

**ABERDEENSHIRE COUNCIL**  
**NORTH ABERDEENSHIRE LICENSING FORUM**

**OVERPROVISION FINDINGS**

**FOR**

**NORTH ABERDEENSHIRE**

**Robin Currie & Sarah Ward**  
**Licensing Standards Officers**  
**North Aberdeenshire**

**27<sup>th</sup> March 2009**

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- > Wayne Gault            Strategy Manager & Support Team Leader  
Aberdeenshire Alcohol and Drugs Action Team
- > Angela Smith            Team Manager,  
Community Substance Misuse Service  
NHS Grampian
- > Caroline Clark          Public Health Co-ordinator  
North Aberdeenshire, NHS Grampian
- > Robin Currie            Licensing Standards Officer
- > Sarah Ward              “            “            “  
North Aberdeenshire Council
- > Shirley Duthie          HMO Officer, Aberdeenshire Council  
Alison McAulay          “            “            “            “
- > Gail Black                Information Officer  
Planning & Environmental Services  
Aberdeenshire Council

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## **Glossary of Terms**

**All:** Includes premises that are “chameleon/hybrid” in nature where income is derived from various sources including letting rooms, alcohol sales, and restaurant facilities/bar meals. However the defining feature of these premises is the provision of letting accommodation.

**Liquor:** classified as premises that derive their income solely or largely from the sale of alcohol. And are exclusively or predominantly used for the consumption of alcohol.

**Liquor & Food:** classified as premises that derive their income from the sale of alcohol as well as the provision of restaurant facilities/bar meals. Snacks, sandwiches and crisps are not considered to constitute bar meals or restaurant facilities.

**Liquor & Entertainment:** Includes premises providing alcohol to customers that are partaking in an entertainment activity, which is the primary purpose of that premises. Alcohol sales are ancillary to the provision of these activities. E.g. ten pin bowling, theatre/cinema, pool halls/leisure centres, etc.

**Liquor - Late Night:** Premises exclusively or predominantly used for the consumption of alcohol and can include premises with a disproportionate amount of standing accommodation. E.g. Nightclubs

**Convenience:** Premises where alcohol sold is done so for consumption off the premises and is, in most cases, ancillary to the provision of convenience goods and classified as outlets offering a range of grocery items as well as alcohol sales. This has been further broken down into the following categories

Supermarkets – These types of premises serve a catchment area larger than the localities in which they are situated, typically facilitating large volume grocery shopping.

Dedicated Off Sales – classified as shops whose primary function is to sell alcohol; a small range of other products may also be stocked, however, the predominant shelf space is reserved for alcohol.

Local Convenience – These types of premises offer a range of grocery items as well as alcohol sales, they typically serve the local community and can provide an essential local Service

**Speciality:** Classified as premises where the alcohol sold or consumed is ancillary to the specialized goods and/or services provided. This can include on or off sales premises but is predominantly off sales. Examples being: education/training facilities, delicatessens, farm shops, specialist Internet sales, distilleries.

**Members Clubs:** Members clubs are non-profit making with a constitution and limited access to members of the public. They have been included in the statistics for information only and to provide an accurate picture of all licensed premises within the prescribed localities. However they would be exempt from any conditions in an overprovision statement.

**HMO:** Houses in Multiple Occupation. The most common types of HMO are shared flats and houses, but they also include hotels. Current Hotel Licence must be held and four rooms kept back for short term lets.

**Data Zone:** A type of geography. There are 6505 data zones in Scotland created by combining 2001 Census output areas. Data Zones have populations of between 500 and 1,000 household residents and some effort has been made to respect physical boundaries. In addition, they have compact shape and contain households with similar social characteristics.

**SIMD Crimes:** This indicator shows the total of the 5 different categories of selected crimes and offences chosen based on relevance to deprivation at the neighbourhood level. The five indicators created for inclusion in the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2006, as a Crime Domain, were:

- crimes of violence
- domestic house breaking
- drugs offences
- minor assault
- vandalisms

The data is from recorded crimes and offences from the 8 Scottish home police forces areas. Rates are based on the total (resident) population from the 2004 Small Area Population Estimates from the General Registers Office for Scotland. As such the rates do not take into account short term increases in population, such as a city centre daytime increases due to workers and shoppers or an increase due to regular events such as football matches or less regular events such as music festivals. This should be taken into account when comparing results across data zones.

**STORM:** Command & Control System records phone calls received from members of the public. In order for the call to be logged as one that concerns 'underage drinking', the caller must therefore believe/state that the individual in question is both underage (i.e. under the legal age to purchase alcohol), and is in fact drinking alcohol (as opposed to 'soft drinks')

## **Introduction:**

Under Section 7 of the Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005, the Licensing Board is required to produce a statement as to the extent that the Board considers there to be overprovision of

- Licensed premises or
- Licensed premises of a particular description, in any locality within the Board's area.

The intention behind the gathering of this information/statistics is to identify robust and reliable evidence, which may suggest that a saturation point has been reached or is close to being reached within prescribed localities which, if it were to be exceeded, could be contrary to the Board's obligation to promote the five licensing objectives:

- Preventing Crime & Disorder
- Securing Public Safety
- Preventing Public Nuisance
- Protecting and Improving Public health and
- Protecting Children from Harm

The Board asked the Forum to research and compile evidence as outlined in the Guidance and to make recommendations to the Board as to localities and where any areas of overprovision may be, as well as present the Board with the evidence collated. It is for the Board to set the actual policy and not the Forum, however the Forum is to be consulted on any draft policy the Board makes.

- This will allow the Licensing Board to take account of the changing market trends
- Provides potential entrants to the market with a clear signal that they may incur abortive costs if they intend to apply for a licence in locality which the Licensing Board has declared to have reached overprovision
- Improves public and licensed trade confidence in a system by setting out clearly the grounds on which overprovision should be determined.
- Recognises 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 increase alcohol consumption resulting from growing outlet density

## **Methodology:**

### CONSULTATION:

Standard letters sent to external agencies (Appendix 1) requesting statistical information that may be useful to help the Board identify localities and / or a causal link between the number of licensed premises and Alcohol related issues they may have within the North.

Licensing forum meeting on the 15<sup>th</sup> October regarding request from Licensing Board that the Forum gather information to report to the Board on areas to be considered for overprovision.

Licensing Forum set Agenda to discuss Overprovision – 21<sup>st</sup> January 2009, decided at the Meeting to set up a Sub-Group Meeting and to invite external agencies to discuss any evidence gathered. (Appendix 1)  
Background information on Overprovision was provided to All Forum members on the 10<sup>th</sup> February, in preparation for sub-group Meeting of the 23<sup>rd</sup> February.

### DATA COLLECTION:

All information provided on Numbers of Licensed Premises, Capacities, Types & Localities was taken from all available Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005 Applications within the Transition Period. (Appendix 2)

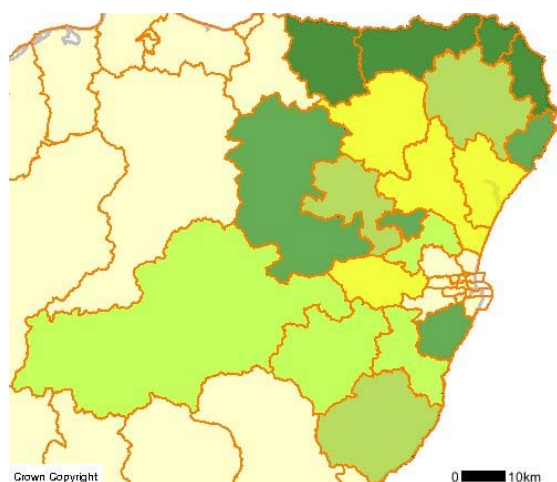
The new Act removes the seven fixed premises categories available under '76 Act System, as such we have categorised premises based not only on the sale of Alcohol but also on the provision of other core activities. Please make reference to Glossary of Terms for the 8 categories of premises and descriptions

Localities chosen were based on the overall picture of Aberdeenshire, broken down into Multi-Member Wards, Settlements and finally at Data Zone level for our population areas over 3000 in Aberdeenshire North: Banff, Macduff, Fraserburgh, Peterhead North, Peterhead South, Mintlaw & Turriff. These areas also provide the communities with Main Secondary Schools & Medical Facilities.

These areas were found to provide the most up to date and relevant statistical information on Alcohol issues.

## **Result & Findings**

### **Alcohol Hospital Admissions for Aberdeenshire**



### **ABERDEENSHIRE – ALCOHOL PICTURE**

Aberdeenshire, like many other areas around Scotland faces deep-seated issues due to problematic use of alcohol and other drugs that directly and indirectly threatens the wellbeing and economic prospects of our country. ADAT describe, the extent of the Alcohol problem in Aberdeenshire using recently revised Scottish estimate of alcohol consumption, which reveal that the

proportion of the adult population (16+ years of age) drinking above sensible limits on a weekly basis is 34% for men and 23% for women. These levels are considered hazardous, potentially leading to harm for the individuals themselves or others<sup>1</sup>.

For Aberdeenshire this could mean that more than 50,000 adults are already drinking at such hazardous levels. Dependent drinkers, those for whom more specialist support may be needed, could number in the region of 14,000 individuals<sup>1</sup>.

The darkest areas on the map above indicate areas with the highest rate of Hospital admissions for alcohol misuse. Of the 19 multi member wards making up Aberdeenshire, 5 of the top 6 worst affected areas are within the North, including Banff & District, Troup, Fraserburgh, Peterhead North & South. (Appendix 3)

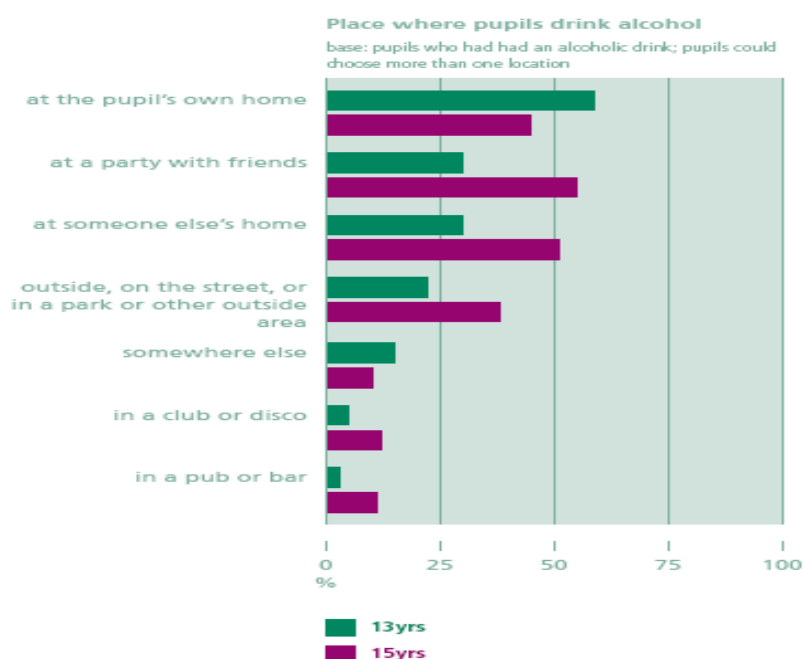
Problematic use of Alcohol affects not only the life of the individual but also children, families, neighbours, workplaces and the wider community in which we all live.

About 25% of the prison population from Aberdeenshire and 85% of all crimes are thought to be related to alcohol or other drugs. For 60% of under-24 year old prisoners, alcohol was at the root of their offence. Problematic use of alcohol and other drugs has placed a number of our communities under significant stress and excessive drinking is building up a time bomb of future health problems. Alcohol represents one of the most challenging and complex societal problems Aberdeenshire faces<sup>1</sup>.

1. Aberdeenshire Alcohol & drugs action team – Strategy for Alcohol and other Drugs 2009-2012

## Children & Young Persons in Aberdeenshire

The Grampian Youth Lifestyle 2007 Survey shows that the average age for first drinking is 12 yrs old and when respondents first got drunk is 14 yrs old. 48% of pupils had consumed alcohol within the last 7 days and for these the mean consumption level was 16.5 units for Aberdeenshire compared to 18.5 units in Grampian. This Alcohol is most likely consumed at parties - 88%, second most popular place is at home with family - 70%, while 42% of young people admitted to drinking in the street. Significantly smaller proportions were drinking within pubs/nightclubs.



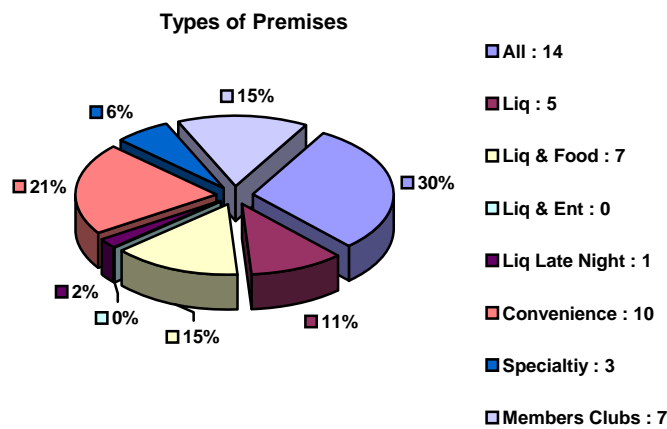
The above graph taken from SALUS 2006<sup>2</sup> for Aberdeenshire and the results of the Grampian Youth Survey, clearly indicate that the majority of children & young persons are obtaining & consuming their alcohol out with an On Sales environment.

2. Scottish Schools Adolescent lifestyle and Substance Use Survey 2006 – Smoking, Drinking, and Drug use amongst 13 and 15 year olds in Aberdeenshire.

# Banff & District – population 10,969

## Types of Premises (appendix 2)\*

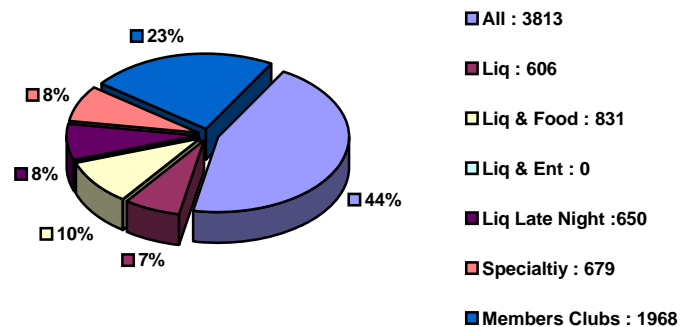
- Banff & District has a total of 47 licensed premises. At the time of writing this report, 9 of these premises had not applied during the transition period and will have to cease trading alcohol at end of August 2009 unless they make a non-grandfathered application with section 50 certificates.
- The two categories accounting for the largest share of premises in Banff & District are 'All' with 30% and 'Convenience' with 21%.
- A significant proportion of these premises are in Banff itself – 6 (43%) for 'All' and 5 (50%) for 'Convenience'.



## Capacities (appendix 2)\*

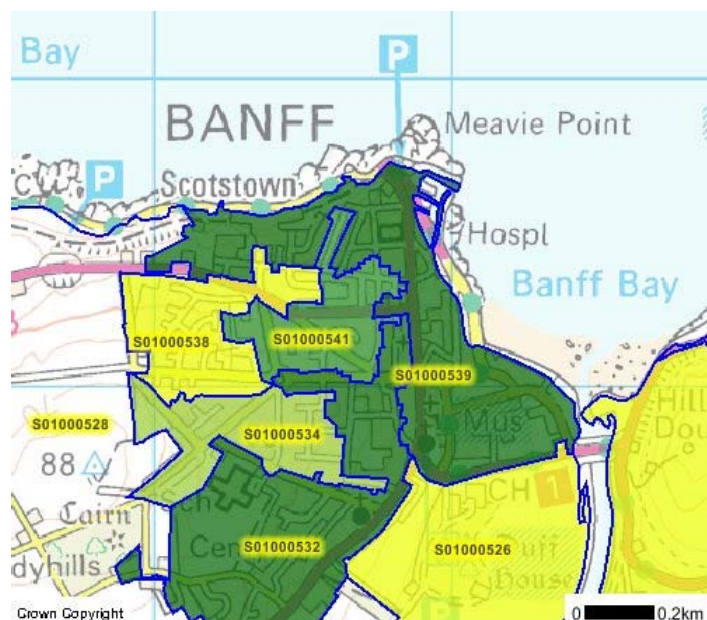
- The total capacity of all On sale licensed premises could accommodate up to 8547 people. This includes a capacity of 1968 for Members Clubs (exempt from overprovision assessment).
- The Off sales capacity for 'Convenience' is 279m<sup>2</sup>, this can be further broken down into Local Convenience 120m<sup>2</sup>, Supermarket 139m<sup>2</sup>, and Speciality 20m<sup>2</sup>. \*

### Capacity On Sales - Description Premises



### Settlement (appendix 2)\*

- Banff & District has 4 settlement areas (Banff, Portsoy, Whitehills & Aberchirder), the largest of which is Banff with a population of 3390.
- Banff has a Total of 27 licensed premises (which represents 57% of the Total licensed premises in Banff & District), 3 of these premises will have to cease trading alcohol at end of August 2009, if they have not applied for a non-grandfathered application with section 50 certificates.



### Population (appendix 4)\*

- Banff & District has a premise to population ratio of 35 per 10,000 population, this however rises considerably to 61 per 10,000 population for Banff itself. Members Clubs are not included when calculating these figures, as they are exempt from overprovision assessment.

### Data Zones (appendix 5)\*

- Of the four settlement areas in Banff & District, Banff itself has the largest concentration of licensed premises, and has been broken down Banff into Data Zones of which there are 6.
- The Zones with the highest SIMD Crime Rates & Hospital Admissions for Alcohol Misuse were S01000532 & S01000539. There are 17 (63% of Total Premises) within these zones.
- Both these zones are within 40% of the most deprived areas in Scotland.
- Data Zone S01000532 includes one Primary and one Secondary School (main Secondary school for the catchment of Banff & District and some of Troup)

### Children & Young Persons<sup>3\*</sup>

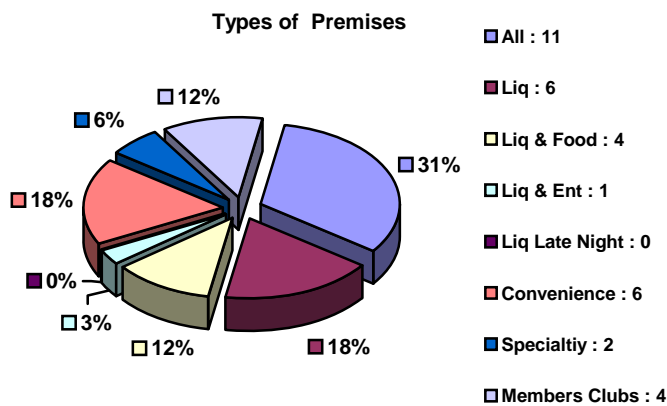
- Number of Detected Offences Banff x 26(4.8% of Shire total), Aberchirder x 6 (1.1%) – crimes involving underage drinking 2008/09
- Recorded Incidents of Youth Disorder Storm Calls in Banff x 60 (3.3% of shire Total), Aberchirder x 9 (<1%), Portsoy x 26 (1.4%)

\*Appendices referred to on this page apply to all Multi-member Wards

# TROUP – population 9,526

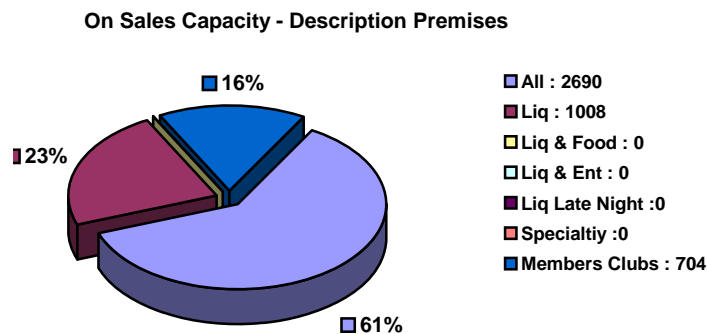
## Types of Premises

- Troup has a total of 34 licensed premises. 9 of these premises have not applied during transition and will have to cease trading alcohol at the end of August 2009, unless they make a non-grandfathered application with section 50 certificates (appendix-)
- The three categories accounting for the largest share of premises in Troup are 'All' with 31% and 'Liq' / 'Convenience' with 18% each.
- A significant proportion of these premises are in Macduff itself – 5 (45%) for 'All' and 2 (33%) for both 'Liq' & 'Convenience'



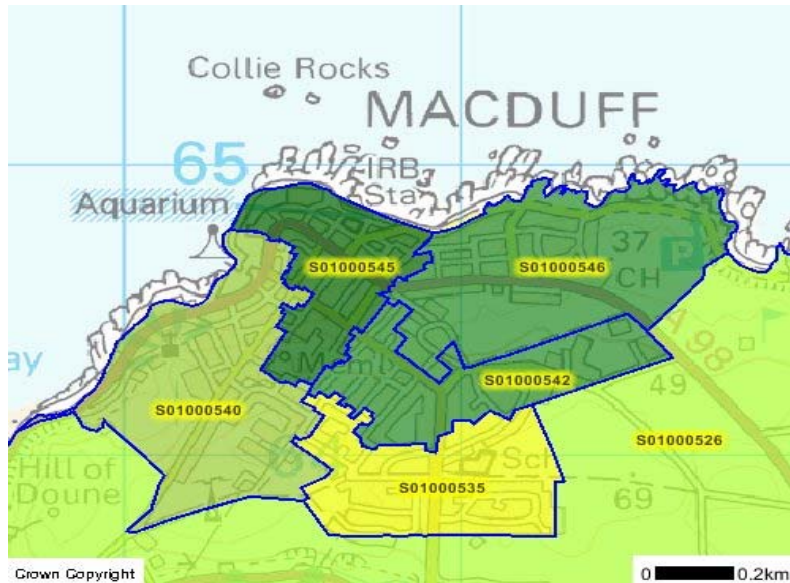
## Capacities

- The total capacity of all On sale Licensed premises could accommodate up to 4402 people. This includes the capacity of 704 for Members Clubs (exempt from overprovision assessment).
- The Off sales capacity for 'Convenience' is 136m<sup>2</sup>, this is solely given over to one local convenience (Appendix-electoral wards3)



## Settlement

- Troup has 4 settlement areas (Macduff, Gardenstown, Rosehearty, & Sandhaven), the largest of which is Macduff with a population of 3724.
- Macduff has a Total of 15 licensed premises, (which represents 44% of the Total licensed premises in Troup) 4 of these premises will have to cease the trading alcohol at end of August 2009, if they have not applied for a non-grandfathered application with section 50 certificates.



## Population

- Troup has a premises to population ratio of 27 per 10,000 population, this however rises to 30 per 10,000 population for Macduff. Members Clubs are not included when calculating these figures.

## Data Zones

- Of the four settlement areas in Troup, Macduff has the largest concentration of licensed premises, and has been broken down into Data Zones of which there are 5.
- The zones with Highest SIMD Crime rates & Hospital Admissions for Alcohol Misuse rates were S0100535 & S0100545. There are 5 (33% of total) licensed premises within these zones.
- Zone 545 is within 40% of the most deprived areas in Scotland. Zone 535 is outside of the top 50% most deprived zones of Scotland.
- Data Zone S0100535 includes one Primary, there are no Secondary Schools in Macduff, and pupils use Banff Secondary School.

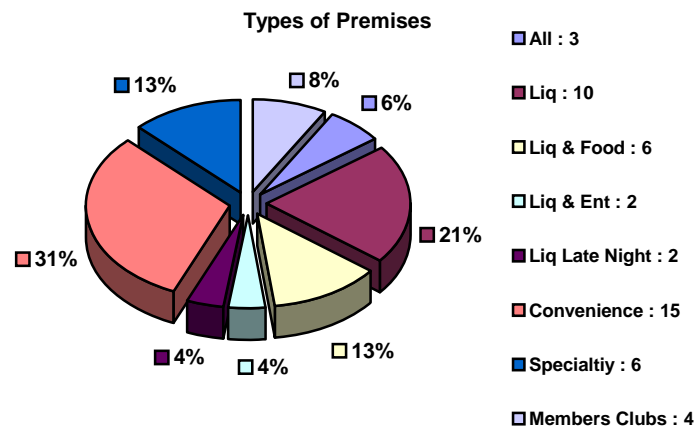
## Children & Young Persons

- Number of Detected Offences Macduff x 1 – crimes involving underage drinking 2008/09
- Recorded Incidents of Youth Disorder Storm Calls Macduff x 39 (2.1%), Rosehearty x 34 (1.8%)

# Fraserburgh & District– population 14,951

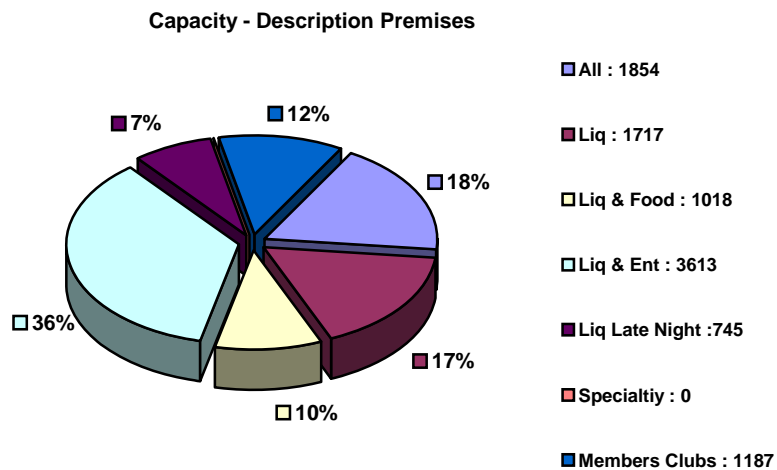
## Types of Premises

- Fraserburgh & District has a total of 48 licensed premises, 12 of these premises have not applied during transition and will have to cease trading alcohol at end of August 2009, if they have not applied for a non-grandfathered application with section 50 certificates.
- The two categories accounting for the largest share of premises in Fraserburgh & District are 'Convenience' with 31% and 'Liq' with 21%.
- A significant proportion of these are in Fraserburgh - having 10 (100%) of 'Liq' Premises & 13 (87%) of 'Convenience' premises



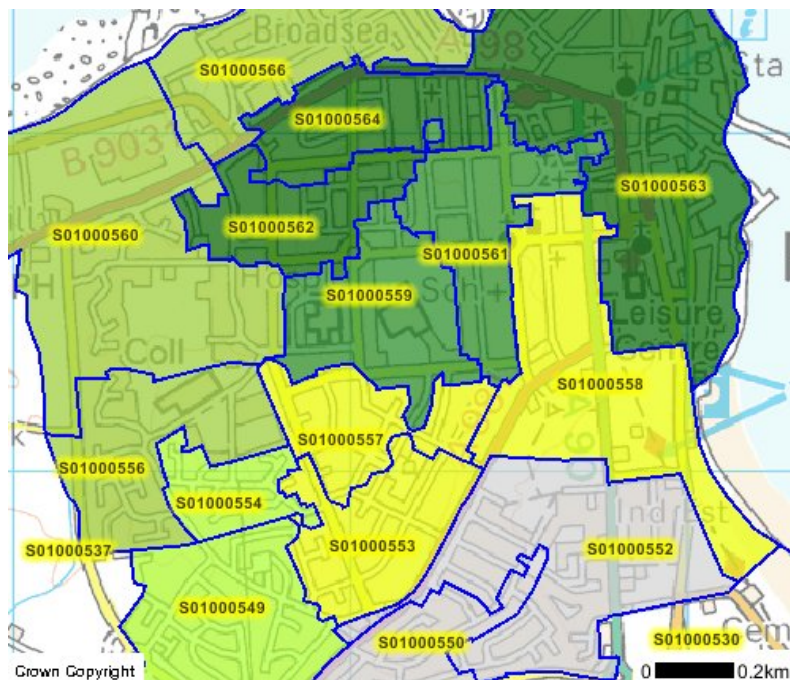
## Capacities

- The total capacity of all On sale Licensed premises could accommodate up to 10134 people. This includes the capacity of 1187 to Members Clubs (exempt from overprovision assessment).
- The off sales Capacity for 'Convenience' is 669m<sup>2</sup>, this can be further broken down into Local Convenience 305m<sup>2</sup>, Supermarket 316m<sup>2</sup>, Dedicate Off Sales 46m<sup>2</sup>, & 2m<sup>2</sup> Speciality.



## Settlement

- Fraserburgh & District has 2/3 settlement areas (Fraserburgh, Cairnbulg & Inverallochy), the largest of which is Fraserburgh with a population of 12451.
- Fraserburgh has a Total of 45 licensed premises, (which represents 94% of the Total licensed premises in Fraserburgh & District) 11 of these premises will have to cease trading alcohol at end of August 2009, if they have not applied for a non-grandfathered application with section 50 certificates.



## Population

- Fraserburgh & District has a premises to population ratio of 29 per 10,000 population, this however rises to 34 per 10,000 population for Fraserburgh. Members Clubs are not included when calculating these figures.

## Data Zones

- Of the 2/3 settlement areas in Fraserburgh & District, Fraserburgh has the largest concentration of licensed premises and has been broken down into Data Zones of which there are 14.
- The zones with the highest SIMD Crime & Hospital Admissions for Alcohol Misuse rates were S01000563 & S01000564. There are 34 licensed premises (73% of total licensed premises) within these Zones.
- Zone 563 is within 15% and Zone 564 is within the top 5% deprived area in Scotland. Within these two data zones there is only 1 primary school.

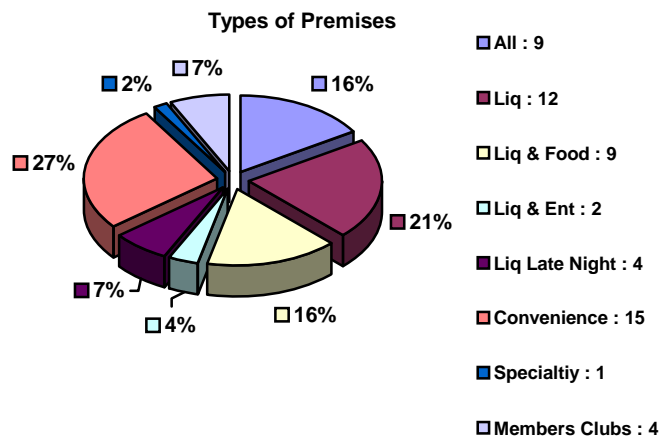
## Children & Young Persons

- Number of Detected Offences Fraserburgh x 77 (14.2%), this is the largest in Aberdeenshire – crimes involving underage drinking 2008/09
- Recorded Incidents of Youth Disorder Storm\* Calls Fraserburgh x 248 (13.5%)

# Peterhead North & Rattray – population 13,766

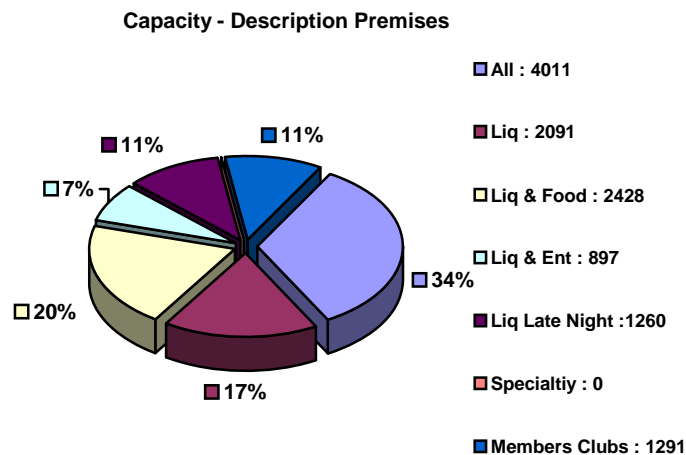
## Types of Premises

- Peterhead North & Rattray has a total of 56 licensed premises, 5 of these premises had not applied during Transition and will have to cease the trading of Alcohol at end of August 2009, if they have not applied for a non-grandfathered application with section 50 certificates.
- The two Categories accounting for the largest share of Premises in Peterhead North & Rattray are “Convenience” with 27% and “Liquor” with 21%.
- A significant proportion are within Peterhead North itself - having 11 (92%) “Liquor” Premises & 12 (80%) “Convenience”.



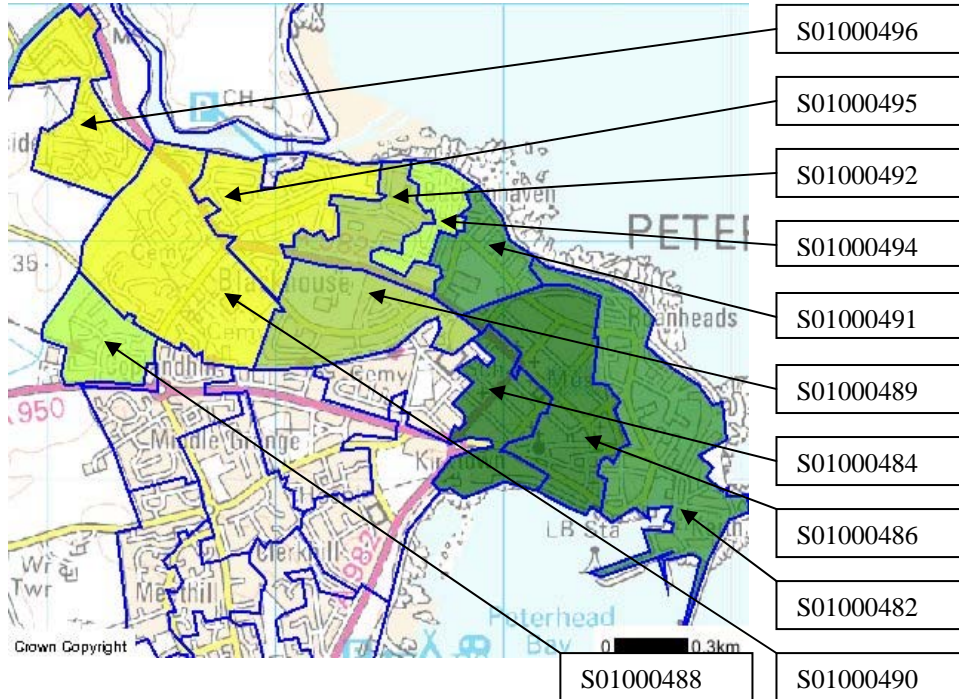
## Capacities

- The total capacity of all on sale Licensed premises could accommodate up to 11978 people. This includes the capacity of 1291 to Members Clubs (exempt from overprovision assessment).
- The Off sales Capacity for “convenience” 409m<sup>2</sup>, this can be further broken down into Local Convenience 103m<sup>2</sup>, Supermarket 273m<sup>2</sup>, Dedicated Off Sales 32m<sup>2</sup> & 1m<sup>2</sup> Speciality.



**Settlement**

- Peterhead North & Rattray has 4 settlement areas (Peterhead North, Crimond, St. Fergus, St. Combs), the largest of which is Peterhead North with a population of 7871.
- Peterhead North has a Total of 47 licensed premises, (which represents 84% of the Total licensed premises in Peterhead North & Rattray) 3 of these premises will have to cease the trading of Alcohol at end of August 2009, if they have not applied for a non-grandfathered application with section 50 certificates.



**Population**

- Peterhead North & Rattray has a premises to population ratio of 42 per 10,000 population, this however rises to 56 per 10,000 population for Peterhead North alone.
- Members Clubs are not included when calculating these figures, as they are exempt from overprovision assessment.

**Data Zones**

- Of the four settlement areas in Peterhead North & Rattray, Peterhead has the largest concentration of licensed premises, and has been broken down into Data Zones of which there are 11.
- The Zones with Highest SIMD Crime & Hospital Admissions for Alcohol Misuse rates were S01000486 & S01000491. There are 33 (70% of total) licensed premises within these zones.
- Zone 486 is within 5% and Zone 491 is within the top 15% deprived area in Scotland.

There are no schools within either of these two data zones.

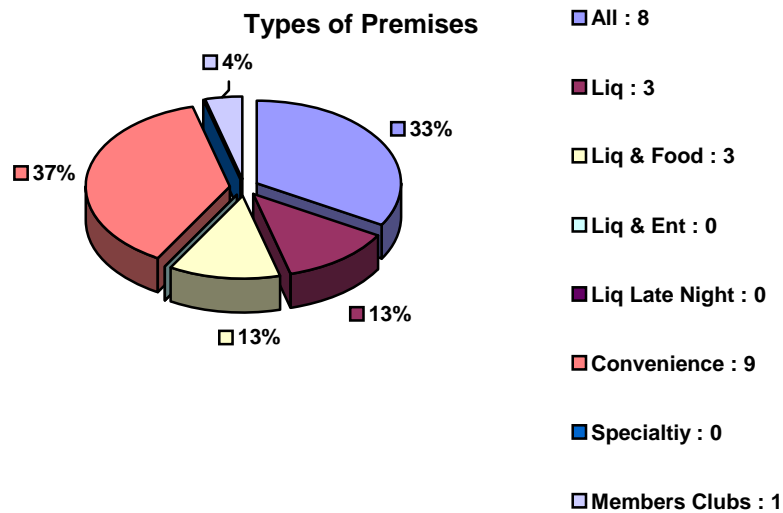
**Children & Young Persons**

- Number of Detected Offences Peterhead x 70 (12.9%) – crimes involving underage drinking 2008/09
- Recorded Incidents of Youth Disorder Storm Calls Peterhead x 276 (15%)

# Peterhead South & Cruden – population 11,796

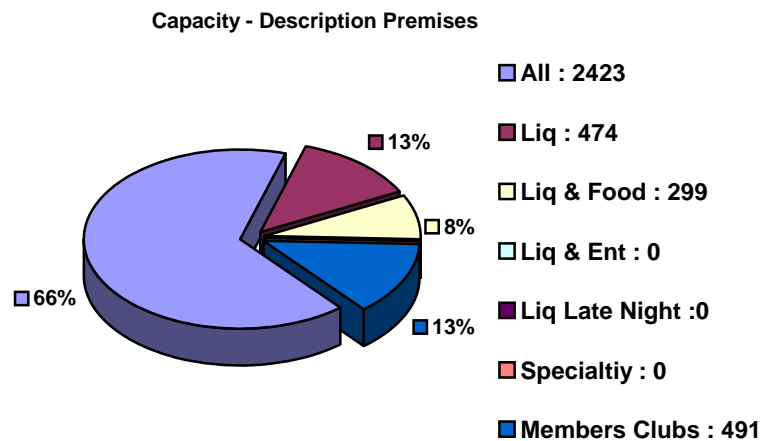
## Types of Premises

- Peterhead South & Cruden has a total of 24 licensed premises, 6 of these premises had not applied during transition and will have to cease the trading of Alcohol at end of August 2009, if they have not applied for a non-grandfathered application with section 50 certificates.
- The Two Categories accounting for the largest share of premises in Peterhead South & Cruden are "Convenience" with 37% and "All" with 33%
- A significant proportion of these premises are in Cruden Bay itself 3 (37%) for "All" & 2 (22%) for "Convenience".



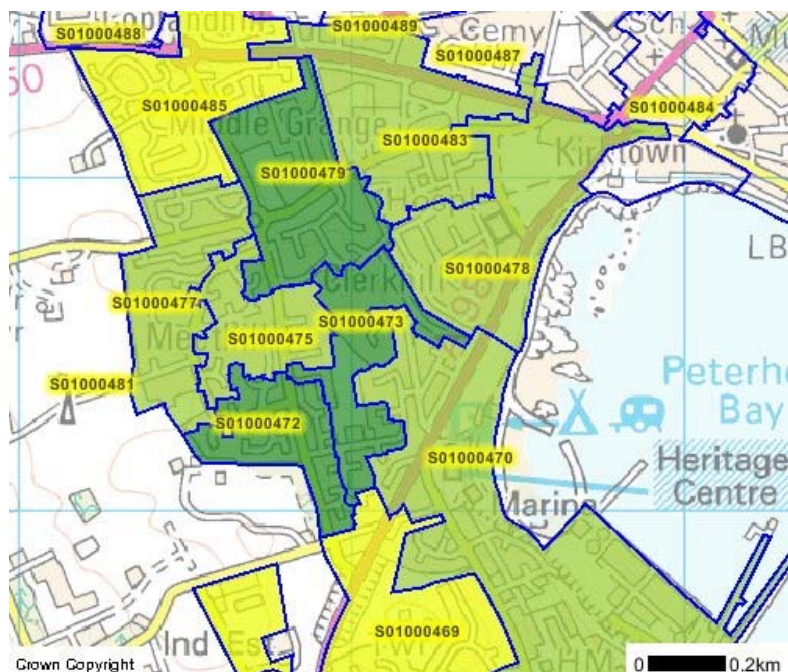
## Capacities

- The total capacity of all on sale Licensed premises could accommodate up to 3687 people. This includes the capacity of 491 to Members Clubs (exempt from overprovision assessment).
- The Off sales Capacity for "convenience" is 117m<sup>2</sup> this is solely given to local convenience.



### Settlement

- Peterhead South has 4 settlement areas (Peterhead South, Cruden Bay, Hatton & Boddam), the largest of which is Peterhead South with a population of 8653.
- Peterhead South has a Total of 7 licensed premises, (which represents 29% of the Total licensed premises in Peterhead South & Cruden Area)  
All of these premises have applied for 2005 Licensing Application.



### Population

- Peterhead South & Cruden has a premises to population ratio of 16 per 10,000 population, however this significantly drops to 8 per 10,000 population for Peterhead South alone.
- There are No Members Clubs in Peterhead South that we are currently aware of with a licence.

### Data Zones

- Of the four settlement areas of Peterhead South & Cruden, Peterhead South has the largest concentration of Licensed Premises, and has been broken down into Data Zones of which there are 10.
- The Zones with the Highest SIMD Crime & Hospital Admissions for Alcohol Misuse rates were S01000478 & S01000483. There are 22 (59% of total) licensed premises within these zones.
- Both these zones are within 40% of the most deprived areas in Scotland.

There are no schools within either of these two data zones

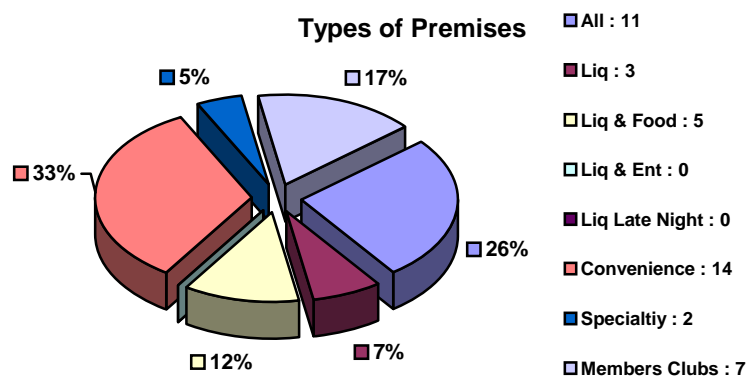
### Children & Young Persons

- Number of Detected Offences Peterhead is made up of North & South at x 70 (12.9%), Cruden Bay x 9 (1.7%), Boddam x 1 (<1%) crimes involving underage drinking 2008/09
- Recorded Incidents of Youth Disorder Storm Calls Peterhead x 276 (15%), Cruden Bay x 29 (1.6%), Boddam x 14 (<1%)

# Central Buchan – population 13,806

## Types of Premises

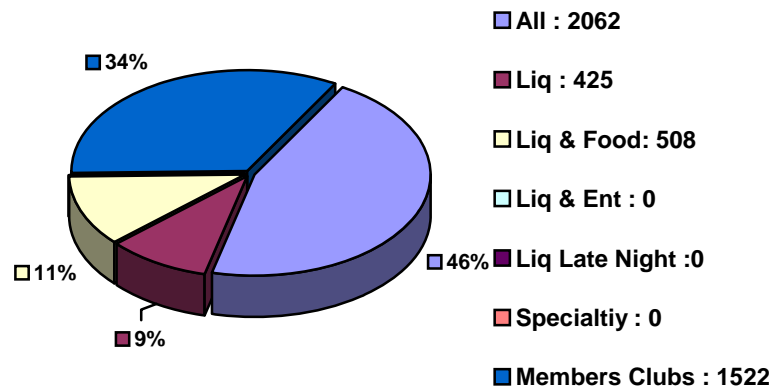
- Central Buchan has a total of 42 licensed premises, 3 of these premises had not applied during transition and will have to cease the trading of Alcohol at end of August 2009, if they have not applied for a non-grandfathered application with section 50 certificates.
- Unlike other Multi Member wards, Central Buchan’s Licensed premises are fairly evenly spread throughout its settlements: Mintlaw 21%, New Pitsligo 19%, New Deer 14 % and Strichen 14%.
- The two categories counting for the largest share of licensed premises in Central Buchan are “Convenience” with 33% and “Liquor” with 26%.



## Capacities

- The total capacity of all on sale Licensed premises could accommodate up to 4517 people. This includes the capacity of 1522 to Members Clubs (exempt from overprovision assessment).
- The Off sales Capacity for convenience 197m<sup>2</sup>, this can be further broken down into Local Convenience 196m<sup>2</sup> and Speciality 1m<sup>2</sup>.

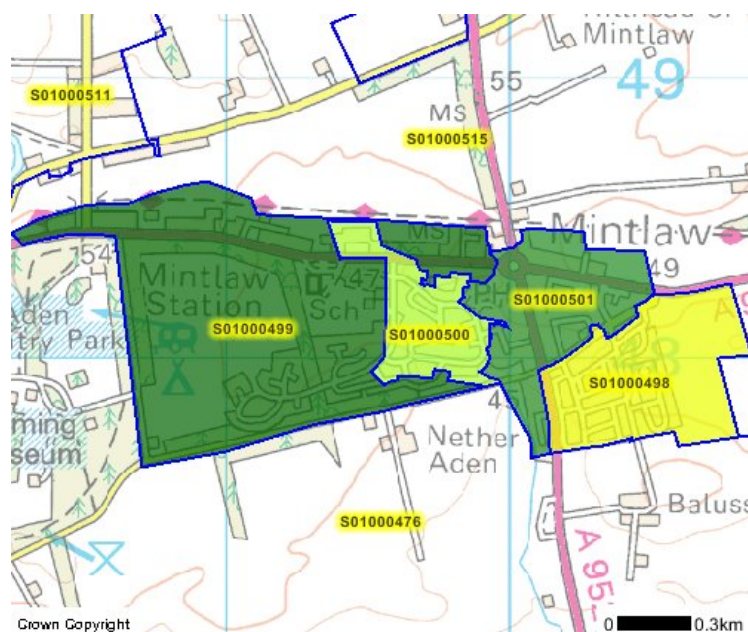
Capacity - Description Premises



## Settlement

- Central Buchan has 8 settlement areas (New Deer, Mintlaw, New Pitsligo, Strichen, Stuartfield, Fetterangus, Longside & Maud) the largest of which is Mintlaw with a population of 3066\*. Mintlaw has a Total of 9 licensed premises, (which represents 21% of the Total licensed premises in Central Buchan)

All of these premises have applied for 2005 Licensing Application.



## Population

- Central Buchan has a premises to population ratio of 27 per 10,000 population, this however rises to 39 per 10,000 population for Mintlaw, however New Pitsligo has 75 per 10,000.
- Members Clubs are not included when calculating these figures, as they are exempt from overprovision assessment.

## Data Zones

- Of the eight settlement areas in Central Buchan, Mintlaw has the largest concentration of licensed premises, and has been broken down into Data Zones of which there are 4.
- The Zones with Highest SIMD\* Crime & Hospital Admissions for Alcohol Misuse rates were S01000499 & S01000500. There is only 1 licensed premises in data zone 499 and 1 secondary school. Neither Zones are within the top 50% most deprived zones of Scotland.

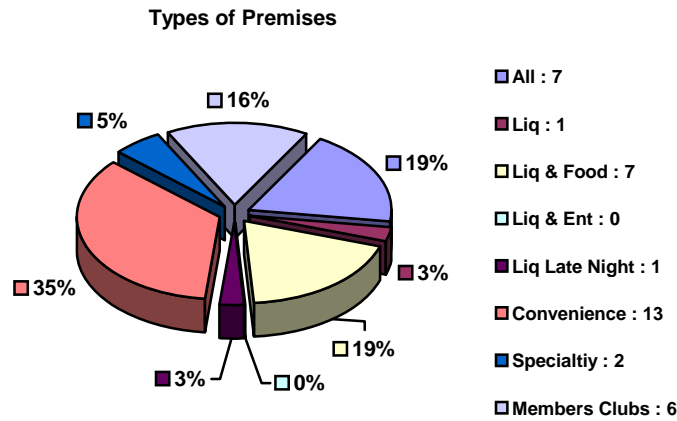
## Children & Young Persons

- Number of Detected Offences Mintlaw x 17 (3.1%), Strichen x 4 (<1%), Maud x 2 (<1%), New Pitsligo x 1 (<1%) – crimes involving underage drinking 2008/09
- Recorded Incidents of Youth Disorder Storm Calls Mintlaw x 75 (4.1%), New Pitsligo x 6 (<1%), Strichen x 6 (<1%), New Deer x 4 (<1%), Maud x 1 (<1%)

# Turriff & District – population 11,089

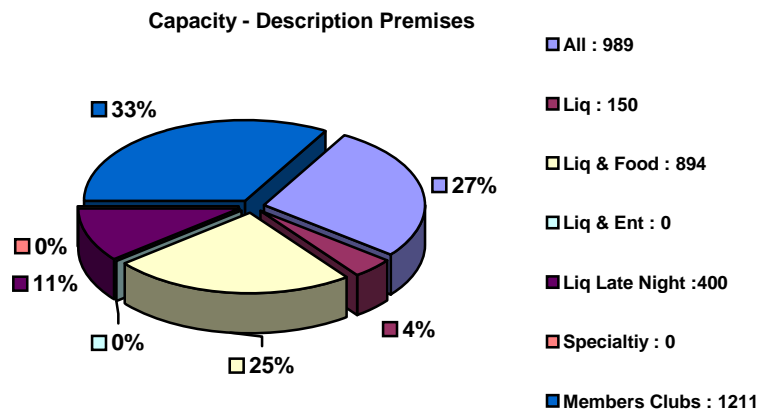
## Types of Premises

- Turriff & District has a total of 37 licensed premises, 8 of these premises had not applied during transition and will have to cease the trading of Alcohol at end of August 2009, if they have not applied for a non-grandfathered application with section 50 certificates.
- The two categories accounting for the largest share of premises in Turriff & District are “Convenience” with 35% and “Liq & Food”/”All” with 19% each.
- A significant proportion of these premises are within Turriff itself - 4(57%) for “All”, 9 (69%) for “Convenience” & 5 (71%) for “Liq Food”.



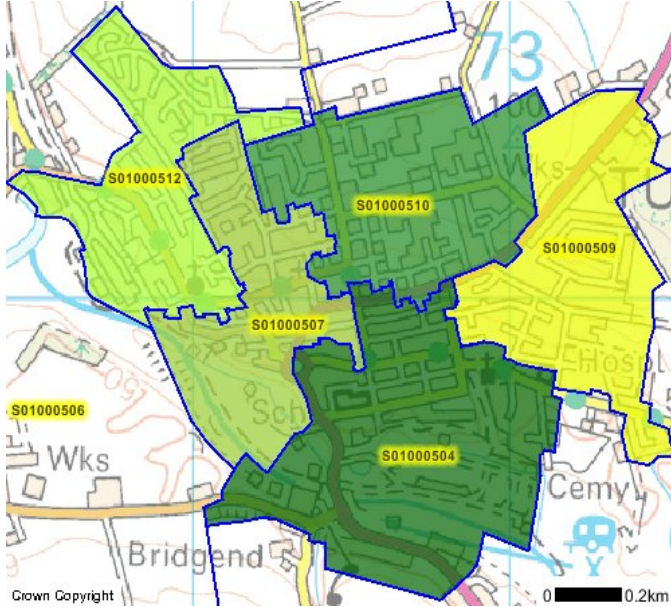
## Capacities

- The total capacity of all on sale Licensed premises could accommodate up to 3644 people. This includes the capacity of 1211 to Members Clubs (exempt from overprovision assessment).
- The Off sales Capacity for “convenience” is 187m<sup>2</sup>, this can be further broken down into Local Convenience 96m<sup>2</sup>, Supermarket 52m<sup>2</sup> and Dedicated Off Sales 39m<sup>2</sup>



## Settlement

- Turriff & District has 4 settlement areas (Turriff, Cuminestown, Fyvie & Rothienorman) the largest of which is Turriff with a population of 4686.
- Turriff has a Total of 25 licensed premises, (which represents 68% of the Total licensed premises in Turriff & District) 7 of these premises will have to cease the trading of Alcohol at end of August 2009, if they have not applied for a non-grandfathered application with section 50 certificates.



## Population

- Turriff & District has a premises to population ratio of 27 per 10,000 population, this however rises to 39 per 10,000 population for Turriff.
- Members Clubs are not included when calculating these figures, as they are exempt from overprovision assessment

## Data Zones

- Of the four settlement areas in Turriff & District, Turriff has the largest concentration of licensed premises, and has been broken down into Data Zones of which there are 5.
- The Zones with Highest SIMD Crime & Hospital Admissions for Alcohol Misuse rates were S01000504 & S01000507. There are 22 (59% of total) licensed premises within these zones.
- Neither Zones are within the top 50% most deprived zones of Scotland.

Data Zone S0100507 includes one Primary and Data Zone S0100504 includes a Secondary School.

## Children & Young Persons

- Number of Detected Offences Turriff x 19 (3.5%), Fyvie x 2 (<1%)– crimes involving underage drinking 2008/09
- Recorded Incidents of Youth Disorder Storm\* Calls Turriff x 42 (2.3%), Fyvie x 3 (<1%), Cuminestown x 1 (<1%)

## Conclusions and Recommendations:

	Population 16 yrs +	Number Premises not including clubs	Premises per 10000 population
Peterhead South	9703	16	16
Turriff & District	8938	23	26
Troup	7678	21	27
Central Buchan	11151	30	27
Fraserburgh & District	12186	35	29
Banff & District	9030	32	35
Peterhead North	11312	47	42
North Aberdeenshire	69998	204	29
Aberdeenshire	189958	700	37
Aberdeen City	174225	680	39
Scotland	4195067	17187	41
<b>Settlements</b>			
Macduff	3020	9	30
Fraserburgh	10138	34	34
Peterhead	13931	48	34
Mintlaw	2056	8	39
Turriff	3612	14	39
Banff	3102	19	61

When looking at the number of premises per population it is evident that overall, with the exception of Peterhead North & Banff, the number of premises per population is below the National Average of 41 premises per 10,000 population.

This doesn't reflect the Alcohol issues that an area may have at a Ward, settlement, or data zone level. Statistics show that some areas in Fraserburgh are within the top 5% deprived areas of Scotland (appendix 6), they have some of the highest rates of Alcohol related Admissions & Crime within Aberdeenshire, yet the average number of premises per population is significantly lower than Turriff which has considerably lower levels of Alcohol related issues.

Our current research shows that there is an 18% drop in the number of licensed premises that may be operating from 1<sup>st</sup> September 2009 onwards – at the time of writing there was no evidence to suggest that this decrease in numbers of premises would result in a significant decrease in alcohol misuse. It is however evident that there is High levels of alcohol consumption & harm in Aberdeenshire, particular the North, and in areas of Deprivation<sup>4</sup>.

As another example, in 2004<sup>5</sup> Aberdeen City had 684 licences in force, compared to Aberdeenshire 679, a difference of 5 more licensing premises in the City; Yet the Alcohol related Admissions for that year were 51% higher in the city (6697) compared to the shire (3389). These examples demonstrate the difficulty with drawing parallels between licensed premises and alcohol misuse issues simply on numbers of premises alone.

However, our research has shown that when looking at a data zone level (appendix 5) a significant proportion of data zones with the highest rates of SIMD crimes & alcohol related hospital admissions have the largest concentration of licensed premises - Fraserburgh has 73% of its premises within the two worst affected data zones and Peterhead North having 70%. This is not the case for all areas and there is no evidence to confirm that this is directly linked to the number of premises, within these zones. Factors such as Geography, Demographics, Deprivation, Economic Impact & Population should also be considered when assessing whether a saturation point has been reached or whether it would be in the wider public interest to limit numbers of premises.

Overall, Aberdeenshire scores relatively well in the general index of multiple deprivation with 8 data zones in the worst 20% for Scotland, however these zones are concentrated in Banff & Buchan, Buchan and primarily in parts of Fraserburgh and Peterhead<sup>6</sup>.

“Convenience” has the largest proportion of Licences representing 28% of all licensed premises within North Aberdeenshire (appendix 2). This would appear to follow the National trend – of the 50 million litres of pure alcohol sold in Scotland in 2007, 31.5 million 63% was off-sales and 18.2 million 37% was on-sales. The number of litres of pure alcohol purchased off-trade in Scotland increased from 30.5 million in 2005 to 31.5 million in 2007. In contrast, on-trade sales decreased from 19.1 million litres in 2005 to 18.2 million litres in 2007<sup>4</sup>.

Taking into account these statistics, the information provided by SALSUS/ ADAT, and the increasing role that ‘off sale’ alcohol plays in our societies pattern of Alcohol consumption, perhaps when considering overprovision, the board may consider the amount of premises that are licensed under the category of “Convenience”, and in particular the areas (capacity) given for alcohol displayed within.

While there may be a need for “convenience” premises providing a range of grocery items, there is arguably sufficient provision of these types of premises selling Alcohol.

4. Alcohol Statistics Scotland 2009

5. Scottish Liquor Licensing Statistics 2007

6. Aberdeenshire Statistics – Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

From our discussions it is felt that drinking in an on sale environment should be encouraged over drinking in the home, as alcohol consumption within these premises is arguably more controlled, these premises will be increasingly policed with the introduction of the LSO and the Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005, and staff will all be trained to a national standard in an effort to reduce Alcohol related harm.

The Forum is also concerned at the recent increase in '76 Act Licences that are operating in conjunction with HMO Licences. Licensed Premises should be promoting the five licensing objectives, encouraging good practise & standards, which will benefit the local economy & promote tourism. While we recognise the need for HMO premises we believe it is contrary to the licensing objectives to have an HMO running within a licensed premises and to house homeless/vulnerable persons in such environment.

This highlights research showing there is a shortage of en-suite accommodation in the North to the standard required to encourage tourism & growth for the locally economy (Appendix 7).

In conclusion, while we are unable to demonstrate a causal link between number of premises and any alcohol related issues within North Aberdeenshire, our research shows that there are some areas that have serious issues with Alcohol misuse linked to various factors including deprivation & social attitudes – most worryingly amongst children & young persons. Most of these areas have a comparatively high concentration of licensed premises and some consideration should be given to this when setting a level of overprovision.

Consideration should also be given to the types of premises within an area. Certain types of premises should be encouraged based on provision of various services over and above the sale of alcohol and the wider socio-economic benefits they bring as a result – quality accommodation being the prime example or family orientated food led premises.

Grampian Police have confirmed that they do not feel that there is currently an overprovision of Licensed Premises in North Aberdeenshire. (Appendix 1)