

City Centre Cumulative Impact Assessment 2019

Licensing Act 2003



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 was reviewed and consulted upon in 2018, and a new policy was put in place with effect from 15th January 2019. As part of this review the council reviewed and consulted upon a cumulative impact assessment of all the cumulative impact areas. This was published in November 2018.

This Assessment was undertaken in February 2019 and supersedes the part of the Cumulative Impact Assessment undertaken in 2018 which relates to the city centre.

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 or 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 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.

Review of the Cumulative Impact Assessment

It is the intention of the council to review all areas every three years. Because of the dynamic nature of the city centre, it may be necessary to review the city centre evidence frequently but not more than annually and to produce a separate cumulative impact assessment for that area.

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

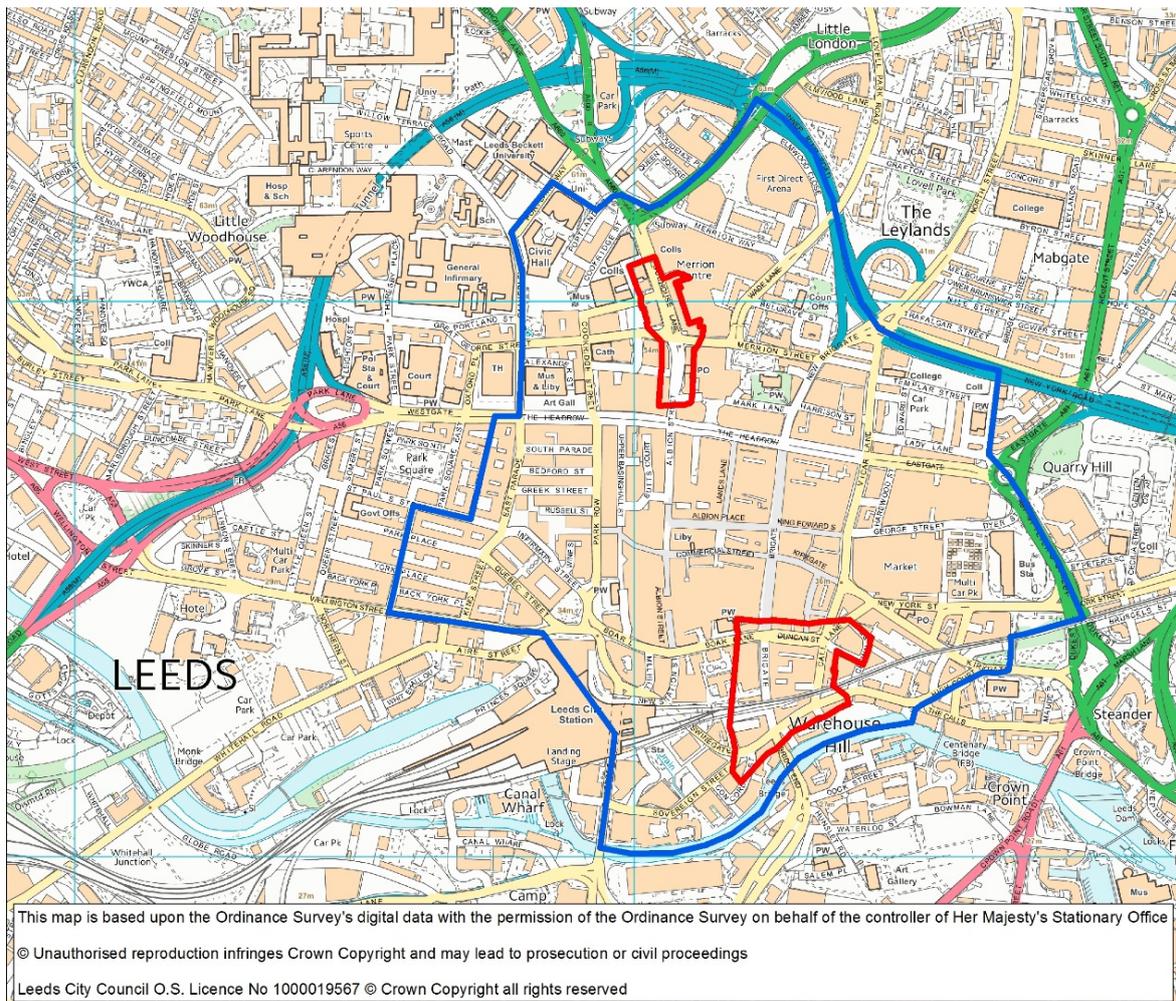
- A call for evidence, sent to all responsible authorities and other interested parties through the Licensing Enforcement Group
- The request of police crime statistics specifically for the area in questions and the thorough examination of the evidence to determine if there is evidence of cumulative impact
- Liaison with the responsible authorities to gather further evidence through complaint statistics or other formal and informal action taken
- Consultation with the public through ward members and Community Committees, local businesses and responsible authorities
- The Cumulative Impact Assessment will be considered and 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

Scope of the Assessment

This assessment provides this year's review of the **city centre cumulative impact policy areas**, highlighting the evidence used in the review.

Applicants are strongly advised to examine the evidence presented in this assessment and to read through Section 7 of the Licensing Act 2003 Statement of Licensing Policy before making their application in the city centre.



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 this is an area suffering from the cumulative impact of licensed premises and as a consequence this is leading to problems which are undermining the licensing objectives.

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 would be inconsistent with the authority's duty under the Licensing Act 2003 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.

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.

It would be inconsistent with the council's duty to promote the licensing objectives to grant new and variation application for any premises licence (on sales, off sales and late night takeaways) that seek to operate during the peak hours described in the cumulative impact assessment for the city centre.

Extra scrutiny is given to applications 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 viewed to be predominantly alcohol led due to their late night activities. It is for the applicant to demonstrate how their business will not impact on the licensing objectives.

Changes in the last year

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. In the past, premises in those areas deploy street marshals at their own expense as it has been recognised that early intervention can prevent an escalation in the severity of incidents on the street.

As police resources are reducing each year, priorities have been realigned. There has been a small reduction in the number of arrests for drunk and disorderly but an increase in assault. In discussion with West Yorkshire Police the licensing authority has been made aware that this could be the result of less arrests being made at an early level (i.e. arresting people for being drunk and disorderly), and so the low level offences are escalating to the more serious assault charge.

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 areas which were unlicensed previously. 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 licensing authority is unable to stipulate and enforce a capacity under the terms of a premises licence. Any application seeking an increase in floor space, even without an increase in stated capacity, can expect close scrutiny.

Police Crime Reporting

West Yorkshire Police has produced a crime report "Leeds City Centre CIP Report" dated December 2018 which has been referred to when reviewing the city centre cumulative impact area. This report is referred to as the Police Report in this document. It uses reported crime figures from 1st December 2015 to 30th November 2018.

The following data tables and key findings (signified by bullet points) have been extracted from the police report.

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

- There has been a slow decline in the level of theft offences.
- The continual increase of Public Order, Assault and Robbery.
- The increase in violent crime has contributed to a continual rise in offences within the City Centre over the last three years.
- Briggate has remained the top street for offences throughout the previous three years and the level of offending is still increasing.
- Call Lane and Albion Street, although remaining at the top of the table have both seen a small continual decrease in offences.
- There has been a continual increase in offending on Woodhouse Lane, Merrion Street and Great George Street.

All data

Category/ period	Dec 15 to Nov 16	Dec 16 to Nov 17	Dec 17 to Nov 18	% Change 15/16 & 16/17	% Change 16/17 & 17/18
Drunk & Disorderly	313	275	202	-12.1	-26.5
Public Order	887	1031	1608	16.2	56.0
Affray	53	65	92	22.6	41.5
Assault	1833	2007	2602	9.5	29.6
Robbery	145	190	350	31.0	84.2
Other Violence	184	262	351	42.4	34.0
Theft from Person	1486	1450	1240	-2.4	-14.5
Theft Other	1862	1749	1632	-6.1	-6.7
Sexual	205	282	259	37.6	-8.2
Total	6968	7311	8336	4.9	14.0

Breakdown of occurrence type 01/12/2015-30/11/2018

These figures do relate to the entire city centre and include day and night time periods.

This shows a concerning increase overall of 1,025 or 14% in all violent crimes across the city.

There is a decrease in drunk and disorderly of 73 offences but this is more than made up by the increase in public order offences - public order up by 577 and affray up by 27 over the last year. This means there has been an additional 531 public order offences in the past year.

Violent crime is up across all three crime types – assault by 595, robbery by 160 and other violence by 89. The council is aware of the work undertaken by licensed premises with regards to theft from person and it appears this is reflected in the statistics with a reduction of 210 thefts from person and 117 theft other. However, the increased figures relating to robbery up by 160 (84.2% change) infers that some of the thefts have become more violent and are now being recorded as robberies.

Top Streets

Street Name	Dec 15 to Nov 16	Dec 16 to Nov 17	Dec 17 to Nov 18	% Change 16/17 & 17/18
Briggate	839	921	1010	9.7
Call Lane	717	659	653	-0.9
Albion Street	697	686	574	-16.3
The Headrow	369	326	407	24.8
Woodhouse Lane	308	338	375	10.9
Boar Lane	296	288	369	28.1
New York Street	182	176	205	16.5
Kirkgate	163	148	204	37.8
Merrion Street	140	158	199	25.9
Great George Street	97	112	173	54.5
Merrion Way	164	162	147	-9.3

Briggate is once again the top street for all crime. As stated in the Police Report, Briggate has remained the top street throughout the previous three years and the level of offending is increasing. The reduction in offending on Call Lane is not significant, and the reduction in 6 crimes does not offset the increase of 89 crimes on Briggate.

Albion Street has seen in reduction in crime, by a relatively significant amount of 112 crimes. However, the closure of a large high volume drinking establishment may be affecting the level of crime in this area. Another large venue has been replaced with a bingo premises which attracts much lower numbers of people during the peak hours. There are just two venues (Players and Turtle Bay) open in this immediate area at this time, however the licences remain for the other two premises providing scope for these to be re-introduced in the future.

Day and Night Economies

The Police Report has provided a temporal chart for the first time this year which clearly shows the peak hours on a street level basis. The Police Report states:

- A calculation of the most common time for offences showed that some streets were more active during the night time economy and some during the daytime economy (more accurately, during the afternoon).
- There are negligible levels of offences between the period 05:00 – 10:00 when compared to other periods during the day.
- Briggate tops the offence levels during both the day and night time economy. Offences on Briggate increase in the afternoon (17:00 – 06:00) and peak during the night (00:00 – 04:00). Call Lane also has a clear night economy peak which matches that of Briggate, though offence levels were low during the day.
- Albion Street and The Headrow show increased activity 13:00 – 17:00. These are two streets which have increased foot traffic during these periods with daily commuters.

Street Name	Day	Night	Sum
Briggate	265	629	894
Call Lane	40	518	558
Woodhouse Lane	36	291	327
Boar Lane	133	210	343
Albion Street	294	198	492
The Headrow	206	160	366
Merrion Street	42	117	169
Duncan Street	18	94	112
Cookridge Street	22	86	108
New York Street	100	85	185
New Briggate	36	74	110
Clarendon Road	44	62	106
Vicar Lane	69	49	118
Kirkgate	135	46	181
Park Row	50	40	90
Eastgate	31	38	69
George Street	56	14	70
Lands Lane	65	14	79
Junction Street	50	5	55

Comparison of streets during day and night economy (sorted on night)

This clearly shows that the top 5 streets for offending in the night time economy are Briggate, Call Lane, Woodhouse Lane, Boar Lane and Albion Street.

Care must be taken when comparing streets as the length of streets should be taken into consideration.

Police officers, when recording crime, do not always distinguish between Duncan Street (8th) and Boar Lane (4th) as one runs into the other.

Similarly although Briggate runs the length of the city centre from The Headrow down to Leeds Bridge, the majority of night time premises are located in the small bottom section of this street. This area is known locally as Lower Briggate and has an active night time economy but no daytime economy. Similarly the section of Briggate that runs from The Headrow to Boar Lane is mainly retail, and so has an active daytime economy.

Briggate, Call Lane and Duncan Street (disregarding any crimes occurring on Duncan Street but reported as Boar Lane), show a total of 1,209 alcohol related violent crimes in the past year. Woodhouse Lane and Albion Street show a total of 454 crimes.

Hotspots Heat Maps

The hotspots are based on the volume and proximity of the location. The dark red denotes areas of greatest density and risk.

Dec 2015 – Nov 2018 - Assaults

Peak Time: 19:00 – 21:00 & 00:00

Risk days: Friday, Saturday

Top Streets: Briggate, Call Lane, Albion Street

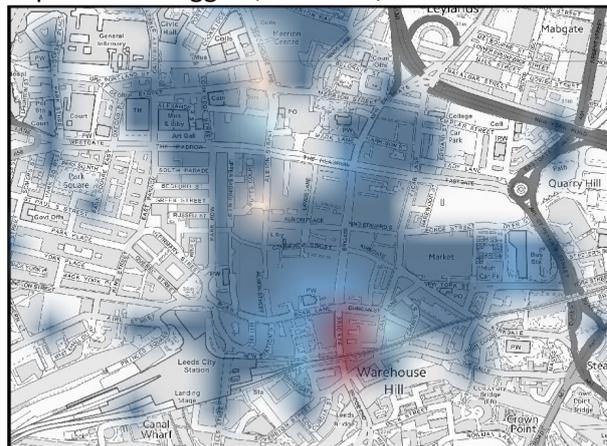


Dec 2015 – Nov 2018 – Drunk and Disorderly

Peak Time: 20:00 – 02:00 Risk

days: Friday, Saturday

Top Streets: Briggate, Call Lane, Albion Street



Temporal Analysis

This table shows the number of offences recorded by street and the time they occurred. This provides an indication of when crime is most active and allows the licensing authority to determine peak hours.

Street Name	Night Time Economy												Total
	18:00	19:00	20:00	21:00	22:00	23:00	00:00	01:00	02:00	03:00	04:00	05:00	
Briggate	20	33	29	37	34	44	61	79	84	98	73	37	629
Call Lane	10	11	16	7	25	50	72	81	100	96	36	14	518
Woodhouse Lane	7	7	8	14	14	25	59	65	52	28	10	2	291
Boar Lane	23	9	14	18	19	19	33	17	18	26	7	7	210
Albion Street	28	14	9	9	15	18	25	24	17	17	20	2	198
The Headrow	27	24	18	21	19	14	7	11	10	4	5	0	160
Merrion Street	10	5	5	12	5	6	14	16	21	20	9	4	127
Duncan Street	2	4	3	5	3	10	16	15	10	17	8	1	94
Cookridge Street	1	3	4	6	9	9	15	18	13	7	1	0	86
New York Street	15	5	12	13	10	11	7	3	3	2	2	2	85
Great George Street	13	4	9	9	6	11	17	0	2	3	3	0	77
New Briggate	5	5	3	5	5	7	8	10	6	10	8	2	74

Clarendon Road	4	3	4	1	7	6	9	4	3	5	13	3	62
Vicar Lane	5	2	3	7	6	7	6	3	4	3	2	1	49
Kirkgate	6	2	7	7	9	6	4	0	2	1	2	0	46
Park Row	7	4	5	6	5	2	9	2	0	0	0	0	40
Eastgate	3	2	4	6	6	5	2	1	6	1	1	1	38
Merrion Way	5	6	1	3	1	9	0	2	3	0	2	0	32
Regent Street	0	5	0	1	4	5	6	2	3	3	2	1	32
St Johns Centre	4	5	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	7	2	0	29
Dyer Street	3	1	4	5	5	1	0	1	3	3	1	1	28
Lands Lane	7	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	14
George Street	3	2	3	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	14
Junction Street	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5

Red Area Comparisons

Briggate/Call Lane/Duncan Street Area

Street Name	Night Time Economy												Total
	18:00	19:00	20:00	21:00	22:00	23:00	00:00	01:00	02:00	03:00	04:00	05:00	
Briggate	20	33	29	37	34	44	61	79	84	98	73	37	629
Call Lane	10	11	16	7	25	50	72	81	100	96	36	14	518
Duncan Street	2	4	3	5	3	10	16	15	10	17	8	1	94
Boar Lane	23	9	14	18	19	19	33	17	18	26	7	7	210
Total	55	57	62	67	81	123	182	192	212	237	124	59	1451

The lower red area is generally described as being 'Lower Briggate', Call Lane and Duncan Street. For the purposes of the police report, the full length of Briggate is included, but the premises opening during the night time economy are concentrated on Lower Briggate. The figures from Boar Lane are included as it is recognised that the occurrences reported on Boar Lane could relate to incidents on Duncan Street as Boar Lane changes into Duncan Street. Generally the area to the west of the junction between Boar Lane and Briggate is not a concern to the Police.

Looking at the area as a whole, there is increased activity from 22:00 but the occurrences jump up by a third after 23:00, and then again at midnight reaching a peak at 03:00. For the purposes of the cumulative impact assessment, the peak hours are 23:00 to 04:00 for this area.

Albion Street/Woodhouse Lane

Street Name	Night Time Economy												Total
	18:00	19:00	20:00	21:00	22:00	23:00	00:00	01:00	02:00	03:00	04:00	05:00	
Woodhouse Lane	7	7	8	14	14	25	59	65	52	28	10	2	291
Albion Street	28	14	9	9	15	18	25	24	17	17	20	2	198
Merrion Street	10	5	5	12	5	6	14	16	21	20	9	4	127
Total	72	50	40	56	53	63	105	116	100	69	44	8	776

Although the upper red area is predominantly Woodhouse Lane and Albion Street, the figures for Merrion Street are included as it transects the other two roads, but it should be noted that Merrion Street is a long street running from Albion Street to Vicar Lane and has its own specific night time economy area at the eastern end.

Looking at this area as a whole, the increase in activity occurs at midnight with a jump from 63 to 105, reaching a peak at 01:00 before slowly dropping back down at 03:00. For the purposes of the cumulative impact assessment the peak hours are midnight to 02:00.

Nuisance Statistics

The tables show there has been an overall increase in nuisance in the city centre, but not related to alcohol. The statistics are provided for information. The Police Report states:

- There has been a continued increased in nuisance in the City CIP area, mainly attributed to non-alcohol related nuisance.
- Non-alcohol adult nuisance has increased dramatically over the last three years.
- Alcohol related nuisance has shown small increases over the previous three years.
- Youth nuisance has increased in the previous 12 months.
- A previous increase in begging / vagrancy during 2016/17 remained at that level during 2017/18.
- Briggate had the most nuisance reports during 2017/18 and also had the largest increase when compared to previous years (126%).

Nuisance type	Dec 15 to Nov 16	Dec 16 to Nov 17	Dec 17 to Nov 18	% change 15/16 & 16/17	% change 16/17 & 17/18
Adult nuisance – non alcohol	292	504	640	72.6	27.0
Adult nuisance – alcohol	259	298	314	15.1	5.4
Begging/vagrancy	197	256	254	29.9	-0.8
Youth related	151	157	224	4.0	42.7
Neighbour related	16	30	33	87.5	10.0
Littering/drug paraphernalia	13	28	30	115.4	7.1
Fireworks/snowballing	18	12	23	-33.3	91.7
Nuisance car/van	12	15	15	25.0	0.0
Nuisance motorcycle/quad	10	13	13	30.0	0.0
Traveller related	0	2	2	0.0	0.0
Total	968	1315	1548	35.8	17.7

Breakdown of nuisance type 01/12/2015 – 30/11/2018

Street name	Dec 15 to Nov 16	Dec 16 to Nov 17	Dec 17 to Nov 18	% change 16/17 & 17/18
Briggate	90	76	172	126.3
Boar Lane	39	61	98	60.7
Albion Street	39	75	92	22.7
St Johns Centre	14	28	72	157.1
The Headrow	45	56	61	8.9
Great George St	55	64	50	-21.9
New Briggate	36	33	44	33.3
New York Street	33	31	42	35.5
Dyer Street	25	24	39	62.5
York Street	13	28	33	17.9
Wellington Street	24	34	30	-11.8

Top ten street locations between 01/12/2015 – 30/11/2018

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 applications which could adversely impact the area 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.

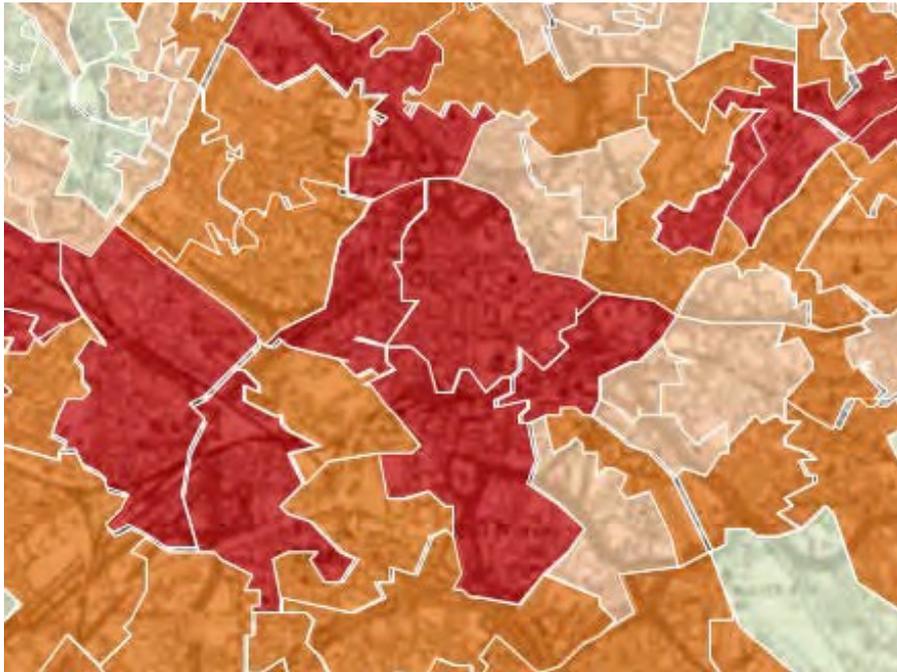
Weighting of Data - All data sources are not equally important in respect of the licensing objectives. Therefore, based on knowledge and experience of the Responsible Authorities, each data set has been given a different weighting which will affect how much it contributes to the overall ranking.

The citywide ranking of each individual data set is not affected by this.

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 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, % 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

Conclusion

With the police report conclusions in mind, the Licensing Authority has determined that the red areas be maintained without change. Merrion Street/Cross Belgrave Street area is no longer an area of concern; however Boar Lane areas will continue to be closely monitored.

The increase in violent crime is concerning. The council is already working with partners and businesses to establish if further work can be done to reduce these crime figures over the next 12 months. The council and Leeds Business Improvement District have put in place a street marshalling scheme with Purple Ambassadors patrolling the red areas into the early hours of the weekend mornings. It was hoping that the impact of this scheme would be reflected in this year's figures. Further work is being undertaken to realign the scope of the Ambassadors.

The Licensing Committee will bear in mind that in the next 12 months there may be significant changes to the way late night levies can be introduced and if these figures do not significantly reduce over the next 12 months, may also consider the option of an early morning restriction order.

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