/02/2013 15:10:05

Time taken: 4 hrs, 18 mins, 24 secs **IP Address:** n/a

Unique ID: n/a

Page 1: About you

Q1. Please select if you would like your response or personal details to be treated as confidential.

No Response

Score

0

Q2. Which of the following best describes you or the professional interest you represent? Please select one option from the menu below.

Licensing authority officer

Please specify which organisation, licensing authority or police force you represent in the box below:

City of Lincoln Council

Score

0

Q3. If you are responding on behalf of an organisation or interest group, please write in the box below the number of members in your group or organisation.

No Response

Q4. How did you obtain the views of your members? Please explain in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 100 words.

No Response

Q5. Please indicate in which region you or your organisation is based.

Please select one option from the menu below.

East Midlands

Score

0

Q6. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your gender?

Please select one option.

Male

Score

0

Q7. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your age?

Please select one option.

25-34

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 2: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q8. In the alcohol strategy, the government committed to introducing a minimum unit price for alcohol in England and Wales. This consultation will contribute to the debate on the most appropriate price per unit and the mechanism by which, once set, minimum unit pricing would remain effective. It is also an opportunity for interested parties to raise other issues around minimum unit pricing. The purpose of minimum unit pricing is to reduce alcohol consumption, particularly by the most hazardous and harmful drinkers who tend to show a preference for the cheapest alcohol products. By doing so the government estimates there will be a reduction in the associated crime and health harms, especially the numbers of hospital admissions, alcohol-related deaths and alcohol-related crimes. Minimum unit pricing is not intended disproportionately to affect responsible drinkers or particular social groups but to reduce the availability of alcohol sold at very low or heavily discounted prices. More information (including the definitions of hazardous and harmful drinkers) is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on minimum unit pricing? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 3: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q9. The impact of minimum unit pricing will depend on the price per unit of alcohol. The government wants to ensure that the chosen price level is targeted and proportionate, whilst achieving a significant reduction of harm. The government is therefore consulting on the introduction of a recommended minimum unit price of 45p. The government estimates a reduction in consumption across all product types of 3.3 per cent, a reduction in crime of 5,240 per year, a reduction in 24,600 alcohol-related hospital admissions and 714 fewer deaths per year after ten years. Do you agree that this minimum unit price level would achieve these aims? Please select one option.

No

If you think another level would be preferable, please set out your views on why this might be in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Minimum pricing is untargeted, designed to limit binge drinking through cheap alcohol available at supermarkets and off-licences. The MUP will

help businesses but hurt the public purse. A better system would be to target taxation/duty related to high abv.

Score

0

Q10. Should other factors or evidence be considered when setting a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify these in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

The effect it will have on moderate/sensible drinkers.

Score

0

Q11. The government wishes to maintain the effectiveness of minimum unit pricing and is therefore proposing to adjust the minimum unit price level over time. How do you think the level of minimum unit price set by the government should be adjusted over time? Please select one option.

The minimum unit price should be reviewed after a set period

Score

0

Q12. The aim of minimum unit pricing is to reduce the consumption of harmful and hazardous drinkers, while minimising the impact on responsible drinkers. Do you think that there are any other people, organisations or groups that could be particularly affected by a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

NHS, Police.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 4: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q13. The government is consulting on introducing a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade (e.g. shops and off-licences) as part of its wider strategy to reduce excessive alcohol consumption, and alongside the introduction of a minimum unit price. A ban on multi-buy promotions would therefore not apply to pubs, clubs, bars or restaurants. The term 'multi-buy promotions' refers to alcohol promotions that offer a discount for buying multiple items. The aim of a ban would be to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, making it cheaper (per item) to purchase more than one of a product than to purchase a single item. As well as being part of a wider strategy to reduce consumption and tackle irresponsible alcohol sales, a ban on multi-buy

promotions would also contribute to the government's aim of encouraging people to be aware of how much they drink and the risks of excessive drinking, so that they can make informed choices. The aim of this consultation is to assess support for such a ban and contribute to our understanding of the impact a ban on multi-buy promotions may have. The types of promotion it is proposed that a ban would include, are: two for the price of one, three for the price of two, buy one get one free, buy six and get 20 per cent off, 24 cans of lager costing less than 24 times the cost of a single can of lager in the shop, a case of wine sold cheaper than the individual price at which the same bottles are sold in the shop, 3 for £10 where each bottle costs more than £3.33. More information is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 5: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q14. Do you think there should be a ban on multi-buy promotions involving alcohol in the off-trade? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q15. Are there any further offers which should be included in a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q16. Should other factors or evidence be taken into account when considering a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

The impact it would have on sensible drinkers. eg. Purchasing Christmas drinks, buying multipacks for parties etc. Multi-buys would become the norm and singles unavailable, or larger containers may be used to get around the ban.

Score

0

Q17. The aim of a ban on multi-buy promotions is to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, helping people to be aware of how much they drink, and to tackle irresponsible alcohol sales.

Do you think that there are any other groups that could be particularly

affected by a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

see answer above.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 6: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q18. In its response to the 'Rebalancing the Licensing Act' consultation in 2010, the government committed to review the impact of the current mandatory licensing conditions. More recently, the alcohol strategy made a commitment to review these mandatory licensing conditions to ensure they are sufficiently targeting problems such as irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs. The government has also committed to consult on whether these mandatory licensing conditions should, where relevant, apply to both the on- and off-trade. This consultation forms part of that review, and will contribute to the government's understanding of how these mandatory conditions are perceived. The five mandatory licensing conditions currently set out in regulations in relation to the supply of alcohol are: a ban on irresponsible promotionsa ban on dispensing alcohol by one person directly into the mouth of anothera requirement to provide free tap water on request to customersa requirement to have an age verification policy to prevent the sale of alcohol to persons under 18 years of age, anda requirement to make available to customers small measures such as half pints or beer or cider or 125ml glasses of wine More information is available in the full consultation document. An explanation of each of these terms can be found on page 20 of the consultation document, in the glossary at the end. Do you want to answer questions on reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 7: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q19. Do you think each of the mandatory licensing conditions is effective in promoting the licensing objectives? For more information on the licensing objectives please see the glossary at the end of the full consultation document. Please select one option (Yes, No, Don't know) from each drop down menu.

	Prevention of crime and disorder	Public safety	Prevention of public nuisance	Protection of children from harm
Irresponsible promotions	Yes	Don't know	Yes	No
Dispensing alcohol directly into the mouth	Yes	Don't know	Don't know	No
Mandatory provision of free tap water	Yes	Don't know	Don't know	No
Age verification policy	Yes	Don't know	Don't know	Yes
Mandatory provision of small measures	Yes	Don't know	Don't know	No

Score

0

Q20. Do you think that the mandatory licensing conditions do enough to target irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs? Please select one option.

No

If no, please state what more could be done in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

List of types of promotion is vague, more clarification is need. What is irresponsible is open to interpretation.

Score

0

Q21. Are there other issues related to the licensing objectives which could be tackled through a mandatory licensing condition? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Q22. Do you think that the current approach, with five mandatory licensing conditions applying to the on-trade and only one of those to the off-trade, is appropriate? Please select one option.

No

If no, please explain why you think the current approach is not the best approach (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

There should be more onus on the off-trade.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 8: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q23. We want to ensure that licensing authorities are able to take alcohol-related health harms into consideration when making decisions about cumulative impact policies (CIPs) which can be used to manage problems linked to the density of premises in specific areas. A CIP introduces a rebuttable presumption that all new licence applications and variations in that area will normally be refused if the licensing authority receives a relevant representation stating that the application will add to the cumulative impact. However each application must still be considered on its own merits and the licensing authority may still grant the application if it is satisfied that the application will not contribute to the cumulative impact. We are proposing that licensing authorities will be able to take evidence of alcohol-related health harm into account in deciding whether to introduce a CIP and the extent of that CIP. This would be a discretionary power and not an obligation. We expect that those areas with the highest levels of alcohol-related health harm, or fast rising levels of harm from alcohol, will be most likely to use this power. It will allow local health bodies to fully contribute to local decision making and mean licensing authorities can restrict the number of licensed premises in the local area on the basis of robust local evidence. More information is available in the full consultation document and impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 9: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q24. What sources of evidence on alcohol-related health harm could be used to support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy (CIP) if it were possible for a CIP to include consideration of health? Please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Alcohol related violence in the CIP area as well as hospital admissions linked to alcohol consumption in the area. There would need to be a link between the types of premises (cause) and the effect they have.

Q25. Do you think any aspects of the current cumulative impact policy process would need to be amended to allow consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Q26. What impact do you think allowing consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms when introducing a cumulative impact policy would have if it were used in your local area? Please specify your answer in the box below, providing evidence to support your response (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

'Health harm' is too wide an expression, tripping/injury from drunkenness could be a health issue but is really public safety. Health would be long term alcohol use which is not useful in determining a CIP. Health should not be an objective under the 2003 Act it should be considered elsewhere.

Page Score

0

Page 10: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q27. The government has committed to consult on giving licensing authorities greater freedom to take decisions that reflect the needs of their local community. Following the government's Red Tape Challenge in 2011, three areas of reform were specified: alcohol licensing for certain types of premises providing minimal alcohol sales, temporary event notices (TENs) and the licensing of late night refreshment. This section asks for views on these proposals and suggests further ways to reduce burdens on business. The proposals set out here can be seen alongside work undertaken by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport to remove unnecessary red tape from regulated entertainment. More information on each of these areas for reform is available in the full consultation document. There are five subjects covered in this section. They are: ancillary sales of alcohol occasional provision of licensable activities at community events an extension of the temporary event notice limit at individual premises late night refreshment, and further proposals to reduce burdens on business Do you want to answer questions on freeing up responsible businesses? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 11: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q28. Ancillary sales of alcohol For many businesses, the sale of alcohol is only a small part of, or incidental to, their wider activities, and occurs alongside the provision of another product or service (which this consultation refers to as an 'ancillary sale'). For example, a guesthouse might wish to provide wine to its guests with an evening meal or a complimentary bottle of wine in a guest's room, while a hairdresser might wish to offer clients a glass of wine. Should special provision to reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers be limited to specific types of business, and/or

be available to all types of business, providing they meet certain qualification criteria for limited or incidental sales? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
The provision should be limited to a specific list of certain types of business and the kinds of sales they make	X		
The provision should be available to all businesses providing they meet certain qualification criteria to be an ancillary seller		X	
The provision should be available to both a specific list of premises and more widely to organisations meeting the prescribed definition of an ancillary seller, that is both the above options		X	

Score

0

Q29. If special provisions to reduce licensing burdens on ancillary sellers were to include a list of certain types of business, do you think it should apply to the following? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Accommodation providers, providing alcohol alongside accommodation as part of the contract		X	
Hair and beauty salons, providing alcohol alongside a hair or beauty treatment		X	
Florists, providing alcohol alongside the purchase of flowers		X	
Cultural organisations, such as theatres, cinemas and museums, providing alcohol alongside cultural events as part of the entry ticket		X	
Regular charitable events, providing alcohol as part of the wider occasion		X	

Score

0

Q30. Do you have any suggestions for other types of businesses to which such special provision could apply without impacting adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please write your suggestions in the box

below, keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words:

No exemptions

Q31. The aim of a new 'ancillary seller' status is to reduce burdens on businesses where the sale of alcohol is only a small part of their business and occurs alongside the provision of a wider product or service, while minimising loopholes for irresponsible businesses and maintaining the effectiveness of enforcement. Alternatively, a second option is to broaden the definition of 'ancillary sales' to include all businesses (and/or not for profit activities) through the use of a general set of qualification criteria, for example, to the effect that: alcohol must be sold or supplied as a small part or proportion of a sales transaction or contract for a wider service, and the amount of alcohol that could be supplied as part of that contract cannot exceed a prescribed amount. Do you think that the qualification criteria proposed meet this aim?

No

Please use the space below to provide further comments (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

It would be too hard to keep track of the limits put on 'ancillary sellers'. How would they be monitored and regulated. More monitoring and enforcement would be required to ensure businesses didn't take advantage yet without them being licensed it would be hard to afford the enforcement.

Score

0

Q32. Do you think that these proposals would significantly reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Allow premises making ancillary sales to request in their premises licence application that the requirement for a personal licence holder be removed		X	
Introduce a new, light-touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN but retaining the need for a personal licence holder		X	
Introduce a new, light touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN - with no requirement for a personal licence holder		X	

Score

0

Q33. Do you think these proposals would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please select one option.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Allow premises making ancillary sales to request in their premises licence application that the requirement for a personal licence holder be removed	X		
Introduce a new, light-touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN but retaining the need for a personal licence holder	X		
Introduce a new, light touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN - with no requirement for a personal licence holder	X		

Score

0

Q34. What other issues or options do you think should be considered when taking forward proposals for a lighter touch authorisation? Please specify in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 200 words:

There seems to be mixed messages from the consultation. The 2003 Act is concerned with control of premises supplying alcohol, it is established in our culture that to supply alcohol you need a licence, to cloud the issue would lead to uncertainty, abuse, expensive legal challenges and a 'light touch' approach would not generate the income to support the enforcement or challenges.

Page Score

0

Page 12: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q35. Do you agree that licensing authorities should have the power to allow organisers of community events involving licensable activities to notify them through a locally determined notification process? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q36. What impact do you think a locally determined notification would have on organisers of community events? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Reduce the burden		X	
Increase the burden		X	

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 13: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q37. Should the number of TENs which can be given in respect of individual premises be increased? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q38. If you answered yes, please select one option to indicate which you would prefer. Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 14: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q39. Do you think that licensing authorities should have local discretion around late night refreshment in each of the following ways? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Determining that premises in certain areas are exempt		X	
Determining that certain premises types are exempt in their local area		X	

Score

0

Q40. Do you agree that motorway service areas should receive a nationally prescribed exemption from regulations for the provision of late night refreshment? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q41. Please describe in the box below any other types of premises to which you think a nationally prescribed exemption should apply (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 15: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q42. Do you agree with each of the following proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges		X	
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act			X

Score

0

Q43. Do you think that each of the following would reduce the overall burdens on business? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges		X	
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act			X

Score

0

Q44. Do you think that the following measures would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives (see glossary)? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the	X		

sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade			
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges	X		
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act			X

Score

0

Q45. In addition to the suggestions outlined above, what other sections of or processes under the 2003 Act could in your view be removed or simplified in order to impact favourably on businesses without undermining the statutory licensing objectives or significantly increasing burdens on licensing authorities? (Please keep your views to a maximum of 200 words.)

The section in the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 regarding locally set fees could be open to challenge so should be kept centrally set.

Page Score

0

Page 16: Impact assessments

Q46. Impact assessments for the proposals in this consultation have been published alongside the full consultation document. Do you think that the impact assessments related to the consultation provide an accurate representation of the costs and benefits of the proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Minimum unit pricing			X
Multi-buy promotions			X
Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact			X
Ancillary sales of alcohol			X
Temporary event notices			X
Late night refreshment			X
Removing the duty to advertise licence applications in a local newspaper			X
Sales of alcohol at motorway service stations			X

Personal licences			X
--------------------------	--	--	---

Score

0

Q47. Do you have any comments on the methodologies or assumptions used in the impact assessments? If yes, please specify in the box below, clearly referencing the impact assessment and page to which you refer (keeping your views to a maximum of 400 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Scoring Summary

Pages	Total
1. About you	0
2. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
3. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
4. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
5. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
6. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
7. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
8. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
9. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
10. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
11. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
12. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
13. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
14. Freeing up responsible businesses	0

15. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
16. Impact assessments	0
Total Survey Score:	0

Alcohol strategy consultation

User Details - 5465049

Date Started: 05/02/2013 14:01:51 **Date Ended:** 05/02/2013 15:14:36

Time taken: 1 hr, 12 mins, 45 secs **IP Address:** n/a

Unique ID: n/a

Page 1: About you

Q1. Please select if you would like your response or personal details to be treated as confidential.

No Response

Score

0

Q2. Which of the following best describes you or the professional interest you represent? Please select one option from the menu below.

Licensing authority

Please specify which organisation, licensing authority or police force you represent in the box below:

Westminster City Council

Score

0

Q3. If you are responding on behalf of an organisation or interest group, please write in the box below the number of members in your group or organisation.

No Response

Q4. How did you obtain the views of your members? Please explain in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 100 words.

No Response

Q5. Please indicate in which region you or your organisation is based. Please select one option from the menu below.

No Response

Score

0

Q6. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your gender? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q7. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your age? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 2: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q8. In the alcohol strategy, the government committed to introducing a minimum unit price for alcohol in England and Wales. This consultation will contribute to the debate on the most appropriate price per unit and the mechanism by which, once set, minimum unit pricing would remain effective. It is also an opportunity for interested parties to raise other issues around minimum unit pricing. The purpose of minimum unit pricing is to reduce alcohol consumption, particularly by the most hazardous and harmful drinkers who tend to show a preference for the cheapest alcohol products. By doing so the government estimates there will be a reduction in the associated crime and health harms, especially the numbers of hospital admissions, alcohol-related deaths and alcohol-related crimes. Minimum unit pricing is not intended disproportionately to affect responsible drinkers or particular social groups but to reduce the availability of alcohol sold at very low or heavily discounted prices. More information (including the definitions of hazardous and harmful drinkers) is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on minimum unit pricing? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 3: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q9. The impact of minimum unit pricing will depend on the price per unit of alcohol. The government wants to ensure that the chosen price level is targeted and proportionate, whilst achieving a significant reduction of harm. The government is therefore consulting on the introduction of a recommended minimum unit price of 45p. The government estimates a reduction in consumption across all product types of 3.3 per cent, a reduction in crime of 5,240 per year, a reduction in 24,600 alcohol-related hospital admissions and 714 fewer deaths per year after ten years. Do you agree that this minimum unit price level would achieve these aims? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q10. Should other factors or evidence be considered when setting a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q11. The government wishes to maintain the effectiveness of minimum unit pricing and is therefore proposing to adjust the minimum unit price level over time. How do you think the level of minimum unit price set by the government should be adjusted over time? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q12. The aim of minimum unit pricing is to reduce the consumption of harmful and hazardous drinkers, while minimising the impact on responsible drinkers. Do you think that there are any other people, organisations or groups that could be particularly affected by a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 4: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q13. The government is consulting on introducing a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade (e.g. shops and off-licences) as part of its wider strategy to reduce excessive alcohol consumption, and alongside the introduction of a minimum unit price. A ban on multi-buy promotions would therefore not apply to pubs, clubs, bars or restaurants. The term 'multi-buy promotions' refers to alcohol promotions that offer a discount for buying multiple items. The aim of a ban would be to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, making it cheaper (per item) to purchase more than one of a product than to purchase a single item. As well as being part of a wider strategy to reduce consumption and tackle irresponsible alcohol sales, a ban on multi-buy promotions would also contribute to the government's aim of encouraging people to be aware of how much they drink and the risks of excessive drinking, so that they can make informed choices. The aim of this consultation is to assess support for such a ban and contribute to our understanding of the impact a ban on multi-buy promotions may have. The types of promotion it is proposed that a ban would include, are: two for the price of one, three for the price of two, buy one get one free, buy six and get 20 per cent off, 24 cans of lager costing less than 24 times the cost of a single can of lager in the shop, a case of wine sold cheaper than the individual price at which the same bottles are sold in the shop, 3 for £10 where each bottle costs more than £3.33. More information is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 5: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q14. Do you think there should be a ban on multi-buy promotions involving alcohol in the off-trade? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q15. Are there any further offers which should be included in a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q16. Should other factors or evidence be taken into account when considering a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

A ban should be considered only when it is proportionate to the freedoms it removes from retailers and benefits it denies responsible drinkers. A ban should be considered only when it is not possible for unscrupulous retailers to avoid the ban e.g. by failing to offer individual items of packs it wishes to discount.

Score

0

Q17. The aim of a ban on multi-buy promotions is to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, helping people to be aware of how much they drink, and to tackle irresponsible alcohol sales.

Do you think that there are any other groups that could be particularly affected by a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Everyone who currently buys multi packs will be affected if it means that the price they pay will rise.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 6: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q18. In its response to the 'Rebalancing the Licensing Act' consultation in 2010, the government committed to review the impact of the current mandatory licensing conditions. More recently, the alcohol strategy made a commitment to review these mandatory licensing conditions to ensure they are sufficiently targeting problems such as irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs. The government has also committed to consult on whether these mandatory licensing conditions should, where relevant, apply to both the on- and off-trade. This consultation forms part of that review, and will contribute to the government's understanding of how these mandatory conditions are perceived. The five mandatory licensing conditions currently set out in regulations in relation to the supply of alcohol are: a ban on irresponsible promotions, a ban on dispensing alcohol by one person directly into the mouth of another, a requirement to provide free tap water on request to customers, a requirement to have an age verification policy to prevent the sale of alcohol to persons under 18 years of age, and a requirement to make available to customers small measures such as half pints or beer or cider or 125ml glasses of wine. More information is available in the full consultation document. An explanation of each of these terms can be found on page 20 of the consultation document, in the glossary at the end. Do you want to answer questions on reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 7: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q19. Do you think each of the mandatory licensing conditions is effective in promoting the licensing objectives? For more information on the licensing objectives please see the glossary at the end of the full consultation document. Please select one option (Yes, No, Don't know) from each drop down menu.

	Prevention of crime and disorder	Public safety	Prevention of public nuisance	Protection of children from harm
Irresponsible promotions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dispensing alcohol directly into the mouth	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know
Mandatory	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

provision of free tap water				
Age verification policy	Yes	No	No	Yes
Mandatory provision of small measures	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Score

0

Q20. Do you think that the mandatory licensing conditions do enough to target irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q21. Are there other issues related to the licensing objectives which could be tackled through a mandatory licensing condition? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q22. Do you think that the current approach, with five mandatory licensing conditions applying to the on-trade and only one of those to the off-trade, is appropriate? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 8: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q23. We want to ensure that licensing authorities are able to take alcohol-related health harms into consideration when making decisions about cumulative impact policies (CIPs) which can be used to manage problems linked to the density of premises in specific areas. A CIP introduces a rebuttable presumption that all new licence applications and variations in that area will normally be refused if the licensing authority receives a relevant representation stating that the application will add to the cumulative impact. However each application must still be considered on its own merits and the licensing authority may still grant the application if it is satisfied that the application will not contribute to the cumulative impact. We are proposing that licensing authorities will be able to take evidence of alcohol-related health harm into account in deciding whether to introduce a CIP and

the extent of that CIP. This would be a discretionary power and not an obligation. We expect that those areas with the highest levels of alcohol-related health harm, or fast rising levels of harm from alcohol, will be most likely to use this power. It will allow local health bodies to fully contribute to local decision making and mean licensing authorities can restrict the number of licensed premises in the local area on the basis of robust local evidence. More information is available in the full consultation document and impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 9: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q24. What sources of evidence on alcohol-related health harm could be used to support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy (CIP) if it were possible for a CIP to include consideration of health? Please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

The evidence from hospitals referrals and admissions and A&E callouts would need to identify consumption in a small specific area or individual premises to be useful. Regional data based on drinkers home addresses would not assist.

Q25. Do you think any aspects of the current cumulative impact policy process would need to be amended to allow consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify which aspects in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

The proposal is based on a mis-understanding on the status of a CIP. When used to restrict applications it is only effective where the policy promotes the licensing objectives. In order for a CIP based on health harms to be effective there needs to be a parallel licensing objective relating to health, otherwise the policy will be challengable as not relevant.

Score

0

Q26. What impact do you think allowing consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms when introducing a cumulative impact policy would have if it were used in your local area? Please specify your answer in the box below, providing evidence to support your response (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

It will have no impact unless a fifth licensing objective is introduced relating to health.

Page Score

0

Page 10: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q27. The government has committed to consult on giving licensing authorities greater freedom to take decisions that reflect the needs of their local community. Following the government's Red Tape Challenge in 2011, three areas of reform were specified: alcohol licensing for certain types of premises providing minimal alcohol sales, temporary event notices (TENs) and the licensing of late night refreshment. This section asks for views on these proposals and suggests further ways to reduce burdens on business. The proposals set out here can be seen alongside work undertaken by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport to remove unnecessary red tape from regulated entertainment. More information on each of these areas for reform is available in the full consultation document. There are five subjects covered in this section. They are: ancillary sales of alcohol occasional provision of licensable activities at community events an extension of the temporary event notice limit at individual premises late night refreshment, and further proposals to reduce burdens on business Do you want to answer questions on freeing up responsible businesses? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 11: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q28. Ancillary sales of alcohol For many businesses, the sale of alcohol is only a small part of, or incidental to, their wider activities, and occurs alongside the provision of another product or service (which this consultation refers to as an 'ancillary sale'). For example, a guesthouse might wish to provide wine to its guests with an evening meal or a complimentary bottle of wine in a guest's room, while a hairdresser might wish to offer clients a glass of wine. Should special provision to reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers be limited to specific types of business, and/or be available to all types of business, providing they meet certain qualification criteria for limited or incidental sales? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
The provision should be limited to a specific list of certain types of business and the kinds of sales they make		X	
The provision should be available to all businesses providing they meet certain qualification criteria to be an ancillary seller		X	

The provision should be available to both a specific list of premises and more widely to organisations meeting the prescribed definition of an ancillary seller, that is both the above options		X	
--	--	---	--

Score

0

Q29. If special provisions to reduce licensing burdens on ancillary sellers were to include a list of certain types of business, do you think it should apply to the following? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Accommodation providers, providing alcohol alongside accommodation as part of the contract		X	
Hair and beauty salons, providing alcohol alongside a hair or beauty treatment		X	
Florists, providing alcohol alongside the purchase of flowers		X	
Cultural organisations, such as theatres, cinemas and museums, providing alcohol alongside cultural events as part of the entry ticket		X	
Regular charitable events, providing alcohol as part of the wider occasion		X	

Score

0

Q30. Do you have any suggestions for other types of businesses to which such special provision could apply without impacting adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please write your suggestions in the box below, keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words:

It is not possible to deregulate any ancillary sales of alcohol as there are always cases where the exemption can be abused. In reality the burdens on responsible business are small but provide a proportionate regulation on retail sale which highlights the risks of excessive consumption and discourages more widespread access to alcohol. The whole thrust of these proposals runs contrary to health concerns and aims to reduce consumption.

Q31. The aim of a new 'ancillary seller' status is to reduce burdens on businesses where the sale of alcohol is only a small part of their business and occurs alongside the provision of a wider product or service, while minimising loopholes for irresponsible businesses and maintaining the effectiveness of enforcement. Alternatively, a second option is to broaden

the definition of 'ancillary sales' to include all businesses (and/or not for profit activities) through the use of a general set of qualification criteria, for example, to the effect that: alcohol must be sold or supplied as a small part or proportion of a sales transaction or contract for a wider service, and the amount of alcohol that could be supplied as part of that contract cannot exceed a prescribed amount Do you think that the qualification criteria proposed meet this aim?

No

Please use the space below to provide further comments (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

The focus needs to be on the effect of the consumption of the alcohol and not the part that the sale may make in the running of a particular business.

Score

0

Q32. Do you think that these proposals would significantly reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Allow premises making ancillary sales to request in their premises licence application that the requirement for a personal licence holder be removed		X	
Introduce a new, light-touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN but retaining the need for a personal licence holder		X	
Introduce a new, light touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN - with no requirement for a personal licence holder		X	

Score

0

Q33. Do you think these proposals would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please select one option.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Allow premises making ancillary sales to request in their premises licence application that the requirement for a personal licence holder be removed	X		
Introduce a new, light-touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN but	X		

retaining the need for a personal licence holder			
Introduce a new, light touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN - with no requirement for a personal licence holder	X		

Score

0

Q34. What other issues or options do you think should be considered when taking forward proposals for a lighter touch authorisation? Please specify in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 200 words:

Proposals for separate authorisation for "ancillary sellers" unnecessarily complicates the licensing system and creates inequality of treatment for alcohol retailers. Current processes do not create a disproportionate burden on these businesses. In cases where there is no impact on the licensing objectives, no objections to applications are received and a licence is automatically granted.

Page Score

0

Page 12: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q35. Do you agree that licensing authorities should have the power to allow organisers of community events involving licensable activities to notify them through a locally determined notification process? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q36. What impact do you think a locally determined notification would have on organisers of community events? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Reduce the burden	X		
Increase the burden		X	

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 13: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q37. Should the number of TENs which can be given in respect of individual premises be increased? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q38. If you answered yes, please select one option to indicate which you would prefer. Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 14: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q39. Do you think that licensing authorities should have local discretion around late night refreshment in each of the following ways? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Determining that premises in certain areas are exempt	X		
Determining that certain premises types are exempt in their local area	X		

Score

0

Q40. Do you agree that motorway service areas should receive a nationally prescribed exemption from regulations for the provision of late night refreshment? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Q41. Please describe in the box below any other types of premises to which you think a nationally prescribed exemption should apply (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words).

None

Page Score

0

Page 15: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q42. Do you agree with each of the following proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade			
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs but only in respect of			X

overnight accommodation - lodges			
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act	X		

Score

0

Q43. Do you think that each of the following would reduce the overall burdens on business? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade			X
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges			X
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act	X		

Score

0

Q44. Do you think that the following measures would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives (see glossary)? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade			X
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges			X
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act		X	

Score

0

Q45. In addition to the suggestions outlined above, what other sections of or

processes under the 2003 Act could in your view be removed or simplified in order to impact favourably on businesses without undermining the statutory licensing objectives or significantly increasing burdens on licensing authorities? (Please keep your views to a maximum of 200 words.)

There are 2 areas where the drafting of the 2003 Act could be improved to clarify its intention and avoid litigation due to uncertainty. This would benefit both LAs and business.

Section 53C(2)(c) of the 2003 Act. This relates to the status of interim steps imposed following an expedited review when the final review decision is subsequently appealed. Our view of the intention of the Act was that these interim steps would remain in force during the period that any appeal was pending. A district judge has recently ruled against this interpretation. In his judgment he states "I will not claim to understand section S53C(2)(c) because I think it defies understanding by any human being".

Section 44 (6) of the 2003 Act. This relates to the gaining of consent from an existing licence holder by the applicant wishing to transfer a licence to himself. Under section 44 (4) an applicant must gain the consent of the existing licence holder to the transfer, but under section 44(6) the applicant is exempt from this requirement if he has taken all reasonable steps to gain that consent.

I think that the intention of the exemption was to facilitate the position where an applicant for transfer was unable to contact the current licence holder, or unable to get a reply to enquiries. What has happened in practice is that an existing licence holder has refused to give consent and indicated opposition to the transfer. The applicant however then overrides this objection by claiming to have taken all reasonable steps to obtain the consent (albeit unsuccessfully), and thereby avail himself of the exemption to gain the consent. We have unnecessarily been in the appeal court in these circumstances.

I appreciate that these appear to be technical detail but both are or have been real problems and involved costs to all parties.

Page Score

0

Page 16: Impact assessments

Q46. Impact assessments for the proposals in this consultation have been published alongside the full consultation document. Do you think that the impact assessments related to the consultation provide an accurate representation of the costs and benefits of the proposals? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q47. Do you have any comments on the methodologies or assumptions used in the impact assessments? If yes, please specify in the box below, clearly referencing the impact assessment and page to which you refer (keeping your views to a maximum of 400 words).

The estimates of local authority costs based on the hourly salary of an officer are naive and wrong. They are unrealistic taking no account of local rates of salary and take no account of any on-costs associated with employing the officer or otherwise providing the service.

Page Score

0

Scoring Summary

Pages	Total
1. About you	0
2. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
3. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
4. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
5. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
6. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
7. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
8. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
9. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
10. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
11. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
12. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
13. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
14. Freeing up responsible businesses	0

15. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
16. Impact assessments	0
Total Survey Score:	0

Alcohol strategy consultation

User Details - 5465807

Date Started: 05/02/2013 15:09:15 **Date Ended:** 05/02/2013 15:15:33

Time taken: 6 mins, 18 secs **IP Address:** n/a

Unique ID: n/a

Page 1: About you

Q1. Please select if you would like your response or personal details to be treated as confidential.

No Response

Score

0

Q2. Which of the following best describes you or the professional interest you represent? Please select one option from the menu below.

Voluntary and community organisation

Please specify which organisation, licensing authority or police force you represent in the box below:

St Mungo's

Score

0

Q3. If you are responding on behalf of an organisation or interest group, please write in the box below the number of members in your group or organisation.

St Mungo's employ around 800 staff and provide beds for 1700 people who are homeless every night

Q4. How did you obtain the views of your members? Please explain in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 100 words.

Our response is based on meetings between our Policy Team and operational staff who specialise in alcohol.

Q5. Please indicate in which region you or your organisation is based.

Please select one option from the menu below.

London

Score

0

Q6. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your gender?

Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q7. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your age?
Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 2: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q8. In the alcohol strategy, the government committed to introducing a minimum unit price for alcohol in England and Wales. This consultation will contribute to the debate on the most appropriate price per unit and the mechanism by which, once set, minimum unit pricing would remain effective. It is also an opportunity for interested parties to raise other issues around minimum unit pricing. The purpose of minimum unit pricing is to reduce alcohol consumption, particularly by the most hazardous and harmful drinkers who tend to show a preference for the cheapest alcohol products. By doing so the government estimates there will be a reduction in the associated crime and health harms, especially the numbers of hospital admissions, alcohol-related deaths and alcohol-related crimes. Minimum unit pricing is not intended disproportionately to affect responsible drinkers or particular social groups but to reduce the availability of alcohol sold at very low or heavily discounted prices. More information (including the definitions of hazardous and harmful drinkers) is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on minimum unit pricing? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 3: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q9. The impact of minimum unit pricing will depend on the price per unit of alcohol. The government wants to ensure that the chosen price level is targeted and proportionate, whilst achieving a significant reduction of harm. The government is therefore consulting on the introduction of a recommended minimum unit price of 45p. The government estimates a reduction in consumption across all product types of 3.3 per cent, a reduction in crime of 5,240 per year, a reduction in 24,600 alcohol-related hospital admissions and 714 fewer deaths per year after ten years. Do you agree that this minimum unit price level would achieve these aims? Please select one option.

Yes

If you think another level would be preferable, please set out your views on why this might be in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

St Mungo's supports the introduction of a minimum price per unit. A more significant reduction in the harm that alcohol does to our clients could be achieved through a minimum unit price of 50 pence. The most common drink among our alcohol dependent clients is white cider, a three litre bottle of which contains 22.5 units of alcohol. A three litre bottle would cost £10.13 at 45 pence per unit and £11.25 at 50 pence per unit. The difference of £1.12 a bottle would lead to a greater reduction in the amount of alcohol that our dependent clients could afford to buy, meaning there is likely to be less damage to their health. Overall, the introduction of a minimum price per unit of 50 pence could lead to 1,105 fewer deaths and 31,300 fewer hospital admissions per year than one set at 45 pence per unit. This would be a targeted and proportionate measure. Alcohol would still be affordable for moderate drinkers at 50 pence per unit: a pint of 5 per cent lager would cost a minimum of £1.40, a bottle of 12.5 per cent wine £4.70 and a 70cl bottle of 40 per cent whiskey £14.00.

Score

0

Q10. Should other factors or evidence be considered when setting a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify these in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

St Mungo's believes that a minimum unit price should be introduced, but that it should be acknowledged that doing so could lead to health risks for people who are dependent on alcohol and have low incomes. The increase in price of 'off trade' alcohol could mean that people supplement or replace their alcohol intake with other intoxicating substances including home made or 'black market' alcohol, illegal substances or products available over the counter such as solvents or methylated spirits. Health and law enforcement services should be aware of these risks.

Score

0

Q11. The government wishes to maintain the effectiveness of minimum unit pricing and is therefore proposing to adjust the minimum unit price level over time. How do you think the level of minimum unit price set by the government should be adjusted over time? Please select one option.

The minimum unit price should be reviewed after a set period

Score

0

Q12. The aim of minimum unit pricing is to reduce the consumption of harmful and hazardous drinkers, while minimising the impact on responsible drinkers. Do you think that there are any other people, organisations or groups that could be particularly affected by a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a

maximum of 100 words):

Single homeless people are far more likely to be dependent drinkers than the general population. 44 percent of our hostel residents regularly use alcohol problematically; over two thirds of these have done for over five years. Liver disease is a primary cause of death for over half of the clients who die within our projects. Our clients who are dependent on alcohol often buy as much alcohol as they can afford to. A minimum price per unit would stop few of our clients who are dependent on alcohol from drinking; however, it would reduce the harm done to them by alcohol.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 4: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q13. The government is consulting on introducing a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade (e.g. shops and off-licences) as part of its wider strategy to reduce excessive alcohol consumption, and alongside the introduction of a minimum unit price. A ban on multi-buy promotions would therefore not apply to pubs, clubs, bars or restaurants. The term 'multi-buy promotions' refers to alcohol promotions that offer a discount for buying multiple items. The aim of a ban would be to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, making it cheaper (per item) to purchase more than one of a product than to purchase a single item. As well as being part of a wider strategy to reduce consumption and tackle irresponsible alcohol sales, a ban on multi-buy promotions would also contribute to the government's aim of encouraging people to be aware of how much they drink and the risks of excessive drinking, so that they can make informed choices. The aim of this consultation is to assess support for such a ban and contribute to our understanding of the impact a ban on multi-buy promotions may have. The types of promotion it is proposed that a ban would include, are: two for the price of one, three for the price of two, buy one get one free, buy six and get 20 per cent off, 24 cans of lager costing less than 24 times the cost of a single can of lager in the shop, a case of wine sold cheaper than the individual price at which the same bottles are sold in the shop, 3 for £10 where each bottle costs more than £3.33. More information is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 5: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the

off-trade

Q14. Do you think there should be a ban on multi-buy promotions involving alcohol in the off-trade? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q15. Are there any further offers which should be included in a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q16. Should other factors or evidence be taken into account when considering a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q17. The aim of a ban on multi-buy promotions is to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, helping people to be aware of how much they drink, and to tackle irresponsible alcohol sales.

Do you think that there are any other groups that could be particularly affected by a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 6: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q18. In its response to the 'Rebalancing the Licensing Act' consultation in 2010, the government committed to review the impact of the current mandatory licensing conditions. More recently, the alcohol strategy made a commitment to review these mandatory licensing conditions to ensure they are sufficiently targeting problems such as irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs. The government has also committed to consult on whether these mandatory licensing conditions should, where relevant, apply to both the on- and off-trade. This consultation forms part of that review, and will contribute to the government's understanding of how these mandatory conditions are perceived. The five mandatory licensing conditions currently set out in regulations in relation to the supply of alcohol are: a ban on irresponsible promotions a ban on dispensing alcohol by one person directly into the mouth of another a requirement to provide free tap water on request to customers a requirement to have an age verification policy to prevent the sale of alcohol to persons under 18 years of age, and a requirement to make available to customers small measures such as half pints or beer or cider or 125ml glasses of wine More information is available in the full consultation

document. An explanation of each of these terms can be found on page 20 of the consultation document, in the glossary at the end. Do you want to answer questions on reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 7: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q19. Do you think each of the mandatory licensing conditions is effective in promoting the licensing objectives? For more information on the licensing objectives please see the glossary at the end of the full consultation document. Please select one option (Yes, No, Don't know) from each drop down menu.

No Response

Score

0

Q20. Do you think that the mandatory licensing conditions do enough to target irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q21. Are there other issues related to the licensing objectives which could be tackled through a mandatory licensing condition? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q22. Do you think that the current approach, with five mandatory licensing conditions applying to the on-trade and only one of those to the off-trade, is appropriate? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 8: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q23. We want to ensure that licensing authorities are able to take alcohol-related health harms into consideration when making decisions about cumulative impact policies (CIPs) which can be used to manage problems linked to the density of premises in specific areas. A CIP introduces a

rebuttable presumption that all new licence applications and variations in that area will normally be refused if the licensing authority receives a relevant representation stating that the application will add to the cumulative impact. However each application must still be considered on its own merits and the licensing authority may still grant the application if it is satisfied that the application will not contribute to the cumulative impact. We are proposing that licensing authorities will be able to take evidence of alcohol-related health harm into account in deciding whether to introduce a CIP and the extent of that CIP. This would be a discretionary power and not an obligation. We expect that those areas with the highest levels of alcohol-related health harm, or fast rising levels of harm from alcohol, will be most likely to use this power. It will allow local health bodies to fully contribute to local decision making and mean licensing authorities can restrict the number of licensed premises in the local area on the basis of robust local evidence. More information is available in the full consultation document and impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 9: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q24. What sources of evidence on alcohol-related health harm could be used to support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy (CIP) if it were possible for a CIP to include consideration of health? Please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

No Response

Q25. Do you think any aspects of the current cumulative impact policy process would need to be amended to allow consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q26. What impact do you think allowing consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms when introducing a cumulative impact policy would have if it were used in your local area? Please specify your answer in the box below, providing evidence to support your response (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 10: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q27. The government has committed to consult on giving licensing

authorities greater freedom to take decisions that reflect the needs of their local community. Following the government's Red Tape Challenge in 2011, three areas of reform were specified: alcohol licensing for certain types of premises providing minimal alcohol sales, temporary event notices (TENs) and the licensing of late night refreshment. This section asks for views on these proposals and suggests further ways to reduce burdens on business. The proposals set out here can be seen alongside work undertaken by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport to remove unnecessary red tape from regulated entertainment. More information on each of these areas for reform is available in the full consultation document. There are five subjects covered in this section. They are: ancillary sales of alcohol, occasional provision of licensable activities at community events, an extension of the temporary event notice limit at individual premises, late night refreshment, and further proposals to reduce burdens on business. Do you want to answer questions on freeing up responsible businesses? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 11: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q28. Ancillary sales of alcohol For many businesses, the sale of alcohol is only a small part of, or incidental to, their wider activities, and occurs alongside the provision of another product or service (which this consultation refers to as an 'ancillary sale'). For example, a guesthouse might wish to provide wine to its guests with an evening meal or a complimentary bottle of wine in a guest's room, while a hairdresser might wish to offer clients a glass of wine. Should special provision to reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers be limited to specific types of business, and/or be available to all types of business, providing they meet certain qualification criteria for limited or incidental sales? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q29. If special provisions to reduce licensing burdens on ancillary sellers were to include a list of certain types of business, do you think it should apply to the following? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q30. Do you have any suggestions for other types of businesses to which such special provision could apply without impacting adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please write your suggestions in the box below, keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words:

No Response

Q31. The aim of a new 'ancillary seller' status is to reduce burdens on businesses where the sale of alcohol is only a small part of their business and occurs alongside the provision of a wider product or service, while minimising loopholes for irresponsible businesses and maintaining the effectiveness of enforcement. Alternatively, a second option is to broaden the definition of 'ancillary sales' to include all businesses (and/or not for profit activities) through the use of a general set of qualification criteria, for example, to the effect that: alcohol must be sold or supplied as a small part or proportion of a sales transaction or contract for a wider service, and the amount of alcohol that could be supplied as part of that contract cannot exceed a prescribed amount. Do you think that the qualification criteria proposed meet this aim?

No Response

Score

0

Q32. Do you think that these proposals would significantly reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q33. Do you think these proposals would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q34. What other issues or options do you think should be considered when taking forward proposals for a lighter touch authorisation? Please specify in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 200 words:

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 12: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q35. Do you agree that licensing authorities should have the power to allow organisers of community events involving licensable activities to notify them through a locally determined notification process? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q36. What impact do you think a locally determined notification would have on organisers of community events? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 13: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q37. Should the number of TENs which can be given in respect of individual premises be increased? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q38. If you answered yes, please select one option to indicate which you would prefer. Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 14: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q39. Do you think that licensing authorities should have local discretion around late night refreshment in each of the following ways? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q40. Do you agree that motorway service areas should receive a nationally prescribed exemption from regulations for the provision of late night refreshment? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q41. Please describe in the box below any other types of premises to which you think a nationally prescribed exemption should apply (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 15: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q42. Do you agree with each of the following proposals? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q43. Do you think that each of the following would reduce the overall burdens on business? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q44. Do you think that the following measures would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives (see glossary)? Please select one

option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q45. In addition to the suggestions outlined above, what other sections of or processes under the 2003 Act could in your view be removed or simplified in order to impact favourably on businesses without undermining the statutory licensing objectives or significantly increasing burdens on licensing authorities? (Please keep your views to a maximum of 200 words.)

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 16: Impact assessments

Q46. Impact assessments for the proposals in this consultation have been published alongside the full consultation document. Do you think that the impact assessments related to the consultation provide an accurate representation of the costs and benefits of the proposals? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q47. Do you have any comments on the methodologies or assumptions used in the impact assessments? If yes, please specify in the box below, clearly referencing the impact assessment and page to which you refer (keeping your views to a maximum of 400 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Scoring Summary

Pages	Total
1. About you	0
2. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
3. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
4. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
5. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
6. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0

7. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
8. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
9. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
10. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
11. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
12. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
13. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
14. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
15. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
16. Impact assessments	0
Total Survey Score:	0

Alcohol strategy consultation

User Details - 5465470

Date Started: 05/02/2013 14:35:59 **Date Ended:** 05/02/2013 15:21:03

Time taken: 45 mins, 4 secs **IP Address:** n/a

Unique ID: n/a

Page 1: About you

Q1. Please select if you would like your response or personal details to be treated as confidential.

No Response

Score

0

Q2. Which of the following best describes you or the professional interest you represent? Please select one option from the menu below.

Licensing authority

Please specify which organisation, licensing authority or police force you represent in the box below:

Stevenage Borough Council

Score

0

Q3. If you are responding on behalf of an organisation or interest group, please write in the box below the number of members in your group or organisation.

No Response

Q4. How did you obtain the views of your members? Please explain in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 100 words.

Internal meetings

Q5. Please indicate in which region you or your organisation is based.

Please select one option from the menu below.

East of England

Score

0

Q6. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your gender? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q7. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your age? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 2: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q8. In the alcohol strategy, the government committed to introducing a minimum unit price for alcohol in England and Wales. This consultation will contribute to the debate on the most appropriate price per unit and the mechanism by which, once set, minimum unit pricing would remain effective. It is also an opportunity for interested parties to raise other issues around minimum unit pricing. The purpose of minimum unit pricing is to reduce alcohol consumption, particularly by the most hazardous and harmful drinkers who tend to show a preference for the cheapest alcohol products. By doing so the government estimates there will be a reduction in the associated crime and health harms, especially the numbers of hospital admissions, alcohol-related deaths and alcohol-related crimes. Minimum unit pricing is not intended disproportionately to affect responsible drinkers or particular social groups but to reduce the availability of alcohol sold at very low or heavily discounted prices. More information (including the definitions of hazardous and harmful drinkers) is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on minimum unit pricing? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 3: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q9. The impact of minimum unit pricing will depend on the price per unit of alcohol. The government wants to ensure that the chosen price level is targeted and proportionate, whilst achieving a significant reduction of harm. The government is therefore consulting on the introduction of a recommended minimum unit price of 45p. The government estimates a reduction in consumption across all product types of 3.3 per cent, a reduction in crime of 5,240 per year, a reduction in 24,600 alcohol-related hospital admissions and 714 fewer deaths per year after ten years. Do you agree that this minimum unit price level would achieve these aims? Please select one option.

No

If you think another level would be preferable, please set out your views on why this might be in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

At the Home Office's own admission, the link between reduction in crime & MUP is not well researched and not well evidenced. There may be a linked

reduction in some crime, but this may be countered by an increase in things like theft, robbery and shoplifting, in order for harmful drinkers to obtain their drink of choice. It is difficult to measure the impact on the cost savings for crime. When crimes are tagged as alcohol related, this is a subjective classification, so the figures are not entirely accurate. Across England the reduction of 5,420 crimes does not make much of an impact on total crime figures per annum. Any savings (from the £12.9m) est. savings) would be predominantly felt in areas that have a very busy night time economy. For smaller areas with a steady night time economy, we may see our small potential saving wiped out by the additional costs of the possible increase in crimes mentioned above. It is not possible to say that MUP is proportionately targeted at crime and disorder.

Score

0

Q10. Should other factors or evidence be considered when setting a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Q11. The government wishes to maintain the effectiveness of minimum unit pricing and is therefore proposing to adjust the minimum unit price level over time. How do you think the level of minimum unit price set by the government should be adjusted over time? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Q12. The aim of minimum unit pricing is to reduce the consumption of harmful and hazardous drinkers, while minimising the impact on responsible drinkers. Do you think that there are any other people, organisations or groups that could be particularly affected by a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Responsible drinkers. Responsible retailers could bear a negative impact, in particular small independent retailers. Low income families.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 4: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q13. The government is consulting on introducing a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade (e.g. shops and off-licences) as part of its wider strategy to reduce excessive alcohol consumption, and alongside the

introduction of a minimum unit price. A ban on multi-buy promotions would therefore not apply to pubs, clubs, bars or restaurants. The term 'multi-buy promotions' refers to alcohol promotions that offer a discount for buying multiple items. The aim of a ban would be to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, making it cheaper (per item) to purchase more than one of a product than to purchase a single item. As well as being part of a wider strategy to reduce consumption and tackle irresponsible alcohol sales, a ban on multi-buy promotions would also contribute to the government's aim of encouraging people to be aware of how much they drink and the risks of excessive drinking, so that they can make informed choices. The aim of this consultation is to assess support for such a ban and contribute to our understanding of the impact a ban on multi-buy promotions may have. The types of promotion it is proposed that a ban would include, are: two for the price of one, three for the price of two, buy one get one free, buy six and get 20 per cent off, 24 cans of lager costing less than 24 times the cost of a single can of lager in the shop, a case of wine sold cheaper than the individual price at which the same bottles are sold in the shop, 3 for £10 where each bottle costs more than £3.33. More information is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 5: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q14. Do you think there should be a ban on multi-buy promotions involving alcohol in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Q15. Are there any further offers which should be included in a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Three for two. Half price offers. Two for £xx.xx. Save a 1/3rd.

Score

0

Q16. Should other factors or evidence be taken into account when considering a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a

maximum of 200 words):

Still allow for promotions so long as a minimum unit price (if implemented) is not compromised through the continuation of such offers. Minimum unit price considerations will also need to take into account the size of the bottle which will bear an impact, i.e. 70cl, 1 ltr, miniature bottles, carts of wine.

Score

0

Q17. The aim of a ban on multi-buy promotions is to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, helping people to be aware of how much they drink, and to tackle irresponsible alcohol sales.

Do you think that there are any other groups that could be particularly affected by a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Low income families. Responsible drinkers.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 6: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q18. In its response to the 'Rebalancing the Licensing Act' consultation in 2010, the government committed to review the impact of the current mandatory licensing conditions. More recently, the alcohol strategy made a commitment to review these mandatory licensing conditions to ensure they are sufficiently targeting problems such as irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs. The government has also committed to consult on whether these mandatory licensing conditions should, where relevant, apply to both the on- and off-trade. This consultation forms part of that review, and will contribute to the government's understanding of how these mandatory conditions are perceived. The five mandatory licensing conditions currently set out in regulations in relation to the supply of alcohol are: a ban on irresponsible promotionsa ban on dispensing alcohol by one person directly into the mouth of anothera requirement to provide free tap water on request to customersa requirement to have an age verification policy to prevent the sale of alcohol to persons under 18 years of age, anda requirement to make available to customers small measures such as half pints or beer or cider or 125ml glasses of wine More information is available in the full consultation document. An explanation of each of these terms can be found on page 20 of the consultation document, in the glossary at the end. Do you want to answer questions on reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 7: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q19. Do you think each of the mandatory licensing conditions is effective in promoting the licensing objectives? For more information on the licensing objectives please see the glossary at the end of the full consultation document. Please select one option (Yes, No, Don't know) from each drop down menu.

	Prevention of crime and disorder	Public safety	Prevention of public nuisance	Protection of children from harm
Irresponsible promotions	Yes	Yes	Don't know	Don't know
Dispensing alcohol directly into the mouth	Yes	Yes	Don't know	Don't know
Mandatory provision of free tap water	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know
Age verification policy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mandatory provision of small measures	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know

Score

0

Q20. Do you think that the mandatory licensing conditions do enough to target irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q21. Are there other issues related to the licensing objectives which could be tackled through a mandatory licensing condition? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Q22. Do you think that the current approach, with five mandatory licensing

conditions applying to the on-trade and only one of those to the off-trade, is appropriate? Please select one option.

No

If no, please explain why you think the current approach is not the best approach (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Unfair advantage between off and on trade. Encourages pre-loading.
Considerations to price variations and multi-buys.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 8: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q23. We want to ensure that licensing authorities are able to take alcohol-related health harms into consideration when making decisions about cumulative impact policies (CIPs) which can be used to manage problems linked to the density of premises in specific areas. A CIP introduces a rebuttable presumption that all new licence applications and variations in that area will normally be refused if the licensing authority receives a relevant representation stating that the application will add to the cumulative impact. However each application must still be considered on its own merits and the licensing authority may still grant the application if it is satisfied that the application will not contribute to the cumulative impact. We are proposing that licensing authorities will be able to take evidence of alcohol-related health harm into account in deciding whether to introduce a CIP and the extent of that CIP. This would be a discretionary power and not an obligation. We expect that those areas with the highest levels of alcohol-related health harm, or fast rising levels of harm from alcohol, will be most likely to use this power. It will allow local health bodies to fully contribute to local decision making and mean licensing authorities can restrict the number of licensed premises in the local area on the basis of robust local evidence. More information is available in the full consultation document and impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 9: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q24. What sources of evidence on alcohol-related health harm could be used to support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy (CIP) if it were possible for a CIP to include consideration of health? Please specify in the

box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

A & E patients seen and whether they are being seen from home, or an outside location.

Hospital admissions, again whether they are via A & E, or other means.
GP's

Treatment programmes/centres.

At present, the access to date is minimal.

Q25. Do you think any aspects of the current cumulative impact policy process would need to be amended to allow consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Q26. What impact do you think allowing consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms when introducing a cumulative impact policy would have if it were used in your local area? Please specify your answer in the box below, providing evidence to support your response (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 10: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q27. The government has committed to consult on giving licensing authorities greater freedom to take decisions that reflect the needs of their local community. Following the government's Red Tape Challenge in 2011, three areas of reform were specified: alcohol licensing for certain types of premises providing minimal alcohol sales, temporary event notices (TENs) and the licensing of late night refreshment. This section asks for views on these proposals and suggests further ways to reduce burdens on business. The proposals set out here can be seen alongside work undertaken by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport to remove unnecessary red tape from regulated entertainment. More information on each of these areas for reform is available in the full consultation document. There are five subjects covered in this section. They are: ancillary sales of alcohol occasional provision of licensable activities at community events an extension of the temporary event notice limit at individual premises late night refreshment, and further proposals to reduce burdens on business Do you want to answer questions on freeing up responsible businesses? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 11: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q28. Ancillary sales of alcohol For many businesses, the sale of alcohol is

only a small part of, or incidental to, their wider activities, and occurs alongside the provision of another product or service (which this consultation refers to as an 'ancillary sale'). For example, a guesthouse might wish to provide wine to its guests with an evening meal or a complimentary bottle of wine in a guest's room, while a hairdresser might wish to offer clients a glass of wine. Should special provision to reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers be limited to specific types of business, and/or be available to all types of business, providing they meet certain qualification criteria for limited or incidental sales? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
The provision should be limited to a specific list of certain types of business and the kinds of sales they make	X		
The provision should be available to all businesses providing they meet certain qualification criteria to be an ancillary seller		X	
The provision should be available to both a specific list of premises and more widely to organisations meeting the prescribed definition of an ancillary seller, that is both the above options	X		

Score

0

Q29. If special provisions to reduce licensing burdens on ancillary sellers were to include a list of certain types of business, do you think it should apply to the following? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Accommodation providers, providing alcohol alongside accommodation as part of the contract	X		
Hair and beauty salons, providing alcohol alongside a hair or beauty treatment	X		
Florists, providing alcohol alongside the purchase of flowers		X	
Cultural organisations, such as theatres, cinemas and museums, providing alcohol alongside cultural events as part of the entry ticket			X

Regular charitable events, providing alcohol as part of the wider occasion	X		
---	---	--	--

Score

0

Q30. Do you have any suggestions for other types of businesses to which such special provision could apply without impacting adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please write your suggestions in the box below, keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words:

No Response

Q31. The aim of a new 'ancillary seller' status is to reduce burdens on businesses where the sale of alcohol is only a small part of their business and occurs alongside the provision of a wider product or service, while minimising loopholes for irresponsible businesses and maintaining the effectiveness of enforcement. Alternatively, a second option is to broaden the definition of 'ancillary sales' to include all businesses (and/or not for profit activities) through the use of a general set of qualification criteria, for example, to the effect that: alcohol must be sold or supplied as a small part or proportion of a sales transaction or contract for a wider service, and the amount of alcohol that could be supplied as part of that contract cannot exceed a prescribed amount. Do you think that the qualification criteria proposed meet this aim?

Don't know

Score

0

Q32. Do you think that these proposals would significantly reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Allow premises making ancillary sales to request in their premises licence application that the requirement for a personal licence holder be removed		X	
Introduce a new, light-touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN but retaining the need for a personal licence holder	X		
Introduce a new, light touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN - with no requirement for a personal licence holder		X	

Score

0

Q33. Do you think these proposals would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please select one option.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Allow premises making ancillary sales to request in their premises licence application that the requirement for a personal licence holder be removed	X		
Introduce a new, light-touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN but retaining the need for a personal licence holder		X	
Introduce a new, light touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN - with no requirement for a personal licence holder	X		

Score

0

Q34. What other issues or options do you think should be considered when taking forward proposals for a lighter touch authorisation? Please specify in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 200 words:

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 12: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q35. Do you agree that licensing authorities should have the power to allow organisers of community events involving licensable activities to notify them through a locally determined notification process? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q36. What impact do you think a locally determined notification would have on organisers of community events? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Reduce the burden	X		
Increase the burden			X

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 13: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q37. Should the number of TENs which can be given in respect of individual premises be increased? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q38. If you answered yes, please select one option to indicate which you would prefer. Please select one option.

18

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 14: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q39. Do you think that licensing authorities should have local discretion around late night refreshment in each of the following ways? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Determining that premises in certain areas are exempt		X	
Determining that certain premises types are exempt in their local area		X	

Score

0

Q40. Do you agree that motorway service areas should receive a nationally prescribed exemption from regulations for the provision of late night refreshment? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q41. Please describe in the box below any other types of premises to which you think a nationally prescribed exemption should apply (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 15: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q42. Do you agree with each of the following proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers		X	

Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade			X
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges	X		
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act			X

Score

0

Q43. Do you think that each of the following would reduce the overall burdens on business? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade			X
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges	X		
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act			X

Score

0

Q44. Do you think that the following measures would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives (see glossary)? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers			X
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade			X
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges			X

Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act			X
--	--	--	---

Score

0

Q45. In addition to the suggestions outlined above, what other sections of or processes under the 2003 Act could in your view be removed or simplified in order to impact favourably on businesses without undermining the statutory licensing objectives or significantly increasing burdens on licensing authorities? (Please keep your views to a maximum of 200 words.)

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 16: Impact assessments

Q46. Impact assessments for the proposals in this consultation have been published alongside the full consultation document. Do you think that the impact assessments related to the consultation provide an accurate representation of the costs and benefits of the proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Minimum unit pricing			X
Multi-buy promotions		X	
Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact			X
Ancillary sales of alcohol	X		
Temporary event notices		X	
Late night refreshment			X
Removing the duty to advertise licence applications in a local newspaper			X
Sales of alcohol at motorway service stations			X
Personal licences			X

Score

0

Q47. Do you have any comments on the methodologies or assumptions used in the impact assessments? If yes, please specify in the box below, clearly referencing the impact assessment and page to which you refer (keeping your views to a maximum of 400 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Scoring Summary

Pages	Total
1. About you	0
2. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
3. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
4. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
5. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
6. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
7. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
8. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
9. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
10. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
11. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
12. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
13. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
14. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
15. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
16. Impact assessments	0
Total Survey Score:	0

Alcohol strategy consultation

User Details - 5465336

Date Started: 05/02/2013 14:24:46 **Date Ended:** 05/02/2013 15:29:47

Time taken: 1 hr, 5 mins, 1 sec **IP Address:** n/a

Unique ID: n/a

Page 1: About you

Q1. Please select if you would like your response or personal details to be treated as confidential.

No Response

Score

0

Q2. Which of the following best describes you or the professional interest you represent? Please select one option from the menu below.

Member of the public

Score

0

Q3. If you are responding on behalf of an organisation or interest group, please write in the box below the number of members in your group or organisation.

No Response

Q4. How did you obtain the views of your members? Please explain in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 100 words.

No Response

Q5. Please indicate in which region you or your organisation is based. Please select one option from the menu below.

South West England

Score

0

Q6. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your gender? Please select one option.

Male

Score

0

Q7. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your age? Please select one option.

55-64

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 2: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q8. In the alcohol strategy, the government committed to introducing a minimum unit price for alcohol in England and Wales. This consultation will contribute to the debate on the most appropriate price per unit and the mechanism by which, once set, minimum unit pricing would remain effective. It is also an opportunity for interested parties to raise other issues around minimum unit pricing. The purpose of minimum unit pricing is to reduce alcohol consumption, particularly by the most hazardous and harmful drinkers who tend to show a preference for the cheapest alcohol products. By doing so the government estimates there will be a reduction in the associated crime and health harms, especially the numbers of hospital admissions, alcohol-related deaths and alcohol-related crimes. Minimum unit pricing is not intended disproportionately to affect responsible drinkers or particular social groups but to reduce the availability of alcohol sold at very low or heavily discounted prices. More information (including the definitions of hazardous and harmful drinkers) is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on minimum unit pricing? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 3: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q9. The impact of minimum unit pricing will depend on the price per unit of alcohol. The government wants to ensure that the chosen price level is targeted and proportionate, whilst achieving a significant reduction of harm. The government is therefore consulting on the introduction of a recommended minimum unit price of 45p. The government estimates a reduction in consumption across all product types of 3.3 per cent, a reduction in crime of 5,240 per year, a reduction in 24,600 alcohol-related hospital admissions and 714 fewer deaths per year after ten years. Do you agree that this minimum unit price level would achieve these aims? Please select one option.

No

If you think another level would be preferable, please set out your views on why this might be in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

30p a unit may have some impact on Hazardous drinkers who binge on cheap alcohol but would not significantly impact on other drinkers particularly the moderate controlled drinkers who will be disadvantaged by the 45p minimum price. To have a significant impact though I think a figure of 60p a unit would be required but this would clearly disadvantage and

alienate the majority of drinkers who are responsible.

Score

0

Q10. Should other factors or evidence be considered when setting a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify these in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Although studies have shown increasing the price of alcohol reduces consumption, it does not differentiate which groups the consumption is reduced in and by what amount. Also the fact that the country is in the middle of a recession at the moment means many people already have very much less available money to spend so increasing the price of alcohol at this time is yet another hit on the already beleaguered middle classes in particular. I suspect the problem drinkers will continue to fund their habit one way or another just like any other drug addict so it will have little impact on their drinking habits. Therefore I think the study should look in more detail at the impact on responsible drinkers in the current economic climate. I also think there is a strong link between cheap spirits and problem drinkers and this needs more investigation. I would like to see consideration of excluding wine from the minimum pricing structure as I believe wine is not generally linked to problem drinkers unless they are wealthy in which case it will have no impact.

Score

0

Q11. The government wishes to maintain the effectiveness of minimum unit pricing and is therefore proposing to adjust the minimum unit price level over time. How do you think the level of minimum unit price set by the government should be adjusted over time? Please select one option.

The minimum unit price should be reviewed after a set period

Score

0

Q12. The aim of minimum unit pricing is to reduce the consumption of harmful and hazardous drinkers, while minimising the impact on responsible drinkers. Do you think that there are any other people, organisations or groups that could be particularly affected by a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

The Middle Class who are being squeezed in all directions financially in the current economic climate. The lower class/poor who will find the impact extremely severely even for moderate drinkers.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 4: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q13. The government is consulting on introducing a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade (e.g. shops and off-licences) as part of its wider strategy to reduce excessive alcohol consumption, and alongside the introduction of a minimum unit price. A ban on multi-buy promotions would therefore not apply to pubs, clubs, bars or restaurants. The term 'multi-buy promotions' refers to alcohol promotions that offer a discount for buying multiple items. The aim of a ban would be to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, making it cheaper (per item) to purchase more than one of a product than to purchase a single item. As well as being part of a wider strategy to reduce consumption and tackle irresponsible alcohol sales, a ban on multi-buy promotions would also contribute to the government's aim of encouraging people to be aware of how much they drink and the risks of excessive drinking, so that they can make informed choices. The aim of this consultation is to assess support for such a ban and contribute to our understanding of the impact a ban on multi-buy promotions may have. The types of promotion it is proposed that a ban would include, are: two for the price of one, three for the price of two, buy one get one free, buy six and get 20 per cent off, 24 cans of lager costing less than 24 times the cost of a single can of lager in the shop, a case of wine sold cheaper than the individual price at which the same bottles are sold in the shop, 3 for £10 where each bottle costs more than £3.33. More information is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 5: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q14. Do you think there should be a ban on multi-buy promotions involving alcohol in the off-trade? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q15. Are there any further offers which should be included in a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Multibuy offers that work out that alcohol costs less than 30p a unit

Score

0

Q16. Should other factors or evidence be taken into account when considering a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q17. The aim of a ban on multi-buy promotions is to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, helping people to be aware of how much they drink, and to tackle irresponsible alcohol sales.

Do you think that there are any other groups that could be particularly affected by a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Middle class and lower class/poor

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 6: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q18. In its response to the 'Rebalancing the Licensing Act' consultation in 2010, the government committed to review the impact of the current mandatory licensing conditions. More recently, the alcohol strategy made a commitment to review these mandatory licensing conditions to ensure they are sufficiently targeting problems such as irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs. The government has also committed to consult on whether these mandatory licensing conditions should, where relevant, apply to both the on- and off-trade. This consultation forms part of that review, and will contribute to the government's understanding of how these mandatory conditions are perceived. The five mandatory licensing conditions currently set out in regulations in relation to the supply of alcohol are: a ban on irresponsible promotionsa ban on dispensing alcohol by one person directly into the mouth of anothera requirement to provide free tap water on request to customersa requirement to have an age verification policy to prevent the sale of alcohol to persons under 18 years of age, anda requirement to make available to customers small measures such as half pints or beer or cider or 125ml glasses of wine More information is available in the full consultation document. An explanation of each of these terms can be found on page 20 of the consultation document, in the glossary at the end. Do you want to answer questions on reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 7: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q19. Do you think each of the mandatory licensing conditions is effective in promoting the licensing objectives? For more information on the licensing objectives please see the glossary at the end of the full consultation document. Please select one option (Yes, No, Don't know) from each drop down menu.

	Prevention of crime and disorder	Public safety	Prevention of public nuisance	Protection of children from harm
Irresponsible promotions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dispensing alcohol directly into the mouth	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mandatory provision of free tap water	Don't know	Yes	Don't know	Don't know
Age verification policy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mandatory provision of small measures	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know

Score

0

Q20. Do you think that the mandatory licensing conditions do enough to target irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q21. Are there other issues related to the licensing objectives which could be tackled through a mandatory licensing condition? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q22. Do you think that the current approach, with five mandatory licensing conditions applying to the on-trade and only one of those to the off-trade, is appropriate? Please select one option.

No

If no, please explain why you think the current approach is not the best approach (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

The 2 main conditions that will have an impact are the age verification and stopping irresponsible promotions. The others will have little impact.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 8: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q23. We want to ensure that licensing authorities are able to take alcohol-related health harms into consideration when making decisions about cumulative impact policies (CIPs) which can be used to manage problems linked to the density of premises in specific areas. A CIP introduces a rebuttable presumption that all new licence applications and variations in that area will normally be refused if the licensing authority receives a relevant representation stating that the application will add to the cumulative impact. However each application must still be considered on its own merits and the licensing authority may still grant the application if it is satisfied that the application will not contribute to the cumulative impact. We are proposing that licensing authorities will be able to take evidence of alcohol-related health harm into account in deciding whether to introduce a CIP and the extent of that CIP. This would be a discretionary power and not an obligation. We expect that those areas with the highest levels of alcohol-related health harm, or fast rising levels of harm from alcohol, will be most likely to use this power. It will allow local health bodies to fully contribute to local decision making and mean licensing authorities can restrict the number of licensed premises in the local area on the basis of robust local evidence. More information is available in the full consultation document and impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 9: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q24. What sources of evidence on alcohol-related health harm could be used to support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy (CIP) if it were

possible for a CIP to include consideration of health? Please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Number of arrests for drunk and disorderly behaviour. But not sure what else could reasonably be used to support this

Q25. Do you think any aspects of the current cumulative impact policy process would need to be amended to allow consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q26. What impact do you think allowing consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms when introducing a cumulative impact policy would have if it were used in your local area? Please specify your answer in the box below, providing evidence to support your response (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Very difficult to apply this as how can you effeminately link it to the area where the licence is being considered?

Page Score

0

Page 10: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q27. The government has committed to consult on giving licensing authorities greater freedom to take decisions that reflect the needs of their local community. Following the government's Red Tape Challenge in 2011, three areas of reform were specified: alcohol licensing for certain types of premises providing minimal alcohol sales, temporary event notices (TENs) and the licensing of late night refreshment. This section asks for views on these proposals and suggests further ways to reduce burdens on business. The proposals set out here can be seen alongside work undertaken by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport to remove unnecessary red tape from regulated entertainment. More information on each of these areas for reform is available in the full consultation document. There are five subjects covered in this section. They are: ancillary sales of alcohol occasional provision of licensable activities at community events an extension of the temporary event notice limit at individual premises late night refreshment, and further proposals to reduce burdens on business Do you want to answer questions on freeing up responsible businesses? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 11: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q28. Ancillary sales of alcohol For many businesses, the sale of alcohol is only a small part of, or incidental to, their wider activities, and occurs alongside the provision of another product or service (which this

consultation refers to as an 'ancillary sale'). For example, a guesthouse might wish to provide wine to its guests with an evening meal or a complimentary bottle of wine in a guest's room, while a hairdresser might wish to offer clients a glass of wine. Should special provision to reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers be limited to specific types of business, and/or be available to all types of business, providing they meet certain qualification criteria for limited or incidental sales? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q29. If special provisions to reduce licensing burdens on ancillary sellers were to include a list of certain types of business, do you think it should apply to the following? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q30. Do you have any suggestions for other types of businesses to which such special provision could apply without impacting adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please write your suggestions in the box below, keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words:

No Response

Q31. The aim of a new 'ancillary seller' status is to reduce burdens on businesses where the sale of alcohol is only a small part of their business and occurs alongside the provision of a wider product or service, while minimising loopholes for irresponsible businesses and maintaining the effectiveness of enforcement. Alternatively, a second option is to broaden the definition of 'ancillary sales' to include all businesses (and/or not for profit activities) through the use of a general set of qualification criteria, for example, to the effect that: alcohol must be sold or supplied as a small part or proportion of a sales transaction or contract for a wider service, and the amount of alcohol that could be supplied as part of that contract cannot exceed a prescribed amount. Do you think that the qualification criteria proposed meet this aim?

No Response

Score

0

Q32. Do you think that these proposals would significantly reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q33. Do you think these proposals would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q34. What other issues or options do you think should be considered when taking forward proposals for a lighter touch authorisation? Please specify in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 200 words:

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 12: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q35. Do you agree that licensing authorities should have the power to allow organisers of community events involving licensable activities to notify them through a locally determined notification process? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q36. What impact do you think a locally determined notification would have on organisers of community events? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 13: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q37. Should the number of TENs which can be given in respect of individual premises be increased? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q38. If you answered yes, please select one option to indicate which you would prefer. Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 14: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q39. Do you think that licensing authorities should have local discretion around late night refreshment in each of the following ways? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q40. Do you agree that motorway service areas should receive a nationally prescribed exemption from regulations for the provision of late night refreshment? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q41. Please describe in the box below any other types of premises to which you think a nationally prescribed exemption should apply (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 15: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q42. Do you agree with each of the following proposals? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q43. Do you think that each of the following would reduce the overall burdens on business? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q44. Do you think that the following measures would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives (see glossary)? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q45. In addition to the suggestions outlined above, what other sections of or processes under the 2003 Act could in your view be removed or simplified in order to impact favourably on businesses without undermining the statutory licensing objectives or significantly increasing burdens on licensing authorities? (Please keep your views to a maximum of 200 words.)

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 16: Impact assessments

Q46. Impact assessments for the proposals in this consultation have been published alongside the full consultation document. Do you think that the impact assessments related to the consultation provide an accurate representation of the costs and benefits of the proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Minimum unit pricing		X	

Multi-buy promotions		X	
Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact		X	
Ancillary sales of alcohol			X
Temporary event notices			X
Late night refreshment			X
Removing the duty to advertise licence applications in a local newspaper			X
Sales of alcohol at motorway service stations			X
Personal licences			X

Score

0

Q47. Do you have any comments on the methodologies or assumptions used in the impact assessments? If yes, please specify in the box below, clearly referencing the impact assessment and page to which you refer (keeping your views to a maximum of 400 words).

There has been far too much extrapolation used to make predictions on the impacts of the proposals. Particularly the predictions of impacts of the minimum pricing strategy. Predictions are made that the reduction in sales will deliver similar reductions in antisocial behaviour and hazardous drinkers etc but the reductions may well come from the fact that responsible drinkers can no longer afford to even drink moderately. I firmly believe this will not deter problem drinkers - just like any other drug addict they will find a way to fund their habit. This may of course drive them to funding the habit through crime.

To introduce this minimum pricing proposal at this time in the current economic climate will have a much bigger impact than expected and not necessarily on the target groups. I am sure there will be political fall out from this as many will feel this is yet another unnecessary financial burden imposed at a very difficult and unwelcome time.

Page Score

0

Scoring Summary

Pages	Total
1. About you	0

2. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
3. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
4. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
5. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
6. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
7. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
8. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
9. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
10. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
11. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
12. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
13. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
14. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
15. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
16. Impact assessments	0
Total Survey Score:	0

Alcohol strategy consultation

User Details - 5313628

Date Started: 08/01/2013 12:17:16 **Date Ended:** 05/02/2013 15:36:13

Time taken: 675 hrs, 18 mins, 57 secs **IP Address:** n/a

Unique ID: n/a

Page 1: About you

Q1. Please select if you would like your response or personal details to be treated as confidential.

No Response

Score

0

Q2. Which of the following best describes you or the professional interest you represent? Please select one option from the menu below.

Public health body (eg Primary Care Trust, Local Health Board, Director of Public Health)

Please specify which organisation, licensing authority or police force you represent in the box below:

Local Medical Committee (LMC)

Score

0

Q3. If you are responding on behalf of an organisation or interest group, please write in the box below the number of members in your group or organisation.

15

Q4. How did you obtain the views of your members? Please explain in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 100 words.

Presentation from Public Health and discussion of the consultation questions at an LMC meeting

Q5. Please indicate in which region you or your organisation is based.

Please select one option from the menu below.

West Midlands

Score

0

Q6. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your gender?

Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q7. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your age?
Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 2: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q8. In the alcohol strategy, the government committed to introducing a minimum unit price for alcohol in England and Wales. This consultation will contribute to the debate on the most appropriate price per unit and the mechanism by which, once set, minimum unit pricing would remain effective. It is also an opportunity for interested parties to raise other issues around minimum unit pricing. The purpose of minimum unit pricing is to reduce alcohol consumption, particularly by the most hazardous and harmful drinkers who tend to show a preference for the cheapest alcohol products. By doing so the government estimates there will be a reduction in the associated crime and health harms, especially the numbers of hospital admissions, alcohol-related deaths and alcohol-related crimes. Minimum unit pricing is not intended disproportionately to affect responsible drinkers or particular social groups but to reduce the availability of alcohol sold at very low or heavily discounted prices. More information (including the definitions of hazardous and harmful drinkers) is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on minimum unit pricing? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 3: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q9. The impact of minimum unit pricing will depend on the price per unit of alcohol. The government wants to ensure that the chosen price level is targeted and proportionate, whilst achieving a significant reduction of harm. The government is therefore consulting on the introduction of a recommended minimum unit price of 45p. The government estimates a reduction in consumption across all product types of 3.3 per cent, a reduction in crime of 5,240 per year, a reduction in 24,600 alcohol-related hospital admissions and 714 fewer deaths per year after ten years. Do you agree that this minimum unit price level would achieve these aims? Please select one option.

No

If you think another level would be preferable, please set out your views on why this might be in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

The intention to introduce a minimum unit price level for alcohol is welcomed. A 50p mup for alcohol should be introduced. If the intention is to achieve a significant reduction in harm then a higher level than 45p will be needed. The modelling of a 50p mup shows an overall reduction in harm of -5.7% compared with -3.5% for a 45p mup. There is an estimated health gain of 13.3% at 50p mup as measured by a reduction in alcohol related admissions to hospital. This would be very welcome in Dudley where we have experienced an average rise in the rate of admissions of 13% over the last ten years - much higher than the national average of 7% over the last decade. Crime is also expected to decrease by 2.9% at a 50p mup against 1.7% if a 45p mup were introduced. There is consistently strong evidence to suggest that increasing alcohol price is associated with a reduction in consumption with harmful drinkers affected the most. Meng et al (2012)¹ have shown that there are significantly greater gains for health improvement, crime reduction and absenteeism from work by introducing higher level minimum unit pricing.

Score

0

Q10. Should other factors or evidence be considered when setting a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify these in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

The introduction of a minimum unit price on its own will bring some noted benefits but other actions being taken in conjunction with it is likely to bring even greater benefits. Affordability and increased availability of alcohol are two of the main reasons why alcohol consumption has increased so dramatically over the last decade. Whilst alcohol prices have increased slowly, household disposable income has increased more steeply. The affordability of alcohol has increased sharply since 1996. The relaxation of the licensing laws has meant alcohol is readily available for longer periods of time both as a result of on-trade licensing hours and off-trade 24 hour supermarket trading. Tackling affordability through minimum unit pricing is welcome but there also needs to be measures in relation to the wide availability of alcohol

Score

0

Q11. The government wishes to maintain the effectiveness of minimum unit pricing and is therefore proposing to adjust the minimum unit price level over time. How do you think the level of minimum unit price set by the government should be adjusted over time? Please select one option.

The minimum unit price should automatically be updated in line with inflation each year

Score

0

Q12. The aim of minimum unit pricing is to reduce the consumption of

harmful and hazardous drinkers, while minimising the impact on responsible drinkers. Do you think that there are any other people, organisations or groups that could be particularly affected by a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

There is some concern that low-income moderate drinkers may be affected by the introduction of a mup and whilst it may be the case that they tend to buy cheaper alcohol, if they are drinking at low levels the financial impact is likely to be small. Conversely, high earners who are drinking at harmful levels are less likely to be impacted on by a mup since they are more likely to consume more expensive wines or spirits which are already above the 45p or 50p mup levels. Alternative interventions need to be considered to tackle this group of harmful drinkers.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 4: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q13. The government is consulting on introducing a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade (e.g. shops and off-licences) as part of its wider strategy to reduce excessive alcohol consumption, and alongside the introduction of a minimum unit price. A ban on multi-buy promotions would therefore not apply to pubs, clubs, bars or restaurants. The term 'multi-buy promotions' refers to alcohol promotions that offer a discount for buying multiple items. The aim of a ban would be to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, making it cheaper (per item) to purchase more than one of a product than to purchase a single item. As well as being part of a wider strategy to reduce consumption and tackle irresponsible alcohol sales, a ban on multi-buy promotions would also contribute to the government's aim of encouraging people to be aware of how much they drink and the risks of excessive drinking, so that they can make informed choices. The aim of this consultation is to assess support for such a ban and contribute to our understanding of the impact a ban on multi-buy promotions may have. The types of promotion it is proposed that a ban would include, are: two for the price of one, three for the price of two, buy one get one free, buy six and get 20 per cent off, 24 cans of lager costing less than 24 times the cost of a single can of lager in the shop, a case of wine sold cheaper than the individual price at which the same bottles are sold in the shop, 3 for £10 where each bottle costs more than £3.33. More information is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 5: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q14. Do you think there should be a ban on multi-buy promotions involving alcohol in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q15. Are there any further offers which should be included in a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

The proposals on multi-buys seem appropriate. There is a risk that the price of individual items would be reduced to match the price of items in a multi-pack as a loss leader as is currently the case with below cost sales and steps should be taken to reduce the risk of this. There are also risks that there will be recurrent sales of smaller multi-buy packs and we recommend the extent to which measures could be introduced to reduce this risk i.e. limiting the number of packs or volume of alcohol that can be purchased in on sale – this is analogous to the measures put in place to limit short term recurrent purchases of paracetamol. There is certainly a risk that multiple purchases of a half price product would negate the ban on multi buy offers.

Score

0

Q16. Should other factors or evidence be taken into account when considering a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Scotland are trialling this at the moment, it would be helpful to know the outcome of this evaluation in order to make a reasoned response. It is anticipated that the outcome of the Scottish trials will be released shortly.

Score

0

Q17. The aim of a ban on multi-buy promotions is to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, helping people to be aware of how much they drink, and to tackle irresponsible alcohol sales.

Do you think that there are any other groups that could be particularly affected by a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

There is likely to be a group of shoppers who buy goods in bulk, on a planned basis, to minimise the number of shopping trips, and to save money over time by taking advantage of multi-buy promotions. This strategy would apply to all goods but would include alcohol and this group is likely to be disadvantaged by a ban on multi-buy promotions.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 6: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q18. In its response to the 'Rebalancing the Licensing Act' consultation in 2010, the government committed to review the impact of the current mandatory licensing conditions. More recently, the alcohol strategy made a commitment to review these mandatory licensing conditions to ensure they are sufficiently targeting problems such as irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs. The government has also committed to consult on whether these mandatory licensing conditions should, where relevant, apply to both the on- and off-trade. This consultation forms part of that review, and will contribute to the government's understanding of how these mandatory conditions are perceived. The five mandatory licensing conditions currently set out in regulations in relation to the supply of alcohol are: a ban on irresponsible promotions a ban on dispensing alcohol by one person directly into the mouth of another a requirement to provide free tap water on request to customers a requirement to have an age verification policy to prevent the sale of alcohol to persons under 18 years of age, and a requirement to make available to customers small measures such as half pints or beer or cider or 125ml glasses of wine More information is available in the full consultation document. An explanation of each of these terms can be found on page 20 of the consultation document, in the glossary at the end. Do you want to answer questions on reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 7: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q19. Do you think each of the mandatory licensing conditions is effective in promoting the licensing objectives? For more information on the licensing objectives please see the glossary at the end of the full consultation

document. Please select one option (Yes, No, Don't know) from each drop down menu.

	Prevention of crime and disorder	Public safety	Prevention of public nuisance	Protection of children from harm
Irresponsible promotions	No	No	No	No
Dispensing alcohol directly into the mouth	No	No	No	No
Mandatory provision of free tap water	No	No	No	No
Age verification policy	No	Don't know	No	No
Mandatory provision of small measures	No	No	No	Don't know

Score

0

Q20. Do you think that the mandatory licensing conditions do enough to target irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs? Please select one option.

No

If no, please state what more could be done in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

We would not wish to see licensing objectives relaxed in any way. The five current mandatory conditions are an effective minimum tool in promoting all four licensing objectives, however they require licensing enforcement officers to monitor compliance in both a planned and reactive manner.

Score

0

Q21. Are there other issues related to the licensing objectives which could be tackled through a mandatory licensing condition? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Public health measures could be considered, either as an additional mandatory target, or as a consideration on the existing targets e.g. awareness of the different impacts of alcohol consumption on children and

adolescents, plastic drinking containers etc

Score

0

Q22. Do you think that the current approach, with five mandatory licensing conditions applying to the on-trade and only one of those to the off-trade, is appropriate? Please select one option.

No

If no, please explain why you think the current approach is not the best approach (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Mandatory conditions should be applicable to both on and off-trade premises, albeit that the current mandatory conditions that apply to the on-trade are not all applicable to the off trade.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 8: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q23. We want to ensure that licensing authorities are able to take alcohol-related health harms into consideration when making decisions about cumulative impact policies (CIPs) which can be used to manage problems linked to the density of premises in specific areas. A CIP introduces a rebuttable presumption that all new licence applications and variations in that area will normally be refused if the licensing authority receives a relevant representation stating that the application will add to the cumulative impact. However each application must still be considered on its own merits and the licensing authority may still grant the application if it is satisfied that the application will not contribute to the cumulative impact. We are proposing that licensing authorities will be able to take evidence of alcohol-related health harm into account in deciding whether to introduce a CIP and the extent of that CIP. This would be a discretionary power and not an obligation. We expect that those areas with the highest levels of alcohol-related health harm, or fast rising levels of harm from alcohol, will be most likely to use this power. It will allow local health bodies to fully contribute to local decision making and mean licensing authorities can restrict the number of licensed premises in the local area on the basis of robust local evidence. More information is available in the full consultation document and impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 9: Health as a licensing objective for

cumulative impact policies

Q24. What sources of evidence on alcohol-related health harm could be used to support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy (CIP) if it were possible for a CIP to include consideration of health? Please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

We consider that health should be a separate mandatory licensing objective and ask the Government to reconsider their decision on this.

For CIP the following evidence could be used:

- Mapping of licensed premises to show density in an area
- Mapping of alcohol mortality (HES)
- Alcohol related admissions to hospital (HES)
- Crime and alcohol data from A&E attendances (would need to be more robust – possibly make it a reporting requirement for the new drugs and alcohol reporting system to PHE)
- Findings from local lifestyle surveys on alcohol consumption
- Data from local service providers showing numbers in treatment and mapped by postcode

It is however acknowledged that police data relating to crime and disorder can be more easily linked to a specific time and location and related to licensed on-premises whereas evidence collected and collated around alcohol related health harm is more difficult to link to specific licensed premises or areas with high numbers of licensed premises (on or off trade).

Q25. Do you think any aspects of the current cumulative impact policy process would need to be amended to allow consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify which aspects in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

CIP at the moment is only recommended by the police where crime and disorder is an issue. It relates to a comparatively small area and is usually related to the activity of the on-trade. In order to take account of wider health impacts it will be necessary to be able to look at the density of the off-trade premises as well. These premises are not usually associated with crime and disorder but do provide opportunities for large volumes of alcohol to be bought and consumed elsewhere in the neighbourhood e.g. parks, wasteland, woodland, on the streets. When CIP is being considered by a Licensing Committee, there is an onus to prove that the crime and disorder is associated with particular premises. This is not going to be possible when considering the impact of alcohol related harm which may take many years to manifest itself. Using A&E data is very limiting in this situation and so to be effective, more general links would have to be sufficient such as data compared to national averages for comparable areas.

Score

0

Q26. What impact do you think allowing consideration of data on alcohol-

related health harms when introducing a cumulative impact policy would have if it were used in your local area? Please specify your answer in the box below, providing evidence to support your response (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Dudley has some areas where alcohol mortality and alcohol admissions to hospital are well in excess of regional and national averages, which are, themselves, too high for the country's population health. Reducing affordability and availability of alcohol is known to impact on the amount and type of alcohol consumed, so making it more difficult to access and more expensive to buy will impact the most on hazardous and harmful drinkers and ultimately improve health and well-being. It will also contribute to reducing health inequalities since alcohol harm disproportionately affects those from the poorest backgrounds; so although they may drink less than other socio-economic groups, they bear the greatest burden of alcohol related ill health. This is particularly true for males aged 35-54 in Dudley who are contributing most to the high numbers of alcohol related hospital admissions in the Borough

Page Score

0

Page 10: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q27. The government has committed to consult on giving licensing authorities greater freedom to take decisions that reflect the needs of their local community. Following the government's Red Tape Challenge in 2011, three areas of reform were specified: alcohol licensing for certain types of premises providing minimal alcohol sales, temporary event notices (TENs) and the licensing of late night refreshment. This section asks for views on these proposals and suggests further ways to reduce burdens on business. The proposals set out here can be seen alongside work undertaken by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport to remove unnecessary red tape from regulated entertainment. More information on each of these areas for reform is available in the full consultation document. There are five subjects covered in this section. They are: ancillary sales of alcohol occasional provision of licensable activities at community events an extension of the temporary event notice limit at individual premises late night refreshment, and further proposals to reduce burdens on business Do you want to answer questions on freeing up responsible businesses? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 11: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q28. Ancillary sales of alcohol For many businesses, the sale of alcohol is only a small part of, or incidental to, their wider activities, and occurs alongside the provision of another product or service (which this

consultation refers to as an 'ancillary sale'). For example, a guesthouse might wish to provide wine to its guests with an evening meal or a complimentary bottle of wine in a guest's room, while a hairdresser might wish to offer clients a glass of wine. Should special provision to reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers be limited to specific types of business, and/or be available to all types of business, providing they meet certain qualification criteria for limited or incidental sales? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q29. If special provisions to reduce licensing burdens on ancillary sellers were to include a list of certain types of business, do you think it should apply to the following? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Accommodation providers, providing alcohol alongside accommodation as part of the contract	X		
Hair and beauty salons, providing alcohol alongside a hair or beauty treatment		X	
Florists, providing alcohol alongside the purchase of flowers		X	
Cultural organisations, such as theatres, cinemas and museums, providing alcohol alongside cultural events as part of the entry ticket	X		
Regular charitable events, providing alcohol as part of the wider occasion	X		

Score

0

Q30. Do you have any suggestions for other types of businesses to which such special provision could apply without impacting adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please write your suggestions in the box below, keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words:

Whilst we understand the need to not be overly bureaucratic with small businesses, this relaxation of licensing law compliance could be seen to promote alcohol as an accompaniment to everyday activities such as buying flowers or going to the hairdressers, and whilst the intention is not to promote heavy drinking it provides additional opportunities and venues for the easy availability of alcohol with its known risks of additional health harm. We agree that a special provision could be limited to a specific list of certain types of business and sales but do not agree to a special provision to all

businesses on a wider basis.

Q31. The aim of a new 'ancillary seller' status is to reduce burdens on businesses where the sale of alcohol is only a small part of their business and occurs alongside the provision of a wider product or service, while minimising loopholes for irresponsible businesses and maintaining the effectiveness of enforcement. Alternatively, a second option is to broaden the definition of 'ancillary sales' to include all businesses (and/or not for profit activities) through the use of a general set of qualification criteria, for example, to the effect that: alcohol must be sold or supplied as a small part or proportion of a sales transaction or contract for a wider service, and the amount of alcohol that could be supplied as part of that contract cannot exceed a prescribed amount. Do you think that the qualification criteria proposed meet this aim?

No

Please use the space below to provide further comments (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

No. The range of business able to attain ancillary seller status should be limited by the type of business rather than by then limiting the quantity of alcohol supplied. This regime would be considerably more difficult to police and enforce and is more open to abuse.

Score

0

Q32. Do you think that these proposals would significantly reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Allow premises making ancillary sales to request in their premises licence application that the requirement for a personal licence holder be removed		X	
Introduce a new, light-touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN but retaining the need for a personal licence holder		X	
Introduce a new, light touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN - with no requirement for a personal licence holder	X		

Score

0

Q33. Do you think these proposals would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please select one option.

	Yes	No	Don't know

Allow premises making ancillary sales to request in their premises licence application that the requirement for a personal licence holder be removed		X	
Introduce a new, light-touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN but retaining the need for a personal licence holder		X	
Introduce a new, light touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN - with no requirement for a personal licence holder	X		

Score

0

Q34. What other issues or options do you think should be considered when taking forward proposals for a lighter touch authorisation? Please specify in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 200 words:

The ability to hold an ASN to account would be a vital part of a lighter touch authorisation regime, and this should be available whether the ASN holder holds a personal license or not. The offence would be an unlicensed sale of alcohol and would be committed by a person who does not supply alcohol in accordance with an ASN.

Page Score

0

Page 12: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q35. Do you agree that licensing authorities should have the power to allow organisers of community events involving licensable activities to notify them through a locally determined notification process? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q36. What impact do you think a locally determined notification would have on organisers of community events? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Reduce the burden	X		
Increase the burden		X	

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 13: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q37. Should the number of TENs which can be given in respect of

individual premises be increased? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q38. If you answered yes, please select one option to indicate which you would prefer. Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 14: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q39. Do you think that licensing authorities should have local discretion around late night refreshment in each of the following ways? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Determining that premises in certain areas are exempt	X		
Determining that certain premises types are exempt in their local area	X		

Score

0

Q40. Do you agree that motorway service areas should receive a nationally prescribed exemption from regulations for the provision of late night refreshment? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q41. Please describe in the box below any other types of premises to which you think a nationally prescribed exemption should apply (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words).

We support the proposal that motorway services should be exempt from the licence condition for the provision of late night refreshment but would not support the sale of alcohol as part of this exemption.

Page Score

0

Page 15: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q42. Do you agree with each of the following proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know

Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges	X		
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act		X	
Score			

0

Q43. Do you think that each of the following would reduce the overall burdens on business? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges	X		
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act		X	

Score

0

Q44. Do you think that the following measures would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives (see glossary)? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers			X
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges		X	

sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges			
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act		X	

Score

0

Q45. In addition to the suggestions outlined above, what other sections of or processes under the 2003 Act could in your view be removed or simplified in order to impact favourably on businesses without undermining the statutory licensing objectives or significantly increasing burdens on licensing authorities? (Please keep your views to a maximum of 200 words.)

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 16: Impact assessments

Q46. Impact assessments for the proposals in this consultation have been published alongside the full consultation document. Do you think that the impact assessments related to the consultation provide an accurate representation of the costs and benefits of the proposals? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q47. Do you have any comments on the methodologies or assumptions used in the impact assessments? If yes, please specify in the box below, clearly referencing the impact assessment and page to which you refer (keeping your views to a maximum of 400 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Scoring Summary

Pages	Total
1. About you	0
2. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
3. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
4. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
5. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the	0

off-trade	
6. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
7. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
8. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
9. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
10. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
11. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
12. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
13. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
14. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
15. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
16. Impact assessments	0
Total Survey Score:	0

Alcohol strategy consultation

User Details - 5361995

Date Started: 17/01/2013 10:02:38 **Date Ended:** 05/02/2013 15:41:12

Time taken: 461 hrs, 38 mins, 34 secs **IP Address:** n/a

Unique ID: n/a

Page 1: About you

Q1. Please select if you would like your response or personal details to be treated as confidential.

No Response

Score

0

Q2. Which of the following best describes you or the professional interest you represent? Please select one option from the menu below.

Licensing authority officer

Please specify which organisation, licensing authority or police force you represent in the box below:

Melton Borough Council

Score

0

Q3. If you are responding on behalf of an organisation or interest group, please write in the box below the number of members in your group or organisation.

No Response

Q4. How did you obtain the views of your members? Please explain in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 100 words.

No Response

Q5. Please indicate in which region you or your organisation is based.

Please select one option from the menu below.

East Midlands

Score

0

Q6. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your gender? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q7. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your age? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 2: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q8. In the alcohol strategy, the government committed to introducing a minimum unit price for alcohol in England and Wales. This consultation will contribute to the debate on the most appropriate price per unit and the mechanism by which, once set, minimum unit pricing would remain effective. It is also an opportunity for interested parties to raise other issues around minimum unit pricing. The purpose of minimum unit pricing is to reduce alcohol consumption, particularly by the most hazardous and harmful drinkers who tend to show a preference for the cheapest alcohol products. By doing so the government estimates there will be a reduction in the associated crime and health harms, especially the numbers of hospital admissions, alcohol-related deaths and alcohol-related crimes. Minimum unit pricing is not intended disproportionately to affect responsible drinkers or particular social groups but to reduce the availability of alcohol sold at very low or heavily discounted prices. More information (including the definitions of hazardous and harmful drinkers) is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on minimum unit pricing? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 3: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q9. The impact of minimum unit pricing will depend on the price per unit of alcohol. The government wants to ensure that the chosen price level is targeted and proportionate, whilst achieving a significant reduction of harm. The government is therefore consulting on the introduction of a recommended minimum unit price of 45p. The government estimates a reduction in consumption across all product types of 3.3 per cent, a reduction in crime of 5,240 per year, a reduction in 24,600 alcohol-related hospital admissions and 714 fewer deaths per year after ten years. Do you agree that this minimum unit price level would achieve these aims? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Q10. Should other factors or evidence be considered when setting a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Q11. The government wishes to maintain the effectiveness of minimum unit pricing and is therefore proposing to adjust the minimum unit price level over time. How do you think the level of minimum unit price set by the government should be adjusted over time? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Q12. The aim of minimum unit pricing is to reduce the consumption of harmful and hazardous drinkers, while minimising the impact on responsible drinkers. Do you think that there are any other people, organisations or groups that could be particularly affected by a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 4: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q13. The government is consulting on introducing a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade (e.g. shops and off-licences) as part of its wider strategy to reduce excessive alcohol consumption, and alongside the introduction of a minimum unit price. A ban on multi-buy promotions would therefore not apply to pubs, clubs, bars or restaurants. The term 'multi-buy promotions' refers to alcohol promotions that offer a discount for buying multiple items. The aim of a ban would be to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, making it cheaper (per item) to purchase more than one of a product than to purchase a single item. As well as being part of a wider strategy to reduce consumption and tackle irresponsible alcohol sales, a ban on multi-buy promotions would also contribute to the government's aim of encouraging people to be aware of how much they drink and the risks of excessive drinking, so that they can make informed choices. The aim of this consultation is to assess support for such a ban and contribute to our understanding of the impact a ban on multi-buy promotions may have. The types of promotion it is proposed that a ban would include, are: two for the price of one, three for the price of two, buy one get one free, buy six and get 20 per cent off, 24 cans of lager costing less than 24 times the cost of a single can of lager in the shop, a case of wine sold cheaper than the individual price at which the same bottles are sold in the shop, 3 for £10 where each bottle costs more than £3.33. More information is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 5: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q14. Do you think there should be a ban on multi-buy promotions involving alcohol in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Q15. Are there any further offers which should be included in a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Q16. Should other factors or evidence be taken into account when considering a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q17. The aim of a ban on multi-buy promotions is to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, helping people to be aware of how much they drink, and to tackle irresponsible alcohol sales.

Do you think that there are any other groups that could be particularly affected by a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 6: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q18. In its response to the 'Rebalancing the Licensing Act' consultation in 2010, the government committed to review the impact of the current mandatory licensing conditions. More recently, the alcohol strategy made a commitment to review these mandatory licensing conditions to ensure they are sufficiently targeting problems such as irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs. The government has also committed to consult on whether these mandatory licensing conditions should, where relevant, apply to both the on- and off-trade. This consultation forms part of that review, and will contribute to the government's understanding of how these mandatory conditions are perceived. The five mandatory licensing conditions currently set out in regulations in relation to the supply of alcohol are: a ban on irresponsible

promotions a ban on dispensing alcohol by one person directly into the mouth of another a requirement to provide free tap water on request to customers a requirement to have an age verification policy to prevent the sale of alcohol to persons under 18 years of age, and a requirement to make available to customers small measures such as half pints or beer or cider or 125ml glasses of wine More information is available in the full consultation document. An explanation of each of these terms can be found on page 20 of the consultation document, in the glossary at the end. Do you want to answer questions on reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 7: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q19. Do you think each of the mandatory licensing conditions is effective in promoting the licensing objectives? For more information on the licensing objectives please see the glossary at the end of the full consultation document. Please select one option (Yes, No, Don't know) from each drop down menu.

	Prevention of crime and disorder	Public safety	Prevention of public nuisance	Protection of children from harm
Irresponsible promotions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dispensing alcohol directly into the mouth	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Mandatory provision of free tap water	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Age verification policy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mandatory provision of small measures	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Score

0

Q20. Do you think that the mandatory licensing conditions do enough to target irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs? Please select one option.

No

If no, please state what more could be done in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Inadequate and unclear wording of mandatory conditions

Score

0

Q21. Are there other issues related to the licensing objectives which could be tackled through a mandatory licensing condition? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Q22. Do you think that the current approach, with five mandatory licensing conditions applying to the on-trade and only one of those to the off-trade, is appropriate? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 8: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q23. We want to ensure that licensing authorities are able to take alcohol-related health harms into consideration when making decisions about cumulative impact policies (CIPs) which can be used to manage problems linked to the density of premises in specific areas. A CIP introduces a rebuttable presumption that all new licence applications and variations in that area will normally be refused if the licensing authority receives a relevant representation stating that the application will add to the cumulative impact. However each application must still be considered on its own merits and the licensing authority may still grant the application if it is satisfied that the application will not contribute to the cumulative impact. We are proposing that licensing authorities will be able to take evidence of alcohol-related health harm into account in deciding whether to introduce a CIP and the extent of that CIP. This would be a discretionary power and not an obligation. We expect that those areas with the highest levels of alcohol-related health harm, or fast rising levels of harm from alcohol, will be most likely to use this power. It will allow local health bodies to fully contribute to local decision making and mean licensing authorities can restrict the number of licensed premises in the local area on the basis of robust local evidence. More information is available in the full consultation document and impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on health as a

licensing objective for cumulative impact policies? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 9: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q24. What sources of evidence on alcohol-related health harm could be used to support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy (CIP) if it were possible for a CIP to include consideration of health? Please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Health Authority data on incidents of injury or casualty or hospital admissions relating to specific areas.

Q25. Do you think any aspects of the current cumulative impact policy process would need to be amended to allow consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Q26. What impact do you think allowing consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms when introducing a cumulative impact policy would have if it were used in your local area? Please specify your answer in the box below, providing evidence to support your response (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Extra evidence to show if an area saturated with Alcohol Licensed premises has an effect on the health of the population. However it is difficult to be precise about health, harms from alcohol and the source of the alcohol.

Page Score

0

Page 10: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q27. The government has committed to consult on giving licensing authorities greater freedom to take decisions that reflect the needs of their local community. Following the government's Red Tape Challenge in 2011, three areas of reform were specified: alcohol licensing for certain types of premises providing minimal alcohol sales, temporary event notices (TENs) and the licensing of late night refreshment. This section asks for views on these proposals and suggests further ways to reduce burdens on business. The proposals set out here can be seen alongside work undertaken by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport to remove unnecessary red tape from regulated entertainment. More information on each of these areas for reform is available in the full consultation document. There are five subjects covered in this section. They are: ancillary sales of alcohol occasional provision of licensable activities at community events an extension of the temporary event notice limit at individual premises late night refreshment,

and further proposals to reduce burdens on business. Do you want to answer questions on freeing up responsible businesses? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 11: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q28. Ancillary sales of alcohol. For many businesses, the sale of alcohol is only a small part of, or incidental to, their wider activities, and occurs alongside the provision of another product or service (which this consultation refers to as an 'ancillary sale'). For example, a guesthouse might wish to provide wine to its guests with an evening meal or a complimentary bottle of wine in a guest's room, while a hairdresser might wish to offer clients a glass of wine. Should special provision to reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers be limited to specific types of business, and/or be available to all types of business, providing they meet certain qualification criteria for limited or incidental sales? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
The provision should be limited to a specific list of certain types of business and the kinds of sales they make			X
The provision should be available to all businesses providing they meet certain qualification criteria to be an ancillary seller		X	
The provision should be available to both a specific list of premises and more widely to organisations meeting the prescribed definition of an ancillary seller, that is both the above options		X	

Score

0

Q29. If special provisions to reduce licensing burdens on ancillary sellers were to include a list of certain types of business, do you think it should apply to the following? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Accommodation providers, providing alcohol alongside accommodation as part of the contract		X	

Hair and beauty salons, providing alcohol alongside a hair or beauty treatment		X	
Florists, providing alcohol alongside the purchase of flowers		X	
Cultural organisations, such as theatres, cinemas and museums, providing alcohol alongside cultural events as part of the entry ticket		X	
Regular charitable events, providing alcohol as part of the wider occasion		X	

Score

0

Q30. Do you have any suggestions for other types of businesses to which such special provision could apply without impacting adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please write your suggestions in the box below, keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words:

No

Q31. The aim of a new 'ancillary seller' status is to reduce burdens on businesses where the sale of alcohol is only a small part of their business and occurs alongside the provision of a wider product or service, while minimising loopholes for irresponsible businesses and maintaining the effectiveness of enforcement. Alternatively, a second option is to broaden the definition of 'ancillary sales' to include all businesses (and/or not for profit activities) through the use of a general set of qualification criteria, for example, to the effect that: alcohol must be sold or supplied as a small part or proportion of a sales transaction or contract for a wider service, and the amount of alcohol that could be supplied as part of that contract cannot exceed a prescribed amount. Do you think that the qualification criteria proposed meet this aim?

Don't know

Please use the space below to provide further comments (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Very difficult to assess what proportion of business relates to alcohol sales. Allows for interpretation of legislation and loopholes which could be exploited.

Score

0

Q32. Do you think that these proposals would significantly reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Allow premises making ancillary sales to request		X	

in their premises licence application that the requirement for a personal licence holder be removed			
Introduce a new, light-touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN but retaining the need for a personal licence holder		X	
Introduce a new, light touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN - with no requirement for a personal licence holder		X	

Score

0

Q33. Do you think these proposals would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please select one option.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Allow premises making ancillary sales to request in their premises licence application that the requirement for a personal licence holder be removed	X		
Introduce a new, light-touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN but retaining the need for a personal licence holder	X		
Introduce a new, light touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN - with no requirement for a personal licence holder	X		

Score

0

Q34. What other issues or options do you think should be considered when taking forward proposals for a lighter touch authorisation? Please specify in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 200 words:

Take care with lighter touch that it does not create loopholes

Page Score

0

Page 12: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q35. Do you agree that licensing authorities should have the power to allow organisers of community events involving licensable activities to notify them through a locally determined notification process? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q36. What impact do you think a locally determined notification would have on organisers of community events? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Reduce the burden			X
Increase the burden			X

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 13: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q37. Should the number of TENs which can be given in respect of individual premises be increased? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q38. If you answered yes, please select one option to indicate which you would prefer. Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 14: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q39. Do you think that licensing authorities should have local discretion around late night refreshment in each of the following ways? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Determining that premises in certain areas are exempt		X	
Determining that certain premises types are exempt in their local area		X	

Score

0

Q40. Do you agree that motorway service areas should receive a nationally prescribed exemption from regulations for the provision of late night refreshment? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q41. Please describe in the box below any other types of premises to which you think a nationally prescribed exemption should apply (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 15: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q42. Do you agree with each of the following proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges	X		
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act		X	

Score

0

Q43. Do you think that each of the following would reduce the overall burdens on business? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers			X
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade			X
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges	X		
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act			X

Score

0

Q44. Do you think that the following measures would impact adversely on

one or more of the licensing objectives (see glossary)? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges		X	
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act	X		

Score

0

Q45. In addition to the suggestions outlined above, what other sections of or processes under the 2003 Act could in your view be removed or simplified in order to impact favourably on businesses without undermining the statutory licensing objectives or significantly increasing burdens on licensing authorities? (Please keep your views to a maximum of 200 words.)

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 16: Impact assessments

Q46. Impact assessments for the proposals in this consultation have been published alongside the full consultation document. Do you think that the impact assessments related to the consultation provide an accurate representation of the costs and benefits of the proposals? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q47. Do you have any comments on the methodologies or assumptions used in the impact assessments? If yes, please specify in the box below, clearly referencing the impact assessment and page to which you refer (keeping your views to a maximum of 400 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Scoring Summary

Pages	Total
1. About you	0
2. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
3. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
4. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
5. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
6. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
7. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
8. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
9. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
10. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
11. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
12. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
13. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
14. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
15. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
16. Impact assessments	0
Total Survey Score:	0

Alcohol strategy consultation

User Details - 5396704

Date Started: 24/01/2013 11:52:04 **Date Ended:** 05/02/2013 15:46:25

Time taken: 291 hrs, 54 mins, 21 secs **IP Address:** n/a

Unique ID: n/a

Page 1: About you

Q1. Please select if you would like your response or personal details to be treated as confidential.

Treat as confidential

Please provide your reasons in the box below:

It is only my view not my organisations, however, my view would not necessarily be that expected of my organisation.

Score

0

Q2. Which of the following best describes you or the professional interest you represent? Please select one option from the menu below.

Licensing authority officer

Please specify which organisation, licensing authority or police force you represent in the box below:

N/A These are my views, i am responding as a member of the public.

Score

0

Q3. If you are responding on behalf of an organisation or interest group, please write in the box below the number of members in your group or organisation.

No Response

Q4. How did you obtain the views of your members? Please explain in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 100 words.

No Response

Q5. Please indicate in which region you or your organisation is based. Please select one option from the menu below.

West Midlands

Score

0

Q6. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your gender? Please select one option.

Female

Score

0

Q7. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your age?
Please select one option.

25-34

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 2: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q8. In the alcohol strategy, the government committed to introducing a minimum unit price for alcohol in England and Wales. This consultation will contribute to the debate on the most appropriate price per unit and the mechanism by which, once set, minimum unit pricing would remain effective. It is also an opportunity for interested parties to raise other issues around minimum unit pricing. The purpose of minimum unit pricing is to reduce alcohol consumption, particularly by the most hazardous and harmful drinkers who tend to show a preference for the cheapest alcohol products. By doing so the government estimates there will be a reduction in the associated crime and health harms, especially the numbers of hospital admissions, alcohol-related deaths and alcohol-related crimes. Minimum unit pricing is not intended disproportionately to affect responsible drinkers or particular social groups but to reduce the availability of alcohol sold at very low or heavily discounted prices. More information (including the definitions of hazardous and harmful drinkers) is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on minimum unit pricing? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 3: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q9. The impact of minimum unit pricing will depend on the price per unit of alcohol. The government wants to ensure that the chosen price level is targeted and proportionate, whilst achieving a significant reduction of harm. The government is therefore consulting on the introduction of a recommended minimum unit price of 45p. The government estimates a reduction in consumption across all product types of 3.3 per cent, a reduction in crime of 5,240 per year, a reduction in 24,600 alcohol-related hospital admissions and 714 fewer deaths per year after ten years. Do you agree that this minimum unit price level would achieve these aims? Please select one option.

No

If you think another level would be preferable, please set out your

views on why this might be in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

After looking at the whole consultation i believe that this would hvae no difference on the amount of alcohol young people will consume. It will make no difference on the cost of alochol in pubs and clubs and looking at the tables showing the costs alcohol that is purchased for pre-loading will not go up in price.

Score

0

Q10. Should other factors or evidence be considered when setting a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify these in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

People on low income or those who are effected by the rising costs of living should be considered. Some people enjoy a glass of wine with a meal or a pint of beer infront of the football, should these people be punished because of how society has changed.

Score

0

Q11. The government wishes to maintain the effectiveness of minimum unit pricing and is therefore proposing to adjust the minimum unit price level over time. How do you think the level of minimum unit price set by the government should be adjusted over time? Please select one option.

The minimum unit price should be reviewed after a set period

Score

0

Q12. The aim of minimum unit pricing is to reduce the consumption of harmful and hazardous drinkers, while minimising the impact on responsible drinkers. Do you think that there are any other people, organisations or groups that could be particularly affected by a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 4: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q13. The government is consulting on introducing a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade (e.g. shops and off-licences) as part of its wider strategy to reduce excessive alcohol consumption, and alongside the introduction of a minimum unit price. A ban on multi-buy promotions would therefore not apply to pubs, clubs, bars or restaurants. The term 'multi-buy promotions' refers to alcohol promotions that offer a discount for buying

multiple items. The aim of a ban would be to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, making it cheaper (per item) to purchase more than one of a product than to purchase a single item. As well as being part of a wider strategy to reduce consumption and tackle irresponsible alcohol sales, a ban on multi-buy promotions would also contribute to the government's aim of encouraging people to be aware of how much they drink and the risks of excessive drinking, so that they can make informed choices. The aim of this consultation is to assess support for such a ban and contribute to our understanding of the impact a ban on multi-buy promotions may have. The types of promotion it is proposed that a ban would include, are: two for the price of one, three for the price of two, buy one get one free, buy six and get 20 per cent off, 24 cans of lager costing less than 24 times the cost of a single can of lager in the shop, a case of wine sold cheaper than the individual price at which the same bottles are sold in the shop, 3 for £10 where each bottle costs more than £3.33. More information is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 5: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q14. Do you think there should be a ban on multi-buy promotions involving alcohol in the off-trade? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q15. Are there any further offers which should be included in a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q16. Should other factors or evidence be taken into account when considering a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

I think factors such as age groups of people taking advantage of these should be taken into consideration. If people are pre loading to save money they are unlikely to spend more to save, what is sometimes under £1. A lot of people taking advantage of these promotions are older people putting a bottle away for the following week or as presents.

Score

0

Q17. The aim of a ban on multi-buy promotions is to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, helping people to be aware of how much they drink, and to tackle irresponsible alcohol sales.

Do you think that there are any other groups that could be particularly affected by a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Older groups who buy them to have with meals or as presents.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 6: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q18. In its response to the 'Rebalancing the Licensing Act' consultation in 2010, the government committed to review the impact of the current mandatory licensing conditions. More recently, the alcohol strategy made a commitment to review these mandatory licensing conditions to ensure they are sufficiently targeting problems such as irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs. The government has also committed to consult on whether these mandatory licensing conditions should, where relevant, apply to both the on- and off-trade. This consultation forms part of that review, and will contribute to the government's understanding of how these mandatory conditions are perceived. The five mandatory licensing conditions currently set out in regulations in relation to the supply of alcohol are: a ban on irresponsible promotionsa ban on dispensing alcohol by one person directly into the mouth of anothera requirement to provide free tap water on request to customersa requirement to have an age verification policy to prevent the sale of alcohol to persons under 18 years of age, anda requirement to make available to customers small measures such as half pints or beer or cider or 125ml glasses of wine More information is available in the full consultation document. An explanation of each of these terms can be found on page 20 of the consultation document, in the glossary at the end. Do you want to answer questions on reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 7: Reviewing the mandatory licensing

conditions

Q19. Do you think each of the mandatory licensing conditions is effective in promoting the licensing objectives? For more information on the licensing objectives please see the glossary at the end of the full consultation document. Please select one option (Yes, No, Don't know) from each drop down menu.

	Prevention of crime and disorder	Public safety	Prevention of public nuisance	Protection of children from harm
Irresponsible promotions	No	No	No	No
Dispensing alcohol directly into the mouth	No	No	No	No
Mandatory provision of free tap water	Yes	Yes	No	No
Age verification policy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mandatory provision of small measures	No	Yes	Yes	No

Score

0

Q20. Do you think that the mandatory licensing conditions do enough to target irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs? Please select one option.

No

If no, please state what more could be done in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

A lot of premises do not even know they have mandatory conditions and there is not always someone there to ensure that these are always followed.

Score

0

Q21. Are there other issues related to the licensing objectives which could be tackled through a mandatory licensing condition? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Protection of children from harm - Larger premises should be given grants

for ID scanners to allow effective ID checking to take place.

Score

0

Q22. Do you think that the current approach, with five mandatory licensing conditions applying to the on-trade and only one of those to the off-trade, is appropriate? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 8: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q23. We want to ensure that licensing authorities are able to take alcohol-related health harms into consideration when making decisions about cumulative impact policies (CIPs) which can be used to manage problems linked to the density of premises in specific areas. A CIP introduces a rebuttable presumption that all new licence applications and variations in that area will normally be refused if the licensing authority receives a relevant representation stating that the application will add to the cumulative impact. However each application must still be considered on its own merits and the licensing authority may still grant the application if it is satisfied that the application will not contribute to the cumulative impact. We are proposing that licensing authorities will be able to take evidence of alcohol-related health harm into account in deciding whether to introduce a CIP and the extent of that CIP. This would be a discretionary power and not an obligation. We expect that those areas with the highest levels of alcohol-related health harm, or fast rising levels of harm from alcohol, will be most likely to use this power. It will allow local health bodies to fully contribute to local decision making and mean licensing authorities can restrict the number of licensed premises in the local area on the basis of robust local evidence. More information is available in the full consultation document and impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 9: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q24. What sources of evidence on alcohol-related health harm could be used to support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy (CIP) if it were possible for a CIP to include consideration of health? Please specify in the

box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Police crime figures, hospital admissions keeping records of where people have been drinking

Q25. Do you think any aspects of the current cumulative impact policy process would need to be amended to allow consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Q26. What impact do you think allowing consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms when introducing a cumulative impact policy would have if it were used in your local area? Please specify your answer in the box below, providing evidence to support your response (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

I beleive these would allow us to be more specific in chosing the area for the CIP to be intoriduced, whilst not punishing those businesses which are responsible.

Page Score

0

Page 10: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q27. The government has committed to consult on giving licensing authorities greater freedom to take decisions that reflect the needs of their local community. Following the government's Red Tape Challenge in 2011, three areas of reform were specified: alcohol licensing for certain types of premises providing minimal alcohol sales, temporary event notices (TENs) and the licensing of late night refreshment. This section asks for views on these proposals and suggests further ways to reduce burdens on business. The proposals set out here can be seen alongside work undertaken by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport to remove unnecessary red tape from regulated entertainment. More information on each of these areas for reform is available in the full consultation document. There are five subjects covered in this section. They are: ancillary sales of alcohol occasional provision of licensable activities at community events an extension of the temporary event notice limit at individual premises late night refreshment, and further proposals to reduce burdens on business Do you want to answer questions on freeing up responsible businesses? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 11: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q28. Ancillary sales of alcohol For many businesses, the sale of alcohol is only a small part of, or incidental to, their wider activities, and occurs alongside the provision of another product or service (which this

consultation refers to as an 'ancillary sale'). For example, a guesthouse might wish to provide wine to its guests with an evening meal or a complimentary bottle of wine in a guest's room, while a hairdresser might wish to offer clients a glass of wine. Should special provision to reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers be limited to specific types of business, and/or be available to all types of business, providing they meet certain qualification criteria for limited or incidental sales? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
The provision should be limited to a specific list of certain types of business and the kinds of sales they make	X		
The provision should be available to all businesses providing they meet certain qualification criteria to be an ancillary seller		X	
The provision should be available to both a specific list of premises and more widely to organisations meeting the prescribed definition of an ancillary seller, that is both the above options			X

Score

0

Q29. If special provisions to reduce licensing burdens on ancillary sellers were to include a list of certain types of business, do you think it should apply to the following? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Accommodation providers, providing alcohol alongside accommodation as part of the contract	X		
Hair and beauty salons, providing alcohol alongside a hair or beauty treatment	X		
Florists, providing alcohol alongside the purchase of flowers	X		
Cultural organisations, such as theatres, cinemas and museums, providing alcohol alongside cultural events as part of the entry ticket		X	
Regular charitable events, providing alcohol as part of the wider occasion	X		

Score

0

Q30. Do you have any suggestions for other types of businesses to which such special provision could apply without impacting adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please write your suggestions in the box below, keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words:

If a restaurant wants to offer one free glass of wine with a table meal this would have less impact than someone receiving a bottle of wine with flowers.

Q31. The aim of a new 'ancillary seller' status is to reduce burdens on businesses where the sale of alcohol is only a small part of their business and occurs alongside the provision of a wider product or service, while minimising loopholes for irresponsible businesses and maintaining the effectiveness of enforcement. Alternatively, a second option is to broaden the definition of 'ancillary sales' to include all businesses (and/or not for profit activities) through the use of a general set of qualification criteria, for example, to the effect that: alcohol must be sold or supplied as a small part or proportion of a sales transaction or contract for a wider service, and the amount of alcohol that could be supplied as part of that contract cannot exceed a prescribed amount Do you think that the qualification criteria proposed meet this aim?

Yes

Score

0

Q32. Do you think that these proposals would significantly reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Allow premises making ancillary sales to request in their premises licence application that the requirement for a personal licence holder be removed		X	
Introduce a new, light-touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN but retaining the need for a personal licence holder	X		
Introduce a new, light touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN - with no requirement for a personal licence holder			X

Score

0

Q33. Do you think these proposals would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please select one option.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Allow premises making ancillary sales to request in their premises licence application that the requirement for a personal licence holder be removed	X		
Introduce a new, light-touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN but retaining the need for a personal licence holder		X	
Introduce a new, light touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN - with no requirement for a personal licence holder		X	

Score

0

Q34. What other issues or options do you think should be considered when taking forward proposals for a lighter touch authorisation? Please specify in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 200 words:

I think the need for no personal licence holder would take away too much onus, there needs to be someone responsible who has also received adequate training.

Page Score

0

Page 12: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q35. Do you agree that licensing authorities should have the power to allow organisers of community events involving licensable activities to notify them through a locally determined notification process? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Q36. What impact do you think a locally determined notification would have on organisers of community events? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Reduce the burden		X	
Increase the burden			X

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 13: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q37. Should the number of TENS which can be given in respect of individual premises be increased? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q38. If you answered yes, please select one option to indicate which you would prefer. Please select one option.

18

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 14: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q39. Do you think that licensing authorities should have local discretion around late night refreshment in each of the following ways? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Determining that premises in certain areas are exempt		X	
Determining that certain premises types are exempt in their local area		X	

Score

0

Q40. Do you agree that motorway service areas should receive a nationally prescribed exemption from regulations for the provision of late night refreshment? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Q41. Please describe in the box below any other types of premises to which you think a nationally prescribed exemption should apply (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 15: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q42. Do you agree with each of the following proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing	X		

applications in local newspapers			
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges	X		
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act		X	

Score

0

Q43. Do you think that each of the following would reduce the overall burdens on business? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade			X
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges			X
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act	X		

Score

0

Q44. Do you think that the following measures would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives (see glossary)? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of			X

overnight accommodation - lodges			
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act	X		

Score

0

Q45. In addition to the suggestions outlined above, what other sections of or processes under the 2003 Act could in your view be removed or simplified in order to impact favourably on businesses without undermining the statutory licensing objectives or significantly increasing burdens on licensing authorities? (Please keep your views to a maximum of 200 words.)

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 16: Impact assessments

Q46. Impact assessments for the proposals in this consultation have been published alongside the full consultation document. Do you think that the impact assessments related to the consultation provide an accurate representation of the costs and benefits of the proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Minimum unit pricing		X	
Multi-buy promotions		X	
Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact	X		
Ancillary sales of alcohol	X		
Temporary event notices	X		
Late night refreshment	X		
Removing the duty to advertise licence applications in a local newspaper	X		
Sales of alcohol at motorway service stations			X
Personal licences		X	

Score

0

Q47. Do you have any comments on the methodologies or assumptions used in the impact assessments? If yes, please specify in the box below,

clearly referencing the impact assessment and page to which you refer (keeping your views to a maximum of 400 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Scoring Summary

Pages	Total
1. About you	0
2. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
3. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
4. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
5. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
6. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
7. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
8. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
9. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
10. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
11. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
12. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
13. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
14. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
15. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
16. Impact assessments	0
Total Survey Score:	0

Alcohol strategy consultation

User Details - 5466141

Date Started: 05/02/2013 15:44:20 **Date Ended:** 05/02/2013 15:49:34

Time taken: 5 mins, 14 secs **IP Address:** n/a

Unique ID: n/a

Page 1: About you

Q1. Please select if you would like your response or personal details to be treated as confidential.

No Response

Score

0

Q2. Which of the following best describes you or the professional interest you represent? Please select one option from the menu below.

Small or medium sized enterprise involved in licensed trade/club premises (up to 50 employees)

Please specify which organisation, licensing authority or police force you represent in the box below:

Dunoon Hotel, Llandudno

Score

0

Q3. If you are responding on behalf of an organisation or interest group, please write in the box below the number of members in your group or organisation.

No Response

Q4. How did you obtain the views of your members? Please explain in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 100 words.

No Response

Q5. Please indicate in which region you or your organisation is based. Please select one option from the menu below.

Wales

Score

0

Q6. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your gender? Please select one option.

Female

Score

0

Q7. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your age?

Please select one option.

35-54

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 2: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q8. In the alcohol strategy, the government committed to introducing a minimum unit price for alcohol in England and Wales. This consultation will contribute to the debate on the most appropriate price per unit and the mechanism by which, once set, minimum unit pricing would remain effective. It is also an opportunity for interested parties to raise other issues around minimum unit pricing. The purpose of minimum unit pricing is to reduce alcohol consumption, particularly by the most hazardous and harmful drinkers who tend to show a preference for the cheapest alcohol products. By doing so the government estimates there will be a reduction in the associated crime and health harms, especially the numbers of hospital admissions, alcohol-related deaths and alcohol-related crimes. Minimum unit pricing is not intended disproportionately to affect responsible drinkers or particular social groups but to reduce the availability of alcohol sold at very low or heavily discounted prices. More information (including the definitions of hazardous and harmful drinkers) is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on minimum unit pricing? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 3: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q9. The impact of minimum unit pricing will depend on the price per unit of alcohol. The government wants to ensure that the chosen price level is targeted and proportionate, whilst achieving a significant reduction of harm. The government is therefore consulting on the introduction of a recommended minimum unit price of 45p. The government estimates a reduction in consumption across all product types of 3.3 per cent, a reduction in crime of 5,240 per year, a reduction in 24,600 alcohol-related hospital admissions and 714 fewer deaths per year after ten years. Do you agree that this minimum unit price level would achieve these aims? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q10. Should other factors or evidence be considered when setting a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q11. The government wishes to maintain the effectiveness of minimum unit pricing and is therefore proposing to adjust the minimum unit price level over time. How do you think the level of minimum unit price set by the government should be adjusted over time? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q12. The aim of minimum unit pricing is to reduce the consumption of harmful and hazardous drinkers, while minimising the impact on responsible drinkers. Do you think that there are any other people, organisations or groups that could be particularly affected by a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 4: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q13. The government is consulting on introducing a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade (e.g. shops and off-licences) as part of its wider strategy to reduce excessive alcohol consumption, and alongside the introduction of a minimum unit price. A ban on multi-buy promotions would therefore not apply to pubs, clubs, bars or restaurants. The term 'multi-buy promotions' refers to alcohol promotions that offer a discount for buying multiple items. The aim of a ban would be to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, making it cheaper (per item) to purchase more than one of a product than to purchase a single item. As well as being part of a wider strategy to reduce consumption and tackle irresponsible alcohol sales, a ban on multi-buy promotions would also contribute to the government's aim of encouraging people to be aware of how much they drink and the risks of excessive drinking, so that they can make informed choices. The aim of this consultation is to assess support for such a ban and contribute to our understanding of the impact a ban on multi-buy promotions may have. The types of promotion it is proposed that a ban would include, are: two for the price of one, three for the price of two, buy one get one free, buy six and get 20 per cent off, 24 cans of lager costing less than 24 times the cost of a single can of lager in the shop, a case of wine sold cheaper than the individual price at which the same bottles are sold in the shop, 3 for £10 where each bottle costs more than £3.33. More information is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions

on a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 5: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q14. Do you think there should be a ban on multi-buy promotions involving alcohol in the off-trade? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q15. Are there any further offers which should be included in a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q16. Should other factors or evidence be taken into account when considering a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q17. The aim of a ban on multi-buy promotions is to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, helping people to be aware of how much they drink, and to tackle irresponsible alcohol sales.

Do you think that there are any other groups that could be particularly affected by a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 6: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q18. In its response to the 'Rebalancing the Licensing Act' consultation in 2010, the government committed to review the impact of the current mandatory licensing conditions. More recently, the alcohol strategy made a commitment to review these mandatory licensing conditions to ensure they are sufficiently targeting problems such as irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs. The government has also committed to consult on whether these mandatory licensing conditions should, where relevant, apply to both the on- and off-trade. This consultation forms part of that review, and will contribute to the government's understanding of how these mandatory conditions are perceived. The five mandatory licensing conditions currently set out in

regulations in relation to the supply of alcohol are: a ban on irresponsible promotions a ban on dispensing alcohol by one person directly into the mouth of another a requirement to provide free tap water on request to customers a requirement to have an age verification policy to prevent the sale of alcohol to persons under 18 years of age, and a requirement to make available to customers small measures such as half pints or beer or cider or 125ml glasses of wine More information is available in the full consultation document. An explanation of each of these terms can be found on page 20 of the consultation document, in the glossary at the end. Do you want to answer questions on reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 7: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q19. Do you think each of the mandatory licensing conditions is effective in promoting the licensing objectives? For more information on the licensing objectives please see the glossary at the end of the full consultation document. Please select one option (Yes, No, Don't know) from each drop down menu.

No Response

Score

0

Q20. Do you think that the mandatory licensing conditions do enough to target irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q21. Are there other issues related to the licensing objectives which could be tackled through a mandatory licensing condition? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q22. Do you think that the current approach, with five mandatory licensing conditions applying to the on-trade and only one of those to the off-trade, is appropriate? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 8: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q23. We want to ensure that licensing authorities are able to take alcohol-related health harms into consideration when making decisions about cumulative impact policies (CIPs) which can be used to manage problems linked to the density of premises in specific areas. A CIP introduces a rebuttable presumption that all new licence applications and variations in that area will normally be refused if the licensing authority receives a relevant representation stating that the application will add to the cumulative impact. However each application must still be considered on its own merits and the licensing authority may still grant the application if it is satisfied that the application will not contribute to the cumulative impact. We are proposing that licensing authorities will be able to take evidence of alcohol-related health harm into account in deciding whether to introduce a CIP and the extent of that CIP. This would be a discretionary power and not an obligation. We expect that those areas with the highest levels of alcohol-related health harm, or fast rising levels of harm from alcohol, will be most likely to use this power. It will allow local health bodies to fully contribute to local decision making and mean licensing authorities can restrict the number of licensed premises in the local area on the basis of robust local evidence. More information is available in the full consultation document and impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 9: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q24. What sources of evidence on alcohol-related health harm could be used to support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy (CIP) if it were possible for a CIP to include consideration of health? Please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

No Response

Q25. Do you think any aspects of the current cumulative impact policy process would need to be amended to allow consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q26. What impact do you think allowing consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms when introducing a cumulative impact policy would have if it were used in your local area? Please specify your answer in the

box below, providing evidence to support your response (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 10: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q27. The government has committed to consult on giving licensing authorities greater freedom to take decisions that reflect the needs of their local community. Following the government's Red Tape Challenge in 2011, three areas of reform were specified: alcohol licensing for certain types of premises providing minimal alcohol sales, temporary event notices (TENs) and the licensing of late night refreshment. This section asks for views on these proposals and suggests further ways to reduce burdens on business. The proposals set out here can be seen alongside work undertaken by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport to remove unnecessary red tape from regulated entertainment. More information on each of these areas for reform is available in the full consultation document. There are five subjects covered in this section. They are: ancillary sales of alcohol occasional provision of licensable activities at community events an extension of the temporary event notice limit at individual premises late night refreshment, and further proposals to reduce burdens on business Do you want to answer questions on freeing up responsible businesses? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 11: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q28. Ancillary sales of alcohol For many businesses, the sale of alcohol is only a small part of, or incidental to, their wider activities, and occurs alongside the provision of another product or service (which this consultation refers to as an 'ancillary sale'). For example, a guesthouse might wish to provide wine to its guests with an evening meal or a complimentary bottle of wine in a guest's room, while a hairdresser might wish to offer clients a glass of wine. Should special provision to reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers be limited to specific types of business, and/or be available to all types of business, providing they meet certain qualification criteria for limited or incidental sales? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q29. If special provisions to reduce licensing burdens on ancillary sellers were to include a list of certain types of business, do you think it should apply to the following? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q30. Do you have any suggestions for other types of businesses to which such special provision could apply without impacting adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please write your suggestions in the box below, keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words:

No Response

Q31. The aim of a new 'ancillary seller' status is to reduce burdens on businesses where the sale of alcohol is only a small part of their business and occurs alongside the provision of a wider product or service, while minimising loopholes for irresponsible businesses and maintaining the effectiveness of enforcement. Alternatively, a second option is to broaden the definition of 'ancillary sales' to include all businesses (and/or not for profit activities) through the use of a general set of qualification criteria, for example, to the effect that: alcohol must be sold or supplied as a small part or proportion of a sales transaction or contract for a wider service, and the amount of alcohol that could be supplied as part of that contract cannot exceed a prescribed amount. Do you think that the qualification criteria proposed meet this aim?

No Response

Score

0

Q32. Do you think that these proposals would significantly reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q33. Do you think these proposals would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q34. What other issues or options do you think should be considered when taking forward proposals for a lighter touch authorisation? Please specify in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 200 words:

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 12: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q35. Do you agree that licensing authorities should have the power to allow organisers of community events involving licensable activities to notify them through a locally determined notification process? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q36. What impact do you think a locally determined notification would have on organisers of community events? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 13: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q37. Should the number of TENs which can be given in respect of individual premises be increased? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q38. If you answered yes, please select one option to indicate which you would prefer. Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 14: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q39. Do you think that licensing authorities should have local discretion around late night refreshment in each of the following ways? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q40. Do you agree that motorway service areas should receive a nationally prescribed exemption from regulations for the provision of late night refreshment? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q41. Please describe in the box below any other types of premises to which you think a nationally prescribed exemption should apply (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 15: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q42. Do you agree with each of the following proposals? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q43. Do you think that each of the following would reduce the overall burdens on business? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q44. Do you think that the following measures would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives (see glossary)? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q45. In addition to the suggestions outlined above, what other sections of or processes under the 2003 Act could in your view be removed or simplified in order to impact favourably on businesses without undermining the statutory licensing objectives or significantly increasing burdens on licensing authorities? (Please keep your views to a maximum of 200 words.)

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 16: Impact assessments

Q46. Impact assessments for the proposals in this consultation have been published alongside the full consultation document. Do you think that the impact assessments related to the consultation provide an accurate representation of the costs and benefits of the proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Minimum unit pricing			
Multi-buy promotions			
Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact			
Ancillary sales of alcohol			
Temporary event notices			
Late night refreshment			
Removing the duty to advertise licence applications in a local newspaper			
Sales of alcohol at motorway service stations			

Personal licences		X	
--------------------------	--	---	--

Score

0

Q47. Do you have any comments on the methodologies or assumptions used in the impact assessments? If yes, please specify in the box below, clearly referencing the impact assessment and page to which you refer (keeping your views to a maximum of 400 words).

No due consideration given to smaller businesses selling small amounts of alcohol in the blanket licensing charge

Page Score

0

Scoring Summary

Pages	Total
1. About you	0
2. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
3. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
4. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
5. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
6. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
7. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
8. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
9. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
10. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
11. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
12. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
13. Freeing up responsible businesses	0

14. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
15. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
16. Impact assessments	0
Total Survey Score:	0

Alcohol strategy consultation

User Details - 5465957

Date Started: 05/02/2013 15:24:21 **Date Ended:** 05/02/2013 15:49:48

Time taken: 25 mins, 27 secs **IP Address:** n/a

Unique ID: n/a

Page 1: About you

Q1. Please select if you would like your response or personal details to be treated as confidential.

No Response

Score

0

Q2. Which of the following best describes you or the professional interest you represent? Please select one option from the menu below.

Public health body (eg Primary Care Trust, Local Health Board, Director of Public Health)

Please specify which organisation, licensing authority or police force you represent in the box below:

University Hospital Aintree

Score

0

Q3. If you are responding on behalf of an organisation or interest group, please write in the box below the number of members in your group or organisation.

No Response

Q4. How did you obtain the views of your members? Please explain in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 100 words.

No Response

Q5. Please indicate in which region you or your organisation is based.

Please select one option from the menu below.

North West England

Score

0

Q6. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your gender? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q7. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your age?

Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 2: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q8. In the alcohol strategy, the government committed to introducing a minimum unit price for alcohol in England and Wales. This consultation will contribute to the debate on the most appropriate price per unit and the mechanism by which, once set, minimum unit pricing would remain effective. It is also an opportunity for interested parties to raise other issues around minimum unit pricing. The purpose of minimum unit pricing is to reduce alcohol consumption, particularly by the most hazardous and harmful drinkers who tend to show a preference for the cheapest alcohol products. By doing so the government estimates there will be a reduction in the associated crime and health harms, especially the numbers of hospital admissions, alcohol-related deaths and alcohol-related crimes. Minimum unit pricing is not intended disproportionately to affect responsible drinkers or particular social groups but to reduce the availability of alcohol sold at very low or heavily discounted prices. More information (including the definitions of hazardous and harmful drinkers) is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on minimum unit pricing? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 3: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q9. The impact of minimum unit pricing will depend on the price per unit of alcohol. The government wants to ensure that the chosen price level is targeted and proportionate, whilst achieving a significant reduction of harm. The government is therefore consulting on the introduction of a recommended minimum unit price of 45p. The government estimates a reduction in consumption across all product types of 3.3 per cent, a reduction in crime of 5,240 per year, a reduction in 24,600 alcohol-related hospital admissions and 714 fewer deaths per year after ten years. Do you agree that this minimum unit price level would achieve these aims? Please select one option.

Yes

If you think another level would be preferable, please set out your views on why this might be in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

50p is more likely to have a positive impact, look at the Sheffield modelling

and data from Scotland

Score

0

Q10. Should other factors or evidence be considered when setting a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify these in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Disparity between on and off licence alcohol cost (3 fold) is damaging the pub trade and night time economy, much of the trouble/disorder at night is caused by people who are intoxicated before they leave their homes because of 'preloading' on cheap off licence alcohol

Score

0

Q11. The government wishes to maintain the effectiveness of minimum unit pricing and is therefore proposing to adjust the minimum unit price level over time. How do you think the level of minimum unit price set by the government should be adjusted over time? Please select one option.

The minimum unit price should automatically be updated in line with inflation each year

Score

0

Q12. The aim of minimum unit pricing is to reduce the consumption of harmful and hazardous drinkers, while minimising the impact on responsible drinkers. Do you think that there are any other people, organisations or groups that could be particularly affected by a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Access to health care for all should be improved because of reduction in hospital admissions due to alcohol

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 4: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q13. The government is consulting on introducing a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade (e.g. shops and off-licences) as part of its wider strategy to reduce excessive alcohol consumption, and alongside the introduction of a minimum unit price. A ban on multi-buy promotions would therefore not apply to pubs, clubs, bars or restaurants. The term 'multi-buy promotions' refers to alcohol promotions that offer a discount for buying multiple items. The aim of a ban would be to stop promotions that

encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, making it cheaper (per item) to purchase more than one of a product than to purchase a single item. As well as being part of a wider strategy to reduce consumption and tackle irresponsible alcohol sales, a ban on multi-buy promotions would also contribute to the government's aim of encouraging people to be aware of how much they drink and the risks of excessive drinking, so that they can make informed choices. The aim of this consultation is to assess support for such a ban and contribute to our understanding of the impact a ban on multi-buy promotions may have. The types of promotion it is proposed that a ban would include, are: two for the price of one, three for the price of two, buy one get one free, buy six and get 20 per cent off, 24 cans of lager costing less than 24 times the cost of a single can of lager in the shop, a case of wine sold cheaper than the individual price at which the same bottles are sold in the shop, 3 for £10 where each bottle costs more than £3.33. More information is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 5: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q14. Do you think there should be a ban on multi-buy promotions involving alcohol in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q15. Are there any further offers which should be included in a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q16. Should other factors or evidence be taken into account when considering a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

promotion, advertising, visibility in shops, media promotion, sponsorship

Score

0

Q17. The aim of a ban on multi-buy promotions is to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, helping people to be aware of how much they drink, and to tackle irresponsible alcohol sales.

Do you think that there are any other groups that could be particularly affected by a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 6: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q18. In its response to the 'Rebalancing the Licensing Act' consultation in 2010, the government committed to review the impact of the current mandatory licensing conditions. More recently, the alcohol strategy made a commitment to review these mandatory licensing conditions to ensure they are sufficiently targeting problems such as irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs. The government has also committed to consult on whether these mandatory licensing conditions should, where relevant, apply to both the on- and off-trade. This consultation forms part of that review, and will contribute to the government's understanding of how these mandatory conditions are perceived. The five mandatory licensing conditions currently set out in regulations in relation to the supply of alcohol are: a ban on irresponsible promotionsa ban on dispensing alcohol by one person directly into the mouth of anothera requirement to provide free tap water on request to customersa requirement to have an age verification policy to prevent the sale of alcohol to persons under 18 years of age, anda requirement to make available to customers small measures such as half pints or beer or cider or 125ml glasses of wine More information is available in the full consultation document. An explanation of each of these terms can be found on page 20 of the consultation document, in the glossary at the end. Do you want to answer questions on reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 7: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q19. Do you think each of the mandatory licensing conditions is effective in promoting the licensing objectives? For more information on the licensing objectives please see the glossary at the end of the full consultation document. Please select one option (Yes, No, Don't know) from each drop down menu.

No Response

Score

0

Q20. Do you think that the mandatory licensing conditions do enough to target irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs? Please select one option.

No

If no, please state what more could be done in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

provision of cheaper soft drinks, water, palatable non or low alcohol options

Score

0

Q21. Are there other issues related to the licensing objectives which could be tackled through a mandatory licensing condition? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Health as a licensing priority Licensing on basis of demonstrable need

Refusal on grounds of outlet density

Score

0

Q22. Do you think that the current approach, with five mandatory licensing conditions applying to the on-trade and only one of those to the off-trade, is appropriate? Please select one option.

No

If no, please explain why you think the current approach is not the best approach (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Off licenses, supermarkets need to be targeted as the source of great deal of health harm

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 8: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q23. We want to ensure that licensing authorities are able to take alcohol-related health harms into consideration when making decisions about cumulative impact policies (CIPs) which can be used to manage problems linked to the density of premises in specific areas. A CIP introduces a rebuttable presumption that all new licence applications and variations in that area will normally be refused if the licensing authority receives a relevant representation stating that the application will add to the cumulative impact. However each application must still be considered on its own merits and the licensing authority may still grant the application if it is satisfied that the application will not contribute to the cumulative impact. We are proposing that licensing authorities will be able to take evidence of alcohol-

related health harm into account in deciding whether to introduce a CIP and the extent of that CIP. This would be a discretionary power and not an obligation. We expect that those areas with the highest levels of alcohol-related health harm, or fast rising levels of harm from alcohol, will be most likely to use this power. It will allow local health bodies to fully contribute to local decision making and mean licensing authorities can restrict the number of licensed premises in the local area on the basis of robust local evidence. More information is available in the full consultation document and impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 9: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q24. What sources of evidence on alcohol-related health harm could be used to support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy (CIP) if it were possible for a CIP to include consideration of health? Please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Hospital admissions, morbidity and mortality data, NI39 data, LAPE,

Q25. Do you think any aspects of the current cumulative impact policy process would need to be amended to allow consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify which aspects in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Licensees would need to demonstrate demand or need for an outlet Public Health as a licencing objective needs to be emphasised. Current CIP are too restrictive and geographically limited, need to be City and region wide

Score

0

Q26. What impact do you think allowing consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms when introducing a cumulative impact policy would have if it were used in your local area? Please specify your answer in the box below, providing evidence to support your response (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Reduction in supply of cheap alcohol in the most vulnerable areas and reduction in deaths and hospital admissions

Page Score

0

Page 10: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q27. The government has committed to consult on giving licensing authorities greater freedom to take decisions that reflect the needs of their

local community. Following the government's Red Tape Challenge in 2011, three areas of reform were specified: alcohol licensing for certain types of premises providing minimal alcohol sales, temporary event notices (TENs) and the licensing of late night refreshment. This section asks for views on these proposals and suggests further ways to reduce burdens on business. The proposals set out here can be seen alongside work undertaken by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport to remove unnecessary red tape from regulated entertainment. More information on each of these areas for reform is available in the full consultation document. There are five subjects covered in this section. They are: ancillary sales of alcohol, occasional provision of licensable activities at community events, an extension of the temporary event notice limit at individual premises, late night refreshment, and further proposals to reduce burdens on business. Do you want to answer questions on freeing up responsible businesses? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 11: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q28. Ancillary sales of alcohol For many businesses, the sale of alcohol is only a small part of, or incidental to, their wider activities, and occurs alongside the provision of another product or service (which this consultation refers to as an 'ancillary sale'). For example, a guesthouse might wish to provide wine to its guests with an evening meal or a complimentary bottle of wine in a guest's room, while a hairdresser might wish to offer clients a glass of wine. Should special provision to reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers be limited to specific types of business, and/or be available to all types of business, providing they meet certain qualification criteria for limited or incidental sales? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
The provision should be limited to a specific list of certain types of business and the kinds of sales they make		X	
The provision should be available to all businesses providing they meet certain qualification criteria to be an ancillary seller		X	
The provision should be available to both a specific list of premises and more widely to organisations meeting the prescribed definition of		X	

an ancillary seller, that is both the above options			
--	--	--	--

Score

0

Q29. If special provisions to reduce licensing burdens on ancillary sellers were to include a list of certain types of business, do you think it should apply to the following? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Accommodation providers, providing alcohol alongside accommodation as part of the contract		X	
Hair and beauty salons, providing alcohol alongside a hair or beauty treatment		X	
Florists, providing alcohol alongside the purchase of flowers		X	
Cultural organisations, such as theatres, cinemas and museums, providing alcohol alongside cultural events as part of the entry ticket		X	
Regular charitable events, providing alcohol as part of the wider occasion		X	

Score

0

Q30. Do you have any suggestions for other types of businesses to which such special provision could apply without impacting adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please write your suggestions in the box below, keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words:

No Response

Q31. The aim of a new 'ancillary seller' status is to reduce burdens on businesses where the sale of alcohol is only a small part of their business and occurs alongside the provision of a wider product or service, while minimising loopholes for irresponsible businesses and maintaining the effectiveness of enforcement. Alternatively, a second option is to broaden the definition of 'ancillary sales' to include all businesses (and/or not for profit activities) through the use of a general set of qualification criteria, for example, to the effect that: alcohol must be sold or supplied as a small part or proportion of a sales transaction or contract for a wider service, and the amount of alcohol that could be supplied as part of that contract cannot exceed a prescribed amount. Do you think that the qualification criteria proposed meet this aim?

No Response

Please use the space below to provide further comments (keeping

your views to a maximum of 200 words):

The normalisation of alcohol in every part of our culture and life is what has got us in to the current situation. There is no need for prohibition, but equally the relentless march of alcohol into every inch of modern life needs to be stopped. Selling wine in a petrol station, offering glasses of wine in ladies boutiques and hairdressers at 10 am, alco-shots in the newsagents, all these are now commonplace

Score

0

Q32. Do you think that these proposals would significantly reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Allow premises making ancillary sales to request in their premises licence application that the requirement for a personal licence holder be removed			X
Introduce a new, light-touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN but retaining the need for a personal licence holder		X	
Introduce a new, light touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN - with no requirement for a personal licence holder		X	

Score

0

Q33. Do you think these proposals would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please select one option.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Allow premises making ancillary sales to request in their premises licence application that the requirement for a personal licence holder be removed	X		
Introduce a new, light-touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN but retaining the need for a personal licence holder	X		
Introduce a new, light touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN - with no requirement for a personal licence holder	X		

Score

0

Q34. What other issues or options do you think should be considered when taking forward proposals for a lighter touch authorisation? Please specify in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 200 words:

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 12: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q35. Do you agree that licensing authorities should have the power to allow organisers of community events involving licensable activities to notify them through a locally determined notification process? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Q36. What impact do you think a locally determined notification would have on organisers of community events? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Reduce the burden			X
Increase the burden			X

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 13: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q37. Should the number of TENs which can be given in respect of individual premises be increased? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q38. If you answered yes, please select one option to indicate which you would prefer. Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 14: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q39. Do you think that licensing authorities should have local discretion around late night refreshment in each of the following ways? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Determining that premises in certain areas are exempt			X
Determining that certain premises types are exempt in their local area			X

Score

0

Q40. Do you agree that motorway service areas should receive a nationally prescribed exemption from regulations for the provision of late night refreshment? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q41. Please describe in the box below any other types of premises to which you think a nationally prescribed exemption should apply (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words).

No alcohol in petrol or service stations

Page Score

0

Page 15: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q42. Do you agree with each of the following proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges		X	
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act		X	

Score

0

Q43. Do you think that each of the following would reduce the overall burdens on business? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges		X	
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act		X	

Score

0

Q44. Do you think that the following measures would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives (see glossary)? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges	X		
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act	X		

Score

0

Q45. In addition to the suggestions outlined above, what other sections of or processes under the 2003 Act could in your view be removed or simplified in order to impact favourably on businesses without undermining the statutory licensing objectives or significantly increasing burdens on licensing authorities? (Please keep your views to a maximum of 200 words.)

No Response

Page Score

0

Q46. Impact assessments for the proposals in this consultation have been published alongside the full consultation document. Do you think that the impact assessments related to the consultation provide an accurate representation of the costs and benefits of the proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Minimum unit pricing	X		
Multi-buy promotions	X		
Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact	X		
Ancillary sales of alcohol	X		
Temporary event notices	X		
Late night refreshment			X
Removing the duty to advertise licence applications in a local newspaper			X
Sales of alcohol at motorway service stations			X
Personal licences			X

Score

0

Q47. Do you have any comments on the methodologies or assumptions used in the impact assessments? If yes, please specify in the box below, clearly referencing the impact assessment and page to which you refer (keeping your views to a maximum of 400 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Scoring Summary

Pages	Total
1. About you	0
2. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
3. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
4. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the	0

off-trade	
5. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
6. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
7. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
8. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
9. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
10. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
11. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
12. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
13. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
14. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
15. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
16. Impact assessments	0
Total Survey Score:	0

Alcohol strategy consultation

User Details - 5465880

Date Started: 05/02/2013 15:16:54 **Date Ended:** 05/02/2013 15:55:43

Time taken: 38 mins, 49 secs **IP Address:** n/a

Unique ID: n/a

Page 1: About you

Q1. Please select if you would like your response or personal details to be treated as confidential.

No Response

Score

0

Q2. Which of the following best describes you or the professional interest you represent? Please select one option from the menu below.

Public health body (eg Primary Care Trust, Local Health Board, Director of Public Health)

Please specify which organisation, licensing authority or police force you represent in the box below:

NHS Surrey Public Health Department

Score

0

Q3. If you are responding on behalf of an organisation or interest group, please write in the box below the number of members in your group or organisation.

60

Q4. How did you obtain the views of your members? Please explain in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 100 words.

Sent out a briefing with full details of proposals and had facilitated discussions

Q5. Please indicate in which region you or your organisation is based.

Please select one option from the menu below.

South East England

Score

0

Q6. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your gender?

Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q7. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your age?
Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 2: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q8. In the alcohol strategy, the government committed to introducing a minimum unit price for alcohol in England and Wales. This consultation will contribute to the debate on the most appropriate price per unit and the mechanism by which, once set, minimum unit pricing would remain effective. It is also an opportunity for interested parties to raise other issues around minimum unit pricing. The purpose of minimum unit pricing is to reduce alcohol consumption, particularly by the most hazardous and harmful drinkers who tend to show a preference for the cheapest alcohol products. By doing so the government estimates there will be a reduction in the associated crime and health harms, especially the numbers of hospital admissions, alcohol-related deaths and alcohol-related crimes. Minimum unit pricing is not intended disproportionately to affect responsible drinkers or particular social groups but to reduce the availability of alcohol sold at very low or heavily discounted prices. More information (including the definitions of hazardous and harmful drinkers) is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on minimum unit pricing? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 3: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q9. The impact of minimum unit pricing will depend on the price per unit of alcohol. The government wants to ensure that the chosen price level is targeted and proportionate, whilst achieving a significant reduction of harm. The government is therefore consulting on the introduction of a recommended minimum unit price of 45p. The government estimates a reduction in consumption across all product types of 3.3 per cent, a reduction in crime of 5,240 per year, a reduction in 24,600 alcohol-related hospital admissions and 714 fewer deaths per year after ten years. Do you agree that this minimum unit price level would achieve these aims? Please select one option.

Yes

If you think another level would be preferable, please set out your views on why this might be in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

NHS Surrey supports the proposal to introduce an MUP for alcohol however a 50p MUP would yield a greater impact by preventing a further 1000 deaths, 31,000 alcohol-related hospital admissions, and 18,000 crimes per year than 45p, based on modelling done by University of Sheffield. This recommendation is echoed in the report by the Chief Medical Officer.

Score

0

Q10. Should other factors or evidence be considered when setting a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify these in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

The cost of alcohol-related harm far exceeds £21 billion if the cost of wider social harm is considered. Introducing a 50p MUP is essential for reducing this harm and the increase in alcohol-related deaths. Income generated from MUP should be re-invested in other alcohol harm reduction measures.

Score

0

Q11. The government wishes to maintain the effectiveness of minimum unit pricing and is therefore proposing to adjust the minimum unit price level over time. How do you think the level of minimum unit price set by the government should be adjusted over time? Please select one option.

The minimum unit price should automatically be updated in line with inflation each year

Score

0

Q12. The aim of minimum unit pricing is to reduce the consumption of harmful and hazardous drinkers, while minimising the impact on responsible drinkers. Do you think that there are any other people, organisations or groups that could be particularly affected by a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Children, victims of crime and domestic abuse, police, acute hospital trusts, CCGs, GPs, employers

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 4: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q13. The government is consulting on introducing a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade (e.g. shops and off-licences) as part of its wider strategy to reduce excessive alcohol consumption, and alongside the

introduction of a minimum unit price. A ban on multi-buy promotions would therefore not apply to pubs, clubs, bars or restaurants. The term 'multi-buy promotions' refers to alcohol promotions that offer a discount for buying multiple items. The aim of a ban would be to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, making it cheaper (per item) to purchase more than one of a product than to purchase a single item. As well as being part of a wider strategy to reduce consumption and tackle irresponsible alcohol sales, a ban on multi-buy promotions would also contribute to the government's aim of encouraging people to be aware of how much they drink and the risks of excessive drinking, so that they can make informed choices. The aim of this consultation is to assess support for such a ban and contribute to our understanding of the impact a ban on multi-buy promotions may have. The types of promotion it is proposed that a ban would include, are: two for the price of one, three for the price of two, buy one get one free, buy six and get 20 per cent off, 24 cans of lager costing less than 24 times the cost of a single can of lager in the shop, a case of wine sold cheaper than the individual price at which the same bottles are sold in the shop, 3 for £10 where each bottle costs more than £3.33. More information is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 5: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q14. Do you think there should be a ban on multi-buy promotions involving alcohol in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q15. Are there any further offers which should be included in a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

No Response

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Money off promotions, multi-buy promotions, loyalty-point schemes

Score

0

Q16. Should other factors or evidence be taken into account when considering a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a

maximum of 200 words):

A ban on multi-buys combined with an MUP of 50p would have a far greater impact on reducing alcohol-related harm than an MUP in isolation.

Score

0

Q17. The aim of a ban on multi-buy promotions is to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, helping people to be aware of how much they drink, and to tackle irresponsible alcohol sales.

Do you think that there are any other groups that could be particularly affected by a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Younger people, binge drinkers, higher risk drinkers, people from lower socio-economic groups Services who deal with intoxicated people such as A&E departments, police, ambulance services

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 6: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q18. In its response to the 'Rebalancing the Licensing Act' consultation in 2010, the government committed to review the impact of the current mandatory licensing conditions. More recently, the alcohol strategy made a commitment to review these mandatory licensing conditions to ensure they are sufficiently targeting problems such as irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs. The government has also committed to consult on whether these mandatory licensing conditions should, where relevant, apply to both the on- and off-trade. This consultation forms part of that review, and will contribute to the government's understanding of how these mandatory conditions are perceived. The five mandatory licensing conditions currently set out in regulations in relation to the supply of alcohol are: a ban on irresponsible promotionsa ban on dispensing alcohol by one person directly into the mouth of anothera requirement to provide free tap water on request to customersa requirement to have an age verification policy to prevent the sale of alcohol to persons under 18 years of age, anda requirement to make available to customers small measures such as half pints or beer or cider or 125ml glasses of wine More information is available in the full consultation document. An explanation of each of these terms can be found on page 20 of the consultation document, in the glossary at the end. Do you want to answer questions on reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 7: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q19. Do you think each of the mandatory licensing conditions is effective in promoting the licensing objectives? For more information on the licensing objectives please see the glossary at the end of the full consultation document. Please select one option (Yes, No, Don't know) from each drop down menu.

No Response

Score

0

Q20. Do you think that the mandatory licensing conditions do enough to target irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs? Please select one option.

No

If no, please state what more could be done in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Promotions such as 2-4-1 offers and happy hours should be included within the conditions

Score

0

Q21. Are there other issues related to the licensing objectives which could be tackled through a mandatory licensing condition? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

There should be a ban on selling wine in 250ml glasses

Score

0

Q22. Do you think that the current approach, with five mandatory licensing conditions applying to the on-trade and only one of those to the off-trade, is appropriate? Please select one option.

Yes

If no, please explain why you think the current approach is not the best approach (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

The ban on irresponsible retailing of alcohol should apply to on and off trade

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 8: Health as a licensing objective for

cumulative impact policies

Q23. We want to ensure that licensing authorities are able to take alcohol-related health harms into consideration when making decisions about cumulative impact policies (CIPs) which can be used to manage problems linked to the density of premises in specific areas. A CIP introduces a rebuttable presumption that all new licence applications and variations in that area will normally be refused if the licensing authority receives a relevant representation stating that the application will add to the cumulative impact. However each application must still be considered on its own merits and the licensing authority may still grant the application if it is satisfied that the application will not contribute to the cumulative impact. We are proposing that licensing authorities will be able to take evidence of alcohol-related health harm into account in deciding whether to introduce a CIP and the extent of that CIP. This would be a discretionary power and not an obligation. We expect that those areas with the highest levels of alcohol-related health harm, or fast rising levels of harm from alcohol, will be most likely to use this power. It will allow local health bodies to fully contribute to local decision making and mean licensing authorities can restrict the number of licensed premises in the local area on the basis of robust local evidence. More information is available in the full consultation document and impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 9: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q24. What sources of evidence on alcohol-related health harm could be used to support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy (CIP) if it were possible for a CIP to include consideration of health? Please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

No Response

Q25. Do you think any aspects of the current cumulative impact policy process would need to be amended to allow consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q26. What impact do you think allowing consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms when introducing a cumulative impact policy would have if it were used in your local area? Please specify your answer in the box below, providing evidence to support your response (keeping your

views to a maximum of 200 words):

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 10: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q27. The government has committed to consult on giving licensing authorities greater freedom to take decisions that reflect the needs of their local community. Following the government's Red Tape Challenge in 2011, three areas of reform were specified: alcohol licensing for certain types of premises providing minimal alcohol sales, temporary event notices (TENs) and the licensing of late night refreshment. This section asks for views on these proposals and suggests further ways to reduce burdens on business. The proposals set out here can be seen alongside work undertaken by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport to remove unnecessary red tape from regulated entertainment. More information on each of these areas for reform is available in the full consultation document. There are five subjects covered in this section. They are: ancillary sales of alcohol occasional provision of licensable activities at community events an extension of the temporary event notice limit at individual premises late night refreshment, and further proposals to reduce burdens on business Do you want to answer questions on freeing up responsible businesses? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 11: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q28. Ancillary sales of alcohol For many businesses, the sale of alcohol is only a small part of, or incidental to, their wider activities, and occurs alongside the provision of another product or service (which this consultation refers to as an 'ancillary sale'). For example, a guesthouse might wish to provide wine to its guests with an evening meal or a complimentary bottle of wine in a guest's room, while a hairdresser might wish to offer clients a glass of wine. Should special provision to reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers be limited to specific types of business, and/or be available to all types of business, providing they meet certain qualification criteria for limited or incidental sales? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q29. If special provisions to reduce licensing burdens on ancillary sellers were to include a list of certain types of business, do you think it should apply to the following? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q30. Do you have any suggestions for other types of businesses to which such special provision could apply without impacting adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please write your suggestions in the box below, keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words:

No Response

Q31. The aim of a new 'ancillary seller' status is to reduce burdens on businesses where the sale of alcohol is only a small part of their business and occurs alongside the provision of a wider product or service, while minimising loopholes for irresponsible businesses and maintaining the effectiveness of enforcement. Alternatively, a second option is to broaden the definition of 'ancillary sales' to include all businesses (and/or not for profit activities) through the use of a general set of qualification criteria, for example, to the effect that: alcohol must be sold or supplied as a small part or proportion of a sales transaction or contract for a wider service, and the amount of alcohol that could be supplied as part of that contract cannot exceed a prescribed amount. Do you think that the qualification criteria proposed meet this aim?

No Response

Score

0

Q32. Do you think that these proposals would significantly reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q33. Do you think these proposals would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q34. What other issues or options do you think should be considered when taking forward proposals for a lighter touch authorisation? Please specify in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 200 words:

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 12: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q35. Do you agree that licensing authorities should have the power to allow organisers of community events involving licensable activities to notify them through a locally determined notification process? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q36. What impact do you think a locally determined notification would have on organisers of community events? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 13: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q37. Should the number of TENS which can be given in respect of individual premises be increased? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q38. If you answered yes, please select one option to indicate which you would prefer. Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 14: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q39. Do you think that licensing authorities should have local discretion around late night refreshment in each of the following ways? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q40. Do you agree that motorway service areas should receive a nationally prescribed exemption from regulations for the provision of late night refreshment? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q41. Please describe in the box below any other types of premises to which you think a nationally prescribed exemption should apply (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 15: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q42. Do you agree with each of the following proposals? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q43. Do you think that each of the following would reduce the overall burdens on business? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q44. Do you think that the following measures would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives (see glossary)? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q45. In addition to the suggestions outlined above, what other sections of or processes under the 2003 Act could in your view be removed or simplified in order to impact favourably on businesses without undermining the statutory licensing objectives or significantly increasing burdens on licensing authorities? (Please keep your views to a maximum of 200 words.)

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 16: Impact assessments

Q46. Impact assessments for the proposals in this consultation have been published alongside the full consultation document. Do you think that the impact assessments related to the consultation provide an accurate representation of the costs and benefits of the proposals? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q47. Do you have any comments on the methodologies or assumptions used in the impact assessments? If yes, please specify in the box below, clearly referencing the impact assessment and page to which you refer (keeping your views to a maximum of 400 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Scoring Summary

Pages	Total
1. About you	0
2. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
3. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
4. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the	0

off-trade	
5. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
6. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
7. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
8. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
9. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
10. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
11. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
12. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
13. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
14. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
15. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
16. Impact assessments	0
Total Survey Score:	0

Alcohol strategy consultation

User Details - 5466131

Date Started: 05/02/2013 15:43:26 **Date Ended:** 05/02/2013 15:56:35

Time taken: 13 mins, 9 secs **IP Address:** n/a

Unique ID: n/a

Page 1: About you

Q1. Please select if you would like your response or personal details to be treated as confidential.

No Response

Score

0

Q2. Which of the following best describes you or the professional interest you represent? Please select one option from the menu below.

Local government (other)

Please specify which organisation, licensing authority or police force you represent in the box below:

Cllr Iain Malcolm Leader of the Council Chair Health and Wellbeing Board - South Tyneside Council

Score

0

Q3. If you are responding on behalf of an organisation or interest group, please write in the box below the number of members in your group or organisation.

No Response

Q4. How did you obtain the views of your members? Please explain in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 100 words.

Presentation to Health and Wellbeing Board - Balance North East Alcohol Office

Q5. Please indicate in which region you or your organisation is based.

Please select one option from the menu below.

North East England

Score

0

Q6. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your gender? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q7. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your age?
Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 2: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q8. In the alcohol strategy, the government committed to introducing a minimum unit price for alcohol in England and Wales. This consultation will contribute to the debate on the most appropriate price per unit and the mechanism by which, once set, minimum unit pricing would remain effective. It is also an opportunity for interested parties to raise other issues around minimum unit pricing. The purpose of minimum unit pricing is to reduce alcohol consumption, particularly by the most hazardous and harmful drinkers who tend to show a preference for the cheapest alcohol products. By doing so the government estimates there will be a reduction in the associated crime and health harms, especially the numbers of hospital admissions, alcohol-related deaths and alcohol-related crimes. Minimum unit pricing is not intended disproportionately to affect responsible drinkers or particular social groups but to reduce the availability of alcohol sold at very low or heavily discounted prices. More information (including the definitions of hazardous and harmful drinkers) is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on minimum unit pricing? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 3: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q9. The impact of minimum unit pricing will depend on the price per unit of alcohol. The government wants to ensure that the chosen price level is targeted and proportionate, whilst achieving a significant reduction of harm. The government is therefore consulting on the introduction of a recommended minimum unit price of 45p. The government estimates a reduction in consumption across all product types of 3.3 per cent, a reduction in crime of 5,240 per year, a reduction in 24,600 alcohol-related hospital admissions and 714 fewer deaths per year after ten years. Do you agree that this minimum unit price level would achieve these aims? Please select one option.

Yes

If you think another level would be preferable, please set out your views on why this might be in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Whilst agreeing that minimum unit pricing is a highly targeted and effective approach that would have the greatest impact on younger and heavier drinkers, Balance would urge the Government to set a MUP for alcohol of at least 50p for the following reasons:

- The University of Sheffield has modelled the effects of MUP on a number of parameters (1). A MUP of 50p compared to a MUP of 45p would save annually an additional 1,000 deaths; 31,000 alcohol-related hospital admissions; 18,000 crimes and would reduce consumption by a further 2.4%
- The previous Chief Medical Officer called for a 50p MUP of alcohol in 2009 which at today's value would be in excess of 50p (2)
- The Faculty of Public Health supported the call for a MUP of 50p for alcohol in their "12 Steps to Better Health Manifesto" (3) with 50p MUP being 'Step No. 1'
- The Association of North East Council's Leaders' and Elected Mayors' Group support MUP set at 50p

Consideration needs to be given to cross-border purchases if a MUP below that proposed for Scotland (50p) is set, particularly in border areas in the North of England We believe that a MUP, particularly set at 50p, provides clarity and would be easier to enforce than alternative levels of MUP and different ways of raising price.

Score

0

Q10. Should other factors or evidence be considered when setting a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify these in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Factors

- MUP should be set at no less than 50p per unit, and regularly reviewed to ensure alcohol does not become more affordable over time
- Consider cross-border purchases if a MUP below that proposed for Scotland (50p) is set
- A mechanism for channelling the increased monies received by retailers into reducing the problems caused by alcohol at the local level should be introduced
- The initial introductory period for MUP provision should be in line with that agreed in Scotland and independent evaluations on effectiveness set up, to include whether the level has been set appropriately.

Evidence:

- 82% of publicans in the North East (NE) state supermarket promotions are hitting their trade
- 18 pubs close each week in Britain. MUP would close the price difference between pubs and cheapest supermarket deals. In his speech at the APPG on Beer the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government stated that community pubs contributed £19 billion and 900,000 jobs to the economy . That contribution is being eroded by cheap off-licence sales alcohol
- 70% of publicans in the NE are in support of MUP
- 53% of people in the NE, support MUP
- 81% of people in the NE stated they were more likely to support MUP if it reduced drunk and rowdy behaviour – which evidence suggests it would
- The BMA support 50p MUP and 80% of GPs in the NE support MUP
- The North East has the highest rate of under 18 alcohol specific hospital admissions (10) and evidence from Sheffield University indicates that a minimum unit price

set at 50p would result in larger reductions in alcohol consumption amongst this group • Alcohol harm is costing the North East economy over £1 billion a year 40% of child protection cases and 74% of child mistreatment cases in the UK are alcohol related

Score

0

Q11. The government wishes to maintain the effectiveness of minimum unit pricing and is therefore proposing to adjust the minimum unit price level over time. How do you think the level of minimum unit price set by the government should be adjusted over time? Please select one option.

The minimum unit price should automatically be updated in line with inflation each year

Score

0

Q12. The aim of minimum unit pricing is to reduce the consumption of harmful and hazardous drinkers, while minimising the impact on responsible drinkers. Do you think that there are any other people, organisations or groups that could be particularly affected by a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

It would: • Help children through: o Fewer drinking – and those drinking consuming less o Reduced risks of excessive consumption shaping behaviour o Reduced numbers exposed to parental alcohol misuse o Protect children in the family context – alcohol has been identified as a factor in 40% of child protection cases • Help protect current and future victims of domestic abuse, around 40% of which are linked to alcohol • Result in fewer crimes , victims of crime and reduced fear of crime • Benefit frontline workers – i.e. reduced assaults on A & E and police staff, time and money saved dealing with excessive alcohol misuse • Benefit drinkers and non - drinkers as dealing with alcohol harm in the North East costs more than £1 billion a year • Benefit community pubs and bars which are finding it difficult to compete with cheap off license sales

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 4: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q13. The government is consulting on introducing a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade (e.g. shops and off-licences) as part of its wider strategy to reduce excessive alcohol consumption, and alongside the introduction of a minimum unit price. A ban on multi-buy promotions would therefore not apply to pubs, clubs, bars or restaurants. The term 'multi-buy

promotions' refers to alcohol promotions that offer a discount for buying multiple items. The aim of a ban would be to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, making it cheaper (per item) to purchase more than one of a product than to purchase a single item. As well as being part of a wider strategy to reduce consumption and tackle irresponsible alcohol sales, a ban on multi-buy promotions would also contribute to the government's aim of encouraging people to be aware of how much they drink and the risks of excessive drinking, so that they can make informed choices. The aim of this consultation is to assess support for such a ban and contribute to our understanding of the impact a ban on multi-buy promotions may have. The types of promotion it is proposed that a ban would include, are: two for the price of one, three for the price of two, buy one get one free, buy six and get 20 per cent off, 24 cans of lager costing less than 24 times the cost of a single can of lager in the shop, a case of wine sold cheaper than the individual price at which the same bottles are sold in the shop, 3 for £10 where each bottle costs more than £3.33. More information is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 5: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q14. Do you think there should be a ban on multi-buy promotions involving alcohol in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q15. Are there any further offers which should be included in a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

We would support an end to multi-buy promotions in the off and on trade as alcohol is addictive and should not be treated like just another product. Indeed any incentive to purchase and consume more than intended – such as money off or reductions to other products or services or voucher points – should be prohibited. This should include packaging alcohol as part of a meal deal or offering free alcohol on flights or as part of first-class rail travel. For the same reasons we believe that all promotions – including those offering money off individual items – should be stopped. Alcohol is not an ordinary product and should not be treated as such.

Score

0

Q16. Should other factors or evidence be taken into account when considering a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

• Work carried out by Sheffield University on behalf of the Scottish Government indicated that a ban on multi-buy promotions would increase the effectiveness of MUP. For example, a MUP of 50p plus an off trade discount ban would lead to further falls in consumption resulting in more lives saved, greater falls in hospital admissions, a larger fall in alcohol related crimes and bigger falls in absence days and unemployment • A report presented to the HASC (29/6/2012) by Prof. Nutt suggested that alcohol is the most dangerous drug in the UK beating heroin and crack cocaine into second and third place . Yet alcohol, in contrast to those illegal drugs, is as easy to access as regular grocery items. Worse than that, it has been used as a loss leader by supermarkets and in Balance's last price survey was being sold for as little as 12p per unit • Cheap alcohol deals may result in young people drinking more, as highlighted in the Alcohol Concern and Balance Report 'Drinking to Get Drunk' in which 16-17 year-olds were quoted as saying that price promotions 'attracted young people to drink more than they would have' • A joined up policy approach which addresses the price and availability of alcohol as well as the quality and co-ordination of hospital and community services, is both coherent and evidence-based. It will deliver the health outcomes and reductions in alcohol related mortality • Reductions in consumption levels would improve health inequalities as health harms have a greater impact on lower income groups. For example, alcohol related deaths are 45% higher in areas of high deprivation .

Score

0

Q17. The aim of a ban on multi-buy promotions is to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, helping people to be aware of how much they drink, and to tackle irresponsible alcohol sales.

Do you think that there are any other groups that could be particularly affected by a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Young people in particular would benefit from a ban on cheap alcohol deals as outlined above. People on low incomes are likely to benefit most from any measure which leads to a reduction in consumption. For example, in the most deprived areas men are five times, and women three times, more likely to die an alcohol related death than those in the least deprived areas Community pubs would benefit as they are currently struggling to compete

with cheap supermarket prices. Our front line services would benefit as multi-purchase deals encourage pre-loading which, in turn, leads to more problems in the night time economy. Families would benefit as these deals encourage home drinking where excessive consumption is hidden and harder to control. The public in general would benefit as consumers would be discouraged from buying and therefore drinking more alcohol than they otherwise would have.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 6: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q18. In its response to the 'Rebalancing the Licensing Act' consultation in 2010, the government committed to review the impact of the current mandatory licensing conditions. More recently, the alcohol strategy made a commitment to review these mandatory licensing conditions to ensure they are sufficiently targeting problems such as irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs. The government has also committed to consult on whether these mandatory licensing conditions should, where relevant, apply to both the on- and off-trade. This consultation forms part of that review, and will contribute to the government's understanding of how these mandatory conditions are perceived. The five mandatory licensing conditions currently set out in regulations in relation to the supply of alcohol are: a ban on irresponsible promotions a ban on dispensing alcohol by one person directly into the mouth of another a requirement to provide free tap water on request to customers a requirement to have an age verification policy to prevent the sale of alcohol to persons under 18 years of age, and a requirement to make available to customers small measures such as half pints or beer or cider or 125ml glasses of wine More information is available in the full consultation document. An explanation of each of these terms can be found on page 20 of the consultation document, in the glossary at the end. Do you want to answer questions on reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 7: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q19. Do you think each of the mandatory licensing conditions is effective in promoting the licensing objectives? For more information on the licensing objectives please see the glossary at the end of the full consultation

document. Please select one option (Yes, No, Don't know) from each drop down menu.

No Response

Score

0

Q20. Do you think that the mandatory licensing conditions do enough to target irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs? Please select one option.

Yes

If no, please state what more could be done in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

The mandatory conditions are having some effect but need amending. For example, the condition relating to irresponsible promotions should have the clause referring to the need to 'demonstrate a link with crime and disorder' removed as it makes the condition very difficult to use. Similarly, the condition relating to the age verification policies should stipulate the need for a written policy which is advertised within the venue. Furthermore, anything which encourages greater consumption than intended should not be allowed, including: • Price-based promotions • Other incentives, e.g. meal deals or voucher schemes • student 'drink the bar dry' promotions • organised pub crawls associated with students • drinks sold in one large container for consumption from that container, e.g. 'goldfish bowls' • mobile sales, e.g. shots sold from a tray or dispensed from a tank at your table • offering an alcoholic drink cheaper than an one without alcohol, i.e. vodka and coke vs coke alone • the sale of bottles of spirits in on trade premises, seen in some VIP areas of clubs. The 35ml spirit measure should be withdrawn, leaving the 25ml single measure which equates to one unit of alcohol and is easy to track for those counting their alcohol intake.

Score

0

Q21. Are there other issues related to the licensing objectives which could be tackled through a mandatory licensing condition? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

• Age verification training • The need to keep a refusals book • Till prompts re age verification (i.e. Challenge 25) • Mandatory training to sell alcohol • Provision and promotion of lower strengths beers and wines • Promotion - not simply provision - of small measures; active promotion of soft drinks • Upselling should be prohibited • Point of sale information should be made compulsory stipulating units of alcohol and the recommended limits together with health harms.

Score

0

Q22. Do you think that the current approach, with five mandatory licensing

conditions applying to the on-trade and only one of those to the off-trade, is appropriate? Please select one option.

No

If no, please explain why you think the current approach is not the best approach (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

The problems of alcohol harm are increasingly associated with cheap alcohol sold from off licence premises, yet only one condition applies to the off trade. Surveys and research consistently point to more alcohol being purchased from supermarkets and more consumed at home where problems of domestic abuse and child protection can be hidden. There is also the issue of pre-loading. Almost one in two publicans in Balance's recent survey (4) indicated that they were seeing customers arriving drunk because of cheap supermarket offers. We also know that people who have pre-loaded before they go out into the night-time economy are more likely to be a victim or perpetrator of crime. Irresponsible promotions and the provision and promotion of smaller measures could both be applied to the off trade together with the practices highlighted in our answer to question 10.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 8: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q23. We want to ensure that licensing authorities are able to take alcohol-related health harms into consideration when making decisions about cumulative impact policies (CIPs) which can be used to manage problems linked to the density of premises in specific areas. A CIP introduces a rebuttable presumption that all new licence applications and variations in that area will normally be refused if the licensing authority receives a relevant representation stating that the application will add to the cumulative impact. However each application must still be considered on its own merits and the licensing authority may still grant the application if it is satisfied that the application will not contribute to the cumulative impact. We are proposing that licensing authorities will be able to take evidence of alcohol-related health harm into account in deciding whether to introduce a CIP and the extent of that CIP. This would be a discretionary power and not an obligation. We expect that those areas with the highest levels of alcohol-related health harm, or fast rising levels of harm from alcohol, will be most likely to use this power. It will allow local health bodies to fully contribute to local decision making and mean licensing authorities can restrict the number of licensed premises in the local area on the basis of robust local evidence. More information is available in the full consultation document and impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 9: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q24. What sources of evidence on alcohol-related health harm could be used to support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy (CIP) if it were possible for a CIP to include consideration of health? Please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

- A&E data
- Ambulance data
- Alcohol specific hospital admissions
- Alcohol attributable hospital admissions
- Under 18 admissions
- Liver and other alcohol related deaths
- Domestic abuse and child protection data
- Alcohol related crime figures
- Local data sources, e.g. residents' surveys.

In principle, we believe that public health should be a licensing objective in its own right and not tied to CIPs. We do not accept the rationale on p7 of the relevant impact assessment stating that it would be disproportionate because the alcohol industry is already taking action as part of the Responsibility Deal. Promises on alcohol labelling have been made before – and been broken. What's more, industry efforts to promote unit information are small and sporadic when compared to the weight of pro alcohol marketing. In Balance's latest public opinion survey the public's awareness of alcohol unit is falling – and has been for the last three years.

However, there are some practical difficulties when using public health data.. It is difficult to tie public health data to specific locations such as a licensed premise, particularly an off licence. Also, taking a small geographic area would fail to represent the scale of the problem being dealt with by the public services in that area.

Experience in Scotland suggests that public health data should be used to underpin over-provision policies covering entire local authority areas to ensure the overall availability of alcohol is taken into account.

Furthermore, public health should be a consideration at the highest level in local authorities, playing a central role in planning and economic development.

Q25. Do you think any aspects of the current cumulative impact policy

process would need to be amended to allow consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify which aspects in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

There is a concern that although the stats from a PCT wide perspective may look compelling, once reduced to neighbourhood / ward size the figure may be small and too easily dismissed. It may be more practical for a public health objective to be linked to borough-wide saturation policies as this is the level at which data becomes meaningful. It also reflects the Scottish experience in areas such as West Dumbartonshire. Furthermore, it gives local politicians the opportunity to take control of the availability of alcohol in their council areas, helping to fulfil their new responsibility for public health.

Score

0

Q26. What impact do you think allowing consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms when introducing a cumulative impact policy would have if it were used in your local area? Please specify your answer in the box below, providing evidence to support your response (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Introducing a public health objective, particularly to support over-provision or saturation policies at the borough-wide level, would enable licensing decisions to be made taking into account the full impact of alcohol harm within that council's boundaries. It would enable local authorities to control the availability of alcohol in their area – and we know from the World Health Organisation that availability affects the level of harm.

Fewer premises within a particular area would reduce the need for competitive pricing. It would limit the availability of alcohol at a local level to young people, which we know from Alcohol Concern's report 'One On Every Corner' is an indicator of harm. It would evidence the hidden harm of alcohol consumption in terms of home drinking. Finally, through sources such as A&E data, it would help to record the level of alcohol-related assaults reporting to A&E, many of which are not reported to and recorded by the police.

Page Score

0

Page 10: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q27. The government has committed to consult on giving licensing authorities greater freedom to take decisions that reflect the needs of their local community. Following the government's Red Tape Challenge in 2011, three areas of reform were specified: alcohol licensing for certain types of premises providing minimal alcohol sales, temporary event notices (TENs) and the licensing of late night refreshment. This section asks for views on these proposals and suggests further ways to reduce burdens on business.

The proposals set out here can be seen alongside work undertaken by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport to remove unnecessary red tape from regulated entertainment. More information on each of these areas for reform is available in the full consultation document. There are five subjects covered in this section. They are: ancillary sales of alcohol, occasional provision of licensable activities at community events, an extension of the temporary event notice limit at individual premises, late night refreshment, and further proposals to reduce burdens on business. Do you want to answer questions on freeing up responsible businesses? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 11: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q28. Ancillary sales of alcohol. For many businesses, the sale of alcohol is only a small part of, or incidental to, their wider activities, and occurs alongside the provision of another product or service (which this consultation refers to as an 'ancillary sale'). For example, a guesthouse might wish to provide wine to its guests with an evening meal or a complimentary bottle of wine in a guest's room, while a hairdresser might wish to offer clients a glass of wine. Should special provision to reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers be limited to specific types of business, and/or be available to all types of business, providing they meet certain qualification criteria for limited or incidental sales? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q29. If special provisions to reduce licensing burdens on ancillary sellers were to include a list of certain types of business, do you think it should apply to the following? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Accommodation providers, providing alcohol alongside accommodation as part of the contract		X	
Hair and beauty salons, providing alcohol alongside a hair or beauty treatment		X	
Florists, providing alcohol alongside the purchase of flowers		X	
Cultural organisations, such as theatres, cinemas and museums, providing alcohol alongside		X	

cultural events as part of the entry ticket			
Regular charitable events, providing alcohol as part of the wider occasion		X	

Score

0

Q30. Do you have any suggestions for other types of businesses to which such special provision could apply without impacting adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please write your suggestions in the box below, keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words:

The WHO states that, 'An increased density of alcohol outlets is associated with increased levels of alcohol consumption among young people, increased levels of assault, and other harm such as homicide, child abuse and neglect, self-inflicted injury and, with less consistent evidence, road traffic accidents.'

We profoundly disagree with the need for 'freeing up the burdens on businesses' to make it easier to sell alcohol. It will increase the availability of alcohol and further cement our pro-alcohol culture. It will lead to increased personal and social harm. It will worsen health inequalities. It will say to our children that alcohol has to be a central part of adult life. Furthermore, the 'ancillary license' provisions directly contradict the direction of travel set out in the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act which, through measures such as the Night Time Levy and Early Morning Restriction Orders sets out to give localities greater power to restrict the availability of alcohol in their own neighbourhoods.

What's more, while it may reduce the burden on business, it will increase the costs and stresses on our public services, particularly our front line staff. This is particularly damaging at a time when resources are stretched in the public sector. In a recent survey of 1,100 frontline police officers in the North East of England Balance found that 60 per cent of respondents estimated that dealing with alcohol related crime and disorder took up at least half of their time. The same survey found that 97% of frontline officers felt at 'high risk' or 'some risk' from being assaulted when policing the night time economy with over a third having suffered injury four or more times when dealing with drunken members of the public.

There are significant dangers of loopholes should such changes be introduced. For example, would a taxi-firm running a dial-a-drink service qualify for an ancillary license? Would we see even more petrol stations selling alcohol?

Q31. The aim of a new 'ancillary seller' status is to reduce burdens on businesses where the sale of alcohol is only a small part of their business and occurs alongside the provision of a wider product or service, while

minimising loopholes for irresponsible businesses and maintaining the effectiveness of enforcement. Alternatively, a second option is to broaden the definition of 'ancillary sales' to include all businesses (and/or not for profit activities) through the use of a general set of qualification criteria, for example, to the effect that: alcohol must be sold or supplied as a small part or proportion of a sales transaction or contract for a wider service, and the amount of alcohol that could be supplied as part of that contract cannot exceed a prescribed amount. Do you think that the qualification criteria proposed meet this aim?

No

Please use the space below to provide further comments (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

This provision represents a real risk that alcohol becomes even more normalised, thus failing to take into account the negative impact it has on society in terms of health harms, crime and disorder and wider societal and economic issues. There is serious concern amongst police and local authority partners with regard to whom and how premises would be investigated to ensure that they are still eligible to be classed as an ancillary seller. At times of austerity and job cuts, why should a reduction in bureaucracy for businesses have to result in an increased workload and therefore increased cost for local authorities?

Score

0

Q32. Do you think that these proposals would significantly reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q33. Do you think these proposals would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please select one option.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Allow premises making ancillary sales to request in their premises licence application that the requirement for a personal licence holder be removed	X		
Introduce a new, light-touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN but retaining the need for a personal licence holder	X		
Introduce a new, light touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN - with no requirement for a personal licence holder	X		

Score

0

Q34. What other issues or options do you think should be considered when taking forward proposals for a lighter touch authorisation? Please specify in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 200 words:

There needs to be accountability for selling an addictive drug. Who would be responsible for ensuring alcohol is not sold to children or people who are already intoxicated; that training is provided to staff; that the business is run in support of the licensing objectives?

Community premises are generally non-profit making whilst the proposed ancillary sellers are businesses. At a time when businesses are under pressure, there would be a temptation to make alcohol a more important part of their offer to customers.

Our partners have significant concerns that the legislation would provide loopholes for irresponsible businesses to abuse.

Removing the need to advertise contradicts the government's consultation: Rebalancing the Licensing Act - a consultation on empowering individuals, families and local communities to shape and determine local licensing which resulted in the vicinity test being removed to encourage communities to participate in licensing at a local level.

The proposal to withdraw the annual fee for ancillary sellers is also a concern to local authorities as licensing even with the licensing fees is not cost neutral. Again, the previous consultation introduced the ability to set fees to cover costs, yet with this proposal, a significant number of premises would be exempt.

Page Score

0

Page 12: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q35. Do you agree that licensing authorities should have the power to allow organisers of community events involving licensable activities to notify them through a locally determined notification process? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q36. What impact do you think a locally determined notification would have on organisers of community events? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 13: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q37. Should the number of TENS which can be given in respect of individual premises be increased? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q38. If you answered yes, please select one option to indicate which you would prefer. Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 14: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q39. Do you think that licensing authorities should have local discretion around late night refreshment in each of the following ways? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Determining that premises in certain areas are exempt		X	
Determining that certain premises types are exempt in their local area		X	

Score

0

Q40. Do you agree that motorway service areas should receive a nationally prescribed exemption from regulations for the provision of late night refreshment? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q41. Please describe in the box below any other types of premises to which you think a nationally prescribed exemption should apply (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words).

None – the World Health Organisation states that one of the key ways to reduce alcohol harm is to control the availability of alcohol. Alcohol is more available than ever before. It is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week and dial a drink services mean it can even be delivered to your door. The suggestions laid out here risk compounding the errors made in trying to create a so called 'café/24 hour drinking culture'.

Page Score

0

Page 15: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q42. Do you agree with each of the following proposals? Please select

one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges		X	
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act		X	

Score

0

Q43. Do you think that each of the following would reduce the overall burdens on business? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q44. Do you think that the following measures would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives (see glossary)? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges	X		
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act	X		

Score

0

Q45. In addition to the suggestions outlined above, what other sections of or processes under the 2003 Act could in your view be removed or simplified in order to impact favourably on businesses without undermining the

statutory licensing objectives or significantly increasing burdens on licensing authorities? (Please keep your views to a maximum of 200 words.)

31 & 32 A - limits the ability to engage local communities, an ambition set out in 'Rebalancing the Licensing Act.

31 & 32 B & C – send a negative mixed message about drinking and driving, increases availability, and underlines a pro-alcohol culture.

31 & 32 D – the need for a personal license underlines the seriousness of selling alcohol and makes an individual directly responsible for the safe and responsible sale of alcohol. It should not be removed.

Page Score

0

Page 16: Impact assessments

Q46. Impact assessments for the proposals in this consultation have been published alongside the full consultation document. Do you think that the impact assessments related to the consultation provide an accurate representation of the costs and benefits of the proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Minimum unit pricing		X	
Multi-buy promotions			
Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact		X	
Ancillary sales of alcohol		X	
Temporary event notices			
Late night refreshment			
Removing the duty to advertise licence applications in a local newspaper			
Sales of alcohol at motorway service stations			
Personal licences			

Score

0

Q47. Do you have any comments on the methodologies or assumptions used in the impact assessments? If yes, please specify in the box below, clearly referencing the impact assessment and page to which you refer (keeping your views to a maximum of 400 words).

Impact Assessment: A minimum Unit Price for Alcohol

Ref: p5: We believe the estimates are likely to under represent the costs associated with alcohol harm. For example, a report from the National Social Marketing Centre which includes wider social harm puts the economic cost at £55 billion. Balance's own work in this area includes social services related costs of £1.9 billion. From conversations with police officers from three constabularies in the North East, we believe it is also likely that the costs associated with crime and disorder are significantly higher than has been assumed. We believe alcohol-related crime is under recorded, as evidenced by a Balance survey of over 1,000 frontline officers in the North East of England which found that 60 per cent perceived alcohol related crime and disorder to take up at least half of their time.

Ref p10: We are concerned that new methodology has been applied to work out the benefits delivered by a MUP at 45p. While we accept that the methodology should be updated to take account of inflation, no comparison has been provided for a MUP set at alternative levels such as 50p.

There is also no rationale as to why the figure of 45p has been chosen. In its report on the Government's Alcohol Strategy the House of Commons Health Committee states that: "If the minimum unit price in England were to be fixed at a different level to that in Scotland, we would expect the evidence supporting that decision to be set out clearly."

Impact Assessment: Health as an objective for cumulative impact

Ref p7: In principle public health as an objective should be ranked alongside the other four licensing objectives and not tied to CIPs. The only argument for such a link is the practical one of being able to using meaningful public health data. We do not accept the rationale for the link made in the impact assessment. It is not disproportionate for the industry to promote sensible drinking and low and non-alcoholic drinks. In fact they should be forced to do so as their current corporate social responsibility programmes in this area are not working. Take the question of the awareness of units, which the document refers to as being promoted by the alcohol industry. In a Balance survey of over 1,800 members of the North East public, awareness of measuring alcohol in units was 87%, down from 92% in 2010. Awareness that there is a maximum recommended limit has fallen from 82% to 69% over the same period, with less than half of those interviewed being able to name the limits.

Impact Assessment: Ancillary sellers

Ref p 1, 2, 3: We are concerned that the potential benefits to business are insufficient to run the risk of increased alcohol-related health harms, a risk highlighted on also highlighted in the document.

Ref p6: We are concerned that the section on “Minimal” sales is highly ambiguous and provides no reassurance that loopholes would not be created. Local decisions by licensing authorities are likely to be subject to legal challenge, an expensive process for local authorities, especially given the current economic climate.

Ref p8: The document estimates that up to 9,116 new alcohol sales venues could be created after three years, a significant increase in the availability of alcohol. This figure is partly based on the take up of licenses by ‘community premises’. While the figure has been increased from 4% to 6%, we believe that increase may be insufficient given the profit motive behind businesses which is not so present for community premises.

Page Score

0

Scoring Summary

Pages	Total
1. About you	0
2. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
3. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
4. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
5. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
6. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
7. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
8. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
9. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
10. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
11. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
12. Freeing up responsible businesses	0

13. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
14. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
15. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
16. Impact assessments	0
Total Survey Score:	0

Alcohol strategy consultation

User Details - 5464993

Date Started: 05/02/2013 13:57:34 **Date Ended:** 05/02/2013 15:57:46

Time taken: 2 hrs, 0 mins, 12 secs **IP Address:** n/a

Unique ID: n/a

Page 1: About you

Q1. Please select if you would like your response or personal details to be treated as confidential.

No Response

Score

0

Q2. Which of the following best describes you or the professional interest you represent? Please select one option from the menu below.

Local government (other)

Please specify which organisation, licensing authority or police force you represent in the box below:

Middlesbrough Council

Score

0

Q3. If you are responding on behalf of an organisation or interest group, please write in the box below the number of members in your group or organisation.

No Response

Q4. How did you obtain the views of your members? Please explain in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 100 words.

Views were obtained from officers through discussions at meetings, forums, team meetings and through circulation of relevant information. Minimum unit price, regulatory review and the role of public health have been frequently discussed both before and during this consultation at local and Regional officer meetings, in discussion with the Regional Alcohol Office, Balance and their meetings. Minimum Unit Price has been discussed at Licensing Committee and incorporated into Middlesbrough Licensing Policy at its last review.

Q5. Please indicate in which region you or your organisation is based. Please select one option from the menu below.

North East England

Score

0

Q6. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your gender?
Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q7. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your age?
Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 2: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q8. In the alcohol strategy, the government committed to introducing a minimum unit price for alcohol in England and Wales. This consultation will contribute to the debate on the most appropriate price per unit and the mechanism by which, once set, minimum unit pricing would remain effective. It is also an opportunity for interested parties to raise other issues around minimum unit pricing. The purpose of minimum unit pricing is to reduce alcohol consumption, particularly by the most hazardous and harmful drinkers who tend to show a preference for the cheapest alcohol products. By doing so the government estimates there will be a reduction in the associated crime and health harms, especially the numbers of hospital admissions, alcohol-related deaths and alcohol-related crimes. Minimum unit pricing is not intended disproportionately to affect responsible drinkers or particular social groups but to reduce the availability of alcohol sold at very low or heavily discounted prices. More information (including the definitions of hazardous and harmful drinkers) is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on minimum unit pricing? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 3: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q9. The impact of minimum unit pricing will depend on the price per unit of alcohol. The government wants to ensure that the chosen price level is targeted and proportionate, whilst achieving a significant reduction of harm. The government is therefore consulting on the introduction of a recommended minimum unit price of 45p. The government estimates a reduction in consumption across all product types of 3.3 per cent, a reduction in crime of 5,240 per year, a reduction in 24,600 alcohol-related hospital admissions and 714 fewer deaths per year after ten years. Do you

agree that this minimum unit price level would achieve these aims? Please select one option.

Yes

If you think another level would be preferable, please set out your views on why this might be in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Whilst agreeing that minimum unit pricing is a highly targeted and effective approach that would have the greatest impact on younger and heavier drinkers, Balance would urge the Government to set a MUP for alcohol of at least 50p for the following reasons: · The University of Sheffield has modelled the effects of MUP on a number of parameters (1). A MUP of 50p compared to a MUP of 45p would save annually an additional 1,000 deaths; 31,000 alcohol-related hospital admissions; 18,000 crimes and would reduce consumption by a further 2.4%· The previous Chief Medical Officer called for a 50p MUP of alcohol in 2009 which at today's value would be in excess of 50p (2) · The Faculty of Public Health supported the call for a MUP of 50p for alcohol in their "12 Steps to Better Health Manifesto" (3) with 50p MUP being 'Step No. 1'· The Association of North East Council's Leaders' and Elected Mayors' Group support MUP set at 50p·

Consideration needs to be given to cross-border purchases if a MUP below that proposed for Scotland (50p) is set, particularly in border areas in the North of England· We believe that a MUP, particularly set at 50p, provides clarity and would be easier to enforce than alternative levels of MUP and different ways of raising price.

Score

0

Q10. Should other factors or evidence be considered when setting a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify these in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Factors· MUP should be set at no less than 50p per unit, and regularly reviewed to ensure alcohol does not become more affordable over time· Consider cross-border purchases if a MUP below that proposed for Scotland (50p) is set· A mechanism for channelling the increased monies received by retailers into reducing the problems caused by alcohol at the local level should be introduced· The initial introductory period for MUP provision should be in line with that agreed in Scotland and independent evaluations on effectiveness set up, to include whether the level has been set appropriately. Evidence:· 82% of publicans in the North East (NE) state supermarket promotions are hitting their trade (4)· 18 pubs close each week in Britain (5). MUP would close the price difference between pubs and cheapest supermarket deals. In his speech at the APPG on Beer the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government stated that community pubs contributed £19 billion and 900,000 jobs to the economy (6). That contribution is being eroded by cheap off-licence sales alcohol·

70% of publicans in the NE are in support of MUP (4)· 53% of people in the NE, support MUP (7)· 81% of people in the NE stated they were more likely to support MUP if it reduced drunk and rowdy behaviour (7) – which evidence suggests it would (1)· The BMA support 50p MUP (8) and 80% of GPs in the NE support MUP (9)· The North East has the highest rate of under 18 alcohol specific hospital admissions (10) and evidence from Sheffield University indicates that a minimum unit price set at 50p would result in larger reductions in alcohol consumption amongst this group· Alcohol harm is costing the North East economy over £1 billion a year (11)· 40% of child protection cases and 74% of child mistreatment cases in the UK are alcohol related (12).

Score

0

Q11. The government wishes to maintain the effectiveness of minimum unit pricing and is therefore proposing to adjust the minimum unit price level over time. How do you think the level of minimum unit price set by the government should be adjusted over time? Please select one option.

The minimum unit price should automatically be updated in line with inflation each year

Score

0

Q12. The aim of minimum unit pricing is to reduce the consumption of harmful and hazardous drinkers, while minimising the impact on responsible drinkers. Do you think that there are any other people, organisations or groups that could be particularly affected by a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

It would:· Help children through: Fewer drinking – and those drinking consuming less (1) Reduced risks of excessive consumption shaping behaviour Reduced numbers exposed to parental alcohol misuse Protect children in the family context – alcohol has been identified as a factor in 40% of child protection cases (12)· Help protect current and future victims of domestic abuse, around 40% of which are linked to alcohol (13)· Result in fewer crimes (1), victims of crime and reduced fear of crime· Benefit frontline workers – i.e. reduced assaults on A & E and police staff, time and money saved dealing with excessive alcohol misuse· Benefit drinkers and non - drinkers as dealing with alcohol harm in the North East costs more than £1 billion a year (11)· Benefit community pubs and bars which are finding it difficult to compete with cheap off license sales

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 4: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the

off-trade

Q13. The government is consulting on introducing a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade (e.g. shops and off-licences) as part of its wider strategy to reduce excessive alcohol consumption, and alongside the introduction of a minimum unit price. A ban on multi-buy promotions would therefore not apply to pubs, clubs, bars or restaurants. The term 'multi-buy promotions' refers to alcohol promotions that offer a discount for buying multiple items. The aim of a ban would be to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, making it cheaper (per item) to purchase more than one of a product than to purchase a single item. As well as being part of a wider strategy to reduce consumption and tackle irresponsible alcohol sales, a ban on multi-buy promotions would also contribute to the government's aim of encouraging people to be aware of how much they drink and the risks of excessive drinking, so that they can make informed choices. The aim of this consultation is to assess support for such a ban and contribute to our understanding of the impact a ban on multi-buy promotions may have. The types of promotion it is proposed that a ban would include, are: two for the price of one, three for the price of two, buy one get one free, buy six and get 20 per cent off, 24 cans of lager costing less than 24 times the cost of a single can of lager in the shop, a case of wine sold cheaper than the individual price at which the same bottles are sold in the shop, 3 for £10 where each bottle costs more than £3.33. More information is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 5: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q14. Do you think there should be a ban on multi-buy promotions involving alcohol in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q15. Are there any further offers which should be included in a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

We would support an end to multi-buy promotions in the off and on trade as alcohol is addictive and should not be treated like just another product.

Indeed any incentive to purchase and consume more than intended – such as money off or reductions to other products or services or voucher points – should be prohibited. This should include packaging alcohol as part of a meal deal or offering free alcohol on flights or as part of first-class rail travel. For the same reasons we believe that all promotions – including those offering money off individual items – should be stopped. Alcohol is not an ordinary product and should not be treated as such.

Score

0

Q16. Should other factors or evidence be taken into account when considering a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

·Work carried out by Sheffield University on behalf of the Scottish Government indicated that a ban on multi-buy promotions would increase the effectiveness of MUP. For example, a MUP of 50p plus an off trade discount ban would lead to further falls in consumption resulting in more lives saved, greater falls in hospital admissions, a larger fall in alcohol related crimes and bigger falls in absence days and unemployment (14). A report presented to the HASC (29/6/2012) by Prof. Nutt suggested that alcohol is the most dangerous drug in the UK beating heroin and crack cocaine into second and third place (15). Yet alcohol, in contrast to those illegal drugs, is as easy to access as regular grocery items. Worse than that, it has been used as a loss leader by supermarkets and in Balance's last price survey was being sold for as little as 12p per unit (16). Cheap alcohol deals may result in young people drinking more, as highlighted in the Alcohol Concern and Balance Report 'Drinking to Get Drunk' in which 16-17 year-olds were quoted as saying that price promotions 'attracted young people to drink more than they would have' (17). A joined up policy approach which addresses the price and availability of alcohol as well as the quality and co-ordination of hospital and community services, is both coherent and evidence-based. It will deliver the health outcomes and reductions in alcohol related mortality (1). Reductions in consumption levels would improve health inequalities as health harms have a greater impact on lower income groups. For example, alcohol related deaths are 45% higher in areas of high deprivation (18). The wording on any ban on multi buy promotions should be able to be applied to the potential promotions the trade are likely to operate to avoid breaching the ban. Also, will the ban on multi-buy promotions apply if the alcohol does not cost less than the MUP?

Score

0

Q17. The aim of a ban on multi-buy promotions is to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, helping people to be aware of how much they drink, and to tackle irresponsible alcohol sales.

Do you think that there are any other groups that could be particularly

affected by a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

The aim of a ban on multi-buy promotions is to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, helping people to be aware of how much they drink, and to tackle irresponsible alcohol sales. Young people in particular would benefit from a ban on cheap alcohol deals as outlined above. People on low incomes are likely to benefit most from any measure which leads to a reduction in consumption. For example, in the most deprived areas men are five times, and women three times, more likely to die an alcohol related death than those in the least deprived areas (18). Community pubs would benefit as they are currently struggling to compete with cheap supermarket prices. Our front line services would benefit as multi-purchase deals encourage pre-loading which, in turn, leads to more problems in the night time economy. Families would benefit as these deals encourage home drinking where excessive consumption is hidden and harder to control. The public in general would benefit as consumers would be discouraged from buying and therefore drinking more alcohol than they otherwise would have.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 6: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q18. In its response to the 'Rebalancing the Licensing Act' consultation in 2010, the government committed to review the impact of the current mandatory licensing conditions. More recently, the alcohol strategy made a commitment to review these mandatory licensing conditions to ensure they are sufficiently targeting problems such as irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs. The government has also committed to consult on whether these mandatory licensing conditions should, where relevant, apply to both the on- and off-trade. This consultation forms part of that review, and will contribute to the government's understanding of how these mandatory conditions are perceived. The five mandatory licensing conditions currently set out in regulations in relation to the supply of alcohol are: a ban on irresponsible promotions a ban on dispensing alcohol by one person directly into the mouth of another a requirement to provide free tap water on request to customers a requirement to have an age verification policy to prevent the sale of alcohol to persons under 18 years of age, and a requirement to make available to customers small measures such as half pints or beer or cider or 125ml glasses of wine More information is available in the full consultation document. An explanation of each of these terms can be found on page 20 of the consultation document, in the glossary at the end. Do you want to

answer questions on reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 7: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q19. Do you think each of the mandatory licensing conditions is effective in promoting the licensing objectives? For more information on the licensing objectives please see the glossary at the end of the full consultation document. Please select one option (Yes, No, Don't know) from each drop down menu.

No Response

Score

0

Q20. Do you think that the mandatory licensing conditions do enough to target irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs? Please select one option.

No

If no, please state what more could be done in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

The mandatory conditions are having some effect but need amending. For example, the condition relating to irresponsible promotions should have the clause referring to the clause “ in a manner which carries a significant risk of leading or contributing to “ removed as it makes the condition ambiguous and very difficult to use. Similarly, the condition relating to the age verification policies should stipulate the need for a written policy which is advertised within the venue. Consideration should also be given to a minimum age 21 verification scheme. Furthermore, anything which encourages greater consumption than intended should not be allowed, including:· Price-based promotions· Other incentives, e.g. meal deals or voucher schemes· student ‘drink the bar dry’ promotions· organised pub crawls associated with students· drinks sold in one large container for consumption from that container, e.g. ‘goldfish bowls’· mobile sales, e.g. shots sold from a tray or dispensed from a tank at your table· offering an alcoholic drink cheaper than an one without alcohol, i.e. vodka and coke vs coke alone· the sale of bottles of spirits in on trade premises, seen in some VIP areas of clubs. The 35ml spirit measure should be withdrawn, leaving the 25ml single measure which equates to one unit of alcohol and is easy to track for those counting their alcohol intake.

Score

0

Q21. Are there other issues related to the licensing objectives which could

be tackled through a mandatory licensing condition? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

·Age verification training· The need to keep a refusals book· Till prompts re age verification (i.e. Challenge 25)· Mandatory training to sell alcohol · Provision and promotion of lower strengths beers and wines· Promotion - not simply provision - of small measures; active promotion of soft drinks· Upselling should be prohibited· Point of sale information should be made compulsory stipulating units of alcohol and the recommended limits together with health harms.· Location of alcohol displayed in premises. In Middlesbrough, specific conditions have been applied to some premises licences regarding the position of the alcohol in their premise. This has also been stated in Middlesbrough Licensing Policy

Score

0

Q22. Do you think that the current approach, with five mandatory licensing conditions applying to the on-trade and only one of those to the off-trade, is appropriate? Please select one option.

No

If no, please explain why you think the current approach is not the best approach (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

The problems of alcohol harm are increasingly associated with cheap alcohol sold from off licence premises, yet only one condition applies to the off trade. Surveys and research consistently point to more alcohol being purchased from supermarkets (19, 20) and more consumed at home where problems of domestic abuse and child protection can be hidden. There is also the issue of pre-loading. Almost one in two publicans in Balance's recent survey (4) indicated that they were seeing customers arriving drunk because of cheap supermarket offers. We also know that people who have pre-loaded before they go out into the night-time economy are more likely to be a victim or perpetrator of crime. (20) Irresponsible promotions and the provision and promotion of smaller measures could both be applied to the off trade together with the practices highlighted in our answer to question 10.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 8: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q23. We want to ensure that licensing authorities are able to take alcohol-related health harms into consideration when making decisions about cumulative impact policies (CIPs) which can be used to manage problems

linked to the density of premises in specific areas. A CIP introduces a rebuttable presumption that all new licence applications and variations in that area will normally be refused if the licensing authority receives a relevant representation stating that the application will add to the cumulative impact. However each application must still be considered on its own merits and the licensing authority may still grant the application if it is satisfied that the application will not contribute to the cumulative impact. We are proposing that licensing authorities will be able to take evidence of alcohol-related health harm into account in deciding whether to introduce a CIP and the extent of that CIP. This would be a discretionary power and not an obligation. We expect that those areas with the highest levels of alcohol-related health harm, or fast rising levels of harm from alcohol, will be most likely to use this power. It will allow local health bodies to fully contribute to local decision making and mean licensing authorities can restrict the number of licensed premises in the local area on the basis of robust local evidence. More information is available in the full consultation document and impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 9: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q24. What sources of evidence on alcohol-related health harm could be used to support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy (CIP) if it were possible for a CIP to include consideration of health? Please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

There are a range of sources available, including:

A&E data

Ambulance data

Alcohol specific hospital admissions

Alcohol attributable hospital admissions

Under 18 admissions

Liver and other alcohol related deaths

The cost of the treating the above

Domestic abuse and child protection data

Alcohol related crime figures

Local data sources, e.g. residents' surveys.

In principle, we believe that public health should be a licensing objective in its own right and not tied to CIPs. We do not accept the rationale on p7 of the relevant impact assessment stating that it would be disproportionate because the alcohol industry is already taking action as part of the

Responsibility Deal. Promises on alcohol labelling have been made before – and been broken. What’s more, industry efforts to promote unit information are small and sporadic when compared to the weight of pro alcohol marketing. In Balance’s latest public opinion survey the public’s awareness of alcohol unit is falling – and has been for the last three years. (7)

It is also difficult to engage with small local retailers in the Responsibility Deal and increasingly in Middlesbrough we have seen more corner shops, newsagents and post offices applying to sell alcohol. The locations where these shops are situated are unlikely to be subject to a CIP, but the health impact concerns of alcohol stand alone. Without a public health objective, there will be reliance on the reactive public safety and crime and disorder matters, and not the chronic impact of alcohol consumption.

If health data is only able to be considered to support a CIP, then in some locations the whole authority would become a CIP.

Experience in Scotland suggests that public health data should be used to underpin over-provision policies covering entire local authority areas to ensure the overall availability of alcohol is taken into account.

However, there are some practical difficulties when using public health data.. It is difficult to tie public health data to specific locations such as a licensed premise, particularly an off licence. Also, taking a small geographic area would fail to represent the scale of the problem being dealt with by the public services in that area.

Furthermore, public health should be a consideration at the highest level in local authorities, playing a central role in planning and economic development.

Q25. Do you think any aspects of the current cumulative impact policy process would need to be amended to allow consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify which aspects in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

There is a concern that although the stats from a PCT wide perspective may look compelling, once reduced to neighbourhood / ward size the figure may be small and too easily dismissed. Most relevant public health stats are not It may be more practical for a public health objective to be linked to borough-wide saturation policies as this is the level at which data becomes meaningful. It also reflects the Scottish experience in areas such as West Dumbartonshire. Furthermore, it gives local politicians the opportunity to take control of the availability of alcohol in their council areas, helping to fulfil their new responsibility for public health.

Score

0

Q26. What impact do you think allowing consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms when introducing a cumulative impact policy would have if it were used in your local area? Please specify your answer in the box below, providing evidence to support your response (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

A CIP is considered when the concentration of licensed premises is impacting negatively on the licensing objectives. In Middlesbrough CIP, alcohol related injuries were also considered to support the policy, although there was strong evidence from the crime and disorder statistics to support the decision.. However, the additional health data referred to above would have provided more evidence for the CIP.

Introducing a public health objective, particularly to support over-provision or saturation policies at the borough-wide level, would enable all licensing decisions to take into account the full impact of alcohol harm within that council's boundaries. It would enable local authorities to control the availability of alcohol in their area – and we know from the World Health Organisation (21) that availability affects the level of harm.

If there are fewer premises within a particular area it would reduce the need for competitive pricing. It would limit the availability of alcohol at a local level to young people, which we know from Alcohol Concern's report 'One On Every Corner' (22) is an indicator of harm. It would evidence the hidden harm of alcohol consumption in terms of home drinking. Finally, through sources such as A&E data, it would help to record the level of alcohol-related assaults reporting to A&E, many of which are not reported to and recorded by the police.

Middlesbrough used the role of NHS Middlesbrough as a statutory consultee for public health to support a review by the Police of a premises licence of a night club in Middlesbrough. The costs were calculated of the alcohol related injuries arising from the premises. The review for NHS Middlesbrough had to be centred around the public safety objective, as there is no public health objective. This was questioned in the Hearing by the defence barrister. Clearly in this case, public health was a major consideration, the incidents clearly fuelled by excessive alcohol consumption and the injuries which arose caused by this. It is our view that not having the public health objective weakened the evidence. It is likely that challenges to alcohol related health data will be challenged in the review and application process if there is no direct public health objective to link it to.

Page Score

0

Page 10: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q27. The government has committed to consult on giving licensing authorities greater freedom to take decisions that reflect the needs of their local community. Following the government's Red Tape Challenge in 2011, three areas of reform were specified: alcohol licensing for certain types of premises providing minimal alcohol sales, temporary event notices (TENs) and the licensing of late night refreshment. This section asks for views on these proposals and suggests further ways to reduce burdens on business. The proposals set out here can be seen alongside work undertaken by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport to remove unnecessary red tape from regulated entertainment. More information on each of these areas for reform is available in the full consultation document. There are five subjects covered in this section. They are: ancillary sales of alcohol occasional provision of licensable activities at community events an extension of the temporary event notice limit at individual premises late night refreshment, and further proposals to reduce burdens on business Do you want to answer questions on freeing up responsible businesses? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 11: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q28. Ancillary sales of alcohol For many businesses, the sale of alcohol is only a small part of, or incidental to, their wider activities, and occurs alongside the provision of another product or service (which this consultation refers to as an 'ancillary sale'). For example, a guesthouse might wish to provide wine to its guests with an evening meal or a complimentary bottle of wine in a guest's room, while a hairdresser might wish to offer clients a glass of wine. Should special provision to reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers be limited to specific types of business, and/or be available to all types of business, providing they meet certain qualification criteria for limited or incidental sales? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
The provision should be limited to a specific list of certain types of business and the kinds of sales they make	X		
The provision should be available to all businesses providing they meet certain qualification criteria to be an ancillary seller			
The provision should be available to both a			

specific list of premises and more widely to organisations meeting the prescribed definition of an ancillary seller, that is both the above options			
--	--	--	--

Score

0

Q29. If special provisions to reduce licensing burdens on ancillary sellers were to include a list of certain types of business, do you think it should apply to the following? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Accommodation providers, providing alcohol alongside accommodation as part of the contract		X	
Hair and beauty salons, providing alcohol alongside a hair or beauty treatment		X	
Florists, providing alcohol alongside the purchase of flowers		X	
Cultural organisations, such as theatres, cinemas and museums, providing alcohol alongside cultural events as part of the entry ticket		X	
Regular charitable events, providing alcohol as part of the wider occasion		X	

Score

0

Q30. Do you have any suggestions for other types of businesses to which such special provision could apply without impacting adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please write your suggestions in the box below, keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words:

The WHO states that, 'An increased density of alcohol outlets is associated with increased levels of alcohol consumption among young people, increased levels of assault, and other harm such as homicide, child abuse and neglect, self-inflicted injury and, with less consistent evidence, road traffic accidents.' (21)

We profoundly disagree with the need for 'freeing up the burdens on businesses' to make it easier to sell alcohol. It will increase the availability of alcohol and further cement our pro-alcohol culture. It will lead to increased personal and social harm. It will worsen health inequalities. It will say to our children that alcohol has to be a central part of adult life. Furthermore, the 'ancillary license' provisions directly contradict the direction of travel set out in the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act which, through measures

such as the Night Time Levy and Early Morning Restriction Orders sets out to give localities greater power to restrict the availability of alcohol in their own neighbourhoods.

What's more, while it may reduce the burden on business, it will increase the costs and stresses on our public services, particularly our front line staff. This is particularly damaging at a time when resources are stretched in the public sector. In a recent survey of 1,100 frontline police officers in the North East of England Balance found that 60 per cent of respondents estimated that dealing with alcohol related crime and disorder took up at least half of their time. The same survey found that 97% of frontline officers felt at 'high risk' or 'some risk' from being assaulted when policing the night time economy with over a third having suffered injury four or more times when dealing with drunken members of the public. (23)

There are significant dangers of loopholes should such changes be introduced. For example, would a taxi-firm running a dial-a-drink service qualify for an ancillary license? Would we see even more petrol stations selling alcohol?

Q31. The aim of a new 'ancillary seller' status is to reduce burdens on businesses where the sale of alcohol is only a small part of their business and occurs alongside the provision of a wider product or service, while minimising loopholes for irresponsible businesses and maintaining the effectiveness of enforcement. Alternatively, a second option is to broaden the definition of 'ancillary sales' to include all businesses (and/or not for profit activities) through the use of a general set of qualification criteria, for example, to the effect that: alcohol must be sold or supplied as a small part or proportion of a sales transaction or contract for a wider service, and the amount of alcohol that could be supplied as part of that contract cannot exceed a prescribed amount Do you think that the qualification criteria proposed meet this aim?

No

Please use the space below to provide further comments (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

This provision represents a real risk that alcohol becomes even more normalised, thus failing to take into account the negative impact it has on society in terms of health harms, crime and disorder and wider societal and economic issues. There is serious concern amongst police and local authority partners with regard to whom and how premises would be investigated to ensure that they are still eligible to be classed as an ancillary seller. At times of austerity and job cuts, why should a reduction in bureaucracy for businesses have to result in an increased workload and therefore increased cost for local authorities?

Score

0

Q32. Do you think that these proposals would significantly reduce the

burdens on ancillary sellers? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Allow premises making ancillary sales to request in their premises licence application that the requirement for a personal licence holder be removed		X	
Introduce a new, light-touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN but retaining the need for a personal licence holder	X		
Introduce a new, light touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN - with no requirement for a personal licence holder		X	

Score

0

Q33. Do you think these proposals would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please select one option.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Allow premises making ancillary sales to request in their premises licence application that the requirement for a personal licence holder be removed	X		
Introduce a new, light-touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN but retaining the need for a personal licence holder		X	
Introduce a new, light touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN - with no requirement for a personal licence holder	X		

Score

0

Q34. What other issues or options do you think should be considered when taking forward proposals for a lighter touch authorisation? Please specify in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 200 words:

There needs to be accountability and responsibility for selling a product which has the potential to cause harm. The licensing Act reregulated the sale of alcohol, but maintained some powers to take action when necessary for breaches of the licensing objectives. Lighter touch should be applied with caution as this does not take away the need for regulation and enforcement, particularly if the exemptions are not clearly worded or

ambiguous.

Who would be responsible for ensuring the alcohol sold does not exceed a certain amount, and whether the sale of alcohol is supplied as a small part of a transaction – and how easy would this be to regulate. Who would check or respond to complaints about alcohol being sold to children or people who are already intoxicated; that training is being provided to staff; that the business is run in support of the licensing objectives?

Community premises are generally non-profit making whilst the proposed ancillary sellers are businesses. At a time when businesses are under pressure, there may be a temptation to make alcohol a more important part of their offer to customers.

In our experience, community events regularly revolve around alcohol consumption and in many cases are located within a pub's grounds for this reason. If there was an exemption, these events would increasingly become centred around a community venue with no controls in relation to the consumption of alcohol. If a locally determined policy were to be applied, this would need to be supported with the option of regulatory action if the policy is not complied with. It is likely that a locally determined policy would be similar to those controls currently in place and backed up with reference to the licensing objectives.

Our partners have significant concerns that the legislation would provide loopholes for irresponsible businesses to abuse.

Removing the need to advertise contradicts the government's consultation: Rebalancing the Licensing Act - a consultation on empowering individuals, families and local communities to shape and determine local licensing which resulted in the vicinity test being removed to encourage communities to participate in licensing at a local level.

The proposal to withdraw the annual fee for ancillary sellers is also a concern to local authorities as licensing even with the licensing fees is not cost neutral. Again, the previous consultation introduced the ability to set fees to cover costs, yet with this proposal, a significant number of premises would be exempt.

Page Score

0

Page 12: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q35. Do you agree that licensing authorities should have the power to allow organisers of community events involving licensable activities to notify them through a locally determined notification process? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q36. What impact do you think a locally determined notification would have on organisers of community events? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 13: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q37. Should the number of TENs which can be given in respect of individual premises be increased? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q38. If you answered yes, please select one option to indicate which you would prefer. Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 14: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q39. Do you think that licensing authorities should have local discretion around late night refreshment in each of the following ways? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Determining that premises in certain areas are exempt		X	
Determining that certain premises types are exempt in their local area		X	

Score

0

Q40. Do you agree that motorway service areas should receive a nationally prescribed exemption from regulations for the provision of late night refreshment? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q41. Please describe in the box below any other types of premises to which you think a nationally prescribed exemption should apply (keeping your

views to a maximum of 100 words).

None – the World Health Organisation states that one of the key ways to reduce alcohol harm is to control the availability of alcohol (21). Alcohol is more available than ever before. It is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week and dial a drink services mean it can even be delivered to your door. The suggestions laid out here risk compounding the errors made in trying to create a so called 'café/24 hour drinking culture'.

Page Score

0

Page 15: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q42. Do you agree with each of the following proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges		X	
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act		X	

Score

0

Q43. Do you think that each of the following would reduce the overall burdens on business? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges		X	
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act		X	

Score

0

Q44. Do you think that the following measures would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives (see glossary)? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges	X		
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act	X		

Score

0

Q45. In addition to the suggestions outlined above, what other sections of or processes under the 2003 Act could in your view be removed or simplified in order to impact favourably on businesses without undermining the statutory licensing objectives or significantly increasing burdens on licensing authorities? (Please keep your views to a maximum of 200 words.)

31 & 32 A - limits the ability to engage local communities, an ambition set out in 'Rebalancing the Licensing Act.

31 & 32 B & C – send a negative mixed message about drinking and driving, increases availability, and underlines a pro-alcohol culture.

31 & 32 D – the need for a personal license underlines the seriousness of selling alcohol and makes an individual directly responsible for the safe and responsible sale of alcohol. It should not be removed.

Page Score

0

Page 16: Impact assessments

Q46. Impact assessments for the proposals in this consultation have been published alongside the full consultation document. Do you think that the impact assessments related to the consultation provide an accurate representation of the costs and benefits of the proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Minimum unit pricing		X	
Multi-buy promotions		X	
Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact		X	
Ancillary sales of alcohol		X	
Temporary event notices			
Late night refreshment			
Removing the duty to advertise licence applications in a local newspaper			
Sales of alcohol at motorway service stations			
Personal licences			

Score

0

Q47. Do you have any comments on the methodologies or assumptions used in the impact assessments? If yes, please specify in the box below, clearly referencing the impact assessment and page to which you refer (keeping your views to a maximum of 400 words).

Impact Assessment: A minimum Unit Price for Alcohol

Ref: p5: We believe the estimates are likely to under represent the costs associated with alcohol harm. For example, a report from the National Social Marketing Centre which includes wider social harm puts the economic cost at £55 billion (24). Balance's own work in this area includes social services related costs of £1.9 billion (11). From conversations with police officers from three constabularies in the North East, we believe it is also likely that the costs associated with crime and disorder are significantly higher than has been assumed. We believe alcohol-related crime is under recorded, as evidenced by a Balance survey of over 1,000 frontline officers in the North East of England which found that 60 per cent perceived alcohol related crime and disorder to take up at least half of their time. (23)

Ref p10: We are concerned that new methodology has been applied to work out the benefits delivered by a MUP at 45p. While we accept that the methodology should be updated to take account of inflation, no comparison has been provided for a MUP set at alternative levels such as 50p.

There is also no rationale as to why the figure of 45p has been chosen. In

its report on the Government's Alcohol Strategy the House of Commons Health Committee states that: "If the minimum unit price in England were to be fixed at a different level to that in Scotland, we would expect the evidence supporting that decision to be set out clearly." (25)

Impact Assessment: Health as an objective for cumulative impact
Ref p7: In principle public health as an objective should be ranked alongside the other four licensing objectives and not tied to CIPs. The only argument for such a link is the practical one of being able to using meaningful public health data. We do not accept the rationale for the link made in the impact assessment. It is not disproportionate for the industry to promote sensible drinking and low and non-alcoholic drinks. In fact they should be forced to do so as their current corporate social responsibility programmes in this area are not working. Take the question of the awareness of units, which the document refers to as being promoted by the alcohol industry. In a Balance survey of over 1,800 members of the North East public, awareness of measuring alcohol in units was 87%, down from 92% in 2010. Awareness that there is a maximum recommended limit has fallen from 82% to 69% over the same period, with less than half of those interviewed being able to name the limits.

Impact Assessment: Ancillary sellers
Ref p 1, 2, 3: We are concerned that the potential benefits to business are insufficient to run the risk of increased alcohol-related health harms, a risk highlighted on also highlighted in the document.

Ref p6: We are concerned that the section on "Minimal" sales is highly ambiguous and provides no reassurance that loopholes would not be created. Local decisions by licensing authorities are likely to be subject to legal challenge, an expensive process for local authorities, especially given the current economic climate.

Ref p8: The document estimates that up to 9,116 new alcohol sales venues could be created after three years, a significant increase in the availability of alcohol. This figure is partly based on the take up of licenses by 'community premises'. While the figure has been increased from 4% to 6%, we believe that increase may be insufficient given the profit motive behind businesses which is not so present for community premises.

Page Score

0

Scoring Summary

Pages	Total
1. About you	0

2. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
3. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
4. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
5. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
6. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
7. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
8. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
9. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
10. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
11. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
12. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
13. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
14. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
15. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
16. Impact assessments	0
Total Survey Score:	0

Alcohol strategy consultation

User Details - 5465992

Date Started: 05/02/2013 15:28:25 **Date Ended:** 05/02/2013 16:05:26

Time taken: 37 mins, 1 sec **IP Address:** n/a

Unique ID: n/a

Page 1: About you

Q1. Please select if you would like your response or personal details to be treated as confidential.

No Response

Please provide your reasons in the box below:

Dr Frank Ryan Lead Psychologist Substance Misuse Service Camden & Islington NHS Foundation Trust

Score

0

Q2. Which of the following best describes you or the professional interest you represent? Please select one option from the menu below.

Public health body (eg Primary Care Trust, Local Health Board, Director of Public Health)

Please specify which organisation, licensing authority or police force you represent in the box below:

Camden & Islington NHS Mental Health Trust St Pancras Hospital St Pancras Way londonNW1 OPE

Score

0

Q3. If you are responding on behalf of an organisation or interest group, please write in the box below the number of members in your group or organisation.

No Response

Q4. How did you obtain the views of your members? Please explain in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 100 words.

Through emailing staff members in Substance Misuse Division

Q5. Please indicate in which region you or your organisation is based.

Please select one option from the menu below.

London

Score

0

Q6. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your gender?

Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q7. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your age?

Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 2: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q8. In the alcohol strategy, the government committed to introducing a minimum unit price for alcohol in England and Wales. This consultation will contribute to the debate on the most appropriate price per unit and the mechanism by which, once set, minimum unit pricing would remain effective. It is also an opportunity for interested parties to raise other issues around minimum unit pricing. The purpose of minimum unit pricing is to reduce alcohol consumption, particularly by the most hazardous and harmful drinkers who tend to show a preference for the cheapest alcohol products. By doing so the government estimates there will be a reduction in the associated crime and health harms, especially the numbers of hospital admissions, alcohol-related deaths and alcohol-related crimes. Minimum unit pricing is not intended disproportionately to affect responsible drinkers or particular social groups but to reduce the availability of alcohol sold at very low or heavily discounted prices. More information (including the definitions of hazardous and harmful drinkers) is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on minimum unit pricing? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 3: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q9. The impact of minimum unit pricing will depend on the price per unit of alcohol. The government wants to ensure that the chosen price level is targeted and proportionate, whilst achieving a significant reduction of harm. The government is therefore consulting on the introduction of a recommended minimum unit price of 45p. The government estimates a reduction in consumption across all product types of 3.3 per cent, a reduction in crime of 5,240 per year, a reduction in 24,600 alcohol-related hospital admissions and 714 fewer deaths per year after ten years. Do you agree that this minimum unit price level would achieve these aims? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q10. Should other factors or evidence be considered when setting a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify these in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

incentives to buy e.g. "special offers";.

Score

0

Q11. The government wishes to maintain the effectiveness of minimum unit pricing and is therefore proposing to adjust the minimum unit price level over time. How do you think the level of minimum unit price set by the government should be adjusted over time? Please select one option.

The minimum unit price should automatically be updated in line with inflation each year

Score

0

Q12. The aim of minimum unit pricing is to reduce the consumption of harmful and hazardous drinkers, while minimising the impact on responsible drinkers. Do you think that there are any other people, organisations or groups that could be particularly affected by a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 4: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q13. The government is consulting on introducing a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade (e.g. shops and off-licences) as part of its wider strategy to reduce excessive alcohol consumption, and alongside the introduction of a minimum unit price. A ban on multi-buy promotions would therefore not apply to pubs, clubs, bars or restaurants. The term 'multi-buy promotions' refers to alcohol promotions that offer a discount for buying multiple items. The aim of a ban would be to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, making it cheaper (per item) to purchase more than one of a product than to purchase a single item. As well as being part of a wider strategy to reduce consumption and tackle irresponsible alcohol sales, a ban on multi-buy promotions would also contribute to the government's aim of encouraging people to be aware of how much they drink and the risks of excessive drinking, so that they can make informed choices. The aim of this

consultation is to assess support for such a ban and contribute to our understanding of the impact a ban on multi-buy promotions may have. The types of promotion it is proposed that a ban would include, are: two for the price of one, three for the price of two, buy one get one free, buy six and get 20 per cent off, 24 cans of lager costing less than 24 times the cost of a single can of lager in the shop, a case of wine sold cheaper than the individual price at which the same bottles are sold in the shop, 3 for £10 where each bottle costs more than £3.33. More information is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 5: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q14. Do you think there should be a ban on multi-buy promotions involving alcohol in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q15. Are there any further offers which should be included in a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Q16. Should other factors or evidence be taken into account when considering a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Some wine shops sell expensive wines at reduced prices for buying two or a case. This might not be a significant risk of increasing abuse potential.

Score

0

Q17. The aim of a ban on multi-buy promotions is to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, helping people to be aware of how much they drink, and to tackle irresponsible alcohol sales.

Do you think that there are any other groups that could be particularly affected by a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 6: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q18. In its response to the 'Rebalancing the Licensing Act' consultation in 2010, the government committed to review the impact of the current mandatory licensing conditions. More recently, the alcohol strategy made a commitment to review these mandatory licensing conditions to ensure they are sufficiently targeting problems such as irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs. The government has also committed to consult on whether these mandatory licensing conditions should, where relevant, apply to both the on- and off-trade. This consultation forms part of that review, and will contribute to the government's understanding of how these mandatory conditions are perceived. The five mandatory licensing conditions currently set out in regulations in relation to the supply of alcohol are: a ban on irresponsible promotions a ban on dispensing alcohol by one person directly into the mouth of another a requirement to provide free tap water on request to customers a requirement to have an age verification policy to prevent the sale of alcohol to persons under 18 years of age, and a requirement to make available to customers small measures such as half pints or beer or cider or 125ml glasses of wine More information is available in the full consultation document. An explanation of each of these terms can be found on page 20 of the consultation document, in the glossary at the end. Do you want to answer questions on reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 7: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q19. Do you think each of the mandatory licensing conditions is effective in promoting the licensing objectives? For more information on the licensing objectives please see the glossary at the end of the full consultation document. Please select one option (Yes, No, Don't know) from each drop down menu.

No Response

Score

0

Q20. Do you think that the mandatory licensing conditions do enough to target irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs? Please select one option.

No

If no, please state what more could be done in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Loud music, lack of seating and no food provision could also be addressed.

Score

0

Q21. Are there other issues related to the licensing objectives which could be tackled through a mandatory licensing condition? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Q22. Do you think that the current approach, with five mandatory licensing conditions applying to the on-trade and only one of those to the off-trade, is appropriate? Please select one option.

No

If no, please explain why you think the current approach is not the best approach (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Both irresponsible promotions and age verification need to be included.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 8: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q23. We want to ensure that licensing authorities are able to take alcohol-related health harms into consideration when making decisions about cumulative impact policies (CIPs) which can be used to manage problems linked to the density of premises in specific areas. A CIP introduces a rebuttable presumption that all new licence applications and variations in that area will normally be refused if the licensing authority receives a relevant representation stating that the application will add to the cumulative impact. However each application must still be considered on its own merits and the licensing authority may still grant the application if it is satisfied that the application will not contribute to the cumulative impact. We are proposing that licensing authorities will be able to take evidence of alcohol-related health harm into account in deciding whether to introduce a CIP and the extent of that CIP. This would be a discretionary power and not an obligation. We expect that those areas with the highest levels of alcohol-related health harm, or fast rising levels of harm from alcohol, will be most likely to use this power. It will allow local health bodies to fully contribute to local decision making and mean licensing authorities can restrict the number of licensed premises in the local area on the basis of robust local evidence. More information is available in the full consultation document and impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 9: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q24. What sources of evidence on alcohol-related health harm could be used to support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy (CIP) if it were possible for a CIP to include consideration of health? Please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Injuries from street violence, accidents (inc. traffic accidents);

Accidental overdoses;

Domestic fires

Development of alcohol dependence syndrome.

Spectrum of illnesses linked to chronic alcohol excess

Q25. Do you think any aspects of the current cumulative impact policy process would need to be amended to allow consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify which aspects in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

I believe this is a data collection issue. It seems plausible to collate data from a range of sources to achieve an overview of harms.

Score

0

Q26. What impact do you think allowing consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms when introducing a cumulative impact policy would have if it were used in your local area? Please specify your answer in the box below, providing evidence to support your response (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

It would enable a closer link between CIP and outcome, all things considered. If baseline data changes in response to various policy decisions inferences can be made about the efficacy of the policy. For instance, restricting late licensing might be associated with less emergency ambulance or Police calls. Conversely, if no impact is apparent it might indicate that the policy is ineffectual.

Page Score

0

Page 10: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q27. The government has committed to consult on giving licensing authorities greater freedom to take decisions that reflect the needs of their local community. Following the government's Red Tape Challenge in 2011, three areas of reform were specified: alcohol licensing for certain types of premises providing minimal alcohol sales, temporary event notices (TENs) and the licensing of late night refreshment. This section asks for views on these proposals and suggests further ways to reduce burdens on business.

The proposals set out here can be seen alongside work undertaken by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport to remove unnecessary red tape from regulated entertainment. More information on each of these areas for reform is available in the full consultation document. There are five subjects covered in this section. They are: ancillary sales of alcohol, occasional provision of licensable activities at community events, an extension of the temporary event notice limit at individual premises, late night refreshment, and further proposals to reduce burdens on business. Do you want to answer questions on freeing up responsible businesses? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 11: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q28. Ancillary sales of alcohol. For many businesses, the sale of alcohol is only a small part of, or incidental to, their wider activities, and occurs alongside the provision of another product or service (which this consultation refers to as an 'ancillary sale'). For example, a guesthouse might wish to provide wine to its guests with an evening meal or a complimentary bottle of wine in a guest's room, while a hairdresser might wish to offer clients a glass of wine. Should special provision to reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers be limited to specific types of business, and/or be available to all types of business, providing they meet certain qualification criteria for limited or incidental sales? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
The provision should be limited to a specific list of certain types of business and the kinds of sales they make	X		
The provision should be available to all businesses providing they meet certain qualification criteria to be an ancillary seller	X		
The provision should be available to both a specific list of premises and more widely to organisations meeting the prescribed definition of an ancillary seller, that is both the above options			X

Score

0

Q29. If special provisions to reduce licensing burdens on ancillary sellers were to include a list of certain types of business, do you think it should

apply to the following? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Accommodation providers, providing alcohol alongside accommodation as part of the contract	X		
Hair and beauty salons, providing alcohol alongside a hair or beauty treatment	X		
Florists, providing alcohol alongside the purchase of flowers		X	
Cultural organisations, such as theatres, cinemas and museums, providing alcohol alongside cultural events as part of the entry ticket	X		
Regular charitable events, providing alcohol as part of the wider occasion	X		

Score

0

Q30. Do you have any suggestions for other types of businesses to which such special provision could apply without impacting adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please write your suggestions in the box below, keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words:

No Response

Q31. The aim of a new 'ancillary seller' status is to reduce burdens on businesses where the sale of alcohol is only a small part of their business and occurs alongside the provision of a wider product or service, while minimising loopholes for irresponsible businesses and maintaining the effectiveness of enforcement. Alternatively, a second option is to broaden the definition of 'ancillary sales' to include all businesses (and/or not for profit activities) through the use of a general set of qualification criteria, for example, to the effect that: alcohol must be sold or supplied as a small part or proportion of a sales transaction or contract for a wider service, and the amount of alcohol that could be supplied as part of that contract cannot exceed a prescribed amount. Do you think that the qualification criteria proposed meet this aim?

Yes

Score

0

Q32. Do you think that these proposals would significantly reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know

Allow premises making ancillary sales to request in their premises licence application that the requirement for a personal licence holder be removed		X	
Introduce a new, light-touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN but retaining the need for a personal licence holder	X		
Introduce a new, light touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN - with no requirement for a personal licence holder		X	

Score

0

Q33. Do you think these proposals would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please select one option.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Allow premises making ancillary sales to request in their premises licence application that the requirement for a personal licence holder be removed			X
Introduce a new, light-touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN but retaining the need for a personal licence holder			X
Introduce a new, light touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN - with no requirement for a personal licence holder			X

Score

0

Q34. What other issues or options do you think should be considered when taking forward proposals for a lighter touch authorisation? Please specify in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 200 words:

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 12: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q35. Do you agree that licensing authorities should have the power to allow organisers of community events involving licensable activities to notify them through a locally determined notification process? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q36. What impact do you think a locally determined notification would have on organisers of community events? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Reduce the burden	X		
Increase the burden		X	

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 13: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q37. Should the number of TENs which can be given in respect of individual premises be increased? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q38. If you answered yes, please select one option to indicate which you would prefer. Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 14: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q39. Do you think that licensing authorities should have local discretion around late night refreshment in each of the following ways? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Determining that premises in certain areas are exempt			X
Determining that certain premises types are exempt in their local area			X

Score

0

Q40. Do you agree that motorway service areas should receive a nationally prescribed exemption from regulations for the provision of late night refreshment? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q41. Please describe in the box below any other types of premises to which you think a nationally prescribed exemption should apply (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 15: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q42. Do you agree with each of the following proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges	X		
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act		X	

Score

0

Q43. Do you think that each of the following would reduce the overall burdens on business? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges		X	
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act	X		

Score

0

Q44. Do you think that the following measures would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives (see glossary)? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges		X	
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act	X		

Score

0

Q45. In addition to the suggestions outlined above, what other sections of or processes under the 2003 Act could in your view be removed or simplified in order to impact favourably on businesses without undermining the statutory licensing objectives or significantly increasing burdens on licensing authorities? (Please keep your views to a maximum of 200 words.)

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 16: Impact assessments

Q46. Impact assessments for the proposals in this consultation have been published alongside the full consultation document. Do you think that the impact assessments related to the consultation provide an accurate representation of the costs and benefits of the proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Minimum unit pricing	X		
Multi-buy promotions	X		
Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact	X		
Ancillary sales of alcohol	X		

Temporary event notices	X		
Late night refreshment	X		
Removing the duty to advertise licence applications in a local newspaper	X		
Sales of alcohol at motorway service stations	X		
Personal licences	X		

Score

0

Q47. Do you have any comments on the methodologies or assumptions used in the impact assessments? If yes, please specify in the box below, clearly referencing the impact assessment and page to which you refer (keeping your views to a maximum of 400 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Scoring Summary

Pages	Total
1. About you	0
2. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
3. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
4. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
5. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
6. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
7. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
8. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
9. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0

10. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
11. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
12. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
13. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
14. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
15. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
16. Impact assessments	0
Total Survey Score:	0

Alcohol strategy consultation

User Details - 5465810

Date Started: 05/02/2013 15:09:27 **Date Ended:** 05/02/2013 16:08:28

Time taken: 59 mins, 1 sec **IP Address:** n/a

Unique ID: n/a

Page 1: About you

Q1. Please select if you would like your response or personal details to be treated as confidential.

No Response

Score

0

Q2. Which of the following best describes you or the professional interest you represent? Please select one option from the menu below.

Other

Please specify which organisation, licensing authority or police force you represent in the box below:

Kestevens Community Safety Partnership (Lincolnshire)

Score

0

Q3. If you are responding on behalf of an organisation or interest group, please write in the box below the number of members in your group or organisation.

No Response

Q4. How did you obtain the views of your members? Please explain in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 100 words.

A small group of lead professionals met (Licensing, Community Safety and Police) and discussed the strategy, responses were agreed by those present.

Q5. Please indicate in which region you or your organisation is based. Please select one option from the menu below.

East Midlands

Score

0

Q6. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your gender? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q7. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your age?
Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 2: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q8. In the alcohol strategy, the government committed to introducing a minimum unit price for alcohol in England and Wales. This consultation will contribute to the debate on the most appropriate price per unit and the mechanism by which, once set, minimum unit pricing would remain effective. It is also an opportunity for interested parties to raise other issues around minimum unit pricing. The purpose of minimum unit pricing is to reduce alcohol consumption, particularly by the most hazardous and harmful drinkers who tend to show a preference for the cheapest alcohol products. By doing so the government estimates there will be a reduction in the associated crime and health harms, especially the numbers of hospital admissions, alcohol-related deaths and alcohol-related crimes. Minimum unit pricing is not intended disproportionately to affect responsible drinkers or particular social groups but to reduce the availability of alcohol sold at very low or heavily discounted prices. More information (including the definitions of hazardous and harmful drinkers) is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on minimum unit pricing? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 3: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q9. The impact of minimum unit pricing will depend on the price per unit of alcohol. The government wants to ensure that the chosen price level is targeted and proportionate, whilst achieving a significant reduction of harm. The government is therefore consulting on the introduction of a recommended minimum unit price of 45p. The government estimates a reduction in consumption across all product types of 3.3 per cent, a reduction in crime of 5,240 per year, a reduction in 24,600 alcohol-related hospital admissions and 714 fewer deaths per year after ten years. Do you agree that this minimum unit price level would achieve these aims? Please select one option.

Don't know

If you think another level would be preferable, please set out your views on why this might be in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Unsure if this would work in practice. Conflict of needs between health services, and licensing needs. An element of benefit for excessive drinkers, has the potential to reduce problems at the “promotional” high volume sales element. A long term view needs to be considered to change cultural perceptions and perceptions of need of alcohol. Concerns over dependency on alcohol users. Possibly base on strength of alcohol rather than per unit level.

Score

0

Q10. Should other factors or evidence be considered when setting a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify these in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Concerns over pricing out those who would have a social drink, which is a benefit to the night time economy and generating the economy. Concern that the licensing trade may be able to affect how the strengths of the alcohol are managed to get round unit prices. There are several cohorts of drinkers and each has separate needs, as well as the overarching need to address the stimulation of the economy at restaurants etc.

Score

0

Q11. The government wishes to maintain the effectiveness of minimum unit pricing and is therefore proposing to adjust the minimum unit price level over time. How do you think the level of minimum unit price set by the government should be adjusted over time? Please select one option.

The minimum unit price should be reviewed after a set period

Score

0

Q12. The aim of minimum unit pricing is to reduce the consumption of harmful and hazardous drinkers, while minimising the impact on responsible drinkers. Do you think that there are any other people, organisations or groups that could be particularly affected by a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Social clubs and members clubs would be impacted on having minimum pricing structures.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 4: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q13. The government is consulting on introducing a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade (e.g. shops and off-licences) as part of its wider strategy to reduce excessive alcohol consumption, and alongside the introduction of a minimum unit price. A ban on multi-buy promotions would therefore not apply to pubs, clubs, bars or restaurants. The term 'multi-buy promotions' refers to alcohol promotions that offer a discount for buying multiple items. The aim of a ban would be to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, making it cheaper (per item) to purchase more than one of a product than to purchase a single item. As well as being part of a wider strategy to reduce consumption and tackle irresponsible alcohol sales, a ban on multi-buy promotions would also contribute to the government's aim of encouraging people to be aware of how much they drink and the risks of excessive drinking, so that they can make informed choices. The aim of this consultation is to assess support for such a ban and contribute to our understanding of the impact a ban on multi-buy promotions may have. The types of promotion it is proposed that a ban would include, are: two for the price of one, three for the price of two, buy one get one free, buy six and get 20 per cent off, 24 cans of lager costing less than 24 times the cost of a single can of lager in the shop, a case of wine sold cheaper than the individual price at which the same bottles are sold in the shop, 3 for £10 where each bottle costs more than £3.33. More information is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 5: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q14. Do you think there should be a ban on multi-buy promotions involving alcohol in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q15. Are there any further offers which should be included in a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

some of the "bargain booze" type of outlets are profiting by having a target audience that are more susceptible to inappropriate offers.

Score

0

Q16. Should other factors or evidence be taken into account when considering a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

cultural changes need to be managed towards alcohol, the comparison is to the cultural changes on smoking. With the approach taken it has reduced the number s of smokers and the perception of smokers. A wider approach needs to be considered rather than just the raising of unit prices or enforcement against multi buy promotions.

Score

0

Q17. The aim of a ban on multi-buy promotions is to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, helping people to be aware of how much they drink, and to tackle irresponsible alcohol sales.

Do you think that there are any other groups that could be particularly affected by a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

the groups such as social clubs and members clubs. Will also impact on “at home” drinkers who would purchase promotional offers.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 6: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q18. In its response to the 'Rebalancing the Licensing Act' consultation in 2010, the government committed to review the impact of the current mandatory licensing conditions. More recently, the alcohol strategy made a commitment to review these mandatory licensing conditions to ensure they are sufficiently targeting problems such as irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs. The government has also committed to consult on whether these mandatory licensing conditions should, where relevant, apply to both the on- and off-trade. This consultation forms part of that review, and will contribute to the government's understanding of how these mandatory conditions are perceived. The five mandatory licensing conditions currently set out in regulations in relation to the supply of alcohol are: a ban on irresponsible promotionsa ban on dispensing alcohol by one person directly into the mouth of anothera requirement to provide free tap water on request to customersa requirement to have an age verification policy to prevent the sale of alcohol to persons under 18 years of age, anda requirement to make available to customers small measures such as half pints or beer or cider or 125ml glasses of wine More information is available in the full consultation

document. An explanation of each of these terms can be found on page 20 of the consultation document, in the glossary at the end. Do you want to answer questions on reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 7: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q19. Do you think each of the mandatory licensing conditions is effective in promoting the licensing objectives? For more information on the licensing objectives please see the glossary at the end of the full consultation document. Please select one option (Yes, No, Don't know) from each drop down menu.

	Prevention of crime and disorder	Public safety	Prevention of public nuisance	Protection of children from harm
Irresponsible promotions	No	No	No	No
Dispensing alcohol directly into the mouth	No	No	No	No
Mandatory provision of free tap water	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know
Age verification policy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mandatory provision of small measures	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know

Score

0

Q20. Do you think that the mandatory licensing conditions do enough to target irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs? Please select one option.

No

If no, please state what more could be done in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Too complicated to prove the likelihood of offence in a manner which carries a risk of impacting on the license objective to reduce crime and disorder. Clarity required all round around this legislation. Onerous and complicated as well as being resource intensive.

Score

0

Q21. Are there other issues related to the licensing objectives which could be tackled through a mandatory licensing condition? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

It depends on how serious the intention is to implement these proposals, there appears to be a contradiction in policies with decreasing regulations but also to implement these proposals effectively. Should be implementing compulsory training for all bar staff to ensure they are all aware of their responsibilities.

Score

0

Q22. Do you think that the current approach, with five mandatory licensing conditions applying to the on-trade and only one of those to the off-trade, is appropriate? Please select one option.

No

If no, please explain why you think the current approach is not the best approach (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

The conditions should apply to the on and off trade.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 8: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q23. We want to ensure that licensing authorities are able to take alcohol-related health harms into consideration when making decisions about cumulative impact policies (CIPs) which can be used to manage problems linked to the density of premises in specific areas. A CIP introduces a rebuttable presumption that all new licence applications and variations in that area will normally be refused if the licensing authority receives a relevant representation stating that the application will add to the cumulative impact. However each application must still be considered on its own merits and the licensing authority may still grant the application if it is satisfied that the application will not contribute to the cumulative impact. We are proposing that licensing authorities will be able to take evidence of alcohol-related health harm into account in deciding whether to introduce a CIP and the extent of that CIP. This would be a discretionary power and not an

obligation. We expect that those areas with the highest levels of alcohol-related health harm, or fast rising levels of harm from alcohol, will be most likely to use this power. It will allow local health bodies to fully contribute to local decision making and mean licensing authorities can restrict the number of licensed premises in the local area on the basis of robust local evidence. More information is available in the full consultation document and impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 9: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q24. What sources of evidence on alcohol-related health harm could be used to support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy (CIP) if it were possible for a CIP to include consideration of health? Please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Information sharing is wholly inadequate to enable a response, need to consider links to mental health, domestic abuse and alcohol treatment services and more informed solutions in partnership.

Q25. Do you think any aspects of the current cumulative impact policy process would need to be amended to allow consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify which aspects in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Whilst the respective health organisations do collect data, the links to premises or area, where misuse may be isn't possible to obtain. A strong responsibility on the health agencies to work with partners to enable data collection to be relevant to all organisations needs. Need to give consideration to the whole medical process, not just the A&E data, but the longer term health impacts such as liver treatment services. The cumulative impact on wider services needs to be considered, e.g. people accessing A&E for health reasons can be superseded by a drunken people needing to "jump the queue", and the policing resources as well as the impacts on councils to clean the streets of impacts of excessive drinking.

Score

0

Q26. What impact do you think allowing consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms when introducing a cumulative impact policy would have if it were used in your local area? Please specify your answer in the box below, providing evidence to support your response (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

As per 14 does allow strategic bodies to see how others have applied legislation and identifying what works and what doesn't.

Page Score

0

Page 10: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q27. The government has committed to consult on giving licensing authorities greater freedom to take decisions that reflect the needs of their local community. Following the government's Red Tape Challenge in 2011, three areas of reform were specified: alcohol licensing for certain types of premises providing minimal alcohol sales, temporary event notices (TENs) and the licensing of late night refreshment. This section asks for views on these proposals and suggests further ways to reduce burdens on business. The proposals set out here can be seen alongside work undertaken by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport to remove unnecessary red tape from regulated entertainment. More information on each of these areas for reform is available in the full consultation document. There are five subjects covered in this section. They are: ancillary sales of alcohol occasional provision of licensable activities at community events an extension of the temporary event notice limit at individual premises late night refreshment, and further proposals to reduce burdens on business Do you want to answer questions on freeing up responsible businesses? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 11: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q28. Ancillary sales of alcohol For many businesses, the sale of alcohol is only a small part of, or incidental to, their wider activities, and occurs alongside the provision of another product or service (which this consultation refers to as an 'ancillary sale'). For example, a guesthouse might wish to provide wine to its guests with an evening meal or a complimentary bottle of wine in a guest's room, while a hairdresser might wish to offer clients a glass of wine. Should special provision to reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers be limited to specific types of business, and/or be available to all types of business, providing they meet certain qualification criteria for limited or incidental sales? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
The provision should be limited to a specific list of certain types of business and the kinds of sales they make	X		

The provision should be available to all businesses providing they meet certain qualification criteria to be an ancillary seller		X	
The provision should be available to both a specific list of premises and more widely to organisations meeting the prescribed definition of an ancillary seller, that is both the above options			X

Score

0

Q29. If special provisions to reduce licensing burdens on ancillary sellers were to include a list of certain types of business, do you think it should apply to the following? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Accommodation providers, providing alcohol alongside accommodation as part of the contract	X		
Hair and beauty salons, providing alcohol alongside a hair or beauty treatment	X		
Florists, providing alcohol alongside the purchase of flowers		X	
Cultural organisations, such as theatres, cinemas and museums, providing alcohol alongside cultural events as part of the entry ticket			X
Regular charitable events, providing alcohol as part of the wider occasion			X

Score

0

Q30. Do you have any suggestions for other types of businesses to which such special provision could apply without impacting adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please write your suggestions in the box below, keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words:

Alcohol is alcohol – no suggestions for additional types of businesses.

Q31. The aim of a new 'ancillary seller' status is to reduce burdens on businesses where the sale of alcohol is only a small part of their business and occurs alongside the provision of a wider product or service, while minimising loopholes for irresponsible businesses and maintaining the effectiveness of enforcement. Alternatively, a second option is to broaden the definition of 'ancillary sales' to include all businesses (and/or not for profit activities) through the use of a general set of qualification criteria, for example, to the effect that: alcohol must be sold or supplied as a small part

or proportion of a sales transaction or contract for a wider service, and the amount of alcohol that could be supplied as part of that contract cannot exceed a prescribed amount. Do you think that the qualification criteria proposed meet this aim?

No

Please use the space below to provide further comments (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Clearer guidance over what “ancillary” is, the legislation can often cause complexities for businesses to meet legal requirements, especially for small boarding rooms and hotels, florists and so forth. The complexities of wording and interpretation cause difficulties. The criteria will create unenforceable legislation, the administration and burden on agencies is not practical, complex, bureaucratic and onerous and place demand on all resources.

Score

0

Q32. Do you think that these proposals would significantly reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Allow premises making ancillary sales to request in their premises licence application that the requirement for a personal licence holder be removed	X		
Introduce a new, light-touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN but retaining the need for a personal licence holder		X	
Introduce a new, light touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN - with no requirement for a personal licence holder		X	

Score

0

Q33. Do you think these proposals would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please select one option.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Allow premises making ancillary sales to request in their premises licence application that the requirement for a personal licence holder be removed		X	

Introduce a new, light-touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN but retaining the need for a personal licence holder	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Introduce a new, light touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN - with no requirement for a personal licence holder	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Score

0

Q34. What other issues or options do you think should be considered when taking forward proposals for a lighter touch authorisation? Please specify in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 200 words:

Dont think other options should be considered.

Page Score

0

Page 12: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q35. Do you agree that licensing authorities should have the power to allow organisers of community events involving licensable activities to notify them through a locally determined notification process? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q36. What impact do you think a locally determined notification would have on organisers of community events? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Reduce the burden	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increase the burden	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 13: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q37. Should the number of TENs which can be given in respect of individual premises be increased? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q38. If you answered yes, please select one option to indicate which you would prefer. Please select one option.

18

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 14: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q39. Do you think that licensing authorities should have local discretion around late night refreshment in each of the following ways? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Determining that premises in certain areas are exempt		X	
Determining that certain premises types are exempt in their local area		X	

Score

0

Q40. Do you agree that motorway service areas should receive a nationally prescribed exemption from regulations for the provision of late night refreshment? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Q41. Please describe in the box below any other types of premises to which you think a nationally prescribed exemption should apply (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words).

Not applicable

Page Score

0

Page 15: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q42. Do you agree with each of the following proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges	X		
Remove or simplify requirements to renew		X	

personal licences under the 2003 Act			
---	--	--	--

Score

0

Q43. Do you think that each of the following would reduce the overall burdens on business? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers			X
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges	X		
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act		X	

Score

0

Q44. Do you think that the following measures would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives (see glossary)? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges	X		
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act		X	

Score

0

Q45. In addition to the suggestions outlined above, what other sections of or processes under the 2003 Act could in your view be removed or simplified in order to impact favourably on businesses without undermining the

statutory licensing objectives or significantly increasing burdens on licensing authorities? (Please keep your views to a maximum of 200 words.)

Leave the legislation as it presently is.

Page Score

0

Page 16: Impact assessments

Q46. Impact assessments for the proposals in this consultation have been published alongside the full consultation document. Do you think that the impact assessments related to the consultation provide an accurate representation of the costs and benefits of the proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Minimum unit pricing			X
Multi-buy promotions			X
Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact			X
Ancillary sales of alcohol			X
Temporary event notices			X
Late night refreshment			X
Removing the duty to advertise licence applications in a local newspaper			X
Sales of alcohol at motorway service stations			X
Personal licences			X

Score

0

Q47. Do you have any comments on the methodologies or assumptions used in the impact assessments? If yes, please specify in the box below, clearly referencing the impact assessment and page to which you refer (keeping your views to a maximum of 400 words).

No

Page Score

0

Scoring Summary

Pages	Total
-------	-------

1. About you	0
2. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
3. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
4. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
5. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
6. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
7. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
8. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
9. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
10. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
11. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
12. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
13. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
14. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
15. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
16. Impact assessments	0
Total Survey Score:	0

Alcohol strategy consultation

User Details - 5466489

Date Started: 05/02/2013 16:17:05 **Date Ended:** 05/02/2013 16:22:22

Time taken: 5 mins, 17 secs **IP Address:** n/a

Unique ID: n/a

Page 1: About you

Q1. Please select if you would like your response or personal details to be treated as confidential.

Treat as confidential

Score

0

Q2. Which of the following best describes you or the professional interest you represent? Please select one option from the menu below.

Member of the public

Score

0

Q3. If you are responding on behalf of an organisation or interest group, please write in the box below the number of members in your group or organisation.

No Response

Q4. How did you obtain the views of your members? Please explain in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 100 words.

No Response

Q5. Please indicate in which region you or your organisation is based. Please select one option from the menu below.

North West England

Score

0

Q6. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your gender? Please select one option.

Female

Score

0

Q7. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your age? Please select one option.

25-34

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 2: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q8. In the alcohol strategy, the government committed to introducing a minimum unit price for alcohol in England and Wales. This consultation will contribute to the debate on the most appropriate price per unit and the mechanism by which, once set, minimum unit pricing would remain effective. It is also an opportunity for interested parties to raise other issues around minimum unit pricing. The purpose of minimum unit pricing is to reduce alcohol consumption, particularly by the most hazardous and harmful drinkers who tend to show a preference for the cheapest alcohol products. By doing so the government estimates there will be a reduction in the associated crime and health harms, especially the numbers of hospital admissions, alcohol-related deaths and alcohol-related crimes. Minimum unit pricing is not intended disproportionately to affect responsible drinkers or particular social groups but to reduce the availability of alcohol sold at very low or heavily discounted prices. More information (including the definitions of hazardous and harmful drinkers) is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on minimum unit pricing? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 3: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q9. The impact of minimum unit pricing will depend on the price per unit of alcohol. The government wants to ensure that the chosen price level is targeted and proportionate, whilst achieving a significant reduction of harm. The government is therefore consulting on the introduction of a recommended minimum unit price of 45p. The government estimates a reduction in consumption across all product types of 3.3 per cent, a reduction in crime of 5,240 per year, a reduction in 24,600 alcohol-related hospital admissions and 714 fewer deaths per year after ten years. Do you agree that this minimum unit price level would achieve these aims? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q10. Should other factors or evidence be considered when setting a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q11. The government wishes to maintain the effectiveness of minimum unit

pricing and is therefore proposing to adjust the minimum unit price level over time. How do you think the level of minimum unit price set by the government should be adjusted over time? Please select one option.

The minimum unit price should be reviewed after a set period

Score

0

Q12. The aim of minimum unit pricing is to reduce the consumption of harmful and hazardous drinkers, while minimising the impact on responsible drinkers. Do you think that there are any other people, organisations or groups that could be particularly affected by a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 4: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q13. The government is consulting on introducing a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade (e.g. shops and off-licences) as part of its wider strategy to reduce excessive alcohol consumption, and alongside the introduction of a minimum unit price. A ban on multi-buy promotions would therefore not apply to pubs, clubs, bars or restaurants. The term 'multi-buy promotions' refers to alcohol promotions that offer a discount for buying multiple items. The aim of a ban would be to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, making it cheaper (per item) to purchase more than one of a product than to purchase a single item. As well as being part of a wider strategy to reduce consumption and tackle irresponsible alcohol sales, a ban on multi-buy promotions would also contribute to the government's aim of encouraging people to be aware of how much they drink and the risks of excessive drinking, so that they can make informed choices. The aim of this consultation is to assess support for such a ban and contribute to our understanding of the impact a ban on multi-buy promotions may have. The types of promotion it is proposed that a ban would include, are: two for the price of one, three for the price of two, buy one get one free, buy six and get 20 per cent off, 24 cans of lager costing less than 24 times the cost of a single can of lager in the shop, a case of wine sold cheaper than the individual price at which the same bottles are sold in the shop, 3 for £10 where each bottle costs more than £3.33. More information is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 5: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q14. Do you think there should be a ban on multi-buy promotions involving alcohol in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q15. Are there any further offers which should be included in a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q16. Should other factors or evidence be taken into account when considering a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q17. The aim of a ban on multi-buy promotions is to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, helping people to be aware of how much they drink, and to tackle irresponsible alcohol sales.

Do you think that there are any other groups that could be particularly affected by a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 6: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q18. In its response to the 'Rebalancing the Licensing Act' consultation in 2010, the government committed to review the impact of the current mandatory licensing conditions. More recently, the alcohol strategy made a commitment to review these mandatory licensing conditions to ensure they are sufficiently targeting problems such as irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs. The government has also committed to consult on whether these mandatory licensing conditions should, where relevant, apply to both the on- and off-trade. This consultation forms part of that review, and will contribute to the government's understanding of how these mandatory conditions are perceived. The five mandatory licensing conditions currently set out in regulations in relation to the supply of alcohol are: a ban on irresponsible promotionsa ban on dispensing alcohol by one person directly into the mouth of anothera requirement to provide free tap water on request to

customers a requirement to have an age verification policy to prevent the sale of alcohol to persons under 18 years of age, and a requirement to make available to customers small measures such as half pints or beer or cider or 125ml glasses of wine. More information is available in the full consultation document. An explanation of each of these terms can be found on page 20 of the consultation document, in the glossary at the end. Do you want to answer questions on reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 7: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q19. Do you think each of the mandatory licensing conditions is effective in promoting the licensing objectives? For more information on the licensing objectives please see the glossary at the end of the full consultation document. Please select one option (Yes, No, Don't know) from each drop down menu.

No Response

Score

0

Q20. Do you think that the mandatory licensing conditions do enough to target irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q21. Are there other issues related to the licensing objectives which could be tackled through a mandatory licensing condition? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q22. Do you think that the current approach, with five mandatory licensing conditions applying to the on-trade and only one of those to the off-trade, is appropriate? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 8: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q23. We want to ensure that licensing authorities are able to take alcohol-related health harms into consideration when making decisions about cumulative impact policies (CIPs) which can be used to manage problems linked to the density of premises in specific areas. A CIP introduces a rebuttable presumption that all new licence applications and variations in that area will normally be refused if the licensing authority receives a relevant representation stating that the application will add to the cumulative impact. However each application must still be considered on its own merits and the licensing authority may still grant the application if it is satisfied that the application will not contribute to the cumulative impact. We are proposing that licensing authorities will be able to take evidence of alcohol-related health harm into account in deciding whether to introduce a CIP and the extent of that CIP. This would be a discretionary power and not an obligation. We expect that those areas with the highest levels of alcohol-related health harm, or fast rising levels of harm from alcohol, will be most likely to use this power. It will allow local health bodies to fully contribute to local decision making and mean licensing authorities can restrict the number of licensed premises in the local area on the basis of robust local evidence. More information is available in the full consultation document and impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 9: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q24. What sources of evidence on alcohol-related health harm could be used to support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy (CIP) if it were possible for a CIP to include consideration of health? Please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

No Response

Q25. Do you think any aspects of the current cumulative impact policy process would need to be amended to allow consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q26. What impact do you think allowing consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms when introducing a cumulative impact policy would have if it were used in your local area? Please specify your answer in the box below, providing evidence to support your response (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 10: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q27. The government has committed to consult on giving licensing authorities greater freedom to take decisions that reflect the needs of their local community. Following the government's Red Tape Challenge in 2011, three areas of reform were specified: alcohol licensing for certain types of premises providing minimal alcohol sales, temporary event notices (TENs) and the licensing of late night refreshment. This section asks for views on these proposals and suggests further ways to reduce burdens on business. The proposals set out here can be seen alongside work undertaken by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport to remove unnecessary red tape from regulated entertainment. More information on each of these areas for reform is available in the full consultation document. There are five subjects covered in this section. They are: ancillary sales of alcohol occasional provision of licensable activities at community events an extension of the temporary event notice limit at individual premises late night refreshment, and further proposals to reduce burdens on business Do you want to answer questions on freeing up responsible businesses? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 11: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q28. Ancillary sales of alcohol For many businesses, the sale of alcohol is only a small part of, or incidental to, their wider activities, and occurs alongside the provision of another product or service (which this consultation refers to as an 'ancillary sale'). For example, a guesthouse might wish to provide wine to its guests with an evening meal or a complimentary bottle of wine in a guest's room, while a hairdresser might wish to offer clients a glass of wine. Should special provision to reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers be limited to specific types of business, and/or be available to all types of business, providing they meet certain qualification criteria for limited or incidental sales? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q29. If special provisions to reduce licensing burdens on ancillary sellers were to include a list of certain types of business, do you think it should apply to the following? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q30. Do you have any suggestions for other types of businesses to which such special provision could apply without impacting adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please write your suggestions in the box below, keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words:

No Response

Q31. The aim of a new 'ancillary seller' status is to reduce burdens on businesses where the sale of alcohol is only a small part of their business and occurs alongside the provision of a wider product or service, while minimising loopholes for irresponsible businesses and maintaining the effectiveness of enforcement. Alternatively, a second option is to broaden the definition of 'ancillary sales' to include all businesses (and/or not for profit activities) through the use of a general set of qualification criteria, for example, to the effect that: alcohol must be sold or supplied as a small part or proportion of a sales transaction or contract for a wider service, and the amount of alcohol that could be supplied as part of that contract cannot exceed a prescribed amount. Do you think that the qualification criteria proposed meet this aim?

No Response

Score

0

Q32. Do you think that these proposals would significantly reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q33. Do you think these proposals would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q34. What other issues or options do you think should be considered when taking forward proposals for a lighter touch authorisation? Please specify in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 200 words:

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 12: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q35. Do you agree that licensing authorities should have the power to allow organisers of community events involving licensable activities to notify them through a locally determined notification process? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q36. What impact do you think a locally determined notification would have on organisers of community events? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 13: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q37. Should the number of TENs which can be given in respect of individual premises be increased? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q38. If you answered yes, please select one option to indicate which you would prefer. Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 14: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q39. Do you think that licensing authorities should have local discretion around late night refreshment in each of the following ways? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q40. Do you agree that motorway service areas should receive a nationally prescribed exemption from regulations for the provision of late night refreshment? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q41. Please describe in the box below any other types of premises to which you think a nationally prescribed exemption should apply (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 15: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q42. Do you agree with each of the following proposals? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q43. Do you think that each of the following would reduce the overall burdens on business? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q44. Do you think that the following measures would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives (see glossary)? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q45. In addition to the suggestions outlined above, what other sections of or processes under the 2003 Act could in your view be removed or simplified in order to impact favourably on businesses without undermining the statutory licensing objectives or significantly increasing burdens on licensing authorities? (Please keep your views to a maximum of 200 words.)

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 16: Impact assessments

Q46. Impact assessments for the proposals in this consultation have been published alongside the full consultation document. Do you think that the impact assessments related to the consultation provide an accurate representation of the costs and benefits of the proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Minimum unit pricing	X		
Multi-buy promotions	X		
Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact			X
Ancillary sales of alcohol			X
Temporary event notices			X
Late night refreshment			X
Removing the duty to advertise licence applications in a local newspaper			X
Sales of alcohol at motorway service stations			
Personal licences			X

Score

0

Q47. Do you have any comments on the methodologies or assumptions used in the impact assessments? If yes, please specify in the box below, clearly referencing the impact assessment and page to which you refer (keeping your views to a maximum of 400 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Scoring Summary

Pages	Total
1. About you	0
2. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
3. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
4. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
5. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
6. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
7. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
8. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
9. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
10. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
11. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
12. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
13. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
14. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
15. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
16. Impact assessments	0

Total Survey Score:	0
----------------------------	----------

Alcohol strategy consultation

User Details - 5466413

Date Started: 05/02/2013 16:10:16 **Date Ended:** 05/02/2013 16:27:41

Time taken: 17 mins, 25 secs **IP Address:** n/a

Unique ID: n/a

Page 1: About you

Q1. Please select if you would like your response or personal details to be treated as confidential.

No Response

Score

0

Q2. Which of the following best describes you or the professional interest you represent? Please select one option from the menu below.

Police and crime commissioner

Please specify which organisation, licensing authority or police force you represent in the box below:

John Dwyer, Cheshire Police and Crime Commissioner

Score

0

Q3. If you are responding on behalf of an organisation or interest group, please write in the box below the number of members in your group or organisation.

No Response

Q4. How did you obtain the views of your members? Please explain in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 100 words.

No Response

Q5. Please indicate in which region you or your organisation is based.

Please select one option from the menu below.

North West England

Score

0

Q6. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your gender?

Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q7. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your age?

Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 2: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q8. In the alcohol strategy, the government committed to introducing a minimum unit price for alcohol in England and Wales. This consultation will contribute to the debate on the most appropriate price per unit and the mechanism by which, once set, minimum unit pricing would remain effective. It is also an opportunity for interested parties to raise other issues around minimum unit pricing. The purpose of minimum unit pricing is to reduce alcohol consumption, particularly by the most hazardous and harmful drinkers who tend to show a preference for the cheapest alcohol products. By doing so the government estimates there will be a reduction in the associated crime and health harms, especially the numbers of hospital admissions, alcohol-related deaths and alcohol-related crimes. Minimum unit pricing is not intended disproportionately to affect responsible drinkers or particular social groups but to reduce the availability of alcohol sold at very low or heavily discounted prices. More information (including the definitions of hazardous and harmful drinkers) is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on minimum unit pricing? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 3: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q9. The impact of minimum unit pricing will depend on the price per unit of alcohol. The government wants to ensure that the chosen price level is targeted and proportionate, whilst achieving a significant reduction of harm. The government is therefore consulting on the introduction of a recommended minimum unit price of 45p. The government estimates a reduction in consumption across all product types of 3.3 per cent, a reduction in crime of 5,240 per year, a reduction in 24,600 alcohol-related hospital admissions and 714 fewer deaths per year after ten years. Do you agree that this minimum unit price level would achieve these aims? Please select one option.

Yes

If you think another level would be preferable, please set out your views on why this might be in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

The introduction of a minimum unit price of alcohol is strongly supported, although I believe, as per independent research in 2009, that a level of 50p

(now equivalent to 54p) would be markedly more effective in reducing consumption and thus reducing alcohol related crime and disorder. This level is needed to reduce the number of hazardous and harmful drinkers and saving the police service nationally an estimated £49.6 m in the first year. A per unit price of 50p would not affect the majority of drinks sold through on-sales at licence premises preventing only the most irresponsible promotions. It is strongly believed that any cost increase would affect the quantity of alcohol bought cheaply at supermarkets for the purpose of pre-loading. It is difficult to imagine how further reductions in alcohol related violent crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour can be made should supermarkets continue to sell alcohol cheaply. If the minimum unit price was set at 50p it is expected that the additional weekly cost to the responsible drinker would be in the region of 21p. A minimum price would target those drinks preferred by the heaviest drinkers and children (with little available cash); largely ciders and own brand spirits.

Score

0

Q10. Should other factors or evidence be considered when setting a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify these in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

The findings of research carried out by the University of Sheffield (updated January 2012) on a model based on the population of Scotland (4,523,448 people over the age of 11 years) are important. In particular, in Scotland:

- A 50p minimum price was expected to result in a reduction in alcohol consumption of 7.8%, a 45p minimum by 6% and a 40p minimum by 4.6%
- Lower minimum price thresholds are associated with reductions in beer/cider and spirit consumption but increases in wine consumption due to switching. Wine consumption also starts to decrease at thresholds over 45p.
- As minimum price threshold increases, alcohol-related hospital admissions and deaths are estimated to reduce. Within the research model a national reduction of 5,100 hospital admissions per annum was forecast for a 40p threshold compared with a 6,600 reduction for a 45p threshold and 8,600 for a 50p threshold.
- A 40p threshold was estimated to reduce crimes by 2,900 offences per annum whereas a 45p threshold would lead to a reduction of 3,600 and a 50p threshold by 4,700.
- Changes in pricing affect mostly harmful drinker, with hazardous drinkers somewhat affected and moderate drinkers affected very little.

Score

0

Q11. The government wishes to maintain the effectiveness of minimum unit pricing and is therefore proposing to adjust the minimum unit price level over time. How do you think the level of minimum unit price set by the government should be adjusted over time? Please select one option.

The minimum unit price should automatically be updated in line with inflation

each year

Score

0

Q12. The aim of minimum unit pricing is to reduce the consumption of harmful and hazardous drinkers, while minimising the impact on responsible drinkers. Do you think that there are any other people, organisations or groups that could be particularly affected by a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

A MUP will raise awareness of the health and socio-economic implications of alcohol consumption, impacting positively on the drinking habits of those with limited finances and de-normalising alcohol consumption. This will impact on retailers who use alcohol sales as a loss-leader, but price reductions of other products will be used to maintain customer numbers, offsetting any additional costs. The average shopper should be no worse off and those with low alcohol consumption may be better off. The reduction in "preloading" will impact positively on town centres on-sales with a related drop in the antisocial behaviour associated with the night-time economy.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 4: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q13. The government is consulting on introducing a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade (e.g. shops and off-licences) as part of its wider strategy to reduce excessive alcohol consumption, and alongside the introduction of a minimum unit price. A ban on multi-buy promotions would therefore not apply to pubs, clubs, bars or restaurants. The term 'multi-buy promotions' refers to alcohol promotions that offer a discount for buying multiple items. The aim of a ban would be to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, making it cheaper (per item) to purchase more than one of a product than to purchase a single item. As well as being part of a wider strategy to reduce consumption and tackle irresponsible alcohol sales, a ban on multi-buy promotions would also contribute to the government's aim of encouraging people to be aware of how much they drink and the risks of excessive drinking, so that they can make informed choices. The aim of this consultation is to assess support for such a ban and contribute to our understanding of the impact a ban on multi-buy promotions may have. The types of promotion it is proposed that a ban would include, are: two for the price of one, three for the price of two, buy one get one free, buy six and get 20 per cent off, 24 cans of lager costing less than 24 times the cost of a single

can of lager in the shop a case of wine sold cheaper than the individual price at which the same bottles are sold in the shop for £10 where each bottle costs more than £3.33 More information is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 5: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q14. Do you think there should be a ban on multi-buy promotions involving alcohol in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q15. Are there any further offers which should be included in a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

A ban should be imposed as part of an overall strategy which includes a minimum price per unit. If price reductions are used to promote sales, the minimum price per unit should be maintained. There should be a consistency of price per volume of a product regardless of the size or packaging that alcohol is sold in.

Score

0

Q16. Should other factors or evidence be taken into account when considering a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Premises (and in particular retail premises) that have mixed use should be considered as there is a possibility of linking an on-sale to an off-sale. For example, wine is often used by retailers as part of a multi-buy on a range of products (e.g. dinner for two for £10). Consideration should be given to restrictions on this type of offer which may be extended to include other drinks to increase customer footfall should minimum pricing per unit and a ban on multi-buys be introduced. Research by Sheffield University on behalf of the Scottish Government indicated that a ban on multi-buy promotions would increase the effectiveness of MUP. A coordinated approach should be used to address price and availability as well as availability and quality of alcohol-related hospital and community services. Reductions in

consumption would improve the health of lower income groups amongst which alcohol related deaths are significantly higher.

Score

0

Q17. The aim of a ban on multi-buy promotions is to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, helping people to be aware of how much they drink, and to tackle irresponsible alcohol sales.

Do you think that there are any other groups that could be particularly affected by a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

A reduction in alcohol consumption will result in a corresponding reduction in the demand for resources provided by Health and the police. A reduction in the availability is likely to benefit the licensed trade as people are considered to be less likely to preload and are likely to shift their custom to on-licence premises. Research has found that “‘binge’ drinking culture, mainly associated with young adults, is particularly linked with crime and disorder.” A combination of a ban on multi-buy promotions and MUP is likely to affect the super strength alcohol which is most popular for preloading and binge drinking.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 6: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q18. In its response to the 'Rebalancing the Licensing Act' consultation in 2010, the government committed to review the impact of the current mandatory licensing conditions. More recently, the alcohol strategy made a commitment to review these mandatory licensing conditions to ensure they are sufficiently targeting problems such as irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs. The government has also committed to consult on whether these mandatory licensing conditions should, where relevant, apply to both the on- and off-trade. This consultation forms part of that review, and will contribute to the government's understanding of how these mandatory conditions are perceived. The five mandatory licensing conditions currently set out in regulations in relation to the supply of alcohol are: a ban on irresponsible promotionsa ban on dispensing alcohol by one person directly into the mouth of anothera requirement to provide free tap water on request to customersa requirement to have an age verification policy to prevent the sale of alcohol to persons under 18 years of age, anda requirement to make available to customers small measures such as half pints or beer or cider or 125ml glasses of wine More information is available in the full consultation document. An explanation of each of these terms can be found on page 20

of the consultation document, in the glossary at the end. Do you want to answer questions on reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 7: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q19. Do you think each of the mandatory licensing conditions is effective in promoting the licensing objectives? For more information on the licensing objectives please see the glossary at the end of the full consultation document. Please select one option (Yes, No, Don't know) from each drop down menu.

No Response

Score

0

Q20. Do you think that the mandatory licensing conditions do enough to target irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs? Please select one option.

No

If no, please state what more could be done in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Remove the need to “demonstrate a link with crime and disorder” clause relating to irresponsible promotions and the “glamorisation test” for promotions, thus banning all irresponsible promotions. An outline of the age verification policy, preferably a “check 25” and the requirement to produce an acceptable form of ID should be clearly displayed at the entrance and point of sale Measures of dispense (paragraph 5) should be the default for sale. Offering a larger measure or up-selling should be prohibited.

Score

0

Q21. Are there other issues related to the licensing objectives which could be tackled through a mandatory licensing condition? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Mandatory licensing conditions should include consideration of customer safety. This might include a requirement of door staff in (say) town centre locations and criteria for the training and accreditation of those staff, or the mandatory decanting of bottles at the bar, removing bottles from the drinking environment and promoting a safer drinking environment. There is a risk associated with alcohol fuelled football related violence. Local

licensing allows conditions to be imposed on the sale of alcohol to mitigate these risks (e.g. no alcohol sales between 12:00 -22:00 on match day Saturdays). Point of sale information on units of alcohol and recommended limits should be compulsory. Lower strength beers and wines should be promoted, and non-alcoholic drinks should be offered cheaper than the cheapest alcoholic drinks to de-incentivise the drinking of alcohol. Any increase in the availability of alcohol at motorway and other service areas would send an inappropriate message about drink driving and could increase offending.

Score

0

Q22. Do you think that the current approach, with five mandatory licensing conditions applying to the on-trade and only one of those to the off-trade, is appropriate? Please select one option.

No

If no, please explain why you think the current approach is not the best approach (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Although the broad balance is correct, particularly with the Government's intention to tackle MUP and Multiple unit selling, greater community involvement (and associated responsibility) in local licensing decisions is to be encouraged. The proposal that Cumulative Impact Policies should apply to both on-trade and off-trade is strongly supported, as is the decision to extend powers to make Early Morning Restrictions on the sale of alcohol and the removal of the vicinity test. The problems of alcohol harm are increasingly associated with cheap alcohol sold from off-licence premises, yet only one condition applies to the off trade.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 8: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q23. We want to ensure that licensing authorities are able to take alcohol-related health harms into consideration when making decisions about cumulative impact policies (CIPs) which can be used to manage problems linked to the density of premises in specific areas. A CIP introduces a rebuttable presumption that all new licence applications and variations in that area will normally be refused if the licensing authority receives a relevant representation stating that the application will add to the cumulative impact. However each application must still be considered on its own merits and the licensing authority may still grant the application if it is satisfied that the application will not contribute to the cumulative impact. We are proposing that licensing authorities will be able to take evidence of alcohol-related health harm into account in deciding whether to introduce a CIP and the extent of that CIP. This would be a discretionary power and not an

obligation. We expect that those areas with the highest levels of alcohol-related health harm, or fast rising levels of harm from alcohol, will be most likely to use this power. It will allow local health bodies to fully contribute to local decision making and mean licensing authorities can restrict the number of licensed premises in the local area on the basis of robust local evidence. More information is available in the full consultation document and impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 9: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q24. What sources of evidence on alcohol-related health harm could be used to support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy (CIP) if it were possible for a CIP to include consideration of health? Please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

- Alcohol related conditions seen in hospital admissions and A&E departments
- Under 18 admissions to hospital
- Alcohol related conditions seen by local general practitioners
- Statistics related to recorded assault with injury
- Alcohol-related anti-social behaviour, crime and disorder statistics
- Liver disease and alcohol related deaths
- Domestic abuse

Public health should be a licensing objective in its own right; evidence from Scotland suggests that public health should be taken into account over the whole authority area rather than at a smaller scale.

Q25. Do you think any aspects of the current cumulative impact policy process would need to be amended to allow consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify which aspects in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Health related harm should be taken into consideration by licensing authorities. The proposal to make this discretionary rather than obligatory is questioned. Rather it is proposed that all Cumulative Impact Statements should include an assessment by Health of the implications of granting or continuing to allow a license. The proposal to introduce a health related objective for licensing related specifically to the cumulative impact is welcomed. As a responsible authority, it is very appropriate that Health should be able to both instigate and contribute to the review of a licence. All authorities should be able to object to licence applications due to cumulative

impact policies, for example health bodies should be able to object where there is a health harm issue but no crime issue.

Score

0

Q26. What impact do you think allowing consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms when introducing a cumulative impact policy would have if it were used in your local area? Please specify your answer in the box below, providing evidence to support your response (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Introducing a public health objective, particularly to support over-provision or saturation policies at a local level, would enable licensing decisions to be made taking into account the full impact of alcohol harm within the local council's boundaries. It would enable local authorities to control the availability of alcohol in their area – and thus impose some measure of control on the level of harm.

Fewer premises within a particular area would reduce the need for competitive pricing. It would limit the availability of alcohol at a local level to young people.

A&E data would better highlight the level of alcohol-related assaults reporting, many of which are not reported to the police.

Page Score

0

Page 10: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q27. The government has committed to consult on giving licensing authorities greater freedom to take decisions that reflect the needs of their local community. Following the government's Red Tape Challenge in 2011, three areas of reform were specified: alcohol licensing for certain types of premises providing minimal alcohol sales, temporary event notices (TENs) and the licensing of late night refreshment. This section asks for views on these proposals and suggests further ways to reduce burdens on business. The proposals set out here can be seen alongside work undertaken by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport to remove unnecessary red tape from regulated entertainment. More information on each of these areas for reform is available in the full consultation document. There are five subjects covered in this section. They are: ancillary sales of alcohol, occasional provision of licensable activities at community events, an extension of the temporary event notice limit at individual premises, late night refreshment, and further proposals to reduce burdens on business. Do you want to answer questions on freeing up responsible businesses? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

Page 11: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q28. Ancillary sales of alcohol For many businesses, the sale of alcohol is only a small part of, or incidental to, their wider activities, and occurs alongside the provision of another product or service (which this consultation refers to as an 'ancillary sale'). For example, a guesthouse might wish to provide wine to its guests with an evening meal or a complimentary bottle of wine in a guest's room, while a hairdresser might wish to offer clients a glass of wine. Should special provision to reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers be limited to specific types of business, and/or be available to all types of business, providing they meet certain qualification criteria for limited or incidental sales? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
The provision should be limited to a specific list of certain types of business and the kinds of sales they make	X		
The provision should be available to all businesses providing they meet certain qualification criteria to be an ancillary seller		X	
The provision should be available to both a specific list of premises and more widely to organisations meeting the prescribed definition of an ancillary seller, that is both the above options		X	

Score

Q29. If special provisions to reduce licensing burdens on ancillary sellers were to include a list of certain types of business, do you think it should apply to the following? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Accommodation providers, providing alcohol alongside accommodation as part of the contract	X		
Hair and beauty salons, providing alcohol alongside a hair or beauty treatment		X	
Florists, providing alcohol alongside the purchase of flowers	X		

Cultural organisations, such as theatres, cinemas and museums, providing alcohol alongside cultural events as part of the entry ticket		X	
Regular charitable events, providing alcohol as part of the wider occasion	X		

Score

0

Q30. Do you have any suggestions for other types of businesses to which such special provision could apply without impacting adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please write your suggestions in the box below, keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words:

In principle, I disagree with the 'need to free up business' in relation to alcohol. It should not be treated as an everyday, ordinary product.

Any sale of alcohol should be regulated. Therefore there are not types of premises for alcohol sales which should be unregulated. Unregulated alcohol sales would create a situation where the objectives of the Licensing Act 2003 would be unenforceable.

The licensed sale of alcohol also protects and ensures a standard of 'due diligence' is adhered to by people selling alcohol.

This proposal would create a third tier of licensed premises as it would create a category outside Early Morning Restriction Orders/ Late Night Levy and CIPs. This would create confusion for consumers and enforcement officers and lead to increased costs for public sector organisations dealing with the harmful effects of alcohol.

This extra category of licensed premises could be contributing to the harm of excessive alcohol consumption, but would be contribute to the costs, for example through a Late Night Levy being applied to licensed premises.

Q31. The aim of a new 'ancillary seller' status is to reduce burdens on businesses where the sale of alcohol is only a small part of their business and occurs alongside the provision of a wider product or service, while minimising loopholes for irresponsible businesses and maintaining the effectiveness of enforcement. Alternatively, a second option is to broaden the definition of 'ancillary sales' to include all businesses (and/or not for profit activities) through the use of a general set of qualification criteria, for example, to the effect that: alcohol must be sold or supplied as a small part or proportion of a sales transaction or contract for a wider service, and the amount of alcohol that could be supplied as part of that contract cannot exceed a prescribed amount Do you think that the qualification criteria proposed meet this aim?

No

Please use the space below to provide further comments (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

I don't agree with the 'ancillary seller' status because there are no

mechanism to police these businesses, and ensure that they retail alcohol responsibly. The scheme would also take the sale of alcohol out of the remit of the four objectives of the Licensing Act 2003 and the proposed objective of “public health” thus undermining the Licensing Act. The ‘ancillary sellers’ of alcohol in the retail environment would not come under the same protection afforded by the Licensing Act or necessarily receive appropriate training, therefore creating a three tier system which cannot be monitored, supported or enforced. In addition people purchasing from an ‘ancillary seller’ need to understand they are purchasing from an unregulated ‘ancillary seller’ and are therefore not necessarily making a reputable or safe purchase, for example safeguarding underage sales.

Score

0

Q32. Do you think that these proposals would significantly reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Allow premises making ancillary sales to request in their premises licence application that the requirement for a personal licence holder be removed	X		
Introduce a new, light-touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN but retaining the need for a personal licence holder	X		
Introduce a new, light touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN - with no requirement for a personal licence holder	X		

Score

0

Q33. Do you think these proposals would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please select one option.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Allow premises making ancillary sales to request in their premises licence application that the requirement for a personal licence holder be removed	X		
Introduce a new, light-touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN but retaining the need for a personal licence holder	X		

Introduce a new, light touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN - with no requirement for a personal licence holder	X		
--	---	--	--

Score

0

Q34. What other issues or options do you think should be considered when taking forward proposals for a lighter touch authorisation? Please specify in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 200 words:

It would be appropriate to consider a Cumulative Impact Statement for the area in which the ancillary seller would be trading.

There should be an ability to revoke or remove an ancillary sales notice and to restrict hours of operation.

A procedure similar to that for minor variations would appear to be an appropriate mechanism.

Any de-regulation should be balanced against the risk of an increase in alcohol consumption and the likely impact on crime and disorder, particularly within the Night Time Economy.

Licensing authorities should have the power to require a full license should problems arise as a result of a business's ancillary seller status.

Page Score

0

Page 12: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q35. Do you agree that licensing authorities should have the power to allow organisers of community events involving licensable activities to notify them through a locally determined notification process? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q36. What impact do you think a locally determined notification would have on organisers of community events? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Reduce the burden			X
Increase the burden			X

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 13: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q37. Should the number of TENs which can be given in respect of individual premises be increased? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q38. If you answered yes, please select one option to indicate which you would prefer. Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 14: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q39. Do you think that licensing authorities should have local discretion around late night refreshment in each of the following ways? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Determining that premises in certain areas are exempt		X	
Determining that certain premises types are exempt in their local area		X	

Score

0

Q40. Do you agree that motorway service areas should receive a nationally prescribed exemption from regulations for the provision of late night refreshment? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q41. Please describe in the box below any other types of premises to which you think a nationally prescribed exemption should apply (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 15: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q42. Do you agree with each of the following proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know

Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges		X	
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act		X	
Score			

0

Q43. Do you think that each of the following would reduce the overall burdens on business? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers			X
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade			X
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges			X
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act			X

Score

0

Q44. Do you think that the following measures would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives (see glossary)? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges	X		

sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges			
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act	X		

Score

0

Q45. In addition to the suggestions outlined above, what other sections of or processes under the 2003 Act could in your view be removed or simplified in order to impact favourably on businesses without undermining the statutory licensing objectives or significantly increasing burdens on licensing authorities? (Please keep your views to a maximum of 200 words.)

No

Page Score

0

Page 16: Impact assessments

Q46. Impact assessments for the proposals in this consultation have been published alongside the full consultation document. Do you think that the impact assessments related to the consultation provide an accurate representation of the costs and benefits of the proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Minimum unit pricing	X		
Multi-buy promotions	X		
Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact	X		
Ancillary sales of alcohol	X		
Temporary event notices	X		
Late night refreshment	X		
Removing the duty to advertise licence applications in a local newspaper	X		
Sales of alcohol at motorway service stations	X		
Personal licences	X		

Score

0

Q47. Do you have any comments on the methodologies or assumptions

used in the impact assessments? If yes, please specify in the box below, clearly referencing the impact assessment and page to which you refer (keeping your views to a maximum of 400 words).

No

Page Score

0

Scoring Summary

Pages	Total
1. About you	0
2. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
3. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
4. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
5. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
6. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
7. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
8. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
9. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
10. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
11. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
12. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
13. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
14. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
15. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
16. Impact assessments	0
Total Survey Score:	0

Alcohol strategy consultation

User Details - 5466471

Date Started: 05/02/2013 16:15:34 **Date Ended:** 05/02/2013 16:32:36

Time taken: 17 mins, 2 secs **IP Address:** n/a

Unique ID: n/a

Page 1: About you

Q1. Please select if you would like your response or personal details to be treated as confidential.

No Response

Score

0

Q2. Which of the following best describes you or the professional interest you represent? Please select one option from the menu below.

Local government (other)

Please specify which organisation, licensing authority or police force you represent in the box below:

Sunderland City Council

Score

0

Q3. If you are responding on behalf of an organisation or interest group, please write in the box below the number of members in your group or organisation.

No Response

Q4. How did you obtain the views of your members? Please explain in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 100 words.

A report went to full council and a workshop was held with approx 15 partner organisations to gain wider views.

Q5. Please indicate in which region you or your organisation is based. Please select one option from the menu below.

North East England

Score

0

Q6. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your gender? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q7. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your age?
Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 2: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q8. In the alcohol strategy, the government committed to introducing a minimum unit price for alcohol in England and Wales. This consultation will contribute to the debate on the most appropriate price per unit and the mechanism by which, once set, minimum unit pricing would remain effective. It is also an opportunity for interested parties to raise other issues around minimum unit pricing. The purpose of minimum unit pricing is to reduce alcohol consumption, particularly by the most hazardous and harmful drinkers who tend to show a preference for the cheapest alcohol products. By doing so the government estimates there will be a reduction in the associated crime and health harms, especially the numbers of hospital admissions, alcohol-related deaths and alcohol-related crimes. Minimum unit pricing is not intended disproportionately to affect responsible drinkers or particular social groups but to reduce the availability of alcohol sold at very low or heavily discounted prices. More information (including the definitions of hazardous and harmful drinkers) is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on minimum unit pricing? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 3: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q9. The impact of minimum unit pricing will depend on the price per unit of alcohol. The government wants to ensure that the chosen price level is targeted and proportionate, whilst achieving a significant reduction of harm. The government is therefore consulting on the introduction of a recommended minimum unit price of 45p. The government estimates a reduction in consumption across all product types of 3.3 per cent, a reduction in crime of 5,240 per year, a reduction in 24,600 alcohol-related hospital admissions and 714 fewer deaths per year after ten years. Do you agree that this minimum unit price level would achieve these aims? Please select one option.

Yes

If you think another level would be preferable, please set out your views on why this might be in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Whilst agreeing that MUP is a highly targeted and effective approach that would have greatest impact on younger and heavier drinkers, we'd urge Government to set a MUP between 50-60p based on: • Sheffield's modelling work on numerous parameters found an MUP of 50p compared to 45p would save annually an additional 1,000 deaths; 31,000 alcohol-related hospital admissions; 18,000 crimes and would reduce consumption by a further 2.4% • The previous Chief Medical Officer called for a 50p MUP of alcohol in 2009 which at today's value would be in excess of 50p • The Faculty of Public Health supported the call for a MUP of 50p for alcohol in their "12 Steps to Better Health Manifesto" with 50p MUP being 'Step No. 1' • The Association of North East Council's Leaders' and Elected Mayors' Group support MUP set at at least 50p • Consideration needs to be given to cross-border purchases if a MUP below that proposed for Scotland (50p) is set, particularly in border areas in North of England • We believe that a MUP, particularly set between 50-60p provides clarity and would be easier to enforce than alternative levels of MUP and different ways of raising price.

Score

0

Q10. Should other factors or evidence be considered when setting a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify these in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Factors • MUP should be regularly reviewed to ensure alcohol does not become more affordable over time • Avoid issue of cross-border purchases if MUP below that proposed for Scotland (50p) is set • Introduce a mechanism for channelling increased monies received by retailers into reducing the problems caused by alcohol at local level • Independent evaluations on effectiveness should be done to assess if the level has been set appropriately. Evidence: • 70% of publicans in the North East (NE) support MUP and 82% state supermarket promotions are hitting their trade • 18 pubs close each week in Britain. MUP would close the price difference between pubs and cheapest supermarket deals. Community pubs contribute £19 billion and 900,000 jobs to the economy. That contribution is being eroded by cheap off-licence sales alcohol • 53% of people in the NE, support MUP • 81% of people in the NE stated they were more likely to support MUP if it reduced drunk and rowdy behaviour– which evidence suggests it would • Alcohol harm is costing the North East economy over £1 billion a year • 40% of child protection cases and 74% of child mistreatment cases in the UK are alcohol related

Score

0

Q11. The government wishes to maintain the effectiveness of minimum unit pricing and is therefore proposing to adjust the minimum unit price level over time. How do you think the level of minimum unit price set by the government should be adjusted over time? Please select one option.

The minimum unit price should automatically be updated in line with inflation each year

Score

0

Q12. The aim of minimum unit pricing is to reduce the consumption of harmful and hazardous drinkers, while minimising the impact on responsible drinkers. Do you think that there are any other people, organisations or groups that could be particularly affected by a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

♣ Would help children through: Fewer drinking / consuming less; reduced risk taking behaviour; reduced exposure to parental alcohol misuse; safeguarded children (alcohol a factor in 40% of child protection cases) ♣ Help protect victims of domestic abuse - 40% incidents linked to alcohol ♣ Result in fewer victims of crime & reduced fear of crime ♣ Benefit frontline workers from time and money saved dealing with excessive alcohol misuse ♣ Benefit the economy - alcohol harm in Sunderland costs more than £133 million a year ♣ Benefit community pubs who find it difficult to compete with cheap off license sales

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 4: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q13. The government is consulting on introducing a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade (e.g. shops and off-licences) as part of its wider strategy to reduce excessive alcohol consumption, and alongside the introduction of a minimum unit price. A ban on multi-buy promotions would therefore not apply to pubs, clubs, bars or restaurants. The term 'multi-buy promotions' refers to alcohol promotions that offer a discount for buying multiple items. The aim of a ban would be to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, making it cheaper (per item) to purchase more than one of a product than to purchase a single item. As well as being part of a wider strategy to reduce consumption and tackle irresponsible alcohol sales, a ban on multi-buy promotions would also contribute to the government's aim of encouraging people to be aware of how much they drink and the risks of excessive drinking, so that they can make informed choices. The aim of this consultation is to assess support for such a ban and contribute to our understanding of the impact a ban on multi-buy promotions may have. The types of promotion it is proposed that a ban would include, are: two for the price of one, three for the price of two, buy one get one free, buy six and get 20

per cent off 24 cans of lager costing less than 24 times the cost of a single can of lager in the shop a case of wine sold cheaper than the individual price at which the same bottles are sold in the shop 3 for £10 where each bottle costs more than £3.33 More information is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 5: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q14. Do you think there should be a ban on multi-buy promotions involving alcohol in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q15. Are there any further offers which should be included in a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

We'd support ending multi-buy promotions in off and on trade as alcohol is addictive and should not be treated like just another product. Any incentive to purchase and consume more than intended and all promotions e.g. money-off or reductions to other products/services or voucher points, should be prohibited - should include packaging alcohol as part of a meal deal or offering free alcohol on flights or as part of first-class rail travel... There's a need to stop packaging and marketing alcohol in a way that attracts young people. It's often difficult to distinguish packaging of alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks.

Score

0

Q16. Should other factors or evidence be taken into account when considering a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

- Sheffield University research indicated a ban on multi-buy promotions would increase effectiveness of MUP (a 50p MUP plus an off trade discount ban would lead to further falls in consumption resulting in more lives saved, greater falls in hospital admissions, larger falls in alcohol related crimes and bigger falls in absence days and unemployment • Report (29/6/2012) by Prof. Nutt suggested alcohol is the most dangerous drug in the UK beating

heroin and crack cocaine into 2nd/3rd place. Unlike illegal drugs, alcohol is as easy to access as regular grocery items. Worryingly, it's used as a loss leader by supermarkets. Alcohol in Sunderland has been found on sale for as little as 16p per unit • Cheap alcohol deals result in young people drinking more (Alcohol Concern and Balance Report 'Drinking to Get Drunk') found 16-17 year-olds saying price promotions 'attracted young people to drink more than they would have' • A joined up policy approach that addresses price and availability and quality and co-ordination of hospital and community services is coherent and evidence-based and will deliver better health and crime outcomes

Score

0

Q17. The aim of a ban on multi-buy promotions is to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, helping people to be aware of how much they drink, and to tackle irresponsible alcohol sales.

Do you think that there are any other groups that could be particularly affected by a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Lower income groups would benefit as alcohol related deaths 45% higher in high deprivation areas and men 5x and women 3x more likely to die an alcohol related death than those in least deprived areas. Community pubs would benefit as struggling to compete with cheap supermarket prices. Front line services would benefit as multi-purchase deals encourage pre-loading - leads to more problems in night time economy. Families would benefit as these deals encourage home drinking where excessive consumption is hidden and harder to control. Public would benefit as would be discouraged from buying and drinking more alcohol than otherwise would have

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 6: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q18. In its response to the 'Rebalancing the Licensing Act' consultation in 2010, the government committed to review the impact of the current mandatory licensing conditions. More recently, the alcohol strategy made a commitment to review these mandatory licensing conditions to ensure they are sufficiently targeting problems such as irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs. The government has also committed to consult on whether these mandatory licensing conditions should, where relevant, apply to both the on- and off-trade. This consultation forms part of that review, and will contribute to the government's understanding of how these mandatory conditions are

perceived. The five mandatory licensing conditions currently set out in regulations in relation to the supply of alcohol are: a ban on irresponsible promotions a ban on dispensing alcohol by one person directly into the mouth of another a requirement to provide free tap water on request to customers a requirement to have an age verification policy to prevent the sale of alcohol to persons under 18 years of age, and a requirement to make available to customers small measures such as half pints or beer or cider or 125ml glasses of wine More information is available in the full consultation document. An explanation of each of these terms can be found on page 20 of the consultation document, in the glossary at the end. Do you want to answer questions on reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 7: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q19. Do you think each of the mandatory licensing conditions is effective in promoting the licensing objectives? For more information on the licensing objectives please see the glossary at the end of the full consultation document. Please select one option (Yes, No, Don't know) from each drop down menu.

No Response

Score

0

Q20. Do you think that the mandatory licensing conditions do enough to target irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs? Please select one option.

No

If no, please state what more could be done in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Mandatory conditions need amending. Irresponsible promotions would be easier to enforce via a clause to 'demonstrate a significant risk to the licensing objectives'. Condition relating to the age verification policies should stipulate a written policy is advertised within the venue. Anything which encourages greater consumption than intended should not be allowed: • Price-based promotions • student 'drink bar dry'/pub crawls • drinks sold in one large container for consumption from it • mobile sales • alcoholic drink cheaper than non-alcoholic • sale of full bottles of spirits in on trade premises • 35ml spirit and 250ml wine measure should be withdrawn

Score

0

Q21. Are there other issues related to the licensing objectives which could be tackled through a mandatory licensing condition? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Yes • Age verification training – needs to be more robust • The need to keep a refusals book • Till prompts re age verification (i.e. Challenge 25) • Mandatory training to sell alcohol – needs to be very robust and should include training on how to refuse someone who is already drunk • Provision and promotion of lower strengths beers and wines • Larger stores to keep all alcohol in a single self-contained area within the store • Promotion - not simply provision - of small measures. The 35ml spirit measure should be withdrawn, leaving the 25ml single measure which equates to one unit of alcohol and is easy to track for those counting their alcohol intake. The 250ml wine measure should be withdrawn leaving 175ml as large and 125ml as small • Active promotion of soft drinks • Upselling should be prohibited • Point of sale information should be made compulsory stipulating units of alcohol and the recommended limits together with health harms.

Score

0

Q22. Do you think that the current approach, with five mandatory licensing conditions applying to the on-trade and only one of those to the off-trade, is appropriate? Please select one option.

No

If no, please explain why you think the current approach is not the best approach (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Alcohol harm problems increasingly associated with cheap alcohol sold from off licence premises. Evidence consistently points to more alcohol being purchased from supermarkets and consumed at home where domestic abuse and child protection can be hidden. Pre-loading is an issue with almost one in two publicans in North East seeing customers arriving drunk because of cheap supermarket offers. People who've pre-loaded before they go out into the night-time economy are more likely to be a victim or perpetrator of crime. Irresponsible promotions could both be applied to off trade together with practices highlighted in our question 10 response.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 8: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q23. We want to ensure that licensing authorities are able to take alcohol-related health harms into consideration when making decisions about cumulative impact policies (CIPs) which can be used to manage problems

linked to the density of premises in specific areas. A CIP introduces a rebuttable presumption that all new licence applications and variations in that area will normally be refused if the licensing authority receives a relevant representation stating that the application will add to the cumulative impact. However each application must still be considered on its own merits and the licensing authority may still grant the application if it is satisfied that the application will not contribute to the cumulative impact. We are proposing that licensing authorities will be able to take evidence of alcohol-related health harm into account in deciding whether to introduce a CIP and the extent of that CIP. This would be a discretionary power and not an obligation. We expect that those areas with the highest levels of alcohol-related health harm, or fast rising levels of harm from alcohol, will be most likely to use this power. It will allow local health bodies to fully contribute to local decision making and mean licensing authorities can restrict the number of licensed premises in the local area on the basis of robust local evidence. More information is available in the full consultation document and impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 9: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q24. What sources of evidence on alcohol-related health harm could be used to support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy (CIP) if it were possible for a CIP to include consideration of health? Please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Data considered should be:

- A&E and ambulance data
- Alcohol specific and attributable hospital admissions (adult and U18)
- Liver and other alcohol related deaths
- Domestic abuse and child protection data
- Alcohol related crime figures
- Local data
- Residents' surveys
- Opportunity costs – e.g. cost of alcohol related health harms to the NHS in Sunderland is £31.1 Million p.a. This is more than the cost of a new emergency department and a new CT and MRI scanner

Public health should be a licensing objective in its own right and not tied to CIPs. We don't accept the rationale on p7 of the relevant impact assessment stating it would be disproportionate because the alcohol industry is already taking action as part of the Responsibility Deal. Alcohol

industry efforts to promote unit information are small and sporadic when compared to the weight of pro alcohol marketing. North East public's awareness of alcohol units has been falling for the last three years.

Public health data should be used to underpin over-provision policies covering entire local authority areas (not tied to a particular location) to ensure overall availability of alcohol is taken into account.

Q25. Do you think any aspects of the current cumulative impact policy process would need to be amended to allow consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify which aspects in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

There is a concern that although the stats from a PCT wide perspective may look compelling, once reduced to neighbourhood / ward size the figure may be small and too easily dismissed. It would be more practical for a public health objective to be linked to local authority-wide saturation policies as this is the level at which data becomes meaningful. It also reflects experience in areas such as West Dumbartonshire. This gives local politicians the opportunity to take control of the availability of alcohol in their council areas, helping to fulfil their new public health responsibility. The CIP needs to be stricter including looking at the broader area e.g. city level. Cumulative effect is difficult to prove. Responsible authorities should not have to prove an existing problem. CIP are not sufficiently robust in their current form and should be made more robust in advance of adding the health harms evidence. The current presumption is that if someone applies for a license it will be granted. This needs to be change so that the presumption instead is that a license won't be granted unless the applicant can justify why additional licensed premises in the area are needed and justified.

Score

0

Q26. What impact do you think allowing consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms when introducing a cumulative impact policy would have if it were used in your local area? Please specify your answer in the box below, providing evidence to support your response (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Introducing a public health objective, particularly to support over-provision or saturation policies at the city/borough-wide level, would enable licensing decisions to be made taking into account the full impact of alcohol harm within that council's boundaries. It would enable local authorities to control the availability of alcohol in their area – and we know from the World Health Organisation that availability affects the level of harm.

Fewer premises within a particular area would reduce the need for competitive pricing. It would limit the availability of alcohol at a local level to

young people, which we know from Alcohol Concern's report 'One On Every Corner' is an indicator of harm. It would evidence the hidden harm (domestic violence, safeguarding, child protection) of alcohol consumption in terms of home drinking. Finally, through sources such as A&E data, it would help to record the level of alcohol-related assaults reporting to A&E, many of which are not reported to and recorded by the police. The good practice from the Cardiff Model alcohol-related violence data sharing needs to be a national standard.

Page Score

0

Page 10: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q27. The government has committed to consult on giving licensing authorities greater freedom to take decisions that reflect the needs of their local community. Following the government's Red Tape Challenge in 2011, three areas of reform were specified: alcohol licensing for certain types of premises providing minimal alcohol sales, temporary event notices (TENs) and the licensing of late night refreshment. This section asks for views on these proposals and suggests further ways to reduce burdens on business. The proposals set out here can be seen alongside work undertaken by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport to remove unnecessary red tape from regulated entertainment. More information on each of these areas for reform is available in the full consultation document. There are five subjects covered in this section. They are: ancillary sales of alcohol occasional provision of licensable activities at community events an extension of the temporary event notice limit at individual premises late night refreshment, and further proposals to reduce burdens on business Do you want to answer questions on freeing up responsible businesses? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 11: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q28. Ancillary sales of alcohol For many businesses, the sale of alcohol is only a small part of, or incidental to, their wider activities, and occurs alongside the provision of another product or service (which this consultation refers to as an 'ancillary sale'). For example, a guesthouse might wish to provide wine to its guests with an evening meal or a complimentary bottle of wine in a guest's room, while a hairdresser might wish to offer clients a glass of wine. Should special provision to reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers be limited to specific types of business, and/or be available to all types of business, providing they meet certain qualification criteria for limited or incidental sales? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q29. If special provisions to reduce licensing burdens on ancillary sellers were to include a list of certain types of business, do you think it should apply to the following? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Accommodation providers, providing alcohol alongside accommodation as part of the contract		X	
Hair and beauty salons, providing alcohol alongside a hair or beauty treatment		X	
Florists, providing alcohol alongside the purchase of flowers		X	
Cultural organisations, such as theatres, cinemas and museums, providing alcohol alongside cultural events as part of the entry ticket		X	
Regular charitable events, providing alcohol as part of the wider occasion		X	

Score

0

Q30. Do you have any suggestions for other types of businesses to which such special provision could apply without impacting adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please write your suggestions in the box below, keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words:

An increased density of alcohol outlets is associated with increased alcohol consumption among young people, increased levels of assault, and other harm (WHO)

We profoundly disagree with the need for 'freeing up the burdens on businesses' to make it easier to sell alcohol. It will increase availability of alcohol and promote the normalisation of alcohol leading to increased personal and social harm and worsen health inequalities. 'Ancillary license' provisions directly contradict the Night Time Levy and Early Morning Restriction Orders in the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act which give localities greater power to restrict the availability of alcohol in their area.

Whilst it may reduce the burden on business, it will increase the costs and stresses on our public services, particularly front line staff at a time of stretched public sector resources. 60% of frontline police officers surveyed in the North East said estimated that dealing with alcohol related crime and

disorder took up at least half of their time.

There are significant dangers of loopholes should such changes be introduced. For example, would a taxi-firm running a dial-a-drink service qualify for an ancillary license? Would we see even more petrol stations selling alcohol?

Q31. The aim of a new 'ancillary seller' status is to reduce burdens on businesses where the sale of alcohol is only a small part of their business and occurs alongside the provision of a wider product or service, while minimising loopholes for irresponsible businesses and maintaining the effectiveness of enforcement. Alternatively, a second option is to broaden the definition of 'ancillary sales' to include all businesses (and/or not for profit activities) through the use of a general set of qualification criteria, for example, to the effect that: alcohol must be sold or supplied as a small part or proportion of a sales transaction or contract for a wider service, and the amount of alcohol that could be supplied as part of that contract cannot exceed a prescribed amount. Do you think that the qualification criteria proposed meet this aim?

No

Please use the space below to provide further comments (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

We'd query what is the legal definition of 'small part of, or incidental to'? This provision would promote the proliferation of licensed premises. It represents a real risk of alcohol becomes even more normalised and made socially acceptable, thus failing to take into account the negative impact it has on society in terms of health harms, crime and disorder and wider societal and economic issues. There is serious concern amongst police and local authority partners with regard to whom and how premises would be investigated to ensure that they are still eligible to be classed as an ancillary seller. At times of austerity and job cuts, why should a reduction in bureaucracy for businesses have to result in an increased workload and therefore increased cost for local authorities? There needs to be a major cultural shift around alcohol through education for all ages to break the cycle of what is the societal norm around alcohol consumption – we need a new and better 'social norm'. Alcohol is too socially acceptable, accessible, available and affordable. Alcohol is now available at all times of day and night and in too many places and there needs to be stricter control of this.

Score

0

Q32. Do you think that these proposals would significantly reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q33. Do you think these proposals would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please select one option.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Allow premises making ancillary sales to request in their premises licence application that the requirement for a personal licence holder be removed	X		
Introduce a new, light-touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN but retaining the need for a personal licence holder	X		
Introduce a new, light touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN - with no requirement for a personal licence holder	X		

Score

0

Q34. What other issues or options do you think should be considered when taking forward proposals for a lighter touch authorisation? Please specify in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 200 words:

There needs to be accountability for selling an addictive drug. Who would be responsible for ensuring alcohol is not sold to children or people who are already intoxicated; that significant and appropriate training is provided to staff; that the business is run in support of the licensing objectives?

Community premises are generally non-profit making whilst the proposed ancillary sellers are businesses. At a time when businesses are under pressure, there would be a temptation to make alcohol a more important part of their offer to customers.

Our partners have significant concerns that the legislation would provide loopholes for irresponsible businesses to abuse.

Removing the need to advertise contradicts the government's consultation: Rebalancing the Licensing Act - on empowering individuals, families and local communities to shape and determine local licensing which resulted in the vicinity test being removed to encourage communities to participate in licensing at local level.

The proposal to withdraw the annual fee for ancillary sellers is a real concern to local authorities as licensing even with the licensing fees is not cost neutral. Again, the previous consultation introduced the ability to set fees to cover costs, yet with this proposal, a significant number of premises would be exempt.

Page Score

0

Page 12: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q35. Do you agree that licensing authorities should have the power to allow organisers of community events involving licensable activities to notify them through a locally determined notification process? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q36. What impact do you think a locally determined notification would have on organisers of community events? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 13: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q37. Should the number of TENs which can be given in respect of individual premises be increased? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q38. If you answered yes, please select one option to indicate which you would prefer. Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 14: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q39. Do you think that licensing authorities should have local discretion around late night refreshment in each of the following ways? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Determining that premises in certain areas are exempt		X	
Determining that certain premises types are exempt in their local area		X	

Score

0

Q40. Do you agree that motorway service areas should receive a nationally prescribed exemption from regulations for the provision of late night refreshment? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q41. Please describe in the box below any other types of premises to which you think a nationally prescribed exemption should apply (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words).

None – the World Health Organisation states that one of the key ways to reduce alcohol harm is to control the availability of alcohol. Alcohol is more available than ever before. It is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week and dial a drink services mean it can even be delivered to your door. The suggestions laid out here risk compounding the errors made in trying to create a so called 'café/24 hour drinking culture'. The introduction of reducing burdens for ancillary sellers would exacerbate the availability and accessibility of alcohol.

Page Score

0

Page 15: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q42. Do you agree with each of the following proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges		X	
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act		X	

Score

0

Q43. Do you think that each of the following would reduce the overall burdens on business? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q44. Do you think that the following measures would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives (see glossary)? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges	X		
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act	X		

Score

0

Q45. In addition to the suggestions outlined above, what other sections of or processes under the 2003 Act could in your view be removed or simplified in order to impact favourably on businesses without undermining the statutory licensing objectives or significantly increasing burdens on licensing authorities? (Please keep your views to a maximum of 200 words.)

31 & 32 A - limits the ability to engage local communities, an ambition set out in 'Rebalancing the Licensing Act.

31 & 32 B & C – send a negative mixed message about drinking and driving, increases availability, and underlines a pro-alcohol culture.

31 & 32 D – the need for a personal license underlines the seriousness of selling alcohol and makes an individual directly responsible for the safe and responsible sale of alcohol. It should not be removed.

Partners feel strongly that the licensing legislation pre-2005 were better as it was stricter. The legislation needs to be repealed or new stricter licensing legislation enacted to give the councils the powers to sensibly control the access to alcohol in their area. The current legislation is too lax and ineffective and is stacked against the responsible authorities and the licensing committee. One consequence is a proliferation of licensed premises that have helped to promote the normalisation of alcohol – fewer license premises would reduce the availability and accessibility of alcohol. Also, large venues (concerts, sports events) may have 50,000+ people but the venue only needs one personal license holder – how can they be responsible for every sale?

Page Score

0

Page 16: Impact assessments

Q46. Impact assessments for the proposals in this consultation have been published alongside the full consultation document. Do you think that the impact assessments related to the consultation provide an accurate representation of the costs and benefits of the proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Minimum unit pricing		X	
Multi-buy promotions			
Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact		X	
Ancillary sales of alcohol		X	
Temporary event notices			
Late night refreshment			
Removing the duty to advertise licence applications in a local newspaper			
Sales of alcohol at motorway service stations			
Personal licences			

Score

0

Q47. Do you have any comments on the methodologies or assumptions used in the impact assessments? If yes, please specify in the box below, clearly referencing the impact assessment and page to which you refer (keeping your views to a maximum of 400 words).

Impact Assessment: A minimum Unit Price for Alcohol

Ref: p5: The estimates are likely to under represent the costs associated with alcohol harm - a report from the National Social Marketing Centre includes wider social harm and puts the economic cost at £55 billion. In Sunderland the social services and crime related costs of alcohol are over £9.93 million and £38 million p.a respectively. Alcohol-related crime is under recorded, as evidenced by our A&E data sharing

Ref p10: While we accept that the methodology should be updated to take account of inflation, no comparison has been provided for a MUP set at alternative levels such as 50p.

There is also no rationale as to why the figure of 45p has been chosen. The House of Commons Health Committee states that: “If the MUP in England were to be fixed at a different level to that in Scotland, we would expect the evidence supporting that decision to be set out clearly”.

Impact Assessment: Health as an objective for cumulative impact
Ref p7: In principle public health as an objective should be ranked alongside the other four licensing objectives and not tied to CIPs. The only argument for such a link is the practical one of being able to using meaningful public health data. We do not accept the rationale for the link made in the impact assessment. It is not disproportionate for the industry to promote sensible drinking and low and non-alcoholic drinks. They should be forced to do so as their current corporate social responsibility programmes in this area are not working.

Impact Assessment: Ancillary sellers
Ref p 1, 2, 3: We are concerned that the potential benefits to business are insufficient to run the risk of increased alcohol-related health harms.

Ref p6: The section on “Minimal” sales is highly ambiguous and provides no reassurance that loopholes would not be created. Local decisions by licensing authorities are likely to be subject to legal challenge and an expensive process for local authorities in the current economic climate.

What is the legal definition of ‘small part of, or incidental to’?

Ref p8: The document estimates that up to 9,116 new alcohol sales venues could be created after three years, a significant increase in the availability of alcohol. This figure is partly based on the take up of licenses by ‘community premises’. While the figure has been increased from 4% to 6%, we believe that increase may be insufficient given the profit motive behind businesses which is not so present for community premises.

Page Score

0

Scoring Summary

Pages	Total
1. About you	0
2. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
3. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
4. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0

5. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
6. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
7. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
8. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
9. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
10. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
11. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
12. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
13. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
14. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
15. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
16. Impact assessments	0
Total Survey Score:	0

Alcohol strategy consultation

User Details - 5466574

Date Started: 05/02/2013 16:25:36 **Date Ended:** 05/02/2013 16:32:41

Time taken: 7 mins, 5 secs **IP Address:** n/a

Unique ID: n/a

Page 1: About you

Q1. Please select if you would like your response or personal details to be treated as confidential.

No Response

Score

0

Q2. Which of the following best describes you or the professional interest you represent? Please select one option from the menu below.

Other

Please specify which organisation, licensing authority or police force you represent in the box below:

Camden Alcohol Service, Camden and Islington NHS Foundation Trust

Score

0

Q3. If you are responding on behalf of an organisation or interest group, please write in the box below the number of members in your group or organisation.

No Response

Q4. How did you obtain the views of your members? Please explain in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 100 words.

No Response

Q5. Please indicate in which region you or your organisation is based. Please select one option from the menu below.

London

Score

0

Q6. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your gender? Please select one option.

Male

Score

0

Q7. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your age? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 2: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q8. In the alcohol strategy, the government committed to introducing a minimum unit price for alcohol in England and Wales. This consultation will contribute to the debate on the most appropriate price per unit and the mechanism by which, once set, minimum unit pricing would remain effective. It is also an opportunity for interested parties to raise other issues around minimum unit pricing. The purpose of minimum unit pricing is to reduce alcohol consumption, particularly by the most hazardous and harmful drinkers who tend to show a preference for the cheapest alcohol products. By doing so the government estimates there will be a reduction in the associated crime and health harms, especially the numbers of hospital admissions, alcohol-related deaths and alcohol-related crimes. Minimum unit pricing is not intended disproportionately to affect responsible drinkers or particular social groups but to reduce the availability of alcohol sold at very low or heavily discounted prices. More information (including the definitions of hazardous and harmful drinkers) is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on minimum unit pricing? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 3: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q9. The impact of minimum unit pricing will depend on the price per unit of alcohol. The government wants to ensure that the chosen price level is targeted and proportionate, whilst achieving a significant reduction of harm. The government is therefore consulting on the introduction of a recommended minimum unit price of 45p. The government estimates a reduction in consumption across all product types of 3.3 per cent, a reduction in crime of 5,240 per year, a reduction in 24,600 alcohol-related hospital admissions and 714 fewer deaths per year after ten years. Do you agree that this minimum unit price level would achieve these aims? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q10. Should other factors or evidence be considered when setting a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q11. The government wishes to maintain the effectiveness of minimum unit pricing and is therefore proposing to adjust the minimum unit price level over time. How do you think the level of minimum unit price set by the government should be adjusted over time? Please select one option.

The minimum unit price should be reviewed after a set period

Score

0

Q12. The aim of minimum unit pricing is to reduce the consumption of harmful and hazardous drinkers, while minimising the impact on responsible drinkers. Do you think that there are any other people, organisations or groups that could be particularly affected by a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 4: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q13. The government is consulting on introducing a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade (e.g. shops and off-licences) as part of its wider strategy to reduce excessive alcohol consumption, and alongside the introduction of a minimum unit price. A ban on multi-buy promotions would therefore not apply to pubs, clubs, bars or restaurants. The term 'multi-buy promotions' refers to alcohol promotions that offer a discount for buying multiple items. The aim of a ban would be to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, making it cheaper (per item) to purchase more than one of a product than to purchase a single item. As well as being part of a wider strategy to reduce consumption and tackle irresponsible alcohol sales, a ban on multi-buy promotions would also contribute to the government's aim of encouraging people to be aware of how much they drink and the risks of excessive drinking, so that they can make informed choices. The aim of this consultation is to assess support for such a ban and contribute to our understanding of the impact a ban on multi-buy promotions may have. The types of promotion it is proposed that a ban would include, are: two for the price of one, three for the price of two, buy one get one free, buy six and get 20 per cent off, 24 cans of lager costing less than 24 times the cost of a single can of lager in the shop, a case of wine sold cheaper than the individual price at which the same bottles are sold in the shop, 3 for £10 where each bottle costs more than £3.33. More information is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 5: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q14. Do you think there should be a ban on multi-buy promotions involving alcohol in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q15. Are there any further offers which should be included in a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q16. Should other factors or evidence be taken into account when considering a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q17. The aim of a ban on multi-buy promotions is to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, helping people to be aware of how much they drink, and to tackle irresponsible alcohol sales.

Do you think that there are any other groups that could be particularly affected by a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 6: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q18. In its response to the 'Rebalancing the Licensing Act' consultation in 2010, the government committed to review the impact of the current mandatory licensing conditions. More recently, the alcohol strategy made a commitment to review these mandatory licensing conditions to ensure they are sufficiently targeting problems such as irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs. The government has also committed to consult on whether these mandatory licensing conditions should, where relevant, apply to both the on- and off-trade. This consultation forms part of that review, and will contribute to the government's understanding of how these mandatory conditions are perceived. The five mandatory licensing conditions currently set out in regulations in relation to the supply of alcohol are: a ban on irresponsible

promotions a ban on dispensing alcohol by one person directly into the mouth of another a requirement to provide free tap water on request to customers a requirement to have an age verification policy to prevent the sale of alcohol to persons under 18 years of age, and a requirement to make available to customers small measures such as half pints or beer or cider or 125ml glasses of wine More information is available in the full consultation document. An explanation of each of these terms can be found on page 20 of the consultation document, in the glossary at the end. Do you want to answer questions on reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 7: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q19. Do you think each of the mandatory licensing conditions is effective in promoting the licensing objectives? For more information on the licensing objectives please see the glossary at the end of the full consultation document. Please select one option (Yes, No, Don't know) from each drop down menu.

No Response

Score

0

Q20. Do you think that the mandatory licensing conditions do enough to target irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q21. Are there other issues related to the licensing objectives which could be tackled through a mandatory licensing condition? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q22. Do you think that the current approach, with five mandatory licensing conditions applying to the on-trade and only one of those to the off-trade, is appropriate? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 8: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q23. We want to ensure that licensing authorities are able to take alcohol-related health harms into consideration when making decisions about cumulative impact policies (CIPs) which can be used to manage problems linked to the density of premises in specific areas. A CIP introduces a rebuttable presumption that all new licence applications and variations in that area will normally be refused if the licensing authority receives a relevant representation stating that the application will add to the cumulative impact. However each application must still be considered on its own merits and the licensing authority may still grant the application if it is satisfied that the application will not contribute to the cumulative impact. We are proposing that licensing authorities will be able to take evidence of alcohol-related health harm into account in deciding whether to introduce a CIP and the extent of that CIP. This would be a discretionary power and not an obligation. We expect that those areas with the highest levels of alcohol-related health harm, or fast rising levels of harm from alcohol, will be most likely to use this power. It will allow local health bodies to fully contribute to local decision making and mean licensing authorities can restrict the number of licensed premises in the local area on the basis of robust local evidence. More information is available in the full consultation document and impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 9: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q24. What sources of evidence on alcohol-related health harm could be used to support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy (CIP) if it were possible for a CIP to include consideration of health? Please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

No Response

Q25. Do you think any aspects of the current cumulative impact policy process would need to be amended to allow consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q26. What impact do you think allowing consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms when introducing a cumulative impact policy would have if it were used in your local area? Please specify your answer in the

box below, providing evidence to support your response (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 10: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q27. The government has committed to consult on giving licensing authorities greater freedom to take decisions that reflect the needs of their local community. Following the government's Red Tape Challenge in 2011, three areas of reform were specified: alcohol licensing for certain types of premises providing minimal alcohol sales, temporary event notices (TENs) and the licensing of late night refreshment. This section asks for views on these proposals and suggests further ways to reduce burdens on business. The proposals set out here can be seen alongside work undertaken by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport to remove unnecessary red tape from regulated entertainment. More information on each of these areas for reform is available in the full consultation document. There are five subjects covered in this section. They are: ancillary sales of alcohol occasional provision of licensable activities at community events an extension of the temporary event notice limit at individual premises late night refreshment, and further proposals to reduce burdens on business Do you want to answer questions on freeing up responsible businesses? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 11: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q28. Ancillary sales of alcohol For many businesses, the sale of alcohol is only a small part of, or incidental to, their wider activities, and occurs alongside the provision of another product or service (which this consultation refers to as an 'ancillary sale'). For example, a guesthouse might wish to provide wine to its guests with an evening meal or a complimentary bottle of wine in a guest's room, while a hairdresser might wish to offer clients a glass of wine. Should special provision to reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers be limited to specific types of business, and/or be available to all types of business, providing they meet certain qualification criteria for limited or incidental sales? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q29. If special provisions to reduce licensing burdens on ancillary sellers were to include a list of certain types of business, do you think it should apply to the following? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q30. Do you have any suggestions for other types of businesses to which such special provision could apply without impacting adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please write your suggestions in the box below, keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words:

No Response

Q31. The aim of a new 'ancillary seller' status is to reduce burdens on businesses where the sale of alcohol is only a small part of their business and occurs alongside the provision of a wider product or service, while minimising loopholes for irresponsible businesses and maintaining the effectiveness of enforcement. Alternatively, a second option is to broaden the definition of 'ancillary sales' to include all businesses (and/or not for profit activities) through the use of a general set of qualification criteria, for example, to the effect that: alcohol must be sold or supplied as a small part or proportion of a sales transaction or contract for a wider service, and the amount of alcohol that could be supplied as part of that contract cannot exceed a prescribed amount. Do you think that the qualification criteria proposed meet this aim?

No Response

Score

0

Q32. Do you think that these proposals would significantly reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q33. Do you think these proposals would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q34. What other issues or options do you think should be considered when taking forward proposals for a lighter touch authorisation? Please specify in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 200 words:

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 12: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q35. Do you agree that licensing authorities should have the power to allow organisers of community events involving licensable activities to notify them through a locally determined notification process? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q36. What impact do you think a locally determined notification would have on organisers of community events? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 13: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q37. Should the number of TENs which can be given in respect of individual premises be increased? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q38. If you answered yes, please select one option to indicate which you would prefer. Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 14: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q39. Do you think that licensing authorities should have local discretion around late night refreshment in each of the following ways? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q40. Do you agree that motorway service areas should receive a nationally prescribed exemption from regulations for the provision of late night refreshment? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q41. Please describe in the box below any other types of premises to which you think a nationally prescribed exemption should apply (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 15: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q42. Do you agree with each of the following proposals? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q43. Do you think that each of the following would reduce the overall burdens on business? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q44. Do you think that the following measures would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives (see glossary)? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q45. In addition to the suggestions outlined above, what other sections of or processes under the 2003 Act could in your view be removed or simplified in order to impact favourably on businesses without undermining the statutory licensing objectives or significantly increasing burdens on licensing authorities? (Please keep your views to a maximum of 200 words.)

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 16: Impact assessments

Q46. Impact assessments for the proposals in this consultation have been published alongside the full consultation document. Do you think that the impact assessments related to the consultation provide an accurate representation of the costs and benefits of the proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Minimum unit pricing	X		
Multi-buy promotions	X		
Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact	X		
Ancillary sales of alcohol			X
Temporary event notices			X
Late night refreshment	X		
Removing the duty to advertise licence applications in a local newspaper	X		
Sales of alcohol at motorway service stations	X		

Personal licences	X		
--------------------------	---	--	--

Score

0

Q47. Do you have any comments on the methodologies or assumptions used in the impact assessments? If yes, please specify in the box below, clearly referencing the impact assessment and page to which you refer (keeping your views to a maximum of 400 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Scoring Summary

Pages	Total
1. About you	0
2. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
3. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
4. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
5. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
6. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
7. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
8. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
9. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
10. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
11. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
12. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
13. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
14. Freeing up responsible businesses	0

15. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
16. Impact assessments	0
Total Survey Score:	0

Alcohol strategy consultation

User Details - 5465533

Date Started: 05/02/2013 14:41:54 **Date Ended:** 05/02/2013 16:33:41

Time taken: 1 hr, 51 mins, 47 secs **IP Address:** n/a

Unique ID: n/a

Page 1: About you

Q1. Please select if you would like your response or personal details to be treated as confidential.

No Response

Score

0

Q2. Which of the following best describes you or the professional interest you represent? Please select one option from the menu below.

Other

Please specify which organisation, licensing authority or police force you represent in the box below:

The Independent Scientific Committee on Drugs

Score

0

Q3. If you are responding on behalf of an organisation or interest group, please write in the box below the number of members in your group or organisation.

21

Q4. How did you obtain the views of your members? Please explain in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 100 words.

By email, and discussion at symposium.

Q5. Please indicate in which region you or your organisation is based.

Please select one option from the menu below.

London

Score

0

Q6. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your gender? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q7. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your age? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 2: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q8. In the alcohol strategy, the government committed to introducing a minimum unit price for alcohol in England and Wales. This consultation will contribute to the debate on the most appropriate price per unit and the mechanism by which, once set, minimum unit pricing would remain effective. It is also an opportunity for interested parties to raise other issues around minimum unit pricing. The purpose of minimum unit pricing is to reduce alcohol consumption, particularly by the most hazardous and harmful drinkers who tend to show a preference for the cheapest alcohol products. By doing so the government estimates there will be a reduction in the associated crime and health harms, especially the numbers of hospital admissions, alcohol-related deaths and alcohol-related crimes. Minimum unit pricing is not intended disproportionately to affect responsible drinkers or particular social groups but to reduce the availability of alcohol sold at very low or heavily discounted prices. More information (including the definitions of hazardous and harmful drinkers) is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on minimum unit pricing? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 3: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q9. The impact of minimum unit pricing will depend on the price per unit of alcohol. The government wants to ensure that the chosen price level is targeted and proportionate, whilst achieving a significant reduction of harm. The government is therefore consulting on the introduction of a recommended minimum unit price of 45p. The government estimates a reduction in consumption across all product types of 3.3 per cent, a reduction in crime of 5,240 per year, a reduction in 24,600 alcohol-related hospital admissions and 714 fewer deaths per year after ten years. Do you agree that this minimum unit price level would achieve these aims? Please select one option.

Yes

If you think another level would be preferable, please set out your views on why this might be in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

A higher level may be preferable, (the Sheffield Uni model suggests 50p would be considerably more effective) but the only way to know is to

introduce a minimum price, monitor the effect and adjust according to evidence.

Score

0

Q10. Should other factors or evidence be considered when setting a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify these in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Can't just focus on maximising benefit, need to consider wellbeing holistically, balancing benefits against costs (e.g. financial strain). At a general practice population level the greatest harm over a lifetime in terms of chronic illness is in those drinking at harmful/hazardous levels rather than those at the extreme end of the drinking spectrum with either multiple hospital admissions or problems associated with binge drinking. I would like to see more emphasis on health and safe levels of drinking through out the population including support for screening and brief interventions within Primary Care in association with minimum pricing. Plenty of other benefits possible;- reducing alcohol-related absenteeism for example.

Score

0

Q11. The government wishes to maintain the effectiveness of minimum unit pricing and is therefore proposing to adjust the minimum unit price level over time. How do you think the level of minimum unit price set by the government should be adjusted over time? Please select one option.

The minimum unit price should be reviewed after a set period

Score

0

Q12. The aim of minimum unit pricing is to reduce the consumption of harmful and hazardous drinkers, while minimising the impact on responsible drinkers. Do you think that there are any other people, organisations or groups that could be particularly affected by a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

From a health perspective, the idea of dividing drinkers into a 'problem' minority vs. the 'responsible' majority is not evidence-based. Public health will be most improved by reducing drinking slightly across the population to within guidelines, (e.g. 3 dry days a week) rather than just focusing on binge drinkers. In the current economic climate minimum pricing will have a disproportionate effect on those with a low or declining income who have to budget very carefully and for whom even a very small increase in price is extremely significant. In poorer families even drinking within guidelines may have an effect on children and child poverty. This is not an argument against minimum pricing which clearly has benefits through out the

community but there needs to be an awareness of the stresses it may cause within some families from poor communities. Industry campaigns (e.g. claiming in broadsheets that middleclass wine clubs and meal deals will be hit hard) should be resisted.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 4: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q13. The government is consulting on introducing a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade (e.g. shops and off-licences) as part of its wider strategy to reduce excessive alcohol consumption, and alongside the introduction of a minimum unit price. A ban on multi-buy promotions would therefore not apply to pubs, clubs, bars or restaurants. The term 'multi-buy promotions' refers to alcohol promotions that offer a discount for buying multiple items. The aim of a ban would be to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, making it cheaper (per item) to purchase more than one of a product than to purchase a single item. As well as being part of a wider strategy to reduce consumption and tackle irresponsible alcohol sales, a ban on multi-buy promotions would also contribute to the government's aim of encouraging people to be aware of how much they drink and the risks of excessive drinking, so that they can make informed choices. The aim of this consultation is to assess support for such a ban and contribute to our understanding of the impact a ban on multi-buy promotions may have. The types of promotion it is proposed that a ban would include, are: two for the price of one, three for the price of two, buy one get one free, buy six and get 20 per cent off, 24 cans of lager costing less than 24 times the cost of a single can of lager in the shop, a case of wine sold cheaper than the individual price at which the same bottles are sold in the shop, 3 for £10 where each bottle costs more than £3.33. More information is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 5: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q14. Do you think there should be a ban on multi-buy promotions involving alcohol in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q15. Are there any further offers which should be included in a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Meal-deals, selling alcohol in special offers with food/snack items. Really, ANY promotion of alcohol which might influence purchasers to buy more alcohol they did not set out to buy.

Score

0

Q16. Should other factors or evidence be taken into account when considering a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

There are plenty of other restrictions over in-store alcohol marketing that would help. Some are in use in Scotland. Alcohol displays behind the counter are a cruel manipulation of those trying to drink less.

Score

0

Q17. The aim of a ban on multi-buy promotions is to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, helping people to be aware of how much they drink, and to tackle irresponsible alcohol sales.

Do you think that there are any other groups that could be particularly affected by a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 6: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q18. In its response to the 'Rebalancing the Licensing Act' consultation in 2010, the government committed to review the impact of the current mandatory licensing conditions. More recently, the alcohol strategy made a commitment to review these mandatory licensing conditions to ensure they are sufficiently targeting problems such as irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs. The government has also committed to consult on whether these mandatory licensing conditions should, where relevant, apply to both the on- and off-trade. This consultation forms part of that review, and will contribute to the government's understanding of how these mandatory conditions are perceived. The five mandatory licensing conditions currently set out in regulations in relation to the supply of alcohol are: a ban on irresponsible

promotions a ban on dispensing alcohol by one person directly into the mouth of another a requirement to provide free tap water on request to customers a requirement to have an age verification policy to prevent the sale of alcohol to persons under 18 years of age, and a requirement to make available to customers small measures such as half pints or beer or cider or 125ml glasses of wine More information is available in the full consultation document. An explanation of each of these terms can be found on page 20 of the consultation document, in the glossary at the end. Do you want to answer questions on reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 7: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q19. Do you think each of the mandatory licensing conditions is effective in promoting the licensing objectives? For more information on the licensing objectives please see the glossary at the end of the full consultation document. Please select one option (Yes, No, Don't know) from each drop down menu.

No Response

Score

0

Q20. Do you think that the mandatory licensing conditions do enough to target irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs? Please select one option.

No

If no, please state what more could be done in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Can't fill out table above, would be All Yes. Mandatory licencing conditions are barely scratching the surface, the ban on 'irresponsible promotions' only includes a few things, allowing a huge variety of inducements to drink. ALL special promotions of drinks should be banned. This includes happy-hours, offers that change from night to night like £1 tequila shots, a free drink on entry to a club, special deals on jugs of cocktails vs. buying individual ones, etc. Novelty serving sizes should be banned, for example, cocktails that come in fishbowls. Drink offers should be banned from club flyers. There needs to be real enforcement, e.g. not serving drunk people.

Score

0

Q21. Are there other issues related to the licensing objectives which could be tackled through a mandatory licensing condition? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Mandatory training for bar staff and enforcement or not admitting and serving drunk people. No multi-buy offers. ALL special promotions of drinks should be banned. This includes happy-hours, special offers that change from night to night like £1 tequila shots, a free drink on entry to a club, special deals on jugs of cocktails vs. buying individual ones, etc. Novelty serving sizes should be banned, for example, cocktails that come in fishbowls. Drink offers should be banned from club flyers.

Score

0

Q22. Do you think that the current approach, with five mandatory licensing conditions applying to the on-trade and only one of those to the off-trade, is appropriate? Please select one option.

No

If no, please explain why you think the current approach is not the best approach (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

The off-trade, in particular supermarkets, need much tighter licencing conditions, including restrictions on displays, in-store adverts, special offers, position of alcohol in the store (restricted to its own section, not in stands alongside meal-deals, or in lunch item fridges, e.g. the single glass portions being sold now). Ban on alcohol in gift sections (e.g. fathers' day golf and whiskey set). Info on units-per-bottle and ABV should be on the shelf information label.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 8: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q23. We want to ensure that licensing authorities are able to take alcohol-related health harms into consideration when making decisions about cumulative impact policies (CIPs) which can be used to manage problems linked to the density of premises in specific areas. A CIP introduces a rebuttable presumption that all new licence applications and variations in that area will normally be refused if the licensing authority receives a relevant representation stating that the application will add to the cumulative impact. However each application must still be considered on its own merits and the licensing authority may still grant the application if it is satisfied that the application will not contribute to the cumulative impact. We are proposing that licensing authorities will be able to take evidence of alcohol-related health harm into account in deciding whether to introduce a CIP and the extent of that CIP. This would be a discretionary power and not an obligation. We expect that those areas with the highest levels of alcohol-

related health harm, or fast rising levels of harm from alcohol, will be most likely to use this power. It will allow local health bodies to fully contribute to local decision making and mean licensing authorities can restrict the number of licensed premises in the local area on the basis of robust local evidence. More information is available in the full consultation document and impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 9: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q24. What sources of evidence on alcohol-related health harm could be used to support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy (CIP) if it were possible for a CIP to include consideration of health? Please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Data on alcohol consumption. Information from Clinical Commissioning Groups which could be obtained at very local levels based on General Practice populations particularly with increased support for screening and brief interventions within CCGs. This is currently carried out only at registration (and not in all practices as part of a Directly Enhanced Service which practices sign up to) and for certain chronic conditions

- Alcohol- related hospital admissions and A&E
- Alcohol related crime including domestic violence

Evidence of underage drinking from schools, social services, care.

Q25. Do you think any aspects of the current cumulative impact policy process would need to be amended to allow consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify which aspects in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Instead of being entirely discretionary, it would be good if considering alcohol related harm was obligatory.

Score

0

Q26. What impact do you think allowing consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms when introducing a cumulative impact policy would have if it were used in your local area? Please specify your answer in the box below, providing evidence to support your response (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 10: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q27. The government has committed to consult on giving licensing authorities greater freedom to take decisions that reflect the needs of their local community. Following the government's Red Tape Challenge in 2011, three areas of reform were specified: alcohol licensing for certain types of premises providing minimal alcohol sales, temporary event notices (TENs) and the licensing of late night refreshment. This section asks for views on these proposals and suggests further ways to reduce burdens on business. The proposals set out here can be seen alongside work undertaken by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport to remove unnecessary red tape from regulated entertainment. More information on each of these areas for reform is available in the full consultation document. There are five subjects covered in this section. They are: ancillary sales of alcohol, occasional provision of licensable activities at community events, an extension of the temporary event notice limit at individual premises, late night refreshment, and further proposals to reduce burdens on business. Do you want to answer questions on freeing up responsible businesses? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 11: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q28. Ancillary sales of alcohol For many businesses, the sale of alcohol is only a small part of, or incidental to, their wider activities, and occurs alongside the provision of another product or service (which this consultation refers to as an 'ancillary sale'). For example, a guesthouse might wish to provide wine to its guests with an evening meal or a complimentary bottle of wine in a guest's room, while a hairdresser might wish to offer clients a glass of wine. Should special provision to reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers be limited to specific types of business, and/or be available to all types of business, providing they meet certain qualification criteria for limited or incidental sales? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q29. If special provisions to reduce licensing burdens on ancillary sellers were to include a list of certain types of business, do you think it should apply to the following? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q30. Do you have any suggestions for other types of businesses to which such special provision could apply without impacting adversely on one or

more of the licensing objectives? Please write your suggestions in the box below, keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words:

No Response

Q31. The aim of a new 'ancillary seller' status is to reduce burdens on businesses where the sale of alcohol is only a small part of their business and occurs alongside the provision of a wider product or service, while minimising loopholes for irresponsible businesses and maintaining the effectiveness of enforcement. Alternatively, a second option is to broaden the definition of 'ancillary sales' to include all businesses (and/or not for profit activities) through the use of a general set of qualification criteria, for example, to the effect that: alcohol must be sold or supplied as a small part or proportion of a sales transaction or contract for a wider service, and the amount of alcohol that could be supplied as part of that contract cannot exceed a prescribed amount. Do you think that the qualification criteria proposed meet this aim?

No Response

Score

0

Q32. Do you think that these proposals would significantly reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q33. Do you think these proposals would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q34. What other issues or options do you think should be considered when taking forward proposals for a lighter touch authorisation? Please specify in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 200 words:

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 12: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q35. Do you agree that licensing authorities should have the power to allow organisers of community events involving licensable activities to notify them through a locally determined notification process? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q36. What impact do you think a locally determined notification would have on organisers of community events? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 13: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q37. Should the number of TENs which can be given in respect of individual premises be increased? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q38. If you answered yes, please select one option to indicate which you would prefer. Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 14: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q39. Do you think that licensing authorities should have local discretion around late night refreshment in each of the following ways? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q40. Do you agree that motorway service areas should receive a nationally prescribed exemption from regulations for the provision of late night refreshment? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q41. Please describe in the box below any other types of premises to which you think a nationally prescribed exemption should apply (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 15: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q42. Do you agree with each of the following proposals? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q43. Do you think that each of the following would reduce the overall burdens on business? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q44. Do you think that the following measures would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives (see glossary)? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q45. In addition to the suggestions outlined above, what other sections of or processes under the 2003 Act could in your view be removed or simplified in order to impact favourably on businesses without undermining the statutory licensing objectives or significantly increasing burdens on licensing authorities? (Please keep your views to a maximum of 200 words.)

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 16: Impact assessments

Q46. Impact assessments for the proposals in this consultation have been published alongside the full consultation document. Do you think that the impact assessments related to the consultation provide an accurate representation of the costs and benefits of the proposals? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q47. Do you have any comments on the methodologies or assumptions used in the impact assessments? If yes, please specify in the box below, clearly referencing the impact assessment and page to which you refer (keeping your views to a maximum of 400 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Scoring Summary

Pages	Total
1. About you	0
2. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
3. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
4. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
5. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0

6. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
7. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
8. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
9. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
10. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
11. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
12. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
13. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
14. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
15. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
16. Impact assessments	0
Total Survey Score:	0

Alcohol strategy consultation

User Details - 5466530

Date Started: 05/02/2013 16:21:19 **Date Ended:** 05/02/2013 16:44:35

Time taken: 23 mins, 16 secs **IP Address:** n/a

Unique ID: n/a

Page 1: About you

Q1. Please select if you would like your response or personal details to be treated as confidential.

No Response

Score

0

Q2. Which of the following best describes you or the professional interest you represent? Please select one option from the menu below.

Other

Please specify which organisation, licensing authority or police force you represent in the box below:

The Institute of Promotional Marketing

Score

0

Q3. If you are responding on behalf of an organisation or interest group, please write in the box below the number of members in your group or organisation.

250

Q4. How did you obtain the views of your members? Please explain in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 100 words.

Through discussion with key members and the board of directors of the IPM

Q5. Please indicate in which region you or your organisation is based.

Please select one option from the menu below.

London

Score

0

Q6. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your gender? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q7. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your age? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 2: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q8. In the alcohol strategy, the government committed to introducing a minimum unit price for alcohol in England and Wales. This consultation will contribute to the debate on the most appropriate price per unit and the mechanism by which, once set, minimum unit pricing would remain effective. It is also an opportunity for interested parties to raise other issues around minimum unit pricing. The purpose of minimum unit pricing is to reduce alcohol consumption, particularly by the most hazardous and harmful drinkers who tend to show a preference for the cheapest alcohol products. By doing so the government estimates there will be a reduction in the associated crime and health harms, especially the numbers of hospital admissions, alcohol-related deaths and alcohol-related crimes. Minimum unit pricing is not intended disproportionately to affect responsible drinkers or particular social groups but to reduce the availability of alcohol sold at very low or heavily discounted prices. More information (including the definitions of hazardous and harmful drinkers) is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on minimum unit pricing? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 3: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q9. The impact of minimum unit pricing will depend on the price per unit of alcohol. The government wants to ensure that the chosen price level is targeted and proportionate, whilst achieving a significant reduction of harm. The government is therefore consulting on the introduction of a recommended minimum unit price of 45p. The government estimates a reduction in consumption across all product types of 3.3 per cent, a reduction in crime of 5,240 per year, a reduction in 24,600 alcohol-related hospital admissions and 714 fewer deaths per year after ten years. Do you agree that this minimum unit price level would achieve these aims? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Q10. Should other factors or evidence be considered when setting a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify these in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

The IPM is not convinced that a minimum price would significantly impact problems related to alcohol. However, the IPM does not and would never condone any irresponsible marketing practice. The IPM believes that it is difficult to see how any promotion which reduces the price of alcohol to below that of water can be considered responsible. Leaving aside the issue of minimum pricing, the IPM would argue that alcohol marketing is already heavily controlled through a range of mechanisms including the CAP Code and the ASA, the Portman Group, the Mandatory Conditions for Alcohol Sale, the licensing process etc. IPM research shows that brand which over-use price promotions suffer. They may deliver short term sales increase, but long term they erode margins and destroy brand values. The IPM advises brands to use price promotions with caution. But most FMCG brands that run price promotions are doing so because it is a cost of being stocked by certain major retail groups. The over-use of deep-cut price promotions in supermarkets is not an issue which most brands have any control of.

Score

0

Q11. The government wishes to maintain the effectiveness of minimum unit pricing and is therefore proposing to adjust the minimum unit price level over time. How do you think the level of minimum unit price set by the government should be adjusted over time? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Q12. The aim of minimum unit pricing is to reduce the consumption of harmful and hazardous drinkers, while minimising the impact on responsible drinkers. Do you think that there are any other people, organisations or groups that could be particularly affected by a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 4: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q13. The government is consulting on introducing a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade (e.g. shops and off-licences) as part of its wider strategy to reduce excessive alcohol consumption, and alongside the introduction of a minimum unit price. A ban on multi-buy promotions would therefore not apply to pubs, clubs, bars or restaurants. The term 'multi-buy promotions' refers to alcohol promotions that offer a discount for buying multiple items. The aim of a ban would be to stop promotions that

encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, making it cheaper (per item) to purchase more than one of a product than to purchase a single item. As well as being part of a wider strategy to reduce consumption and tackle irresponsible alcohol sales, a ban on multi-buy promotions would also contribute to the government's aim of encouraging people to be aware of how much they drink and the risks of excessive drinking, so that they can make informed choices. The aim of this consultation is to assess support for such a ban and contribute to our understanding of the impact a ban on multi-buy promotions may have. The types of promotion it is proposed that a ban would include, are: two for the price of one, three for the price of two, buy one get one free, buy six and get 20 per cent off, 24 cans of lager costing less than 24 times the cost of a single can of lager in the shop, a case of wine sold cheaper than the individual price at which the same bottles are sold in the shop, 3 for £10 where each bottle costs more than £3.33. More information is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 5: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q14. Do you think there should be a ban on multi-buy promotions involving alcohol in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Q15. Are there any further offers which should be included in a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Q16. Should other factors or evidence be taken into account when considering a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Since 2010, mandatory licensing conditions have applied to "on-licensed" premises. A Code of Practice bans irresponsible promotions, including: drinking games, speed drinking, "women drink for free", and "all you can drink for £10". It also bans pouring drinks directly into the mouths of customers. We would argue that rather than blanket ban multibuys, these rules should be applied to cover irresponsible multibuys: eg promotions that

encourage an individual to drink large amounts in a short time. A multibuy where four people can get a discount on four serves would not be irresponsible. Other than this, the IPM does not feel that there is any need to extend the conditions any further, particularly given the revised version of the Portman Group Code which is about to be launched.

Score

0

Q17. The aim of a ban on multi-buy promotions is to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, helping people to be aware of how much they drink, and to tackle irresponsible alcohol sales.

Do you think that there are any other groups that could be particularly affected by a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 6: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q18. In its response to the 'Rebalancing the Licensing Act' consultation in 2010, the government committed to review the impact of the current mandatory licensing conditions. More recently, the alcohol strategy made a commitment to review these mandatory licensing conditions to ensure they are sufficiently targeting problems such as irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs. The government has also committed to consult on whether these mandatory licensing conditions should, where relevant, apply to both the on- and off-trade. This consultation forms part of that review, and will contribute to the government's understanding of how these mandatory conditions are perceived. The five mandatory licensing conditions currently set out in regulations in relation to the supply of alcohol are: a ban on irresponsible promotionsa ban on dispensing alcohol by one person directly into the mouth of anothera requirement to provide free tap water on request to customersa requirement to have an age verification policy to prevent the sale of alcohol to persons under 18 years of age, anda requirement to make available to customers small measures such as half pints or beer or cider or 125ml glasses of wine More information is available in the full consultation document. An explanation of each of these terms can be found on page 20 of the consultation document, in the glossary at the end. Do you want to answer questions on reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 7: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q19. Do you think each of the mandatory licensing conditions is effective in promoting the licensing objectives? For more information on the licensing objectives please see the glossary at the end of the full consultation document. Please select one option (Yes, No, Don't know) from each drop down menu.

	Prevention of crime and disorder	Public safety	Prevention of public nuisance	Protection of children from harm
Irresponsible promotions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dispensing alcohol directly into the mouth	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mandatory provision of free tap water	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Age verification policy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mandatory provision of small measures	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Score

0

Q20. Do you think that the mandatory licensing conditions do enough to target irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q21. Are there other issues related to the licensing objectives which could be tackled through a mandatory licensing condition? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Q22. Do you think that the current approach, with five mandatory licensing conditions applying to the on-trade and only one of those to the off-trade, is appropriate? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 8: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q23. We want to ensure that licensing authorities are able to take alcohol-related health harms into consideration when making decisions about cumulative impact policies (CIPs) which can be used to manage problems linked to the density of premises in specific areas. A CIP introduces a rebuttable presumption that all new licence applications and variations in that area will normally be refused if the licensing authority receives a relevant representation stating that the application will add to the cumulative impact. However each application must still be considered on its own merits and the licensing authority may still grant the application if it is satisfied that the application will not contribute to the cumulative impact. We are proposing that licensing authorities will be able to take evidence of alcohol-related health harm into account in deciding whether to introduce a CIP and the extent of that CIP. This would be a discretionary power and not an obligation. We expect that those areas with the highest levels of alcohol-related health harm, or fast rising levels of harm from alcohol, will be most likely to use this power. It will allow local health bodies to fully contribute to local decision making and mean licensing authorities can restrict the number of licensed premises in the local area on the basis of robust local evidence. More information is available in the full consultation document and impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 9: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q24. What sources of evidence on alcohol-related health harm could be used to support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy (CIP) if it were possible for a CIP to include consideration of health? Please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

No Response

Q25. Do you think any aspects of the current cumulative impact policy process would need to be amended to allow consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q26. What impact do you think allowing consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms when introducing a cumulative impact policy would have if it were used in your local area? Please specify your answer in the box below, providing evidence to support your response (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 10: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q27. The government has committed to consult on giving licensing authorities greater freedom to take decisions that reflect the needs of their local community. Following the government's Red Tape Challenge in 2011, three areas of reform were specified: alcohol licensing for certain types of premises providing minimal alcohol sales, temporary event notices (TENs) and the licensing of late night refreshment. This section asks for views on these proposals and suggests further ways to reduce burdens on business. The proposals set out here can be seen alongside work undertaken by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport to remove unnecessary red tape from regulated entertainment. More information on each of these areas for reform is available in the full consultation document. There are five subjects covered in this section. They are: ancillary sales of alcohol occasional provision of licensable activities at community events an extension of the temporary event notice limit at individual premises late night refreshment, and further proposals to reduce burdens on business Do you want to answer questions on freeing up responsible businesses? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 11: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q28. Ancillary sales of alcohol For many businesses, the sale of alcohol is only a small part of, or incidental to, their wider activities, and occurs alongside the provision of another product or service (which this consultation refers to as an 'ancillary sale'). For example, a guesthouse might wish to provide wine to its guests with an evening meal or a complimentary bottle of wine in a guest's room, while a hairdresser might wish to offer clients a glass of wine. Should special provision to reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers be limited to specific types of business, and/or be available to all types of business, providing they meet certain qualification criteria for limited or incidental sales? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q29. If special provisions to reduce licensing burdens on ancillary sellers were to include a list of certain types of business, do you think it should apply to the following? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q30. Do you have any suggestions for other types of businesses to which such special provision could apply without impacting adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please write your suggestions in the box below, keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words:

No Response

Q31. The aim of a new 'ancillary seller' status is to reduce burdens on businesses where the sale of alcohol is only a small part of their business and occurs alongside the provision of a wider product or service, while minimising loopholes for irresponsible businesses and maintaining the effectiveness of enforcement. Alternatively, a second option is to broaden the definition of 'ancillary sales' to include all businesses (and/or not for profit activities) through the use of a general set of qualification criteria, for example, to the effect that: alcohol must be sold or supplied as a small part or proportion of a sales transaction or contract for a wider service, and the amount of alcohol that could be supplied as part of that contract cannot exceed a prescribed amount. Do you think that the qualification criteria proposed meet this aim?

No Response

Score

0

Q32. Do you think that these proposals would significantly reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q33. Do you think these proposals would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q34. What other issues or options do you think should be considered when taking forward proposals for a lighter touch authorisation? Please specify in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 200 words:

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 12: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q35. Do you agree that licensing authorities should have the power to allow

organisers of community events involving licensable activities to notify them through a locally determined notification process? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q36. What impact do you think a locally determined notification would have on organisers of community events? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 13: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q37. Should the number of TENs which can be given in respect of individual premises be increased? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q38. If you answered yes, please select one option to indicate which you would prefer. Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 14: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q39. Do you think that licensing authorities should have local discretion around late night refreshment in each of the following ways? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q40. Do you agree that motorway service areas should receive a nationally prescribed exemption from regulations for the provision of late night refreshment? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q41. Please describe in the box below any other types of premises to which you think a nationally prescribed exemption should apply (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 15: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q42. Do you agree with each of the following proposals? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q43. Do you think that each of the following would reduce the overall burdens on business? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q44. Do you think that the following measures would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives (see glossary)? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q45. In addition to the suggestions outlined above, what other sections of or processes under the 2003 Act could in your view be removed or simplified in order to impact favourably on businesses without undermining the statutory licensing objectives or significantly increasing burdens on licensing authorities? (Please keep your views to a maximum of 200 words.)

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 16: Impact assessments

Q46. Impact assessments for the proposals in this consultation have been published alongside the full consultation document. Do you think that the impact assessments related to the consultation provide an accurate representation of the costs and benefits of the proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Minimum unit pricing			X
Multi-buy promotions			X
Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact			X
Ancillary sales of alcohol			X
Temporary event notices			X
Late night refreshment			X

Removing the duty to advertise licence applications in a local newspaper			X
Sales of alcohol at motorway service stations			X
Personal licences			X
Score			

0

Q47. Do you have any comments on the methodologies or assumptions used in the impact assessments? If yes, please specify in the box below, clearly referencing the impact assessment and page to which you refer (keeping your views to a maximum of 400 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Scoring Summary

Pages	Total
1. About you	0
2. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
3. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
4. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
5. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
6. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
7. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
8. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
9. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
10. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
11. Freeing up responsible businesses	0

12. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
13. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
14. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
15. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
16. Impact assessments	0
Total Survey Score:	0

Alcohol strategy consultation

User Details - 5466727

Date Started: 05/02/2013 16:37:36 **Date Ended:** 05/02/2013 16:46:47

Time taken: 9 mins, 11 secs **IP Address:** n/a

Unique ID: n/a

Page 1: About you

Q1. Please select if you would like your response or personal details to be treated as confidential.

No Response

Score

0

Q2. Which of the following best describes you or the professional interest you represent? Please select one option from the menu below.

Local government (other)

Please specify which organisation, licensing authority or police force you represent in the box below:

Bournemouth Community Safety Partnership, Bournemouth Borough Council

Score

0

Q3. If you are responding on behalf of an organisation or interest group, please write in the box below the number of members in your group or organisation.

No Response

Q4. How did you obtain the views of your members? Please explain in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 100 words.

No Response

Q5. Please indicate in which region you or your organisation is based. Please select one option from the menu below.

South West England

Score

0

Q6. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your gender? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q7. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your age?

Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 2: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q8. In the alcohol strategy, the government committed to introducing a minimum unit price for alcohol in England and Wales. This consultation will contribute to the debate on the most appropriate price per unit and the mechanism by which, once set, minimum unit pricing would remain effective. It is also an opportunity for interested parties to raise other issues around minimum unit pricing. The purpose of minimum unit pricing is to reduce alcohol consumption, particularly by the most hazardous and harmful drinkers who tend to show a preference for the cheapest alcohol products. By doing so the government estimates there will be a reduction in the associated crime and health harms, especially the numbers of hospital admissions, alcohol-related deaths and alcohol-related crimes. Minimum unit pricing is not intended disproportionately to affect responsible drinkers or particular social groups but to reduce the availability of alcohol sold at very low or heavily discounted prices. More information (including the definitions of hazardous and harmful drinkers) is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on minimum unit pricing? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 3: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q9. The impact of minimum unit pricing will depend on the price per unit of alcohol. The government wants to ensure that the chosen price level is targeted and proportionate, whilst achieving a significant reduction of harm. The government is therefore consulting on the introduction of a recommended minimum unit price of 45p. The government estimates a reduction in consumption across all product types of 3.3 per cent, a reduction in crime of 5,240 per year, a reduction in 24,600 alcohol-related hospital admissions and 714 fewer deaths per year after ten years. Do you agree that this minimum unit price level would achieve these aims? Please select one option.

Yes

If you think another level would be preferable, please set out your views on why this might be in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

All the evidence shows that minimum pricing set at the right level will reduce

alcohol consumption. 45p per unit should be the absolute minimum and reviewed on its impact.

Score

0

Q10. Should other factors or evidence be considered when setting a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q11. The government wishes to maintain the effectiveness of minimum unit pricing and is therefore proposing to adjust the minimum unit price level over time. How do you think the level of minimum unit price set by the government should be adjusted over time? Please select one option.

The minimum unit price should be reviewed after a set period

Score

0

Q12. The aim of minimum unit pricing is to reduce the consumption of harmful and hazardous drinkers, while minimising the impact on responsible drinkers. Do you think that there are any other people, organisations or groups that could be particularly affected by a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 4: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q13. The government is consulting on introducing a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade (e.g. shops and off-licences) as part of its wider strategy to reduce excessive alcohol consumption, and alongside the introduction of a minimum unit price. A ban on multi-buy promotions would therefore not apply to pubs, clubs, bars or restaurants. The term 'multi-buy promotions' refers to alcohol promotions that offer a discount for buying multiple items. The aim of a ban would be to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, making it cheaper (per item) to purchase more than one of a product than to purchase a single item. As well as being part of a wider strategy to reduce consumption and tackle irresponsible alcohol sales, a ban on multi-buy promotions would also contribute to the government's aim of encouraging people to be aware of how much they drink and the risks of excessive drinking, so that they can make informed choices. The aim of this consultation is to assess support for such a ban and contribute to our understanding of the impact a ban on multi-buy promotions may have. The types of promotion it is proposed that a ban would include, are: two for the

price of onethree for the price of twobuy one get one freebuy six and get 20 per cent off24 cans of lager costing less than 24 times the cost of a single can of lager in the shopa case of wine sold cheaper than the individual price at which the same bottles are sold in the shop3 for £10 where each bottle costs more than £3.33 More information is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 5: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q14. Do you think there should be a ban on multi-buy promotions involving alcohol in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q15. Are there any further offers which should be included in a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Any type of discounting, promotional offer which takes the price below the minimum set e.g. free gifts etc

Score

0

Q16. Should other factors or evidence be taken into account when considering a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q17. The aim of a ban on multi-buy promotions is to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, helping people to be aware of how much they drink, and to tackle irresponsible alcohol sales.

Do you think that there are any other groups that could be particularly affected by a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 6: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q18. In its response to the 'Rebalancing the Licensing Act' consultation in 2010, the government committed to review the impact of the current mandatory licensing conditions. More recently, the alcohol strategy made a commitment to review these mandatory licensing conditions to ensure they are sufficiently targeting problems such as irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs. The government has also committed to consult on whether these mandatory licensing conditions should, where relevant, apply to both the on- and off-trade. This consultation forms part of that review, and will contribute to the government's understanding of how these mandatory conditions are perceived. The five mandatory licensing conditions currently set out in regulations in relation to the supply of alcohol are: a ban on irresponsible promotions a ban on dispensing alcohol by one person directly into the mouth of another a requirement to provide free tap water on request to customers a requirement to have an age verification policy to prevent the sale of alcohol to persons under 18 years of age, and a requirement to make available to customers small measures such as half pints or beer or cider or 125ml glasses of wine More information is available in the full consultation document. An explanation of each of these terms can be found on page 20 of the consultation document, in the glossary at the end. Do you want to answer questions on reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 7: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q19. Do you think each of the mandatory licensing conditions is effective in promoting the licensing objectives? For more information on the licensing objectives please see the glossary at the end of the full consultation document. Please select one option (Yes, No, Don't know) from each drop down menu.

No Response

Score

0

Q20. Do you think that the mandatory licensing conditions do enough to target irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q21. Are there other issues related to the licensing objectives which could be tackled through a mandatory licensing condition? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q22. Do you think that the current approach, with five mandatory licensing conditions applying to the on-trade and only one of those to the off-trade, is appropriate? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 8: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q23. We want to ensure that licensing authorities are able to take alcohol-related health harms into consideration when making decisions about cumulative impact policies (CIPs) which can be used to manage problems linked to the density of premises in specific areas. A CIP introduces a rebuttable presumption that all new licence applications and variations in that area will normally be refused if the licensing authority receives a relevant representation stating that the application will add to the cumulative impact. However each application must still be considered on its own merits and the licensing authority may still grant the application if it is satisfied that the application will not contribute to the cumulative impact. We are proposing that licensing authorities will be able to take evidence of alcohol-related health harm into account in deciding whether to introduce a CIP and the extent of that CIP. This would be a discretionary power and not an obligation. We expect that those areas with the highest levels of alcohol-related health harm, or fast rising levels of harm from alcohol, will be most likely to use this power. It will allow local health bodies to fully contribute to local decision making and mean licensing authorities can restrict the number of licensed premises in the local area on the basis of robust local evidence. More information is available in the full consultation document and impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 9: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q24. What sources of evidence on alcohol-related health harm could be used to support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy (CIP) if it were possible for a CIP to include consideration of health? Please specify in the

box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Alcohol related admissions to A&E

Alcohol related deaths

Q25. Do you think any aspects of the current cumulative impact policy process would need to be amended to allow consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify which aspects in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Evidence shouldn't need to be specific to a particular premises but taken into consideration on the whole area

Score

0

Q26. What impact do you think allowing consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms when introducing a cumulative impact policy would have if it were used in your local area? Please specify your answer in the box below, providing evidence to support your response (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

It would give the Licensing Committee more powers to grant fewer new licensing applications

Page Score

0

Page 10: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q27. The government has committed to consult on giving licensing authorities greater freedom to take decisions that reflect the needs of their local community. Following the government's Red Tape Challenge in 2011, three areas of reform were specified: alcohol licensing for certain types of premises providing minimal alcohol sales, temporary event notices (TENs) and the licensing of late night refreshment. This section asks for views on these proposals and suggests further ways to reduce burdens on business. The proposals set out here can be seen alongside work undertaken by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport to remove unnecessary red tape from regulated entertainment. More information on each of these areas for reform is available in the full consultation document. There are five subjects covered in this section. They are: ancillary sales of alcohol occasional provision of licensable activities at community events an extension of the temporary event notice limit at individual premises late night refreshment, and further proposals to reduce burdens on business Do you want to answer questions on freeing up responsible businesses? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 11: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q28. Ancillary sales of alcohol For many businesses, the sale of alcohol is only a small part of, or incidental to, their wider activities, and occurs alongside the provision of another product or service (which this consultation refers to as an 'ancillary sale'). For example, a guesthouse might wish to provide wine to its guests with an evening meal or a complimentary bottle of wine in a guest's room, while a hairdresser might wish to offer clients a glass of wine. Should special provision to reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers be limited to specific types of business, and/or be available to all types of business, providing they meet certain qualification criteria for limited or incidental sales? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q29. If special provisions to reduce licensing burdens on ancillary sellers were to include a list of certain types of business, do you think it should apply to the following? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q30. Do you have any suggestions for other types of businesses to which such special provision could apply without impacting adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please write your suggestions in the box below, keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words:

No Response

Q31. The aim of a new 'ancillary seller' status is to reduce burdens on businesses where the sale of alcohol is only a small part of their business and occurs alongside the provision of a wider product or service, while minimising loopholes for irresponsible businesses and maintaining the effectiveness of enforcement. Alternatively, a second option is to broaden the definition of 'ancillary sales' to include all businesses (and/or not for profit activities) through the use of a general set of qualification criteria, for example, to the effect that: alcohol must be sold or supplied as a small part or proportion of a sales transaction or contract for a wider service, and the amount of alcohol that could be supplied as part of that contract cannot exceed a prescribed amount Do you think that the qualification criteria proposed meet this aim?

No Response

Score

0

Q32. Do you think that these proposals would significantly reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q33. Do you think these proposals would impact adversely on one or more

of the licensing objectives? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q34. What other issues or options do you think should be considered when taking forward proposals for a lighter touch authorisation? Please specify in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 200 words:

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 12: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q35. Do you agree that licensing authorities should have the power to allow organisers of community events involving licensable activities to notify them through a locally determined notification process? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q36. What impact do you think a locally determined notification would have on organisers of community events? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 13: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q37. Should the number of TENs which can be given in respect of individual premises be increased? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q38. If you answered yes, please select one option to indicate which you would prefer. Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 14: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q39. Do you think that licensing authorities should have local discretion around late night refreshment in each of the following ways? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q40. Do you agree that motorway service areas should receive a nationally prescribed exemption from regulations for the provision of late night refreshment? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q41. Please describe in the box below any other types of premises to which you think a nationally prescribed exemption should apply (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 15: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q42. Do you agree with each of the following proposals? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q43. Do you think that each of the following would reduce the overall burdens on business? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q44. Do you think that the following measures would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives (see glossary)? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q45. In addition to the suggestions outlined above, what other sections of or processes under the 2003 Act could in your view be removed or simplified in order to impact favourably on businesses without undermining the statutory licensing objectives or significantly increasing burdens on licensing authorities? (Please keep your views to a maximum of 200 words.)

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 16: Impact assessments

Q46. Impact assessments for the proposals in this consultation have been published alongside the full consultation document. Do you think that the impact assessments related to the consultation provide an accurate representation of the costs and benefits of the proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
--	-----	----	------------

Minimum unit pricing	X		
Multi-buy promotions	X		
Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact	X		
Ancillary sales of alcohol			X
Temporary event notices			X
Late night refreshment			X
Removing the duty to advertise licence applications in a local newspaper			X
Sales of alcohol at motorway service stations			X
Personal licences			X

Score

0

Q47. Do you have any comments on the methodologies or assumptions used in the impact assessments? If yes, please specify in the box below, clearly referencing the impact assessment and page to which you refer (keeping your views to a maximum of 400 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Scoring Summary

Pages	Total
1. About you	0
2. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
3. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
4. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
5. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
6. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0

7. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
8. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
9. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
10. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
11. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
12. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
13. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
14. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
15. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
16. Impact assessments	0
Total Survey Score:	0

Alcohol strategy consultation

User Details - 5466841

Date Started: 05/02/2013 16:46:17 **Date Ended:** 05/02/2013 17:00:28

Time taken: 14 mins, 11 secs **IP Address:** n/a

Unique ID: n/a

Page 1: About you

Q1. Please select if you would like your response or personal details to be treated as confidential.

Treat as confidential

Please provide your reasons in the box below:

I do not want my personal details published

Score

0

Q2. Which of the following best describes you or the professional interest you represent? Please select one option from the menu below.

Member of the public

Please specify which organisation, licensing authority or police force you represent in the box below:

I represent my own views

Score

0

Q3. If you are responding on behalf of an organisation or interest group, please write in the box below the number of members in your group or organisation.

No Response

Q4. How did you obtain the views of your members? Please explain in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 100 words.

N/A

Q5. Please indicate in which region you or your organisation is based.

Please select one option from the menu below.

Yorkshire and the Humber

Score

0

Q6. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your gender? Please select one option.

Male

Score

0

Q7. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your age?
Please select one option.

55-64

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 2: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q8. In the alcohol strategy, the government committed to introducing a minimum unit price for alcohol in England and Wales. This consultation will contribute to the debate on the most appropriate price per unit and the mechanism by which, once set, minimum unit pricing would remain effective. It is also an opportunity for interested parties to raise other issues around minimum unit pricing. The purpose of minimum unit pricing is to reduce alcohol consumption, particularly by the most hazardous and harmful drinkers who tend to show a preference for the cheapest alcohol products. By doing so the government estimates there will be a reduction in the associated crime and health harms, especially the numbers of hospital admissions, alcohol-related deaths and alcohol-related crimes. Minimum unit pricing is not intended disproportionately to affect responsible drinkers or particular social groups but to reduce the availability of alcohol sold at very low or heavily discounted prices. More information (including the definitions of hazardous and harmful drinkers) is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on minimum unit pricing? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 3: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q9. The impact of minimum unit pricing will depend on the price per unit of alcohol. The government wants to ensure that the chosen price level is targeted and proportionate, whilst achieving a significant reduction of harm. The government is therefore consulting on the introduction of a recommended minimum unit price of 45p. The government estimates a reduction in consumption across all product types of 3.3 per cent, a reduction in crime of 5,240 per year, a reduction in 24,600 alcohol-related hospital admissions and 714 fewer deaths per year after ten years. Do you agree that this minimum unit price level would achieve these aims? Please select one option.

Don't know

If you think another level would be preferable, please set out your views on why this might be in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

I do not agree with the introduction of minimum pricing

Score

0

Q10. Should other factors or evidence be considered when setting a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q11. The government wishes to maintain the effectiveness of minimum unit pricing and is therefore proposing to adjust the minimum unit price level over time. How do you think the level of minimum unit price set by the government should be adjusted over time? Please select one option.

Do nothing - the minimum unit price should not be adjusted

Score

0

Q12. The aim of minimum unit pricing is to reduce the consumption of harmful and hazardous drinkers, while minimising the impact on responsible drinkers. Do you think that there are any other people, organisations or groups that could be particularly affected by a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Yes ordinary drinkers like me will have to pay more!

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 4: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q13. The government is consulting on introducing a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade (e.g. shops and off-licences) as part of its wider strategy to reduce excessive alcohol consumption, and alongside the introduction of a minimum unit price. A ban on multi-buy promotions would therefore not apply to pubs, clubs, bars or restaurants. The term 'multi-buy promotions' refers to alcohol promotions that offer a discount for buying multiple items. The aim of a ban would be to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, making it cheaper (per item) to purchase more than one of a product than to purchase a single item. As well as being part of a wider strategy to reduce consumption and tackle irresponsible alcohol sales, a ban on multi-buy promotions would also contribute to the government's aim of encouraging people to be aware of how much they drink and the risks of excessive drinking, so that they can make informed choices. The aim of this consultation is to assess support for such a ban and contribute to our

understanding of the impact a ban on multi-buy promotions may have. The types of promotion it is proposed that a ban would include, are: two for the price of one, three for the price of two, buy one get one free, buy six and get 20 per cent off, 24 cans of lager costing less than 24 times the cost of a single can of lager in the shop, a case of wine sold cheaper than the individual price at which the same bottles are sold in the shop, 3 for £10 where each bottle costs more than £3.33. More information is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 5: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q14. Do you think there should be a ban on multi-buy promotions involving alcohol in the off-trade? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q15. Are there any further offers which should be included in a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Q16. Should other factors or evidence be taken into account when considering a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Yes ordinary drinkers like me will have the opportunity to buy alcohol at reduced prices taken away. Why should I be penalised. There is nothing wrong in getting discounts for quantity! How I manage consumption is my concern.

Score

0

Q17. The aim of a ban on multi-buy promotions is to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, helping people to be aware of how much they drink, and to tackle irresponsible alcohol sales.

Do you think that there are any other groups that could be particularly affected by a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Yes sensible drinkers like me will be affected and have to pay more!

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 6: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q18. In its response to the 'Rebalancing the Licensing Act' consultation in 2010, the government committed to review the impact of the current mandatory licensing conditions. More recently, the alcohol strategy made a commitment to review these mandatory licensing conditions to ensure they are sufficiently targeting problems such as irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs. The government has also committed to consult on whether these mandatory licensing conditions should, where relevant, apply to both the on- and off-trade. This consultation forms part of that review, and will contribute to the government's understanding of how these mandatory conditions are perceived. The five mandatory licensing conditions currently set out in regulations in relation to the supply of alcohol are: a ban on irresponsible promotions a ban on dispensing alcohol by one person directly into the mouth of another a requirement to provide free tap water on request to customers a requirement to have an age verification policy to prevent the sale of alcohol to persons under 18 years of age, and a requirement to make available to customers small measures such as half pints or beer or cider or 125ml glasses of wine More information is available in the full consultation document. An explanation of each of these terms can be found on page 20 of the consultation document, in the glossary at the end. Do you want to answer questions on reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 7: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q19. Do you think each of the mandatory licensing conditions is effective in promoting the licensing objectives? For more information on the licensing objectives please see the glossary at the end of the full consultation document. Please select one option (Yes, No, Don't know) from each drop down menu.

No Response

Score

0

Q20. Do you think that the mandatory licensing conditions do enough to

target irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q21. Are there other issues related to the licensing objectives which could be tackled through a mandatory licensing condition? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q22. Do you think that the current approach, with five mandatory licensing conditions applying to the on-trade and only one of those to the off-trade, is appropriate? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 8: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q23. We want to ensure that licensing authorities are able to take alcohol-related health harms into consideration when making decisions about cumulative impact policies (CIPs) which can be used to manage problems linked to the density of premises in specific areas. A CIP introduces a rebuttable presumption that all new licence applications and variations in that area will normally be refused if the licensing authority receives a relevant representation stating that the application will add to the cumulative impact. However each application must still be considered on its own merits and the licensing authority may still grant the application if it is satisfied that the application will not contribute to the cumulative impact. We are proposing that licensing authorities will be able to take evidence of alcohol-related health harm into account in deciding whether to introduce a CIP and the extent of that CIP. This would be a discretionary power and not an obligation. We expect that those areas with the highest levels of alcohol-related health harm, or fast rising levels of harm from alcohol, will be most likely to use this power. It will allow local health bodies to fully contribute to local decision making and mean licensing authorities can restrict the number of licensed premises in the local area on the basis of robust local evidence. More information is available in the full consultation document and impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 9: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q24. What sources of evidence on alcohol-related health harm could be used to support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy (CIP) if it were possible for a CIP to include consideration of health? Please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

No Response

Q25. Do you think any aspects of the current cumulative impact policy process would need to be amended to allow consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q26. What impact do you think allowing consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms when introducing a cumulative impact policy would have if it were used in your local area? Please specify your answer in the box below, providing evidence to support your response (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 10: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q27. The government has committed to consult on giving licensing authorities greater freedom to take decisions that reflect the needs of their local community. Following the government's Red Tape Challenge in 2011, three areas of reform were specified: alcohol licensing for certain types of premises providing minimal alcohol sales, temporary event notices (TENs) and the licensing of late night refreshment. This section asks for views on these proposals and suggests further ways to reduce burdens on business. The proposals set out here can be seen alongside work undertaken by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport to remove unnecessary red tape from regulated entertainment. More information on each of these areas for reform is available in the full consultation document. There are five subjects covered in this section. They are: ancillary sales of alcohol, occasional provision of licensable activities at community events, an extension of the temporary event notice limit at individual premises, late night refreshment, and further proposals to reduce burdens on business. Do you want to answer questions on freeing up responsible businesses? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 11: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q28. Ancillary sales of alcohol For many businesses, the sale of alcohol is only a small part of, or incidental to, their wider activities, and occurs alongside the provision of another product or service (which this consultation refers to as an 'ancillary sale'). For example, a guesthouse might wish to provide wine to its guests with an evening meal or a complimentary bottle of wine in a guest's room, while a hairdresser might wish to offer clients a glass of wine. Should special provision to reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers be limited to specific types of business, and/or be available to all types of business, providing they meet certain qualification criteria for limited or incidental sales? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q29. If special provisions to reduce licensing burdens on ancillary sellers were to include a list of certain types of business, do you think it should apply to the following? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q30. Do you have any suggestions for other types of businesses to which such special provision could apply without impacting adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please write your suggestions in the box below, keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words:

No Response

Q31. The aim of a new 'ancillary seller' status is to reduce burdens on businesses where the sale of alcohol is only a small part of their business and occurs alongside the provision of a wider product or service, while minimising loopholes for irresponsible businesses and maintaining the effectiveness of enforcement. Alternatively, a second option is to broaden the definition of 'ancillary sales' to include all businesses (and/or not for profit activities) through the use of a general set of qualification criteria, for example, to the effect that: alcohol must be sold or supplied as a small part or proportion of a sales transaction or contract for a wider service, and the amount of alcohol that could be supplied as part of that contract cannot exceed a prescribed amount Do you think that the qualification criteria proposed meet this aim?

No Response

Score

0

Q32. Do you think that these proposals would significantly reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q33. Do you think these proposals would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q34. What other issues or options do you think should be considered when taking forward proposals for a lighter touch authorisation? Please specify in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 200 words:

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 12: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q35. Do you agree that licensing authorities should have the power to allow organisers of community events involving licensable activities to notify them through a locally determined notification process? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q36. What impact do you think a locally determined notification would have on organisers of community events? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 13: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q37. Should the number of TENs which can be given in respect of individual premises be increased? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q38. If you answered yes, please select one option to indicate which you would prefer. Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 14: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q39. Do you think that licensing authorities should have local discretion around late night refreshment in each of the following ways? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q40. Do you agree that motorway service areas should receive a nationally prescribed exemption from regulations for the provision of late night refreshment? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q41. Please describe in the box below any other types of premises to which you think a nationally prescribed exemption should apply (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 15: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q42. Do you agree with each of the following proposals? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q43. Do you think that each of the following would reduce the overall burdens on business? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q44. Do you think that the following measures would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives (see glossary)? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q45. In addition to the suggestions outlined above, what other sections of or processes under the 2003 Act could in your view be removed or simplified in order to impact favourably on businesses without undermining the statutory licensing objectives or significantly increasing burdens on licensing authorities? (Please keep your views to a maximum of 200 words.)

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 16: Impact assessments

Q46. Impact assessments for the proposals in this consultation have been published alongside the full consultation document. Do you think that the impact assessments related to the consultation provide an accurate representation of the costs and benefits of the proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Minimum unit pricing		X	
Multi-buy promotions		X	
Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact			X
Ancillary sales of alcohol			X
Temporary event notices			X
Late night refreshment			X
Removing the duty to advertise licence applications in a local newspaper			X
Sales of alcohol at motorway service stations			X
Personal licences			X

Score

0

Q47. Do you have any comments on the methodologies or assumptions used in the impact assessments? If yes, please specify in the box below, clearly referencing the impact assessment and page to which you refer (keeping your views to a maximum of 400 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Scoring Summary

Pages	Total
1. About you	0
2. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
3. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
4. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
5. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0

6. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
7. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
8. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
9. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
10. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
11. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
12. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
13. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
14. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
15. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
16. Impact assessments	0
Total Survey Score:	0

Alcohol strategy consultation

User Details - 5351230

Date Started: 15/01/2013 14:56:47 **Date Ended:** 05/02/2013 17:02:06

Time taken: 506 hrs, 5 mins, 19 secs **IP Address:** n/a

Unique ID: n/a

Page 1: About you

Q1. Please select if you would like your response or personal details to be treated as confidential.

No Response

Score

0

Q2. Which of the following best describes you or the professional interest you represent? Please select one option from the menu below.

Licensing authority

Please specify which organisation, licensing authority or police force you represent in the box below:

Leeds City Council

Score

0

Q3. If you are responding on behalf of an organisation or interest group, please write in the box below the number of members in your group or organisation.

No Response

Q4. How did you obtain the views of your members? Please explain in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 100 words.

Presented consultation document at Licensing Committee and gathered comments. Distributed draft response and requested comments. Distributed consultation document to all partners within the council. Met with Community Safety and incorporated views.

Q5. Please indicate in which region you or your organisation is based.

Please select one option from the menu below.

Yorkshire and the Humber

Score

0

Q6. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your gender? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q7. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your age?
Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 2: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q8. In the alcohol strategy, the government committed to introducing a minimum unit price for alcohol in England and Wales. This consultation will contribute to the debate on the most appropriate price per unit and the mechanism by which, once set, minimum unit pricing would remain effective. It is also an opportunity for interested parties to raise other issues around minimum unit pricing. The purpose of minimum unit pricing is to reduce alcohol consumption, particularly by the most hazardous and harmful drinkers who tend to show a preference for the cheapest alcohol products. By doing so the government estimates there will be a reduction in the associated crime and health harms, especially the numbers of hospital admissions, alcohol-related deaths and alcohol-related crimes. Minimum unit pricing is not intended disproportionately to affect responsible drinkers or particular social groups but to reduce the availability of alcohol sold at very low or heavily discounted prices. More information (including the definitions of hazardous and harmful drinkers) is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on minimum unit pricing? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 3: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q9. The impact of minimum unit pricing will depend on the price per unit of alcohol. The government wants to ensure that the chosen price level is targeted and proportionate, whilst achieving a significant reduction of harm. The government is therefore consulting on the introduction of a recommended minimum unit price of 45p. The government estimates a reduction in consumption across all product types of 3.3 per cent, a reduction in crime of 5,240 per year, a reduction in 24,600 alcohol-related hospital admissions and 714 fewer deaths per year after ten years. Do you agree that this minimum unit price level would achieve these aims? Please select one option.

No

If you think another level would be preferable, please set out your

views on why this might be in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

It is our view that setting the MUP level at 45p will not reduce alcohol consumption as the level is too low. This level would impact on those with a low income.

Score

0

Q10. Should other factors or evidence be considered when setting a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify these in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

The Government should consider a method which reduces the harmful and hazardous drinking behaviour rather than introduce a measure which simply penalises those on a low income or have a low disposable income.

Score

0

Q11. The government wishes to maintain the effectiveness of minimum unit pricing and is therefore proposing to adjust the minimum unit price level over time. How do you think the level of minimum unit price set by the government should be adjusted over time? Please select one option.

The minimum unit price should automatically be updated in line with inflation each year

Score

0

Q12. The aim of minimum unit pricing is to reduce the consumption of harmful and hazardous drinkers, while minimising the impact on responsible drinkers. Do you think that there are any other people, organisations or groups that could be particularly affected by a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Our view is that setting a minimum unit price at this level will only affect those on the lowest income whether they are drinking in a hazardous and harmful way or not. This will not address concerns about binge drinking by children and young people who may be acquiring alcohol by proxy or habitual drinkers who need to drink. There are many responsible drinkers who are either on low incomes or with low disposable incomes that will be affected by these proposals. There is also concern about an increase in counterfeit alcohol, theft of alcohol and the illegal import of alcohol.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 4: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the

off-trade

Q13. The government is consulting on introducing a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade (e.g. shops and off-licences) as part of its wider strategy to reduce excessive alcohol consumption, and alongside the introduction of a minimum unit price. A ban on multi-buy promotions would therefore not apply to pubs, clubs, bars or restaurants. The term 'multi-buy promotions' refers to alcohol promotions that offer a discount for buying multiple items. The aim of a ban would be to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, making it cheaper (per item) to purchase more than one of a product than to purchase a single item. As well as being part of a wider strategy to reduce consumption and tackle irresponsible alcohol sales, a ban on multi-buy promotions would also contribute to the government's aim of encouraging people to be aware of how much they drink and the risks of excessive drinking, so that they can make informed choices. The aim of this consultation is to assess support for such a ban and contribute to our understanding of the impact a ban on multi-buy promotions may have. The types of promotion it is proposed that a ban would include, are: two for the price of one, three for the price of two, buy one get one free, buy six and get 20 per cent off, 24 cans of lager costing less than 24 times the cost of a single can of lager in the shop, a case of wine sold cheaper than the individual price at which the same bottles are sold in the shop, 3 for £10 where each bottle costs more than £3.33. More information is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 5: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q14. Do you think there should be a ban on multi-buy promotions involving alcohol in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Q15. Are there any further offers which should be included in a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

The proposal is complicated and overly bureaucratic. The Government should consider simplifying the criteria. It would be simple for the trade to

find a way to offer a drinks promotion that would have the same effect as a multi-buy promotion and would encourage people to buy more than they were intending to.

Score

0

Q16. Should other factors or evidence be taken into account when considering a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Should a ban on multi-buy promotions be implemented, the Government must evaluate if this ban is having the desired outcome and to adjust the criteria accordingly. Perhaps the Government should consider the action taken by the international community on the promotion of breastmilk substitutes. The WHO/Unicef International Code on the Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes, adopted by the UK, banned all promotions of these products as they were considered harmful to health (in certain circumstances). The consumption of alcohol is also considered harmful to health. Perhaps the Government should look at other methods, such as shops within shops, or restricting the sale by retail for consumption off the premises to specific alcohol shops only as is the practice in Sweden.

Score

0

Q17. The aim of a ban on multi-buy promotions is to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, helping people to be aware of how much they drink, and to tackle irresponsible alcohol sales.

Do you think that there are any other groups that could be particularly affected by a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Again this ban would affect those on the lowest incomes and those buying in for parties or to consume at their leisure over a period of time. However it is our view that banning multi-buy promotions would not stop retailers from offering promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would. Only a complete ban on all drinks promotions would achieve this.

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 6: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q18. In its response to the 'Rebalancing the Licensing Act' consultation in 2010, the government committed to review the impact of the current mandatory licensing conditions. More recently, the alcohol strategy made a

commitment to review these mandatory licensing conditions to ensure they are sufficiently targeting problems such as irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs. The government has also committed to consult on whether these mandatory licensing conditions should, where relevant, apply to both the on- and off-trade. This consultation forms part of that review, and will contribute to the government's understanding of how these mandatory conditions are perceived. The five mandatory licensing conditions currently set out in regulations in relation to the supply of alcohol are: a ban on irresponsible promotions a ban on dispensing alcohol by one person directly into the mouth of another a requirement to provide free tap water on request to customers a requirement to have an age verification policy to prevent the sale of alcohol to persons under 18 years of age, and a requirement to make available to customers small measures such as half pints or beer or cider or 125ml glasses of wine More information is available in the full consultation document. An explanation of each of these terms can be found on page 20 of the consultation document, in the glossary at the end. Do you want to answer questions on reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 7: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q19. Do you think each of the mandatory licensing conditions is effective in promoting the licensing objectives? For more information on the licensing objectives please see the glossary at the end of the full consultation document. Please select one option (Yes, No, Don't know) from each drop down menu.

	Prevention of crime and disorder	Public safety	Prevention of public nuisance	Protection of children from harm
Irresponsible promotions	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Dispensing alcohol directly into the mouth	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Mandatory provision of free tap water	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Age verification policy	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Mandatory provision of small measures	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Score

0

Q20. Do you think that the mandatory licensing conditions do enough to target irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs? Please select one option.

No

If no, please state what more could be done in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

Unfortunately the mandatory condition relating to irresponsible drinks promotions is not well drafted which leads to enough ambiguity that the trade is able to provide a promotion that is not banned. Redrafting the current mandatory condition would be useful, including the ability to set a minimum drink price on a per premises basis (see Newcastle's recent licensing decision), which makes it clear that cheap drinks (which leads to violent crime and disorder) are not acceptable.

Score

0

Q21. Are there other issues related to the licensing objectives which could be tackled through a mandatory licensing condition? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q22. Do you think that the current approach, with five mandatory licensing conditions applying to the on-trade and only one of those to the off-trade, is appropriate? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 8: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q23. We want to ensure that licensing authorities are able to take alcohol-related health harms into consideration when making decisions about cumulative impact policies (CIPs) which can be used to manage problems linked to the density of premises in specific areas. A CIP introduces a rebuttable presumption that all new licence applications and variations in that area will normally be refused if the licensing authority receives a

relevant representation stating that the application will add to the cumulative impact. However each application must still be considered on its own merits and the licensing authority may still grant the application if it is satisfied that the application will not contribute to the cumulative impact. We are proposing that licensing authorities will be able to take evidence of alcohol-related health harm into account in deciding whether to introduce a CIP and the extent of that CIP. This would be a discretionary power and not an obligation. We expect that those areas with the highest levels of alcohol-related health harm, or fast rising levels of harm from alcohol, will be most likely to use this power. It will allow local health bodies to fully contribute to local decision making and mean licensing authorities can restrict the number of licensed premises in the local area on the basis of robust local evidence. More information is available in the full consultation document and impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 9: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q24. What sources of evidence on alcohol-related health harm could be used to support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy (CIP) if it were possible for a CIP to include consideration of health? Please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Alcohol Needs Assessment

Health Observatory data

Ambulance service data

Hospital admissions data

A&E data which shows alcohol as a contributory factor for a person's attendance at A&E (a number of people attend A&E but are not admitted to hospital)

Q25. Do you think any aspects of the current cumulative impact policy process would need to be amended to allow consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify which aspects in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

Yes, health harms/public health would need to be a licensing objective. The process itself is described in the Home Office Guidance issued under S182 but has no legislative basis. This in itself makes the cumulative impact policy difficult to defend in court on appeal. Generally the process of a cumulative impact policy should achieve similar legislative status to an early morning restriction order (albeit with a simplified process). The cumulative

impact process relies heavily on an accumulation of alcohol premises, however health harms are also associated with obesity and smoking. Therefore health harm is relevant to alcohol led on-licensed premises, off licences and takeaways. These health harms may not be directly related to the density of premises in an area, and therefore there may be an area which would benefit from an area specific policy (similar to a CIP) but one that does not rely on density of premises.

Score

0

Q26. What impact do you think allowing consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms when introducing a cumulative impact policy would have if it were used in your local area? Please specify your answer in the box below, providing evidence to support your response (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

In Leeds there is concern in the most deprived areas of the city about the lower life expectancy of people living in those areas. This has already been linked to alcohol abuse, obesity and smoking. Although the accumulation of licensed premises in those areas is low, they do still have significant problems which could be partly addressed through the licensing regime providing there is a health objective. Limiting this activity to a cumulative impact policy would limit the action we are able to take in these areas.

Evidence of these issues can be demonstrated through the hospital admission data (significantly higher in the most deprived areas), and through the Alcohol Needs Assessment. Therefore although considering health harms when implementing a CIP may be useful, we would not be able to use a CIP to address the health harms in some of our more deprived areas.

Page Score

0

Page 10: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q27. The government has committed to consult on giving licensing authorities greater freedom to take decisions that reflect the needs of their local community. Following the government's Red Tape Challenge in 2011, three areas of reform were specified: alcohol licensing for certain types of premises providing minimal alcohol sales, temporary event notices (TENs) and the licensing of late night refreshment. This section asks for views on these proposals and suggests further ways to reduce burdens on business. The proposals set out here can be seen alongside work undertaken by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport to remove unnecessary red tape from regulated entertainment. More information on each of these areas for reform is available in the full consultation document. There are five subjects covered in this section. They are: ancillary sales of alcohol occasional provision of licensable activities at community events an extension of the temporary event notice limit at individual premises late night refreshment, and further proposals to reduce burdens on business Do you want to answer

questions on freeing up responsible businesses? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 11: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q28. Ancillary sales of alcohol For many businesses, the sale of alcohol is only a small part of, or incidental to, their wider activities, and occurs alongside the provision of another product or service (which this consultation refers to as an 'ancillary sale'). For example, a guesthouse might wish to provide wine to its guests with an evening meal or a complimentary bottle of wine in a guest's room, while a hairdresser might wish to offer clients a glass of wine. Should special provision to reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers be limited to specific types of business, and/or be available to all types of business, providing they meet certain qualification criteria for limited or incidental sales? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
The provision should be limited to a specific list of certain types of business and the kinds of sales they make	X		
The provision should be available to all businesses providing they meet certain qualification criteria to be an ancillary seller		X	
The provision should be available to both a specific list of premises and more widely to organisations meeting the prescribed definition of an ancillary seller, that is both the above options		X	

Score

0

Q29. If special provisions to reduce licensing burdens on ancillary sellers were to include a list of certain types of business, do you think it should apply to the following? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Accommodation providers, providing alcohol alongside accommodation as part of the contract		X	
Hair and beauty salons, providing alcohol	X		

alongside a hair or beauty treatment			
Florists, providing alcohol alongside the purchase of flowers	X		
Cultural organisations, such as theatres, cinemas and museums, providing alcohol alongside cultural events as part of the entry ticket		X	
Regular charitable events, providing alcohol as part of the wider occasion		X	

Score

0

Q30. Do you have any suggestions for other types of businesses to which such special provision could apply without impacting adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please write your suggestions in the box below, keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words:

No

Q31. The aim of a new 'ancillary seller' status is to reduce burdens on businesses where the sale of alcohol is only a small part of their business and occurs alongside the provision of a wider product or service, while minimising loopholes for irresponsible businesses and maintaining the effectiveness of enforcement. Alternatively, a second option is to broaden the definition of 'ancillary sales' to include all businesses (and/or not for profit activities) through the use of a general set of qualification criteria, for example, to the effect that: alcohol must be sold or supplied as a small part or proportion of a sales transaction or contract for a wider service, and the amount of alcohol that could be supplied as part of that contract cannot exceed a prescribed amount. Do you think that the qualification criteria proposed meet this aim?

Yes

Score

0

Q32. Do you think that these proposals would significantly reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Allow premises making ancillary sales to request in their premises licence application that the requirement for a personal licence holder be removed	X		
Introduce a new, light-touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN but		X	

retaining the need for a personal licence holder			
Introduce a new, light touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN - with no requirement for a personal licence holder	X		

Score

0

Q33. Do you think these proposals would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please select one option.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Allow premises making ancillary sales to request in their premises licence application that the requirement for a personal licence holder be removed		X	
Introduce a new, light-touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN but retaining the need for a personal licence holder		X	
Introduce a new, light touch form of authorisation for premises making ancillary sales - an ASN - with no requirement for a personal licence holder		X	

Score

0

Q34. What other issues or options do you think should be considered when taking forward proposals for a lighter touch authorisation? Please specify in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 200 words:

The concern is not about bone fide business who provide alcohol ancillary to their main business, but the tendency of the licensed trade to understate the amount of alcohol they sell and the proportion of their business it relates to.

For example the continual argument about garage forecourts and the convenience stores that are located within them. Another example would be Ann Summers, who appear to be a high street sex shop but are not licensed under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 as they have proven in court that they do not sell sex articles to a significant degree. The lack of clarity over the definition of significant degree has led to this anomaly.

Therefore should the Government decide to introduce an exemption for ancillary sales it is important that a clear definition is provided and guidance given to assist local authorities when making determinations on whether a

business does provide alcohol ancillary to their main business.

Page Score

0

Page 12: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q35. Do you agree that licensing authorities should have the power to allow organisers of community events involving licensable activities to notify them through a locally determined notification process? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q36. What impact do you think a locally determined notification would have on organisers of community events? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Reduce the burden	X		
Increase the burden		X	

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 13: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q37. Should the number of TENs which can be given in respect of individual premises be increased? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q38. If you answered yes, please select one option to indicate which you would prefer. Please select one option.

18

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 14: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q39. Do you think that licensing authorities should have local discretion around late night refreshment in each of the following ways? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Determining that premises in certain areas are	X		

exempt			
Determining that certain premises types are exempt in their local area	X		

Score

0

Q40. Do you agree that motorway service areas should receive a nationally prescribed exemption from regulations for the provision of late night refreshment? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q41. Please describe in the box below any other types of premises to which you think a nationally prescribed exemption should apply (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words).

Sale of hot drinks in all types of premises.

Page Score

0

Page 15: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q42. Do you agree with each of the following proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade		X	
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges		X	
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act		X	

Score

0

Q43. Do you think that each of the following would reduce the overall burdens on business? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers	X		

Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges	X		
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act	X		

Score

0

Q44. Do you think that the following measures would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives (see glossary)? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade	X		
Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges	X		
Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act	X		

Score

0

Q45. In addition to the suggestions outlined above, what other sections of or processes under the 2003 Act could in your view be removed or simplified in order to impact favourably on businesses without undermining the statutory licensing objectives or significantly increasing burdens on licensing authorities? (Please keep your views to a maximum of 200 words.)

We would have liked the opportunity to provide comments on these options which are a cause of concern. Removing the newspaper advertisement will reduce the exposure of applications to the public. However the cost of the newspaper advert is very high (£650 in Leeds). The newspaper advert should stay but it should either be free or at very low cost.

The renewal of personal licence applications is the only way the authority has of ensuring that details are up to date and licence holders do not have any undisclosed convictions. The notification process with the Courts is not working. Please give authorities the ability to revoke licences and the

requirement for a ten yearly CRB check to remain.

Removing the restriction on alcohol sales at MSAs is concerning, especially as these premises are only accessible by car. It is appropriate that MSAs are alcohol free. Passengers wanting to drink during a journey can purchase alcohol before accessing the motorway or drivers can leave the motorway and access alcohol as usual. Providing alcohol at MSAs may encourage some drivers to drink which would be a backwards step.

Page Score

0

Page 16: Impact assessments

Q46. Impact assessments for the proposals in this consultation have been published alongside the full consultation document. Do you think that the impact assessments related to the consultation provide an accurate representation of the costs and benefits of the proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Minimum unit pricing			X
Multi-buy promotions			X
Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact			X
Ancillary sales of alcohol			X
Temporary event notices			X
Late night refreshment			X
Removing the duty to advertise licence applications in a local newspaper			X
Sales of alcohol at motorway service stations			X
Personal licences			X

Score

0

Q47. Do you have any comments on the methodologies or assumptions used in the impact assessments? If yes, please specify in the box below, clearly referencing the impact assessment and page to which you refer (keeping your views to a maximum of 400 words).

It is not the practice for the authority to comment on Impact Assessments as this is not within our area of expertise.

Page Score

Scoring Summary

Pages	Total
1. About you	0
2. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
3. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
4. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
5. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
6. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
7. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
8. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
9. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
10. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
11. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
12. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
13. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
14. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
15. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
16. Impact assessments	0
Total Survey Score:	0

Alcohol strategy consultation

User Details - 5466935

Date Started: 05/02/2013 16:55:13 **Date Ended:** 05/02/2013 17:06:14

Time taken: 11 mins, 1 sec **IP Address:** n/a

Unique ID: n/a

Page 1: About you

Q1. Please select if you would like your response or personal details to be treated as confidential.

No Response

Score

0

Q2. Which of the following best describes you or the professional interest you represent? Please select one option from the menu below.

Member of the public

Score

0

Q3. If you are responding on behalf of an organisation or interest group, please write in the box below the number of members in your group or organisation.

No Response

Q4. How did you obtain the views of your members? Please explain in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 100 words.

No Response

Q5. Please indicate in which region you or your organisation is based. Please select one option from the menu below.

No Response

Score

0

Q6. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your gender? Please select one option.

Male

Score

0

Q7. If you are responding as a member of the public, what is your age? Please select one option.

65 and over

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 2: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q8. In the alcohol strategy, the government committed to introducing a minimum unit price for alcohol in England and Wales. This consultation will contribute to the debate on the most appropriate price per unit and the mechanism by which, once set, minimum unit pricing would remain effective. It is also an opportunity for interested parties to raise other issues around minimum unit pricing. The purpose of minimum unit pricing is to reduce alcohol consumption, particularly by the most hazardous and harmful drinkers who tend to show a preference for the cheapest alcohol products. By doing so the government estimates there will be a reduction in the associated crime and health harms, especially the numbers of hospital admissions, alcohol-related deaths and alcohol-related crimes. Minimum unit pricing is not intended disproportionately to affect responsible drinkers or particular social groups but to reduce the availability of alcohol sold at very low or heavily discounted prices. More information (including the definitions of hazardous and harmful drinkers) is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on minimum unit pricing? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 3: A minimum unit price for alcohol

Q9. The impact of minimum unit pricing will depend on the price per unit of alcohol. The government wants to ensure that the chosen price level is targeted and proportionate, whilst achieving a significant reduction of harm. The government is therefore consulting on the introduction of a recommended minimum unit price of 45p. The government estimates a reduction in consumption across all product types of 3.3 per cent, a reduction in crime of 5,240 per year, a reduction in 24,600 alcohol-related hospital admissions and 714 fewer deaths per year after ten years. Do you agree that this minimum unit price level would achieve these aims? Please select one option.

Yes

If you think another level would be preferable, please set out your views on why this might be in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

50p would be more effective for both health and crime prevention

Score

0

Q10. Should other factors or evidence be considered when setting a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q11. The government wishes to maintain the effectiveness of minimum unit pricing and is therefore proposing to adjust the minimum unit price level over time. How do you think the level of minimum unit price set by the government should be adjusted over time? Please select one option.

The minimum unit price should automatically be updated in line with inflation each year

Score

0

Q12. The aim of minimum unit pricing is to reduce the consumption of harmful and hazardous drinkers, while minimising the impact on responsible drinkers. Do you think that there are any other people, organisations or groups that could be particularly affected by a minimum unit price for alcohol? Please select one option.

Yes

If yes, please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words):

the alcohol industry is saying the same things as the tobacco industry did and still does but surely the reduction in poor health and crime will pay for itself?

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 4: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q13. The government is consulting on introducing a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade (e.g. shops and off-licences) as part of its wider strategy to reduce excessive alcohol consumption, and alongside the introduction of a minimum unit price. A ban on multi-buy promotions would therefore not apply to pubs, clubs, bars or restaurants. The term 'multi-buy promotions' refers to alcohol promotions that offer a discount for buying multiple items. The aim of a ban would be to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, making it cheaper (per item) to purchase more than one of a product than to purchase a single item. As well as being part of a wider strategy to reduce consumption and tackle irresponsible alcohol sales, a ban on multi-buy promotions would also contribute to the government's aim of encouraging people to be aware of how much they drink and the risks of excessive drinking, so that they can make informed choices. The aim of this consultation is to assess support for such a ban and contribute to our understanding of the impact a ban on multi-buy promotions may have. The types of promotion it is proposed that a ban would include, are: two for the

price of onethree for the price of twobuy one get one freebuy six and get 20 per cent off24 cans of lager costing less than 24 times the cost of a single can of lager in the shopa case of wine sold cheaper than the individual price at which the same bottles are sold in the shop3 for £10 where each bottle costs more than £3.33 More information is available in the full consultation document and the impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on a ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 5: A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade

Q14. Do you think there should be a ban on multi-buy promotions involving alcohol in the off-trade? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Q15. Are there any further offers which should be included in a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Q16. Should other factors or evidence be taken into account when considering a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Q17. The aim of a ban on multi-buy promotions is to stop promotions that encourage people to buy more than they otherwise would, helping people to be aware of how much they drink, and to tackle irresponsible alcohol sales.

Do you think that there are any other groups that could be particularly affected by a ban on multi-buy promotions? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 6: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q18. In its response to the 'Rebalancing the Licensing Act' consultation in 2010, the government committed to review the impact of the current mandatory licensing conditions. More recently, the alcohol strategy made a commitment to review these mandatory licensing conditions to ensure they

are sufficiently targeting problems such as irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs. The government has also committed to consult on whether these mandatory licensing conditions should, where relevant, apply to both the on- and off-trade. This consultation forms part of that review, and will contribute to the government's understanding of how these mandatory conditions are perceived. The five mandatory licensing conditions currently set out in regulations in relation to the supply of alcohol are: a ban on irresponsible promotions, a ban on dispensing alcohol by one person directly into the mouth of another, a requirement to provide free tap water on request to customers, a requirement to have an age verification policy to prevent the sale of alcohol to persons under 18 years of age, and a requirement to make available to customers small measures such as half pints or beer or cider or 125ml glasses of wine. More information is available in the full consultation document. An explanation of each of these terms can be found on page 20 of the consultation document, in the glossary at the end. Do you want to answer questions on reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 7: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

Q19. Do you think each of the mandatory licensing conditions is effective in promoting the licensing objectives? For more information on the licensing objectives please see the glossary at the end of the full consultation document. Please select one option (Yes, No, Don't know) from each drop down menu.

	Prevention of crime and disorder	Public safety	Prevention of public nuisance	Protection of children from harm
Irresponsible promotions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dispensing alcohol directly into the mouth	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mandatory provision of free tap water	Yes	Yes	Yes	Don't know
Age verification	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

policy				
Mandatory provision of small measures	Yes	Don't know	Yes	Yes

Score

0

Q20. Do you think that the mandatory licensing conditions do enough to target irresponsible promotions in pubs and clubs? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Q21. Are there other issues related to the licensing objectives which could be tackled through a mandatory licensing condition? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Q22. Do you think that the current approach, with five mandatory licensing conditions applying to the on-trade and only one of those to the off-trade, is appropriate? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 8: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q23. We want to ensure that licensing authorities are able to take alcohol-related health harms into consideration when making decisions about cumulative impact policies (CIPs) which can be used to manage problems linked to the density of premises in specific areas. A CIP introduces a rebuttable presumption that all new licence applications and variations in that area will normally be refused if the licensing authority receives a relevant representation stating that the application will add to the cumulative impact. However each application must still be considered on its own merits and the licensing authority may still grant the application if it is satisfied that the application will not contribute to the cumulative impact. We are proposing that licensing authorities will be able to take evidence of alcohol-related health harm into account in deciding whether to introduce a CIP and the extent of that CIP. This would be a discretionary power and not an obligation. We expect that those areas with the highest levels of alcohol-related health harm, or fast rising levels of harm from alcohol, will be most likely to use this power. It will allow local health bodies to fully contribute to

local decision making and mean licensing authorities can restrict the number of licensed premises in the local area on the basis of robust local evidence. More information is available in the full consultation document and impact assessment. Do you want to answer questions on health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies? Please select one option.

Yes

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 9: Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies

Q24. What sources of evidence on alcohol-related health harm could be used to support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy (CIP) if it were possible for a CIP to include consideration of health? Please specify in the box below (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

No Response

Q25. Do you think any aspects of the current cumulative impact policy process would need to be amended to allow consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms? Please select one option.

Don't know

Score

0

Q26. What impact do you think allowing consideration of data on alcohol-related health harms when introducing a cumulative impact policy would have if it were used in your local area? Please specify your answer in the box below, providing evidence to support your response (keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words):

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 10: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q27. The government has committed to consult on giving licensing authorities greater freedom to take decisions that reflect the needs of their local community. Following the government's Red Tape Challenge in 2011, three areas of reform were specified: alcohol licensing for certain types of premises providing minimal alcohol sales, temporary event notices (TENs) and the licensing of late night refreshment. This section asks for views on these proposals and suggests further ways to reduce burdens on business. The proposals set out here can be seen alongside work undertaken by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport to remove unnecessary red tape from regulated entertainment. More information on each of these areas for reform is available in the full consultation document. There are five subjects covered in this section. They are: ancillary sales of alcohol occasional provision of licensable activities at community events an extension of the

temporary event notice limit at individual premiseslate night refreshment, andfurther proposals to reduce burdens on business Do you want to answer questions on freeing up responsible businesses? Please select one option.

No

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 11: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q28. Ancillary sales of alcohol For many businesses, the sale of alcohol is only a small part of, or incidental to, their wider activities, and occurs alongside the provision of another product or service (which this consultation refers to as an 'ancillary sale'). For example, a guesthouse might wish to provide wine to its guests with an evening meal or a complimentary bottle of wine in a guest's room, while a hairdresser might wish to offer clients a glass of wine. Should special provision to reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers be limited to specific types of business, and/or be available to all types of business, providing they meet certain qualification criteria for limited or incidental sales? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q29. If special provisions to reduce licensing burdens on ancillary sellers were to include a list of certain types of business, do you think it should apply to the following? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q30. Do you have any suggestions for other types of businesses to which such special provision could apply without impacting adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please write your suggestions in the box below, keeping your views to a maximum of 200 words:

No Response

Q31. The aim of a new 'ancillary seller' status is to reduce burdens on businesses where the sale of alcohol is only a small part of their business and occurs alongside the provision of a wider product or service, while minimising loopholes for irresponsible businesses and maintaining the effectiveness of enforcement. Alternatively, a second option is to broaden the definition of 'ancillary sales' to include all businesses (and/or not for profit activities) through the use of a general set of qualification criteria, for example, to the effect that: alcohol must be sold or supplied as a small part or proportion of a sales transaction or contract for a wider service, andthe amount of alcohol that could be supplied as part of that contract cannot exceed a prescribed amount Do you think that the qualification criteria proposed meet this aim?

No Response

Score

0

Q32. Do you think that these proposals would significantly reduce the burdens on ancillary sellers? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q33. Do you think these proposals would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q34. What other issues or options do you think should be considered when taking forward proposals for a lighter touch authorisation? Please specify in the box below keeping your response to a maximum of 200 words:

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 12: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q35. Do you agree that licensing authorities should have the power to allow organisers of community events involving licensable activities to notify them through a locally determined notification process? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q36. What impact do you think a locally determined notification would have on organisers of community events? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 13: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q37. Should the number of TENs which can be given in respect of individual premises be increased? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q38. If you answered yes, please select one option to indicate which you would prefer. Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Page Score

0

Page 14: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q39. Do you think that licensing authorities should have local discretion around late night refreshment in each of the following ways? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q40. Do you agree that motorway service areas should receive a nationally prescribed exemption from regulations for the provision of late night refreshment? Please select one option.

No Response

Score

0

Q41. Please describe in the box below any other types of premises to which you think a nationally prescribed exemption should apply (keeping your views to a maximum of 100 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 15: Freeing up responsible businesses

Q42. Do you agree with each of the following proposals? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q43. Do you think that each of the following would reduce the overall burdens on business? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q44. Do you think that the following measures would impact adversely on one or more of the licensing objectives (see glossary)? Please select one option in each row.

No Response

Score

0

Q45. In addition to the suggestions outlined above, what other sections of or processes under the 2003 Act could in your view be removed or simplified in order to impact favourably on businesses without undermining the statutory licensing objectives or significantly increasing burdens on licensing authorities? (Please keep your views to a maximum of 200 words.)

No Response

Page Score

0

Page 16: Impact assessments

Q46. Impact assessments for the proposals in this consultation have been published alongside the full consultation document. Do you think that the impact assessments related to the consultation provide an accurate representation of the costs and benefits of the proposals? Please select one option in each row.

	Yes	No	Don't know
Minimum unit pricing	X		
Multi-buy promotions	X		
Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact	X		
Ancillary sales of alcohol	X		
Temporary event notices	X		
Late night refreshment	X		
Removing the duty to advertise licence applications in a local newspaper	X		
Sales of alcohol at motorway service stations	X		
Personal licences	X		

Score

0

Q47. Do you have any comments on the methodologies or assumptions used in the impact assessments? If yes, please specify in the box below, clearly referencing the impact assessment and page to which you refer (keeping your views to a maximum of 400 words).

No Response

Page Score

0

Scoring Summary

Pages	Total
1. About you	0
2. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
3. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0

4. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
5. A ban on multi-buy promotions in the off-trade	0
6. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
7. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
8. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
9. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
10. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
11. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
12. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
13. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
14. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
15. Freeing up responsible businesses	0
16. Impact assessments	0
Total Survey Score:	0