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Responsibility without legal authority? Tackling alcohol-related health harms through licensing and planning policy in local government

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ABSTRACT

Background The power to influence many social determinants of health lies within local government sectors that are outside public health’s traditional remit. We analyse the challenges of achieving health gains through local government alcohol control policies, where legal and professional practice frameworks appear to conflict with public health action.

Methods Current legislation governing local alcohol control in England and Wales is reviewed and analysed for barriers and opportunities to implement effective population-level health interventions. Case studies of local government alcohol control practices are described.

Results Addressing alcohol-related health harms is constrained by the absence of a specific legal health licensing objective and differences between public health and legal assessments of the relevance of health evidence to a specific place. Local governments can, however, implement health-relevant policies by developing local evidence for alcohol-related health harms; addressing cumulative impact in licensing policy statements and through other non-legislative approaches such as health and non-health sector partnerships. Innovative local initiatives—for example, minimum unit pricing licensing conditions—can serve as test cases for wider national implementation.

Conclusions By combining the powers available to the many local government sectors involved in alcohol control, alcohol-related health and social harms can be tackled through existing local mechanisms.

Keywords alcohol, government and law, public health

Introduction

In common with many non-communicable diseases, alcohol-related health harms result from a broad range of social, economic and political determinants that are affected by policies made in a number of non-health sectors. Recognizing this, the Health in All Policies movement calls for health professionals to work synergistically with non-health sectors to negotiate policy changes that enhance health and well-being. A range of non-health sectors share concerns regarding alcohol-related harms—in particular crime, disorder and lost economic productivity—presenting an opportunity for incorporating health goals across alcohol control policies. Yet broadly similar aims belie differences in how sectors prioritize alcohol control interventions, in particular the relative policy importance of targeting acute intoxication or chronic over-consumption. While many determinants impact on both acute and chronic harms—for example alcohol outlet density is associated with violence, assault and health—the relative magnitude of this impact may differ. Whether a government body is concerned with the immediate or long-term effects of alcohol consumption not only influences its policy preferences, but also leads to distinct operating principles.
and practices that may be at odds with population health considerations.

Alcohol consumption is regulated by a complex mix of government institutions that act within country-specific legal and political contexts. In England and Wales, local governments are directly responsible for controlling alcohol provision through licensing, planning and trading standards. However, local government powers are limited to activity within a national framework of prescribed legal considerations and policy objectives. This legal framework focuses predominantly on balancing individual liberties and economic considerations with immediate societal harms resulting from acute alcohol intoxication.

Systematic reviews, national and international guidelines consistently emphasize the health importance of reducing affordability and availability of alcohol. The most effective interventions from a health perspective include reducing licensed alcohol outlet density, their opening days and times, increasing taxation and minimum unit pricing. Conversely, standalone server or design interventions for on-premises are less consistently effective and less likely to impact on chronic consumption. In keeping with this evidence, the UK Government’s 2012 alcohol strategy included pledges to introduce national minimum unit pricing and to consult on proposals to ban off-trade multi-buy promotions and introduce a cumulative impact health licensing objective. Case studies are presented as exemplars to highlight key aspects of current legislation.

Documents were reviewed and analysed for their implications for the ability of local government practitioners to enact effective policies to address alcohol-related health harms. Policy implementation processes were analysed by drawing on the authors’ prior legal, public health and policy experiences, combined with contacting key informants known to the researchers for non-audio recorded discussions of policy implementation to ensure the accuracy of our process descriptions. Case studies are presented as exemplars to highlight key aspects of current legislation.

Results

Current English National Legislation

Powers to control local alcohol supply and consumption are established by the Licensing Act 2003, which transferred authority for granting and reviewing licenses from magistrate courts to local authorities. Implemented in 2005, the Act sets out the licensing process and defines the statutory licensing objectives that legally underpin all licensing activities.

The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 granted health leads a statutory role in the licensing process for the first time and gave local authorities additional powers to address the cumulative impact of alcohol sales. The recent return of public health to local authorities presents additional opportunities for cross-sector collaboration on shared objectives. In contrast with Scotland, potential health opportunities arising from this new legislation in England and Wales must contend with the absence of a statutory health licensing objective.

Health and alcohol licensing

Local health leads in England and Wales have, as Responsible Authorities, a recognized role in commenting on all licensing applications, yet evidence they present must legally be framed in terms of non-health objectives. The licensing process is primarily a method for controlling immediate harms associated with alcohol sales at a particular premises. All license decisions must relate specifically to the premises in question and the promotion of the four statutory licensing objectives.

Methods

A focused search was conducted in April 2013 to identify laws, legal rulings and government policy documents relevant to
licensing decision, although health considerations can support concerns regarding a statutory licensing objective. Alcohol-related injury rates, for example, are considered relevant to public safety. Rates of chronic conditions, on the other hand, are harder to link directly with any of the four licensing objectives, despite accounting for 75% of alcohol-related hospital admissions in England.

Licensing authorities can only consider health-related evidence that directly links the premises in question to a threat to one of the named licensing objectives (Box 2). The more specifically evidence relates to the premises or location of concern, the greater its legal weight and the less vulnerable it is to appeal. Routine health data, rarely collected in a way that can be linked to individual premises, are unlikely to be considered relevant. Representations are weighed against supporting ‘evidence’ produced by applicants—an area where pub or supermarket chains hold an advantage, since evidence of good operating practice by their company elsewhere is considered relevant to new applications.

The practical challenges of acquiring sufficiently detailed health data to support licensing decisions must be weighed against the potential consequences of submitting weakly justified health representations. Repeated submissions based on health evidence that is unrelated to the licensing objectives,
or not deemed ‘relevant’ to the applicant, may weaken the credibility of future representations to the licensing sub-committee. Conversely, and somewhat paradoxically, not submitting a health representation for an application may be interpreted as evidence that the application holds no health threat. A 2008 high court decision suggests that the absence of expert representation—in this case by the police—signified that there were no serious concerns about the impact on licensing objectives within that responsible authority’s domain of expertise.33

Despite these limitations, there remain a number of opportunities for addressing population health through licensing.

**Statements of licensing policy**

Licensing policy statements can be powerful tools to support and coordinate local government actions against alcohol-related harms. Licensing statements, open to challenge on appeal or by way of judicial review, must still be consistent with promoting the four licensing objectives.28 They do, however, allow for broader responses to alcohol consumption above the individual premises level34 by designating special policies or establishing the local relevance of particular licensing approaches.

Special policies can be implemented to address area-wide impacts of alcohol consumption, namely: cumulative impact zones (CIZs), early morning restriction orders and late night levies. Policy statements can also document population-level data, including health impacts, at a higher spatial scale than individual license decisions allow. Using policy statements to clearly set out a licensing authority’s reasoning and justification for a licensing approach, backed up by appropriate local evidence, can make individual representations more legally robust while reducing the time needed to write them.34 This could include, for example, establishing a health rationale for limiting the density of alcohol premises using rates of local alcohol-related hospital admissions.

**Addressing cumulative impact**

Local authorities can designate CIZs to control new on- or off-premises alcohol outlets in areas where the cumulative stress caused by existing overprovision of alcohol outlets demonstrably threatens the licensing objectives.26,35 Licensing decisions are normally made with a presumption in favour of the applicant. Under a CIZ, the burden of proof is reversed and it is the applicant who must demonstrate how they will avoid threatening the licensing objectives. CIZs do not, however, affect existing license holders and decisions are still made on a case-by-case basis. For example, an initial refusal to grant a license within a CIZ in Leeds was overturned on appeal due to the applicant’s short opening hours, clientele and history of running trouble-free premises.36

Although yet to be implemented by any local authority, early morning restriction orders (EMRO) and late night levies (LNL) offer additional mechanisms for controlling alcohol sales from both on- and off-premises between 12 and 6 a.m. EMROs are designed to address recurrent licensing objective infringements that are not attributable to a single premises, such as night time anti-social behaviour.28 They impose a blanket closing time by prohibiting alcohol provision at specified hours, LNLs recoup financial costs associated with late night alcohol provision by levying a charge on any premises licensed to sell alcohol between specified night hours.37 Acting outside of the licensing process, EMROs and LNLs are decided on an area rather than individual-premises basis. LNLs must apply to the whole of a licensing authority’s area, while EMROs can apply to selected parts of this area.

**Developing relevant local health evidence**

The absence of a health licensing objective does not preclude addressing health needs where they concern other licensing objectives. Producing specific evidence linking local alcohol consumption practices with licensing objectives does, however, require a change of approach from traditional local health data analysis, demonstrated by the ongoing difficulties Scottish licensing boards face in reflecting health evidence in licensing decisions (Box 3) even since the introduction of an explicit public health licensing objective.38 More successfully, the Cardiff Model39 has pioneered the production of detailed local health data for use by non-health sectors. Linking anonymized data on alcohol-related injuries with the precise location of where the injury occurred provides evidence that is highly relevant to the public safety objective.40

Innovations by a number of local authorities demonstrate that the existing licensing objectives in England and Wales can promote health needs even in the absence of a legal public health objective. While isolated licensing rulings on individual premises are unlikely to impact considerably on health, case studies give an indication of what the licensing process allows and examples of how local authorities can implement innovative policy ahead of national regulation.

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**Box 2 Licensing objectives in England and Wales as defined by the Licensing Act (2003)**

- Prevention of crime and disorder: based on police advice concerning, preventing crime and maintaining order.
- Public safety: physical safety of people using a premises, immediate harms, e.g. accidents, injuries, unconsciousness.
- Prevention of public nuisance: noise nuisance, light pollution, noxious smells, litter and where an ‘effect is prejudicial to health’.
- Protection of children from harm: moral, psychological and physical harm, including underage sale of alcohol.
The framework governing planning is broad enough to include the control of alcohol outlets. In contrast to licensing, the legal responsibilities are split across sectors such as planning, trading standards, police and community safety as well as public health.

Planning processes and strategic partnerships are two opportunities to align strategic alcohol goals across sectors including planning, trading standards, police and community safety as well as public health.

New alcohol outlets must hold planning permission in addition to an alcohol license. In contrast to licensing, the legal framework governing planning is broad enough to include the goal of health promotion. Furthermore, there is precedence for using spatial planning to improve health through regulating the concentration and proximity of takeaway food outlets.31 Where licensing and planning conditions differ, a premises must comply with both, for example by observing whichever specified closing time is earliest. There is therefore scope for addressing long-term population health impacts by controlling local alcohol availability through local development frameworks and development plans.

Partnership working has formed an important part of local alcohol control policy for many years42 and is encouraged in the government’s alcohol strategy.19 Where individual partners’ interests conflict with the partnership’s overall aims, however, such collaborations may not be effective.42 Alcohol industry partnerships, including Community Alcohol Partnerships,
may prioritize individual-focused interventions such as health information campaigns over more effective population-level regulation. Joint Strategic Needs Assessments or strategic partnerships led by local government, for example the Safer Newham Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership, may offer more effective ways of simultaneously addressing a broad range of alcohol harms.

Discussion

Main findings of this study
This article describes the mechanisms currently available for addressing alcohol-related health harms at a local level in England and Wales. While decisions regarding specific policy interventions depend on the particular needs and context of the target population, our analysis clarifies which interventions local practitioners can feasibly implement. Although the current licensing framework imposes a number of constraints on public health, local government interventions continue to be one of the most important ways of addressing alcohol-related health harms.

At present, licensing decisions must be framed around non-health arguments and processes. Local alcohol policy currently focuses on criminal justice and the immediate management of drunkenness. This holds important implications for addressing alcohol-related diseases caused by chronic overconsumption. In contrast to the routine public health data and evidence reviews that public health practitioners are more commonly familiar with, licensing committees need data and arguments specific to the individual geography of the premises or circumstances of the applicant. Although it is important to recognize and respect individual rights within the licensing legal framework, public health needs to find ways to highlight the considerable burden of alcohol harms in licensing processes.

Local public health efforts can be supported nationally in a number of ways. Developing resources including evidence reviews, evaluation tools and case studies of best practice will strengthen local representations. Providing evidence linking local contexts to alcohol harm will support appropriate licensing policy statements by, for example, justifying how alcohol outlet density influences drinking behaviour. Advocating for the addition of a health licensing objective would allow licensing decisions to reflect the growing evidence for alcohol-related health harms and make health representations less burdensome on already overstretched health leads. Without a public health licensing objective, health leads face the prospect of being responsible for addressing the potential health harms of granting a license without the clear legal authority to do so.

What this study adds
This article adds to the international literature by analysing legal as well as policy frameworks for local alcohol control within England and Wales. Alcohol health concerns can be addressed within the current alcohol control framework by utilizing the potential for cross-sector collaboration within local government. Pre-emptive data collection to support representations and identify priority areas can improve effectiveness while reducing costs. Such data can justify cumulative impact policies and support license policy statements. Aligning local planning policy with licensing can improve the long-term control of alcohol availability. Finally, local partnerships can harness mechanisms from across local government to address shared concerns related to alcohol consumption. Joint Strategic Needs Assessments and Joint Health and Well-being Strategies are two mechanisms for public health to collaborate with non-health sectors, but it is important to work with other powerful allies including the police and community safety.

Limitations
Our legal analysis is specific to England and Wales; details of our findings cannot be assumed to apply directly to other legal contexts. However, the challenges of overcoming the tensions between tackling acute and chronic, social and health harms caused by alcohol consumption while respecting individual freedoms are likely to apply to alcohol policy-making in all contexts. Our findings should be interpreted alongside other country-specific policy analyses and international alcohol policy comparisons.

Conclusion
Despite health not being a legally recognized licensing objective, our analysis demonstrates how public health practitioners can address local health consequences of alcohol consumption in England through non-health sector policies. Important barriers to working collaboratively across sectors include differences in prioritizing interventions and the types of evidence that can be used to justify policy decisions. Collaborations with non-health sectors are more likely to succeed if these differences are understood and addressed.
There is, however, a limit to what can be achieved at a local level. An effective alcohol policy requires action at the individual, local and national levels. This includes using the greater fiscal control available to the national government to upholding pledges to reduce alcohol affordability, for example by introducing minimum unit pricing and multi-buy promotion bans. Successful local implementation of minimum unit pricing as a licensing condition or across a province could act as test cases for the introduction of similar national policies, thus embedding health objectives more robustly in alcohol policies.

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