



UK Independence Party

# Last Orders?

The Decline of the  
Great British Pub

Paul Nuttall MEP

Price £2

## Table of Contents

### Summary

Key Points: Why are pubs closing?	2
Key Points: Why Pubs are important to our community?	3
Introduction	4
Background and cultural significance	4

### Chapter 1

The Community Pub and its significance	6
Drinking Habits	6
Licensing Laws	7
Alcohol related issues	8
The off trade/price/government	8

### Chapter 2

The Smoking Ban	10
The Pub Companies	12
Duty/Tax/Economy	14
Conclusions	16

<b>Appendix</b> UKIP Recommendations	17
References	18



## Summary

There are few institutions that are so central to British culture and way of life than that of the public house. According to the latest British Beer and Pub Association (BBPA) report, a net total of 1,013 pubs shut their doors for the last time between July and December 2009, with 2,365 pubs closing during the whole of 2009.<sup>1</sup> This has led to the loss of over 10,000 jobs in local communities across Britain, which is costing the government an additional £1.53 million a week in job seekers allowance. As every pub contributes £107,000 in tax a year – 30% of turnover - pub closures in 2010, therefore cost the government more than £254 million in lost taxes, a loss that is increasing by more than £5.5m a week. There are still approximately 52,000 pubs across the UK. The average closure rate of pubs currently stands at a stupendous 28 per week.

### **There are a number of connected factors that have all played a role in the closure of British pubs:**

- Alcohol consumption tends to rise and fall with economic prosperity and the recent downturn in the economy has affected pub incomes.
- Many of the old industrial town and village communities surrounding local pubs have changed out of all recognition, reducing the number of devoted pub regulars in some areas.
- Tastes and lifestyles have changed with more people drinking wine and fewer people drinking beer, the mainstay of most pub income. The pub has faced competition from alternative leisure pursuits, such as the restaurant and the cinema. There has also been a significant rise in the number of people drinking at home, rather than in pubs and bars.
- It is claimed that the smoking ban, which was introduced in the UK in 2007, has led to a sharp decline in the number of people going to pubs.

- Beer prices have gone up in pubs and bars much faster than in shops and supermarkets and supermarket discounts are thought to be one of the major factors in falling pub incomes.
- Pub operators have faced rising costs as beer prices have increased and major legislative changes have imposed significant additional costs.
- There is evidence that tenants of some of the large pub companies are finding it hard to compete because of the higher prices they are paying for their tied beer.

## Why pubs are important

Pubs are more than just private businesses selling alcohol: very many pubs play an important role at the heart of their local communities.

- Pubs provide a meeting place where social networks are strengthened and extended.
- Pubs inject an average of £80,000 into their local economy each year. Pubs add more value to local economies than beer sold through shops and supermarkets, simply because they generate more jobs. Beer sold through pubs also generates more funding for the public purse than beer sold through the off trade.
- Pubs are perceived by people to be the most important social institution for promoting interactions between people from different walks of life.
- Pubs host a wide variety of community oriented events and activities that add considerably to local civic life.
- Community pubs, or at least pubs with certain characteristics, also have a cultural as well as a practical community value. This is because pubs are felt to offer things such as tradition and authenticity that are becoming rarer in a world transformed by global commercial pressures.



## Introduction

What do you think of when you consider a great British tradition? Eating fish and chips? Taking afternoon tea? Or maybe a hearty fried breakfast in the morning? However you choose to perceive the notion of what is a British tradition, one thing is for sure: the great British pub has been the beating heart of our country for centuries. It has been an ambassador for the flow of creativity, humour, storytelling, deal brokering, and camaraderie from its very inception. Like the name of many a British pub, it is the most famous of halfway house.

Alcohol has been consumed in one form or another in the British Isles since the Bronze Age. It was the arrival of the Romans and the establishment of the Roman road network that the first Inns, called tabernae, began to appear. After the fall of Roman authority the Anglo Saxons established alehouses. These establishments grew out of domestic dwellings and formed meeting houses for the locals to get together, gossip, and arrange mutual help within their local communities. In 1393 the pub sign came into existence. Richard II ordered landlords to erect signs outside their premises. The legislation stated "Whosoever shall brew ale in the town with intention of selling it must hang out a sign; otherwise he shall forfeit his ale." It also served another purpose by easily identifying a public house, as a large proportion of the population would have been illiterate during the Middle Ages. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries these establishments primarily sold beer and ale, until the first half of the eighteenth century when the so-called 'Gin Craze' took hold, especially amongst the poorer classes.

By 1740 the production of gin had increased to six times that of beer. Over half of the 15,000 drinking establishments in London were gin-shops. The drunkenness and lawlessness created by gin was seen to lead to ruination and degradation of the working classes, and often people were seen absorbing the gin through rags and sucking out the alcohol. The distinction was illustrated by William



Hogarth in his engravings Beer Street and Gin Lane. The residents of Beer Street were regarded as healthy, while the occupants of Gin Lane were drinking themselves to death. This could be seen as one of the earliest recorded instances of harmful drinking.

The cultural impact of the British Pub is also of great importance when we consider its place in our national psyche. One can easily find links between the cultural associations of our nation and its drinking establishments. Inns and taverns feature throughout English literature and poetry, from The Tabard Inn in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*,<sup>2</sup> to the highwayman, Dick Turpin, who used the Swan Inn at Wroughton-on-the-Green in Buckinghamshire as his base.<sup>3</sup> Further afield The Eagle and Child, and the Lamb and Flag, Oxford were regular meeting places of the inkling, a writers group which included J.R.R Tolkien and C.S Lewis. The Eagle in Cambridge is also where Francis Crick interrupted patrons' lunchtime on 28 February 1953 to announce that he and James Watson had "discovered the secret of life" after they had come up with their proposal for the structure of DNA.<sup>4</sup>

Even the names of our public houses are steeped in British history and British culture. To use just a few examples, it is believed the popular pub name, *The Rose and Crown*, refers to the 14th century War of the Roses, and the *Red Lion* to the rule of James I when all public buildings, including public houses, were all forced to display his coat of arms. It is believed the *Woolpack* dates all the way back to the William the Conqueror and the Domesday Book and the *Rising Sun* was the emblem of Edward III.<sup>5</sup>

It is easy to see how British Culture and the British Pub have often served together in tandem to link our societies together across different times. It would be easy to think that this would continue with new generations of people finding the same inspirations and knowledge as some of their predecessors did in similar environments. Yet the industry has been in steady decline for the last 30 years. So, what has happened to this embodiment of British culture?



## Chapter 1

The Campaign for Real Ale (CAMRA) estimates that about 40,000 of the UK's 'boozers' are so-called community pubs: those that serve the people who live or work around them. And the latest BBPA research suggested that it was these local pubs that were most vulnerable. "There has been a lot of research that shows pubs are incredibly important to communities", says CAMRA's Jonathan Mail. Benefits include supporting local charities and sports teams, allowing social interaction and providing a place to drink in a safe, regulated and controlled environment, he adds. CAMRA's own research further shows that 84% of people believe a pub is as essential to village life as a shop or post office.<sup>6</sup>



There is a real difference between the hospitality driven model of a chain pub that is found in many towns and city centres across the UK and the community or village pub that is central to the majority of the negative effects being experienced within the industry. Secondly, and what is often overlooked, is the demographic of their clientele. There is a real change in the expectations, needs and requirements of the person who visits a community or village pub. This is backed up by the (BBPA) confirming that 'food led' pubs are continuing to weather the current economic storm better than drink led premises, with a closure rate of just 0.6 per cent in that category (130 pubs). Alternatively the closure rate among drink led pubs was over three times higher, at 2.1 per cent, or 883 net closures.<sup>7</sup>

Over the past 60 years British drinking habits have been dramatically transformed. Average consumption has risen from an annual 3.5 litres of pure alcohol per head in 1947 to 9.5 now. The continued relaxation of the licensing laws on opening times has radically altered our drinking patterns, and led some to question whether a lenient approach is the best way forward. The first big change was the implementation of the Defence of the Realm Act

(DORA) in 1914 which allowed drinking to be permitted between the hours of noon and 3pm and 6.30pm to 9.30pm. It included a host of protectionist measures designed to help the British war effort. One could argue that this rigid time frame for visiting your local allowed people to gain a greater structure to their day. It is easy to see how a sense of community could develop. It is a fact that in times of hardship this community spirit becomes more prevalent and the male community in particular would often find this down 'the local'.

In England and Wales by 2000, pubs could legally open from 11am (12 noon on Sundays) through to 11pm (10.30pm on Sundays). That year was also the first to allow continuous opening for 36 hours from 11am on New Year's Eve to 11pm on New Year's Day. In addition, many cities had by-laws to allow some pubs to extend opening hours to midnight or 1am, whilst nightclubs had long been granted late licences to serve alcohol into the morning. This was followed by the 2005 licensing act that permitted establishments to stay open around the clock, which was widely criticised by many as promoting binge drinking and contributing to drinking related illness.

The need to reduce alcohol related crime while tackling the health problems associated with drinking has long been on the governments agenda. However, Ministers are being urged to help struggling pubs – and to reduce alcohol-related crime – by changing VAT rules so that drinks sold in pubs can be offered at prices that can compete with those sold in supermarkets. A VAT change would enable pubs to compete with supermarkets so that people could be encouraged not to drink on the streets. Dr Nick Sheron, one of the UK's leading experts in alcohol-related harm, writing in the British Medical Journal, recommends a cut in VAT on alcohol sold in pubs from the incoming rate of 20% to 12%. Doing so would help tackle below-cost selling of drink by





supermarkets and the off trade, which has been linked to antisocial behaviour and health problems particularly amongst young drinkers between the ages of 16 and 24. This is further demonstrated by the supermarkets targeting of alcopops, the drinks commonly associated with teenagers. A recent report by [mysupermarket.co.uk](http://mysupermarket.co.uk) highlighted that 46% of the most controversial drinks have been on offer in supermarkets throughout the year.<sup>8</sup>

Senior doctors who specialise in alcohol problems welcomed Sheron's ideas as a fresh and practical response. “There is a growing consensus, including within our main political parties, that many of the alcohol-related problems we see in hospitals, schools and police holding cells can be traced to the low prices at which much alcohol is sold”, said Professor Ian Gilmore, the past president of the Royal College of Physicians and chair of the Alcohol Health Alliance of medical organisations. A balance must be found between all these important issues if there is going to be an effective strategy formed in assessing what role alcohol has to play in our society.

A House of Commons Health Select Committee report published in 2010 suggested that supermarkets and the drinks industry have more influence on government alcohol policies than health experts.<sup>9</sup> Minimum prices, combined with restrictions on advertising and sponsorship, could save thousands of lives and billions of pounds a year. The publication of the long-awaited report has triggered a fresh broadside of condemnation from health professionals frustrated by the failure of the government's strategy to tackle the escalating problems of drink-related violence and deaths.

On minimum pricing, it says that a lower limit of 40p per unit of alcohol would cost a moderate drinker only 11p more a week and could save 1,100 lives a year. If the level were set at 50p a unit, it would save 3,000 people from liver disease and other fatal conditions. Price controls would curb self-harm among young binge-drinkers and poorer, high-volume consumers, the report suggests, and they would encourage a switch-over to weaker wines and beers. Traditional pubs would also benefit, it says, and the proposal is backed by CAMRA. “The drinks industry is dependent on hazardous and harmful drinkers

for three-quarters of its sales and, if people drank responsibly, alcohol sales would plummet by 40%", the report states. "The alcohol problem in this country reflects a failure of will and competence on the part of government department and quangos", says the report. "We are concerned that government policies are much closer to, and too influenced by, those of the drinks industry and the supermarkets than those of expert health professionals." In January 2010, the NHS Confederation said alcohol abuse was costing the health service £2.7bn a year.<sup>10</sup> Dr Peter Carter, chief executive of the Royal College of Nursing said that "minimum pricing is essential and must be introduced alongside measures on labelling, sales and advertising, as part of an effective mandatory code."

Alison Rogers, chief executive of the British Liver Trust, commented, "government vacillation and political cowardice are costing lives. Liver cirrhosis deaths have increased five-fold between 1970 and 2006." Professor Ian Gilmore added that "politicians, first in Scotland but now more widely in the UK, are coming to the inevitable conclusion that existing policies to reduce health harms caused by alcohol misuse have failed." The British government has recently released their plans to impose minimum pricing on alcohol. Under the new system, a can of lager cannot be sold for less than 38p and a bottle of wine under £2. Many health experts, including Professor Ian Gilmore, have criticised the proposal for not going far enough and claiming that it will have no effect on the 'binge-drinking' culture that currently infect Britain. Similarly, pub campaigners have claimed that moves do not go far enough to redress the imbalance between supermarket prices and that of pubs and therefore claim that the effect of the government's minimum pricing scheme will not ease the current plight of pubs.<sup>11</sup>



## Chapter 2

The smoking ban that was implemented in the UK in 2007 has been credited by some as having the most negative effect on the sustainability of many community pubs, which is quite the opposite of its supposed intention. The legislation that was implemented in UK has the full backing of the European Union, which has stated its aim of having a ‘smoke free Europe’ in the near future.<sup>12</sup> This is a hugely fierce debate with recent developments in the Netherlands and Spain bringing it back into the limelight.



The Dutch authorities are to amend legislation to allow smokers to light up again in small owner-operated bars, called pubs by the Dutch. This was in response to claims that the ban was driving small Dutch pubs out of business. The partial over-turning of the blanket ban, which was introduced in 2008, is a huge victory for smokers' rights campaigners who had argued that the blanket ban was driving small bar owners out of business. On the contrary, Spain has introduced a blanket ban on smoking to the dismay of business and public alike. The Spanish Federation of Hostelry is worried up to 350,000 jobs in bars and restaurants could be lost as a result. In the UK, research conducted by CR Consulting has drawn the conclusion that “the smoking ban is demonstrably the most significant cause of pub closures” because “with smokers being moved outside, the price premium [in pubs] can no longer be justified [by drinkers] so more people drink at home.”<sup>13</sup>

It has also been claimed that the smoking ban has altered how we behave and our relationship with alcohol. Indeed, it has been suggested that the smoking ban has led to an increase in domestic violence due to the fact that more people consume vast quantities of cheap supermarket alcohol at home without the checks and balances that are provided in a public house.<sup>14</sup> The problem that the smoking ban has caused the pub industry was highlighted

in a study by Harris Marketing, which concluded that 38% of all pub goers in the UK smoke, and that they account for 49% of the takings of an average pub.<sup>15</sup> Moreover, in 2006, the year before the smoking ban was enacted, pubs were closing at 4 per week, which is compared to 38 per week in 2008, the year after the smoking ban was enforced.<sup>16</sup>

For many, the clinching argument in favour of a ban on (smoking in public places) SIPP was the supposed evidence that (Second Hand Smoke) SHS, presented a measurable health risk to those exposed to it. There is an ongoing debate about the risks. Probably the main report affecting public policy on SIPS in the UK was the Scientific Committee on Tobacco and Health (SCOTH) report published in November 2004. SCOTH concluded that the increased risk of contracting lung cancer for those exposed to SHS was 24% and for heart disease was 25%.<sup>17</sup> Even if these numbers are accepted, and many doctors and scientists do not, they are lower in comparison to other risks we are willing to accept – or expose others to - in many other areas of our lives. For example, according to American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, the increased risk of contracting lung cancer if you work in a profession that regularly exposes you to diesel fumes is 31%.<sup>18</sup> Those living in areas with high levels of nitrogen oxide (usually caused by vehicle emissions) have an increased chance of lung cancer and it is estimated that air pollution - of which vehicle emissions are the major contributor - is responsible for 24,000 premature deaths in the UK every year.<sup>19</sup>

In terms of overall public health, there is no real evidence to suggest that the SIPP ban has reduced the overall smoking rate. In fact, in Scotland, smoking has risen amongst the 16-24 year old age group since the ban was imposed.<sup>20</sup> With a proposed review of the smoking ban already overdue, one can only





hope that the current government take some of this on board. An amendment to the smoking ban could make a measurable and crucial difference to the economic viability of many pubs and clubs. An amendment to the comprehensive SIPP ban would assist pubs and clubs in times of economic hardship and ensure that both smokers and non-smokers can consume on-trade alcohol in a well-ventilated environment that is tailored to their desires and needs.

Community pubs are run through many different forms of ownership and management, ranging from independent free houses to pubs owned by large pub companies or 'pubcos'. The whole way in which pubs are owned and run has changed significantly in the last twenty years and, before we move on, it is worth recounting the story of how that change came about. Over the course of the last century the number of breweries in Britain fell from 6,290 to just 115 by 1989.<sup>21</sup> By the end of the 1980s over 75 per cent of Britain's beer was produced by just six large brewers: Bass Charrington, Allied, Whitbread, Watney Mann, Courage and Scottish and Newcastle. These national brewers also owned half of the country's pubs, meaning that most pubs were 'tied' to a big brewer and could only sell that brewer's beer.<sup>22</sup>

In 1989 the Monopolies and Mergers Commission (MMC) concluded that this vertical integration of the industry with the big brewers controlling most of the pubs constituted a monopoly, which reduced consumer choice and operated against the public interest. It proposed that the brewers' monopoly over the pub estate should be broken up so to encourage competition and reduce retail prices. Instead of leading to a world of independent licensees free of beer ties, the brewers divested their pub estate to stand alone pub companies, who were free to own as many pubs as they wanted because they did not brew their own beer. The pubs formerly owned by the brewers were almost entirely put into the hands of the new pub companies. By 2004, pub companies or pubcos as they were known, owned 57 per cent of the pubs in the UK. In most cases the pubcos let out their pubs to tenants who run their own business. In addition to paying rent, pubco tenants normally have to purchase almost all of their drink from the pubco. This relationship has

become increasingly fraught as economic conditions have worsened and pubco beer prices have increased. It has become apparent to many licensees that they could buy their beer more cheaply on the free market if they were able to do so. It is worth emphasising that the bulk of these pubco pubs are community pubs, serving local residential areas.

This has created a further headache for the licensee in trying to sustain their business. The nature of these tied price agreements can be catastrophic to the publican. While the restrictive nature of the tied agreements between the pubco and the tenant have been erosive, it is also true that price and pricing structure has further dealt a huge blow to a struggling industry. In recent decades prices have been rising well above the rate of inflation which in the main has been due to the ever increasing rises in beer duty. In just over a decade we have seen a rise in beer duty of 25p a pint in 1998 to 36p a pint in 2008. Furthermore in the budget of 2008, increases on beer duty rose to 6% above the rate of inflation, and an annual 2% above the rate of inflation escalator until 2013. Many within the industry are saying they don't operate on an even playing field, and point to the supermarkets and off licenses as an example. For years now they have been able to sell alcohol at much lower prices than pubs and bars which has left an insurmountable gap that they have been unable to bridge. Since 1987 there has been a 161% point increase in the retail price of on trade beer compared to that of just a 46 % point increase in the trade of off license beer.

The costs to the licensee have also risen too, with much of it being passed on through higher beer prices by the brewery. Operating costs have also spiralled as licensees have tried to remain competitive, with one of the main areas of increased spending being entertainment. A recent survey by the association of licensed multiple retailers found that their members third biggest cost was entertainment. In addition many pubs rely on sport and Sky TV prices have continued to rise with the latter being calculated on rateable value which can be disproportionately high for small pubs in rural areas. Despite this, the UK pub industry was again cleared by competition watchdogs after a reopened investigation into controversial "beer ties". The Office of Fair Trading (OFT)



stuck by its initial findings that there was no evidence that so-called tied prices - where pub companies compel tenants to buy drinks from them - damage competition. CAMRA branded the OFT decision as “blinkered” and vowed to keep up the pressure to see the beer tie reformed. Mike Benner, CAMRA chief executive, said “it is extraordinary that the OFT appears to have dismissed as irrelevant the treatment of tied pub landlords by the large pub companies.” It estimates tied pub landlords pay around £20,000 more for their beer a year as they cannot buy on the open market, which CAMRA said “inevitably” means higher prices for consumers. Britain's large pub companies have always denied any wrongdoing, but Business Secretary Vince Cable told MPs recently that pubcos were “on probation” and promised legislative action if they fail to bring in changes by June 2011.

A recent report by the BBPA states that UK beer consumers' account for 40% of the entire duty bill in the European Union and that our beer drinkers are paying £3.1bn out of the EU total of £7.7bn in beer duty revenues. It is estimated that around 30,000 new jobs would be created if the government gave beer a fair deal in the alcohol duty system, according to a submission by the BBPA to the Coalition Government's review of alcohol taxation. The new research, undertaken by Oxford Economics for the BBPA, shows that



the current tax system is discouraging the consumption of low-strength drinks such as beer – with lower tax revenues and fewer jobs the result. The BBPA says the figures show there is a pressing need for the UK Government to use the current review to move the UK to a more balanced duty system that is much more in line with neighbouring countries. Oxford Economics says that 29,500 jobs would be created, mostly in pubs and the wider hospitality sector, if the duty system was rebalanced between different types of drinks. Instead, the current UK tax regime penalises beer, which is both low-strength and overwhelmingly UK-produced. The result is that alcohol in the form of beer costs 42p per unit on average, compared to 37p for vodka, 38p for gin, and 33p for cider in the off trade.

The Oxford Economics analysis looked at the impact on the UK economy of moving to a system more in line with Ireland, where the duty rate for different types of drinks increases more significantly with strength. In addition to creating 29,500 new jobs, the change in approach would bring in around £250 million in extra revenues, from employment taxes and corporation tax. With significant new jobs created, government welfare payments would also be reduced significantly.

BBPA Chief Executive Brigid Simmonds commented, “the new government now has a great opportunity to bring fairness into our duty system with huge potential benefits for the Treasury and the UK economy. A fair deal for beer would create a win-win situation for all. Beer is unique among the main categories of drink, with Britain’s pubs dependent on beer sales. Over 90 per cent of the beer consumed here is brewed here. We’ve had many years of duty changes that have favoured other categories of drink - yet taxing beer fairly would create thousands of new jobs, and substantial extra tax revenues. Beer is also a low alcohol drink of choice and should be treated differently to other stronger alcoholic beverages.”



As mentioned earlier in this study, Dr Nick Sheron, an adviser to the House of Commons Health Select Committee, believes that an alteration in VAT could be part of the solution. He states that “VAT is already levied differentially on food and drink; more VAT is charged to drink coffee on the premises than to take it away, if this policy was applied to alcohol but was reversed – say, for example, reducing the VAT for on-sales from 20% to 12% – it would be possible to increase the rate of duty to compensate for this without increasing the price of alcohol in pubs.” He concluded, “such a switch would yield many of the benefits associated with a minimum price per unit of alcohol.” However, crucially, under this proposal, the extra revenue generated would go to the Treasury, whereas under minimum pricing the retailers would gain an estimated £700m a year in additional income.



In conclusion it is obvious that for the industry to get back on its feet a clear and direct strategy needs to be put into place, addressing a number of the issues outlined in this report. It is imperative that government take on board the concerns of the industry with regard the smoking ban, tied beer prices, duty and tax. The wider social impact of a failure to act could be devastating to local communities across the country. In terms of health and wellbeing, it is crucial we address the problems of harmful drinking, but it is also important to allow pubs to continue to be a safe and controlled environment for social drinking, by offering a fair and balanced playing field when it comes to operating a sustainable business. By working in unison it may be that a depleted industry can be revitalised, while in turn helping to eradicate many of the problems associated with harmful drinking.

## UKIP: The last hope for British pubs



## Appendix: UKIP Recommendations

- UKIP will institute a Royal Commission to investigate the pricing structures used by the breweries through pubcos, in particular; the Royal Commission will investigate the pricing structure used by breweries in their captive markets for bulk packaged wholesale goods and the cost of sales to supermarkets. This pricing makes the cost of wholesale prices, from tied sales from a pubco or even independent wholesalers, more expensive than some retail beer prices in supermarkets. UKIP will insist on reduced differentials and a fairer balance in beer pricing between on and off-trade beer sales.
- UKIP would cut duty and taxes on traditional draught beers such as real ale, ciders and some lagers. UKIP would also allow landlords to write off against tax promotional costs for traditional beers through pub posters, beer mats and giveaways.
- UKIP would reduce both EU derived regulations and UK regulations / controls. Will tone down enforcement regimes, involving various licences, permits, certificates, surveys, reports, audits, contracts, procedures, assessments and policies. This would free up landlords/managers and reduce costs. In so doing, it will allow the landlord/owner more time for the marketing of their pub/club and the organising of promotions.
- UKIP would amend the smoking ban to allow pub landlords and club managers to provide contained and ventilated 'smoking rooms' within pubs and clubs. This is in pubs and clubs where the customers desire it and the landlords or pub companies wish to invest in such a facility. This proposal also brings benefits to residents in reducing noise and intrusion from outside smoking areas, which can be uncomfortable and antisocial for users. It also removes the risk for landlords/managers of sizeable fines being levied by local councils.



## References

- <sup>1</sup> British Beer and Pub Association (BBPA) (2009) BBPA website various pages, available at [www.beerandpub.com](http://www.beerandpub.com)
- <sup>2</sup> Shelley, Henry C. (Henry Charles). "Inns and Taverns of Old London". [infomotions.com](http://infomotions.com). <http://infomotions.com/etexts/gutenberg/dirs/etext04/nntvl10.htm>.. Retrieved. 10th December 2010
- <sup>3</sup> <http://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/England-History/Highwaymen.htm>
- <sup>4</sup> Regis, Ed (2009) What Is Life: investigating the nature of life in the age of synthetic biology. Oxford, \_ Oxford University Press ISBN 0195383419; p. 52
- <sup>5</sup> <http://www.express.co.uk/posts/view/121896/What-those-pub-names-really-mean>
- <sup>6</sup> <http://www.camra.org.uk/>
- <sup>7</sup> British Beer and Pub Association (BBPA) (2008a) Statistical Handbook A compilation of drinks Industry statistics, London, Brewing Publications Ltd
- <sup>8</sup> <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-1259068/Supermarkets-push-cheap-deal-alcopops-drinks.html>
- <sup>9</sup> <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200910/cmselect/cmhealth/151/15102.htm>
- <sup>10</sup> <http://www.nhsconfed.org/Networks/AmbulanceService/News/Pages/HealthSelectCommitteeReportonAlcohol.aspx>
- <sup>11</sup> <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-1348116/Alcohol-minimum-cost-high-deter-drinkers-warndoctors.html>
- <sup>12</sup> <http://www.spiegel.de/international/europe/0,1518,722526,00.html>
- <sup>13</sup> <http://www.morningadvertiser.co.uk/news.ma/article/88221>
- <sup>14</sup> <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-561006/Police-chief-blames-smoking-ban-cheap-alcohol-risedomestic-violence.html>
- <sup>15</sup> 10 for 2010 – ‘What will pub customers want in 2010?’ Harris International Marketing OnTrack
- <sup>16</sup> Last Chance Saloon, Institute for Public Policy Research (2009)
- <sup>17</sup> [http://www.dh.gov.uk/ab/SCOTH/DH\\_095256](http://www.dh.gov.uk/ab/SCOTH/DH_095256)
- <sup>18</sup> [www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE6A858X20101109](http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE6A858X20101109)
- <sup>19</sup> [http://www.bbc.co.uk/health/physical\\_health/conditions/exhaust\\_emissions.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/health/physical_health/conditions/exhaust_emissions.shtml)
- <sup>20</sup> <http://www.scotpho.org.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=4733&SID=4092>
- <sup>21</sup> Haydon P (1994) The English Pub: A History, London, Robert Hale Ltd
- <sup>22</sup> Jennings P (2007) The Local: A History of the English Pub, Gloucestershire, The History Press Ltd



Paul Nuttall is the Deputy Leader of the UK Independence Party (UKIP). Paul joined UKIP in 2004 and went on to become the youngest ever Party Chairman in 2008. In 2009, he was elected as a Euro MP for the North West of England.

Since becoming a Euro MP, Paul has supported pubs and plays an integral role as part of UKIP's successful Save the Pub Campaign. He is also committed to holding 75 political surgeries in 75 local pubs across the North West as part of his Politics 2 People (P2P) campaign.

Paul would like to thank those who worked alongside him in producing this booklet, including Robbie Welsh for the research, Nick Hogan for his advice, Jane Clark for proof reading and Chris Cassidy for the design.

## Contact Paul Nuttall

Office of Paul Nuttall MEP  
Room 301  
Riverway House  
Morecambe Road  
Lancaster  
LA1 2RX

northwest@ukip.org  
01524 387 690

[www.paulnuttallmep.com](http://www.paulnuttallmep.com)  
[www.savethepub.co.uk](http://www.savethepub.co.uk)  
[www.ukipnw.co.uk](http://www.ukipnw.co.uk)