

APPENDIX 3
Overprovision Policy

Supplementary Policy 3: Overprovision Policy

General

Assessing Overprovision

3.1 The Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005 and Statutory Guidance

Section 7 of the [Licensing \(Scotland\) Act 2005](#)⁴¹ (“the 2005 Act”) requires the Board to include in its Statement of Licensing Policy, a statement as to the extent to which the Board considers there to be overprovision of licensed premises generally, or licensed premises of a particular description, in any locality within the Board’s area.

In determining whether there is overprovision the Board **must**:

- Have regard to the number and capacity of licensed premises within the locality (members clubs and occasional licences are excluded).
- Consider the licensed hours of premises in the locality.
- Consult with:
 - The Chief Constable.
 - The relevant Health Board.
 - Such persons as appear to the Board to be representative of the interest of (i) holders of premises licences within the locality and (ii) persons resident in the locality.
 - Such other persons as the Board thinks fit.
- Consider such other matters as the Board thinks fit.

3.2 The Board **must also** comply with the terms of the [Statutory Guidance](#)⁴² when considering overprovision.

The **Statutory Guidance** provides that:

- Licensing Boards have two, separate, but directly linked, responsibilities in relation to overprovision:
 - Each Board is required to include a statement as to overprovision in its authority area within their Statement of Licensing Policy (s.7 of the 2005 Act).
 - Each Board also needs to consider overprovision when determining a premises licence or variation application.

⁴¹ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2005/16/contents>

⁴² <https://www.gov.scot/publications/licensing-scotland-act-2005-section-142-guidance-licensing-boards/pages/2/#:~:text=Statutory%20Guidance&text=Section%20142%20of%20the%20Act,possible%20scenario%20th at%20may%20arise.>

- Indicates that an overprovision assessment must be evidence based.

3.3 It is a matter for each Licensing Board to determine what their overprovision policy will be and how the evidence it has gathered will be interpreted and weighted.

Licensing Board's **must**:

- Be mindful of all **Five Licensing Objectives** in considering evidence.
- Ensure the approach to ingathering evidence is **robust**, all relevant evidence is taken into account.
- Ensure the **rationale** for regarding/disregarding evidence is **clearly set out**.
- **Consult widely** on a draft overprovision assessment and **carefully consider** the views of consultees before finalising the Statement of Licensing Policy.

3.4 The purpose of the overprovision assessment is to:

Enable Boards to take account of changes since the publication of the previous Statement of Licensing Policy.
Improve public and trade confidence in the licensing system by setting out clearly the grounds on which overprovision should be determined.
Recognise that halting the growth of licensed premises in localities is not intended to restrict trade but may be required to preserve public order, protect the amenity of local communities and mitigate the adverse health effects of increased alcohol consumption.
Provide potential entrants to the market with a clear signal that they may incur abortive costs if the intend to apply for a licence in a locality in which a Board has declared to have reached overprovision.

3.5 It is for each Board to determine the localities within its area for the purposes of the 2005 Act.

3.6 The Board **must** set out the reason for their decision making in arriving at their locality choices.

3.7 Boards **can consider other matters** such as: -

- The **ability for stock to be resupplied quickly**, for example, a premises may have a small sales capacity but be capable of significant sales volumes due to the amount of stock held within the premises.
- **Equalities Issues** – the proximity of specific types of premises such as facilities for vulnerable adults with problematic alcohol use, mental health services; hospitals; schools/nurseries; sports facilities; gambling facilities; concerns regarding people visiting the locality from other areas.
- The **stark inequality when it comes to alcohol harm** and the growing **awareness that harmful drinking and alcohol dependence** is much greater

for these who experience deprivation than those who do not.

- It can often be **individuals** other than the drinkers themselves who **feel the effects of alcohol use**, including children, family, friends, colleagues and those working in frontline services.

Taking account of evidence on equalities and inequalities, the Board can meaningfully consider how different communities are impacted differently by alcohol, and use this to formulate their policy.

3.8 The **Statutory Guidance** indicates that a Board should take into account a number of underlying principles in approaching the development of their Statement of Overprovision and these are:

- **The use of alcohol harm/potential for harm information to identify localities** and then proceed to consider the number, type and capacity of premises in those areas.
- **Consideration of the cumulative effect/impact of premises** rather than the actions of a single operator.
- **To demonstrate a ‘dependable causal link’, the proof of the link must be on the balance of probabilities** i.e. based on the evidence of harm in a locality it is more likely than not that alcohol availability is a cause or that increasing the availability of alcohol in that area will increase harm, weighing up the potential benefits against the potential harms.
- **There is no simple numerical formula for pinpointing the threshold been adequate provision and overprovision.** Determining overprovision involves the application of reason and judgement in the interests of the community:
 - If the Board considers that there is a potential/reasonable basis for concluding, there will be a risk of adverse impact on the objectives should more licences be granted then it is entitled to come to the view that there is a state of overprovision.
 - Does aggregate information and evidence from a number of sources demonstrate a link between the availability of alcohol in an area and alcohol related harm.

Purpose

3.9

The purpose of an overprovision assessment is to provide potential entrants to the market with a clear signal that they may incur costs if they intend to apply for a licence in any locality which the Board has declared to have reached overprovision. It is also designed to improve public and trade confidence in the licensing system by setting out clearly the grounds on which overprovision should be determined. Overprovision should not restrict

trade, however, restricting trade within a locality may be required to preserve public order, protect the amenity of local communities, and mitigate the adverse health effects of increased alcohol consumption resulting from growing outlet density.

3.10 The **Statutory Guidance** in relation to overprovision makes it clear that if there is to be finding of overprovision there **must** be **robust and reliable evidence** which indicates that:

1. **A saturation point has been reached or is close to being reached and**
2. **A causal link must be identified between that evidence and the operation of licensed premises in that locality.**

Consultation

3.11 In considering whether there is overprovision the Board **must** consult:

- The Chief Constable and NHS Grampian;
- Such persons as appear to the Board to be representative of the interests of holders of premises licences in respect of premises within the locality;
- Persons resident in the locality; and
- Such other persons as the Board thinks fit.

As with the remainder of the Board's Policy Statement the overprovision assessment must also seek to promote the Licensing Objectives.

Assessment

Evidence Considered

3.12 In preparing this Overprovision Statement the Board considered the following evidence:

Setting of localities and the formation of the draft policy:

Profile – Aberdeenshire.
Settlement Information (incl. Population) – Aberdeenshire .
Engage Main Issues Consultation Results.
Evidence provided by Partners including Police Scotland, LSO's ⁴³ , Aberdeenshire IJB ⁴⁴ , ADP ⁴⁵ , NHS ⁴⁶ Grampian and members of the public.
Number and Capacity of Licensed Premises – Aberdeenshire.
Aberdeenshire Licensing Board Statistics.
National Average of Licensed Premises.
Data from the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020. (V2) ('SIMD')

⁴³ LSO – Aberdeenshire Licensing Standard's Officers.

⁴⁴ IJB – Aberdeenshire Integration Joint Board.

⁴⁵ ADP – Aberdeenshire Alcohol and Drug Partnership.

⁴⁶ NHS – National Health Service.

AFS ⁴⁷ & CRESH ⁴⁸ : Alcohol Outlet Availability and Harm in Aberdeenshire 2018.
PHS ⁴⁹ : Dashboard Information for Aberdeenshire 2010/11 to 2020/21.
PHS: Monitoring and Evaluating Alcohol Strategy 2022.
SHAAP ⁵⁰ : Alcohol Harms in Scotland 2021.
The Scottish Health Survey 2021.
The Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey ('SALUS').
NRS ⁵¹ : Alcohol Specific Deaths 2021.
Case Law relating to the issue of Overprovision.
Overprovision Statements within Scotland.

Formulation of the final Overprovision Statement:

The Board consulted on the draft Overprovision Statement during the period 10th July 2023 to 30th September 2023 and considered the following additional evidence prior to finalisation of this:

Engage Draft Policy Consultation Results.
Further consultation responses provided by the LSO's and AFS and the Aberdeenshire Council Area Committees.

Analysis of the Evidence

- 3.13 **Appendix 1** to this Supplementary Policy Statement summarises the evidence used in formulating the Board's draft Overprovision Policy.

The Board in line with their duties considered all of the evidence put before them in terms of the **five licensing objectives**.

The full statistical analysis and scoring matrix used can be found [here](#)⁵².

Ongoing Considerations

- 3.14 The Board considers it essential to monitor the effectiveness of this policy and to this end, they intend to work with partner agencies to develop an alcohol profile for relevant settlements in Aberdeenshire which will be used to analyse any trends and assist with future policy decisions.

Localities

Consideration

- 3.15 The Board's Overprovision Statement for 2018-2023 based its localities on Council Ward.

The Board reviewed the statistical information available at the outset of the review and determined that a more focused set of localities was needed to better assess

⁴⁷ AFS – Alcohol Focus Scotland.

⁴⁸ CRESH – Centre for Research on Environment, Society and Health.

⁴⁹ PHS – Public Health Scotland.

⁵⁰ SHAAP – Scottish Health Action on Alcohol Problems.

⁵¹ NRS – National Records of Scotland.


⁵² <https://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/licensing/alcohol/policies/licensing-policies/>

overprovision and the impact of alcohol-related harm within Aberdeenshire.


Their analysis showed settlements to be more beneficial in terms of defining localities for the purposes of overprovision due to the data available to them and the opportunities for future data. The Board consulted on this proposal through an engagement exercise.

A full summary of the factors considered by the Board is set out in **Appendix 1**. It may be useful to peruse Appendix 1 prior to reading the findings set out in this Policy document, as set out below.

Key Factors Identified

	'Settlements' provided a better footing than Wards and enhanced the analysis of statistical information available, such as that detailed within the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation. ('SIMD')
	'Settlements' would assist partner agencies in terms of highlighting areas of concern supporting the use of direct statistics and preventing the dilution of these as a result of the use of too large a geographical area.
	Overwhelming support for 'Settlements' (91.3%) including support from Police Scotland and Licensing Standard's Officers. ('LSO'S).
	'Settlements' would still allow the Board to consider the 'cumulative impact' of premises selling alcohol.
	'Settlements' would still allow the Board to focus on communities which are at the greatest risk of harm when it comes to the sale and consumption of alcohol.

Findings

	"Localities" for the purpose of considering overprovision has been set as "settlements" within Aberdeenshire.
	Reasoning: Having considered the data available and the results of the Board's initial engagement exercise, as summarised in Appendix 1 , settlements provide clearer, more accurate and more reliable evidence to enable the Board to demonstrate a clear causal link between licensed premises and a concern for one or more of the Licensing Objectives at a sufficiently local level to be able to determine whether there is overprovision within any of those localities. The Board has defined 'settlement' to mean the town boundary.

Duty 1: Analysis of Overprovision Within Aberdeenshire

Considerations


3.16 The Board considered the following factors in considering whether there are any localities within Aberdeenshire that are overprovided for:

overprovision and the impact of alcohol-related harm within Aberdeenshire.


Their analysis showed settlements to be more beneficial in terms of defining localities for the purposes of overprovision due to the data available to them and the opportunities for future data. The Board consulted on this proposal through an engagement exercise.

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Considerations

3.16 The Board considered the following factors in considering whether there are any localities within Aberdeenshire that are overprovided for:

	Risk of Potential Harm.
	Availability of Alcohol.
	Evidence of Harm.


The key factors, conclusions and findings are listed below. A summary of the analysis made can be found within **Appendix 1**.

Availability of Alcohol

3.17 In considering the availability of alcohol, the Board took account of:

- (i) The number of relevant premises in Aberdeenshire.
- (ii) The relevant type of premises within Aberdeenshire.
- (iii) The capacity of relevant premises within Aberdeenshire (including operating hours).

Key Factors Identified

	The number of on-sales only premises and those selling both have declined since the last review. There has been an increase in the number of off-sales only premises. We have also seen an increase in the number of variation applications which seek to increase the display areas within such premises.
	Availability of alcohol within Aberdeenshire is below the national average.
	The average capacity of alcohol display areas within off-sales premises in Aberdeenshire is 34.3m² .
	The majority of off-sales premises within Aberdeenshire do not operate using maximum hours i.e. 84 hours a week (10.00 am to 10.00 pm – 7 days a week)
	The majority of licensed premises are located within North Aberdeenshire.
	People in Aberdeenshire have indicated that they drink more at home than within licensed premises a trend which seems to have developed throughout Scotland.
	There is a large variety of premises found in Aberdeenshire many of which sell alcohol in addition to their primary business such as cafes, supermarkets and hotels and offer benefits in terms of tourism for the local area.

Conclusion

3.18 The Board considered the following localities had a **higher-than-average availability of alcohol** in terms of Aberdeenshire:

Settlement	Level
Ballater	Higher than average.
Braemar	
Fraserburgh	
Inverurie	

	Risk of Potential Harm.
	Availability of Alcohol.
	Evidence of Harm.


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Key Factors Identified

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	The majority of licensed premises are located within North Aberdeenshire.
	People in Aberdeenshire have indicated that they drink more at home than within licensed premises a trend which seems to have developed throughout Scotland.
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Braemar	
Fraserburgh	
Inverurie	

Peterhead	
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Risk of Potential Harm


3.19 In considering the potential risk for harm, the Board took account of:

- (i) Areas of deprivation.
 - (a) Multiple deprivation.
 - (b) Income deprivation.
 - (c) Consideration of all the above in relation to the five Licensing Objectives.
- (ii) Breakdown of population.

Key Factors Identified


Areas of Deprivation

3.20

	The localities of Banff, Fraserburgh and Peterhead meet all of the criteria for multiple deprivation.
	The localities of Banff and Fraserburgh meet all of the criteria for Income Deprivation.

Breakdown of Population

3.21

	Prevalence of harmful drinking twice as high for men than women nationally in 2021.
	In 2021 the age group drinking the most on a weekly basis nationally was 45 - 74.
	In 2021 in Aberdeenshire harmful drinking among men was 24% and among women 14%.

Conclusion

Areas of Deprivation

3.22

The Board found that the following settlements had a **higher-than-average risk potential** when it comes to the sale and consumption of alcohol:

Settlement	Level
Banff	High.
Fraserburgh	
Peterhead	Higher than average.

Breakdown of Population

3.23

The Board found that the breakdown above has **remained relatively consistent** in terms of Aberdeenshire and identified **no special cases to date** requiring further analysis in terms of increased risk.

Evidence of Harm

3.24 The Board took account of the harm associated with the Licensing Objectives:

 Preventing Crime and Disorder

- Deprivation as a result of crime.
- Violence in licensed premises data statistics from Police Scotland.

 Securing Public Safety

- No evidence presented to the Board.

 Preventing Public Nuisance

- No evidence presented to the Board.




 Protecting and Improving Public Health




- Aberdeenshire wide statistics.
- Health deprivation including statistics in respect of alcohol-related hospitalisations.

 Protecting Children and Young Persons from Harm

- No evidence presented to the Board.

Key Factors Identified

		There are areas with higher crime rates in Aberdeenshire some of which may be attributed to the consumption of alcohol.
		The majority of issues raised by Police Scotland indicate off-sales to be the problem.
		No reviews have been sought in terms of this Licensing Objective.
		No reviews have been sought in terms of this Licensing Objective.

	1 review has been sought in terms of this Licensing Objective.
	Health statistics for Aberdeenshire are generally positive.
	There are areas with higher alcohol-related hospitalisation rates within Aberdeenshire.
	No reviews have been sought in terms of this Licensing Objective.
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Conclusion

3.25 The Board found that the following settlements had a higher-than-average risk potential when it comes to the sale and consumption of alcohol:

Settlement	Level
Fraserburgh	High.
Peterhead	
Banff	Higher than average.
Inverurie	
Macduff	

Development of Scoring Matrix


3.26 The Board, using the data and evidence received, developed a scoring matrix which set scores based on potential risk, availability and evidence of harm, taking into account the **licensing objectives**.

Details of the scoring method used can be accessed via this [link](#)⁵³.

Findings


3.27 Having had regard to all of the information submitted, the views expressed through the engage consultation exercises, the numbers and capacities of licensed premises in Aberdeenshire and the evidence of alcohol-related harm available for Aberdeenshire, the Board has found as follows:

On Sales


	No Overprovision.
	Reasoning: Placing a limit of the number of on-sales premises at this point in time would not serve to promote any of the licensing objectives.

Premises Selling Both



⁵³ <https://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/licensing/alcohol/policies/licensing-policies/>



	No Overprovision.
	Reasoning: Placing a limit of the number of premises selling both at this point in time would not serve to promote any of the licensing objectives.

Off Sales

	Overprovision found in respect of some settlements.
	Reasoning: Having regard to all of the evidence submitted and having considered the number and capacity of off-sales premises within Aberdeenshire, the Board has concluded for the purpose of this Policy Statement that that there is <u>sufficient evidence</u> to demonstrate a <u>causal link</u> between the operation of off-sales premises and alcohol related harm within <u>some</u> localities in Aberdeenshire when considered against the licensing objectives to <u>justify a finding of overprovision or justifying a watching brief</u> due to levels being close to a finding of overprovision.

Analysis of Settlements

Level of Overprovision	Localities
	Fraserburgh Peterhead
	Banff Inverurie Macduff

	<p>Having regard to all of the evidence submitted to date, and, having considered the number and capacity of off sale premises in Aberdeenshire, the Board has concluded for the purposes of this Policy Statement that, while there is insufficient evidence to indicate a causal link between the operation of off sale premises and alcohol related harm in these localities when considered against the licensing objectives, the scoring matrix has highlighted some areas of concern (the categories causing concern are bracketed against each locality).</p> <p>FINDING: CONCERN NOTED. The position in respect of these settlements will be monitored on an annual basis for the life of the Board's policy.</p>	<p>Banchory (Availability approaching higher than average rating and evidence of harm approaching the average rating)</p> <p>Ellon (Availability and harm both approaching the average rating)</p> <p>Huntly (Availability approaching the average rating and harm approaching the higher-than-average rating).</p> <p>Portsoy (Availability approaching the average rating and harm currently within the average rating).</p> <p>Stonehaven (Availability currently within the average rating).</p>
	<p>Having regard to all of the evidence submitted to date, and having considered the number and capacity of off sale premises in Aberdeenshire, the Board has concluded for the purposes of this draft Policy Statement that there is no evidence to indicate a causal link between the operation of off sale premises and alcohol related harm in these localities when considered against the licensing objectives. Placing a limit on the number of off sales premises at this point in time would not serve to promote any of the licensing objectives.</p> <p>FINDING: NO OVERPROVISION of off-sales premises in these localities.</p>	<p>All the other settlements within Aberdeenshire.</p>

Consideration of Overprovision in Determining Applications for Premises Licences, Provisional Premises Licences or Variation of Premises Licences

Rebuttable Presumption

3.28 The effect of this overprovision assessment is as follows:

Localities of Fraserburgh and Peterhead

1. To create, in the above localities, a rebuttable presumption against ANY grant of applications for premises licences, provisional premises licences or variation of premises licences in relation to **off sales** (in terms of the grounds of refusal set out in section 23(5)(e) of section 30(5)(d) of the Act.

Localities of Banff, Inverurie and Macduff

2. To create, in the above localities, a rebuttable presumption against the **potential** grant of applications for premises licences, provisional premises licences or variation of premises licences in relation to **off sales** (in terms of the grounds of refusal set out in section 23(5)(e) of section 30(5)(d) of the Act **where:**
 - (a) The grant of the application would result in the premises having an off sales capacity in excess of 34.3 square metres, or
 - (b) in the case of licensed premises with existing off sales capacity in excess of 34.3 square metres, the grant of any variation sought would result in an increase in that off sales capacity.

All other settlements within Aberdeenshire

3. No rebuttable presumption at present.
- 3.29 Each such application will still require to be determined on its own merits and the Board reserves the right to grant such applications where it considers that the licensing objectives would not be undermined by the specific proposals set out in the application, or that those objectives would not be undermined if the applicant's operating plan were to be modified or the grant of the licence made subject to the appropriate conditions, and that no ground of refusal other than overprovision would apply.

It will be for the applicant to demonstrate to the Board, by providing robust and reliable evidence, that the grant of the application would not undermine the licensing objectives or that the benefits in granting the application outweigh the Board's overprovision policy.

It should be noted also that one of the aims of the Board's overprovision policy is to promote the licensing objective of protecting and improving public health. To that end, the policy aims to reduce the number of premises with large-scale off sale

display areas and not simply to prevent their further proliferation in the Board's area. The Board considers large-scale off sale display areas to be above 34.3 square metres in size. Consequently, in the event of an existing licence for a larger capacity off sale premises ceasing to have effect, this will not necessarily mean that there is capacity for a new licence for a large capacity off sale premises either at or in the vicinity of the former licensed premises or elsewhere in the Board's area.

Appendix 1: Summary of Evidence Used to Determine Draft Overprovision Policy for Aberdeenshire

Setting of Localities

Settlements



The Board has to determine “localities” that will be considered for overprovision of alcohol. Currently this is done by Council Ward Area. The Board is considering whether this should be looked at a more focused level, settlement?

■ No (8.7%)
■ Yes (91.3%)



Alongside these responses the Board also considered the views of the IJB and AADP, both of which, were on similar terms and recommended that the Board consider the following points when looking at localities and assessing overprovision within Aberdeenshire:



The Board should consider the ‘cumulative impact’ of premises selling alcohol rather than focusing on the ‘individual impact’ of a premises.

The Board should focus on communities which are at the greatest risk of harm when it comes to the sale and consumption of alcohol.

The Board had already considered these matters as key factors in their decision to move towards a more focused set of localities.

No alternative suggestions were received in respect of the consultation and, with this in mind, the Board decided on 28th of April 2023 that localities for the purpose of this Policy Statement would be based on ‘settlement’.

The Board has defined ‘settlement’ to mean the town boundary.

A recording of the discussions which were had and the decision made can be found on Aberdeenshire Council’s website and are accessible via this [link](#)⁵⁴.



Localities to be based on Settlements found within Aberdeenshire.

Consideration of Overprovision

⁵⁴<https://aberdeenshire.moderngov.co.uk/CeListDocuments.aspx?CommitteelD=169&MeetingId=3312&DF=26%2f04%2f2023&Ver=2>

Scoring Matrix

The Board, using the evidence received, developed its own scoring matrix based on **potential risk, availability of alcohol** and **evidence of harm**, taking into account the five licensing objectives.

Draft Overprovision Statement

This scoring matrix was used to develop the Board's initial position in terms of overprovision within Aberdeenshire and this was documented within the Draft Overprovision Statement which was put out for consultation.

The Board based their assessments on the following trigger levels within each of the three categories mentioned above:

Key	
Risk potential at a higher level (70%+ overall score)	
Risk potential is above the average level (50-70% of overall score)	
Risk potential is below the average level (25-49% of overall score)	
Risk potential is at a lower level (0-24% of overall score)	

The Board found that the following levels had been reached:

Level Reached	Settlement(s)
Overprovision of off-sales premises found within these localities.	Banff, Fraserburgh and Peterhead.
Watching brief on the number of off-sales premises in these localities, particularly where there are applications which apply for, or variations to increase, a capacity of alcohol above the Aberdeenshire average.	Huntly, Inverurie and Macduff.
Concern noted with off sales in these settlements to be monitored, noting, where there are applications which apply for, or variations to increase, a capacity of alcohol above the Aberdeenshire average.	Banchory, Ellon, Fyvie, New Deer, St. Cyrus and Tarves.

Final Overprovision Statement

Following consultation on the Board's Draft Overprovision Statement the scoring matrix was re-assessed to take into account the comments received, trends, as well as the additional data which was now available to the Board.

As a result the following changes were made to the scoring matrix assessment of overprovision within Aberdeenshire:

Changes:

- Members clubs were removed to ensure that the number of premises figures were correct

for the purposes of the overprovision calculation.

Reason: To ensure that the analysis conducted by the Board is correct and in line with legislation.

- The scoring parameters for some of the criteria used were changed so that these provided a better assessment in terms of the actual standing of each settlement.

Reason: Initial scoring matrix at points used definitive scoring meaning that for some of the criteria the abundance/frequency of the issue was not properly represented in the score (e.g. a settlement with one premises meeting the criteria scored the same as one with two and vice versa) providing less opportunity for effective analysis of the data.

- An assessment of the average on-sales hours per day was conducted and added to the scoring criteria.

Reason: To provide a better understanding of overall alcohol availability and to assess in line with Statutory Guidance.

- The scoring criteria relating to the change in the number of premises within each settlement since the last review was dropped due to the number of gaps in the data preventing a proper comparison.

Reason: The gaps in the data made a fair comparison impossible in terms of the identified settlements elevating the scores of those with data when those without may have been in the same position or had a greater increase.

- The trigger levels in terms of the three categories were amended to more accurately reflect the nature and level reached in each. A new 'average' category was introduced to better reflect those which sat in between the old 'below' and 'above' average levels.

Reason: Although the majority of respondents (86.4%) believed that the Draft Overprovision Statement properly assessed the level of overprovision within Aberdeenshire some confusion still seemed to exist in terms of what this actually meant for Aberdeenshire in light of the evidence and the initial consultation responses received. On further consideration of this the Board looked at the trigger levels in question and felt that these should be better defined with a view to offering a sound basis for both comparison and future analysis.

The following scoring matrix was therefore applied in respect of the Board's final Overprovision Statement:

Key	
	Risk potential at a higher level (75%+ overall score)
	Risk potential is above the average level (56-74% of overall score)
	Risk potential is at an average level (45-55% of overall score)
	Risk potential is below the average level (26-44% of overall score)
	Risk potential is at a lower level (0-25% of overall score)

This change to the scoring matrix did affect the overall position for some identified settlements and the Board's findings in this regard are detailed within the remainder of this

Appendix.

Criteria

The Board considered overprovision using the following criteria:

Settlements within Aberdeenshire

Largest by population

Aberdeenshire has 62 settlements with a population of 500 or more people⁵⁵.

As a starting point the Board considered the 20 largest settlements by way of population due to their size, nature and standing within Aberdeenshire.



The 20 largest settlements were considered as a starting point.

These are listed in the table below:

Position	Settlement	Population	Position	Settlement	Population
1	Peterhead	19,060	11	Huntly	4,550
2	Inverurie	14,660	12	Banff	4,000
3	Fraserburgh	12,570	13	Kemnay	3,890
4	Westhill	12,110	14	Macduff	3,830
5	Stonehaven	11,150	15	Laurencekirk	3,140
6	Ellon	10,070	16	Oldmeldrum	3,120
7	Portlethen	8,940	17	Blackburn	3,050
8	Banchory	7,440	18	Newtonhill	3,010
9	Kintore	4,700	19	Aboyne	2,920
10	Turriff	4,700	20	Mintlaw	2,800

Suggested settlements

The Board sought suggestions from the public and its partners in respect of any settlements which should be considered as part of this overprovision assessment, but none were received.



No specific settlements were suggested.

Settlements meeting specific triggers

The Board thereafter considered any settlements which met specific triggers in terms of potential risk, availability of alcohol and/or showed evidence of alcohol-rated harm based on the **licensing objectives**.

Further details of these triggers can be found within this Appendix and the Board's scoring matrix published on Aberdeenshire Council's [website](#)⁵⁶.

⁵⁵ Figures taken from the National Records of Scotland – Statistics 2020 – [taken from Council website](#).

⁵⁶ <https://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/licensing/alcohol/policies/>



Settlements which met specific triggers in terms of the following criteria (a) potential risk, (b) availability of alcohol and (c) evidence of harm.

Drinking Habits Within Aberdeenshire

The Board sought further information in respect of people’s drinking habits both pre and post the COVID-19 pandemic within Aberdeenshire to establish whether any specific areas or types of premises needed further focus or consideration in terms of their overall assessment.

Their findings were as follows:

Where do people tend to drink?



Where do you drink alcohol on a regular basis?



The majority of respondents stated that they regularly drank alcohol at home (36.4%), thereafter followed by within public houses (22.7%), restaurants and members clubs (18.2% each) those answering other indicated that they did not drink alcohol at all (4.5%).

These results echo the findings of national studies such as Public Health Scotland’s Monitoring and Evaluating Alcohol Strategy – Monitoring Report 2022 (‘MESAS 2022’)⁵⁷ as well as others which indicate that the majority of alcohol within Scotland is sold on an off-sales basis:

	Year	% of sales through off-sales premises
	2019	73%
	2020	90%
	2021	85%

The Board recognised that the COVID-19 pandemic will have had an impact on these figures in recent times due to restrictions placed on the on-sales trade, such as lockdowns and the need for social distancing in venues, reducing footfall and trade.

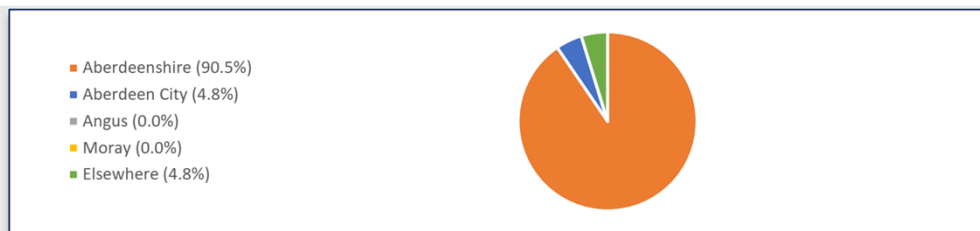
The Board was unable to find any specific data relating to the breakdown of sales for

⁵⁷ MESAS - Public Health Scotland’s Monitoring & Evaluating Alcohol Strategy - Report 2022 – [Link](#)

Aberdeenshire but believe that these are likely to be in line with the overall position nationally.

Where are people buying their alcohol from and how regularly?

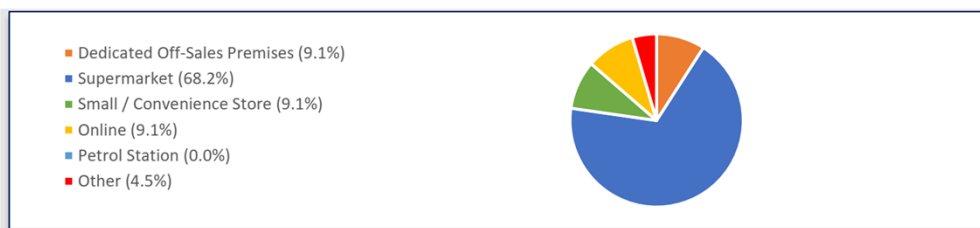
? If you are an Aberdeenshire resident, do you usually buy your alcohol from off-sales premises in ...



The majority of people purchased their alcohol within Aberdeenshire (90.5%), and this was thereafter followed by purchases within Aberdeen City (4.8%). The respondent who answered 'elsewhere' confirmed that they did not purchase alcohol at all.

The Board noted that the majority of alcohol was being purchased within its area and therefore regulated in terms of its policy.

? If you buy alcohol for consumption at home or out with an on-sales premises, where do you buy it from?



The majority of people stated that they purchased their off-sales from the supermarket (68.2%) and thereafter this was followed by a mixture of other sources including: dedicated off-sales premises, small / convenience stores and online (receiving 9.1% each). The respondent who indicated that they purchased off-sales from an 'other' confirmed that they did not drink alcohol at all.

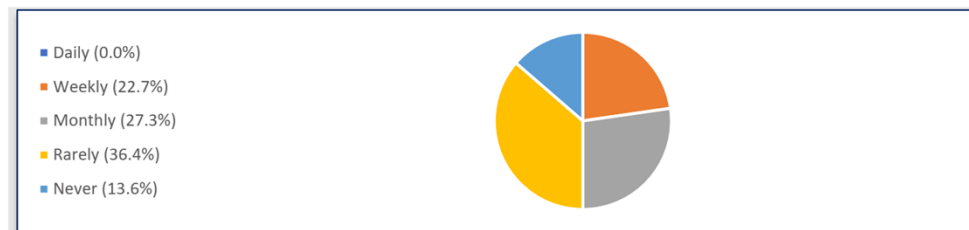
Emergence of Online Shopping and Home Deliveries

AFS in their response to the Board's consultation stated that shopping trends have changed as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and an increasing number of traders are offering online shopping and home delivery services that include the sale of alcohol and that this trend is likely to continue.

The Board has seen an increase in this over the last few years, with diversification of the

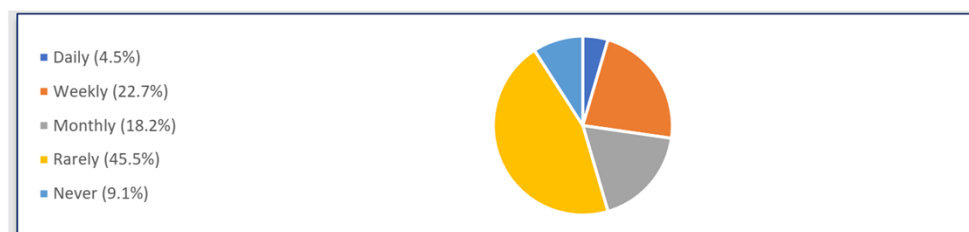
types of businesses being granted Off Sale Licences. The Board has made sure that its Policy Statement takes into account these activities and that [appropriate conditions](#) are applied in respect of such licences.

? How often do you usually buy alcohol in an off-sales premises?



The majority stated that they purchased off-sales rarely (36.4%), followed by monthly (27.3%), weekly (22.7%) and lastly never (13.6%).

? How often do you usually buy alcohol in an on-sales premises?



The majority of respondents stated that they purchased on-sales rarely (45.5%), followed by weekly (22.7%), monthly (18.2%), daily (4.5%) and never (9.1%).

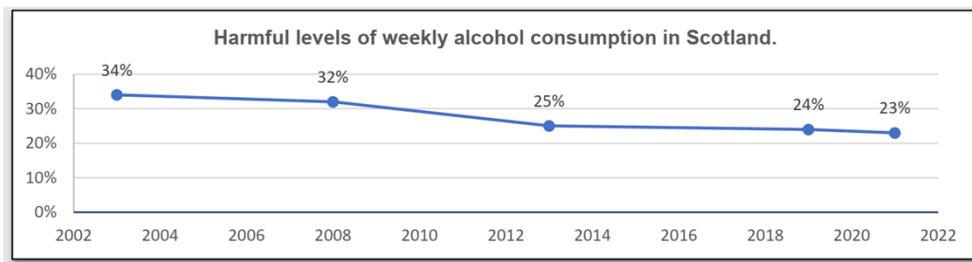
Although in both cases the majority of respondents stated that they purchased alcohol rarely, the frequency was higher for on-sales than off-sales. However, this does not take into account the volume of the purchases in question which would seem to show that the majority of alcohol is purchased on an off-sales basis.

How much are people drinking?

AFS used the data within the Scottish Health Survey 2019 ('SHS 2019) to assess the percentage of men and women within Aberdeenshire who regularly drank at harmful levels to their health⁵⁸ and found that 24% of men and 14% of women were found to be drinking at harmful levels.

The Board was unable to find any updated figures in this regard but found that the above position largely echoed the national position stated within the SHS 2021:


⁵⁸ Above the Chief Medical Officers (CMO's) safe drinking guideline of no more than 14 units per week.




The statistics above show that drinking levels are declining nationally, and this is echoed in the Scottish alcohol sales figures which were compiled by Scottish Health Action on Alcohol Problems ('SHAAP'):

Year	Pure alcohol sales in Scotland	Trend
2019	45.1 million litres	Base
2020	43.5 million litres	-
2021	42.0 million litres	-

The Board as part of its consultation sought details of the number of units which people drank, and their findings are shown below:

How much alcohol do you consume in an average week at home? ⁵⁹		
	MEAN average	7.4 units
	MEDIAN average	7.3 units
	MODE average	10.0 units
	MID-RANGE average	7.8 units

How much alcohol do you consume in an average week within on-sales premises? ⁶⁰		
	MEAN average	5.2 units
	MEDIAN average	5.0 units
	MODE average	10.0 units
	MID-RANGE average	5.5 units

These show that there is a discrepancy between on-sales and off-sales consumption with a higher level of alcohol being consumed within an off-sales setting. The figures show that, on average, people are drinking at around 12-13 units of alcohol per week⁶¹ which is slightly below the safe drinking level of less than 14 units per week.

The Aberdeenshire self-reported figure largely echoes the national position reported in MESAS 2022 (12.1 units per week) and the SHS 2021⁶² (11.3 units per week).

The Board is aware that there is often a large discrepancy⁶³ when it comes to self-reported figures when compared to actual sales figures, however, without specific sale data relating

⁵⁹ Results of Engage Consultation – 12 responses.

⁶⁰ Results of Engage Consultation – 15 responses.

⁶¹ Based on the combined MEAN Averages for off-sales and on-sales consumption.

⁶² The Scottish Health Survey 2021: Summary Report - [link](#)

⁶³ Example: SHAPP report that the national weekly consumption based on sales amounted to 18.1 units per week and the MESAS 2022 report stated that the self-reported weekly consumption stood at 12.1 units for the same year.

to Aberdeenshire, the Board is unable to consider this point any further.

The Board is encouraged by the trends which seem to suggest that harmful drinking is on the decline.

SHAAP and the MESAS 2022 also considered national levels of consumption based on different levels of deprivation:

Level	1 Most Deprived	2	3	4	5 Least Deprived
Harmful	20%	19%	20%	25%	29%
Moderate	56%	63%	64%	63%	59%
Non-Drinking	24%	18%	16%	13%	12%

MESAS 2022 analysed this data further and found that, although less people within the most deprived areas drank at a harmful level, they often did so at a higher level than those within the other categories.

The above points were echoed within AFS's consultation response which stated that the COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent economic crisis has had an impact in terms of widening existing inequalities and creating new inequalities throughout Scotland and that drinking habits have been polarised with an overall decrease in the consumption of alcohol for lighter drinkers and an increase for those who drink more heavily.

The Board as part of its analysis of overprovision within Aberdeenshire looked at the risk factor of settlements with a view to identifying any inequalities which may exist that may elevate harm.

Youth Drinking

The MESAS 2022 report also included data from the Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey ('SALUS') which looked at the consumption of alcohol of those aged 13 and 15, this showed that:

% of young persons who have had an alcoholic drink			
Age	1990	2015	2018
13	49%	28%	36%
15	84%	66%	71%





% of young persons who have had an alcoholic drink in the last week			
Age	2002	2015	2018
13	23%	4%	6%
15	46%	17%	20%

Although there has been a small increase in the last period studies such as that conducted by the World Health Organisation ('WHO') led by the University of St. Andrews in 2018, found that Scotland's teenagers in Scotland were consuming far less alcohol than previously⁶⁴.

Concerns Relating to Home Drinking.


⁶⁴ See BBC Article 'Dramatic drop in teenage alcohol consumption in Scotland – BBC News 26.09.18 – [link](#)

AFS raised concerns about the increasing trend when it comes to home drinking and the fact this is an unregulated environment, often leading to increased levels of consumption, potentially resulting in long term public health consequences, injuries, accidents, neglect and having strong links to both domestic abuse and violence.

Relevant Licensing Objective(s):	
	Protecting Children and Young Persons from Harm
	Preventing Crime and Disorder
	Securing Public Safety
	Promoting and Improving Public Health.

The Board noted these concerns, and these were considered in terms of both its Policy Statement and its Statement of Overprovision leading to new sections within the Policy which cover many of these aspects such as [domestic abuse and violence](#).

Findings:


	Most people buy their alcohol within Aberdeenshire.
	Most people purchase off-sales from the supermarket.
	Increasing number of retailers offering online sales and home delivery.
	People more regularly purchase on-sales.
	People drink more within an off-sales setting.
	In Scotland most alcohol is purchased on an off-sales basis.
	The self-reporting drinking level for Aberdeenshire is below 14 units.
	There are concerns regarding unregulated home drinking.
	There are concerns regarding the level of drinking within deprived areas.
Studies have shown that heavier drinkers are drinking more.	




Views on Overprovision within Aberdeenshire

	Is there overprovision within Aberdeenshire?
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The majority of respondents to the consultation, felt that there was no overprovision of premises within Aberdeenshire (90.9%) but offered no evidence to support this position.

The respondents who believed that overprovision existed in Aberdeenshire had a connection to South Aberdeenshire and felt that this was in respect of off-sales premises:


	Most corner shops and small retailers sell alcohol, this is seen by children and young persons on a daily basis effectively advertising alcohol as a good thing and is often sold at a lower price than this would be within an on-sales premises.
	Petrol stations should not be able to sell alcohol due to connection this has with drink driving.





Relevant Licensing Objective(s):	
	Protecting Children and Young Persons from Harm
	Preventing Crime and Disorder
	Securing Public Safety

Alongside the above comments the IJB and AADP also supported a finding that overprovision had been reached within Aberdeenshire stating:

	IJB	There is currently enough off-sales licences.
	AADP	There are enough off-sales licences.
		There are enough alcohol outlets in Aberdeenshire.

The IJB did not provided any statistical information or reasoning in support of their view, but the AADP provided the following reasons as to why overprovision has been reached within Aberdeenshire:

	Alcohol consumption is a significant driver of ill-health in Aberdeenshire has been a public health challenge for decades.
	Alcohol-related deaths in Aberdeenshire have doubled since 2021 from 15 cases to 30 cases in 2021 (National Record of Statistics).
	The rate of general acute admissions to hospital for cirrhosis of the liver has doubled in Aberdeenshire since 2011/12 (Public Health Statistics).
	The rate of alcohol-related ambulance call outs has increased since 2020 and represents 5.5% of all call outs (Scottish Ambulance Service Statistics).
	Police Scotland's data shows a clear connection between the purchase of alcohol from off-sales premises, consumption and incidents of violence, disorder and anti-social behaviour.
	Community safety is directly impacted on by alcohol consumption within on-sales premises.
	The results of their own survey indicate that alcohol causes harm in our communities (84%) and that there are enough off-sales licences in force (66%) and overall alcohol outlets (52%) within Aberdeenshire.

Relevant Licensing Objective(s):	
	Promoting and Improving Public Health.
	Protecting Children and Young Persons from Harm
	Preventing Crime and Disorder
	Securing Public Safety

The Board took into account the above comments in formulating this policy and acknowledges the fact that it can regulate the availability of alcohol through its policy and the decisions it makes.

The marketing, promotion and pricing of alcohol however is largely a matter for Central Government, yet the Board continues to [limit the use of end of aisle displays for promoting the sale of alcohol within the policy](#) and is encouraged by the fact that the marketing of alcohol within Scotland is to be reviewed centrally⁶⁵.

AFS. raised similar concerns regarding the increased use of outside drinking areas and the impact which this can have in terms of advertising and promoting alcohol to children and the fact that these may also act as trigger for those who have had their life impacted on by alcohol. The Board acknowledges these concerns and would comment that outside drinking areas are considered in great detail by Board Members, Officers and the statutory consultees as part of the application process resulting in, where applicable, appropriate conditions being applied to limit the impact of these areas. The conditions have also been

⁶⁵ Example – Scottish Government – Restricting Alcohol Advertising and Promotion: Consultation - [Link](#)

tightened as result of the consultation responses to the review of the Policy Statement for both premises licences and occasional licences.

The Board acknowledges that there are petrol stations within Aberdeenshire which sell alcohol on an off-sales only basis as part of the larger retail side of their business in line with the Board's [policy](#). There is no evidence to suggest that the operation of such premises has resulted an increase in drink driving within Aberdeenshire or even nationally.

The reasons raised by the AADP in their response are considered later in this Appendix as part of the Board's analysis into '**evidence of harm**'.

With the considerations highlighted above in mind, the Board published its Draft Overprovision Statement for consultation.

86.4% of respondents considered that overprovision had properly been assessed by the Board with the remaining respondents considering that overprovision had been over assessed.

The undernoted table provides a brief summary of the comments received by the Board.

Supportive of the position established in the Draft Overprovision Statement	
NHS Grampian Public Health	'Would commend the Board for the level of detail around overprovision assessments and the focus on settlements. It is reassuring to see the incorporation of the advice from the guidance to Licensing Boards around small area level considerations rather than focusing on individual premises, where the establishment of casual links were always likely to be challenging. There is also an impressive level of detail recognising alcohol harms, which should help motivate all partners to minimise these'.
Licence Holder	'We support it'.
Community Council	'The financial cost due to incidents where alcohol has been an issue e.g. police callouts, A&E time, staffing etc. is excessive and impacts the public purse where those monies could be used for better purposes. By restricting the number of locations and methods where alcohol can be purchased, and the associated monitoring of this, will hopefully reduce these incidents'.
Not supportive of the position established in the Draft Overprovision Statement	
Licensing Standards Officers	'The effect on tourism on deprived areas, where small independent deli like businesses may wish to sell alcohol e.g. as a local/specialised produce, which in turn may increase tourism within said area. Some small startup businesses penalised and may discourage new opportunities, employment and tourism'.
Licence Holder	'Temporary events, such as fairs, game shows and festivals will occur within a locality which may be deemed overprovided and thus will be refused a licence. Given the shortage of suitable locations in Aberdeenshire to hold such events, a measure needs to be recorded'.
Member of the Public	'Although there is a right to have concerns over the statistics these are still in most cases under the national average and the statistics in terms of both health and crime are relatively low and would seem to be amongst the lowest in Scotland in most categories. There is a lack of data in terms of the other licensing

	objectives and little to no reviews of an licences suggesting that the level of harm or risk in respect of these may be minimal. It would also seem that very little evidence relating to Aberdeenshire has been brought forward by the health bodies mentioned and a lack of focus in terms of some of the Police statistics which may include the consumption of alcohol or not'.
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In respect of the negative comments, the response of the Board is that:

- It is not permitted to take economic reasons into account when assessing overprovision.
- Occasional Licences related to events are not caught by the Board's overprovision policy and are therefore unaffected
- The Board acknowledges that some of the statistical evidence places Aberdeenshire towards the lower end of the scale when considering national statistics. This is measured as part of the scoring matrix used to establish the Board's position within Aberdeenshire

Confused Position and the need for re-assessment of the scoring matrix.

The Board, on considering the responses to the initial consultation and the consultation in respect of the Draft Overprovision Statement, found that the position was quite confused:

- 90.9% of respondents replied generally that there was **no overprovision** within Aberdeenshire
- when overprovision was specifically stated in the Board's Draft Overprovision Statement 84.6% of respondents felt that this had been **assessed correctly**.

The Board therefore considered that distinct levels needed to be established within each of the categories identified to ensure that these could be easily understood by the Board, partners, the trade and members of the public.

The Board created **5 distinct levels** - **high, higher than average, average, lower than average** and **low** so that localities could be compared fairly against each of the categories.

The Board further assessed the data available and, in order to ensure clarity in terms of the distinct levels reached given the evidence which suggests relatively low levels of harm in terms of health within Aberdeenshire, albeit with serious concerns in respect of some areas and the lack of evidence in respect of several of the **licensing objectives**, the trigger points for each threshold needed to be appropriate and clear. The Board raised these slightly to ensure clarity and provide a better understanding of where each settlement sat in terms of the greater position across Aberdeenshire.

The new scoring matrix provides the required balance needed in terms of assessing overprovision and weighing up the impact of premises both positively and negatively in terms of the **licensing objectives**.

Findings:

!	General view is that there is no overprovision within most of Aberdeenshire.
	The majority of those who believe there to be overprovision within Aberdeenshire believe this to relate to off sales.
	There is evidence of alcohol-related harm within Aberdeenshire.
!	There is support to suggest that certain settlements within Aberdeenshire may have overprovision based on the evidence collated.

Future Work Required:

To address confusion within the community on what Overprovision is - Prepare and publish an information leaflet for Members of the Public explaining what overprovision is, why it exists and what it means for trade and the community.


Potential Risk of Harm

Areas of Deprivation within Aberdeenshire





Aberdeenshire is a relatively affluent area and experiences fairly low levels of deprivation.⁶⁶ There are, however, settlements and areas within its boundary that suffer from deprivation of one form or another.

Studies, such as that carried out by the Scottish Health Action on Alcohol Problems ('SHAAP') in 2021, show that both alcohol-related hospitalisations and deaths are more likely in areas which suffer from deprivation than those that do not⁶⁷ and AFS's consultation response shows that there are growing concerns about the level of drinking within deprived areas.

In line with the comments received by the AADP and IJB the Board analysed the data contained within the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020 (V2) ('SIMD 2020') to identify any settlements which have a higher risk potential when it comes to the harms caused by the sale and consumption of alcohol.

	SIMD 2020 – The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation provides a relative measure of deprivation based on 7 indicators – income, employment, health, education, access, housing and crime.
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In terms of the measures identified above, the Board considered the following as being relevant when assessing overprovision: (i) multiple deprivation, (ii) income deprivation, (iii) health deprivation and (iv) deprivation as a result of crime.

Relevant Licensing Objective(s)	
	Protecting and Improving Public Health
	Preventing Crime and Disorder
	Securing Public Safety
	Preventing Public Nuisance


⁶⁶ Aberdeenshire - 29th of all local authority areas in terms of areas of deprivation – [taken from the SIMD 2020 \(V2\) results.](#)

⁶⁷ Alcohol-related deaths were 5.6 x more likely, and hospitalisations were 8.0 x more likely - SHAAP – [Alcohol Harms in Scotland \(2021\)](#)

Multiple Deprivation

	Multiple deprivation: This covers all 7 indicators referenced above.
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The Board considered the following criteria when assessing this factor:

	A	Whether the Settlement had a SIMD data zone within the top third most deprived areas within Scotland (Ranked 2,326 or less) and the % of its data zones which met this criterion.
	B	Whether the Settlement had a SIMD data zone within the top 10 most deprived in Aberdeenshire and the number of data zones included within the top 10.
	C	Whether the settlement appeared in the top 5 most deprived areas within Aberdeenshire based on the MEAN average of all its data zones.

The Board found the following:

Key	New Settlement Identified.		
Settlement	Criteria A Applies	Criteria B Applies	Criteria C Applies
Aboyne	No	No	No
Banchory	No	No	No
Banff	Yes	Yes	Yes
Blackburn	No	No	No
Crimond	Yes	No	No
Ellon	No	No	No
Fraserburgh	Yes	Yes	Yes
Huntly	Yes	No	No
Inverurie	Yes	No	No
Kemnay	No	No	No
Kintore	No	No	No
Laurencekirk	No	No	No
Macduff	No	No	Yes
Mintlaw	Yes	No	No
New Pitsligo	No	No	Yes
Newtonhill	No	No	No
Oldmeldrum	No	No	No
Peterhead	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pittulie	Yes	No	No
Portlethen	No	No	No
Rosehearty	Yes	No	No
Sandhaven	Yes	No	No
Stonehaven	No	No	No
Turriff	No	No	No
Westhill	No	No	No

The following settlements which are located within North Aberdeenshire met **all** the categories listed above: **Banff, Fraserburgh and Peterhead**.


Full details of the Board's findings can be accessed via this [link](#)⁶⁸.

⁶⁸ <https://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/licensing/alcohol/policies/licensing-policies/>

Income Deprivation

£	Income deprivation: 'A measure of the percentage of population (adults and their dependents) in receipt of Income Support, Employment and Support Allowance, Job Seekers Allowance, Guaranteed Pension Credits, Child and Working Tax Credits, or Universal Credit (excluding those in the category 'working with no requirements', or in Tax Credit Families on Low Income)'. ⁶⁹
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The Board considered the following criteria when assessing this factor:

	A	Whether the Settlement had a SIMD data zone where 10% or more of its population experienced income deprivation and the % of its data zones which met this criterion.
	B	Whether the Settlement had an SIMD data zone within the top 10 most deprived in Aberdeenshire for this category and the number of data zones included within the top 10.
	C	Whether the settlement appeared in the top 5 most deprived areas within Aberdeenshire based on the MEAN average of all its data zones.

They found the following:


Key	New Settlement Identified.		
Settlement	Criteria A Applies	Criteria B Applies	Criteria C Applies
Aberchirder	Yes	No	No
Aboyne	No	No	No
Banchory	No	No	No
Banff	Yes	Yes	Yes
Blackburn	No	No	No
Crimond	No	No	No
Cruden Bay	Yes	No	No
Ellon	Yes	No	No
Fraserburgh	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fyvie	Yes	No	No
Gardenstown	Yes	No	No
Huntly	Yes	No	Yes
Inverbervie	Yes	No	No
Inverurie	Yes	No	No
Kemnay	Yes	No	No
Kintore	No	No	No
Laurencekirk	Yes	No	No
Longside	Yes	No	No
Macduff	Yes	No	Yes
Mintlaw	Yes	No	Yes
New Deer	Yes	No	No
New Pitsligo	Yes	No	No
Newtonhill	No	No	No
Oldmeldrum	No	No	No
Peterhead	Yes	Yes	No
Pittulie	No	No	No
Portlethen	No	No	No
Portsoy	Yes	No	No

⁶⁹ Definition of 'Income Deprivation' taken from the SIMD 2020 (V2).

Rosehearty	Yes	No	No
Sandhaven	No	No	No
St. Cyrus	Yes	No	No
Stonehaven	Yes	No	No
Strichen	Yes	No	No
Turriff	Yes	No	No
Westhill	No	No	No

The following settlements which are located within North Aberdeenshire met **all** the categories listed above: **Banff and Fraserburgh**.

Health Deprivation

	Health deprivation: 'A measure of the general health of an area based on the standardised ratio based on comparative illness factors, hospital stays related to alcohol use, hospital stays related to drug use, standardised mortality ratio, proportion of population being prescribed drugs for anxiety or psychosis, proportion of live singleton births of low weight and emergency stays in hospital.' ⁷⁰
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The Board considered the statistics for health deprivation under 'Evidence of Harm' as the statistics in terms of alcohol-related hospitalisations fell more neatly into this category in terms of the following **licensing objective**:

Relevant Licensing Objective(s)	
	Protecting and Improving Public Health




The analysis of this data identified the following new settlements which were added to the list of identified settlements for further consideration: **Ballater, Methlick, New Leeds, Tarves and Whitehills**.

Further details in respect of the Board's analysis can be found later in this Appendix.

Deprivation as a result of crime

	Deprivation as a result of crime: A measure which looks at the rates of crime per SIMD data zone.
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The Board considered the statistics for crime deprivation under 'Evidence of Harm' as the statistics as these fell more neatly into this category in terms of their consideration of the **licensing objectives**:

Relevant Licensing Objective(s)	
	Preventing Crime and Disorder
	Securing Public Safety
	Preventing Public Nuisance

The analysis of this data identified the following new settlements which were added to the list of identified settlements for further consideration: **Tipperty**.

Further details in respect of the Board's analysis can be found later in this **Appendix**.

⁷⁰ Definition of 'Health Deprivation' created from the factors stated within the SIMD 2020 (V2).

Breakdown of Population



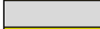


The statistics within the SHS 2021 relating to harmful drinking levels show that the prevalence of harmful drinking was twice as high for men than women in 2021 nationally and that the age group which drank the most on a weekly basis were those aged 45 to 74.



The Board was unable to find any specific statistics in this regard when it came to harmful drinking within Aberdeenshire other than those stated by AFS and referred to previously.

The Board considered the breakdown of population for Aberdeenshire using the statistics for Aberdeenshire and the town profiles published on the Council's website and found that this was relatively consistent throughout with no special cases requiring further analysis in terms of increased risk or potential for risk.

Conclusion

The Board on analysing the data above found that the following settlements had a higher-than-average risk potential when it came to the sale and consumption of alcohol.

Key	
	Risk potential at a higher level (75%+ overall score)
	Risk potential is above the average level (56-74% of overall score)
	Risk potential is at an average level (45-55% of overall score)
	Risk potential is below the average level (26-44% of overall score)
	Risk potential is at a lower level (0-25% of overall score)

Settlement	Level
Fraserburgh	 High
Banff	 Higher Than Average
Peterhead	

Further details in respect of the scores involved can be found within the Board's scoring matrix which is published on Aberdeenshire Council's website and is available via this [link](#)⁷¹.





Availability of Alcohol

Number of Premises





There are 564 licensed premises within Aberdeenshire⁷² and the table below provides a breakdown of these by type and how this has changed since the review of the Board's previous policy:

⁷¹ <https://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/licensing/alcohol/policies/licensing-policies/>

⁷² Statistics correct as at 15th of June 2023 – Aberdeenshire Licensing Board Statistics (excl. Members Clubs)

Type of premises		Current	Last Review	Comparison	
	On sales	113	179	-66	- 36.9%
	Off-sales	206	201	+5	+ 2.49%
	Premises selling both.	245	256	-11	-4.30%
	Overall	564	636	-72	-11.3%

Broken down by area within Aberdeenshire⁷³:

Type of premises		North	Central	South
	On sales	44	32	37
	Off-sales	84	70	52
	Premises selling both.	72	81	92
	Overall	200	183	181

As can be seen from the tables above there has been a decrease in the overall number of premises within Aberdeenshire since the last review in 2018 (-11.3%).


This decrease is due to a fall in the number of on-sales only premises (-36.9%) and premises selling both (-4.3%) which perhaps reflects the impact which the COVID-19 pandemic has had on the on-sales trade as well as changing drinking habits within Scotland.

This is echoed in the statistics put forward by AFS which showed that nationally sales of alcohol in bars and restaurants had fallen by 49% from 2019 to 2021 while off-sales of alcohol had increased by 11.0%.

The Board recognises that premises selling both operate in both categories under the same roof and the nature of these premises varies quite significantly with some operating largely in one category over the other for example pubs (mainly on-sales) and specialist shops (mainly off-sales).

In order to determine the impact of premises selling both, the Board sought details from the trade on a breakdown of their sales and found that the majority of those who responded stated that less than 10.0% of their business came from off-sales (75% of those who replied to the consultation).

In terms of availability, the Board considered the settlements already identified alongside any other settlements with 5 or more premises located within their boundary:


	Settlements with more than 5 premises located within their boundary.
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The analysis of this data identified the following new settlements which were added to the list of identified settlements for further consideration: **Alford, Balmedie, Braemar, Insch,**

⁷³ This is based on the old Divisional Board areas which used to operate within Aberdeenshire.

Inverbervie, Newmachar and Tarland.


The Board considered the following criteria when assessing the availability of alcohol within Aberdeenshire and the identified settlements.

	The number of off-sales only premises.
	The number of premises selling both.
	The number of on-sales only premises.

As part of the initial analysis of availability the Board looked at the change in the number of premises within settlements since the last review but found that there was insufficient data to allow a full comparison across all settlements identified so this criteria was dropped in terms of its final analysis.

Scores were then assigned to each of the categories weighted in terms of off-sales premises given the data presented in terms of the trends in drinking habits and the evidence presented to the Board.

Findings:

	The number of off-sales only premises has risen since the last review of the Policy.
	The number of on-sales only premises and those selling both have fallen since the last review of the Policy.
	The overall number of premises within Aberdeenshire has fallen since the last review of the Policy.
	The majority of respondents operating premises selling both indicated that less than 10% of their business came from off-sales.
	The majority of premises within Aberdeenshire are found within North Aberdeenshire.


Full details of the Board's findings can be accessed via this [link](#)⁷⁴.

Density of Premises

The Board looked at the density of premises across Aberdeenshire based on the Scottish national average at the time of the last review, as there were no updated statistics in this regard:

Scotland	On Sales*	Off Sales	Overall Premises
Per 10,000 people (aged 18+)	26.5	11.6	38.1

*In terms of the national average premises selling both are included within the figure for on-sales.




	The density of premises within settlements compared to the national average for Scotland.
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A direct comparison in respect of this measure was not possible due to the fact that the

⁷⁴<https://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/licensing/alcohol/policies/licensing-policies/>

age statistics available to the Board started at 16+ and were only available for the identified settlements who had a population of 500 or more people.

This did provide a snapshot of where Aberdeenshire stood in respect of the national average and how each settlement fared in terms of this whilst taking into account the following factors which can affect and influence density:


	Lower rate of population.	This tends to increase the multiplier which elevates the final density figure for that settlement.
	Heightened levels of tourism and a smaller local population.	Braemar and Ballater sit at the top of the league when it comes to density of premises within Aberdeenshire.
	Rurality and a small local population.	Gardenstown has one off-sales premises and Fyvie has two off-sales premises, yet both exceed the national average in terms of density.

The following table shows that Aberdeenshire has a lower-than-average density of premises in each category which echoes the findings at the time of the last overprovision statement and the comments made by AFS in the CRESH 19 report.

	Population	Population 16+	On Sales ⁺	Per 10,000	Off-Sales	Per 10,000
Aberdeenshire	262,690	215,406	358	16.6 (62.6%)	206	9.6 (82.8%)

⁺In terms of the figures for on-sales this includes on-sales only premises and those selling both in line with the statistics used in the calculation of the previous national average.

Findings:

	The density of premises within Aberdeenshire is below the national average.
	The density figures can be skewed by external factors which need to be considered alongside other data in terms of establishing whether there is overprovision within a settlement.

Full details of the Board's findings can be accessed via this [link](#)⁷⁵.

Capacity and Operating Hours

The Board looked at the capacity and the operating hours of premises throughout Aberdeenshire and took this into account when assessing overprovision within each settlement.

Capacity


The Board found that the MEAN average off-sales capacity for premises within

⁷⁵ <https://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/licensing/beer/policies/licensing-policies/>

Aberdeenshire stood at 34.3m²⁷⁶.


The Board found that the overall capacity for Aberdeenshire amounted to 0.0001m² per person⁷⁷.

The Board considered the following criteria when assessing availability within the identified settlements with any gaps being addressed within the scoring.

	The m² of alcohol per person within the settlement.
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Operating Hours

The Board looked at the operating hours in terms of each identified settlement⁷⁸ with any gaps being addressed within the scoring.

	The percentage of off-sales premises within the settlement who operate using the maximum hours allowed in terms of the Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005 i.e. 84 hours a week (10.00 am to 10.00 pm daily).
	The daily average opening hours of on-sales premises within settlement.


The Board noted the comments made by partner agencies raising concerns about off-sales premises using the maximum hours as standard and on-sales premises trading for more than 14 hours daily which they and the statutory guidance deems to be excessive.

The Board found that, although some settlements within Aberdeenshire do have higher hours than others, the general position across its areas was as follows, which should hopefully alleviate some of these concerns:

Aberdeenshire	
% of off-sales premises operating using maximum hours.	42.2%
Daily average opening hours of on-sales premises.	11.9 hours

The Board found that the majority of off-sales premises who operate under the maximum hours allowed under legislation tend to be supermarkets or larger chains who operate nationally.

Findings:

	The average off-sales capacity within Aberdeenshire is 34.3m².
	The majority of off-sales premises within Aberdeenshire do not operate using the maximum hours specified within the legislation.

⁷⁶ Calculated from the capacity information held within the Operating Plans of premises

⁷⁷ Calculated from the capacity information held within the Operating Plans of premises divided by the population.

⁷⁸ Calculated using the operating hours held within the Operating Plans of premises.

	The overall number of premises within Aberdeenshire has fallen since the last review of the Policy.
	The majority of respondents operating premises selling both indicated that less than 10.00% of their business came from off-sales.
	The majority of premises within Aberdeenshire are found within North Aberdeenshire.

Full details of the Board's findings in respect of the identified settlements can be accessed via this [link](#)⁷⁹.

Conclusion

The Board on analysing the data above in respect of the availability of alcohol found that the following settlements had a higher-than-average rating when scored:

Key	
	Availability of alcohol at a higher level (75%+ overall score)
	Availability of alcohol is above the average level (56-74% of overall score)
	Availability of alcohol is at an average level (45-55% of overall score)
	Availability of alcohol is below the average level (26-44% of overall score)
	Availability of alcohol at a lower level (0-25% of overall score)

Settlement	Level
Ballater	Higher than average
Braemar	
Fraserburgh	
Inverurie	
Peterhead	

The data shows that the following settlement is close to approaching the higher-than-average level when it comes to alcohol availability: **Banchory**.

Further details in respect of the scores involved can be found within the Board's scoring matrix which is published on Aberdeenshire Council's website and is available via this [link](#)⁸⁰.

Evidence of Harm

The Board considered the evidence presented to them in respect of harm within Aberdeenshire based on the Licensing Objectives.

⁷⁹ <https://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/licensing/alcohol/policies/licensing-policies/>

⁸⁰ <https://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/licensing/alcohol/policies/licensing-policies/>


Preventing Crime and Disorder



Deprivation as a result of Crime

The Board considered the data within the SIMD 2020 (V2) in respect of crime rates for Aberdeenshire and this led to the identification of new settlements which required inclusion due to the increased potential of risk.

The Board considered the following criteria when assessing this factor:

	A	Whether the Settlement had a SIMD data zone with a crime rate of 70%+ of the National Average and the number of data zones which met those criteria.
	B	Whether the Settlement had an SIMD data zone within the top 10 most deprived in Aberdeenshire for this category and the number of data zones included.
	C	Whether the settlement appeared in the top 5 most deprived areas within Aberdeenshire based on the MEAN average of all of its data zones.

Their findings were as follows:

Settlement	Criteria A Applies	Criteria B Applies	Criteria C Applies
Aberchirder	Yes	No	No
Aboyne	No	No	No
Alford	No	No	No
Ballater	No	No	No
Balmedie	No	No	No
Banchory	Yes	No	No
Banff	Yes	No	Yes
Blackburn	No	No	No
Braemar	No	No	No
Crimond	No	No	No
Cruden Bay	No	No	No
Ellon	Yes	No	No
Fraserburgh	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fyvie	No	No	No
Gardenstown	No	No	No
Huntly	Yes	No	Yes
Insch	No	No	No
Inverbervie	No	No	No
Inverurie	Yes	Yes	No
Kemnay	No	No	No
Kintore	No	No	No
Laurencekirk	No	No	No
Longside	No	No	No
Macduff	Yes	No	Yes
Methlick	No	No	No
Mintlaw	Yes	No	No
New Deer	No	No	No
New Leeds	No	No	No
New Pitsligo	No	No	No

Newmachar	No	No	No
Newtonhill	No	No	No
Oldmeldrum	No	No	No
Peterhead	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pittulie	No	No	No
Portlethen	No	No	No
Portsoy	No	No	No
Rosehearty	No	No	No
Sandhaven	No	No	No
St. Cyrus	No	No	No
Stonehaven	Yes	Yes	No
Strichen	No	No	No
Tarland	No	No	No
Tarves	No	No	No
Tipperty	Yes	No	No
Turriff	Yes	No	No
Westhill	No	No	No
Whitehills	No	No	No

The following settlements which are located within North Aberdeenshire met **all** the categories listed above: **Fraserburgh** and **Peterhead**.

Full details of the Board's findings can be accessed via this [link](#)⁸¹.

Although these statistics were helpful in terms of looking at deprivation levels in each of these settlements it is clear that not all crime is related to alcohol but, as stated by Police Scotland and the AADP, this can play a part in offending behaviour.

Police Scotland and Consultation Information

Police Scotland presented the following statistics to the Board in respect of alcohol-related crime:

*Violence in licensed premises*⁸²:

Financial Year	Total Sum of Charges	Trend ⁸³
2017 / 2018	1072	Base
2018 / 2019	1067	-
2019 / 2020	1141	+
2020 / 2021	804	-
2021 / 2022	902	+

Area	17 / 18	18 / 19	19 / 20	20 / 21	21 / 22	Total	MEAN AV
B&B	302	273	254	188	251	1,298	259.6
B	275	256	250	205	184	1,170	234.0

⁸¹ <https://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/licensing/alcohol/policies/licensing-policies/>

⁸² The data shows the figures of reported instances of violence directly related to licensed premises excluding instances of violence reported elsewhere but where those may have been in a licensed premises prior to the incident. The total sum of charges stated refers to the number of individual charges relating to the violence and not the number of incidents where violence has occurred. A single incident may result in a person(s) being charged with multiple offences.

⁸³ Trend – This shows the position on a year-to-year basis.

F	100	105	126	81	101	513	102.6
G	180	202	267	165	160	974	194.8
K&M	112	118	117	74	98	519	103.8
M	103	113	127	91	108	542	108.4


If comparing the position over the period of the current policy (2017/18 to 2021/22):

Area	17 / 18	21 / 22	Trend
B&B	302	251	-16.9%
B	275	184	- 18.6%
F	100	101	+ 1.0%
G	180	160	- 11.1%
K&M	112	98	- 22.5%
M	103	108	+ 4.9%

Although there has been a reduction in these numbers over the last two financial years, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the restrictions which were in place need to also be considered in terms of these.

The figures above are limited in scope when it comes to analysing the impact which the sale and consumption of alcohol has had on the incidents in question as these only confirm that the incident took place within a licensed premises and not that the perpetrators had in fact consumed alcohol. Police Scotland has stated that an overwhelming majority of these incidents will be alcohol-related, but no direct evidence has been provided to support this, though it has been assumed that this is likely to have been the case in most instances.


The Board considered the following criteria when assessing this factor:

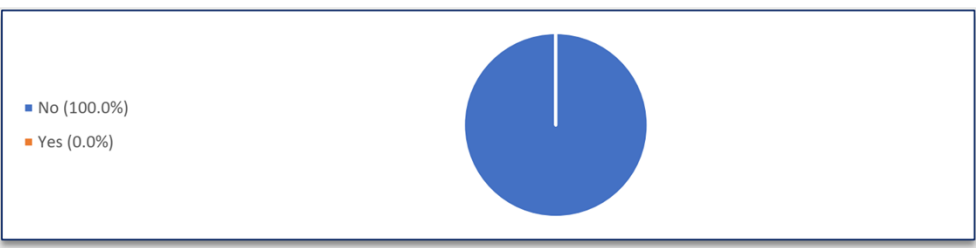
	Location of the settlement and the number of incidents within that area and any increasing trends over the last year.
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Full details of the Board's findings can be accessed via this [link](#)⁸⁴.

Alcohol related anti-social behaviour

The Board's initial engage consultation asked the following question relating to antisocial behaviour:

	Are you affected by antisocial behaviour or noise from licensed premises where you live?
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⁸⁴ <https://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/licensing/alcohol/policies/licensing-policies/>

Police Scotland provided the following figures related to the instances of alcohol-related anti-social behaviour reported in respect of Aberdeenshire:

Year	ASB Youth Calls	Trend	ASB Non-Youth Calls	Trend	Total ASB Calls	Trend
2017 / 2018	8	Base	253	Base	261	Base
2018 / 2019	6	-	285	+	291	+
2019 / 2020	6	=	252	-	258	-
2020 / 2021	7	+	160	-	167	-
2021 / 2022	10	+	185	+	195	+

If comparing the position over the period of the current policy (2017/18 to 2021/22):

Type	2017/18	2021/22	Trend
ASB Youth Calls	8	10	+ 20.0%
ASB Non-Youth Calls	253	185	- 26.9%
ASB – Total Calls	261	195	- 25.3%

Police Scotland stated that these figures are likely to have been under recorded due to the fact that the 'alcohol' tag in respect of an incident is based on the quality of information provided to the call handler during the reporting process. It is also possible that cases may be over reported unless further measures have been put in place which prevent this from being the case for example, an assumption that the perpetrators have been drinking when this may not be the case.

Unfortunately, the statistics provided by Police Scotland do not provide an age breakdown in terms of the categories listed which makes it difficult to fully assess the issue and whether at the Board considers the issue of underage drinking as being a major factor in terms of these incidents.

Police Scotland indicated that, in the majority of these cases, the source of the alcohol is from off-sales premises, but no direct evidence has been provided in this regard.

Use of drugs within licensed premises

Police Scotland highlighted that there is evidence that the use of illicit drugs within licensed premises is growing. The use of cocaine when mixed with alcohol is recognised as a contributor to violent behaviour and may lead to incidents such as those mentioned previously.

The Board therefore considered in part the issue of drug hospitalisations within the health statistics. The recommendations made by Police Scotland in terms of potential conditions which could be applied to licences to help address this situation has been considered as part of the full policy review.

No direct statistics were provided in respect of this factor.

Theft of alcohol from premises



Police Scotland indicated that there is growing concern about the amount of alcohol which


is being stolen from off-sales premises; the fact that this crime is generally committed by children and young persons from a poorer demographic; and the strong link between this activity and alcohol abuse, underage drinking as well as antisocial behaviour.

This issue and the recommendations made by Police Scotland were considered as part of the full policy review. The Board already has local conditions in place which state that all alcohol that is not on display should be secured in a lock fast store with the premises, at a location shown on the layout plan with a view to preventing such incidents taking place from stores.

No direct statistics were provided in respect of this factor.

Balance of Concerns

	Aberdeenshire is relatively low when it comes to crime,		Higher proportion of violent incidents within licensed premises occur in Banff & Buchan when compared to other areas which cannot be explained when the number of premises is considered as a factor.
	100% of respondents in terms of the consultation stated they had not experienced anti-social behaviour as a result of a licensed premises.		Rising number of violent incidents within licensed premises in Formartine (+1.0%) and Marr (+4.9%) since 2017/18.
	Decline in the amount of alcohol related anti-social behaviour calls when compared to 2017/18 (-25.3%).		20.0% rise in alcohol related anti-social behaviour youth calls from 2017/18, although these remain low.
	0 Licensing reviews have been requested by Police Scotland based on this Licensing Objective.		

	There are areas with higher crime rates in Aberdeenshire some of which may be attributed to the consumption of alcohol.
	The majority of issues raised by Police Scotland indicate off-sales to be the problem.
	No reviews have been sought in terms of this Licensing Objective.

Securing Public Safety


	Securing Public Safety
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The Board appreciated that there is a large cross over when it comes to this Licensing Objective and the Preventing Crime and Disorder Licensing Objective.

The Board received no data relating to this Licensing Objectives despite efforts.

Balance of Concerns

	0 Licensing reviews have been requested by Police Scotland based on this Licensing Objective.		
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	No evidence presented to the Board.
	No reviews have been sought in terms of this Licensing Objective,

Preventing Public Nuisance



	Preventing Public Nuisance
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The Board appreciated that there is a large cross over when it comes to this Licensing Objective and the Preventing Crime and Disorder Licensing Objective.

The Board received no data relating to this Licensing Objective despite efforts.

The Board has had one review in respect of this Licensing Objective over the term of its previous policy. This is not substantial given the number of licensed premises which operate within Aberdeenshire.

Balance of Concerns

	1 Licensing review has been undertaken in terms of this Licensing Objective which is extremely small given the number of licensed premises within Aberdeenshire.		
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	No evidence presented to the Board.
	1 review has been sought in terms of this Licensing Objective,

Protecting and Improving Public Health

	Protecting and Improving Public Health
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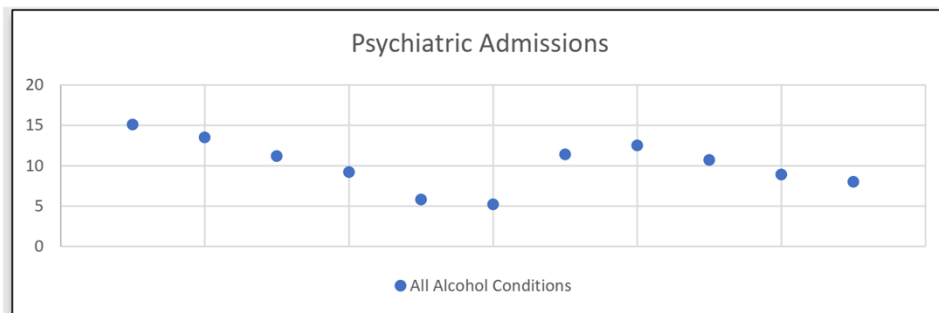
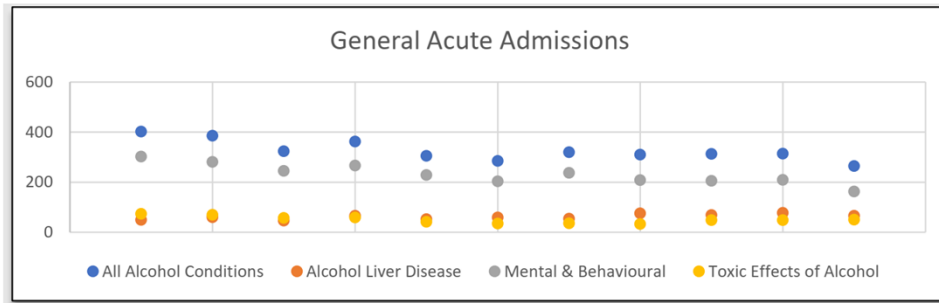
Aberdeenshire Wide Statistics

The statistics for Aberdeenshire when it comes to alcohol-related disease or hospitalisation are generally positive as can be seen from the tables below which show the statistics for

the area as stated on the Public Health Scotland Dashboard⁸⁵:

Alcohol related hospitalisations in Aberdeenshire

Stays⁸⁶ per 100,000 population using EASR⁸⁷ - 2010/11 to 2020/21



In terms of the statistics Aberdeenshire ranks as follows when compared to the other local authority areas within Scotland based on the 2020/21 statistics (1st = Highest and 32nd = Lowest):

General Acute ⁸⁸	
All Alcohol Conditions ⁸⁹	32nd
Alcohol Liver Disease ⁹⁰	29th
Mental & Behavioural ⁹¹	32nd
Toxic Effects of Alcohol ⁹²	14th
Psychiatric	
All Alcohol Conditions ⁹³	28th

⁸⁵ Public Health Scotland – Dashboard Information for Aberdeenshire - [Link](#)

⁸⁶ Stays -These are distinct alcohol-related hospital admissions which occur within a year and a person could potentially have more than one stay in a year.

⁸⁷ EASR - European Age-Sex Standardised Ratio.

⁸⁸ General Acute - Admissions to general acute hospital (these are facilities in which patients receive care under specialities other than mental health, maternity, neonatal and geriatric long stays).

⁸⁹ All Alcohol Conditions - Covers: Alcohol Liver Disease (ALD – Cirrhosis and Unspecified), Mental Health & Behavioural Conditions (M&B - Acute Intoxication, Alcohol Dependence Syndrome, Harmful Use & Withdrawal State) and Toxic Effects of Alcohol.

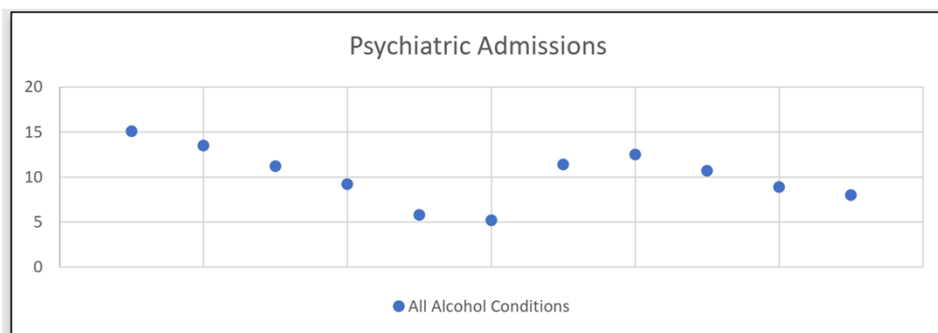
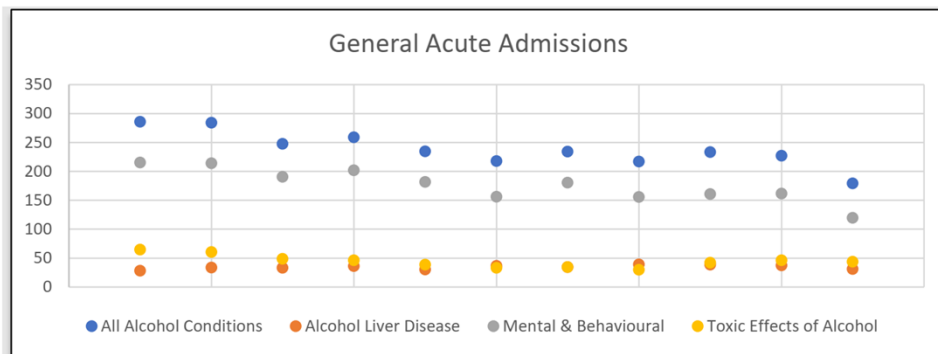
⁹⁰ Alcohol Liver Disease – Covers:– Cirrhosis and Unspecified Conditions.

⁹¹ Mental & Behavioural – Covers: Acute intoxication, Alcohol Dependence Syndrome, Harmful Use and Withdrawal.

⁹² Toxic Effects of Alcohol – Covers: Alcohol Poisoning.

⁹³ Psychiatric - Admissions to psychiatric hospital (these are used for treatment for alcohol-related mental health conditions).

Patients⁹⁴ per 100,000 population using EASR – 2010/11 to 2020/21

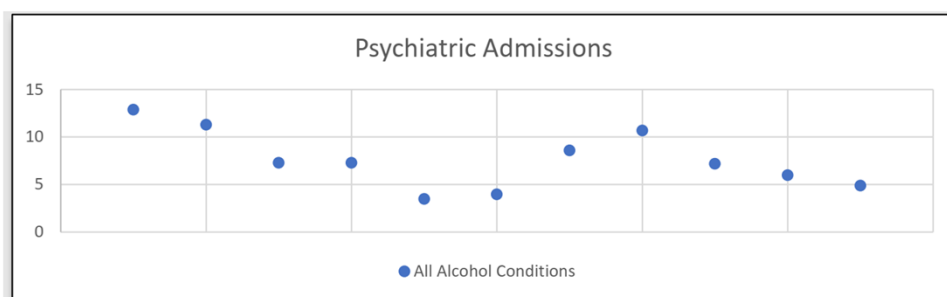
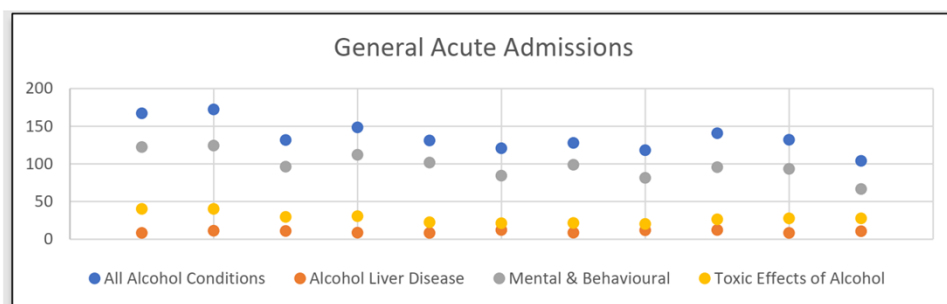


In terms of the statistics Aberdeenshire ranks as follows when compared to the other local authority areas within Scotland based on the 2020/21 statistics (1st = Highest and 32nd = Lowest):.

General Acute	
All Alcohol Conditions	32nd
Alcohol Liver Disease	31st
Mental & Behavioural	32nd
Toxic Effects of Alcohol	14th
Psychiatric	
All Alcohol Conditions	28th

New Patients⁹⁵ per 100,000 population using EASR – 2010/11 to 2020/21

⁹⁴ Patients - The number of people who have had at least one alcohol-related hospital admission during a particular year.
⁹⁵ New Patients - The number of people each year who have an alcohol-related admission that have not had an alcohol-related admission in the past 10 years.



In terms of the statistics Aberdeenshire ranks as follows when compared to the other local authority areas within Scotland based on the 2020/21 statistics (1st = Highest and 32nd = Lowest):.

General Acute	
All Alcohol Conditions	32nd
Alcohol Liver Disease	26th
Mental & Behavioural	32nd
Toxic Effects of Alcohol	11th
Psychiatric	
All Alcohol Conditions	28th

If the position for each of these categories is compared over the following periods: (a) 10-year period (2010/22 to 2020/21) and (b) the period of the current policy (2017/18 and 2020/21) the trends are as follows:

General Acute Admissions								
Category	(a)	10/11	20/21	Trend	(b)	17/18	20/21	Trend
All Alcohol Conditions								
Stays	(a)	401.8	264.7	- 34.1%	(b)	310.4	264.7	- 14.7%
Patients		285.9	179.4	- 37.3%		217.4	179.4	- 17.5%
New Patients		167.1	104.0	- 37.8%		118.1	104.0	- 11.9%
Alcohol Liver Disease								
Stays	(a)	49.4	65.5	+ 32.6%	(b)	75.9	65.5	- 13.7%
Patients		28.3	31.3	+ 10.6%		39.4	31.3	- 20.6%
New Patients		8.2	10.4	+ 26.8%		11.9	10.4	- 12.6%
Mental & Behavioural								
Stays	(a)	302.2	162.7	- 46.2%	(b)	207.9	162.7	- 11.7%
Patients		215.4	119.7	- 44.4%		155.8	119.7	- 23.2%

New Patients		122.2	66.4	- 45.7%		81.3	66.4	- 18.3%
Toxic Effects of Alcohol								
Stays		79.0	50.4	- 36.2%		32.9	50.4	+ 53.2%
Patients	(a)	64.9	43.8	- 32.5%	(b)	30.1	43.8	+ 45.5%
New Patients		40.1	27.6	- 31.2%		20.2	27.6	+ 36.6%

Psychiatric Admissions								
Category	(a)	10/11	20/21	Trend	(b)	17/18	20/21	Trend
All Alcohol Conditions								
Stays		17.6	9.1	- 34.1%		13.3	9.1	- 48.3%
Patients	(a)	15.1	8.0	- 47.0%	(b)	12.5	8.0	- 36.0%
New Patients		12.9	4.9	- 62.0%		10.7	4.9	- 44.2%

The statistics for Alcohol Liver Disease are of particular interest as this echoes the points made by the AADP which points to a large increase in cirrhosis admissions over the last 10 years which falls within this category.

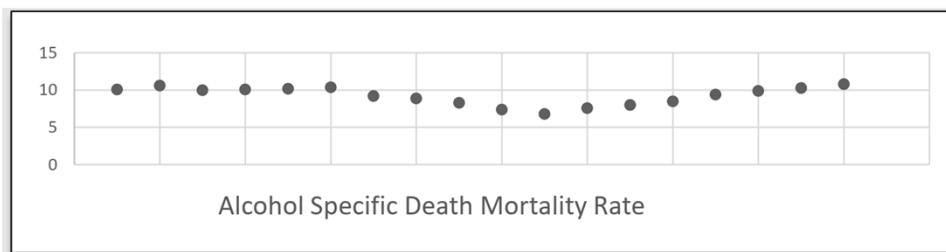
Although the AADP did not pick up on the statistics relating to Toxic Effects of Alcohol, these again show a sizeable increase over the last 4 years, although the numbers are significantly lower than they were in 2010/11.

Alcohol related ambulance callouts in Aberdeenshire

The AADP as part of their response provided statistics from the Scottish Ambulance Service which showed that the number of ambulances callouts in Aberdeenshire which were related to alcohol stood at 5.5% over the last year which seems to be on the increase.

Alcohol specific death mortality rate in Aberdeenshire

The following table shows the alcohol specific death rate based on the EASR for Aberdeenshire:



In terms of the statistics Aberdeenshire ranks as follows when compared to the other local authority areas within Scotland based on the statistics for the 2017/2021 period:

Alcohol Specific Deaths	
Deaths	31st

The trend in respect of alcohol specific deaths in Aberdeenshire is as follows:



	2000/2004	2016/2020	Trend
Alcohol Specific Deaths	10.1	10.8	+ 7.0%

The AADP noted that there was a sizeable increase in the number of alcohol specific deaths from 2011 to 2021 with this doubling from 15 to 30 deaths. This is concerning as it is a sizeable increase despite Aberdeenshire's low position when compared to the rest of Scotland, where the trend seems to suggest that such deaths are reducing.

The Minimum Unit Pricing in Scotland seems to be having a positive impact when it comes to reducing alcohol-related hospitalisations (-4.1%) and alcohol-related deaths (-13.4%) nationally⁹⁶.

The statistics for Aberdeenshire when it comes to alcohol-related disease or hospitalisation are generally positive as can be seen from the tables below which show the statistics for the area as stated on the Public Health Scotland Dashboard⁹⁷:


Balance of Concerns

	Aberdeenshire is relatively low in terms of its overall position when it comes to alcohol related hospitalisations and alcohol related deaths.		Rising trend in terms of alcohol liver disease in terms of the last 10 years a point which was also made by the AADP in their consultation response when looking specifically at cirrhosis.
	The statistics in terms of the following factors have declined when compared over a 10 year and 4-year period: Psychiatric Admissions (Both Periods) and General Acute Admissions: All Conditions, Mental & Behavioural.		Rising trend in terms of the number of hospitalisations relating to toxic effects of alcohol over the last 4 years, although these are down when compared to the position 10 years ago.
	The level of ambulance callouts relating to alcohol remains fairly low at 5.5% of all calls.		A rise in the number of alcohol related deaths when compared to previous periods, this has doubled since 2011/15.
			There is an increasing amount of ambulance callouts relating to alcohol.

Health Deprivation

The Board considered the data within the SIMD 2020 (V2) in respect of alcohol-related hospitalisations and drug-related hospitalisations in terms of the settlements which had been identified from the data above.

The Board considered the following criteria when assessing this factor:

	A	Whether the Settlement had a SIMD data zone with an alcohol-related hospitalisation rate of 70%+ of the National Average and the number of data zones which met that criteria.
	B	Whether the Settlement had an SIMD data zone within the top 10 most deprived

⁹⁶ Study – Evaluating the impact of alcohol minimum unit pricing on deaths and hospitalisations in Scotland: a controlled interrupted time series study – published in The Lancet – Vol. 401, Issue 10385 – 22 April 2023 - [Link](#)

⁹⁷ Public Health Scotland – Dashboard Information for Aberdeenshire - [Link](#)

		in Aberdeenshire for this category and the number of data zones included.
	C	Whether the settlement appeared in the top 5 most deprived areas within Aberdeenshire based on the MEAN average of all of its data zones.
	D	Whether the Settlement had a SIMD Data Zone with an alcohol-related hospitalisation rate AND drug-related hospitalisation rate of more than 70% of the National Average due to connection made by Police Scotland.
	E	Whether the MEAN alcohol-related hospitalisation rate had increased since 2016 taking into account changes in population.


Findings:

Settlement	Criteria A Applies	Criteria B Applies	Criteria C Applies	Criteria D Applies	Criteria E Applies
Aberchirder	No	No	No	No	No
Aboyne	No	No	No	No	No
Alford	No	No	No	No	Yes
Ballater	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Balmedie	No	No	No	No	No
Banchory	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Banff	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Blackburn	No	No	No	No	Yes
Braemar	No	No	No	No	Yes
Crimond	No	No	No	No	No
Cruden Bay	No	No	No	No	No
Ellon	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Fraserburgh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fyvie	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Gardenstown	No	No	No	No	No
Huntly	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Insch	No	No	No	No	No
Inverbervie	No	No	No	No	No
Inverurie	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Kemnay	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Kintore	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Laurencekirk	No	No	No	No	Yes
Longside	No	No	No	No	Yes
Macduff	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Methlick	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Mintlaw	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
New Deer	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
New Leeds	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
New Pitsligo	Yes	No	No	No	No
Newmachar	No	No	No	No	Yes
Newtonhill	No	No	No	No	Yes
Oldmeldrum	No	No	No	No	Yes
Peterhead	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pittulie	No	No	No	No	No
Portlethen	No	No	No	No	Yes
Portsoy	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Rosehearty	No	No	No	No	No
Sandhaven	No	No	No	No	No

St. Cyrus	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Stonehaven	Yes	No	No	No	No
Strichen	No	No	No	No	Yes
Tarland	No	No	No	No	Yes
Tarves	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Tipperty	No	No	No	No	Yes
Turriff	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Westhill	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Whitehills	Yes	No	No	No	Yes

The following settlements which are located within North Aberdeenshire met **all** the categories listed above: Fraserburgh and Peterhead.

Full details of the Board's findings can be accessed via this [link](#)⁹⁸.

	Health statistics for Aberdeenshire are generally positive.
	There are areas with higher alcohol-related hospitalisation rates within Aberdeenshire which is of concern.
	No reviews have been sought in terms of this Licensing Objective.

Protecting Children and Young Persons from Harm

	Protecting Children and Young Persons from Harm
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The Board received no direct data relating to this Licensing Objective.

The Board did receive a few comments through consultation detailing the impact which the overprovision of alcohol can have on children in terms of promoting alcohol as normal and normalising drinking behaviours. The Board includes appropriate measures within its Policy Statement to mitigate such concerns and the actual impact.


AFS highlighted the impact which Home Drinking can have on families and impact on children both in terms of normalising behaviour and issues of neglect. The Board took these into account and applied appropriate weighting in terms of their scoring matrix.

The Board was encouraged by statistics which seemed to show that drinking levels amongst the younger generation had reduced nationally.

Balance of Concerns



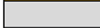


	0 Licensing reviews have been requested by Police Scotland based on this Licensing Objective.		
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⁹⁸ <https://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/licensing/alcohol/policies/licensing-policies/>

	No evidence presented to the Board.
	No reviews have been sought in terms of this Licensing Objective.

Conclusion

The Board on analysing the data above in respect of the evidence of harm found that the following settlements had a higher-than-average rating when scored:

Key	
	Availability of alcohol at a higher level (75%+ overall score)
	Availability of alcohol is above the average level (56-74% of overall score)
	Availability of alcohol is at an average level (45-55% of overall score)
	Availability of alcohol is below the average level (26-44% of overall score)
	Availability of alcohol at a lower level (0-25% of overall score)


Settlement	Level
Fraserburgh	 High
Peterhead	
Banff	 Higher than average
Inverurie	
Macduff	

Further details in respect of the scores involved can be found within the Board's scoring matrix which is published on Aberdeenshire Council's website and is available via this [link](#)⁹⁹.

Overprovision Assessment

The Board, after considering all the evidence presented, and analysing the scores in each of the categories, found as follows:


On Sales

	No Overprovision.
	Reasoning: Placing a limit of the number of on-sales premises at this point in time would not serve to promote any of the licensing objectives.


⁹⁹ <https://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/licensing/alcohol/policies/licensing-policies/>

	Applicable Data: Falling number of premises, drinking trends have changed in favour of off-sales, reduced levels of consumption, regulated environment, although some evidence in respect of the harm caused by such premises this was not enough to suggest that there was a causal link.
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Premises Selling Both



	No Overprovision.
	Reasoning: Placing a limit of the number of premises selling both at this point in time would not serve to promote any of the licensing objectives.
	Applicable Data: Falling numbers, majority of these premises tend to trade primarily on an on-sales basis and the findings in respect of these premises would generally apply especially where their off-sales capacity is less than the Aberdeenshire average of 34.3m ² .


Off Sales:

	Overprovision found in respect of some settlements.
	Reasoning: Having regard to all of the evidence submitted and having considered the number and capacity of off-sales premises within Aberdeenshire, the Board has concluded for the purpose of this Policy Statement that there is sufficient evidence to demonstrate a causal link between the operation of off-sales premises and alcohol related harm within some localities in Aberdeenshire when considered against the licensing objectives to justify a finding of overprovision or justifying a watching brief due to levels being close to a finding of overprovision.
	Applicable Data: Rising number of premises, drinking trends have changed in favour of off-sales, increased levels of consumption, largely unregulated drinking environment, evidence shows growing concerns in respect of off sales in terms of the licensing objectives,

Assessment of overprovision in terms of the identified settlements.

Level of Overprovision	Localities
!	Fraserburgh Peterhead

	<p>Having regard to all of the evidence submitted to date, and, having considered the number and capacity of off sale premises in Aberdeenshire, the Board has concluded for the purposes of this Policy Statement that while there is insufficient evidence to demonstrate a causal link between the operation of off sale premises and alcohol related harm in these localities when considered against the licensing objectives, there is sufficient evidence of harm to cause the Board to be concerned that there is potential for these localities to become overprovided.</p> <p>FINDING: WATCHING BRIEF on the number of off sale premises in these localities, particularly where there are applications which apply for, or variations to increase, a capacity of alcohol above 34.3m².</p>	<p>Banff Inverurie Macduff</p>
	<p>Having regard to all of the evidence submitted to date, and, having considered the number and capacity of off sale premises in Aberdeenshire, the Board has concluded for the purposes of this Policy Statement that, while there is insufficient evidence to indicate a causal link between the operation of off sale premises and alcohol related harm in these localities when considered against the licensing objectives, the scoring matrix has highlighted some areas of concern (the categories causing concern are bracketed against each locality).</p> <p>FINDING: CONCERN NOTED. The position in respect of these settlements will be monitored on an annual basis for the life of the Board's policy.</p>	<p>Banchory (Availability approaching higher than average rating and evidence of harm approaching the average rating)</p> <p>Ellon (Availability and harm both approaching the average rating)</p> <p>Huntly (Availability approaching the average rating and harm approaching the higher-than-average rating).</p> <p>Portsoy (Availability approaching the average rating and harm currently within the average rating).</p> <p>Stonehaven (Availability currently within the average rating).</p>

	<p>Having regard to all of the evidence submitted to date, and having considered the number and capacity of off sale premises in Aberdeenshire, the Board has concluded for the purposes of this draft Policy Statement that there is no evidence to indicate a causal link between the operation of off sale premises and alcohol related harm in these localities when considered against the licensing objectives. Placing a limit on the number of off sales premises at this point in time would not serve to promote any of the licensing objectives.</p> <p>FINDING: NO OVERPROVISION of off-sales premises in these localities.</p>	<p>All the other settlements within Aberdeenshire.</p>
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	premises, and shown on the layout plan attached to the premises licence.	
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Children and Young Persons – On-Sales Premises		
Number	Condition	Licensing Objectives
7	Children under the age of twelve years, shall not have direct access to pool tables, darts boards or gaming machines in any part of the premises to which they have access or are allowed entry.	SPS, PCYPFH
8	The Licence Holder shall provide safe high chairs for the use of young children.	SPS, PCYPFH
9	The Licence Holder shall provide heating facilities for baby/toddler's food at no cost to the customer.	SPS, PCYPFH
10	The Licence Holder shall provide containers for the disposal of soiled nappies.	SPS, PPN, PCYPFH
11	The Licence Holder shall ensure that heating sources are adequately protected.	SPS, PCYPFH

Premises Providing Late Night Entertainment – On-Sales Premises		
Number	Condition	Licensing Objectives
12	Alcohol shall be provided for consumption on the premises only.	PCD, SPS, PPN
13	The entertainment to be provided shall be XXX (to be defined by the Board on a case-by-case basis).	PCD, SPS, PPN
14	The entertainment provided shall be on a continuous basis with breaks of not more than 15 minutes in any one hour.	PCD, SPS, PPN
15	All public notices of advertisements including social media shall contain the following information: (a) The name and address of the premises; (b) The entertainment to be provided on the premises; (c) The commencement time of the entertainment; (d) The price of entry; (e) The terminal hour for the premises and (f) The time of the curfew, where operated, must be advertised.	PCD, SPS, PPN
16	The Licence Holder shall display a notice at the entrances to the venue clearly defining the policy of the venue relating to the use of illegal substances and weapons within the venue and stating that criminal offences will be reported to Police Scotland.	PCD, SPS, PPN, PIPH
17	The premises shall have a dispersal policy to ensure patrons are not put in vulnerable situations	PCD, SPS, PPN, PIPH

	after leaving the premises. The policy must be in writing. All members of staff shall be informed of the policy. The policy shall be made available to customers, and for inspection by Police Scotland and the LSOs on request. The policy shall be reviewed regularly, and a detailed record of reviews kept.	
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Adult Entertainment – On-Sales Premises		
Number	Condition	Licensing Objectives
18	Children and young persons are not permitted to attend any event involving adult entertainment.	PCYPFH

Vulnerability - All Premises		
Number	Condition	Licensing Objectives
19	<p>The Licence Holder must have in place a Duty of Care policy to ensure a standard approach is taken when any patron appears to be displaying signs of excessive intoxication or distress.</p> <p>The Licence Holder must ensure that all staff, volunteers and stewards have additional training in identifying signs of excessive intoxication and an enhanced awareness of vulnerability through intoxication.</p> <p>The Licence Holder shall ensure that staff training records are made accessible for inspection by Police Scotland and Licensing Standards Officers.</p>	PCD, SPS, PPN, PIPH, PCYPFH

Door Supervisors – On-Sales Premises		
Number	Condition	Licensing Objectives
20	The Premises Licence Holder must ensure that sufficient numbers of Security Industry Authority licensed stewards are on duty to ensure a safe and responsibly run premises. Such persons must be easily identifiable as such to persons present, display the appropriate identification, and should be made aware of their duties, policies and practices, by the Premises Licence Holder. They must be responsible, capable, aware of their duties and not drink alcoholic	PCD, SPS, PPN, PIPH

	<p>liquor for the duration of their active employment. Their duties are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Confirm that persons who seek access to the premises have paid for admission or have appropriate passes/invitations; (b) Identify and refuse entry to drunken persons; (c) Identify and refuse entry to any persons banned through pubwatch or by any other means; (d) Actively police the premises and to perform all activities in line with their role under the Private Security Act 2001; (e) Supervise entrance doors/access points at all times to ensure that no fire or other exits are blocked; (f) Be aware of the fire safety precautions and procedures and all other policies and practices; (g) Be aware of the premise's drug prevention policy; (h) Provide assistance to patrons, including customer care, directions to facilities and health and safety; (i) Ensure that no patron removes glasses, or open or closed vessels from the premises when exiting for any reason; (j) Remain on the premises until the end of permitted hours and all patrons have vacated the premises, including patrolling the vicinity outside the premises to assist dispersal from the premises after the premises close; (k) Be aware of the provisions of the Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005 which impact on the running of the premises (l) All SIA Stewards must wear radios to allow for clear communication with one another and the reporting of any incidents with the Head Steward and, in respect of the licence, the responsible persons on duty. (m) Stewards shall report all criminal and relevant matters to Police Scotland. 	
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CCTV – All Premises		
Number	Condition	Licensing Objectives

21	<p>Where a CCTV system is installed, this must comply with the required standard and be maintained in working order and staff must be able to operate the system.</p> <p>Images recorded on CCTV must be kept for at least seven days and must be made available to Police Scotland on request.</p>	PCD, SPS, PPN
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Members Clubs		
Number	Condition	Licensing Objectives
22	Members Clubs must comply with the provisions of Supplementary Policy Statement 7 of the Board's current policy statement.	PCD, SPS, PPN, PIPH, PCYPFH
23	Members Clubs shall adhere to the terms of the Club's constitution or rules attached to their premises licence.	PCD, SPS, PPN, PIPH, PCYPFH
24	Where the Club has submitted draft constitution or rules with their application for a premises licence, they shall submit a copy of the approved constitution or rules to the Clerk to the Board within 28 calendar days of the draft constitution/rules being approved by the Club's governing body.	PCD, SPS, PPN, PIPH, PCYPFH
25	Where the Club revises its constitution or rules in the future, the Club must submit a copy of the proposed revisions to the Board for approval and thereafter submit a copy of the approved revised constitution or rules to the Clerk to the Board, within 28 calendar days of the draft constitution/rules being approved by the Club's governing body.	PCD, SPS, PPN, PIPH, PCYPFH
26	Where there are any changes to the list of connected persons in relation to the Club, the Club must submit details of the names, addresses, postcodes, dates and places of birth of the new connected persons and an updated list of all connected persons, to the Clerk to the Board, within 28 calendar days of the changes to connected persons being approved by the Club's governing body.	PCD, SPS, PPN, PIPH, PCYPFH
27	The Club must ensure that at all times, there at least two members of staff, or Committee Members, or volunteers involved in the management of the Club who are trained to the standard of a Personal Licence Holder. If the persons trained change at any time, evidence of an up-to-date training certificate must be submitted to the Clerk within two months of change in personnel.	PCD, SPS, PPN, PIPH, PCYPFH

28	Any person requiring to hold a training certificate for the purposes of condition 26 above, must complete a refresher training course within a period of 3 months of the 5-year anniversary of the date of the initial training certificate and submit a copy of the refresher training certificate to the Clerk within 28 calendar days of receipt of the updated certificate. Further refresher training will be completed at 5 yearly intervals thereafter in line with this condition.	PCD, SPS, PPN, PIPH, PCYPFH
29	That up to 5 visitors per member shall be permitted in the club premises provided they are signed into the club by that member into a book kept for that purpose by the club. Such visitors must be bona-fide guests of the member signing them in.	SPS, PPN
30	All promotional materials, including the use of social media, must specify that events are open to Members and Guests only, unless an Occasional Licence is in place. Events must be advertised in the press as for "Members and Guests only"	SPS, PPN

Beer Gardens and Outside Drinking Areas		
Number	Condition	Licensing Objectives
31	Beer Gardens and outside drinking areas must not be used for activities linked to the sale or consumption of alcohol after 10.00pm. These areas may be used after 10.00pm for the purposes of smoking only.	PCD, SPS, PPN, PIPH, PCYPFH
32	The Licence Holder must take reasonable steps to ensure that litter and, where used, glass and bottles are removed from street cafes, beer gardens and outside drinking areas on a regular basis.	SPS, PPN, PIPH, PCYPFH
33	The Licence Holder shall consider the use of safe alternatives to glass containers and bottles in street cafes, beer gardens and outside drinking areas.	PCD, SPS, PPN, PIPH, PCYPFH
34	The Licence Holder shall ensure that: - (a) No amplified music or noise emitted from the use of microphones, speakers or other forms of music entertainment shall be played within the area; (b) The area is delineated by a physical barrier; (c) Signage is displayed indicating that alcohol is not to be removed from the area.	PCD, SPS, PPN, PIPH, PCYPFH

35	Children and Young Persons may be present in the street café, beer garden or outside drinking area for the purpose of the consumption of food.	PCYPFH
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Street Cafes and Licensed Pavement Areas		
Number	Condition	Licensing Objectives
36	<p>The Licence Holder shall ensure that there is a Street Café consent in place and shall comply with the street café consent conditions including (but not limited to) the following conditions:</p> <p>(a) Barriers, Tables and Chairs are only allowed on the pavement/road between 0900 hrs and 2100hrs and must be removed from the area promptly at 2100 hrs, and</p> <p>(b) Alcohol may only be consumed within the street café when it accompanies food* served at the premises.</p> <p>**Food” is defined as being an item that needs a plate and implements to be used to prepare an item for consumption such as scones, cakes etc, or an item that requires to be delivered on a plate and requires utensils for consumption. It does not include snack items such as crisps or nuts.</p>	PCD, SPS, PPN, PIPH, PCYPFH

Hybrid Premises		
Number	Condition	Licensing Objectives
37	Premises operating as “other premises” during the day and wishing to operate as Nightclubs thereafter must ensure that the premises are closed down and cleared of patrons, particularly children and young persons, for at least one hour prior to the commencement of operating as a nightclub at the premises.	PCD, SPS, PPN, PCYPFH

Festive Season Conditions for Premises Opening After 1.00 a.m.		
Number	Condition	Licensing Objectives
38	A person trained to the satisfaction of the Licensing Board in administering first aid must be present on	SPS, PIPH, PCYPFH

	the premises from 1.00a.m. (on any day when the premises are open at that time) until the time at which the premises next close .	
39	A designated person who is the holder of a personal licence must be present on the premises from 1.00a.m. (on any day when the premises are open at that time) until the time at which the premises next close.	PCD, SPS, PPN, PIPH, PCYPFH
40	There must be written policies in existence concerning – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The evacuation of the premises; and • The prevention of the misuse of drugs on the premises. • Duty of care ('Vulnerability through Intoxication') 	PCD, SPS, PPN, PIPH, PCYPFH
41	There must be persons responsible for checking on the safety and wellbeing of persons using any toilet facilities on the premises.	PCD, SPS, PPN, PIPH, PCYPFH
42	A person who holds a licence granted under Section 8 of the Private Security Industry Act 2001 must be positioned at every entrance to the premises from 1.00a.m. (on any day when the premises are open at that time) until the time at which the premises next close.	PCD, SPS, PPN, PIPH, PCYPFH

Alcohol Deliveries, Click and Collect and Internet Sales		
Number	Condition	Licensing Objectives
43	The Licence Holder shall ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) There is an age verification policy for delivery drivers and at click and collect locations where the recipient of the alcohol is believed to be under the age of 25.; (b) Delivery drivers and click and collect staff are trained to the same level as staff who sell or supply alcohol within licensed premises. (c) That the customer signs on receipt of delivery of alcohol. (d) Delivery drivers and click and collect staff keep refusal registers. (e) That orders are not left in nominated places. 	SPS, PIPH, PCYPFH
44	The Licence Holder shall ensure compliance with Section 119 of the 2005 Act which requires the	SPS, PIPH, PCYPFH

	<p>following in relation to delivery of alcohol from vehicles –</p> <p>(a) A daybook kept on the premises from which the alcohol is dispatched, and</p> <p>(b) A delivery book or invoice carried by the person delivering the alcohol.</p> <p>Information referred to above must include –</p> <p>(i) The quantity, description, and price of the alcohol, and</p> <p>(ii) The name and address of the person to whom it is to be delivered to.</p>	
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Byelaws Prohibiting the Consumption of Alcohol in Designated Places		
Number	Condition	Licensing Objectives
45	The Licence Holder must take care to clearly mark on the plans for the event the boundary of the venue to be included in the occasional licence.	PCD, PPN, PIPH
46	<p>The Licence Holder shall take reasonable steps to inform customers of the existence and effect of the Byelaw.</p> <p>The Licence holder must display visible signage to this effect, at exit points from the licensed area, the minimum size of which will be A4.</p>	PCD, PPN, PIPH

Note: Additional Conditions specific to individual licensed premises may be attached by the Board to premises licences depending on the circumstances of the particular application, over and above the pool conditions listed in this document.