

# Alcohol strategy consultation

User Details - 5476923

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## Page 1: About you

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

*No Response*

Score

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

trade body representing the licensed trade / club premises or alcohol producers

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

Bournemouth Accomodation and Hotel Association

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.

100

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.

email circulation

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

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

No Response

Score

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Page Score

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## 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

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Page Score

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## 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

Score

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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 statistics quoted for justifying the introduction of MUP in a great number of instances result from 'pre-loading'. This situation did not occur to any great extent and was not a terminology that was ever used under the previous licensing legislation (Licensing Act 1964) where any potential new off-licence would have to prove a 'need' for a licence and Licensing Justices determined if another off-licence was needed in an area – and such off-licences were open until a maximum of 11pm. Now the availability of alcohol for pre-loading is extensive in terms of hours and outlets. Focus should be directed specifically at off-licences and not the licensed trade as a whole in looking at measures to combat this new phenomenon of 'pre-loading'. MUP across all retail will result in the same differential and pre-loading will still occur. Evidence of the average spend per head in on-licensed premises should be examined – we suspect that will show a dramatic decrease over recent years which is why so many premises are closing.

Score

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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 elderly/old age pensioners who will disproportionately suffer the impact of MUP. As is frequently evidenced, legislation proposed to tackle one proportion of society impacts on everyone.

Score

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Page Score

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## 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

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## 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

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

No

Score

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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):***

Focus, energy and public expenditure should concentrate on educating the young and irresponsible for the greater benefit of a civil society rather than banning the whole of society from benefiting from special offers. Many people take advantage of supermarket offers without ending up in hospital or in trouble with the Police!

Score

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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):***

Society generally, the great majority of whom appreciate the benefits of special offers without drinking irresponsibly.

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## 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

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Page Score

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## 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
<b>Irresponsible promotions</b>	Yes	No	Yes	No
<b>Dispensing alcohol directly into the mouth</b>	No	No	No	No
<b>Mandatory provision of free tap water</b>	Yes	No	Yes	No
<b>Age verification policy</b>	No	No	No	Yes
<b>Mandatory provision of small measures</b>	No	No	No	No

Score

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

Yes

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

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Yes

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

Tackling issues of 'pre-loading' purchases from off-licences

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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.

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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):*

Focus is centred too much on the on-licensed trade which is suffering from the number of premises closing. We can see no particular issue with the current mandatory conditions although we consider condition ii) to be of limited relevance and impact to warrant a specific condition. Given the issues in the night time economy caused by 'pre-loading' additional mandatory conditions relating specifically to the off-trade might be appropriate. Availability of off-sales at all hours from so many off-licences is a large part of the problem. On-licensees are far better trained and placed to supervise clientele who are partaking of alcohol.

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

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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

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Page Score

## 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):

Comparisons between statistics for alcohol related health issues and a specific geographical area could be easily distorted – most CIP areas, and particularly those in town centres, are where most visit licensed premises but do not live. Therefore, we do not see how one could draw meaningful conclusions by comparisons between health issues in the area and alcohol. In addition, by focusing on this it is possible that some other health issues would be overlooked or receive less attention. For instance, in our town, with a high population of elderly residents many of whom live in the CIP areas, different health issues are more important and these should not become secondary to focusing on those related to alcohol consumption.

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):*

Consideration would need to be given as to who is going to interpret the data on alcohol related health harms. As with any statistics, these can be interpreted in many different ways and perhaps the licensing authority is not best placed nor experienced in interpreting such data.

Score

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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 stated above, there are many elderly residents living within the CIP areas in our locality. Yet most of the visitors to licensed premises in those areas are not locals, many coming from distant geographical locations for weekends away or Stag and Hen nights or coach parties to enjoy the local night time economy. (The local hoteliers and the tourism industry rely on this as part of the local economy). Any data collected would not necessarily reflect well or accurately on those resident in the area and may result in distortion of the focus of health needs in the area. As hoteliers, members witness regularly patrons staying at a hotel for the weekend, bringing with them alcohol and 'pre-loading' before a night in the town only to depart after the weekend and perhaps never been seen in the area again.

Page Score

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## 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

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## 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
<b>The provision should be limited to a specific list of certain types of business and the kinds of sales they make</b>	X		
<b>The provision should be available to all businesses providing they meet certain qualification criteria to be an ancillary seller</b>		X	
<b>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</b>		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
<b>Accommodation providers, providing alcohol alongside accommodation as part of the contract</b>	X		
<b>Hair and beauty salons, providing alcohol alongside a hair or beauty treatment</b>		X	
<b>Florists, providing alcohol alongside the purchase of flowers</b>	X		
<b>Cultural organisations, such as theatres, cinemas and museums, providing alcohol alongside cultural events as part of the entry ticket</b>	X		
<b>Regular charitable events, providing alcohol as part of the wider occasion</b>	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:

Boat trips provided for tourists - a number of operators within the hospitality industry provide visitors with boat trips varying between an hour and a whole day in inland waterways/harbours etc  
Schools/universities/educational establishments providing events for parents/prospective business etc which may not necessarily be a charitable event.

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):**

Qualification criteria bullet point 2 in 9.6 is unclear - would the prescribed amount would be an overall amount or per person? It is suggested that the former would not work as the amount would be variable dependent on the number of customers at any one time. If the latter – how could this be regulated and enforced – how could one person be prevented from taking more than his fair share for instance if others in the group all gave their share to the one person? The example given in 9.6 of a tour of a vineyard surely would not be a relevant example as such premises would need to have a Premises Licence in any event to sell the alcohol they were making?

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

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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 is not so much the cost of obtaining a Personal Licence but that of obtaining a Premises Licence which is often prohibitive when considered relative to the amount of alcohol likely to be sold, given the licence fees are relative to the Non-Domestic Rateable Value (compare with Licensing Act 1964- fees of £30 for a licence for 3 years!). Additional costs of course of any Premises Licence application include costs of plans to be drawn, newspaper advertising (average £200-£300 per notice). In Bournemouth, for instance, historically it at one time had the most licensed premises outside London. When the Licensing Act 2003 was introduced approximately one third of all small hotels/guest houses did not convert their licences as the cost far outweighed the amount of alcohol sold; the alcohol merely being an ancillary facility for guests. Perhaps such premises should be permitted to have 'ancillary sales' without a Premises Licence if they came within the previous definition under Licensing Act 1964 of a 'Part IV residential licence'. Consideration should also be given to reducing the length of the application forms to be completed – under the Licensing Act 1964 one A4 page sufficed!

Page Score

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## 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

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## 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

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Page Score

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## 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

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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

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## 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

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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.)

Application forms for Premises Licences could be simplified substantially by having one page listing licensable activities required and the hours sought rather than having to input the hours for each day of the week for each licensable activity.

TENs forms could be simplified and are somewhat repetitive.

Each of the above forms costs businesses in photocopying numerous pages when it could be reduced to several sheets. Lawyers' fees have increased where they have been instructed by businesses to complete these forms on behalf of the business due to the time taken to complete these lengthy forms. Consider a standard specification for CCTV as there are many issues with different Police forces as to their requirements for their particular area.

Page Score

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## 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

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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).

A Minimum Price Unit for alcohol

- – page 2- on what evidential basis has it been concluded/assumed that there is expected to be a benefit to on-licensed trade with customers switching consumption from off-licensed trade? We are very sceptical that this would be the case.

- -page 7 – comparison is given between the increase in off-sales resulting in a decrease in on-sales.

There appears to be a growing body of evidence linking 'pre-loading' to alcohol related harm. The objective is to reduce the availability of alcohol. It seems to our members as hoteliers that a great deal of responsibility for the issues we have seen emerge since the introduction of the Licensing Act 2003 points towards the number of outlets for off-sales now available, the lengthy hours they are open and the increase in their sales. Why, therefore, is the focus not directed at limiting off-licences and their hours and making it more difficult to obtain an off-licence rather than imposing restrictions across the board when it is accepted that there has been a decrease in on-sales and pubs are closing at an alarming rate. Nothing is being done to bolster the local and community assets that many on-licences bring. As part of the

tourism sector we rely on a variety of on-licensed facilities to attract visitors to the town.

Health Objective – related to Cumulative Impact

• Page 2 – non-monetised benefits – from local experience we cannot agree that a CIP area results in the reduction of adverse impact of the night time economy. CIP areas do nothing to improve an area commercially or for visitors/tourists as the presumption against grant results in a cartel of existing premises, often vertical drinking establishments, with little opportunity for new operators to break into this because of the CIP. Hence, existing premises become complacent, standards drop and the rowdier element of society virtually gain exclusive use of the area. New premises which might add variety to the area and dilute the vertical drinking 'scene', such as family friendly venues, are deterred from applying for licences or are granted licences on such strict conditions that it makes it uneconomic for them to proceed, to the detriment of the tourism economy.

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## Scoring Summary

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3. A minimum unit price for alcohol	0
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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
<b>Total Survey Score:</b>	<b>0</b>