

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. It was reviewed again in February 2019 and new guidance was published in July 2019.

This Assessment was undertaken in October 2019 and supersedes the part of the Cumulative Impact Assessment undertaken in 2018 which relates to the city centre and all subsequent assessments which relate specifically 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 implementation and to provide guidance regarding the source and level of evidence required. 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 more frequently and to produce a separate cumulative impact assessment for that area.

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

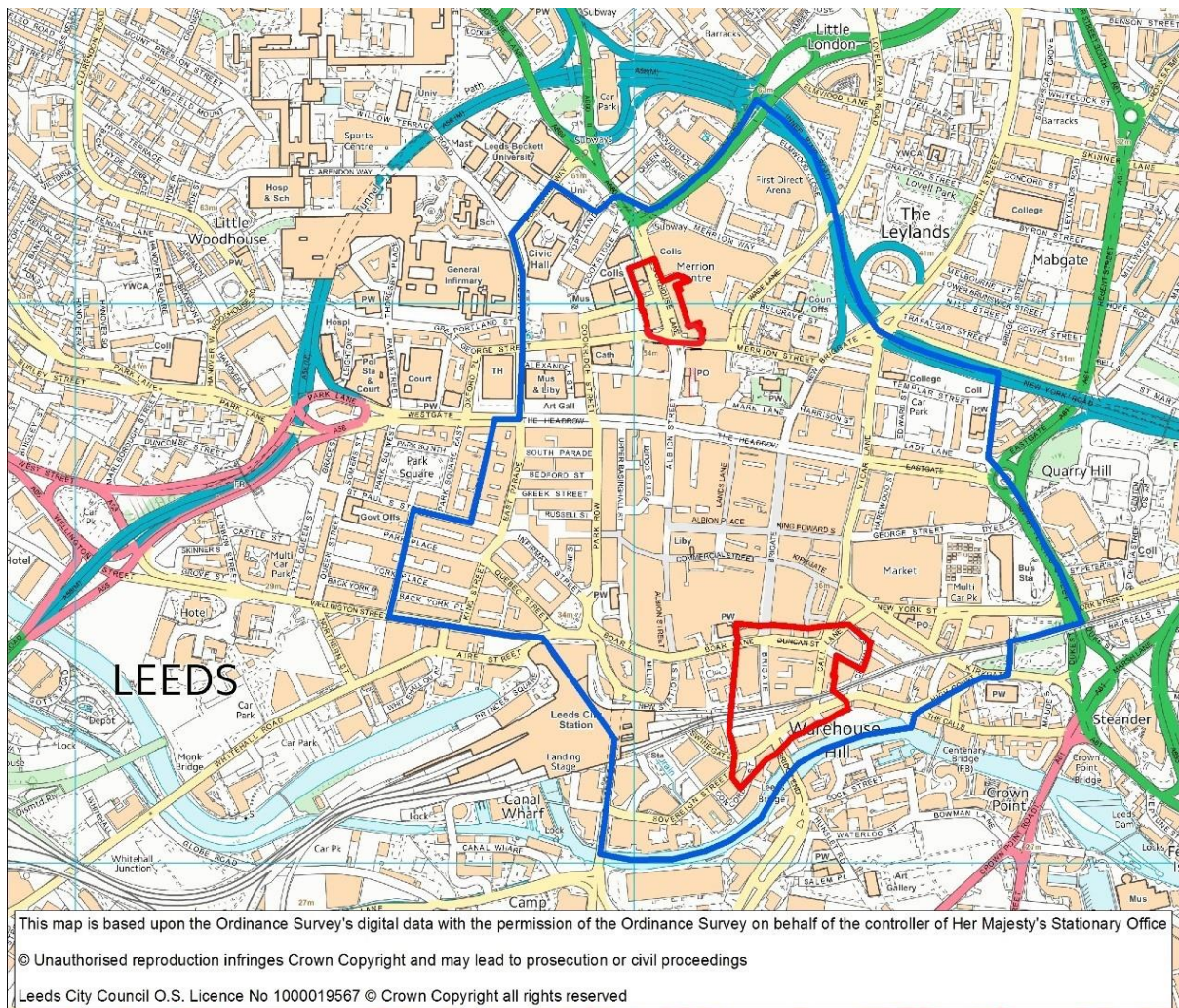
- A call for evidence, sent to all responsible authorities and other interested parties through the Licensing Enforcement Group
- The request of police crime statistics specifically for the area in questions and the thorough examination of the evidence to determine if there is evidence of cumulative 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 above.

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 Woodhouse Lane area. In the past, premises in those areas have deployed 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. Leeds BID, the Council and BACIL now fund an Evening Ambassadors scheme which deploys trained personnel into the early evening and night time economy to assist vulnerable people, and to prevent them from becoming victims of crime.

Looking at the Police Report for the past 12 months (2018/19) it looks like crime on Briggate has stabilised, however crime on Call Lane has increased.

Albion Street crime has dropped by 17%. Only two premises now operate on the part of Albion Street in the red zone, McDonalds and Turtle Bay. The drop in crime could be related to the closure of three large night time economy premises.

It appears crime has increased on The Headrow by 26%, but this is a long street with an active daytime economy, with large retail stores and transport links. There are relatively few crimes recorded in the evening and night time.

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 October 2019 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 September 2016 to 31st August 2019.

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:

- Theft offences have increased to levels previously seen in 2016/17.
- The continual increase of Public Order, Assault and Robbery.
- Public Order offences have more than doubled in the last 3 years.
- Briggate has remained the top street for offences throughout the previous three years though the level of offending has stabilised.
- Call Lane and The Headrow, although remaining at the top of the table have both seen an increase in offences.
- There has been a decrease in offending on Albion Street.

All data

Category/period	Sep 16 to Aug 17	Sep 17 to Aug 18	Sep 18 to Aug 19	% Change 16/17 & 17/18	% Change 17/18 & 18/19
Drunk & Disorderly	291	221	169	-24.1	-23.5
Public Order	537	769	1099	43.2	42.9
Affray	63	83	75	31.7	-9.6
Assault	2162	2732	2798	26.4	2.4
Robbery	196	280	330	42.9	17.9
Other Violence	281	358	403	27.4	12.6
Theft from Person	1609	1253	1277	-22.1	1.9
Theft Other	1867	1574	1896	-15.7	20.5
Sexual	257	287	260	11.7	-9.4
Total	7263	7557	8307	4.0	9.9

Breakdown of occurrence type 01/09/2016-31/08/2019

These figures relate to the entire city centre and include day and night time periods. This shows a concerning increase overall of 750 or 10% in all violent crimes across the city.

There is a decrease in drunk and disorderly and affray of 60 offences but this is more than made up by the increase in public order offences, up by 330 over the last year. This means there has been an additional 270 public order offences in the past year.

Violent crime is up across all three crime types – assault by 66, robbery by 50 and other violence by 45. However compared to the cumulative impact assessment undertaken in July 2019 this increase is slowing and this is reflected in these figures too.

Sadly despite a decrease last year, it appears that theft from person, theft other and robbery are all on the increase. Bearing in mind that these figures are for the entire city centre, for the entire 24 hour period, this could be a reflection on an increase in shoplifting or pickpocketing in the daytime economy.

Top Streets

Street Name	Sep 16 to Aug 17	Sep 17 to Aug 18	Sep 18 to Aug 19	% change 17/18 and 18/19
Briggate	870	965	965	0.0
Call Lane	669	604	659	9.1
Albion Street	819	606	504	-16.8
The Headrow	335	335	423	26.3
Woodhouse Lane	350	368	389	5.7
Boar Lane	303	323	337	4.3
Great George Street	206	246	214	-13.0
Merrion Street	140	179	205	14.5
New York Street	179	175	203	16.0
Kirkgate	149	203	185	-8.9
Cookridge Street	140	126	156	23.8

Briggate is once again the top street for all crime. Briggate has remained the top street throughout the previous three years however the level of offending has stabilised this year. However there has been an increase in offending on Call Lane again, with an additional 55 crimes occurring which is a 9% increase.

Albion Street has seen in reduction in crime again this year, by a relatively significant amount of 102 crimes. Two more premises have closed in this area (Players and Luda) leaving just Turtle Bay and MacDonalds open in the night time economy.

Day and Night Economies

The Police Report has provided a temporal chart 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 daytime economy (more accurately, during the afternoon).
- There are negligible levels of offences between the period 05:00 – 09:00 when compared to other periods during the day.
- Briggate tops the offence levels during night economy. 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 14:00 – 17:00. These are two streets which have increased foot traffic during these periods with daily commuters.

Peak Hours

This table show 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	NTE												DTE											
	18:00	19:00	20:00	21:00	22:00	23:00	00:00	01:00	02:00	03:00	04:00	05:00	06:00	07:00	08:00	09:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00	14:00	15:00	16:00	17:00
Briggate	36	40	30	42	49	45	85	76	92	94	69	47	29	9	6	12	11	17	20	27	33	27	32	37
Call Lane	12	6	19	14	26	61	85	104	111	119	35	24	4	0	0	0	2	1	1	4	3	8	9	11
Albion Street	23	11	12	13	14	16	23	25	23	22	14	3	1	5	3	11	13	21	24	36	50	57	44	40
The Headrow	24	25	22	30	22	18	11	5	11	10	7	0	2	6	7	7	12	13	29	26	35	34	37	30
Woodhouse Lane	7	3	5	7	21	39	70	68	61	40	13	2	1	3	0	4	1	4	6	7	4	6	12	5
Boar Lane	14	12	23	22	20	33	26	11	19	19	12	9	6	4	3	3	5	4	5	16	16	12	24	19
Great George Street	11	11	8	6	12	11	40	7	7	2	7	1	0	7	5	6	10	11	12	11	7	7	5	10
Merrion Street	11	14	6	9	7	9	21	26	17	26	8	2	0	1	1	0	1	3	6	11	8	2	3	13
New York Street	15	10	11	10	15	7	10	4	4	4	1	6	2	9	6	6	8	9	14	12	2	14	11	13
Kirkgate	3	3	6	6	7	7	8	7	4	5	4	1	0	2	5	4	13	17	14	11	14	15	22	7
Cookridge Street	3	11	11	11	8	5	31	26	18	6	3	0	1	1	2	0	0	3	2	2	4	4	1	3
Vicar Lane	7	6	3	9	8	6	15	5	5	5	4	2	0	2	3	8	7	2	5	8	6	8	13	9
New Briggate	9	8	6	5	12	12	16	5	9	8	5	2	1	0	0	1	3	3	2	3	5	4	12	12
Park Row	9	3	11	6	10	9	14	2	3	0	1	0	1	3	1	1	4	3	3	5	7	11	12	14
Merrion Way	5	6	5	1	5	0	10	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	4	8	10	10	9	8	17	12
Duncan Street	3	4	3	8	4	5	13	12	14	13	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Dyer Street	6	3	7	7	4	3	6	2	1	1	6	3	0	2	5	0	4	6	2	5	3	5	8	4
Lands Lane	4	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	6	1	1	5	8	12	17	13	13
Hirsts Yard	0	0	2	0	2	2	11	13	17	22	16	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Calverley Street	1	1	1	2	3	0	15	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	6	9	5	11	5	4	1	2
Greek Street	1	2	7	4	6	10	12	13	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2
Eastgate	2	5	7	1	1	6	4	3	6	0	1	2	2	3	0	1	2	1	3	5	4	3	5	6
George Street	1	3	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	11	8	7	4	7	8	2
York Street	3	1	3	2	1	0	4	0	1	4	1	0	0	4	4	5	4	2	6	2	2	1	6	3

Temporal chart by top street (last 12 months)

This show peak hours for offending are as follows:

Briggate	00:00 – 04:00
Call Lane	23:00 – 03:00
Duncan Street	00:00 – 04:00
Woodhouse Lane	00:00 – 03:00
Albion Street	13:00 – 17:00
Boar Lane	23:00 – 00:00
Greek Street	23:00 – 02:00
Park Row	17:00 – 18:00 and 00:00 – 01:00
Merrion Street	00:00 – 03:00
New Briggate	22:00 – 00:00

Top Streets

Street Name	Day	Night	Sum
Briggate	296	669	965
Call Lane	55	604	659
Woodhouse Lane	60	329	389
Boar Lane	131	206	337
Albion Street	328	176	504
The Headrow	262	161	423
Merrion Street	60	145	205
Cookridge Street	26	130	156
Great George Street	102	112	214
New Briggate	55	88	143
Duncan Street	12	87	99
Hirsts Yard	2	85	87
New York Street	121	82	203
Vicar Lane	78	68	146
Greek Street	6	68	74
Park Row	74	59	133
Kirkgate	127	58	185
Dyer Street	50	43	93
Eastgate	37	36	73
Merrion Way	90	31	121
Calverley Street	49	26	75
York Street	42	17	59
George Street	57	15	72
Lands Lane	81	9	90

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. This has not changed in the last year. Care must be taken when comparing streets as the length of streets should be taken into consideration. Also, 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 1,723 alcohol related violent crimes in the past year. Woodhouse Lane and Albion Street show a total of 893 crimes.

Hotspots Heat Maps

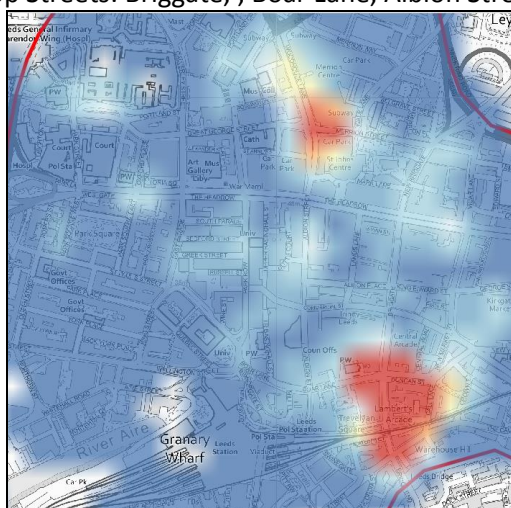
The hotspots are based on the volume and proximity of the location. The dark red denotes areas of greatest density and risk.

Sep 16 to Aug 19 – Assaults

Peak Time: 23:00-01:00

Risk days: Saturday

Top Streets: Briggate, , Boar Lane, Albion Street



Sep 16 to Aug 19 – Drunk & Disorderly

Peak Time: 21:00-01:00

Risk days: Thursday, Friday, Saturday

Top Streets: Briggate, Boar Lane, Call Lane



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	36	40	30	42	49	45	85	76	92	94	69	47	705
Call Lane	12	6	19	14	26	61	85	104	111	119	35	24	616
Boar Lane	14	12	23	22	20	33	26	11	19	19	12	9	220
Duncan Street	3	4	3	8	4	5	13	12	14	13	9	2	90

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 23:00 but the occurrences jump up after 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	3	5	7	21	39	70	68	61	40	13	2	336
Albion Street	23	11	12	13	14	16	23	25	23	22	14	3	199
Merrion Street	11	14	6	9	7	9	21	26	17	26	8	2	156
Total	41	28	23	29	42	64	114	119	101	88	35	7	691

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 64 to 114, reaching a peak at 01:00 before slowly dropping back down after 03:00. For the purposes of the cumulative impact assessment the peak hours are midnight to 03:00.

Nuisance Statistics

As in previous years, the data 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 previously showed an increase but during 2018/19 has shown a small decrease.
- Youth nuisance has decreased in the previous 12 months.
- Headrow and Vicar Lane showed the largest increases in calls during 2018/19.

Nuisance type	Sep 16 to Aug 17	Sep 17 to Aug 18	Sep 18 to Aug 19	% change 16/17 & 17/18	% change 17/18 & 18/19
Adult nuisance – non alcohol	398	630	771	58.3	22.4
Adult nuisance – alcohol	191	288	277	50.8	-3.8
Youth related	88	196	168	122.7	-14.3
Neighbour related	29	34	20	17.2	-41.2
Littering/drug paraphernalia	21	27	33	28.6	22.2
Fireworks/snowballing	15	11	20	-26.7	81.8
Nuisance car/van	12	17	28	41.7	64.7
Nuisance motorcycle/quad	15	13	24	-13.3	84.6
Traveller related	2	1	4	-50.0	300.0
Total	771	1217	1345	57.8	10.5

Breakdown of nuisance type 01/09/2016 – 31/08/2019

Street name	Sep 16 to Aug 17	Sep 17 to Aug 18	Sep 18 to Aug 19	% change 17/18 & 18/19
Briggate	60	123	114	-7.3
Boar Lane	32	80	71	-11.3
The Headrow	41	49	71	44.9
Albion Street	34	73	68	-6.8
Great George Street	45	51	63	23.5
Vicar Lane	11	20	43	115.0
York Street	21	33	35	6.1
Kirkgate	15	23	35	6.1
Dyer Street	16	33	35	6.1
New York Street	15	33	35	6.1

Top ten street locations between 01/09/2016 – 31/08/2019

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.

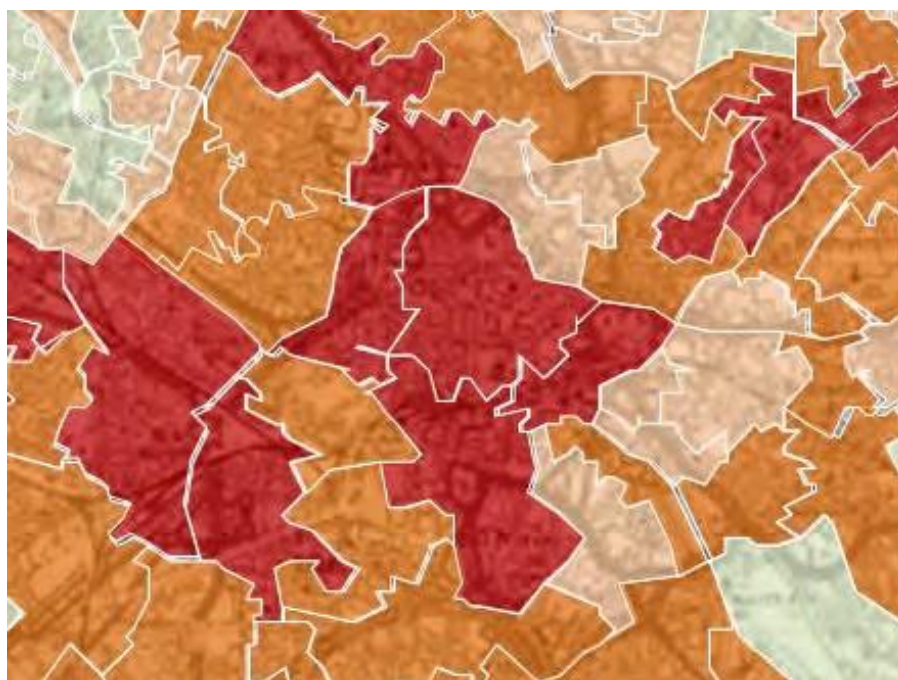
Weighting of Data - All data sources are not equally important in respect of the licensing objectives. Therefore, based on knowledge and experience of the Responsible Authorities, each data set has been given a different weighting which will affect how much it contributes to the overall ranking.

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 area in the lower part of the city be maintained without change. However the closure of three large premises in Albion Street has led to an area that is no longer predominantly in the night time economy. As such it is not appropriate to include it in the red area in the upper part of the city. The new area is shown in the map at the beginning of this document.

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. Part of this work is providing training on safeguarding, drugs, alcohol and vulnerability.

A review of a premises on Call Lane that had become associated with serious crime and serious disorder has led to the closure of that premises. Operators in this area are reporting that the area feels safer and it is hoped that this will be reflected in the crime statistics when they are reviewed at the end of 2020. In the meantime, West Yorkshire Police and the licensing authority will continue to work with and support businesses in that area to reduce alcohol related violent crime. Part of this work will be to concentrate on applications for activities during the peak hours in all the red areas.

Applications received for activities outside of peak hours will be encouraged especially those that include a daytime element or types of business that do not have alcohol consumption as their focus.

Additionally, the Licensing Authority is aware that there is a view that specifying areas as cumulative impact areas, and rigidly refusing all applications leads to stagnation in the area. However by concentrating on peak times, and by encouraging other types of business, it is hoped that the red areas can evolve and change with market forces and move beyond the high volume drinking establishments associated with alcohol related disorder and crime perpetrated on customers who are vulnerable due to excessive alcohol consumption.

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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