



Overprovision of Alcohol Sales Capacity in East Dunbartonshire Evidence Report

Report to: East Dunbartonshire Licensing Board

Report by: East Dunbartonshire Public Health Improvement Team, on behalf of East Dunbartonshire Alcohol & Drug Partnership and NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde

Date: March 2023

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

In 2018 Scottish Government launched the Alcohol Framework¹; a document that sets out actions on preventing and reducing alcohol related harm in Scotland. Scottish Government are taking a whole population approach to reduce alcohol related harm because Scotland's overall alcohol consumption remains too high. Reducing alcohol consumption through availability and licensing is one of the main commitments of the Framework.

The Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005 was implemented in September 2009 and introduced five licensing objectives:

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

These licensing objectives should underpin every Licensing Policy Statement and mean that local Licensing Boards have a duty to consider protecting and improving the public health of their communities when making decisions on licensing.

1.2. Purpose

This report collates and presents the current evidence of alcohol related harm in East Dunbartonshire and provides recommendations to support the development of the next Statement of Licensing Policy in particular the East Dunbartonshire Licensing Board's (Licensing Board), statement on the overprovision of alcohol sales capacity.

1.3. Strategic Context

East Dunbartonshire's Statement of Licensing Policy and Overprovision Statement contributes to a number of national and local policies and strategies.

At a national level it links to:

- Scotland's Public Health Priorities²
 - Priority 4 – A Scotland where we reduce the use of and harm from alcohol, tobacco and other drugs
- Scottish Government's Rights, Respect & Recovery Strategy 2018: Scotland's strategy to improve health by preventing and reducing alcohol and drug use, harm and related deaths³
- Scottish Government's Alcohol Framework 2018: framework settings out national prevention aims on alcohol¹

Locally it links into:

- East Dunbartonshire Alcohol & Drug Partnership (ADP) Strategy
- East Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care Partnership (HSCP) Strategic Plan 2022-25⁴
- East Dunbartonshire Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP) 2017-2027⁵
- East Dunbartonshire Integrated Children's Services Plan 2020-2023⁶

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 an occasional licence are not included within the number of licensed premises.

The overprovision assessment must also seek to promote the five licensing objectives.

In assessing overprovision, the Licensing Board must consult with:

- the Chief Constable
- the relevant health board (in this case NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde (NHSGGC))
- 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 licence 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 Statement of Licensing Policy 2018-2023⁷, following an assessment of evidence including from the East Dunbartonshire Public Health Improvement Team⁸ (on behalf of East Dunbartonshire ADP and NHSGGC), that there was an overprovision of off-sales premises within the locality of Hillhead, and part of the Kirkintilloch West locality.

The evidence report from the East Dunbartonshire Public Health Improvement Team⁸ also highlighted areas in East Dunbartonshire to be monitored over the period of the Statement of Licensing Policy as potential future areas of overprovision including Lennoxton, Keystone and Dougalston, Auchinairn, Harestanes, East Clober and Mains Estate, Milton of Campsie, and Bishopbriggs West and Cadder.

3. Methodology

To assess overprovision and promote the licensing objectives information was identified and gathered from a range of local and national sources:

- NHSGGC
- East Dunbartonshire Council
- East Dunbartonshire HSCP
- Renfrewshire Council
- Public Health Scotland
- Alcohol Focus Scotland
- Members of the public
- *Scottish Ambulance Service (SAS)*

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 hospital admissions
- alcohol related mental health admissions
- alcohol specific deaths
- the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation statistics
- *Scottish Ambulance Service call outs (subject to confirmation from SAS)*

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.

Where the data is available and allows, East Dunbartonshire local indicators are compared to the Scottish figure given that, as detailed in the Alcohol Framework 2018¹, the level of consumption overall in Scotland is classed as “*too high*” by the Scottish Government.

To note; the previous evidence report by the East Dunbartonshire Public Health Improvement Team⁸ used Alcohol Related Brain Damage (ARBD) as a measure for assessing overprovision. However this measure is not being used for this evidence report due to decision made by NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde Licensing Group that there is no standard definition for ARBD in Scotland, as such comparisons can be made nationally.

4. Minimum Unit Pricing (MUP)

MUP is a national policy which came into effect in Scotland on 1st May 2018. This meant that from that date every drink containing alcohol has had a minimum price of £0.50 per unit of alcohol it contains.

An action from Scottish Government’s Alcohol Framework 2018¹ is to evaluate the impact of MUP during its first 5 years of operation. Public Health Scotland are undertaking this evaluation and have published several reports on the impact of MUP to date.

In November 2022 Public Health Scotland published a report on impact on alcohol sales after three years of MUP implementation⁹. It found that MUP has been effective in reducing alcohol consumptions at the population level with a 3% reduction in per adult sales of pure alcohol and 3.6% reduction in off-sales trade. These results are thought to be due to decrease in sales of cider, perry, spirits and beers sold in off sales contrasted with an increase in sales of fortified wine and wine.

In January 2023 Public Health Scotland published a further report on the impact on the alcoholic drinks industry in Scotland¹⁰. The report found that “The evidence gathered does not suggest that MUP has significantly impacted the economic performance of the alcoholic drinks industry in Scotland”; although does acknowledge that individual businesses could have been impacted differently depending customers and products sold.

The full evaluation report on MUP is due to be published in 2023 including an evaluation of the impact of MUP on deaths and hospital admissions in Scotland.

It is not possible to say what effect MUP has had on alcohol consumption and/or alcohol related harm at a local level in East Dunbartonshire. MUP is one of several measures to reduce alcohol related harm at a national level in Scotland. At a local level Licensing Boards and Licensing Standards Officers must ensure that MUP is implemented; but they must also implement their own measures on alcohol availability to reduce alcohol related harm that is reflective of evidence from their own communities.

5. Emerging Issues since the last Statement of Licensing Policy

5.1. Covid-19 Pandemic and changing drinking patterns

The Covid-19 pandemic began in March 2020 and for the rest of that year and part of 2021 there was various restrictions which affected people's ability to socialise and where they bought and consumed alcohol.

There was already evidence of a shift towards off-trade sales from on-sales and increased move towards home drinking which has been exacerbated by the pandemic. Compared to on-sales premises the home is an unregulated environment and could therefore result in higher consumption of alcohol which could lead to increased alcohol related harm and crime incidents. Parental home drinking could also impact negatively on children and young people.

Evidence also suggest that drinking habits changed during the early months of the pandemic with lighter drinkers decreasing their consumption; and heavier drinkers increasing their consumption¹¹.

5.2. Online Sales and Home Deliveries

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic and its resulting restrictions there was a shift towards off-trade sales; this is in part due to the increasing move towards online sales of alcohol and home deliveries of alcohol. Many different types of businesses in East Dunbartonshire and across Scotland sell alcohol online via websites or mobile apps, and contract third parties to deliver alcohol to people's homes. Online sales in Scotland is expected to remain high post pandemic. Guidelines to ensure that age verification policies are implemented at the point of online sale and the point of home delivery is being discussed by Scottish Government.

This challenge was already highlighted in the Scottish Government's Alcohol Framework 2018 which includes the following action: *"We will scope research into online and telephone alcohol sales to better understand these growing markets and any issues arising as a result"*.¹

Evidence and further information on this topic may become available during this next period of Statement of Licensing Policy. At a local level, Licensing Boards can set within their Licensing Statement Policies conditions related to online sales and home deliveries, for example:

- If licensed premises employ their own delivery staff these staff members should be trained in Challenge 25 age verification process to same level as rest of the staff and ensure they undertake this process when delivering alcohol
- If a third party is employed for deliveries it is the responsibility of the premises licence holder to ensure that the delivery partner follows the Challenge 25 age verification process when delivering items including alcohol
- Any deliveries including alcohol must not be left with anyone under 18 years old, anyone who is visibly intoxicated/"drunk" or in a 'safe space' outside the home

- Deliveries containing alcohol should only be permitted when delivering with food unless the licenced premises is a dedicated off sales premises

6. Alcohol Consumption

High alcohol consumption is regarded as a major problem in Scotland due to risk of physical and mental health problems and wider social problems. The current Chief Medical Officers' guidelines for both men and women¹² is that:

*"To keep health risks from alcohol to a low level it is safest
not to drink more than 14 units a week"*

6.1. Alcohol Sales

The 2021 Monitoring and Evaluating Scotland's Alcohol Strategy (MESAS) Monitoring Report found in 85% of alcohol sold in Scotland was through off-sales compared with 15% sold through on-sales¹³. Although it should be noted that during part of 2021 Covid-19 restrictions continued to affect alcohol sales at on-sales premises. The report also found that 9.4 litres of pure alcohol was sold per adult in Scotland which is the equivalent to 18.1 units per adult per week.

In terms of cost, the average cost of alcohol at off sales was 64p per unit; whilst it was £2.04 in on sales premises. Alcohol sold in the United Kingdom is now 78% more affordable than it was 1987. Evidence confirms that as alcohol becomes more affordable, consumption increases; and as alcohol consumption increases there is more alcohol related harm.

6.2. Survey Data

Local and national survey data can be used to measure alcohol consumption in our local communities. Although self-reported alcohol consumption can be problematic as participants often under report their level of consumption, as evidenced by survey data usually giving lower estimates of alcohol consumption than alcohol sales data indicates.

6.2.1. Adults

The Scottish Health Survey

The Scottish Health Survey is an annual survey funded by Scottish Government which provides a detailed picture of the health of the Scottish population. Key indicators on alcohol consumption in adults in East Dunbartonshire is provided below for combined years 2017-2021¹⁴:

- 26% of East Dunbartonshire adults drink to hazardous/harmful levels (defined as 14 units and over per week); this is higher than Scotland than the Scottish average of 24%
- The mean weekly units drank in East Dunbartonshire was 11.7 units; this is lower than the Scottish average of 12.1 units

There has been little change in the levels drinking to a hazardous/harmful or the mean weekly units drink in East Dunbartonshire and Scotland since 2015.

East Dunbartonshire Adult Health & Wellbeing Survey

NHSGGC and its corresponding HSCPs commission Adult Health & Wellbeing Surveys every 3 years across Greater Glasgow & Clyde. The last completed Adult Health & Wellbeing Survey was undertaken in 2017/18.

The key results regarding alcohol consumption and beliefs in East Dunbartonshire¹⁵:

- 8% of those surveyed had an increased risk of alcohol related harm according to Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT); 5% of women and 12% of men
- 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 most deprived data zones in East Dunbartonshire, 33% felt there were too many shops selling alcohol and 25% felt there too many pubs, bars and restaurants selling alcohol

The Covid-19 pandemic delayed the subsequent Adult Health & Wellbeing which as of March 2023 the fieldwork is undergoing across Greater Glasgow & Clyde and the report for East Dunbartonshire is expected early 2024.

6.2.2. Young People

The Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) is a national survey on smoking, drinking and drug use among secondary school children. The latest East Dunbartonshire SALSUS was done in 2018 and the key results¹⁶ are below:

SALSUS measure		Change from 2013	Difference from Scotland 2018
25%	of 13 year olds reported that they had had an alcoholic drink ^a	+5%	-10%
70%	of 15 year olds reported that they had had an alcoholic drink ^a	+5%	-1%
44%	of 13 years old had ever been drunk ^b	+7%	-9%
75%	of 15 year olds have ever been drunk ^b	+6%	+5%
4%	of 13 year olds reported that they had managed to buy alcohol ^b	-2%	-1%
7%	of 15 year olds reported that they had managed to buy alcohol ^b	-2%	-4%

^a"A proper alcoholic drink – a whole drink, not just a sip"

^bOf those who had every had an alcoholic drink

Since 2013 more young people in East Dunbartonshire are reporting ever having an alcoholic drink and of those that have more are also reporting being drunk. Slightly less young people are reporting being able to buy alcohol at a shop, supermarket or off sales premises than in 2013.

The last Schools Health & Wellbeing Survey was undertaken in East Dunbartonshire in 2014 and there is an expectation that a similar survey will be completed over the period of the next Statement of Licensing Policy. The Scottish Government request that all local authorities undertake a Health and Wellbeing Census for their children and young people.

7. Deprivation

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) is regarded as the official measure of deprivation in Scotland. SIMD 2020 provides an analysis of deprivation across Scotland based on 6976 datazone areas across 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.

There are 130 datazones in East Dunbartonshire across 28 intermediate datazones, as shown below in Table 1.

In the SIMD 2020 seven of the 25% most deprived datazones in Scotland were found in the intermediate data zones of Hillhead, Auchinairn, Kirkintilloch West and Lennoxton. The most deprived datazone in East Dunbartonshire is found in Hillhead, and is within the 5% most deprived datazones in Scotland which is a decline since SIMD 2016.

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

7.1. Relationship between Deprivation and Alcohol Related Health

Alcohol causes most harm in our deprived communities, and clear links have been found between alcohol related harm and deprivation. The latest MESAS report found that in 2020-21 rates of alcohol specific deaths were nearly 5 times higher in the most deprived datazones compared to the least deprived datazones, and the rates were nearly 8 times higher for alcohol related hospital admissions¹³.

Table 1. SIMD 2020 Information by Intermediate Datazone in East Dunbartonshire

Intermediate Datazone	Number of datazones	Datazones within 25% most deprived in Scotland
West Clober and Mains Estate	4	
East Clober and Mains Estate	4	
Barloch	4	
Keystone and Dougalston	5	
Kilmardinny East	4	
Kilmardinny West	4	
North Castlehill & Thorn	5	
South Castlehill & Thorn	5	
Westeron West	3	
Westeron East	5	
Kessington West	4	
Kessington East	4	
Torrance and Balmore	3	
Bishopbriggs North and Kenmure	7	
Bishopbriggs West and Cadder	8	
Auchinairn	6	2 datazones
Woodhill East	3	
Woodhill West	5	
Lenzie North	7	
Lenzie South	4	
Kirkintilloch South	4	
Kirkintilloch West	5	1 datazone
Hillhead	5	3 datazones
Rosebank and Waterside	4	
Twechar and Harestanes East	4	
Harestanes	4	
Milton of Campsie	5	
Lennoxtown	5	1 datazone
East Dunbartonshire	130	7 datazones

8. Alcohol Availability 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 neglect¹⁷.

Other research has also found a relationship between deprivation and availability with the most deprived areas having the highest number of off sale alcohol outlets¹⁷.

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.

8.1. Number of Licensed Premises

The number of licensed premises across East Dunbartonshire as of January 2023, excluding members clubs, is shown in Table 2 below.

Table 3 below provides information on number of licensed premises in East Dunbartonshire at the time of the most recent overprovision evidence report in August 2018 and the current position as of January 2023, excluding members clubs. The table shows that there has been a reduction in on sales premises only. These could both be in response to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Table 2. Licensed Premises in East Dunbartonshire

Intermediate Datazone	2021 Population	On sales	Off Sales	On and Off Sales	Total
West Clober and Mains Estate	2662	0	1	0	1
East Clober and Mains Estate	3392	0	2	0	2
Barloch	3264	2	1	0	3
Keystone and Dougalston	4218	1	3	10	14
Kilmardinny East	3534	2	3	3	8
Kilmardinny West	3756	2	2	2	6
North Castlehill & Thorn	4378	1	3	0	4
South Castlehill & Thorn	4132	1	5	3	9
Westerton West	2796	0	0	0	0
Westerton East	3631	0	2	0	2
Kessington West	3202	1	3	0	4
Kessington East	2859	0	0	0	0
Torrance and Balmore	2803	0	2	3	5
Bishopbriggs North and Kenmure	5012	0	2	1	3
Bishopbriggs West and Cadder	6329	2	5	5	12
Auchinairn	5709	3	2	2	7
Woodhill East	2385	0	0	0	0
Woodhill West	4128	0	1	0	1
Lenzie North	5156	0	3	2	5
Lenzie South	3344	0	1	1	2
Kirkintilloch South	3393	0	0	1	1
Kirkintilloch West	4386	8	5	11	24
Hillhead	4125	0	4	2	6
Rosebank and Waterside	5684	0	2	0	2
Twechar and Harestanes East	2864	0	1	0	1
Harestanes	3111	0	2	0	2
Milton of Campsie	3999	0	2	1	3
Lennoxtown	4648	1	4	4	9
East Dunbartonshire	108900	24	61	51	136

Table 3. Change in Licensed Premises in East Dunbartonshire between August 2018 and January 2023

Description of Licensed Premises	Number of Licensed Premises as at August 2018	Number of Licensed Premises as at January 2023	Percentage Change
Premises licensed for the sale of alcohol for consumption on the premises only	34	24	-29%
Premises licensed for the sale of alcohol for consumption off the premises only	67	61	-9%
Premises licensed for the sale of alcohol for consumption both on and off the premises	42	51	+21%
Total	143	136	-4%

Research has been undertaken by Centre for Research on Environment, Society and Health (CRESH) on the number of alcohol outlets and alcohol related health harms in local areas. They found that the rate of alcohol related hospitalisations increased significantly when the number of total outlets within 800m rose above 14 outlets¹⁸.

Work has been undertaken by to determine the total outlet availability within 800m of the datazone population centre for each neighbourhood within East Dunbartonshire as detailed in Table 4 below.

The table shows that:

- Datazones in East Dunbartonshire had between 0 and 43 alcohol outlets within 800m of the population centre.
- East Dunbartonshire has an average of 10.5 alcohol outlets within 800m of the population centres
- Hillhead contained the datazone with the highest number of alcohol outlets within 800m of the population centre; 43 outlets
- 24% of the datazones in East Dunbartonshire had over 14 outlets within 800m of the population centre
- 12 of the intermediate datazones in East Dunbartonshire contain datazones that have over 14 outlets within 800m of the population centre
- 5 of the intermediate datazones had an average number of alcohol outlets over 14 outlets within 800m of the population centres
- Kirkintilloch West had the highest average number of alcohol outlets within 800m of population centres; 30.4

Table 4. Alcohol Outlet Information by Intermediate Datazone in East Dunbartonshire

Intermediate Datazone	Number of datazones	Number of datazones with over 14 outlets	Average number of outlets per intermediate datazone
West Clober and Mains Estate	4	0 (0%)	2.3
East Clober and Mains Estate	4	1 (25%)	9.8
Barloch	4	4 (100%)	27
Keystone and Dougalston	5	4 (80%)	21
Kilmardinny East	4	1 (25%)	13.3
Kilmardinny West	4	3 (75%)	17
North Castlehill & Thorn	5	0 (0%)	5
South Castlehill & Thorn	5	2 (40%)	10.6
Westerton West	3	0 (0%)	2.3
Westerton East	5	0 (0%)	3.4
Kessington West	4	1 (25%)	13.5
Kessington East	4	0 (0%)	6.8
Torrance and Balmore	3	0 (0%)	7.7
Bishopbriggs North and Kenmure	7	0 (0%)	6.7
Bishopbriggs West and Cadder	8	4 (50%)	14
Auchinairn	6	3 (50%)	15.8
Woodhill East	3	0 (0%)	6.7
Woodhill West	5	1 (20%)	5.6
Lenzie North	7	0 (0%)	5.6
Lenzie South	4	0 (0%)	7
Kirkintilloch South	4	1 (25%)	12.3
Kirkintilloch West	5	4 (80%)	30.4
Hillhead	5	2 (40%)	21.6
Rosebank and Waterside	4	0 (0%)	2
Twechar and Harestanes East	4	0 (0%)	2
Harestanes	4	0 (0%)	5
Milton of Campsie	5	0 (0%)	4.6
Lennoxton	5	0 (0%)	9
East Dunbartonshire	130	31 (24%)	10.5

It is important to remember that the location of licensed premises does not simply impact upon those individual intermediate datazones, for example Kirkintilloch West has the highest alcohol outlet density in East Dunbartonshire which is likely to impact on the surrounding

areas and potentially further afield if premises are providing online sales and home deliveries. 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 that could have an impact on alcohol consumption.

9. 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 hospital admissions
- Alcohol related mental health discharges
- Deaths where alcohol was an underlying cause

Table 5 illustrates the extent of alcohol related health harm in East Dunbartonshire. This data is broken down to intermediate datazone, 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 and Scotland as a whole. Areas that are higher than the East Dunbartonshire average have been made **bold**, and those higher than East Dunbartonshire and Scotland have been **shaded**.

Table 5. Alcohol related health indicators by intermediate datazones (rate per 10,000 persons, all ages)

Intermediate Datazone	2021 Population	Alcohol related hospital admissions	Alcohol related mental health admissions	Alcohol specific deaths
West Clober and Mains Estate	2662	14.7	0	0
East Clober and Mains Estate	3392	98.8**	29.1**	11.6**
Barloch	3264	24.6	9.2	6.1**
Keystone and Dougalston	4218	2.4	0	2.4
Kilmardinny East	3534	9	3.1	6.1**
Kilmardinny West	3756	29.3	2.7	2.7
North Castlehill & Thorn	4378	11.3	2.3	0
South Castlehill & Thorn	4132	47.7*	2.4	2.4
Westerton West	2796	39.2	0	0
Westerton East	3631	24.8	2.7	2.7
Kessington West	3202	31	0	0
Kessington East	2859	24.2	3.4	6.9**
Torrance and Balmore	2803	14.2	3.6	3.6*
Bishopbriggs North and Kenmure	5012	25.9	5.9	2
Bishopbriggs West and Cadder	6329	48.7*	15.6**	4.7*
Auchinairn	5709	38.3	14**	1.7
Woodhill East	2385	41.3*	0	4.1*
Woodhill West	4128	29	7.3	2.4
Lenzie North	5156	27.5	7.8	2
Lenzie South	3344	42.1*	3	3
Kirkintilloch South	3393	61.6**	17.6**	5.9**
Kirkintilloch West	4386	26.2	12*	2.4
Hillhead	4125	77.5**	36.2**	7.2**
Rosebank and Waterside	5684	44.9*	1.8	3.6*
Twechar and Harestanes East	2864	83.9**	10.5*	0
Harestanes	3111	133.6**	12.7*	12.7**
Milton of Campsie	3999	39.9	10*	0
Lennoxton	4648	42.8*	32.1**	4.3*
East Dunbartonshire	108900	39.9	9.4	3.5
Scotland		61.1	12.8	5.8

*=higher than East Dunbartonshire, **= higher than East Dunbartonshire & Scotland

One of the current areas of overprovision, Hillhead, continues to show the high 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 and the Scottish average across all three indicators. It also has the highest level of alcohol related mental health admissions in East Dunbartonshire.

The other current area of overprovision, Kirkintilloch West, has improved its alcohol related health indicators since the previous overprovision assessment. Although the alcohol related mental health admissions is still higher than the East Dunbartonshire average.

The table also shows that for East Clober and Mains Estate and Kirkintilloch South the rates across all three health indicators are higher than the East Dunbartonshire and Scotland average.

Harestanes and Kirkintilloch South are also showing high levels of alcohol related harm; higher than the East Dunbartonshire average and in all but one indicator the Scottish average. Harestanes has the highest rate of alcohol related hospital admissions and alcohol specific deaths in East Dunbartonshire.

Lennoxtown, Twechar and Harestanes East, Bishopbriggs West and Cadder are all intermediate data zones which have been highlighted where alcohol related harm is notably higher.

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. East Clober and Mains Estate
2. Hillhead
3. Harestanes
4. Kirkintilloch South
5. Bishopbriggs West and Cadder

Compared to the previous overprovision evidence report in 2018 East Clober and Mains Estate has climbed to the highest in terms of alcohol related harm; Harestanes has also increased in rank whilst Hillhead is has dropped. Kirkintilloch South and Bishopbriggs West and Cadder have moved up the rank whilst Kirkintilloch West and Milton of Campsie have dropped out of top 5.

9.1. NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde alcohol related health indicator analysis

A review of alcohol related hospital admissions and alcohol specific deaths data was undertaken by the NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde Public Health Directorate who have categorised each intermediate datazone in Greater Glasgow on Clyde based on the Scottish average and rate changes from 2015 to 2021, as shown in Table 6.

Table 6. Category definition for Intermediate Datazones based on Alcohol related hospital admission and alcohol specific death data

Category	Explanation	Rationale
1	Not elevated, but rising: The 2019-2021 three—year average is less than Scotland's, but there is an upward trend in the three year—rolling average (2017-2019 < 2018-2020 < 2019-2021)	Although these areas do not yet have an elevated level of alcohol related hospitalisations or alcohol-specific deaths, there is evidence of accumulating harm that requires early intervention
2	Elevated, but not rising: The 2019-2021 three-year average is greater than or equal to Scotland's, but there is not a consistently rising trend in the three-year rolling average.	Although there is not a clear rise underway, these areas have a high level of alcohol related hospitalisations or alcohol-specific deaths, and sustained or further intervention is required to achieve and maintain a reduction.
3	Elevated and rising: The 2019-2021 three-year average is greater than or equal to Scotland's, and there is a rising trend in the three-year rolling average.	These areas are at or above the average for Scotland and there is evidence of a consistent increasing trend. Urgent action is needed to prevent a further rise and to start to reverse that trend.
Alert	Previously elevated and worsening since: The three-year average was already greater than or equal to Scotland's in 2018-2020 and has risen further since.	These areas were already at or above the average for Scotland in 2018-2020, and the level has risen further since then. Urgent action is needed to prevent a further rise and to achieve a reduction.

The analysis for East Dunbartonshire is shown in Table 6 below. Harestanes, and Twechar and Harestanes East were both classed as 'alert' for their alcohol related hospital admissions; whilst Kirkintilloch South and East Clober and Mains Estate were classed 'category 3'. There were no alerts or category 3s for alcohol specific deaths in East Dunbartonshire.

Hillhead was a category 2 for both of the health indicators.

Table 6. Categories for Intermediate Datazones related to NHSGGC Analysis on Alcohol Related Hospital Admissions and Alcohol Specific Deaths data

Intermediate Datazone	Alcohol Related Hospital Admissions category	Alcohol Specific Deaths category
West Clober and Mains Estate	None	None
East Clober and Mains Estate	Category 3	Category 2
Barloch	None	Category 2
Keystone and Dougalston	None	None
Kilmardinny East	None	Category 2
Kilmardinny West	None	None
North Castlehill & Thorn	Category 1	None
South Castlehill & Thorn	Category 1	Category 1
Westerton West	None	None
Westerton East	None	None
Kessington West	Category 1	None
Kessington East	Category 1	Category 2
Torrance and Balmore	None	None
Bishopbriggs North and Kenmure	None	None
Bishopbriggs West and Cadder	None	None
Auchinairn	None	None
Woodhill East	Category 1	None
Woodhill West	None	None
Lenzie North	None	None
Lenzie South	None	Category 1
Kirkintilloch South	Category 3	Category 2
Kirkintilloch West	None	None
Hillhead	Category 2	Category 2
Rosebank and Waterside	None	None
Twechar and Harestanes East	Alert	None
Harestanes	Alert	Category 2
Milton of Campsie	None	None
Lennoxton	None	None

10. Scottish Ambulance Service – Alcohol Calls

Each emergency attended by an ambulance will have a reason for attendance recorded by the paramedic. Other data recorded includes postcode of where the emergency call came from as well as postcode of the person(s) being attended to. The data could therefore provide further information about areas of potential harm if significant numbers of emergency calls out happen with alcohol included a recorded reason. Research has found that in Scotland 16.2% of ambulance calls out in 2019 were alcohol related, which rose to 28.2% at weekend night times¹⁹. It also found 20% of call outs to most deprived areas in Scotland were alcohol related; and 10% in the least deprived areas.

Data on Ambulance Callouts in Greater Glasgow & Clyde has been requested to Scottish Ambulance Service by NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde Public Health Directorate as of December 2022.

11. Recommendations

Following the review of current evidence regarding the number and capacity of alcohol outlets, alcohol related health indicators, and deprivation we have found there is evidence that areas could be overprovided for in East Dunbartonshire.

11.1. Proposed areas of overprovision

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

- **Hillhead** to remain as an area of overprovision for off-sales premises
 - We note that whilst Hillhead has been an area of overprovision over the last two Statement of Licensing Policies the levels of alcohol related harm does not appear to be improving
- **Harestanes** to be an area of overprovision for off-sales premises
- **Kirkintilloch South** to be an area of overprovision for off-sales premises
- **East Clober and Mains Estate** to be an area of overprovision for off-sales premises

For **Kirkintilloch West** which is a current area of overprovision the levels of alcohol related harm have improved since the last overprovision evidence paper⁸. Therefore based on those measures this area may no longer be considered an area of overprovision; however we have the following recommendations:

- We recommend that alcohol related crime and incidents is reviewed for Kirkintilloch West for its potential to be an area of overprovision under the following licensing objectives; preventing crime and disorder and preventing public nuisance.
- We also recommend that when reviewing licensing applications for premises within Kirkintilloch West that the alcohol related health indicators of the closest proximity intermediate datazones (e.g. Hillhead) are taken into account

11.2. Areas of potential concern

We 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:

- Twechar East and Harestanes
- Bishopbriggs West and Cadder

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

Intermediate Datazone	Alcohol related hospital admissions Rank	Alcohol related mental health admissions Rank	Alcohol specific deaths Rank	Sum Rank	Rank
West Clober and Mains Estate	24	24	23	71	27
East Clober and Mains Estate	2	3	2	7	1
Barloch	22	11	5	38	8
Keystone and Dougalston	28	24	16	68	26
Kilmardinny East	27	17	5	49	18
Kilmardinny West	16	19	14	49	18
North Castlehill & Thorn	26	22	23	71	27
South Castlehill & Thorn	7	21	16	44	14
Westerton West	13	24	23	60	24
Westerton East	21	19	14	54	22
Kessington West	15	24	23	62	25
Kessington East	23	16	4	43	12
Torrance and Balmore	25	15	11	51	21
Bishopbriggs North and Kenmure	20	14	20	54	22
Bishopbriggs West and Cadder	6	5	8	19	5
Auchinairn	14	6	22	42	10
Woodhill East	11	24	10	45	15
Woodhill West	17	13	16	46	17
Lenzie North	18	12	20	50	20
Lenzie South	10	18	13	41	9
Kirkintilloch South	5	4	7	16	4
Kirkintilloch West	19	8	16	43	12
Hillhead	4	1	3	8	2
Rosebank and Waterside	8	23	11	42	10
Twechar and Harestanes East	3	9	23	35	7
Harestanes	1	7	1	9	3
Milton of Campsie	12	10	23	45	15
Lennoxtown	9	2	9	20	6