



LICENSING COMMITTEE

MEETING TO BE HELD IN CIVIC HALL, LEEDS ON

TUESDAY, 3RD JULY, 2018 AT 10.00 AM

MEMBERSHIP

N Buckley - Alwoodley;
R Downes - Otley and Yeadon;
B Flynn - Adel and Wharfedale;
B Gettings - Morley North;
M Harland (Chair) - Kippax and Methley;
G Wilkinson - Wetherby;
A Garthwaite - Headingley and Hyde Park;
K Groves - Middleton Park;
H Bithell - Kirkstall;
P Drinkwater - Killingbeck and Seacroft;
B Garner - Ardsley and Robin Hood;
G Harper - Little London and Woodhouse;
J Heselwood - Bramley and Stanningley;

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A G E N D A

Item No	Ward/Equal Opportunities	Item Not Open		Page No
1			<p>APPEALS AGAINST REFUSAL OF INSPECTION OF DOCUMENTS</p> <p>To consider any appeals in accordance with Procedure Rule 15.2 of the Access to Information Procedure Rules (in the event of an Appeal the press and public will be excluded)</p> <p>(*In accordance with Procedure Rule 15.2, written notice of an appeal must be received by the Head of Governance Services at least 24 hours before the meeting)</p>	
2			<p>EXEMPT INFORMATION - POSSIBLE EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC</p> <p>1 To highlight reports or appendices which officers have identified as containing exempt information, and where officers consider that the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information, for the reasons outlined in the report.</p> <p>2 To consider whether or not to accept the officers recommendation in respect of the above information.</p> <p>3 If so, to formally pass the following resolution:-</p> <p>RESOLVED – That the press and public be excluded from the meeting during consideration of those parts of the agenda designated as containing exempt information on the grounds that it is likely, in view of the nature of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings, that if members of the press and public were present there would be disclosure to them of exempt information</p>	

Item No	Ward/Equal Opportunities	Item Not Open		Page No
3			<p>LATE ITEMS</p> <p>To identify items which have been admitted to the agenda by the Chair for consideration</p> <p>(The special circumstances shall be specified in the minutes)</p>	
4			<p>DECLARATION OF DISCLOSABLE PECUNIARY INTERESTS</p> <p>To disclose or draw attention to any disclosable pecuniary interests for the purposes of Section 31 of the Localism Act 2011 and paragraphs 13-16 of the Members' Code of Conduct.</p>	
5			<p>APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE</p> <p>To receive apologies for absence (If any)</p>	
6			<p>MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING</p> <p>To consider and approve the minutes of the last meeting held on 25th May 2018.</p> <p>(Copy attached)</p>	1 - 8
7			<p>MATTERS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES</p> <p>To consider any matters arising from the minutes.</p>	
8			<p>ALCOHOL LICENSING MATRIX</p> <p>To consider a report by the Chief Officer Public Health which informs and seeks the support of the Licensing Committee in the development and proposed use of an Alcohol Licensing Data Matrix within the licensing process.</p> <p>(Report attached)</p>	9 - 16

Item No	Ward/Equal Opportunities	Item Not Open		Page No
9			<p>LICENSING ACT 2003 STATEMENT OF LICENSING POLICY</p> <p>To consider a report by the Head of Elections, Licensing and Registration which requests Members consideration to the draft Statement of Licensing Policy, the Cumulative Impact Assessment, a summary of changes and the ECDI Impact Assessment.</p> <p>(Report attached)</p>	17 - 150
10			<p>LICENSING COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME</p> <p>To note the contents of the Licensing Committee Work Programme 2018/19.</p> <p>(Report attached)</p>	151 - 154
11			<p>DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING</p> <p>To note the next meeting will take place on Tuesday 14th August 2018 at 10.00am in the Civic Hall, Leeds.</p> <p>Third Party Recording</p> <p>Recording of this meeting is allowed to enable those not present to see or hear the proceedings either as they take place (or later) and to enable the reporting of those proceedings. A copy of the recording protocol is available from the contacts named on the front of this agenda.</p> <p>Use of Recordings by Third Parties– code of practice</p> <p>a) Any published recording should be accompanied by a statement of when and where the recording was made, the context of the discussion that took place, and a clear identification of the main speakers and their role or title.</p> <p>b) Those making recordings must not edit the recording in a way that could lead to misinterpretation or misrepresentation of the proceedings or comments made by attendees. In particular there should be no internal editing of published extracts; recordings may start at any point and end at any point but the material between those points must be complete.</p>	

Licensing Committee

Friday, 25th May, 2018

PRESENT: Councillor M Harland in the Chair

Councillors R Downes, B Flynn,
G Wilkinson, A Garthwaite, K Groves,
H Bithell, P Drinkwater, B Garner and
J Heselwood

1 New Members

The Chair introduced and welcomed Councillors: Hannah Bithell, Ben Garner, J Heselwood and Paul Drinkwater as new Members to the Licensing Committee.

2 Appeals Against Refusal of Inspection of Documents

There were no appeals against the refusal of inspection of documents.

3 Exempt Information - Possible Exclusion of the Press and Public

There were no late items identified where it was considered necessary to exclude the press or public from the meeting due to the nature of the business to be considered.

4 Late Items

There were no late items of business.

5 Declaration of Disclosable Pecuniary Interests

There were no declarations of disclosable pecuniary interests made at the meeting.

6 Apologies for Absence

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors: N Buckley, B Gettings and K Groves

7 Minutes of the previous Meeting

RESOLVED – That the minutes of the previous meeting held on 3rd April 2018, were accepted as a true and correct record.

8 Matters Arising from the Minutes

There were no issues raised under Matters Arising.

9 Licensing Committee - Annual Governance Arrangements

Draft minutes to be approved at the meeting
to be held on Tuesday, 3rd July, 2018

The City Solicitor submitted a report which sought to establish the governance arrangements for the Licensing Committee for the 2018/19 Municipal Year, namely: specifically dealing with the Terms of Reference for the Committee and its Sub Committees

- To note the terms of reference of the Licensing Committee as agreed at the annual Council meeting on 24th May 2018.
- To appoint the five Licensing Sub-Committees for the 2018/19 Municipal year.
- To approve the Membership of each Sub Committee as set out in Appendix 2 of the submitted report
- To approve terms of reference for the Licensing Sub-Committees as set out in Appendix 3 of the submitted report.
- To approve the delegation of licensing functions to the Director of Communities and Environment as set out in Appendix 4 of the submitted report.

Appended to the report were copies of the following documents:

- Licensing Committee Terms of Reference (Appendix 1 refers)
- Membership of each Licensing Sub Committee (Appendix 2 refers)
- Licensing Sub Committee Terms of Reference (Appendix 3 refers)
- The delegation of Licensing functions to the Director of Communities and Environment (Appendix 4 refers)

The Section Head, Legal Services, presented the report and responded to Members questions and queries

Detailed discussion ensued on the contents of the report which included:

- Membership of each Licensing Sub Committee
- Amendments to the Licensing Sub Committees Terms of Reference

Referring to paragraph 3.8 of the submitted report Members sought clarification around the quorum for a Sub Committee

In responding the Section Head, Legal Services confirmed that the quorum for a Sub Committee was three, however, in exceptional circumstances a quorum of two was permissible.

RESOLVED –

- (i) To note the terms of reference of the Licensing Committee as approved by full Council on 24th May 2018 as shown at Appendix 1

- (ii) That the five Licensing Sub-Committees hearings required under the 2003 and 2005 Acts be established with the following Memberships:
 - A Councillors: Downes, Gettings and Drinkwater
 - B Councillors: Buckley, Groves and B Garner
 - C Councillors: Wilkinson, Bithell and J Gibson
 - D Councillors: Flynn Garthwaite and Heselwood
 - E Councillors: Harland, Harper and Wilkinson
- (iii) That approval be given to the terms of reference for the Licensing Sub-Committees as set out in Appendix 3 of the report
- (iv) To approve the delegation of Licensing functions to the Director of Communities and Environment as shown in Appendix 4 of the report.

10 Licensing Procedure Rules, the Code of Practice for Determining Licensing Matters and Prescribed Licensing Training

The City Solicitor submitted a report which set out draft procedure rules relating to meetings and hearings of the Licensing Committee and sub-committees and sought the approval of Members to the adoption of these to govern committee procedure.

The report also requested consideration of the Code of Practice for the Determination of Licensing Matters and requested Members to approve and a resolution to follow the Code.

RESOLVED –

- (i) That the Licensing Procedure Rules as set out as Appendix 1 of the report be approved
- (ii) To approve and follow the contents of the Code of Practice for the Determination of Licensing Matters as set out in Appendix 2 of the submitted report
- (iii) To note the arrangements for the prescribed training programme.
- (iv) To note that once approved “the Code of Practice for the determination of Licensing Matters” will be brought to the attention of all Elected Members

11 Clean Air Zone – Update

The Director of Resources and Housing submitted a report which provided an update on proposals for a clean air zone.

The report informed Members of the timescales for defining the next iteration of the Clean Air Zone to be proposed, the consultation on that and the implementation

period that would follow a successful application to government for funding to support this proposal.

Members noted that the report aimed to illustrate how the process to ensure that Leeds was compliant with National Air Quality standards required support from the Licensing Committee and the Taxi and Private Hire Trade. Successful engagement with the trade would assist with the development of a business case that would include a submission of a bid for funding to government to assist mitigation of the impacts of the CAZ on this sector through the Clean Air Fund (CAF)

Addressing the report the Project Manager, Resources & Housing highlighted the following issues which included:

- A period of consultation and engagement with key stakeholders across the city was undertaken between 2nd January 2018 and 2nd March 2018. The responses to that consultation is in the process of review and analysis in order to inform the revised iteration of the Clean Air Zone to be proposed to Executive Board in June 2018.
- The actions that will be required to support the implementation of the Clean Air Zone in relation to the taxi and private hire sector and timescales that the Council must work to in order to meet a ministerial direction for submission of the Clean Air Zone business case and implementation of measures to ensure compliance with National Air Quality Standards.
- Taxi and Private Hire vehicles will be impacted by Clean Air Zones in all named cities, with the emissions from these vehicles determined as being disproportionately high due to the significant mileage travelled by vehicles in this industry.

Members queried how out of town vehicles would be recognised and charged for entering the clean air zone.

In responding the Project Manager said vehicle ownership details from a National Database would be able to recognise and recharge out of town vehicles accordingly. It was envisaged that once the clean air zone became operational it would act as a deterrent to vehicles which were non-compliant with air quality standards.

Reference was made to the provision of electric charging points and queried if the use of lamppost technology was been considered.

Officers reported that the City of Oxford were carrying out research into various options for the provision of electric vehicles charging points and it was understood that the use of lamppost charging was included. Once the study was complete the information would be shared with other local authorities. In terms of the provision of charging points in Leeds it was reported that up to 28 sites (mainly on council land) had been identified as suitable locations for the installation of rapid charging facilities.

Members queried if electric vehicle charging points would be suitable for all electric vehicle types.

In responding it was reported that Local Authorities had little influence over the variety of electric vehicle charging points vehicle manufacturers developed and it was for the manufacturing trade to take the lead in seeking unification and that government were seeking to legislate to create a consistent approach to vehicle charging.

The Chair thanked officers for their attendance and providing the update.

RESOLVED –

- (i) To note the timescales for the development of the revised Clean Air Zone (CAZ) plan and for submission of Leeds City Council's business case to central government as well as the implementation timescales for the zone itself, particularly in respect of the potential impact on the taxi and private hire trade.
- (ii) To agree to consider the implementation of the CAZ and the vehicle standards that the CAZ is encouraging when reviewing licensing conditions.

12 Gambling Act 2005 Statement of Licensing Policy

The Head of Elections, Licensing and Registration submitted a report which set out the proposed amendments to the City Council's Statement of Licensing Policy and requested approval to release the document for public consultation.

Appended to the report were copies of the following documents:

- Statement of Licensing Policy 2019 - 2021 (Appendix 1 referred)
- A summary of the changes to the Licensing Policy (Appendix 2 referred)
- A completed Equality, Diversity, Cohesion and Integration Assessment and Screening form (Appendix 3 referred)

Addressing the report the Principal Licensing Officer informed Members that under Section 349 of the Gambling Act 2015 the Licensing Authority was required to prepare a statement of principles that they propose to apply in exercising their functions under this act. Members were informed that the process was repeated every 3 years.

Members noted that the intention was to bring back the Statement of Licensing Policy to this Committee in September for determination following public consultation.

RESOLVED – To approve the proposed amendments to the Statement of Licensing Policy and release of the document for public consultation purposes

13 Taxi & Private Hire Licensing - 2018 Fees Review

The Head of Elections, Licensing and Registration submitted a report intended to make Members aware of proposed new fees for the Council's Taxi & Private Hire Licensing function.

Draft minutes to be approved at the meeting
to be held on Tuesday, 3rd July, 2018

Appended to the report was a copy of Leeds City Council Taxi and Private Hire Licensing Fees (Appendix 1 referred)

Addressing the report the Taxi and Private Hire Licensing Manager highlighted the main proposed changes to the fees for 2018/19 which included:

- Introduction of a non-refundable £30 admin fee to be paid by all applicants to cover administrative and verification work before a licence can be issued.
- Application and renewal fees to be slightly increased, e.g. from £120 to £135, but with first application fees remaining slightly higher than renewal fees.
- The fees for hackney carriage and private hire to be set at an equal level.
- Fees for 3 year driver licences and 5 year operator licences to be below the cost of renewing each year for 3 or 5 years respectively.
- New fees for vehicle retests and inspections set at £45.
- Graded fees for operators depending on the number of drivers.
- The timetable for advertising and implementing the proposed fees (Subject to consultation) for 2018-19 is shown in section 4.1.2 of the submitted report.

Members queried if the non-refundable £30 admin fee was justified

In responding the Taxi and Private Hire Licensing Manager said the examination of the older vehicles was often time consuming (30 – 45minutes) and it was the view of officers that the proposed fee was set at an appropriate level given the amount of time required for inspection of the vehicle.

Members queried how drivers from the trade were notified of appointments

The Taxi and Private Hire Licensing Manager said various methods were used: letter, phone call, email and text message.

Members sought clarification on the intention to introduce graded fees for operators depending on the number of drivers they employed.

In responding the Taxi and Private Hire Licensing Manager said this was been introduced to be consistent with neighbouring authorities.

RESOLVED –

- (i) That the contents of the report be noted
- (ii) That the schedule of new fees be released for consultation purposes

14 Taxi & Private Hire Licensing - Review of Driver Conditions and Windscreen Stickers

The Head of Elections, Licensing and Registration submitted a report which informed Members of the initial recommendations of the Driver Conditions Working Group for the review and consultation of the Taxi and Private Hire Licensing policies and conditions.

The report also highlighted the likely areas where the Council's current policies and conditions should be consulted upon and policies updated following receipt of any comments or objections.

Appended to the report were the following documents:

- The contributors to the Working Group (Appendix 1 referred)
- Draft Guidance Note for Drivers (Appendix 2 referred)
- Draft Guidance Note for Driver Training (Appendix 3 referred)
- Draft Guidance Note for Windscreen Stickers (Appendix 4 referred)

Addressing the report the Taxi and Private Hire Licensing Manager reported that the Working Group had met on five occasions with the purpose of reviewing driver policies and conditions and to also review its policy on Windscreen Stickers. The report summarised the findings of the Working Group which drew from a wide range of perspectives and experiences.

Referring to the Conduct of Driver guidance Members, sought clarification on the use of mobile telephone, headset or Bluetooth or similar systems suggesting they should not be used (unless in emergency circumstances)

In responding the Taxi and Private Hire Licensing Manager said such systems were a distraction to the driver and that was a potential problem.

Members questioned if the use of dashboard cameras was supported by the Council.

Members were informed that the use of dashboard cameras was supported but very few drivers had them due to the cost of the equipment.

The Chair expressed her thanks and appreciation to Councillor Garthwaite who had acted as Chair throughout the duration of the Working Group meetings.

RESOLVED –

- (i) That the contents of the report and the draft policies and guidance contained in Appendices 2,3 and 4 be noted
- (ii) That approval be given to release the document for public consultation purposes

15 Licensing Committee Work Programme

Members considered the contents of the Licensing Committee Work Programme for 2018/19.

The Chair made reference to night time patrols of the City Centre and requested if arrangements could be made for Members, in particular new Members to the Committee, to participate in such patrols.

Reference was also made to the Committee's annual visit to the Leeds Festival site to view the arrangements in place prior to the start of the Festival.

Officers confirmed that in respect of both visits the necessary arrangements would be made and notified to Members in due course.

RESOLVED –

- (i) To approve the contents of the Licensing Committee Work Programme for 2018/19
- (ii) That arrangements be made for Members to join officers on night time patrols of the City Centre and also to view the arrangements in place at the Leeds Festival site.

16 Date and Time of Next Meeting

RESOLVED – To note that the next meeting will take place on Tuesday, 3rd July 2018 at 10.00am in the Civic Hall, Leeds.

Report of Chief Officer – Anna Frearson Consultant/Public Health

Report to Licensing Committee

Date: 3rd July 2018

Subject: Alcohol Licensing Matrix

Are specific electoral wards affected? If yes, name(s) of ward(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes X No
Are there implications for equality and diversity and cohesion and integration?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes X No
Is the decision eligible for call-in?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes X No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information? If relevant, access to information procedure rule number: Appendix number:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes X No

Summary of main issues

1. Public Health have developed a Licensing Data Matrix to provide an additional evidence base to support the licensing process.

Recommendations

2. The Licensing Committee is requested to note the availability of the Alcohol Licensing Data Matrix which may be referred to by Responsible Authorities as part of their representations to licensing applications and for policy development such as special area policies and cumulative impact areas.

1. Purpose of this report

- 1.1 To inform and request support from the Licensing Committee about the development and proposed use of an Alcohol Licensing Data Matrix within the licensing process.

2. Background information

- 2.1 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.
- 2.2 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 (see 7.1 and 7.2). 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.
- 2.3 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 postcode in Leeds can be inputted into the matrix, which then provides a comparative citywide “harm ranking” (Appendices 1 & 2).

3. Main issues

Rationale on Design of Matrix

- 3.1 **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 (see 7.1).

- 3.2 **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. For the method and rationale of the weighting please see Appendix. 3.

Proposed use of matrix by the Responsible Authorities.

- 3.3 The matrix is designed so the postcode of applications (new or variations) can be inputted. The LSOA of this postcode will be circled in black on the map with the colour indicating where that LSOA ranks overall in terms of alcohol-related harm (Appendix 1). The data list will indicate for each data set where that LSOA sits comparatively city-wide e.g. ranked number 1 in Leeds for alcohol-flagged crime (Appendix 2). This data can then be used both within representations and negotiations with applicants prior to representations.
- 3.4 It is also proposed the citywide mapping of the cumulative impact of alcohol-related harm will help inform future policy work e.g. cumulative impact policies, special area policies etc.
- 3.5 Public Health intend to use the matrix to provide evidence and rationale for future targeted interventions and work streams to reduce alcohol-related harm.

4. Corporate considerations

4.1 Consultation and engagement

- 4.1.1 Consultation with other Responsible Authorities is scheduled for the 21st June 2018.
- 4.1.2 The data matrix was presented to the Executive Lead for Health, Wellbeing & Adults for information and support on May 17th 2018. Support was gained and a request to update Councillor Charlwood on its use later in the year was made.

4.2 Equality and diversity / cohesion and integration

- 4.2.1 The matrix is designed to help identify areas suffering from inequalities in alcohol-related harm. This can then be used to inform future work to help to reduce these inequalities.

4.3 Council policies and best council plan

- 4.3.1 **Best Council Plan 2018/19 – 2020/21:** Supporting a reduction of alcohol-related harm will help contribute to the overall aim of reducing inequalities, and address the priority area: *Safe, strong communities* - keeping people safe from harm, tackling

crime and anti-social behaviour, being responsive to local needs and promoting community respect and resilience.

4.3.2 The vision laid out in **Leeds Drug & Alcohol Strategy & Action Plan 2016-18** is for Leeds to be a city that promotes a responsible attitude to alcohol and where individuals, families and communities affected by the use of drugs and alcohol can reach their potential and lead safer, healthier and happier lives.

4.4 **Resources and value for money**

4.4.1 The data matrix will not incur any additional resources beyond updating the data sets every 12 months. This will be undertaken by Public Health. Therefore it is proposed that it is a value for money approach to collating the evidence base to support licensing decisions.

4.5 **Legal implications, access to information, and call-in**

4.5.1 The data sets have been carefully selected so they correspond to existing licensing objectives to ensure they align with the legislative framework of the Licensing Act 2003.

4.5.2 Whilst the data sets have been weighted manually to fit with the perceived importance of each data type, the data itself has not been altered meaning its accuracy cannot legally be challenged.

4.5.3 Due to data sensitivity, some data sets have been suppressed to a minimum of 5 per LSOA.

4.6 **Risk management**

4.6.1 The data matrix has been set so it cannot be altered, reducing the risk of further manipulation and errors in data.

5. **Conclusions**

5.1 Public Health and Entertainment Licensing have been working closely together on the development of the Licensing Data Matrix. It is important that Public Health continues to work to contribute towards the licensing process despite the restrictions of the Licensing Act 2003. The newly developed approach to reference the data to inform the licensing process, allows an opportunity to do this by helping strengthen the evidence base behind decisions.

6. **Recommendations**

6.1 The Licensing Committee is requested to note the availability of the Alcohol Licensing Data Matrix which may be referred to by Responsible Authorities as part

of their representations to licensing applications and for policy development such as special area policies and cumulative impact areas.

7. Background documents

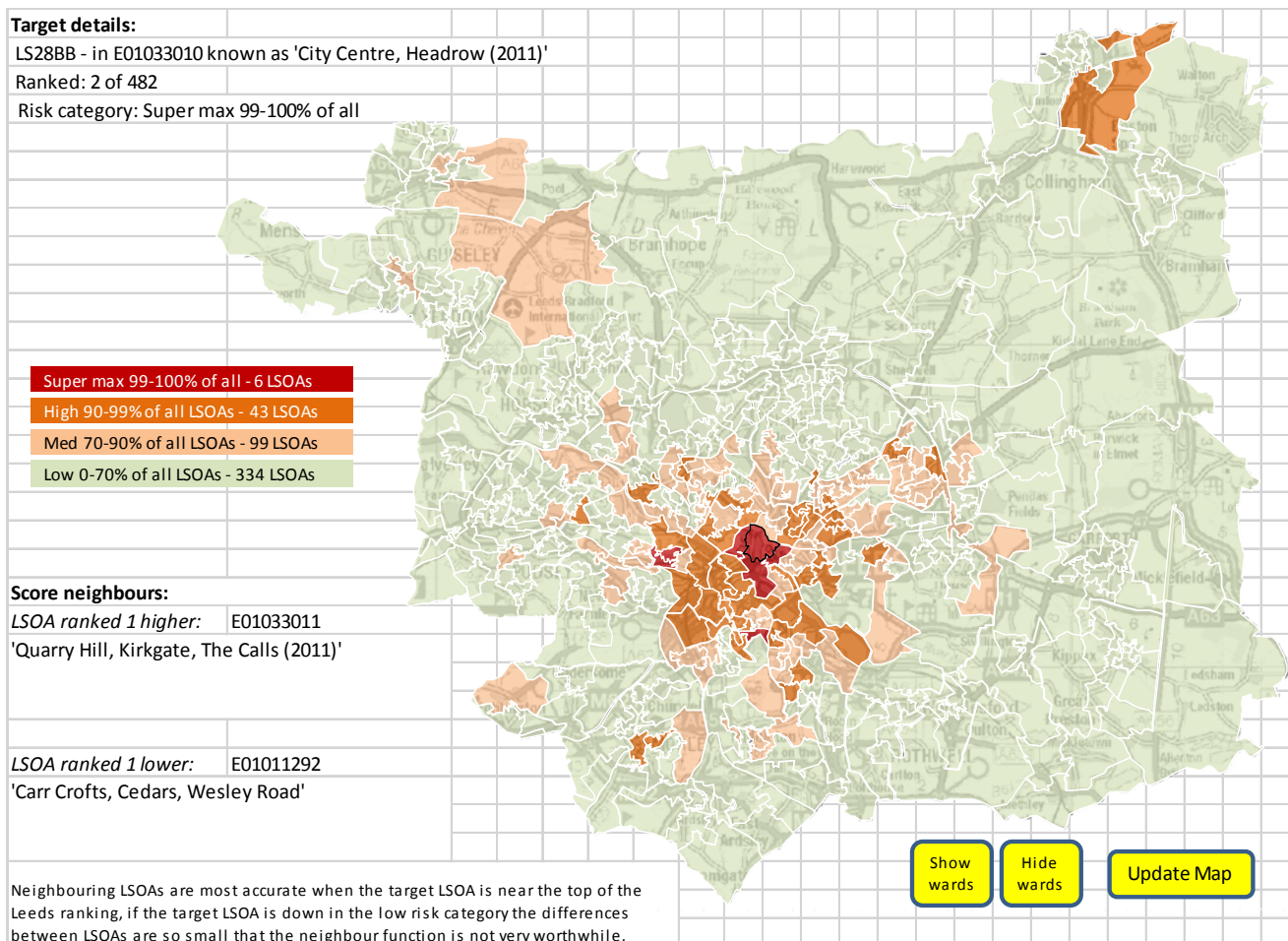
7.1 <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/beer-licensing-a-guide-for-public-health-teams>

7.2 <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/beer-licensing-pilot-of-analytical-support-package>

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 - City-wide mapping of the cumulative impact of alcohol-related harm



Appendix 2 - Individual data sources, weighting and individual data set ranking

Set a score per indicator, per percentile band.

An LSOA can be in more than one percentile band as its position in Leeds is assessed for each indicator. For instance the same LSOA might be in the 'Super Max' group for Alcohol admissions, but only in the 'Medium' group for Deprivation, and so it would receive the relevant scores for each indicator. Ideally these scores are set and then left for consistency, records should be kept when changes are made

Indicator	Leeds total scores by indicator and severity (the city wide results of the boundaries and scores per indicator)				this LSOA scores	this LSOA rank per score	this LSOA values	Value type	LSOA or MSOA detail	Locally calculated? unique?	LSOAs with no data - lack of activity / or suppression
	Low 0-70% of all LSOAs	Med 70-90% of all LSOAs	High 90-99% of all LSOAs	Super max 99-100% of all							
Deprivation score	1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.0	177	30	score	L		0
Alcohol Specific admission all ages	3	5	6	7	7.0	1	4,846	DSR per 10k	M	Y	0
Alcohol Related admission all ages	3	5	6	7	7.0	1	7,257	DSR per 10k	M	Y	0
Pop 16 and under	2	3	4	5	2.0	477	38	count	L	Y	0
Audit-C scoring >7 more	2	3	4	5	4.0	21	140	count	L	Y	2
Looked After Children	2	3	4	5	2.0	277	1	count	M		64
NEET	1	2	3	4	3.0	22	20	count	M		236
Youth offences	2	3	4	5	2.0	272	5	count	M		39
% DID NOT achieve grade 9-5 in Eng and Maths Leeds schools	1	2	3	4	1.0	465	-	%	L		18
Alcohol Licensing - Off premises	3	5	6	7	7.0	1	39	count	L		0
Alcohol Licensing - On premises	3	5	6	7	7.0	1	265	count	L		66
Alcohol related ASB	1.5	11	12	12	###	1	359	count	L		337
Alc Flagged Total Crime Excluding Violent	1.5	11	12	13	###	1	317	count	L		362
Alc flagged Violent Crime	1.5	6	7	8	8.0	1	616	count	L		194
Drunk Disorderly Or Over Prescribed Limit	1.5	11	12	13	###	1	379	count	L		388
DISC Alcohol	1.5	6	7	8	1.5	-	-	count	L	Y	253
Licensing risk scores	2	3	4	6	6.0	1	1,218	score	L	Y	60

Appendix 3 - Category and Weighting Method Statement

The category allocation and data weighting used with the licensing alcohol data matrix has been agreed by Public Health, Public Health Intelligence team and Entertainment Licensing.

Category Allocation

The decision of how many LSOA's to allocate to each risk category: Low, Medium, High and Very High has been based on ensuring there is a sensible spread across all categories.

Too many LSOA's in the higher categories would make it difficult to identify the areas which have the highest amount of alcohol related harm. The number of LSOA's in each category increases as the risk decreases to ensure the focus is where the harm is greatest.

Data Weighting

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.

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 higher the score given to each data set (yellow columns), the more this data contributes to the overall score and therefore ranking. The scores for each data set increase across the four risk categories to create the differentiation between each categories i.e. the higher the score the higher the risk category.

The overall citywide ranking of each individual data set is not affected by the weighting.

Data Weighting and Contribution to Overall Scores

Indicator	Leeds total scores by indicator and severity (the city wide results of the boundaries and scores per indicator)			
	Low 0-70% of all LSOAs	Med 70-88% of all LSOAs	High 88-97% of all LSOAs	Very high 97-100% of all
<i>An LSOA can be in more than one percentile band as its position in Leeds is assessed for each indicator. For instance the same LSOA might be in the 'Very high' group for Alcohol admissions, but only in the 'Medium' group for Deprivation, and so it would receive the relevant scores for each indicator. Ideally these scores are set and then left for consistency, records should be kept when changes are made</i>				
Deprivation score	1	1.1	1.2	1.3
Alcohol Specific admission all ages	3	5	6	8
Alcohol Related admission all ages	3	5	6	8
Pop 16 and under	2	3	4	5
Audit-C scoring >7 more (GP recorded alc habit)	2	3	4	5
Looked After Children	2	3	4	5
NEET	1	2	3	4
Youth offences	2	3	4	5
% DID NOT achieve grade 9-5 in Eng and Maths Leeds schools	1	2	3	4
Alcohol Licensing - Off premises	2	3	12	15
Alcohol Licensing - On premises	2	3	4	5
Alcohol related ASB	1.5	11	12	12
Alc Flagged Total Crime Excluding Violent	1.5	11	12	13
Alc flagged Violent Crime	1.5	6	7	8
Drunk Disorderly Or Over Prescribed Limit	1.5	11	12	13
DISC Alcohol	1.5	6	7	8
Licensing risk scores	2	3	4	6

Report of Head of Elections and Regulation

Report to Licensing Committee

Date: 3rd July 2018

Subject: Licensing Act 2003 Statement of Licensing Policy

Are specific electoral Wards affected? If relevant, name(s) of Ward(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Are there implications for equality and diversity and cohesion and integration?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Is the decision eligible for Call-In?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information? If relevant, Access to Information Procedure Rule number: Appendix number:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Summary of main issues

1. 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 has been reviewed every three years since then. In April 2012 the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act changed the length of the lifetime of a policy from three to five years.

2. 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 July to September 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.

Recommendations

3. That Licensing Committee considers and accepts this report and appendices which include a draft Statement of Licensing Policy with tracked changes, the Cumulative Impact Assessment, a consultation document and the ECDI Impact Assessment.

4. That Licensing Committee approve a public consultation on the draft policy and the cumulative impact assessment.

1 Purpose of this report

- 1.1 To present for consideration of Licensing Committee the draft Statement of Licensing Policy, the Cumulative Impact Assessment, a summary of changes and the ECDI Impact Assessment.

2 Background information

- 2.1 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 has been reviewed every three years since then. In April 2012 the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act changed the length of the lifetime of a policy from three to five years.
- 2.2 The Statement of Licensing Policy is due to be reviewed and consulted upon this year, with a new policy in place for January 2019. In addition the Government put cumulative impact onto a statutory footing by putting it into the Licensing Act 2003. As a consequence further work is required to publish a cumulative impact assessment of all 6 areas caught under the cumulative impact policy.
- 2.3 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.

3 Main issues

- 3.1 Officers from Entertainment Licensing have reviewed the current policy to ensure that it is up to date with any legislation changes that have been put in place since the last review in 2012.
- 3.2 Sections relating to cumulative impact have been extensively updated to reflect changes in the legislation. The section relating to local licensing guidance has been removed with these guidance documents becoming out of date.

Cumulative Impact

- 3.3 In April 2018 the Government took the step of moving the concept of cumulative impact from the S182 Guidance to the Licensing Act 2003.
- 3.4 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.

- 3.5 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.
- 3.6 The impact of this step is to put cumulative impact policies into the primary legislation and to provide guidance regarding the 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.
- 3.7 To address this matter in January 2018 Licensing Committee formed a working group which consisted of five members of licensing committee and supported by officers from Entertainment Licensing. The working group concentrated on cumulative impact and the six areas that are subject to the cumulative impact policy described in Section 7 of the policy, and the local licensing guidance.
- 3.8 In reviewing the crime statistics for the past year as well as complaint statistics, the working group made the following recommendations, subject to ward member and public consultation:
- City Centre – to remain in place with an annual review of the evidence
 - Headingley – to be split into two areas – North Lane and Hyde Park.
 - North Lane would be known as the Headingley cumulative impact area and would concentrate on alcohol led premises, late night refreshment and off licensed premises operating in the peak times.
 - The other area would relate to off licensed premises and late night takeaways which may contribute to the public nuisance and antisocial behaviour being experienced in the residential area to the west of Hyde Park. This area would be known at the Hyde Park cumulative impact area.
 - Woodhouse cumulative impact area to be removed from the policy entirely.
 - Chapel Allerton cumulative impact area to be removed from the policy and for consideration be given to including a special area policy for Chapel Allerton which would relate to the problems and concerns of the local residents. Further consultation with the ward members for that area to take place.
 - Horsforth cumulative impact area to be removed from the policy and for consideration to be given to a special area policy. Further consultation with the ward members for that area to take place.

- Armley – to remain in place with a three yearly review of the evidence.
- Harehills - the evidence and crime report to be analysed further with a view to including Harehills as a cumulative impact area or to develop a special area policy. Further consultation with the ward members for that area to take place.

3.9 Due to the changes in the legislation the section on cumulative impact (Section 7) has been changed to provide more general information on cumulative impact, to remove all the specific detail around the cumulative impact zones, to reference the cumulative impact assessment and how that will be reviewed.

3.10 The terminology used in Section 7 has changed. In future:

- The cumulative impact policy will refer only to Section 7 of the Statement of Licensing Policy.
- The six areas that are considered to be suffering from cumulative impact will be known as cumulative impact areas.
- The two areas within the city centre that are considered to be the city's crime and disorder hotspots will be known as 'red zones' within the city centre cumulative impact area.
- The review of the cumulative impact areas will be known as the cumulative impact assessment.

Local Licensing Guidance

3.11 In 2012 the licensing authority produced three local licensing guidance documents for Armley, Harehills and South Leeds. These were based on health related data but measures described within the guidance was intended to address the issues being experienced in the area which were contributing to the lower life expectancy of residents in the area. The guidance documents have been moderately successful however due to reducing resources within the Communities teams they are no longer being used effectively. Therefore these measures will be included in the wider Proforma Risk Assessment which is used by all applicants applying for premises licences. A new section has been included in the policy called "Local Concerns" which replaces local licensing guidance and makes it more generic to all areas.

4 Corporate Considerations

4.1 Consultation and Engagement

4.1.1 In line with the licensing authority's usual practice the Statement of Licensing Policy will undergo a public consultation with anyone affected by the proposed changes. In addition the council will consult with elected members, support groups, groups that have expressed an interest in this matter.

4.2 Equality and Diversity / Cohesion and Integration

4.2.1 An Equality, Diversity, Cohesion and Integration Impact Assessment Screening has been undertaken. There are no issues that affected equality.

4.3 Council policies and City Priorities

4.3.1 The Statement of Licensing Policy sets out the principles the council will use to exercise its functions under the Licensing Act 2003. Applicants for licences are expected to read the policy before making their application and the council will refer to the policy when making its decisions.

4.3.2 The licensing regime contributes to the following Best Council Plan 2013-17 outcomes:

- Improve the quality of life for our residents, particularly for those who are vulnerable or in poverty;
- Make it easier for people to do business with us.

4.3.3 The licensing regime contributes to our best council objective:

- Ensuring high quality public services – improving quality, efficiency and involving people in shaping their city.

4.4 Resources and value for money

4.4.1 The licensing of alcohol and entertainment venues attracts a fee which can only be used to pay for the costs associated with the licence application and cannot be used to cover the cost of enforcement or investigation of unlicensed activity. As such the policy review is a cost to the council, which is not recovered by the licence fee.

4.5 Legal Implications, Access to Information and Call In

4.5.1 The council has a policy adopted by Council in January 2016 but a new policy must be in place by January 15th 2019. Therefore should the Licensing Committee decide to not proceed with the consultation, or to approve the draft policy for consultation, the original policy will remain in place, but only until that time.

4.5.2 The approval of the revised policy will be matter for Council and is therefore not available for call in.

4.6 Risk Management

4.6.1 The report recommends that the draft policy and supporting documentation are approved for public consultation. Should the public consultation not be approved or delayed, this could impact on having a new policy in place at the right time.

5 Conclusions

- 5.1 This report presents the findings of the working group, the revised policy, the cumulative impact assessment and a consultation document for Members consideration.

6 Recommendations

- 6.1 That Licensing Committee considers and accepts this report and appendices which include a draft Statement of Licensing Policy with tracked changes, the Cumulative Impact Assessment, a consultation document and the ECDI Impact Assessment.
- 6.2 That Licensing Committee approve a public consultation on the draft policy and the cumulative impact assessment.

7 Background documents¹

- 7.1 There are no unpublished background documents that relate to this matter.

¹ The background documents listed in this section are available to download from the Council's website, unless they contain confidential or exempt information. The list of background documents does not include published works.

Statement of Licensing Policy 2019 - 2023

Licensing Act 2003



Further copies of this document can be obtained from:

Entertainment Licensing
Leeds City Council
Civic Hall
Leeds
LS1 1UR

Tel: 0113 378 5029

Fax: 0113 336 7124

Email: entertainment.licensing@leeds.gov.uk

Web: www.leeds.gov.uk/licensing

Please note:

The information contained within this document can be made available in different languages and formats including Braille, large print and audio cassette.

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Executive Summary

The Licensing Act 2003 came into effect in 2005.

Under Section 5 of the Licensing Act 2003 the Licensing Authority is required to prepare a statement of principles that they propose to apply in exercising their functions under this Act. This process is to be repeated every five years~~three years from 31st January 2005. In 2011 the Government made changes to the Licensing Act 2003 which requires a review of this policy every five years.~~

Any decision taken by the Council in regard to determination of licences, certificates and notifications should aim to promote the licensing objectives which are:

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

The policy covers the licensable activities as specified in the Act which are:

- Sale by retail or supply of alcohol
- Regulated entertainment
- Late night refreshment

The policy also has regard to the guidance issued by the Secretary of State under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003. Additionally the council has regard for a number of other local strategies such as Vision for Leeds and the Leeds Community Safety Strategy.

The council has the ability to grant licences for premises and certificates for club premises. It also grants personal licences and accepts temporary event notices.

Applicants for premises licences should be aware of the expectations of the licensing authority and the responsible authorities as to the steps that are appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives, and to demonstrate knowledge of their local area when describing the steps they propose to take to promote the licensing objectives. In addition to this policy the council has prepared local licensing guidance specific to certain areas of the city to assist applicants in preparing their applications and operating schedules.

Where relevant the council consults with the responsible authorities as described in the Act.

Local people and Members of the council are able to have their say and their opinion heard through public consultation on this policy and by making representations about applications for premises licences or requesting reviews of licences for problem premises.

The policy includes information on the areas that the council considers to be suffering from the cumulative impact of licensed premises~~four special policies which seek to limit the cumulative effect of licensed premises in certain areas.~~

Enforcement of the legislation is a requirement of the Act that is undertaken by the council. This policy describes the council's enforcement principles and the principles underpinning the right of review.

Section 1 The purpose and scope of the licensing policy

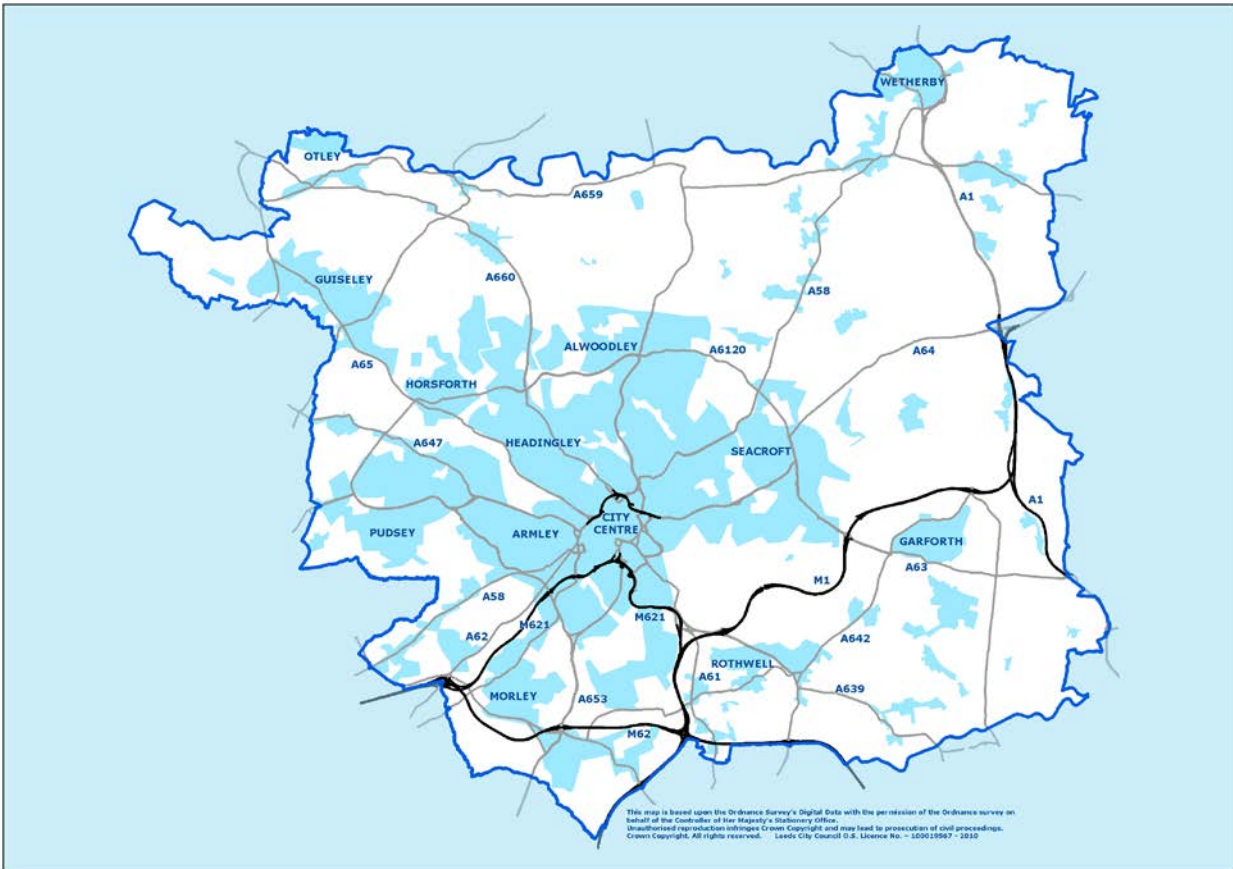
Purpose of the policy

- 1.1 This policy is prepared under Section 5 of the Licensing Act 2003 and was approved by Leeds City Council as Licensing Authority on 14th November 2018 to come into effect on 15th January 2019. ~~An amendment was approved in September 2016 to include a cumulative impact policy for Armley and to make small typographical changes.~~ It will be kept under review and as a minimum will be reviewed no later than 202318, with a new policy in place by 15th January 202419 unless statute changes. Unless otherwise stated any references to the council are to the Leeds Licensing Authority.
- 1.2 In preparing this policy the council has consulted with and considered the views of a wide range of people and organisations including:
- Representatives of local business
 - Local residents and their representatives
 - Parish and town councils
 - Local members of parliament
 - Representatives of existing licence holders including
 - The British Beer and Pub Association
 - Licensing solicitors
 - The responsible authorities namely:
 - West Yorkshire Police
 - West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service
 - Leeds City Council – Health and Environmental Action Service
 - Leeds City Council – Children and Young People Social Care
 - Leeds City Council – City Development
 - Leeds City Council – Director of Public Health
 - West Yorkshire Trading Standards
 - Secretary of State (Immigration Enforcement)
 - Charitable organisations that deal with the social impact of alcohol misuse
 - Other charitable organisations including Mencap and Victim Support Leeds
- 1.3 This policy also has regard to the guidance issued by the Secretary of State under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003.
- 1.4 The council will carry out its functions under the Licensing Act 2003 with a view to promoting the licensing objectives namely:
- The prevention of crime and disorder
 - Public safety
 - The prevention of public nuisance
 - The protection of children from harm
- 1.5 The council adopts the overall approach of encouraging the responsible promotion of licensed activities. However, in the interests of all its residents, it will not tolerate irresponsible licensed activity. Following relevant representations the council will refuse applications, restrict hours and activities or impose conditions where it is appropriate to do so to promote the licensing objectives and/or use effective enforcement to address premises where there are problems, in partnership with key agencies such as West Yorkshire Police, West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service, Health and Safety Executive, Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships, Director of Public Health and West Yorkshire Trading Standards.

- 1.6 This policy is concerned with the regulation of licensable activities on licensed premises, by qualifying clubs and at temporary events. The conditions that the council attaches to the various licences will focus on matters that are relevant to the four licensing objectives and will centre upon the premises that are being used for licensable activities.
- 1.7 The council is aware however that the prevention of public nuisance is not narrowly defined in the Act and can include low-level nuisance perhaps affecting a few people living locally as well as major disturbance affecting the whole community. It may also include, in appropriate circumstances, the reduction of the living and working amenity and environment of other people living and working in the area of the licensed premises. Public nuisance may also arise as a result of the adverse effects of artificial light, dust, odour and insects or where its effect is prejudicial to health.
- 1.8 The council will monitor the effect of this policy throughout the period it covers through licensing liaison meetings with representatives of licence holders such as PubWatch meetings and also by way of regular meetings with the responsible authorities.

Scope of the policy

- 1.9 This policy covers licensable activities within the Leeds district as defined by the Licensing Act 2003. These are:
- The sale of alcohol
 - The supply of alcohol by or on behalf of a club, or to the order of a member of the club
 - The provision of regulated entertainment
 - The provision of late night refreshment
- 1.10 Advice on whether a licence is required for premises or an event can be obtained from Entertainment Licensing, ~~Leeds City Council~~.
- 1.11 Throughout this policy the wording will refer to ‘applicants’ for licences. However it should be noted that the principles set out within this policy apply equally to new applications, applications for variations and consideration of any request to review a licence.
- 1.12 The scheme of the Licensing Act is that applicants should make applications and assess what matters, if any, need to be included within the operating schedule to address the licensing objectives. If an application is lawfully made and no relevant representations are received then the council must grant the application. Only if relevant representations are made will the council’s discretion be engaged.
- 1.13 Applicants for premises licences should be aware of the expectations of the licensing authority and the responsible authorities as to the steps that are appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives, and to demonstrate knowledge of their local area when describing the steps they propose to take to promote the licensing objectives. This policy seeks to provide advice to applicants about the approach they should take to making applications and the view the council is likely to take on certain key issues where representations have been made.



- 2.1 Leeds City Council has sought to establish Leeds as a major European City and cultural and social centre. It is the second largest metropolitan district in England and has a population of 2.2 million people living within 30 minutes drive of the City Centre.
- 2.2 The Leeds metropolitan district extends over 562 square kilometres (217 square miles) and has a population of [774,060 people living in Leeds \(Mid-Year Estimate of Population 2015\) and the population is projected to grow to 819,000 people by 2024. 751,500 \(taken from the 2011 census\)](#). It includes the city centre and the urban areas that surround it, the more rural outer suburbs and several towns, all with their very different identities. Two-thirds of the district is greenbelt (open land with restrictive building), and there is beautiful countryside within easy reach of the city.
- 2.3 Over recent years Leeds has experienced significant levels of growth in entertainment use within the city coupled with a significant increase in residential development. The close proximity of a range of land uses and the creation of mixed-use schemes has many benefits including the creation of a vibrant 24-hour city.
- 2.4 Leeds is a city with many cultures, languages, races and faiths. A wide range of minority groups including Black Caribbean, Indian, Pakistani, Irish and Chinese as well as many other smaller communities make up [almost 11% of the city population 18.9% of the population \(2011 Census\)](#).

- 2.5 Each area of the district has its own character and challenges. The council has provided general advice in this policy to assist applicants in preparing applications. Applicants are also expected to demonstrate knowledge of their local area when describing the steps they propose to take to promote the licensing objectives. To assist them the council has ~~provided links to data sources collated information where information~~ specific to localities in Leeds in which there is concern relating to impact of licensed premises on the four licensing objectives ~~can be found. These are published on the council's website.~~ Applicants may also consult with Entertainment Licensing to ensure they have as much information as possible before making their application. ~~Further information is provided in Section 9.~~

Cultural Activities in Leeds

- 2.6 Leeds has strong artistic and sporting traditions and has the best attended outdoor events in the country. The success of arts and heritage organisations including the Grand Theatre, West Yorkshire Playhouse, Opera North, Northern Ballet Theatre, Phoenix Dance Theatre, Harewood House and the Henry Moore Institute, has helped to attract other major arts and heritage investments such as the award winning Royal Armouries and the Thackeray Medical Museum. The city also boasts a wealth of community based sports heritage and recreational facilities. There is a vibrant voluntary sector including thousands of groups and societies.
- 2.7 Leeds City Council (in common with other local authorities) is a major provider of facilities for public recreation. The Council has a tradition of promoting a wide range of cultural activity for the benefit of the city and district.
- 2.8 Leeds Town Hall is the dedicated public concert hall/performance area in Leeds and the Carriageworks Theatre is dedicated to amateur performance and public use for Leeds. Millennium Square in the city centre is used for public events and entertainment such as the Christmas market and 'Icecube' (a temporary ice rink). The parks at Roundhay, Woodhouse Moor, Potternewton and Middleton are in use for community organised gatherings, fairs and carnivals and Temple Newsam Park is the venue for council promoted public events attracting upwards of fifty thousand people.
- 2.9 Commercially promoted events take place in a variety of locations throughout the district.
- 2.10 Within local communities, groups and associations use church and village halls and community centres for social and fund raising activities. Within the district there are 120 church halls, village halls and schools licensed for regulated entertainment and/or the sale or supply of alcohol.
- 2.11 Leeds has a long established reputation for the encouragement of community and diverse cultural events and public entertainment as an essential aid to community involvement and an increasing sense of common identity.

Section 3 Integrating other guidance, policies, objectives and strategies

3.1 In preparing this licensing policy the council has had regard to, and sought to integrate the licensing policy with, the following strategies:

- Vision for Leeds 2011 to 2030
- Best Council Plan 2015 to 2020
- Leeds Local Development Framework
- ~~Leeds Regeneration Framework (and local neighbourhood frameworks)~~
- ~~Leeds Alcohol Strategy~~
- Leeds City Council – Anti-Social Behaviour Statement
- Leeds City Council – Environmental enforcement policies.

3.2 The council (through its Licensing Committee) may, from time to time, receive reports on other policies, strategies and initiatives that may impact on licensing activity within the remit of the committee. Subject to the general principles set out in this policy and the overriding need to promote the four licensing objectives it may have regard to them when making licensing decisions.

3.3 The Committee may, after receiving such reports, make recommendations to the council or other bodies about the impact of the licensing policy on such policies, strategies and initiatives. Equally the Committee may make recommendations relating to the impact of such policies, strategies and initiatives on the licensing policy. This may include recommendations to amend the licensing policy itself.

Vision for Leeds

3.4 *Best city in the UK that* is the key aim of the Vision for Leeds 2011 to 2030. This means:

- Leeds will be fair, open and welcoming.
- Leeds' economy will be prosperous and sustainable.
- All Leeds' communities will be successful.

3.5 Leeds, like other national and international cities, is faced with a number of key challenges. The city's population is set to rise to around one million, its economy is still recovering from the effects of global recession and the consequences of a changing climate have become all too apparent.

3.6 In addressing these challenges, Leeds must continue to be a forward-looking city and have a clear plan for the future, and this is why the Vision for Leeds is important.

3.7 This licensing policy seeks to promote the licensing objectives within the overall context of the three aims set out in Vision for Leeds 2011-2030.

Child Friendly

3.8 The council has announced its intention for the city to become 'Child Friendly'. This links back to the council's vision which states:

'Best city... for children

Leeds will be a child-friendly city where the voices, needs and priorities of children and young people are heard and inform the way we make decisions and take action.'



- 3.9 There are over 180,000 children and young people in Leeds. To become a child friendly city, and the best city for children and young people, their voices and views need to be heard and responded to, and that they are active participants in their local community and citywide.
- 3.10 The UN convention on the rights of the child sets out the basic rights for children worldwide. The UN developed the model for child friendly city model – a place where children rights are known and understood by children and adults alike, and where these rights are reflected in policies and budgets.
- 3.11 As part of the aim for Leeds to become a child friendly city, the council declared 12 wishes:

In a child friendly Leeds...

1. Children and young people can make safe journeys and can easily travel around the city
2. Children and young people find the city centre welcoming and safe, with friendly places to go, have fun and play
3. There are places and spaces to play and things to do, in all areas and open to all
4. Children and young people can easily find out what they want to know, when they want it and how they want it
5. Children, young people and adults have a good understanding of children's rights, according to the United Nation Convention on the Rights of the Child
6. Children and young people are treated fairly and feel respected
7. Children and young people have the support and information they need to make healthy lifestyle choices
8. All our learning places identify and address the barriers that prevent children and young people from engaging in and enjoying learning
9. There are a greater number of better quality jobs, work experience opportunities and good quality careers advice for all
10. All children and young people have their basic rights met
11. Children and young people express their views, feel heard and are actively involved in decisions that shape their lives
12. Places and spaces where children and young people spend time and play are free of litter and dog fouling

- 3.12 This policy is particularly affected by wish 2 – “Children and young people find the city centre welcoming and safe, with friendly places to go, have fun and play” and wish 3 – “There are places and spaces to play and things to do, in all areas and open to all”.

Section 4 Promotion of the licensing objectives

- 4.1 The council will carry out its functions under the Licensing Act 2003 with a view to promoting four licensing objectives. These are:
- The prevention of crime and disorder
 - Public safety
 - The prevention of public nuisance
 - The protection of children from harm
- 4.2 Each objective is of equal importance, and the four objectives will be paramount considerations for the council at all times.
- 4.3 It is for the applicant to decide what, if any, measures to suggest in its operating schedule in order to address any potential concerns that might arise in the promotion of the licensing objectives. Applicants are reminded that measures proposed in the operating schedules will be converted into conditions on their licence.
- 4.4 The council recommends that applicants risk assess their operation against the four licensing objectives to identify potential areas of concern.
- 4.5 Applicants are reminded that responsible authorities or other persons may make representations if they feel that the applicant's proposals do not adequately promote the licensing objectives. An applicant who proposes no measures to promote the licensing objectives may therefore face more representations than an applicant who risk assesses their operation and proposes necessary and proportionate measures.
- 4.6 The council recommends early consultation with responsible authorities. Many responsible authorities have produced guidance which applicants can take into account when assessing whether they need to include any measures in their application to promote the licensing objectives. In addition, many responsible authorities would be prepared to discuss matters on site with an applicant with a view to reaching agreement on measures to be proposed. Contact details for the responsible authorities are available from Entertainment Licensing. Guidance issued by the responsible authorities can be found on the council's website or by contacting Entertainment Licensing.

Crime and Disorder

- 4.7 Under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, the council must exercise its functions, having regard to the likely effect on crime and disorder in its area, and must do all it can to prevent crime and disorder.
- 4.8 Where its discretion is engaged, the council will seek to promote the licensing objective of preventing crime and disorder in a manner which supports the [Safer Leeds Plan](#) ~~Leeds Community Safety Strategy,~~ and any local crime reduction strategy.
- 4.9 There are many steps an applicant may take to prevent crime and disorder. The council will look to the Police for the main source of advice on these matters. ~~In accordance with the Secretary of State's Guidance, police views on matters relating to crime and disorder will be given considerable weight.~~
- 4.10 If relevant representations are made in relation to a premises licence or club premises certificate, the council will consider whether it is necessary to impose conditions to regulate behaviour on the premises and access to them where this relates to licensable activities, and the licensing objectives. Any conditions attached will not seek to manage the behaviour of customers once they are beyond the

direct management of the licence holder, their staff or agents, but may seek to impact on the behaviour of customers on or in the immediate vicinity of premises as they seek to enter or leave.

4.11 Conditions will be targeted on deterrence and the prevention of crime and disorder. The council may consider:

- The need for and location of CCTV cameras
- The need for door supervision
- The need for a text or radio pager system allowing communication between premises and with the Police
- Conditions setting capacity limits where this is necessary to prevent overcrowding likely to lead to disorder and violence
- Membership of a recognised pub watch or similar scheme

4.12 Crime and disorder conditions will not seek to control adult entertainment involving striptease and lap dancing, which will be governed by laws in relation to indecency and obscenity, and will be licensed under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982. However, conditions for such adult entertainment may be imposed for reasons of public safety, or the protection of children from harm if they relate to the occasional use of the premises for adult entertainment.

Public Safety

4.13 The public safety objective is concerned with the physical state of people using the premises. Public safety includes safety of performers appearing at any premises.

4.14 On 1 October 2006 the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 replaced previous fire safety legislation. The council will not seek to impose fire safety conditions as conditions on licences where the Order applies.

4.15 Capacity limits will only be imposed where appropriate for the promotion of public safety or for reasons of crime and disorder. Capacity limits will not be imposed as a condition of the licence on fire safety grounds.

4.16 Applicants are advised to consult with the Environmental Health, Health and Safety Team, who can offer advice as to appropriate measures to be included in risk assessments, and potentially in operating schedules. On receipt of relevant representations the council will have regard to the views of the Health and Safety Team. The team can also offer advice in relation to workplace health and safety matters, including compliance with the Health Act 2006 (smokefree).

4.17 Conditions requiring possession of certificates on the safety or satisfactory nature of equipment or fixtures on premises will not normally be imposed as those are dealt with by other legislation. However, if it is considered necessary in light of the evidence on each individual case, conditions may be imposed requiring checks on the equipment to be conducted at specified intervals, and evidence of the checks to be retained. Conditions may also seek to require equipment of particular standards to be maintained on premises.

~~4.18 —Special considerations will apply to night clubs and similar venues. Applicants are encouraged to consider the Safer Clubbing Guide published by the Home Office and DCMS, which gives advice on these issues.~~

4.18 Special events in the open air or temporary structures raise particular issues. Applicants are referred to other sections of this document where guidance on holding these types of event is given.

Public Nuisance

- 4.19 In considering the promotion of this licensing objective, applicants need to focus on the effect of licensable activities on persons living and working in the area around the premises which may be disproportionate and unreasonable.
- 4.20 Public nuisance in this context is not narrowly defined and can include low level nuisance affecting a few people living locally, as well as a major disturbance affecting the whole community.
- 4.21 Issues will mainly concern noise nuisance, light pollution, noxious smells and litter. ~~These include issues arising from the implementation of the smoking ban where customers may now be more inclined to use external areas of premises.~~
- 4.22 Where applicants are completing operating schedules the council encourages them to have regard to the location of the proposed or actual premises, and in particular whether proposals may have a disproportionate impact in dense residential areas or near to sensitive premises such as nursing homes, old people's accommodation, hospitals, hospices or places of worship.
- 4.23 Applicants are recommended to consult Environmental Health Services for advice on measures that may need to be incorporated into an operating schedule.
- 4.24 If relevant representations are made, the council will consider whether it is necessary to impose conditions to regulate behaviour on the premises and access to them where this relates to licensable activities, and the licensing objectives. Any conditions attached will not seek to manage the behaviour of customers once they are beyond the direct management of the licence holder, their staff or agents, but may seek to reduce the impact of the behaviour of customers entering or leaving the premises on people living or working near to the premises. The council considers that patrons who are using external smoking areas or shelters are there as a direct result of the licensed premises and are within the control of the licensee.
- 4.25 The council will consider whether issues relating to public nuisance can be effectively dealt with by necessary and appropriate conditions. These conditions will normally focus on the more sensitive periods, for example, noise from premises in the late evening or early morning when residents may be attempting to sleep.
- 4.26 When considering such matters, the council will have regard to representations made by Environmental Health Services, and by local residents.
- 4.27 The council may consider the following matters:
- Whether doors and windows will or can be kept closed after a particular time.
 - Whether other noise control measures such as acoustic curtains or other speaker mounts are required.
 - The fact that lighting outside the premises may help to prevent crime and disorder, but may give rise to light pollution for neighbours.
 - Signs placed at the exit to buildings can encourage patrons to be quiet until they leave the area, and to respect the rights of residents.
 - The size and location of smoking areas and any facilities provided may encourage patrons to use the external areas more extensively than for just smoking and returning to the inside of the premises
 - Provision of litter bins in the vicinity of premises serving hot food after 11pm.
 - Display of contact details or a direct telephone link to a private hire/taxi firm.
- 4.28 The council recognises that it is necessary to balance the rights of local residents businesses and others with those wishing to provide licensable activities, and those who wish to use such facilities.

4.29 Ultimately if it is necessary for the prevention of public nuisance where conditions do not adequately address the issues an application can be refused.

Protection of children from harm

4.30 The council recognises the Leeds Safeguarding Children ~~Board~~ Partnership as the responsible authority for the protection of children from harm.

4.31 The protection of children from harm includes protection from physical and psychological harm.

4.32 The council notes that the admission of children to premises holding a premises licence or club premises certificate should ~~normally~~ be freely allowed unless there is good reason to restrict entry or exclude children completely.

4.33 Issues about access of children to premises may give rise to concern:

- where adult entertainment is provided on an occasional basis and is not already licensed under other legislation;
- where there have been convictions of the current management for serving alcohol to minors;
- where the premises have a reputation for allowing under-age drinking;
- where requirements of proof of age is not the norm;
- where premises have a known association with drug taking or dealing;
- where there is a strong element of gambling on the premises; and
- where the supply of alcohol consumption on the premises is the exclusive or primary purpose of the services provided.

4.34 Such situations can be identified through a risk assessment of the operation. In these circumstances, applicants are advised to consider offering appropriate conditions through their operating schedule. In addition, licensees may identify that the access of children to particular parts of the premises poses more risk than others, and seek only to exclude children from areas of highest risk.

4.35 On receipt of relevant representations, the council will consider whether conditions are necessary. If conditions are necessary these may include:

- limitations on the hours when children will be present
- limitation upon the presence of children of certain ages when specified activities are taking place
- limits on the parts of the premises to which children may have access
- age limitations
- limitations or exclusions only when certain activities are taking place
- requirements for an accompanying adult
- full exclusion of people under the age of 18 when any licensable activities are taking place

4.36 In such cases, representations by the Leeds Safeguarding Children ~~Partnership~~ Board and the Police will be given considerable weight where they address issues regarding the admission of children.

4.37 It is mandatory for premises which sell or supply alcohol to have an age verification policy in place. However, the council favours the Challenge 25/Check 25 type schemes and such a scheme volunteered as part of an operating schedule will be given the appropriate weight when the council determines the licence application.

4.38 No condition will be imposed by the council requiring the admission of children to any licensed premises except in the case of exhibition of film where a mandatory condition is applied to all licences with this activity.

Section 5 General principles

- 5.1 In determining a licensing application the overriding principle will be that each application will be determined on its own merit, having regard to the need to promote the four licensing objectives and taking into account this licensing policy and the guidance issued under Section 182 by the Secretary of State. Where it is necessary to depart from the guidance or this policy the council will give clear and cogent reasons for doing so.
- 5.2 Nothing in this policy will undermine any person's right to apply for a variety of permissions under the Act.

~~5.3 Applicants are reminded of the Government's Alcohol Strategy. Matters set out in the strategy may be relevant to general licensing principles and to one or more of the licensing objectives.~~

Human Rights

- 5.3 The European Convention on Human Rights makes it unlawful for a public authority to act in a way that is incompatible with a Convention right. The council will have particular regard to the following relevant provisions of the European Convention on Human Rights:
- Article 6 that in determination of civil rights and obligations everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law.
 - Article 8 that everyone has the right to respect for his home and private life.
 - Article 1 of the first protocol that every person is entitled to the peaceful enjoyment of his or her possessions.

Impact of Licensed Activity

- 5.4 Where no representations are made the council will grant a licence subject to conditions consistent with the operating schedule.
- 5.5 When determining any application where relevant representations are made, the council will consider it in the light of the four licensing objectives and in order to support a number of other key aims and purposes as set out in this policy. The requirement to promote the licensing objectives will be the paramount consideration. The council will focus upon the impact of the activities taking place on members of the public living, working or engaged in normal activity near the premises.
- 5.6 Where relevant representations are made in relation to a premises licence, club premises certificate or temporary event notice the following factors will normally be taken into account when the council is looking at the impact of the activities concerned:
- the style of operation, the numbers of customers and customer profile likely to attend the premises
 - the location of the premises and the proximity of noise sensitive properties
 - the proposed hours of operation
 - the transport arrangements for customers attending or leaving the premises and any possible impact on local residents or businesses
 - any proposed methods for the dispersal of customers
 - the scope for mitigating any impact
 - the extent to which the applicant has offered conditions to mitigate the impact
 - how often the activity occurs

- 5.7 In considering any application for a variation to a premises licence or club premises certificate where a relevant representation has been received, the council may take into account, in addition to the above matters, any evidence:
- of past demonstrable adverse impact from the activity especially on local residents or businesses
 - that if adverse impact has been caused, appropriate measures have been agreed and put into effect by the applicant to mitigate that adverse impact
- 5.8 Other relevant matters may be considered as the individual case dictates.

Special Events in the Open Air or in Temporary Structures

- 5.9 The promotion and the organisation of live musical and similar entertainment in the open air or in temporary structures like marquees etc. can provide opportunities for community involvement, civic pride and can attract visitors to the district.
- 5.10 However, the success of such events by way of contribution to the council's cultural and tourist strategies depends upon the quality, levels of safety and consideration for the rights of people who live or work in the vicinity and the standard of provision of facilities for those coming to enjoy the event.
- 5.11 In recognition of the special factors that are relevant, particularly with respect to major open air events such as a ~~concerts or festivals, pop festival or events like the Leeds Mela,~~ the council has established a multi-agency ~~safety advisory group forum~~ to assist organisers in co-ordinating such events. This includes council departments who have an interest in, or legislative role relevant to, such events, together with representatives of the ~~various~~ emergency services.
- 5.12 Members of the forum are notified about all proposals to hold such events and where necessary a special meeting will be organised in order to consider any issues that will require to be addressed and to open up lines of communication with organisers.
- 5.13 ~~A useful document which organisers are recommended to obtain is 'The Event Safety Guide' (known as the purple guide), published by the Health & Safety Executive. This is currently being revised and organisers are advised to check online for the latest version. The Health and Safety Executive provide specialist guidance on event safety through their website at www.hse.gov.uk.~~
- 5.14 Guidance on the planning of such events is available to organisers but it is important that substantial notice is given so that proper preparations and precautions can be put in place for the event. This also applies if the event is proposed under a Temporary Event Notice.

Community Applicants

- 5.15 Whilst this policy is aimed at all licensable activities under the Licensing Act 2003 it should be noted that the council sees a distinction between large or permanent activities, such as those proposed by commercial operators and small or temporary activities such as those which might be proposed by cultural or community groups.
- 5.16 Where events are proposed by cultural or community groups, it is recognised that those groups may not have the same skill or expertise or access to professional advice. Such groups may seek assistance and guidance from the council by contacting Entertainment Licensing.
- 5.17 Whatever the nature of the applicant and activity proposed, the overriding matter is that the council will consider the individual merits of the application and act so as to promote the licensing objectives.

Other Regulatory Regimes

- 5.18 The licensing policy is not intended to be the primary mechanism for the general control of nuisance, anti-social behaviour and environmental crime but nonetheless is a key aspect of such control and the licensing policy and licensing decisions are intended to be part of an holistic approach to the delivery of the council plan and the management of the evening and night time economy of the Leeds district.
- 5.19 In preparing this policy the council has sought to avoid unnecessary duplication of existing legislation and regulatory regimes. However on occasions it has been necessary to set out some of the detail in this policy for ease of understanding. Nothing in this policy is intended to revoke or replace the need for applicants to act in accordance with legal requirements. All applicants are advised to seek proper advice to ensure that the activities they propose are within the boundaries set by existing legislation and regulations.

Application Process

- 5.20 Applications must be made to the council in the form prescribed by Regulations. Guidance is available to applicants setting out the detail of the process.

Licensing Committee

- 5.21 The council has appointed a licensing committee of 15 Councillors. Licensing functions will often be delegated to a licensing subcommittee of 3 Councillors or, in appropriate cases to officers of the council.
- 5.22 Councillors will have regard to the Leeds City Council Code of Conduct for Members. Where a Councillor who is a member of the Licensing Committee or subcommittee has a disclosable pecuniary interest in the application before them, in the interests of good governance they will disqualify themselves from any involvement in the decision making process in respect of that application.
- 5.23 A subcommittee may refer an application to another subcommittee or to the Licensing Committee where it is unable to deal with the application because of the number of members unable to vote on the matter in question.
- 5.24 The Licensing Committee will refer an application to the council where it is unable to deal with the application because of the number of members unable to vote on the matter in question.

Representations

- 5.25 Depending on the type of application representations may be made by a responsible authority or other persons (as defined by the Licensing Act 2003). The council has agreed protocols with responsible authorities and issued guidance to other persons making representations, setting out the detail of the process. Guidance is available on the council website or by contacting Entertainment Licensing.
- 5.26 Members of the public who wish to submit a representation in regards to a premises licence or club premises certificate application need to be aware that their personal details will be made available to the applicant. If this is an issue they may contact a local representative such as a ward, parish or town councillor or any other locally recognised body such as a residents association about submitting the representation on their behalf. The council is not able to accept anonymous representations. In addition the council cannot accept petitions which do not follow the guidance on the council's website.

- 5.27 Where a representation is received which is not from a responsible authority the council will in the first instance make a judgement on whether it is relevant, i.e. based upon one or more of the four licensing objectives.
- 5.28 `Relevant representations' are representations:
- about the likely effect of the premises licence on the promotion of the licensing objectives;
 - which have not been withdrawn and are not, in the opinion of the council, frivolous or vexatious.
- 5.29 Where relevant representations are received about an application the council will hold a hearing to consider them unless the council, the applicant and everyone who has made representations agree that the hearing is not necessary. Applicants and those making representations should seek, in advance of any hearing, to try to reach agreement or to narrow the areas in dispute, particularly where both are professionally represented.
- 5.30 Where hearings are required as a result of relevant representations, the council may extend the time limits involved in calling hearings in order to allow the parties to negotiate suitable conditions to be added to the operating schedule and avoid the need for a hearing. Such an extension of time is considered to be in the public interest.

Reasons for Decisions

- 5.31 Every decision made by the Licensing Committee, subcommittee or officers shall be accompanied by clear reasons for the decision.

- 6.1 A premises licence and club premises certificates authorises the sale or supply of alcohol, regulated entertainment and late night refreshment (sale of hot food and drink after 11pm). Businesses wishing to apply for a licence or certificate must use the prescribed form which includes details of the hours of operation, any hours for licensable activities and an operating schedule.

Planning

- 6.2 The use of premises for the sale or provision of alcohol, regulated entertainment or late night refreshment is subject to planning control. Such use will require planning permission or must otherwise be lawful under planning legislation. Planning permission is generally required for the establishment of new premises or the change of use of premises.
- 6.3 In line with the S182 Guidance the planning and licensing regimes involve consideration of different (albeit related) matters. Licensing committees are not bound by decisions made by a planning committee, and vice versa.
- 6.4 Where businesses have indicated, when applying for a licence under the Act, that they have also applied for planning permission or that they intend to do so, licensing committees and officers will consider discussion with their planning counterparts prior to determination with the aim of agreeing mutually acceptable operating hours and scheme designs.
- 6.5 Where relevant representations are received, any decision on a licence application will not consider whether any decision to grant or refuse planning permission or building consent was lawful and correct. It will take into account what the impact of granting the application will be on the four licensing objectives.
- 6.6 In general, all premises which are the subject of an application, should have the benefit of planning permission, or be deemed permitted development. The onus will be on the applicant to demonstrate that planning permission has been granted or that the premises have the benefit of permitted development rights. Failure to do so may result in representations and the licence being refused or granted subject to conditions which take account of the planning permissions in existence.
- 6.7 In addition, all new developments and premises which have been subject to structural alterations since 1994 will have building control approval in the form of a Building Regulations Completion Certificate. The onus will be on the applicant to demonstrate that any structural alterations have been approved by building control. Failure to do so may result in representations and the licence being refused or granted subject to conditions.

Licensing Hours

- 6.8 The government acknowledges that different licensing approaches may be appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives in different areas. The Act gives the Council the power to make decisions regarding licensed opening hours based on local knowledge and in consultation with other responsible authorities.
- 6.9 In some circumstances, staggered licensing hours with regards to the sale of alcohol are important to ensure that the concentration of customers leaving premises simultaneously is reduced. The intention behind this is to reduce the friction at late night fast food outlets, taxi ranks and other sources of transport which currently lead to disorder and disturbance.

- 6.10 Providing the customers with greater choice is an important consideration in the development of a thriving and safe evening and night-time economy in Leeds. However any licensable activity has the potential to impact adversely on the surrounding area due to disturbance or crime and disorder. Customers may be noisy when leaving, leave litter or use on-street car parking. The impact of these activities can be particularly intrusive at night when ambient noise levels are much lower.
- 6.11 The council supports the development of a wide ranging and culturally diverse night-time economy. ~~However this must be where this can be~~ achieved whilst promoting the four licensing objectives and without compromising ~~the ability to resource~~ local services associated with the night-time economy such as street cleansing.
- 6.12 Under the Act there are no permitted hours for the sale of alcohol. Applicants are able to suggest in their operating schedule the hours they wish to open and to apply to vary their existing licences if they wish to open beyond their current permitted hours. However, there is no general presumption in favour of lengthening licensing hours and the four licensing objectives will be the paramount consideration at all times.
- 6.13 If relevant representations are made the council will only grant the hours of use proposed where the operating schedule and any risk assessment adequately demonstrates that:
- the applicant has properly considered what is appropriate for the local area when considering what hours and activities to apply for
 - the potential effect on the licensing objectives is not significant
 - the agreed operating schedule demonstrates that the applicant is taking appropriate steps to minimise any adverse impact on local residents and businesses
- 6.14 Restrictions may be made to the proposed hours of use where, after receiving relevant representations, the council considers it appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives to do so. The council will take into account the existing pattern of licensed premises in an area when considering what is appropriate to promote the objectives. Applications which are significantly out of character for a locality will need to demonstrate that granting the hours sought will not impact on the licensing objectives, given the potential for neighbouring premises to seek the same additional hours to prevent rivals gaining a commercial advantage.
- 6.15 As a general rule shops, stores and supermarkets should normally be free to provide sales of alcohol for consumption off the premises at any times when the retail outlet is open for shopping unless there are good reasons, based on the licensing objectives, for restricting those hours.

Local, national and international occasions

- 6.16 It should be possible for applicants for premises licences and club premises certificates to anticipate special occasions which occur regularly each year, for example bank holidays, and to incorporate appropriate opening hours for these occasions in their operating schedules.
- 6.17 Additional occasions for which extensions may be required may be covered by a Temporary Event Notice.

Drinking up time

- 6.18 The traditional 'drinking up time' was not carried over into the Licensing Act 2003. However the hours during which applicants are licensed to sell or supply alcohol and the opening hours need not be identical and therefore applicants of premises licensed for the on-sale of alcohol are recommended to consider a drinking up/cooling down period during which music volume may be reduced, customers may consume their drinks and make arrangements for transport from the premises. The council

considers that a 30 minute drinking up time will assist in the gradual dispersal of customers and consequently reduce impact on the area.

- 6.19 Where relevant representations are made the council will consider imposing a condition on drinking up time where such a condition is appropriate in order to promote the licensing objectives in any individual case.

Operating Schedules

6.20 Under the Licensing Act 2003 applicants are required to complete an 'operating schedule'. Applicants They are expected to have regard to the council's Statement of Licensing Policy. They must also be aware of the expectations of the licensing authority and the responsible authorities as to the steps that are appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives and to demonstrate knowledge of their local area when describing the steps they propose to take to promote the licensing objectives.

6.21 Operating schedules are the key to ensuring that the four licensing objectives are promoted. An operating schedule should include enough information to enable any responsible authority or other person to assess whether the steps to be taken to promote the licensing objectives are satisfactory.

6.22 Applicants should make their own enquiries and demonstrate how they have considered the following in their operating schedule:

- The layout of the local area and physical environment including crime and disorder hotspots, proximity to residential premises and proximity to areas where children and young people may congregate;
- Any risk posed to the local area by the proposed licensable activities; and
- Any local initiatives (for example, local crime reduction initiatives or voluntary schemes such as local taxi-marshalling schemes, street pastors and other schemes), which may help mitigate potential risks.

6.23 Whilst applicants are not required to seek the views of responsible authorities before formally submitting their application, they may find them to be a useful source of expert advice on local issues that should be taken into consideration when making an application. The council encourages co-operation between applicants, responsible authorities and, where relevant, local residents and businesses before applications are submitted in order to minimise the scope for disputes to arise.

6.24 Applicants may find contacting their local ward councillor helpful. Leeds councillors provide a voice to the people living in the ward that they represent. They are aware of the needs of their community and are in touch with the issues that local people face. As well as influencing council decisions on funding and development, they work with other organisations, such as the police, local schools and health services to help bring about improvements to services and the environment for their local community.

6.25 Other publicly available sources which may be of use to applicants include:

- the Crime Mapping website;
- Neighbourhood Statistics websites;
- websites or publications by local responsible authorities;
- websites or publications by local voluntary schemes and initiatives; and
- on-line mapping tools.

6.26 In Leeds specific websites are:

www.tinyurl.com/LeedsMappingTool which shows a searchable map with layers of recent crime and nuisance statistics as well as the deprivation index, locations of licensed premises, schools and early years centres

<https://datamillnorth.org/> which provides a number of useful datasets including licensed premises

https://www.police.uk/west-yorkshire/LDT_CI/ which is a crime mapping website run by the Police

<http://observatory.leeds.gov.uk/> Leeds Observatory is a tool for everyone to explore strategic data, information and intelligence about Leeds' communities and geographies. The observatory provides a clear evidence base for communities and professionals to determine the needs of people in Leeds which will shape decision making and services.

~~6.24 Applicants should make their own enquiries and demonstrate how they have considered the following in their operating schedule:~~

- ~~• The layout of the local area and physical environment including crime and disorder hotspots, proximity to residential premises and proximity to areas where children and young persons may congregate.~~
- ~~• Any risk posed to the local area by the applicants' proposed licensable activities; and~~
- ~~• Any local initiatives (for example, local crime reduction initiatives or voluntary schemes such as local taxi marshalling schemes, street pastors and other schemes, which may help mitigate potential risks.~~

6.27 The council expects individual applicants to complete the operating schedule in a manner that is specific to the application being made in respect of those premises and the licensable activity to be carried on rather than in general or standard terms. Information should be given to demonstrate how the individual application proposes to address and promote the licensing objectives. Applicants are referred to the paragraphs 10.7 to 10.11 below in this section which contain information on carrying out a risk assessment.

6.28 Any application or operating schedule not completed in accordance with the Act and the regulations may be returned to the applicant unprocessed with a request to complete the forms correctly before the application is accepted by council.

Risk assessments

6.29 The council recommends that applicants complete a risk assessment of their business in order to understand what steps are required to complete the operating schedule in a manner which enables the council and responsible authorities to assess how they will seek to promote the licensing objectives.

6.30 The council is aware that any risk assessment will vary according to the nature of the business. It is for applicants to decide what is appropriate in each case. To assist applicants in completing their operating schedules the council has devised a risk assessment proforma and suggested wording for volunteered conditions. A copy may be obtained from the Entertainment Licensing Section. A special risk assessment proforma designed for outdoor events and broadly based on the 'Purple Guide' is also available.

6.31 The risk assessment contains many of the key factors which the responsible authorities will be expecting applicants to meet in order to fulfil the licensing objectives. The contents are not exhaustive but the risk assessment approach will reduce the possibilities of adverse representations.

- 6.32 It is recognised that some areas of the risk assessment may duplicate issues which applicants have previously addressed in order to satisfy other legislation. Where this does occur the operating schedule may cross reference to alternative documents.
- 6.33 The council recognises that it cannot insist on a risk assessment. However an applicant who decides not to complete or provide a risk assessment may face additional representations and the expense of hearings as a result. If a risk assessment is not completed then applicants will need to demonstrate how these matters have been addressed through the operating schedule provided.

Local Licensing Guidance

- ~~6.32 — Each locality has its own character and challenges. In order to assist applicants, where there is an issue in a local area which impacts on how the applicant should complete the operating schedule, the council has published local licensing guidance. This guidance which is compiled through the Area Committee and approved by the Licensing Committee can be obtained from Entertainment Licensing.~~
- ~~6.33 — The local licensing guidance should be given careful consideration when making an application. Applicants may be asked to attend a meeting with licensing officers to discuss the measures suggested in the guidance and how they might be relevant to their application. The Local Licensing Guidance will be presented to any subsequent Licensing subcommittee when they determine an application that has received representations.~~
- ~~6.34 — The council recognises that it cannot insist on applicants using the local licensing guidance when completing their operating schedules. However an applicant who decides to disregard the guidance may face additional representations and the expense of a hearing as a result.~~

Local Concerns

- ~~6.34 It is a fact (Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2012, NHS Leeds) that if you live in some of the more deprived areas of Leeds (Beeston, Holbeck, Gipton, Harehills, Burmantofts, Richmond Hill, Armley) you can expect your life expectancy to be lower than that of residents in other parts of Leeds. The three contributory factors to a reduced life expectancy are alcohol, obesity and smoking. The Licensing Act 2003 authorises the activities of the sale by retail of alcohol, the provision of late night refreshment and therefore the question is whether reducing people’s access to alcohol and high fat content takeaway food will have a positive outcome on life expectancy in these areas.~~
- ~~6.35 In these more deprived areas there is concern about:~~

Sale of alcohol

- ~~• The wide and obvious availability of alcohol in convenience stores, newsagents, corner shops and off licences.~~
- ~~• The contributory factor and possible links between violent crime and domestic violence and exacerbated by the availability of alcohol due to the numbers of premises which sell alcohol for consumption of the premises in these areas.~~
- ~~• The higher proportion of premises licensed for alcohol for consumption off the premises.~~
- ~~• The ability for people with mental health or alcohol problems to easily obtain alcohol.~~
- ~~• The ability for people who are already intoxicated to easily obtain more alcohol.~~
- ~~• The pack size super strength white cider is sold in, which leads to people with alcohol dependency issues to drink more than they need to.~~

Protection of children

- ~~• The normalisation of alcohol abuse and the effect this has on children living in the area~~
- ~~• The sale and supply of alcohol to young people and children and the impact this has on the behaviour in the community and impact on their health.~~

Public nuisance

- The accumulation of premises providing takeaway food and off sales of alcohol
- Littering of food wrappers and waste food originating from takeaways

6.36 The availability of alcohol is a major concern, as harmful and hazardous drinking is a contributory factor in many of the concerns mentioned in this policy. As such the council would expect anyone wishing to open or extend premises that sell alcohol, or sell hot food to provide extra measures to ensure these problems are not exacerbated.

6.37 It is highly likely that any application for premises in deprived areas which includes the sale by retail of alcohol or the sale of hot food and drink will attract representations from a number of interested people. In order to mitigate the concerns stated in this policy, applicants are encouraged to contact Entertainment Licensing, West Yorkshire Police, Environmental Health and Public Health to see if there are any specific measures that can be adopted. If applicants do not contact the responsible authorities and do not offer additional measures they can expect to receive contact from a number of agencies. This may be direct or by way of a formal objection to the application.

6.38 Entertainment Licensing provides a Proforma Risk Assessment which is a list of suggested measures applicants may like to include in their operating schedule. Applicants in the deprived areas should carefully consider if the measures relating to the following concerns could be offered as part of their operating schedule:

Crime and disorder

- Measures that control the display of alcohol including proximity to the door, display of spirits and high strength alcohol
- The sale of high-strength lager and cider
- CCTV coverage of alcohol displays

Prevention of public nuisance

- Hourly checks of the surrounding area and removal of litter

Protection of children

- Display of alcohol, name of premise and windows advertising which normalise the availability of alcohol

Dispersal

6.39 There has been concern for many years that a lack of transport provision in the city centre during the early hours of the morning may contribute to an increase in disorder incidents, especially in the Albion Street area. One of the initiatives to address this problem in the past has been to provide night buses, however these were not well used as people prefer the small luxury of getting a taxi or private hire vehicle home.

6.40 The council is working with West Yorkshire Police to seek solutions to this issue and will keep the situation under review seeking regular reports from West Yorkshire Police and Traffic Management.

Excessive Consumption of Alcohol

6.41 The council is acutely aware of the link between the supply of alcohol that is subject to certain promotions and the possibility of resultant incidents of alcohol related crime and disorder and implications for public safety, public nuisance and the risk of harm to children.

6.42 The council also recognises the impact that excessive or binge drinking can have on public health and that positive action on promoting the licensing objectives is equally likely to have an indirect impact on public health.

- 6.43 The British Beer and Pub Association states that a promotion is irresponsible where it encourages or incites individuals to drink to excess, behave in an anti-social manner or fuels drunkenness. The council, as the licensing authority, will use the powers contained within the Licensing Act to ensure operators' promotional activities do not undermine the licensing objectives.
- 6.44 In April 2010 ~~new~~ mandatory conditions came into effect which:
- Ban irresponsible promotions;
 - Ban the dispensing of alcohol directly into the mouth; and
 - Ensure that customers have access to free tap water so that they can space out their drinks and not get too intoxicated too quickly.
- 6.45 The legislation makes it clear that an irresponsible promotion is one that is "carried on for the purpose of encouraging the sale or supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises in a manner which carried a significant risk of leading or contributing to crime and disorder, prejudice to public safety, public nuisance or harm to children".
- 6.46 As a consequence any on-trade premises that participates in irresponsible drinks promotions will be breaching licence conditions and will be dealt with in accordance with the council's "Leeds Responsible Authority Liaison and Joint Enforcement Protocol - Licensing Act 2003" which is available from the [council's Leeds City Council](#) website and may be subject to a review of their licence.

Conditions

- 6.47 The council may only impose conditions where relevant representations are made following an application to grant or vary a licence or where a review request is being considered.
- 6.48 The council recognises that the only conditions that should be imposed on a licence are those which are appropriate and proportionate to the promotion of the licensing objectives. There may be circumstances where existing legislation and regulations already effectively promote the licensing objectives and no additional conditions are required.
- 6.49 Where conditions are imposed they will be tailored to the individual style and characteristics of the premises and events concerned.
- 6.50 Applicants are strongly encouraged to make early contact with the appropriate responsible authorities to discuss proposed conditions in advance of the submission of their application to the council.

Designated Premises Supervisor

- 6.51 An applicant for a premises licence which includes the sale and supply of alcohol must nominate a Designated Premises Supervisor (DPS). That person will normally have been given day to day responsibility for running the premises. The DPS will also be in possession of a personal licence. The Act does not require the presence of the DPS at all material times.
- 6.52 The DPS will be readily identifiable on the premises as a person in a position of authority. No sale or supply of alcohol may be made at a time when no DPS has been specified on the licence or at a time when the DPS does not hold a Personal Licence.

Staff Training

- 6.53 The council recommends that all persons employed on licensed premises who are engaged in the sale and supply of alcohol be encouraged to attend training programmes to raise awareness of their responsibility and particularly of the offences contained within the Act. Similarly persons employed at

on-licensed premises should be encouraged to attend training programmes which will raise their awareness of the issues relating to drugs and violence in licensed premises, and that suitable training be extended to all staff involved in managing or supervising the premises.

- 6.54 It is also recommended that persons employed on premises providing entertainment for children and youths attend training programmes in basic child protection and safety, and if appropriate have the necessary DBS checks.
- 6.55 All persons employed on licensed premises should be provided with in-house training on basic public safety and the housekeeping arrangements relative to those premises.

Club Premises Certificate

- 6.56 The Act recognises that premises to which public access is restricted and where alcohol is supplied other than for profit, give rise to different issues for licensing law than those presented by commercial enterprises selling direct to the public. For this reason qualifying clubs may apply for a Club Premises Certificate as an alternative to a premises licence.
- 6.57 A Designated Premises Supervisor and Personal Licence Holders are not required where a Club Premises Certificate is in force. However, an applicant for a Club Premises Certificate is still required to act in a manner which promotes the licensing objectives. An application for a Club Premises Certificate must be in the form prescribed by regulations.
- 6.58 Any qualifying club may choose to obtain a Premises Licence if it decides that it wishes to offer its facilities commercially for use by the public, including the sale of alcohol. Any individual on behalf of the club may also provide Temporary Events Notices. The council has issued guidance to clubs on applying for a Club Premises Certificate.

Community Halls

- 6.59 The Legislative Reform (Supervision of Alcohol Sales in Church and Village Halls etc) Order 2009 amends the Licensing Act 2003 to allow management committees of community premises to make an application for a premises licence or to vary an existing premises licence which includes an application to remove the requirement of a designated premises supervisor and the authorisation of the sale of alcohol by a personal licence holder.
- 6.60 The council has issued guidance to community premises on this process which can be accessed on the council's website.

Minor Variations

- 6.61 It is now possible to make small changes to premises licences or club premises certificates through the minor variation process, which is cheaper, easier and quicker than the full variation process. The test for whether a proposed variation is 'minor' is whether it could impact adversely on any of the four licensing objectives. The council has issued guidance on this process which can be accessed on the council's website.

Alcohol Deliveries

- 6.62 An applicant seeking a licence that will enable them to provide alcohol as part of an alcohol delivery service should include in their operating schedule the procedures they intend to operate to ensure that:
- The person they are selling alcohol to is over the age of 18
 - That alcohol is only delivered to a person over the age of 18

- That a clear document trail of the order process from order, despatch from the licensed premises and delivery to the customer is maintained (with times and signatures) and available for inspection by an authorised officer
- The time that alcohol is sold on the website/over the phone and the time the alcohol is delivered is within the hours stated on the licence for the sale of alcohol.

- 7.1 The concept of “cumulative impact” has been described in the Section 182 guidance issued by the Home Office since the commencement of the Licensing Act 2003. Cumulative impact assessments were introduced at Section 5A in the Licensing Act 2003 by the Policing and Crime Act 2017. Cumulative impact means the potential impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives of a number of where there are a significant number of licensed premises concentrated in one area.
- 7.2 In some areas, where the number, type or density of licensed premises, such as those selling alcohol or providing late night refreshment, is high or exceptional, serious problems of nuisance and disorder may arise outside or some distance from those premises. Such problems generally occur as a result of large numbers of drinkers being concentrated in an area, for example when leaving premises at peak times or when queuing at fast food outlets or for public transport.
- 7.3 Queuing in itself may lead to conflict, disorder and anti-social behaviour. Moreover, large concentrations of people may also attract criminal activities such as drug dealing, pick pocketing and street robbery. Local services such as public transport, public lavatory provision and street cleaning may not be able to meet the demand posed by such concentrations of drinkers leading to issues such as street fouling, littering, traffic and public nuisance caused by concentrations of people who cannot be effectively dispersed quickly.
- 7.4 Variable licensing hours may facilitate a more gradual dispersal of customers from premises. However, in some cases, the impact on surrounding areas of the behaviour of the customers of all premises taken together will be greater than the impact of customers of individual premises. These conditions are more likely to arise in town or city centres, but may also arise in other urban centres and the suburbs, for example on smaller high streets with high concentrations of licensed premises.
- 7.5 Once away from the licensed premises, a minority of customers will behave badly. Other mechanisms for addressing such concerns may be more appropriate than cumulative impact, or may work alongside licensing policy. For example:
- Planning control
 - Positive measures to create a safe and clean town or city centre environment in partnership with local businesses, transport operators and other departments of the local authority, including best practise schemes such as Pubwatch or BIDs
 - Community Protection Orders
 - The provision of CCTV surveillance in town centres, taxi ranks, provision of public conveniences open late at night, street cleansing and litter patrols
 - Public Spaces Protection Orders
 - Police enforcement of the law concerning disorder and anti-social behaviour, including the issuing of fixed penalty notices
 - Prosecution for the offence of selling alcohol to a person who is drunk (or allowing such a sale)
 - Late Night Levy
 - Early Morning Restriction Orders
 - Other licensing measures such as fixed closing times, staggered closing times and zoning
- 7.2 The licensing policy is not the only means of addressing such problems. Other controls include:
- planning controls
 - CCTV
 - provision of transport facilities including taxi ranks
 - Designated Public Places Orders
 - police powers

- ~~closure powers~~
- ~~positive measures to create safer, cleaner and greener spaces~~
- ~~Voluntary or best practice schemes such as Street Wardens, Street Angels or Taxi Marshals~~

~~7.3 The council encourages the development of a variety of premises providing a range of licensed activities catering for a wide range of users. Any policy adopted from time to time on the cumulative impact of licensed premises imposes restrictions only to the extent that they are justified by the available evidence having regard to the guidance issued by the Secretary of State.~~

Cumulative Impact Assessments

7.6 A cumulative impact assessment (CIA) may be published by a licensing authority to help it limit the number or type of licence applications granted in areas where there is evidence to show that the number or density of licensed premises in the area is having a cumulative impact and leading to problems which are undermining the licensing objectives.

7.7 The council first published a cumulative impact assessment under section 5A of the Licensing Act 2003 in November 2018 which relates to new premises licences and club premises certificates and applications to vary existing premises licences and club premises certificates in specific areas.

Applications

~~7.4 A cumulative impact policy creates a rebuttable presumption that applications within the designated cumulative impact area for new premises licences or variations that are likely to add to the existing cumulative impact will normally be refused if relevant representations are received. It is for the applicant to demonstrate that their application would not add to the cumulative impact of such licensed premises in the area.~~

~~7.5 An applicant wishing to obtain a new or varied licence for premises falling within any of the cumulative impact areas must identify, through the risk assessment process (if used) and operating schedule, the steps that he or she intends to take so that the council and responsible authorities can be satisfied that granting a new licence will not add to the impact already being experienced.~~

~~7.6 To assist this process applicants are encouraged to submit a full and thoroughly considered application at the earliest opportunity. The onus is on the applicant to demonstrate to the responsible authorities the suitability and detail for their site. The applicant is encouraged to make early contact with the responsible authorities to discuss their plans, and suggested control measures. Applicants should also have particular regard to the guidance issued by the Home Office under section 182 of the Act.~~

~~7.7 Despite the presumption against grant, responsible authorities and other persons will still need to make a relevant representation before the council may lawfully consider giving effect to its cumulative impact policy. The licensing authority, in its role as a responsible authority and in consultation with the relevant ward members, will make a representation to any application received in a cumulative impact area. This representation will include the latest evidence in relation to that cumulative impact policy area. Any other representations, from responsible authorities and members of the public, which are based on the negative effects of cumulative impact will stand in their own right, but will also support and strengthen the licensing authority representation.~~

~~7.8 The council recognises that a cumulative impact policy should not be absolute. The circumstances of each application will be considered properly and application for licences that are unlikely to add to the cumulative impact on the licensing objectives may be granted. After receiving representations in relation to a new application or for a variation of a licence, the licensing authority will consider whether it would be justified in departing from its cumulative impact policy in the light of the individual circumstances of the case. The impact can be expected to be different for premises with different styles and characteristics. If the council decides that an application should be refused, it will still need to show that the grant of the application would undermine the promotion of the licensing objectives and that necessary conditions would be ineffective in preventing the problems involved.~~

Cumulative Impact Policies

~~7.9 The council has applied a cumulative impact policy in six areas of the Leeds district:~~

- ~~● the city centre (Area 1)~~

- ~~Headingley/Hyde Park (Area 2)~~
- ~~Woodhouse (Area 3)~~
- ~~Chapel Allerton (Area 4)~~
- ~~Horsforth (Area 5)~~
- ~~Armley (Area 6)~~

~~7.10 These areas have been identified~~

~~because evidence shows that the cumulative impact of the number and concentration of licensed premises in these areas continue to adversely affect the promotion of the following licensing objectives:~~

~~prevention of crime and disorder
the prevention of public nuisance~~

~~7.811 In this assessment the council reviewed the evidence for all existing cumulative impact areas (city centre, Headingley and Hyde Park, Woodhouse, Chapel Allerton, Horsforth and Armley). The council also reviewed the evidence for Harehills.~~

~~7.9 A summary of the evidence of the problems being experienced in these areas is included in this policy. A full report may be accessed via the council's website or from Entertainment Licensing. This assessment included a call for evidence from the responsible authorities, crime statistic reports commissioned from West Yorkshire Police and nuisance statistics provided by the council's Entertainment Licensing and Health and Environmental Action Services. Local residents have been given the opportunity to comment on the proposals through the relevant elected ward councillors and Community Committees during the development of the cumulative impact assessment.~~

~~7.1012 As required by the law, the council has undergone a formal consultation process first consulted on the cumulative impact assessments draft policies as part of a wider consultation on the council's licensing policy. The consultation was carried out with:~~

- the responsible authorities
- licensees and those representing licensees
- local residents and businesses
- those representing local residents and businesses

~~7.11 Responses from these consultations have been reviewed and reports are available from Entertainment Licensing.~~

~~7.13 In early 2016, the inclusion of the Armley CIP and amendments to the wording of the City Centre CIP to remove ambiguity were subject to directed consultations. Both consultations were open to the public and anyone could respond but particular emphasis was given to ensure those most affected were aware of the consultations.~~

~~7.14 The council is also aware that the police have concerns related to the concentration of premises in the localities of Pudsey, Otley and Guiseley. The council, in conjunction with the responsible authorities, will be keeping these areas under review during the life of the policy in case it becomes necessary to instigate formal cumulative impact investigation. Applicants wishing to apply for new licences or variations in these areas should note this paragraph and tailor their operating schedules accordingly.~~

~~7.124 The council will review keep the cumulative impact policy areas at least every three years, as required by the legislation under an annual review. Some areas may be reviewed more frequently. Cumulative Impact Assessments are available on the council's website. Applicants should contact Entertainment Licensing to ensure they are in possession of the latest information before making their application.~~

Cumulative Impact Areas

7.13 The cumulative impact assessment has shown that the number or type of licence applications granted in the following areas are having a cumulative impact and this is leading to problems which are undermining the licensing objectives.

City centre

7.14 The council has assessed crime statistics for the area known as the city centre which is located between the A58M motorway and the river Aire and has determined that there is an area that is suffering from the cumulative impact of licensed premises and as a consequence this is leading to problems which are undermining the licensing objectives.

7.15 Specifically and in addition to this, there are two areas of special concern designated as red zones where the impact of the licensed premises is so severe that the council considers that any application for a new licence or the variation of an existing licence should be refused unless the applicant can show how their application would not lead to an increase in the impact of licensed premises in this area. Maps showing the exact geographical area included in this area, and specifically the red zones can be found in the cumulative impact assessment.

7.16 In this area the nature of the problems are alcohol related violent crime being perpetrated on people visiting and using this area during specific peak hours. More information on the evidence can be found in the cumulative impact assessment.

7.17 The type of applications that for which it would likely be inconsistent with the council's duty to promote the licensing objectives to grant are new and variation application for any premises licence (on sales, off sales and late night takeaways) that seeks to operate during the peak hours described in the cumulative impact assessment for the city centre.

Headingley

7.18 The council has assessed crime statistics for the area known as Headingley and has determined that there is an area that is suffering from the cumulative impact of licensed premises and as a consequence this is leading to problems which are undermining the licensing objectives. Specifically the area is located around North Lane. Maps showing the exact geographical area included in this area can be found in the cumulative impact assessment.

7.19 In this area the nature of the problems are alcohol related violent crime and nuisance being perpetrated on people visiting this area during specific peak hours. More information on the evidence can be found in the cumulative impact assessment.

7.20 The type of applications that for which it would likely be inconsistent with the council's duty to promote the licensing objectives to grant are new and variation application for any premises licence (on sales, off sales and late night takeaways) that seeks to operate during the peak hours described in the cumulative impact assessment for Headingley.

Hyde Park

7.21 The council has assessed crime statistics for the area known as Hyde Park and has determined that there is an area that is suffering from the cumulative impact of licensed premises and as a consequence this is leading to problems which are undermining the licensing objectives. Specifically the area is located between Hyde Park Road, Victoria Road, Cardigan Road and Burley Lodge Road. Maps showing the exact geographical area included in this area can be found in the cumulative impact assessment.

7.22 In this area the nature of the problems are alcohol related violent crime and nuisance being suffered by people living in this mainly residential area. More information on the evidence can be found in the cumulative impact assessment.

7.23 The type of applications that for which it would likely be inconsistent with the council's duty to promote the licensing objectives to grant are new and variation application for any premises licence which seeks off sales and late night refreshment to operate during the peak hours described in the cumulative impact assessment for Hyde Park.

Armley

7.24 The council has assessed anti-social behaviour and crime statistics for the area known as Armley and has determined that there is an area that is suffering from the cumulative impact of off-licensed premises and as a consequence this is leading to problems which are undermining the licensing objectives. Specifically Town Street and Branch Road are the areas affected. Maps showing the exact geographical area included in this area can be found in the cumulative impact assessment.

7.25 In this area the nature of the problems are predominantly anti-social behaviour perpetrated by people purchasing alcohol on Town Street and Branch Road and then remaining in the area to drink it. More information on the evidence can be found in the cumulative impact assessment.

7.26 The type of applications that for which it would likely be inconsistent with the council's duty to promote the licensing objectives to grant are new and variation application for any premises licence which seeks off sales at any time.

Harehills

7.27 The council has assessed crime statistics for the area known as Harehills and has determined that there is an area that is suffering from the cumulative impact of off-licensed premises and as a consequence this is leading to problems which are undermining the licensing objectives. Specifically the area around Harehills Road and Harehills Lane is particularly suffering from the cumulative impact of too many off licences. Maps showing the exact geographical area included in this area can be found in the cumulative impact assessment.

7.28 In this area the nature of the problems are alcohol related violent crime and nuisance being suffered by people living in this mainly residential area. More information on the evidence can be found in the cumulative impact assessment.

7.29 The type of applications that for which it would likely be inconsistent with the council's duty to promote the licensing objectives to grants are new and variation application for any premises licence which seeks off sales and late night refreshment to operate during the peak hours described in the cumulative impact assessment for Harehills.

Other Areas

7.30 In previous policies the areas of Woodhouse, Chapel Allerton and Horsforth have been the subject of cumulative impact. At this point, although these areas remain saturated there is less evidence that the number or density of licensed premises in the area is having a cumulative impact leading to problems which are undermining the licensing objectives.

7.31 However should there be an application which, if granted, may increase the cumulative impact of premises in the area on the licensing objectives, and for which representations are received, the council may consider cumulative impact when determining the licence application.

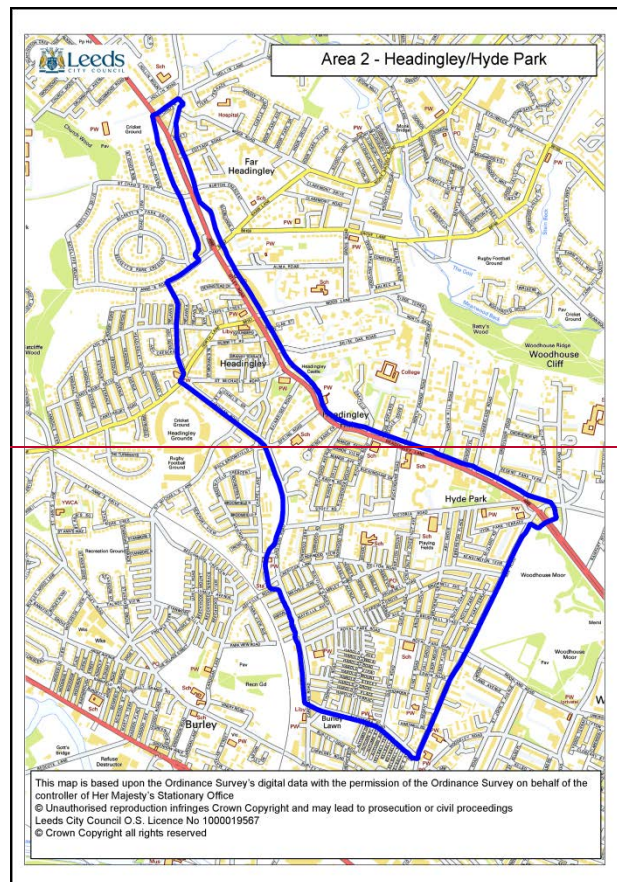
7.32 The council is also aware that the police have concerns related to the concentration of premises in the localities of Harehills, Beeston, Bramley, Pudsey, Otley and Guiseley. The council, in conjunction with the responsible authorities, will be keeping these areas under review during the life of the policy in case it becomes necessary to instigate a formal cumulative impact assessment. Applicants wishing to apply for new licences or variations in these areas should note this paragraph and tailor their operating schedules accordingly.

Area 1 – City Centre

- ~~7.16 — Area 1 relates to the city centre. West Yorkshire Police have provided information that the nature of the city centre is such that the problem areas and cumulative impact is directly related to the style of businesses opening in that area and their clientele.~~
- ~~7.17 — In addition the close proximity of a number of venues on a street can result in difficulties in identifying individual premises as causing problems which can be dealt with via an action plan or a review process.~~
- ~~7.18 — As a consequence the closure or opening of businesses can have a dramatic effect on reported crime and reported incidents in an area. While individual premises are dealt with using the review process, there are areas in Leeds city centre which may become temporarily saturated as new businesses open or existing businesses change their style of operation.~~
- ~~7.19 — In addition the council recognises that a previous problem area can be improved by the introduction of new styles of business types, such as food led premises, and seeks to encourage this.~~
- ~~7.20 — This dynamic nature has created difficulties in setting a policy for the city centre that will be relevant for five years until the next formal review of the policy. Therefore the council will adopt an approach of designating areas within the city centre CIP as ‘red’ or ‘amber’ based upon an analysis of night time economy related issues that are relevant to the licensing objectives. Areas that are considered highly saturated will be designated as red areas.~~
- ~~7.21 — The council will seek to refuse all applications in these red areas on the basis that the impact on the licensing objectives are at such a level that the area cannot support any more premises opening or existing premises extending their operation no matter how impressive the concept or application is. The council will only grant applications in the red zone in exceptional cases.~~
- ~~7.22 — An **amber area** is an area which is of concern based upon an analysis of night time economy related issues that are relevant to the licensing objectives, and the council will expect applicants to offer additional measures tailored to the problems in that area.~~
- ~~7.23 — All other areas within the city centre CIP will be designated **green areas** where good quality applications will be generally be more acceptable even though the area is a CIP area.~~
- ~~7.24 — The current map and evidence is available on the council’s website and from Entertainment Licensing.~~
- ~~7.25 — It is the council’s policy, on receipt of relevant representations, to
refuse new and variation applications in the red area
to seek additional measures for new and variation applications in the amber area
To seek good quality applications for application in the green area~~
- ~~7.26 — This applies to alcohol led premises such as bars, pubs and nightclubs, and for premises seeking late night refreshment such as takeaways and late opening restaurants.~~

Area 2 – Headingley/Hyde Park

7.27 — Area 2 relates to the Headingley and Hyde Park districts of Leeds as defined within the blue boundary. It also includes premises on both sides of the boundary roads.



7.28 — The Headingley cumulative impact policy was put in place in 2005 and has worked well in ensuring that the adverse effect of an accumulation of licensed premises in Headingley has not increased.

7.29 — There have been ongoing problems, both public nuisance and anti-social behaviour in the Hyde Park area which can be attributed to licensed premises. For this reason the geographical area of the CIP was increased in 2011 to include the problem areas.

7.30 — There is evidence that the lengthening of the opening hours of premises had an impact on the area. For this reason the scope of the policy was increased to include variation applications.

7.31 — There is new evidence that the increase in 24 hour opening off licences has led to an increase in reported nuisance complaints.

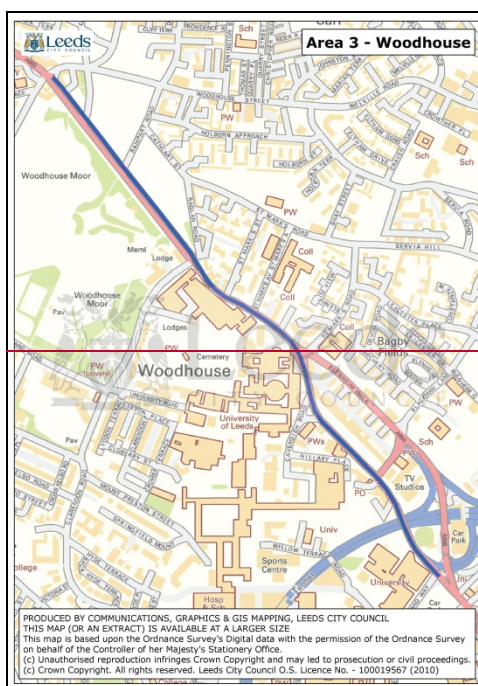
7.32 — It is the council's policy, on receipt of relevant representations, to refuse new and variation applications in Area 2 for the following premises:

- Alcohol led premises such as bars, pubs and nightclubs
- Café bars and restaurants
- Premises seeking late night refreshment such as takeaways and late opening restaurants
- Premises seeking to sell alcohol for consumption off the premises after midnight, such as off licences and convenience stores.

7.33 — It is for the applicant to demonstrate that their application would not add to the cumulative impact of such licensed premises in the area.

Area 3 – Woodhouse

7.34 — Area 3 as defined on the map relates to the arterial road (the A660) linking Area 1 (City Centre) and Area 2 (Headingley District).



7.35 — When the council approved its first statement of licensing policy it contained a cumulative impact policy for the area shown in the above appendix. At that time the council had concerns that by adopting policies in respect of areas 1 and 2 that there could be a tendency to displace either the crime and disorder or public nuisance impact into Area 3. The council was also mindful of police representations from West Yorkshire Police that also backed up this concern.

7.36 — The most recent evidence and public consultation responses gathered in respect of Area 3 shows that the A660 corridor still experiences a greater proportion of alcohol related crime and antisocial behaviour than the rest of the Hyde Park/Woodhouse area. The police attribute this trend to the high concentration of licensed venues in the area. There are also worrying signs that displacement of problems may be taking place as evidenced by the strong responses received during the consultation process about public nuisance problems and alcohol fuelled anti-social behaviour and criminal damage.

7.37 — It appears that the proximity of the Headingley area and its significant concentration of venues coupled with the growing number of premises licensed into the early hours of the morning to the north of the city centre and along the A660 corridor is causing problems related to the licensing objectives. The evidence suggests that there is likely to be movements of inebriated people who may have a tendency to loud and disorderly behaviour late at night, either travelling into the city centre from Headingley, or travelling out of the city centre towards Headingley. The council takes the view that the existing policy should be retained as follows to ensure that these problems are not allowed to worsen.

7.38 — It is the council's policy in respect of Area 3 that, on receipt of relevant representations, necessary conditions will be applied to all premises licences in the area to ensure that the problems experienced in Areas 1 and 2 are not displaced into Area 3.

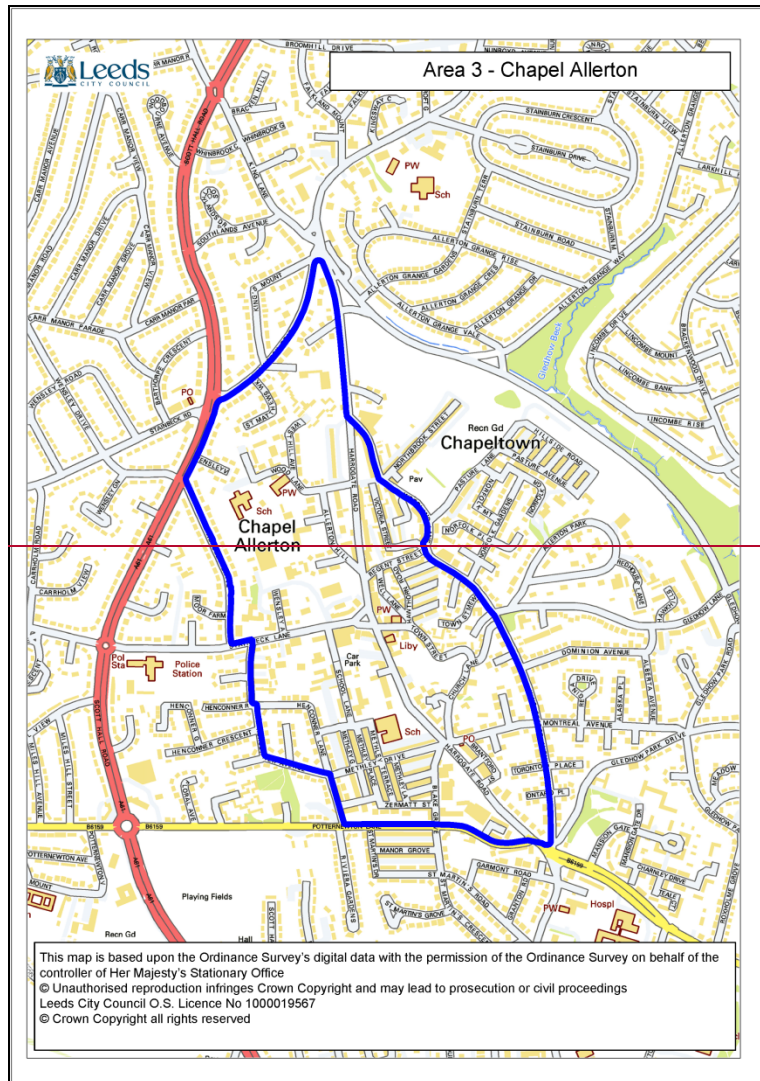
7.39 — Such conditions might include (but are not limited to):

- Restriction of hours
- Restriction of capacity

7.40 — Or the Authority may refuse to grant the licence or variation sought due to the impact on the licensing objectives.

Area 4 — Chapel Allerton

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



7.42 — The Chapel Allerton CIP has performed well since its inclusion in the Statement of Licensing Policy. However, residents of Chapel Allerton have noticed an increase in the amount of takeaway litter. There is also a concern relating to premises applying to vary their licence to increase the licensed area of their premises. In some cases this includes altering conditions to allow the use of the outside area to facilitate smokers following the smoking ban. This has a knock on effect on nuisance issues.

7.43 — Since the CIP was introduced in 2005 and extended in 2011 the council has noted there have been very few applications to grant or vary premises licences in this area. This suggests that the CIP is having the desired effect in this area. Therefore the CIP remains unchanged.

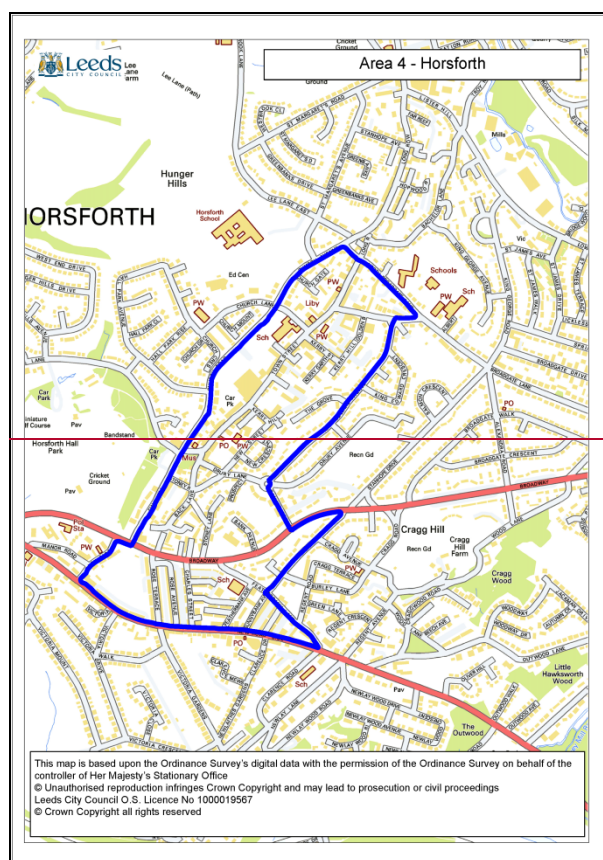
7.44 — It is the council's policy, on receipt of relevant representations, to refuse new and variation application in Area 4 for the following premises:

- Alcohol led premises such as bars, pubs and clubs
- Café bars and restaurants
- Premises seeking late night refreshment such as takeaways and late opening restaurants

7.45 — It is for the applicant to demonstrate that their application would not add to the cumulative impact of such licensed premises in the area.

Area 5 — Horsforth

7.46 — Area 5 relates to the Horsforth district of Leeds centred on Town Street. It includes all areas inside the blue boundary, but also the premises on the south side of New Road Side.



7.47 — Since the adoption of the Horsforth CIP the council has recognised that the accumulation of licensed premises along New Road Side has contributed to public nuisance in that area, especially as it encourages the use of a route through residential areas used by people moving from Town Street to New Road Side. As a consequence this area was been included in the cumulative impact area for Horsforth in 2011.

7.48 — Concern has been expressed by residents about the litter nuisance and public nuisance caused by takeaway premises. The council has received a number of complaints relating to litter and odour nuisance that can be related to takeaway premises.

7.49 — Since the CIP was introduced in 2007 and extended in 2011 the council has noted there have been very few applications to grant or vary premises licences in this area. This suggests that the CIP is having the desired effect in this area. Therefore the CIP remains unchanged.

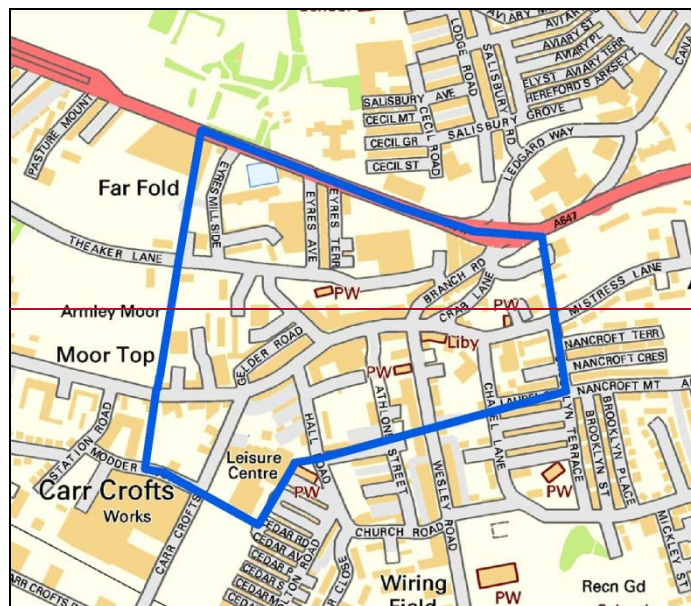
7.50 — It is the council's policy, on receipt of relevant representations, to refuse new and variation applications in Area 5 for the following premises:

- Alcohol led premises such as bars, pubs and clubs
- Café bars and restaurants
- Premises seeking late night refreshment such as takeaways and late opening restaurants

7.51 — It is for the applicant to demonstrate that their application would not add to the cumulative impact of such licensed premises in the area.

Area 6 — Armley

7.52 — Area 6 relates to the main shopping areas of Armley, known as Armley Town Street and Branch Road.



7.53 — 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.

7.54 — 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.

7.55 — 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. There is a culture of street drinking which involves two distinct groups.

- Firstly, adult Eastern European males drinking in small groups, generally orderly and compliant and who hand over alcohol when requested as per the DPPO.
- The second group are a more anti-social group of white British males who congregate on Town Street and whilst in drink commit crimes, and generally make a nuisance of themselves to passers-by and shop premises.

7.56 — West Yorkshire Police, Leeds Antisocial Behaviour Team and the Council are already 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.

7.57 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.

		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
LS12	On	52	50	49	44	41	41	42	38	40	36
Postcode	Off	43	43	49	51	54	56	56	57	57	61
Armley	On	30	27	27	24	23	25	24	23	24	20
Ward	Off	25	30	31	34	37	38	38	37	38	41
CIP	On	8	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	8	6
Area	Off	2	5	5	7	8	9	9	9	11	12

Applications within a cumulative impact area

7.33 Applications for premises situated within a designated cumulative impact area for new premises licences or variations that are likely to add to the existing cumulative impact will normally be refused if relevant representations are received. It is for the applicant to demonstrate that their application would not add to the cumulative impact of such licensed premises in the area and so allow the council to depart from its own policy.

- 7.34 An applicant wishing to obtain a new or varied licence for premises falling within any of the cumulative impact areas must identify, through the risk assessment process (if used) and operating schedule, the steps that he or she intends to take so that the council and responsible authorities can be satisfied that granting a new licence will not add to the impact already being experienced.
- 7.35 To assist this process applicants are encouraged to submit a full and thoroughly considered application at the earliest opportunity. The onus is on the applicant to demonstrate to the responsible authorities the suitability and detail for their site. The applicant is encouraged to make early contact with the responsible authorities to discuss their plans, and suggested control measures. Applicants should also have particular regard to the guidance issued by the Home Office under section 182 of the Act.
- 7.36 The existence of a cumulative impact assessment for a specific area does not relieve the responsible authorities or any other person of the need to make relevant representations where they consider it appropriate to do so for the promotion of the licensing objectives. Anyone making a representation may base it on the evidence published in the cumulative impact assessment, or the fact that a cumulative impact assessment has been published for that area. It remains incumbent on all responsible authorities and other persons to ensure that their representations can withstand the scrutiny to which they would be subject at a hearing. As with all licensing applications under the Licensing Act 2003, if there are no representations, the licensing authority must grant the application in terms that are consistent with the operating schedule submitted as part of the application.
- 7.37 The council recognises that a cumulative impact assessment should not be absolute. The circumstances of each application will be considered properly and applications for licences that are unlikely to add to the cumulative impact on the licensing objectives may be granted. After receiving representations in relation to a new application or for a variation of a licence, the licensing authority will consider whether it would be justified in departing from its policy and cumulative impact assessment in the light of the individual circumstances of the case. The impact can be expected to be different for premises with different styles and characteristics. If the council decides that an application should be refused, it will still need to show that the grant of the application would undermine the promotion of the licensing objectives and that appropriate conditions would be ineffective in preventing the problems involved.
- ~~7.58 In the CIP area, by the end of 2015, 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).~~
- ~~7.59 At the same time licensed premises have increased reports of antisocial behaviour, disorder and domestic violence have also increased in the wider Armley area.~~
- ~~7.60 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.~~
- ~~7.61 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.~~
- ~~7.62 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.~~

~~7.63 — 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.~~

~~7.64 — 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 CIP area.~~

~~7.65 — 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.~~

~~7.66 — Further information and a full report of the evidence used to support this CIP is available from Entertainment Licensing.~~

Rebutting the presumption against grant in a CIP area

7.3817 When considering an application where the subject premises is in whether the presumption against grant in a cumulative impact area~~CIP area~~, the council will need to be satisfied that the grant of the licence or variation will not impact on the cumulative impact of existing licensed premises in the area and as the burden of proof is on the applicant, they ~~Applicants~~ will often suggest measures which they assert will demonstrate there will be no impact.

~~7.18~~ ~~EE~~ Examples of factors the licensing authority may consider as demonstrating there will be no impact may include, though are not limited to:

- Small premises who intend to operate before midnight.
- Premises which are not alcohol led and only operate during the day time economy
- Instances where the applicant is relocating their business to a new premises but retaining the same style of business.
- Conditions which ensure that the premises will operate in a particular manner such as a minimum number of covers or waiter/waitress service to secure a food led operation.

7.3919 Examples of factors the licensing authority will not consider as meeting the standard of rebuttal include:

- That the premises will be well managed and run as all licensed premises should meet this standard
- That the premises will be constructed to a high standard
- That the applicant operates similar premises elsewhere, such as in another licensing authority area, without complaint

7.4020 Any relevant representation of support will be taken into consideration by the council when making its determination.

Representations based on cumulative impact outside cumulative impact areas

7.4121 In cases where either responsible authorities or other persons seek to establish that an application should be refused on the grounds that it would result in or further contribute to a cumulative impact in an area not designated as a cumulative impact areasaturation zone, which would undermine one or more of the licensing objectives, they shall:

- Identify the boundaries of the area from which it is alleged problems are arising
- Identify the licensing objective which it is alleged will be undermined
- Identify the type of licensable activity alleged to be causing the problem (e.g. sale of alcohol, late night refreshment)
- Provide full details and evidence to show the manner and extent to which it is alleged that the licensing objectives are being, or at risk of being, undermined in the area
- Provide evidence to show that the undermining of the objective is caused by the patrons of licensed premises in the area.

7.4222 The reason for this is to ensure that objections are neither frivolous nor vexatious and that there is an evidential basis for the licensing subcommittee to reach a decision.

Section 8 Early Morning Restriction Orders

- 8.1 The power conferred on licensing authorities to make, vary or revoke an EMRO is set out in section 172A to 172E of the Licensing Act 2003. This power was brought into force on 31st October 2012 and the government has provided guidance as part of the S182 Guidance to Licensing Authorities.
- 8.2 An EMRO enables a licensing authority to prohibit the sale of alcohol for a specified time period between the hours of 12am and 6am in the whole or part of its area, if it is satisfied that this would be appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives.
- 8.3 EMROs are designed to address recurring problems such as high levels of alcohol related crime and disorder in specific areas at specific times; serious public nuisance and other instances of alcohol related anti-social behaviour which is not directly attributable to specific premises.
- 8.4 It is the council's intention to support businesses rather than hinder them whilst ensuring promotion of the licensing objectives. However where this has deemed to fail then an EMRO could be considered as a possible solution.
- 8.5 An EMRO:
- Applies to the supply of alcohol authorised by premises licences, club premises certificate and temporary event notices;
 - Applies for any period beginning at or after 12am and ending at or before 6am. It does not have to apply on every day of the week and can apply for different time periods on different days of the week;
 - Applies for a limited or unlimited period (for example, an EMRO could be introduced for a few weeks to apply to a specific event);
 - Applies to the whole or any part of the licensing authority's area
 - Will not apply to any premises on New Year's Eve (defined as 12am to 6am on 1 January every year);
 - Will not apply to the supply of alcohol to residents by accommodation providers between 12am and 6am, provided the alcohol is sold through mini-bars/room service; and
 - Will not apply to a relaxation of licensing hours by virtue of an order made under section 172 of the Licensing Act 2003.

EMRO Request

- 8.6 It is expected that the need for an EMRO may be identified by a number of different organisations. For example the request for an EMRO may originate at an Area Committee, Health and Environmental Action Service, residents association or the local NPT. It may come via the Licensing Enforcement Group which is a group of partner agencies who meet regularly to discuss issues relating to the sale of alcohol and the provision of entertainment. It is likely that more than one organisation may be involved in the process.
- 8.7 It is anticipated that the request would be referred to Entertainment Licensing where a designated procedure will be applied to determine if an EMRO is appropriate. If appropriate, the request would be referred to the Licensing Committee. Members would be supplied with evidence of the issues being experienced in the area in support of the EMRO. Licensing Committee will decide if, on the strength of the evidence provided, that an EMRO is appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives and if further work is to be undertaken to support the case. Members may decide that other measures would be more effective in dealing with the problems, or that licence holders should engage with the authorities in an attempt to rectify matters before the request is considered further.

Evidence

8.8 The Section 182 Guidance to Licensing Authorities states that:

“The licensing authority should be satisfied that it has sufficient evidence to demonstrate that its decision is appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives. This requirement should be considered in the same manner as other licensing decisions, such as the determination of applications for the grant of premise licences. The licensing authority should consider the evidence from partners, including responsible authorities and local Community Safety Partnerships, alongside its own evidence, to determine when an EMRO would be appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives.”

8.9 The level of evidence Licensing Committee will consider to support an early morning restriction order is:

- Police evidence of reported alcohol related crime
- Nuisance statistics compiled from complaints made to Environmental Health in relation to noise, odour and litter nuisance
- Data gathered from complaints made the Entertainment Licensing on matters which affect the licensing objectives.
- Anecdotal evidence from residents organisations, ward members and other representatives of people living in a specific area
- Evidence obtained during the public consultation and associated public meetings

8.10 In addition the S182 guidance suggests other sources of evidence such as

- Health related statistics such as alcohol-related emergency attendances and hospital admissions

8.11 This should, in part be provided by the organisation or group who are proposing an EMRO should be in force.

8.12 Once the Licensing Committee is satisfied that an EMRO is required to address the issues in an area, and all other measures have been tried and failed to address these issues, the formal process of implementing an EMRO will begin. The design of the EMRO will include:

- The days (and periods on those days) on which the EMRO would apply
- The area to which the EMRO would apply
- The period for which the EMRO would apply
- The date from which the proposed EMRO would apply

Consultation

8.13 The proposed EMRO will be advertised for at least 42 days. The proposal will be published on the council’s website and in a local newspaper. A notice will be sent to all affected people in the area who hold a premises licence or club premises certificate, or people who use TENs or who hold a provisional statement. A notice will be displayed in the area, and sent to responsible authorities and adjacent licensing authorities.

8.14 Anyone affected by the EMRO has 42 days in which to make a representation on any aspect of the EMRO design. If relevant representations are received then a hearing will be held to consider them. If there are a number of representations, the licensing authority may consider whether to hold the hearing over several days. The hearing will be commenced within 30 working days of the end of the notice period.

8.15 As a result of the hearing the licensing authority has three options:

- To decide that the proposed EMRO is appropriate for promotion of the licensing objectives
- To decide that the proposed EMRO is not appropriate and therefore the process should be ended
- To decide that the proposed EMRO should be modified. In this case it may be necessary to advertise again.

Formal Decision

8.16 Once the licensing authority is satisfied that the proposed order is appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives, its determination will be put to full Council for its final decision. Once the EMRO is made, the authority will send a notice to all affected persons and make it available for 28 days on the website.

8.17 A variation or a revocation of an order will follow the same process. However an order could be applied for a specified time and in this case the order ceases to apply on the final day.

8.18 Once an EMRO is in place, the licensing authority will update this policy as soon as possible to include reference to the EMRO in this section.

8.19 There are currently no EMROs in place in this area.

- 9.1 Every supply of alcohol under the premises licence must be made or authorised by a person who holds a Personal Licence. The Act does not require the presence of a Personal Licence holder at all material times but if any sales are made when a Personal Licence Holder is not present, then they must have been authorised by somebody who holds a Personal Licence. Regardless of whether a Personal Licence holder is present or not he will not be able to escape responsibility for the actions of those he authorises to make such sales.
- 9.2 The council recommends that authorisations for the sale of alcohol be made in writing to ensure that those authorised are clear what their legal responsibilities are. Any premises at which alcohol is sold or supplied may employ one or more Personal Licence holders. ~~This paragraph should be read in conjunction with paragraphs 10.7 to 10.9 on the role of the 'Designated Premises Supervisor'.~~
- 9.3 The council recognises it has no discretion regarding the granting of personal licences where
- the applicant is 18 or over,
 - possesses a licensing qualification,
 - has not had a licence forfeited in the last five years and
 - has not been convicted of a relevant offence.
- 9.4 An application for a personal licence to sell alcohol must be made in the form specified in government guidance or regulations. The application form must be accompanied by the requisite fee. The applicant should also ~~be able to~~ produce evidence of the relevant qualifications.
- 9.5 Applicants should produce a Criminal Record Bureau certificate along with the application form. The certificate must be current and comply with the regulations on personal licence applications. Applicants are also expected to make a clear statement as to whether or not they have been convicted outside England and Wales of a relevant offence or a similar offence.
- 9.6 Where the application discloses relevant unspent convictions the council will notify the police of that application and the convictions. The police may make objection on the grounds of crime and disorder. If an objection is lodged a hearing must be held.
- 9.7 The council will, at such a hearing, consider carefully whether the grant of the licence will compromise the promotion of the crime prevention objective. It will consider the seriousness and relevance of the conviction(s), the period that has elapsed since the offence(s) were committed and any mitigating circumstances. The council will normally refuse the application unless there are exceptional and compelling circumstances which justify granting it.

Section 10 Temporary event notices

- 10.1 The system of permitted temporary activities is intended as a light touch process, and as such, the carrying on of licensable activities does not have to be authorised by the licensing authority on an application. Instead a person wishing to hold an event at which such activities are proposed to be carried on (the “premises user”) gives notice to the licensing authority of the event (a “temporary event notice” or TEN).
- 10.2 Temporary event notices are subject to various limitations. These are concerned with:
- the number of times a premises user may give a TEN – 50 times in a calendar year for a personal licence holder and five times in a calendar year for other people);
 - the number of times a TERN may be given for any particular premises (12 times in a calendar year);
 - the maximum duration of an event authorised by a TEN is 168 hours (seven days);
 - the maximum total duration of the events authorised by TENs in relation to individual premises (21 days in a calendar year);
 - the maximum number of people attending at any one time (fewer than 500); and
 - the minimum period between events authorised under separate TENs in relation to the same premises (not including withdrawn TENs) by the same premises user (24 hours).
- 10.3 The most important aspect of the system of temporary event notices is that no permission is required for these events from the council. In general, only the police or Environmental Health and Action Service (HEAS) may intervene to prevent such an event or modify the arrangements for such an event. The council will only intervene itself if the limits on the number of notices that may be given in various circumstances would be exceeded.
- 10.4 Many premises users giving temporary event notices will not have a commercial background or ready access to legal advice. They will include, for example, people acting on behalf of charities, community and voluntary groups, all of which may stage public events to raise funds, at which licensable activities will take place. The council will ensure that local guidance about the temporary permitted activities is clear and understandable and will strive to keep the arrangements manageable and user-friendly for such groups.
- 10.5 There are two types of TEN; a standard TEN and a late TEN. These have different notice periods. A standard TEN is given no later than ten working days before the event to which it relates; a late TEN is given not before nine and not later than five working days before the event.
- 10.6 The council encourages notice providers to give the earliest possible notice of events likely to take place. This is particularly relevant to events which are to take place in the open air or in a temporary structure. Assistance with the planning of events can be provided through multi agency forum meetings.
- 10.7 The council will provide local advice about proper respect for the concerns of local residents, of other legislative requirements regarding health and safety, noise pollution, the building of temporary structures, or other necessary permissions, and of the powers to close down events with no notice on grounds of disorder, the likelihood of disorder or noise emanating from the premises.

Police or HEAS intervention

- 10.8 The Act provides that in exceptional circumstances, the police or HEAS may issue an objection notice because they believe the event would undermine the one or more of the four licensing objectives set out in the Act. The police or HEAS must issue an objection notice within three working days of being notified, but they can subsequently withdraw the notice. The issuing of such an objection notice requires the consideration of the objection by the council at a hearing in the case of a standard TEN. If an objection notice is issued in relation to a late TEN then the TEN is cancelled and licensable activities are not authorised.
- 10.9 The ability of police and HEAS to serve such a notice is a further reason why event organisers are strongly encouraged by the council not to rely on giving the minimum amount of notice and to contact the local police and HEAS at the earliest possible opportunity about their proposals.

Additional limitations

- 10.10 The council, on receiving temporary event notices, will also check that the requirements of the Act as to duration and numbers of notices are met. For these purposes, a notice is treated as being from the same premises user if an associate gives it.
- 10.11 The Act defines an associate as being:
- the spouse or civil partner of that person;
 - a child, parent, grandchild, grandparent, brother or sister of that person; or
 - an agent or employee of that person;
 - the spouse or civil partner of a person listed in either of the two preceding bullet points.
- 10.12 A person living with another person as his or her husband or wife is treated for these purposes as his or her spouse.

Section 11 Enforcement and reviews

- 11.1 The Licensing Act contains measures to ensure that the council, and responsible authorities, are able to deal with premises that wilfully and persistently undermine the licensing objectives. The council and responsible authorities are committed to encouraging a thriving day time and evening licensed economy but will not tolerate those premises whose activities infringe upon the quality of life for local residents and businesses.
- 11.2 The council has established a multi agency enforcement protocol which sets out the framework for the risk based enforcement of the Licensing Act 2003 following the principles of better regulation advocated by the Better Regulation Executive. The protocol allows for carrying out of joint inspections with the police, the fire authority and other relevant agencies.
- 11.3 The enforcement protocol's mission statement is to protect the public, interested parties and the environment from harm caused as a result of activities made licensable by virtue of the Licensing Act 2003.

Prosecution of breaches

- 11.4 In accordance with the enforcement protocol, the council adopts a multi-agency approach to the prosecution of offences under the Licensing Act.
- 11.5 Consideration will be given to the appropriate powers that should be used to address a problem where other agencies such as the police, fire authority, environmental protection and trading standards also have their own powers.
- 11.6 The council has adopted the principles of the Hampton Report in its enforcement concordat. Formal enforcement will be a last resort and proportionate to the degree of risk. To this end the key principles of consistency, transparency and proportionality will be maintained.
- 11.7 The council has a zero tolerance to antisocial behaviour and environmental crime.

Reviews of Licences

- 11.8 The council recognises that the ability of the police, other responsible authorities and other persons to apply for a review of a premises licence, is an incentive to effective self regulation.
- 11.9 On receipt of a relevant request to carry out a review the council has a range of options available to it under the Act. These include:
- To modify the conditions of the licence including imposing new conditions, altering existing conditions or removing conditions (permanently or temporarily)
 - To exclude a licensable activity from the scope of the licence (permanently or temporarily)
 - To remove the Designated Premises Supervisor
 - To suspend the licence for a period not exceeding three months
 - To revoke the licence
- 11.10 The council will seek to establish the cause or causes of the concern and remedial action will be targeted at such causes. Any action will be proportionate to the problems involved.
- 11.11 The council has agreed protocols with responsible authorities and published guidance on the review process which is available from Entertainment Licensing or on the council's website.

11.12 Where a Magistrates Court makes a Closure Order under part 8 of the Licensing Act 2003 (on grounds of disorder) the council must carry out a review of the licence.

11.13 Where a Magistrates Court makes a Closure Order under the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (on grounds of the use, supply or production of Class A drugs associated with disorder or serious nuisance) the police will usually ask the council to carry out a review of the licence.

11.14 Where a closure order has been made the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (on grounds of noise) the council's Environmental Health section will normally request a review of the licence.

~~11.12 Where a Magistrates Court makes a Closure Order under part 8 of the Licensing Act 2003 (on grounds of disorder) the council must carry out a review of the licence.~~

~~11.13 Where a Magistrates Court makes a Closure Order under part 1 of the Anti Social Behaviour Act 2003 (on grounds of the use, supply or production of Class A drugs associated with disorder or serious nuisance) the police will usually ask the council to carry out a review of the licence~~

~~11.14 Where a closure order has been made under part 6 of the Anti Social Behaviour Act 2003 (on grounds of noise) the council's Environmental Health section will normally request a review of the licence.~~

Matters to be considered

11.15 When considering a review request or the possibility of enforcement action the council will take into account all relevant circumstances but will view the following matters particularly seriously:

- use of the premises for criminal activities such as the supply of drugs or money laundering
- failure to promptly respond to a warning properly given by a responsible authority
- failure to engage with the RAs in an effective manner
- previous convictions for licensing offences
- previous failure to comply with licence conditions

The Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006

11.16 The Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006 has amended parts of the Licensing Act 2003 and now expands police and council powers to deal with problem premises in a more expedient manner.

11.17 A ~~new~~ power to carry out summary reviews in serious cases of crime and disorder is brought in at section 53A of the Licensing Act 2003. Where a review application is accompanied by a certificate issued by a senior police officer, the Licensing Authority is required within 48 hours to consider whether it is necessary to take any interim steps pending the completion of the review process. This may include the immediate suspension of the premises licence.

Appendix 1 – Further Reading and Useful Information

- The Licensing Act 2003
- Guidance issued under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 available on the DCMS Website at www.culture.gov.uk
- The Event Safety Guide – A guide to health safety and welfare at music and similar events (HSE 1999) (“The Purple Guide”) ISBN 0 7176 2453 6 (due to be updated in 2013)
- Managing Crowds Safely (HSE 2000) ISBN 0 7176 1834 X
- Steps to Risk Assessment: Case Studies (HSE 1998) ISBN 07176 15804
- The Guide to Safety at Sports Grounds (The Stationery Office, 1997) (“The Green Guide”) ISBN 0 11 300095 2
- Safety Guidance for Street Arts, Carnival, Processions and Large Scale Performances published by the Independent Street Arts Network, copies of which may be obtained through www.streetartsnetwork.org
- The Portman group website at www.portman-group.org.uk
- The British Beer and Pub Association at www.beerandpub.com
- The Alcohol Strategy, Home Office
- Government website aimed at tackling anti-social behaviour www.together.gov.uk
- Safer clubbing guide available at www.drugs.gov.uk

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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.

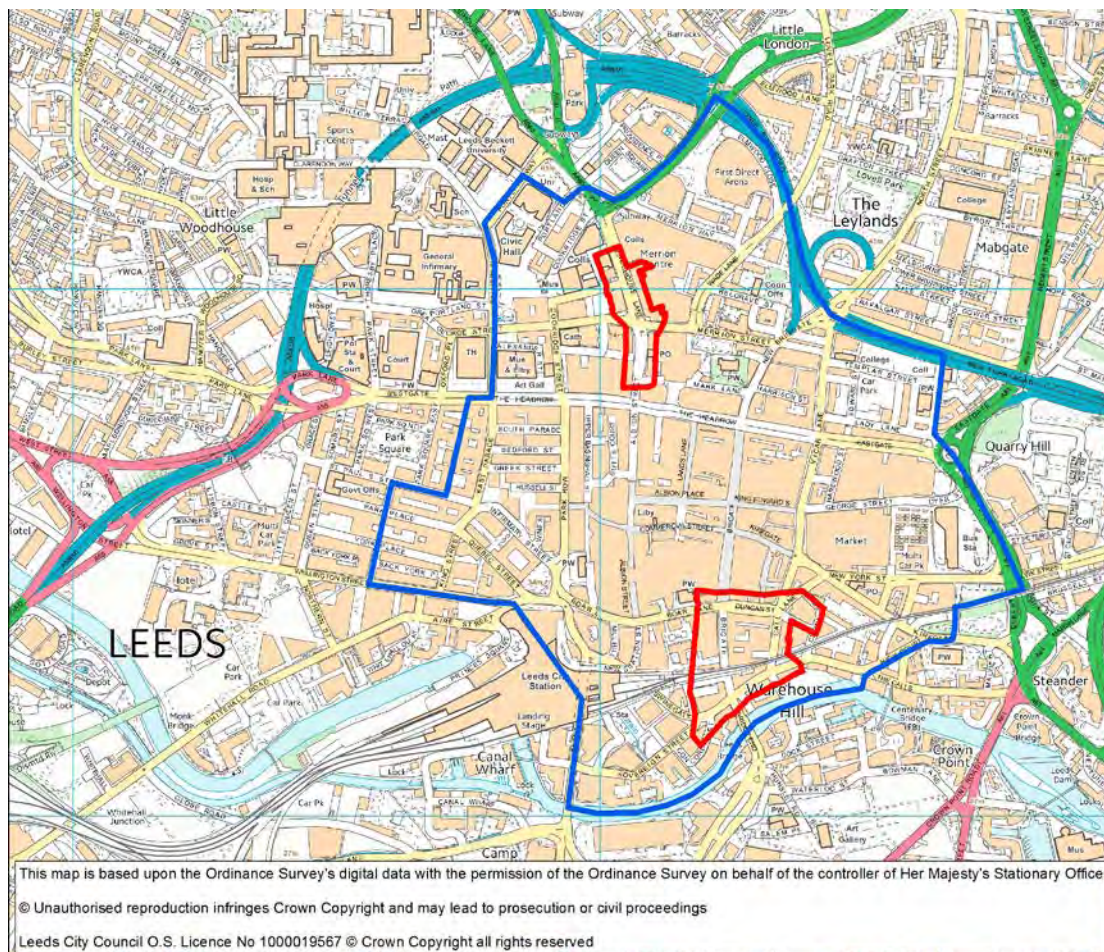
Police Statistical Data

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.

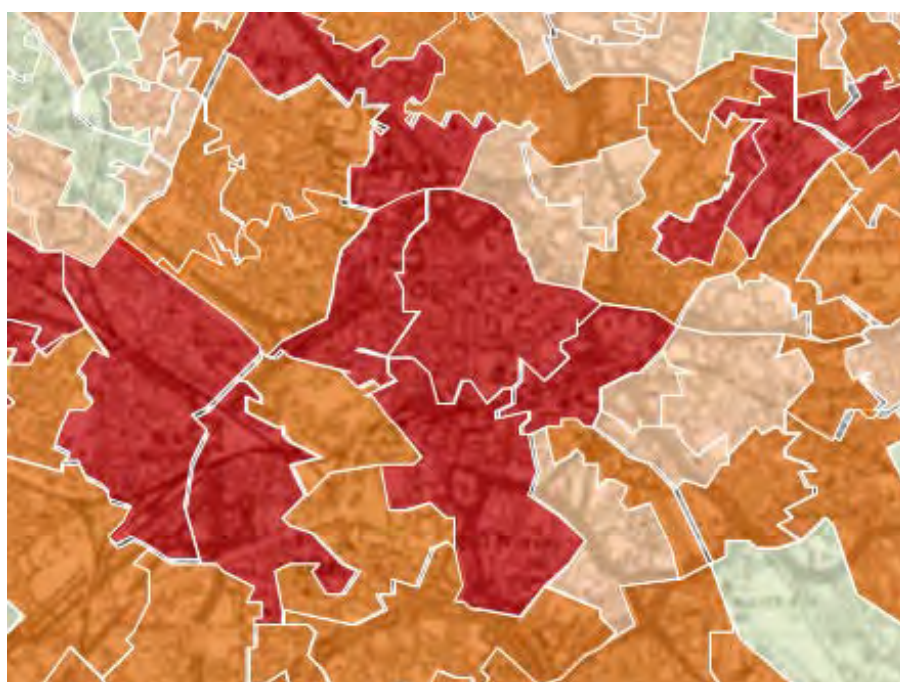
Evidence

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

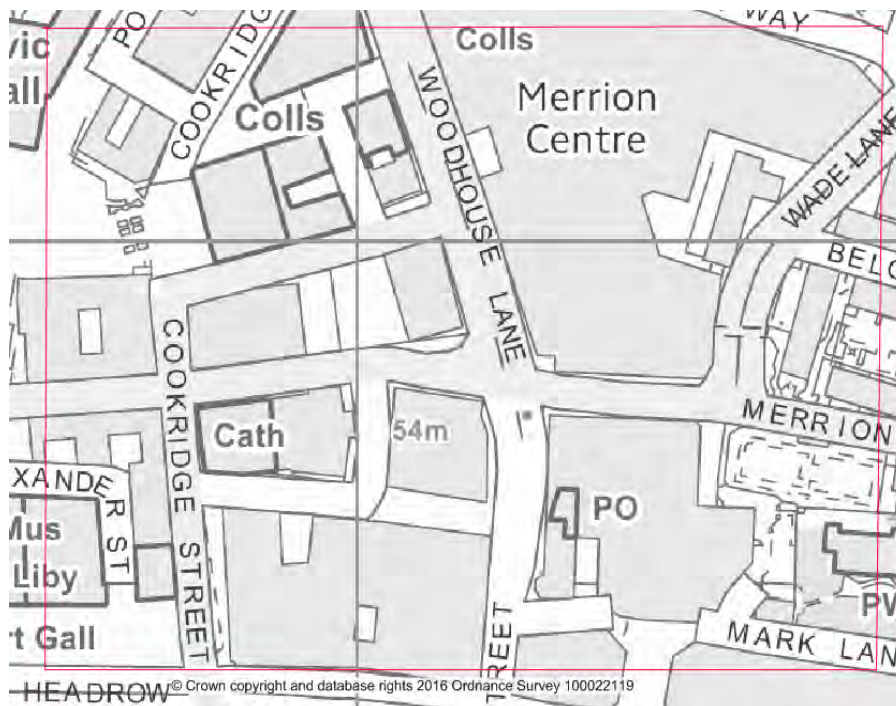
The police report conclusions were:

- 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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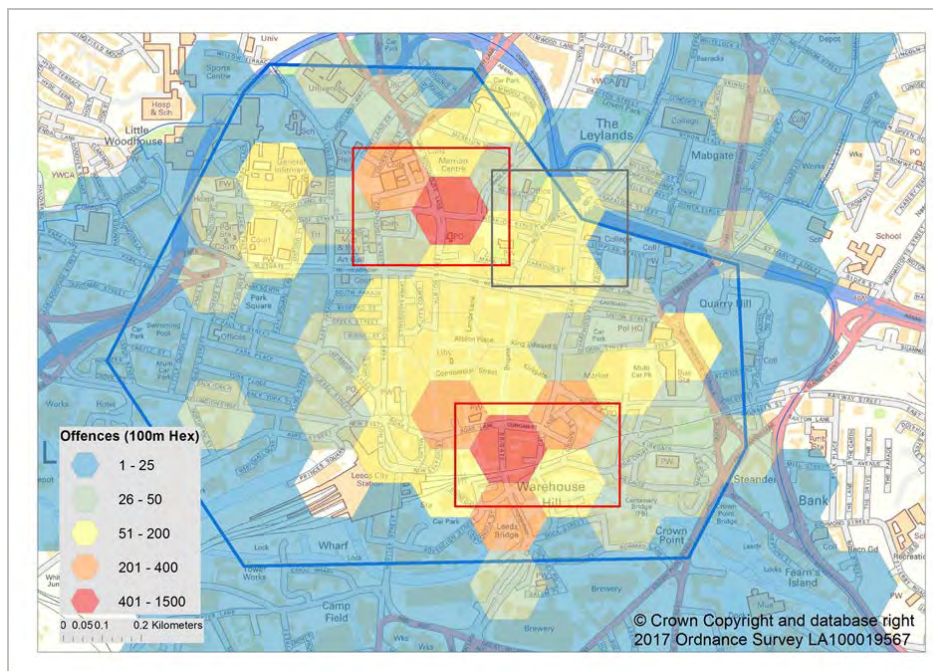
Map showing New Briggate area for the period 01/09/15 - 31/08/16 and 01/09/16 - 31/08/17

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.

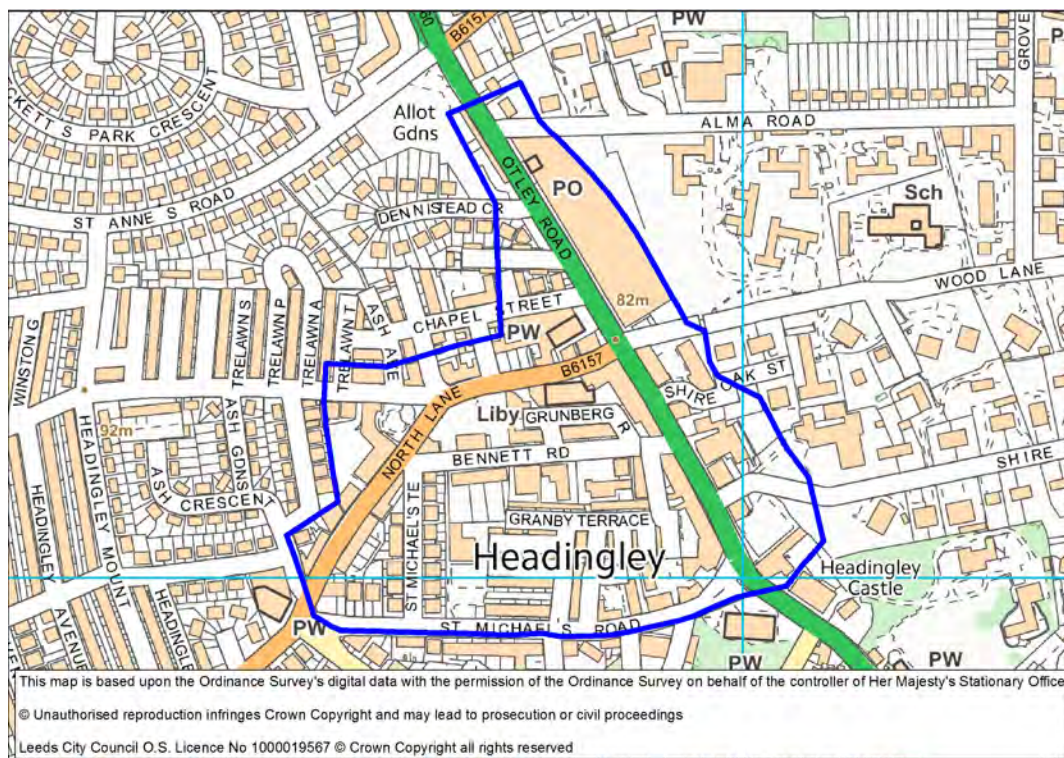
Hyde Park will incorporate the residential area that runs alongside Hyde Park, down Cardigan Road and Brudenell Road in the south.

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.

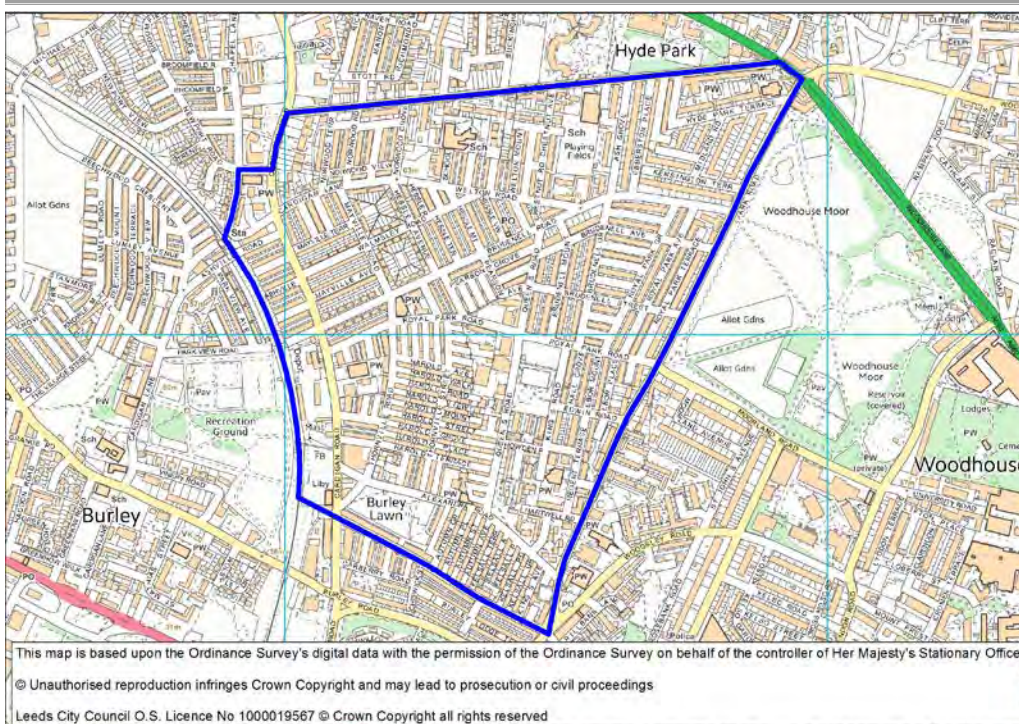
Over the last four years alcohol related crimes of note have equated to 9.5% of all crime in the 2014 – 2018 cumulative impact area. Assaults had the highest number of offences that were alcohol involved, followed by criminal damage and sexual offences (excluding drunk and disorderly offences).

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.

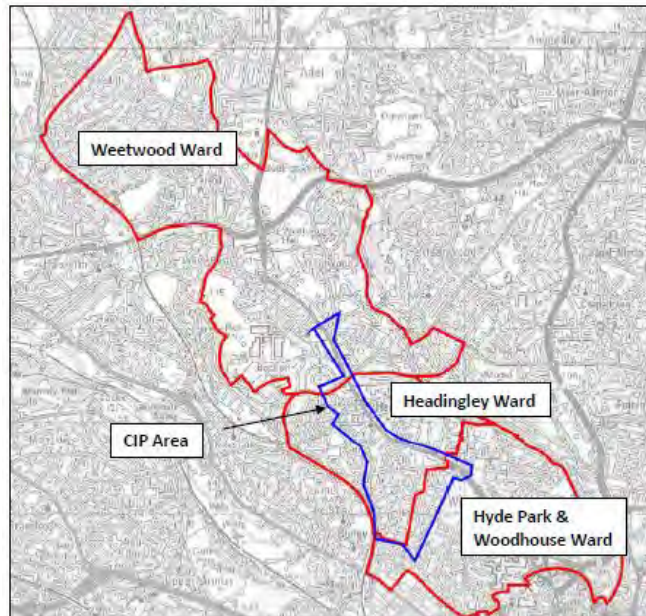
The council considers that the number of premises licences or club premises certificates is at such a level that it would be inconsistent with the promotion of the licensing objectives to grant any further licences or certificates in the Hyde Park area as marked within the blue line on the map and to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

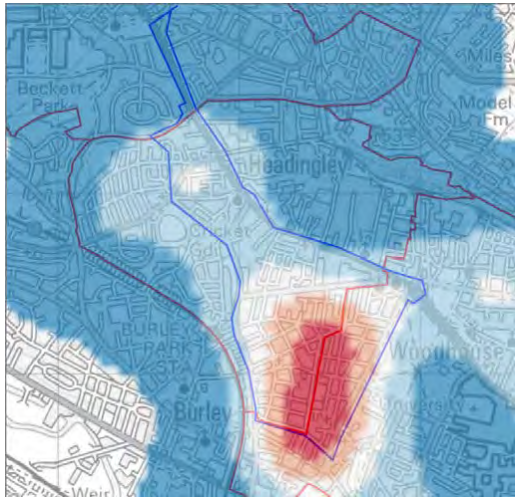
Nuisance Type	2014	2015	2016	2017
Neighbour related	149	121	128	121
Alcohol	169	79	79	88
Adult nuisance – non alc rel	126	58	94	97
Youth related	75	85	72	96
Fireworks/snowballing	28	35	67	109
Nuisance motorbike/quad	2	14	42	13
Littering/drug paraphernalia	1	3	1	6

Geo Spatial Analysis

2014 – 2017 - All Nuisance Incidents

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

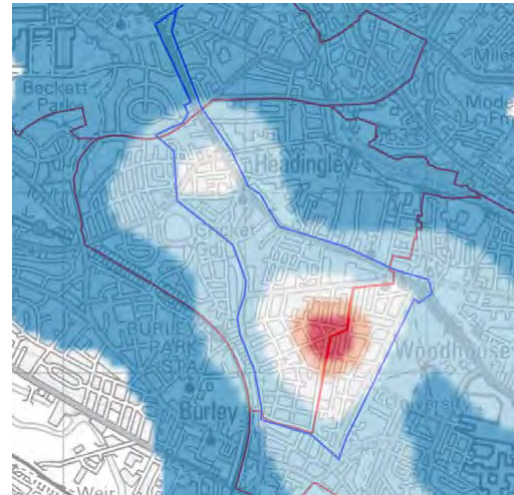
Top Streets: Brudenell Road, Cardigan Road, Hyde Park Road & Otley Road



2014 – 2017 - Alcohol Related Nuisance

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

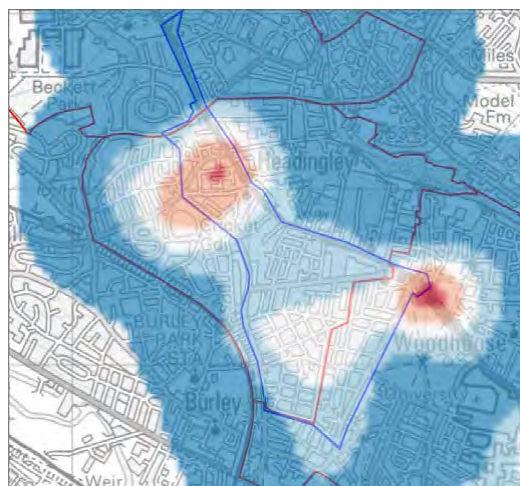
Top Streets: Brudenell Road, Otley Road, Cardigan Road & Woodhouse Lane



2014 – 2017 - Drunk & Disorderly Occurrences

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

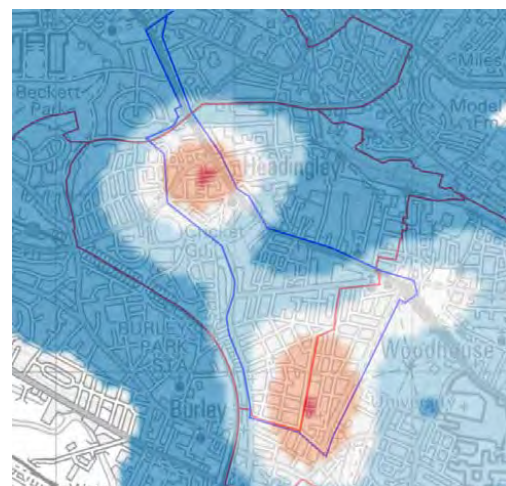
Top Streets: Woodhouse Lane, Otley Road, Brudenell Road & St Michaels Lane



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.

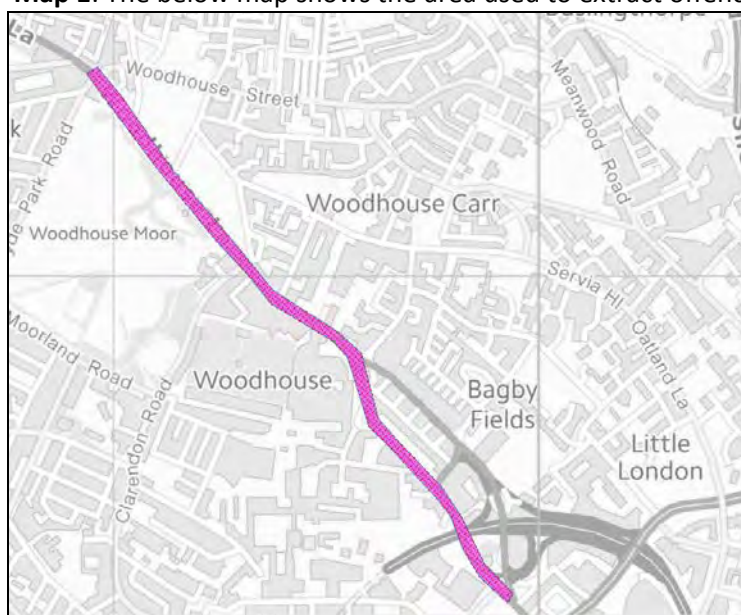
Evidence

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.

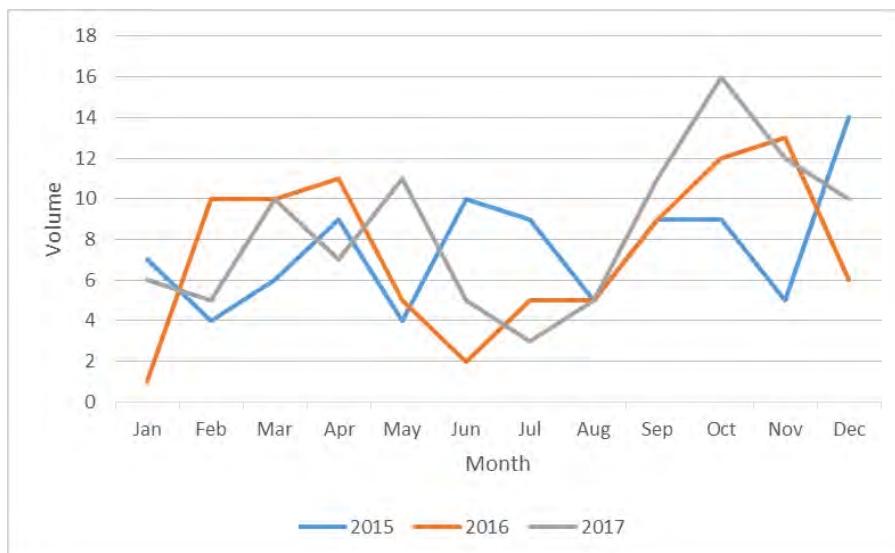


The pattern of recorded crime follows that of University Semester periods, particularly over the last two years. Of the three years, 2017 recorded the most crime. Crime reduced slightly in 2016 but experienced a 13% increase in 2017.

- 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



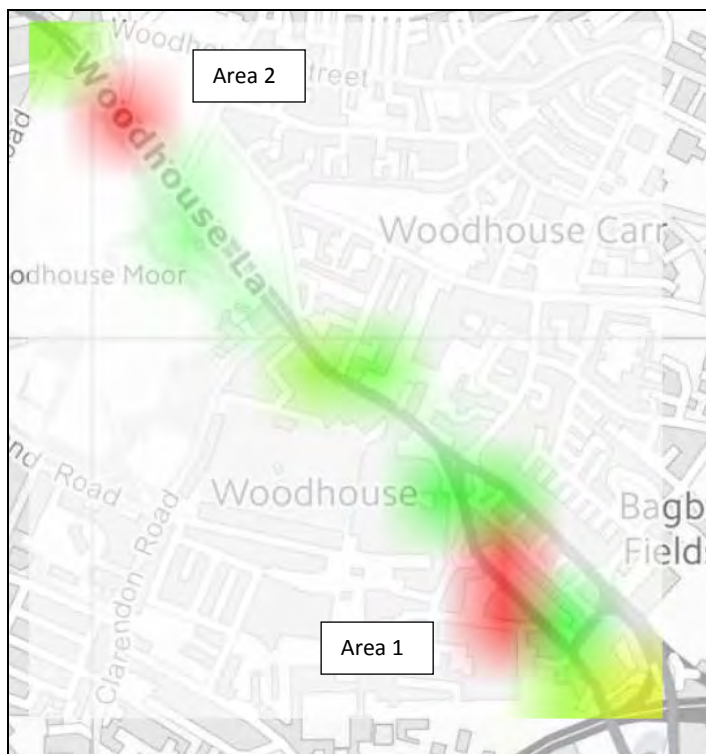
The chart above highlights a similar pattern for 2016 and 2017 and is likely to be connected to University Semester times and when a high density of students are located in the area. A notable dip during the summer months can be observed for the last two years. Offences experience a sharp rise from the 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.

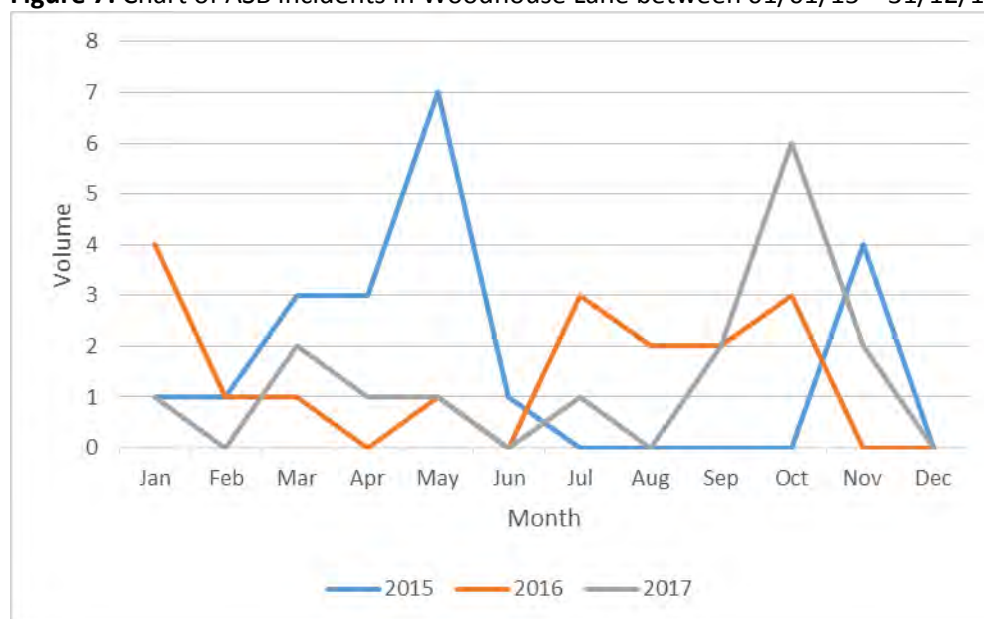
Figure 5. The below table shows crime committed on the Woodhouse Corridor which are flagged/linked to alcohol or a licensed premises, over the last three years.

Crime Type	Alcohol		Licensed			Grand Total		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016
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

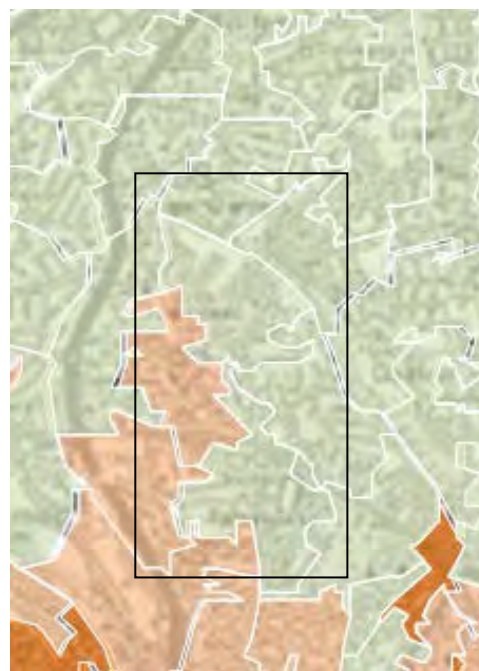
USE	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
On Licence (Primary Use)	15	15	12	11	13	18
On Licence (Secondary Use)	14	16	15	15	16	16
Late Night Refreshment	11	11	11	11	11	11
Off Licence	24	25	25	27	25	23
Private Members Club	6	6	6	5	5	5
Outdoor Space - High Capacity	3	5	5	5	5	5
Community Premises (Without Alcohol)	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.

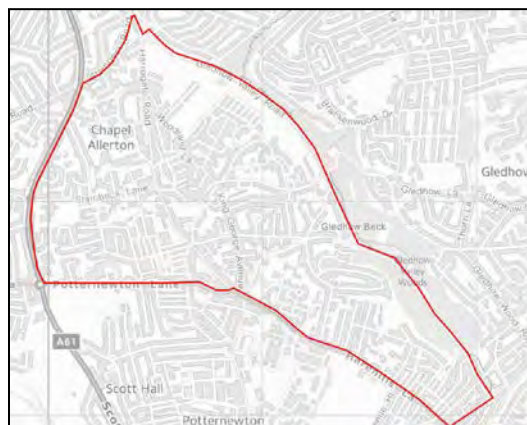
LS7 3LW – this is at the most southern end of Harehills Lane around Potternewton Lane/Chapel Allerton hospital. It is within the Cliftons, Nowells LSOA. It is ranked 16 of 482 LSOAs and is considered high risk. This LSOA is ranked especially highly for deprivation, population under 16, looked after children (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.

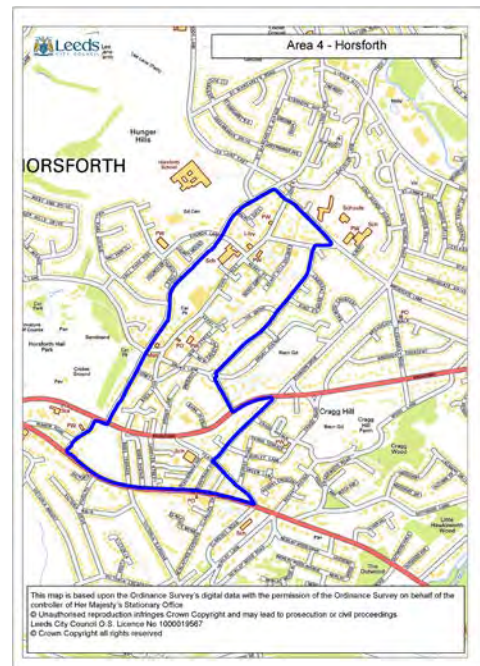
ASB Type	2015	2016	2017
Youth related	28	66	24
Neighbour related	27	21	36
Adult nuisance – non alcohol related	18	25	24
Alcohol	5	10	18
Nuisance motorcycle/quad bike	2	9	16
Fireworks/snowballing	4	2	7
Nuisance car/van	3	4	4
Littering/drug paraphernalia	1	1	1
Grand total	88	138	130

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

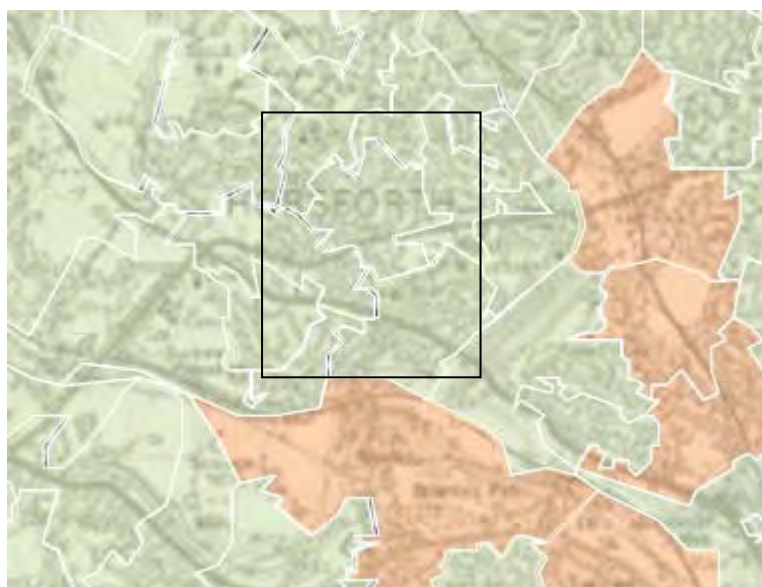
Over the last five years the number and type of licensed premises has remained relatively static.

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.

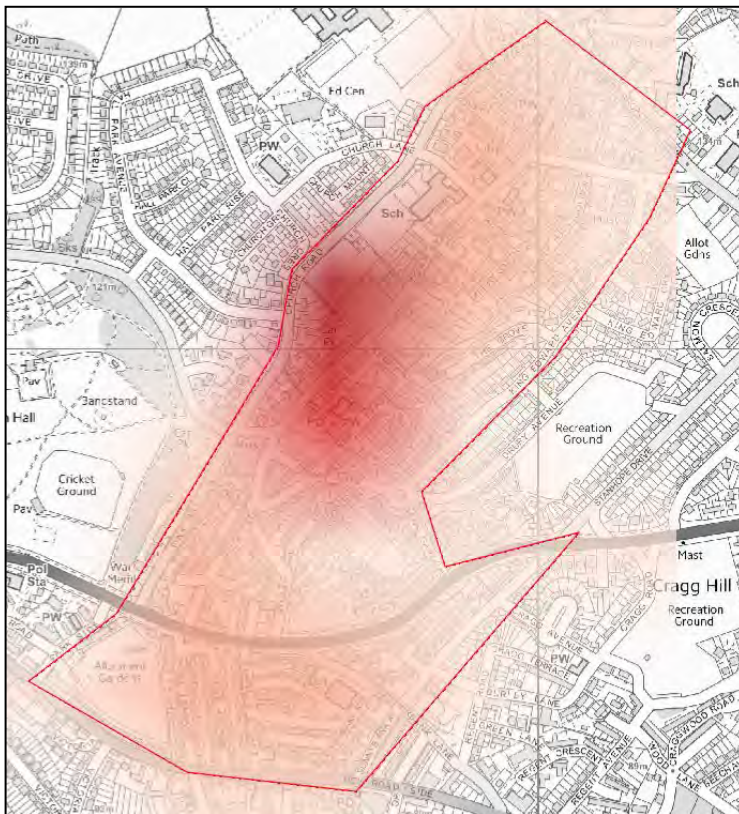
During 2017 offences peaked between the months of May and August and October and December. Offences over these periods averaged at around 21 offences per month, however there was a significant drop in offences in September to just 8 crimes. When comparing by crime types year on year, Violence with Injury 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

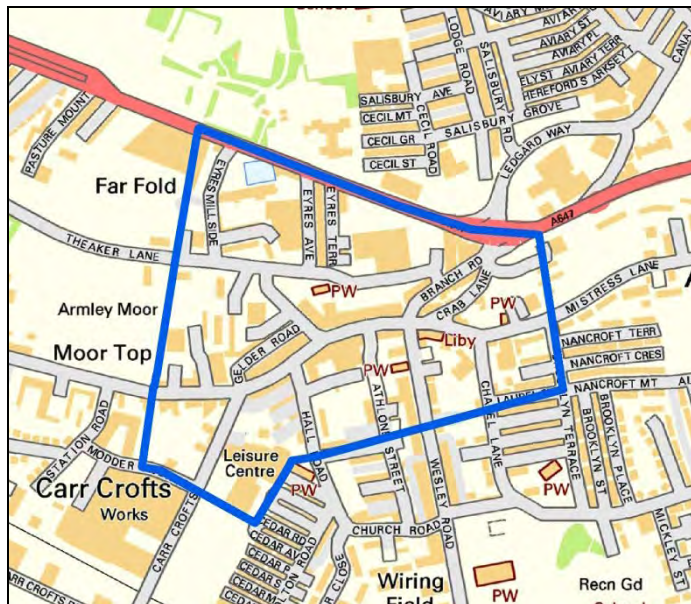
Youth related ASB saw a slight increase in incidents over the three years which ended 2017 with just 5 more calls. Neighbour related saw steep drop in calls over the three years (-58%).

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

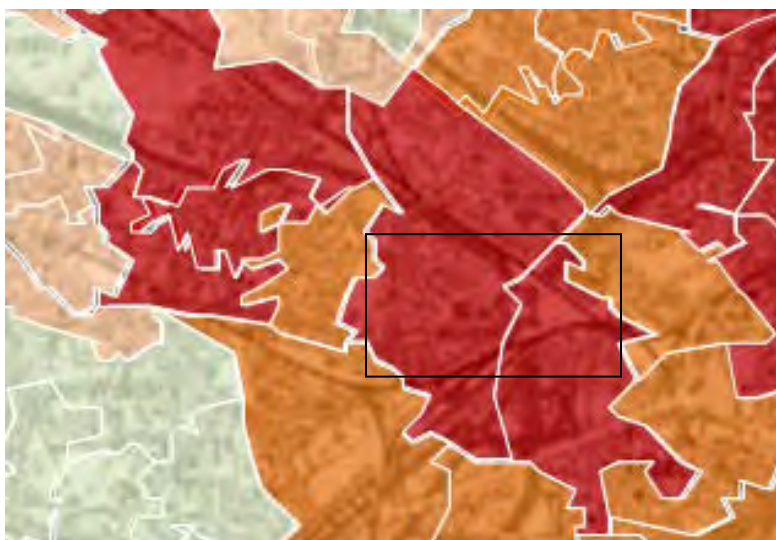
Since the cumulative impact area has been in place the council has received 3 applications for new premises licences and all 3 were refused.

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.

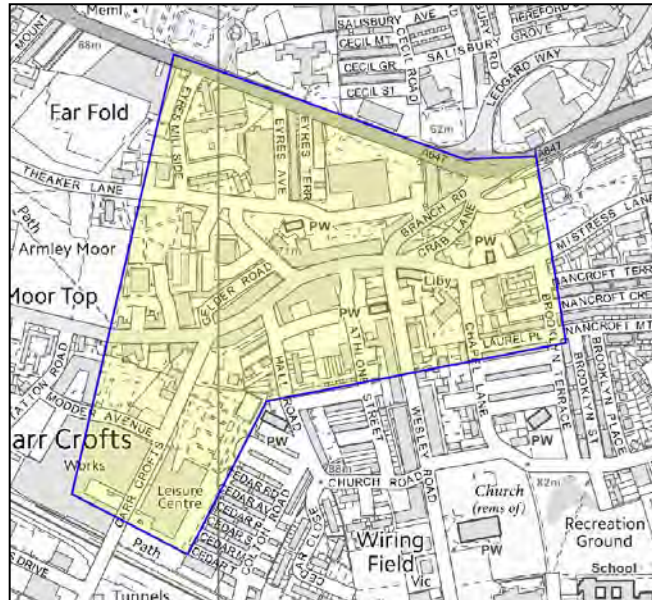
	LS12 3AB	LS12 3HD
	Top	Middle
Overall Ranking (out of 482)	5	4
Deprivation score	74	30
Alcohol specific hospital admissions - all ages	28	28
Alcohol related hospital admissions - all ages	14	14
Population aged 16 and under	60	116
Audit-C scoring >7 more units (GP recorded alcohol habit)	251	179
Looked 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 Burnalls 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.

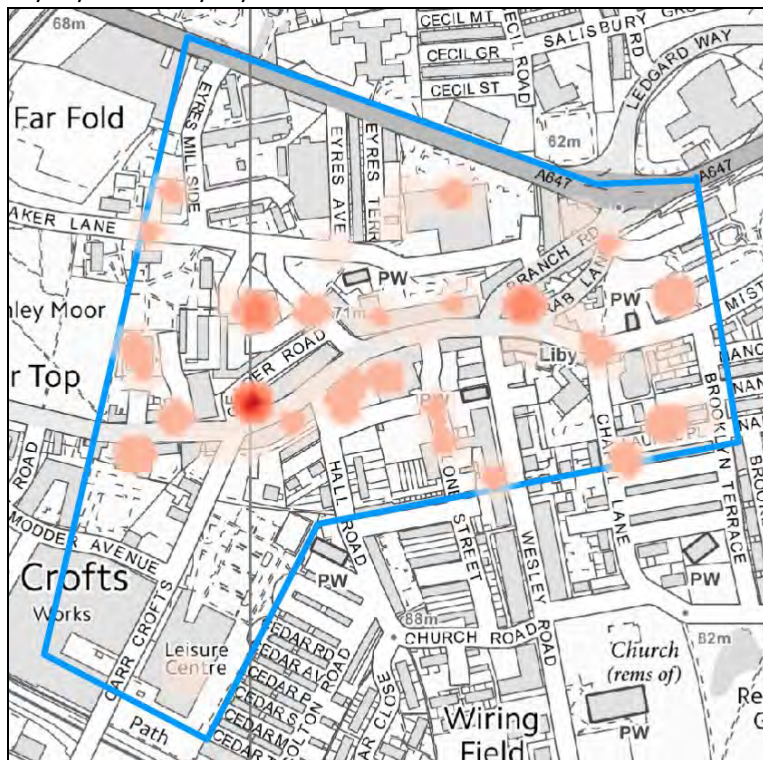
Other Theft offences were clustered around Town Street, Carr Crofts (Leisure Centre), Burnalls Grange and Stocks Hill. The peak time was between 12:00 – 16:00. Monday – Thursday were the risk days.

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 Burnalls 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.

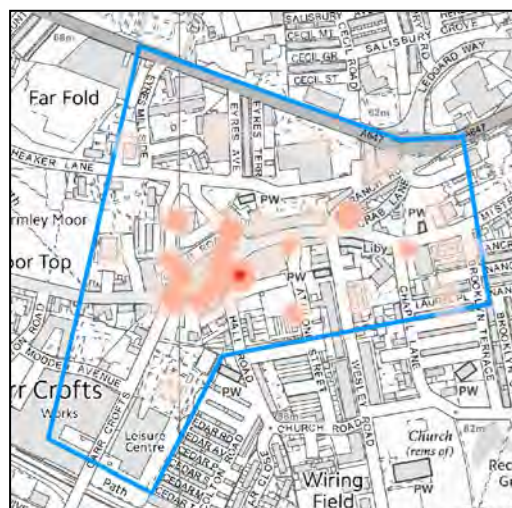
Alcohol related nuisance was the main issue (see below map) followed by Youth Nuisance. The peak time for all Nuisance related calls was between 16:00 – 21:00.



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:

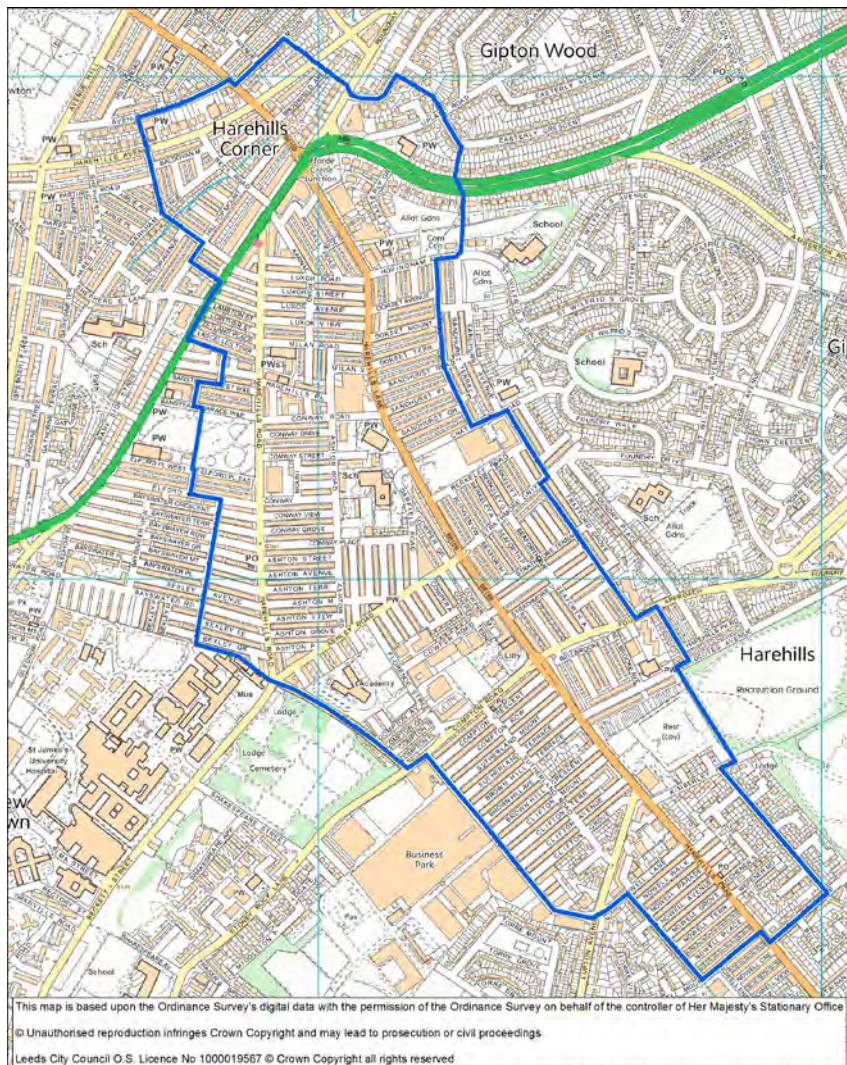
In recent years there has been an exponential rise in the number of businesses selling alcohol in the Harehills area. From specialist off-licences to corner shops, big name supermarkets and independent general stores, within an area covering less than 2 square miles, approximately 70% of shops are selling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

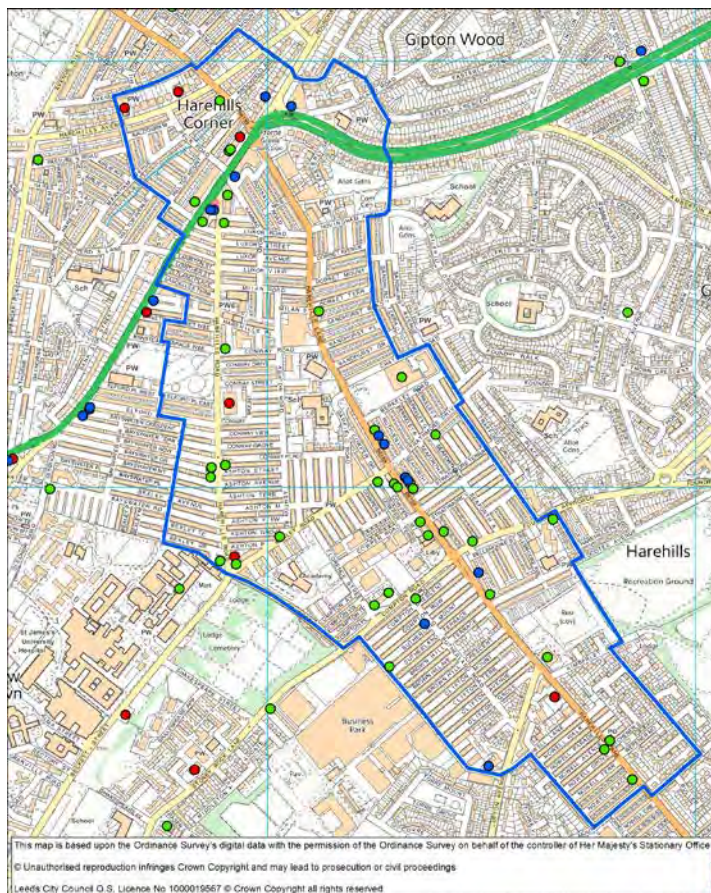
Alcohol sales	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
On the premises		1								1	
Off the premises	1	1	3	2	4	5	3	2		2	1
Both on and off			1								
Late night refreshment only	1					1			1		
Total	2	2	4	2	4	6	3	2	1	3	1

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.

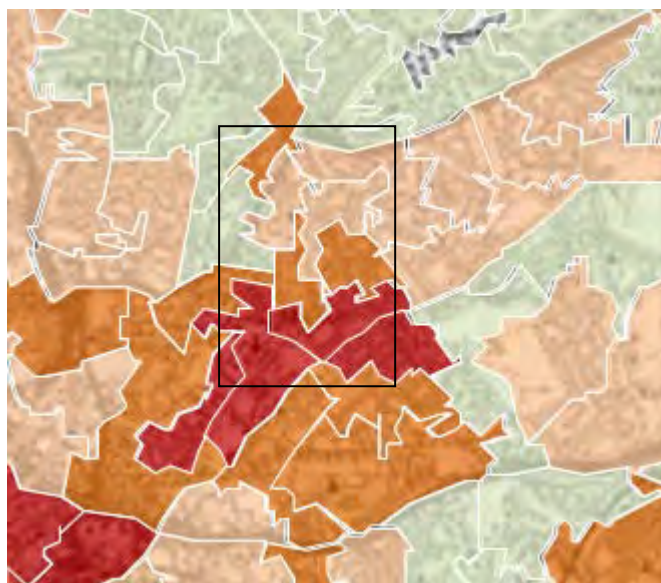


Alcohol Licensing Data Matrix

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.

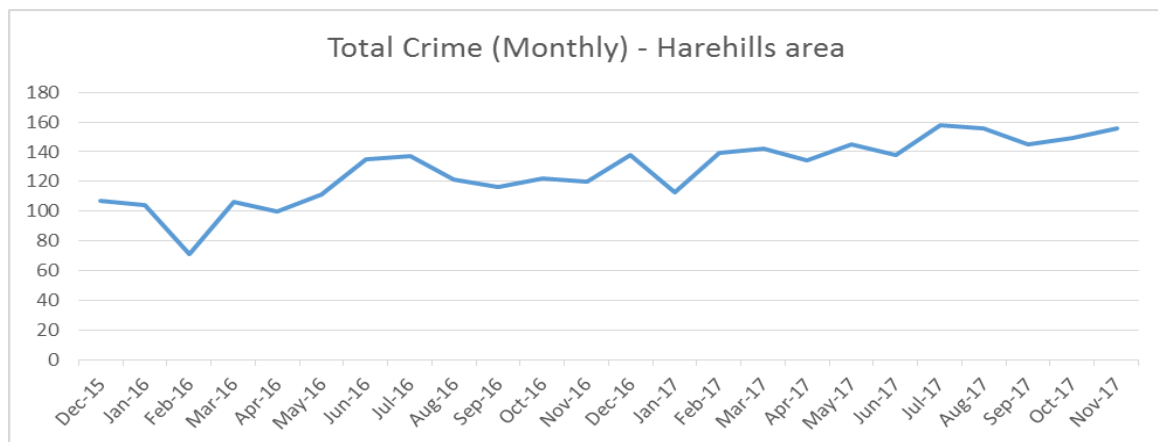


Figure 1: Total Crime recorded in the examined area of Harehills (01/12/2015 – 30/11/2017)

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.

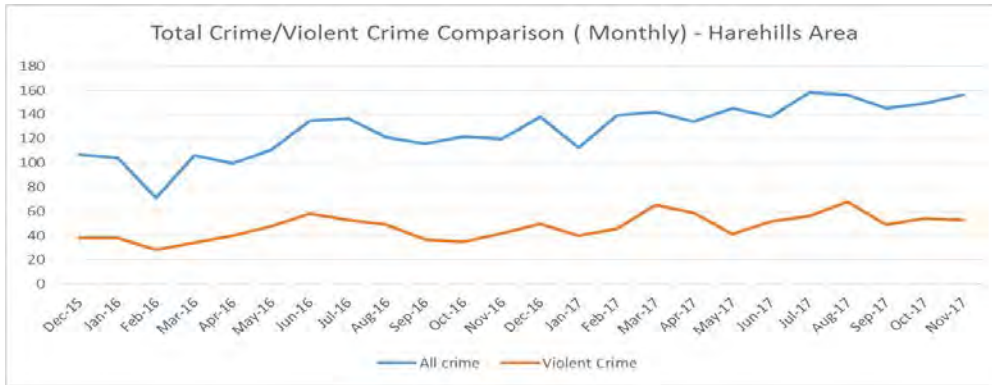


Figure 3: Violent Crime / Total Crime in the Harehills Area (Monthly figures) (01/12/2015 – 30/11/2017)

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.

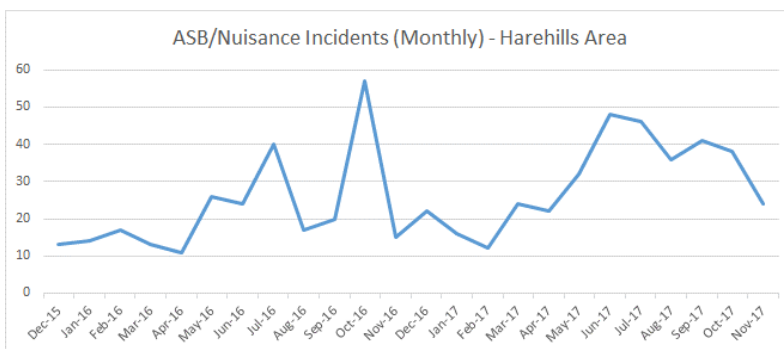


Figure 5: ASB / Nuisance Incident in the Harehills area (Monthly) (01/12/2016 – 30/11/2017)

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).

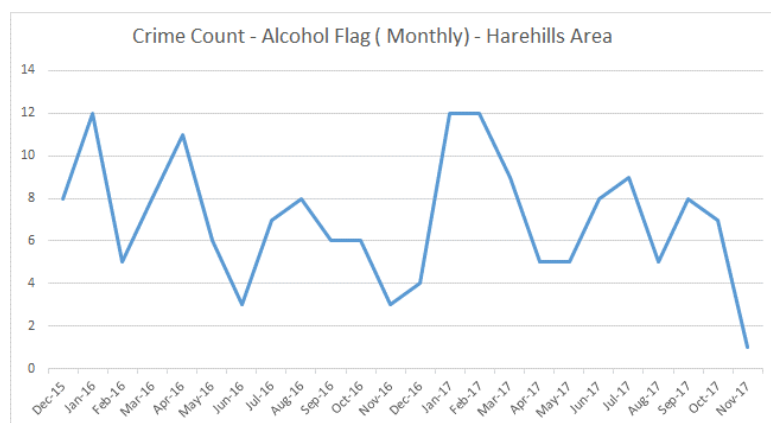


Figure 7: Crime with an Alcohol Flag recorded in the examined area of Harehills (01/12/2016 – 30/11/2017)

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.

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Background Information

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.

Main issues

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 the annual review of the City Centre Cumulative Impact Policy in January 2018, Licensing Committee 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 met twice in February and the two main issues discussed by the working group were the review of the six cumulative impact areas and the matter of local licensing guidance and its replacement with special area policies.

The working group tasked officers with meeting with the relevant ward members and locality teams and drawing up a cumulative impact assessment for review by Licensing Committee taking into consideration the crime statistics provided by West Yorkshire Police and 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 CIP in the red zone to put emphasis on operation during peak hours.
- Headingley – split the Headingley CIP 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 – CIPs 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 into the draft Statement of Licensing Policy and draft Cumulative Impact Assessment and to start pre-consultation work with the locality teams and community committees, as well as the responsible authorities.

Officers met with Members and officers of the Locality Team for Harehills and Gipton and officers from West Yorkshire Police, Environmental Health, Public Health and Entertainment Licensing. The group discussed the tenet of cumulative impact policies, 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 Harehills should be included as a cumulative impact area.

Officers met with the three ward members for Chapel Allerton to discuss the cumulative impact policy. Officers explained that the evidential bar had been raised. Ward members expressed disappointment that the cumulative impact policy had not delivered the results that were expected and that licences had been granted in the area. Officers and ward members discussed alternatives to a cumulative impact policy included 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 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

These meetings resulted in amendments to the current Statement of Licensing Policy in line with the outcomes of the meetings. This revised Statement of Licensing Policy, with the changes shown, is available on the council's website at www.leeds.gov.uk/lpc.

Summary of changes

- Update of various fact and figures, i.e. population statistics
- Update of local strategies and names of external bodies
- Removal of reference to obsolete guidance
- Update and move information on the matters applicants should consider especially in relation to the local area and contacting their local ward councillor in line with changes to the S182 guidance
- Removal of reference to Local Licensing Guidance and replace with a section titled Local Concerns
- Amended to section on cumulative impact in line with the S182 Guidance issued by the Home Office and Section 5A of the Licensing Act 2003
- Updated references to the legislation around closure orders
- Removal of Appendix 1 – Further Reading and Useful Information

Purpose of the consultation

The consultation has been designed to provide a wide selection of the Leeds population with the opportunity to comment on the revised content detailed in the draft policy. The responsible authorities as well as organisations concerned with the social impact of gambling, faith groups, national bodies representing the gambling trade, plus representatives of local businesses are also being consulted.

Public consultation

The following activities are planned:

- The public consultation will commence on 9th July and will run for 11 weeks until 30th September.
- The draft policy and the cumulative impact assessment are available on the council's website at www.leeds.gov.uk/lpc.
- All elected members, Parish Councils and MPs will be sent a copy of the policy along with the summary of changes.
- A letter (or email where known) will be sent out to an extensive list of identified stakeholders. This includes existing licence holders, national trade associations, responsible authorities, organisations concerned with the social impact of gambling, support organisations and faith groups to name just a few.
- A press release will be issued by the press office advertising the consultation.

How to Respond

Anyone can respond to this consultation. The list of consultees listed at the end of this document indicates those organisations that we will contact to suggest that they may wish to respond but should not be considered exhaustive. If you would like to respond to this consultation, please email your response to entertainment.licensing@leeds.gov.uk.

If you prefer, you may submit your response in writing to **Entertainment Licensing, Leeds City Council, Civic Hall, Leeds, LS1 1UR**. The last date for comments is **30th September 2018**.

If you have any queries about this consultation, or require additional copies, please contact Entertainment Licensing at the above address or by telephone on 0113 378 5029

Disclosure

Normal practice will be for responses to this consultation to be anonymised by removing the name and address. We would not normally redact information disclosed in the body of the consultation unless it obviously identifies the sender. Please identify any information that you or any other person involved do not wish to be disclosed. Conversely if you or your organisation would like to be identified please include a statement in your response that states that your identity can be disclosed in the follow up reports to this consultation.

Confidentiality and Freedom of Information

It is possible that requests for information contained in consultation responses may be made in accordance with access to information regimes. If you do not want your response to be disclosed in response to such requests for information, you should identify the information you wish to be withheld and explain why confidentiality is necessary. Your request will be acceded to if it is appropriate in all the circumstances.

Equality, Diversity, Cohesion and Integration Screening



As a public authority we need to ensure that all our strategies, policies, service and functions, both current and proposed have given proper consideration to equality, diversity, cohesion and integration.

A **screening** process can help judge relevance and provides a record of both the **process** and **decision**. Screening should be a short, sharp exercise that determines relevance for all new and revised strategies, policies, services and functions.

Completed at the earliest opportunity it will help to determine:

- the relevance of proposals and decisions to equality, diversity, cohesion and integration.
- whether or not equality, diversity, cohesion and integration is being or has already been considered, and
- whether or not it is necessary to carry out an impact assessment.

Directorate: Communities and Environment	Service area: Entertainment Licensing
Lead person: Susan Holden	Contact number: 0113 378 5331

1. Title: Licensing Act 2003 Statement of Licensing Policy

Is this a:

Strategy / Policy

 Service / Function

 Other

If other, please specify

2. Please provide a brief description of what you are screening

The Licensing Act 2003 places a requirement on licensing authorities to produce a statement of the principles they will use when considering licensing applications and making decisions. This policy is reviewed every five years.

3. Relevance to equality, diversity, cohesion and integration

All the council's strategies and policies, service and functions affect service users, employees or the wider community – city wide or more local. These will also have a greater or lesser relevance to equality, diversity, cohesion and integration.

The following questions will help you to identify how relevant your proposals are.

When considering these questions think about age, carers, disability, gender reassignment, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation. Also those areas that impact on or relate to equality: tackling poverty and improving health and well-being.

Questions	Yes	No
Is there an existing or likely differential impact for the different equality characteristics?		X
Have there been or likely to be any public concerns about the policy or proposal?		X
Could the proposal affect how our services, commissioning or procurement activities are organised, provided, located and by whom?		X
Could the proposal affect our workforce or employment practices?		X
Does the proposal involve or will it have an impact on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminating unlawful discrimination, victimisation and harassment • Advancing equality of opportunity • Fostering good relations 		X

If you have answered **no** to the questions above please complete **sections 6 and 7**

If you have answered **yes** to any of the above and;

- Believe you have already considered the impact on equality, diversity, cohesion and integration within your proposal please go to **section 4**.
- Are not already considering the impact on equality, diversity, cohesion and integration within your proposal please go to **section 5**.

4. Considering the impact on equality, diversity, cohesion and integration

If you can demonstrate you have considered how your proposals impact on equality, diversity, cohesion and integration you have carried out an impact assessment.

Please provide specific details for all three areas below (use the prompts for guidance).

- **How have you considered equality, diversity, cohesion and integration?**
(**think about** the scope of the proposal, who is likely to be affected, equality related information, gaps in information and plans to address, consultation and engagement activities (taken place or planned) with those likely to be affected)

- **Key findings**
(**think about** any potential positive and negative impact on different equality characteristics, potential to promote strong and positive relationships between groups, potential to bring groups/communities into increased contact with each other, perception that the proposal could benefit one group at the expense of another)

- **Actions**
(**think about** how you will promote positive impact and remove/ reduce negative impact)

5. If you are **not already considering the impact on equality, diversity, cohesion and integration you **will need to carry out an impact assessment.****

Date to scope and plan your impact assessment:

Date to complete your impact assessment

Lead person for your impact assessment
(Include name and job title)

6. Governance, ownership and approval

Please state here who has approved the actions and outcomes of the screening

Name	Job title	Date
Nicola Raper	Section Head	11/06/2018
Date screening completed		11/06/2018

7. Publishing

Though **all** key decisions are required to give due regard to equality the council **only** publishes those related to **Executive Board, Full Council, Key Delegated Decisions or a Significant Operational Decision.**

A copy of this equality screening should be attached as an appendix to the decision making report:

- Governance Services will publish those relating to Executive Board and Full Council.
- The appropriate directorate will publish those relating to Delegated Decisions and Significant Operational Decisions.
- A copy of all other equality screenings that are not to be published should be sent to equalityteam@leeds.gov.uk for record.

Complete the appropriate section below with the date the report and attached screening was sent:

For Executive Board or Full Council – sent to Governance Services	Date sent:15/06/2018
For Delegated Decisions or Significant Operational Decisions – sent to appropriate Directorate	Date sent:
All other decisions – sent to equalityteam@leeds.gov.uk	Date sent:

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LICENSING COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME 2018/19 - LAST UPDATED 22/06/18 (JG)

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	Officer	TYPE OF ITEM
Meeting date: 3rd July 2018			
LA03 Statement of Licensing Policy Consultation	To receive a report by the Head of Elections, Licensing and Registration which sets out the consultation arrangements for the LA03 Statement of Licensing Policy	S Holden	SC
Alcohol Licensing Matrix	To consider a report by the Advanced Health Improvement Specialist, Adults & Health which	Lizzie Greenwood	DP
Meeting date: 14th August 2018			
Leeds Festival 2018 - Event Management Plan	To consider a report by the Head of Elections, Licensing and Registration which advises Members of the progress of the multi-agency meetings and the Event Management Plan for the 2018 Annual Leeds Festival.	S Holder	B

LICENSING COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME 2018/19 - LAST UPDATED 22/06/18 (JG)

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	Officer	TYPE OF ITEM
Meeting date: 4th September 2018			
Policing and the Night Time Economy	To receive a presentation from Sergeant Martin Mynard, West Yorkshire Police on the issues of "Policing and the Night Time Economy"	Sergeant Mynard	B
Meeting date: 2nd October 2018			
Meeting date: 6th November 2018			
LA03 Statement of Licensing Policy	To receive a report by the Head of Elections, Licensing and Registration which provides an update on the arrangements for the LA03 Statement of Licensing Policy	S Holden	SC
Meeting date: 4th December 2018			
Meeting date: 8th January 2019			

LICENSING COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME 2018/19 - LAST UPDATED 22/06/18 (JG)

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	Officer	TYPE OF ITEM

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