

# Alcohol strategy consultation

User Details - 5432016

Date Started: 31/01/2013 13:05:28

Date Ended: 06/02/2013 09:37:32

Time taken: 140 hrs, 32 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

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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.

Local government (other)

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

Nottingham Crime & Drugs Partnership represents the merged CSP and DAAT for Nottingham City and represents all the city's Responsible Authorities as well as voluntary, academic and other public sector organisations.

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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.

Through discussion and communication with key members including through the city's Partnership Alcohol Strategy Group.

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

East Midlands

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

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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.

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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 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

***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):***

There is a broad support for the approach of MUP across agencies in Nottingham. The Nottingham Crime

& Drugs Partnership (the city's merged CSP and DAAT) Alcohol Strategy Group has lent its unanimous and unequivocal support minimum unit pricing as a means of reducing health related harms as well as crime and anti-social behaviour.

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):***

Public Health colleagues in Nottingham as well as partners such as the police and Local Authority are optimistic that the evidence of SchARR will form an adequate basis for supporting MUP. Further, partners are supportive of securing the 6.7% reduction in alcohol consumption that the SchARR research suggests would result from a unit price of 50p. It is this further consideration that we suggest should sit alongside the Government's other considerations when setting the MUP if adopted. Were a MUP to reduce health harm including alcohol related deaths as well as reducing crime and disorder Nottingham's citizens and services would directly benefit. It is this understanding that underpins the Partnership's broad support for the aspiration and approach. The Government's impact assessment on MUP correctly identifies some risks to and from the introduction of a minimum price system. These are likely to include costs to businesses in implementing the change, some additional costs arising from enforcement as well as some uncertainty regarding economic factors (price elasticity, secondary effects and consumer habits). In drafting the potential legislation a further understanding of these issues would be of value. The impact assessment gives proper mention to the uncertainties regarding the effect of the MUP policy on those whose drinking habits may not be directly influenced by cost. Where these are individuals in receipt of benefits (including in abusive homes), engaged in illegal acquisitive activities (theft, begging) or otherwise in chronic circumstances the legislators may wish to consider mechanisms whereby unintended consequences of a reduction in the availability of cheap alcohol might be addressed. Despite these additional factors partners in Nottingham are satisfied that the effect of reducing dangerous drinking through MUP, will over time, be positive. This is thought to be especially relevant with regards to the drinking patterns of young people.

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 automatically be updated in line with inflation each year

Score

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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):***

Beyond those who consume alcohol and public services (mentioned above) and as the impact assessment highlights, there will, according to the SchARR be an impact on businesses. These have been identified as revenue costs, as well as a potential shift to the on-trade by drinkers. It would be beneficial to have an understanding of any potential increase to the on-trade as this carries its own public order and violent offending issues.

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

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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

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.

Don't know

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

There are no specific suggestions, although Nottingham's Partnership of agencies is supportive of any move towards encouraging both corporate and individual social responsibility with regards to alcohol. Partners in Nottingham are supportive of this move not just in terms of its direct impact on habits, but also as a contribution towards a more responsible drinking culture, both for retailers and consumers.

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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.

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Yes

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

This approach it is considered should be aligned to minimum unit pricing. That minimum unit pricing should be 50p e.g. a half-price offer on bottle of wine (£10 to £5) would not go below the minimum unit pricing.

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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.

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Yes

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

Groups of people not of concern in relation to criminal activity of a personal/wider impact, e.g. buy 6 get 20% off may impact on regular "every day" shoppers who buy 6 bottles to last them 2 or 3 weeks.

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## Page 6: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

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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.

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Yes

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## Page 7: Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions

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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.

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	Prevention of crime and disorder	Public safety	Prevention of public nuisance	Protection of children from harm
Irresponsible promotions	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know
Dispensing alcohol directly into the mouth	Don't know	Don't know	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	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.

No

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

No. Clear guidance (in law) re: what constitutes an irresponsible promotion, e.g. 5 bombs for £5 is above the proposed minimum unit price but we consider it to be irresponsible but are restricted in law and in practice in terms of addressing this. Where we have answered Don't Know to question 9 above, e.g. for dispensing alcohol directly into the mouth and mandatory provision of tap water, this is because we don't have particular issues in Nottingham with dispensing alcohol directly into the mouth but generally we don't think the mandatory licensing conditions are effective in promoting the licensing objectives.

Score

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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):*

Mandatory requirement to have free bottled machine water in venues (rather than mandatory provision of free tap water on request) would be welcome where it would increase access to water in venues. where there is a default position/assumption for wine, spirits, measures that (e.g. a gin and tonic is a single, glass of wine is a small 125 ml etc unless the customer specifically requests otherwise) it is considered that legislation to address this in-built 'up-selling' would prove beneficial. This would contribute towards Nottingham's vision for alcohol as Safe, Responsible and Healthy.

Score

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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):*

No irresponsible promotions should be applied. Limit on the max bottle size that can be purchased for certain types of products e.g. beers, ciders, lagers over 5.6% Nottingham City introducing a voluntary code for off licences and supermarkets to seek their support in voluntarily removing lagers, beers, ciders

over 5.6%.

Score

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Page Score

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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

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):

Clarity required on alcohol related health harm could be made available to support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy; at present there are a number of mixed messages associated with the consumption of alcohol. Density, super strength and cheap products e.g. white cider availability and accessibility. In order to make a real difference, people need to be educated to the actual health consequence of drinking too much e.g. super strength or binge drinking/quantity rather than the arbitrary 14/21 units per week.

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. Primarily focussed on crime and disorder evidence from the Police. We look at it from the cumulative

impact of another on or off-licence premise in the saturation zone rather than the health impact of another premise. Is it the off-licences selling super strength alcohol or density of the on-licensed trade re: health perspective?

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):

Positive, as long as informed and co-ordinated without mixed messages.

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

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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
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	X		



<b>qualification criteria to be an ancillary seller</b>			
<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

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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
<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

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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. The Government's work to reduce the burden of bureaucracy should not allow the availability of alcohol to be increased.

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):**

Don't know. Would need to know what a prescribed amount is and what businesses potentially could buy into this. What are the business needs?

Score

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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
<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

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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
<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

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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:

Where does the burden of proof lie, the applicant or the licensing authority?  
Concerns about how we monitor compliance i.e. who monitors it and how?

The objective of introducing lighter touch authorisation should be questioned. In a comparison of the harm caused by drug use, the final report of the UK Drugs Commission (October 2012) scores alcohol higher than any other drug considered.

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

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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

Score

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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	

Score

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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

Score

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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	

Score

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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.

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

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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

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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	

<b>Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act</b>	X		
Score			
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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
<b>Remove requirements to advertise licensing applications in local newspapers</b>		X	
<b>Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs for the on and off-trade</b>	X		
<b>Remove the centrally imposed prohibition on the sale of alcohol at MSAs, but only in respect of overnight accommodation - lodges</b>	X		
<b>Remove or simplify requirements to renew personal licences under the 2003 Act</b>			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.)

In answer to question 30, the answer is no unless powers are given to the licensing authority to revoke personal licences on application of Trading Standards, police.

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
<b>Minimum unit pricing</b>	X		
<b>Multi-buy promotions</b>	X		
<b>Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact</b>			X
<b>Ancillary sales of alcohol</b>			X
<b>Temporary event notices</b>			X
<b>Late night refreshment</b>			X
<b>Removing the duty to advertise licence applications in a local newspaper</b>			X

<b>Sales of alcohol at motorway service stations</b>			X
<b>Personal licences</b>			X
<b>Score</b>			
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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).

*No Response*

<b>Page Score</b>
0

## Scoring Summary

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7. Reviewing the mandatory licensing conditions	0
8. Health as a licensing objective for cumulative impact policies	0
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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
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16. Impact assessments	0
<b>Total Survey Score:</b>	0