

Background

The Licensing Act 2003 regulates the sale of alcohol, provision of entertainment and provision of late night refreshment (sale of hot food or drink after 11pm). Section 5 of the Licensing Act 2003 requires licensing authorities to prepare and publish a Statement of Licensing Policy every three years. The council's first Statement of Licensing Policy was adopted by council on 12th January 2005 and was initially reviewed every three years, however in April 2012, the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act changed the length of the lifetime of a policy from three to five years.

The Statement of Licensing Policy is due to be reviewed and consulted upon this year, with a new policy in place for January 2019.

At Licensing Committee in January 2018, Members resolved to form a working group of five members of the Licensing Committee to work with officers to review the Statement of Licensing Policy prior to public consultation in June to August of this year. The working group looked at the Cumulative Impact Policy and all six cumulative impact areas specified within it, as well as local licensing guidance and other more general matters.

The law

Prior to 2018, cumulative impact was a concept introduced in the Government's Section 182 Guidance issued under the Licensing Act 2003. It provided a rebuttable presumption for the refusal of licence applications in areas where the impact of an accumulation of licensed premises had a negative effect on the promotion of the licensing objectives. This is in contrast to the otherwise permissive regime under the Licensing Act 2003.

Many local authorities introduced cumulative impact policies and described areas in their policies as cumulative impact zones, stress zones or concentration zones. In Leeds the cumulative impact policy was included in the Statement of Licensing Policy with six areas being described as falling under this policy. Nationally, cumulative impact policies are popular and well supported by Licensing Committees and, on appeal, by Magistrates Courts. However, until 2018, they were only a concept in the guidance and had no statutory basis. There were no guidelines on the level of evidence required. Local authorities called for cumulative impact policies to be introduced into the law so they have a legal footing.

In the Policing and Crime Act 2017 the Government took the step of doing just that. The legislation states that a licensing authority may publish a document ("a cumulative impact assessment") stating that it considers that the number of premises licences or club premises certificates is at such a level that it would be inconsistent with the promotion of the licensing objectives to grant any further licences or certificates in that area and restrict changes to licensable activities of existing licences.

A cumulative impact assessment must set out the evidence for the authority's opinion and before publishing it, the licensing authority must consult with people affected by the assessment, including the responsible authorities, businesses and the public. The assessment must be reconsidered every three years and any review must be consulted upon before deciding whether it remains or can be removed. A licensing authority must publish any revision of a cumulative impact assessment along with the evidence.

The impact of this step is to put cumulative impact policies within the primary legislation, with a prescribed method for implementing a cumulative impact assessments and to provide some guidance regarding the source and level of evidence required to put a policy in place. This part of the Policing and Crime Act 2017 was commenced in April 2018. Amended S182 Guidance was published at the same time.

In Practice

In publishing a cumulative impact assessment the council is setting down a strong statement of intent about its approach to considering applications for the grant of variation of premises licences or club premises certificates in the areas described. The council must have regard to the assessment when determining or revising the statement of licensing policy and must have regard to the policy and the section 182 guidance when making determinations.

The cumulative impact assessment does not change the fundamental way in which licensing decisions are made and it is open to the council to grant an application where it is appropriate and where the applicant can demonstrate through the operating schedule that they would not add to the cumulative impact. Applications in areas which are covered by a cumulative impact assessment should therefore give consideration to potential cumulative impact issues when setting out the steps that will be taken to promote the licensing objectives.

A cumulative impact policy does not lead to an automatic blanket ban on the grant of licences and the council can only consider using a cumulative impact assessment to refuse an application if relevant representations are made. Where no representation is received the council must grant the licence.

A cumulative impact assessment does not relieve responsible authorities, local residents and residents groups or any other person of the need to make representations where they consider it appropriate so that the licensing objectives are promoted. Anyone making a representation can base it on the information provided in this assessment, or even just on the fact that an assessment has been published. It remains the responsibility of anyone making a representation to ensure it can withstand the scrutiny to which they will be subjected to at a hearing.

History of Cumulative Impact in Leeds

In 2005 Leeds City Council developed the first licensing policy. During the consultation the council received a number of requests for a cumulative impact policy and the evidence was gathered for the city centre and Headingley. A third area was considered along the Woodhouse corridor as there was concern that by restricting the availability of licences in the city centre and Headingley, applicants would instead apply for licences in the area in between. During the consultation there was also strong support for Chapel Allerton to be included in the cumulative impact policy. Evidence was gathered and this fourth area was proposed on the basis of crime and disorder and public nuisance.

In 2007 the council received a request to include Hosforth due to nuisance issues on Town Street. Evidence was gathered and a draft policy was consulted upon and included in the policy.

In 2010 officers reviewed all five areas with West Yorkshire Police, ward members and residents. Officers attended a number of community meetings, and area committees to ensure that the current policy was still supported. The outcome of this review were a number of changes to the scope of the current areas:

- City centre changed from named streets to an area
- Headingley increased to include Hyde Park
- Horsforth increased to include New Road Side
- Reference to licence applications for variations to existing licences included in all five cumulative impact areas
- Late opening restaurants and takeaways added to city centre, Headingley, Chapel Allerton and Horsforth.

A further review was undertaken in 2012:

- City centre became zoned with one red zone around the Call Lane/Lower Briggate/Duncan Street/Assembly Street area to be reviewed annually and the boundary changed as needed
- Headingley to include off licences operating after midnight
- No change to Woodhouse, Chapel Allerton or Horsforth

The annual review of the city centre in 2015 added a second red zone to the north of the city centre.

In 2016 Armley was identified as an area suffering from antisocial behaviour displayed by groups of men standing and drinking in the street. It could be reasonably expected that these people were drinking alcohol purchased on Town Street and so a new area was described covering Armley Town Street and Branch Road and relating just to off licences.

By the review in 2018 the council had identified six areas which were suffering from cumulative impact and the Policy included:

- Area 1 – City Centre
- Area 2 – Headingley and Hyde Park
- Area 3 – Woodhouse
- Area 4 – Chapel Allerton
- Area 5 – Horsforth
- Area 6 – Armley

Review of the Cumulative Impact Assessment

It is the intention of the council to review this cumulative impact assessment every three years. Because of the dynamic nature of the city centre, it may be necessary to review the city centre evidence annually and to produce a separate cumulative impact assessment for that area.

Any review of the cumulative impact assessment will follow the same process:

- A call for evidence, sent to all responsible authorities and other interested parties through the Licensing Enforcement Group
- The request of police crime statistics specifically for the area in questions and the thorough examination of the evidence to determine if there is evidence of cumulative impact
- Liaison with the responsible authorities to gather further evidence through complaint statistics or other formal and informal action taken
- Consultation with ward members, through the Community Committees, local businesses and responsible authorities
- The Cumulative Impact Assessment will be approved by Licensing Committee
- Any amendments which require the removal or addition of cumulative impact areas will necessitate a revision of the Statement of Licensing Policy

2018 Review of the Cumulative Impact Areas

This cumulative impact assessment has been carried out in accordance with Section 5A of the Licensing Act 2003.

The council issued a Call for Evidence through the Licensing Enforcement Group which comprises of responsible authorities and other interested agencies. Following this call for evidence West Yorkshire Police provided crime statistical data for each of the existing cumulative impact areas. The reports were analysed by officers from Entertainment Licensing and discussed with the Police Licensing Team and a provisional cumulative impact assessment was drawn up for each of the areas for further discussion. A more complete cumulative impact assessment was completed for the City Centre in line with the usual practice of reviewing the city centre figures each Autumn.

A working group comprising of Area Officers and Ward Members from Gipton and Harehills and Burmantofts and Richmond Hill wards requested that the licensing authority investigate a possible cumulative impact area for Harehills, specifically around Harehills Road and Harehills Lane. This work commenced in February 2018.

Following on from the 2017 review of the City Centre Cumulative Impact Area, Licensing Committee, at their meeting in January 2018, formed a working group of members of the Licensing Committee, officers from Entertainment Licensing, Legal Services and West Yorkshire Police to review the current cumulative impact areas, and to review the use of the Local Licensing Guidance. The working group agreed to further research amendments to the cumulative impact areas as follows:

- City Centre – remove the green area, contract the amber area to the areas where the night time economy is the most active, change the scope of the cumulative impact area in the red zone to put emphasis on operation during peak hours.
- Headingley – split the Headingley cumulative impact area into two. One are to be focused on North Lane, removing the top and bottom of the Otley run, and a second area focused round Hyde Park and Brudenell but concentrating on late night refreshment and night time opening off licences.
- Woodhouse Corridor – to be removed
- Chapel Allerton and Horsforth – cumulative impact areas to be removed and replaced with Special Area Policies
- Armley – to remain as it is currently.

The working group discussed Local Licensing Guidance which seeks to give applicants further guidance about localities in inner Leeds. These documents include information about the localities but is now out of date. The working group considered whether to refresh the data, or whether to include the concept in the policy and to provide data sources where applicants can search for the most up to date data available. The second approach was preferred.

Officers were tasked with drawing up these proposals and to start pre-consultation work with the locality teams and community committees, as well as the responsible authorities.

The Locality Team for Harehills and Gipton met along with elected members and officers from West Yorkshire Police, Environmental Health, Public Health and Entertainment Licensing in February 2018. The group discussed the tenet of cumulative impact assessments, the legislative changes which set a higher bar for evidence and the evidence we already gather. The group resolved to look at the current evidence, undertake some community engagement, build up the evidence to be used when making representations to applications in the Harehills area and then to meet at a later date to review this information to establish if a cumulative impact area should be progressed. It is likely that

the timescales are too short to allow for inclusion in the 2019-2023 policy, but could be added at a later date.

The Licensing Committee Working Group met in February 2018 and examined a comparison of the crime statistics for the city centre, Headingley, Chapel Allerton, Horsforth and Woodhouse. As the Armley cumulative impact area is based on antisocial behaviour it is hard to draw a direct comparison with the other areas.

However the Working Group agreed to progress the changes to the cumulative impact areas as outlined in the first meeting, and a draft policy be prepared and presented to Licensing Committee prior to going out to a public consultation. It was agreed that meetings would be held with the local ward members for Horsforth and Chapel Allerton, after the election in May.

Officers met with the three ward members for Chapel Allerton in May 2018 to discuss cumulative impact in Chapel Allerton. Officers explained that the evidential bar had been raised. Ward members expressed disappointment that the cumulative impact policy (as it was previously called) had not delivered the results that were expected and that licences had been granted in the area. Officers and ward members discussed alternatives including local licensing guidance or a special area policy. Discussion took place around whether this policy could be used in making licence determinations and in negotiations with applicants, but could also provide some guidance to other regulatory schemes, such as planning. It was agreed that specific resident consultation was important and that a public meeting be arranged in September during the public consultation on the Statement of Licensing Policy where residents would be able to air their views on licensing in Chapel Allerton.

Meetings have taken place between officers from Entertainment Licensing and Public Health to progress the development of a Licensing Matrix. This would be a tool that could be used by the licensing authority to provide additional data for licensing policy reviews and responsible authorities when making representations to licensing applications. This tool was completed and presented to Licensing Committee in July 2018.

In July 2018 a draft Cumulative Impact Assessment was compiled using licensing statistics, the Public Health Licensing Matrix, the West Yorkshire Police crime statistic reports, as well as information provided by Ward Members and residents. The outcome of this assessment is the following areas to be described as cumulative impact areas:

- City Centre – including two red zones
- Headingley
- Hyde Park
- Armley
- Harehills

The following areas to cease being considered as suffering from cumulative impact, however to be reviewed again should it become apparent to ward members, area teams and residents:

- Chapel Allerton
- Horsforth
- Woodhouse Corridor

Types of Evidence

Alcohol Licensing Data Matrix

Public Health were made a Responsible Authority in 2011. However, in the absence of Health as a Licensing Objective, it is very challenging for Public Health to engage meaningfully within the licensing process. Nevertheless, Public Health England and the Local Government Association strongly acknowledge and support the importance of public health input into licensing and have encouraged the development of innovative ways to influence the process within the restrictive boundaries of the Licensing Act 2003.

Public Health has access to numerous key data sources which are not easily accessible by other Responsible Authorities, which can be used to inform the licensing process to help to identify potentially harmful applications and provide the evidence base to support associated decisions. Public Health England has published national guidance on how local Public Health teams can best utilise this data to influence the licensing process. The development of a data matrix which combines and analyses multiple key data sources is a method already used in other Local Authorities including Wigan, Wolverhampton and Cornwall.

In Leeds with the support of Entertainment Licensing, Public Health has developed a local version of a data matrix which risk rates Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) across Leeds, based on potential alcohol related harm. Data sources have been chosen due to their relevance to the licensing objectives. Any LSOA in Leeds can be inputted into the matrix, which then provides a comparative citywide "harm ranking".

Data Sources - Data sources have been chosen to correspond with the four licensing objectives. Alcohol-related health data has been included as this is an important addition and can be used to 'set the scene' of the wider alcohol-related harm in an area. This is in line with recommendations from Public Health England.

Weighting of Data - All data sources are not equally important in respect of the licensing objectives. Therefore, based on knowledge and experience of the Responsible Authorities, each data set has been given a different weighting which will affect how much it contributes to the overall ranking. The citywide ranking of each individual data set is not affected by this.

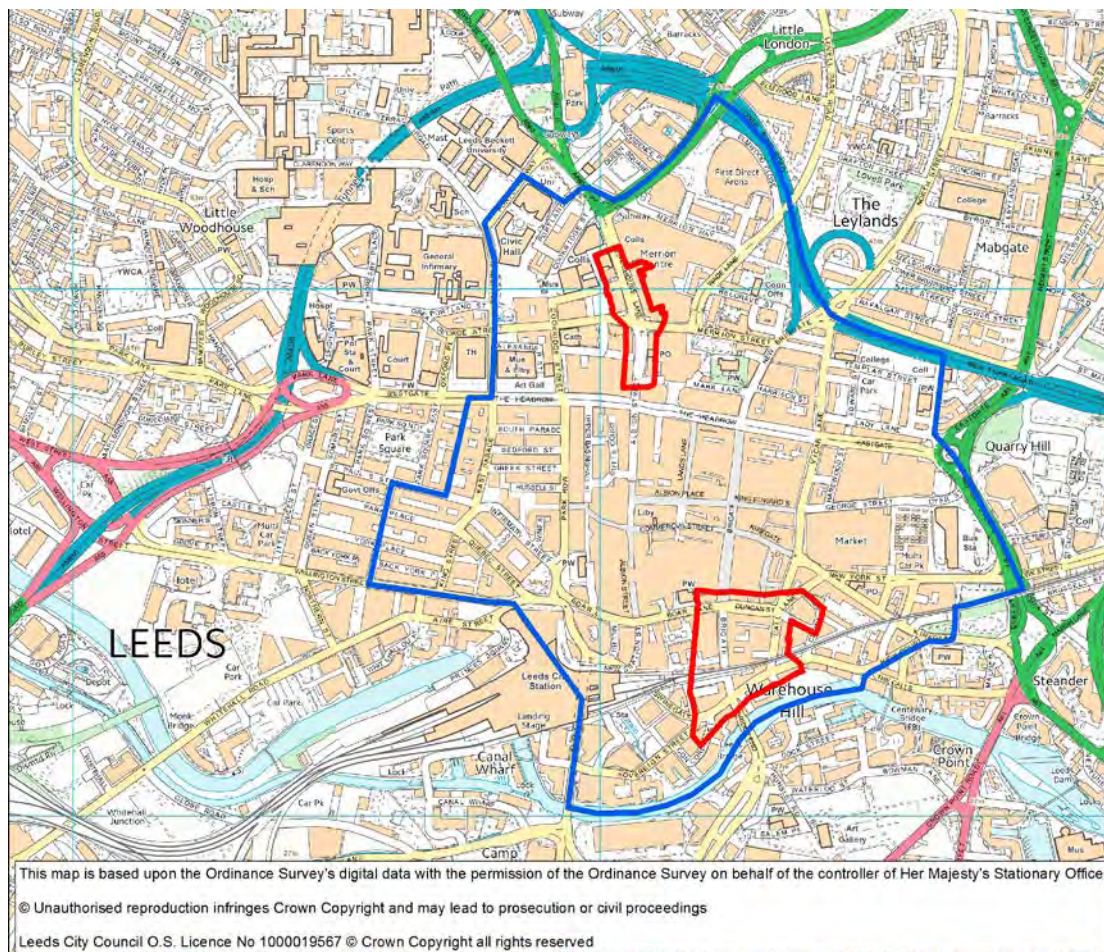
Police Statistical Data

The Leeds District Analysis Unit has provided a statistical crime report for each of the assessed areas. These reports include, as a minimum, crime typically associated with the consumption of alcohol such as affray, assault, drunk and disorderly, public order offences, robbery, theft from person and theft non-specific. Each of the reports is slightly different and uses crime figures from different time periods. The Police have provided analysis for the statistics in their conclusions. Where appropriate the report may give information regarding peak hours and days for crime.

The council has used extracts from the crime reports to aid the assessment. The complete crime reports are available from Entertainment Licensing.

City Centre

The city centre cumulative impact area relates to the city centre. It is placed within the Little London & Woodhouse and Hunslet & Riverside wards.



West Yorkshire Police has shared information and statistics that show that the nature of the city centre is such that the cumulative impact of licensed premises leads to problems that aren't experienced in other parts of the city and this can be attributed to the density of licensed premises in specific areas. The number and close proximity of venues on a street can result in difficulties in identifying individual premises as causing problems and so action planning and reviewing individual licences is not possible.

The closure or opening of businesses can have a dramatic effect on reported crime and incidents in an area. While problems at individual premises are dealt with using action planning and the review process, there are areas in Leeds city centre which become saturated as new businesses open or existing businesses change their style of operation. In addition the council recognises that a previous problem area can be improved by the introduction of new styles of business types and seeks to encourage this.

West Yorkshire Police have provided a crime report for 2016-17 which shows that the crime levels in the city continue to rise. In the past year recorded crimes have increased by 15% across the city centre. Assaults and theft from person offences have seen the highest increases and robbery offences have changed the most. All offences have increased. Assaults and non-specific theft are the highest associated with licensed premises and increased the most in the last year.

Assault continues to be the highest alcohol related crime, followed by drunk and disorderly offences. While drunk and disorderly offences decreased, public order offences increased.

There are two distinct areas in the city where extra police resources are deployed on a regular basis. These areas are the Call Lane area and the Albion Street/ Woodhouse Lane area. With the support of LeedsBID, BACIL and Leeds City Council, street marshals, or evening ambassadors, patrol these two areas as it has been recognised that incidents on the street require extra attention and that early intervention can prevent an escalation in the severity of incidents on the street.

The issues with disorder in the street on Call Lane has led to a road closure between 11pm and 5am on the Friday, Saturday and Sunday night which took effect in October 2015. The sheer numbers of people, often intoxicated, in the street during these hours highlights the need for the overall capacity of the red area to decrease, not increase.

The council continues to receive applications within the areas designated as red. There has been a trend for existing operators to apply for minor and full variations to bring into use unlicensed areas. In all cases the premises licence holder has undertaken to keep their capacity the same. However this trend for increasing the licensed area is concerning as the ability to control capacity is difficult. Any application seeking an increase in floor space, even without an increase in stated capacity, can expect close scrutiny.

The council has designated two zones in the city centre as 'red'. These are areas that are considered highly saturated and that are experiencing particularly high levels of crime, disorder and/or nuisance. An application received from premises located in the two red areas, and operating during the peak hours, can expect to receive representations from West Yorkshire Police and the Licensing Authority that recommend refusal. The responsible authorities are unlikely to negotiate conditions or additional measures on licences in the red area, as the impact on the licensing objectives is at such a level that the area cannot support any more premises opening or extending their operation.

Any variation that will effectively increase the occupancy of premises will be viewed in a similar light to a new application as it may increase the available capacity in the same way a new premises in that area would, which in the red area would be unacceptable. Similarly new businesses seeking to introduce a new concept, and so attract different people into the area, may be acceptable elsewhere in the city centre but in the red area the problems are exacerbated by the sheer number of people on the street during the peak hours and introducing a new or extended business, even with a different concept, would add to the impact rather than reduce it.

Management controls such as door staff will not be adequately effective in preventing an increase in the number of people within the red zone.

In the rest of the city centre cumulative impact area, the council will expect applicants to offer additional measures tailored to the problems in that area. Applicants are strongly advised to consult with West Yorkshire Police and the licensing authority during their application process. By working together, the responsible authorities and businesses can establish working practices that reduce crime and disorder and so benefit the long term aims of the city to be a vibrant, thriving economy.

Extra scrutiny is given to applications in these areas which appear to adopt a number of different styles during their trading. For example businesses that purport to be food led but seek late opening hours may be judged to be predominantly alcohol led due to their late night activities. It is for the applicant to demonstrate how their business will not add to the cumulative impact of licensed premises in that area through their operating schedule.

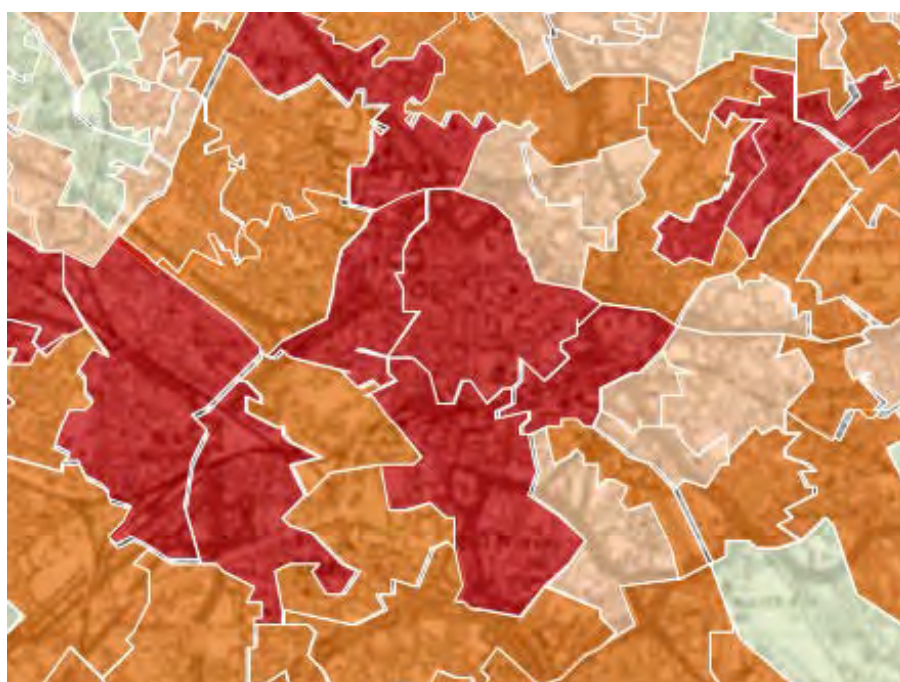
Evidence

Alcohol Licensing Data Matrix

A LSOA is Lower Layer Super Output Areas are a geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. Public Health have produced and maintain a licensing matrix which rank LSOAs (lower level super output area) against each other.

By entering postcodes the matrix displays the ranking of this postcodes LSOA against certain data sets. This allows responsible authorities and the licensing authority to establish the problems being experienced in the LSOA.

This map shows the city centre area. Dark red denotes the highest ranked LSOAs, followed by dark orange, light orange and green being the lowest ranked LSOAs.



The council has reviewed 3 postcodes in the city centre:

LS1 1UR – this is the area around the Civic Hall and includes The Headrow and Albion Street. It is within the City Centre, Headrow LSOA. It is ranked joint 2nd highest of all 482 LSOAs and is considered very high risk. This is the description given to the top 15 LSOAs for risk. This area is ranked highest in Leeds for alcohol specific hospital admission, alcohol related hospital admission, density of off licences, density of on licences, alcohol related antisocial behaviour, alcohol flagged non-violent crime, alcohol flagged violent crime and drunk/disorderly or over the prescribed limit.

LS1 4DT – this is the area around City Square. It is within the City Station, Bridgewater Place, Great Wilson Street LSOA. It is ranked 6 of all 482 LSOAs and is considered very high risk. This is the description given to the top 15 LSOAs for risk. This area scores top for alcohol specific hospital admission, alcohol related hospital admissions, density of off licence, and second for density of on licensed premises, alcohol flagged total crime excluding violent crime, alcohol flagged violent crime, and drunk/disorderly or over prescribed limit.

LS1 6RY – this is at the most easterly side of the city centre. It is within the Quarry Hill, Kirkgate, The Calls LSOA. It is ranked 1 of 482 LSOAs and is considered high risk. This is the description given to the top 15 LSOAs for risk. This area scores top for alcohol specific hospital admission, alcohol related hospital admissions, % of children who did not achieve 9-5 in English and Maths, density of off licence, and second for density of on licensed premises. It was ranked 4th for alcohol flagged non-violent crime, alcohol flagged violent crime, and drunk/disorderly or over prescribed limit.

This table shows the ranking for each of the data sets. Dark red denotes super high, dark orange for high, light orange for medium, and green for low.

	LS1 1UR	LS1 4DT	LS1 6LY
	Headrow, Albion Street, Briggate	City Square, Station	Quarry Hill, Kirkgate, The Calls
Overall Ranking (out of 482)	2	6	1
Deprivation score	177	249	159
Alcohol specific hospital admissions - all ages	1	1	1
Alcohol related hospital admissions - all ages	1	1	1
Population aged 16 and under	477	464	478
Audit-C scoring >7 more units (GP recorded alcohol habit)	21	227	17
Looked After Children	277	277	277
NEET (Young people not in education, employment or training)	22	22	22
Youth offences	272	272	272
Education - % DID NOT achieve grade 9-5 in English and Maths	465	465	1
Alcohol Licensing - Off licensed premises density	1	1	1
Alcohol Licensing - On licensed premises density	1	2	3
Alcohol related Anti-Social Behaviour	1	4	2
Alcohol flagged total crime - excluding violent crime	1	2	4
Alcohol flagged violent crime	1	2	4
Drunk and disorderly or over prescribed limit	1	2	4
Clients who use alcohol services	-	-	66
Licensing risk scores	1	2	3

Police Statistics

West Yorkshire Police has produced a crime report “*Leeds City Centre: Night Time Economy Related Crime*” dated September 2017 which has been referred to when reviewing this area. Extracts from this report are included below. A full copy of the report is available from Entertainment Licensing.

This report is referred to as the Police Report in this document. It uses reported crime figures from 01/09/2015 – 31/08/2017. The police report only compares statistics from the last two years, as the statistics are not comparable going further back than that due to the changes in the way in which crime is recorded. The following data tables and key findings (signified by bullet points) have been extracted from the police report.

This table shows the breakdown of occurrence type 01/09/2015 – 31/08/2017

Occurrence Type	01/09/2015 31/08/2016	01/09/2016 31/08/2017	Change +/-	% Change
Affray	38	52	14	37%
Assault	1300	1524	224	17%
Drunk And Disorderly	255	267	12	5%
Public Order	291	389	98	34%
Robbery	95	146	51	54%
Theft From Person	1168	1453	285	24%
Theft Non Specific	1518	1554	36	2%
Total	4665	5385	720	15%

This table shows the offences flagged as licensed premises involved 01/09/2015 – 31/08/2017

Occurrence Type	01/09/2015 31/08/2016	01/09/2016 31/08/2017	Change +/-	% Change
Affray	3	4	1	33%
Assault	251	263	12	5%
Drunk And Disorderly	15	15	0	0
Public Order	11	21	10	91%
Robbery	2	1	-1	-50%
Theft From Person	488	453	-35	-7%
Theft Non Specific	537	586	49	9%
Total	1307	1343	36	3%

This table shows the offences flagged as alcohol involved 01/09/2015 – 31/08/2017

Occurrence Type	01/09/2015 31/08/2016	01/09/2016 31/08/2017	Change +/-	% Change
Affray	14	18	4	29%
Assault	331	347	16	5%
Drunk And Disorderly	203	180	-23	-11%
Public Order	39	59	20	51%
Robbery	11	15	4	36%
Theft From Person	43	35	-8	-19%
Theft Non Specific	27	20	-7	26%
Total	668	674	6	1%

This table shows the offences during the DTE (06:00 – 17:59) between 01/09/2015 – 31/08/2017

Occurrence Type	01/09/2015 31/08/2016	01/09/2016 31/08/2017	Change	% Change
Affray	6	10	4	67%
Assault	288	320	32	11%
Drunk And Disorderly	35	30	-5	-14%
Public Order	149	214	65	44%
Robbery	29	38	9	31%
Theft From Person	352	599	247	70%
Theft Non Specific	674	705	31	5%
Total	1533	1916	383	25%

This table shows the offences during the NTE (18:00 – 05:59) between 01/09/2015 – 31/08/2017

Occurrence Type	01/09/2015 31/08/2016	01/09/2016 31/08/2017	Change +/-	% Change
Affray	32	42	10	31%
Assault	1012	1204	192	19%
Drunk And Disorderly	220	237	17	8%
Public Order	142	175	33	23%
Robbery	66	108	42	64%
Theft From Person	816	854	38	5%
Theft Non Specific	844	849	5	5%
Total	3132	3469	337	11%

The tables clearly show that there has been an increase in crime across the city centre again this year. The police report conclusions state:

- An analysis of the examined offences shows overall offending in the City Centre has increased by 15% compared with the previous examined period.
- During 01/09/2016 and 31/08/2017, Assaults and Theft from Person offences have seen the highest increases in terms of volume compared with the previous year. Robbery offences have experienced the greatest percentage change. All examined offences experienced an increase in volume.

Street Level Data

The tables below relate to Leeds City Centre night time economy offending only (18:00 to 05:59) and show the top ten streets and the top ten streets of increasing concern for the night time economy offending. The table shows the percentage of the street compared with the city centre total.

Top 10 Street Names	2015 - 2016	% of City 2015-2016	2016 - 2017	% of City 2016 -2017	Change +/-
BRIGGATE	572	18.3%	574	17%	2
CALL LANE	531	17%	565	16.8%	34
ALBION STREET	263	8.4%	294	8.7%	31
WOODHOUSE LANE	213	6.8%	248	7.3%	35
BOAR LANE	140	4.5%	178	5.2%	38
COOKRIDGE STREET	99	3.2%	116	3.4%	17
THE HEADROW	88	2.8%	109	3.2%	21
MERRION STREET	113	3.6%	98	2.9%	-15
GREAT GEORGE ST	76	2.7%	95	2.8%	19
HEATONS COURT	72	2.3%	79	2.3%	7

Top 10 Street Names Of Increasing Concern	2015 - 2016	% of City 2015-2016	2016 - 2017	% of City 2016-2017	Change +/-
CALL LANE	531	17%	565	16.8%	34
ALBION STREET	263	8.4%	294	8.7%	31
WOODHOUSE LANE	213	6.8%	248	7.3%	35
BOAR LANE	140	4.1%	178	5.2%	38
THE HEADROW	88	2.6%	109	3.2%	21
GREAT GEORGE ST	76	2.2%	95	2.8%	19
LOWER BRIGGATE	27	0.8%	45	1.3%	18
PARK ROW	21	0.6%	40	1.1%	19
KIRKGATE	27	0.8%	34	1%	7
PARK ROW	21	0.6%	40	1.2%	19

These tables show the top streets 01/09/2015 – 31/08/2017 during the night time economy.

These tables clearly show that the Briggate and Call Lane areas are responsible for 34% of crime reported in the city in the last year. 16% of crime was reported in the other red area of Albion Street/Woodhouse Lane. This has not changed in the last year.

The police report conclusions were:

- Briggate, Call Lane, Albion Street and Woodhouse Lane are the top streets for offending in the night time economy for both examined periods. These streets are located within the two city centre cumulative impact area red areas, supporting the view that both red areas should be maintained.

Red Area Comparisons

The stated crime figures and time analysis is taken from offences occurring within the red outlining square, between 18:00 – 05:59. Assaults, theft from person, theft non-specific, robbery and sexual offences have been included in this analysis.

Call Lane Red Area



<p>NTE: Year 2015 – 2016 (Sept – Aug)</p> <p>Crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assault: 420 ▪ Robbery: 27 ▪ Sexual Offences: 23 ▪ Theft From Person: 487 ▪ Theft Non Specific: 382 <p style="text-align: center;">Total: 1339</p> <p>Time Analysis: Peak Time: 00:00 – 05:00</p> <p>Risk days: Thursday, Friday, Saturday</p>	<p>NTE: Year 2016– 2017 (Sept – Aug)</p> <p>Crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assault: 495 (15% increase) ▪ Robbery: 37 (27% increase) ▪ Sexual Offences: 31 (16% increase) ▪ Theft From Person: 472 (3% decrease) ▪ Theft Non Specific: 422 (9% increase) <p style="text-align: center;">Total: 1457 (8% increase)</p> <p>Time Analysis: Peak Time: 23:00 – 04:00</p> <p>Risk days: Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday</p>
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Call Lane red area for the period 01/09/15 - 31/08/16 and 01/09/16 - 31/08/17

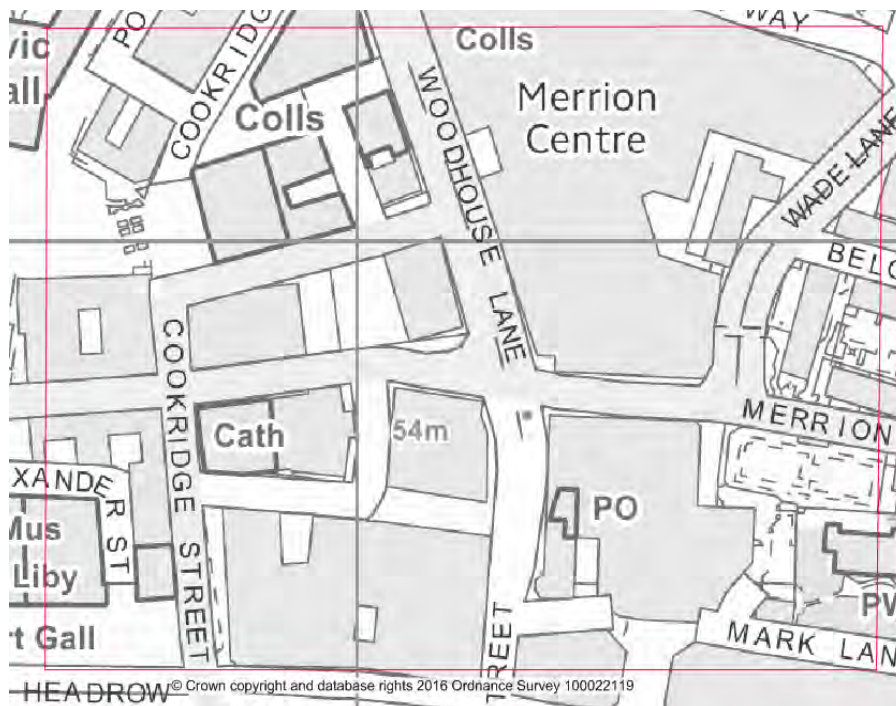
The police report conclusions were:

- The Call Lane red area remains the predominant hot-spot area. Geo-spatial analysis shows the main risk area within the city centre is the area of Call Lane and Briggate. The highest concentration of offences remains in this area and has slightly extended compared with the previous 12 months, but still falling within the existing designated area. The peak time for offending in the Call Lane area is now 23:00 - 04:00.
- Within the Call Lane area, all the examined offences namely Assaults, Robberies, Sexual Offences and Thefts have increased during 2016 and 2017 with Assaults, Robberies and Theft offences seeing the largest increase.

Not only have the overall crimes increased by 8%, the peak times have lengthened again this year to 11pm to 4am. The risk days have changed so that Saturday/Sunday is the highest with Thursday and Friday also high. Most worrying is the 15% increase in assault and 16% increase in sexual offences. This shows not only how important it is that the number of people using this area during the night time does not increase but that it would be desirable for the number of people using this area during peak hours to reduce. Therefore any change to the current licences, either new premises or any increase in the operation of the existing premises should not have the effect of increasing visitors to the area. Furthermore the council will be investigating ways in which assault and theft can be reduced, in liaison with the operators and agencies.

Any operator seeking a variation to their current licence must be mindful of the problems being experienced in the area and must ensure that the additional measures they offer will result in no impact on the licensing objectives. A responsible operator will always be seeking ways in which they can contribute to the efforts made to reduce the crime statistics, and would not be satisfied with merely maintaining the status quo.

Albion Street / Woodhouse Lane Red Area



<p>NTE: Year 2014 – 2015 (Sept – Aug)</p> <p>Crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assault: 225 ▪ Robbery: 3 ▪ Sexual Offences: 7 ▪ Theft From Person: 126 ▪ Theft Non Specific: 150 <p>Total: 511</p> <p>Time Analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Peak: 00:00 – 04:00 ▪ Secondary peak: 23:00 – 00:00 <p>Risk days: Monday, Friday, Saturday</p>	<p>NTE: Year 2015 – 2016 (Sept – Aug)</p> <p>Crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assault: 251 (9% increase) ▪ Robbery: 8 (63% increase) ▪ Sexual Offences: 14 (100% increase) ▪ Theft From Person: 151 (17% increase) ▪ Theft Non Specific: 147 (2% decrease) <p>Total: 514 (10% increase)</p> <p>Time Analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Peak: 01:00 - 0300 ▪ Secondary : 23:00 – 04:00 <p>Risk days: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday</p>
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Map showing the Albion Street red area for 01/09/15 - 31/08/16 and 01/09/16 - 31/08/17

The police report conclusions were:

- Within the Albion Street / Woodhouse Lane Red area, the hot-spot areas have remained the same in both examined periods, specifically the bottom of Woodhouse Lane and top of Albion Street. During the period 2016 to 2017, the peak time is shown as between 01:00 – 03:00.

The licensing authority has received one application to lengthen hours in the last year which was granted at a licensing subcommittee hearing. However the overall 10% increase in crime and the lengthening of the peak hours is worrying.

As with the Call Lane/Lower Briggate area this shows not only how important it is that the number of people using this area during the night time does not increase but that it would be desirable for the number of people to reduce. Therefore any change to the current licences, either new premises or any increase in the operation of the existing premises should not have the effect of increasing visitors to the area.

Furthermore the council will be investigating ways in which assault and theft can be reduced, in liaison with the operators and agencies.

Cross Belgrave Street / Merrion Street / New Briggate:

The following area is not a designated 'red area' in the existing cumulative impact area; although, it has been noted as an emerging area of popularity during the 'Night Time Economy'.



<p>NTE: Year 2015 – 2016 (Sept – Aug)</p> <p>Crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assault: 108 ▪ Robbery: 8 ▪ Sexual Offences: 8 ▪ Theft From Person: 96 ▪ Theft Non Specific: 112 <p>Total: 332</p> <p>Time Analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Peak: 01:00 – 04:00 Secondary peak: 23:00 – 00:00 and 04:00 – 05:00 <p>Risk days: Thursday, Friday and Saturday</p>	<p>NTE: Year 2016 – 2017 (Sept – Aug)</p> <p>Crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assault: 57 (47% decrease) ▪ Robbery: 8 (no change) ▪ Sexual Offences: 7 (12% decrease) ▪ Theft From Person: 50 (48% decrease) ▪ Theft Non Specific: 48 (59% decrease) <p>Total: 170 (48% decrease)</p> <p>Time Analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Peak: 00:00 – 04:00 Secondary peak: 23:00 – 00:00 and 04:00 – 05:00 <p>Risk days: Friday and Saturday</p>
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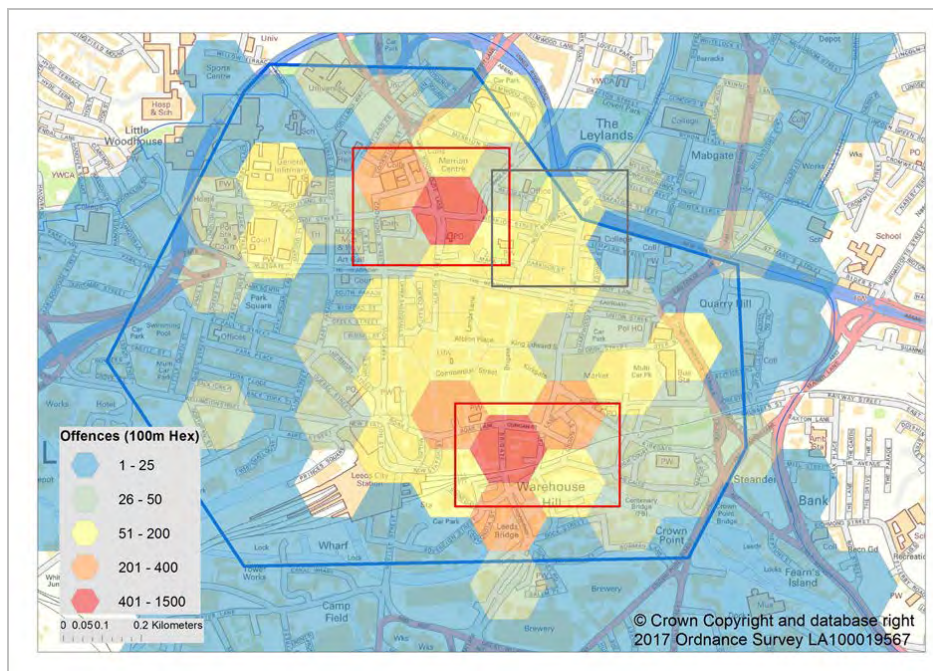
Map showing New Briggate area for the period 01/09/15 - 31/08/16 and 01/09/16 - 31/08/17

The police report conclusions were:

- The Cross Belgrave Street/Merrion Street/New Briggate areas were noted as an emerging area of concern for the period 2015 – 2016 however several associated offence types have seen reductions over the last 12 month period.

This area has seen a dramatic decrease in the number of reported crimes, meaning it is no longer an area of emerging concern. It now sits at the bottom of the table of Top 10 street names in the Police Report. As such, unless it appears as a hotspot in the future, this area sits in the amber area.

City Centre Hotspots



This map shows the overall spread of night-time offences across the area. The 100m Hex grid shows that the main “hotspot” areas detailed previously (shown as red rectangles on the map) cover the main areas of concern, and that the “emerging” area identified previously (grey rectangle) is no longer covering a major offence hotspot. There are also no “new” areas of concern (that would be orange or red) outside the current localities.

Road Traffic Incidents

The below table shows the breakdown of Road Traffic Incidents 01/09/2015 - 31/08/2017 in the city centre.

Incident Type	DTE		NTE	
	2015-2016	2016-2017	2015-2016	2016-2017
Highway Disruption	132	142	86	68
OPL	11	10	34	47
Road Related Offence	62	93	68	67
RTC - Damage Only	316	332	165	181
RTC - Serious Injury	8	14	6	6
RTC - Slight Injury	96	107	54	44
Total	625	698	413	413

Day Time Economy – Top Streets

The below tables show the top ten streets and the top ten streets of increasing concern for road traffic incidents during the daytime economy.

Top Ten Street Names	2015 - 2016	2016 - 2017	Change
THE HEADROW	26	43	17
A58	26	40	14
WELLINGTON ST	26	37	11
A58(M)	21	31	10
INNER RING ROAD	25	30	5
GREAT GEORGE ST	17	29	12
WOODHOUSE LANE	22	24	2
CROWN POINT RD	17	23	6
ALBION STREET	15	22	7
CLAY PIT LANE	14	20	6

Top 10 Street Names Of Increasing Concern	2015 - 2016	2016 - 2017	Change
THE HEADROW	26	43	17
A58	26	40	14
WELLINGTON ST	26	37	11
A58(M)	21	31	10
GREAT GEORGE ST	17	29	12
ALBION ST	15	22	7
CLAY PIT LANE	14	20	6
A61	11	17	6
GEORGE ST	6	11	5
BOAR LANE	8	12	4

These tables show the top streets 01/09/2015 – 31/08/2017 or road traffic incidents during the day time economy.

The police report conclusions were:

- During the NTE the main hot-spots for Road Related Incidents were around The Headrow, Woodhouse Lane and Albion Street with a smaller concentration around Boar Lane and Wellington Street.

Conclusion

The licensing authority conclusions are that the City Centre should remain as a cumulative impact area. The area should be altered to contract the area to mirror that shown in the heat map on page 17. The red zones to remain in place and reviewed annually by analysing the crime statistics provided by West Yorkshire Police, or by another reporting mechanism should the Police be unable to provide these statistical reports in the future.

The assessment in this area will relate to all applications whose licensable activities fall within the peak times as described in this assessment. Any application received which is located in the red zone can expect to receive representations from West Yorkshire Police and the Licensing Authority and applicants should give consideration to potential cumulative impact issues when setting out the steps that will be taken to promote the licensing objectives.

Headingley and Hyde Park

Crime statistics provided by West Yorkshire Police show that crime is mostly concentrated in two distinct areas within this wider area. The complaints and problems being experienced by residents in the two areas are slightly different with crime in the North Lane area being concentrated around late night bars, pubs and takeaway premises whereas the problems being experienced around the Hyde Park area are associated with the student housing and all night off licences which are used to fuel all night parties. As such the council is proposing that the policy area is split into two cumulative impact areas, each specific to the problems being experienced in that area.

The Headingley and Hyde Park Cumulative Impact Policy Area was last reviewed in 2013 as part of the review and consultation for the Statement of Licensing Policy 2014-2018. However significant changes to the area have been noted, not least of which is that the style and operation of businesses in that area has changed, possibly due to the movement of student housing from this area into the city centre. The number of traditional student focussed vertical drinking establishments has reduced and over the last five years more expensive bars have opened attracting an older age group of customers. These are predominantly food led or offering craft ales and small batch gin.

However crime rates and calls for service are still high in comparison to other parts of the city and the area around North Lane and Otley Road junction remains saturated.

Conclusions

In recognition of the two main areas of concern, and taking into consideration the Police statistics on crime and nuisance extracted in this assessment, it is proposed to split the Headingley and Hyde Park cumulative impact area into two areas.

Headingley will incorporate the area around the North Lane/Otley Road junction and the night time economy area around this junction.

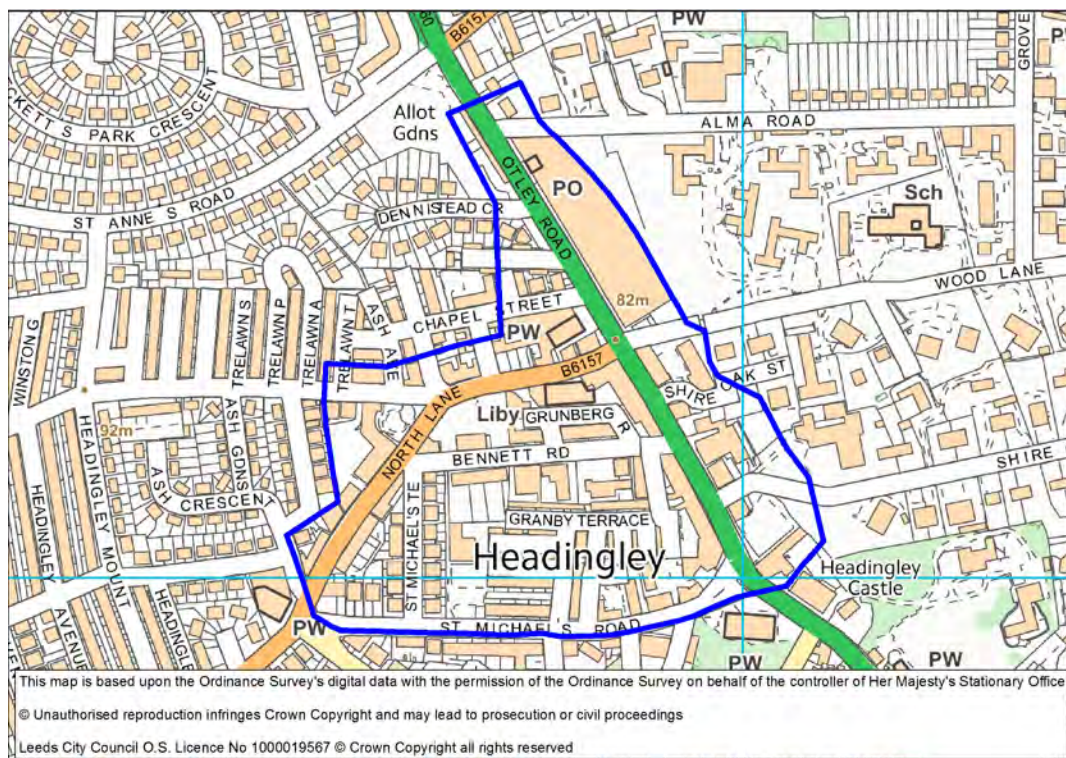
Hyde Park will incorporate the residential area that runs alongside Hyde Park, down Cardigan Road and Brudenell Road in the south.

Each area should have a different emphasis in accordance with the nuisance data provided which shows that the residential concerns in the south part of the ward are different to those in the north.

The council considers that the number of premises licences or club premises certificates is at such a level that it would be inconsistent with the promotion of the licensing objectives to grant any further licences or certificates in the Headingley and Hyde Park Areas and restrict changes to licensable activities of existing licences.

The assessment in this area will relate to all applications whose licensable activities fall within the peak times as described in this assessment. Any application can expect to receive representations from West Yorkshire Police and the Licensing Authority and applicants should give consideration to potential cumulative impact issues when setting out the steps that will be taken to promote the licensing objectives.

Headingley



In the past the Headingley cumulative impact area has been part of a much larger cumulative impact area which incorporated the entire area impacted by the Otley Run and known as the Headingley and Hyde Park Cumulative Impact Policy. In 2018 it was decided to split this area into two to more suitably address the different concerns in each area.

The Headingley cumulative impact area is mainly concerned with the sale of alcohol for consumption on the premises, including premises such as, but not limited to, bars, pubs, late opening restaurants etc. This area is saturated with such licensed premises and is a high crime area.

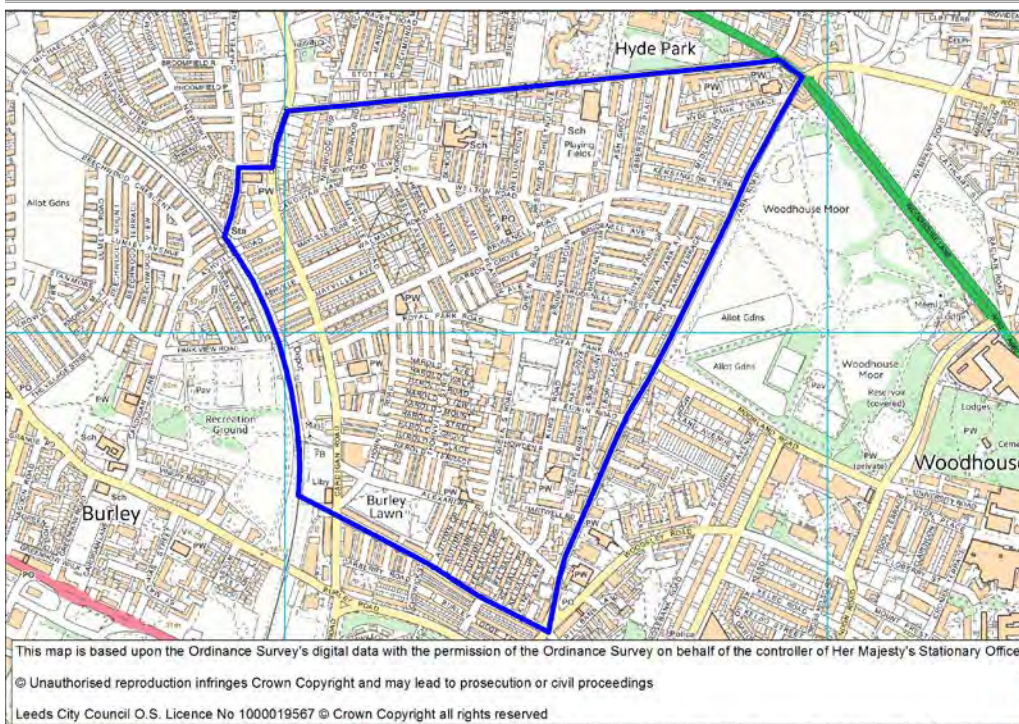
Over the last four years alcohol related crimes of note have equated to 9.5% of all crime in the 2014 – 2018 cumulative impact area. Assaults had the highest number of offences that were alcohol involved, followed by criminal damage and sexual offences (excluding drunk and disorderly offences).

Overall peak time for alcohol related crimes was between 22:00 - 04:00 and Friday, Saturday and Sunday were the most prevalent days, which is indicative of the night time economy associated with licensed premises.

The council considers that the number of premises licences or club premises certificates is at such a level that it would be inconsistent with the promotion of the licensing objectives to grant any further licences or certificates in the Headingley area as marked within the blue line on the map and to restrict changes to licensable activities of existing licences

It is the council's policy on receipt of relevant representations, to refuse applications for the sale of alcohol for consumption on the premises and late night refreshment, unless the applicant can show that their operation would not increase the impact of such licensed premises on the area.

Hyde Park



In the past the Hyde Park cumulative impact area has been part of a much larger cumulative impact area which incorporated the entire area impacted by the Otley Run and known as the Headingley and Hyde Park Cumulative Impact Policy.

The Hyde Park cumulative impact area is mainly concerned with the sale of alcohol for consumption off the premises, including premises such as, but not limited to, convenience stores, off licences, home delivery services, late night takeaways etc. This area is saturated with such licensed premises and is a high nuisance area.

This is a residential area with a high proportion of the houses split into houses of multiple occupancy and due to the proximity of the Headingley campus, has been an area with a high number of student accommodation.

Over the past five years there has been a switch with many students choosing to live in new high rise student housing blocks in the city centre. Many of the houses of multiple occupancy have been converted back into family houses. However there remains a number of student houses serviced by two 24 hour opening convenience stores, a number of other convenience stores/off licence and late night takeaways. The potential friction between student housing and family housing could lead to increased complaints in this area.

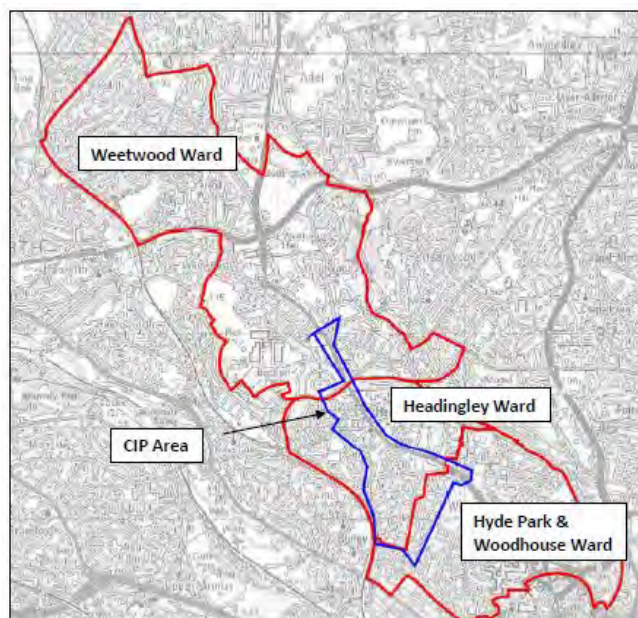
The council considers that the number of premises licences or club premises certificates is at such a level that it would be inconsistent with the promotion of the licensing objectives to grant any further licences or certificates in the Hyde Park area as marked within the blue line on the map and to restrict changes to licensable activities of existing licences

It is the council's policy on receipt of relevant representations, to refuse applications for the sale of alcohol for consumption off the premises and late night refreshment, unless the applicant can show that their operation would not increase the impact of such licensed premises on the area.

Evidence

West Yorkshire Police produce a statistical report titled “Headingley CIP Report” dated February 2018 which has been referred to when reviewing this area. Extracts from this report are included below. A full copy of the report is available from Entertainment Licensing.

This report was commissioned to analyse crimes and nuisance incidents, both alcohol related and non-alcohol related, to support the continuation of the cumulative impact area. The report reviews crime and nuisance incidents for the period 01/01/2014 – 31/12/2017 within Inner North West. The area is situated within the Inner North West PWA, which covered three wards (as at February 2018), namely Headingley, Hyde Park and Woodhouse and Weetwood as shown in Map 1.



Map 1: Inner West and the 2014-2018 Cumulative Impact Policy Area for Headingley/Hyde Park

All Crime

Total crime (including drunk and disorderly occurrences) has increased year on year as shown in the table below.

2014	2015	2016	2017
4975	5313	5737	6501

Offending levels were highest in 2017, with the largest increase during 2017 compared with the previous twelve months. Overall the risk months were late in the year between October and November. Offending peaked during October 2017 and were lowest during July 2014.



Overall total crime in Inner North West has increased year on year as shown in the table below:

Ward	2014	2015	2016	2017
Hyde Park and Woodhouse Ward	2482	2560	2719	2957
Headingley Ward	1482	1562	1660	1860
Weetwood Ward	1011	1191	1358	1684
Total	4975	5313	5737	6501

An analysis of occurrences of note shows overall Burglary Dwelling recorded the highest number of offences, followed by Criminal Damage, Theft Non Specific and Assault. A number of offences have experienced increases year on year: Assault, Public Order, Robbery and Sexual offences.

The highest increase during 2015, compared to the previous year was in Assault, with Burglary Dwelling having the greatest reduction in the number of offences. There were a number of crime types that experienced increases during the last two consecutive years. Theft Non Specific, Public Order and Burglary Dwelling all experienced large increases during 2017 compared with 2016. Theft from Shop and Burglary Other recorded the largest reductions during 2017 compared with 2016, they were however only small.

In terms of Serious Acquisitive Crime (Burglary Dwelling, Robbery, Theft from Vehicle and Theft of Motor Vehicle) Theft of Motor Vehicle was the only one to experience a reduction in crime in 2017 from 2016. Burglary Dwelling has increased for two consecutive years, considerably in 2017 from 2016.

Crime specific to the 2014 – 2018 cumulative impact area

In terms of total occurrences, the volume of offending has fluctuated year on year and has decreased quite significantly in 2017 from 2016 as show in the table below. Despite this, Serious Acquisitive Crime has increased during 2017 albeit not alarmingly. Within the cumulative impact area, Burglary Dwelling experienced the highest number of offences, followed by Criminal Damage, Assault, Theft Non Specific and Theft from Shop.

The number of crime types had a split of increases and decreases during 2017, compared with 2016. The highest increases within the cumulative impact area were in Burglary Dwelling, Theft from Vehicle and Public Order. The recording of Burglary Dwellings in relation to multi-occupancy dwellings changed in 2014 in terms of recording multiple crimes for multi-occupancy dwellings. This changed again on 1st April 2016, where one crime is recorded unless the residents have a separate contract with the landlord.

Occurrence Type	2014	2015	2016	2017
Assault	72	142	185	150
Burglary Dwelling	284	147	219	286
Burglary Other	29	20	46	35
Criminal Damage	153	136	204	214
Drunk and Disorderly	23	18	17	12
Public Order	14	27	51	98
Robbery	31	21	26	36
Sexual Offences	20	26	40	41
Theft From Person	32	28	29	25
Theft From Vehicle	50	69	61	113
Theft Non Specific	145	142	112	148
Theft of Pedal cycle	31	26	34	22

Theft from Shop	160	148	184	137
TOMV/TWOC	14	18	27	25
Total	1335	1239	1638	1342

Alcohol Involved Flag

Crimes flagged with alcohol involved has seen a significant reduction in 2017, highlighted in the table below. This however could be a recording issue of the correct flags not being inputted at the time of offence. According to the data, during the examined period overall alcohol related crimes of note have equated to 9.5% of all crime in the cumulative impact area. Overall Assaults had the highest number of offences that were alcohol involved, followed by Criminal Damage and Sexual offences (excluding drunk and disorderly offences).

Within the cumulative impact area during 2017, alcohol related assaults accounted for 34.1% of alcohol related crime and 10% of all assaults.

In 2017 the overall peak time for alcohol related crimes was between 22:00 - 04:00 and Friday, Saturday and Sunday were the most prevalent days, which is indicative of the night time economy associated with licensed premises.

Occurrence Type	2014	2015	2016	2017
Assault	48	65	71	15
Burglary Dwelling	1	7	1	4
Burglary Other	2	0	1	0
Criminal Damage	11	22	18	5
Drunk And Disorderly	50	34	23	8
Public Order	7	6	8	2
Robbery	6	5	7	2
Sexual	14	18	16	5
Theft From Person	3	2	5	1
Theft Non Specific	6	4	4	1
Theft Of Pedal Cycle	0	1		0
Theft Shop	5	8	3	1
TOMV / TWOC	0	2	1	0
All Occurrences	153	174	158	44

Licensed Premises

In 2017, overall occurrences of note with a licensed premises flag accounted for 3.1% of all crimes in the cumulative impact area. Again, it must be pointed out that this could be explained by flags not being recorded correctly. During the examined period Theft Non Specific, Theft from Person and Assaults were the top crimes recorded at licensed premises.

Occurrence Type	2014	2015	2016	2017
Assault	12	20	34	8
Burglary Other	1	7	10	3
Criminal Damage	6	5	8	3
Drunk And Disorderly	2		1	
Public Order	1			2
Robbery			1	2
Sexual			2	1
Theft From Person	87	17	16	4

Theft From Vehicle	1	3		1
Theft Non Specific	58	28	35	18
Theft Of Pedal Cycle		3		3
All Occurrences	168	83	107	42

Nuisance

The Hyde Park and Woodhouse ward, experienced the highest number of nuisance incidents across Inner North West.

Ward	2014	2015	2016	2017
Hyde Park and Woodhouse Ward	676	574	757	760
Headingley Ward	487	355	416	442
Weetwood Ward	304	294	319	403
Total	1467	1223	1492	1605

During the examined period, neighbour related and youth related were the main issues across Inner North West. Nuisance incidents have increased for two consecutive years albeit at a slower rate in 2017, increasing by 113 from 2016 in comparison to 269 in 2016 from 2015. Youth related nuisance experienced the highest increase during 2017, whereas nuisance motorcycle/quad bike had the biggest decrease.

Alcohol related incidents have seen a decrease year on year, minus a very small increase in 2016 which was eradicated in 2017 with a reduction of 13. Overall alcohol related incidents accounted for 14.3% of all nuisance calls for service.

The peak time for alcohol related nuisance was between 23:00 - 05:00. The risk days were Saturday, Sunday and Monday evenings. Overall the peak month was May, followed by June, March and October.

During the examined period the Hyde Park and Woodhouse ward and the Headingley ward experienced similar levels of alcohol related nuisance, namely 361 and 377 respectively.

The top streets for alcohol related nuisance were Brudenell Road, followed by Otley Road, Cardigan Road and Woodhouse Lane.

Within the 2014 – 2018 cumulative impact area neighbour related nuisance followed by alcohol related nuisance were the main issues between 01/01/2014 – 31/12/2017. Alcohol related nuisance has remained at similar levels since 2015. The peak time for alcohol related nuisance was 23:00 – 05:00. The risk days were Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

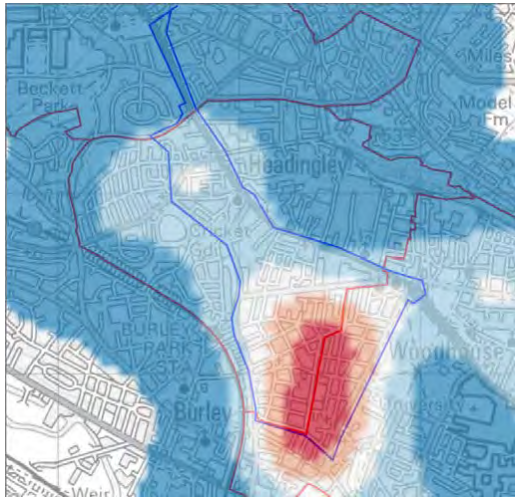
Nuisance Type	2014	2015	2016	2017
Neighbour related	149	121	128	121
Alcohol	169	79	79	88
Adult nuisance – non alc rel	126	58	94	97
Youth related	75	85	72	96
Fireworks/snowballing	28	35	67	109
Nuisance motorbike/quad	2	14	42	13
Littering/drug paraphernalia	1	3	1	6

Geo Spatial Analysis

2014 – 2017 - All Nuisance Incidents

Peak Time: 19:00 – 00:00 Risk days: Sat

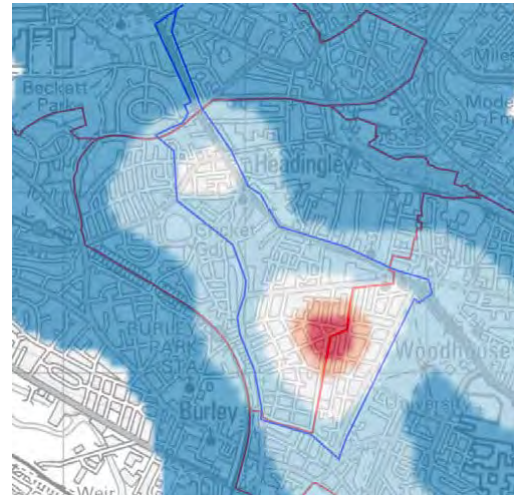
Top Streets: Brudenell Road, Cardigan Road, Hyde Park Road & Otley Road



2014 – 2017 - Alcohol Related Nuisance

Peak Time: 23:00 - 05:00: Risk days: Sat, Sun & Mon.

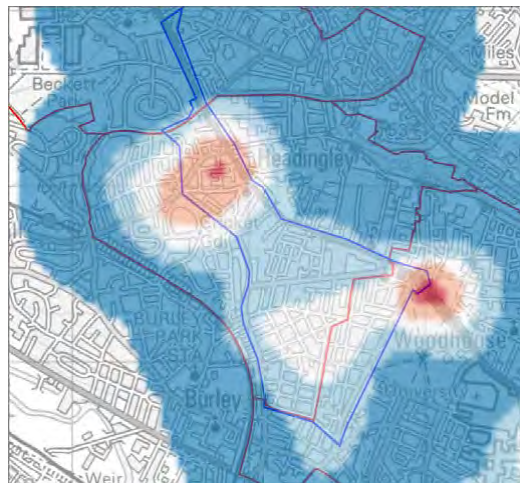
Top Streets: Brudenell Road, Otley Road, Cardigan Road & Woodhouse Lane



2014 – 2017 - Drunk & Disorderly Occurrences

Peak Time: 20:00 – 02:00 Risk days: Thurs, Fri, Sat & Sun.

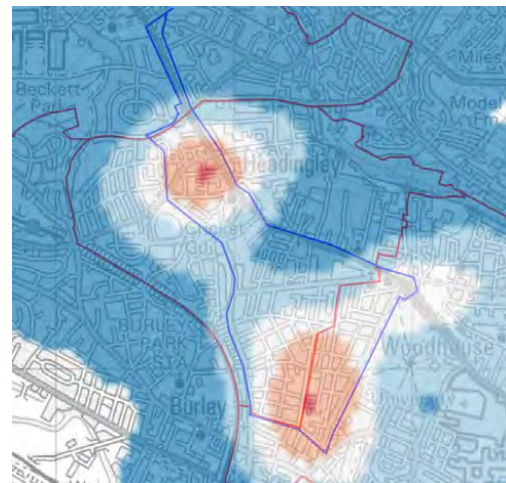
Top Streets: Woodhouse Lane, Otley Road, Brudenell Road & St Michaels Lane



2014 – 2017 - Assaults

Peak Time: 19:00 – 21:00 & 00:00 Risk days Sun & Mon.

Top Streets: Otley Road, Woodhouse Lane, North Lane & Brudenell Road



Police conclusions

Crime

Total crime (including Drunk and Disorderly occurrences) have increased year on year. Offending levels were highest in 2017, with the largest increase during 2017 compared with the previous twelve months. Overall the risk months were late in the year between October and November. Offending peaked during October 2017 and were lowest during July 2014.

Within the cumulative impact area the volume of offending has fluctuated year on year. Despite crime going up in Inner North West in 2017, it has decreased quite significantly in the cumulative impact area over the same time period.

Crimes flagged with Alcohol involved has seen a significant reduction in 2017. This however could be a recording issue where the correct flags are not being inputted at the time of offence. Overall alcohol related crimes of note have equated to 9.5% of all crime in the cumulative impact area. Assaults had the highest number of offences that were alcohol involved, followed by Criminal Damage and Sexual offences (excluding drunk and disorderly offences). Overall peak time for alcohol related crimes was between 22:00 - 04:00 and Friday, Saturday and Sunday were the most prevalent days, which is indicative of the night time economy associated with licensed premises.

In 2017, overall occurrences of note with a licensed premises flag accounted for 3.1% of all crimes in the cumulative impact area. During the examined period Theft Non Specific, Theft from Person and Assaults were the top crimes recorded at licensed premises.

Nuisance

The Hyde Park and Woodhouse ward recorded the highest number of nuisance incidents. During the examined period, neighbour related and youth related were the main issues across Inner North West.

Alcohol related incidents have seen a decrease year on year, minus a very small increase in 2016 which was eradicated in 2017 with a reduction of 13. Alcohol related incidents accounted for 14.3% of all nuisance calls for service. The Hyde Park and Woodhouse and the Headingley ward experienced similar levels of alcohol related nuisance. The peak time for alcohol related nuisance was between 23:00 - 05:00. The risk days were Saturday, Sunday and Monday evenings. The top streets for alcohol related nuisance were Brudenell Road, followed by Otley Road, Cardigan Road and Woodhouse Lane.

Within the cumulative impact area neighbour related nuisance followed by alcohol related nuisance were the main issues overall. Alcohol related nuisance has remained at similar levels since 2015. The peak time for alcohol related nuisance was 23:00 – 05:00. The risk days were Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Hyde Park around Brudenell Road and Hyde Park Road have consistently been an area of concern for Nuisance incidents over the examined period. Overall for alcohol related incidents, the main risk area has been Hyde Park for a number of years. Hyde Park continues to be a risk area in 2017 as well as the emergence of Central Headingley (North East of the cricket stadium).

Overall Central Headingley, Hyde Park Corner and around Woodhouse Lane were the main areas for Drunk and Disorderly occurrences, indicative of where the licensed premises are situated.

Central Headingley and Hyde Park were the threat areas for Assaults. Streets of concern were Otley Road and Woodhouse Lane.

Woodhouse Cumulative Impact Area

Historically the Woodhouse Cumulative Impact Policy Area has been in place in case the the policy in place in the City Centre and Headingley created displacement of licensed premises in the area in between. Over the last 10 years this has happened but only to a very small extent. The premises that have opened in this area have not generally created cumulative impact and the cumulative impact assessment has not been used. There was a desire to remove this areas at the last review of the policy. However it elicited strong local support and was maintained.

Leeds District Analysis Unit from West Yorkshire Police have produced a crime statistical report to analyse the area.

Due to the low level of crime and the low level of licensed premises in this area, it is difficult to attribute cumulative impact to this area. The council considers that the number of premises licences or club premises certificates is not at such a level that it would be inconsistent with the promotion of the licensing objectives to grant any further licences or certificates in the Woodhouse area as marked within the blue line on the map and so the restriction has been removed.

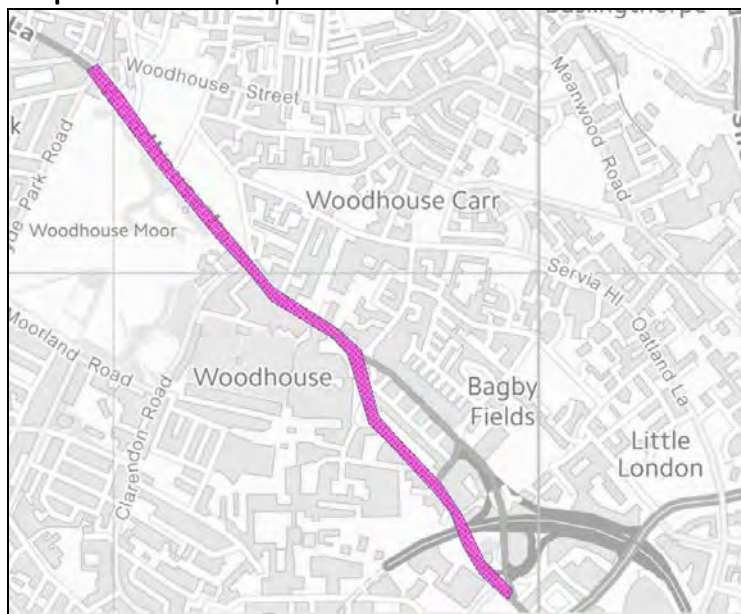
Evidence

West Yorkshire Police produce a statistical report titled “Woodhouse Corridor CIP Crime & Incidents 01/01/2015 – 31/12/2017” dated 30th January 2017 which has been referred to when reviewing this area. Extracts from this report are included below. A full copy of the report is available from Entertainment Licensing.

The Woodhouse area forms part of Leeds City Council’s Statement of Licensing Policy. It is a cumulative impact area and the statistics for the area are reviewed every three years.

Analysis will be done in relation to crimes and incidents for the period 01/01/2015 – 31/12/2017 to enable a comparison of three full years.

Map 1: The below map shows the area used to extract offence and incidents.

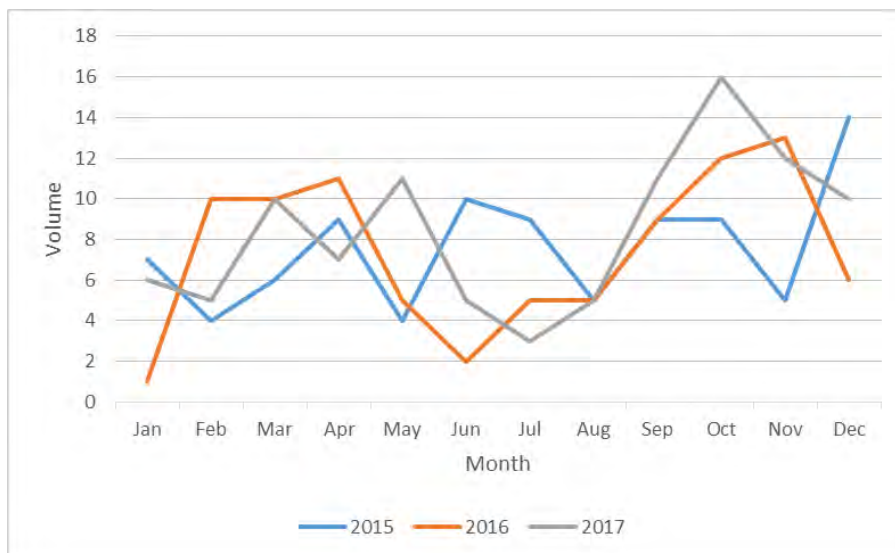


The pattern of recorded crime follows that of University Semester periods, particularly over the last two years. Of the three years, 2017 recorded the most crime. Crime reduced slightly in 2016 but experienced a 13% increase in 2017.

- Theft has been the main thematic of concern. Geographical areas of concern for crime have been near Blenheim Terrace area and towards Hyde Park Corner.
- The Street/Road was the highest recorded offence location, however a high proportion of offences had no location stated.
- Flag indicators for alcohol continue to be at a low level due to inconsistencies in crime recording. Violence and theft offences have been the most recorded crimes linked to alcohol and/or a licensed premises. Overall risk time periods are during the night time economy between 20:00-03:00.
- Anti-social behaviour incidents have been low along the Woodhouse corridor over the last three years. The lowest amount of incidents were recorded in 2017. No incidents were recorded on the Woodhouse corridor during December, in all three years. In 2017, both incidents and crime peaked during October of that year. The main cluster of all incident types was around the Back Blenheim Terrace / Woodhouse Lane area.
- Alcohol related incidents account for the most calls for service along the Woodhouse Corridor, which has been consistent over the three year period. Periods of concern for alcohol related incidents were during the day between 12:00-15:00 and in the evening between 21:00-00:00. Fridays and Sundays.

Crime

Figure 1: Crimes recorded on the Woodhouse Corridor between 01/01/15 – 31/12/17



The chart above highlights a similar pattern for 2016 and 2017 and is likely to be connected to University Semester times and when a high density of students are located in the area. A notable dip during the summer months can be observed for the last two years. Offences experience a sharp rise from the August/September period. The pattern in 2015 was slightly different, experiencing spikes in offending during June and December, when in other years offences dropped.

Figure 2: Table showing a year on year comparison of each crime type, committed along the Woodhouse Corridor over the last three year period.

Crime Type	2015	2016	Change +/-	% Change	2017	Change +/-	% Change	Grand Total
Violence	15	22	7	47%	17	-5	-23%	54
Other Theft	15	15	0	0%	22	7	47%	52
Theft from the Person	5	7	2	40%	21	14	200%	33
Bicycle Theft	6	12	6	100%	9	-3	-25%	27
Shoplifting	20	2	-18	-90%	5	3	150%	27
Public Order Offences	7	8	1	14%	7	-1	-13%	22
Criminal Damage	12	6	-6	-50%	3	-3	-50%	21
Burglary - Business and Community	2	7	5	250%	3	-4	-57%	12
Drugs	3	2	-1	-33%	3	1	50%	8
Robbery	1	3	2	200%	4	1	33%	8
Other Crime	4	0	-4	-100%	3	3	N/A	7
Sexual	1	2	1	100%	2	0	0%	5
Burglary - Residential	0	1	1	N/A	2	1	100%	3
Theft of Motor Vehicle	0	2	2	N/A	0	-2	-100%	2
Grand Total	91	89	-2	-2%	101	12	13%	281

Crime reduced slightly in 2016 but experienced a 13% increase in 2017 when compared with the previous year. Violent offences peaked in 2016 but reduced by five in 2017. In the last year theft offences have been the main concern in the area having experienced the greatest increases.

Figure 3: The map below (map 2) shows the geographic distribution of offences on the Woodhouse Corridor over the last three years. The deeper the red, the more offences in the area, hence the greater density.



Area 1: This area has been flagged as a concern largely due to shoplifting offences. This was a particularly concerning problem during 2015 however offences reduced significantly in 2016. The primary peak time period was between midnight and 02:00, with a secondary peak between 13:00-17:00.

Area 2: Offences within this area have been committed on Woodhouse Lane itself and peaked during 2016. Assaults have been the most common issue in this area, with one serious violent offence (Section 18 - Attempt Wounding) occurring in 2015. Theft from Person offences were the second highest recorded, which largely involved the suspect 'dipping' into the victim's bag or pocket and removing mobile phones / wallets / purses. The majority of these occurred in 2017. Offences peaked between 18:00-00:00.

Figure 4 – Table of the top crime locations for Criminal Damage, Theft Offences, Robbery and Violence between 01/01/2015 – 31/12/2017

Location	Criminal Damage	Other Theft	Public Order Offences	Robbery	Theft from the Person	Violence	Grand Total
Street/Road	8	6	9	3	13	18	57
Not Stated	4	5	4	2	2	14	31
Public House	0	8	0	1	5	2	16
Club Licenced	0	3	0	0	7	1	11
Park/Garden	0	3	1	1	2	1	8
University	2	6	0	0	0	0	8
Bus/Coach	0	2	1	0	1	3	7
Footpath/Bridleway	0	0	2	1	1	1	5
Restaurant	0	3	0	0	0	2	5
Fast Food	1	2	1	0	0	0	4

The Street/Road was the highest recorded offence location, however a high proportion of offences had no location stated. Public houses accounted for 8% of the total aforementioned crimes.

Offences committed at Public Houses were largely during the night time economy, peaking between 21:00-01:00. A secondary peak can be observed between 16:00-17:00.

Crime – Alcohol / Licensing Flags

Flag indicators for alcohol continue to be at a low level due to inconsistencies in crime recording. A key word search has been conducted to establish further alcohol related offences.

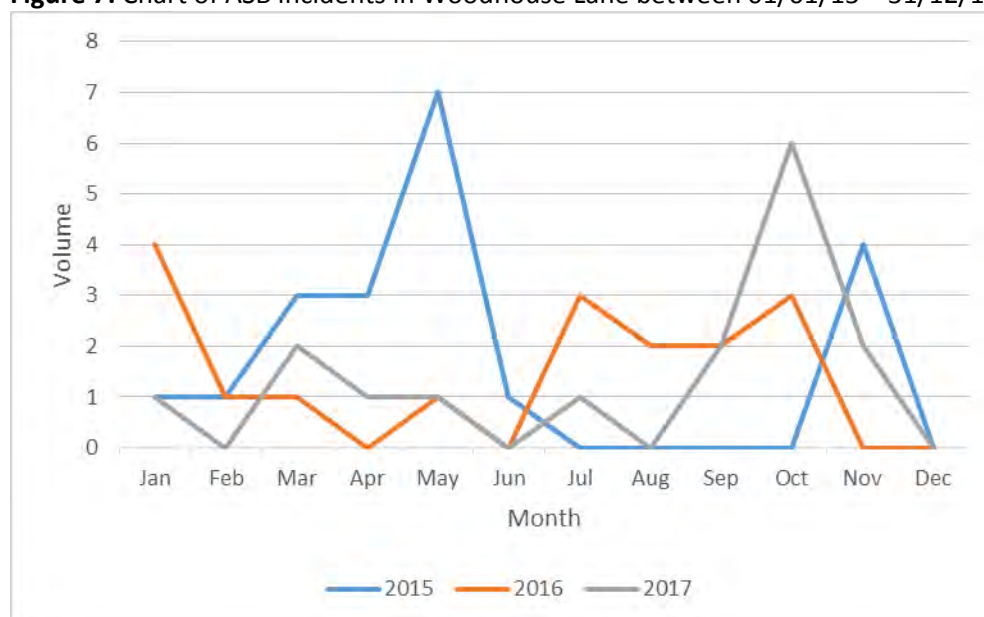
Figure 5. The below table shows crime committed on the Woodhouse Corridor which are flagged/linked to alcohol or a licensed premises, over the last three years.

Crime Type	Alcohol		Licensed			Grand Total		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016			2017
Burglary - business and community	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	5
Other Crime	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	2
Other theft	0	3	0	5	0	6	0	14
Public order offences	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1
Robbery	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2
Shoplifting	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	0
Sexual	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Theft from the person	0	2	0	2	1	11	1	15
Violence	4	3	7	2	2	4	13	9
Grand Total	7	9	8	14	8	26	23	49

Offences flagged or directly linked to alcohol are low and are at similar levels over the last three years. Violence accounts for the most despite being low numbers. Those offences linked to licensed premises have risen over the last three years, experiencing a notable increase in 2017. Thefts have been the primary concern.

Anti-Social Behaviour

Figure 7: Chart of ASB incidents in Woodhouse Lane between 01/01/15 – 31/12/17



Anti-social behaviour incidents have been low along the Woodhouse corridor over the last three years and do not follow similar patterns to one another. One commonality between the years however, is that no incidents were recorded for December in all three years. The level of incidents in the area have steadily dropped over the last three years, with 2015 experiencing the most. In 2017 incidents peaked in October which can also be observed for recorded offences as highlighted in figure 1.

Figure 8: Year on Year Comparison of ASB related incidents

Incident Type	2015	2016	Change +/-	2017	Change +/-	Grand Total
Alcohol	7	8	1	5	-3	20
Adult Nuisance - Non Alcohol Related	7	3	-4	4	1	14
Youth Related	4	3	-1	4	1	11
Fireworks/Snowballing	2	1	-1	1	0	4
Nuisance Car/Van	0	0	0	2	2	2
Nuisance Motorcycle/Quad Bike	0	1	1	0	-1	1
Traveller Related	0	1	1	0	-1	1
Grand Total	20	17	-3	16	-1	53

Alcohol related incidents account for the most calls for service along the Woodhouse Corridor, which has been consistent over the three year period. In 2017, alcohol related incidents reduced while slight increases can be seen in Adult Nuisance – Non Alcohol Related, youth nuisance and nuisance car/van calls for service.

The main cluster of all ASB incidents have been around the Back Blenheim Terrace / Woodhouse Lane area. Overall, incidents occurred at various times during the day and evening with a peak between 18:00-00:00.

Alcohol & Licensed ASB related calls

Figure 9: Table showing a comparison of alcohol related incidents occurring in licensed premises compared with those occurring at non-licensed premises, over the last three years

Location Type	2015	2016	2017	Grand Total
Licensed Premises	4	4	2	10
Non-Licensed Premises	3	4	3	10
Grand Total	7	8	5	20

In 2017 alcohol related incidents tended to concern a mixture of groups or individuals, primarily male students, being aggressive / violent, causing harassment, refusing to leave premises and public order types of incidents. One call was of concern for a male intoxicated and lying in the street. In previous years, the majority of calls have been concerned with older, mainly male, individuals being intimidating, aggressive and causing harassment. A number of calls identified homeless individuals causing a nuisance outside shops and bars.

Overall, risk periods for alcohol related incidents were during the day between 12:00-15:00 and in the evening between 21:00-00:00. Fridays and Sundays were peak days.

Chapel Allerton

Area 4 relates to the Chapel Allerton district of Leeds as defined within the blue boundary.

Chapel Allerton has been considered a cumulative impact area since 2006 and this was due to concerns about the growing night time economy and associated crime, disorder and nuisance. The policy has remained largely unchanged since then and the area is now associated with independent bars and restaurants. The Police evidence shows that alcohol related crime and disorder is low.

Taking into consideration the new statutory footing that has been ascribed to cumulative impact by placing it within the legislation, and the requirement for cumulative impact assessments to be evidence based and capable of withstanding an appeal before the Magistrate's Court, it will prove difficult to maintain a cumulative impact area for Chapel Allerton and it is recommended that it is removed from the Statement of Licensing Policy.



In the absence of a policy a responsible authority or any other person still has the ability to object to applications, and provided the objection is relevant to one of more of the licensing objectives, if the authority relies on this objections it will have a higher success rate on appeal than defending any decision based on a cumulative impact assessment that has no evidential backing.

However the area will be kept under review and should crime or problems associated with the accumulation of licensed premises reoccur, the cumulative impact area could be reinstated. Alternatively officers, ward members and local residents can work together on a special area policy for Chapel Allerton.

Evidence

Licensing Statistics

There are currently 29 licensed premises in the area covered by the cumulative impact area. 18 of these were transferred to the local authority from the Magistrates Court in 2005. Two premises licences were granted in 2006 to the Arts Festival and Seven Arts. The remaining 9 premises licences have been granted since 2012 and are predominantly restaurants with a delicatessen and a cheesemongers also applying to sell alcohol. In all these cases the sale of alcohol for consumption on the premises is secondary to the purpose of the premises (restaurants, wine merchant, delicatessen and cheesemonger).

Over the last six years (from 1st January 2012 to 31st December 2017) the council has received 8 variation applications within the Chapel Allerton cumulative impact area. A number of premises have surrendered their licences. In general the applications that received representations were granted with additional conditions agreed between the objector and applicant.

There have been no representations based on cumulative impact to applications in the last 4 years.

Number of licensed premises in the cumulative impact area

USE	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
On Licence (Primary Use)	10	10	9	8	9	11
On Licence (Secondary Use)	8	10	9	10	11	11
Late Night Refreshment	7	7	7	7	7	7
Off Licence	4	4	5	6	4	5
Private Members Club	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total	31	33	32	33	33	36

Number of licensed premises in Chapel Allerton Ward

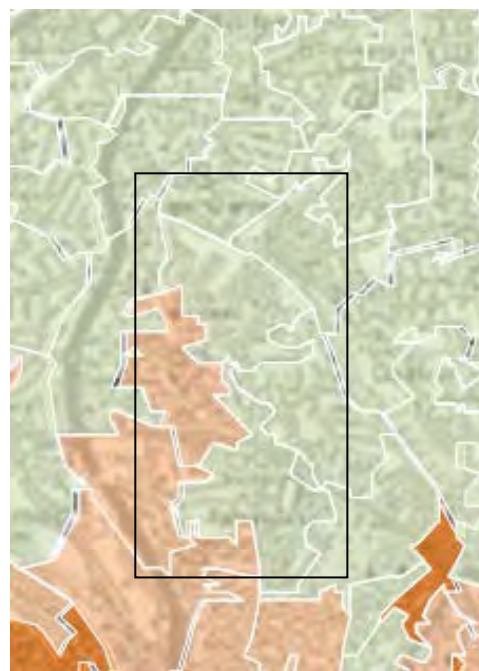
USE	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
On Licence (Primary Use)	15	15	12	11	13	18
On Licence (Secondary Use)	14	16	15	15	16	16
Late Night Refreshment	11	11	11	11	11	11
Off Licence	24	25	25	27	25	23
Private Members Club	6	6	6	5	5	5
Outdoor Space - High Capacity	3	5	5	5	5	5
Community Premises (Without Alcohol)	1	1	1	1	1	1
Community Premises (With Alcohol)	0	0	0	1	1	1
Not Specified	11	9	9	9	9	9
Total	85	88	84	85	86	89

Alcohol Licensing Data Matrix

A LSOA is Lower Layer Super Output Areas are a geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. Public Health have produced and maintain a licensing matrix which rank LSOAs (lower level super output area) against each other.

By entering postcodes the matrix displays the ranking of this postcodes LSOA against certain data sets. This allows responsible authorities and the licensing authority to establish the problems being experienced in the LSOA.

This map shows the Harehills area. Dark red denotes the 15 highest ranked LSOAs, followed by dark orange, light orange and green being the lowest ranked LSOAs.



The council has reviewed 3 postcodes in the Chapel Allerton area:

LS7 3PU – this is at the northern end of Chapel Allerton. It is within the Stainbeck Road, Wensley Drive, Henconners LSOA. It is ranked 287 of all 482 LSOAs and is considered low risk. This area is ranked 59th for Audit C scoring which is the GP recording 7 or more units and 74th for the density of off licences.

LS7 3PW – this is in the middle of the proposed cumulative impact area. It is within the Chapel Allerton village LSOA. It is ranked 74 of all 482 LSOAs and is considered medium risk. This area scores 31st for Audit C scoring, 6th for the density of on licensed premises, 23rd for alcohol related antisocial behaviour and 9th for licensing risk scores, which is the risk rating licensing enforcement officers give licensed premises.

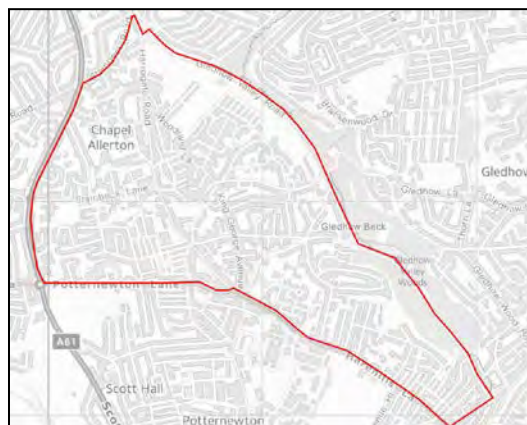
LS7 3LW – this is at the most southern end of Harehills Lane around Potternewton Lane/Chapel Allerton hospital. It is within the Cliftons, Nowells LSOA. It is ranked 16 of 482 LSOAs and is considered high risk. This LSOA is ranked especially highly for deprivation, population under 16, looked after children (highest ranked in Leeds), alcohol flagged non-violent crime and drunk and disorderly. It is also ranked high for density of off licensed premises.

This table shows the ranking for each of the data sets. Dark red denotes super high, dark orange for high, light orange for medium, and green for low.

	LS7 3PU	LS7 3PW	LS7 3LX
	Top	Middle	Bottom
Overall Ranking (out of 482)	287	74	204
Deprivation score	349	236	242
Alcohol specific hospital admissions - all ages	338	338	194
Alcohol related hospital admissions - all ages	356	356	183
Population aged 16 and under	311	418	257
Audit-C scoring >7 more units (GP recorded alcohol habit)	59	31	38
Looked After Children	419	419	68
NEET (Young people not in education, employment or training)	-	-	102
Youth offences	236	236	31
Education - % DID NOT achieve grade 9-5 in English and Maths	428	102	423
Alcohol Licensing - Off licensed premises density	74	74	83
Alcohol Licensing - On licensed premises density	238	6	167
Alcohol related Anti-Social Behaviour	101	23	-
Alcohol flagged total crime - excluding violent crime	-	64	-
Alcohol flagged violent crime	-	80	210
Drunk and disorderly or over prescribed limit	-	48	-
Clients who use alcohol services	-	187	187
Licensing risk scores	285	9	244

Police Crime Statistics

West Yorkshire Police produce a statistical report titled "Chapel Allerton CIP Crime & Incidents 01/01/2015 – 31/12/2017" dated 31 January 2018 which has been referred to when reviewing this area. Extracts from this report are included below. A full copy of the report is available from Entertainment Licensing.



The Police Report provided by West Yorkshire Police was provided for the entire Chapel Allerton Ward rather than for the cumulative impact area. As such it is difficult to compare with previous years and with the other cumulative impact areas. However the information provided regarding crimes which has an alcohol flag and those which are related to licensed premises show that the level of crime in the area is low.

Year on Year comparison of alcohol related/flagged crimes at licensed premises. (Jan – Dec period)

	Alcohol related crime	Crimes at licensed premises	Alcohol related crime	Crimes at licensed premises	Alcohol related crime	Crimes at licensed premises
	2015		2016		2017	
Violence with injury	6	2	7	-	8	2
Violence without injury	4	-	6	1	10	-
Criminal damage	-	-	2	-	6	-
Public order offences	1	1	2	1	1	1
Theft	-	-	-	1	3	-
Drugs	2	-	1	-	-	-
Other	1	-	-	-	1	-
Burglary	1	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	1	-	-	-	-	-
Shoplifting	-	-	1	-	-	-
Grand total	16	3	19	3	29	3

Caution should be taken as often licensed premises are used as location markers so some of the crime placed against a licensed premises may have occurred in the street outside. Had this been a high crime area and this report provided for a purpose such as a licence review, the Police analyst would interrogate the data further and remove any such instances.

Alcohol related calls were relatively low but increased year on year. There were two identified areas of concern for ASB in Chapel Allerton; the first was the junction of Stainbeck Lane and Harrogate Road. The second was around Roundhay Avenue, Roundhay Grove and Roundhay Mount. Alcohol related incidents accounted for 9% of all ASB related call in the Chapel Allerton area.

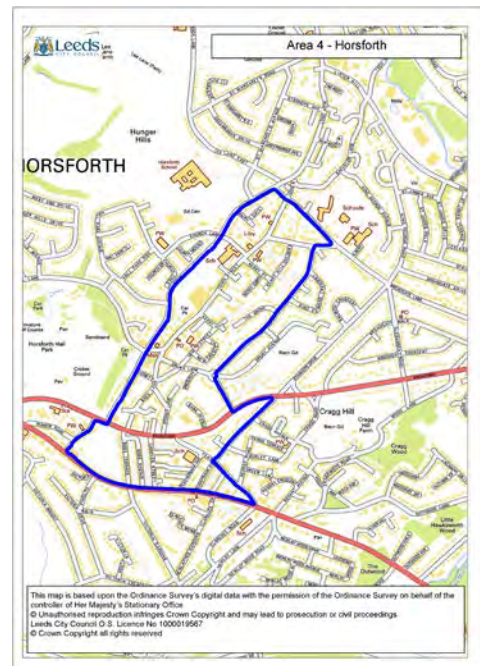
ASB Type	2015	2016	2017
Youth related	28	66	24
Neighbour related	27	21	36
Adult nuisance – non alcohol related	18	25	24
Alcohol	5	10	18
Nuisance motorcycle/quad bike	2	9	16
Fireworks/snowballing	4	2	7
Nuisance car/van	3	4	4
Littering/drug paraphernalia	1	1	1
Grand total	88	138	130

Horsforth

Horsforth has been considered to be a cumulative impact area since 2007. It was initially put in place because consultation analysis showed that local residents were concerned with noise nuisance and other forms of anti-social behaviour such as fighting on the street at closing times, litter and theft of and damage to garden items, urination, and vomit in the streets and close to residential properties.

West Yorkshire Police supported the policy referring to relevant concentrations of criminal damage and anti-social behaviour cases close to the commercial centre of Horsforth within the cumulative impact area.

A temporal analysis showed the peak times for damage offences in the area have occurred between 18:00 and 00:00. Loutish behaviour and drunkenness also made up a significant proportion of the total recorded cases of anti-social behaviour in the area. In addition to the consultation activities undertaken as part of the overall review of this policy, the Area Management Team also undertook a four week consultation in the spring of 2007 which showed strong support for a policy when almost 100 questionnaires/statements of support were received .



Since this time the evidence on cumulative impact has not been as strong but local ward members, representing the residents, have strongly supported maintaining the cumulative impact area due to its protective effects in discouraging applications for new premises.

Taking into consideration the new statutory footing that has been ascribed to cumulative impact by placing it within the legislation, and the requirement for cumulative impact assessments to be evidence based and capable of withstanding an appeal before the Magistrate's Court, it will prove difficult to maintain a cumulative impact area for Horsforth and it is recommended that it is removed from the Statement of Licensing Policy.

In the absence of a policy a responsible authority or any other person still has the ability to object to applications, and provided the objection is relevant to one of more of the licensing objectives, if the authority relies on this objection it will have a higher success rate on appeal than defending any decision based on a cumulative impact area that has no evidential backing.

However the area will be kept under review and should crime or problems associated with the accumulation of licensed premises reoccur, the cumulative impact area could be reinstated. Alternatively officers, ward members and local residents can work together on a special area policy for Horsforth.

Evidence

Licensing Statistics

USE	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
On Licence (Secondary Use)	10	9	10	11	11
Late Night Refreshment	7	7	7	7	7
Off Licence	4	5	6	4	5
Private Members Club	2	2	2	2	2
On Licence (Primary Use)	10	9	8	9	11
Adding/extending existing activities	1	1	1	1	1

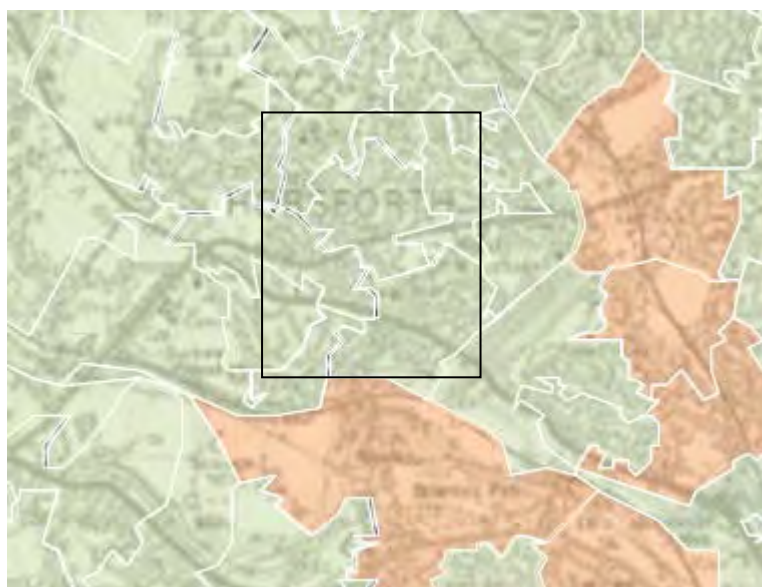
Over the last five years the number and type of licensed premises has remained relatively static.

Alcohol Licensing Data Matrix

A LSOA is Lower Layer Super Output Areas are a geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. Public Health have produced and maintain a licensing matrix which rank LSOAs (lower level super output area) against each other.

By entering postcodes the matrix displays the ranking of this postcodes LSOA against certain data sets. This allows responsible authorities and the licensing authority to establish the problems being experienced in the LSOA.

This map shows the Horsforth area. Dark red denotes the 15 highest ranked LSOAs, followed by dark orange, light orange and green being the lowest ranked LSOAs.



The council has reviewed 3 postcodes in the Horsforth area:

LS18 4AB – this is in the north of the area, and is within the Low Lane, King George Ave, North Broadgate Lane LSOA. It is ranked 287 of all 482 LSOAs and is considered medium risk. This area is ranked 75th for drunk/disorderly or over the prescribed limit crimes.

LS18 4RR – this is located just to the east of Town Street and is known as Alexandra Road, Stanhope Drive, King Edward Ave LSOA. It is ranked joint 244 of all 482 LSOAs and is considered low risk. This area doesn't score very high for any of the data sets.

LS18 4QE – this is at the most southern end of the cumulative impact area around New Road Side. It is within the Victoria Crescent, Victoria Gardens, Newlaithes Gardens LSOA. It is ranked joint 244 of all 482 LSOAs and is considered low risk. It is ranked 38th for density of on licensed premises but doesn't rank at all for crime.

This table shows the ranking for each of the data sets. Dark red denotes super high, dark orange for high, light orange for medium, and green for low.

	LS18 4AB	LS18 4RR	LS18 4QE
	North end	Town Street	New Road Side
Overall Ranking (out of 482)	287	244	244
Deprivation score	275	210	471
Alcohol specific hospital admissions - all ages	307	307	323
Alcohol related hospital admissions - all ages	267	267	391
Population aged 16 and under	141	110	180
Audit-C scoring >7 more units (GP recorded alcohol habit)	296	357	213
Looked After Children	158	158	419
NEET (Young people not in education, employment or training)	203	203	-
Youth offences	295	295	444
Education - % DID NOT achieve grade 9-5 in English and Maths	201	102	438
Alcohol Licensing - Off licensed premises density	144	144	228
Alcohol Licensing - On licensed premises density	329	238	38
Alcohol related Anti-Social Behaviour	124	-	-
Alcohol flagged total crime - excluding violent crime	-	-	-
Alcohol flagged violent crime	262	210	-
Drunk and disorderly or over prescribed limit	75	-	-
Clients who use alcohol services	187	-	-
Licensing risk scores	353	74	32

Police Crime Statistics

West Yorkshire Police produce a statistical report titled "Horsforth CIP Crime & Incidents 01/01/2015 – 31/12/2017" dated 21st February 2018 which has been referred to when reviewing this area. Extracts from this report are included below. A full copy of the report is available from Entertainment Licensing.

Crime

- Priority crimes increased year on year between 2015 and 2017, there was a 30% increase in offences between 2016 and 2017.
- Over the three year period offences averaged at 21 per month, Criminal Damage was the highest recorded offence in the area. Violent with and without injury were the next two highest reported crime types. Violence without injury saw double the number of offences between 2016 and 2017.

- Town Street was the main area of concern for crime within the Horsforth cumulative impact area.
- The majority of offences occurred on the street/road and public house.
- There have been 29 offences recorded with the alcohol related flag in the last three years. This may not be a true reflection of all alcohol related crime, as some offences linked to alcohol may not have been flagged accordingly.
- Violent crime was by far the top reported alcohol related crimes (48%). Violence without Injury saw 50% fewer offences and was the next highest alcohol reported crime (24%).
- Alcohol flagged offences at licensed premises fell by over half over the three year period.

Antisocial Behaviour

- There were similar levels of ASB recorded in 2015 and 2016 and a slight increase of 49 recorded incidents in 2017.
- Youth related accounted for 50% of all ASB related calls which saw a slight increase in incidents over the three years which ended in 2017. Adult nuisance saw the second highest number of calls 22%. Neighbour related saw a steep drop in calls over the three years (-58%).
- The southern tip of Town Street between Kerry Hill and Drury Lane was the main ASB hot spot.
- Town Street accounted for 60% of all ASB related calls within the Horsforth cumulative impact area.
- Youth related calls were by far the highest reported incident (60%) which consisted of groups of youths kicking balls against business properties, throwing stones at passing vehicles, being verbally abusive to shop owners, and damaging cars and vehicles. Adult Nuisance saw 23% of all calls and mainly consisted of beggars and aggressive customers at shops and banks.
- 9% of the calls were reported as alcohol related. This may not be a true reflection of all alcohol related crime, as some offences linked to alcohol may not have been flagged accordingly
- Alcohol incidents were predominately regarding adults in drink being abusive to staff or taxi and bus drivers and abusive beggars.

Crime

Comparing the totals each year for all crime shows that between 2015 and 2017 there was an increase of 55 offences. 2017 was the highest recorded year for offences in the Horsforth cumulative impact over the last three years. There was a 30% increase in offences between 2016 and 2017.

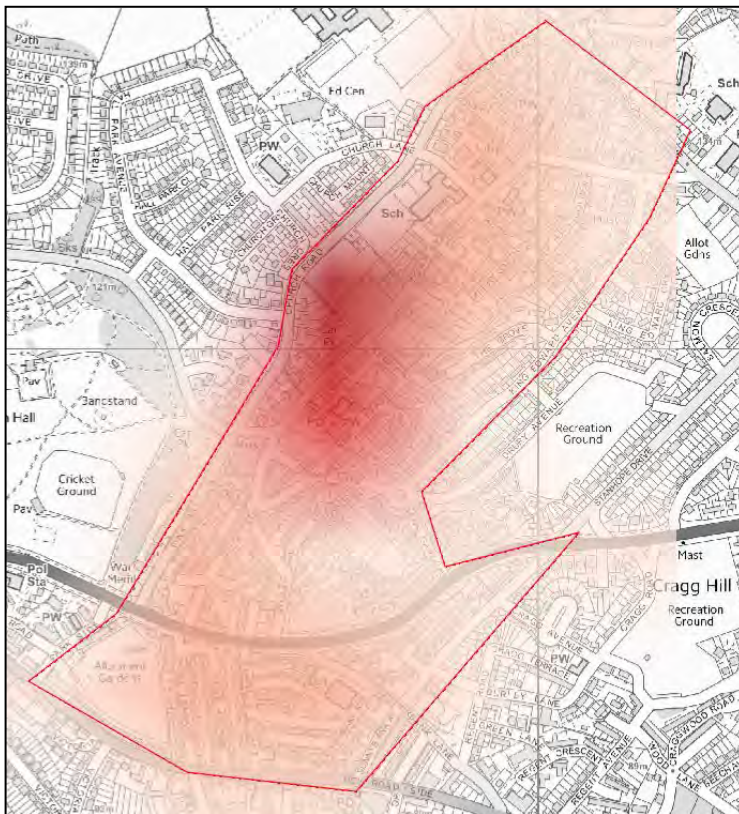
During 2017 offences peaked between the months of May and August and October and December. Offences over these periods averaged at around 21 offences per month, however there was a significant drop in offences in September to just 8 crimes. When comparing by crime types year on year, Violence with Injury reported a notable drop in offences in 2017, however violence without injury doubled in offences over the noted period. Burglary Residential saw a steady increase over the three years, the remaining crimes types' year on year saw very little fluctuation.

Year on Year comparison of each crime type. (Jan - Dec period) showing the columns with the % change to the left of the relevant year.

Row Labels	2015	Change +/-	Change %	2016	Change +/-	Change %	2017	Total
Criminal damage	28	-7	-25%	21	9	43%	30	79
Violence without injury	15	1	7%	16	20	125%	36	67
Violence with injury	29	-13	-45%	16	2	13%	18	63
Other theft	15	11	73%	26	-5	-19%	21	62
Burglary - residential	12	9	75%	21	2	10%	23	56
Theft from motor vehicle	11	7	64%	18	1	6%	19	48
Burglary - business	9	1	11%	10	1	10%	11	30

Shoplifting	6	-1	-17%	5	4	80%	9	20
Vehicle interference	2	1	50%	3	4	133%	7	12
Theft of motor vehicle	1	0	0%	1	4	400%	5	7
Theft from the person	3	-2	-67%	1	2	200%	3	7
Other sexual offences	1	1	100%	2	1	50%	3	6
Arson	3	-1	-33%	2	-2	-100%	0	5
Possession of weapons	2	1	50%	3	-3	-100%	0	5
Rape	1	2	200%	3	-2	-67%	1	5
Robbery	0	1		1	2	200%	3	4
Bicycle theft	0	0		0	3		3	3
Possession of drugs	1	-1	-100%	0	1		1	2
Trafficking in controlled drugs	0	0		0	1		1	1
Grand Total	139	10	7%	149	45	30%	194	482

Map 2: All offences were mapped over the three year period resulting in one main hot spot.



Area 1: Town Street. – 81 of 106 offences in this area of concern were positioned along Town Street. Other Theft and Violence and Criminal Damage were the three reported offences within this area of concern. The main risk times for Other Theft and Violent Crime were late evening overnight between 22:00-01:00 particularly on a Friday to Sunday. Criminal Damage offences peaked between 20:00-03:00.

Table of the top five crime locations in the hot spot between 01/01/2015 – 31/12/2017.

Location	Burglary - business and community	Criminal damage	Other theft	Violence with injury	Violence without injury	Total
STREET/ROAD		3		10	3	16
PUBLIC HOUSE	1	2	4	2	3	12
CLUB LICENCED			6			6
RESTAURANT	3	1	2			6
FOOTPATH/BRIDLEWAY			1	2	1	4
BANK	1	2				3
OTHER (COMMERCIAL)		1			1	2

Antisocial Behaviour

There were similar levels of ASB recorded in 2015 and 2016 and a slight increase in recorded incidents in 2017 which was an increase from 49 incidents in 2016 to 61 incidents in 2017. There was a decline in recorded incidents in the first few months of 2017 when incidents fell from 12 recorded incidents in January to 3 recorded incidents in March. There was a spike in the level of ASB incidents in October 2017 when 9 incidents were recorded.

Figure 17: Year on Year Comparison ASB related incidents (Jan-Dec)

ASB Type	2015	Change +/-	2016	Change +/-	2017	Total
YOUTH RELATED	26	-3	23	8	31	80
ADULT NUISANCE - NON ALCOHOL RELATED	11	0	11	3	14	36
NEIGHBOUR RELATED	12	-5	7	-2	5	24
ALCOHOL	0	6	6	0	6	12
FIREWORKS/SNOWBALLING	1	0	1	1	2	4
NUISANCE CAR/VAN	1	0	1	1	2	4
NUISANCE MOTORCYCLE/QUAD BIKE	0	0	0	1	1	1
Grand Total	51	-2	49	11	61	161

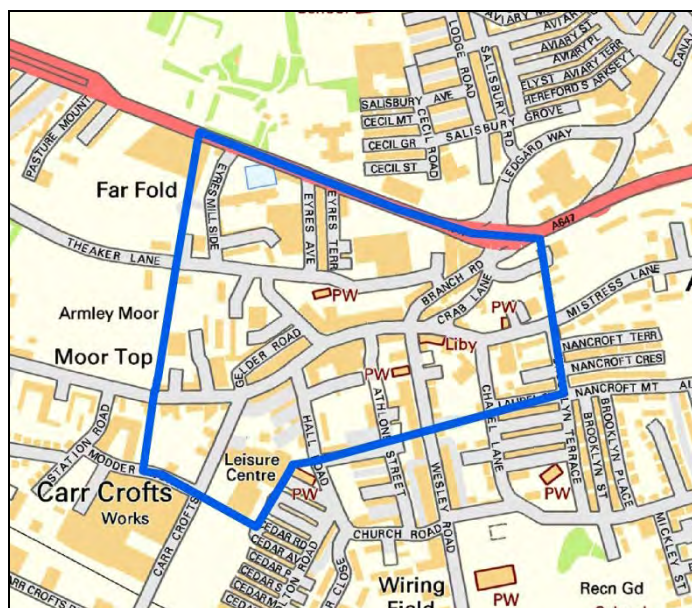
Youth related ASB saw a slight increase in incidents over the three years which ended 2017 with just 5 more calls. Neighbour related saw steep drop in calls over the three years (-58%).

The southern tip of Town Street between Kerry Hill and Drury Lane was the main ASB hot spot area with Town Street accounted for 60% of all ASB related calls within the Horsforth cumulative impact area. Youth related calls were by far the highest reported incident (60%) which consisted of groups of youths kicking balls against business properties, throwing stones at passing vehicles, being verbally abusive to shop owners, and damaging cars and vehicles. Adult nuisance saw 23% of all calls and mainly consisted of beggars and aggressive customers at shops and banks.

There were notably few alcohol related calls (9%), they were predominately adults in drink being abusive to staff or taxi and bus drivers and abusive beggars. Adult Nuisance (non-alcohol related), and youth nuisance saw similar peak times which occurred between 16:00 – 22:00.

Armley

This area relates to the main shopping areas of Armley, known as Armley Town Street and Branch Road.



In recent years Armley has been highlighted due to levels of deprivation, poor health outcomes and, more recently, an increase of disorder in the main shopping areas.

In 2014 the council recognised this as an area that would benefit from Local Licensing Guidance due to poor health outcomes of people living in LS12. This gives potential businesses extra information about the problems in Armley and encourages new businesses to think about the impact they are having in the area.

In the last few years residents have reported to the local councillors and MP their concerns about large groups of mostly male street drinkers gathering on Town Street. Residents find this intimidating and have reported feeling that this area is becoming a no-go zone. West Yorkshire Police, Leeds Antisocial Behaviour Team and the council are working with these two groups to stop the antisocial behaviour and have issued injunctions to stop a number of people from coming back to Town Street.

In the cumulative impact area, by the end of 2016, there were a total of 12 premises licensed to sell alcohol for consumption off the premises (convenience stores, mini-markets and off licences) and 6 premises licensed to sell alcohol for consumption on the premises (pubs, bars and clubs).

At the same time licensed premises have increased reports of antisocial behaviour, disorder and domestic violence have also increased in the wider Armley area.

In areas where there is an excessive accumulation of on-licensed premises, it is easy to provide a direct correlation between those premises and crime and disorder in the area, through an analysis of the operating hours of the premises and the peak times for incidents and calls for service.

It is harder to provide a direct correlation between the accumulation of off licensed premises and disorder in the same way as people are not drinking on the premises where they purchased the alcohol, and may delay drinking the alcohol until they arrive at home.

However in this area there is an issue with people drinking on the street and causing disorder and anti-social behaviour issues. West Yorkshire Police have identified that smaller independently owned off licences in the area are selling strong and cheap alcohol popular with street drinkers as they are finding bottles and cans as litter that are only available in certain shops. However as the shops aren't committing any offences selling these products they would not be subject to enforcement action.

Common sense would denote that new off licensed premises opening in the area where street drinking and the associated anti-social behaviour is most problematic would add to the problems already being experienced in the area and this view is supported by officers from LASBT and West Yorkshire Police.

It is the council's policy, on receipt of relevant representations to refuse all applications (new and variation) for premises licences which authorise the sale of alcohol for consumption off the premises in the cumulative impact area. It is for the applicant to demonstrate that their application would not add to the cumulative impact of such licensed premises in the Armley area.

Evidence

Licensing Statistics

The number of off licences in the Armley area has steadily increased over the last ten years. This table show the number of licences issued as at 1st January each year.

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
LS12 Postcode	On	50	49	44	41	41	42	38	40	36	34	35
	Off	43	49	51	54	56	56	57	57	61	57	60
Armley Ward	On	27	27	24	23	25	24	23	24	20	19	18
	Off	30	31	34	37	38	38	37	38	41	39	40
Cumulative Impact Area	On	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	8	6	5	5
	Off	5	5	7	8	9	9	9	11	12	12	12

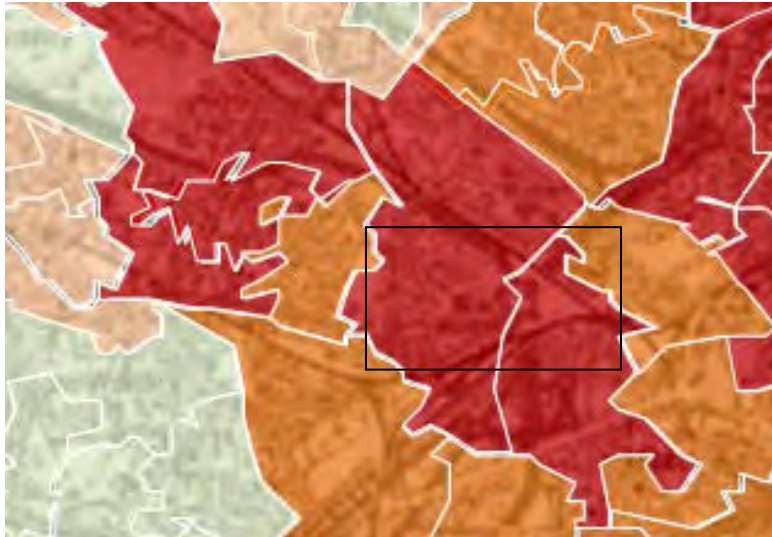
Since the cumulative impact area has been in place the council has received 3 applications for new premises licences and all 3 were refused.

Alcohol Licensing Data Matrix

A LSOA is Lower Layer Super Output Areas are a geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. Public Health have produced and maintain a licensing matrix which rank LSOAs (lower level super output area) against each other.

By entering postcodes the matrix displays the ranking of this postcodes LSOA against certain data sets. This allows responsible authorities and the licensing authority to establish the problems being experienced in the LSOA.

This map shows the Armley area. Dark red denotes the 15 highest ranked LSOAs, followed by dark orange, light orange and green being the lowest ranked LSOAs.



The council has reviewed 2 postcodes in the Armley area:

LS12 3AB – this is at the northern end of Town Street and includes Branch Road. It is within the Mistress Lane, Nancroft Lane, Brooklyns, Models LSOA. It is ranked 5th of all 482 LSOAs and is considered very high risk. This area is ranked highest in Leeds for the children not in education, employment or training. It also ranks high for alcohol related admissions to hospital (14th), density of off licences (6th), alcohol related antisocial behaviour (6th) and person seeking treatment for alcohol dependency (8th).

LS12 3HD – this is in the middle of Town Street. It is within the Carr Crofts, Cedars, Wesley Road LSOA. It is ranked 4th of all 482 LSOAs and is considered very high risk. This area is ranked highest in Leeds for the children not in education, employment or training. It also ranks high for alcohol related admissions to hospital (14th), density of off licences (6th), alcohol related antisocial behaviour (3rd) and person seeking treatment for alcohol dependency (14th).

This table shows the ranking for each of the data sets. Dark red denotes super high, dark orange for high, light orange for medium, and green for low.

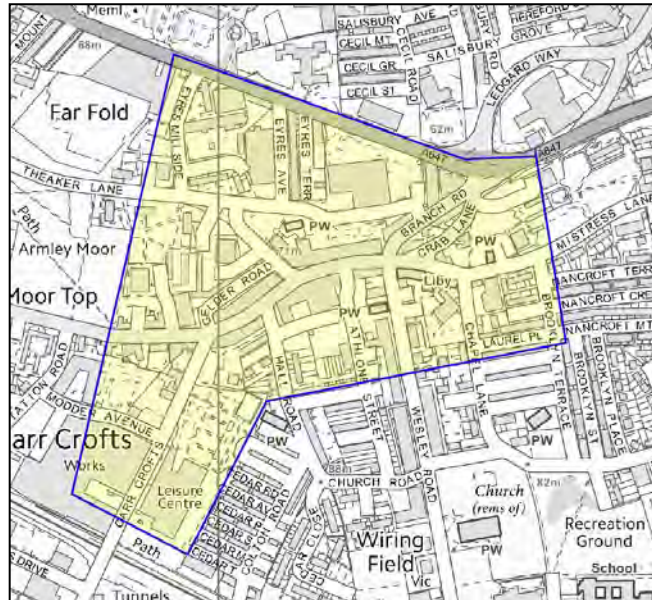
	LS12 3AB	LS12 3HD
	Top	Middle
Overall Ranking (out of 482)	5	4
Deprivation score	74	30
Alcohol specific hospital admissions - all ages	28	28
Alcohol related hospital admissions - all ages	14	14
Population aged 16 and under	60	116
Audit-C scoring >7 more units (GP recorded alcohol habit)	251	179
Looked After Children	45	45
NEET (Young people not in education, employment or training)	1	1
Youth offences	59	59
Education - % DID NOT achieve grade 9-5 in English and Maths	195	102
Alcohol Licensing - Off licensed premises density	6	6
Alcohol Licensing - On licensed premises density	29	34
Alcohol related Anti-Social Behaviour	6	3
Alcohol flagged total crime - excluding violent crime	36	26

Alcohol flagged violent crime	12	12
Drunk and disorderly or over prescribed limit	27	17
Clients who use alcohol services	8	14
Licensing risk scores	42	122

Police Report

West Yorkshire Police produce a statistical report titled “Armley CIP area: Analysis: Crime and Nuisance Related Calls for Service October 2012 to December 2017” dated 14th March 2018 which has been referred to when reviewing this area. Extracts from this report are included below. A full copy of the report is available from Entertainment Licensing.

This report has been commissioned to analyse crimes and nuisance incidents both alcohol related and non-alcohol related to support the continuation of the cumulative impact area. The report analyses crime and nuisance incidents for the period 01/10/2012 – 31/12/2017 on the area shown.



Summary

- During the examined period 01/10/2012 – 31/09/2017 total crime in the Armley ward has risen year on year; this was also the trend within the Armley cumulative impact area.
- Offences in the Armley cumulative impact area peaked during July 2015 and were lowest in January 2015. The average per month was 32 crimes. The largest increase was during Oct 2015 – Sep 2016 compared with the previous 12 months.
- Overall Shoplifting recorded the highest number of offences within the Armley cumulative impact area, followed by Violence without injury, Other Theft, Criminal Damage and Violence with injury. Shoplifting and Criminal Damage were the crime types that increased year on year.
- Overall Violence with injury and Violence without injury recorded the highest number of offences that were related to alcohol. The top two occurrence types were Assault and Domestic Crime. Assault on a person thereby occasioning them actual bodily harm recorded the highest number of offences followed Assault by beating. 109 crimes (5%) of crimes recorded were flagged as alcohol related. Alcohol related crimes peaked during October 2016 – September 2017.
- There were 139 (7%) crimes that were recorded at licensed premises within the cumulative impact area. The top two crimes types were Violence with injury and Violence without injury. Offences peaked during October 2014 – September 2015 and October 2015-September 2016.
- Analysis of the crime types generally linked to Licensed Premises namely, Violence with injury, Violence without injury, Public Order offences, Robbery, Other Theft and Theft from Person increased year on year. Overall for these crime types, the area of concern is in the vicinity of Town Street, followed by Theaker Lane.

- The peak time for Violence with injury and Violence without injury within the cumulative impact area was between 15:00 – 00:00. The most prevalent day was Saturday.
- Alcohol related crimes were centred on or in the vicinity of Town Street. Further offending was around Crab Lane, Theaker Lane and Burnsall Grange. The peak time was between 20:00 – 00:00. There was a smaller peak between midnight and 03:00. Saturday was the most prevalent day.
- There are concerns relating to the reliability of the alcohol related flag and the use of the flag when crimes are recorded. In the majority of other theft crimes, it was alcohol that had been stolen rather than being a contributory factor in the commission of the offence. On reviewing the data, it was also evident that not all offences involving the influence of alcohol was recorded with an alcohol related flag.
- The number of Nuisance related calls for services have fluctuated during the examined period, peaking during October 2016 – September 2017. Nuisance related calls peaked during August 2017.
- Alcohol related nuisance recorded the highest number Nuisance related calls, followed by Youth Nuisance. Alcohol related nuisance peaked during October 2013 – September 2014, then remained at similar levels during the last three year period. The main issue has been with street drinkers in the area of Town Street and Hall Road. These two streets contributed to 59% of all Alcohol related nuisance within the cumulative impact area.
- The number of domestic related calls for service have fluctuated during the examined period, peaking during October 2014- September 2015. Domestic Incidents (non-crime) were located mainly around Burnsall Grange, Wesley Road, Westerly Rise and Stocks Hill. 32% calls referred to the suspect/s being under the influence of ‘alcohol’, in ‘drink’ or ‘drunk’. Overall the peak time was 16:00 -22:00. Peak times for incidents where the offender was under the influence of ‘alcohol’, in ‘drink’ or ‘drunk’ were between 20:00 - 21:00 and 23:00 - 02:00.

Armley Ward

Year	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Total
Oct 12 - Sep 13	222	225	214	240	172	210	184	253	251	221	239	236	2667
Oct 13 - Sep 14	225	243	245	218	218	275	211	219	227	233	271	271	2856
Oct 14 - Sep 15	241	288	280	274	219	273	310	321	348	353	314	299	3520
Oct 15 - Sep 16	293	382	352	403	321	359	333	375	391	411	391	410	4421
Oct 16 - Sep 17	448	393	432	473	377	385	385	425	385	393	347	366	4809
Total	1849	1937	1908	1608	1307	1502	1423	1593	1602	1611	1562	1582	19484

Crime in the Armley ward between October 2012 and December 2017

Armley cumulative impact area

Year	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Total
Oct 12 - Sep 13	13	21	19	26	22	30	20	22	27	16	25	19	260
Oct 13 - Sep 14	21	28	26	24	19	30	22	28	32	21	23	26	300
Oct 14 - Sep 15	31	33	22	11	17	37	44	32	25	53	39	30	374
Oct 15 - Sep 16	26	40	36	45	51	50	25	42	43	50	43	42	493
Oct 16 - Sep 17	24	38	50	51	52	45	38	42	47	49	41	39	516
Total	158	186	182	157	161	192	149	166	174	189	171	156	2041

Crime in the Armley cumulative impact area between October 2012 and December 2017

	Oct 12-Sep 13	Change +/-	% Change	Oct 13-Sep 14	Change +/-	% Change	Oct 14-Sep 15	Change +/-	% Change	Oct 15-Sep 16	Change +/-	% Change	Oct 16-Sep 17
All Crime	260	40	15%	300	74	25%	374	119	32%	493	23	5%	516

Year on Year comparison per year (October to September period)

Year on Year Comparison

Crime Category	Oct 12-Sep 13	Change +/-	% Change	Oct 13-Sep 14	Change +/-	% Change	Oct 14-Sep 15	Change +/-	% Change	Oct 15-Sep 16	Change +/-	% Change	Oct 16-Sep 17	Total
Shoplifting	91	3	3%	94	26	28%	120	37	31%	157	5	3%	162	640
Violence Without Injury	14	10	71%	24	24	100%	48	-3	-6%	45	25	56%	70	213
Other Theft	34	2	6%	36	-6	-17%	30	17	57%	47	-18	-38%	29	189
Criminal Damage	27	2	7%	29	3	10%	32	7	22%	39	9	23%	48	185
Violence With Injury	17	7	41%	24	0	0%	24	26	108%	50	2	4%	52	178
Burglary - Business & Community	16	-1	-6%	15	-3	-20%	12	16	133%	28	9	32%	37	114
Public Order Offences	6	5	83%	11	9	82%	20	13	65%	33	-1	-3%	32	111
Theft From Motor Vehicle	14	0	0%	14	5	36%	19	3	16%	22	-4	-18%	18	92
Possession Of Drugs	10	-4	-40%	6	3	50%	9	-1	-11%	8	1	13%	9	42
Robbery	3	3	100%	6	2	33%	8	1	13%	9	-3	-33%	6	33
Theft From The Person	3	3	100%	6	6	100%	12	-9	-75%	3	3	100%	6	32
Burglary - Residential	2	1	50%	3	-2	-67%	1	12	1200%	13	-5	-38%	8	27
TOMV / TWOC	4	1	25%	5	-1	-20%	4	1	25%	5	0	0%	5	26
Sexual Offences	1	5	500%	6	0	0%	6	-4	-67%	2	6	300%	8	24
Vehicle Interference	0	4		4	-3	-75%	1	7	700%	8	-6	-75%	2	17
Possession Of Weapons	0	2		2	3	150%	5	-2	-40%	3	1	33%	4	16
Arson	4	-4	-100%	0	2		2	2	100%	4	1	25%	5	15
Trafficking In Controlled Drugs	1	-1	-100%	0	4		4	-2	-50%	2	0	0%	2	9
Rape	1	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	1	100%	2	7
All Crimes	260	40	15%	300	74	25%	374	119	32%	493	23	5%	516	2041

Year on Year comparison of each crime type per year (October to September period)

Alcohol Related Crimes

Crime Category	Oct 12-Sep 13	Change +/-	% Change	Oct 13-Sep 14	Change +/-	% Change	Oct 14-Sep 15	Change +/-	% Change	Oct 15-Sep 16	Change +/-	% Change	Oct 16-Sep 17	Total
Violence With Injury	4	2	50%	6	3	50%	9	-5	-56%	4	4	100%	8	33
Violence Without Injury	3	4	133%	7	3	43%	10	-5	-50%	5	3	60%	8	33
Criminal Damage	2	3	150%	5	-5	-100%	0	5		5	-1	-20%	4	17
Public Order Offences	1	-1	-100%	0	3		3	-1	-33%	2	3	150%	5	12
Shoplifting	2	-1	-50%	1	0	0%	1	-1	-100%	0	1		1	5
Other Theft	1	-1	-100%	0	0		0	0		0	1		1	2
Robbery	0	1		1	-1	-100%	0	0		0	1		1	2
Burglary - Business And Community	0	0		0	0		0	1		1	-1	-100%	0	1
Burglary - Residential	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	1		1	1
Possession Of Weapons	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	1		1	1
Rape	0	0		0	0		0	1		1	-1	-100%	0	1
Sexual Offences	0	1		1	-1	-100%	0	0		0	0		0	1
Total	13	8	62%	21	2	10%	23	-5	-22%	18	12	67%	30	109

Year on Year comparison of alcohol related crimes per year. (October to September)

Licensed Premises

Crime Category	Oct 2012 - Sep 2013	Oct 2013 - Sep 2014	Oct 2014 - Sep 2015	Oct 2015 - Sep 2016	Oct 2016 - Sep 2017	Oct 2017 - Dec 2017	Total
Violence With Injury	6	4	8	11	12	4	45
Violence Without Injury	1	2	6	3	6	3	21
Other Theft	4	2	6	4		2	18
Burglary - Business & Community	2	1		6	5		14
Criminal Damage	3	2		4	4		13
Public Order Offences	3		2	4	2	1	12

Theft From The Person	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Theft From Motor Vehicle			1	1	1		3
Arson				1	1		2
Tomv / Twoc			1		1		2
Possession Of Drugs					1		1
Trafficking In Controlled Drugs			1				1
Sexual Offences					1		1
Total	20	12	26	35	35	11	139

Crimes type that occurred at Licensed Premises between 01/10/2012 - 31/12/2017

During the five year period Shoplifting recorded the highest number of offences within the Armley cumulative impact area, followed by Violence without injury, Other Theft, Criminal Damage and Violence with injury. The largest increase was during October 2015 – September 2016 compared with the previous 12 months. Shoplifting and Criminal Damage were the crime types that increased year on year.

Overall Violence with injury and Violence without injury recorded the highest number of offences that were related to alcohol. 109 crimes (5%) of crimes recorded within the analysed area were flagged as alcohol related.

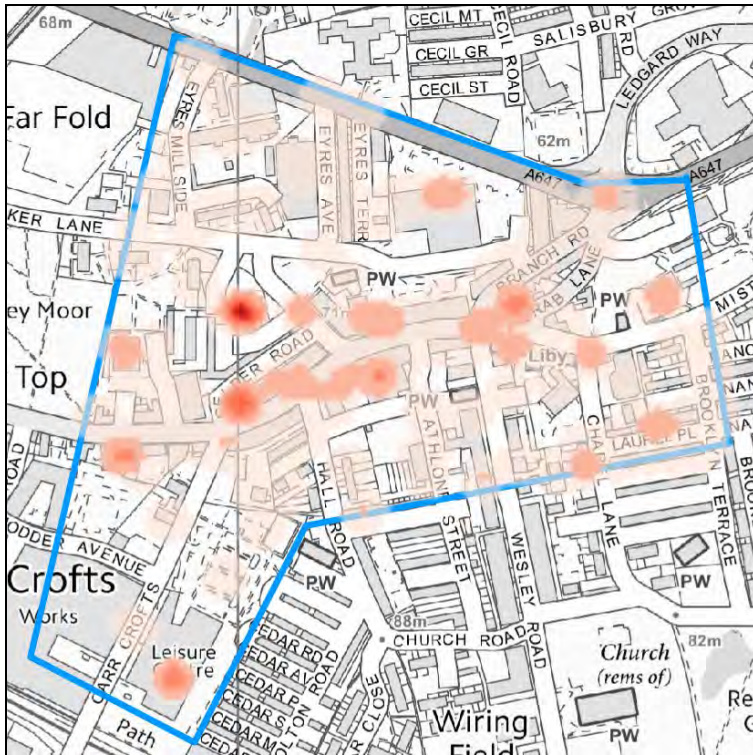
There were 139 (7%) crimes that were recorded at licensed premises within the cumulative impact area. The top two crimes types were Violence with injury and Violence without injury. Offences peaked during October 2014 – September 2015 and October 2015 – September 2016.

The crimes that may be linked to licensed premises are generally Violence with injury, Violence without injury, Public Order offences, Robbery, Other Theft and Theft from Person.

Crime Category	Oct 2012 - Sep 2013	Oct 2013 - Sep 2014	Oct 2014 - Sep 2015	Oct 2015 - Sep 2016	Oct 2016 - Sep 2017	Oct 2017 - Dec 2017	Total
Violence without injury	14	24	48	45	70	12	213
Other theft	34	36	30	47	29	13	189
Violence with injury	17	24	24	50	52	11	178
Public order offences	6	11	20	33	32	9	111
Robbery	3	6	8	9	6	1	33
Theft from the person	3	6	12	3	6	2	32
Total	77	107	142	187	195	48	756

Violent Crime, Robbery, Public Order Offences, Other Theft and Theft from Person per year

Hotspot mapping relating to Violent Crime, Public Order, Robberies, Other Theft and Theft from Person offences in the Armley cumulative impact area between 01/10/12 - 31/12/2017.



Overall offences were centred on or in the vicinity of Town Street and Theaker Lane.

Violent Crime was clustered around Town Street. Further offending was in the area of Burnsall Grange, Theaker Lane, Crab Lane and Branch Road. Within the crime type Violence with injury and Violence without injury, the top two occurrence types were Assault and Domestic Crime. Assault on a person thereby occasioning them actual bodily harm recorded the highest number of offences followed Assault by beating. The peak time for Violence with injury and Violence without injury was between 15:00 – 00:00. The most prevalent day was Saturday.

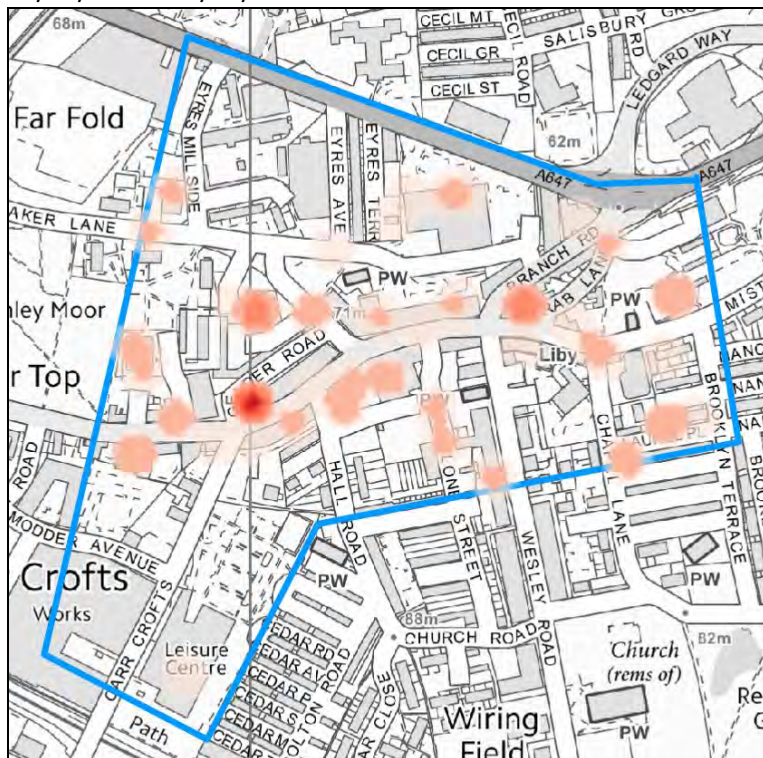
Other Theft offences were clustered around Town Street, Carr Crofts (Leisure Centre), Burnsall Grange and Stocks Hill. The peak time was between 12:00 – 16:00. Monday – Thursday were the risk days.

Theft from Person offences were primarily along Town Street and the most common MO was to ‘snatch’ or ‘grab’ the victim’s bag or mobile phone. The peak times were between 22:00 – 00:00 and 14:00 – 17:00. Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday were the risk days

Robberies were located mainly along Theaker Lane and Town Street. The peak times were between 15:00 - 17:00 and 00:00 - 03:00. Monday, Tuesday and Sunday were the risk days.

Public Order offences were predominantly on Town Street. The peak time for all Public Order offences were between 15:00 – 21:00. The most prevalent day was Saturday.

Hotspot mapping relating to alcohol related crimes in the Armley cumulative impact area between 01/10/2012 - 31/12/2017



Alcohol related crimes were centred on or in the vicinity of Town Street. Further offending was around Crab Lane Theaker Lane and Burnsall Grange. The peak time was between 20:00 – 00:00. There was a smaller peak between midnight and 03:00. Saturday was the most prevalent day.

The top two occurrence types were Assault and Domestic Crime. Assault a person thereby occasioning them actual bodily harm recorded the highest number of offences followed Assault by beating.

Calls for Service

Total calls for service in the Armley ward between 01/10/2012 - 31/12/2017

Year / Month	Total
Oct 12 - Sep 13	9,890
Oct 13 - Sep 14	10,837
Oct 14 - Sep 15	10,857
Oct 15 - Sep 16	11,302
Oct 16 - Sep 17	11,115

Total Calls for service within the Armley cumulative impact area

Year / Month	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Total
Oct 12 - Sep 13	64	71	57	58	51	60	73	53	46	57	75	55	720
Oct 13 - Sep 14	52	71	54	54	55	60	64	56	71	68	87	77	769
Oct 14 - Sep 15	80	48	52	40	42	45	72	55	75	94	91	65	759
Oct 15 - Sep 16	101	69	59	69	49	62	68	68	61	74	79	83	842
Oct 16 - Sep 17	91	60	67	67	64	72	58	64	66	85	89	71	854

Total calls for service in the Armley cumulative impact area between 01/10/2012 - 31/12/2017

Nuisance Calls for Service (Disposition Codes 801, 802,803, 804, 805)

Year / Month	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Total
Oct 12 - Sep 13	15	10	7	9	7	9	12	12	6	10	12	9	118
Oct 13 - Sep 14	5	8	7	5	7	13	13	17	4	12	17	18	126
Oct 14 - Sep 15	6	6	6	4	2	2	6	2	16	18	17	11	96
Oct 15 - Sep 16	15	10	9	3	7	13	18	12	8	18	21	11	145
Oct 16 - Sep 17	17	7	15	6	7	12	13	11	16	21	30	15	170

The breakdown of Nuisance related calls by month between 01/10/2012 - 31/12/2017

Nuisance related calls for services have fluctuated during the examined period, peaking during October 2016 – September 2017. Nuisance related calls peaked during August 2017. Nuisance behaviour was the most recorded ASB type as shown the table below.

ASB Type	Oct 12 - Sep 13	Oct 13 - Sep 14	Oct 14 - Sep 15	Oct 15 - Sep 16	Oct 16 - Sep 17
Nuisance	93	100	83	125	154
Personal	15	18	12	12	12
Environment	8	5	1	8	3
Personal (Hate)	2	1			
Nuisance (Hate)		2			1
Total	118	126	96	145	170

Year on Year comparison of ASB related calls

ASB Qualifier	Oct 12 - Sep 13	Oct 13 - Sep 14	Oct 14 - Sep 15	Oct 15 - Sep 16	Oct 16 - Sep 17
Alcohol	33	64	51	54	50
Youth Related	33	25	18	39	63
Adult Nuisance - Non Alcohol Related	26	24	7	20	30
Neighbour Related	18	9	8	10	11
Nuisance Motorcycle/Quad Bike	1	1	6	11	8
Littering/Drugs Paraphernalia	4		3	6	3
Fireworks/Snowballing	2	1		4	2
Nuisance Car/Van	1	2	3	1	3
Total	118	126	96	145	170

ASB related calls broken down by qualifier

Alcohol related nuisance recorded the highest number of calls for service, followed by Youth Nuisance. Alcohol related nuisance peaked during October 2013 - September 2014, and then remained at similar levels during the last three year period. Youth related nuisance peaked during October 2016 – September 2017.

Alcohol Related Nuisance

The main issue has been with street drinkers in the area of Town Street and Hall Road. Town Street and Hall Road contributed to 59% of all Alcohol related nuisance within the cumulative impact area. There have been report of lone males causing a nuisance, being abusive and urinating in the street as well as groups of males and females. Groups of males and some females gather in the area to drink alcohol. Generally the groups are described as aged between 30 and 40 years old. The street drinkers become highly intoxicated, are aggressive to shop owners/customers and on occasions have been laid out on the floor outside businesses. The groups of drinkers sometimes become involved in verbal disagreements, resulting on occasions into violence. There have been safeguarding concerns with males in the road putting themselves and drivers at risk. The street drinkers were reported to put their alcohol into soft drinks bottles and coffee cups, due to the area being a designated non-drinking zone. There were also reports of fighting inside and outside licensed premises. Incidents occurred throughout the day and night time. The peak time was between 14:00 – 18:00.

Geo - Spatial Analysis: Nuisance

Area of concern for Nuisance Related calls for service in the Armley cumulative impact area between 01/10/12 - 31/12/2017

Within the Armley cumulative impact area, the main cluster of Nuisance related calls was centred on Town Street and Hall Road.

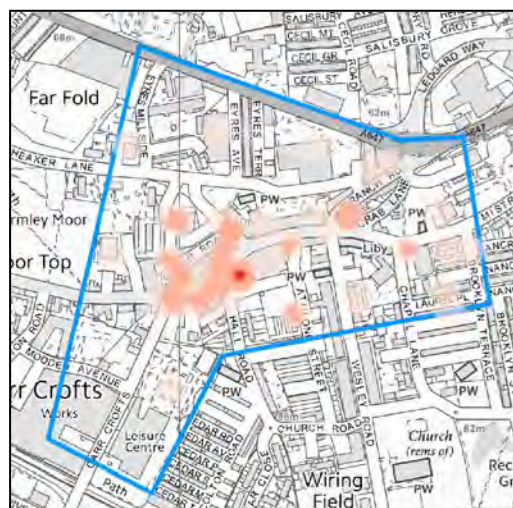
Alcohol related nuisance was the main issue (see below map) followed by Youth Nuisance. The peak time for all Nuisance related calls was between 16:00 – 21:00.



Area of concern for Alcohol related nuisance in the Armley cumulative impact area between 01/10/2012 - 31/12/2017

The main cluster for Alcohol related nuisance was in the vicinity of Town Street and Hall Road. The peak time in this area was between 14:00 – 17:00.

There was also a cluster around Crab Lane. On Crab Lane alcohol related nuisance occurred between 17:00 - 01:00, peaking between 20:00 - 00:00.



Domestic Incidents (Code 620 non crime) Incident Analysis

Incident Type	Oct 12 - Sep 13	Oct 13 - Sep 14	Oct 14 - Sep 15	Oct 15 - Sep 16	Oct 16 - Sep 17
DOMESTIC (NON CRIME)	33	32	38	22	27

The number of domestic related calls for service have fluctuated during the examined period. Incidents remained at similar levels during the first two year periods, then peaked during October 2014 - September 2015. Incidents were lowest during October 2015 – September 2016, then increased during October 2016 – September 2017. 32% calls referred to the suspect(s) being under the influence of ‘alcohol’, in ‘drink’ or ‘drunk’. Overall the peak time was between 16:00 -22:00. Peak times for incidents where the offender was under the influence of ‘alcohol’, in ‘drink’ or ‘drunk’ were between 20:00 - 21:00 and 23:00 – 02:00.

Hotspot mapping for Domestic Related incidents recorded in the Armley cumulative impact area between October 2012 and December 2017



Domestic Incidents (non-crime) were located mainly around Burnsall Grange, Wesley Road, Westerly Rise and Stocks Hill. The majority occurred at residential addresses. There were number of repeat addresses during the examined period. 5% were recorded at licensed premises within the cumulative impact area.

Harehills

Harehills is an area to the east of Leeds city centre. It is an area that crosses two wards – Gipton and Harehills and Burmantofts and Richmond Hill. This area has many streets of terraced houses which offers cheaper housing. The area is cultural and ethnically diverse. It is situated in the country's top 5% of areas of deprivation. Unemployment is high at 9%.

Harehills is a deprived area with a high crime rate. Along Harehills Lane and Harehills Road there are a high number of off licensed premises, far more than is usual. In the last 10 years 24 new off licences have been granted, with 10 being surrendered or lapsed. For a primarily residential area this is a high turnover of applications.

The predominant nuisance problems in the area are around neighbour and youth nuisance. Anecdotally street and back yard parties are common, noisy and disruptive with the peak time for nuisance being in the evening.

There were 1710 recorded crimes between 01/12/2016 – 30/11/2017 which was a 26.7% increase from the previous year and violent crime accounts for 37% of recorded crimes in the area.

Residents have been active in trying to improve the area for many years but there is concern that with an increasing crime rate, and unrestricted licensing possibilities the problems being experienced in Harehills will only increase despite their best efforts. One resident, who has lived in Harehills for 23 years describes the problems they experience:

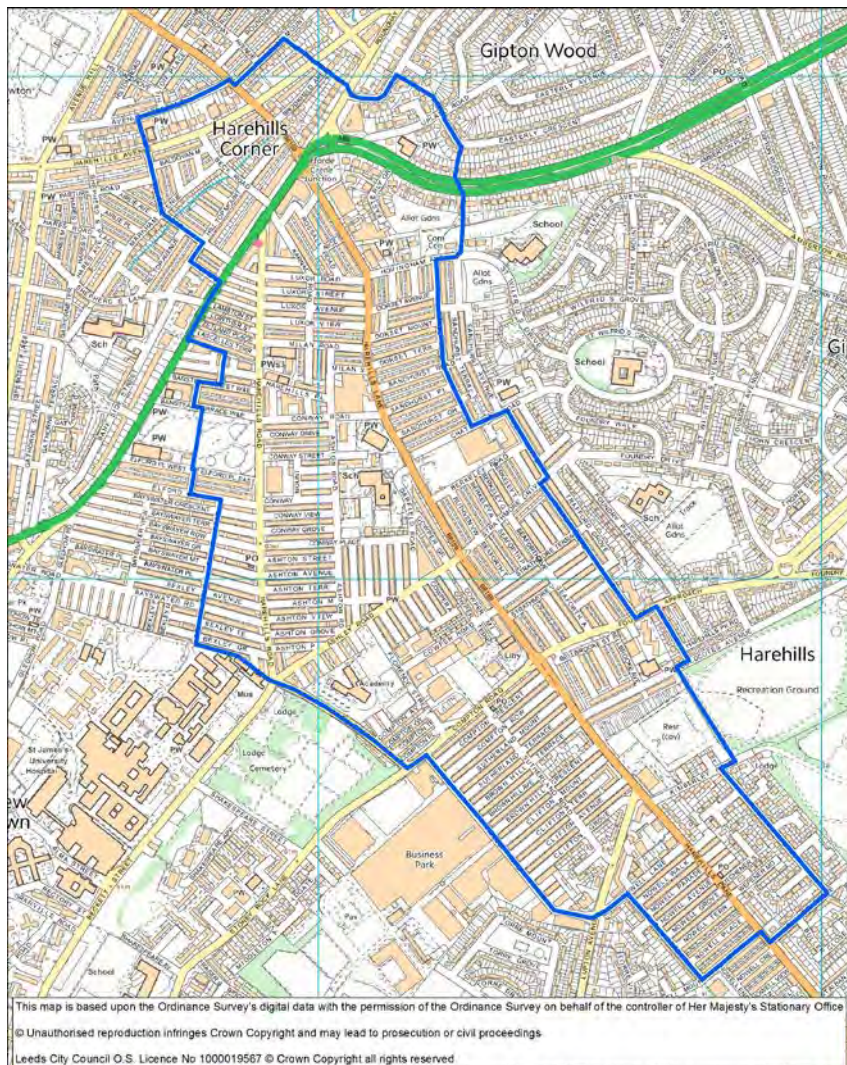
In recent years there has been an exponential rise in the number of businesses selling alcohol in the Harehills area. From specialist off-licences to corner shops, big name supermarkets and independent general stores, within an area covering less than 2 square miles, approximately 70% of shops are selling alcohol of some kind.

Drunkenness and anti-social behaviours associated with drinking alcohol are increasingly affecting the daily lives of local residents. Whether it be putting up with lewd, bawdy and salacious behaviour from large groups congregated round these shops and local green-spaces, protecting children from having to listen to foul and inappropriate language, witnessing violent interactions taking place in your street and having to deal with the subsequent damage to property such as demolished walls and damaged cars, to clearing up cans and broken glass from discarded bottles before tyres are punctured and children and pets are hurt or hosing down sick and urine spattered pavements and garden walls, the results of uncontrolled alcohol consumption are having an extremely negative affect on the local area.

These are the depravities being experienced on a daily basis by local people who are trying hard to provide a wholesome and safe environment in which their children can develop into responsible and respectful adults. Would you want to bring children up within sight and sound of this type of behaviour? Would you want to watch an adult man unzip his flies and urinate into your neighbour's garden? Would you want to clean up human excrement from the pavement outside your gate deposited in broad daylight in full and shameless view of your children?

Please do not disadvantage our community even more by swamping us in a sea of alcohol and the ensuing tsunami of antisocial behaviour that it brings. Decent people are being put off from moving into this area, desperate people are moving out and those who can't are living out their lives in resigned despair. Vulnerable people are being lured into addictions, debt and crime and young people are being exposed to negative influences. We are a community in crisis and we need Leeds City Council to assume some responsibility for the decline of this area by reviewing its licensing policies to support us in trying to improve our area and build a better future.

It is the council's recommendation to introduce a cumulative impact area for Harehills for the area around Harehills Lane and Harehills Road as shown on the map below. This will be specific to applications for new licences or variations to existing licences seeking a licence to sell alcohol for consumption off the premises at any time.



Evidence

Licensing History

The area examined for a cumulative impact area is predominantly around Harehills Lane and Harehills Road, which are the area's main shopping streets. Overall the numbers of on licensed premises have remained stable for the last 10 years, however off licences have continued to increase in number in the proposed cumulative impact area, rising from 10 to 36 in the last ten years.

USE	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
On Licence	2	3	3	3	4	4	2	2	4	4
On Licence (Secondary Use)	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Off Licence	10	11	14	19	22	30	32	35	33	36
Late Night Refreshment	15	17	17	18	18	19	18	19	19	19
Private Members Club	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2

Gipton and Harehills Ward

Licences granted

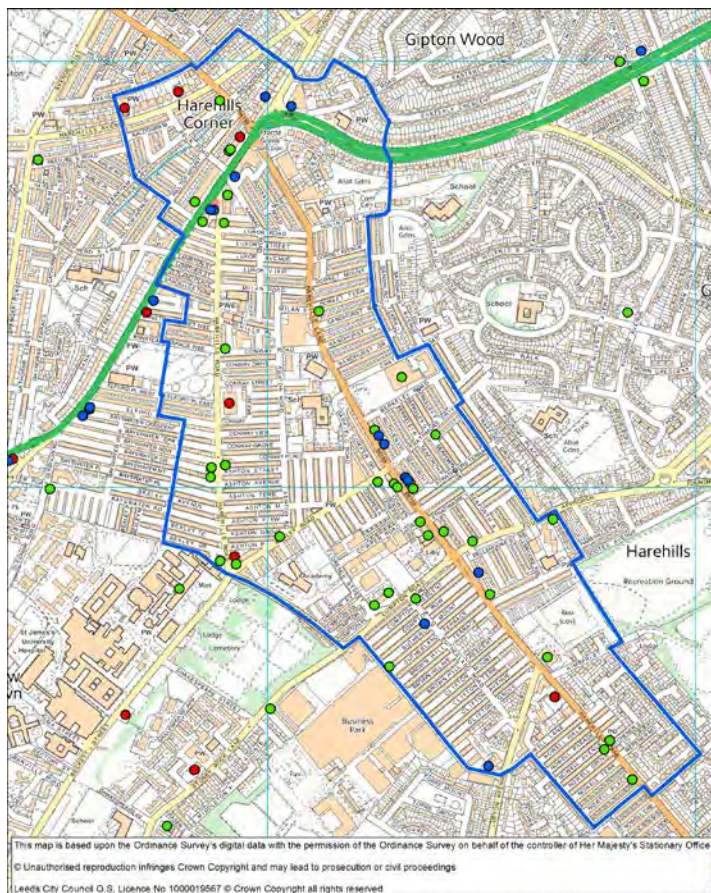
Alcohol sales	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
On the premises		1								1	
Off the premises	1	1	3	2	4	5	3	2		2	1
Both on and off			1								
Late night refreshment only	1					1			1		
Total	2	2	4	2	4	6	3	2	1	3	1

Licences surrendered/suspended/lapsed

Alcohol sales	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
On the premises									1		
Off the premises			1		1	3	2	1			2
Both on and off						2					
Late night refreshment only		1		1		1	1	3			1
Total		1	1	1	1	6	3	4	1		3

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Net	2	1	3	1	3	0	0	-2	0	3	-2
Aggregate	42	43	46	47	50	50	50	48	48	51	49

This turnover of premises provides an opportunity to reduce the overall number of premises without affecting existing viable businesses through natural wastage.

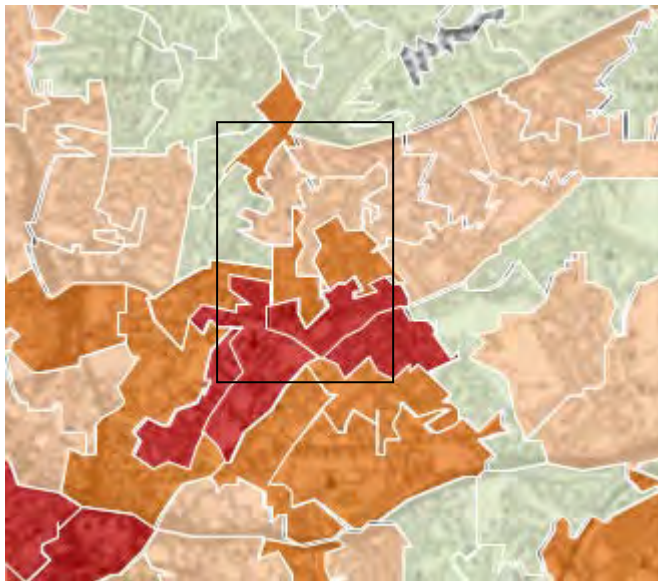


Alcohol Licensing Data Matrix

A LSOA is Lower Layer Super Output Areas are a geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. Public Health have produced and maintain a licensing matrix which rank LSOAs (lower level super output area) against each other.

By entering postcodes the matrix displays the ranking of this postcodes LSOA against certain data sets. This allows responsible authorities and the licensing authority to establish the problems being experienced in the LSOA.

This map shows the Harehills area. Dark red denotes the 15 highest ranked LSOAs, followed by dark orange, light orange and green being the lowest ranked LSOAs.



The council has reviewed 3 postcodes in the Harehills area:

LS8 5HR – this is at the apex of Harehills Lane and Harehills Road. It is within the Harehills Road, Conway Drive, Luxors LSOA. It is ranked 109 of all 482 LSOAs and is considered medium risk. This area is ranked highest in Leeds for the percentage of the population aged under 16, and the highest ranked datasets in this area are looked after children, NEETs, youth offences, alcohol related antisocial behaviour and drunk and disorderly offences.

LS8 5BW – middle of the proposed cumulative impact area, at the lower end of Harehills Road. It is within the Comptons, Ashtons, Cowpers LSOA. It is ranked 7 of all 482 LSOAs and is considered one of the 'super max' LSOAs. This is the description given to the top 15 LSOAs for risk. This area scores highly for deprivation, looked after children, density of off licences, alcohol related antisocial behaviour, alcohol flagged non-violent crime and alcohol flagged violent crime (ranked 6th in Leeds).

LS9 6HU – this is at the most southern end of Harehills Lane. It is within the Cliftons, Nowells LSOA. It is ranked 16 of 482 LSOAs and is considered high risk. This LSOA is ranked especially highly for deprivation, population under 16, looked after children (highest ranked in Leeds), alcohol flagged non-violent crime and drunk and disorderly. It is also ranked high for density of off licensed premises.

This table shows the ranking for each of the data sets. Dark red denotes super high, dark orange for high, light orange for medium, and green for low.

	LS8 5HR	LS8 5BW	LS9 6HU
	Top	Middle	Bottom
Overall Ranking (out of 482)	109	7	16
Deprivation score	85	14	6
Alcohol specific hospital admissions - all ages	203	116	49
Alcohol related hospital admissions - all ages	171	154	35
Population aged 16 and under	1	8	13
Audit-C scoring >7 more units (GP recorded alcohol habit)	475	467	296
Looked After Children	41	9	1
NEET (Young people not in education, employment or training)	56	48	48
Youth offences	18	22	87
Education - % DID NOT achieve grade 9-5 in English and Maths	66	142	35
Alcohol Licensing - Off licensed premises density	83	11	52
Alcohol Licensing - On licensed premises density	117	26	117
Alcohol related Anti-Social Behaviour	49	11	55
Alcohol flagged total crime - excluding violent crime	64	12	10
Alcohol flagged violent crime	110	6	35
Drunk and disorderly or over prescribed limit	59	21	8
Clients who use alcohol services	66	110	78
Licensing risk scores	99	25	44

Police Evidence

West Yorkshire Police have produced a statistical report titled “Cumulative Impact Policy Harehills Analysis – December 2017” dated 8th December 2017 which has been referred to when reviewing this area. Extracts from this report are included below. A full copy of the report is available from Entertainment Licensing.

The key findings of this report are:

- There were 1710 crimes recorded in 'Harehills' during 2016-2017 (01/12/2016 – 30/11/2017).
- The 2016-2017 total crime figure was a 26.7% increase from the previous year.
- Violent Crime accounts for 37% of recorded crimes in the examined area.
- Violence without injury and Public Order offences increased by 123 and 53 offences respectively in 2016-2017.
- There were 361 Nuisance incidents recorded in Harehills during 2016-2017, an increase of 35.2% on the previous year.
- The peak times for Nuisance incidents in the last twelve months was 17:00 – 23:00.
- The number of recorded alcohol related incidents reduced from 30 to 28 in 2016-2017.
- The peak times for alcohol related incidents in the last twelve months was 15:00 – 23:00.
- There were 81 crimes recorded with an 'Alcohol Involved' flag in the last 12 months, a decrease from the 87 recorded the previous year.
- Most offences with an 'Alcohol Involved' flag were Violent Crimes.

- The peak times for crimes with an 'Alcohol Involved' flag in the last twelve months was 18:00 – 23:00.

Harehills Area

This report examines crime and disorder occurring in the Harehills area. The last report analysing this problem was compiled in 2015. To ensure consistency this report will examine the same geographical area set out by the 2015 report. The area examined is as follows:



Performance Analysis

Crime Data

There were 1710 crimes recorded in the examined area of Harehills during the last twelve months (01/12/2016 – 30/11/2017), an increase from the 1350 recorded the previous year.

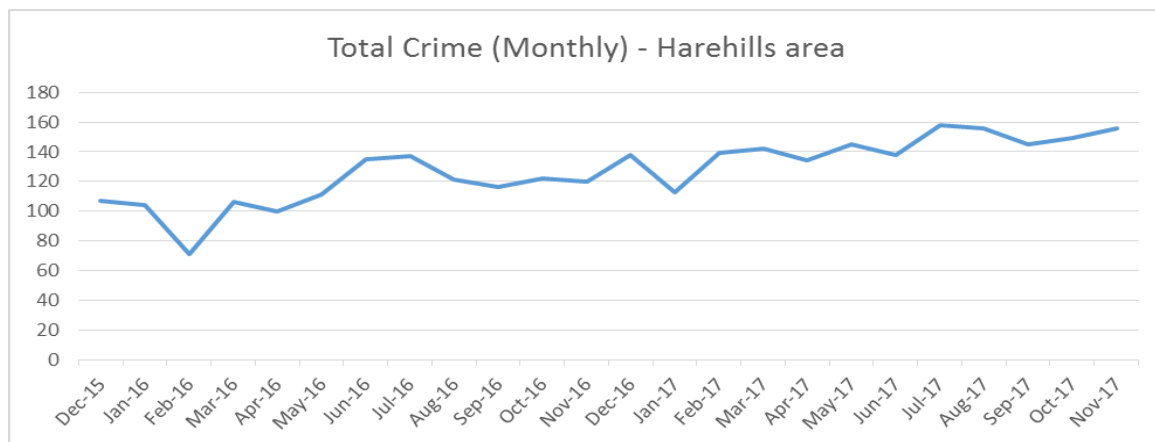


Figure 1: Total Crime recorded in the examined area of Harehills (01/12/2015 – 30/11/2017)

Figure 1 shows the total number of crimes in the examined area, broken down by the monthly figure. The number of offences has increased steadily over the two year period.

Crime Category	2015-2016	2016-2017	% Change
Arson	8	12	50.0
Bicycle theft	17	21	23.5
Burglary - business and community	16	17	6.3
Burglary - residential	66	71	7.6
Criminal damage	167	209	25.1
Homicide	1	1	0.0
Miscellaneous crimes against society	41	47	14.6
Non-crime	18	20	11.1
Other sexual offences	26	23	-11.5
Other theft	113	138	22.1
Possession of drugs	41	36	-12.2
Possession of weapons	16	20	25.0
Public order offences	93	146	57.0
Rape	24	14	-41.7
Robbery	32	61	90.6
Shoplifting	23	34	47.8
Theft from motor vehicle	38	82	115.8
Theft from the person	41	46	12.2
Theft of motor vehicle	29	26	-10.3
Trafficking in controlled drugs	37	40	8.1
Vehicle interference	4	14	250.0
Violence with injury	215	225	4.7
Violence without injury	284	407	43.3
Grand Total	1350	1710	26.7

Figure 2: Harehills Area offence – Crime Category Breakdown (01/12/2015 – 30/11/2017)

Figure 2 breaks down the annual offence performance in the Harehills area by Crime Category. In the last year the greatest proportional increases have been in 'Vehicle interference' (250%) 'Theft from Motor Vehicle' (115%), Robbery (91%) and 'Public Order' Offences (36%); the largest actual increases in terms of volume have been in 'Violence without Injury' (+123) and 'Public Order Offences' (+53).

In the last year violent crime made up 37% of the total crime in the Harehills area, this is the same proportion as 2015-2016. The three years prior to this, the level of violent crime increased as a proportion of total crime year on year.

As Violent Crime makes up such a large proportion of crime in the area, it has a large effect on the overall crime rate. Figure 3 compares Violent Crime rates to the Total Crime rate in the examined area of Harehills.

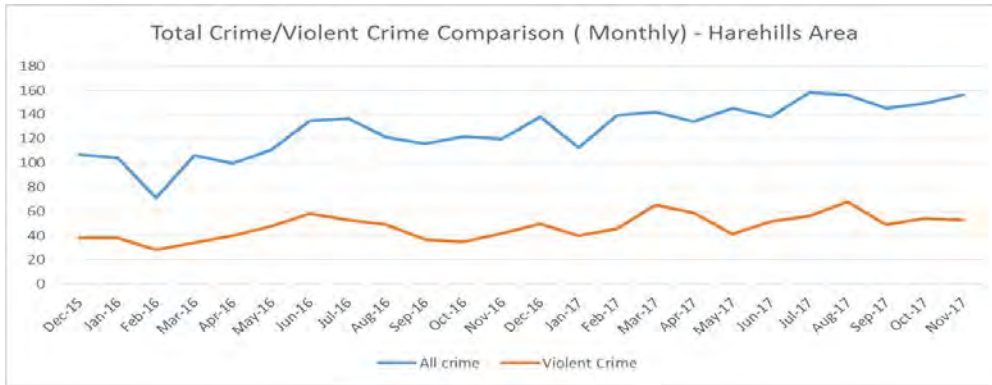


Figure 3: Violent Crime / Total Crime in the Harehills Area (Monthly figures) (01/12/2015 – 30/11/2017)

Figure 4 details the annual performance of violent crime broken down by occurrence type (Top 9). As demonstrated below, there have been increases in most of the occurrence categories.

Occurrence Type	2015-2016	2016-2017	% Change
Assault	212	251	18.4
Domestic - Crime	160	237	48.1
Child Protection - Crime	45	35	-22.2
Nuisance Telephone Calls / Texts / Emails	16	34	112.5
Threats To Kill	19	31	63.2
Harassment	15	11	-26.7
Hate - Crime	4	7	75.0

Figure 4: Violent Crime broken down by Occurrence Type (top 9) - Harehills (Annual) (01/12/2015 - 30/11/2017).

Incident Data

The following section will examine incidents with an "800" disposition code; these incidents are those graded as 'Nuisance', 'Personal', or 'Environmental'. The "800" code incidents are generally considered to encompass anti-social and nuisance behaviour.

There were 361 recorded ASB / Nuisance incidents in the examined area of Harehills during the last twelve months (01/12/2016 – 30/11/2017), an increase from 267 recorded the previous year.

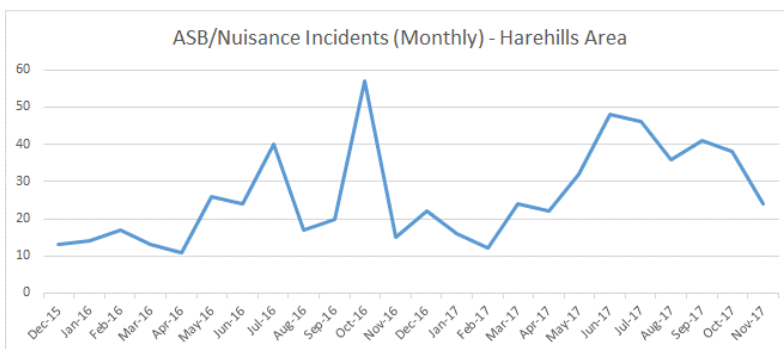


Figure 5: ASB / Nuisance Incident in the Harehills area (Monthly) (01/12/2016 – 30/11/2017)

Figure 5 illustrates the ASB / Nuisance incidents recorded per month in the Harehills area. During the examined period the number of incident recorded has fluctuated. There was a sharp increase in

October 2016, a dip from November 2016 to January 2017 and a steady increase from then until June 2017 when a reduction can be observed until the end of the period.

Disposition 2 Full	2015-2016	2016-2017	% Change	Grand Total
Adult Nuisance - Non Alcohol Related	55	82	49.1%	137
Alcohol	30	28	-6.7%	58
Fireworks/Snowballing	40	41	2.5%	81
Littering/Drugs Paraphernalia	2	3	50.0%	5
Neighbour Related	57	72	26.3%	129
Nuisance Car/Van	5	11	120.0%	16
Nuisance Motorcycle/Quad Bike	5	15	200.0%	20
Traveller Related	0	1		1
Youth Related	73	108	47.9%	181
Grand Total	267	361	35.2%	628

Figure 6: Harehills Area 800 Code Incidents –Disposition 2 Code Breakdown (01/12/2015 – 30/11/2017)

Figure 6 is a breakdown of the ASB / Nuisance incidents, into their secondary categories, and by year. Youth related nuisance is the most notable issue, accounting for 30% of all ASB / Nuisance logs in the last year (108). This is followed by 'Adult Nuisance – Non Alcohol Related' (82), which accounts for 23% of these incidents in the last year. Nearly all the categories recorded more incidents in the last year than the previous 12 months.

Alcohol Flag Analysis

There were 81 crimes recorded in the examined area of Harehills during the last twelve months (01/12/2016 – 30/11/2017) with a "Drink Involved" (Alcohol) Flag. This was a slight decrease from the 87 recorded the previous year (01/12/2015 – 30/11/2016).

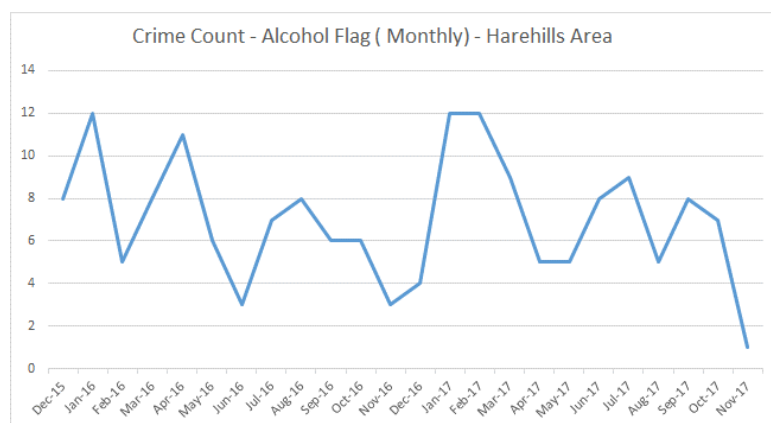


Figure 7: Crime with an Alcohol Flag recorded in the examined area of Harehills (01/12/2016 – 30/11/2017)

Figure 7 details the number of flagged offences per month during the examined period. The number of crimes with a 'drink involved' flag has fluctuated, but does not represent a cohesive seasonal pattern. The most notable increase can be seen from December 2016 – February 2017. A dip sample has revealed the Alcohol flag is under used.

Conclusion

This cumulative impact assessment has been carried out in accordance with Section 5A of the Licensing Act 2003. The council intends to publish the cumulative impact assessment because it considers that the number of relevant authorisations in respect of premises in one or more parts of its area described in the assessment is such that it is likely that it would be inconsistent with the authority's duty to grant any further relevant authorisations in respect of premises in that part or those parts.

In order to identify the areas that should be included in this assessment, and the types of authorisations that the assessment should relate to, the council completed the following actions:

The council issued a Call for Evidence through the Licensing Enforcement Group which comprises of responsible authorities and other interested agencies. Following this call for evidence West Yorkshire Police provided crime statistical data for each of the existing cumulative impact areas.

A number of working groups met to discuss the individual areas that are being assessed. The outcome of these meetings, the analysis of the police crime statistics, licensing statistics and the use of the Licensing Matrix provided by Public Health has led to the following conclusions:

- City Centre – remove the green area, contract the amber area to the areas where the night time economy is the most active, change the scope of the cumulative impact area in the red zone to put emphasis on operation during peak hours.
- Headingley – split the Headingley cumulative impact area into two. One are to be focused on North Lane, removing the top and bottom of the Otley run, and a second area focused round Hyde Park and Brudenell but concentrating on late night refreshment and night time opening off licences.
- Woodhouse Corridor – to be removed
- Chapel Allerton and Horsforth – cumulative impact areas to be removed and replaced with Special Area Policies
- Armley – to remain as it is currently
- Harehills – to introduce Harehills Lane and Harehills Road as a cumulative impact area, based on crime and disorder, public nuisance and the protection of children from harm, due to the increase in off licensed premises and the increase in all crime over the last 12 months and the high proportion of violent crime.

The reason why the council is considering publishing a cumulative impact assessment is because the licensing objectives are being affected by the cumulative impact of licensed premises as indicated by the Police Statistical Report, the Alcohol Licensing Data Matrix and evidence provided by ward members, responsible authorities and residents:

- City Centre
- Headingley
- Hyde Park
- Armley
- Harehills

In general the assessment relates to both premises licences and club premises certificates unless expressly stated otherwise in the specific area assessment.

The council is required to consult upon this Cumulative Impact Assessment before publication, and this will be undertaken alongside the consultation for the Statement of Licensing Policy 2019-2023.