

# Evidence in support of the Bedford Place, Above Bar Street and Bevois Valley Stress Areas and the Cumulative Impact Policy

The Guidance issued under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 states that the Authority may, in appropriate circumstances, adopt a special policy to approach the issue of cumulative impact. In order to do so the Authority must:

- identify a concern about crime and disorder or public nuisance
- consider whether the concern is arising from and caused by the customers of licensed premises and
- if so, identify the boundaries of the area from which the problems are arising, then;
- consult on the proposed policy

This process has been followed and three Stress Areas covering Bedford Place, Above Bar Street and Bevois Valley respectively have been declared as such, the precise boundaries of which are shown in Appendix 7. The effect of the Authority's policy with regard to cumulative impact is to create a rebuttable presumption that certain types of application within the defined areas will be refused. The aim of the policy is to control the impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives (primarily crime and disorder and/or public nuisance) arising from the number of licensed premises concentrated in these areas.

## 1. History of the Policy

Whilst consulting on its initial draft Statement of Licensing Policy on the implementation of the Licensing Act 2003 the Authority received representations that the areas now designated as the Bedford Place, Above Bar Street and Bevois Valley Stress Areas were suffering from the cumulative impact of licensed premises. The concerns centred on the issues of crime and disorder and public nuisance arising from problems outlined below.

At that time, the Authority did not adopt a special policy. Since then, however, further representations have been made by the police evidencing continued problems.

## 2. The Problems

Cumulative impact in the area results in crime, disorder, antisocial behaviour and public nuisance including noise nuisance, litter and accumulations. All of these can be attributed to the licensed trade, its customers or other feeder trades such as late night takeaways.

## 3. Consultation

In accordance with Government guidance the assessment undertaken included consultation of a range of bodies, including the following council services:

- Environmental Health
- Planning & Sustainability
- Safeguarding Children Board
- Trading Standards
- Community Safety
- Waste and Cleansing

External partners and agencies including:

- Hampshire Constabulary
- Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service
- Safe City Partnership
- Southampton Primary Care Trust

- Southampton Night-time Economy Group
- Licensing Link
- Tackling Alcohol Partnership
- Chamber of Commerce

Legal advisors, licence holders and trade representative bodies, including:

- Messrs. Berwin Leighton Paisner, Solicitors
- Messrs. John Gaunt, Solicitors
- Messrs. Blake Laphorn, Solicitors
- Messrs. Ewing, Hickman & Clark, Solicitors
- Messrs. Lamport Bassitt, Solicitors
- Messrs. Winckworth Sherwood, Solicitors
- Messrs. Halliwell Landau, Solicitors
- Messrs. Abels, Solicitors
- Messrs. Moore & Blatch, Solicitors
- Messrs. TLT Solicitors
- Messrs. Poppleston Allen, Solicitors
- Messrs. Lester Aldridge Solicitors
- Messrs. Locketts, Solicitors
- Messrs. Paris Smith Randall, Solicitors
- Messrs. Eric Robinson & Co, Solicitors
- Messrs. Horsey Lightly Fynn Solicitors
- Messrs. Trethowans Solicitors
- Messrs. Joelson Wilson & Co. Solicitors
- Wetherspoons
- Licensing Department, Spirit Group,  
Scottish & Newcastle
- Punch Taverns plc
- Fuller, Smith & Turner plc
- Enterprise Inns plc
- Greene King
- Thresher Group
- British Beer & Pub Association

Residents Associations and Community Groups

- East Bassett Residents Association
- Highfield Residents Association
- Bentham Court Residents Association
- Southampton Federation of Clubs for the Disabled
- Central Parish Churches
- Swaythling Housing Association
- Graham Road Residents Association
- Regents Park Community Association
- Moorlands Community Centre Association
- Disabled Tenants Housing Group
- Deanery of Southampton
- Townhill Park Residents Association
- Parish of Sholing
- Inner Avenue & Bevois Town Residents Association
- Flower Roads Residents & Tenants Association
- Sholing Community Action Forum
- Southampton Action for Access
- Clovelly Road Residents Association

- Cliff Residents Association
- Underwood and Redhill Residents Association
- Christ Church Freemantle
- Shirley Towers Association of Residents
- Freemantle Evangelical Church
- Southampton Commons & Parks Protection Society
- Sholing Residents Association
- Channel Isles & District Tenants and Residents Association
- Edmund Kell Unitarian Church
- Peartree Tenants Association
- Herbert Collins Estates Residents Association
- Harefield Community Centre
- Thornhill High Rise Tenants Association
- Old Redbridge Residents Association
- Greek Orthodox Church
- Sholing Vicarage
- Old Bassett Residents Association
- French Street Residents Association
- Community Church Central Hall
- Blackbushe Close and Surrounding Areas Tenants and Residents Association
- Warren Close Residents Association
- Ventnor Court Residents Association
- Southampton Medina Mosque trust
- Mansbridge Residents Association
- Four Walls Tenants & Residents Association
- Highfield Residents Association
- Millbrook Christian Centre
- Swaythling Residents Association
- Shirley Tenants and Residents Group
- Matheson Road Residents Association
- Eastchurch Close & Odiham Tenants Association
- Millbrook Baptist Church
- North West Bassett Residents Association
- St Mary's Tenants & Residents Association
- City Centre Catholic Care Group
- Albion Towers Tenants & Residents Association
- Wyndham Court Residents Association
- Swaythling Tenants and Residents Association
- Fitzhugh Residents Association
- Thornhill Central Tenants and Residents Association
- Redbridge Towers Tenants Association
- Orchard Lane Church
- City Centre Catholic Parish
- Studland Close Residents Association
- Wheatsheaf Trust
- Weston Court Tenants Association
- Southampton East Independent Tenants Federation
- Redbridge Residents Association
- Malin, Lundy & Rockall Close Tenants Association
- Old Town Residents Association
- Colne Avenue Baptist Church
- Newtown/Nicholstown Community Action Forum

- Ropewalk Residents Association
- Hill Farm Road Residents Association
- Shirley Baptist Church
- Bishops Crescent Tenants & Residents Association
- Redbridge Wharf & Park Association
- Ranelagh Residents Association
- Federation Of Southampton Tenants & Residents Associations
- Bitterne Grove Residents Association
- Wharncliffe Road Tenants and Residents Association
- Mansbridge Community Centre
- Milner Court Block Contact Group
- Woolston & Weston Community Action Forum
- Elim Christian Centre
- Upper Freemantle & District Residents Association
- Maytree Link Residents Association
- Churches Together in Itchen
- Southampton Christian Fellowship
- Castle House Residents Association
- Southampton Federation or Residents Associations

Other bodies with an interest in the late night economy:

- Uni-link
- Solent Blue line
- First Bus
- Red Funnel Group

#### **4. The Issues Contributing to the Problems**

The capacity of all types of licensed premises in the parts of the city centre covered by the City Centre Stress Areas is estimated at around 35,000. This is the equivalent of a major pop festival in the city centre on each of the popular drinking / entertainment nights of Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The movement of large numbers of people between premises or leaving licensed premises late at night inebriated, giving rise to problems of shouting, fighting, street urination and vomiting. Further problems of fighting and disorder occur at stress points e.g. hot food takeaways and, to a lesser degree, taxi ranks.

#### **5. Overview of the Stress Areas**

##### **Bedford Place**

The Bedford Place CIP area contains 21 late night drinking establishments in this concentrated area, two have premises licences until 04:00, the remaining bars operate in the main until 02:30. There are eight late night refreshment houses, three of which open until 04:00. In amongst these premises there are restaurants catering for all tastes.

During the day, the area is busy with pedestrian and vehicular traffic, with a considerable footfall to and from small specialist shops and the Combined Court Centre and Magistrates' Courts just outside the CIP area to the north in London Road. In the evenings and at night it is very busy with both pedestrian and vehicular traffic when all the licensed premises operate. This gives rise to problems of litter, especially in the vicinity of hot food premises and disorder amongst the patrons of the licensed premises, especially when they are in drink. There is a night-time taxi rank on London Road, one in Carlton Crescent and another night-time rank in Lower Banister Street.

In the last 4 years this area has become busier than Above Bar Street, there is more choice in terms of venues and places to eat. Additionally the area is popular with young

professionals and students. On Friday and Saturday Nights queues form outside of most premises, in a way adding to its attraction of being the place to go. Six police officers are regularly deployed in this area solely to maintain foot patrols from 20:00 until 04:00

### **Above Bar Street**

The Above Bar Street CIP area contains a variety of uses, from small to medium sized bars, large late night entertainment venues and retail premises to the Sir James Matthews Building (a part of Southampton Solent University) and the northern part of the city's central retail shopping area. The area is busy day and night and is the main thoroughfare for pedestrians walking between the north and south of the city centre. Problems of disorder arise in this area through the movement of people between venues during the evening trading period. There are taxi ranks in Above Bar at the Titanic Engineers' Memorial, and opposite Yates at Civic Centre Crossroads.

This area has fewer licensed premises compared to Bedford Place and Bevois Valley; however the premises are of a larger capacity and cause Police numerous problems for a number of reasons.

It is the hub of the transport network out of the city centre, numerous revellers most in drink congregate in this area at the end of the evening to get taxis and night buses home. Also there are four late night refreshment houses operating until 03:00 provide hot food and reasons for customers to remain in the vicinity rather than dispersing. Alcohol related violent crime is prevalent in this area; most premises around the Civic Centre crossroads are popular with younger no-student revellers. Most enjoy themselves however a minority are quite prepared to physically settle any dispute they have, usually in the street outside of licensed premises. This has led to this area gaining a reputation for alcohol related violence; statistically it is one of the most violent areas in Hampshire. Police have had to introduce a number of tactics in order to deal with and discourage this type of behaviour.

The arrest of these offenders for public order offences is not always practicable due to a shortage of custody space therefore fixed penalty notices for disorder and Section 27 Disposal Notices are issued as an alternative. Six officers are regularly deployed in this area solely to maintain foot patrols from 20:00 until 04:00, they are supported by a number of mobile police units including Dog Handlers and the Force Support Unit; the latter are trained to deal with public disorder and are deployed around the county whenever their skills are required.

### **Bevois Valley**

Bevois Valley is a stretch of road approximately a half mile in length situated to the north east of the City Centre. It is bordered by residential premises and small industrial units. This road accommodates 10 late night licensed premises including pubs, bars and night clubs. Two premises operate until 03:30 hours the remainder closing at approximately 02:30 hours. Other licensed premises include Late Night Refreshment Houses and restaurants. Although Bevois Valley does not directly connect with The City Centre it is considered to be a vibrant part of Southampton's Night Time Economy. In recent years this area has become increasingly popular with Southampton's student population. Although there is less reported alcohol related violence at or outside licensed premises, this area does however suffer from complaints of noise, litter and criminal damage as students make their way home to lodgings or halls of residence anytime from 01:00 to 04:00.

The matters below summarise the evidence received which supports the Authority's Cumulative Impact Policy:-

## **6. Design and Operation of Licensed Premises**

The design and operation of licensed premises has changed markedly in the last 15 years; together with the impact of drink advertising and flavouring of drinks, this has helped fuel

increased consumption of alcohol leading to the concept of “binge drinking”. This in turn leads to drunkenness and anti social behaviour.

## **7. Crime and Disorder**

A map is attached at Appendix 4 overlain with detail from 2004/5 showing the level of incidents of crime and disorder and noise nuisance that are commonly associated with incidents associated with alcohol. In particular the map highlights the position of licensed premises to those incidents and identifies “hotspots” indicated in red where the levels of crime and disorder are considered to be at a high level of >3.5 incidents per week.

Repeat incidents also show that these are centred in the area under consideration and Police evidence is available that highlights the positions of such incidents. The data relates to licensed premises and friction points where crowds come together.

The Police Licensing Team continues to maintain records of crime and disorder in and related to licensed premises across the city which includes the three stress areas

The Violence at Work project, led by Environmental Health with input from the Police and the Licensing Team, results from Police statistical evidence relating to alcohol related violent crime (including violence at work) at licensed premises. The top 10 premises were selected and approached for involvement and were keen to take part. There are some overlaps with Best Bar requirements so most premises have made the physical improvements indicated by the project. It has provided a focussed opportunity to raise Violence at Work issues (which often overlap with general crime and disorder issues) and require businesses to do more in order to satisfy the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and the Management Regulations. Additional training for bar staff and door supervisors facilitated by Environmental Health and the Police is in progress, and the outcome will be monitored through the statistics and a series of questionnaires. The top 10 premises were in Above Bar, London Road area and at Leisure World.

## **8. Pedestrian Footfall in the Area**

The movement of people around the City creates friction when groups of intoxicated people come into contact and, with lowered inhibitions, fights and antisocial behaviour are more likely to occur. The introduction of the smoking ban in 2007 has led to an increase in persons standing around outside licensed premises. Sometimes these areas are well managed with large areas in which to smoke whereas others have narrow pavements which has led to an increase in conflict with passers by. Additionally the smoking ban has enabled door supervisors to further assess their customers who come outside to smoke; this of course is a good thing. However if these customers are considered to have had too much to drink they are refused re entry, this too has led to further conflict.

## **9. City Centre Management**

The Council has established numerous relevant policies, such as the Local Tourist Economy, Cultural Strategy for the City, Night-time Economy Policy and the Old Town Development Strategy which set out key objectives and priorities for the period 2005/07. These objectives relate to accessibility and transport, planning and managing mixed use, supporting businesses that service the evening economy, gearing up maintenance services, introducing diversity into the night time offer, addressing the problems associated with poor image and tackling alcohol related crime and disorder.

Patterns of crime and disorder, including those for alcohol related crime and violence and ‘hot spots’ are more of an indicator of behaviour, and are also well recognised. Such ‘risk areas’ exist in the vicinity of large/high capacity late night venues (clubs/super pubs/vertical drinking establishments) and in and around the designated Stress Areas and particularly at taxi ranks or fast food outlets, where people cluster late at night and where there is increased potential for conflict. The introduction of taxi marshals has led to a

significant decrease in crime and disorder around taxi ranks. This helps prevent the previous experience of potential customers, some in drink, standing in the middle of the road trying to flag down taxis, there is no queue jumping therefore less arguments and opportunities for assaults. Just as important is the fact that order at the ranks has led to an increase in taxis willing to stop thereby getting revellers home quicker and safer. Such was the success of the introduction of the marshalled rank in Above Bar Street that a second marshalled rank was introduced in London Road, and in April 2009 a further one in Lower Bannister Street..

## **10. Implications arising from cumulative impact**

There is broad consensus that night-time crime and disorder, nuisance and anti-social behaviour and the quality and size of certain licensed premises does have a negative impact on the City Centre, and that something needs to be done. Certainly in relation to larger drinking establishments there is evidence to support that alcohol related crime and disorder is more prevalent in and around these larger establishments

## **11. Health Related Issues from the Primary Care Trust**

The Primary Care Trust's support a shift in the balance of city centre venues away from large drinking places with little seating and loud music towards smaller venues offering seating and an environment that discourages heavy drinking. More should be done to reduce binge-drinking cultures (access and cost being two key variables) especially for young people where harm from alcohol can occur. Existing licence conditions that prohibit the sale of alcohol to people who are already drunk should be enforced. Data from the Accident and Emergency Department on cases and treatments associated with alcohol use and misuse is not currently available for sharing.

## **12. Planning Services**

The Local Plan was amended during its consultation stage due to concerns raised by the Police and others about the increase in alcohol related public disorder and crime in parts of the City Centre, in the evening and early hours of the morning. It is recognised that large licensed venues can give rise to particular problems of disorder, noise and disturbance. An additional local plan policy (S8) has been introduced which states planning permission will not be granted for high occupancy licensed premises (use class A3 and D2) in the City Centre, unless it can be clearly demonstrated that they will not give rise to increased noise, disturbance, or anti social behaviour. Applicants for planning permission are required to liaise with the Police and the City Council, to demonstrate that proposals will not give rise to or intensify these problems.

Licensed premises that fall within this category threshold are bound by a planning condition limiting their use to a restaurant only within Class A3 and precluding occupation as a bar or pub. These premises are not considered to add to the problems of City Centre disorder but rather to provide destinations for responsible visitors, whose presence in the City Centre is welcomed, benefiting both the City's prosperity and its community safety.

In response to concerns expressed about the growth in the night time economy and the problems this has created for local residents, a planning strategy was produced which identified areas in the city centre where evening and night time activity was either acceptable or to be encouraged. Policy CLT14 in the Adopted Local Plan Review (2006) identifies four night time zones including an area around Bedford Place and London Road. Within night time zones, proposals for A3, A4 and A5 uses will be permitted that do not adversely affect amenity and are subject to appropriate planning conditions in accordance with policy REI 7. Two night time hubs were also identified at Leisure World and High Street, Bargate and West Quay 3 where in addition nightclubs and other D2 uses will be permitted. Although the Local Plan Review does not specify opening hours, night time

zones and hubs are appropriate locations for extended opening hours of midnight and beyond.

Within town and district centres, proposals for night clubs and D2 uses will be permitted in accordance with CLT 15 provided they would not either damage the vitality and viability of the centre or cause noise and disturbance to nearby residential areas. With the exception of the frontage of Bevois Valley Road and Onslow Road north of the junction with Lyon Street, proposals for A3, A4 and A5 uses which are in accordance with REI 7 will be permitted in town, district and local centres.

Planning permission is required for all proposals to change the use of premises to pubs/bars (A4 uses). However, licensed premises can change to restaurants and cafes without planning permission. The current planning policy framework will be reconsidered in the City Centre Action Plan and Sites and Policies DPD (for areas outside of the city centre) which will be progressed during 2009 but not adopted until 2012/13.

### **13. Transportation - Buses**

From 22.00 - 24.00hrs there are around 1800 seats per hour on buses available into/out of the areas under consideration which have capacity to disperse more people out of the area to around the city and its hinterland. The number of buses in Bevois Valley is less than the two city centre areas. From 24.00 – 04.00hrs there are 8 buses per hour to disperse people. These services were introduced as a city safety initiative to disperse people from the night venues in the city initially funded by the Council and designed to stop as near as possible to venues. Many of these services are now commercial operating without public subsidy.

### **14. Taxis / Private Hire Vehicles**

A problem here is the matching of late night peak demand with supply. In May 2009 there were 263 hackney carriage licences and approximately 550 private hire vehicle licences. The numbers of licensed hackney carriages will rise by four in December 2009, eight in December 2010 and a further eight in December 2011. The problem of illegal “plying for hire” by private hire drivers and out of area taxi drivers presents a risk to the travelling public. There is a perceived reluctance of some Southampton licensed taxi drivers to work late or to pick up customers who have been drinking. This causes a problem because the vacuum is likely to be filled by the unlicensed cabs.

Taxis/private hire vehicles also contribute to noise in the street, by the usage of horns and car doors for example, and so disturb residents. The conclusions of a survey of unmet demand was received by the Council in March 2009, and the Licensing Committee resolved to issue twenty additional hackney carriage licence over a three year period commencing in December 2009. Indications are that many people in the 18 – 35 age group prefer not to use, or do not have access to, a car and will use public transport such as a bus into the city and shared taxi home.

### **15. Public Nuisance**

Anti-social behaviour, including vomiting and urinating in the city centre, are frequent activities after dark and especially during the busy weekend period; an increase in numbers of people going in to licensed premises may lead to an increase in this problem. Litter is a regular problem and comes from take away food which feeds a major rat problem in the city centre and flyers and tickets used to advertise clubs and drinks promotions.

Having no contract to remove waste causes problems with smaller premises and their lack of storage means that bags are often left on streets and in communal alleys and similar areas adding to the current city centre rats problem.

## 16. Noise

The cumulative impact of noise is a serious concern as more pubs, clubs, café-bars and others use loud music to attract customers. Although conditions are attached at the planning stage these are sometimes ignored when the premises start operating and the close proximity of residential accommodation to licensed premises leads to noise complaints from residents in the city centre as does noise in the street from queues and crowd movement. Early morning noise comes from emptying of skips of rubbish and empty bottles. The Environmental Protection Act 1990 provides the Environmental Health Service with some powers to control noise nuisance.

## 17. Waste and Cleansing

The City Centre night cleansing service operates until 22:00 and from 05:00 every morning seven days a week. In particular the matters found by the service include glass waste, street litter and litter from food vendors, advertising of licensed premises, vomit and urine in the street and alleyways. To supplement the cleansing service a "Fresh Start Team" washes down City Centre paved areas between 07:00 and 09:00 Monday to Friday. A 24 hour cleansing service is not considered to be appropriate as staff attempting to deal with these problems frequently suffered abuse and a risk to their health and safety because of the behaviour of late night revellers

## 18. Existing Controls for Alcohol Related Crime

Within the city centre the following existing controls are regularly employed:

- The Drinking Control Area is a street drinking ban that makes it an offence to consume alcohol from a container in any street within the designated area following a request to stop by a Police Officer or other authorised officer. The Designation has been most effective in dealing with street drinking by chronic alcohol users and has been invoked by the police regularly since its inception in 2004. The boundary of the Area was expanded in 2007 and now covers the entire City. Although the Drinking Control Area has had a significant impact in reducing consumption of alcohol on the streets by street drinkers there has been a marked effect in other areas. Before its introduction it was commonplace to see individuals and groups wandering around drinking from cans and bottles, this appeared intimidating to members of the public going about their business. Police see far less people walking around the night time economy area drinking in this fashion which would indicate that there is wide acceptance to the idea of a DCA. Apart from the fear of crime being reduced there is of course reduced opportunity for these bottles, glasses and cans to be used as weapons.
- CCTV Surveillance – There are 31 high definition cameras in public places within a 2.5 square mile area of the city centre with the purpose of reducing the fear of crime, protecting property and increasing personal safety of residents, visitors, workers, shoppers.
- Taxi Marshalling – Persons trained and registered as Door Supervisors and privately employed by licensed premises close to taxi ranks are used by the city council to maintain orderly queues at designated taxi ranks at several locations in the city centre. The scheme has been very successful with no reported crime and disorder incidents occurring since their creation.
- Door Supervisors – The original City Council Registered Door Supervisor Scheme, in partnership with the Police, ended in June 2004 with the implementation of the Private Security Industry Act 2001 and the establishment of a national scheme for licensing door supervisors by the Security Industry Authority
- Licensing Link – The Southampton Licensing Unit of Hampshire Constabulary has worked with the licensed trade to establish this scheme for use with those licensed premises that have high levels of reported crime and/or public order incidents. The

scheme uses an action planning approach to reduce incidents levels to a minimal level. The Licensing Link continues to be a success with quarterly meetings which attracts a healthy turnout and an opportunity for guest speakers to attend. One of the most effective aspects of Licensing Link is the security radio system linking premises to one another, specifically between door supervisors. It is a very effective early warning system which advises on troublesome customers attempting to move between venues and anti-social behaviour linked to the night time economy. It is linked to the Southampton CCTV system and when monitored by Police, allows officers to intervene and prevent assaults even before a call to Police is made.

- Night buses. These run from the City Centre to various locations until 4am on Friday and Saturday nights. There are bus marshals in Above Bar funded by the City Council and supervisors at leisure world to control bus boarding and departures. Services start at Leisure World and serve the main night spots in the city centre before running to the suburban area of the city centre and beyond.
- Other Police Enforcement Powers – There is an array of enforcement powers under current licensing legislation including temporary closure for 24 hours and Dispersal Orders that stop antisocial behaviour by groups of persons in the street. In the last six months these powers have been used in connection with the Alcohol Misuse Enforcement Campaign with the result that a number of licensees were found to be flaunting the law by admitting and serving to underage persons on licensed premises.
- In the period 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009 in the police areas which include the Stress Areas, the following offences were recorded. Although the police areas are not co-terminus with the boundaries of the Stress Areas, they are indicative of the level of reported incidents in those areas and are supportive of the establishment of the Cumulative Impact Policy:

**BANISTER'S PARK & BEVOIS**

Includes Bevois Valley Stress Area

	<b>AFFECTED BY ALCOHOL</b>	<b>AFFECTED BY DRINK AND DRUGS</b>	<b>AFFECTED BY DRUGS</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>
<b>1a Violence Against Person</b>	41	1	1	<b>43</b>
<b>1b Sexual Offences</b>	1	1		<b>2</b>
<b>2b Other Burglary</b>			1	<b>1</b>
<b>3b Theft from Motor Vehicle</b>	2			<b>2</b>
<b>3c Other theft and handling</b>	1			<b>1</b>
<b>3d Shop theft</b>	1			<b>1</b>
<b>4 Fraud &amp; Forgery</b>	1			<b>1</b>
<b>5 Criminal Damage &amp; Arson</b>	10			<b>10</b>
<b>6 Drugs</b>			3	<b>3</b>
Totals:	<b>57</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>64</b>

## CITY CENTRE

Includes Above Bar Stress Area

	<b>AFFECTED BY ALCOHOL</b>	<b>AFFECTED BY DRINK AND DRUGS</b>	<b>AFFECTED BY DRUGS</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>
<b>1a Violence Against Person</b>	345	15	2	<b>362</b>
<b>1b Sexual Offences</b>	1			<b>1</b>
<b>2b Other Burglary</b>			1	<b>1</b>
<b>3b Theft from Motor Vehicle</b>	1			<b>1</b>
<b>3c Other theft and handling</b>	7			<b>7</b>
<b>3d Shop theft</b>	3		2	<b>5</b>
<b>4 Fraud &amp; Forgery</b>	2		1	<b>3</b>
<b>5 Criminal Damage &amp; Arson</b>	44	5		<b>49</b>
<b>6 Drugs</b>	25	16	10	<b>51</b>
<b>7 Other Offences</b>	17			<b>17</b>
Totals:	<b>445</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>497</b>

## POLYGON

Includes Bedford Place Stress Area

	<b>AFFECTED BY ALCOHOL</b>	<b>AFFECTED BY DRINK AND DRUGS</b>	<b>AFFECTED BY DRUGS</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>
<b>1a Violence Against Person</b>	289	8	6	<b>303</b>
<b>1b Sexual Offences</b>	5		1	<b>6</b>
<b>1c Robbery</b>	1	2	1	<b>4</b>
<b>2a House Burglary</b>	2		1	<b>3</b>
<b>2b Other Burglary</b>	2			<b>2</b>
<b>3a Theft of Motor Vehicle</b>	1			<b>1</b>
<b>3b Theft from Motor Vehicle</b>	1			<b>1</b>
<b>3c Other theft and handling</b>	7			<b>7</b>
<b>3d Shop theft</b>	6			<b>6</b>
<b>4 Fraud &amp; Forgery</b>	2			<b>2</b>
<b>5 Criminal Damage &amp; Arson</b>	38	2		<b>40</b>
<b>6 Drugs</b>	7	6	6	<b>19</b>
<b>7 Other Offences</b>	6		1	<b>7</b>
Totals:	<b>367</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>401</b>

## **19. Implications**

Despite the measures outlined above which are already available and being used to tackle the issue of alcohol related crime, disorder and nuisance, there is broad consensus that such behaviour and the quality and size of certain licensed premises is having a negative impact on the areas identified, and that something further needs to be done to tackle these issues arising from the cumulative impact resultant from the high number, type and nature of licensed premises in those areas. In the light of the evidence obtained therefore the Stress Areas and policy have been devised to operate alongside the existing measures available and act as a further tool to restrict the growth of crime, disorder and nuisance arising within the stress areas and undermining the licensing objectives.