

**City of Glasgow Licensing Board**

**Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005**

**Draft Overprovision Assessment and General Approach to the  
Consideration of Overprovision**

**Consultation Document**

**August 2018**

# 1 The Duty to Assess Overprovision

## 1.1 Background - 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, and in doing so, the Board may determine that the whole of the Board’s area is a locality.”*

## 1.2 How is Overprovision to be Determined?

In determining if there is overprovision, the Licensing Board must have regard to the *number* and *capacity* of licensed premises in the locality and may have regard to such other matters as the Board thinks fit, including in particular the licensed hours of licensed premises in the locality.

For the purposes of overprovision, “licensed premises” does not include members clubs or premises operating under an occasional licence.

The assessment of overprovision must also seek to promote the five Licensing Objectives. These are:

- preventing crime and disorder;
- securing public safety;
- preventing public nuisance;
- protecting and improving public health; and
- protecting children and young persons from harm.

## 1.3 Consultation Requirements

In assessing overprovision as part of the Licensing Policy Statement, the Licensing Board must consult with the Chief Constable, the relevant health board and such other persons as appear to the Board to be representatives of the interests of

- holders of premises licences in respect of premises within the locality;
- persons resident in the locality, and
- such other persons as the Board thinks fit.

## 1.4 Guidance on Carrying out the Overprovision Assessment

In its Guidance to Licensing Boards and Local Authorities on the Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005, the Scottish Government set out guidance as to how Licensing Boards should carry out the assessment on overprovision (“the Overprovision Guidance”). This Overprovision Assessment has been developed and prepared in accordance with that Overprovision Guidance.

The Licensing Board has also had regard to a number of other additional recommendations issued in a draft document produced by the Scottish Government, which it has considered as matters of good practice, but acknowledges that this has not yet been adopted as formal statutory guidance.

## 1.5 Purpose of an Overprovision Assessment

In terms of the Overprovision Guidance, the requirement to produce an Overprovision Assessment is designed to provide potential entrants to the market with a clear signal that they may incur abortive costs if they intend to apply for a licence in a locality which the Licensing Board has declared to have reached overprovision. It is also designed to improve public and trade confidence in the licensing system by setting out clearly the grounds on which overprovision should be determined.

Such an assessment should also recognise that halting the growth of licensed premises in localities is not intended to restrict trade but may be required to preserve public order, protect the amenity of local communities and mitigate the adverse health effects of increased alcohol consumption resulting from growing outlet density.

## 1.6 Number and Capacity of Licensed Premises

In considering the issue of overprovision, the Licensing Board took into account information as to the number and capacity of licensed premises in the city at the time of the development of its most recent overprovision assessment in August 2013 and the current position as of August 2018, excluding members clubs:-

Description of Licensed Premises	Number of Premises Licences as at August 2013	Number of Premises Licences as at August 2018	Percentage Change
Premises licensed for the sale of alcohol for consumption on the premises only	569	594	+5%
Premises licensed for the sale of alcohol for consumption off the premises only	522	550	+6%
Premises licensed for the sale of alcohol for consumption both on and off the premises	538	625	+16%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1629</b>	<b>1769</b>	<b>+9%</b>

Description of Licensed Premises	Total capacity as at August 2013	Total capacity as at August 2018	Percentage Change
On Sales	363,110 persons	404467 persons	+12%
Off Sales	26169.7m <sup>2</sup>	27847.4 m <sup>2</sup>	+7%

These figures show that there has been an increase in the number of licensed premises overall in the five year period, and that the greatest increase is in relation to premises selling alcohol for consumption on and off the premises.

For context, the table below provides a summary of current premises licence provision across the City's wards.

Wards	On Sales premises	Off Sales premises	On & Off Sales premises
Linn	4	12	9
Newlands / Auldburn	0	14	7
Greater Pollok	13	13	11
Cardonald	5	26	8
Govan	27	34	32
Pollokshields	20	21	18
Langside	14	21	22
Southside Central	13	22	17
Calton	25	29	36
Anderston/City/Yorkhill	323	70	269
Hillhead	38	39	50
Victoria Park	9	18	10
Garscadden / Scotstounhill	5	22	8
Drumchapel/Anniesland	6	27	9
Maryhill	7	15	9
Canal	9	21	13
Springburn / Robroyston	3	18	2
East Centre	1	21	6
Shettleston	10	30	26
Baillieston	4	17	12
North East	14	14	6
Dennistoun	8	19	15
Partick East / Kelvindale	36	27	30

# 2 The Consultation Process

## 2.1 Pre- Consultation Exercise and Evidence Gathering

In accordance with the Overprovision Guidance, the Licensing Board has carried out a wide ranging pre-consultation exercise with a variety of interested parties to establish not only whether it should continue to include the localities contained within its current Licensing Policy Statement but also whether other localities should be added, and whether the whole of the Licensing Board's area should be identified as an overprovision locality.

In doing so, the Board was aware that the pro-active assessment of overprovision must be based on reliable and credible evidence of a causal link between the engagement of one or more of the licensing objectives and a concentration of licensed premises in that locality.

## 2.2 Interested Parties

In September 2017, a consultation document entitled "Informing Development of the New Licensing Policy Statement" was prepared including a detailed section on overprovision. This included information on the current general approach to overprovision and the current overprovision localities, as well as highlighting recent changes to the statutory provisions since the last Licensing Policy Statement was produced.

The consultation document set out a number of issues for consideration, seeking views on whether the current overprovision localities should be maintained, whether others should be added and whether either the city centre, or the city as a whole, should be identified as an overprovision locality.

The following interested parties were issued with a copy of the consultation document and were asked for their views, with specific reference to the development of a new assessment on overprovision:-

- (a) Police Scotland with a view to establishing localities where, for example, higher levels of crime and disorder can be associated with a higher concentration of licensed premises.
- (b) NHS Glasgow City Community Health Partnership and the Public Health Directorate for Greater Glasgow and Clyde NHS with regard to information which may support a finding of overprovision in a particular locality, for example related to A&E hospital admissions where alcohol is a factor;
- (c) The Council's Environmental Health section in order to obtain information such as areas where there are large numbers of noise complaints and whether this can be associated with a high concentration of licensed premises;
- (d) Alcohol Focus Scotland;

- (e) Alcohol and Drug Partnerships;
- (f) Glasgow Chamber of Commerce;
- (g) Representatives from the licensed trade on issues such as whether there is evidence that the density of licensed premises in a locality has resulted in levels of competition which have applied downward pressure on the price of alcohol;
- (h) Licensing solicitors and agents recognised as experts in their field, with a broad range of knowledge and experience of licensing legislation and in advising clients on the Board's policy on overprovision and in making submissions on individual applications in response to objections based on the overprovision ground for refusal.
- (i) Elected Members within Glasgow City Council and Community Councils as to whether there is evidence as to the cumulative impact of licensed premises in particular communities throughout the city.

### **2.3 Local Licensing Forum Sub Group**

The Licensing Board also requested that the Local Licensing Forum establish a sub-group to consider the Board's general approach to overprovision and to make recommendations to it as to localities where the Forum considered there to be overprovision of licensed premises or licensed premises of a particular description.

The resulting report was approved by the Local Licensing Forum on 20 February 2018 and was referred to the Board for consideration. A copy of the report approved by the Local Licensing Forum, together with the supporting evidence gathered, is available at the following link:-

<https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/councillorsandcommittees/submissiondocuments.asp?submissionid=86457>

### **2.4 Evidence Sessions**

As part of this evidence gathering process, the Licensing Board held two evidence sessions to allow a representative cross section of those who had submitted responses to the consultation to address the Board on their views regarding overprovision and to allow the Board to test and examine the basis of that evidence.

The evidence sessions were held on 26 January and 2 February 2018.

### **2.5 Focus Group Event**

In order to engage directly with representatives from the licensed trade and local residents throughout the city, the Licensing Board held a Focus Group Event in the City Chambers on 6 April 2018, attended by over 40 individuals and supported by representatives from Police Scotland, Licensing Standards and Community Safety Glasgow.

The Focus Group Event was facilitated by the Clerk to the Board, with Licensing Board Members joining in discussions with the individual groups and providing their own reflections and observations on the discussions.

One of the main topics for discussion during the Focus Group Event was the development of a policy on overprovision, generating a range of views on the impact that concentrations of licensed premises have on local communities and on the licensed trade. It was notable that many community representatives were split between focusing their concerns on the increased noise and disturbance which can be generated later at night in areas with high concentrations of on-sales licensed premises and those who focussed on what they saw as an increase in the availability of alcohol in convenience stores which are targeted towards people living in the local area, particularly in areas which suffer from high levels of alcohol related health harms.

# 3 Assessment of Overprovision

## 3.1 Analysis of Evidence Gathered

Having carried out this extensive consultation and evidence gathering process, the Licensing Board met on 12 June 2018 to review and discuss all of the evidence and views gathered in relation to the development of a new assessment of overprovision. It took into account all of the responses which were received, which included views that there is no overprovision in the city, that there is overprovision in certain localities and that there is overprovision of certain types of premises in certain localities.

While many views were expressed in general terms as to how the overprovision of licensed premises can manifest itself in a local community, the main source of data and verifiable evidence was the report and supporting evidence from the Local Licensing Forum. This was crucial to establishing a causal link between the number and capacity of licensed premises and a negative impact in terms of engagement of one or more of the licensing objectives.

The Licensing Board carefully reviewed all of the data and statistics provided by the Local Licensing Forum, focusing on localities where there was sufficient evidence of a link between the number and capacity of licensed premises and a demonstration that one or more of the licensing objectives has been negatively engaged in that area, thereby indicating that a saturation point had been reached.

It was also noted that the most reliable and robust evidence produced related to negative impacts in terms of the licensing objectives of Preventing Crime and Disorder and Protecting and Improving Public Health and that the evidence gathered continued to show a link to the availability of alcohol.

## 3.2 Key Indicators of Overprovision

Having considered all of the information gathered, the Licensing Board believes that there is clear evidence of alcohol related harm in a number of localities in the city in terms of information relating to:-

- the number and capacities 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, reports of drinking in a public place, domestic incidents involving alcohol, incidents of drunk and incapable conduct, incidents of drink driving and offences under the Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005.



### 3.3 Considering Overprovision Localities

#### 3.3.1 Existing Overprovision Localities

The first category of localities looked at by the Licensing Board are those localities currently identified as overprovision localities.

In taking into account the numbers, capacities and location of licensed premises, the Board was satisfied that, with the exception of Whiteinch, all of the current overprovision localities should be included in the new overprovision assessment as proposed overprovision localities.

The Licensing Board therefore considers that there continues to be sufficient evidence to establish the required causal link between alcohol related harm and the number and capacity of licensed premises at the level of an intermediate data zone for the purposes of creating a pro-active presumption against the grant of further licences in the following intermediate data zone localities:-

- **Calton, Gallowgate and Bridgeton\***
- **Calton and Gallowgate**
- **Carntyne West and Haghill**
- **Govan and Linthouse**
- **Ibrox**
- **Laurieston and Tradeston**
- **Parkhead West and Barrowfield**
- **Shettleston North**

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*Calton, Gallowgate and Bridgeton Intermediate Data Zone has been separated into two separate Intermediate Data Zones – Calton and Gallowgate IDZ | Bridgeton IDZ*

#### 3.3.2 Areas of Potential Concern

The second category of localities considered by the Licensing Board are those identified in its current Licensing Policy Statement as “Areas of Potential Concern”. These were Hillhead, Possilpark, Ruchhill and Shawlands.

The Licensing Board noted that of these four IDZs, the Local Licensing Forum recommended identifying only Possilpark as a proposed overprovision locality.

While the Licensing Board agrees with the inclusion of Possilpark, it was concerned by the number of licensed premises, particularly off-sales, in Ruchill and that together with the statistics in relation to alcohol related crime and its own local knowledge gained from a number of licensing visits to the area, the Board considers that there is an evidential basis to include both **Possilpark and Ruchill** as proposed overprovision localities.

Having considered the evidence provided by the Local Licensing Forum, it was satisfied that there was not sufficient evidence to identify either Shawlands or Hilhead as proposed overprovision localities.

### **3.3.3 Potential Overprovision Localities**

The third category considered by the Licensing Board were the potential overprovision Localities identified by the Local Licensing Forum. Again, having considered the evidence produced, the Licensing Board agreed to identify the following additional localities as proposed Overprovision Localities:-

- **Keppochill**
- **Wyndford**
- **Maryhill West**

### **3.3.4 The City Centre as an Overprovision Locality**

Having considered the evidence and information gathered, the Licensing Board does not consider that the city centre should be identified as an overprovision locality. The Licensing Board shares the view expressed by the Local Licensing Forum that the city centre attracts visitors from across the West of Scotland and beyond, benefiting from having a strong and vibrant night time economy.

### **3.3.5 Entire City as an Overprovision Locality**

The Licensing Board agrees with the recommendation of the Local Licensing Forum that identifying the entire city as an overprovision locality would not be in the best interests of Glasgow and would not be in the spirit of an evidence based approach to the development of licensing policy.

## **3.4 The Proposed Overprovision Localities**

The Proposed Overprovision Localities are therefore as follows:-

- **Bridgeton**
- **Calton, and Gallowgate**
- **Carntyne West and Haghill**
- **Govan and Linthouse**
- **Ibrox**
- **Keppochill**
- **Laurieston and Tradeston**
- **Maryhill West**
- **Parkhead West and Barrowfield**
- **Possilpark**
- **Ruchill**
- **Shettleston North**
- **Wyndford**

In identifying these areas the Licensing Board has taken into account the statistics collated from the information provided by the Police and the NHS. This information was combined

with data from the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation to identify localities which scored above average in two or more of the following criteria when compared with the average figures across the city (excluding the distortive effect of taking into account the city centre area):-

- incidents of disorder per 10,000 population
- alcohol related emergency hospital admissions and
- the scoring based on the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Having regard to this data, the number and capacity of licensed premises in each of the Proposed Overprovision Localities, together with its own local knowledge of the city, the Licensing Board considers that it is necessary and appropriate to identify these as areas of overprovision in order to promote the Licensing Objectives of Preventing Crime and Disorder and Protecting and Improving Public Health.

In the Board's view, the use of intermediate data zones, combined with the other evidence gathered during the development of this Assessment and its own local knowledge provides sufficient evidence to demonstrate a clear causal link between licensed premises and a concern for one or more the Licensing Objectives at a sufficiently local level.

### **3.5 Other Localities**

The Board strongly believes that the statistics gathered also provide compelling evidence that real harm is being caused to the citizens of Glasgow from the consumption of alcohol in other localities in the city and that this is linked to the availability of alcohol from licensed premises, particularly off-sales. As such, the Licensing Board has included new proposals in its draft Licensing Policy Statement setting out how it will use alcohol related health data in considering whether the granting of an individual application is inconsistent with the licensing objective of Protecting and Improving Public Health.

### **3.6 The Rebuttable Presumption and the Board's Discretion**

Having carried out this pro-active assessment of overprovision, the Board has chosen to identify the Proposed Overprovision Localities where there will be a presumption against the grant of further premises licences. However, given its general concerns regarding the negative and detrimental impact that alcohol has had on localities throughout the city, the Board strongly urges any potential applicant for a licence and licence holders to have regard to the statistical information provided by Police Scotland and NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde which will be available on the Licensing Board's pages of the Council's website and will be updated from time to time.

It is therefore proposed that while there will be a rebuttable presumption against the grant of an application for a premises licence, provisional premises licence or, potentially, an application for variation of a premises licence in terms of the grounds for refusal set out in sections 23(5)(e) and 30(5)(d) in each of the above Proposed Overprovision Localities, the Licensing Board will consider each application on its individual merits.

As such the Licensing Board proposes to reserve its position to grant an application in any of these Proposed Overprovision Localities where it considers that the Licensing Objectives

would not be undermined by the specific proposals set out in the application form and draft operating plan, or those Licensing Objectives would not be undermined if the applicant's operating plan were to be modified or the grant of the licence or variation made subject to certain licence conditions.

Equally, the Licensing Board also reserves its position to refuse an application in terms of overprovision where the premises are not located within one of the Proposed Overprovision Localities but where it is satisfied that a ground for refusal applies in relation to the specific locality in which the applicant premises are situated.

# 4 The Licensing Board's General Approach to Overprovision

## 4.1 General Approach

In all cases, the Licensing Board will have regard to the following criteria:-

### (1) Determining Localities – Individual Applications

In considering applications for premises licences, provisional premises licences and applications for variations, the Licensing Board will generally determine the relevant locality as being the area disclosed within a radius of **200 metres** from the applicant premises within the defined City Centre Area and the area disclosed within a radius of **500 metres** for premises to be located elsewhere in the city.

If the Board intends to depart from that general approach given the individual circumstances of an application, the applicant will be given advance notice of the locality to be taken into account.

### (2) Determining the Comparator - “Licensed Premises” or “Licensed Premises of the Same or Similar Description.”

In considering whether the overprovision ground for refusal set out in section 23(5)(e) or 30(5)(d) of the Act applies, the Licensing Board will take into account whether the application is for on-sales only, off-sales only, or both on and off-sales, as well as the activities and licensed hours proposed in the draft operating plan and the submissions made regarding the intended nature of operation of the premises.

In addition, if the application is readably distinguishable by a particular form of proposed activity such as “adult entertainment”, or mode of operation such as “supermarket” or “hotel”, or in terms of licensed hours sought outwith the Board’s standard policy on licensed hours, such as late night hours or early morning hours, the Licensing Board may have regard to those licensed premises in the locality which also offer that form of activity, or mode of operation, or have such licensed hours.

### (3) Assessing the Cumulative Impact of Licensed Premises or Licensed Premises of the Same or Similar Description

In considering whether or not there is an overprovision of licensed premises, or licensed premises of the same or similar description in the defined locality, having regard to the cumulative impact that licensed premises can have on a locality, the Licensing Board will take into account the following factors:-

- the number of licensed premises or licensed premises of the same or similar description already making provision for the sale of alcohol to members of the public for consumption in the defined locality;

- the distances of these licensed premises from the applicant premises;
- the total capacity figure in relation to these licensed premises;
- any relevant letters of objection or representation (including those in support of the application) and any submissions made in terms of those letters;
- evidence provided by Police Scotland as to antisocial behaviour in the defined locality;
- health statistics in relation to the intermediate data zone in which the defined locality is situated;
- the Board's own local knowledge of the locality; and
- any information and submissions made in support of the application, including, potentially, the licensed hours of other relevant premises in the area.

## **4.2 General Concerns Regarding the Number and Capacities of Off-Sales Premises**

Based on information and evidence gathered as part of the pre-consultation exercise, the Licensing Board continues to be concerned at the high number of off-sales licensed premises in the city, and particularly in residential areas, and the amount of area given over to the display of alcohol in terms of the total capacity figures for such premises.

Given the well-documented negative effects that the increased availability of alcohol can have on anti-social behaviour, together with Glasgow's unhealthy relationship with alcohol and the health problems associated with alcohol misuse as evidenced by the statistical information provided, the Licensing Board considers that in general terms there is a clear link between the numbers of such premises in the city and concern for one or more of the licensing objectives.

While each application will be considered on its own merits, taking into account the intended nature of operation of the applicant premises, the Licensing Board will wish to satisfy itself that any increase in the number of off-sales licensed premises, taking into account capacity figures in terms of the total area given over to the display of alcohol, will not be inconsistent with one or more of the Licensing Objectives underpinning the licensing system.

# 5 Next Steps

## 5.1 Gathering Local Views

While the Licensing Board fully acknowledges the importance of statistical evidence in the development of its Assessment of Overprovision, it is very keen to hear directly from people who live and work in these areas as this is often the “best evidence” of the real impact that the sale and availability of alcohol has on an area.

As part of the full public consultation on the development of the new Licensing Policy Statement, and in particular this Assessment of Overprovision, the Licensing Board will be undertaking visits to the Proposed Overprovision Localities to speak directly to local residents and to the owners and staff of licensed premises in these areas to hear their views on the impact of higher concentrations of licensed premises and to gauge whether there is support at a local level for including the area as an overprovision locality in the finalised Licensing Policy Statement.

## 5.2 Thank You

The Licensing Board would like to thank everyone who has taken the time to contribute to the consultation and evidence gathering process so far. The Licensing Board hopes that they will also provide their views on this draft Overprovision Assessment and also take the time to encourage other individuals, representatives, organisations and businesses to take part, either by coming along to one of the planned consultation events or by sending in their comments.

# Appendix

## Maps of Proposed Overprovision Localities with Supporting Data



## Summary of Current Licence Premise Volume within Glasgow Boundary Intermediate Data Zones

Location	Intermediate Data Zones (IDZ)	On Sales	Off Sales	On & Off Sales	Population (Est. 2016)	Alcohol-related Emergency Admissions	Average Incidents of Disorder per 10,000 population in IDZ
North East Glasgow	Alexandra Parade	2	2	2	2646	143.61	157
North East Glasgow	Baillieston East	2	5	7	6096	62.34	241
North East Glasgow	Baillieston West	0	3	0	3694	108.28	332
North East Glasgow	Balornock	0	0	0	3425	75.91	149
North East Glasgow	Barlanark	0	3	1	4767	117.47	285
North East Glasgow	Barmulloch	0	5	0	3033	98.91	211
North East Glasgow	Blackhill and Barmulloch East	1	3	0	4594	69.66	286
North East Glasgow	Braidfauld	3	9	6	6207	117.61	458
North East Glasgow	Bridgeton	2	6	3	3906	145.93	414
North East Glasgow	Calton and Gallowgate	11	4	14	4417	144.89	550
North East Glasgow	Carmyle and Mount Vernon South	0	1	0	2660	93.98	67
North East Glasgow	Carntyne	1	3	1	3460	98.27	232
North East Glasgow	Carntyne West and Haghill	4	7	4	4798	160.48	562
North East Glasgow	Central Easterhouse	1	1	0	2493	132.37	192
North East Glasgow	City Centre East	74	16	65	9792	63.32	1845
North East Glasgow	Craigend and Ruchazie	1	4	0	5430	130.76	315
North East Glasgow	Cranhill, Lightburn and Queenslie South	0	7	0	6433	111.92	563
North East Glasgow	Dalmarnock	1	0	0	3513	108.17	280
North East Glasgow	Dennistoun	2	2	5	4252	79.96	263
North East Glasgow	Dennistoun North	2	5	1	4415	61.16	286
North East Glasgow	Easterhouse East	0	1	0	3155	126.78	190
North East Glasgow	Gallowgate North and Bellgrove	4	5	6	6126	104.47	404
North East Glasgow	Garrowhill East and Swinton	2	1	2	4299	25.59	110
North East Glasgow	Garrowhill West	0	6	3	4176	33.52	123
North East Glasgow	Garthamlock, Auchinlea and Gartloch	11	2	4	4512	68.71	305
North East Glasgow	Greenfield	1	2	1	5193	80.88	309
North East Glasgow	Mount Vernon North and Sandyhills	0	0	3	3606	30.50	90

Location	Intermediate Data Zones (IDZ)	On Sales	Off Sales	On & Off Sales	Population (Est. 2016)	Alcohol-related Emergency Admissions	Average Incidents of Disorder per 10,000 population in IDZ
North East Glasgow	North Barlanark and Easterhouse South	0	3	0	3502	125.64	399
North East Glasgow	Old Shettleston and Parkhead North	2	3	4	4233	101.58	287
North East Glasgow	Parkhead East and Braidfauld North	1	5	1	3445	145.14	314
North East Glasgow	Parkhead West and Barrowfield	7	12	13	6946	305.21	1221
North East Glasgow	Petershill	1	0	0	3634	121.08	191
North East Glasgow	Riddrie and Hogganfield	0	6	2	5726	87.32	458
North East Glasgow	Robroyston and Millerston	1	3	2	6101	27.86	192
North East Glasgow	Roystonhill, Blochairn, and Provanmill	0	4	3	5768	140.43	384
North East Glasgow	Shettleston North	2	8	5	4615	236.19	543
North East Glasgow	Shettleston South	1	3	4	3832	36.53	112
North East Glasgow	Sighthill	0	1	0	1074	83.80	104
North East Glasgow	Springburn	1	7	2	4524	114.94	514
North East Glasgow	Springburn East and Cowlares	0	2	0	4613	199.44	617
North East Glasgow	Tollcross	0	2	3	3820	102.09	223
North West Glasgow	Anderston	20	6	12	5073	65.05	351
North West Glasgow	Anniesland East	3	3	3	4226	68.62	147
North West Glasgow	Anniesland West	1	5	1	6558	77.77	259
North West Glasgow	Blairdardie East	0	5	1	5633	120.72	321
North West Glasgow	Blairdardie West	2	5	1	2950	50.85	105
North West Glasgow	Broomhill	1	6	3	4479	40.19	134
North West Glasgow	City Centre South	148	28	134	3677	65.27	4214
North West Glasgow	City Centre West	52	13	29	5028	173.03	1906
North West Glasgow	Cowlares and Port Dundas	0	5	6	3942	136.99	251
North West Glasgow	Dowanhill	6	5	6	4427	27.11	259
North West Glasgow	Drumchapel North	0	2	0	3385	159.53	241
North West Glasgow	Drumchapel South	0	4	2	2570	147.86	204
North West Glasgow	Drumry East	0	3	2	3167	176.82	392
North West Glasgow	Drumry West	0	2	0	3592	86.30	233
North West Glasgow	Finnieston and Kelvinhaugh	25	7	30	8989	41.16	632

Location	Intermediate Data Zones (IDZ)	On Sales	Off Sales	On & Off Sales	Population (Est. 2016)	Alcohol-related Emergency Admissions	Average Incidents of Disorder per 10,000 population in IDZ
North West Glasgow	Firhill	1	4	4	6305	149.09	472
North West Glasgow	Glasgow Harbour and Partick South	5	5	5	5178	40.56	312
North West Glasgow	Hillhead	25	12	18	6646	81.25	693
North West Glasgow	Kelvindale	1	3	0	6193	17.76	126
North West Glasgow	Kelvingrove and University	17	7	19	6294	49.25	672
North West Glasgow	Kelvinside and Jordanhill	6	2	2	5717	22.74	277
North West Glasgow	Keppochhill	3	8	2	4805	226.85	494
North West Glasgow	Knightswood East	0	2	0	3941	86.27	203
North West Glasgow	Knightswood Park East	0	0	0	3686	92.24	199
North West Glasgow	Knightswood Park West	0	1	0	3257	141.23	223
North West Glasgow	Knightswood West	0	2	0	2580	100.78	105
North West Glasgow	Maryhill East	0	2	0	3417	99.50	221
North West Glasgow	Maryhill West	1	3	4	2991	197.26	207
North West Glasgow	Milton East	0	2	0	3134	153.16	269
North West Glasgow	Milton West	2	3	1	4264	91.46	303
North West Glasgow	North Kelvin	3	0	0	4007	24.96	230
North West Glasgow	Partick	0	4	3	3829	99.24	347
North West Glasgow	Partickhill and Hyndland	2	7	2	5700	19.30	241
North West Glasgow	Possil Park	4	5	2	5962	152.63	419
North West Glasgow	Ruchill	3	10	2	7526	57.14	764
North West Glasgow	Scotstoun North and East	0	0	0	4461	58.28	269
North West Glasgow	Scotstoun South and West	3	6	2	3542	112.93	467
North West Glasgow	Summerston Central and West	0	1	2	4447	65.21	155
North West Glasgow	Summerston North	3	3	2	3654	131.36	271
North West Glasgow	Victoria Park	0	0	0	2736	58.48	99
North West Glasgow	Whiteinch	1	4	1	3603	88.81	355
North West Glasgow	Woodlands	16	13	19	7120	22.47	514
North West Glasgow	Woodside	1	8	6	3560	176.97	458
North West Glasgow	Wyndford	0	1	3	4073	211.15	617
North West Glasgow	Yoker North	0	2	0	2943	81.55	91

Location	Intermediate Data Zones (IDZ)	On Sales	Off Sales	On & Off Sales	Population (Est. 2016)	Alcohol-related Emergency Admissions	Average Incidents of Disorder per 10,000 population in IDZ
North West Glasgow	Yoker South	2	6	5	4711	78.54	355
South Glasgow	Battlefield	6	5	3	5065	80.95	411
South Glasgow	Cardonald North	0	2	0	4375	82.29	459
South Glasgow	Cardonald South and East	1	5	4	3061	98.01	226
South Glasgow	Cardonald West and Central	2	8	4	5261	81.73	438
South Glasgow	Carmunnock North	0	0	2	2763	25.33	58
South Glasgow	Carmunnock South	2	0	1	3796	42.15	221
South Glasgow	Carnwadric East	0	2	1	3167	78.94	174
South Glasgow	Carnwadric West	0	3	0	4293	114.14	419
South Glasgow	Castlemilk	0	2	0	4927	54.80	211
South Glasgow	Cathcart	1	3	2	5234	89.80	349
South Glasgow	Craigton	0	2	0	3520	99.43	300
South Glasgow	Crookston North	0	1	1	3149	69.86	195
South Glasgow	Crookston South	0	2	0	3208	71.70	348
South Glasgow	Darnley East	0	3	1	5068	49.33	239
South Glasgow	Darnley North	2	1	0	3049	85.27	165
South Glasgow	Darnley West	0	1	1	5426	20.27	140
South Glasgow	Drumoyne and Shieldhall	0	6	3	6352	92.88	700
South Glasgow	Glenwood North	0	3	2	4326	187.24	400
South Glasgow	Glenwood South	0	1	0	5034	143.03	323
South Glasgow	Gorbals and Hutchesontown	1	3	1	6084	193.95	449
South Glasgow	Govan and Linthouse	1	10	6	5986	162.04	1004
South Glasgow	Govanhill East and Aikenhead	0	3	1	4359	149.12	385
South Glasgow	Govanhill West	1	6	2	5631	87.02	924
South Glasgow	Hillington	2	2	0	3507	125.46	293
South Glasgow	Ibrox	5	3	1	3486	160.64	652
South Glasgow	Ibrox East and Cessnock	2	5	7	3167	151.56	390
South Glasgow	Kingspark North	0	0	1	4199	30.96	136
South Glasgow	Kingspark South	0	3	1	4085	36.72	200
South Glasgow	Kingston West and Dumbreck	0	2	1	3609	196.73	235

Location	Intermediate Data Zones (IDZ)	On Sales	Off Sales	On & Off Sales	Population (Est. 2016)	Alcohol-related Emergency Admissions	Average Incidents of Disorder per 10,000 population in IDZ
South Glasgow	Kinning Park and Festival Park	6	6	4	4059	56.66	387
South Glasgow	Langside	0	0	0	4508	46.58	156
South Glasgow	Laurieston and Tradeston	17	6	14	5503	172.63	929
South Glasgow	Maxwell Park	1	2	0	5871	25.55	177
South Glasgow	Merrylee and Millbrae	0	1	1	3416	67.33	133
South Glasgow	Mossspark	0	3	1	5031	85.47	221
South Glasgow	Mount Florida	4	6	4	4276	70.16	264
South Glasgow	Muirend and Old Cathcart	1	4	2	4777	41.87	91
South Glasgow	Newlands	0	0	0	5390	64.94	217
South Glasgow	Nitshill	11	3	8	6040	139.07	637
South Glasgow	Penilee	0	2	0	5296	79.31	239
South Glasgow	Pollok North and East	0	6	0	5851	61.53	547
South Glasgow	Pollok South and West	0	1	1	5706	21.03	149
South Glasgow	Pollokshaws	0	8	7	4280	140.19	391
South Glasgow	Pollokshields East	3	3	4	5057	33.62	473
South Glasgow	Pollokshields West	2	2	1	4735	31.68	242
South Glasgow	Shawlands East	3	2	10	3485	28.69	237
South Glasgow	Shawlands West	10	9	6	3767	47.78	271
South Glasgow	Strathbungo	11	8	15	5848	76.95	693
South Glasgow	Toryglen and Oatlands	1	4	0	6078	67.46	724

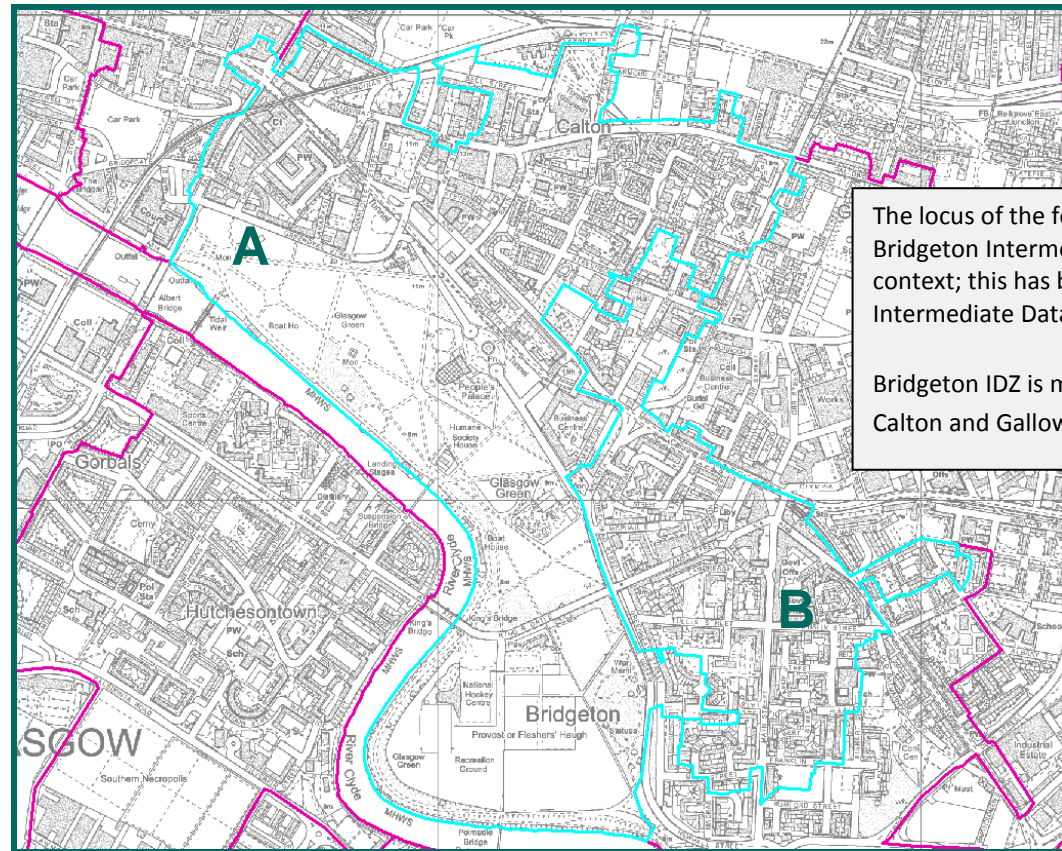
## Metrics

- Average No. Licensed Premises per IDZ (excl. City Centre): **9**
- Average Alcohol-related Emergency Admissions per IDZ: **96**
- Average Incidents of Disorder per 10k IDZ (excl. City Centre): **335**

# Bridgeton

## North East Glasgow

On Sales Premises:	2	Total On Sales Capacity	655 Persons	Population Estimate (2016):	3906
Off Sales Premises:	8	Total Off Sales Capacity	158.4 m2	Alcohol-related Emergency Admissions:	145.9
On and Off Sales Premises:	5	SIMD Rank (Ave.)	1134	Average Incidents of Disorder per 10,000 population in IDZ:	414



The locus of the former Calton, Gallowgate and Bridgeton Intermediate Data Zone (IDZ) is shown for context; this has been divided into two new Intermediate Data Zones.

Bridgeton IDZ is marked **A**.

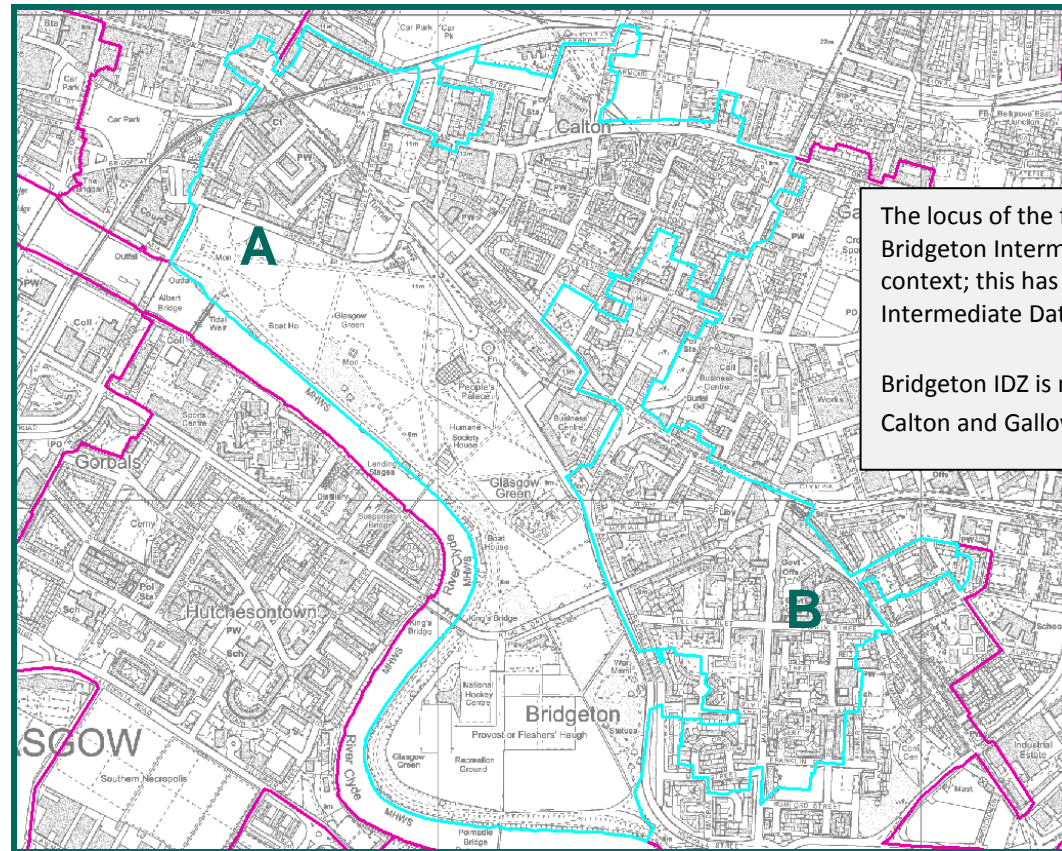
Calton and Gallowgate IDZ is marked **B**



# Calton and Gallowgate

## North East Glasgow

On Sales Premises:	2	Total On Sales Capacity	7607 Persons	Population Estimate (2016):	4417
Off Sales Premises:	8	Total Off Sales Capacity	338.8 m2	Alcohol-related Emergency Admissions:	144.9
On and Off Sales Premises:	5	SIMD Rank (Ave.)	1483	Average Incidents of Disorder per 10,000 population in IDZ:	550



The locus of the former Calton, Gallowgate and Bridgeton Intermediate Data Zone (IDZ) is shown for context; this has been divided into two new Intermediate Data Zones.

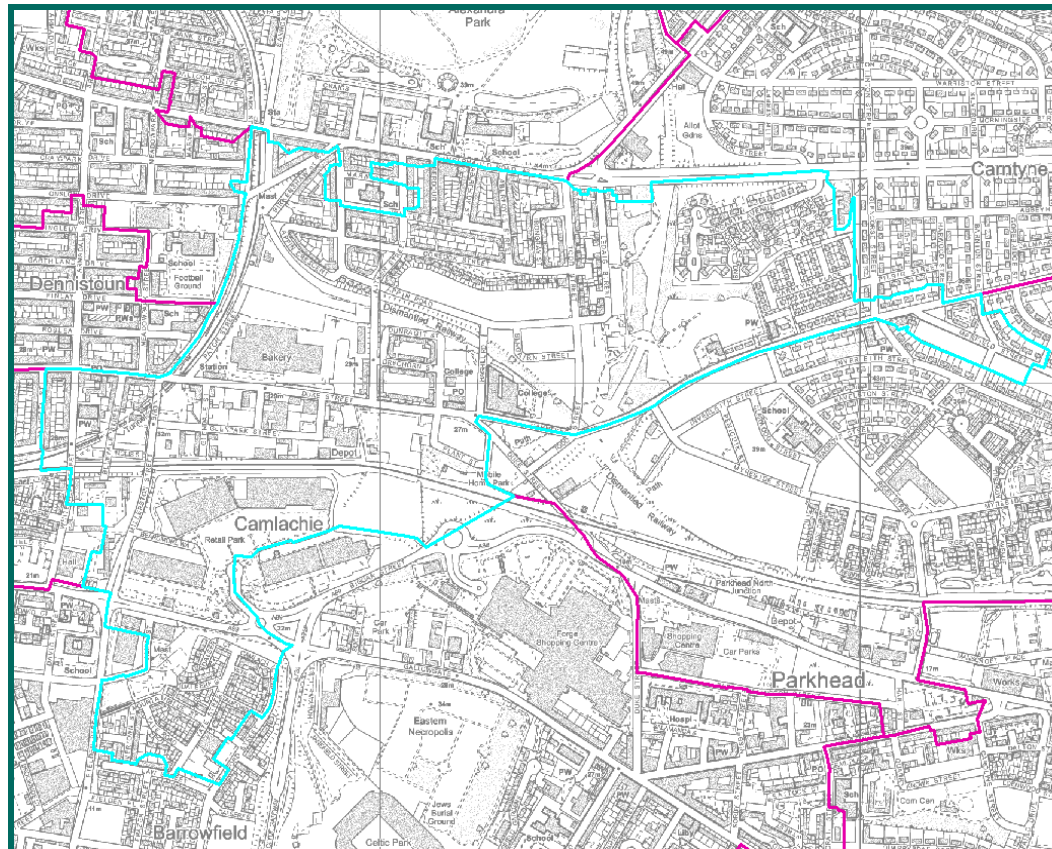
Bridgeton IDZ is marked **A**.

Calton and Gallowgate IDZ is marked **B**

# Carntyne West and Haghill

## North East Glasgow

On Sales Premises:	4	Total On Sales Capacity	971 Persons	Population Estimate (2016):	4798
Off Sales Premises:	7	Total Off Sales Capacity	421.7 m2	Alcohol-related Emergency Admissions:	160.48
On and Off Sales Premises:	4	SIMD Rank (Ave.)	646	Average Incidents of Disorder per 10,000 population in IDZ:	562

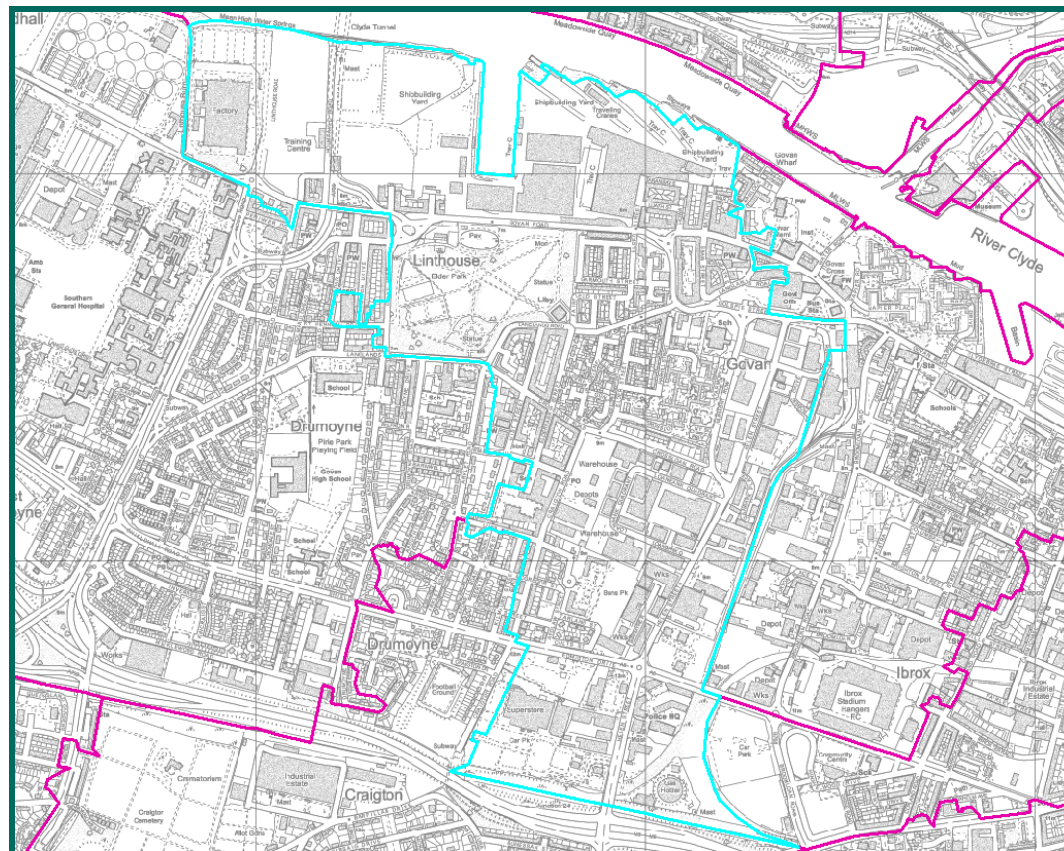




# Govan and Linthouse

## South Glasgow

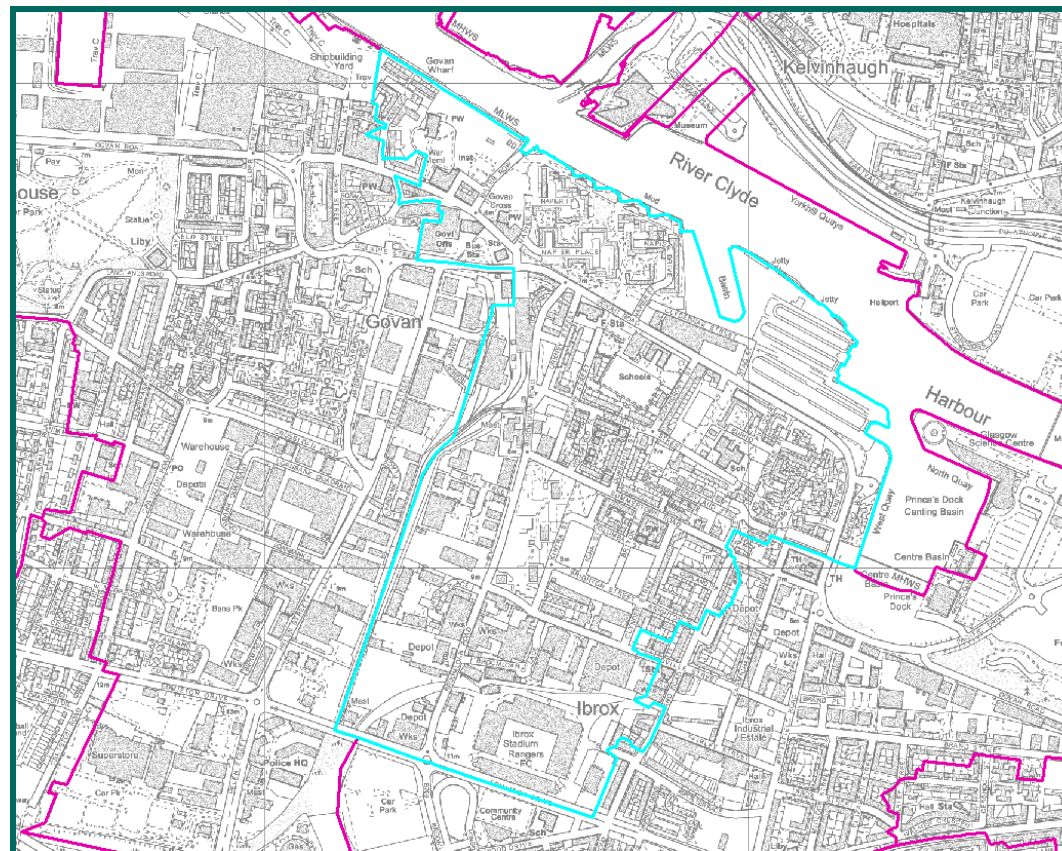
On Sales Premises:	1	Total On Sales Capacity	160 Persons	Population Estimate (2016):	5986
Off Sales Premises:	10	Total Off Sales Capacity	419 m2	Alcohol-related Emergency Admissions:	162.05
On and Off Sales Premises:	6	SIMD Rank (Ave.)	369	Average Incidents of Disorder per 10,000 population in IDZ:	1004



# Ibrox

## South Glasgow

On Sales Premises:	5	Total On Sales Capacity	6022 Persons	Population Estimate (2016):	3486
Off Sales Premises:	3	Total Off Sales Capacity	52.2	Alcohol-related Emergency Admissions:	160.64
On and Off Sales Premises:	1	SIMD Rank (Ave.)	209	Average Incidents of Disorder per 10,000 population in IDZ:	652

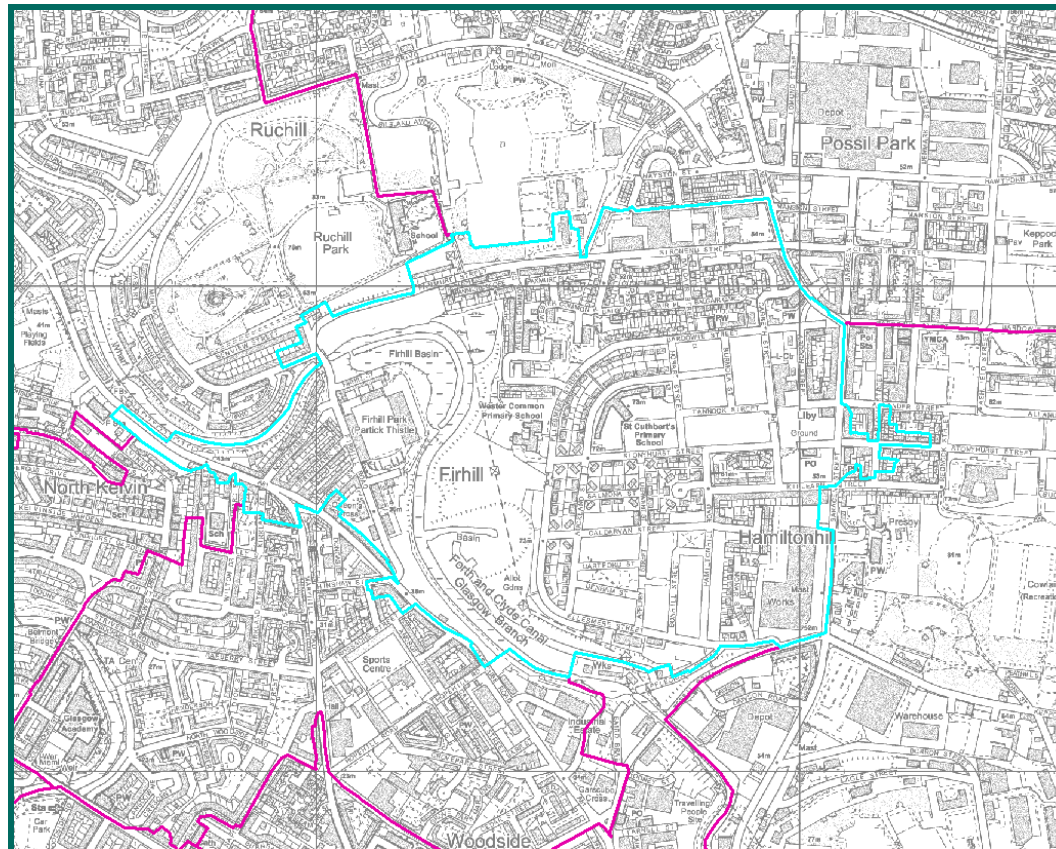




# Keppochhill

## North West Glasgow

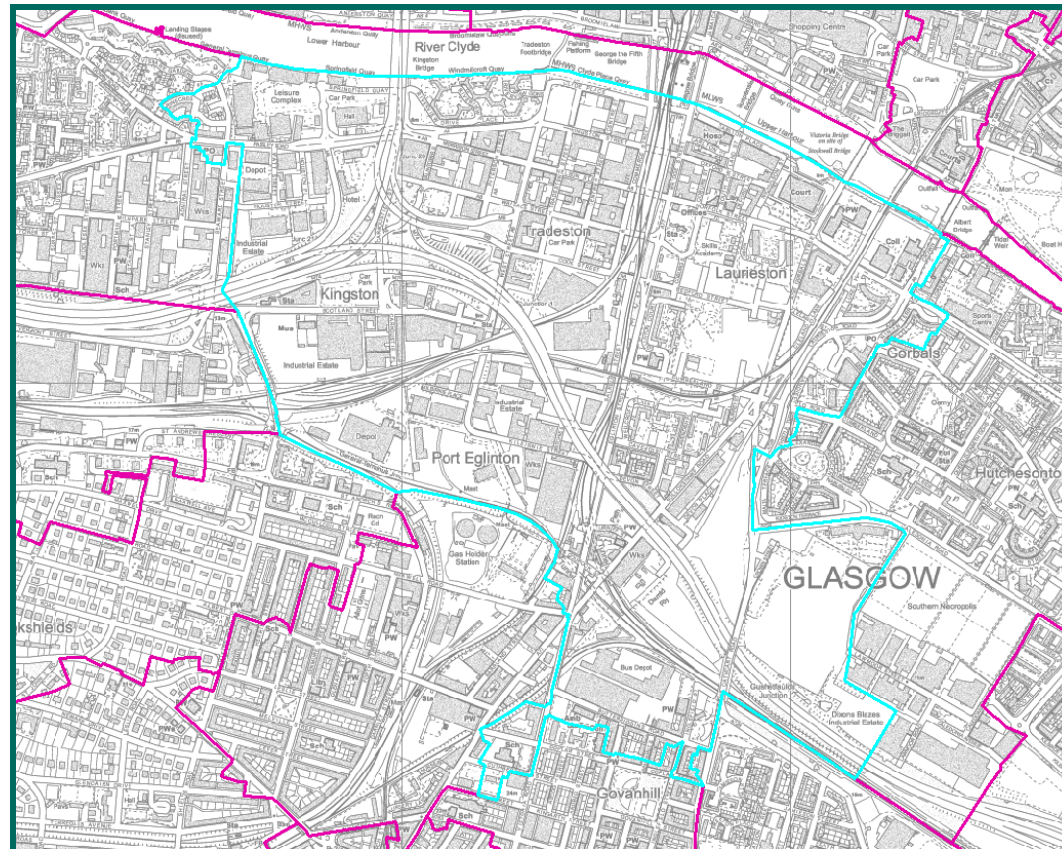
On Sales Premises:	3	Total On Sales Capacity	1354 Persons	Population Estimate (2016):	4805
Off Sales Premises:	8	Total Off Sales Capacity	195.8 m2	Alcohol-related Emergency Admissions:	226.85
On and Off Sales Premises:	2	SIMD Rank (Ave.)	495	Average Incidents of Disorder per 10,000 population in IDZ:	494



# Laurieston and Tradeston

## South Glasgow

On Sales Premises:	17	Total On Sales Capacity	13230 Persons	Population Estimate (2016):	5503
Off Sales Premises:	6	Total Off Sales Capacity	274 m2	Alcohol-related Emergency Admissions:	172.63
On and Off Sales Premises:	14	SIMD Rank (Ave.)	1644	Average Incidents of Disorder per 10,000 population in IDZ:	929

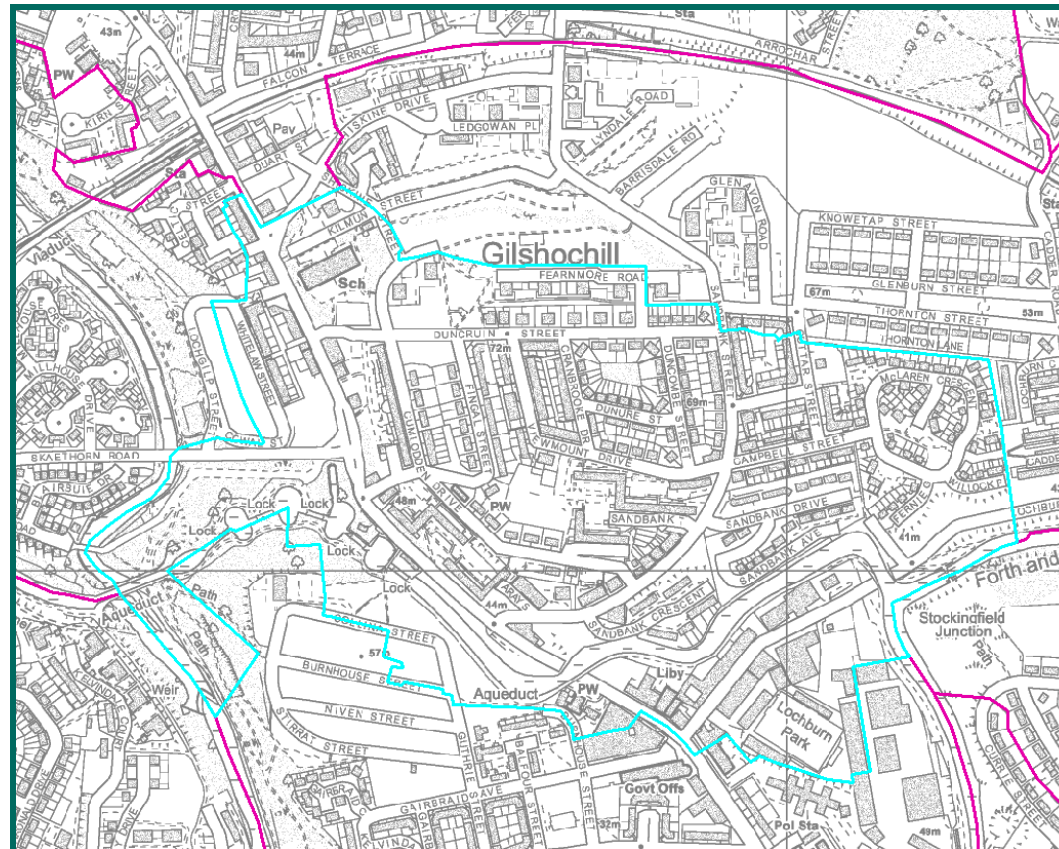




# Maryhill West

## North West Glasgow

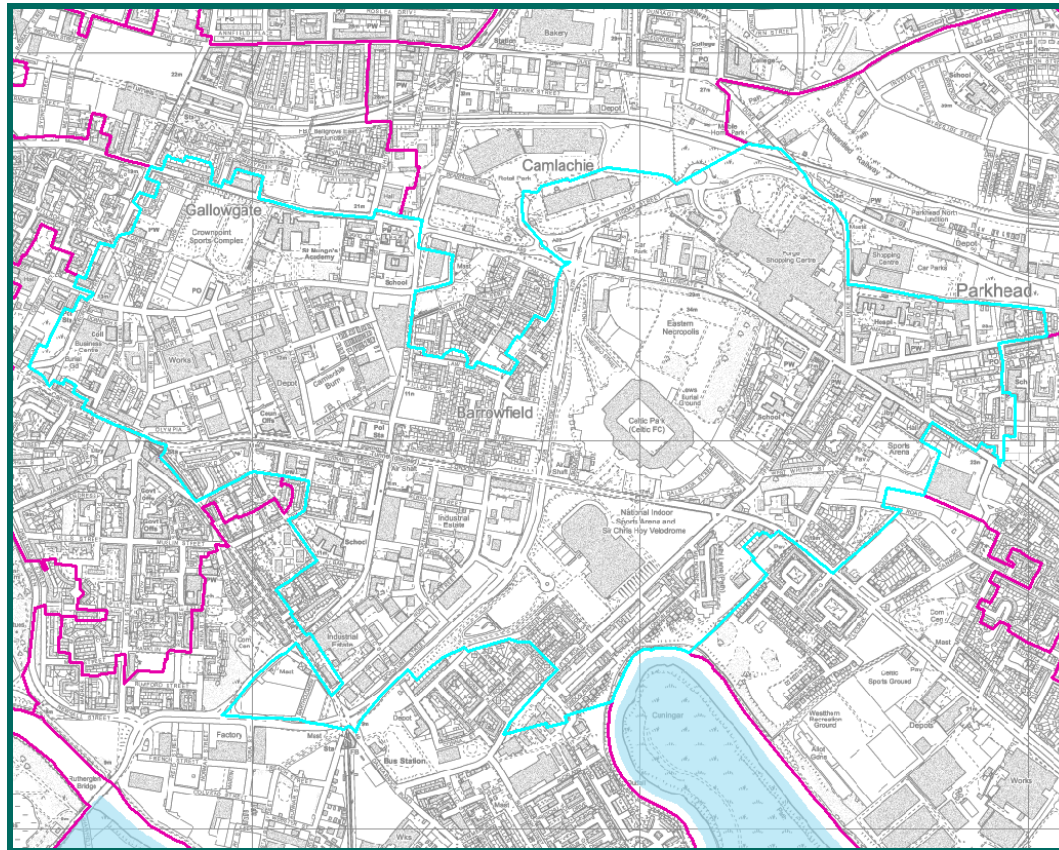
On Sales Premises:	1	Total On Sales Capacity	710 Persons	Population Estimate (2016):	2991
Off Sales Premises:	3	Total Off Sales Capacity	100.3 m2	Alcohol-related Emergency Admissions:	197.26
On and Off Sales Premises:	4	SIMD Rank (Ave.)	1257	Average Incidents of Disorder per 10,000 population in IDZ:	207



# Parkhead West and Barrowfield

## North East Glasgow

On Sales Premises:	7	Total On Sales Capacity	20184 Persons	Population Estimate (2016):	6946
Off Sales Premises:	12	Total Off Sales Capacity	500.3 m2	Alcohol-related Emergency Admissions:	305.21
On and Off Sales Premises:	13	SIMD Rank (Ave.)	151	Average Incidents of Disorder per 10,000 population in IDZ:	1221

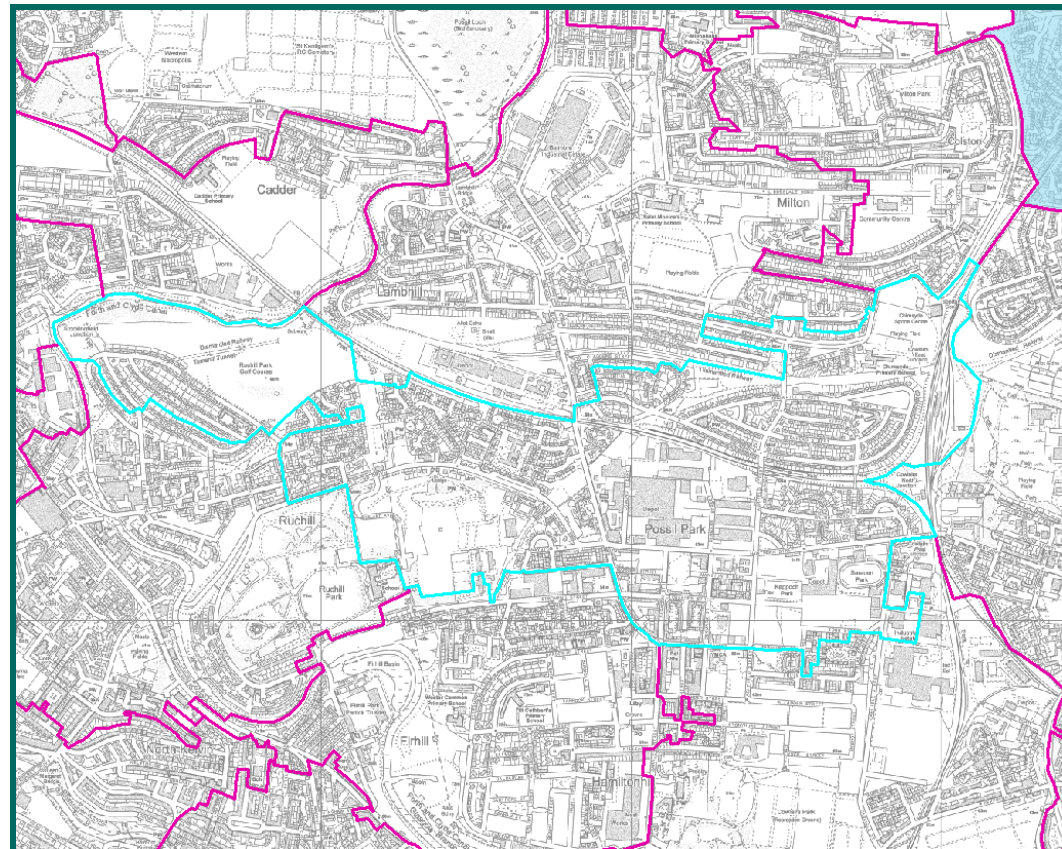




# Possil Park

## North West Glasgow

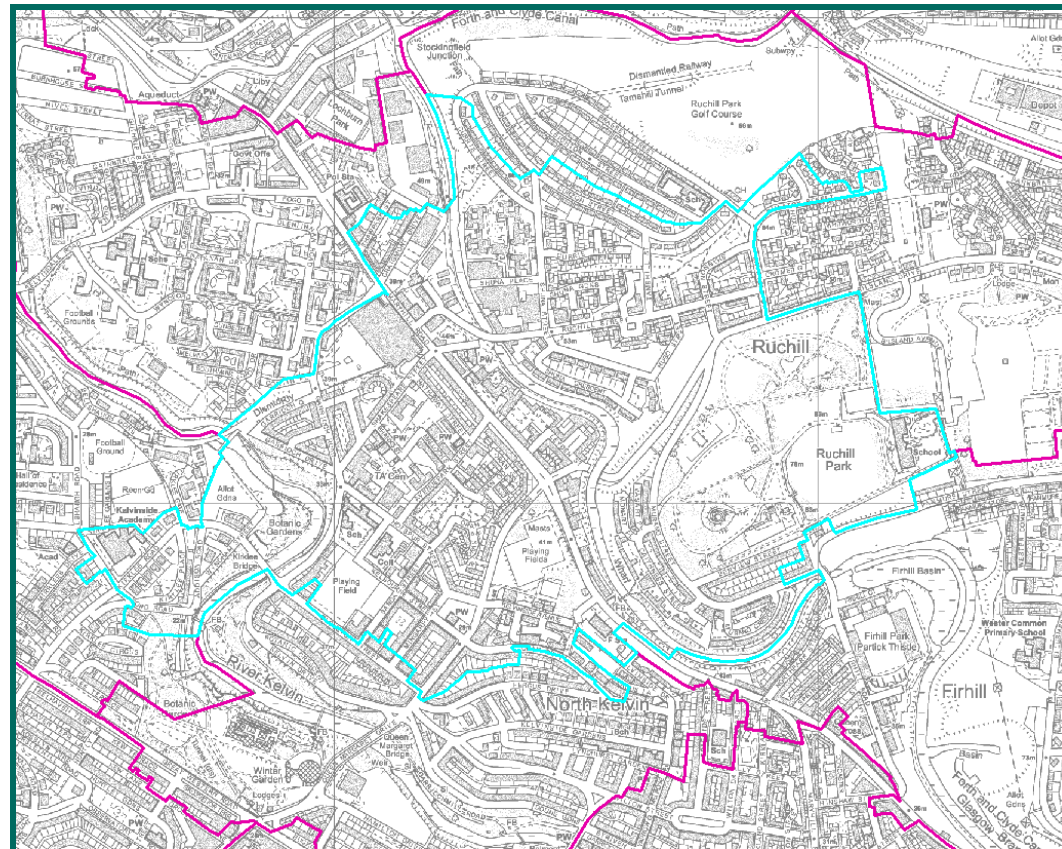
On Sales Premises:	4	Total On Sales Capacity	3637 Persons	Population Estimate (2016):	5962
Off Sales Premises:	5	Total Off Sales Capacity	78 m2	Alcohol-related Emergency Admissions:	152.63
On and Off Sales Premises:	2	SIMD Rank (Ave.)	944	Average Incidents of Disorder per 10,000 population in IDZ:	419



# Ruchill

## North West Glasgow

On Sales Premises:	3	Total On Sales Capacity	979 Persons	Population Estimate (2016):	7526
Off Sales Premises:	10	Total Off Sales Capacity	520.9 m2	Alcohol-related Emergency Admissions:	57.14
On and Off Sales Premises:	2	SIMD Rank (Ave.)	2495	Average Incidents of Disorder per 10,000 population in IDZ:	764

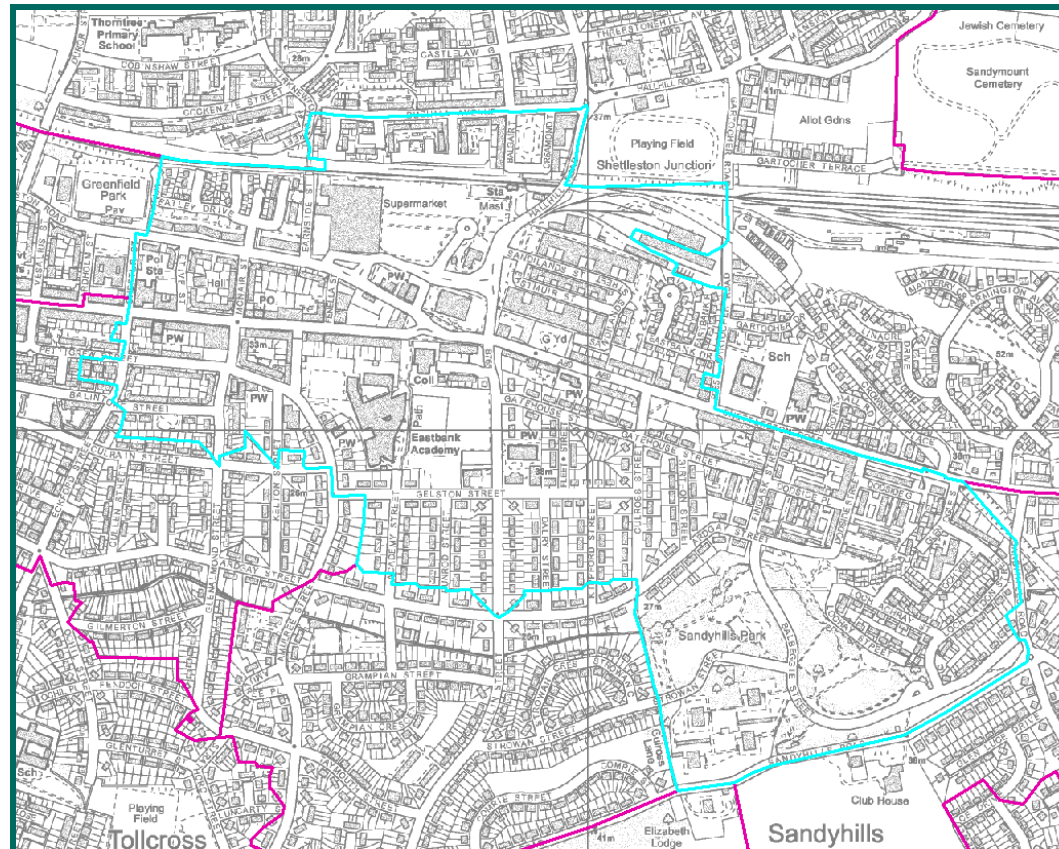




# Shettleston North

## North East Glasgow

On Sales Premises:	2	Total On Sales Capacity	1147 Persons	Population Estimate (2016):	4615
Off Sales Premises:	8	Total Off Sales Capacity	476.6 m2	Alcohol-related Emergency Admissions:	236.19
On and Off Sales Premises:	5	SIMD Rank (Ave.)	732	Average Incidents of Disorder per 10,000 population in IDZ:	543



# Wyndford

## North West Glasgow

On Sales Premises:	0	Total On Sales Capacity	514	Population Estimate (2016):	4073
Off Sales Premises:	1	Total Off Sales Capacity	44.5 m2	Alcohol-related Emergency Admissions:	211.15
On and Off Sales Premises:	3	SIMD Rank (Ave.)	122	Average Incidents of Disorder per 10,000 population in IDZ:	617

