



Peterborough  
Cumulative Impact  
Assessment Review,  
September 2018

## 1. Introduction & Purpose

The Licensing Act 2003 and associated revised guidance issued under section 182<sup>1</sup> provides a clear focus on the promotion of four statutory objectives which must be addressed when licensing functions are undertaken in relation to licensable activities, which are defined by the Act as:

- The sale by retail of alcohol
- The supply of alcohol by or on behalf of a club to, or to the other of, a member of the club
- The provision of regulated entertainment
- The provision of late night refreshment

The statutory objectives, each of which are of equal importance, are:

- The prevention of crime and disorder
- Public safety
- The prevention of public nuisance
- The protection of children from harm

The Act allows for licensing authorities to undertake a Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) to help it to limit the number or types of license applications granted in areas where there is evidence to show that the number or density of licensed premises in the area is having a cumulative impact and leading to problems which are undermining the licensing objectives. CIAs relate to applications for new premises licences and club premises certificates in a specified area. It is noted within the Act that, in some areas, the type or density of premises licensed to sell alcohol can lead to problems of nuisance and/or disorder, anti-social behaviour and higher rates of crime. Licensing authorities may therefore undertake a CIA in order to adopt a Cumulative Impact Policy (CIP) for a given area, creating a rebuttable presumption that applications for new premises licenses or major variations of existing licenses will be refused if representations are made about the likely impact of the proposals on the licensing objectives. This effectively requires the applicant to demonstrate that the operation of the premises will not add to the cumulative impact already prevalent within the area.

With reference to the aforementioned legislation, Peterborough City Council adopted on 18/04/2013 a CIP to cover the geographical area of 'Op CanDo', an area within the centre of Peterborough known to have a number of socio-economic issues including relatively high rates of relative deprivation and high rates of crime. The 'Op CanDo' project commenced in 2011, with an aim to facilitate work between a number of agencies and voluntary bodies to improve living conditions within the area.

The first CIA relating to the CanDo area was in 2013 and an update was produced in 2015. This report constitutes a third CIA relating to this area, in response to the aforementioned revised guidance to the Licensing Act 2003 published in April 2018.

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<sup>1</sup> Home Office 'Revised Guidance issued under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003, [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/705588/Revised\\_guidance\\_issued\\_under\\_section\\_182\\_of\\_the\\_Licensing\\_Act\\_2003\\_\\_April\\_2018\\_.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/705588/Revised_guidance_issued_under_section_182_of_the_Licensing_Act_2003__April_2018_.pdf)

This report contains data in relation to:

- Relative socio-economic deprivation
- Types and locations of licensed premises
- Alcohol-related police incidents and crime statistics
- Alcohol-related hospital admissions
- Additional health-related alcohol indicators

It should be noted within this report that data in relation to the consumption of alcohol and alcohol related incidents/crimes are known to be imperfect for a number of reasons. For example, reported alcohol consumption typically accounts for only 40-60% of total alcohol sales<sup>2</sup>, suggesting substantial under-reporting of true levels of alcohol consumption.

Accurate data relating to alcohol-related crime is also dependent on consistency of reporting and documenting across areas; evidence suggests that some groups are reticent to report alcohol related crime<sup>3</sup> and that reporting of incidents/crimes and accurate documentation pertaining to the involvement of alcohol where appropriate is not consistent<sup>4</sup>.

Alcohol misuse is the biggest risk factor for death, ill-health and disability among 15-49 year olds in the UK and the fifth biggest risk factor across ages<sup>5</sup>. Alcohol is a causal factor in more than 60 medical conditions including mouth, throat, stomach, liver and breast cancers, high blood pressure, cirrhosis of the liver and depression and accounts for over 1 million hospital admissions per year. In total, it is estimated that alcohol harms are estimated to the cost the NHS approximately £3.5 billion per year<sup>5</sup>.

With regards to crime, victims believe the offender to be under the influence of alcohol in approximately 53% of all violent incidents, with alcohol related crime in the UK estimated to cost between £8 billion and £13 billion per year<sup>5</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4320509/>

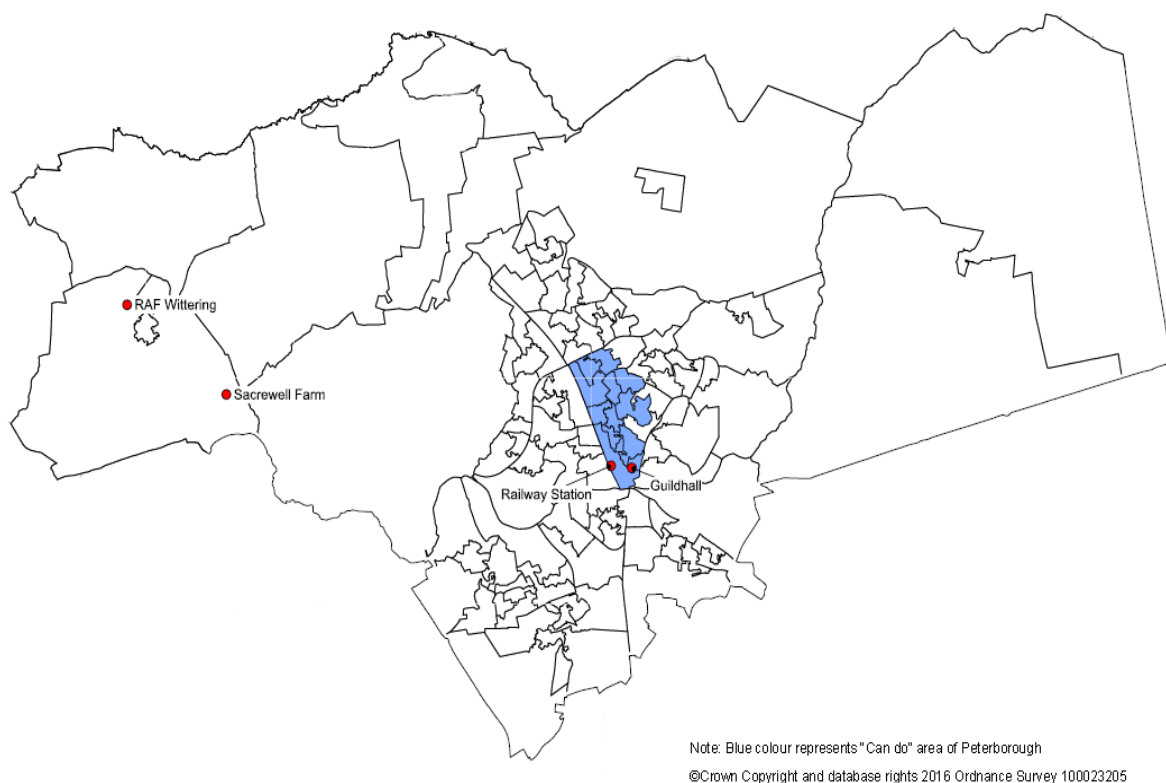
<sup>3</sup> <http://library.college.police.uk/docs/hoprbrf/brf701.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.ias.org.uk/Alcohol-knowledge-centre/Crime-and-social-impacts/Factsheets/Alcohol-related-crime-in-the-UK-what-do-we-know.aspx>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.alcoholconcern.org.uk/alcohol-statistics>

## 2. CanDo Area – Overview & Relative Deprivation

**Figure 1: Peterborough Lower Super Output Areas & CanDo Area**



**Source: Peterborough City Council Public Health Intelligence**

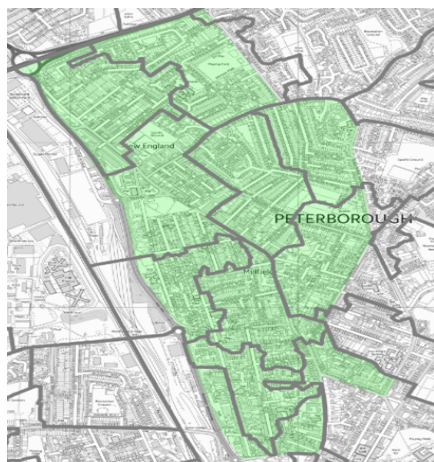
Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are geographical areas with approximately 1,500 residents<sup>6</sup> that do not change over time and therefore allow for consistency of comparison across differing time periods. The majority of Peterborough's 112 LSOAs are within the urban, densely populated and relatively deprived centre of the city and of these, 11 overlap with the CanDo area, which encompasses elements of the Central, North and Park electoral wards. These 11 LSOAs are noted within the map above with blue shading and are mapped with a greater level of granularity in figure 2 below.

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[https://www.datadictionary.nhs.uk/data\\_dictionary/nhs\\_business\\_definitions/l/lower\\_layer\\_super\\_output\\_area\\_de.asp?shownav=1](https://www.datadictionary.nhs.uk/data_dictionary/nhs_business_definitions/l/lower_layer_super_output_area_de.asp?shownav=1)

**Figure 2: Peterborough CanDo Area LSOAs – Greater Granularity**



Source: Peterborough City Council Public Health Intelligence

**Figure 3: CanDo Area LSOAs – Index of Multiple Deprivation Rankings, 2015 - Overall**

LSOA code (2011)	Electoral Ward	IMD Score (Lower Score = Less Deprivation)	IMD Rank
E01015651	Park	17.6	40
E01015652	Park	31.0	67
E01015654	Park	39.7	82
E01015601	Central	41.1	85
E01015634	North	41.5	87
E01015599	Central	41.6	88
E01015632	North	43.4	92
E01015603	Central	47.8	99
E01015604	Central	47.9	100
E01015602	Central	47.9	101
E01015600	Central	48.1	102
<b>Peterborough Average</b>		<b>27.7</b>	-

Key: Peterborough LSOA Quintile Rankings

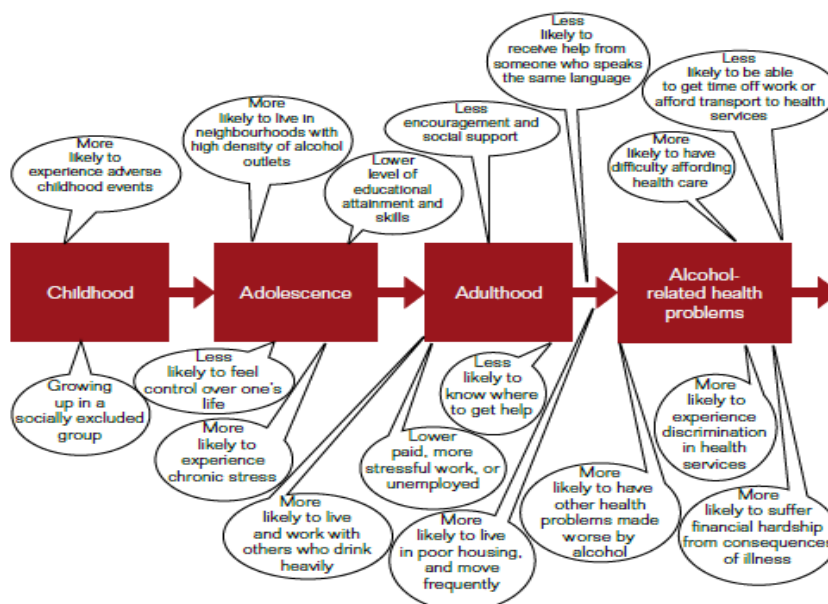
1-23 (In Least Deprived Quintile)	24-45	46-68	69-90	91-112 (In Most Deprived Quintile)
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Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), produced by the Department for Communities & Local Government in 2015<sup>7</sup> measure relative deprivation between small areas. Lower IMD scores indicate lower levels of relative deprivation whereas higher scores are indicative of higher levels of relative deprivation. As shown within figure 3, above, the CanDo area contains some of the most relatively deprived LSOAs in Peterborough, with 9 of 11 within the most deprived 40% of areas within the city.

The Institute of Alcohol Studies notes that the use of alcohol ‘can be seen as a contributing factor for almost 50% of the indicators within the Public Health Outcomes Framework for England. As such addressing alcohol-related harm could be a key route to improving public health and reducing general health inequalities’ and also that ‘lower socioeconomic status is associated with higher mortality for alcohol-attributable causes, despite lower socioeconomic groups often reporting lower levels of consumption’<sup>8</sup>. The figure below illustrates how inequities (differences in outcomes that are amenable through policy intervention and therefore deemed ‘unfair’) can compound over the course of a lifetime.

**Figure 4: The Compounding Effects of Inequities in Alcohol-related Harm over the Life Course**



Source: Alcohol and inequities, World Health Organization, [http://www.euro.who.int/\\_\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0003/247629/Alcohol-and-Inequities.pdf](http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0003/247629/Alcohol-and-Inequities.pdf)

De Vocht et al (2016)<sup>9</sup> tested the impact of local alcohol licencing policies on reported crime rates in England and concluded that ‘local areas in England with more intense alcohol licencing policies and enforcement had a stronger decline in rates of violent crimes, sexual crimes and public order offences, at least in the period up to 2013, of the order of 4-6% greater compared with areas where these policies were not in place’ and also that ‘the intensity of local licencing policies and enforcement, defined as willingness to implement cumulative impact policies and refusal of licence applications, [is] associated with a stronger reduction in alcohol-related hospital admissions over time’.

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>

<sup>8</sup>

<http://www.ias.org.uk/uploads/pdf/IAS%20reports/IAS%20report%20Alcohol%20and%20health%20inequalities%20FULL.pdf>

<sup>9</sup> <https://jech.bmj.com/content/jech/71/2/137.full.pdf>

Figure 5: CanDo Area LSOAs – Index of Multiple Deprivation Rankings, 2015 – Individual Sub-Domains

LSOA code (2011)	LSOA name (2011)	Electoral Ward	Average of Ranks	Number of Ranks (of 16) in Worst	IMD	IDACI	IDAOP1	Income	Employment	Education, Skills & Training	Health Deprivation & Disability	Crime	Barriers to Housing & Services	Living Environment	Adult Skills Domain	CYP Sub-Domain	Geographical Barriers Sub-Domain	Wider Barriers Sub-Domain	Indoors Barriers Sub-Domain	Outdoors Barriers Sub-Domain
E01015651	Peterborough 012B	Park	48	1	40	33	39	39	44	50	19	64	11	86	69	27	20	59	79	95
E01015652	Peterborough 012C	Park	72	6	67	50	81	57	54	100	42	91	24	104	106	74	9	79	100	106
E01015654	Peterborough 012E	Park	78	5	82	78	86	76	74	66	101	110	34	107	70	58	7	90	108	104
E01015634	Peterborough 008E	North	80	7	87	93	98	91	84	101	76	105	55	59	102	90	27	91	56	68
E01015599	Peterborough 014A	Central	85	7	88	69	104	79	73	86	80	109	78	99	101	75	12	109	98	99
E01015632	Peterborough 010C	North	85	9	92	86	88	82	81	107	50	107	46	102	104	109	14	97	99	103
E01015601	Peterborough 012A	Central	86	8	85	67	111	84	67	102	75	97	74	106	109	73	2	110	103	105
E01015602	Peterborough 014C	Central	86	8	101	86	62	77	91	89	77	112	54	112	75	104	15	100	111	112
E01015604	Peterborough 010B	Central	91	9	100	76	112	95	83	112	79	88	82	95	112	111	3	112	89	102
E01015600	Peterborough 014B	Central	91	10	102	79	106	91	88	110	84	85	79	101	111	106	1	111	95	107
E01015603	Peterborough 010A	Central	93	10	99	89	102	90	77	108	78	103	75	110	107	107	18	107	110	108

Key: Peterborough LSOA Quintile Rankings

1-23 (In Least Deprived Quintile)	24-45	46-68	69-90	91-112 (In Most Deprived Quintile)
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Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015

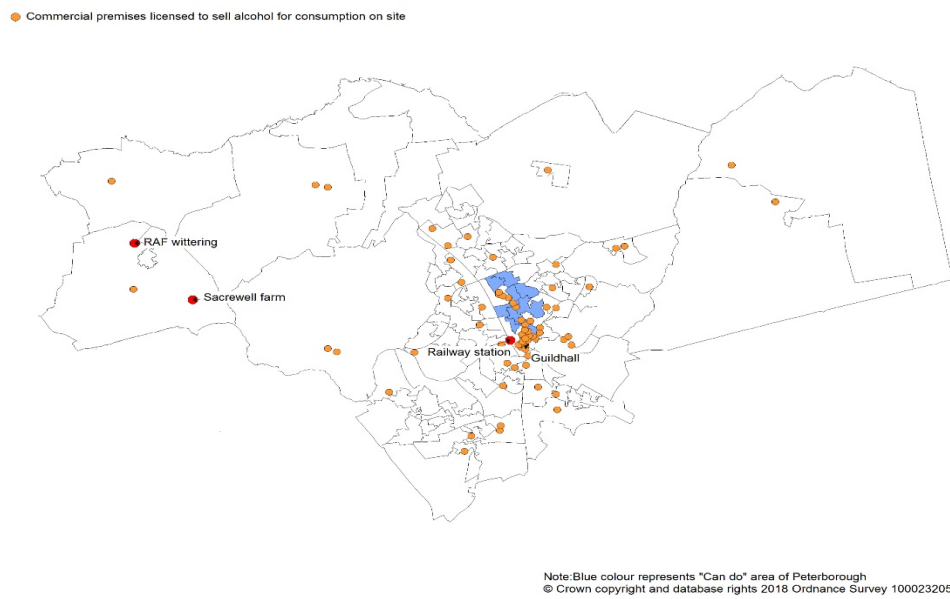
Overall IMD values are comprised of a number of sub-domains, which are listed within the figure above. Of note with reference to the licensing objectives within the Licensing Act 2003 is that all 11 LSOAs within this analysis are within the 40% of Peterborough LSOAs with worst outcomes for the ‘Crime’ IMD sub-domain, and 8 of 11 (72.7%) are within the worst 20% of Peterborough LSOAs for this sub-domain.

The figure above illustrates a wide level of relative deprivation within the CanDo area across a number of areas, the exception being the ‘geographical barriers’ sub-domain which measures proximity to local services such as GPs, schools, supermarkets and post offices, which are prevalent in large numbers within this area.

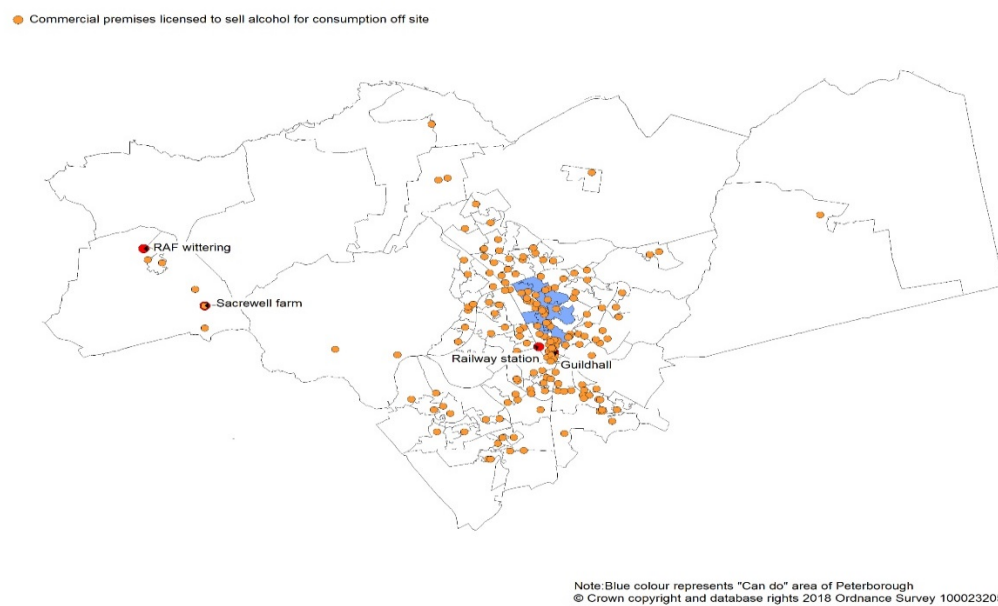
### 3. Overview of Licensed Premises

The four figures below show the locations of licensed premises in Peterborough (for sale for on-site consumption, off-site consumption, on-site and –offsite consumption and late night entertainment/refreshment license but no authorisation to sell alcohol).

**Figure 6: Premises in Peterborough with a license to sell alcohol for on-site consumption**

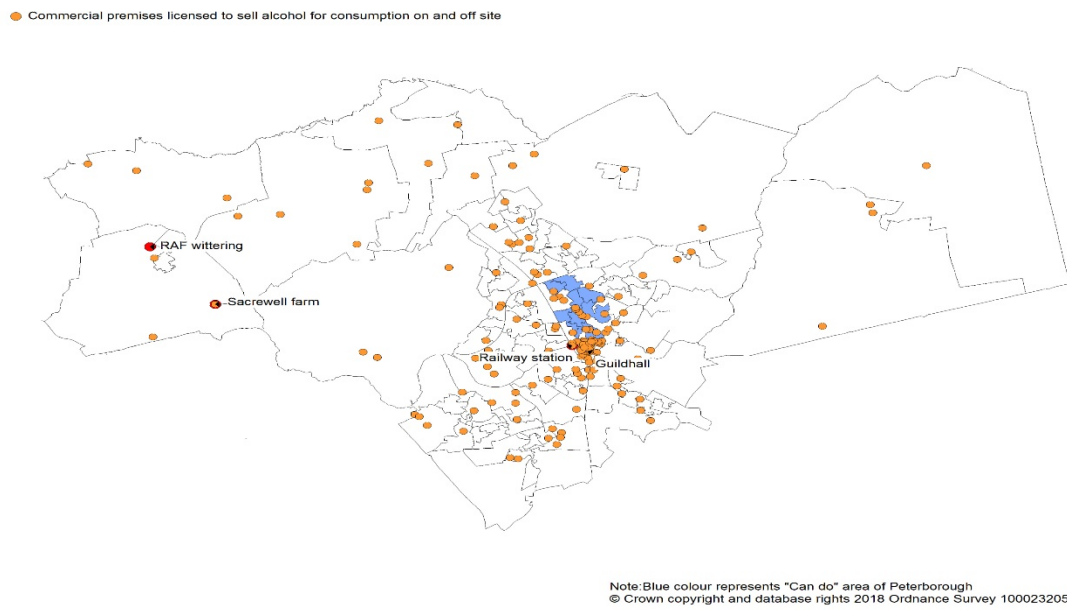


**Figure 7: Premises in Peterborough with a license to sell alcohol for off-site consumption**

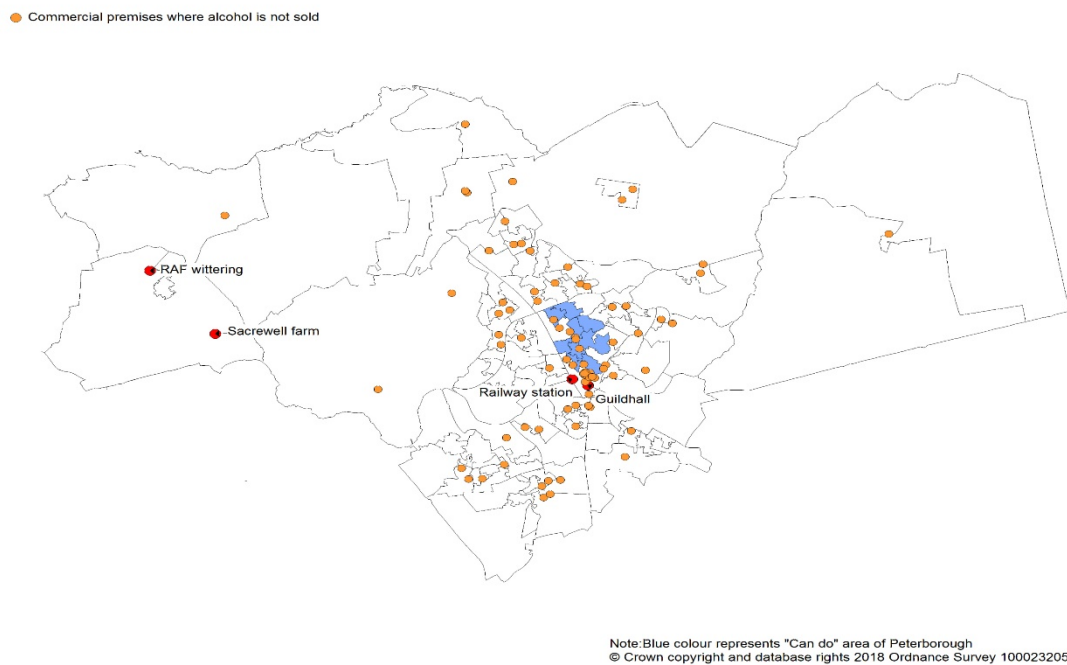




**Figure 8: Premises in Peterborough with a license to sell alcohol for both on-site and off-site consumption**



**Figure 9: Premises in Peterborough with a late night entertainment/refreshment license but no authorisation to sell alcohol**



**Figure 10: CanDo Area Licensed Premises Data – 2015 – 2018 Comparison**

Type Of Premises	2015	2018	+/- Since CIA Renewal 2015 (Number)	+/- Since CIA Renewal 2015 (Percentage)
On License	12	14	2	16.7%
Off License	29	35	6	15.4%
On and Off Sales	16	24	8	25.8%
No Alcohol Sold	16	27	11	42.3%
Total	73	100	27	22.7%

Source: Peterborough City Council internal licensing data

Since the renewal of the last CIA in 2015, the number of premises licensed to sell alcohol in the CanDo area has increased from 73 to 100, an increase of 27 premises (22.7%). All types of license (license to sell alcohol for consumption on the premises, license to sell alcohol for consumption off the premises, license to sell alcohol both on and off the premises and no alcohol sold) have shown increases.

**Figure 11: CanDo Area LSOA Alcohol Licensing Data & Premises Selling Alcohol per Square Kilometre**

LSOA	LSOA Size (km/2)	License Type						All Premises Selling Alcohol per sq/km	Rank of All Premises Selling Alcohol per sq/km (1 = lowest, 112 = highest)
		On	Off	On and Off	Alcohol not sold	All Licences Held	All Premises Selling Alcohol		
E01015634	0.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1=
E01015604	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1=
E01015651	0.36	0	1	1	0	2	2	5.6	68
E01015654	0.59	1	2	4	0	7	7	11.9	98
E01015600	0.16	0	2	0	0	2	2	12.5	100
E01015632	0.29	0	2	2	1	5	4	13.8	102
E01015603	0.63	4	7	4	4	19	15	23.8	107
E01015652	0.26	1	5	2	3	11	8	30.8	108
E01015601	0.21	0	5	2	6	13	7	33.3	109
E01015599	0.9	13	11	33	9	66	57	63.3	111
E01015602	0.41	10	10	22	12	54	42	102.4	112
Total	4.39	29	45	70	35	179	144	32.8	-

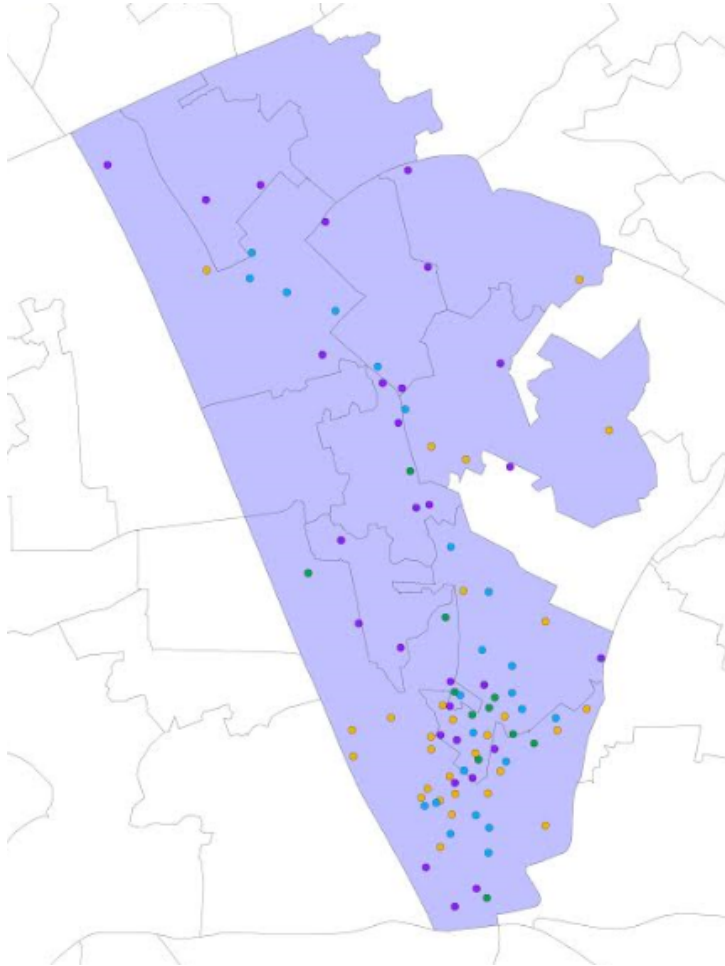
Source: Peterborough City Council internal licensing data

It should be noted that total licensing numbers within the figure above incorporate all licenses held within LSOAs that overlap with the CanDo area and therefore differ from values provided in figure 10, which refer specifically to the CanDo area.

Data show that five of the six LSOAs in Peterborough with the highest number of premises licensed to sell alcohol per square kilometre all overlap with the Cando area, as noted within the table above (LSOAs with ranks of 107, 108, 109, 111 & 112). LSOA E01015602 has 42 premises licensed to sell alcohol and a total area size of 0.41 sq/km, which equates to 102.4 premises licensed to sell alcohol per square kilometre.

There is clear evidence that levels of public violence and disorder are correlated with the density of licensed premises<sup>10</sup>, therefore the very high density of existing licensed premises in the CanDo area is directly relevant to the licensing objectives.

**Figure 12: CanDo Area LSOAs – Licensed Premises by Type**



Source: Peterborough Public Health Intelligence/Peterborough City Council Internal Licensing Data

The map above shows the location of all licensed premises within the CanDo area, illustrating the density of licensed premises within the area, particularly towards the south of the locality boundary.

**In total, there are 179 licensed premises within the CanDo area, comprised of:**

**29 premises licensed to sell alcohol for consumption on the premises (blue dots)**

**45 premises licensed to sell alcohol for consumption off the premises (purple dots)**

**70 premises licensed to sell alcohol for consumption both on and off the premises (yellow dots)**

**35 premises with a late night entertainment/refreshment license but no authorisation to sell alcohol (green dots)**

<sup>10</sup>

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/733108/alcohol\\_public\\_health\\_burden\\_evidence\\_review\\_update\\_2018.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/733108/alcohol_public_health_burden_evidence_review_update_2018.pdf)

#### 4. Alcohol-related Incidents & Crime

Caution is advised when interpreting alcohol-related crime data as analysis relies upon the robust and consistent application of ‘alcohol markers’ across differing areas. An alcohol marker is a flag applied to an incident where alcohol is noted to be involved. Consideration should also be given with regards to related offences which may show a duplicate alcohol presence - for example, if an offender is arrested for an offence and then found to be in possession of cannabis, this report would include two individual offences with an alcohol marker applied.

It should be noted that within the below data, ‘CanDo Area’ is used to denote the sum total of three areas used in Cambridgeshire Constabulary police reporting: ‘North’, ‘Park’ and ‘East Central North’. These three areas include the CanDo area but are not exactly coterminous to the CanDo area and therefore the true number of incidents/crimes noted as being within CanDo will be smaller than presented within this dataset.

Alcohol-related incidents refer to a request for police services where alcohol is noted to be a related cause, whereas alcohol-related crime refers to incidents where sufficient evidence is obtained to proceed with prosecution.

**Figure 13: Alcohol-related incidents reported in CanDo & Peterborough, 2013/14 – 2017/18**

Area						% Change 13/14 - 17/18
	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	
CanDo Area	788	702	753	742	625	-20.7%
Other Areas of Peterborough	2,978	2,587	2,755	3,237	3,017	1.3%
Total	3,766	3,289	3,508	3,979	3,642	-3.3%

Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary internal data

The number of alcohol-related incidents in the CanDo area of Peterborough has reduced between 2013/14 and 2017/18 from 788 to 625, a reduction of 20.7%. Over the same time period, there was an increase in alcohol-related incidents reported in all other areas of Peterborough of 1.3% (from 2,978 to 3,017). The overall number of alcohol-related incidents in Peterborough has fallen over this period by 3.3% (from 3,766 to 3,642). In 2013/14, the CanDo area accounted for 20.9% of all alcohol-related incidents in Peterborough (788/3,766), whereas in 2017/18 this percentage has reduced to 17.2% of all alcohol-related incidents (625/3,642). This is due to the substantial decrease in incidents within the CanDo area whereas the number of incidents within other areas of Peterborough has remained relatively stable over this period.

**Figure 14: Alcohol-related crime reported in CanDo & Peterborough, 2013/14 – 2017/18**

Area						% Change 13/14 - 17/18
	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	
CanDo Area	71	246	301	324	270	280.3%
Other Areas of Peterborough	387	1,211	1,720	1,869	1,821	370.5%
Total	458	1,457	2,021	2,193	2,091	356.6%

Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary internal data

Alcohol-related crime in Peterborough has increased between 2013/14 and 2017/18, both within the CanDo area and within other areas of Peterborough. Within the CanDo area, the observed increase is 280.3% (From 71 to 270 crimes), whereas in all other areas of Peterborough, the increase is larger (370.5%, from 387 to 1,821 crimes). The overall increase for Peterborough is therefore

356.6% (from 458 to 2,091 crimes). Although alcohol-related crime has increased in the CanDo area, the increase has been greater in other areas of Peterborough.

The centre of Peterborough, including the CanDo area, is the subject of a Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) as a result of observed high levels of anti-social behaviour within the area. The PSPO application made by Peterborough City Council specifically references a number of issues prevalent within the area that effect quality of life, health and wellbeing, including anti-social behaviour specifically caused by the use of alcohol, anti-social behaviour caused by groups, begging, urination/defecation in open spaces, unauthorised and unsafe cycling, littering and spitting.

It was noted within this PSPO application that between the dates of 01/01/2014 and 26/07/2016, there were 946 reported anti-social behaviour incidents reported to the police in relation to the city centre of Peterborough, of which 268 (28.3%) were related to alcohol.

## 5. Alcohol-related Hospital Admissions

**Figure 15: Alcohol-related hospital admissions, Greater Peterborough General Practices, 2016/17 – 2017/18**

General Practice	Ward - Geographically Located Within	Ward - Majority Population Registered Within	2016/17				2017/18			
			Number of admissions	Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000	Lower 95% Confidence Interval	Upper 95% Confidence Interval	Number of admissions	Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000	Lower 95% Confidence Interval	Upper 95% Confidence Interval
Ailsworth Medical Centre	Glington & Wittering	Glington & Wittering	14	332.9	180.9	560.1	9	198.0	89.9	376.6
Boroughbury Medical Centre	Central	Data not held	143	578.9	487.6	682.2	162	668.2	569.1	779.6
Botolph Bridge Community Health	Fletton	Fletton	14	251.5	129.7	433.5	17	271.0	141.6	457.1
Bretton Medical Practice	Bretton North	Bretton North	74	674.6	527.2	849.9	59	539.2	408.5	697.9
Central Medical Centre	Park	Data not held	47	536.7	366.1	748.9	47	656.5	444.3	920.3
Dogsthorpe Medical Centre	Welland	Welland	11	270.6	106.4	529.2	19	652.3	342.0	1,090.0
Hampton Health	Orton & Hampton	Orton & Hampton	37	913.0	583.8	1,333.7	19	302.7	160.3	503.4
Hodgson Medical Centre	Werrington North	Werrington North	<5	60.6	12.0	177.5	6	137.5	45.3	308.3
Huntly Grove Practice	Park	Park	8	407.0	173.2	805.6	8	371.2	150.7	747.1
Jenner Health Centre	N/A (Outside Peterborough UA)	N/A (Outside Peterborough UA)	23	300.9	189.4	453.2	19	245.2	147.2	383.6
Minster Practice	Park	Data not held	14	361.9	196.7	608.5	14	332.2	180.6	558.7
Nene Valley Medical Practice	Orton Longueville	Orton Longueville	42	349.7	250.6	474.6	43	371.1	267.0	501.9
Old Fletton Surgery	Fletton	Fletton	58	497.1	376.5	643.8	74	624.1	488.9	784.9

General Practice	Ward - Geographically Located Within	Ward - Majority Population Registered Within	2016/17				2017/18			
			Number of admissions	Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000	Lower 95% Confidence Interval	Upper 95% Confidence Interval	Number of admissions	Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000	Lower 95% Confidence Interval	Upper 95% Confidence Interval
Orton Bushfield Medical Practice	Orton Waterville	Orton Waterville	30	576.4	385.8	827.0	31	592.2	397.2	847.3
Oundle	N/A (Outside Peterborough UA)	N/A (Outside Peterborough UA)	33	302.9	203.7	431.6	35	305.4	208.7	430.0
Parnwell Medical Centre	East	East	43	483.0	348.5	651.9	41	506.5	361.5	689.6
Paston Health Centre	Paston	Paston	85	651.7	518.5	808.2	78	594.3	467.2	744.7
New Queen Street Surgery	N/A (Outside Peterborough UA)	N/A (Outside Peterborough UA)	75	424.5	333.5	532.5	79	437.8	346.3	545.9
The Grange Medical Centre	West	West	12	513.0	242.2	931.0	11	572.8	271.8	1,046.6
Thistlemoor Medical Centre	North	North	86	476.7	364.6	608.4	76	444.9	342.8	566.1
Thomas Walker	Park	Park	45	651.9	474.5	873.4	34	476.4	328.8	667.2
Thorney	Eye & Thorney	Eye & Thorney	22	260.7	162.9	395.2	25	315.7	203.7	466.7
Thorpe Road Surgery	West	West	19	350.3	208.0	551.1	22	346.5	214.2	528.6
Wansford Surgery	N/A (Outside Peterborough UA)	N/A (Outside Peterborough UA)	25	303.1	194.9	449.0	10	124.7	57.6	232.8
Welland Medical Practice	Dogsthorpe	Dogsthorpe	13	330.2	165.9	579.4	22	730.3	438.1	1,132.5
Westgate	Central	Central	31	276.0	181.4	399.9	54	477.2	351.2	631.4
Westwood Clinic	Ravensthorpe	Ravensthorpe	50	1,079.8	792.9	1,434.0	44	950.0	683.3	1,284.1
Yaxley Group Practice	N/A (Outside Peterborough UA)	N/A (Outside Peterborough UA)	57	364.6	275.8	472.7	40	257.4	183.7	350.9
Greater Peterborough	-	-	1,114	455.0	428.3	482.9	1,098	442.7	416.6	470.1

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics

Key:

Ward contains parts of CanDo Area
Statistically significantly lower (better) than Greater Peterborough average
Statistically similar to Greater Peterborough average
Statistically significantly higher (worse) than Greater Peterborough average

The figure above shows directly age-standardised alcohol-related hospital admission rates for patients registered with Greater Peterborough GPs for 2016/17 and 2017/18. Direct age-standardisation is a statistical process whereby the potentially confounding effects of age differences between populations are eradicated via reference to a standard population (in this case,

the European Standard Population<sup>11</sup>.) Green shading refers to a directly age-standardised rate that is statistically significantly lower (better) than the Greater Peterborough average, whereas conversely, red shading illustrates a directly age-standardised rate that is statistically significantly higher (worse) than the Greater Peterborough average.

An alcohol-specific admission is defined as an admission to hospital where the primary diagnosis or any of the secondary diagnoses are an alcohol-attributable code.

Orange shading illustrates that a GP is either geographically located within or has a majority population registered within a 'CanDo area' electoral ward (Central, Park or North).

Seven GPs are geographically located within either Central, Park or North: Boroughbury Medical Centre, Central Medical Centre, Huntly Grove Practice, Minster Practice, Thistlemoor Medical Centre, Thomas Walker and Westgate. Of these practices, we also hold data that indicate that four practices have a majority of their registered population living within either Central, Park or North: Huntly Grove, Thistlemoor, Thomas Walker and Westgate.

Of these practices, Westgate has a statistically significantly low directly age-standardised rate of admissions for 2016/17 and is statistically similar to the Greater Peterborough average for 2017/18. Boroughbury Medical Centre is statistically significantly higher than the Greater Peterborough average for both 2016/17 and 2017/18. Boroughbury Medical Centre also has the highest observed number of admissions of any practice within Greater Peterborough for each year, with 143 admissions in 2016/17 and 162 in 2017/18. The Institute for Economic Affairs estimated the average cost of an alcohol-related hospital admission in 2015 to be £2,525 in 2015<sup>12</sup>. Applying bank of England inflation rates of 1.7% between 2015 and 2016 and 5.4% between 2015 and 2017, this equates to a 2016/17 average cost of £2,567.93 and a 2017/18 average cost of £2,661.35.

Alcohol-related hospital admissions for Boroughbury Medical Centre therefore accounted for a cost of (£2,567.93 x 143) £367,213.99 in 2016/17 and (£2,661.35 x 162) £431,138.70 in 2017/18, an overall total of £798,352.69, illustrating the cost to the local economy of high levels of alcohol consumption in and around areas of Peterborough including the CanDo area.

It should be noted that caution should be exercised in drawing correlation between alcohol-related hospital admissions and issues relevant to the licensing objectives, as perpetrators of alcohol-related incidents/crimes, irrespective of location, may be registered with any GP within the area.

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<sup>11</sup> <https://www.causesofdeath.org/docs/standard.pdf>

<sup>12</sup>

[http://www.iea.org.uk/sites/default/files/publications/files/DP\\_Alcohol%20and%20the%20public%20purse\\_63\\_amended2\\_web.pdf](http://www.iea.org.uk/sites/default/files/publications/files/DP_Alcohol%20and%20the%20public%20purse_63_amended2_web.pdf)

## 6. Additional Public Health Data – Alcohol-related Health Outcomes in Peterborough

**Figure 16: Key Alcohol Indicators from Local Alcohol Profile, Peterborough**

Indicator	Time Period	Peterborough	England	Peterborough Status
10.06 - Hospital admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) - Under 40s, Persons, directly age-standardised rate per 100,000	2016/17	350	301	Statistically significantly higher (worse) than England
10.06 - Hospital admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) - Under 40s, Males, directly age-standardised rate per 100,000	2016/17	419	353	Statistically significantly higher (worse) than England
10.05 - Hospital admission episodes for intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol conditions (Narrow) - Persons, directly age-standardised rate per 100,000	2016/17	71	47	Statistically significantly higher (worse) than England
10.05 - Hospital admission episodes for intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol conditions (Narrow) - Males, directly age-standardised rate per 100,000	2016/17	55	40	Statistically significantly higher (worse) than England
10.05 - Hospital admission episodes for intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol conditions (Narrow) - Females, directly age-standardised rate per 100,000	2016/17	88	54	Statistically significantly higher (worse) than England
9.03 Hospital admission episodes for alcohol-related cardiovascular disease conditions (Broad) - Persons, directly age-standardised rate per 100,000	2016/17	1,211	1,127	Statistically significantly higher (worse) than England
9.03 Hospital admission episodes for alcohol-related cardiovascular disease conditions (Broad) - Males, directly age-standardised rate per 100,000	2016/17	1,747	1,633	Statistically significantly higher (worse) than England
9.03 Hospital admission episodes for alcohol-related cardiovascular disease conditions (Broad) - Females, directly age-standardised rate per 100,000	2016/17	778	718	Statistically significantly higher (worse) than England
12.01 - Alcohol related road traffic accidents, crude rate per 1,000	2014-16	46	27	Statistically significantly higher (worse) than England
17.01 - Volume of pure alcohol sold through the off-trade, crude rate (litres per adult)	2014	7.2	5.5	Statistically significantly higher (worse) than England

Source: Local Alcohol Profiles for England, Public Health England, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/local-alcohol-profiles>

The table above outlines 10 indicators within Public Health England's 'Local Alcohol Profiles for England' where Peterborough's outcome is statistically significantly higher (therefore worse) than the England average. These data demonstrate that Peterborough currently has statistically significantly high rates of:

- Hospital admissions for alcohol-related conditions in under 40s (all persons and males only)
- Hospital admissions as a result of intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol conditions (all persons, males only and females only)
- Hospital admissions for alcohol-related cardiovascular disease conditions (all persons, males only and females only)
- Alcohol related road traffic accidents
- The volume of pure alcohol sold through 'the off-trade' (e.g. supermarkets, independent retailers rather than bars/restaurants) is statistically significantly higher in Peterborough than England

As noted within the two figures below, Peterborough is the only area within the East of England region to have a statistically significantly high directly age-standardised rate of hospital admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (narrow) in under 40s for all persons and for males.



**Figure 17: Admission Episodes for Alcohol-related Conditions (Narrow) – Under 40 (Persons), 2016/17, East of England Local Authorities**

**10.06 - Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) - Under 40s (Persons) 2016/17**

Directly standardised rate - per 100,000

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	–	81,162	301	299	303
East of England region	–	7,358	263	257	269
Thurrock	–	162	191	162	222
Hertfordshire	–	1,216	218	205	230
Central Bedfordshire	–	300	233	208	261
Southend-on-Sea	–	203	247	214	284
Essex	–	1,686	264	252	277
Cambridgeshire	–	873	275	257	294
Norfolk	–	1,053	281	264	299
Suffolk	–	886	289	270	308
Bedford	–	235	298	261	338
Luton	–	383	306	276	338
Peterborough	–	360	350	314	388

Source: Calculated by Public Health England: Risk Factors Intelligence (RFI) team using data from NHS Digital - Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) and Office for National Statistics (ONS) - Mid Year Population Estimates.

Source: Local Alcohol Profiles for England, Public Health England, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/local-alcohol-profiles>

**Figure 18: Admission Episodes for Alcohol-related Conditions (Narrow) – Under 40 (Male), 2016/17, East of England Local Authorities**

**10.06 - Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) - Under 40s (Male) 2016/17** Directly standardised rate - per 100,000

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	–	47,957	353	350	356
East of England region	–	4,227	300	291	309
Thurrock	–	104	254	207	308
Hertfordshire	–	738	268	249	288
Central Bedfordshire	–	169	263	224	306
Southend-on-Sea	–	108	266	218	322
Essex	–	926	291	272	310
Cambridgeshire	–	497	306	279	334
Norfolk	–	610	322	297	349
Suffolk	–	479	304	277	333
Bedford	–	148	381	322	447
Luton	–	227	352	307	401
Peterborough	–	221	419	365	478

Source: Calculated by Public Health England: Risk Factors Intelligence (RFI) team using data from NHS Digital - Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) and Office for National Statistics (ONS) - Mid Year Population Estimates.

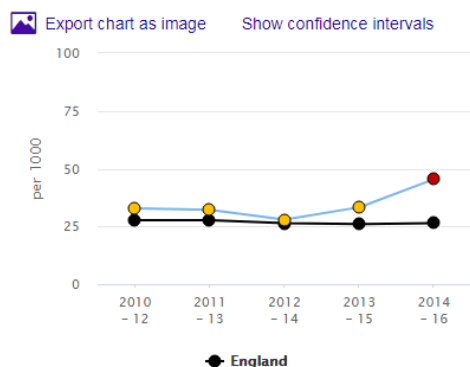
Source: Local Alcohol Profiles for England, Public Health England, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/local-alcohol-profiles>

The table below illustrates that, for the 2014-16 pooled period, the crude rate per 1,000 accidents of alcohol-related road traffic accidents in Peterborough (defined as an accident in which at least one driver failed a breathalyser test) rose to be statistically significantly higher than the national average for the first time. The observed number of such instances fell between 2013-15 and 2014-16 from 55 to 23, but as a proportion of all accidents, the number defined as alcohol-related has risen in Peterborough.

**Figure 19: Alcohol Related Road Traffic Accidents, Peterborough Trend, 2010-12 – 2014-16**

**12.01 - Alcohol Related Road Traffic Accidents** Peterborough

Crude rate - per 1000



Recent trend: -

Period	Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI	East of England	England
2010 - 12	67	32.8	25.4	41.6	32.3	27.7
2011 - 13	62	32.1	24.6	41.2	32.0	27.6
2012 - 14	49	27.9	20.7	36.9	30.7	26.4
2013 - 15	55	33.3	25.1	43.3	30.0	26.0
2014 - 16	23	45.5	28.8	68.2	30.7	26.5

Source: Calculated by Public Health England: Risk Factor Intelligence (RFI) team from STATS19 data provided by the Department of Transport.

Source: Local Alcohol Profiles for England, Public Health England, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/local-alcohol-profiles>

Peterborough is also the only area within the East of England region with a statistically significantly high volume of pure alcohol sold through the off-trade relative to England. In Peterborough, the crude rate of such sales is 7.2 litres per adult, compared to the national average of 5.5 litres.

**Figure 20: Volume of Pure Alcohol Sold through the Off-Trade: 2014, East of England Local Authorities**

**17.01 - Volume of pure alcohol sold through the off-trade: all alcohol sales** 2014

Crude rate - l/adult

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	-	235,990,169	5.5	5.5	5.6
East of England region	-	22,334,202	4.7	4.5	4.9
Central Bedfordshire	-	845,924	4.0	3.3	4.8
Essex	-	4,826,118	4.3	3.9	4.6
Hertfordshire	-	4,044,608	4.5	4.2	4.9
Thurrock	-	564,356	4.6	3.6	5.6
Southend-on-Sea	-	645,705	4.6	3.7	5.6
Suffolk	-	2,737,769	4.7	4.2	5.2
Cambridgeshire	-	2,418,271	4.8	4.2	5.3
Norfolk	-	3,547,532	5.0	4.5	5.5
Bedford	-	738,151	5.8	4.7	7.0
Luton	-	936,460	6.0	4.9	7.1
Peterborough	-	1,029,307	7.2	5.9	8.4

Source: Calculated by Public Health England: Risk Factors Intelligence (RFI) team using data from the CGA Strategy / Nielsen and Office for National Statistics (ONS) - Mid Year Population Estimates.

Source: Local Alcohol Profiles for England, Public Health England, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/local-alcohol-profiles>

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