

Annex 1: Summary of Special Cumulative Impact Policy

These pages deal with the special policy which affects Hereford City Centre.

ANNEX 1

SPECIAL CUMULATIVE IMPACT POLICY

- A1** The Council recognises that the cumulative effect of licensed premises may result in adverse effects on the licensing objectives and amenity and this in turn may have a number of undesirable consequences, for example:
- An increase in crime against both property and persons;
 - An increase in noise and disturbance to residents;
 - Traffic congestion and/or parking difficulties;
 - Littering and fouling.
- A2** The licensing policy is not the only means of addressing such problems. Other controls include:
- planning controls
 - CCTV
 - provision of transport facilities including Taxi Ranks
 - Late Night Levy
 - Early Morning Restriction Orders (EMRO's)
 - Designated Public Places Orders
 - police powers
 - closure powers
 - positive measures to create safer, cleaner and greener spaces
- A3** Where the Council recognise there is such a cumulative effect it will consider adopting a specific Cumulative Impact Policy for an area if this proves necessary.
- A4** The Guidance to the Act states that the cumulative impact of licensed premises on the promotion of their licensing objectives is a proper matter

for a licensing authority to consider in developing its Statement of Licensing Policy.

A5 In accordance with the Guidance the Council consulted on the proposal for Cumulative Impact Zones in the area identified as part of the wider consultation on the council's revision of its Statement of Licensing Policy during 2010. Consultation was therefore specifically undertaken with:

- The Responsible Authorities
- Licensees and those representing licensees
- Local Residents and Businesses
- Those representing local residents and businesses.

A6 In considering whether to adopt such a Policy for the areas, the council took the following steps as recommended by the Guidance:

- Gather crime and disorder statistics, ambulance service statistics, data from A & E and such other statistics that may be appropriate
- Identify serious and chronic concern from a responsible authority or from residents or local businesses (or their representatives) concerning nuisance and/or disorder;
- Identify the area in which problems are arising and the boundaries of that area

A7 As a result the Council has designated the following areas within Herefordshire as being subject to a special Cumulative Impact Policy:

- Commercial Road full length (both sides) from its junction with Aylestone Hill to its junction with Blueschool Street and Bath Street – a point known as Commercial Square.
- Commercial Square, all sides and in all directions.
- Bath Street (both sides) east 50m from its junction with Commercial Square.
- Union Street (both sides) full length, both to South to St Peter's Square.
- Gaol Street (both sides) from its junction with Union Street East to a point East and starting at the private car park of Hereford Police Station.
- St Peter's Square East into St Owen Street (both sides) for a distance of 150m (opposite Hereford Town Hall).
- St Peter's Square to St Peter's Street – both sides of the streets.

- St Peter's Street to High Town pedestrian precinct – all sides and in all directions.
- High Town pedestrian precinct from its junction with High Street towards Widemarsh Street – all sides of all streets
- Widemarsh Street (both sides) north to its junction with Newmarket Street and Blueschool Street – commonly known as 'Wellington Corner'. Both sides of the streets and in all directions.
- Blueschool Street (both sides) from its junction with Newmarket Street and Widemarsh Street at a point commonly known as 'Wellington Corner' to its junction with Commercial Square
- All streets and locations enclosed within this defined area (as indicated in the shaded area of map Appendix A)

A8 A summary of the evidence of the problems being experienced is attached to the bottom of this policy. The Licensing Authority are of the opinion based on the evidence that the number of licensed premises in the above areas adversely affect the promotion of the licensing objectives of:

- Prevention of Crime and Disorder
- Public Safety
- Prevention of Public Nuisance
- Protection of Children from Harm

A9 Whilst the summary of the evidence was mainly based on crime and disorder, this Council is of the opinion that such crime and disorder also materially and severely affects the promotion of the other licensing objectives in the above areas.

A10 The effect of the Cumulative Impact Policy is that it creates a rebuttable presumption that application within the cumulative impact area will normally be refused: -

1. Where relevant representations are received against any:
New applications for Premises Licences, Club Premises Certificates or Provisional Statement, or Variation applications for an existing Premises Licences or Club Premises Certificates
2. Where the police have issued an objection notice in respect of a Temporary Event Notice

A11 However, this Policy will not prevent applications in the above areas. Each case will be decided on its own merits, but applicants will have to comprehensively demonstrate in their application that it will not add to existing problems in the area.

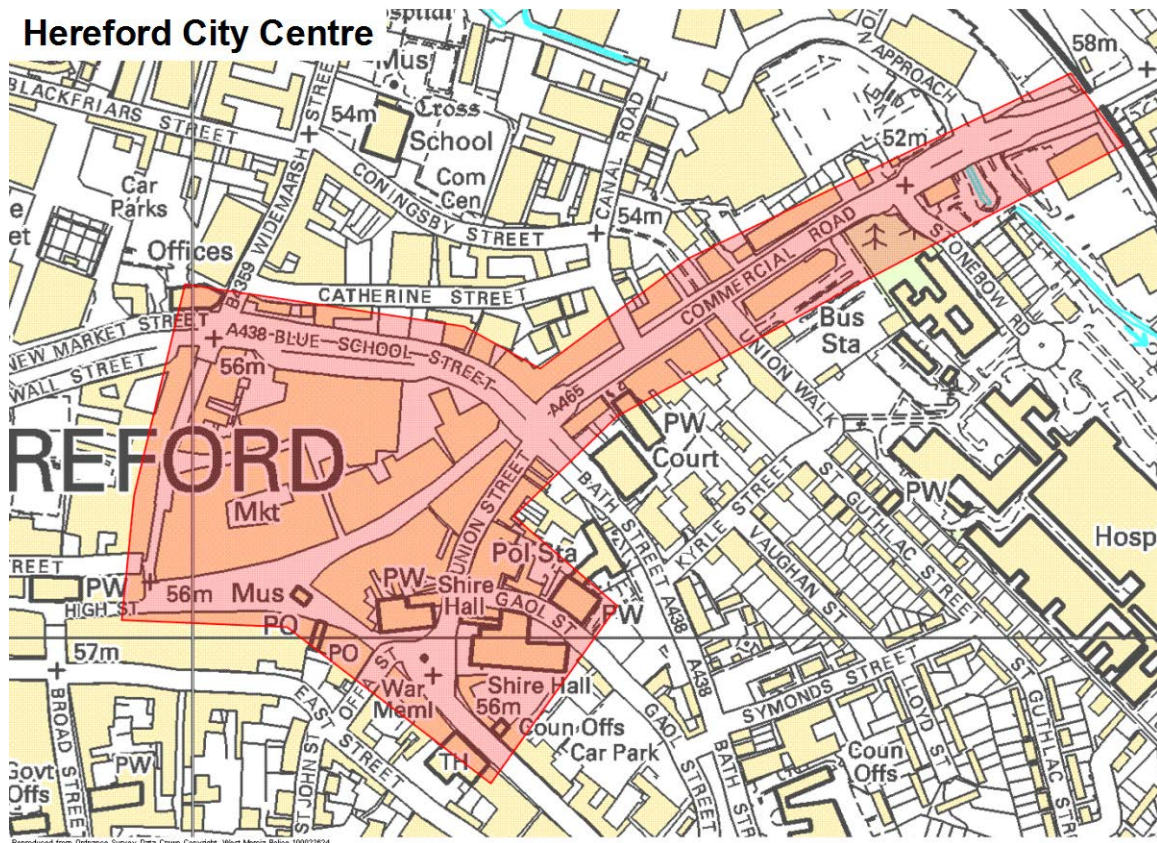
A12 The special policy will apply to all the licensable activities of:

- The sale by retail of alcohol,
- The supply of alcohol by or on behalf of a club to, or to the order of a member of the club,
- Regulated entertainment, and
- The provision of late night refreshment

Summary of Crime and Disorder in Hereford - extended Cumulative Impact Zone 2013. Version 2 (March 2013)

1.0 Overview

This document is an assessment of crime and disorder within the area outlined in red on the map below. The streets within the area are either within the existing Hereford Cumulative Impact Zone (CIZ) or within the proposed extension to that zone.



2.0 Incidents

In the 12 months between 1 January and 31 December 2010 there were a total of 1003 incidents of relevant crime or disorder¹ reported in the area outlined above, of these, 229 incidents went on to be crimed (23%). Of the 1003 incidents 636 (63%) occurred between the hours of 18:00hrs and 04:00hrs, 157 of these went on to be crimed (25%).

In 2011 there were a total of 942 incidents, 201 went on to be crimed (21%). 611 (65%) occurred between 18:00hrs and 04:00hrs, 147 of these went on to be crimed (24%).

¹ Incident types included are; Anti-social Behaviour, assaults, criminal damage, drug offences, sexual offences, public order offences, collapse/illness/injury, concern for safety, licensing, suspicious circumstances.

This shows that, over both years, incidents occurring overnight are slightly more likely to be crimed and thus could be deemed to be more harmful.

In 2012 there were a total of 1014 relevant incidents, 222 of which have been crimed (22%). There have been 666 overnight incidents (66%), of which 147 have been crimed (22%).

The annual totals for last year show that two thirds of incidents in this area occur between 18:00hrs and 04:00hrs but in 2012 those incidents occurring in that time bracket are as likely not *more* likely to be crimed (as in previous years).

In January 2013 there were 64 incidents, 10 of which have been crimed (16%). 41 incidents occurred overnight, 6 of which were crimed (15%).

The incident types and their relative proportions are shown in the two tables below. The first shows incidents occurring throughout the day, the second shows only those occurring between 18:00hrs and 04:00hrs.

Table of all call types throughout the day (all relevant incidents of crime and disorder 2010- January 2013)

Primary Result Description	Number of Incidents 2010	Number of Incidents 2011	Number of Incidents 2012	Number of Incidents Jan 2013	% of total incidents 2010	% of total incidents 2011	% of total incidents 2012	% of total incidents 2013
ASB	475	416	448	27	47.36%	44.16%	44.18%	42.19%
Suspicious Circumstances	187	216	258	17	18.64%	22.93%	25.44%	26.56%
Assaults	87	72	94	7	8.67%	7.64%	9.27%	10.94%
Concern for Safety	73	127	129	9	7.28%	13.48%	12.72%	14.06%
Collapse/Illness/Injury	67	14	0	0	6.68%	1.49%	0.00%	0.00%
Criminal Damage	61	47	37	2	6.08%	4.99%	3.65%	3.13%
Public Order Offence	32	31	22	1	3.19%	3.29%	2.17%	1.56%
Drug Offences	13	16	21	0	1.30%	1.70%	2.07%	0.00%
Sexual Offence	7	2	5	1	0.70%	0.21%	0.49%	1.56%
Licensing	1	1	0	0	0.10%	0.11%	0.00%	0.00%
Total	1003	942	1014	64	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Table of overnight relevant call types (18:00hrs to 04:00 hrs) 2010- January 2013

Primary Result Description	Number of Incidents 2010	Number of Incidents 2011	Number of Incidents 2012	Number of Incidents Jan 2013	% of total incidents 2010	% of total incidents 2011	% of total incidents 2012	% of total incidents 2013
ASB	328	293	328	19	51.57%	47.95%	49.25%	46.34%
Suspicious Circumstances	92	114	138	11	14.47%	18.66%	20.72%	26.83%
Assaults	65	54	62	4	10.22%	8.84%	9.31%	9.76%
Concern for Safety	30	73	77	5	4.72%	11.95%	11.56%	12.20%
Collapse/Illness/Injury	45	8	0	0	7.08%	1.31%	0.00%	0.00%
Criminal Damage	31	29	21	1	4.87%	4.75%	3.15%	2.44%
Public Order Offence	26	26	17	1	4.09%	4.26%	2.55%	2.44%
Drug Offences	13	12	21	0	2.04%	1.96%	3.15%	0.00%
Sexual Offence	5	1	2	0	0.79%	0.16%	0.30%	0.00%
Licensing	1	1	0	0	0.16%	0.16%	0.00%	0.00%
Total	636	611	666	41	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Within the CIZ ASB and drug offences are more likely to occur between the hours of 18:00hrs and 04:00hrs. Assaults and criminal damage are as likely to occur as during the day.

This table shows how the 1954 overnight relevant incidents within the period 1 January 2010 to 31 January 2013 are distributed over the week and throughout the night; as expected the peak times for calls are weekends 23:00hrs to 02:00hrs:

Hour	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
1800	15	8	16	8	17	14	11	89
1900	15	21	14	19	14	27	12	122
2000	14	12	16	19	15	19	22	117
2100	16	22	18	11	35	33	28	163
2200	20	19	24	17	26	35	27	168
2300	23	20	23	41	73	63	29	272
0000	37	19	15	32	31	85	89	308
0100	18	18	24	24	38	77	98	297
0200	15	9	12	13	14	89	84	236
0300	5	4		4	20	75	74	182
Grand Total	178	152	162	188	283	517	474	1954

Of the 1954 incidents over the period, 909 have been given the “alcohol involved” incident marker (47%).

3.0 Crime

Over the period 1st January 2010 to 31st January 2013 there were 452 incidents (18:00hrs to 04:00hrs) within the area under review that went on to receive an external crime number. Of these 35 were no crimed.

The table below shows the most common offence types (of which there have been four or more offences within the period). The offences in the table account for 79% to 87% of the crime committed in the area within the period and whilst the relative proportions remain largely similar there have been small increases in assault (ABH), criminal damage (to building – not dwelling), common assault, GBH (without intent), criminal damage (vehicle), possession of cannabis and cocaine and assault police officer.

The totals and percentages for January 2013 are shown for completeness.

Short Offence Title	2010	2011	2012	2013	% of offences 2010	% of offences 2011	% of offences 2012	% of offences 2013
Assault (ABH)	37	29	35	0	25%	22%	30%	0%
Using disorderly Behaviour	26	14	5	0	18%	11%	4%	0%
Criminal damage (not dwelling)	18	15	13	1	12%	12%	11%	14%
Common assault	7	12	12	1	5%	9%	10%	14%
Criminal damage (other property)	7	8	3	0	5%	6%	3%	0%
Fear/provocation of violence (s4)	7	7	2	0	5%	5%	2%	0%
GBH (without intent)	5	4	7	1	3%	3%	6%	14%
Malicious wounding	4	8	4	1	3%	6%	3%	14%
Criminal damage (vehicle)	2	6	4	0	1%	5%	3%	0%
Possess class B - Cannabis	3	3	6	1	2%	2%	5%	14%
Possess class A - Cocaine	2	0	8	0	1%	0%	7%	0%
Affray	4	2	3	1	3%	2%	3%	14%
Attempt GBH	2	3	1	0	1%	2%	1%	0%
Assault police officer	0	2	3	0	0%	2%	3%	0%
Total	124	113	106	6	85%	87%	91%	86%
Others	22	17	11	1	15%	13%	9%	14%
Grand Total	146	130	117	7	100%	100%	100%	100%