



Evidence in Support of a
Special Cumulative Impact
Policy on
Behalf of

Chief Superintendent
Julie Cooke
May 2015

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1. Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to request that defined areas of St Helens Town Centre be included within a new special cumulative impact policy in the current review of the St Helens Borough Council Licensing Policy. This report is intended to provide evidence and information to the Licensing Committee and Full Council to support this request by providing relevant crime and disorder statistics and information in relation to wider alcohol related harm within the Borough.

This CISP is aimed only at public houses. The reason for this is, as I mention below in paragraph 4.1, it is quite often difficult to ascertain what specific public house is the root cause of the disorder or violence, therefore making it impossible to take action under the current Licensing Act. We do not have this specific issue with late night takeaway venues. Although there is disorder in takeaway venues, it is generally inside the premises, making it easy for us to take any action which is already available under the current powers.

2. Background

Under the Licensing Act 2003 there is a presumption to grant all applications and, only once operating, should any individual premises be identified as being poorly managed, action to review that licence should then be taken based on evidence collated and presented.

There is an expectation that the review of a licence should only take place once all other options had been explored. The Act does not in ordinary circumstances address Crime and Disorder issues which cannot be tied to any individual licensed premises. Where a specific defined area has so many licensed premises that it becomes impossible to identify where incidents of crime and disorder originated then the area may be defined as saturated and a cumulative impact special policy may be included in the Council's Licensing Policy.

This report highlights the crime and disorder issues and demand currently associated with the night-time economy within St Helens Town Centre. It also provides a context for decision making, wherein the full extent of alcohol related harm in the Borough is considered. Despite significant progress, alcohol related harm continues to be a major source of harm in St Helens which is one of the eight worst affected Local Authority Areas in the North Westⁱ.

Deleted: ¶

The cost of alcohol harm, in relation to associated crime, the burden on NHS and Local Authority services and losses in workforce productivity, amounts to more than £3 billion per year in the North West. It equates to an average of £515 per head per year, in St Helens, far higher than the average cost per person for England of £387ⁱⁱ.

There are 326 upper and lower tier local authorities in England, and St.Helens ranks in the worst ten, for alcohol-specific hospital admissions for females (322nd), and the 'narrow'ⁱⁱⁱalcohol-related hospital admissions measures for both men (322nd) and women (319th)^{iv}.

There are significantly high rates of alcohol related liver disease in St Helens and mortality due to alcohol for women is particularly high, with the rate of 16.9 per 100,000 the third highest in England, with only Corby and Preston worse^v.

Currently the costs of treatment for substance misuse, including alcohol, constitutes 23% of the Public Health spend on commissioned services, in St Helens. The cost of funding demand-led treatment services for alcohol and associated illnesses are likely to present an even greater burden on Public Health budgets in the future if robust action is not successful in bringing about wide scale behaviour change.

The residents of the town centre in St Helens have the highest rate of alcohol related and alcohol specific admissions in the Borough^{vi}.

3. The Licensing Act 2003

3.1 Special Policy and Licensing Policy.

A Cumulative Impact Special Policy (CISP) is not absolute. Each application must still be considered on its own merits and will not impact on those applications where it is believed that there will not be an adverse impact on crime and disorder within the stress area. Therefore any applications for licences and certificates that are unlikely to add to the cumulative impact on the licensing objectives will still be granted. The purpose of this policy is not to prevent licenced premises opening but to highlight the fact that there is a possible saturation of a certain type of premises; what are referred to as vertical drinking establishments. These are the types of premises that have no or insufficient seating and that clearly encourage people to drink as many units as possible in as short a time as possible. These establishments are generally run less professionally and, as a result, have a higher number of incidents of drink related disorder.

The statement of policy states that Licensing Law is not the primary mechanism for the general control of anti-social behaviour and nuisance by individuals once they are away from the licensed premises and beyond the direct control of the individual business or club holding the licence, certificate or authorisation concerned.

Nevertheless, it is a key aspect of such control, and the licensing law will continue to be an integral part of the overall management of the evening and night-time economy in town and village centres.

3.2 Effect of a Cumulative Impact Special Policy

The effect of adopting a CISP will be to create a rebuttable presumption that an application for a new premises licence or club premises certificate or a variation application for an existing premises licence or club premises certificate will normally be refused. However this special policy will only come into effect once a relevant representation has been submitted by a relevant authority or interested party.

Whilst such a policy is in place any applicant would have to clearly demonstrate why the operation of those premises would not add to the cumulative impact already being experienced.

3.3 Department of Culture, Media & Sport (DCMS) Guidelines: Steps to be taken.

DCMS guidelines state that certain steps need to be taken when considering whether to adopt a CISP within the statement of Licensing Policy: -

- Identification of concern about Crime and Disorder or Public Nuisance.
- Consideration of whether it can be demonstrated that the Crime and Disorder and Public Nuisance are occurring and are caused by customers of licensed premises. If so, then identifying the area or areas from which those problems are arising and the boundaries of the area or areas, or that the risk factors are such that the area or areas are reaching such a point that cumulative impact is imminent.
- Consultation with other relevant bodies. Subject to that consultation, inclusion of a special policy about future premises licence or club premises certificate applications from within that area or areas within the terms of this Guidance in the statement of Licensing policy; resulting in,
- The publication of the CISP as part of the statement of the Licensing policy.

4. Identification of concern with regards to Crime and Disorder Problem Identification

4.1 Problem Identification

In considering whether a CISP is appropriate for St Helens Town centre, it needs to be shown that the Crime and Disorder problems are caused by the patrons of a number of premises rather than any one individual premises. It is not so much due to the concentration of licensed premises in the affected areas, but rather the total impact of those combined licensed premises on Crime and Disorder. Within St Helens Town Centre the majority of the Crime and Disorder problems occur close to licensed premises, but because of their proximity it is not possible to attach those incidents to the customers from any particular premises. Because of the proximity of the premises, particularly In Westfield Street and Duke Street, there is a culture of circuit drinking, patrons are constantly visiting and then leaving numerous premises, at the same time making it almost impossible to identify those premises they may have visited during the course of the evening. Although the current legislation allows the Police to deal with individual premises which may be poorly managed, it does not allow, other than by the introduction of a special policy, the Police to deal with the larger problem of the total impact of having too many licensed premises concentrated into small areas.

The area defined for inclusion in a CISP have been identified through the use of crime analysis figures as suffering from Crime and Disorder issues. The geographical analysis clearly shows a pattern of reported Crime and Disorder in the defined areas.

4.2 Areas to be covered

The attached map (Appendix B) delineates the proposed area

4.2.1 Designated Area – St Helens Town centre

St Helens Town Centre is host to a number of pubs, clubs, bars and takeaway premises with the majority being situated on or just off Westfield Street, Duke Street Ormskirk Street and Bridge Street.

There is a live operation which manages the weekend NTE. This is known as Operation STAND (St Helens Against Night time Disorder).

On an average weekend, there will be between 2000 and 3000 people in a fairly condensed area. If all the licenced premises within this area were at capacity, there would be over 7000 people.

Several of the licenced premises remain open until 0500 hours. This means that there has to be sufficient Policing resources to cover this area until approximately 0600 hours. There are also a significant number of people in the area on Thursday and Sunday evenings also.

Violence is a 'high volume' crime for St Helens Neighbourhood, in particular around the Night Time Economy, and as a consequence requires a significant amount of police time.

Furthermore, all violence offences at, or near to, or involving the staff of, a licensed premise, would be subject of further governance at a further 'Licensing Meeting' to determine what, if any, action/sanctions are required for those premises.

Although the town centre NTE area is fairly small, there are two distinct areas:

1. Duke Street / Bridge Street - The licenced premises on Duke Street tend to attract, on average, the 25-30+ age groups. There are 14 pubs situated on Duke Street, (including Rubinhos). If these premises were at capacity, there would be 1665 people. The majority of these pubs will stay open until 0100-0200 hours. As mentioned earlier, a lot of the customers do not stay in one place, but will travel from pub to pub throughout the night. In addition to the pubs, there are 5 restaurants, 5 takeaways and 1 off licence. This street will generally be busiest from approximately 2100 hours – 0100 hours. On a Sunday, it can be busy all evening and night. There are issues with drink related violence and disorder. This appears to concentrate at one end of Duke Street, towards the Landings Roundabout. (The main reason for this is that customers generally head in this direction as they are gradually heading towards Westfield Street. Bridge Street attracts a similar clientele. Although it used to be fairly quiet in this area, several premises have now opened; The Market, The Nelson and The Lounge and there are current proposals to re-open several other premises. Also, in this area, there is the largest licenced premises in St Helens town centre, The Running Horses and several restaurants.
2. Westfield Street / Ormskirk Street – This is the main NTE location. Ormskirk Street contains two late night establishments; Imperial and Havana. There have been several reported issues at Havana and it was recently taken to review. The Imperial is a large and popular

nightspot which has received planning permission to build further. During 2014, there were 57 arrests in this street, the vast majority being for drugs and violence. This made it the second highest amount of arrests in the delineated area. Westfield Street is the main street with regards to late night drinking and takeaways. There are 15 licenced premises in Westfield Street alone. This creates a very concentrated area with a huge footfall on weekend nights. All the premises on Westfield Street open until at least 0200 hours and many of them open until 0500 hours. Analysis of street locations showed that during 2014, there were 372 arrests in the designated area. This covers all offences. Westfield Street alone accounted for 174 of these arrests. This is a street with no residential area (apart from approximately four flats located above licenced premises) and is not an area that attracts a large amount of retail crime offences. To show this further, of the 174 arrests on Westfield Street in 2014, 152 (%87) of these were for drug and disorder related offences. It is clear that there are a much higher percentage of vertical drinking establishments in Westfield Street and the direct link between VTE and drink related disorder is shown here:

Drug/ Drink related Arrests in 2014

- Westfield Street – 152
- Duke Street – 13

Although disorder is classed as a minor offence, it should actually be read in its true context which is that virtually every single arrest for this offence is preventing further violence, potentially including domestic violence and hidden harms. The people are arrested for trying to fight, for arguing with other people, for being physically abusive. There is little doubt that, if not arrested, these people would have gone further. In addition, these arrests impact on the capacity of Police Officers to protect life and property across other areas of the Borough.

In total, 80% of all arrests in the delineated area in 2014 were for violence, drugs and disorder. These are directly related to the current NTE.

Temporal trends for offences that occurred in licence premises followed the trends described earlier for the whole of St Helens Town Centre, namely that the peak days for offences were Saturdays & Sundays, with the peak time being 0300 hours.

The attached data shows the peak times for offences and incidents in the delineated area.

As detailed here, violent offences, within the Night Time Economy, are a real issue. There has been a vast array of partnership work in an effort to both reduce offending and to detain those responsible. Many of the continued initiatives undertaken are successful in the immediacy of the initiative/operation. But they are also both 'costly', and labour intensive.

Within the defined area there are currently 44 Pubs, 11 restaurant style premises and 10 late night refreshment premises. There are also advanced plans for a number of new restaurants to open within 50 metres of the town centre.

From a Policing perspective, there is a huge resourcing impact. On an average Saturday, approximately 12 Police Officers will be utilised in the Westfield and surrounding streets from 2200 hours until 0600 hours. This means that resources are being taken from other areas of St Helens to

be able to cope with the increased levels of crime and disorder. However, this is just to deal with the immediate issues. There is also a great deal of officer time taken up with investigating incidents of crime and disorder, particularly violence. These are not always reported at the time, but are only brought to the attention of the Police the following day or even several days after the incident.

Every reported incident has to be classed as a crime. It is given a unique number on a Police system, NICHE. The officers then need to obtain statements from the victim and witnesses. This is quite often not possible at the time due to the intoxicated state of the persons involved. Therefore, staff need to arrange to obtain these statements throughout the week. They also need to obtain CCTV and ensure it is downloaded. This is happening almost every night and will certainly happen on a number of occasions every weekend. Any assault which results in a victim requiring hospital treatment means that an officer has to conduct follow-up enquiries at the hospital. This takes resources out of the BCU for a considerable time. Also, there are the huge resource implications for the NHS.

The main issue and the main reason for the Policy is not to prevent any late night establishment from opening, but to restrict the number 'vertical drinking' establishments and to promote the safety and wellbeing of those people who responsibly enjoy experiencing the night time economy in St Helens..

Because so many of the bars are similar in what they provide, with very little in the way of differentiation, they currently tend to compete on price. As the only other practical way that they can compete is by being open later than their competitors we are now finding that premises are submitting variation applications to extend their hours in an attempt to capture a larger share of the customer base. Many of the premises offer little in the way of seating and there is a strong culture of vertical drinking. Although the Police have on occasion, been able to object successfully to such applications, that success was based solely on specific evidence regarding the poor management or the number of incidents that had occurred at individual venues. Therefore our strategic response locally has been reactive rather than proactive. If, from a licencing perspective, we fail to plan for the foreseeable consequences of increased vertical drinking, we run the risk of making St Helens a less attractive night time economy. This would be detrimental to the local economy.

In addition to the quantity issues around disorder, there have also been an increasing number of serious incidents. Two people have life changing assault injuries after being glassed to the face. There have been a number of 'group' assaults, including a victim being beaten by five young females, who had been drinking in the vertical drinking establishments.

An additional problem is the number of licensed late night refreshment premises, which have proved to be a flash-point for crime and disorder. As applications have been made to extend the hours of licensed bars so have the applications to extend the hours of these premises as they rely on the custom of patrons from the bars to provide their customer base. There are now five late night refreshment premises that can open until 0500 hours.

Experience has shown that customers are arriving in the town centre much later than pre-Licensing Act 2003 with many of the bars in Westfield and Ormskirk Street being virtually empty until the early hours. A large percentage of people who come in to the town centre post 2300 hours have already been drinking, usually at home. This is known as pre-loading. There are real dangers here as a lot of

people are drinking large amounts of cheap alcohol, then coming into the pubs. These people generally go into the vertical drinking establishments bars. One other issue, particularly prevalent in Westfield Street is that large numbers of young people remain on the street during opening hours, but also when the pubs have closed. This requires overt policing of the area to continue up to post 0600 hours.

Over the last few years, a number of initiatives have taken place to assist in reducing the levels of Crime and Disorder. These include the provision of additional, specialist licensing training to police officers, bar staff and door security staff, the partial pedestrianisation of Westfield Street, pro-actively working with licensees, specific operations to address the serving of drunken or under-age customers and supporting the Pubwatch scheme. In addition there have been individual operations to detect and deter the supply and use drugs and the carrying of weapons as well as the provision of taxi-marshals and street pastors in the run up to Christmas. The Community Safety Partnership have run several media operations around 'one punch can kill' and other initiatives.

The policing of the night-time economy involves the use of all the 'tools' available, including Section 27 (Violent Reduction Act 2006) - Requirement to leave the area notices. This was used by officers on a regular basis. However, this power was rescinded in October 2014, to be replaced by Dispersal Notices. This is a notice issued by an officer not below the rank of Inspector, authorising officers to disperse people within a designated zone. This has already been used in the town centre on three occasions: Halloween, the last Friday before Christmas and New Years Eve It specifically states in the legislation for this power that it is not to be used as a 'blanket' response. The Police have conducted weekly operations involving high visibility walkthroughs of licenced premises including with Police drugs dogs. They have used knife arches to deter people from carrying weapons and have conducted a number of drug swab tests inside toilet areas and have utilised the Itemiser drug testing machine in premises. There are regular test purchasing initiatives in both on and off licenced premises.

5. Consultation with relevant other bodies

Section 5(3) of the Licensing Act 2003 states that before determining that a Cumulative Impact Policy is appropriate and necessary the Local Authority must consult with specific persons, including the Chief Officer of Police for each area.

Consultation has been conducted with the Community Safety Partnership, local Councillors, Pubwatch and Public Health. There will be a public consultation via the local media.

In February and March 2015, the SCIP was raised at the St Helens pubwatch meetings. The specific remit of the order was explained to the group, which was attended by a representative of all licenced premises in the relevant area. The Pubwatch group were unanimously in favour of this policy. They agreed that there we were at saturation point with regards to the vertical drinking establishments.

Also in February 2015, St Helens Council Community Safety Partnership were provided with a full report and were in agreement with the proposed policy.

Public Health Commissioning has been involved in the build up to this report and several meetings have been held to discuss how this policy, as a part of wider strategy of awareness, education and enforcement, can positively impact on alcohol harm reduction.

6. Conclusion

If CISPs for St Helens Town centre are included within the review of the Licensing Policy it will not change the robust, measured manner in which the Police and licensing deal with the current licensed premises or the limitations currently placed on any applications. The status quo will remain. Its primary value will be to prevent any specific additional premises being licensed or existing licensed premises extending their hours or applying for a change of use without first addressing the cumulative impact problems within those areas.

Without such a policy an applicant is only required to consider the four Licensing Objectives relating to their individual premises or its very near vicinity. They are not currently required to consider the negative impact their businesses may have on the town or the potential damage to the attractiveness and collective reputation of the night time economy in St Helens. This is especially important given the existing high level of alcohol related harm in St Helens.

No consideration or responsibility has to be given to customer dispersal or any of the extra demands that would be placed on the limited resources or amenities in the area. Any responsibility or contribution ends at their front door. The proposed CISP will remain flexible, thus allowing those applicants who address the policy or are not deemed to create an increase in crime and disorder, to obtain licences, but it will greatly assist in preventing premises from opening where there would be a high probability of adding to the late night Crime and Disorder problems in St Helens town centre.

It will also support St Helens Council and all key partners in developing a night time economy that encourages safe, responsible drinking and attracts visitors into the area.

Premise	Closing time (am)	Capacity (estimated)	Special Event ¹	Temporary ² Event Notice used
Rehab	03:00	350	No	Yes
Bar Java	03:30	250	No	No
Zoo Bar	03:30	350	Yes	Yes
Bar 44	03:30	520	Yes	Yes
Dreem	03:00	100	Yes	Yes
V.I.P	03:00	90	Yes	Yes
Wheatsheaf	03:00	150	No	No
Sefton Arms	03:30	200	No	No
SCALA snooker	11pm	100	No	No
ICE Bar	03:30 (fri/sat only)	110	No	No
Breeze Bar	03:30	100	No	No
Coco's	03:00	90	No	Yes
The Venue	03:30	400	Yes	Yes
Royal Tavern	02:00	80	No	No
Insomnia	03:30	60	No	No
Renshaws	03:30 (Mon-Sat only)	90	No	No
Westfield's	03:00	150	No	No
Tank	02:30	70	No	No
Market Tavern	01:30	200	No	No
Nelson	03:30	300	No	No
The Lounge	03:30	520	No	No
The Running Horses	03:30 (Fri/Sat only)	716	No	No

Imperial	03:00	250	Yes	Yes
Havana	03:30	528	No	No
Roundabout	02:30	100	No	No
Duke of Cambridge	02:00	150	No	No
Perry's Bar	01:30 (Thr-Sun only)	70	No	No
The Sportsman's	02:30 (Wed-Sat only)	150	No	No
Tapas Bar	00:30	80	No	No
News Room	02:30 (Fri-Sat only)	80	No	No
Cinema Bar	02:30	150	No	No
The Rifle	01:30 (Fri/Sat only)	90	No	No
Sophie's Lounge	02:00 (Mon-Sat only)	220	No	No
Joseph O'Neill's	02:30	220	No	No
The Green Room	02:00	80	No	No
Olde England	01:30 (Fri-Sat only)	100	No	No
Big Al's Bar	03:30	175	No	No

Total = 7439

The above table shows St Helens town centre licensed premises, capacity and opening times. There are a number of premises currently closed but this is likely to change when new licensees revamp and take over running the premises. Due to the current financial climate over the past few years, the changeover of licensees and closure of pubs and clubs has become more frequent. Taking into account the capacity and closing times above if all licensed premises (directly within the Town Centre) reached capacity and closed between 2am and 3am we could expect to have over 7400 people travelling around the Town Centre at one time, this has huge implications in respect of the levels of violence and ASB and the police and ambulance services ability to respond.

Appendix A

St Helens BCU

Problem:	Violence in the Night Time Economy
Locations Analysed:	St Helens Town Centre
Time Period:	1 December 2013 – 30 November 2014

Produced by St Helens Intel Conduit



RESTRICTED

VIOLENCE OFFENCES: 2012-2014 OVERVIEW

The below map highlights St Helens Town Centre which is host to a number of pubs, clubs and bars with the majority being situated on or just off Westfield Street, Ormskirk Street, Bridge Street and Duke Street. For the purpose of this analysis the roads highlighted on the map below constitute St Helens Town Centre. These locations are all situated on D111 beat.

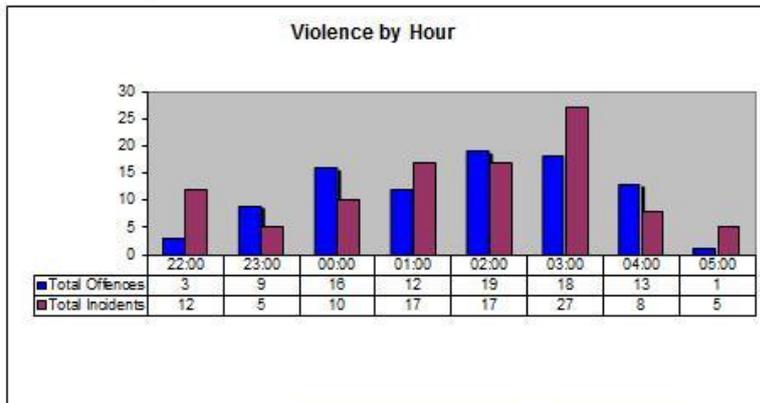


- Baldwin Street
- Bridge Street
- Brook Street
- Clocktower Street
- Duke Street
- King Street
- New Cross Street
- North John Street
- Ormskirk Street
- Water Street
- Waterloo Street
- Westfield Street



TEMPORAL DATA – HOUR

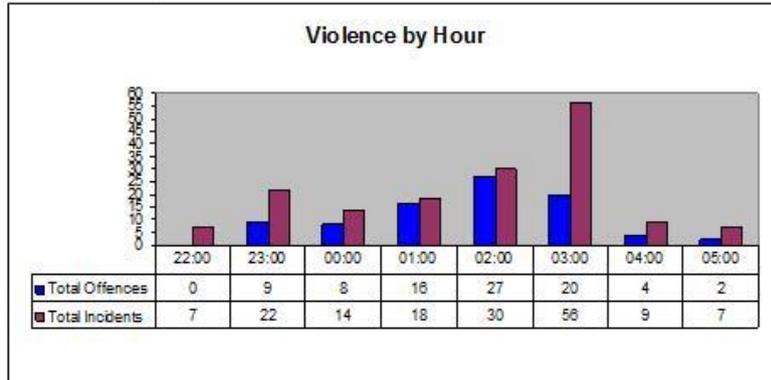
The below graph highlights the hourly pattern of Violence offending within St Helens Town Centre during the time period of December 2013 – November 2014 between 22:00-05:59hrs



Key Time Period: Offences **02:00- 02:59hrs**
Incidents **03:00 – 03:59hrs**

TEMPORAL DATA – HOUR

The below graph highlights the hourly pattern of Violence offending within St Helens Town Centre during the time period of December 2012 – November 2013 between 22:00-05:59hrs



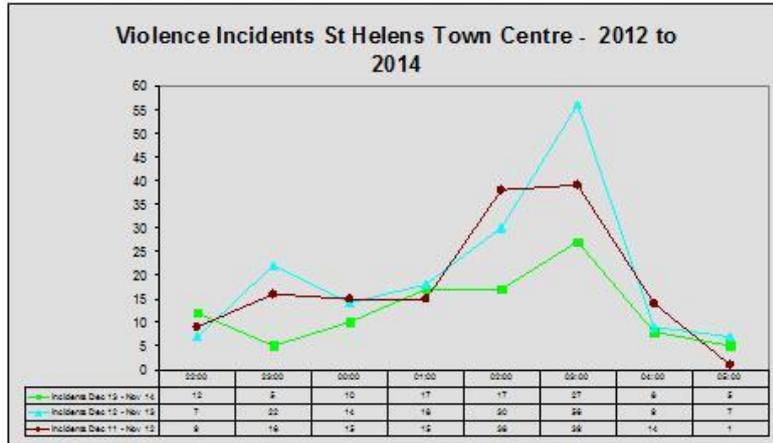
Key Time Period: Offences **02:00- 02:59hrs**
Incidents **03:00 – 03:59hrs**

Violence Offences: Three Year Overview



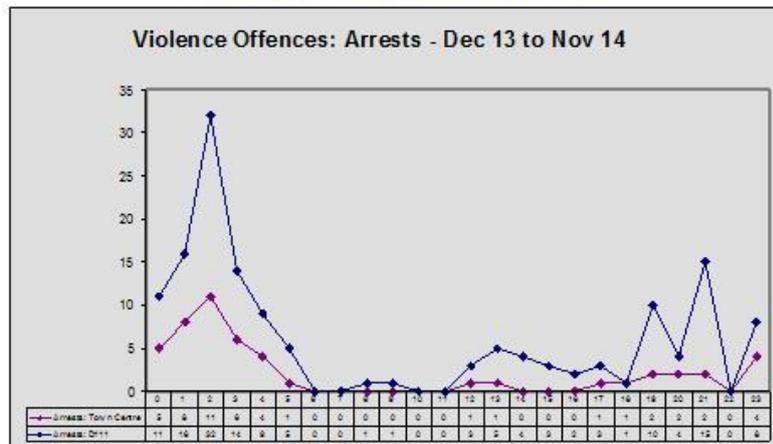
The above graph highlights the hourly pattern of Violence Offences within St Helens Town Centre during the time period of December–November between 22:00-05:59hrs over the previous three years

VIOLENCE INCIDENTS: THREE YEAR OVERVIEW



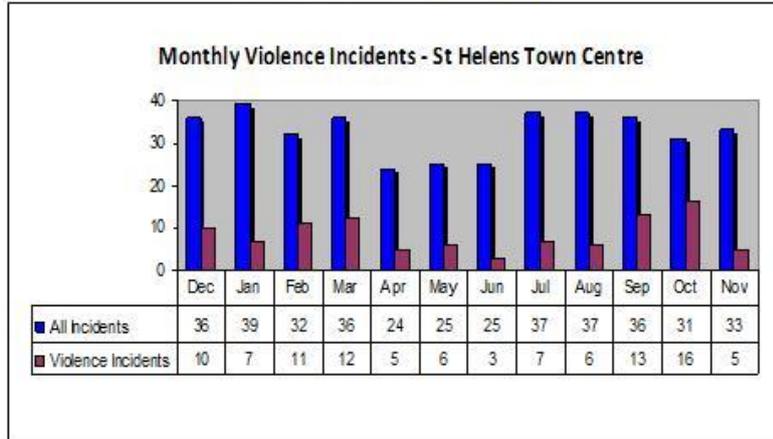
The above graph highlights the hourly pattern of Violence Incidents within St Helens Town Centre during the time period of December – November between 22:00-05:59hrs over the previous three years

VIOLENCE OFFENCES: ARRESTS



The above graph highlights the hourly pattern of Violence Offence Arrests within St Helens Town Centre and the wider area of D111 during the time period of December 2013 – November 2014

TEMPORAL DATA – HOUR



The above graph highlights the monthly pattern of Violence Incidents within St Helens Town Centre between 22:00-05:59hrs during the time period of December 2013 – November 2014

Arrests in 2014 in streets within Delineated area

1st Jan - 31st Dec 2014	
Location	Arrests
BALDWIN STREET	11
BRIDGE STREET	10
BROOK STREET	20
DUKE STREET	20
KING STREET	24
NEW CROSS STREET	4
NORTH JOHN STREET	28
ORMSKIRK STREET	57
WATER STREET	23
WATERLOO STREET	1
WESTFIELD STREET	174
Grand Total	372

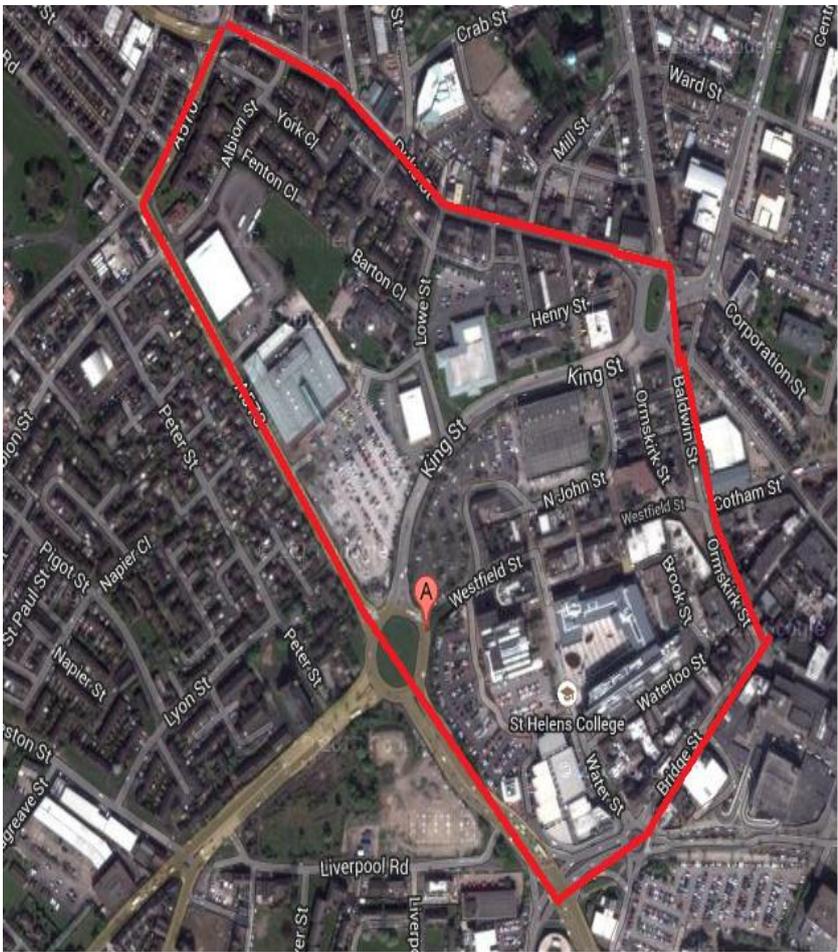
1st Jan - 31st Dec 2014		
Location	Outcome of Arrest	Total
BALDWIN STREET	Criminal Damage	2
	Disorder - Other	1
	Drugs Possess Class A	1
	Drunk and Disorderly	5
	Other Theft	1
	S.39 Assault	1
Total		11
BRIDGE STREET	Breach of the Peace	1
	Disorder - Serious	1
	Drugs Possess Class A	1
	Drugs Possess Class C	1
	Handling Stolen Goods	1
	Other Crime	2
	Other Theft	3
Total		10
BROOK STREET	Disorder - Other	1
	Drugs Possess Class A	14
	Drugs Possess Class B	1
	Drunk and Disorderly	1
	Other Non-Crime	1

1st Jan - 31st Dec 2014	
Month	Arrests
Jan	28
Feb	26
Mar	40
Apr	37
May	32
Jun	30
Jul	26
Aug	25
Sep	23
Oct	33
Nov	39
Dec	33
Grand Total	372

	S.39 Assault	1
	Sexual Offence	1
	Total	20
DUKE STREET	Burglary Other	2
	Drugs Possess Class A	2
	Drunk and Disorderly	5
	Other Non-Crime	2
	Other Theft	1
	Other Violence Against Person	1
	S.18 Wounding	2
	S.39 Assault	1
	S.47 Assault	1
	Sexual Offence	1
Traffic OPL	1	
	Total	20
KING STREET	Breach of the Peace	1
	Disorder - Serious	1
	Drugs Possess Class A	1
	Drugs Possess Class B	1
	Drunk and Disorderly	4
	Going Equipped for Stealing	2
	Other Theft	13
	Traffic OPL	1
		Total
NEW CROSS STREET	Drugs Possess Class A	1
	Drunk and Disorderly	1
	S.47 Assault	2
	Total	4
NORTH JOHN STREET	Criminal Damage	1
	Drugs Possess Class A	6
	Drugs Possess Class B	2
	Drunk and Disorderly	12
	Other Theft	2
	S.39 Assault	2
S.47 Assault	3	
	Total	28
ORMSKIRK STREET	Breach of the Peace	2
	Burglary Dwelling	1
	Criminal Damage	3
	Disorder - Serious	4
	Drugs Possess Class A	9
	Drugs Possess W/I Supply Class A	1
	Drunk and Disorderly	20
	Other Theft	8
		Total

	Other Violence Against Person	1
	S.39 Assault	1
	S.47 Assault	2
	Sexual Offence	2
	Theft From Vehicle	2
	Traffic OPL	1
	Total	57
WATER STREET	Drugs Possess Class A	5
	Drunk and Disorderly	3
	Other Crime	1
	Other Theft	3
	Other Violence Against Person	4
	S.18 Wounding	1
	S.20 Wounding	1
	S.39 Assault	1
	S.47 Assault	3
	Traffic OPL	1
	Total	23
WATERLOO STREET	Other Violence Against Person	1
	Total	1
WESTFIELD STREET	Breach of the Peace	1
	Criminal Damage	2
	Disorder - Other	2
	Disorder - Serious	4
	Drugs Possess Class A	16
	Drugs Possess Class B	1
	Drugs Possess W/I Supply Class A	2
	Drunk and Disorderly	100
	Other Crime	1
	Other Non-Crime	5
	Other Theft	5
	Other Violence Against Person	6
	S.20 Wounding	1
	S.39 Assault	11
S.47 Assault	15	
Traffic OPL	2	
	Total	174
Grand Total		372

APPENDIX B



Risk Assessment:

As identified within this report St Helens Town Centre is already saturated with a large number of licensed pubs and clubs and late night refreshment premises with opening times having increased over the last few years making policing the town centre exceedingly more difficult. If opening hours are increased to later times (5am) policing these times will stretch to at least 6am having a huge impact upon staffing and the ability to keep town centre violence and ASB under control, leading to a greater risk to the public and public confidence. Introducing further licensed premises will have a further more significant impact as the number of 'revellers' is likely to increase as will the risk of an increase in violence and disorder.

Recommendations:

- To reduce the risk of a potential rise in the number of violent offences and disorder

within St Helens Town Centre it is strongly recommended that the 'selected' areas of St Helens (Map – Appendix B) becomes a Cumulative Impact Area, preventing any further licensed premises applications from opening in an area already saturated with pubs and clubs and late night refreshment premises.

End of report

References

ⁱ (North West Employers & Drink Wise North West, 2012) The Cost of Alcohol to the North West Economy - Part A

ⁱⁱ (North West Employers & Drink Wise North West, 2012) The Cost of Alcohol to the North West Economy - Part A

ⁱⁱⁱ The new measure included in the Local Alcohol Profiles for England (LAPE) is a 'narrow' indicator, made up of primary conditions that have an alcohol attributable fraction and secondary conditions that are both external and have an alcohol-attributable fraction. This means that most secondary conditions are excluded and therefore minimises the impact of changes in coding practice over time.

^{iv} Source: Local Alcohol Profiles for England (LAPE) 2014, PHE, (standardised to 2013 European Standard Population and using 2014 alcohol-attributable fractions).

^v Source: Local Alcohol Profiles for England (LAPE) 2014

^{vi} Local data (April to October 2014 inclusive) sourced from Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) – Health & Social Care Information Centre.