

Alcohol strategy consultation

User Details - 5473096

Date Started: 06/02/2013 12:03:08

Date Ended: 06/02/2013 12:26:38

Time taken: 23 mins, 30 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

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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.

Police force

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

Nottinghamshire Police

Score

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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

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

No Response

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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

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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

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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.

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):

Nottinghamshire Police support the introduction of a minimum Unit Price for alcohol. Research shows that the introduction of a 50p per unit would be more effective than a 45p per unit price. Nottinghamshire experiences a problem with preloading. It is our view that an increase in the price would reduce the amount of alcohol consumed in the home before going out to licensed premises. It is our view that the MUP would not affect moderate drinkers it would be aimed at harmful and hazardous drinkers to decrease their alcohol consumption.

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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):
we support the conclusions drawn by the research undertaken by University of Sheffield. 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 consumption of 7.8%, a 45p minimum by 6% and a 40p minimum by 4.6% • Changes in pricing affect mostly harmful drinker, with hazardous drinkers somewhat affected and moderate drinkers affected very little. • 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 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. • Drug use and risky alcohol consumption is associated with a greater likelihood of engaging in ASB for 10-16s and 17-25s, but with alcohol being the stronger factor in 10-16 year olds. 66% of 10-16 year olds who classed themselves as being drunk once a month had committed ASB in the previous 12 months (36% in the 17-25 category) – Home Office (2005) Young People, Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour: Findings from the 2003 Crime and Justice Survey (2nd Edition).

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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 automatically be updated in line with inflation each year

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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):
Having consulted with licensing partners it is our view that some small off licences may be affected by the MUP, which may result in a down turn in trade and may ultimately impact on the viability of such a business.

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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

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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.

Yes

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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.

Yes

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

Yes Incentives to buy other products at discount when you purchase alcohol. Discount on cases of alcohol or cheaper larger bottles. Products should be the same per ml. For example the cost of one bottle should be the same as a case per ml.

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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):

The multi buy should not fall below the MUP. Premises (in particular retail premises) with mixed use should be considered as there is a possibility of linking an on-sale with an off-sale. For example, wine is often used by retailers as part of a multi-buy on a range of products (eg dinner for two, including wine, 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. We support the findings of 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. We are advised after consulting with partners that reductions in consumption would improve the health of lower income groups amongst which alcohol related deaths are significantly higher

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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):

Shoppers who buy products because they are on offer but do not fall into the harmful or hazardous categories. There may well be a positive impact on areas within the county of Nottinghamshire where there are problems with street drinkers. The street drinkers are attracted to off licence premises by the strength and quantity of cheap alcohol that can be purchased through multi buy promotions. Once again there is a potential for a positive impact on the behaviour of people termed as pre loaders. These are people who are attracted by cheap multi buy packs that make it less expensive to drink large quantities in the home before going out. This is having a significant impact with the On licensed premises within our town centres. Who have reported an increasing problem of both people getting out of taxis from home addresses already drunk and alcohol products being taken into venues.

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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 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

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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 |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 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 |

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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.

No

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

We suggest that there should be more clarity about what an irresponsible drinks promotion is. There should be amendments to the existing mandatory conditions to provide clear definitions of what is an irresponsible promotion. The age verification should be displayed on the premise along side accepted forms of identification.

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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.

Yes

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

Motorway service stations and petrol stations should not have any alcohol for sale or supply, this would send out an inappropriate message about drink driving. In 2012 in Nottinghamshire 12873 people were breathalysed of those 1762 tested positive for alcohol. 5075 people were tested as a result of a RTC, 399 tested positive. There were 4 fatal RTC's where alcohol was the main factor, the cost the county was over 10 million pounds.

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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.

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 where applicable apply to both the on and off trade. Particularly around the irresponsible drinks promotions. The CIP should extend to both on and off sales. This will help the licensing authority see the full rounded picture. We have areas in Nottinghamshire that are saturated with off licences all competing for trade making alcohol extremely cheap and widely available increasing problems with hazardous drinkers and preloaders. Theses areas are attractive to underage drinkers and we get problems with proxy purchase. The default position with regard to the measures of alcohol should

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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

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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):

As a law enforcement agency with responsibility for certain licensing obligations it is difficult to quantify the impact that alcohol has on health related matters, it is therefore important for the public health institutions to share their intelligence, information and statistics with partners in order to develop a coordinated and consistent response to this area of business. This should show the whole picture not just alcohol related crime. The evidence should be gathered from:-

- 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
- Alcohol related domestic abuse

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 should be a licensing objective and considered when considering a CIP. We should not just rely on data regarding crime and disorder we should be able to look the impact alcohol is having on health. i.e. not just statistics from A & E admissions as a result of violent crime and over consumption of alcohol during evening out. Health should be able to look at the effects of sustained hazardous drinking to tackle the issues of high strength products in areas that there are problems with such drinkers.

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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):

It is our view that a public health objective, particularly to support CIP 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 area by taking into account the list from question 13. This would enable licensing authorities to see the bigger picture and allow them to put in the appropriate controls

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

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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 |
|--|-----|----|------------|
| 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

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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

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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?

No

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

In our view there should be clear definitions within this policy as to what constitutes ancillary sales, what amounts can be supplied and how it is supplied.

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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 | | |

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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 | |

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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 our considered view that any premise that sells or supplies alcohol needs some control and regulation.

This could be a registration rather than a licence.

The CIP should be considered when dealing with these types of sales.

There should be the power to revoke if problems are caused by the sales.

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.

No

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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 |

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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.

No

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

No Response

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 | |
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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.

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| Yes | |
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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).

None

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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 | |
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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 |

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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 | | |

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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.)

None

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 | |

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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).

There is not enough information to make a decision on some of the key issues.

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| Page Score | |
| 0 | |

Scoring Summary

| Pages | Total |
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| 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 |