

Appendix E

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**WEST YORKSHIRE
POLICE**

Leeds District Licensing Department

Licensing Department

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Our ref: BP/LICENSING OFFICER/CUMULATIVE IMPACT

10th September 2012

**Asad Al-Hariri
Munch Box
7a Crown Street
Leeds
LS2 7DA**

cc. Entertainment Licensing Section. Leeds City Council, Civic Hall, Leeds. LS1 1UR

**RE: MUNCH BOX – 7a CROWN STREET LEEDS LS2 7DA.
NEW PREMISES LICENCE – LICENSING ACT 2003:
POLICE – LETTER OF REPRESENTATION – CUMULATIVE IMPACT POLICY:**

Thank you for submitting your application for the above premises, received at the address above on 13th August 2012.

The application relates to premises which will fall within one of the areas of Leeds currently subject to a policy of cumulative impact, as detailed in the present Statement of Licensing Policy 2011-2013, issued by Leeds City Council as the licensing authority.

The area concerned in this particular case is Area 1 Leeds City Centre.

Therefore, in line with the current statutory guidance issued by the Secretary of State under Section 182 Licensing Act 2003, West Yorkshire Police make representations based on the cumulative impact policy of the area concerned and highlighted above, where the licensing objectives and particularly the prevention of crime and disorder and prevention of public nuisance objectives, are being adversely affected.

CIP - Area 1 – Leeds City Centre:

There has been a policy of cumulative impact in Leeds City Centre since January 2005, as a part of the original Statement of Licensing Policy issued by Leeds City Council, made to introduce the 'transitional provisions' of Licensing Act 2003 in February 2005 to full implementation in November 2005.

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As a part of the process back then, in 2004 West Yorkshire Police provided detailed statistical analysis of alcohol related crime and disorder and anti social behaviour, in relation to specific areas of the City Centre.

The original policy only applied to certain isolated parts of Leeds City Centre.

In 2007, as part of the first 3 year review of Leeds City Council's Statement of Licensing Policy, further statistical evidence was produced by West Yorkshire Police to ascertain if there was the continuing need for a policy of cumulative impact in Leeds City Centre.

As a result, in December 2007 the revised Statement of Licensing Policy 2007-2010 was issued by Leeds City Council, and whilst the policy of cumulative impact for Leeds City Centre was to continue, there was very little if any relevant change in the wording of the policy and no change at all in the affected areas of the City Centre.

A second review of the Statement of Licensing Policy has taken place in Leeds in 2010 and a 3rd edition has been issued by Leeds City Council as recently as early January 2011.

During this lengthy process, West Yorkshire Police, after being requested to do so, once again provided an up to date 2 year statistical overview of violent offences and anti-social behaviour in Leeds City Centre as a whole.

As a result, on this occasion the policy of cumulative impact for Leeds City Centre has radically changed, both in -:

- 1. a significantly increased geographical area, and**
- 2. modification of the wording of the policy, to include all types of alcohol led premises, rather than just a specific type of premises serving alcohol.**

The current Statement of Licensing Policy goes into further detail about the significant changes recently made and highlighted above.

For instance-:

- Paragraph 7.16 – "In the five years since the cumulative policy for the city centre was introduced, the City Centre has changed. Recent crime statistics show three main hot spots for crime and disorder:
 1. Call Lane, Boar Lane and the area behind the Corn Exchange
 2. Woodhouse Lane, Merrion Way and Wade Lane
 3. The east end of The Headrow and New Briggate.
- Paragraph 7.17 – "Other areas of concern include the Eastgate area and Briggate".
- Paragraph 7.19 – "On reviewing these facts and the previous cumulative impact policy, the council has amended the geographical area of the cumulative impact policy to incorporate the crime hotspots.....".
- Paragraph 7. 20 – "In addition there is rising concern about premises which have not been included within the scope of the previous policy, such as restaurants serving hot food and drink after 11pm. These premises have also contributed to crime, disorder and public nuisance in the city centre.
- The previous policy referenced high volume vertical drinking establishments. This reference has been removed as it is recognised that all alcohol led premises can contribute to crime and disorder in the area....."

The wording for the current policy of cumulative impact for Leeds City Centre therefore now reads-:

"It is the council's policy, on receipt of relevant representations, to refuse new and variation applications in Area 1 for alcohol led premises such as bars, pubs and nightclubs and for premises seeking late night refreshment such as takeaways and late opening restaurants, unless the applicant can demonstrate that their application would not add to the cumulative impact of such licensed premises in the area".

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Therefore, in terms of location, description of the premises given as a takeaway and proposed trading until 4am Monday to Saturday and 3am Sunday, West Yorkshire Police consider that this application implicates the wording of the current policy of cumulative impact for Leeds City Centre, and in the first instance would rely on paragraphs 13.29 and 13.30 of the current Section 182 guidance in making this representation.

Further to the above however, because the statistical evidence produced by the police for the licensing authority to formulate the current policy, now dates back to May 2010, an up to date additional document is also submitted with this letter of representation, which concentrates on violent crime and theft in the vicinity of Call Lane including Crown Street, from August 2011 to the end of July 2012.

The document amongst other things, shows that this area of the City Centre remains a magnet for violent crime, which suggests very strongly that the hot-spot tag given to this area in 2011, is still justified right up to present times.



Bob Patterson
Leeds District Licensing Officer
West Yorkshire Police

Date: 10/09/12

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WEST YORKSHIRE POLICE

Problem Profile

Subject: 12 Months Violent Crime & Theft
Vicinity of Call Lane, Leeds

PRODUCED BY Leeds District Analytical Unit			
Author	Jeff Griffiths	Contact Details	0113 3950364
Date Created	16 August 2012	Latest Update	17 August 2012
Authorising Officer	Catherine Arkle		
File Location	Leeds District>Crime Nominal Related>Intelligence Assessment – Reports>Leeds DIU>CA_CITY		

Problem Profile

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Section 1 – Summary

Introduction

The following report will examine violent crimes and incidents in the vicinity of Call Lane, Leeds where alcohol can be cited as being a contributory factor in the offences. In addition crimes and incidents will be broken down into NTE (Night Time Economy) for which we have selected those crimes or incidents occurring between 18:00 – 06:00hrs. In many cases, offences committed in or near to licensed premises during the NTE are inferred to be influenced by alcohol.

**** The 'Vicinity' in this report will refer to the area around Call Lane including Assembly Street, Crown Street, Cloth Hall Street & The Calls ****

Methodology

1. Violent Offences

Crime information has been extracted from West Yorkshire Police Systems from the period 01/08/2011 – 31/07/2012; a 12 month period. Offences that have been considered for this report are Assaults including but not limited to S.39, S.47, S.18 and S.20 offences. Affray has also been examined due to the violent nature of this offence. Also included are offences of Drunk and Disorderly, Public Order and Robbery, again as violence or the fear of violence is commonly associated, or alcohol is generally a contributory factor.

Theft will also be looked at to highlight another problem that is linked to licensed premises in this area.

The following elements are considered to be pertinent to this report:-

- Violent crime levels
- Alcohol related violent crime
- Locations / streets
- Peak times and days that offences occur in the vicinity

2. Incident data

Further to the above, incidents of ASB have also been examined within the vicinity of Call Lane. This becomes relevant when a report is made to police yet no crime has subsequently been recorded. As with offences, these can be classified by the nature of the incident and receive a final disposition code when a result has been achieved by officers. Incidents have been examined to analyse the extent that violent incidents relate to the vicinity of Call Lane, either directly or indirectly. The analysis included the removal of any possible duplicate entries between crime and incidents.

Concerning incident data, the following elements have been considered for this report:-

- Incident levels and classification
- The nature of the incidents
- Commonly involved factors
- Peak times and days that incidents occur

Limitations

There are 20 licensed bars / clubs where violent crime has occurred within the vicinity of Call Lane in the last 12 months. Of these 20 licensed premises, 14 have recorded incidents without the licensed premises flag being checked. 11 of these 14 licensed premises have had the licensed premises flag checked on at least one occasion but not on others. Four licensed premises are only recorded without the licensed premises flag checked

Similarly, 10 of these 20 licensed premises have had offences committed at them where the 'drink involved' flag has been checked on occasion but not on others.

It has been assumed and inferred based on previous analyses, that offences of violence in particular those that occur during the NTE in licensed premises are, in some part, influenced by alcohol consumption and that the underuse of the flags are down to human error. Therefore, this report makes the inference in most circumstances that alcohol is a contributory factor for offences committed in licensed premises during the NTE.

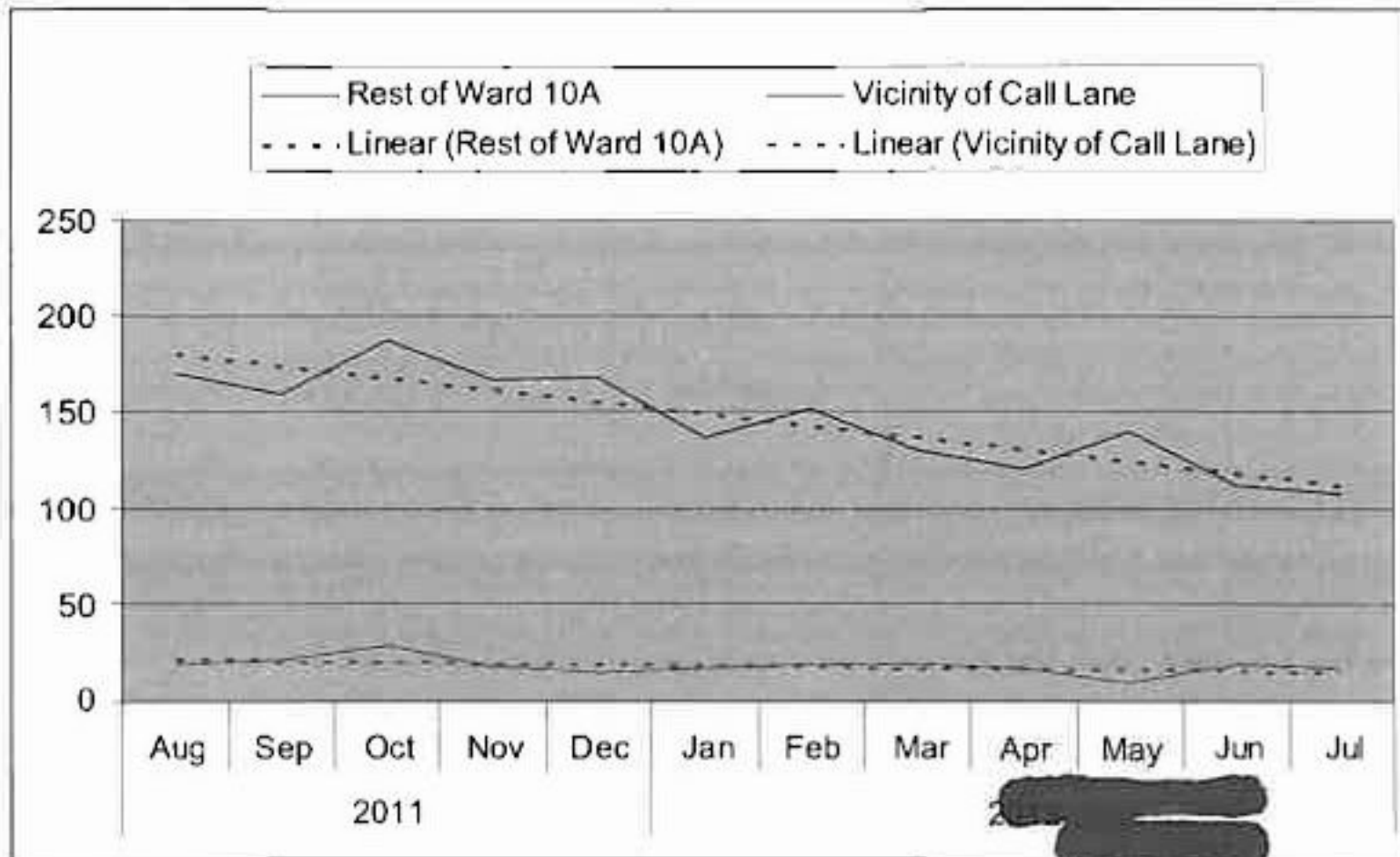


Section 2 – Analysis

2.1 Violent Crime

Violent crime in Leeds City centre has gradually declined over the last 12 months. The rapidity of this decline is not replicated in area around Call Lane however and this is displayed in Figure 1.

Figure 1:



In the first six months of this period (Aug 11 – Jan 12) violent crime figures in Ward 10A (excluding the vicinity of Call Lane) ranged from 187 in October 2011 to 136 in January 2012, totalling 987 and averaging 165 incidents per month. In the following six months (Feb 12 – Jul 12) violent crime figures ranged from 152 in February 2012 to 107 in July 2012, totalling 760 and averaging 127 incidents. This represents a reduction of 227 violent crimes in absolute terms, or 23%, and a drop of 38 on the monthly average.

Whilst violent crime in the vicinity of Call Lane has also seen a reduction, it is at a far lower rate than the rest of the City, reducing from 120 to 102 when comparing the six month periods, a reduction of 18 incidents or 15%. Monthly averages fell from an average of 20 in the first six months to 17 in the second.

This means that in terms of a percentage of total violent crime, the vicinity of Call Lane has increased from an average of 10.8% in the first half of the period to 12% in the last. Call Lanes percentage of total violent crime in Ward 10A peaked in the final two months of the reporting period, June and July, with 14.6% and 13.7% respectively.

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During the reporting period previously stated, there have been a total of 222 offences that have occurred in the vicinity of Call Lane. Figure 2 shows a breakdown of these offences.

Figure 2:

Offence Recorded	CALL LANE	CROWN STREET	ASSEMBLY STREET	THE CALLS	Total
DRUNK AND DISORDERLY IN A PUBLIC PLACE	74	5	5	2	86
SECTION 47 - ASSAULT OCCASIONING ACTUAL BODILY HARM	57	10	4	0	71
SECTION 39 - ASSAULT BY BEATING (BATTERY)	17	1	2	1	21
COMMON ASSAULT	4	3	2	0	9
WORDS / BEHAVIOUR - HARASSMENT ALARM DISTRESS	5	1	2	1	9
SECTION 18 - WOUNDING WITH INTENT	2	5	1	0	8
AFFRAY - UNLAWFUL VIOLENCE - PUBLIC ORDER	3	2	1	0	6
ROBBERY (PERSONAL PROPERTY)	2	1	0	2	5
ASSAULT A CONSTABLE IN THE EXECUTION OF HIS / HER DUTY	2	0	0	0	2
ASSAULT DESIGNATED / ACCREDITED PERSON - POLICE REFORM ACT 2002	1	0	0	0	1
RACIALLY OR RELIGIOUSLY AGGRAVATED COMMON ASSAULT OR BEATING	1	0	0	0	1
RACIALLY OR RELIGIOUSLY AGGRAVATED HARASSMENT, ALARM OR DISTRESS	1	0	0	0	1
SECTION 20 - WOUND / CAUSE GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM WITHOUT INTENT	1	0	0	0	1
SECTION 4 WORDS / BEHAVIOUR - FEAR UNLAWFUL VIOLENCE	0	0	1	0	1
Total	170	28	18	6	222

Noticeably, Drunk and Disorderly and Section 47 assaults on Call Lane dominate violent crime figures in the area, accounting for 59% over the last twelve months. 10% of violent crimes on Call Lane are Section 39 – Assault by Beating (Battery).

Top locations for violent crime across the 24 hour period are:

- [REDACTED] Call Lane – 17 offences
- [REDACTED] Crown Street – 15 offences
- [REDACTED] Call Lane – 12 offences

2.2 NTE Violent Crime

The following section will examine what impact reducing the data set to just those crimes that fall within the 'Night Time Economy' (herein referred to as NTE – includes time between 1800-0600) has.

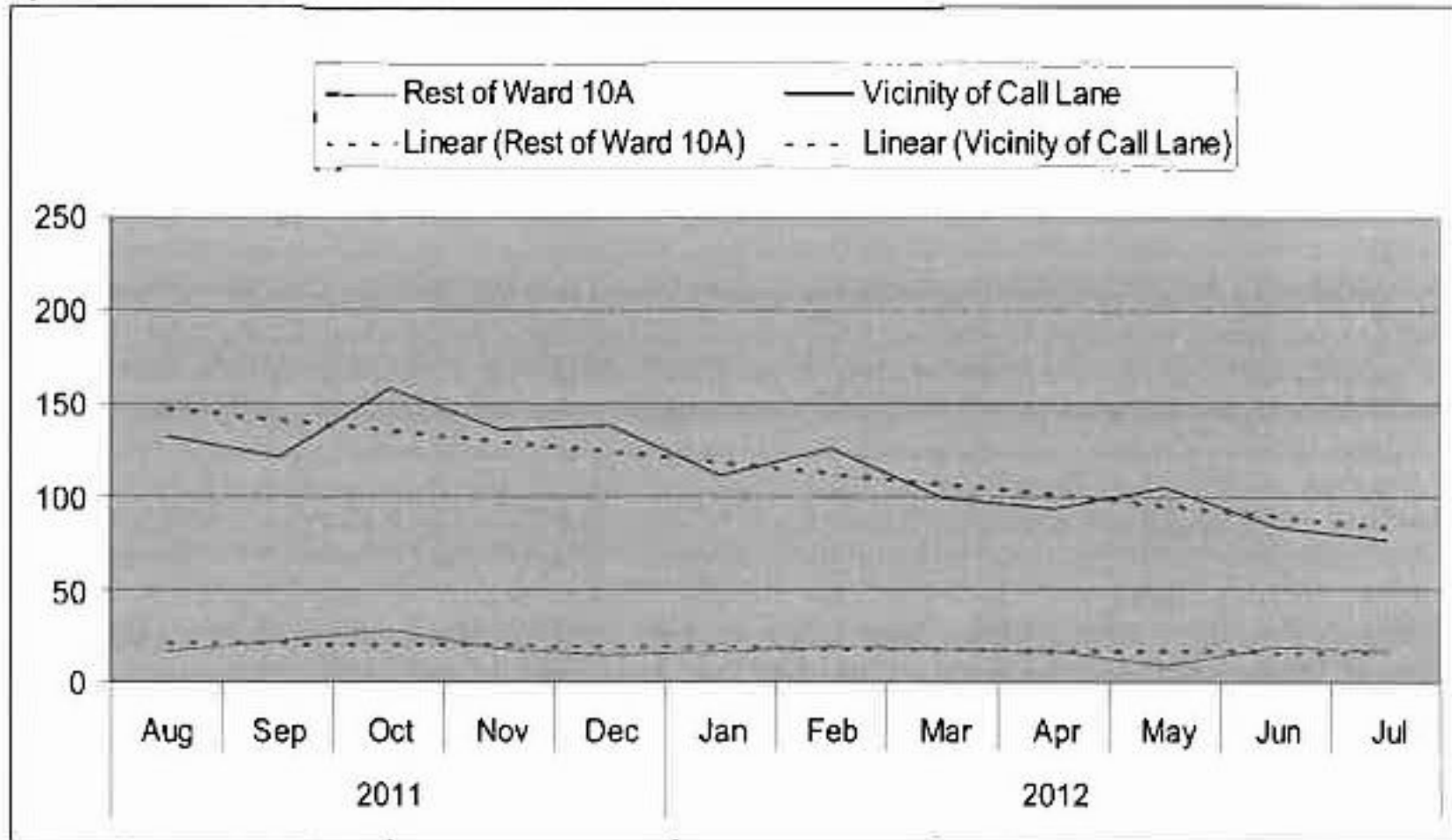
Similarly to the rates of violent crimes throughout the day, Figure 3 shows that during the NTE violent crimes across Ward 10A have been falling over the last 12 months. In the vicinity of Call Lane however, violent crime has remained far more consistent.

In absolute terms violent crime has reduced from 796 offences in the first six months to 582 in the latter, a reduction of 214 offences or 26.9% across Ward 10A. In the vicinity of Call Lane violent offences have reduced from 116 offences to 99. A reduction of 17 in absolute terms or 14.7%, far lower than the rest of the city.

This means that, as a proportion of total violent crime in Leeds City centre, violent crime around Call Lane has increased. As a percentage of NTE based violent crime in Ward 10A the vicinity of Call Lane averaged 12.7% in the first six months of the period, rising to 14.8% for the latter six months. The proportional percentages peaked in the last months of the period with 18.6% and 18.1% in June and July.

This shows that proportionally violent crime around the Call Lane area is rising and the risk of violent crime in the area is exasperated during the NTE. 215 of the 222 violent crimes, equating to 96.8%, committed in the vicinity of Call Lane occur during the NTE hours, compared to 78.9% in the rest of the city centre. This suggests that the vast majority of violent crime in the vicinity of Call Lane is connected to alcohol consumption and that this area is particularly vulnerable to alcohol related violent crime.

Figure 3:



Due to the fact that the NTE accounts for 96.8% of offences in the Call Lane area, the top premises for violent crime and the break down of offences recorded remain largely the same as in 2.1.

Peak Day and Time – Vicinity of Call Lane

- Peak NTE for offences is Sat (96) followed by Fri (67)
- Friday and Sat NTE account for 76% of the areas total violent crime
- Peak time period for offences to occur is between 0100-0300
- 84% of offences occur between midnight and 0600hrs
- 76% of offences occur between midnight and 0400hrs

2.3 Theft

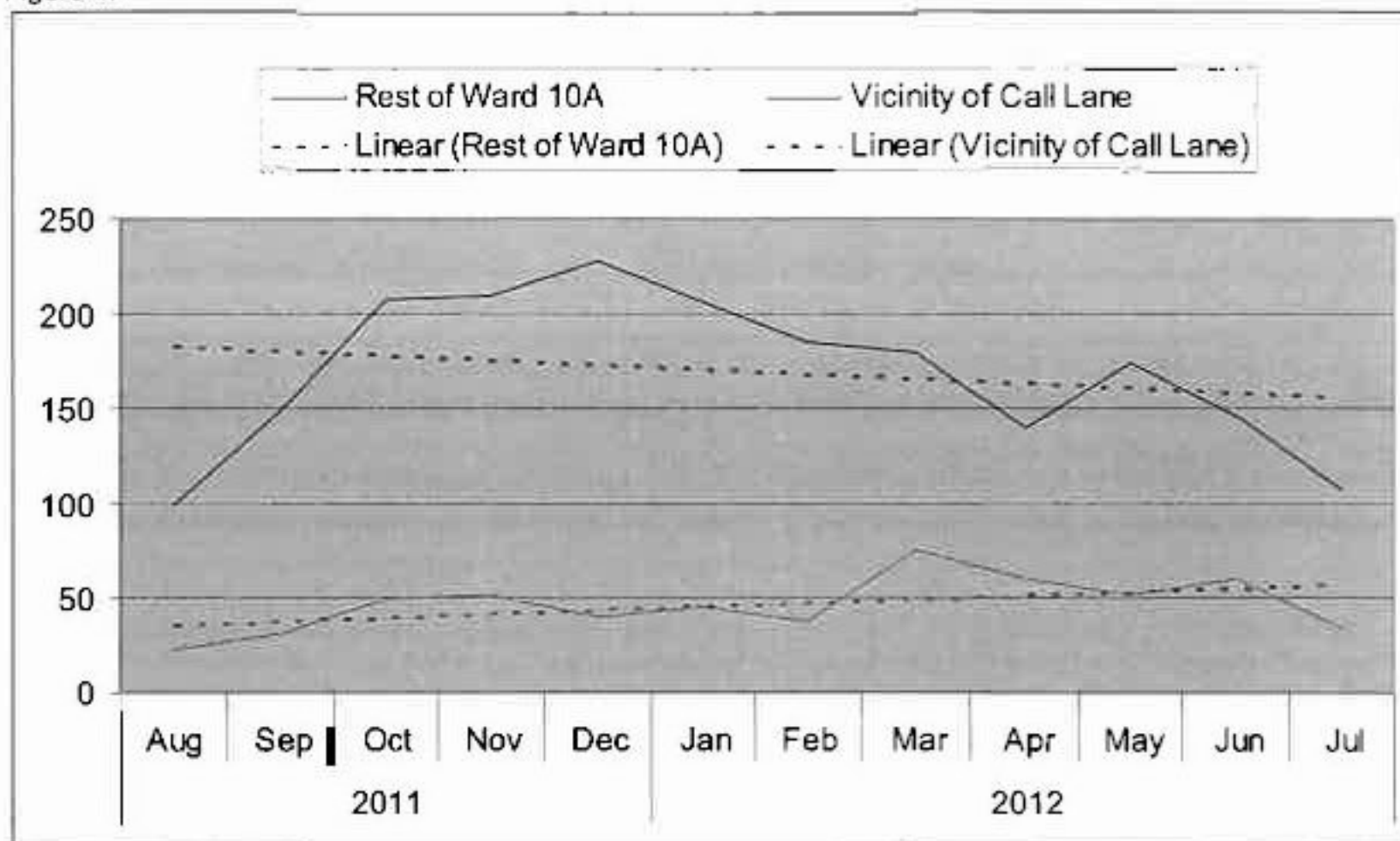
Another area of concern aside from violent crime in the vicinity of Call Lane is Theft, made up of Theft non Specifics and Theft from Persons. Over the last 12 months figures for NTE Theft are as follows:-

- Theft from Person – 326 out of 338 offences (96%)
- Theft non Specific – 231 out of 262 offences (88%)

Again as with the violent crime, alcohol can be cited as being a contributory factor towards levels of Theft within the vicinity of Call Lane as most victims are, or have been drinking.

Whilst Theft incidents committed during the NTE have generally been falling across Ward 10A, incidents within the vicinity of Call Lane have been increasing and this is shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4:



Across Ward 10A (excluding the vicinity of Call Lane) the number of Thefts during the NTE has dropped from a total of 1097 at an average of 183 per month in the first half of the period to 931 and an average of 155 per month. This represents a reduction of 166 thefts in absolute terms, or 15%, and 28 per average month. Comparatively, thefts within the vicinity of Call Lane have increased from 238 to 319 in the six monthly periods, an increase of 81 or 34%. The monthly average increased from 40 to 53. As a proportion of total thefts, those committed in the vicinity of Call Lane have increased from an average of 17.8% in the first six months of the period to 25.5% in the latter half. This again suggests that the area is becoming increasingly high risk.

Peak Day and Time – Thefts in Vicinity of Call Lane

- Peak NTE for Theft around Call Lane is Saturday (227) and Friday (163)
- Friday and Sat NTE account for 70% of the areas thefts during the NTE
- Peak time period for offences to occur is between 0100-0300
- 75% of offences occur between midnight and 0600hrs
- 71% of offences occur between midnight and 0400hrs

2.4 Incident Data

During the 12 month reporting period covered in this report there have been 120 ASB incidents within the vicinity of Call Lane; accounting for 4% of the ASB incidents in the City (Ward 10A).

ASB incident data has been examined to establish the reason the call has been made to police. Figure 5 displays the nature of the incidents that have been reported

Figure 5:

ASB Type	Total
ALCOHOL	80
ROWDY INCONSIDERATE BEHAVIOR	20
ADULT NUISANCE - NON ALCOHOL RELATED	9
YOUTH RELATED	9
FIREWORKS/SNOWBALLING	2
Grand Total	120

ASB recorded as alcohol related account for 67% of ASB in the vicinity of Call Lane. Having reviewed logs for 'Rowdy Inconsiderate Behaviour' these also appear to occur in licensed premises or involve people under the influence of alcohol. If this is taken into account it can be suggested alcohol contributes to 83% of ASB around Call Lane.

Of the 120 ASB reports recorded around Call Lane in this period, 108 occurred during the NTE. This further suggests that ASB in the area is linked to alcohol and the amount of licensed premises in the area. As a percentage of ASB across Ward 10A the proportion occurring around Call Lane increases during the NTE to 6%.

As with violent crime in the area, ASB peaks during Saturdays NTE (42), followed by Fridays (24), together they account for 61% of ASB during the NTE. 73% of ASB occurs between the hours of 0000-0600 with 60% occurring between 0000-0400.

2.5 Conclusion

- Violent crime across Ward 10A has reduced over the last 12 months however the proportion of those crimes occurring within the vicinity of Call Lane has increased
- 97% of violent offences on Call Lane and in its vicinity occur within the NTE
- 49% of all NTE offences in the vicinity of Call Lane have alcohol flagged as being involved
- The level of offences with alcohol involved is believed to be much higher than what is flagged to be the case due to the number of offences both on Call Lane and in the vicinity that take place in the NTE and/or in Licensed premises
- The [REDACTED] has the highest number of offences committed out of any licensed premises in this area, followed by [REDACTED]
- Friday and Sat NTE account for 76% of the areas total violent crime
- Peak time period for offences to occur is between 0100-0300
- 84% of violent offences occur between midnight and 06:00hrs
- Theft offences are reducing across Ward 10A but increasing in the Call Lane area
