

19/06/2026

**Application for a Premises Licence to be granted under the Licensing Act 2003 – 185
Burton Stone Lane**

Public Health object to the granting of this license on the basis that it undermines the following licensing objectives:

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

Burton Stone Lane is a densely populated residential area situated outside the city centre. It features a diverse demographic, including young families and vulnerable adults.

Introducing extended alcohol sale and late-night home delivery into this neighbourhood creates risks to the local population which have not been acknowledged by the applicant.

Alcohol already harms the local population in this area of the city. Between 2016/17 and 2020/21, there were 245 hospital admissions for alcohol attributable conditions (primary diagnosis is related to alcohol) in Clifton North MSOA, an admission rate 40% higher than the national average (York as a whole is 7% higher). On top of this in the same period there were 857 hospital admissions for alcohol attributable conditions (primary or secondary diagnosis is related to alcohol), an admission rate 60% higher than the national average (York as a whole is 11% higher).¹

The prevention of crime and disorder

Alcohol is a well-established driver of crime and disorder and is a factor in 39% of violent crimes in England.² Increasing access to alcohol through availability at takeaway premises has the potential to increase alcohol related crime and disorder and anti-social behaviour in both the local vicinity (the premises and the surrounding streets) and in individuals' homes. A major component of this application is the retail and delivery of alcohol until 1:00am. By operating a retail and delivery service into the early hours of the morning alcohol availability is extended in this local area beyond the time where traditional shops and off-licenses are closed, and thus associated risks are increased.

Public health data consistently demonstrates that expanding the hours during which alcohol can be procured triggers an increase in violent crime, public disorder and use of

¹ [Alcohol Profile | Fingertips | Department of Health and Social Care](#)

² <https://alcoholchange.org.uk/alcohol-facts/fact-sheets/alcohol-crime-and-disorder>

emergency services.³ Whilst premises such as pubs and clubs have on-site supervision and security, takeaway establishments and delivery services do not have the same protocols or controls.

Of significant concern is the link between late-night residential alcohol use and domestic abuse.⁴ When delivery of alcohol is available until the early hours of the morning, individuals who are already intoxicated have easier access to more alcohol without having to leave their house or face refusal at a physical establishment. Removing this barrier and supplying alcohol to an already intoxicated individual poses a significant risk of increased crime and disorder within the home.

Alcohol is estimated to be a factor in a third of all domestic abuse incidents involving physical violence with many aggressors having consumed alcohol prior to the assault^[1]. In York this equates to 511 police reported incidents of domestic abuse involving physical violence city wide and 39 incidents in the Clifton ward between April 2025 and March 2026. Given roughly only a third of domestic abuse incidents are reported to police, this suggests figures could be closer to 1703 across the city and 130 incidents in the Clifton ward during the same period.⁵

Drinking is also known to increase frequency and seriousness of incidents^[2]. In just over half of Domestic Homicide Reviews substance misuse including alcohol was mentioned. In Familial Homicide substance misuse by the perpetrator including alcohol was noted in nearly every case^[3].

Victims may also use alcohol as a coping mechanism and, in some cases, this may be used by violent partners as an excuse for continued abuse^[4].

The prevention of public nuisance

The selling of alcohol within the takeaway establishment and the delivery of alcohol until 1am is likely to result in localised public nuisance. Increased traffic and noise due to delivery vehicles will disrupt sleep of residents in the quiet hours of late night / early morning. Reduced or poor quality sleep can have a significant impact on mental and physical wellbeing.⁶

³<https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC12083327/#:~:text=There%20is%20substantial%20evidence%20that,disorder%20and%20use%20of%20emergency>

⁴ <https://www.ias.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/rp25052017.pdf>

^[1] Alcohol and violence briefing statement, Faculty of PH

⁵ Internal CYC Public health data

^[2] Brecklin, L.R. (2002) *The role of perpetrator alcohol use in the injury outcomes of intimate assaults*, Journal of Family Violence, 17(3), pp185-197.

^[3] Domestic Homicide Review Analysis, Home Office 2016

^[4] Alcohol and violence briefing statement, Faculty of PH

⁶ <https://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/sleep-deprivation/health-effects>

In addition, takeaways selling alcohol can become meeting points when they are one of few places selling alcohol later in the night. Again, this can cause increased noise and disruption to residents. As well as this, litter such as empty cans and glass bottles can also have a negative impact on the local environment.

The prevention of harm to children

The safeguarding of children must be paramount in consideration of this application. Ward profile data identifies the largest social grouping (Experian Group) in this areas 'Family Basics', and the ward has higher numbers of 0-14 year olds than the city average, and more households with dependent children in.

The applicants submission focusses on the use of age verification and avoidance of underage sale, but does not reflect the evidence above around the increased accessibility of alcohol in this local area until the early hours of the morning, including within a delivery model, which will drive consumption of alcohol by adults where there are children present in the household This has the potential of increasing risks to children such as

- alcohol-related neglect
- exposure to domestic abuse and violence
- disrupted sleep
- alcohol-related physical abuse
- child alcohol consumption / harm through proxy sales

In conclusion, we object to the selling of extended sale of alcohol in both the takeaway establishment and through the delivery model due to how this would undermine the objections stated above, and therefore we object to the granting of this license.