

Appendix 3b

Cumulative Impact Assessment

Introduction

Section 5A Licensing Act 2003 allows a licensing authority to publish a cumulative impact assessment if it considers that the number of premises licences/club premises certificates in respect of premises in one or more parts of its area described in the assessment is such that it is likely that it would be inconsistent with the authority's duty under section 4(1) to grant any premises licences/club premises certificates in respect of premises in that part or those parts.

Cumulative impact is the potential impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives of a number of licensed premises concentrated in one area.

Before publishing a cumulative impact assessment, the licensing authority must consult with the following:

- Police
- Fire and Rescue Authority
- Public Health
- Representatives of premises licence and club premises certificate holders issued by the authority
- Representatives of personal licence holders issued by the authority
- Such other persons as the licensing authority considers representative of businesses and residents in its area.

Once published a cumulative impact assessment must be reviewed within three -years.

The effect of a cumulative impact assessment

A cumulative impact assessment may relate to premises licensed to carry on any licensable activity including the sale of alcohol for consumption off the premises and the provision of late night refreshment. Cumulative impact assessments do not apply to temporary event notices however, the Police and Environmental Health may use the evidence published with an assessment when objecting to such a notice.

The existence of a cumulative impact assessment does not change the fundamental way in which licensing decisions are made. The licensing authority remains able to grant an application where it is appropriate to do so and where an applicant can demonstrate through the operating schedule that they would not add to the cumulative impact. It is important therefore that applicants for relevant licences within an area covered by the cumulative impact assessment consider cumulative impact issues when setting out the steps that they will take to promote the licensing objectives.

The cumulative impact assessment does not create a blanket ban on the grant of applications within the areas covered by the assessment. The authority can only consider refusal of an application following receipt of a relevant representation. Where there are no representations to an application, the licensing authority must grant the licence.

Anyone making a representation concerning an application within an area covered by this assessment can base it on the information published in this assessment, or even just the fact that an assessment has been published. Any representations made should be capable of withstanding scrutiny at a hearing.

History of cumulative impact in Blackpool

Prior to the introduction of cumulative impact assessments in April 2018, Blackpool had incorporated a cumulative impact policy within its statement of licensing policy since 2007. This initial policy covered premises licensed for the sale of alcohol on the premises within the town centre. In 2009, the Council approved a second cumulative impact policy covering the Wards of Bloomfield, Claremont, Talbot and Victoria. This second policy only concerned premises licensed to sell alcohol for consumption off the premises.

The areas covered by these policies were reviewed as part of the statutory review of the Statement of Licensing Policy.

Cumulative Impact Assessment 2020

This cumulative impact assessment has been carried out in accordance with section 5A Licensing Act 2003.

The licensing authority has reviewed the areas covered by its two cumulative impact policies. Statistical data provided by the Police and Public Health has been considered and in consultation with the Police, the licensing authority has developed its first cumulative impact assessment which covers the two areas detailed below.

Town Centre

The Town Centre Assessment relates to the area edged red at appendix 1 to this policy and will apply to applications for the sale or supply of alcohol on the premises and the provision of late night refreshment for:

- New premises licences
- New club premises certificates
- Provisional statements
- Variations to existing licences (where the modifications are directly relevant to the issue of cumulative impact, for example, extension of trading hours or capacity)

The area referred to in appendix 1 is contained within 2 ward areas, Talbot ward and Claremont ward. The concentration of on licence premises within these wards is significant. Figure 1 below shows that 45% of the total number of premises licensed for the on sale supply of alcohol within Blackpool, are located in these 2 ward areas. Whilst the area referred to in appendix 1 is not inclusive of all the premises indicated in Fig 1, a significant number of high risk premises are contained in this area.

District profile statistics show that Talbot ward has the second highest rate of alcohol related crime in Blackpool, with Claremont the highest. Talbot has the second highest rate of police incidents with an alcohol qualifier, with almost 4 times the Blackpool average and over 8 times the Lancashire average. Claremont has the highest rate of police incidents with an alcohol qualifier, with over 4 times the Blackpool average and over 9 times the Lancashire average. Public Health data provides a similar context with alcohol related hospital admissions ration of 279.9 in Talbot, almost 200% higher than

the national average. In relation to Claremont, the alcohol related admission ratio of 280.4 is again almost 200% higher than the national average.

Source: MADE Dataset

	Off licences*		On and On/Off licences		Not coded	Total licenced premises	
Anchorsholme	6	3.4%	3	0.3%	2	11	0.7%
Bispham	5	2.8%	24	2.2%	4	33	2.2%
Bloomfield	20	11.2%	288	26.4%	48	356	23.9%
Brunswick	5	2.8%	10	0.9%	3	18	1.2%
Claremont	22	12.3%	164	15.0%	29	215	14.4%
Clifton	10	5.6%	4	0.4%	5	19	1.3%
Greenlands	3	1.7%	1	0.1%	3	7	0.5%
Hawes Side	6	3.4%	4	0.4%	7	17	1.1%
Highfield	3	1.7%	3	0.3%	2	8	0.5%
Ingthorpe	10	5.6%	5	0.5%	2	17	1.1%
Layton	9	5.0%	5	0.5%	2	16	1.1%
Marton	6	3.4%	12	1.1%	2	20	1.3%
Norbreck	2	1.1%	7	0.6%	1	10	0.7%
Park	3	1.7%	3	0.3%	4	10	0.7%
Squires Gate	5	2.8%	20	1.8%	7	32	2.2%
Stanley	7	3.9%	8	0.7%	1	16	1.1%
Talbot	23	12.8%	334	30.6%	43	400	26.9%
Tyldesley	6	3.4%	2	0.2%	3	11	0.7%
Victoria	12	6.7%	6	0.5%	9	27	1.8%
Warbreck	7	3.9%	67	6.1%	15	89	6.0%
Waterloo	9	5.0%	122	11.2%	25	156	10.5%
Blackpool	179		1,092		217	1,488	

*Includes Convenience stores, Off-licences, Petrol Stations and Supermarkets

Fig 1

Off-licence

The Council intends to promote a saturation zone within Blackpool in areas where crime and disorder is more prevalent and alcohol related health statistics are high. The plan shown edged in red at Appendix 2 shows the area to which this off-licence saturation policy will apply. The area covered includes Claremont, Bloomfield and Talbot wards in their entirety as well as part of Brunswick ward and Waterloo ward. For the avoidance of any doubt, premises located along both sides of the highway where the boundary line is drawn are considered to be included in the saturation area.

This policy is to apply to any new licence application seeking permission to sell alcohol for consumption off the premises and any variation to an existing off-licence.

Fig 2 below shows that alcohol related crime statistics are highest in areas where this policy applies. This data has been overlaid with location data relating to off-licence premises.

Fig 3 below shows data relative to alcohol related hospital admissions. Again with off-licence location data overlaid.

In relation to data given in fig 2 and Fig 3 the areas to which this policy relates are among the worst affected.

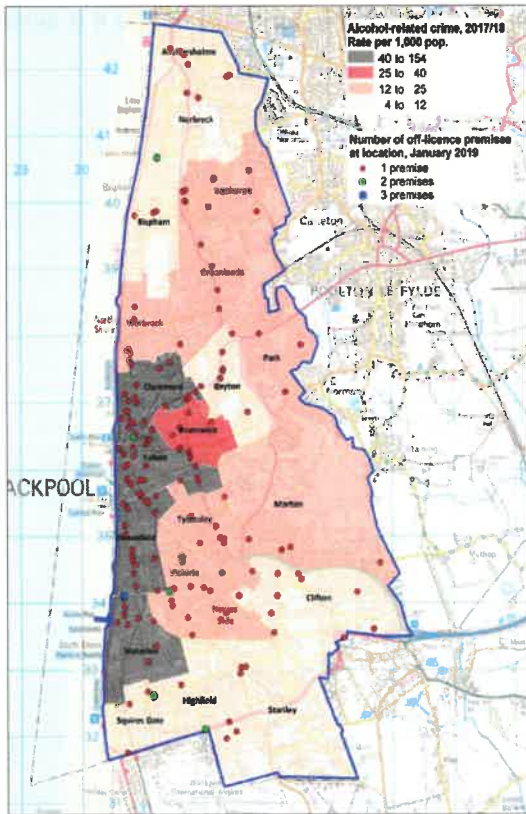


Fig 2

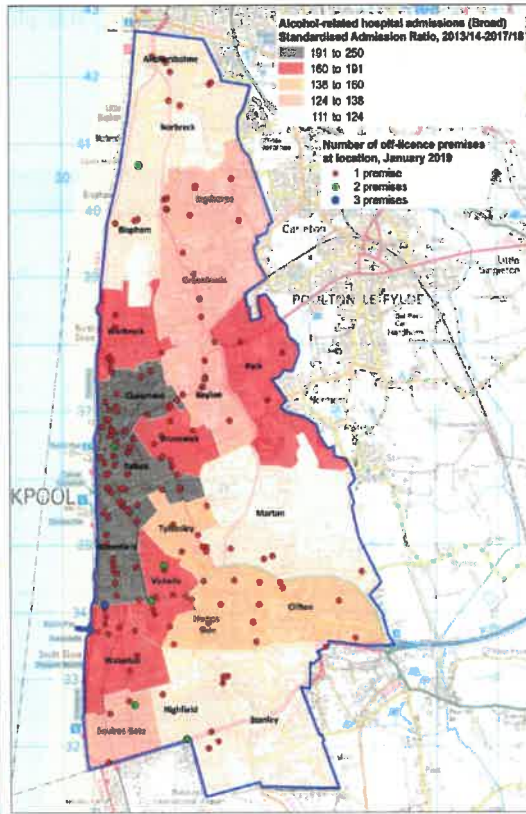
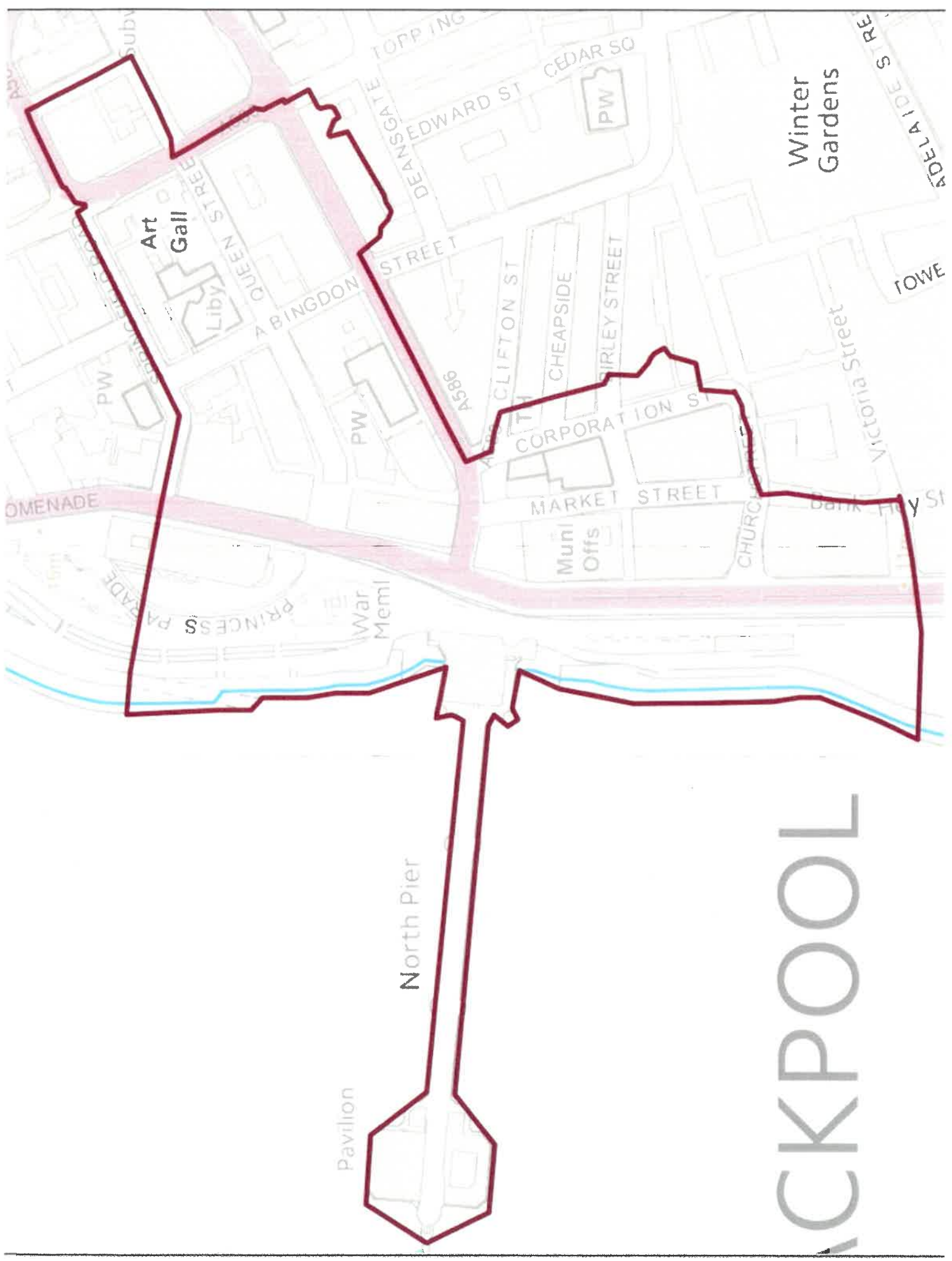


Fig 3

The effect of the policy is to create a rebuttable presumption that any applications listed above will be refused a licence. To rebut this presumption, an applicant would be expected to show through the operating schedule, and where appropriate, with supporting evidence, that the operation of the premises will not add to the cumulative impact already being experienced in the area.



Art Gall

Libby

PW

War Meml

North Pier

Pavilion

Winter Gardens

BLACKPOOL

