

# Appendix 4

## Scott Lawrence

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**From:** Sarah Norman  
**Sent:** 23 October 2023 12:18  
**To:** Dawn Howley; Sara Hughes  
**Cc:**  
**Subject:** FW: Application for 138 Newcastle Road, Sunderland, SR5 1NA

### **Objection from Sunderland City Council's Public Health in relation to the licensing application for 138 Newcastle Road, Sunderland, SR5 1NA**

As you may be aware Sunderland has significantly worse outcomes in relation to alcohol harms than the England averages. Data from the Public Health Profiles and Local Alcohol Profile for England demonstrates that in Sunderland there has been a rise in admissions for alcohol specific conditions in 2014/15 Sunderland had a rate of 752 per 100,000 and 2021/22 shows a rate of 1,218 per 100,000, with Sunderland being the second highest in the North-East (991) and significantly higher than the England average of (626).

Our data also demonstrates:

- Admission episodes for alcoholic liver disease (Broad) in Sunderland in 2021/22 was 310.1 per 100,000. This is above the North East rate (238.5) and significantly higher than the England rate (154.4). Notably, Sunderland had the highest admission episodes for alcoholic liver disease in females in England at 239.3 per 100,000, with the England value at 99.6.
- **Alcohol Admissions for under 18's are also a concern with Sunderland having a rate of 76 per 100,000 compared to the England average of 29.3 per 100,000, this is the third highest rate in the North East**
- Alcohol-related mortality in Sunderland for 2021 was 64.4 per 100,000. Sunderland had the highest alcohol-related mortality rates in the North-East (50.4) and was significantly above the England average (38.5). Sunderland had the second highest alcohol-related mortality rates for females in England at 36.6 per 100,000, with the England value at 21.3.
- Mortality from chronic liver disease was 22.4 per 100,000 in 2017-2019 (3 year range). The rate for 2021 (1 year range) was 33.7 per 100,000 with Sunderland having the highest mortality rate from chronic liver disease in the North-East (21.6). This is comparatively higher than the second highest in the North East (Durham at 25.4) and significantly higher than England (14.5).

The data above reflects the level of chronic heavy drinking in the population and is most likely to be found in higher risk drinkers and dependent drinkers. Our data also shows that 26.3% of adults binge drink and at ward level Fulwell is has one of the highest rates of binge drinking.

Years of life lost indicate the contribution of alcohol misuse to premature death. Early death from chronic conditions is disproportionately prevalent in lower socio-economic groups and is likely to place demand on health and social care services prior to death. The death of people of working age will additionally impact on productivity.

Potential years of life lost due to alcohol-related conditions for Sunderland in 2020 is shown below

Potential years of life lost due to alcohol-related conditions

DSR per 100,000

Female	677
Male	1,911

This again is higher than the England average of 500 per 100,000 for females and 1,116 for males.

Our Young People's commissioned drug and alcohol service's data also shows that alcohol is the second highest drug for young people accessing specialist substance misuse and alcohol support.

Based on the evidence above it is my position that granting this license to sell alcohol from 7 am until 3 am would undermine the licensing objective of the protection of children from harm.

Thanks,

Sarah

**Sarah Norman**

Senior Public Health Practitioner – Substance Misuse and Alcohol

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