

Overprovision of Alcohol Sales Capacity in East Dunbartonshire

Assessment Report

FINAL

Report to: East Dunbartonshire Licensing Board

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Alcohol & Drugs Partnership
(on behalf of NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde)

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1. Purpose

This report provides evidence of alcohol related harm in East Dunbartonshire and recommendations to inform the Licensing Board's statement on the overprovision of alcohol sales capacity in East Dunbartonshire.

2. The Duty to Assess Overprovision

Section 7 of the Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005 requires the Licensing Board to include in its Licensing Policy Statement *"a statement as to the extent to which the Board considers there to be an overprovision of –*

(a) licensed premises, or

(b) licensed premises of a particular description,

in any locality within the Board's area"

In determining if there is overprovision the Licensing Board must take into account *"the number and capacity of licensed premises in the locality"*.

For the purposes of overprovision, member's clubs or premises operating under as occasional licence are not included within the number of licensed premises.

The overprovision assessment must also seek to promote the five licensing objectives, as follows:

- preventing crime and disorder
- securing public safety
- preventing public nuisance
- protecting and improving public health
- protecting children from harm

In assessing overprovision, the Licensing Board must consult with:

- the Chief Constable
- the relevant health board (in this case NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde)
- such persons as appear to the Licensing Board to be representative of the interests of –
 - holders of premises licences in respect of premises with the locality
 - persons resident in the locality
- any other persons as the Licensing Board thinks fit

2.1. Purpose in Assessing Overprovision

The requirement to assess overprovision is designed to provide people with a clear signal that they may incur futile costs if they intend to apply or adapt a licence in a locality which the Licensing Board has declared to have reached overprovision. It also takes place to ensure that the public and license holders have confidence in the licensing system by setting out clearly the grounds on which overprovision should be determined.

2.2. Existing Overprovision Areas

The Licensing Board concluded in the most recent Licensing Statement, following an assessment of evidence, that there was an overprovision of off-sales premises within the locality of Hillhead, Kirkintilloch in East Dunbartonshire.

3. Methodology

To assess overprovision and promote the licensing objectives information was gathered from the following interested parties:

- Members of the public
- Police Scotland
- NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde
- Scottish Fire & Rescue Service
- East Dunbartonshire Council
- East Dunbartonshire Health & Social Care Partnership
- Alcohol Focus Scotland

The information gathered to determine if there was evidence of alcohol related harm within localities across East Dunbartonshire included:

- the number and capacity of licensed premises
- alcohol related emergency hospital admissions
- deaths where alcohol was the underlying cause
- alcohol related brain damage admissions
- alcohol related mental health discharges
- the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation statistics
- alcohol related statistics including incidents of disorder, drinking in a public place, domestic incidents involving alcohol, incidents of drunk and incapable conduct and incidents of drink driving

The locality information used is based on intermediate data zones which are small statistical areas used for analysis comprising a population of between 2500 and 6000 people.

Intermediate data zones are widely used for presenting and analysing data in geographic areas and many data sources provide information at this level therefore, as in other Licensing Board areas, they are useful to use as a geographic unit for investigating potential overprovision of alcohol outlets.

4. Alcohol Availability, Consumption and Harm

Alcohol availability refers to the ease of access to alcohol, whether to drink on the premises (e.g. restaurants, pubs or bars) or to drink off the premises (e.g. shops) as well as taking into account the number, capacity and opening hours of alcohol outlets.

Many research studies have shown a relationship between alcohol availability and violence (including domestic violence); murder; vandalism; alcohol related car accidents; hospital admissions; suicide; mortality; sexually transmitted infections; underage drinking; and child abuse and neglect¹.

Research carried out for Alcohol Focus Scotland (AFS) in 2014 also found an association between the number of alcohol outlets and alcohol related harm in Scotland².

Other research has also found a relationship between deprivation and availability with the most deprived areas having the highest number of off sale alcohol outlets¹.

A recent monitoring report in Scotland found that in 2017, 73% of alcohol in Scotland was sold through the off sales trade compared with 27% sold through the on sales trade³. Over recent years in Scotland the proportion of off-sales trade has increased as the culture moves from off sales drinking to buying alcohol from supermarkets and drinking at home. The report also found that in 2017, the average price per unit of alcohol in Scotland was 54 pence in the off trade, and £1.80 in the on trade, and highlighted that alcohol is also more affordable than it was 30 years ago³. We know that as alcohol becomes more affordable, consumption increases; and as alcohol consumption increases there is more alcohol related harm.

As part of the licensing regime, the Licensing Board can refuse new licences or variations of licences, which would increase the alcohol availability in a local area, if they are not compatible to the licensing objectives and could potentially cause alcohol related harm.

4.1. Number and Capacity of Licensed Premises

The number and capacity of licensed premises across East Dunbartonshire as of August 2018, excluding members clubs, is shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Number and capacity of licensed premises across East Dunbartonshire as of August 2018

Intermediate Data Zone	On sales	Off sales	On & Off sales	Total	Capacity (m2)	Capacity (persons)
Auchinairn	3	3	1	7	106.8	1148
Barloch	2	1	2	5	12.95	516
Bishopbriggs North & Kenmure	0	1	1	2	21.7	1226
Bishopbriggs West & Cadder	8	7	2	17	503.7	1352
East Clober & Mains Estate	0	2	0	2	28.9	270
Harestanes	0	2	0	2	52.8	0
Hillhead	1	4	2	7	154	1481
Kessington East	0	2	0	2	12.6	0
Kessington West	1	2	0	3	451.7	380
Keystone & Dougalston	3	6	4	13	479.1	1287
Kilmardinny East	1	3	3	7	440.05	741
Kilmardinny West	3	3	2	8	88.3	593
Kirkintilloch South	0	3	1	4	81.13	950
Kirkintilloch West	9	2	10	21	167.81	4438
Lennoxtown	0	3	4	7	42.3	650
Lenzie North	1	5	2	8	274.7	614
Lenzie South	0	1	2	3	35.7	360
Milton of Campsie	0	3	1	4	38.2	520
North Castlehill & Thorn	1	3	0	4	88.8	25
Rosebank & Waterside	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Castlehill & Thorn	0	3	2	5	62.8	362
Torrance & Balmore	1	1	2	4	26	1165
Twechar & Harstanes East	0	2	0	2	20.96	0
West Clober & Mains Estate	0	2	0	2	16.4	264
Westerton East	0	1	0	1	16.4	0
Westerton West	0	1	0	1	46.8	0
Woodhill East	0	0	1	1	0	602
Woodhill West	0	1	0	1	6.9	0
Total	34	67	42	143	3277.5	18944

Research undertaken by AFS and the Centre for Research on Environment, Society and Health (CRESH) in East Dunbartonshire in 2016⁴ found that:

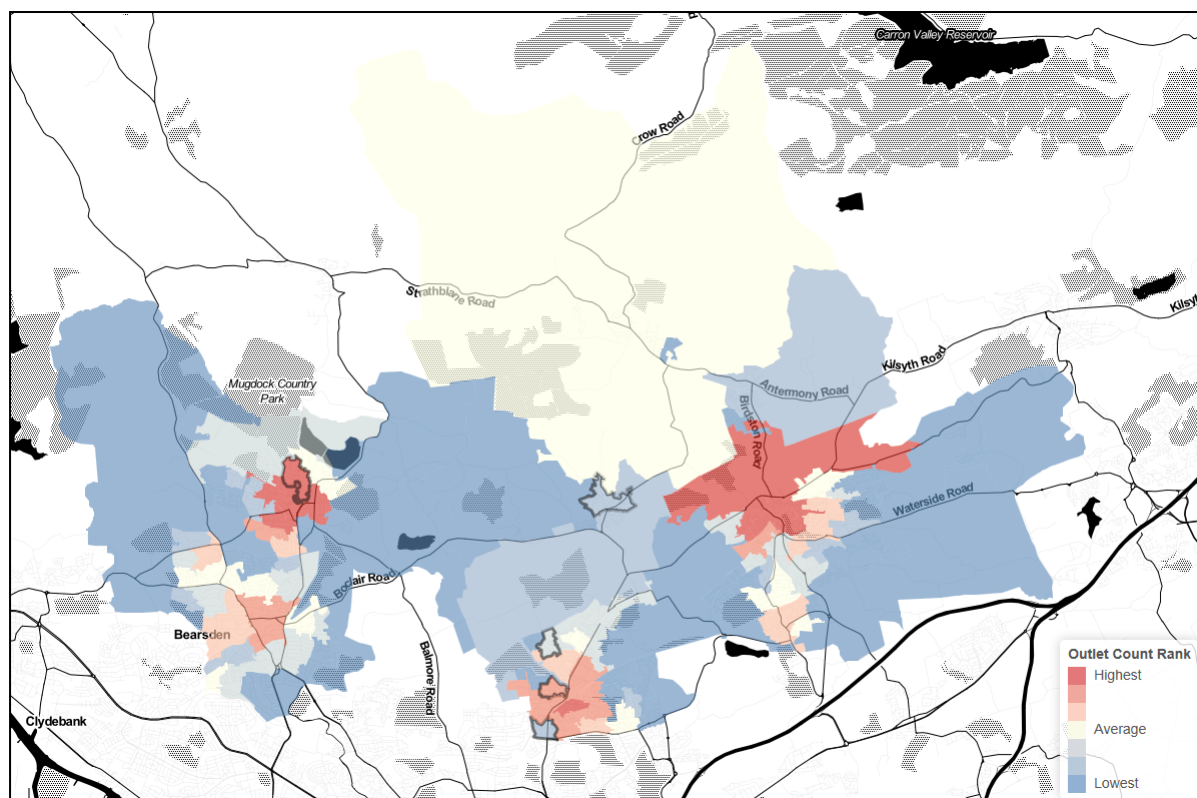
- ***“There were 185 alcohol outlets: 117 on-sales and 68 off-sales outlets”^a.***
- ***Neighbourhoods had between 0 and 31 alcohol outlets within 800m of the population centre.***
- ***Neighbourhoods had an average of 8.8 alcohol outlets within 800m of the population centre, compared to the Scottish average of 16.8 outlets. 15% of neighbourhoods had total outlet availability higher than the Scottish average.***
- ***Neighbourhoods had an average of 5.3 on-sales outlets within 800m of the population centre, compared to the Scottish average of 11.4 outlets. 15% of neighbourhoods had on-sales outlet availability higher than the Scottish average.***
- ***Neighbourhoods had an average of 3.5 off-sales outlets within 800m of the population centre, compared to the Scottish average of 5.4 outlets. 16% of neighbourhoods had off-sales outlet availability higher than the Scottish average.***
- ***Alcohol-related deaths were higher in neighbourhoods with the most places to buy alcohol compared to neighbourhoods with the least.***
- ***Alcohol-related hospitalisations were higher in neighbourhoods with the most places to buy alcohol compared to areas with the least.***
- ***A statistically significant relationship was found between alcohol outlet availability and crime rates: neighbourhoods with more places to buy alcohol had higher crime rates than neighbourhoods with the least.***
- ***The most deprived neighbourhoods had more places to buy alcohol than the least deprived neighbourhoods.”⁴***

Using the webmap feature produced by CRESH, the map on page 8 shows the total outlet availability within 800m of the data zone population centre for each neighbourhood within East Dunbartonshire⁵. The areas are colour-coded depending on how they compared with the average outlet availability for neighbourhoods within East Dunbartonshire.

It is important to remember that the location of licensed premises does not simply impact upon those specific localities, for example Kirkintilloch West has the highest alcohol outlet density in East Dunbartonshire which is likely to impact on the surrounding areas of Hillhead, Kirkintilloch South, Lenzie and Milton of Campsie. We must also take into account major supermarket outlets very close to the communities of East Dunbartonshire but across the boundaries into other local authority areas, e.g. Robroyston, St. Rollox and Anniesland, that could have an impact on alcohol consumption.

^a To note: this figure includes members clubs.

Figure 1. East Dunbartonshire Outlet Availability Map⁵



5. Alcohol Related Health Harm

We are all well aware that excessive alcohol consumption is harmful to health and can result in a wide spectrum of disorders and health problems. Some of these problems may arise due to an acute episode of excessive drinking and may result in an emergency admission into a general hospital for treatment, for example from injuries or poisoning caused by intoxication.

Some other alcohol related health conditions or disorders may be due to a long and sustained history of consumption, which may happen gradually, and can include liver disease, certain types of cancer, alcohol related brain damage and circulatory disease.

Identifying the relationships between alcohol availability and different types of harm at a local level is detailed using a variety of different data types. Key indicators when assessing over provision in relation to health are:

- Alcohol related emergency admissions
- Deaths where alcohol was an underlying cause
- Alcohol related brain damage
- Alcohol related mental health discharges

Table 2 illustrates the extent of alcohol related health harm in East Dunbartonshire. This data is broken down to intermediate data zone, a standard tool to use when looking at

health related harm due to alcohol. The data for each intermediate data zone can then be compared to the average figure in East Dunbartonshire, NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde (NHSGGC) and Scotland as a whole. Areas that are higher than the East Dunbartonshire average are shaded in grey.

The current area of overprovision, Hillhead, Kirkintilloch, continues to show the highest rates of alcohol related harm across East Dunbartonshire. Alcohol related harm in this area is significantly higher compared to that of the East Dunbartonshire average, NHSGGC average and the Scottish average.

Harestanes in Kirkintilloch has been highlighted to have similar poor health related data as Hillhead. Both alcohol related brain damage admissions and mental health discharge rates are significantly higher than that of the NHSGGC and the Scottish average. A similar picture is seen in the Kirkintilloch West data zone, especially in relation to alcohol related brain damage and mental health discharges.

Milton of Campsie, Lennoxton, Twechar and Harestanes East, Bishopbriggs and West Cadder are all intermediate data zones which have been highlighted where alcohol related harm is notably higher, especially in relation to alcohol related admissions to hospital.

Notably, the figures show East Clobber and Mains, an intermediate data zone in Milngavie, to have the second highest mental health discharge rates relating to alcohol in East Dunbartonshire, which is also significantly higher compared to both the NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde and Scottish average. The number of alcohol related deaths is also second highest in this data zone and similar to NHSGGC and Scotland.

Average alcohol related brain damage figures in East Dunbartonshire are significantly higher than that of NHSGGC and Scotland. These figures likely correlate to East Dunbartonshire's ageing population as older adults are more susceptible; however this disorder occurs due to excessive and sustained drinking over a number of years. Kilmardinny West in Milngavie shows the highest rate of alcohol related brain damage admissions. Other intermediate data zones where this condition seems to be high include Kessington East, Bearsden; West Clobber and Mains, Milngavie; and Lenzie North.

Appendix 1 provides each of the alcohol related health indicators rates ranked in order by the highest rate by intermediate data zone. The greatest cumulative incidence of alcohol related health rates is found in the following areas:

1. Hillhead
2. Kirkintilloch West
3. East Clobber & Mains Estate
4. Milton of Campsie
5. Harestanes

Table 2. Alcohol Related Health Indicators by Intermediate Data Zone (rates per 10,000 persons, all ages)

Intermediate Data Zone	Alcohol-related Emergency Admissions				
	Population (2016 SAPE)	SMR01 April 2016 to March 2017 (any diagnostic position)	Deaths (NRS) 2014-2016 (underlying cause)	ARBD Admissions SMR01 April14 to March17 (any diagnostic position)	Mental Health Discharges SMR04 April15 to March17 (any diagnostic position)
Hillhead	4126	99.4	4.8	21.0	12.1
Harestanes	3236	89.6	0.0	15.5	15.5
Kirkintilloch West	4235	80.3	1.6	28.3	7.1
Milton of Campsie	3975	65.4	0.8	30.2	3.8
Lennoxton	4667	60.0	0.0	14.3	11.8
Twechar and Harestanes East	2826	56.6	2.4	9.4	1.8
Bishopbriggs West and Cadder	6473	52.5	0.5	14.9	0.8
East Clober and Mains Estate	3456	52.1	2.9	12.5	14.5
Kilmardinny West	3743	50.8	0.0	33.0	1.3
Barloch	3298	45.5	0.0	32.3	0.0
Auchinairn	5518	43.5	1.2	11.5	6.3
Bishopbriggs North and Kenmure	5118	41.0	0.0	23.4	2.9
Kirkintilloch South	3431	40.8	6.8	11.7	2.9
Keystone and Dougalston	3920	35.7	3.4	21.3	1.3
Westerton West	2883	34.7	0.0	5.8	5.2
Rosebank and Waterside	4665	27.9	0.0	6.4	2.1
Woodhill West	4047	27.2	0.0	18.1	1.2
Lenzie South	3248	24.6	2.1	3.1	3.1
Lenzie North	5204	23.1	1.9	20.5	1.0
Kessington East	2917	20.6	0.0	21.7	1.7
Westerton East	3686	19.0	0.0	8.1	4.1
South Castlehill and Thorn	4305	18.6	0.8	19.4	1.2
West Clober and Mains Estate	2768	18.1	2.4	20.5	0.0
Kilmardinny East	2942	17.0	1.1	2.3	3.4
Woodhill East	2405	16.6	1.4	5.5	0.0
North Castlehill and Thorn	4422	15.8	0.0	10.6	4.5
Kessington West	3219	15.5	0.0	8.3	0.0
Torrance and Balmore	2807	10.7	0.0	1.2	5.3
East Dunbartonshire Average	(Total=107,540)	40.6	1.2	15.9	4.1
NHSGGC Rates		82.5	2.7	18.3	5.9
Scottish Rates		62.3	2.3	5.4	5.2

6. Alcohol Related Crime and Incidents

It has long been accepted that a large proportion of all acts of violence and disorder are committed by persons under the influence of alcohol, and also targeted towards person under the influence of alcohol. At present it is not possible to definitively measure the impact of alcohol abuse on the behaviour of offenders and victims. However, the fact that many acts of violence, disorder and anti-social behaviour occur at night time at weekends indicates that alcohol may be a major influence.

A recent survey found that 41% of Scottish prisoners admitted to being drunk at the time of their offence and that 38% of murders are committed under the influence of alcohol¹. It is also estimated that 60% of young offenders were under the influence of alcohol when the crime was committed¹.

Table 3 below illustrates the extent of alcohol related crime and incidents in East Dunbartonshire including alcohol related incidents, incidents of disorder, reports of drinking in public, domestic incidents involving alcohol, crimes of violence, drunk and incapable incidents, reports of street drinking, drink driving and offences under the Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005 . This data is broken down to intermediate data zone. The data for each intermediate data zone can then be compared to the average figure in East Dunbartonshire. Areas that are higher than the East Dunbartonshire average are shaded in grey.

The current area of overprovision, Hillhead, continues to show high rates of alcohol related crime and incidents. Alcohol related crimes and incidents in this area are significantly higher compared to that of the East Dunbartonshire average.

Kirkintilloch West has the highest levels across many of the alcohol related crime and incident indicators compared to the other intermediate data zones in East Dunbartonshire.

In terms of violent crimes, Bishopbriggs West & Cadder is highlighted as having the highest rates of crimes of violence across East Dunbartonshire, and high crime of violence per population.

Auchinairn, Bishopbriggs; Lennoxton; Keystone & Dougalston, Milngavie; Kirkintilloch South and Harestanes also have notably higher rates of alcohol related crime and incidents compared to rest of East Dunbartonshire.

Table 3. Rate of Alcohol Related Crime Incidents by Intermediate Data Zone April 2017 – March 2018

Intermediate Data Zone (IDZ) Name	Population (2016 SAPE)	Alcohol Related Incidents	Incidents of Disorder	Incidents of Disorder per 10,000 population in IDZ	Percentage of Disorder During Weekend Evenings /Nights	Reports of drinking in Public	Domestic Incidents Involving Alcohol	Crimes of Violence	Crimes of Violence per 10,000 population in IDZ	Drunk & Incapable	Street Drinking	Drink Driving	Crimes under Licensing Act	Other Crime
Kirkintilloch West	4235	54	427	1008	41	2	4	89	210	2	13	4	2	111
Hillhead	4126	31	300	727	35	2	4	64	155	1	4	4	1	116
Auchinairn	5518	20	230	417	36	1	1	26	47	1	2	4	1	73
Lennoxton	4667	42	167	358	26	3	2	37	79	1	4	1	0	71
Keystone and Dougalston	3920	15	227	579	35	3	0	18	46	2	3	0	2	52
Bishopbriggs West and Cadder	6473	25	308	476	25	5	1	178	275	0	0	2	0	102
Kirkintilloch South	3431	17	156	455	26	3	1	40	117	0	3	2	0	57
Harestanes	3236	14	162	501	31	1	4	20	62	0	3	3	0	34
Lenzie North	5204	11	116	223	35	2	0	12	23	2	0	1	0	32
Rosebank and Waterside	4665	18	122	262	37	2	0	15	32	0	0	0	0	30
East Clober and Mains Estate	3456	6	104	301	33	2	0	11	32	0	1	2	0	32
South Castlehill and Thorn	4305	17	129	300	33	1	0	9	21	1	1	1	0	23
Kilmardinny West	3743	12	88	235	38	2	0	5	13	1	0	1	1	24
Milton of Campsie	3975	4	66	166	44	1	0	12	30	0	3	2	0	19

Kilmardinny East	2942	4	125	425	34	2	0	8	27	0	0	0	0	33
North Castlehill and Thorn	4422	5	87	197	34	2	0	9	20	0	1	0	0	22
Kessington East	2917	10	63	216	54	1	0	6	21	0	1	0	0	16
Lenzie South	3248	10	87	268	53	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	13
Westerton East	3686	2	76	206	28	5	0	14	38	0	1	0	0	14
Westerton West	2883	4	59	205	32	2	0	9	31	1	0	0	0	16
Twechar and Harestanes East	2826	8	72	255	28	0	0	23	81	0	0	0	0	26
Barloch	3298	6	98	297	27	1	0	2	6	0	1	1	0	24
Torrance and Balmore	2807	10	71	253	25	1	0	6	21	0	1	1	0	19
Bishopbriggs North and Kenmure	5118	10	81	158	32	0	0	6	12	0	0	0	0	11
Woodhill West	4047	2	64	158	28	1	1	8	20	0	0	0	0	18
Kessington West	3219	8	59	183	19	0	0	7	22	0	0	0	0	25
West Clober and Mains Estate	2768	3	58	210	34	0	0	5	18	0	0	0	0	13
Woodhill East	2405	2	30	125	30	0	0	3	12	0	0	0	0	7
East Dun Average	Total =107540	13	130	327	33	2	1	23	53	0	2	1	0	37

Appendix 2 provides each of the alcohol related crime and incident rates ranked in order by the highest rates of incident by intermediate data zone. The greatest cumulative incidence rate of offences is found in the following areas:

1. Kirkintilloch West
2. Hillhead
3. Auchinairn
4. Keystone & Dougalston
5. Bishopbriggs West and Cadder
6. Lennoxton

These localities clearly demonstrate significant problems in relation to alcohol related crime and incidents.

7. Deprivation

Alcohol causes most harm in our deprived communities, and clear links have been found between alcohol related harm and deprivation. In 2016, alcohol related deaths in the most deprived areas of Scotland were eight times higher than in the least deprived areas. This same figure is seen with alcohol related hospital admissions³.

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) is regarded as the official measure of deprivation in Scotland. The index provides each datazone in Scotland with a unique ranking from most deprived (rank 1) to least deprived (rank 6976). SIMD rankings take into account seven domains: income, employment, health, education, access, crime and housing.

In the SIMD 2016 seven of the 25% most deprived data zones in Scotland were found in the intermediate data zones of Hillhead, Auchinairn, Kirkintilloch West and Lennoxton as shown in Table 4 and Figure 2. The most deprived data zone in East Dunbartonshire is found in Hillhead, and is within the 10% most deprived data zones in Scotland. A Kirkintilloch West data zone has shown a steady decline since 2004 and now sits within the 25% most deprived data zones in Scotland.

The most health deprived data zone in East Dunbartonshire is found in Hillhead and is in the 5% most health deprived areas in Scotland.

The most crime deprived data zone in East Dunbartonshire is found in Bishopbriggs West and Cadder and is in the 5% most crime deprived areas in Scotland.

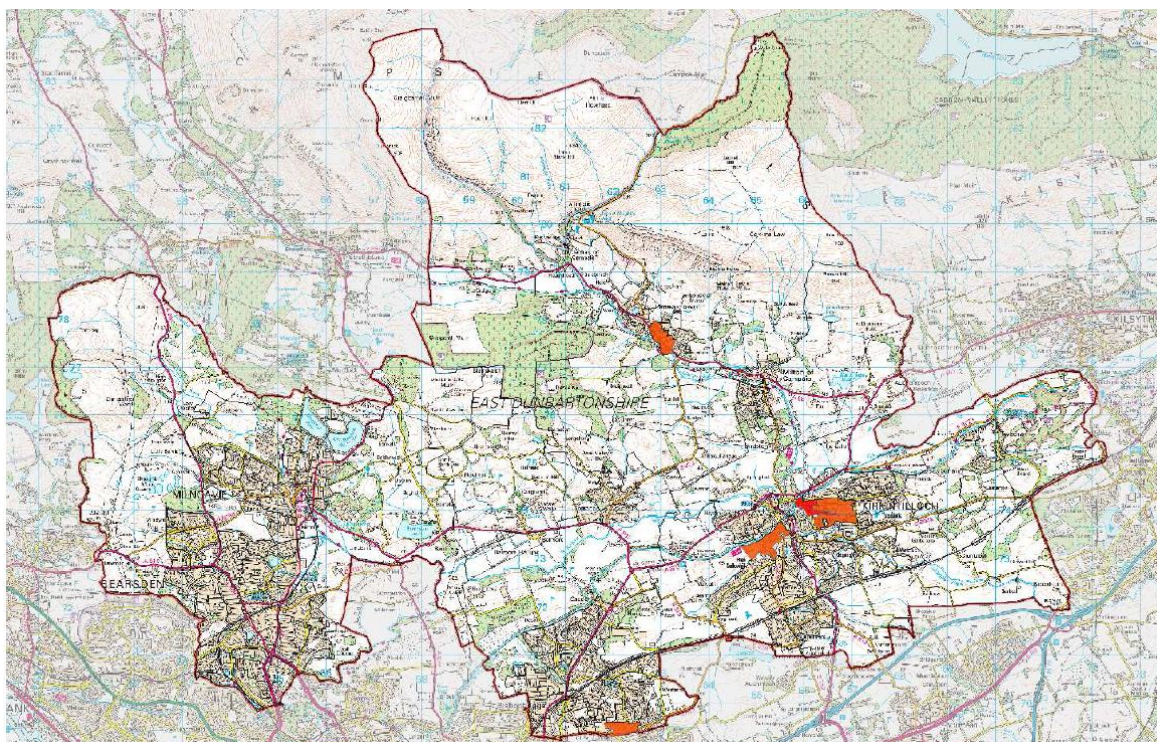
Table 4. The SIMD Rank Average of East Dunbartonshire's intermediate data zones

Intermediate data zone (IDZ) Name	SIMD Rank Ave	Contains data zones that are in 25% most deprived in Scotland
Hillhead	1380	Yes
Harestanes	2125	
Twechar and Harestanes East	2579	
Auchinairn	2859	Yes
Kirkintilloch West	3175	Yes
East Clober and Mains Estate	3711	
Lennoxtown	3801	Yes
Kirkintilloch South	4331	
Milton of Campsie	4406	
Rosebank and Waterside	4878	
Lenzie North	5117	
Torrance and Balmore	5129	
Bishopbriggs West and Cadder	5420	
Westerton West	5441	
Keystone and Dougalston	5461	
Woodhill West	5662	
South Castlehill and Thorn	5773	
Westerton East	5857	
Bishopbriggs North and Kenmure	5903	
Barloch	5928	
West Clober and Mains Estate	5966	
North Castlehill and Thorn	6097	
Woodhill East	6151	
Kilmardinny West	6185	
Kessington East	6196	
Lenzie South	6457	
Kilmardinny East	6594	
Kessington West	6679	

Relationship between Deprivation and Alcohol Related Health

There is a strong relationship between deprivation and alcohol related health harms. Audits of alcohol related deaths undertaken by NHS GGC have consistently shown that those in the most deprived quintiles are more likely to die due to alcohol related causes than the more affluent areas⁶. Over two thirds of deaths occurred in residents of the most deprived quintile and over 85% in the most deprived 40% of the population.

Figure 2. Areas in East Dunbartonshire in the 25% most deprived data zones in Scotland



8. Public Consultation

8.1. East Dunbartonshire public Consultation on Alcohol Outlet Overprovision

In March 2017 individuals who live in East Dunbartonshire were invited to complete a survey regarding the availability; purchasing; consumption; and social consequences relating to alcohol in their local area. There were a total of 286 surveys completed; 92% from individual local residents and 8% coming from a group or organisation.

The full survey consultation report is available on request and includes overall information for East Dunbartonshire and results split by localities (Bearsden, Milngavie, Kirkintilloch, Hillhead and Auchinairn).

8.1.1. Alcohol Availability

Overall 27% of respondents felt there were too many licensed premises in their neighbourhood, 61% felt it was about right, and 11% felt it was too low.

In respondents from Hillhead 40% stated there were too many licensed premises in their neighbourhood whilst for the respondents from Kirkintilloch as a whole it was 34%. In Milngavie only 18% of respondents felt there were too many.

Those who felt the number of licensed premises in their neighbourhood was too high were asked about the types of premises they felt there was too many of. The most common answers were corner shop/convenience store (62%), off license/specialist alcohol retailer (44%) and supermarket (40%).

From the respondents in Bearsden, the highest response was for off-license/specialist alcohol retailer at 67%. In the respondents from Milngavie, 86% of them felt there were too many corner shop/convenience stores in the local neighbourhood selling alcohol.

“Garages should not be licensed and do we need to have all supermarkets selling alcohol maybe we need to have stores that only sell alcohol and it to be more regulated”

“Limit the physical (and economic) accessibility of alcohol e.g. restrict the number of licences per given area, at festivals etc”

Respondents were asked about the current licensing hours, and 50% felt they should not be amended, whilst 37% felt they should and 13% didn't know. This was consistent across all the areas.

“Reduce late opening for shops selling alcohol”

Over half of the respondents (54%) did not think that events targeted at children and families should sell alcohol (e.g. Gala days/music festivals); 43% felt they should be able to sell alcohol.

This figure varied across East Dunbartonshire. 71% of the respondents from Hillhead and 62% from Bearsden did not think these types of events should sell alcohol; however in Milngavie only 38% of the respondents did not think alcohol should be sold at these events.

“Only if it is in a specific contained area (such are the bar marquee at the canal festival)”

8.1.2. Alcohol Purchasing Habits

The most common place that respondents purchased alcohol in East Dunbartonshire was from a supermarket (67%) and the second most common was the pub (6%).

Whilst the most common place for respondents in Hillhead was supermarket (58%), the other most common places differed including corner shop / convenience store (10% compared to 5% overall) and a carry out of a pub/club/restaurant/hotel (6% compared to 0% overall). For Milngavie, the joint second most common place respondents bought alcohol was corner shop/ convenience store and via online shop (10% each).

When asked reasons for buying alcohol from their most common place the highest answer was for “shopping for other items” (49%), followed by price (45%) and convenient location (38%). This was similar across all areas in East Dunbartonshire.

In Bearsden, 58% of the respondents stated their reason for buying alcohol from their most common place was due to price.

Three quarters of respondents says it takes less than 15 minutes to travel to the location where they buy alcohol, and for 33% it takes less than 5 minutes.

The most common travel mode to buy alcohol is by car/van/motorbike (65%), and the second most common is walking (18%). This was the same across East Dunbartonshire.

8.1.3. Alcohol Consumption Habits

The majority of people drink most often at home (60%), with the second most common place being the pub (14%).

This was similar across all areas apart from in Bearsden where respondents most often drinking at home rose to 70%, and the second most common place was home of friend or family member (9%).

All respondents were asked what the main factors are that influence people to drink alcohol in the home rather than at license premises. The most common reason was comfort/social/relaxation (72%) followed by price (59%). This was consistent across all areas.

8.1.4. Social Consequences

All respondents were asked if they had ever been negatively affected by another person’s drinking with 58% of them saying they had been. This was higher in Hillhead and Bearsden (59%), Bishopbriggs (68%) and Auchinairn (77%).

Of those that had been affected the most common person was family member/partner/spouse at 66%, which was slightly higher in Auchinairn (68%), Hillhead and Kirkintilloch (69%) and Bishopbriggs (71%).

The survey also asked how people felt in relation to social consequences related to drinking, as shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Views on social consequences related to drinking in local area

	Concerned	Not concerned	No opinion
People being drunk and rowdy in public	85%	12%	4%
Violence caused by people drinking or have been drinking	92%	5%	3%
The cost to the NHS of treating people with alcohol related conditions/injuries	92%	5%	3%
The impact of drinking on the economy e.g. sick days, unemployment	73%	20%	7%
Family breakdown / child neglect	88%	7%	5%
Drink driving	91%	5%	4%
Alcohol related litter or vandalism in the community	81%	14%	5%
Children or young people under 18 drinking	87%	9%	4%

8.2. East Dunbartonshire Adult Health & Wellbeing Survey

In the 2017/18 Adult Health & Wellbeing Surveyⁱⁱ, East Dunbartonshire participants were asked about alcohol availability in their local area. 19% of East Dunbartonshire residents surveyed felt there were too many shops selling alcohol, and 13% felt there were too many pubs, bars and restaurants selling alcohol.

For those living in the 20% most deprived data zones in East Dunbartonshire, 33% felt there were too many shops selling alcohol (compared to 18% in other data zones), and 25% felt there too many pubs, bars and restaurants selling alcohol (compared to 13%).

8.3. Local Police Plan Consultation

The top five local priorities within the East Dunbartonshire Local Police Plan 2017-20⁷ as identified through the local 'Your View Counts' consultation were:

- Homes Being Broken Into
- Antisocial Behaviour and Disorder
- Violent Crime (including alcohol and drug fuelled violence and domestic violence)
- Vehicles Being Stolen or Broken Into
- Drug Dealing / Misuse

ⁱⁱ Awaiting final Adult Health & Wellbeing Survey 2017/18 report

9. Recommendations

Following the analysis of data regarding the number and capacity of alcohol outlets, alcohol related health indicators, alcohol related crime and incidents and deprivation we have found there is evidence of overprovision and potential areas of concern in localities within East Dunbartonshire.

9.1. Proposed areas of overprovision

We recommend that the Licensing Board considers the following areas as subject to overprovision of alcohol outlets.

- Hillhead, Kirkintilloch to remain as an area of overprovision for off-sales premises
- Kirkintilloch West to be considered as an area of overprovision for on and off-sales premises

9.2. Areas of potential concern

We also recommend that the following areas should be monitored over the period of the next Licensing Statement in terms of the number of alcohol outlets, health and crime statistics and SIMD ranking as being potential areas of overprovision:

- Lennoxton
- Keystone and Dougalston
- Auchinairn
- Harestanes
- East Clober and Mains Estate
- Milton of Campsie
- Bishopbriggs West and Cadder

10. References

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2. Richardson EA, Shortt NK, Pearce J, Mitchell R. *Alcohol-related illness and death in Scottish neighbourhoods: is there a relationship with the number of alcohol outlets?* Alcohol Focus Scotland. 2014.
3. Giles L, Robinson M. *Monitoring and Evaluating Scotland's Alcohol Strategy: Monitoring Report 2018*. Edinburgh: NHS Health Scotland. 2018.
4. Alcohol Focus Scotland. *Alcohol Outlet Availability and Harm in East Dunbartonshire*. 2018. Available from: <https://www.alcohol-focus-scotland.org.uk/media/310739/alcohol-outlet-availability-and-harm-in-east-dunbartonshire.pdf> [Accessed August 2018].
5. Centre for Research on Environment, Society and Health. *Alcohol and Tobacco Environments in Scotland*. Available from: <https://creshmap.com/shiny/alcoholtobacco/> [Accessed August 2018]
6. NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde Public Health Directorate. *Audit of Alcohol Related Deaths and Deprivation*.
7. Police Scotland. *East Dunbartonshire Local Police Plan 2017-20*. 2017.

Appendix 1. Alcohol Related Health Indicators by Intermediate Data Zone Ranked Analysis

2016 Intermediate Zone & Name	Alcohol-related Emergency Admissions SMR01 April 2016 to March 2017 RANK	Deaths (NRS) 2014-2016 RANK	ARBD Admissions SMR01 April14 to March17 RANK	Mental Health Discharges SMR04 April15 to March17 RANK	SUM RANK	RANK
Hillhead	1	2	8	3	14	1
Kirkintilloch West	3	9	4	5	21	2
East Clober and Mains Estate	8	4	16	2	30	3
Milton of Campsie	4	13	3	11	31	4
Harestanes	2	16	13	1	32	5
Lennoxton	5	16	15	4	40	6
Keystone and Dougalston	14	3	7	19	43	7
Kirkintilloch South	13	1	17	14	45	8
Kilmardinny West	9	16	1	19	45	8
Auchinairn	11	11	18	6	46	10
Bishopbriggs North and Kenmure	12	16	5	14	47	11
Twechar and Harestanes East	6	5	20	17	48	12
Barloch	10	16	2	25	53	13
Lenzie North	19	8	9	23	59	14
Kessington East	20	16	6	18	60	15
Bishopbriggs West and Cadder	7	15	14	24	60	15
West Clober and Mains Estate	23	5	9	25	62	17
Westerton West	15	16	24	8	63	18
Lenzie South	18	7	26	13	64	19
Woodhill West	17	16	12	21	66	20
South Castlehill and Thorn	22	13	11	21	67	21
Westerton East	21	16	22	10	69	22
North Castlehill and Thorn	26	16	19	9	70	23
Rosebank and Waterside	16	16	23	16	71	24
Kilmardinny East	24	12	27	12	75	25
Torrance and Balmore	28	16	28	7	79	26
Woodhill East	25	10	25	25	85	27
Kessington West	27	16	21	25	89	28

Appendix 2. Rate of Alcohol Related Crime Incidents by Intermediate Data Zone Ranked Analysis April 2017 – March 2018

Intermediate Data Zone	Alcohol Related Incidents Ranked	Incidents of Disorder Ranked	Incidents of Disorder per 10,000 population in IDZ RANKED	Reports of drinking in Public Ranked	Domestic Incidents Involving Alcohol Ranked	Crimes of Violence Ranked	Crimes of Violence per 10,000 population in IDZ RANKED	Percentage of Disorder During Weekend Evenings /Nights Ranked	Drunk & Incapable Ranked	Street Drinking Ranked	Drink Driving Ranked	Crimes under Licensing Act Ranked	Other Crime Ranked	SUM RANK	RANK
Kirkintilloch West	1	1	1	6	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	2	24	1
Hillhead	3	3	2	6	1	3	3	8	4	2	1	3	1	40	2
Auchinairn	5	4	8	16	5	6	8	7	4	8	1	3	4	79	3
Keystone and Dougalston	9	5	3	3	9	9	9	8	1	4	15	1	7	83	4
Bishopbriggs West and Cadder	4	2	5	1	5	1	1	26	10	16	5	6	3	85	5
Lennoxton	2	6	9	3	4	5	6	24	4	2	9	6	5	85	5
Kirkintilloch South	7	8	6	3	5	4	4	24	10	4	5	6	6	92	7
Harestanes	10	7	4	16	1	8	7	18	10	4	4	6	8	103	8
Rosebank and Waterside	6	11	14	6	9	10	11	6	10	16	15	6	12	132	9
Lenzie North	12	12	18	6	9	12	16	8	1	16	9	6	10	135	10
East Clober and Mains Estate	19	13	10	6	9	14	11	14	10	9	5	6	10	136	11
South Castlehill and Thorn	7	9	11	16	9	15	18	14	4	9	9	6	17	144	12
Kilmardinny East	22	10	7	6	9	18	15	11	10	16	15	6	9	154	13
Kilmardinny West	11	15	17	6	9	24	24	5	4	16	9	3	15	158	14
Milton of Campsie	22	22	25	16	9	12	14	3	10	4	5	6	19	167	15
Twechar and Harestanes East	17	20	15	24	9	7	5	20	10	16	15	6	13	177	16
North Castlehill and Thorn	21	16	23	6	9	15	21	11	10	9	15	6	18	180	17
Westerton East	26	19	21	1	9	11	10	20	10	9	15	6	24	181	18

Kessington East	13	24	19	16	9	21	18	1	10	9	15	6	22	183	19
Lenzie South	13	16	13	6	9	28	28	2	10	16	15	6	25	187	20
Westerton West	22	25	22	6	9	15	13	16	4	16	15	6	22	191	21
Torrance and Balmore	13	21	16	16	9	21	18	26	10	9	9	6	19	193	22
Barloch	19	14	12	16	9	27	27	23	10	9	9	6	15	196	23
Woodhill West	26	23	27	16	5	18	21	20	10	16	15	6	21	224	24
Kessington West	17	25	24	24	9	20	17	28	10	16	15	6	14	225	25
Bishopbriggs North and Kenmure	13	18	26	24	9	21	25	16	10	16	15	6	27	226	26
West Clober and Mains Estate	25	27	20	24	9	24	23	11	10	16	15	6	25	235	27
Woodhill East	26	28	28	24	9	26	25	19	10	16	15	6	28	260	28