

LICENSING AND SAFETY COMMITTEE

8 MARCH 2017

PROPOSAL FOR CUMULATIVE IMPACT POLICY AREAS

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Summary

The purpose of this report is for the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) to present to the Licensing and Safety Committee a proposal for a cumulative impact policy and the evidence collated by Public Health and the Police in respect of Gillingham, Chatham, Luton and Rochester.

The Committee is asked to determine if there is sufficient and appropriate evidence to instruct Licensing and Public Health to draft a cumulative impact policy for consultation and, following this, further consideration by the Committee. Any changes to the Statement of Licensing Policy, to include cumulative impact policies for these areas as appendices, would be subject to approval by Full Council.

1. Budget and Policy Framework

- 1.1 The Council's statement of licensing policy in respect of functions under the Licensing Act 2003.
- 1.2 The Committee's terms of reference state that the Licensing and Safety Committee will make recommendations to Council for approval in respect of policy considerations.

2. Background

- 2.1 Medway has 848 premises (figures produced by Medway Licensing Department, September 2016) licensed under the Licensing Act 2003 for the sale of alcohol, the supply of alcohol, the provision of regulated entertainment and the provision of hot food and drink between the hours of 2300 hours and 0500 hours.

Included in these premises are the following

Off licences – 280

Pubs – 136

Restaurants – 124

Takeaways – 80

Members clubs – 52

Nightclubs – 6

2.2 A report is presented on behalf of the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) at **Appendix A** that outlines the evidence to support a proposal for a Cumulative Impact Policy (CIP) in the following locations

- Chatham
- Gillingham
- Luton
- Rochester

In addition the following stress areas, where there is cause for concern of alcohol related harms but insufficient evidence to support a proposal for a CIP, will also be suggested

- Gillingham
- Between Chatham and Rochester
- Strood

3. Cumulative Impact Policies

3.1 Under the Licensing Act 2003 the Council has to have and keep under review a Statement of Licensing Policy which details how it will administer and enforce the provisions of the Act.

3.2 One of the areas the Council has the power to consider is the “cumulative impact” of licenced premises in any part of the Council’s area and make provision for this in the Statement of Licensing Policy. Cumulative impact means the potential impact on the promotion of the Licensing Objectives of a significant number of the licensed premises concentrated in a location.

3.3 If the Council identifies a concern linked to a Licensing Objective it may choose to start the process to adopt a Cumulative Impact Policy (‘CIP’) to address the issue. In this instance the Community Safety Partnership in conjunction with Public Health have identified a concern around the number of off licenced premises in certain areas of Medway.

3.4 The process of adopting a CIP is:

- a) Gather evidence and demonstrate issues are happening and are caused by customers of licenced premises or identify that the risk of cumulative impact is imminent.
- b) Identify areas where problems are occurring.
- c) Consult with responsible authorities affected businesses and residents.
- d) Determine and publish in the Statement of Licensing Policy.

- 3.5 This report is being brought to Committee at the first stage above to ask the Committee to determine whether they believe the evidence gathered is sufficient to begin the process of establishing and adopting Cumulative Impact Policies in respect of the areas identified above.
- 3.6 The effect of a Cumulative Impact Policy is to introduce a rebuttable presumption that applications for new premises licences, new club premises certificates or variations that are likely to add to the existing cumulative impact are likely to be refused following relevant representations. If however the applicant can demonstrate in their operating schedule that there will be no negative cumulative impact on one or more of the Licensing Objectives their application can be granted.
- 3.7 What the policy cannot do is relieve responsible authorities or interested parties of the need to make relevant representations, referring to the information which was before the authority when it developed the Statement of Licensing Policy. If no relevant representations are made then the Licensing Authority must grant the Licence in the normal way. It is also a requirement of the legislation that CIPs are reviewed regularly to ensure they are still required and relevant.

4. Community Safety Partnership recommendation

- 4.1 The CSP have requested that the Community Safety Plan be taken into account to complement the proposal for a Cumulative Impact Policy.
- 4.2 The CSP supports the introduction of a Cumulative Impact Policy with an overall objective to reduce the crime impact of the night time economy; further details can be found at **Appendix B**.

5. Kent Police

- 5.1 Within the Medway Towns, the majority of crime and disorder problems occur close to licensed premises. Due to the number of licensed premises it is not always possible for the Police to attribute incidents to the customers from any particular premises, this can make bringing reviews against individual premises difficult but the police have been able to identify areas where problems are particularly common.
- 5.2 Current legislation allows the Police to deal with individual licensed premises which may be poorly managed but it does not allow them to deal with the wider issue of having so many licensed premises in close proximity. This they believe promotes the need for a CIP. The analytical products collated by the Police clearly demonstrate a pattern of crime and disorder in the defined area and support the proposal for a CIP to address this issue.
- 5.3 The Police support the introduction of a Cumulative Impact Policy, and further details of this can be found at **Appendix C** by way of reports, charts, hot spot maps and personal statements.

6. Public Health

6.1 Public Health have prepared a report and backed this up with evidence detailing in their considerations whether a Cumulative Impact Policy (CIP) is appropriate for an area, or areas, of Medway. They have as is required identified the following linked questions.

- Are there alcohol related harms in any identified area or areas?
- Are these harms related to the four licensing objectives?
- Are these harms related to the number, or density, of licensed premises in the identified area, rather than one individual premises?
- Are these harms caused by the customers from these licensed premises?

6.2 Their report and supporting evidence shows that there are geographical areas within Medway which have a concentration of licensed premises, suffer from alcohol related harms, which relate to the four licensing objectives and there is evidence that the harms are caused by the customers of the licensed premises in these areas. These documents and further supporting evidence can be found at **Appendix D.**

7. Risk Management

7.1 A CIP must be supported by evidence which shows the necessity for such a policy. In addition existing businesses will be consulted before an amendment to the Statement of Licensing Policy is made and will be able to make their views known on the proposal.

8. Financial Implications

8.1 The consultation and implementation of a CIP has a cost implication both in respect of staffing resources and financial costs which will be met within existing budgets.

9. Legal implications

9.1 A cumulative impact policy is a concept described in the Guidance issued under S182 of the Licensing Act 2003, produced by the Home Office. Although a CIP states that the council will refuse licence applications, it can only do so if it appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives. Therefore a CIP is supported by statistical evidence provided by the Police and the council which shows a direct link between a cumulative impact of licensed premises and the licensing objectives.

9.2 Should the committee feel that the evidence produced to date supports the introduction of one or more CIPs Officers will create a draft policy which will be subject to consultation with responsible authorities, local businesses and residents. Following that consultation the draft policy (amended if appropriate) would be presented to this Committee for approval before being recommended to Full Council for adoption.

Following the appropriate procedures such as this ensures the CIP is robust to legal challenge.

10. Recommendation

- 10.1 That members of Licensing and Safety Committee consider if a cumulative impact policy is appropriate for the relevant areas within Medway taking into account the supporting evidence and the ability to successfully defend a CIP on appeal.

Lead officer contacts

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Appendices

Appendix A – Proposal for CIP
Appendix B – Medway Community Safety Partnership – statement of support
Appendix C – Kent Police CIP Report
Appendix C – Annex 1 – 7 witness Statements Kent Police
Appendix C – Annex 8 - Report from Kent Police
Appendix C – Annex 9 - 17 Kent Police Pie Charts
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Appendix D – Medway Public Health – Medway Overview
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 Annex 3 – Luton
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 Annex 6 – Survey questionnaire

Background papers

House of Commons Briefing Paper 074269 23 July 2015

**Proposal and supporting
evidence for a
Cumulative Impact
Policy (CIP) and Stress
Areas in Medway**

**Presented by the Community Safety
Partnership**

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1. Executive summary

The “cumulative impact” of licensed premises means “the potential impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives of a significant number of licensed premises concentrated in one area.” The 2003 Act’s licensing objectives are:

- The prevention of crime and disorder
- Public safety
- The prevention of public nuisance
- The protection of children from harm

After consultation, a licensing authority can include a cumulative impact policy (CIP) within the statement of licensing policy for those areas where there is a proven connection between the density of licensed premises and high levels of alcohol related harms caused by the customers from those premises. The effect of adopting a CIP is to “create a rebuttable presumption” that applications for premises licences which are likely to add to the existing cumulative impact will normally be refused or subject to certain limitations unless the applicant can demonstrate that there will be no negative impact on the licensing objectives.

Evidence from the Community Safety Unit, Kent Police and Public Health consisting of

- Crime and disorder data
- Health data
- Community and business evidence
- Anecdotal evidence

has been collated and used to identify four areas where the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) feel there is overwhelming evidence to support a CIP.

- Chatham High St into Rochester High Street section of River ward, into the station area of Chatham Central.
- Gillingham North and South wards in the High St and Canterbury St area, with Gillingham Road included.
- Luton Road up to Capstone Road area of Luton and Wayfield ward, into the eastern part of Chatham Central.
- Rochester High Street area.

In addition it is proposed to address possible displacement and dispersal from the CIPs by creating three ‘stress areas’ where the evidence is not believed sufficient to support a CIP but there is still concern, and the Licensing Authority will expect applicants to fully address the evidence and the steps they will take to promote the four licensing objectives in their applications:

- Gillingham South, between the proposed CIP, north of the A2 and east of Medway Hospital
- The High Street and A2 between Chatham and Rochester Strood town centre
- Strood town centre

2. Introduction

This report is presented on behalf of the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) and will outline evidence to support a proposal for a Cumulative Impact Policy (CIP) in the following locations

- Chatham
- Gillingham
- Luton
- Rochester

In addition the following stress areas, where there is cause for concern of alcohol related harms but insufficient evidence to support a proposal for a CIP, will also be suggested

- Gillingham
- Between Chatham and Rochester
- Strood

The CSP has representatives from the following partners

- Ward Councillors
- Kent Police
- Kent Fire and Rescue
- Medway Safeguarding Children's Board
- Public Health
- Kent Surrey and Sussex Community Rehabilitation Service
- Youth Offending Team
- Trading Standards
- Community Safety Unit
- Medway Clinical Commissioning Group
- Housing
- Adult Services
- Mental Health Services
- Voluntary sector

All members of the CSP support this proposal.

3. Background

The "cumulative impact" of licensed premises means "the potential impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives of a significant number of licensed premises concentrated in one area." The 2003 Act's licensing objectives are:

- The prevention of crime and disorder
- Public safety
- The prevention of public nuisance

- The protection of children from harm

After consultation, a licensing authority can include a cumulative impact policy (CIP) within the statement of licensing policy for those areas where there is a proven connection between the density of licensed premises and high levels of alcohol related harms caused by the customers from those premises. The effect of adopting a CIP is to “create a rebuttable presumption” that applications for premises licences which are likely to add to the existing cumulative impact will normally be refused or subject to certain limitations unless the applicant can demonstrate that there will be no negative impact on the licensing objectives.

There are numerous examples of CIPs in England and Wales. The House of Commons library has produced a briefing paper which gives the figure as ‘over 200 policies in place in England and Wales, with some local authorities having more than one’¹. Stress areas have also been utilised by several local authorities, such as Brighton, Bristol, Croydon and Manchester to monitor areas where alcohol related harms have been identified, but the evidence is not sufficient to justify a CIP.

The connection between alcohol and a variety of harms, such as crime and disorder, domestic abuse, harms to young people and over 60 health harms is well evidenced and accepted by the Government², National Institute of Health and Care Excellence (NICE)³, Public Health England⁴, the World Health Organisation⁵ and the Local Government Association⁶. In addition evidence of the link between the density of licensed premises in an area and alcohol harms is also accepted.

The Government’s 2012 Alcohol Strategy states

‘There is evidence of a link between the number of venues selling alcohol in one area and levels of harm, whether this is crime, damage to health, or harm to young people’².

The strategy identifies home drinking as a key element and driver of alcohol related harm and acknowledges the research showing there is a link between off licence density and alcohol related harms.

The current ‘Modern Crime Prevention Strategy’⁷ published by the government in March 2016 states in the chapter entitled ‘Alcohol as a driver of crime’

‘Over the last decade, in around half of all violent incidents the victim believed the offender(s) to be under the influence of alcohol at the time of the offence, a proportion that increases in incidents between strangers, in the evening and night, at weekends, and in public places. This is also the case in 17% of incidents of partner abuse.’

thus linking the consumption of alcohol to a proportion of violence and domestic abuse incidents. It goes on to state

'Given the association between alcohol use and violence, reducing consumption is likely to be beneficial in crime prevention. The actions outlined in the chapter are based on evidence that reducing the availability of alcohol, [...] can be effective in reducing alcohol harm.'

This report will ask the Licensing Authority to review the evidence presented by the Community Safety Partnership and agree there is sufficient to support cumulative impact policies, and associated stress areas, in the identified areas.

Medway overview

Medway has 848 premises (Medway Licensing Department, September 2016) licensed under the Licensing Act 2003 for the sale of alcohol, the supply of alcohol, the provision of regulated entertainment and the provision of hot food and drink between the hours of 2300 hours and 0500 hours.

Included in these premises are the following

Off licences –	280
Pubs –	136
Restaurants –	124
Takeaways –	80
Members clubs –	52
Nightclubs -	6

The single largest type of premises in Medway is 'off' licences, most of which are small convenience/newsagents/corner shops, followed by pubs and restaurants and takeaways.

These licensed premises are clustered in and around the five town centres, with Gillingham and Chatham showing clusters of mainly off licensed premises and Rochester a cluster of pubs and nightclubs. Both Luton Road and Strood town centre show clusters of off licences.

4. Community Safety Unit evidence (CSU)

The CSU uses the following evidence to support the introduction of a CIP

- Kent Police intelligence
- Community engagement feedback
- Partner agencies working with the homeless
- Community Safety Partnership (CSP) work to address alcohol related disorder

The evidence identifies the availability of cheap high strength beer and cider as being a factor in concerns around alcohol related health issues, public nuisance, anti social behaviour and crime. The geographical areas which the CSU evidence identified as being linked to these particular problems are:

- **Gillingham High Street**
- **Chatham High Street**
- **Luton Road**

Supporting a safe night time economy is an action in the latest Community Safety Action Plan, and tackling anti social behaviour is one of the five CSP priorities. The area which is the focus of partnership activity in this regard is:

- **Rochester High Street**

The CSU evidence also gives details of several initiatives and schemes designed to address alcohol related issues and harms such as partnership working, Medway Street Pastors and the Blue Light Project.

The CSU evidence is attached at Appendix B

- Appendix B – Medway CSU overview of Medway and supporting evidence of alcohol related harms in the above areas.

Even in the light of these initiatives and projects designed to address alcohol related harms in the community, the CSU supports the introduction of a CIP in the above locations.

5. Kent Police evidence

Kent Police has provided evidence covering the following

- Reports and arrests for alcohol related crime and disorder including
 - Public order offences
 - Assaults on police
 - Drunk and disorderly offences
 - Offences relating to drugs
 - Anti social behaviour
- Section 34 dispersal zones and dispersal notices
- Instances of begging
- Instances of street drinking
- Statements from police officers describing their experiences of alcohol related harms, such as anti social behaviour, crime and disorder in Medway.

Kent Police evidence is attached at Appendix C

- Appendix C – Kent police evidence with accompanying annexes

The police evidence shows that despite active action to address alcohol related issues alcohol related crime, disorder and public nuisance continues at unacceptably high levels in the following areas

- **Rochester High Street**
- **Chatham High Street**
- **Gillingham High Street**
- **Luton Road**

Kent Police recommend the consideration of a CIP in these areas.

In addition they support the formation of a stress area in **Strood Town Centre**.

6. Public Health evidence

This analysis has been carried out with reference to the following indicators

- Multiple Indices of Deprivation
- Location of licensed premises designated as off licences by Medway Licensing
- Location of licensed premises designated as pubs and night clubs by Medway Licensing
- Alcohol related crime, disorder and anti social behaviour
- Domestic abuse
- Ambulance callouts where alcohol is deemed to be a contributory factor by ambulance staff
- Alcohol related hospital admissions
- Medway Hospital A&E assault presentations
- Alcohol related public nuisance including street drinking, alcohol related litter, public defecation and urinating and drugs litter
- Evidence from clients of Medway service providers such as AMAT and Turning Point
- Evidence from residents and business in the identified areas

In 2014 Public Health commissioned a report entitled Medway Alcohol: Insight⁸ which found

'There is a clear link between alcohol related health harms, hospital admissions, alcohol related crimes and living in a deprived area.'

Importantly, it also found

'[The]...data shows a concentration of alcohol related crime in areas in deprived wards and where there is higher density of licensed premises.'

There is therefore evidence that shows the most deprived wards in Medway, where there is a concentration of licensed premises, have the most alcohol related crime, as well as the population having the highest rates of alcohol related hospital admissions.

Public Health evidence is attached at Appendix D

- Appendix D – Public Health evidence identifying the areas where the Director of Public Health believes the evidence supports the introduction of a Cumulative Impact Policy (CIP) and associated stress areas.

In light of the evidence contained in these documents the Director of Public Health recommends the following areas are considered for a CIP:

- **The Chatham High St into Rochester High Street section of River ward, into the station area of Chatham Central. (see Appendix D – Annex 1)**
- **Gillingham North and South wards in the High St and Canterbury St area.(See Appendix D – Annex 2)**

- **Luton Road up to Capstone Road area of Luton and Wayfield ward, into the eastern part of Chatham Central. (see Appendix D – Annex 3)**
- **Rochester High Street area. (see Appendix D – Annex 4)**

In addition it is proposed in order to address concerns about displacement three 'stress areas' are agreed

- **Gillingham South, between the proposed CIP, north of the A2 and east of Medway Hospital (see Appendix D – Annex 2)**
- **The High Street and A2 between Chatham and Rochester (see Appendix D – Annex 1 and 4)**
- **Strood town centre (see Appendix D – Annex 5)**

It is intended, that while an application in a stress area would not be subject of the CIP, the Licensing Authority would expect an applicant to fully address the promotion of the four licensing objectives regarding the evidenced alcohol harms, in any application.

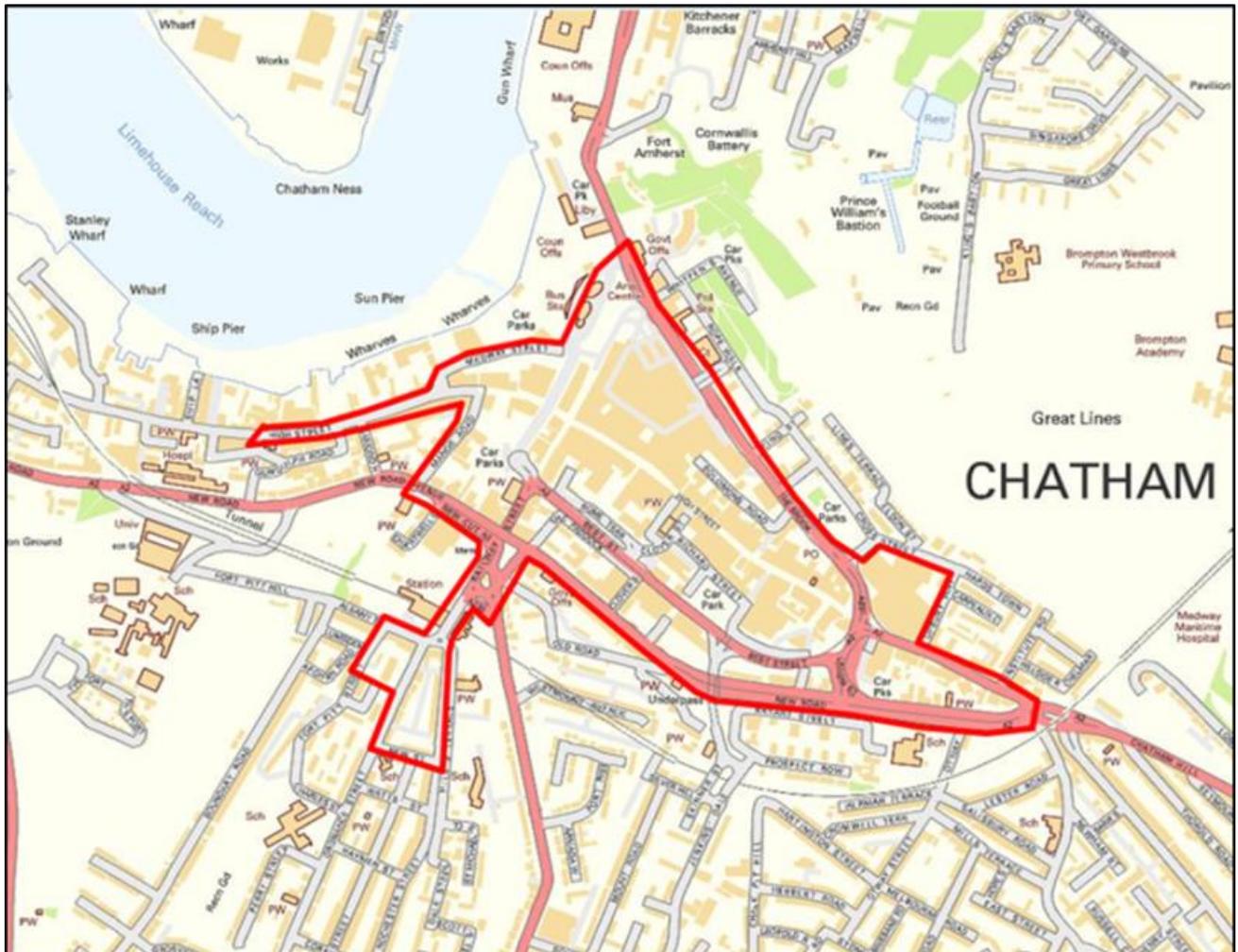
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2. The Government's Alcohol Strategy (2012) Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/224075/alcohol-strategy.pdf. (Accessed 23rd August 2016)
3. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (2014) *Alcohol-use disorders: preventing harmful drinking*. Available at: <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ph24/evidence/alcoholuse-disorders-preventing-harmful-drinking-evidence-update-67327165>. (Accessed 23rd August 2016)
4. Public Health England (2012) *Protecting people, Promoting health: A public health approach to violence prevention for England*. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/216977/Violence-prevention.pdf (Accessed 23rd August 2016)
5. The World Health Organisation (2009) *Preventing violence by reducing the availability and harmful use of alcohol*. Available at: http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/44173/1/9789241598408_eng.pdf (Accessed 23rd August 2016)
6. Local Government Association (2015) *Tackling the causes and effects of alcohol misuse*. Available at: http://www.local.gov.uk/publications/-/journal_content/56/10180/6889783/PUBLICATION (Accessed 23rd August 2016)
7. Modern Crime Prevention Strategy (2016) Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/509831/6.1770_Modern_Crime_Prevention_Strategy_final_WEB_version.pdf
8. Medway Alcohol: Insight (2014)

7. Conclusion

Having looked at the evidence provided by Medway Community Safety Unit, Kent Police and Medway Public Health, the Community Safety Partnership is asking the Licensing Authority to review the attached evidence and consider amending the Medway Statement of Licensing Policy to include a Cumulative Impact Policy in the following areas

Chatham High Street/Railway St area



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The recommendation is for the Chatham High Street CIP area to be applicable for all new licence applications and full variations for the following licensable activities

- For the sale of alcohol for consumption on the premises
- For the sale of alcohol for consumption off the premises

Gillingham High Street/Canterbury Street/Gillingham Road area

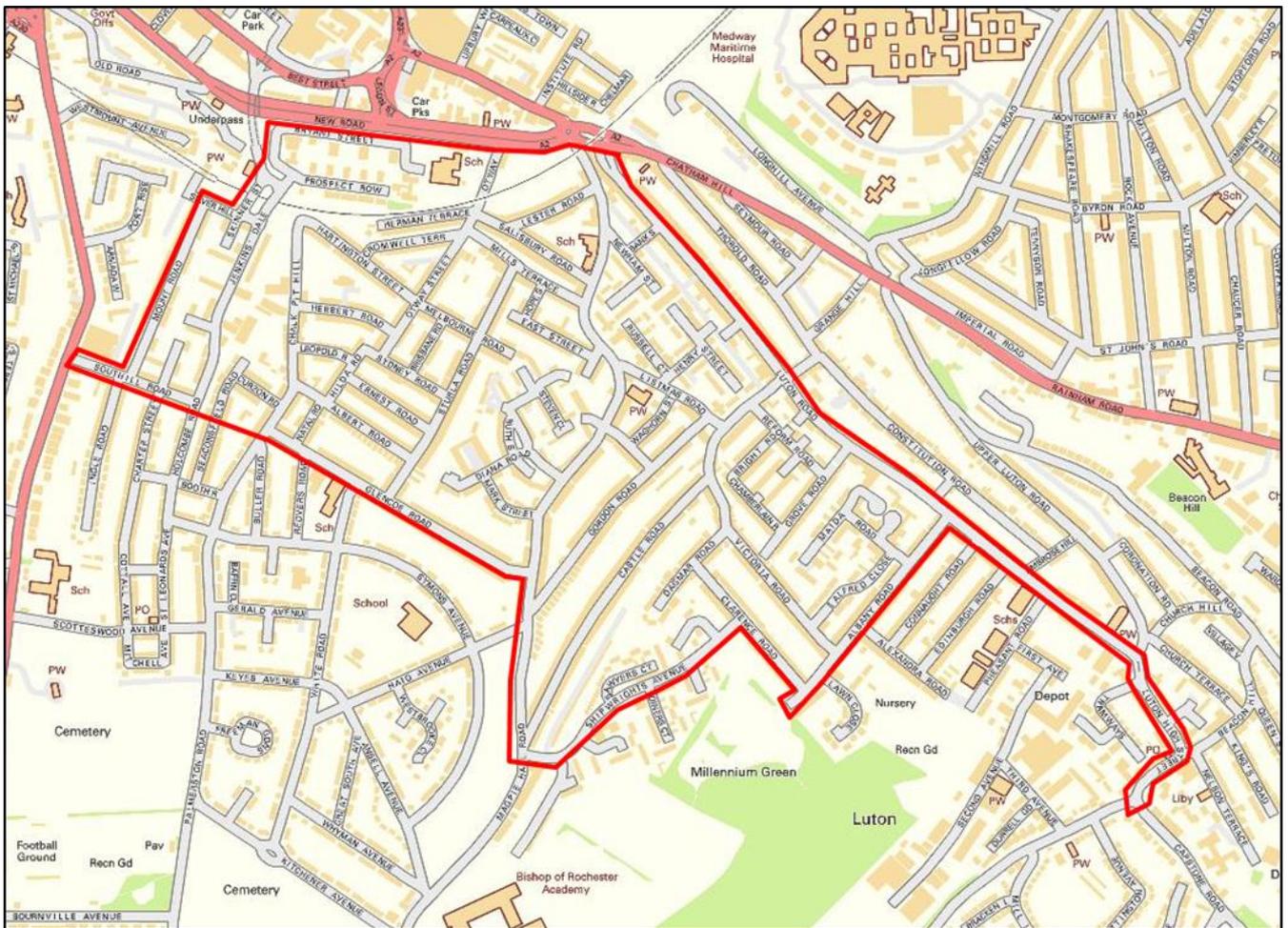


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The recommendation is for the Gillingham High St/Canterbury St/Gillingham Rd CIP area to be applicable for all new licence applications and full variations for the following licensable activities

- For the sale of alcohol for consumption on the premises
- For the sale of alcohol for consumption off the premises

Luton Road/Chatham Central area



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The recommendation is for the Luton Road/Chatham Central CIP area to be applicable for all new licence applications and full variations for the following licensable activities

- For the sale of alcohol for consumption off the premises only

Rochester High Street area



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The recommendation is for the Rochester High Street CIP area to be applicable for all new licence applications and full variations for the following licensable activities

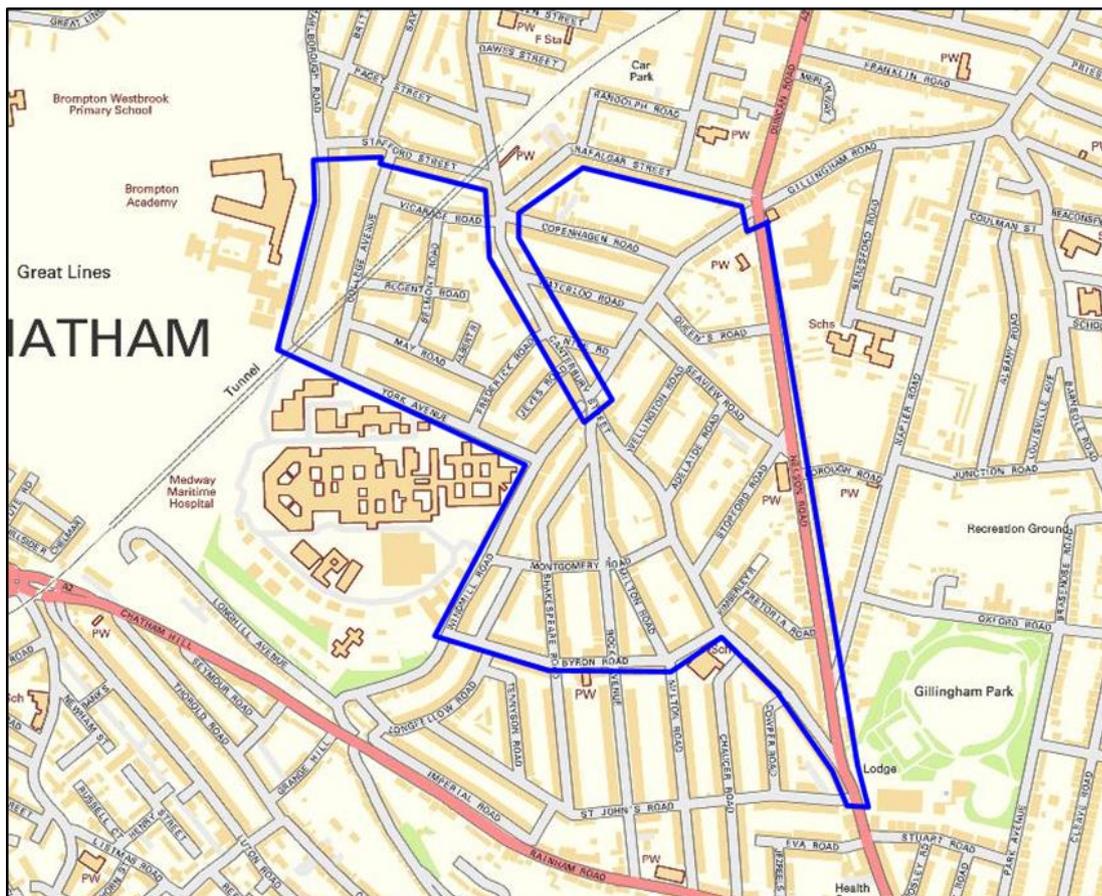
- For the sale of alcohol for consumption on the premises
- For the sale of alcohol for consumption off the premises

Stress areas

In addition the CSP is recommending the provision of three stress areas, where the weight of evidence is not sufficient to consider a CIP, but the level of alcohol harms, the associated density of licensed premises and their customers still causes concern. As with any policy that delineates a specific area, its effectiveness may be undermined if alcohol is readily available from nearby areas. In addition displacement from the proposed CIP areas could also have a detrimental effect on nearby areas where there is already concern, although not to such a level where a CIP can be justified. In order to address these concerns the CSP proposes that the below areas, outlined in blue, are considered as 'stress areas'

In these areas it would be expected that all applicants for a licence to sell alcohol both for consumption on and off the premises, and any full variations for premises licences covering these activities, would be expected to address, in full, all concerns expressed in the evidence accompanying this report and tailor their application accordingly.

Between Gillingham, the A2 and the Hospital and adjoining the proposed CIP



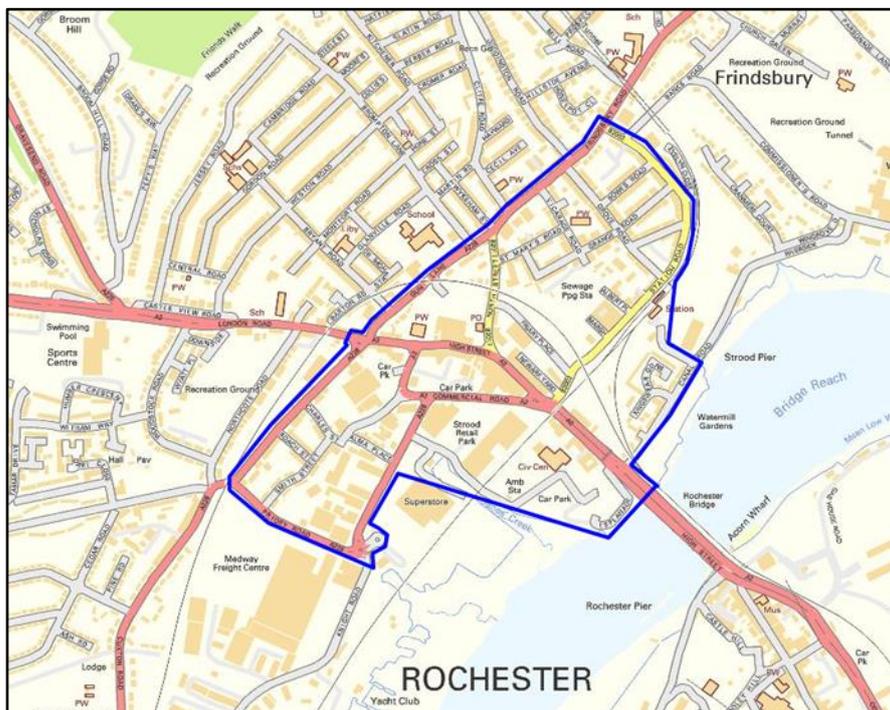
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Between Chatham High Street and Rochester High Street adjoining the proposed CIPs



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Strood town centre



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Councillor Adrian Gulvin, Chair, Medway Community Safety Partnership
Chief Inspector Simon Alland, Vice Chair, Medway Community Safety Partnership



The 1998 Crime and Disorder Act and subsequent amendments require the Police and local authorities to work together and with others to reduce crime and disorder. To this end, Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnerships were formed and are called Community Safety Partnerships.

Medway's Community Safety Partnership is a statutory partnership, which includes a number of local partners. These statutory partners are –

- Medway Council
- Kent Police
- Kent Fire and Rescue Service
- Kent, Surrey and Sussex Community Rehabilitation Company
- Clinical Commissioning Group

Together the partnership oversees the development of an annual strategic assessment of crime and disorder, drug and alcohol abuse and reducing reoffending. The current priorities are –

- Strengthening Communities
- Supporting Victims and Tackling Offenders of Sexual and Domestic Abuse
- Tackling the harm caused by substance misuse
- Reducing Re-offending
- Commitment to Safeguarding and Improving Services

Tackling violent crime has been a priority for Medway, however in the latest Community Safety Action Plan, an action of 'Supporting a safe night time economy' has been added, with Rochester High Street as the main focus of partnership activity. Tackling ASB is one of five CSP priorities. Tackling the harm caused by substance misuse by preventing and treating drug and alcohol misuse and its links to alcohol related violence and disorder, continues to be a priority for the Community Safety Partnership.

The majority of people use the night-time economy safely and responsibly. However, a small number of people misuse alcohol and are involved in violent and other crime. The Partnership aims to promote a responsible drinking culture, where alcohol is a

positive part of Medway's night-time entertainment offer and where harm caused by alcohol is minimised. Although the level of violent crime in Medway is relatively low for a large urban area, we want to reduce further the level of violence in the night-time economy to make it a safe and enjoyable environment for everyone.

Within the CSP Plan, we have prioritised victims, vulnerable people, re-offending, cohesion, crime and antisocial behaviour and tackling the harm caused by substance misuse, with specific key areas of work covering:

- Increase in alcohol misusers who access treatment
- Increase in substance misusers being correctly referred to services from hospital
- Using intelligence from all responsible authorities to develop a cumulative impact policy for the Medway Statement of Licensing Policy

Medway Council is currently in the process of commencing a consultation into introducing Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) which will replace the existing Designated Public Places Order in 2017 in our town centres. The DPPO has a real impact on reducing violence and rowdy behaviour with the power to confiscate and dispose of alcohol. The order does not mean a blanket ban on drinking in public, but does mean a police officer or authorised council officer can prevent anyone drinking alcohol if they are behaving anti-socially.

A good example of partnership working across all agencies which illustrates the commitment to tackling on-street anti social behaviours is the addition of enhanced policing through the Community Policing Team, the Medway Street Pastors, Medway Commercial Group (CCTV), and the Blue Light project.

The Blue Light Project is Alcohol Concern's national initiative to develop alternative approaches and care pathways for treatment resistant drinkers who place a burden on public services. The partnership group challenges the traditional approach by showing that there are positive strategies that can be used with this client group. These strategies have enabled Medway agencies to offer a coherent and planned approach to engaging and retaining adults with complex needs in appropriate services. A significant number of those nominated to the project are individuals whose access to alcohol is through them basing themselves in and around our town centres, in particular Gillingham High Street, Chatham High Street and Luton Road.

The Street Pastor Scheme provides a vital service, and integrates well into the overall multi-agency approach adopted. Discussions are currently taking place to improve the services provided by the Street Pastors, specifically the commissioning of the 'Safe Haven' project which is based on the SOS Bus model. The primary purpose of the service would be to offer immediate non-judgemental assistance to people at risk who present themselves to the triage vehicle. Working closely with the Police and door staff, the vehicle will provide a 'safe haven' for those using the night time economy and needing assistance for a range of issues, including drug and alcohol concerns and advice and brief alcohol interventions.

Joint Licensing Enforcement visits are a key feature of these evenings ensuring that licensees are taking their responsibilities seriously.

The CSP carried out a Gating Order on the footpath area under the flyover between The Brook and Rope Walk in Chatham (a very short distance from the High Street) - this was to alleviate the impact of street drinking and other alcohol related disorder including rough sleeping, defecation and littering. This Gating Order is still in place and illustrates the impacts of alcohol misuse on the area.

The annual strategic assessment of crime and disorder noted that intelligence from Kent Police, feedback from our communities and our partner agencies who work with the homeless, they all highlighted issues around the availability of high strength, cheap beer and cider in Medway, so called 'super strength' products. There are concerns around health issues, public nuisance, anti social behaviour and crime all linked to the consumption of these products.

The Community Safety Plan should be taken into account to complement the proposal for a Cumulative Impact Policy.

The CSP supports the introduction of a Cumulative Impact Policy with an overall objective to reduce the crime impact of the night time economy.

Neil Howlett

Community Safety Partnership Manager

8th December 2016

Appendix C

Annex 1 - 7

1. MG11 from PC 12696 BROWN dated 17/10/16 – Chatham Town Centre Police Constable
2. MG11 from PC 13348 LEWIS dated 06/11/16 - Chatham Town Centre Police Constable
3. MG11 from PCSO 56791 KAIN dated 16/10/16 - Chatham Town Centre Police Community Support Officer
4. MG11 from PCSO 56643 FREED dated 17/10/16 - Chatham Town Centre Police Community Support Officer
5. MG11 from PC 11044 HUNT dated 16/10/16 - Gillingham Town Centre Police Constable
6. MG11 from PCSO SMITH dated 07/10/16
7. MG11 from PCSO 55375 COLTHORPE dated 07/10/16 - Rochester Town Centre Police Community Support Officer

Annex 8

8. Licensing report from PC 12431 COSSAR dated 13/10/16

Annex 9 – 17

9. Copy of section 35's issued in the Medway area between 01/10/15 and 30/09/16 – produced by PSE 57309 ROWLEY ON 28/11/16
10. Public Order arrests in Medway between 01/10/15 and 30/09/16
11. Supporting info in relation to (10) above
12. Drunk and disorderly arrests in Medway between 01/10/15 and 30/09/16
13. Supporting info in relation to (12) above
14. Assault on police arrests in Medway between 01/10/15 and 30/09/16
15. Supporting info in relation to (14) above
16. Drug related arrests in Medway between 01/10/15 and 30/09/16
17. Supporting info in relation to (16) above

Annex 18 – 25

18. Hotspot map showing begging locations in Medway
19. Crime hotspot map for Medway towns showing repeat locations
20. Gillingham hotspot map
21. Chatham hotspot map
22. Rochester hotspot map
23. Luton and Wayfield hotspot map
24. ASB hotspot map for Medway towns showing repeat locations
25. Domestic abuse hotspot map for Medway towns



In considering whether a Cumulative Impact Policy is suitable for the Medway Towns, we need to show that the Crime and Disorder problems are caused by the patrons of a number of premises rather than one individual premises. This includes both the concentration of licensed premises in the affected areas and the overall impact of these combined licensed premises on crime and disorder.

Within the Medway Towns, the majority of crime and disorder problems occur close to licensed premises. Due to the number of licensed premises it is not always possible to attribute incidents to the customers from any particular premises.

Current legislation allows the Police to deal with individual licensed premises which may be poorly managed but it does not allow us to deal with the wider issue of having so many licensed premises in close proximity. This promotes the need for a CIP. The analytical products clearly demonstrate a pattern of crime and disorder in the defined area and support the need for a CIP to address this issue.

The Kent Police licensing team are aware of the problems of street drinking in Chatham, Gillingham and Rochester High Streets, Strood and Luton and Wayfield. This is predominantly fuelled by the ready availability of alcohol from the high number of off licences in this area selling cheap high strength beer and cider. There has been a great deal of work done to address this on a premises by premises basis in order to try and address the sale of high strength beer and cider to people who are drunk, but the problems with street drinkers continue. Premises licences have been reviewed on an individual basis when the evidence has allowed but due to the number of off licences in easy walking distance of these areas, street drinkers are still able to purchase cheap alcohol, causing crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour and public nuisance.

It is often the case that those involved in street drinking are also involved in begging within the High Streets. This was a particular issue in Rochester High Street where some of those individuals would then sleep rough in shop doorways. This was compounded by local residents and local businesses often providing these individuals with refreshments. This was addressed but is still a difficult task for the local PCSO to continually monitor. Item 18 details this issue showing that there is a concentration of begging incidents reported in High Street, Rochester with 43 reported incidents between 01/10/15 and 30/09/16, closely followed by River Ward, Chatham with 23 reported incidents. This is the highest reported location for begging incidents and is supported by the statements provided by the local PCSO.

To address the issue of alcohol related disorder in conjunction with night time economy, a local Police Inspector puts a Section 34 dispersal zone in place on the weekend. This enables officers to remove potentially troublesome and drunken individuals from the location for up to 48 hours to prevent any further disorder occurring. Item 9 shows that there is a significant higher number of dispersal notices issued in Rochester compared to the other towns whereby 57 notices were issued between the period 01/10/15 to 30/09/16. This is supported by item 22 showing the hotspot map in Rochester High Street with a high concentration of ASB and crime. Additionally the ASB hot spot map, shows a high concentration of incidents in River Ward (284 recorded incidents), with 169 incidents in Gillingham South incorporating the High Street, a further 164 incidents in Rochester West and 103 incidents in Strood. The closing codes utilised to compile this data incorporates drunken and rowdy behaviour.

Other data collected by the Police looks at those arrested for public order offences, assault on Police, drunk and disorderly and offences relating to drugs. (See items 10-17). Of note within these figures, 171 people were arrested for being drunk and disorderly during the dates shown with 54 of these arrests taking place in or very near to Rochester Town Centre.

The crime hot spot maps show a clear indication of ASB incidents again particularly around Rochester High Street with 284 incidents reported to Police in the timescales provided. (See item 24).

The other area of concern highlighted from these figures is Luton and Wayfield. Luton ranks 3rd highest in terms of repeat venues for crime including VAP, sexual offences, public order and criminal damage (excludes domestic abuse). See article 19 and is also an area that features highly in terms of domestic abuse incidents, ranked 2nd in terms of a repeat venue. See article 25.

Medway arrest summary (data from 01/10/15 until 30/09/16)

Public Order offences – document 10 and 11 refer

- In the time frame above there were 259 arrests
- 35 offences committed in or around the Chatham alcohol control zone, with clear hot spots in the High Street, Railway Street and at the Train Station.
- 28 offences committed in or around the Gillingham alcohol control zone, with clear hot spots in Canterbury Street and Green Street.
- 30 offences committed in or around the Rochester alcohol control zone, with clear hot spots in the High Street and Blue Boar Lane
- 17 offences committed in the Luton and Wayfield area

Drunk and Disorderly (includes Drunk and Incapable) – document 12 and 13 refers

- In the time frame above there were 171 arrests for this offence

- 39 of these offences were committed in or around the Chatham alcohol control zone. 11 of the offences were committed in the High Street, whilst 5 of them were committed near to the Train Station and a further 5 committed in Railway Street.
- 55 of these offences were committed in or around the Rochester alcohol control zone. 13 of the offences were committed in Blue Board Lane, 4 committed in Corporation Street, Rochester and 29 committed in the High Street.
- 25 of these offences were committed in or around the Gillingham Control Zone . 9 of these offences were committed in Canterbury Street, 5 committed in the High Street, 4 at Gillingham Train Station and 4 in Richmond Road
- 7 offences committed in the Luton and Wayfield area

The figures show a clear of pattern of drunken, rowdy behaviour occurring predominantly around the High Streets, near to licensed premises and off licences.

Assault on Police – document 14 and 15 refer

- In the time frame above there were 93 arrests for this offence
- 18 of these offences were committed in or around the Chatham alcohol control zone
- 5 of these offences were committed in or around the Rochester alcohol control zone
- 9 of these offences were committed in or around the Gillingham control zone
- 10 of these offences committed in the Luton and Wayfield area

Drug related arrests – document 16 and 17 refer

- In the time frame above, there were 578 arrests for this type of offence
- 50 of these offences were committed in or around the Chatham alcohol control zone
- 23 of these offences were committed in or around the Rochester alcohol control zone
- 35 of these offences were committed in or around the Gillingham control zone
- 57 of these offences were committed in or around the Luton and Wayfield area

Despite having the whole of the Licensing Team for the North Division based at Medway Police, extensive Community Policing Team resources committed to dealing with Night Time Economy related disorder and utilising resources from across the County, it is clear that the Medway Towns still continues to suffer a disproportionate amount of crime and ASB. The data clearly shows the High Streets as being mostly affected by crime and disorder, but it also apparent that Luton and Wayfield present as an area worthy of a CIP, ranking 4th in the crime analysis data. Although begging is not the issue in this ward that it is in other areas, Luton has a high density of off licences particularly on or around Luton Road. Luton and Wayfield is also ranked 6th in terms of recorded ASB for the district.

The use of Section 35 dispersal notices in Medway is the highest in the County and yet these problems continue.

Kent Police would request a CIP to cover the following:

The evidence presented here indicates the need for Cumulative Impact Policy in the Medway Towns covering the following areas -

- Rochester High Street and ½ mile radius to covering surrounding roads
- Gillingham High Street and ½ mile radius to cover surrounding roads
- Chatham High Street and ½ mile radius to cover surrounding roads
- Luton and Wayfield

In addition the evidence shows there are alcohol related issues in Strood Town Centre, although not to such a level that a CIP can be recommended. This area has a concentration of licensed premises, particularly off licences and is within easy walking distance of Rochester High Street, so there are issues of displacement if this area has a CIP, which may add to the current alcohol related problems. Kent Police therefore request that

- Strood Town Centre

is designated a 'stress area', and all applicants applying for a licence to sell alcohol, or to vary their licence to sell alcohol, would be expected to address all concerns expressed in the evidence outlined in this document.

PS 10271 SHERLOCK

WITNESS STATEMENT

Criminal Procedure Rules, r 27. 2; Criminal Justice Act 1967, s. 9; Magistrates' Courts Act 1980, s.5B

URN 46

Statement of: **Martin BROWN**Age if under 18: **Over 18** (if over 18 insert 'over 18') Occupation: **Police CONSTABLE
12696**

This statement (consisting of 3 pages each signed by me) is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it, anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Signature: **12696** Date: **17th October 2016**Tick if witness evidence is visually recorded (*supply witness details on rear*)

I am a Police Constable employed by Kent Police. For the last 13 months I have covered River Ward in Chatham which includes Chatham High Street and the Pentagon Shopping Centre.

Chatham is home to all of the major public service providers such as the Magistrates and County Courts, Probation and The Job Centre. Charitable organisations which assist those that are homeless and have addictions such as Caring Hands, Salvation Army, AMAT Housing and Turning Point.

As a result of the close proximity of all of these services then I have found that a lot of people needing these services congregate in and around the town centre. This brings problems to the high street and Pentagon Centre of an Anti-social nature at times such as street drinking which leads to numerous problems from shouting and swearing to fighting amongst each other as well as urinating and defecating and passing out in public. All of this puts strain on public services such as Police and Ambulance. Members of the public can feel intimidated by the presence of such people and make daily complaints about their behaviour, directing police to the areas where they are. There are a number of pubs and off licences in and around the High Street that sell strong beverages to people. Some, who are already drunk or getting there. This in itself has a knock on effect of discarded empty bottles and beer cans strewn around the town. The worst areas for this are at the back of St Johns Church on Railway Street. Around the rear and connecting alleyway of Gala Bingo as well as the walkway on Riverside walk especially around the building where the large TV screen is. I have

Signature: **12696** Signature witnessed by:**Typed by: 12696**

Continuation page 2

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Continuation statement of: **Martin BROWN**

also had to deal with persistent street drinkers. I have had to arrest them in extreme cases at times but generally will move them on at least twice a day reminding them that there is a controlled alcohol zone in operation around the town centre. I have found these people passed out in the street and have had to call for an ambulance to check their welfare and have found them in such states that they have soiled themselves or are urine soaked. Most of these people are not generally aggressive but will sit in doorways of shops that are empty such as the derelict shop opposite TK MAXX and Church Street opposite the Salvation Army as well as on the bench near to Argos. They can be very loud and verbally abusive when drunk. There are some (A small few) however that can be more physically aggressive and intimidating at times and can be disorderly in the High Street. Some of these people are homeless and dependant on either drugs or alcohol or both.

With all of these people I try to offer assistance to help with their predicament. I try to get people to engage with charitable organisations that are prepared to fund a stay in rehabilitation. I offer to arrange appointments for those that are homeless to try to get them housed. We as a town centre team have provided individuals with tents, sleeping bags and quilts to assist when they cannot get housed. In some cases though, people refuse to attend meetings or engage with any organisation that want to help which can be very frustrating at times.

The anti-social manner of these people is quite intimidating and can be frightening for some members of the public especially the elderly and children.

Another issue in Chatham is the use of drugs. There are a lot of people that are drug dependant and come from out of the area to deal or buy drugs. The town centre has been known to be an area where dealing has occurred. We have at times found uncapped needles in some of the same areas previously mentioned in relation to the street drinkers who are often the same people who are using class A drugs. One such area is behind Gala bingo and the alleyways leading towards Turning Point

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Signature witnessed by

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Continuation page 3

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Continuation statement of: **Martin BROWN**

and New Road. I have often had to call the council to ask them to clear up the area of needles.

Other prominent places to find needles are on the upper levels of the Brook car park stairwells. A handful of homeless drug users sleep in these stairwells at times and leave them in an unsanitary and state.

Such areas as McDonalds and KFC opening late draws attention to a younger crowd who in themselves can cause issues of intimidation to other members of the public and there have been instances whereby staff members at these venues have been assaulted.

There is not a massive issue with begging however there are a handful of people that use the high street as an opportunity to try to beg. We generally move people on from the High Street and make CCTV aware of who it was so that they can keep an eye on those people and inform us if they come back.

Theft and shoplifting does occur in the town centre by various people from different backgrounds. With the good work of the Safer Medway Partnership (SMP) and educating businesses in their working practices we have seen a reduction in shoplifting and theft. Members of the SMP are able to self-educate by accessing a website which shows dealt with shoplifters as well as those causing ASB issues in the town. They also have access to a town shop safe radio enabling them to be aware of incidents in the town and empowering them to be able to prevent a person from entering their store when a known nominal is broadcast as being in the town.

We utilise such powers as S.34 and S.35 direction to leave an area as well as enforcing the controlled alcohol zones including seizing alcohol. For more serious offences we will utilise summoning people to court or arresting those that are persistent offenders.

Signature

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Signature witnessed by

Typed by: 12696

WITNESS STATEMENT

Criminal Procedure Rules, r 27. 2; Criminal Justice Act 1967, s. 9; Magistrates' Courts Act 1980, s.5B

URN 46

Statement of: **PC 13348 LEWIS**Age if under 18: **Over 18** (if over 18 insert 'over 18') Occupation: **Police Officer**

This statement (consisting of 3 pages each signed by me) is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it, anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Signature: **PC 13348 LEWIS**Date: **Sunday 6th November 2016**Tick if witness evidence is visually recorded (supply witness details on rear)

I am a Police Officer based at Medway Police Station. I have five years' service with Kent Police and 3 years working as a high visibility foot patrol officer covering High Street Chatham. My daily duties include foot patrol from Luton Arches, through the High Street and towards Star Hill and Rochester High Street. Due to the large number of popular high street shops, a shopping centre and essential services within the vicinity, the town centre is always very busy. This in turn leads to a diverse group of individuals that are attracted to the town centre. Some of the essential services that are available are; the Magistrates Court, County Court, Job Centre, Probation, Caring Hands, Turning Point and Salvation Army. Individuals that use these services could be having difficulty with issues such as, drug and alcohol dependency, homelessness, domestic violence and mental health. Some individuals will also be offenders of criminality. Alcohol and drug related issues are a major factor in the many calls I receive throughout my working day. This will range from Theft, Assaults, ASB, Public Order, Begging, Concern for welfare and assisting the ambulance service.

Street drinking places a huge strain on all of the public services, this usually occurs when large groups of individuals visit the town centre after using one of the essential services. These groups will congregate in areas that are very visible to the public, such as benches, car parks and empty shop doorways. This will cause the public not to walk past these groups due to their intimidating

Signature: **PC 13348 LEWIS**

Signature witnessed by:

Typed by: PC 13348 LEWIS

Continuation page 2

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Continuation statement of: **PC 13348 LEWIS**

and often aggressive nature. In some cases I have been stopped by public stating that they been verbally abused, followed and assaulted by these large groups. Some of the individuals will buy cheap alcohol, then enter the town centre, commit crimes such as Theft and Begging, to then continue to fund their addictions. These problems can be fuelled with the close vicinity of convenience stores that sell very cheap strong lagers. The alcohol is readily available due to the high number of shops and pubs that sell it.

Although over the past 3 years there has been a very small reduction in street drinking, which is due to the working partnership that the High Street officers have with Medway Council CCTV, local services and shops that are part of the Safer Medway Partnership, it is still an issue that causes a large amount of anti-social behaviour. The continued use of alcohol seizures and Section 34's and 35's direction to leave, assist us in dealing effectively with drink related ASB. Just a visible presence of any High Street officer is a deterrent for anyone thinking of committing crimes is also makes the public feel safe and welcome. This is very noticeable if we are resourced to other calls away from the High Street, as upon our return we are then catching up on calls that we could have dealt with if we were available.

The area of Chatham has a high percentage of individuals that are drug and alcohol dependant. As a result this then causes issues with people drinking, smoking, injecting or sharing drugs in full view of the public. Used uncapped needles, drug paraphernalia, beer cans, wine and spirit bottles and rubbish need to be dealt with along with areas that are used to defecate and urinate. They will also use quieter spots such as the old Tesco multi-storey carpark, Level 5 of The Brook Car Park, Anchorage House and the rear of NCP Car Park. There are a number of individuals who drink alcohol

Signature **PC 13348 LEWIS**

Signature witnessed by

Typed by: PC 13348 LEWIS

Continuation page 3

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Continuation statement of: **PC 13348 LEWIS**

regularly on the High Street. They are all fully aware of the Alcohol Control Zone yet they have a complete disregard to it. These issues affect the community every day. Chatham High Street can be at times very busy; it encompasses the multi-cultural country we live in today. Most days the High Street officers are thanked from Shop owners and the public for the work we do and have done in the High Street. They comment on how effective a High Street is and without one the safety of the public would be put at risk.

Signature **PC 13348 LEWIS**
Typed by: PC 13348 LEWIS

Signature witnessed by

WITNESS STATEMENT

Criminal Procedure Rules, r 27. 2; Criminal Justice Act 1967, s. 9; Magistrates' Courts Act 1980, s.5B

URN 46

Statement of: **Daniel Kain 56791**Age if under 18: **Over 18** (if over 18 insert 'over 18') Occupation: **Police Community Support Officer**

This statement (consisting of Two pages each signed by me) is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it, anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Signature: **Daniel Kain**Date: **16th October 2016**Tick if witness evidence is visually recorded (*supply witness details on rear*)

I am currently employed by Kent police as a police community support officer for River ward and have been the local officer for River ward which incorporates the high street, Chatham for 10 years.

Chatham town centre is a very busy multi-cultured area and is the main hub for essential services such as the job centre, magistrates court, county court, probation, caring hands, salvation army, Amat housing and turning point, all of which are attracters of a very diverse group of individuals including those who are homeless, alcohol or drug dependant and offenders of criminality.

Chatham town centre has seen an increase in the volume of homeless people who are making use of empty shop fronts and premises to seek shelter. This in turn has led to an increase in people begging in the high street and leaving waste including discarded needles and faeces where they are sleeping.

Although greatly reduced, street drinking is still a daily issue on the high street with individuals and groups of people congregating outside of working premises. Street drinking more than often leads to anti-social behaviour as the individuals consume more alcohol and become more intoxicated.

Alcohol fuelled behaviour mainly consist of shouting and swearing, urinating in the street, fighting with themselves and others and becoming incapable to the point that they cannot stand or they pass out on the floor or seating areas. Many of the street drinkers that we deal with on a daily basis

have frequented Chatham high street over the nine years that I have been a town centre officer.

Signature: **Daniel Kain**

Signature witnessed by:

Typed by: Daniel Kain 56791

Continuation page 2

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Continuation statement of: **Daniel Kain 56791**

This behaviour has a detrimental effect on shops in the high street as the general public tend to avoid the premises where they are congregating and is intimidating and sometimes frightening to members of the public particularly when young children are present.

Many of the issues around street drinking are fuelled by the several convenience stores which offer very cheap strong lagers. Street drinking places a huge strain on essential services such as the police and ambulance service. Chatham town centre has several areas which are littered by empty alcohol vessels and other rubbish, making the areas look unattractive and dirty to local residents and visitors to Chatham.

Some of the worst areas include: alleyways adjacent to spotlights theatre, Area around St Johns church, Rat bay pumping station and during the warmer months the grassed area outside of Chatham library.

Chatham town centre has a haven of fast food outlets which are open till late hours.

McDonalds and KFC are particularly popular amongst groups of young people to congregate and have experienced many issues with anti-social behaviour during the evenings which have included assaults on staff members.

Many of these issues are being tackled by alcohol seizures and effective use of section 34's and 35's direction to leave with summons and arrest for more serious offences.

Signature **Daniel Kain**

Signature witnessed by

Typed by: Daniel Kain 56791

WITNESS STATEMENT

Criminal Procedure Rules, r 27. 2; Criminal Justice Act 1967, s. 9; Magistrates' Courts Act 1980, s.5B

URN 46

Statement of: **Michael Freed**Age if under 18: **over 18** (if over 18 insert 'over 18') Occupation: **Police Community Support Officer**

This statement (consisting of 3 page each signed by me) is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it, anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Signature: **M Freed**Date: **17/10/2016**Tick if witness evidence is visually recorded (*supply witness details on rear*)

I have been employed as a Community Support Officer for nine years and I work predominantly in Chatham Town Centre, but I have also worked in Gillingham and Rochester and Strood.

I am called upon to deal with a variety of incidents and offences.

The most common offence is theft shoplifting, and then theft by finding followed street robbery and burglary and anti-social behaviour. In most cases there is a common factor that drives people to commit crime, and that is often addiction to drugs or alcohol followed by homelessness or having little or no income.

Almost on a daily basis I am called to deal with anti-social behaviour which is often the result of either a drunk or intoxicated person.

The Medway towns have a community of street drinkers and drug users. I have been dealing with the same people for ten years.

Often coupled with the alcohol or drug addictions they have mental health issues.

The street drinkers and street beggars have a huge impact on the community, often the public will say that they are made to feel intimidated and uncomfortable when confronted with street drinkers and beggars. They also have a negative effect on businesses in the high street, because the public may avoid areas where drinkers are congregating.

Signature: **M Freed**

Signature witnessed by:

Typed by: M Freed

Continuation page 2

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Continuation statement of: **Michael Freed**

I have had people say to me that they do not come to Chatham unless it is unavoidable, they describe Chatham town centre as dull dirty and full of undesirables.

Chatham has organisations that offer services and support to people with addictions and other health and social issues. These services providers such as Turning Point, Ashdown Medway Accommodation Trust, Pathways, Emmaus, caring hands, NHS to name a few, are of great benefit to the service users, but unfortunately there is the other side to the coin, the service providers attract the very people that many members of the public and many businesses say cause issues within the town centres.

It not right to tare everyone with the same brush, but it is my observation that wherever there are congregations of street drinkers drug users and or homeless people the same issues arise, and that is urinating and defecating and littering in shop fire exits alley ways and any other quiet spots such as multi story cars parks and alley ways.

Drug paraphernalia, such as needles spoons and citric acid lying all around the same doorways and multi-story car park stair wells.

We also see an accumulation of beer cans and cider bottles around the town, for example the alley way behind the Youth Employment services building and Turning point building, the area behind St Johns Church Railway Street, also the many decorative planting beds and small grass arears are typical places to find cans a bottles.

Alcohol is readily available because Chatham has such a high number of shops that sell it. We also have several pubs and eating establishments that supply alcohol.

Signature **M Freed****Typed by: M Freed**

Signature witnessed by

Continuation page 3

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Continuation statement of: **Michael Freed**

In order for Police to combat the impact of the issues outlined above we enforce the alcohol control zone and we can ask an inspector to instigate a section 34 dispersal zone which police then enforce by issuing a section 35 direction to leave a designated area. A section 34 only lasts for up to 48 hours.

Over time my colleagues and I have built up a good rapport with many of our resident homeless and drinkers, and they do mostly avoid drinking in public view and when they see us they do move on.

It is my experience that street drinking and street begging has been greatly reduced and so has the issues arising from that, but it seems homelessness and substance abuse is an ever fluctuating problem and seems to be on the increase at this time.

Signature **M Freed****Typed by: M Freed**

Signature witnessed by

WITNESS STATEMENT

Criminal Procedure Rules, r 27. 2; Criminal Justice Act 1967, s. 9; Magistrates' Courts Act 1980, s.5B

URN 46

Statement of: **Daniel HUNT**Age if under 18: **Over 18** (if over 18 insert 'over 18') Occupation: **Police officer**

This statement (consisting of 5 page each signed by me) is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it, anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Signature: **PC HUNT 11044**Date: **16/10/2016**Tick if witness evidence is visually recorded (supply witness details on rear)

I am a police officer currently working in High Street Gillingham. I have been a High Street officer for approximately 4 years. My daily duties are to respond to incidents of crime in the High Street, and to conduct high visibility patrols in Gillingham town centre offering public reassurance and a providing a dedicated police presence. I engage daily with members of the public, key stakeholders, business owners and also with many known nominal and persons of police interest that frequent the town. As a team we deal with volume crime such as theft and shoplifting that one would expect to deal with whilst working in a highly populated retail environment. We also deal with other incident types such as domestics, missing persons, public order and drunkenness. High Streets in Medway and surrounding areas form part of an alcohol control zone. I have always known an underlying problem of street drinking within these zones, but in recent weeks and months this issue has worsened, evidence by a clear increase of complaints from the public. I speak specifically in relation to High Street Gillingham and to the area directly outside of Costa Coffee at the junction with Green Street. A second problem area would be outside of St Marks Church at the junction of Canterbury Street. Local alcoholics are congregating at these locations daily, sometimes as early as 0600 hours and are staying in the general area until shops close at 1800 hours. Whilst alcohol is not always seen, the suspicion is that these persons see police approach and hide the alcohol on their person in a pocket or perhaps a bag. High street police now target these areas and individuals and are making

Signature: **PC HUNT 11044**Signature witnessed by: **N/A****Typed by:**

Continuation page 2

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Continuation statement of: **Daniel HUNT**

every effort to stop this problem be it by seizing and pouring away beers and alcohol, by issuing warnings and advice and moving persons on. Visits are being made to local stores and off licences believed to be serving these individuals in order to prevent the sale of the alcohol at the source. As a police officer I would not hesitate in making an arrest for offences committed by these persons should the need or grounds arise, however on a majority of occasions the drinkers will surrender their alcohol when asked and move on when requested. Problem being that because of the vast amounts of shops selling cheap high strength alcohol in the area the drinkers are purchasing more alcohol and returning when it is seen that we have resumed patrol and moved on to other calls. Reports from the public are that the large groups of street drinkers are very intimidating and off putting. I know from conversations I have had with the public, and from conversations I have witnessed on social media that some persons are now avoiding the High Street. I have witnessed first-hand some other effects that street drinkers are having on the town centre, issues such as drugs. Unfortunately I know many of my street drinkers to be drug users. There have been increasing reports of drug taking in Sappers Walk toilets and the surrounding areas. Whilst on foot patrol in recent weeks I witnessed a male lying on the floor in these public toilets with his trousers down with an empty syringe beside him. He was heavily under the influence of drugs in full view of the public. I had been directed to the toilets by a member of public who had witnessed this and he was disgusted. He advised me that had he had his young son with him (which he often is) then he would have taken matters into his own hands. Reports from the cleaners at these toilets are that needles are often found in the cubicles and the general state of the facilities is poor. I have seen other knock on effects such as litter and beer cans left behind and have found evidence of persons urinating and defecating in the street. Only a few weeks ago the manager of Boots reported that an unknown person has been defecating to the rear of her shop, in the fire exit. Whilst there is no

Signature **PC HUNT 11044**Signature witnessed by **N/A****Typed by:**

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Continuation statement of: **Daniel HUNT**

direct link to street drinkers, it is very near to the areas that they congregate. There does seem to be a disregard shown to the alcohol control zone. A difficulty for the team is that we have many other commitments and issues to deal with on the high street and cannot focus all of our attention onto this one issue.

In recent weeks and months I have also seen a considerable increase in vagrancy and persons sleeping rough in the town. I am aware of complaints of persons sleeping in various shop doorways and am also aware of a large camp of tents that has been erected in the grounds of the old derelict children nursery at the lower end of Marlborough Road junction with High Street. It is my understanding that there are approximately 10 persons sleeping rough in these tents that are homeless. This very much links in with the street drinkers in that many of these are the same persons. Other street drinkers that are actually housed locally will often congregate here to be with their drinking partners. This encampment is only yards from the High Street and yards from family homes and businesses. There have been complaints of drug taking, of begging, drunkenness and public order. Only a few weeks ago I attended this location with 3 other officers and we effected the arrest of 2 wanted persons who were sleeping rough at this location. These persons were wanted in relation to bail offences and shoplifting offences in our town centres. I am aware of ongoing efforts from within the community policing team and Medway council to try and close down the encampment and find more suitable housing and assistance through other agencies such as AMAT housing, Caring Hands and the blue light project. An issue I see is that many of these persons are what I would describe as "intentionally homeless" and choose to live in such a way due to perhaps their criminality or for example through breaching other rules or previous tenancy agreements. Another note is that whilst there are many persons effected by their poor behaviour and understandably complain, there are also a number of persons who are involve themselves in such a

Signature **PC HUNT 11044**Signature witnessed by **N/A****Typed by:**

Continuation page 4

URN

46

Continuation statement of: **Daniel HUNT**

way that they are trying to help. I know of two persons that take food to the encampment of an evening. I have witnessed on many occasions members of the public in the High Street offering food and sometimes money to these persons.

High Street Gillingham holds public market days on both Monday and Saturday. I have been in contact with the market manager at Medway Council and we have discussed the impact that these issues are having on the market and traders business. Having spoken with him and other stall holders it is clear that street drinkers are have a negative impact on business. It has been fed back that customers are avoiding the market because of the presence of the drinkers and their intimidating behaviour. One particular stall holder that pitches nearest to Costa Coffee explained he has never seen the problem this bad in the many years he has attended. Staff are said to no longer want to work on certain stalls. Theft levels and stock loss are said to be increasing.

At this stage it is unclear exactly where our street drinkers in Gillingham are purchasing their alcohol. There are many shops and off licence located in the town centre which are all competing for business and selling low priced high strength alcohol. I am aware that the police licencing team have conducted checks of various shops in the high street and will be dealing with any offences in relation to licence breaches.

Having worked in all of Medway High Streets I can confidently say that many of our street drinkers, drug users and shoplifting offenders will roam between the towns moving in circles. Very often when I cover other areas I will see the same persons. I am aware of issues in other towns such as Chatham and Rochester. Currently Rochester town centre has a similar issue with street drinkers and is heavily affected by persons sleeping rough and begging in shop doorways of an evening and into the night time. It has been reported to me that some persons are earning very good money from begging and therefore there is little to deter these persons from continuing to beg. Rochester

Signature **PC HUNT 11044**Signature witnessed by **N/A****Typed by:**

Continuation page 5

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46

Continuation statement of: **Daniel HUNT**

for example has many restaurants and bars and becomes a very busy area of an evening. These customers become easily targeted by persons begging and will often be given money and food. Once these restaurants close there are other licenced premises open into the early hours and again those customers can then be targeted by persons begging. PC HUNT 11044

Signature **PC HUNT 11044**Signature witnessed by **N/A****Typed by:**

WITNESS STATEMENT

Criminal Procedure Rules, r 27. 2; Criminal Justice Act 1967, s. 9; Magistrates’ Courts Act 1980, s.5B

URN

46	
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Statement of: **Alexandra Smith**

Age if under 18: **Over 18** (if over 18 insert 'over 18') Occupation: **Police Community Support Officer**

This statement (consisting of 1 page each signed by me) is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it, anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Signature: **A.SMITH**

Date: **FRIDAY 7TH OCTOBER 2016**

Tick if witness evidence is visually recorded (supply witness details on rear)

I have been a PCSO within the Medway Towns for close to 10 years and have been based on a high street for approximately 6 years. I am currently the local officer for GILLINGHAM HIGH STREET where I have been for approximately 4 months. Approximately 6 months ago I was aware that GILLINGHAM HIGH STREET had a street drinking problem that was becoming progressively worse with a recent influx of homeless persons gravitating towards the HIGH STREET. This problem then came hand in hand with begging from certain persons although not all. Prior to myself working in this ward the problem had dramatically reduced due to the local officers targeting and enforcing the alcohol control zone and directing these persons away from the HIGH STREET. The street drinkers would congregate in the most central point of the HIGH STREET approximately 200m away from 1 of 2 local off licences, where they would purchase their alcohol. I have attended this particular off licence and have reminded them of their licensing agreement with regards to selling alcohol to intoxicated customers and what the consequences could mean to them. Shopkeepers had become frustrated with these persons as they were losing business as customers did not want to pass the drinkers in the street for fear of violence/abuse, although reported incidents of this were little to none. There is now very little street drinking occurring on the HIGH STREET. However, the local HIGH STREET team are aware of approximately 10 homeless persons, the same street drinkers, living in tents just off the HIGH STREET. Although, not on the HIGH STREET, they are a short

Signature:

Signature witnessed by:

Typed by:

Continuation page 2

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Continuation statement of:
distance away. There are fears for their welfare with the weather changing and health and safety concerns with regards to substance/alcohol abuse for all the persons congregating in such small proximity. Each person has been directed to AMAT Housing, Caring Hands, The Salvation Army and various other services to assist day to day living, although the majority of these people have already made themselves intentionally homeless through breaching tenancy agreements over and over again.

Signature

Signature witnessed by

Typed by:

WITNESS STATEMENT

Criminal Procedure Rules, r 27. 2; Criminal Justice Act 1967, s. 9; Magistrates' Courts Act 1980, s.5B

URN 46

Statement of: **Linda Colthorpe**Age if under 18: **over 18** (if over 18 insert 'over 18') Occupation: **PCSO**

This statement (consisting of 2 page each signed by me) is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it, anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Signature: **Linda Colthorpe**Date: **10/01/2017**Tick if witness evidence is visually recorded (supply witness details on rear)

I have been in the role of PCSO in Medway for almost 12 years. For the past 6 years my beat has been Rochester High Street. My daily duties are foot patrol in and around the High street liaising with the local businesses, Cathedral, schools and residents.

The problems I encounter on a daily basis are street drinkers, drug users, beggars. Some of these are homeless and have been offered hostel places which I have been instrumental in securing but they have refused to stay in them as they have more to gain from their nuisance behaviour.

These people impact on the community by causing anti-social behaviour which leads to increased calls to police.

Rochester High Street is an Alcohol Control Zone which covers the Vines Park which is a nicely kept Grade II listed park used all day by Kings School students to move around the school buildings that surround it. The park is also used by dog walkers as well as nursery schools for outings and picnics. I frequently get reports of ASB in the form of a group of males and females drinking alcohol and being abusive to the park users. These people have also pitched tents in the park causing litter including drugs needles, burnt foil, used condoms etc.

This same group of people also frequent the High Street, sitting on the ground next to Lloyds bank ATM machine asking members of the public for money, intimidating and frightening the elderly residents. They also sit in shop doorways making it difficult for customers to enter the shop without

Signature: **L Colthorpe**

Signature witnessed by:

Typed by: Linda Colthorpe

Continuation page 2

URN

46

Continuation statement of: **Linda Colthorpe**

giving them something or intimidating them to by alcohol, food, cigarettes etc. Alcohol is readily available due to there being several outlets including pubs and restaurants in the High Street as well as in the surrounding streets. These people can be seen to hover around these outlets causing alarm and distress to other businesses and residents locally.

Rochester High Street has a busy night time economy with plenty of pubs, club, and restaurants. During the evening these people sit in shop doorways begging from people out for evening entertainment. They usually sleep in the doorways leaving soiled cardboard, drugs litter, food wrappers etc. They urinate and defecate in the doorways and are frequently still sleeping when the staff arrive to start work in the morning. This leads to calls to police to move them so the shop can clean the doorway before opening the business.

The impact on the businesses is less trade as customers are reluctant to shop on the High Street due to fear of theft and intimidation. The High Street is of Historical interest which attracts a lot of foreign visitors; these visitors have been verbally abused by drunken street drinkers which in turn has an adverse effect on future organised excursions.

Residents suffer not only with the noise and litter from this group but also the annoyance of every time they leave their property they are asked for money and subjected to abuse when they refuse.

The multi-agency Blue Light Project meets regularly to discuss the best way forward for these individuals and whether that be housing or help with drug and alcohol abuse. There is also a Town Centre meeting every 3 months during which there is discussion on what can be done in the community to alleviate this problem. L Colthorpe

Signature **L Colthorpe**

Signature witnessed by

Typed by: Linda Colthorpe

Appendix C – Annex 8

From: Clare Cossar PC 46012431
Sent: 13 October 2016 14:27
To: Louise Sherlock PS 46010271
Subject: CIP

Sarge,

Kent Police licensing are aware of the problems of street drinking in Chatham High Street area and associated crime and disorder and anti-social behaviour linked to them. This has been brought to our attention by local police officers and business owners, who have witnessed anti-social behaviour linked to street drinkers who have purchased alcohol from licenced premises in the locality. We have witnessed street drinkers drinking in the street and purchasing alcohol whilst in an unfit state. As a licensing team, we have been working closely with many of the designated premises supervisors of these off licences. As a result of this we have had a few of the off licences voluntarily reduce the strength of the beers/lagers/ciders which they sell, and also stop selling single cans of alcohol. Premises which have persisted to fuel the public nuisance and crime and disorder in the area we have had taken more formal action with by way of a licensing review. Four premises have had their alcohol licences revoked. This has been a continual piece of work that is still on-going. To date it has taken a considerable amount of officer time from both the licensing team and local officers, not to mention partner agencies.

Within the Rochester High Street area our main priority is the night time economy due to the high density of pubs and clubs. Our aim is to reduce crime and disorder, predominately violence stemming from or linked to licenced premises and alcohol consumption. As a licensing team we have been made aware of anti-social behaviour from people drinking in the street, from both local police staff and community forum groups. We have again worked closely with the off licences and other licenced premises to try and educate staff in not selling to street drinkers, this work has been completed on a premises by premises basis to try and address the sale of high strength beer and cider to people who are drunk. As a result of this three off licences have voluntarily reduced the strength of cans of beers/lager/cider.

In relation to Gillingham, although we have been aware of local officer reports of anti-social behaviour related to persons drinking in the street. The focus of the licensing team has been the area of Chatham and Rochester and as a result work has recently commenced with DPS's of licence premises of Gillingham, to replicate the successful work on going in Chatham area.

Clare

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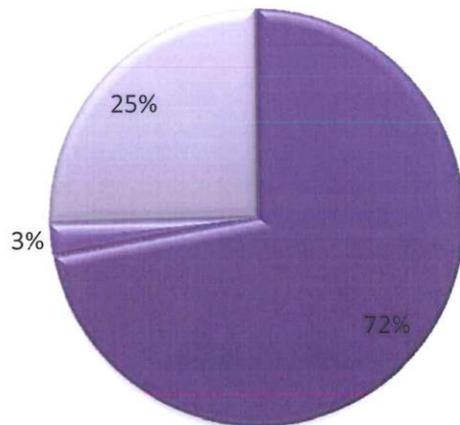
Appendix C – Annex 9

Section 35 notices between 01/10/15 and 30/09/16

Rochester	57
Gillingham	2
Chatham	20

Section 35 notices between 01/10/15 and 30/09/16

■ Rochester ■ Gillingham ■ Chatham

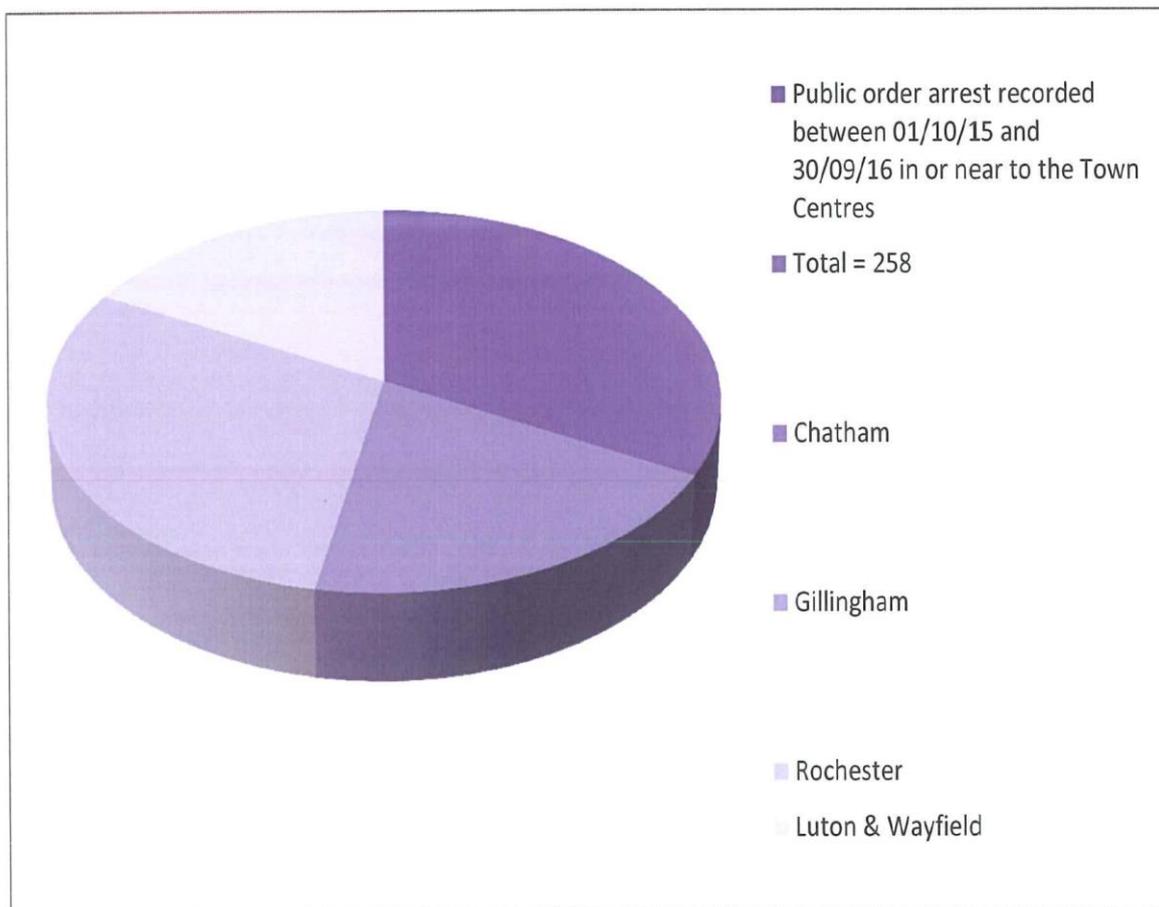


Appendix C – Annex 10 & 11

Public order arrest recorded between 01/10/15 and 30/09/16 in or near to the Town Centres

Total = 258

Chatham	33
Gillingham	20
Rochester	30
Luton & Wayfield	17

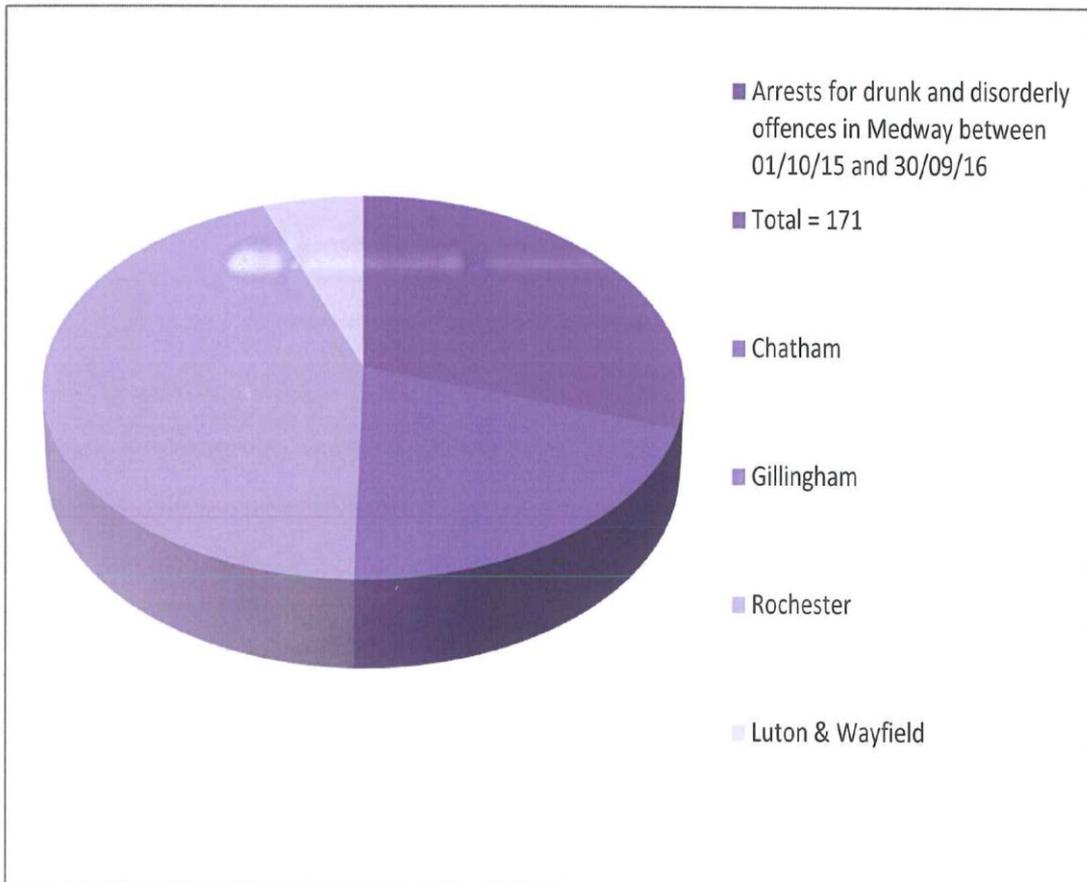


Appendix C – Annex 12 & 13

Arrests for drunk and disorderly offences in Medway between 01/10/15 and 30/09/16

Total = 171

Chatham	37
Gillingham	25
Rochester	54
Luton & Wayfield	7



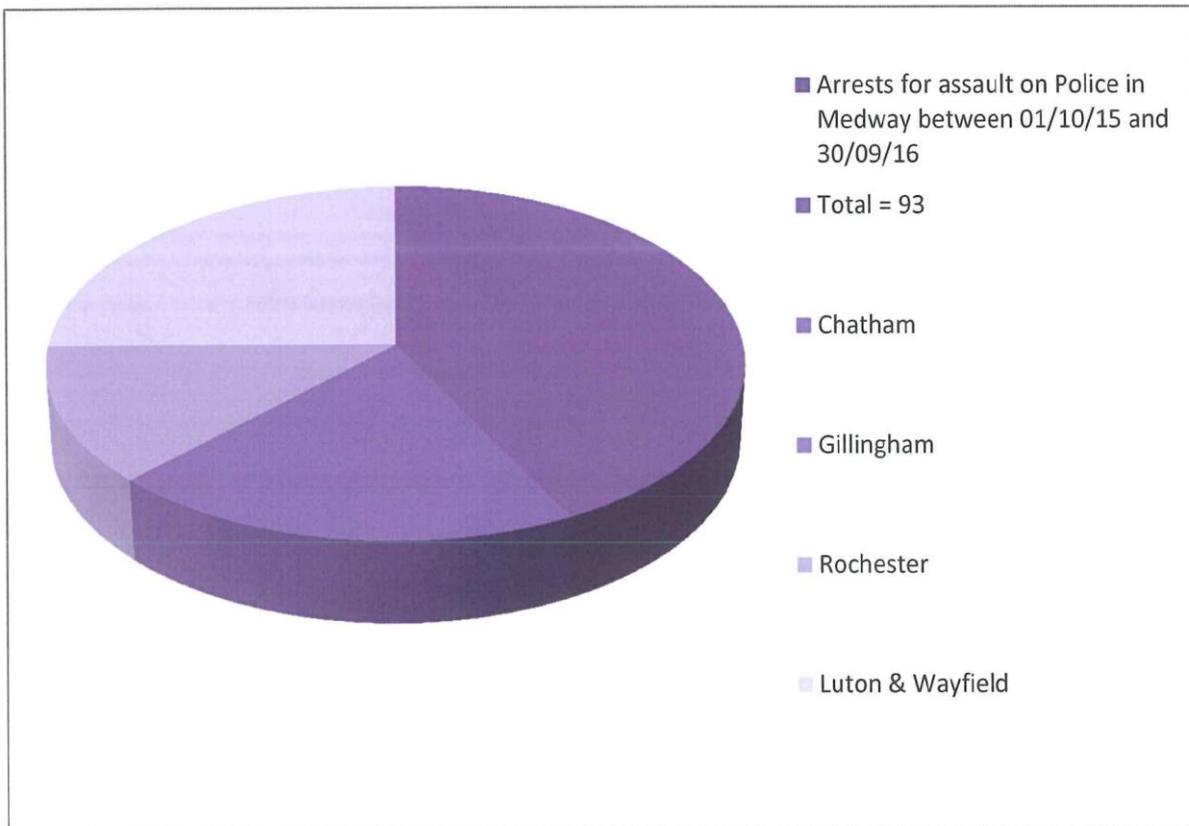
Figures in the chart above show which arrests were made in or near the Town Centre

Appendix C – Annex 14 & 15

Arrests for assault on Police in Medway between 01/10/15 and 30/09/16

Total = 93

Chatham	17
Gillingham	8
Rochester	5
Luton & Wayfield	10



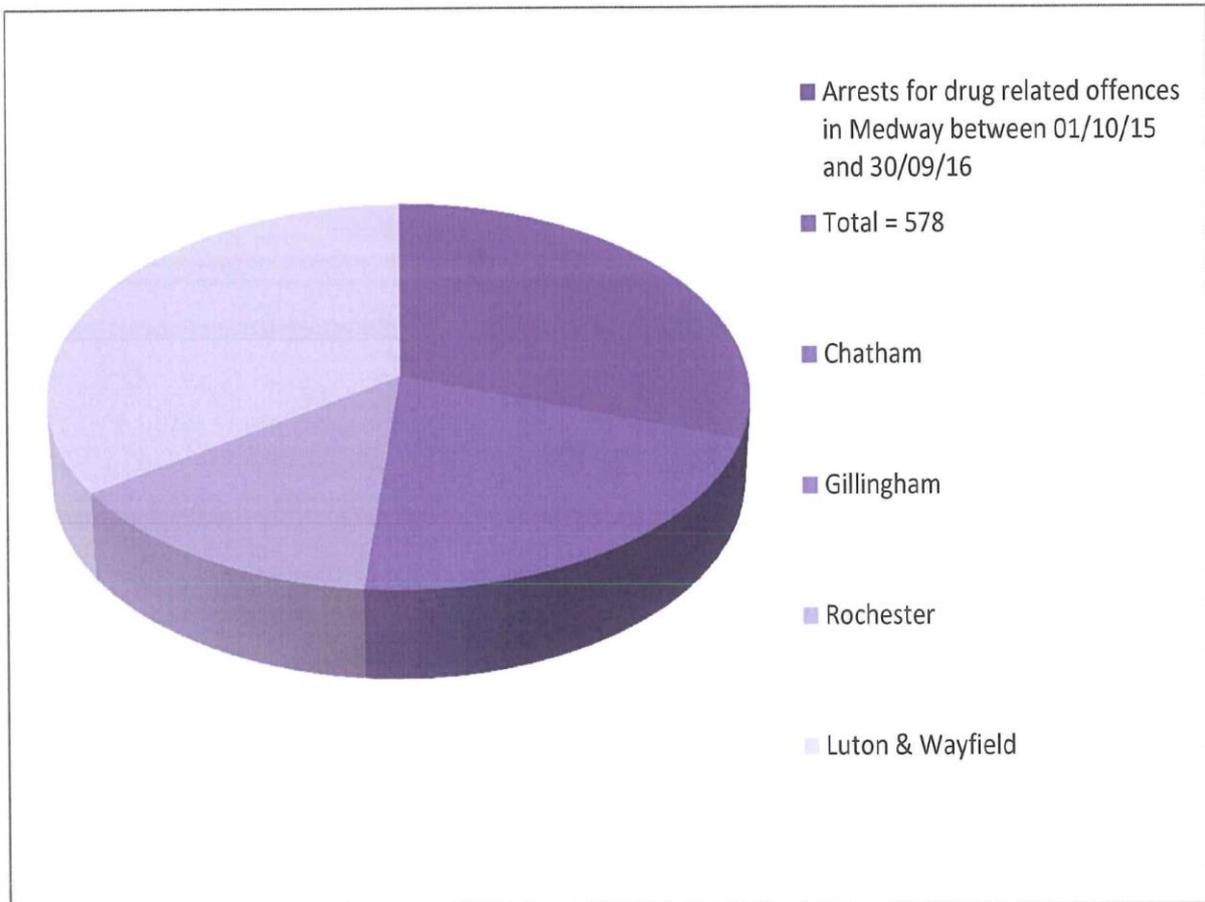
Figures in the chart above show which arrests were made in or near the Town Centre

Appendix C – Annex 16 & 17

Arrests for drug related offences in Medway between 01/10/15 and 30/09/16

Total = 578

Chatham	50
Gillingham	35
Rochester	23
Luton & Wayfield	57

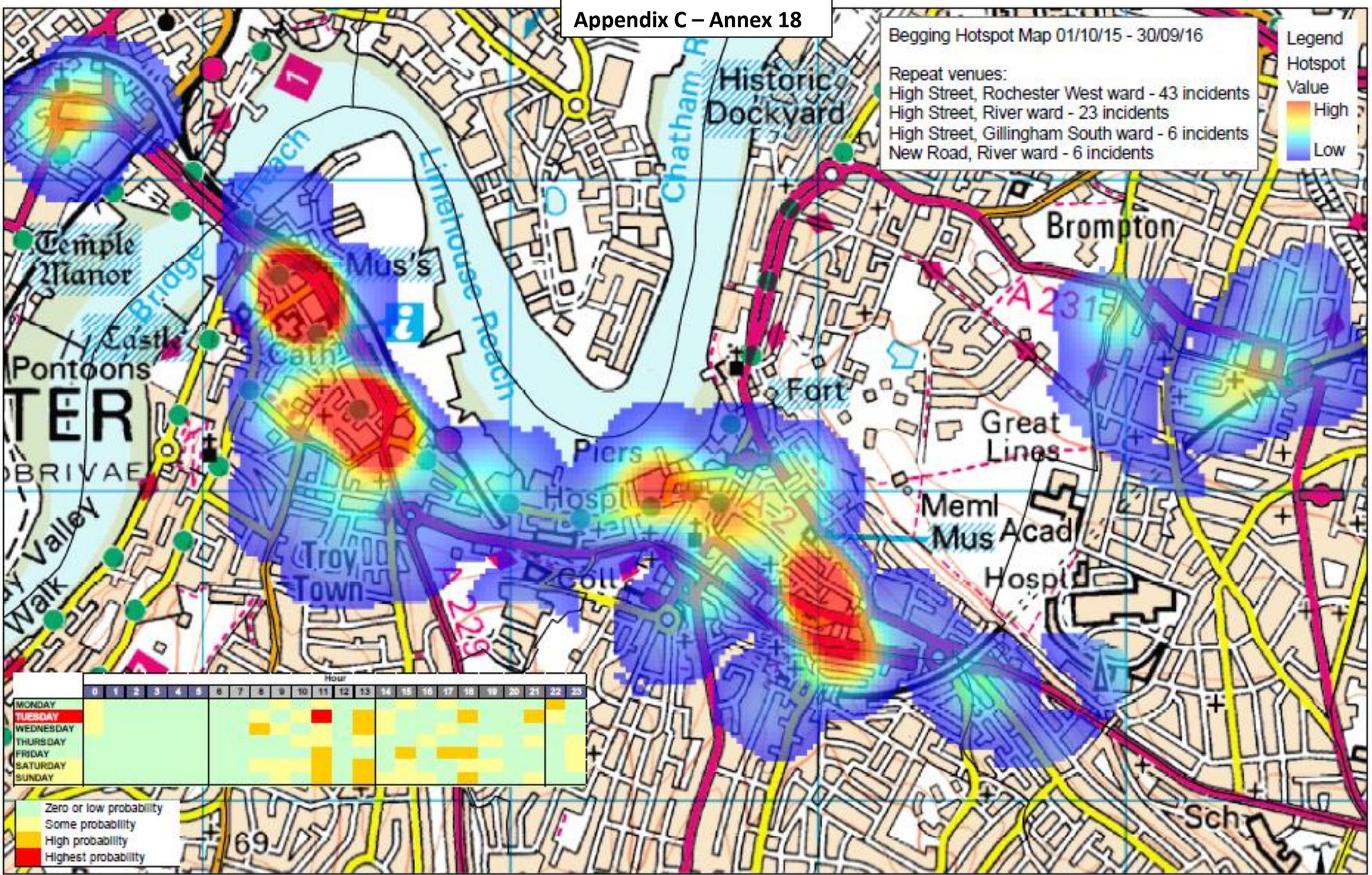
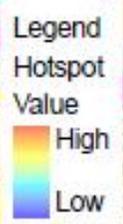


Figures in the chart above show which arrests were made in or near the Town Centre

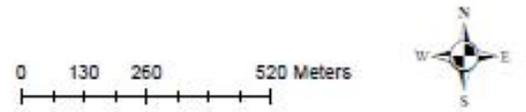
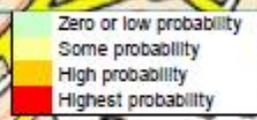
Appendix C – Annex 18

Begging Hotspot Map 01/10/15 - 30/09/16

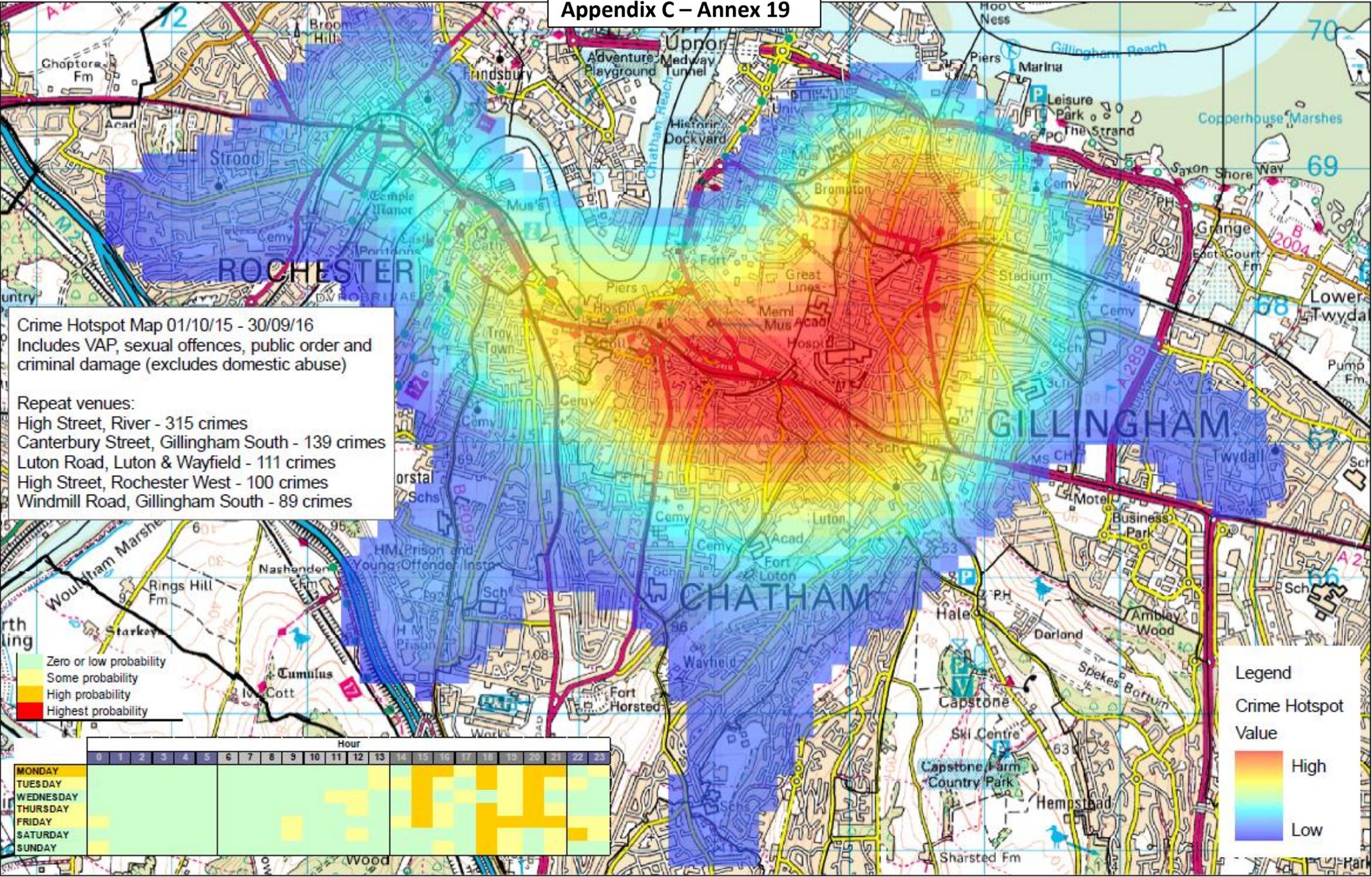
Repeat venues:
 High Street, Rochester West ward - 43 incidents
 High Street, River ward - 23 incidents
 High Street, Gillingham South ward - 6 incidents
 New Road, River ward - 6 incidents



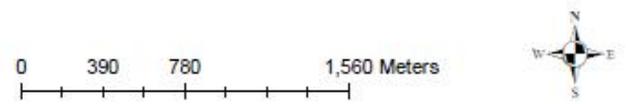
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
MONDAY																								
TUESDAY																								
WEDNESDAY																								
THURSDAY																								
FRIDAY																								
SATURDAY																								
SUNDAY																								



Appendix C – Annex 19



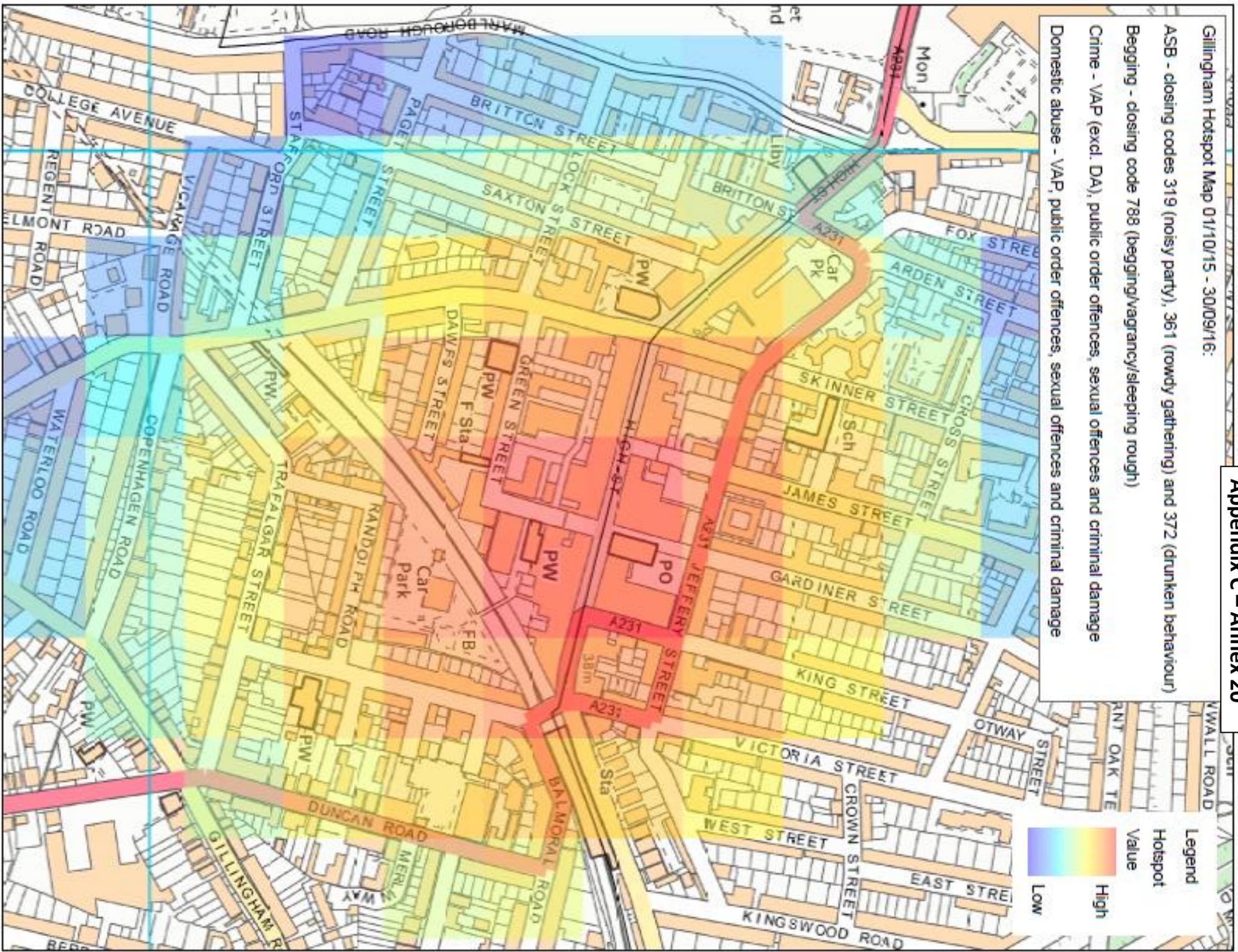
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 OS 1:50,000
 Coordinate System: British National Grid
 ArcGIS 9. Arcmap version 9.3.1



Appendix C – Annex 20

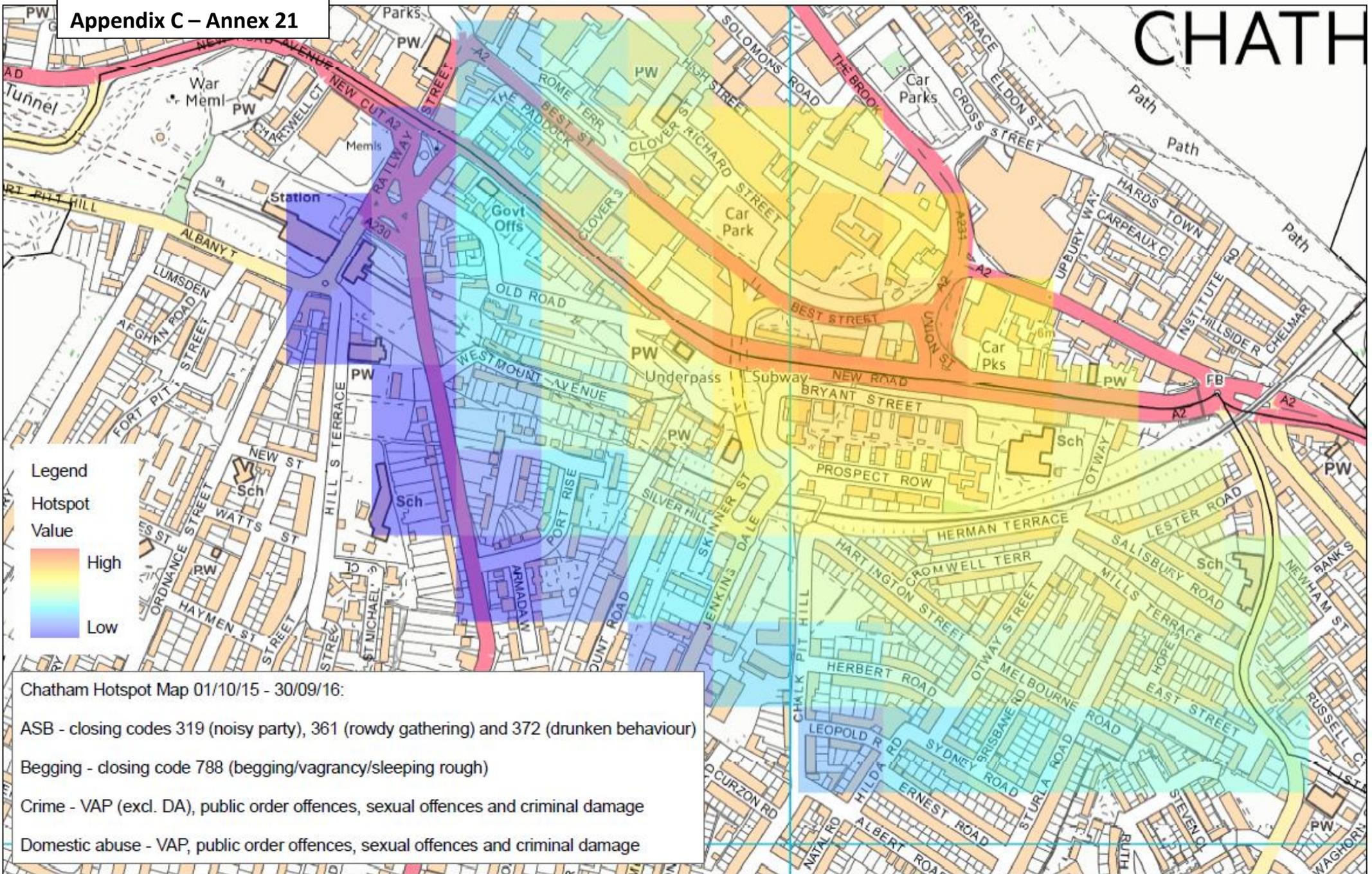
Gillingham Hotspot Map 01/10/15 - 30/09/16:

- ASB - closing codes 319 (noisy party), 361 (rowdy gathering) and 372 (drunken behaviour)
- Begging - closing code 788 (begging/vagrancy/sleeping rough)
- Crime - VAP (excl. DA), public order offences, sexual offences and criminal damage
- Domestic abuse - VAP, public order offences, sexual offences and criminal damage

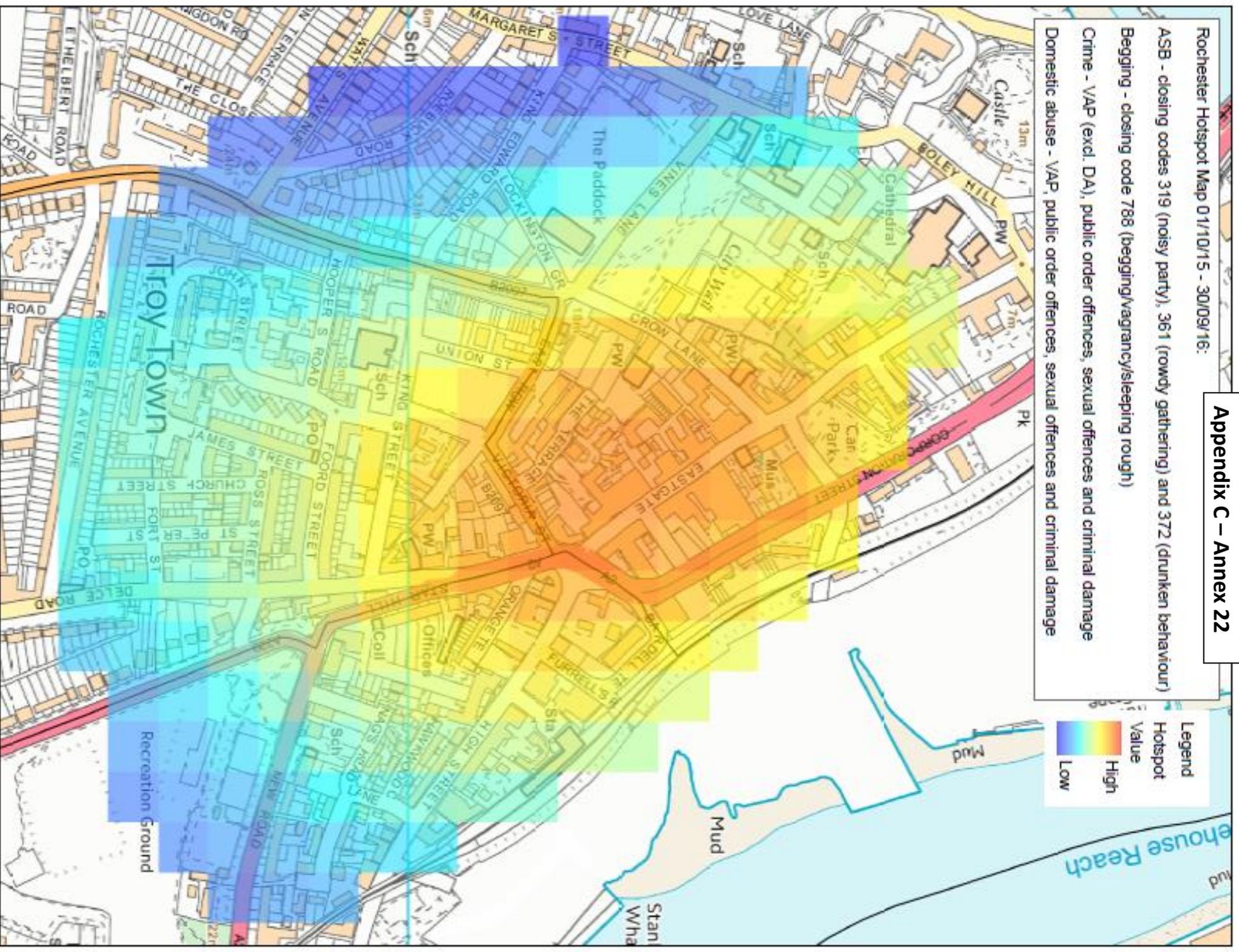


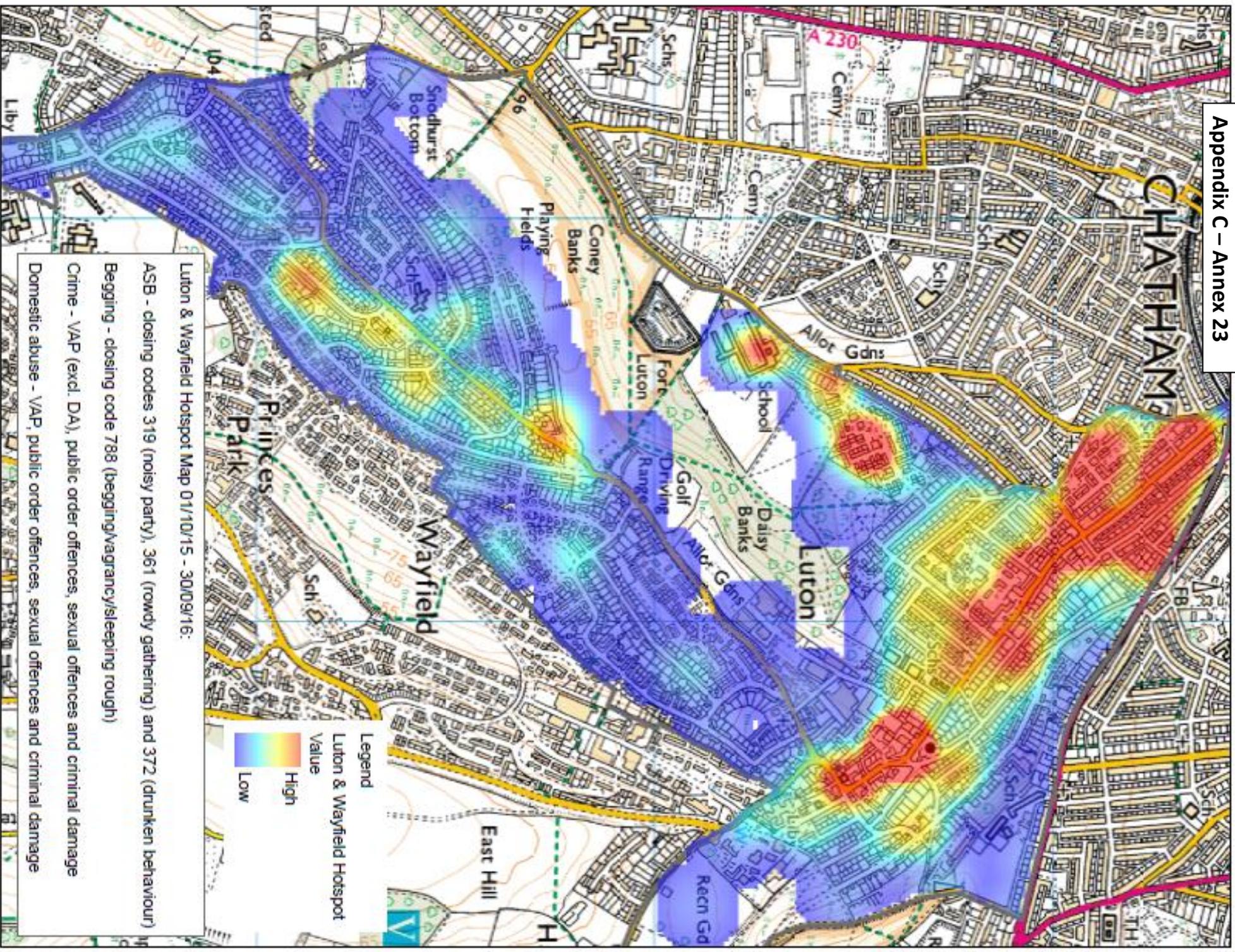
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ARCGIS 9. Arcmap version 9.3.1

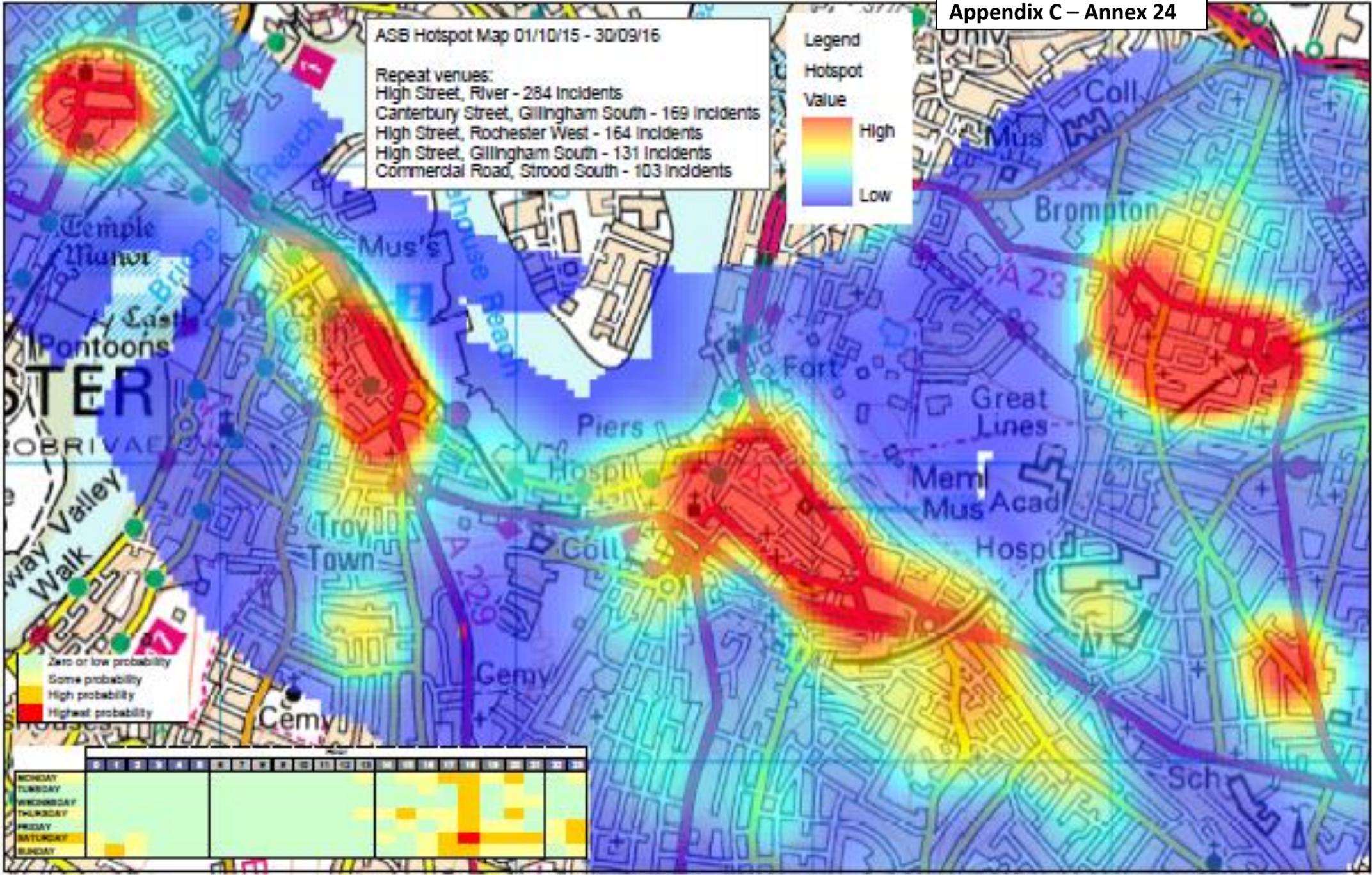




Appendix C – Annex 22



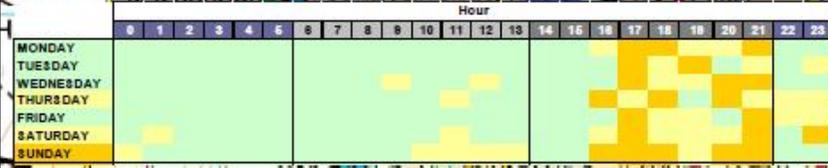
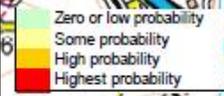
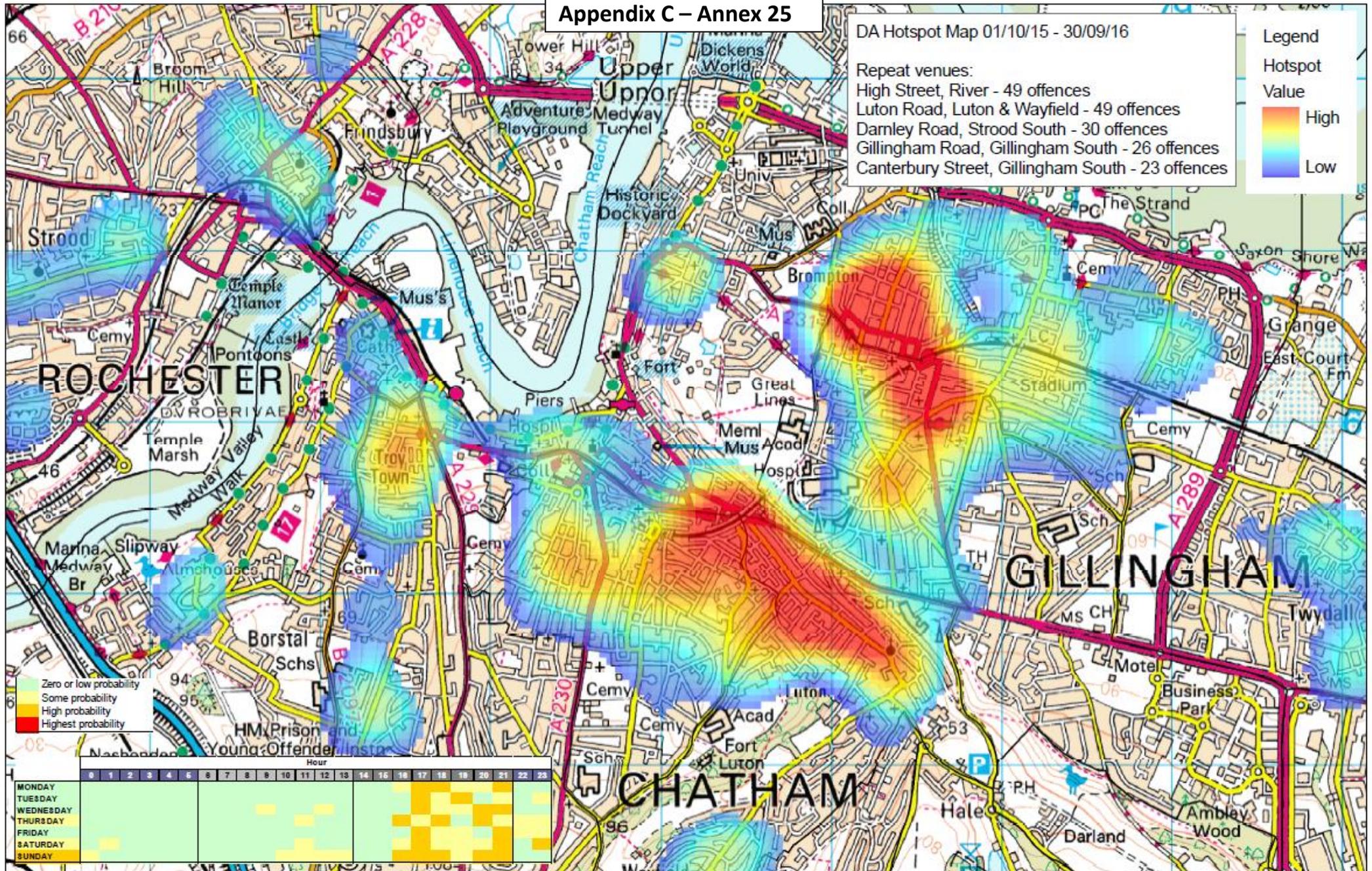
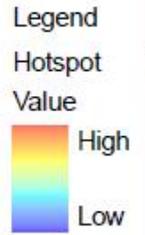




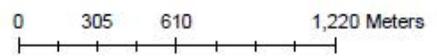
Appendix C – Annex 25

DA Hotspot Map 01/10/15 - 30/09/16

- Repeat venues:
 High Street, River - 49 offences
 Luton Road, Luton & Wayfield - 49 offences
 Damley Road, Strood South - 30 offences
 Gillingham Road, Gillingham South - 26 offences
 Canterbury Street, Gillingham South - 23 offences



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 Coordinate System: British National Grid
 ArcGIS 9. Arcmap version 9.3.1



Appendix D

Public Health evidence to support Cumulative Impact Policy

Medway overview

In considering whether a Cumulative Impact Policy (CIP) is appropriate for an area, or areas, of Medway it is necessary to identify the following linked questions.

- Are there alcohol related harms in any identified area or areas
- Are these harms related to the four licensing objectives
- Are these harms related to the number, or density, of licensed premises in the identified area, rather than one individual premises
- Are these harms caused by the customers from these licensed premises.

This report will show that there are geographical areas within Medway which have a concentration of licensed premises, suffer from alcohol related harms, which relate to the four licensing objectives and there is evidence that the harms are caused by the customers of the licensed premises in these areas.

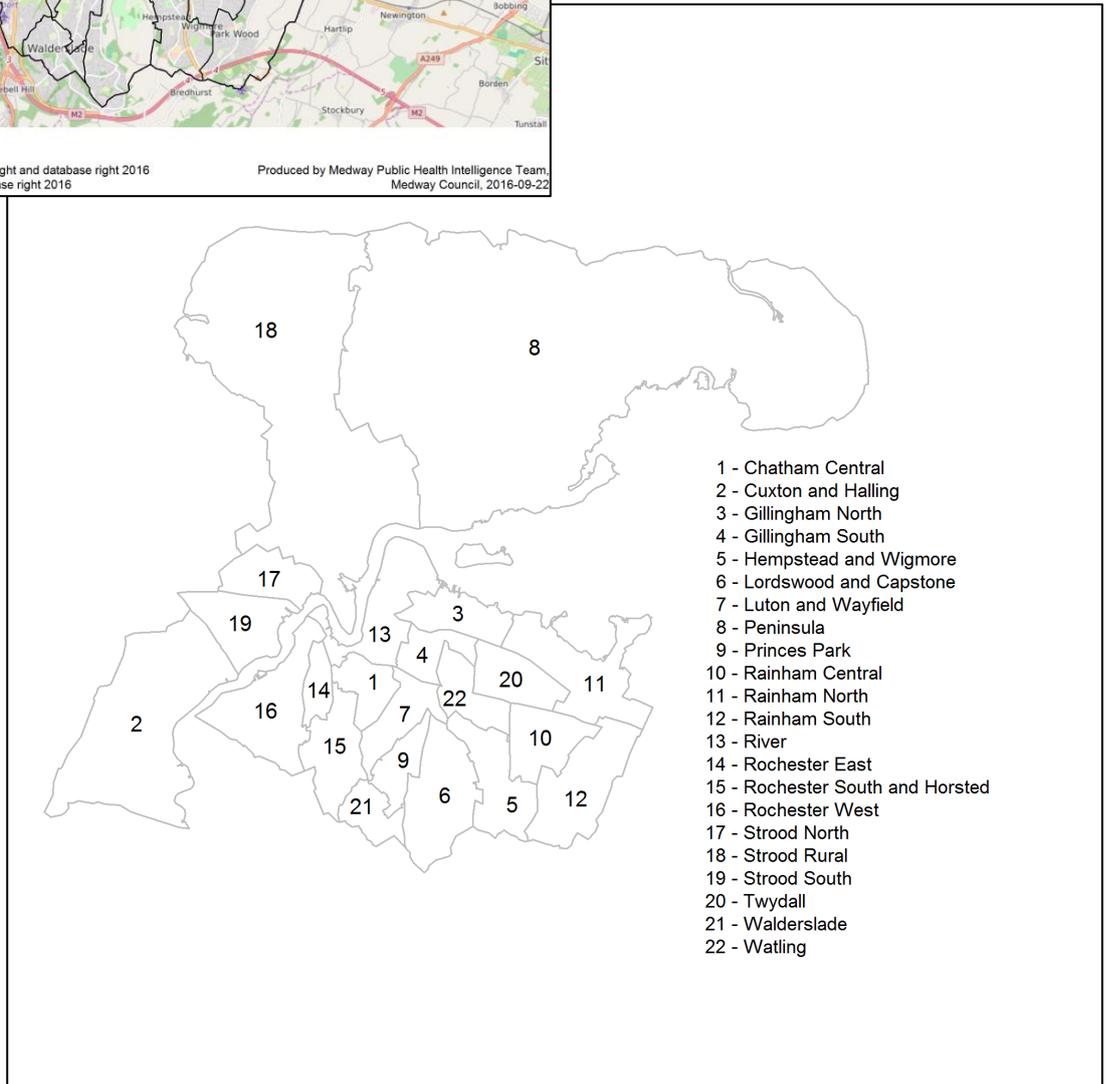
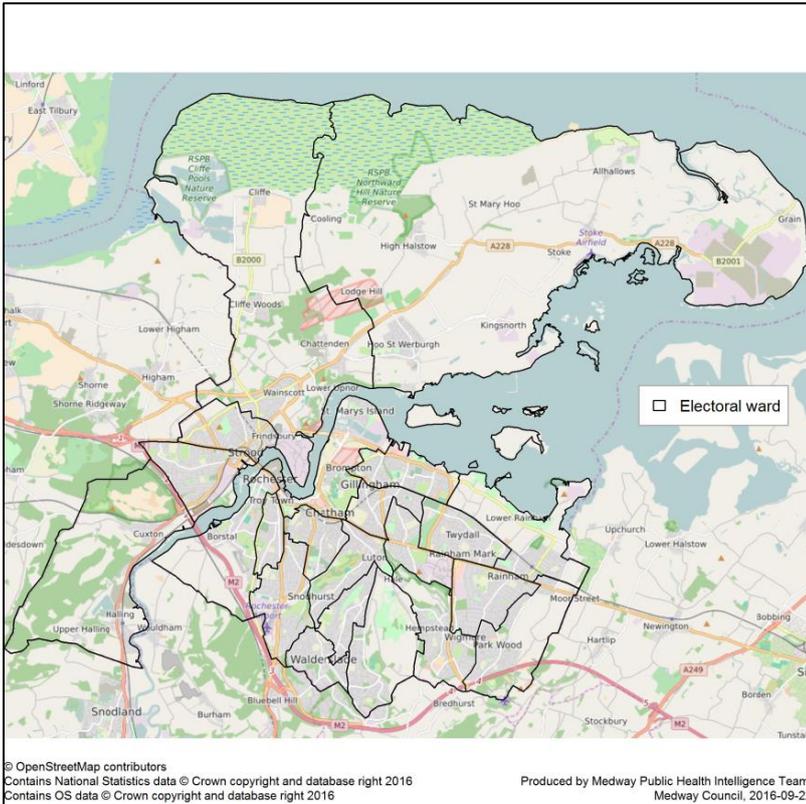
Public Health has used the following data to identify these areas:

- Mapping of licensed premises
- Deprivation
- Alcohol related hospital admissions
- Ambulance callouts where alcohol has been deemed to be a contributory factor
- Medway Hospital A&E assault data
- Alcohol related crime and anti social behaviour
- Domestic Abuse
- Alcohol related litter and street drinking locations
- Evidence from service providers whose clients are alcohol dependent, street drinkers and the homeless
- Community and business evidence
- Residents survey responses

The areas identified by Public Health as being of particular concern are

- **Chatham High Street area**
- **Gillingham High Street/Canterbury Street area**
- **Luton Road area**
- **Rochester High Street area**
- **Strood Town Centre**

Medway wards and boundaries to act as a reference for the following maps contained in this report.



Licensed premises in Medway

Medway has 848 (Medway Licensing Department, September 2016) premises licensed under the Licensing Act 2003 for the sale of alcohol, the supply of alcohol, the provision of regulated entertainment and the provision of hot food and drink between the hours of 2300 hours and 0500 hours.

Included in these premises are the following

Off licences –	280
Pubs –	136
Restaurants –	124
Takeaways –	80
Members clubs –	52
Nightclubs -	6

The Home Office requires Licensing Authorities to provide licensing figures. Below are those for Medway from March 2012 to March 2016, (not including Club Premises Certificates and those premises only licensed for Late Night Refreshment). No figures were produced for 2015.

Type of licence (not including CPC and LNR licenses)	March 2012	March 2013	March 2014	March 2016
On licence only	116	121	120	129
Off licence only	245	259	267	281
Both on and off licence	232	233	234	249

These figures show that on licences (only) increased by 11.2%, off licenses (only), 14.7% and premises licensed for both on and off sales by 7.3% in this time period.

The single largest type of premises in Medway is off licenced premises, which has also seen the most increase over the last 5 years. Most of these are small convenience/newsagents/corner shops.

Density of licenced premises.

As can be seen from the following maps showing the location of off licenced premises, pubs and nightclubs, there are areas in Medway which show clustering of licensed premises.

Off licences

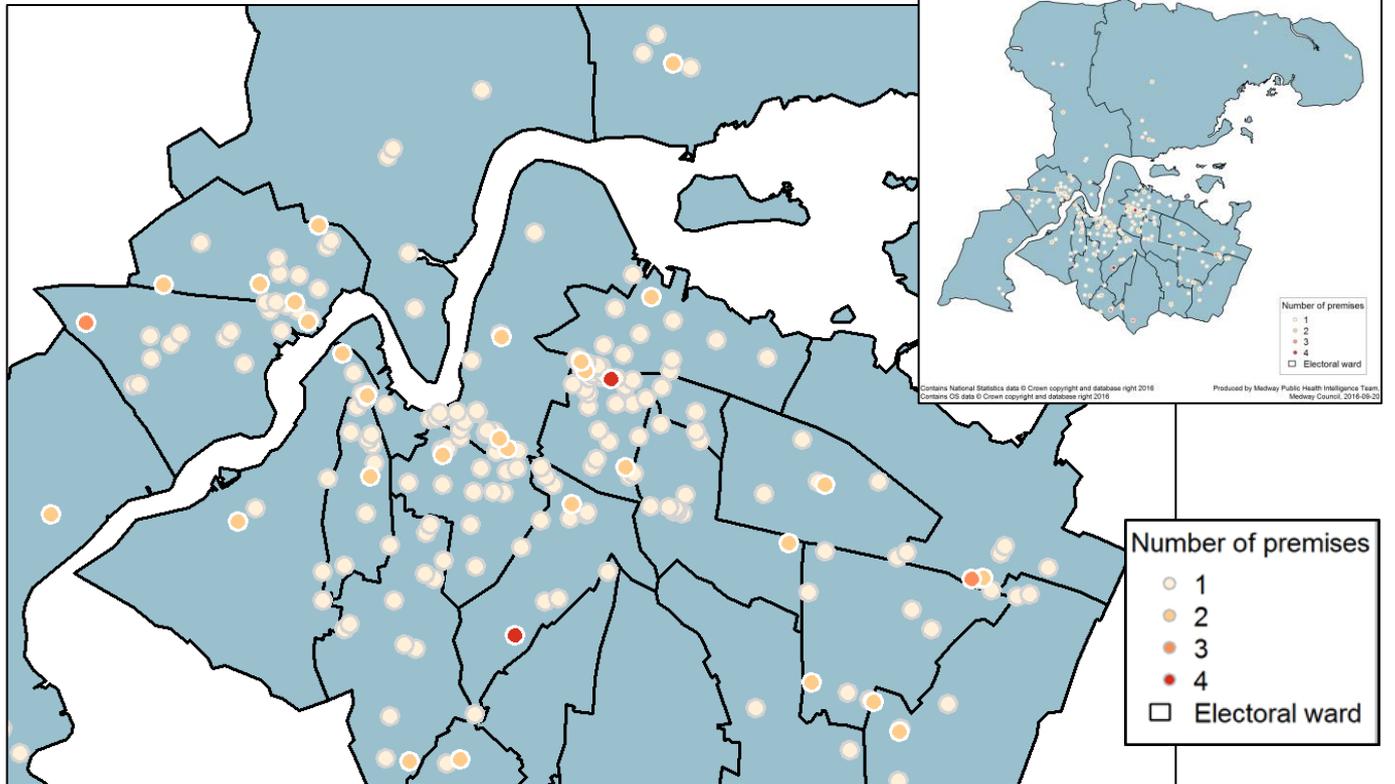
The areas where there are clusters of off licences are:

- Gillingham High Street into Canterbury Street area, which covers parts of both Gillingham North and South wards
- Chatham High Street and surrounding area, which covers parts of both River and Chatham Central wards
- Luton Road and surrounding area, which covers parts of both Luton and Wayfield and Chatham Central wards
- Strood High Street, which covers parts of Strood South and North wards

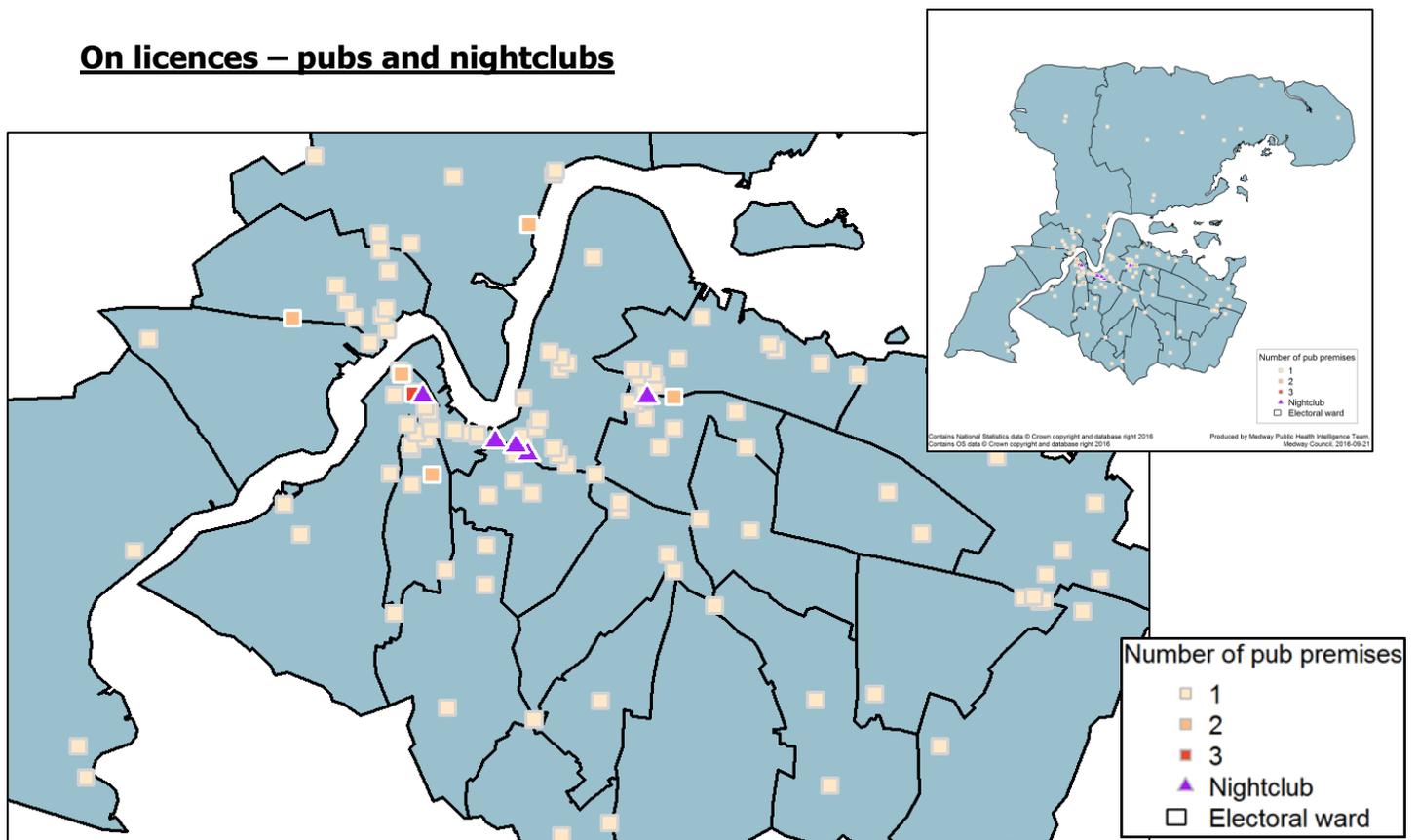
On licences – pubs and nightclubs

- Gillingham High Street into Canterbury Street area, which covers parts of both Gillingham North and South wards
- Rochester High Street and surrounding area which covers parts of both Rochester West and East wards.
- Strood High Street area
- Chatham High Street part of River ward

Off licences

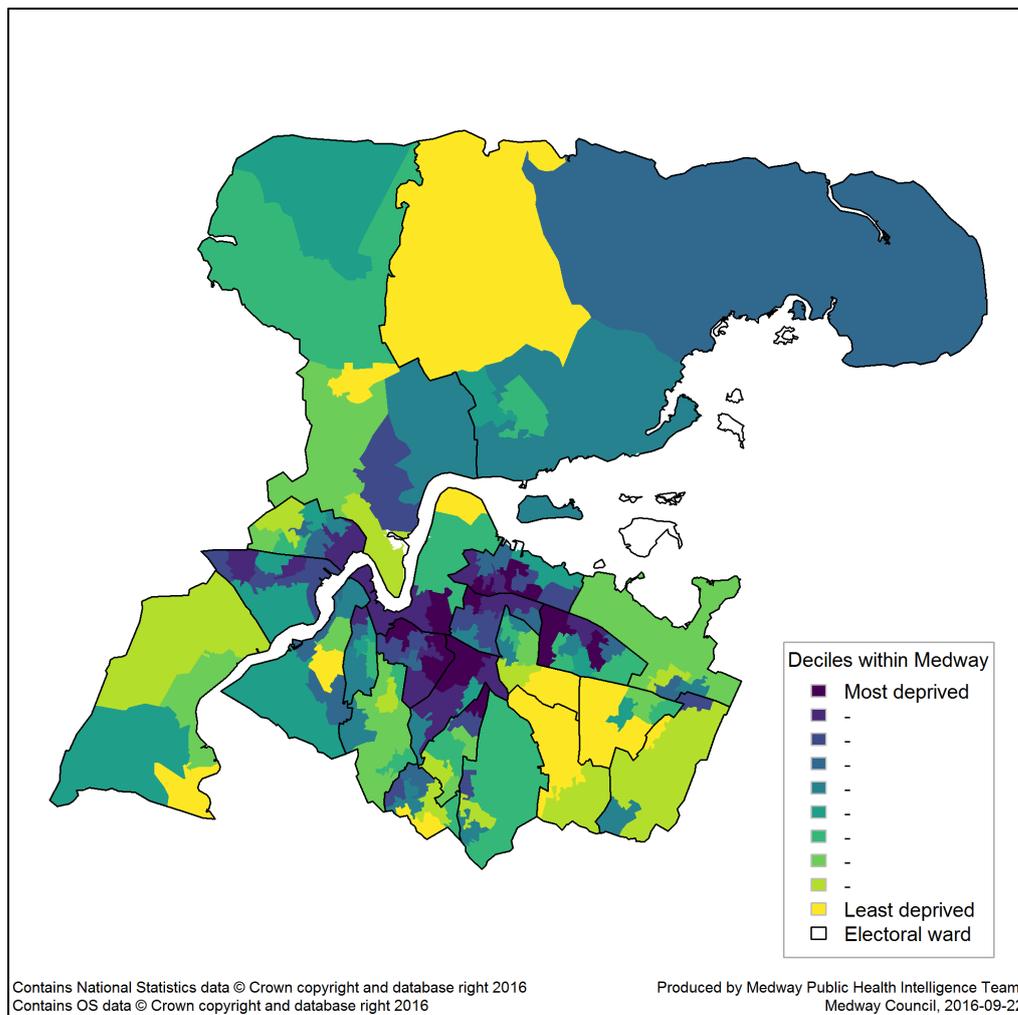


On licences – pubs and nightclubs



Deprivation

Deprivation is relevant to the issue of alcohol outlet density as in 2014 Public Health in Medway commissioned a study into alcohol use in Medway. The result - Medway Alcohol: Insight (2014) - identified there was a clear link between alcohol related harms, hospital admissions, alcohol related crimes and deprived areas where there is a density of licensed premises.



The below has been taken from 'Indices of deprivation (2015)' produced by Medway Planning Services

'Medway is relatively worse off in the 2015 index - compared to the 2010 index - with a general widening and worsening of Medway's central most deprived neighbourhoods.'

Medway is ranked 118th most deprived Local Authority of 326 in England in the latest index. This is a relatively worse position than in the previous index in 2010, when Medway was ranked 136th most deprived of 325.

*While Medway has many areas which fair relatively poorly on income and employment deprivation - the two major themes in the multiple index – **crime stands out as a particular weakness, with Medway ranking 53rd most deprived Local Authority in England for***

crime (bold added). After that, 'education, skills and training' has a ranking of just 86th most deprived.

In the 2015 index Medway has thirty two neighbourhoods ranked in the 20% most deprived nationally and 12 ranked in the 10% most deprived.

Medway's most deprived neighbourhood, in River ward, is now ranked in the most deprived 1% of areas nationally. In the 2010 index, this area was ranked in the 3% most deprived nationally.

Just over two-thirds of the neighbourhood areas in Medway have a relatively worse ranking than in the 2010 index.

Gillingham South appears to have shown the most significant relative decline since the 2010 index– while this ward does not contain the most severely deprived neighbourhoods of Medway, a number (4/10) of neighbourhoods in Gillingham South have shown a significant relative decline.'

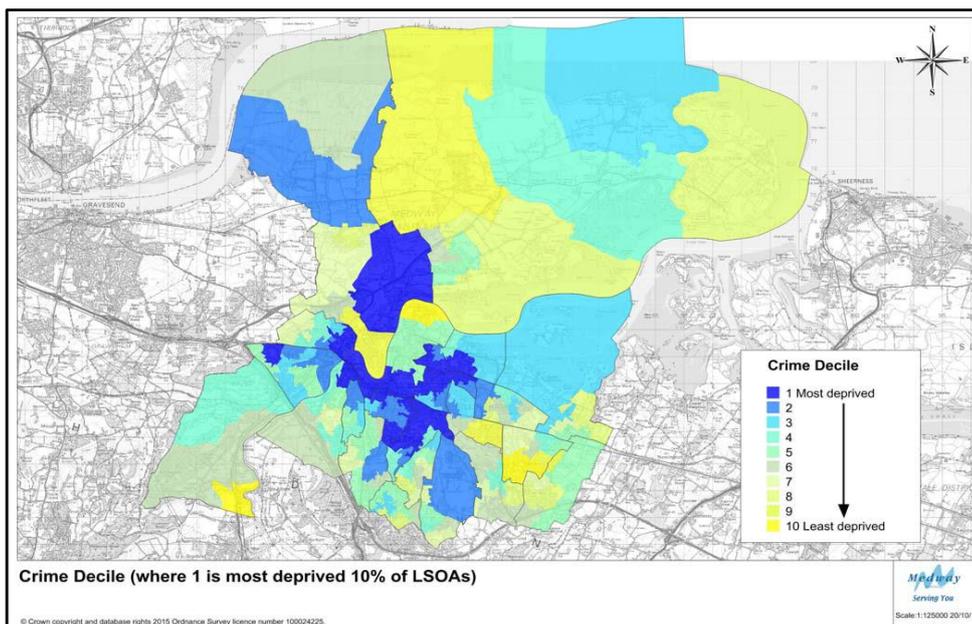
(Indices of deprivation (2015) Medway Planning Services available at:

<http://www.medway.gov.uk/pdf/Index%20of%20Multiple%20Deprivation%202015.pdf> [Accessed 19thOctober 2016])

The most deprived areas of Medway are in the following wards: -

- River
- Chatham Central
- Luton and Wayfield
- Gillingham North
- Gillingham South
- Twydall
- Princes Park
- Strood North
- Strood South

Crime deprivation



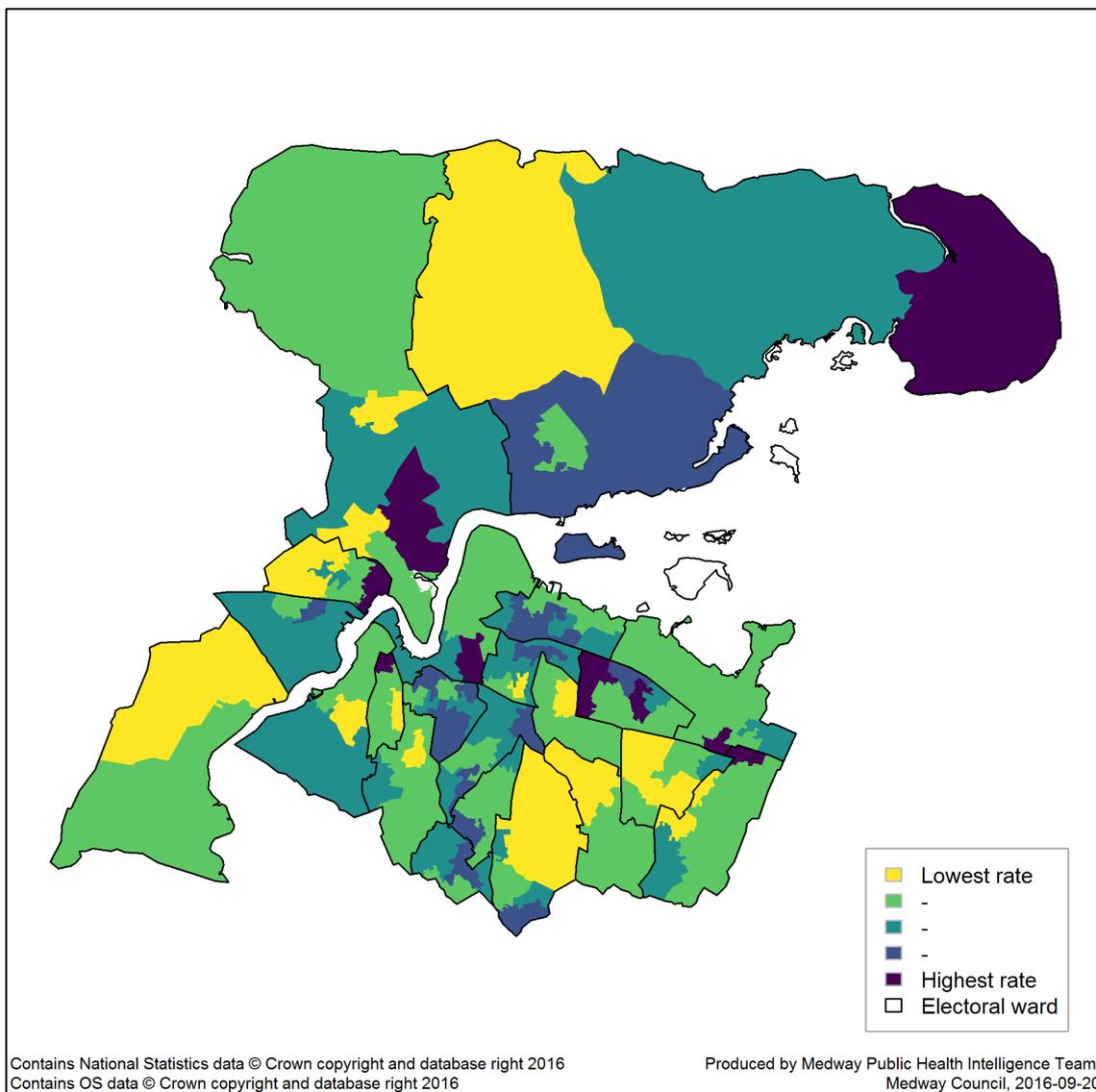
(Indices of deprivation (2015) Medway Planning Services available at: <http://www.medway.gov.uk/pdf/Index%20of%20Multiple%20Deprivation%202015.pdf> [Accessed 19thOctober 2016])

The crime deprivation theme measures the risk of personal and material victimisation. Medway is ranked in the 17% most deprived local authorities in England for crime - this is below (worse than) Medway's overall position for multiple deprivation, which is in the 37% most deprived local authorities in England.

Crime is Medway's weakest deprivation theme, with fifty-one neighbourhoods ranked in the most deprived 20% nationally and of those thirty are in the 10% most deprived.

Of those areas in the 10% most deprived, Gillingham North, Gillingham South and Luton & Wayfield each account for six neighbourhoods, with four in Chatham Central.

Alcohol related hospital admissions



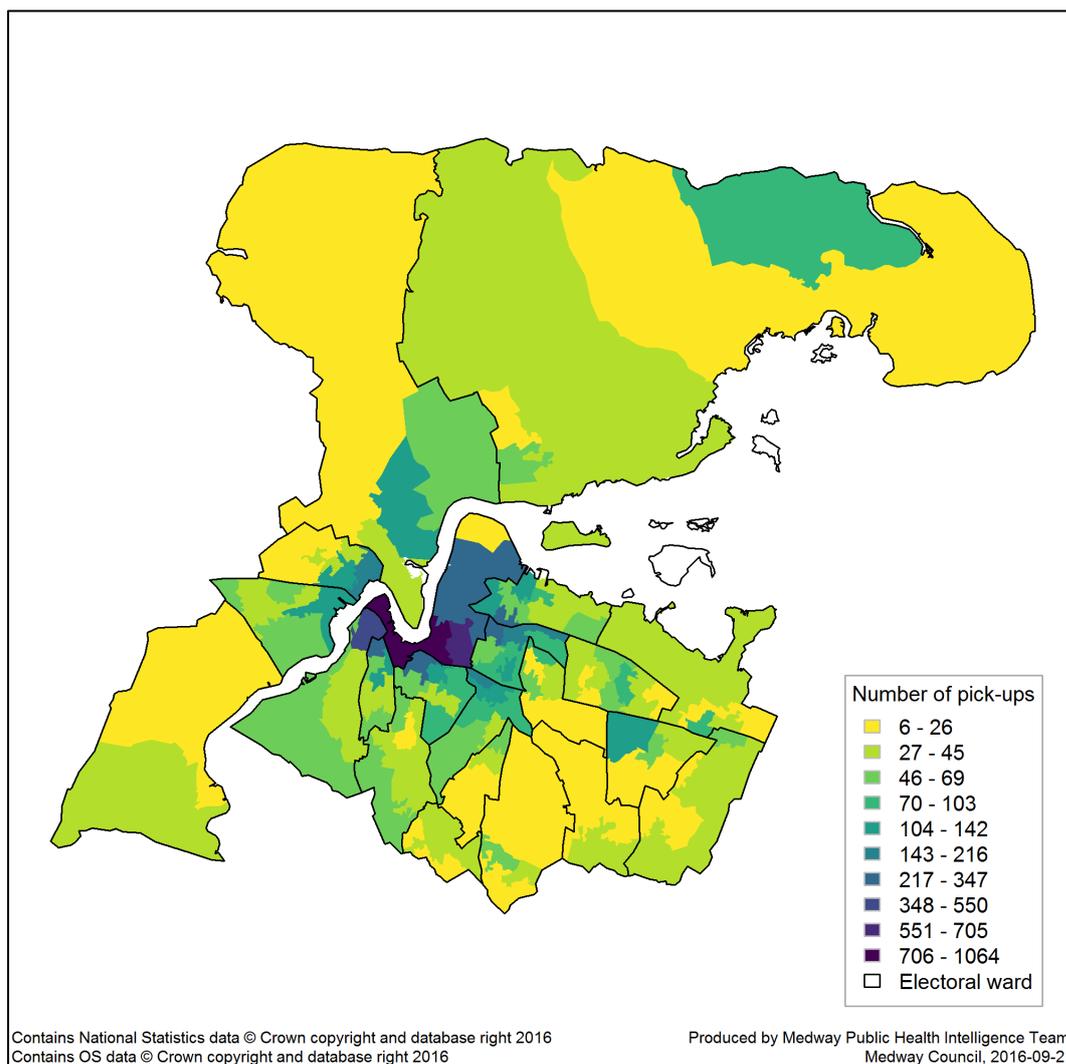
Alcohol misuse is associated with 60 medical conditions, from liver disease, heart disease and strokes to types of cancer, hypertension and mental health issues.

This map shows the areas which have the highest rates of alcohol related hospital admissions in Medway.

The wards with areas showing the highest rates of alcohol related hospital admissions are, in no particular order,

- Peninsula
- Strood Rural
- River
- Twydall
- Rainham North
- Chatham Central
- Gillingham North
- Gillingham South
- Luton and Wayfield
- Princes Park
- Walderslade
- Lordswood and Capstone

Ambulance callouts where alcohol has been deemed to be a contributory factor.



South East Coast Ambulance Service (SECamb) provided data of all ambulance callouts in Medway where ambulance staff considered alcohol to be a contributory factor.

Not all call out categories, such as 'cardiac arrest', or 'diabetes', are directly relevant to the four licensing objectives, however many are and include,

- Trauma/bleeding
- Unconscious/faint
- Alcohol intoxication
- Falls <12ft
- Assault
- Limb/pain injury
- Road Traffic Collision
- Overdose/ingestion accidental
- Shot/stabbing

The following tables show the total number of all callouts, by year, for each ward between 2011 and 2015 inclusive.

2011	
River	415
Chatham Central	221
Gillingham South	218
Luton and Wayfield	183
Gillingham North	178
Rochester West	118
Strood North	107
Rochester East	94
Strood South	87
Peninsula	70
Strood Rural	70
Twydall	61
Rainham Central	49
Rainham North	47
Watling	47
Rochester South & Horsted	42
Rainham South	40
Princes Park	31
Walderslade	26
Lordswood and Capstone	24
Hempsted and Wigmore	17
Cuxton and Halling	13

2013	
River	421
Gillingham South	232
Gillingham North	201
Chatham Central	180
Rochester West	170
Luton and Wayfield	141
Strood North	109
Rochester East	103
Strood South	96
Rainham Central	82
Strood Rural	67
Twydall	66
Rochester South and Horsted	59
Peninsula	52
Watling	49
Rainham South	39
Princes Park	37
Walderslade	31
Rainham North	30
Lordswood and Capstone	28
Cuxton and Halling	15
Hempsted and Wigmore	14

2012	
River	428
Gillingham South	251
Chatham Central	198
Gillingham North	178
Luton and Wayfield	159
Rochester West	137
Strood North	113
Rochester East	112
Strood South	87
Strood Rural	74
Twydall	66
Rainham Central	62
Peninsula	61
Rochester South & Horsted	61
Watling	49
Rainham North	47
Rainham South	47
Lordswood and Capstone	46
Walderslade	38
Princes Park	34
Cuxton and Halling	23
Hempsted and Wigmore	14

2014	
River	400
Gillingham South	266
Gillingham North	226
Chatham Central	198
Luton and Wayfield	174
Rochester West	160
Rochester East	135
Strood North	119
Strood South	105
Twydall	75
Rochester South and Horsted	61
Rainham Central	54
Strood Rural	53
Watling	52
Peninsula	48
Rainham North	45
Rainham South	41
Princes Park	33
Walderslade	30
Lordswood and Capstone	29
Hempsted and Wigmore	28
Cuxton and Halling	19

2015	
River	511
Gillingham South	263
Chatham Central	210
Gillingham North	208
Rochester West	177
Luton and Wayfield	157
Rochester East	128
Strood North	116
Strood South	107
Twydall	93
Rochester South and Horsted	83
Peninsula	69
Watling	65
Strood Rural	51
Walderslade	48
Rainham South	45
Princes Park	35
Rainham Central	34
Rainham North	34
Hempsted and Wigmore	30
Lordswood and Capstone	28
Cuxton and Halling	26

	Total number of calls in Medway	Average (mean) number of calls per ward
2011	2158	98
2012	2285	104
2013	2222	101
2014	2351	107
2015	2518	114

The total number of ambulance callouts where ambulance staff have deemed alcohol to be a contributory factor has increased from 2158 in 2011 to 2518 in 2015.

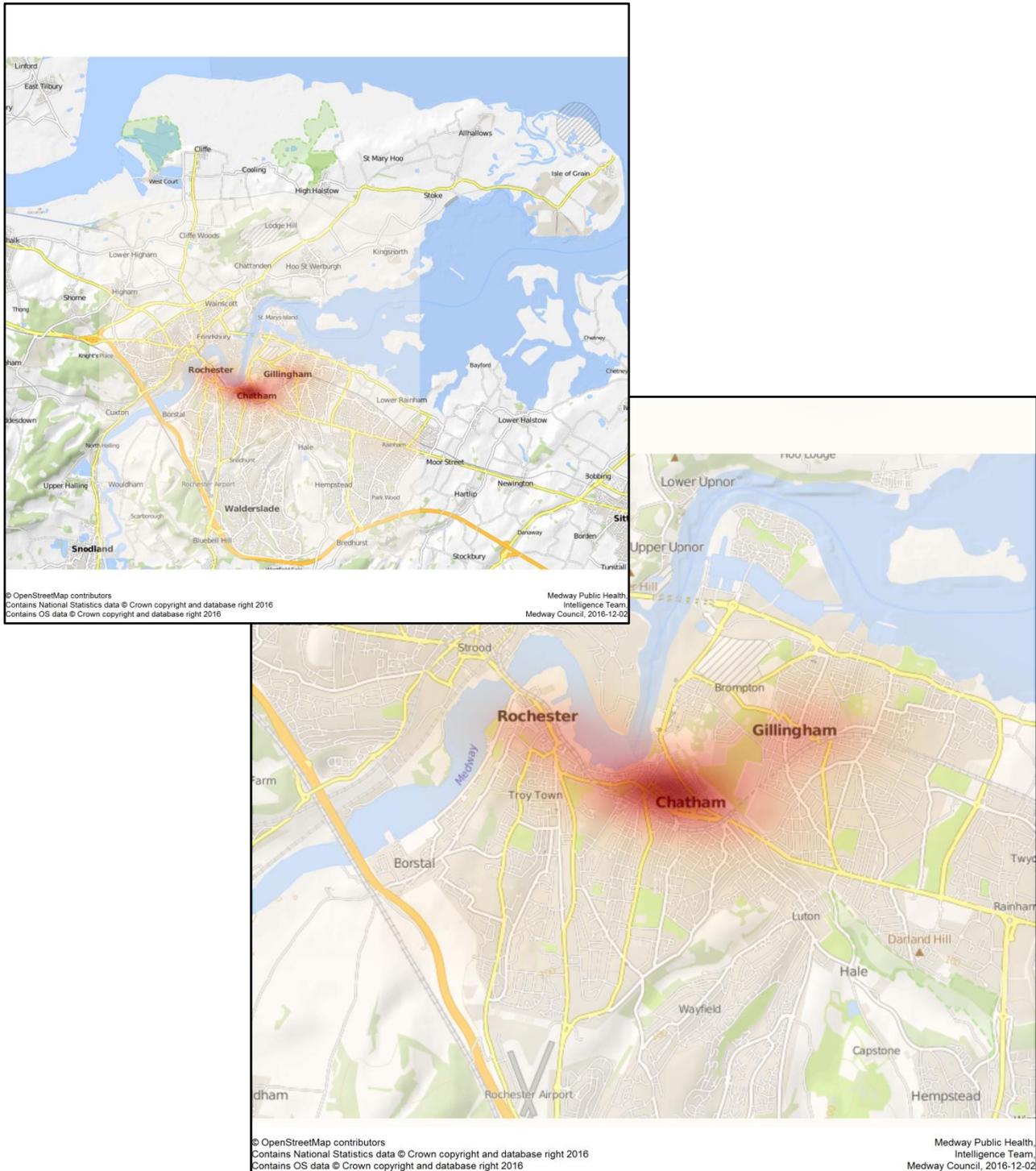
Those wards with the most ambulance call outs correspond closely to the wards with the most deprived areas. River ward consistently has the highest number of ambulance callouts, with Chatham Central, Gillingham North, Gillingham South, Rochester West and Luton and Wayfield.

Wards causing concern are

- River
- Chatham Central
- Gillingham North
- Gillingham South
- Luton and Wayfield
- Rochester West
- Rochester East
- Strood North
- Strood South

These wards, apart from both Rochester wards, are included in the list of most deprived areas.

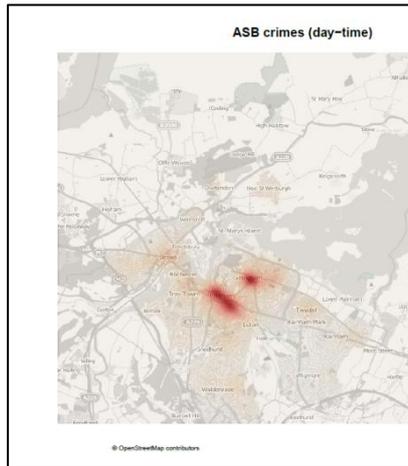
Medway Hospital A&E assault data



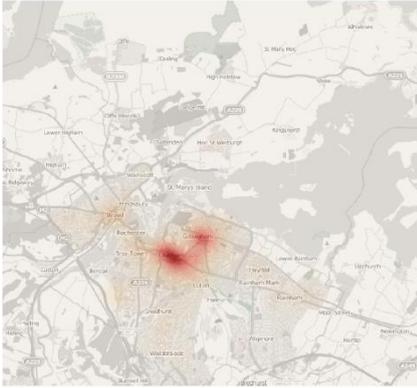
The above heat map shows the relative location of incidents of suspected assaults reported by attendees to Medway Hospital A&E for the eleven month period of January 2016 to November 2016, inclusive. During this period 295 suspected assaults were recorded as having occurred in Medway. Chatham, centred on the High Street, has the highest number of reports, with Gillingham and Rochester also showing as hot spots.

Alcohol related crime heat maps

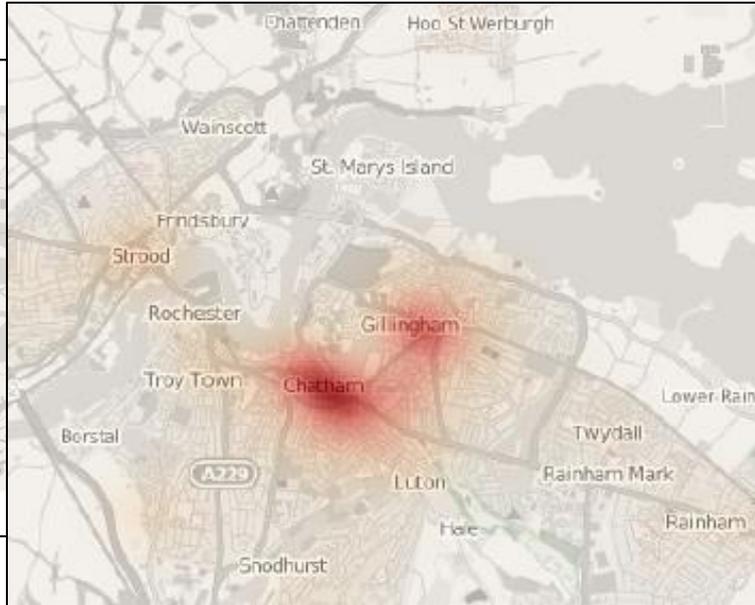
The following heat maps, produced from data supplied by Kent Police, show the relative concentrations of alcohol related crime across Medway. Day time is 0600 – 2000 hours, and night time is 2000 – 0600 hours.



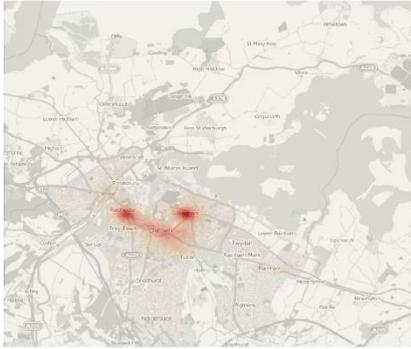
Assault-nonDV crimes (day-time)



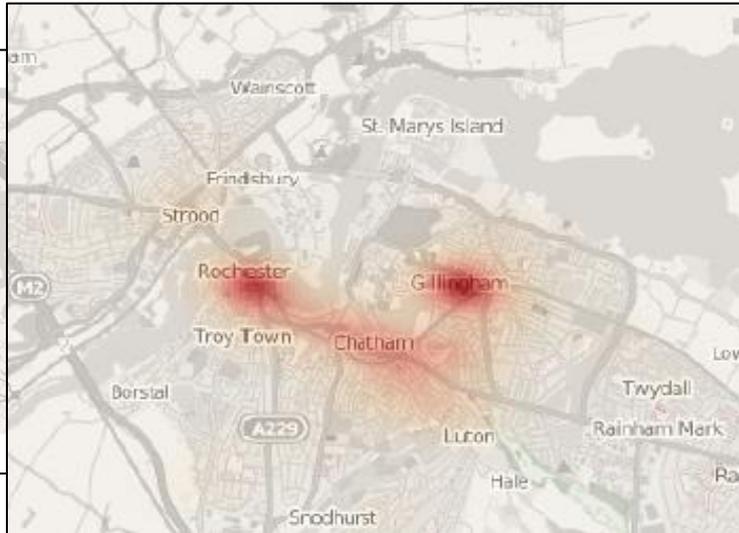
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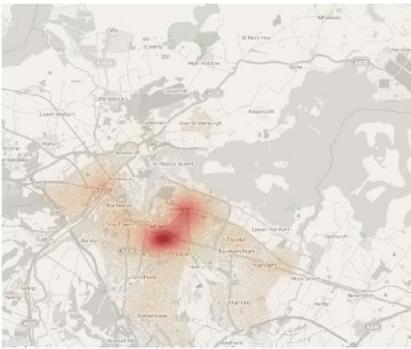
Assault-nonDV crimes (night-time)



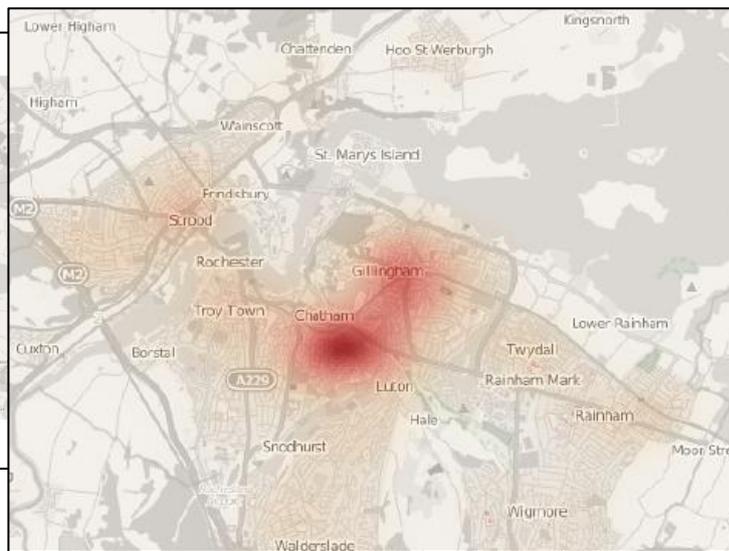
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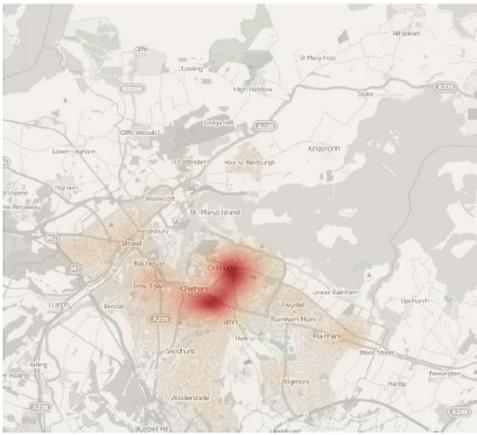
Criminal Damage crimes (day-time)



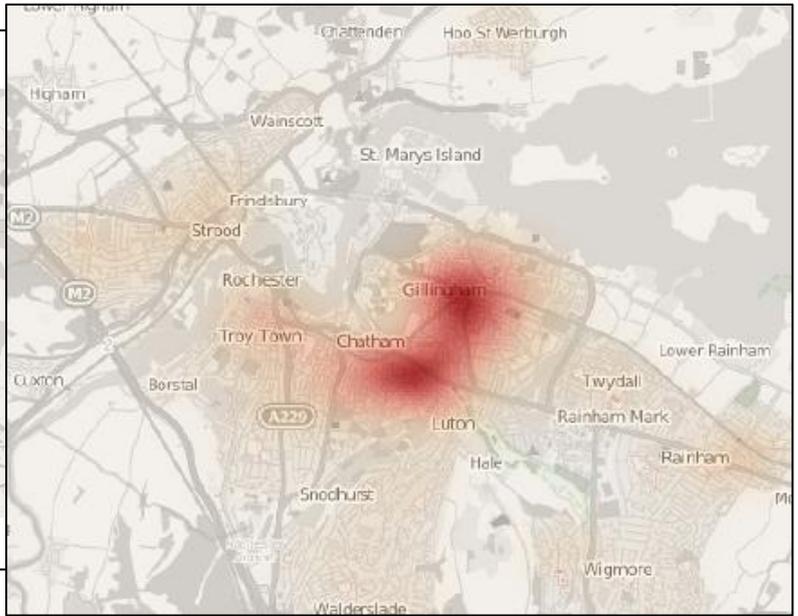
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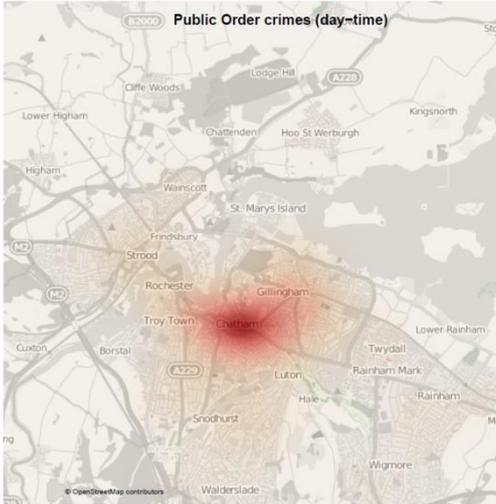
Criminal Damage crimes (night-time)



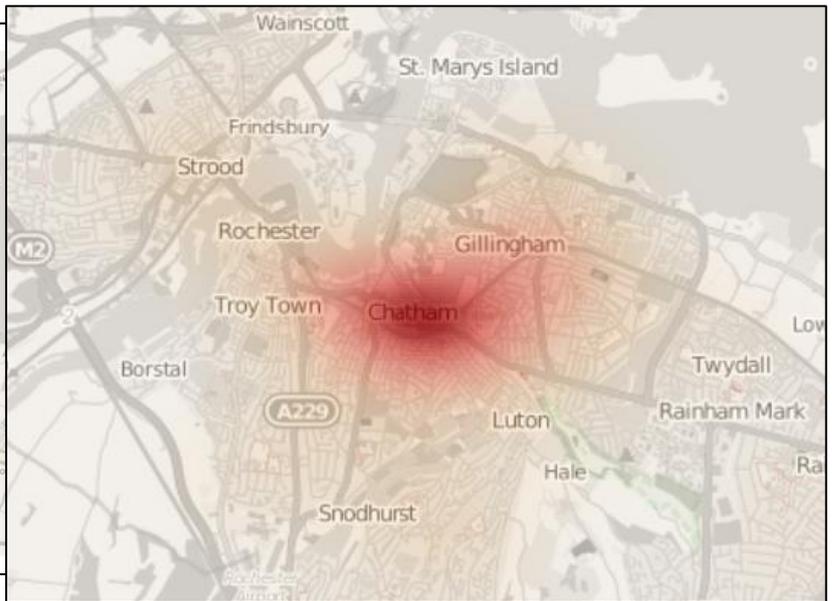
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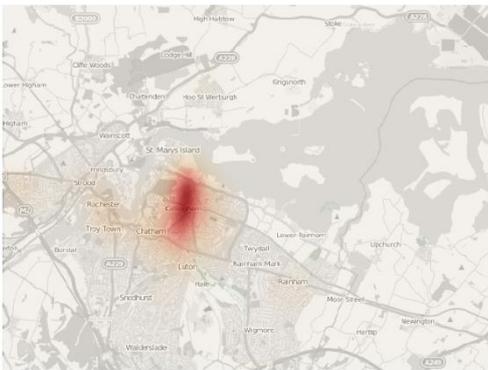
Public Order crimes (day-time)



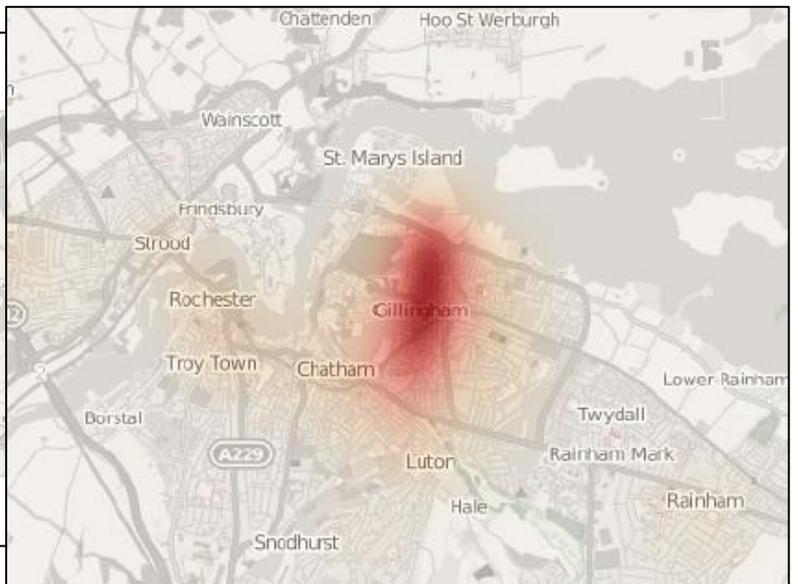
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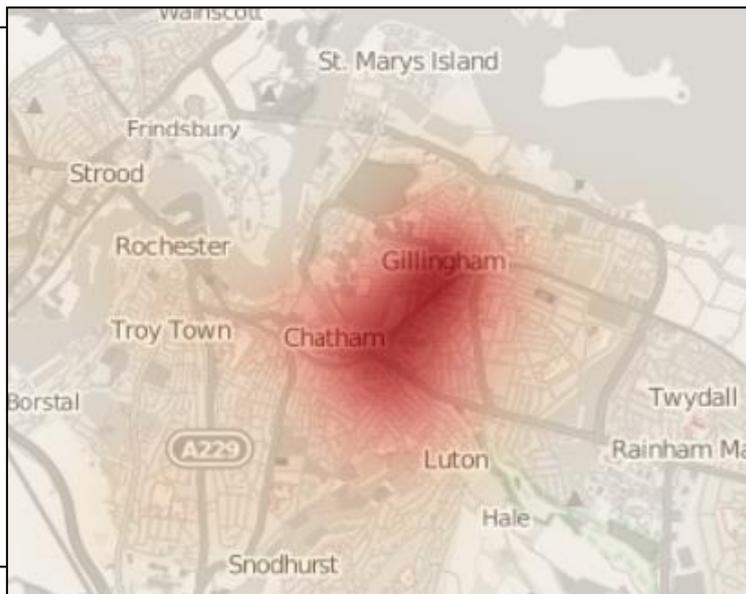
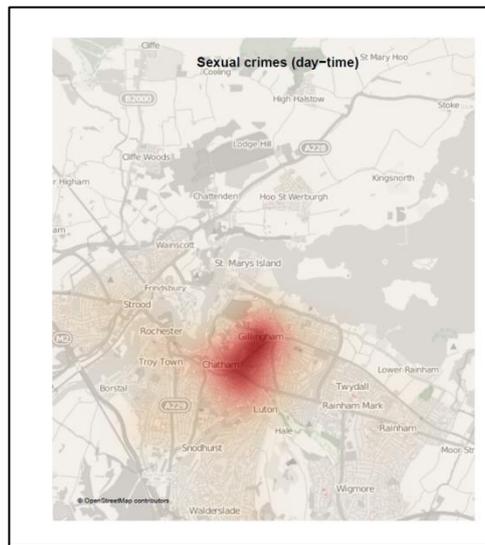
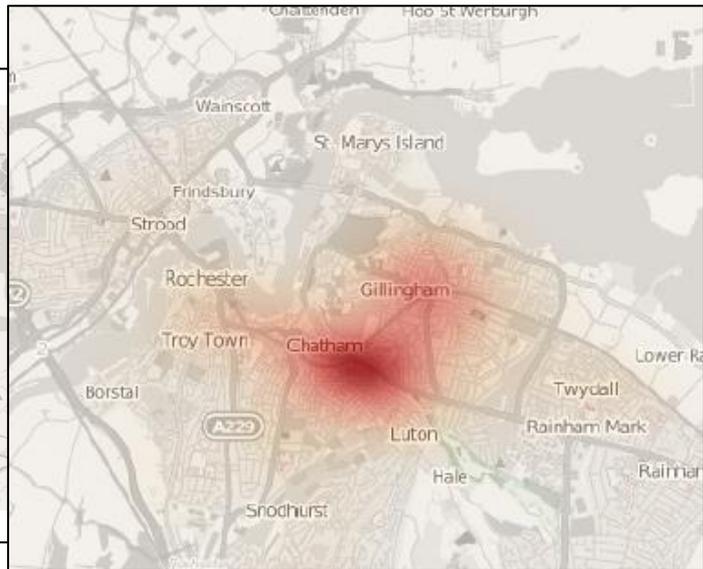
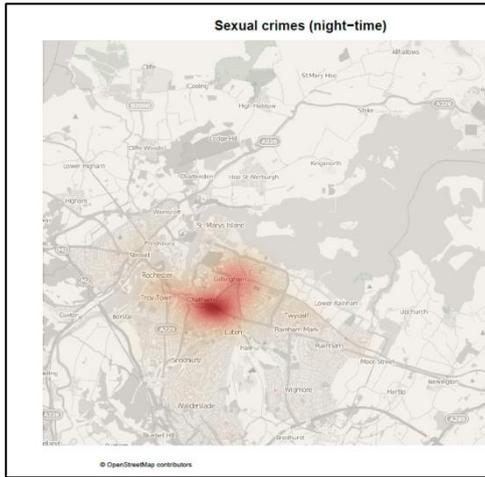


Public Order crimes (night-time)



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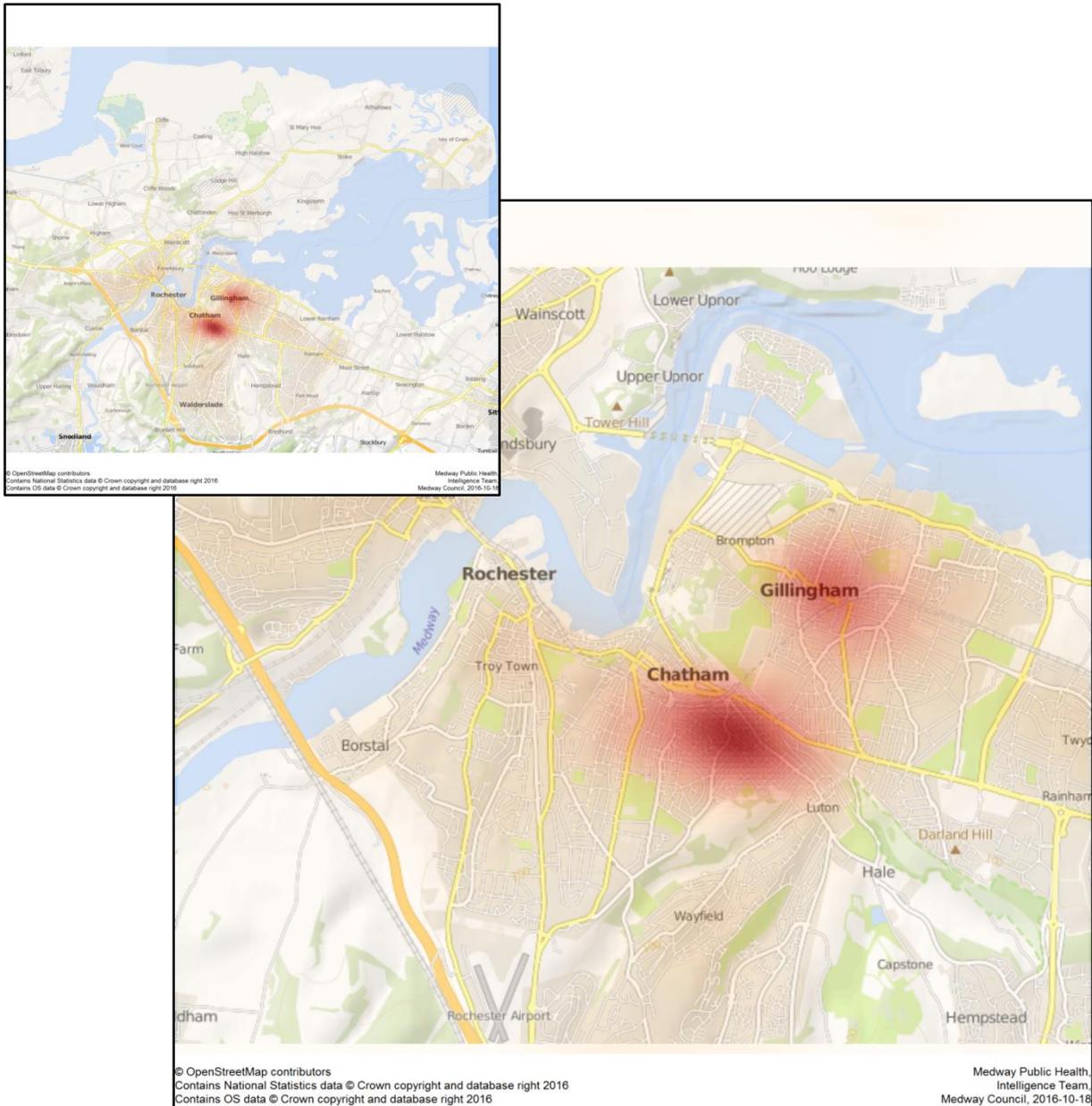


Alcohol related crime is largely concentrated on the following areas

Type of offence	0600 – 2000	2000 - 0600
ASB	Chatham/Luton, Gillingham,	Chatham/Luton, Gillingham, Rochester
Assault – non domestic abuse	Chatham, Gillingham	Gillingham, Rochester, Chatham
Criminal Damage	Chatham/Luton, Gillingham	Luton, Gillingham
Public Order	Chatham	Gillingham
Sexual offences	Chatham, Gillingham	Chatham, Gillingham

Domestic abuse

The following heat map was produced from domestic abuse data supplied by Kent Police.



This map was compiled using data of domestic abuse reports, both substantive crime reports and secondary incidents during the year 2015. Instances of domestic abuse have been recorded across Medway during this time but the above heat map shows that, comparatively, the areas south of The A2, between Chatham and Luton, and Gillingham have more reports than any other areas.

It is recognised that Medway has the highest number of reported domestic abuse incidents in Kent and Medway. (Griffiths, M. Edmed, S. (2015) CHILDREN & ADULT'S DIRECTORATE MANAGEMENT TEAM - Medway Domestic Abuse Service Review 2015)

There is extensive evidence linking alcohol consumption, particularly at harmful or hazardous levels, with domestic abuse. Evidence shows alcohol use increases the incidence and levels of domestic abuse. The World Health Organisation (WHO) has identified several reasons for the link between domestic abuse and alcohol. These are

- *Alcohol use directly affects cognitive and physical function, reducing self-control and leaving individuals less capable of negotiating a non-violent resolution to conflicts within relationships.*
- *Excessive drinking by one partner can exacerbate financial difficulties, childcare problems, infidelity (11) or other family stressors. This can create marital tension and conflict, increasing the risk of violence occurring between partners.*
- *Individual and societal beliefs that alcohol causes aggression can encourage violent behaviour after drinking and the use of alcohol as an excuse for violent behaviour.*
- *Experiencing violence within a relationship can lead to alcohol consumption as a method of coping or self-medicating.*
- *Children who witnesses violence or threats of violence between parents are more likely to display harmful drinking patterns later in life.*

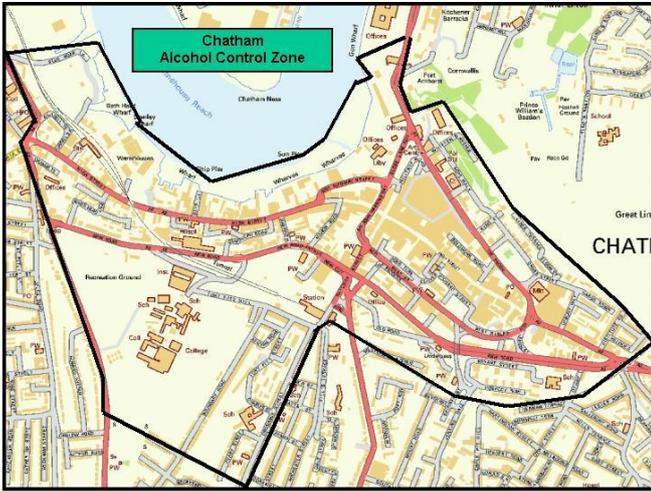
(WHO, (2006) Intimate Partner Violence and Alcohol)

There is also academic evidence which links the density of alcohol outlets with the rate of domestic abuse in an area, particularly the density of off licences.

Livingston, M. (2011), A longitudinal analysis of alcohol outlet density and domestic violence. <i>Addiction</i> , 106: 919–925. doi:10.1111/j.1360-0443.2010.03333.x
Alcohol outlet density was associated significantly with rates of domestic violence over time. All alcohol licence categories were positively associated with domestic violence rates, with small effects for on premise licences and a large effect off licences.
Kearns, M. C., Reidy, D. E., & Valle, L. A. (2015). The Role of Alcohol Policies in Preventing Intimate Partner Violence: A Review of the Literature. <i>Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs</i> , 76(1), 21–30.
Research on outlet density has the most consistent findings, with most studies indicating that higher densities of alcohol outlets are associated with higher rates of DA.
McKinney, C. M., Caetano, R., Harris, T. R., & Ebama, M. S. (2009). Alcohol Availability and Intimate Partner Violence Among US Couples. <i>Alcoholism, Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 33(1), 169–176. http://doi.org/10.1111/j.1530-0277.2008.00825.x
The study found that as alcohol outlet density increases so does the risk of male to female partner violence

Locations of Alcohol Control Zones (ACZs) in Medway

Chatham



Gillingham



Rochester

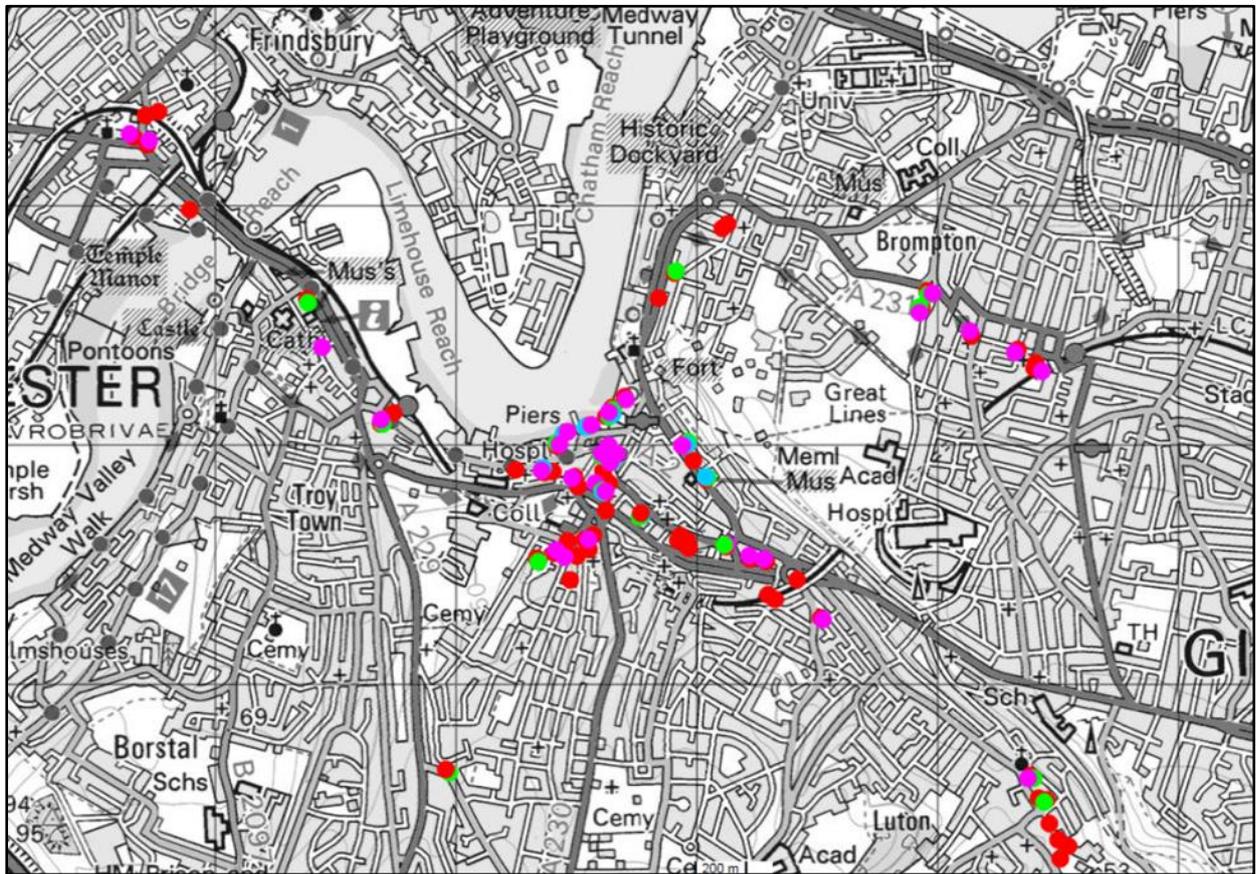


Strood



Alcohol control zones have been introduced in areas of Medway where there are proven issues with alcohol related anti social behaviour. These are in the process of being superseded by Public Spaces Protection Orders, however until this process has been completed ACZs in Medway are still in force.

Alcohol related litter, street drinking and associated anti social behaviour



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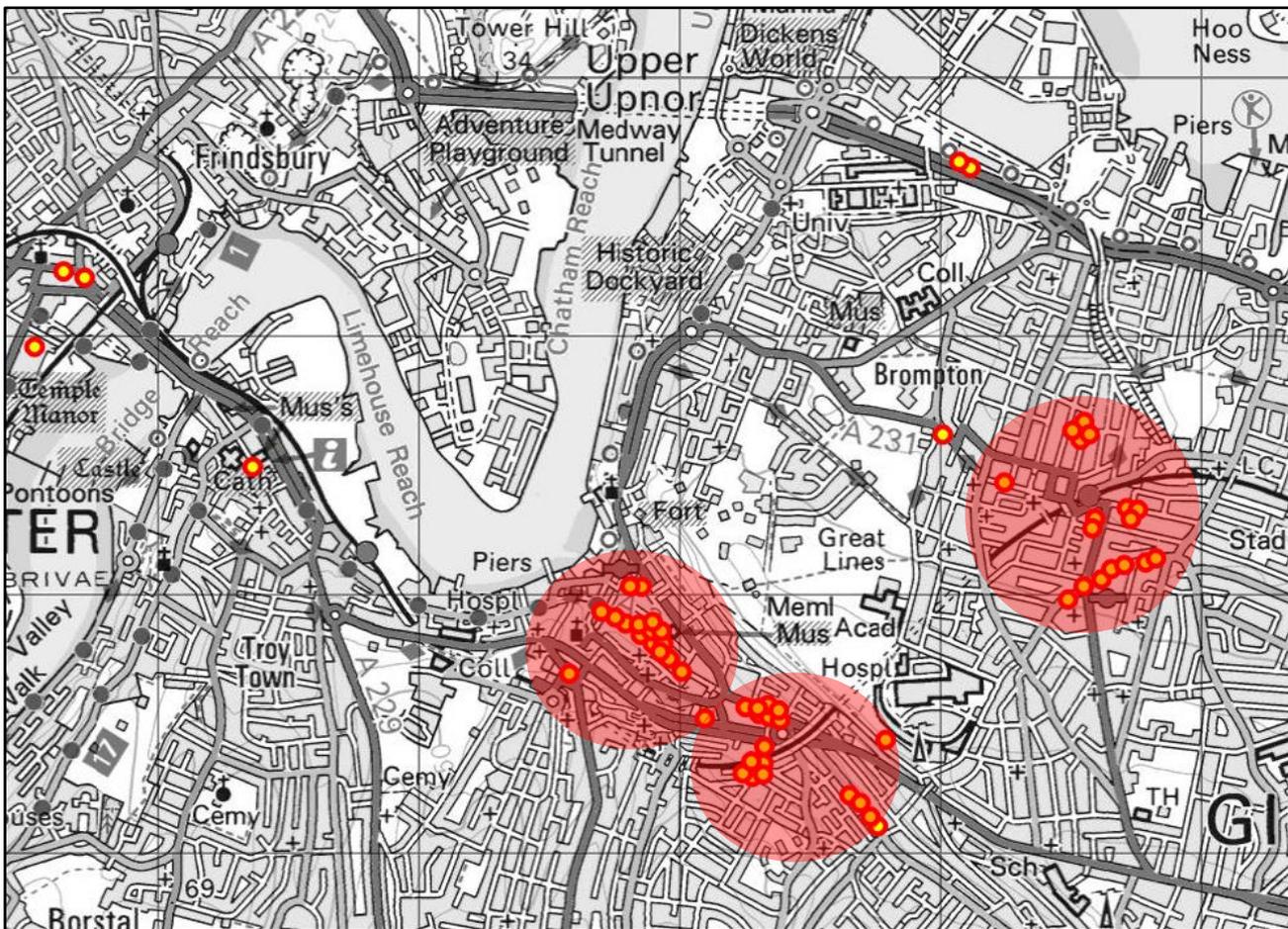
Key

Alcohol related litter	Red
Street drinking locations	Magenta
Drug litter	Cyan
Human waste	Green

This map shows the locations where quantities of alcohol related litter has been found on more than one occasion by public health and environmental enforcement. In addition it also indicates where street drinkers have been seen, drug litter found and human waste found in the same locations as the alcohol related litter.

Locations where street drinkers congregate are areas which suffer from alcohol related litter, and several have both drug litter and human waste in the same location.

Location of alcohol purchases – clients of AMAT and Turning Point



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The points indicate the locations where clients of Turning Point (treatment provider for those with substance misuse issues) and AMAT (housing provider for homeless persons) say they buy their alcohol. The points do not represent specific premises, but are an indication by an individual of a location or road of purchase, highlighted by the red areas. This is to give an idea of the general areas where those who are problem or dependant drinkers are buying their alcohol.

Community survey evidence

Summary

Questionnaires (see Annex 6) were sent to community and business groups located in Chatham, Gillingham, Luton and Rochester in order to give local communities the opportunity to comment on their experiences of alcohol related harm in their area.

There were a total of 57 responses. The majority, 86% felt that licensed premises in their area contributed towards issues relating to the four licensing objectives. 90% identified public nuisance as the most pressing issue, followed by crime and disorder and then public safety.

Residents were asked how often they experienced a list of alcohol related issues and identified that littering (86%), public nuisance (84%), anti social behaviour (82%) and street drinking (82%) were the four problems experienced weekly or more often, with 67% identifying public urinating/defecating as the fifth most common issue.

When asked if there were particular days of the week these problems were experienced littering, intimidating behaviour/begging and street drinking were experienced everyday. All other problems were more likely to be seen during the weekends (Friday to Sunday).

The majority of the negative impacts of licensed premises reported occurred during the evening and night. Respondents identified there was significant street drinking, littering, intimidation and begging and public nuisance during the day.

The majority felt that off licences (67%), pubs/bars (65%), and nightclubs (58%) were the types of licensed premises which had caused or contributed to alcohol related issues in the area they were responding about. 38% felt that takeaways contributed to these problems, and a small minority felt that restaurants (9%) or social clubs (11%) contributed to this.

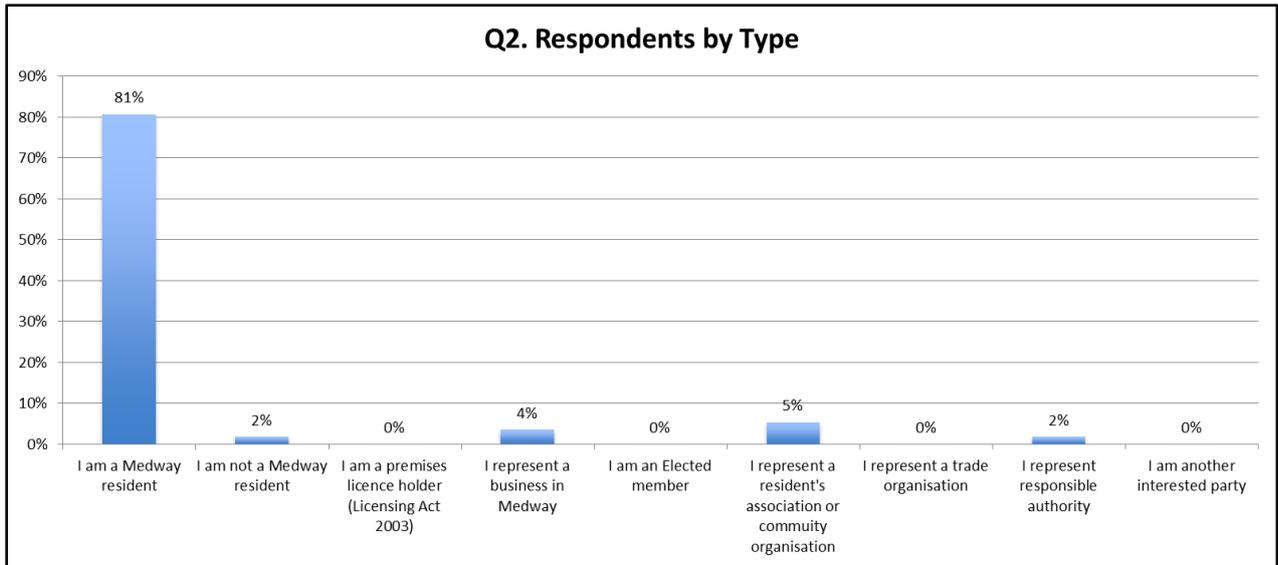
The clear majority (88%) felt that the number of licensed premises in the area they were concerned about had contributed to alcohol related problems. (The survey questionnaire is attached the end of this paper at annex 6).

All respondents had to record their postcode as verification; although it was not required they leave contact details. 37 out of the 57 who responded recorded their name and their telephone number or e mail.

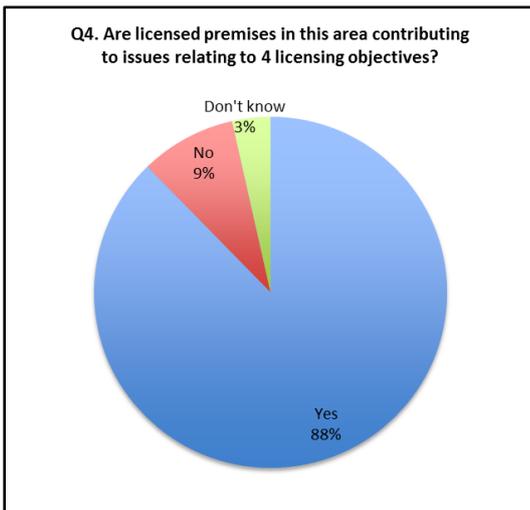
Data

A total of 57 surveys were completed (one covered both Chatham High St and Luton Road) covering the following areas:

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----|-----------------------|---|
| • Rochester High Street | 22 | • Twydall Green | 1 |
| • Chatham High Street | 9 | • Wigmore | 1 |
| • Gillingham High Street | 15 | • Rainham High Street | 1 |
| • Luton Road | 8 | • Upnor | 1 |

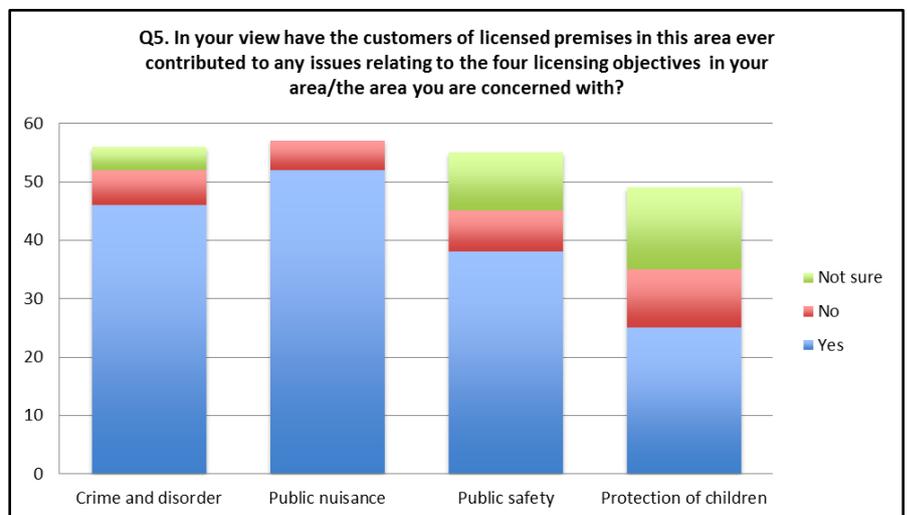


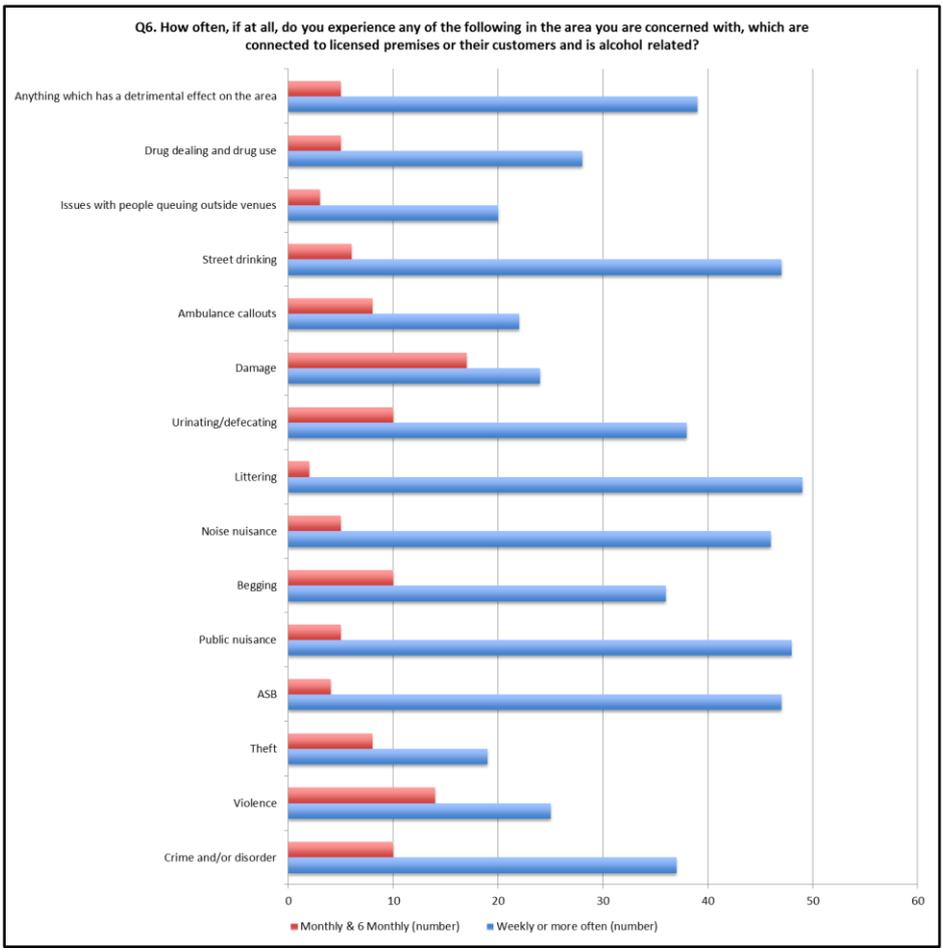
The majority (81%) of responses were from people responding as Medway residents, with 5% representing a resident's association or community organisation and 4% representing a local business.



The majority (88%) felt that licensed premises in the area they mentioned contributed to issues relating to the 4 licensing objectives.

The majority felt that the customers of licensed premises in the area they mentioned contributed to crime and disorder (81%), public nuisance (91%), and risk to public safety (67%). A minority (44%) felt there was risk to the protection of children.

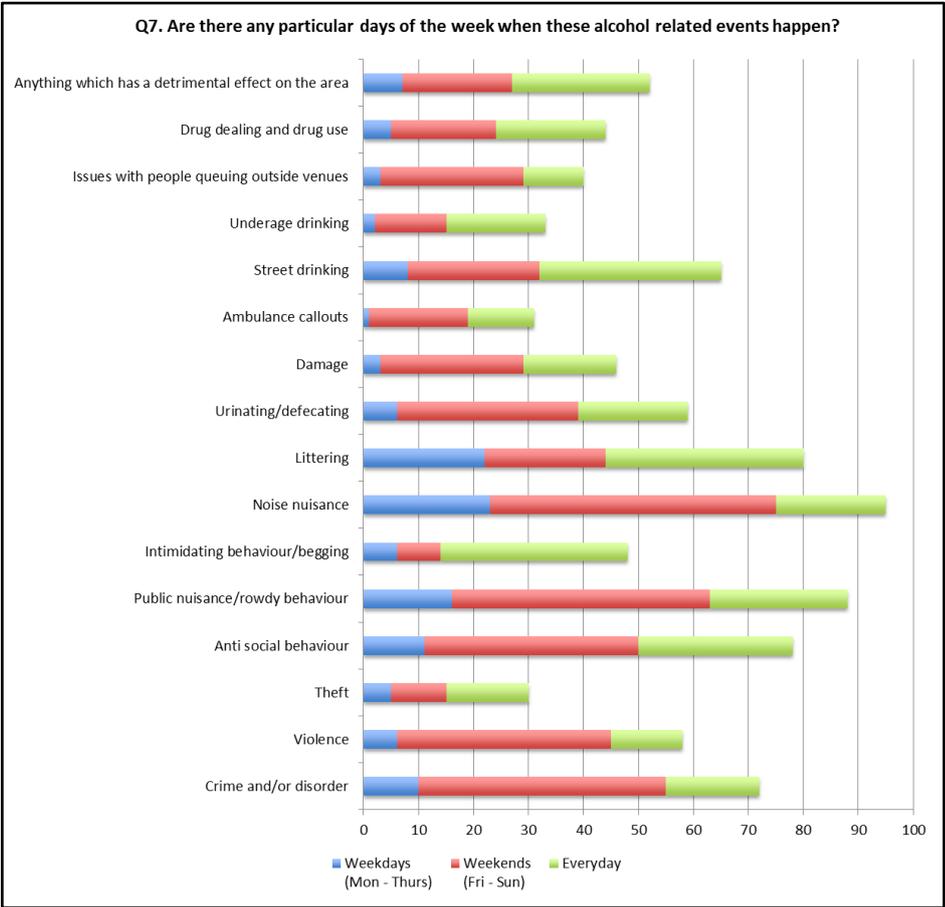


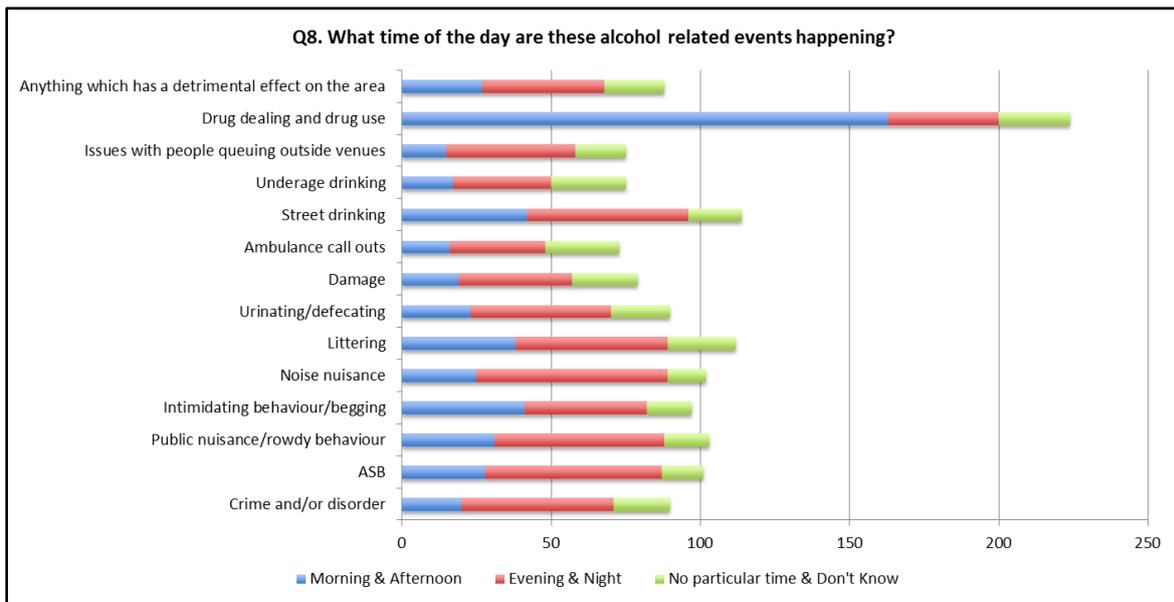


The majority of respondents felt that the following negative issues happened on a weekly basis or more frequently:

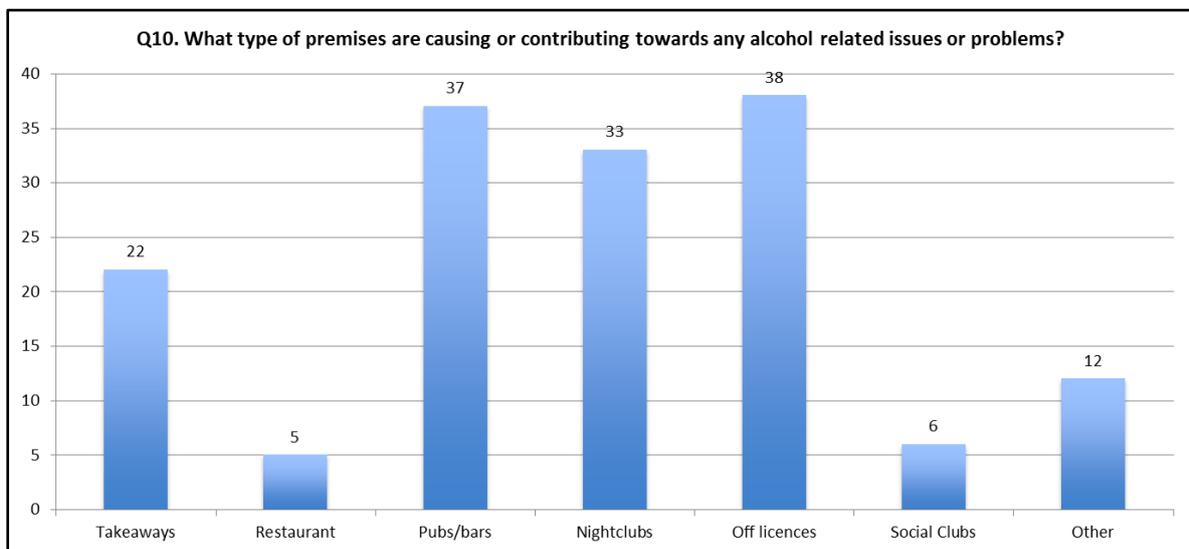
- Littering (86%)
- Public nuisance (84%)
- ASB (82%)
- Street drinking (82%)
- Urinating/defecating (67%)

The majority of the negative impacts of licensed premises reported occurred on weekends (Friday – Sunday) rather than during the week. However, littering, street drinking, intimidating behaviour/begging were more likely to be reported as happening everyday.



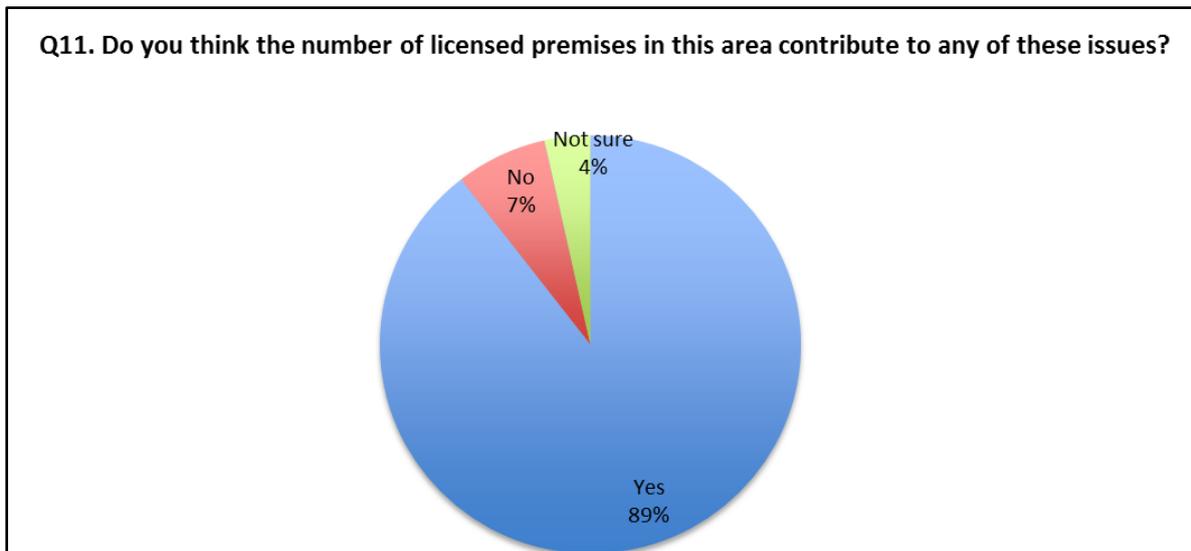


The majority of the negative impacts of licensed premises reported occurred during the evening and night rather than during the day. However respondents identified there was significant street drinking, littering, intimidation and begging and public nuisance/rowdy behaviour during the day. Drug dealing and drug use were reported as significantly more likely to occur during the day.



The majority felt that off licences (67%), pubs/bars (65%), and nightclubs (58%) were the types of licensed premises which had caused or contributed to alcohol related issues in the area they were responding about. 39% felt that takeaways contributed to these problems, and a small minority felt that restaurants (9%) or social clubs (11%) contributed to this

The clear majority of respondents (89%) felt the number of licensed premises in the area they were concerned about had contributed to alcohol related problems.



Below are a selection of comments, written by residents, in response to questions 9 and 11 in the questionnaire describing their issues and experiences of the impact alcohol has on communities in Medway.

'Passing foot fall of people passing through Nelson Terrace towards Princes Park Estate, drinking from bottles or cans obtained from Off Licence or shops with off licence facilities. Urinating in the Nelson Terrace Car Park. Small gatherings of under age drinkers at the far end of the Terrace, drinking and past evidence of drugs use and dealing.'

Luton Resident

'I've seen drunks asleep in the parking spaces. I've had the overpowering smell of urine hit me when I get out of my parked car. I've seen piles of faeces. I've had to remove drunks that have gained access to the stairs in the flats where I live.'

I would have thought that it would be obvious that having so many shops selling alcohol would lead to problems. I see people drinking on the streets as early as 10 in the morning.'

Chatham High Street resident

'A town such as Chatham, which has problems of deprivation, poverty, homelessness and drug use, can be a challenging place to live, and the ever-increasing availability of cheap alcohol, the relaxation of drinking laws and the growth in street drinking have, in the light of my lived experience in the town, reduced my quality of life.

I do not feel I enjoy living in a town with a continental cafe culture, instead I regularly see people outside my house, in the street and in the town who look ill and poor and whose behaviour is quite clearly governed by the can or bottle in their hand. I am not suggesting that it should not be possible to buy alcohol (I drink alcohol myself), but I believe that the number of outlets selling alcohol (and at high strengths), day and night, at prices that are sometime lower than those charged for bottled water and soft drinks, is unnecessary and undesirable.

The detrimental effects on myself, my neighbours and my town (which anecdotally I have noticed has a growing reputation as somewhere to avoid because of street drinkers and the behaviour problems associated with them) far outweigh any business case shop owners and businesses (and I include the large supermarkets) may make for allowing the sale of cheap alcohol. I believe that drinking hours in pubs and nightclubs are too long and this has resulted in some of the problems I encounter living in Chatham, but my main concern is the large number of small shops that now sell alcohol. I believe that a reduction in the number of shops with alcohol licenses, an increase in the price of alcohol, and restrictions on the strength of alcohol for off sales, would reduce some of the harms that result from excessive drinking (particularly street drinking) and have a beneficial effect on my neighbourhood and town. I fully support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy.'

Chatham town centre resident

'I both live and work on the high street, I have a 45 second walk from my shop to my flat and it is very rare I don't see, witness something negative. Usually it's from the usual drunks who congregate on the high street, people shouting and swearing and more often than not someone urinating. Just last night a local shop had their window punched through. A few nights before that graffiti had been drawn across most shops. Fighting between the drunks is inevitable and very disruptive.'

Rochester City centre resident

'Gillingham High street has so much potential yet it feels like it's owned by old male drinkers and young male drinkers as they hang out there like it is there [*sic*] own while I go off to work only to feel uncomfortable when walking to and from station.'

Gillingham Resident

'Unfortunately in the Luton Road area there are many off licences or shops selling alcohol. Often outside the premises here and in the surrounding area there are people who ask for money who the shop keepers know want this money for alcohol. They rarely refuse to serve and I imagine are scared of the results if they did refuse - especially as violence has been carried out in the area towards shops and takeaways. Serving cheap alcohol means the shops often end up 'lending' tobacco and alcohol to regular customers and letting people pay the next day etc. - they still don't refuse to serve. The result is that people start drinking early in the day and are slowly destroying their own bodies. Although I realise these issues are nationwide, they do impact on the community, and it makes the people in the area feel unsafe. The use of alcohol increases other crimes such as theft and GBH and also street drinking makes people feel negative about their neighbourhood.'

Luton resident

'I have had to clear up defecation from my outside my front door on a number of occasions and have now installed a sensor light. The area to the rear of my house is frequented by prostitutes and drug users and at 3 to 4 times a week we have to clear away detritus or contact our Community Warden to remove syringes, needles and condoms. Empty alcohol cans and bottles are left at the rear of my property most days which I remove. My neighbour and I look after the road side planters and we have to be extra vigilant when planting as this is an area where needles, bottles and cans are dumped. Due to the excessive drinking habits of some people walking past it is often noisy at night with the street drinkers arguing and shouting at each other.'

Chatham town centre resident

'As I live in the High Street and return home at various times of the day I am very familiar with the issues surrounding the establishments, pubs and most obviously the club in the vicinity of the High Street. The screams of panic and fear that I have had to listen too in the early hours of the morning because someone is being attacked in the car park opposite The Casino is too awful too hear. Hearing someone beg not to be beaten or attacked anymore is extremely distressing. I obviously always phone the police to report these incidents. Too [*sic*] the police it is just another incident in The High Street, to the residents it is far more disturbing. I have seen men and women urinating outside my window, they appear to use any public place as a public convenience. The High Street is supposedly an alcohol free zone, I can only assume that the members of the public who are swigging from their cans of beer or cider can't read. Any one strolling down the High Street at any time of day or night can see drugs being trafficked. Begging is commonplace once again outside the banks and shop door ways. Returning home at night can feel extremely threatening, the noise and drunken crowds are extremely intimidating, my heart races and I feel very anxious. It is a palpable feeling of intimidation and there is no or very little police presence.'

Rochester Resident

'I work as the market officer and every market day people are drinking in the high street which is an alcohol free zone. This can be as early as 6.a.m and can continue throughout the day. Although this has been repeatedly reported nothing seems to get done. Crowds of drunken people accumulate around street furniture and this directly effects [*sic*] the market traders trade.'

Gillingham High St market officer

'It's frightening even to step outside my front door and walk down the road to the shops because of the people you meet on the way or the drunks and drug users who hang out on the high street and surrounding streets. People smoke cannabis and drink as if it is normal behaviour. They are aggressive, rude, use foul language and beg for money. As a disabled person I really worry as these people are desperate and I worry when they approach me, it is very frightening and intimidating.

Why don't the Police do something. These people think because no one does anything they can get away with it. People are scared and it is not right that nothing is being done to sort this.'

Gillingham Resident

Research linking outlet density to alcohol harm

Research and academic evidence tells us that certain categories of crime are more likely to be 'alcohol related' than others. For example violence offences are associated with the misuse of alcohol and theft of a motor vehicle, generally, is not. There is also substantial academic evidence which links the density of alcohol outlets in an area with the rate of alcohol harms, such as domestic abuse and alcohol harms in young people, in the same area. While this evidence does not directly relate to licensed premises in Medway, it provides an indication of the factors to take into account when deciding what evidence is relevant in linking outlet density and alcohol harms. Much of this evidence indicates links between the density of off licences and these harms. Examples of this research are shown below.

Theall, K.P. et al (2009). The neighbourhood alcohol environment and alcohol-related morbidity. *Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 44(5), pp.491-499.

There is an substantial evidential link between the density of premises and alcohol harm; Alcohol outlets had a significant impact on health and social outcomes at a neighbourhood level, irrespective of individual consumption. There was a significant association between off-licence density and rates of liver disease, sexually transmitted infections and violence.

Livingston, M (2011). A longitudinal analysis of alcohol outlet density and domestic violence. *Addiction*, 106(5), pp.919-925

Alcohol outlets had a significant impact on rates of domestic violence; the affect was larger for off-licenses compared to on-licences. A 10% increase in the number of off-licences increased hospital admissions by 1.9% (on-licenses = 0.5%).

Osterberg, E (2009). *Availability of Alcohol*, a chapter within *Alcohol in the European Union; Consumption, Harm and Policy Approaches*. WHO Regional Office for Europe, pp83-88.

Consistent evidence that limiting availability (regulating the density of outlets and times of sale) leads to a reduction in alcohol harm.

Alcohol Concern (2011). *One on every corner – The relationship between off-license density and alcohol harms in young people*. Report by the Alcohol Concern Youth Policy Project

Moderate but significant relationship between off-license density and underage alcohol specific admissions; 10% of admissions were directly attributable to off-license density.

The link between alcohol outlet density in an area and alcohol harms is accepted by many official bodies and forms parts of their policy or strategy documents.

The Government's 2012 Alcohol Strategy states

'There is evidence of a link between the number of venues selling alcohol in one area and levels of harm, whether this is crime, damage to health, or harm to young people'.

The strategy identifies home drinking as a key element and driver of alcohol related harm and acknowledges the research showing there is a link between off licence density and these harms.

NICE, Public Health England, the World Health Organisation and the LGA also accept this link.

With the academic evidence, linked to the specific Medway data outlined in this document, the Director of Public Health recommends consideration of a Cumulative Impact Policy in the following areas:

- **The Chatham High St into Rochester High Street section of River ward, into the station area of Chatham Central. (see Annex 1)**
- **Gillingham North and South wards in the High St and Canterbury St area. (See Annex 2)**
- **Luton Road up to Capstone Road area of Luton and Wayfield ward, into the eastern part of Chatham Central. (see Annex 3)**
- **Rochester High Street area, across both Rochester West and Rochester East wards (Annex 4)**

The evidence shows the density of licensed premises in these areas contributes towards the levels of alcohol related harm shown above.

In addition the DPH recommends consideration of three stress areas, where the weight of evidence is not sufficient to recommend the consideration of a CIP, but alcohol related harms associated with the number of license premises and their customers is still of concern.

- **Gillingham South ward, between the A2, the Medway Hospital and south of the recommended CIP area (Annex 2)**
- **The High Street and the A2 between Chatham and Rochester proposed CIP area (Annex 1 and 3)**
- **Strood town centre (Annex 5)**

Dr Andrew Burnett

Interim Director of Public Health

Appendix D - Annex 1

Chatham High Street

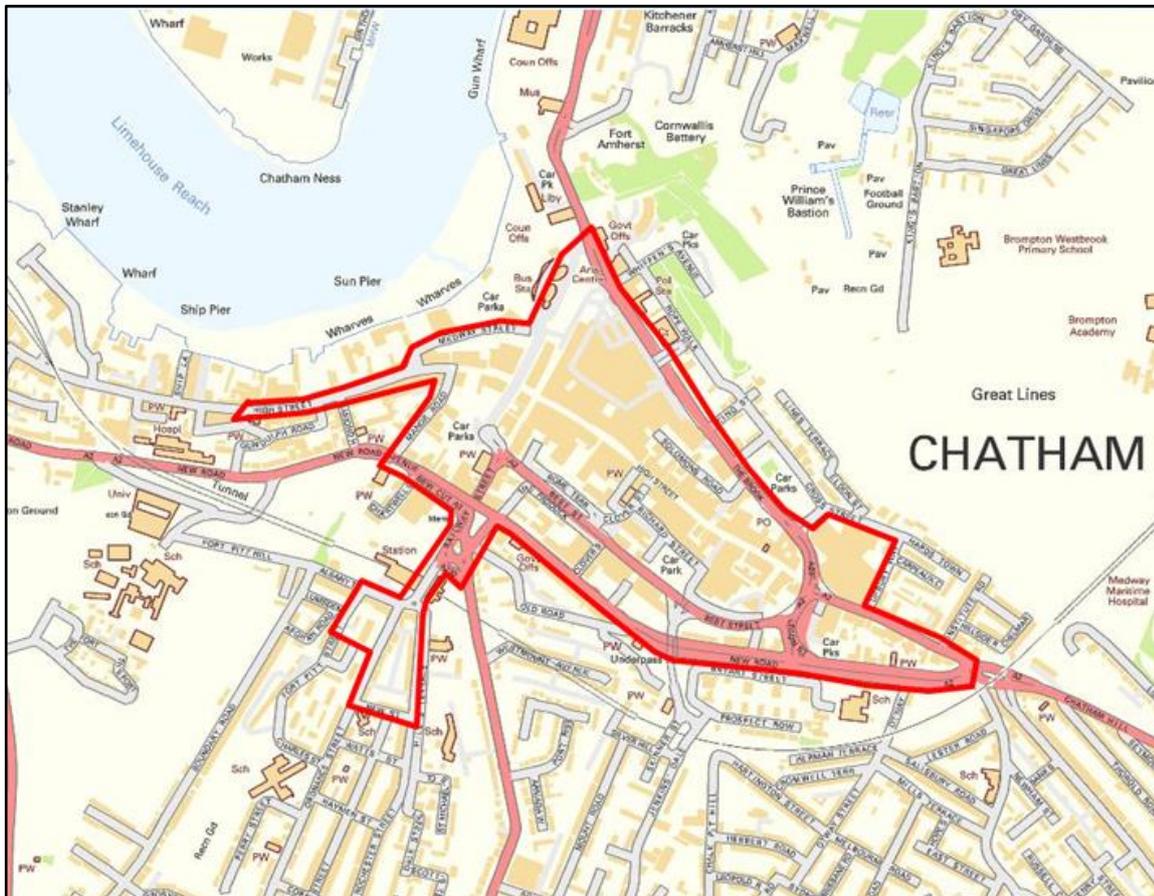
' A town such as Chatham, which has problems of deprivation, poverty, homelessness and drug use, can be a challenging place to live, and the ever-increasing availability of cheap alcohol, the relaxation of drinking laws and the growth in street drinking have, in the light of my lived experience in the town, reduced my quality of life.

I do not feel I enjoy living in a town with a continental cafe culture, instead I regularly see people outside my house, in the street and in the town who look ill and poor and whose behaviour is quite clearly governed by the can or bottle in their hand. I am not suggesting that it should not be possible to buy alcohol (I drink alcohol myself), but I believe that the number of outlets selling alcohol (and at high strengths), day and night, at prices that are sometime lower than those charged for bottled water and soft drinks, is unnecessary and undesirable.

The detrimental effects on myself, my neighbours and my town (which anecdotally I have noticed has a growing reputation as somewhere to avoid because of street drinkers and the behaviour problems associated with them) far outweigh any business case shop owners and businesses (and I include the large supermarkets) may make for allowing the sale of cheap alcohol. I believe that drinking hours in pubs and nightclubs are too long and this has resulted in some of the problems I encounter living in Chatham, but my main concern is the large number of small shops that now sell alcohol. I believe that a reduction in the number of shops with alcohol licenses, an increase in the price of alcohol, and restrictions on the strength of alcohol for off sales, would reduce some of the harms that result from excessive drinking (particularly street drinking) and have a beneficial effect on my neighbourhood and town. I fully support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy. '

Chatham resident

Proposed Chatham High Street Cumulative Impact Policy (CIP) area



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Legend

Proposed CIP —————

The area outlined in red is the proposed CIP area, and has been defined with regard to evidence from the Community Safety Unit, Kent Police, residents and the public health evidence below.

This area goes across both River and Chatham Central wards as the evidence, outlined below shows that alcohol related harms in the following categories are prevalent across the area shown. In addition there is a concentration of licensed premises in the outlined area.

The evidence presented by the Director of Public Health of alcohol related harm in this area covers the following categories

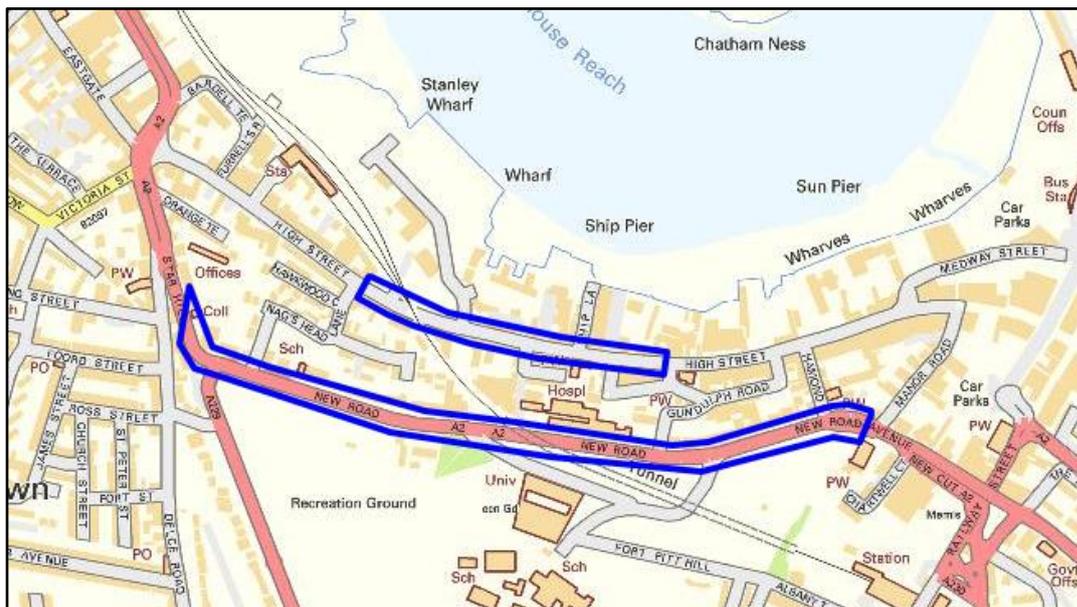
- Deprivation

- Alcohol related crime
- Alcohol related hospital admissions
- Ambulance call outs where alcohol is deemed to be a contributory factor
- Medway Hospital A&E assault data
- Alcohol related anti social behaviour, including street drinking, litter, public defecation and urinating and drugs litter
- Location of alcohol control zones
- Evidence from residents in response to a survey asking about alcohol related crime and nuisance

There are 21 off licenced premises in the proposed CIP area, and 8 pubs or nightclubs, making a total of 29 relevant premises. As can be seen in the following maps showing the location of licensed premises, there are also other licensed premises outside of the proposed CIP area which are within easy walking distance of Chatham High Street.

The Director of Public Health (DPH) believes the evidence shows that the high density of licensed premises, in this case off licensed premises, and the customers from these premises contribute towards high levels of crime, disorder and public nuisance.

Stress area



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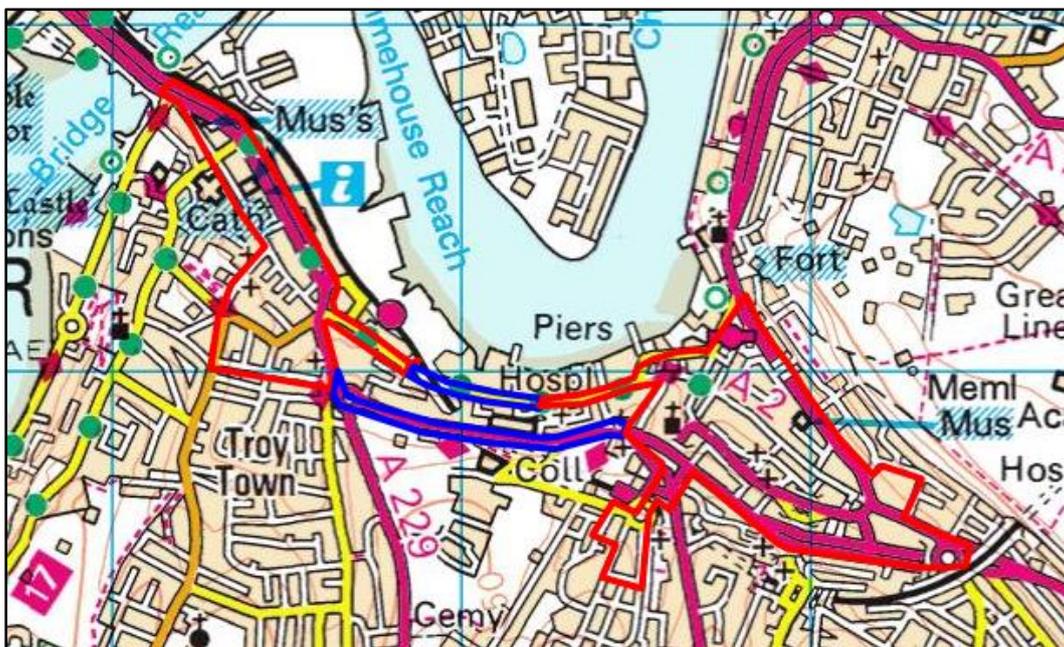
The evidence below also shows that while the proposed CIP area defines the centre, as far as is possible, of the alcohol related harms, the harms, as well as the licensed premises, extend beyond the defined area. As with any policy that delineates a specific area, its effectiveness may be undermined if alcohol is readily available from nearby areas. In addition displacement from the proposed CIP area could also have a detrimental effect on nearby areas where there is already concern, although not to such a level where a CIP can be justified. In order to address these concerns the Director of Public Health proposes that

the area, outlined in blue, between Chatham and Rochester is considered as a 'stress area'. The evidence below shows the following alcohol related harms are prevalent in this area, although not to the same extent as the Chatham or Rochester High Street areas.

- Assaults during the night
- Criminal Damage all times
- Reports of domestic abuse
- Public Order offences during the day
- Sexual offences during the night
- Assault reports to Medway Hospital A&E
- Alcohol related ambulance call outs

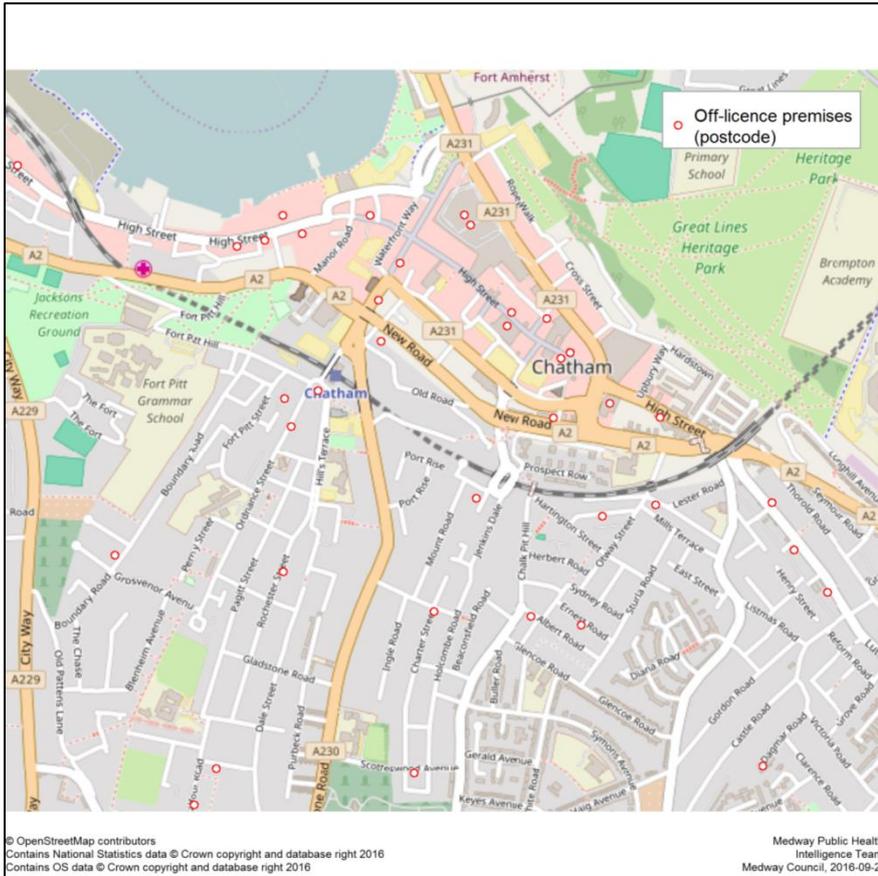
The two roads are a common through route for pedestrians between Rochester and Chatham.

Additionally the proposed CIP area abuts the proposed Luton Road/Chatham Central CIP and consideration was given to whether the two proposed areas should be combined. However the evidence of alcohol related harms is different for each area (see Appendix C - Annex 3 for the evidence associated with the Luton Road area), with Chatham being a hot spot for additional alcohol related crimes, such as assault, public order and sexual offences. Chatham was also shown as a hot spot for assaults reported to Medway Hospital A&E, as well as having incidents of drug litter co located with alcohol related litter. The overall 'character' of the two locations are also different, with the Luton Road area being far more residential than Chatham High Street. Therefore, with the evidence of alcohol related harm being so different in each area, the DPH decided that it is appropriate to recommend separate CIPs.



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Map showing the relationship between proposed CIPs in Chatham and Rochester and the stress area.

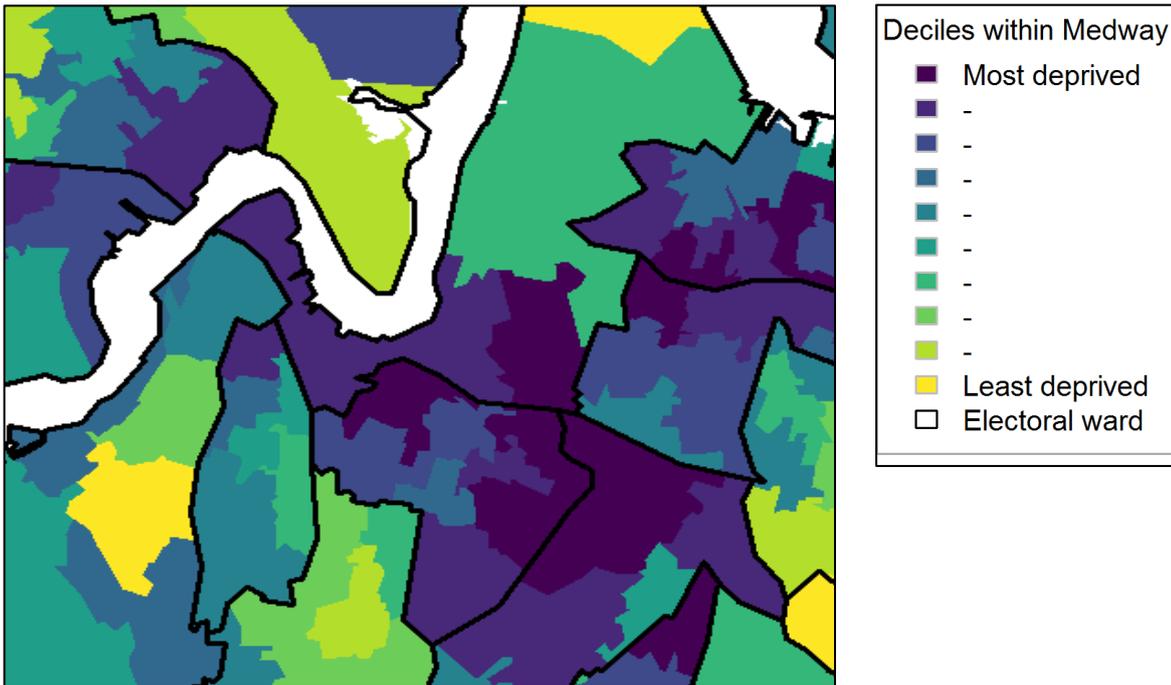


Location of off licenced premises in the Chatham High Street area (Sept 2016 – postcode data supplied by Medway Licensing Dept)

Location of pubs and nightclubs (Sept 2016 – postcode data supplied by Medway Licensing Dept) in the Chatham High St area.



Deprivation



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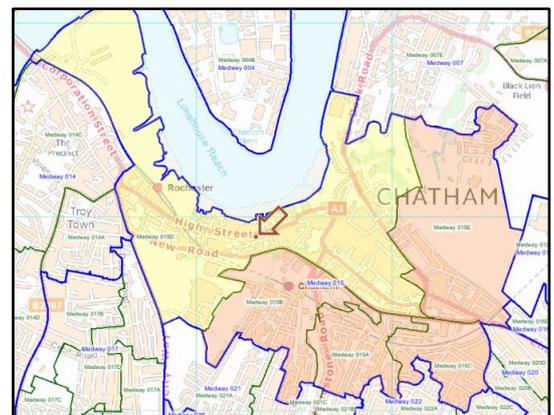
The area containing Chatham High Street and surrounding areas are among the most deprived in Medway.

In 2014 Public Health in Medway commissioned a study into alcohol use in Medway. The result - Medway Alcohol: Insight (2014) - identified there was a clear link between alcohol related harms, hospital admissions, alcohol related crimes and deprived areas where there is a density of licensed premises.

The Office for National Statistics ranks LSOA Medway 015D (highlighted in yellow) at **948** nationally out of 32 844 LSOA's for crime deprivation, where 1 is the most deprived.

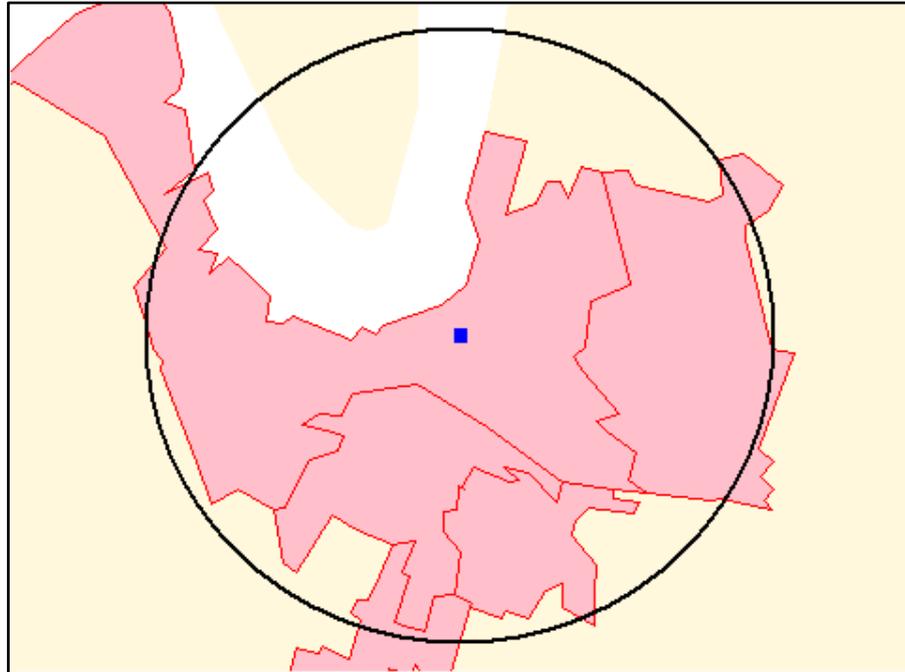
'Crime deprivation' is defined as measuring 'the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level'.

(ONS, 2015)



Alcohol related crime

The below data from Kent Police are crimes reported by the victim based on where the crime occurred and covers the 4 calendar years 2012 to September 2015 in the 5 LSOA's highlighted below. The blue point marks Chatham High Street at it's junction with Waterfront Way and the circle is a 1km radius of this point.



Night time crime – 2000hrs to 0600hrs

Type	Local area	Medway total	Percentage
ASB	4479	18331	24.4
Assault-non DV	1246	4137	30.1
Criminal Damage	702	4239	16.6
Public Order	44	205	21.5
Sexual	102	487	20.9

Day time crime – 0600hrs to 2000 hrs

Type	Local area	Medway total	Percentage
ASB	3527	16381	21.5
Assault-non DV	1101	4926	22.4
Criminal Damage	622	4140	15
Public Order	95	366	26
Sexual	56	276	20.3

This area accounts for a large proportion of alcohol related crime reported to Kent Police in Medway during both day and night.

Night time crime

The area accounts for a third of non domestic abuse assaults reported in Medway and a fifth of anti social behaviour, public order and sexual offences.

Day time crime

The area accounts for a quarter of public order offences in Medway during the day, as well as over a fifth of anti social behaviour and non domestic abuse assaults.

The fact that this area has proportionately high numbers of alcohol related crimes during the day as well as the night suggests that the sale of alcohol from off licences are linked to these offences.

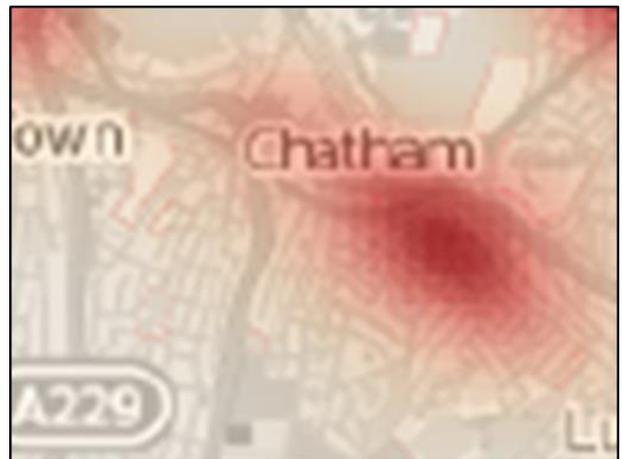
Relevant Crime heat maps for alcohol related offence

ASB



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Day time



© OpenStreetMap contributors

Night time

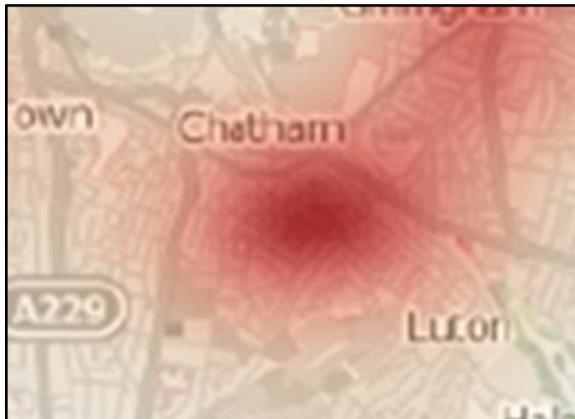
Non DA assault



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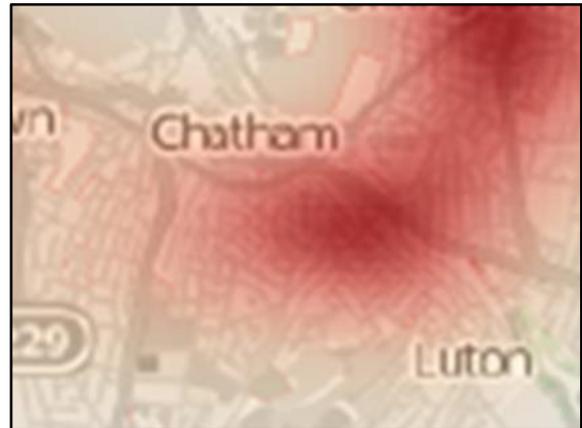
Day time

Criminal Damage



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Day time



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Night time

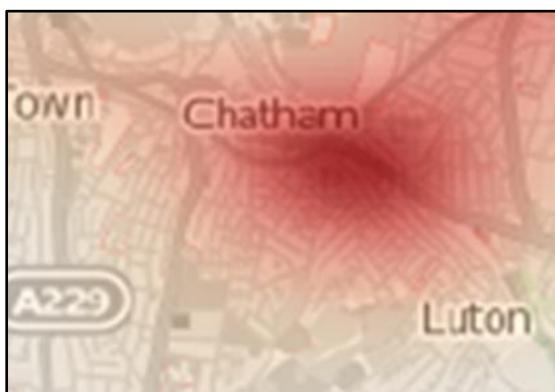
Public Order



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Day time

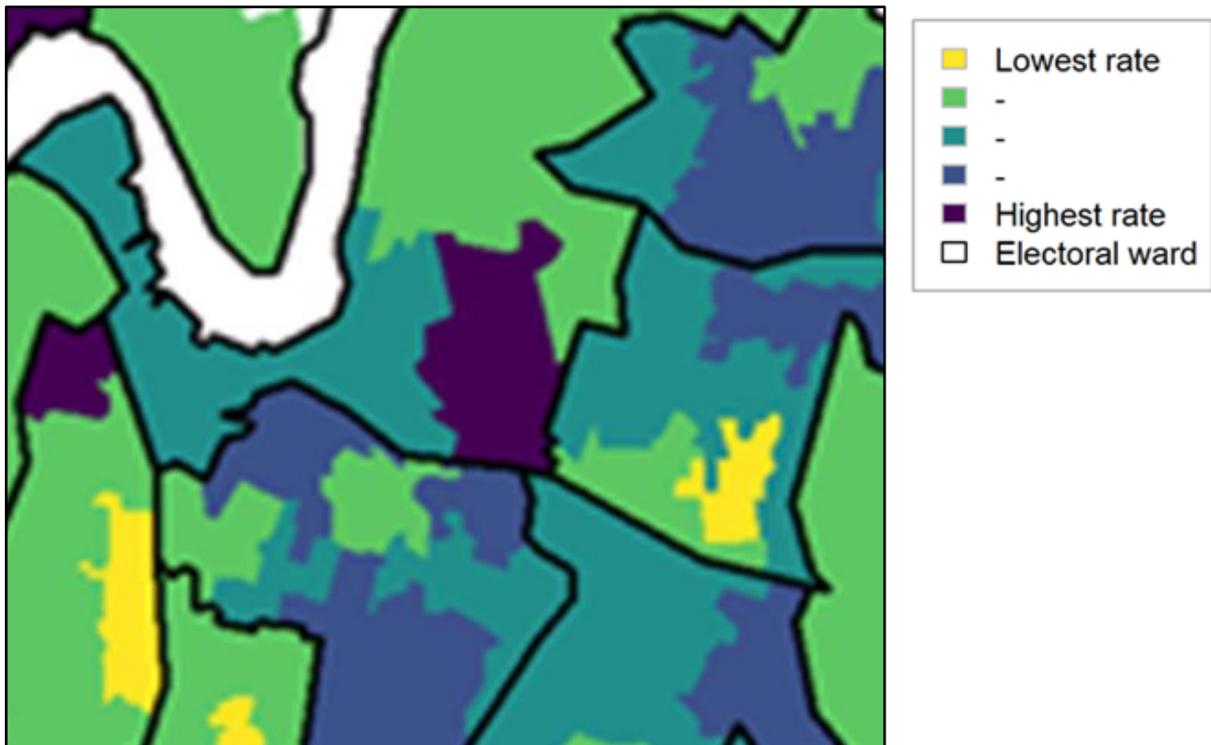
Sexual Offences



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Day time

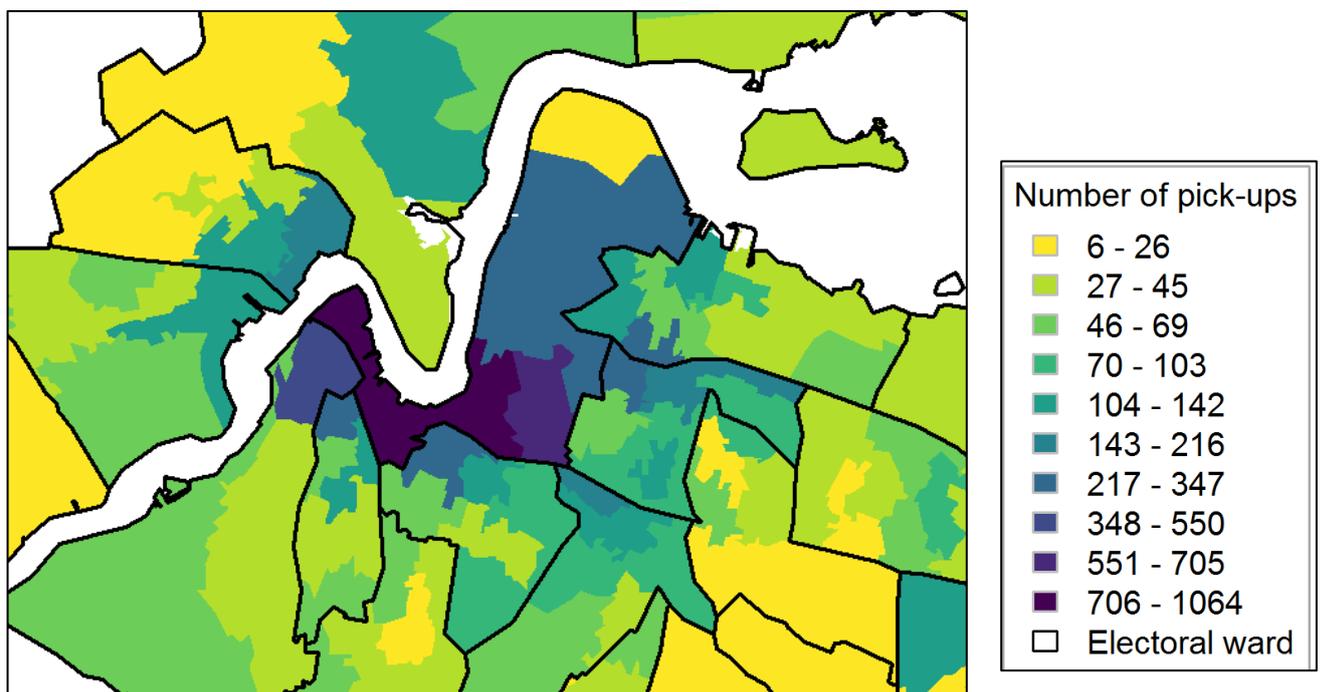
Alcohol related hospital admissions



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Both River and Chatham Central wards have some of the highest areas of alcohol related hospital admissions in Medway

Ambulance callouts where alcohol has been deemed to be a contributory factor by ambulance staff.



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2011	
River	415
Chatham Central	221
Gillingham South	218
Luton and Wayfield	183
Gillingham North	178

2012	
River	428
Gillingham South	251
Chatham Central	198
Gillingham North	178
Luton and Wayfield	159

2013	
River	421
Gillingham South	232
Gillingham North	201
Chatham Central	180
Rochester West	170

2014	
River	400
Gillingham South	266
Gillingham North	226
Chatham Central	198
Luton and Wayfield	174

2015	
River	511
Gillingham South	263
Chatham Central	210
Gillingham North	208
Rochester West	177

	Total number of calls in Medway	Average (mean) number of calls per ward
2011	2158	98
2012	2285	104
2013	2222	101
2014	2351	107
2015	2518	114

River ward, consistently in the years highlighted, has over 4 times the average number of calls per ward. Chatham Central ward is roughly double that of the average figure.

The lower part of River ward, in which Chatham High St is situated has the highest number of ambulance callouts, where alcohol has been deemed to be a contributory factor by ambulance staff, in Medway. During the last five years River ward has been the highest in terms of the number of callouts in Medway. It can be seen from the above tables the number of callouts in 2015 shows an increase when compared to the last four years.

Chatham Central ward, in which part of this area is also situated, has been in the top 4 wards in Medway over this five year period.

Following is a summary by ward, of all the categories of call out listed by the ambulance service considered to be most relevant to one or more of the four licensing objectives. As can be seen the nature of these calls are directly related to the safety of those involved, or would have been as a result of crime or caused a public nuisance. The calls have all been noted by ambulance crews as having alcohol as a suspected contributory factor.

River Ward

Call type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Trauma/bleeding	34	69	56	65	57
Unconscious/faint	90	107	98	70	104
Alcohol intoxication	23	34	17	44	32
Falls <12ft	26	25	25	20	23
Assault/Sexual assault	16	22	13	14	26
Limb/pain injury	26	11	21	19	9
Road Traffic Collision	1	0	1	3	1
Overdose/ingestion accidental	7	10	9	9	9
Shot/stabbing	0	1	1	3	1
Total	223	279	241	247	262
Percentage of ward total	53.7%	65.2%	57.2%	61.8%	51.3%

Chatham Central Ward

Call type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Trauma/bleeding	10	35	31	14	28
Unconscious/faint	30	29	22	23	20
Alcohol intoxication	8	6	11	20	13
Falls <12ft	8	15	11	9	8
Assault/Sexual assault	9	8	8	8	6
Limb/pain injury	22	7	9	10	12
Road Traffic Collision	0	0	1	0	2
Overdose/ingestion accidental	10	5	3	7	2
Shot/stabbing	2	0	1	2	0
Total	99	105	97	93	91
Percentage of ward total	44.8%	53%	53.9%	47%	43.3%

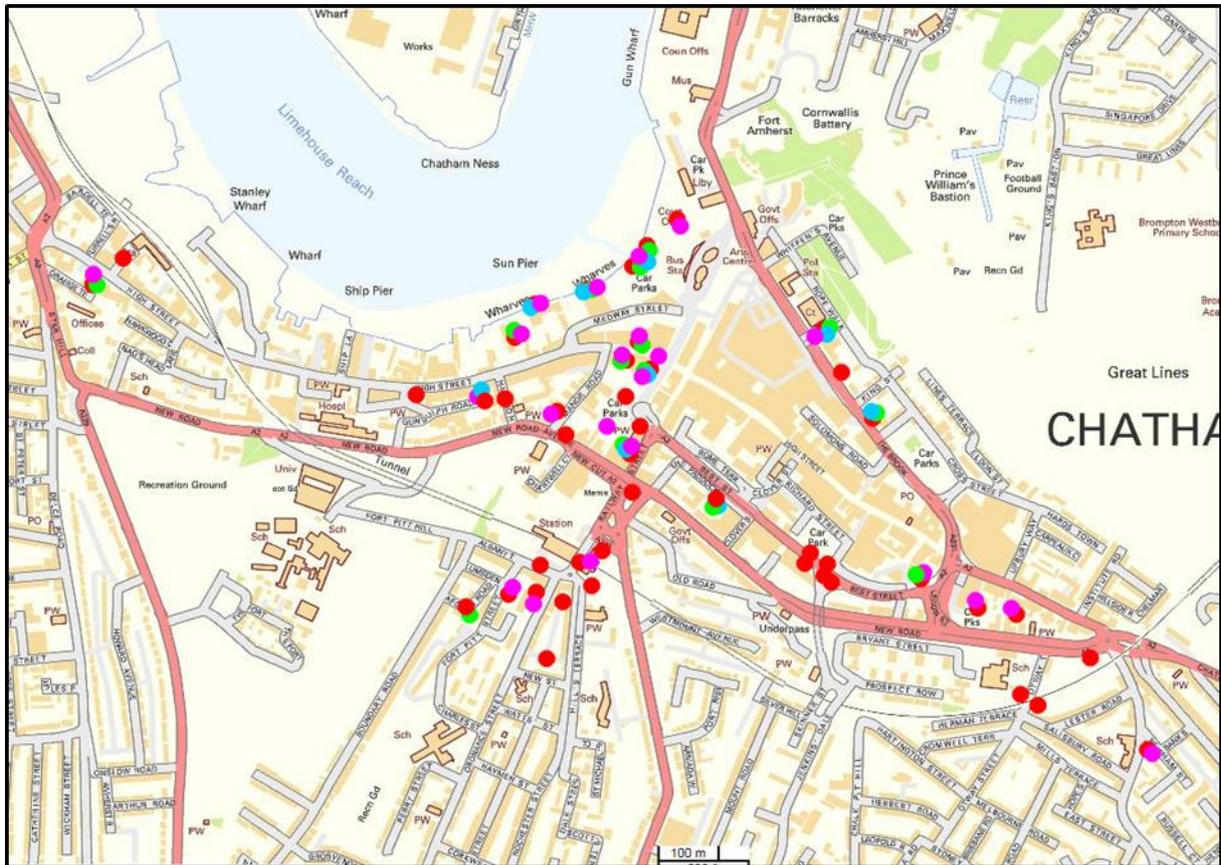
Medway Hospital A&E assault data



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This heat map shows the relative location of incidents of assaults reported by attendees to Medway Hospital A&E from January 2016 to November 2016, inclusive, with Chatham High Street clearly shown as the area with the highest number of reported assaults when compared to the rest of Medway.

Alcohol related Litter



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Key

Alcohol related litter	
Street drinking locations	
Drug litter	
Human waste	

The above map plots the locations where persistent and substantial amounts of alcohol related litter have been found by public health staff and environmental enforcement over 2015 to the present. In addition the locations where street drinkers are regularly observed, drug litter has been found and human waste has been reported or observed are also shown.

It can be seen these locations are often the same.

In evidence for a license application in late 2015 in Ordnance Street, Chatham a total of 390 separate items of alcohol related litter (empty cans and bottles) were found in the area of Ordnance Street, Ordnance Terrace and the Railway Station area which had been discarded over a four week period. In two periods in 2016 in January and then May/June, again as an evidence gathering exercise in response to licence applications in the Chatham High Street

area (Anchorage House/River Walk/Pumping Station areas) a total of 191 and 180 separate pieces of alcohol related litter were observed.

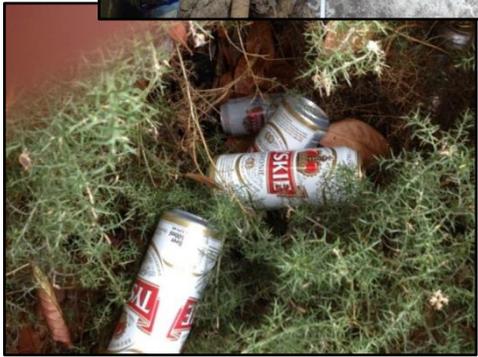
The photographs are examples of alcohol related bottles and cans that have been found in these locations in and around Chatham High St area.



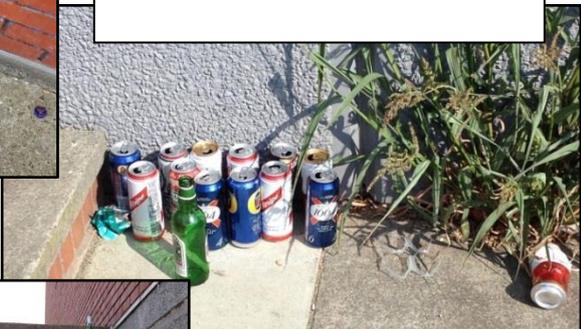
Railway Street, Chatham area



Best Street area, Chatham



Pumping Station area, Chatham



Ordnance Street area





River Walk, Chatham by Anchorage House



High Street, Chatham by Argos

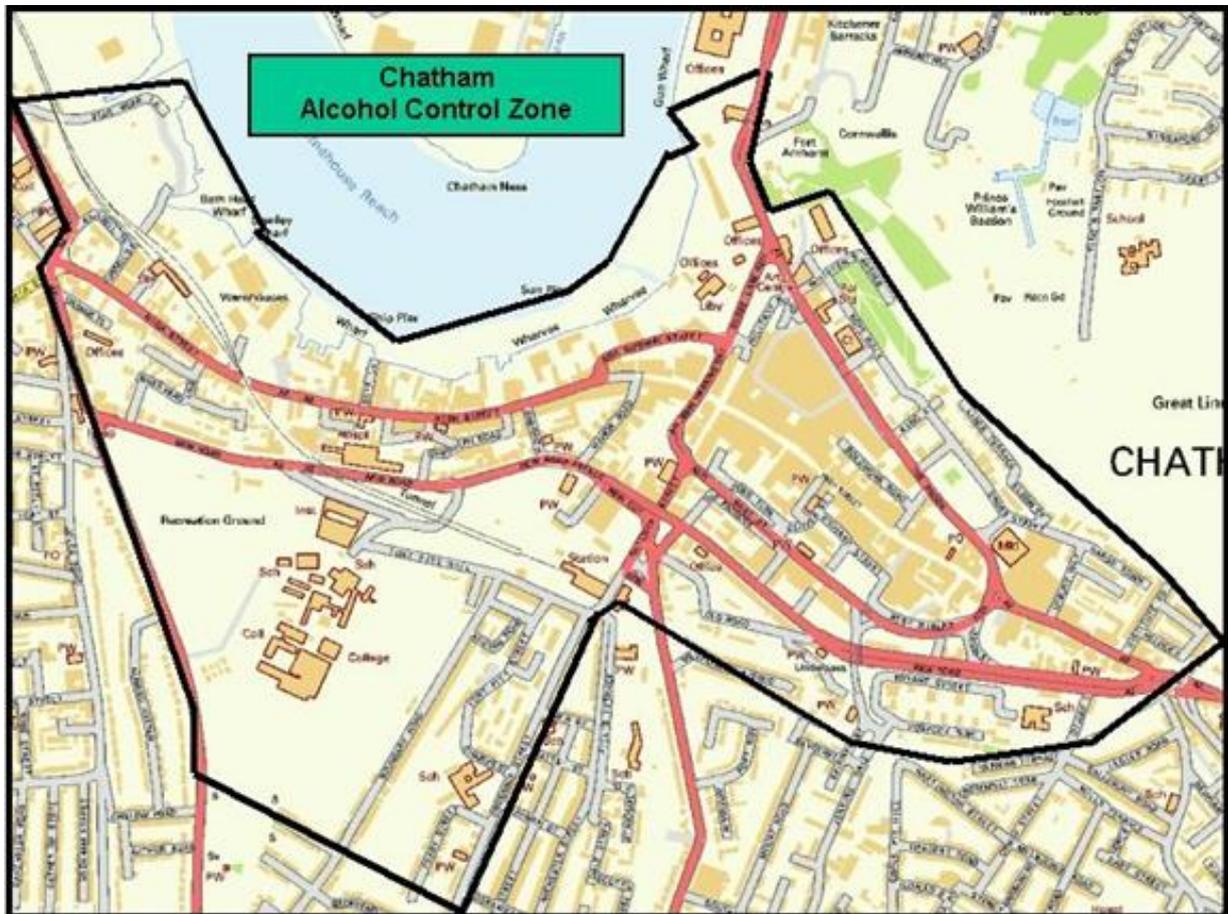


The Brook, Pentagon flyover area, Chatham

Grass area by the River Walk and the Bus Station, Chatham



Alcohol Control Zone



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Alcohol control zones were introduced in areas of proven alcohol related anti social behaviour. These are in the process of being superseded by Public Spaces Protection Orders, however until this process has been completed ACZs in Medway are still in force.

Street Drinking and service providers



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There are several service providers located in Chatham town centre. Turning Point, Caring Hands, The Salvation Army, Pathways to Independence and AMAT are all on the High Street, or very close by. In addition there are the Magistrates Court, The County Court, the Job Centre and probation offices. The service providers all offer support, advice and guidance to those who are often substance misusers and often find themselves homeless.

The above map does not indicated individual premises. It is an indication of the road where individual service users have stated they buy their alcohol. These people are often the ones who are committing anti social behaviour, nuisance and crime as street drinkers and are the visible public face of alcohol and substance misuse.

As can be seen alcohol outlets in Chatham High Street and surrounding areas are used by dependant drinkers to buy their alcohol. The service users have said they mainly buy their alcohol from the small convenience shops and newsagents, with a preference for cheap super strength beer and cider.

Community engagement evidence

A total of 9 surveys were returned expressing concerns about Chatham High Street area, of which 8 persons recorded their contact details. One responder covered both Chatham High Street and Luton Road.

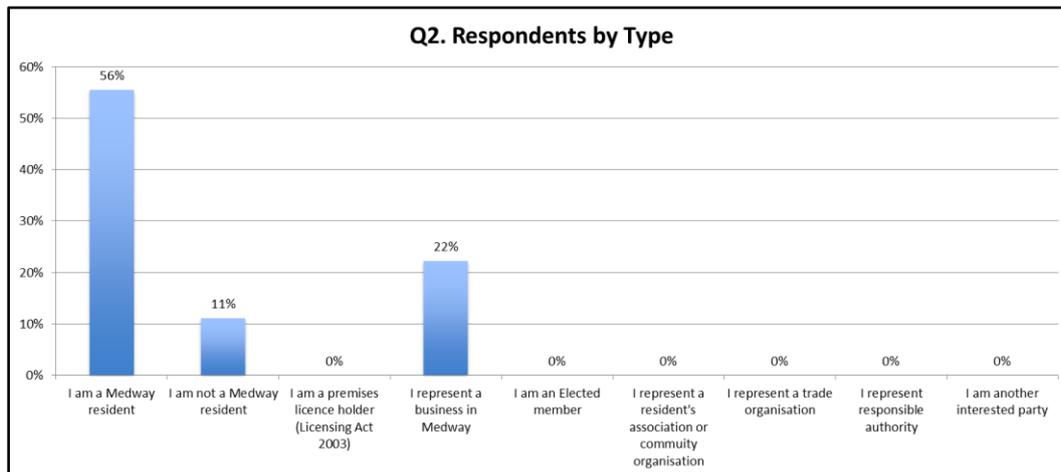
Summary of survey results

All respondents identified licensed premises in the Chatham High Street area as contributing towards issues relating to the four licensing objectives. In addition everyone stated they believed the customers from the licensed premises contributed to the issues concerning public nuisance and public safety. All but one also believed this for crime and disorder.

The respondents reported experiencing all types of alcohol related crime and disorder and public nuisance either weekly or more often and all types of alcohol related crime and disorder and public nuisance were identified as happening on everyday of the week. Most alcohol related harms happen during the evening and night. However significant amounts of littering, street drinking, intimidating behaviour, ASB and public nuisance/rowdy behaviour happens during the morning and afternoon.

The majority felt that off licences (89%), pubs/bars (33%) and nightclubs and takeaways (both 22%) were the types of licensed premises which caused or contributed to alcohol related issues in the area they were responding about.

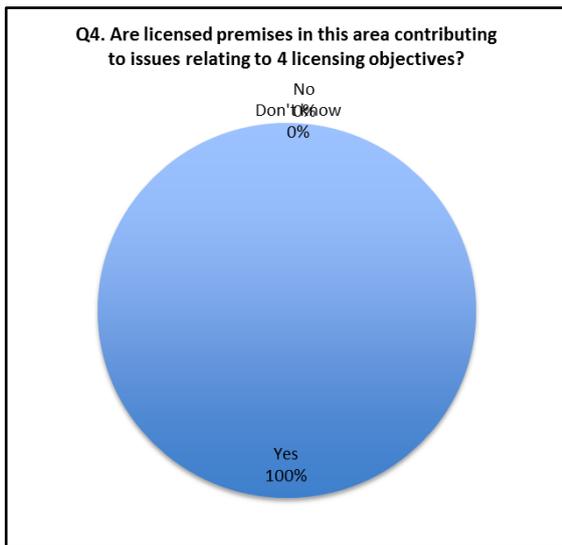
100% of respondents felt that the number of licensed premises in the area they were concerned about contributed to alcohol related problems.



5 responders identified themselves as Medway residents, the rest represented businesses in this area.

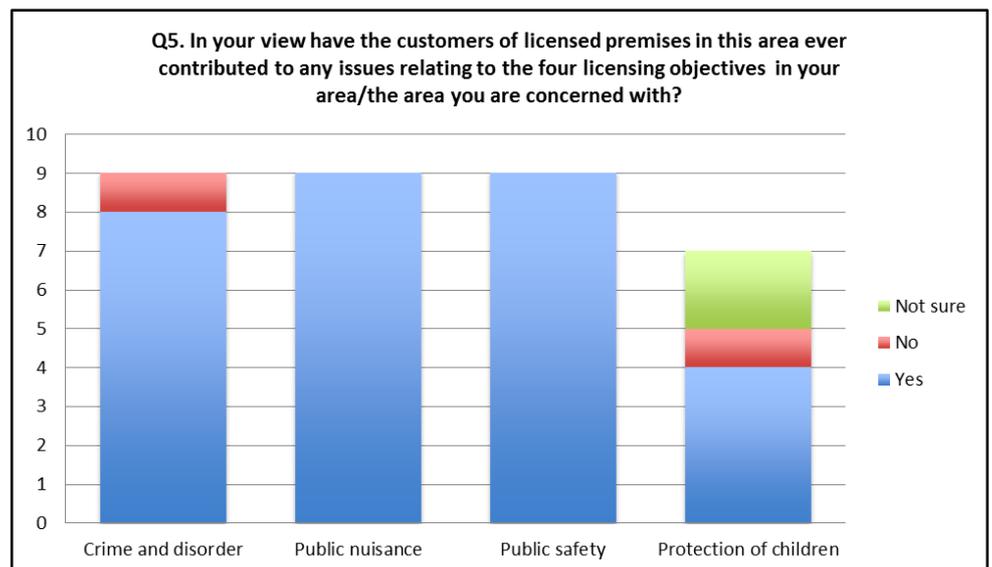
The areas identified by respondents was defined in answer to Q3 are

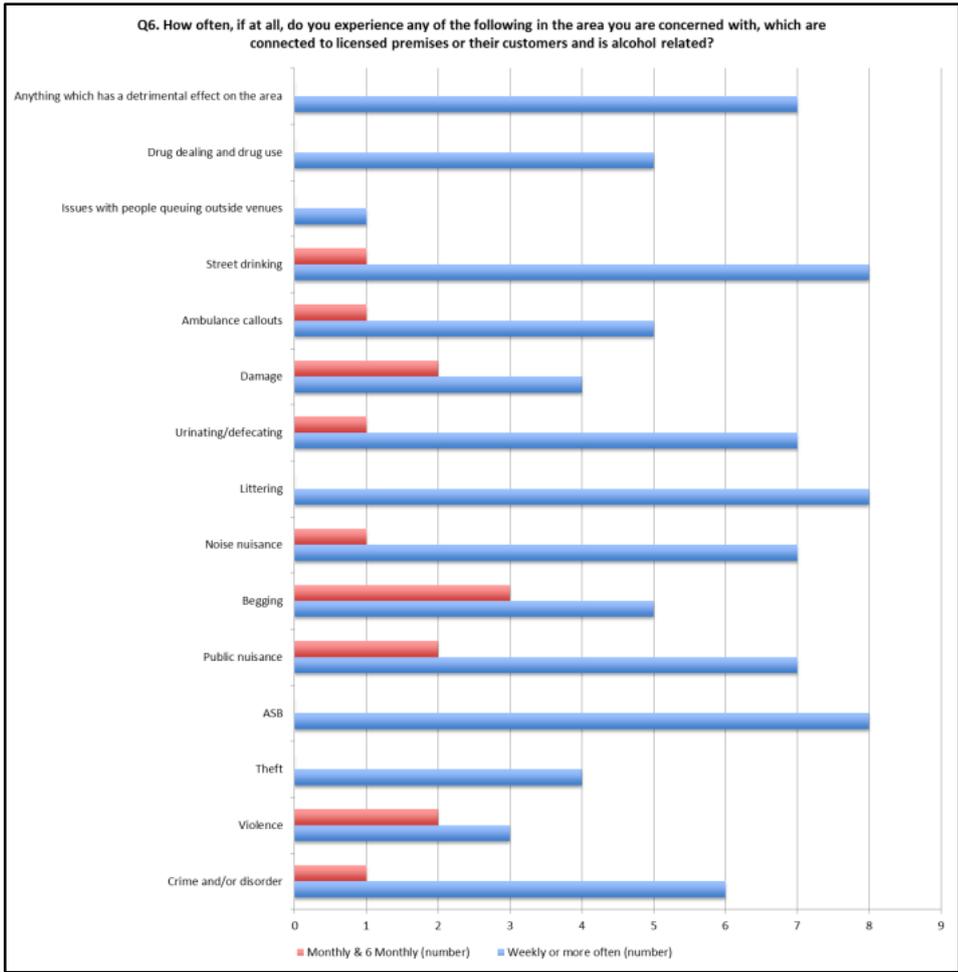
- Chatham town centre
- Chatham High Street
- Gundulph Road
- The area between, and including, New Road and the High Street



All respondents identified licensed premises in the area as contributing towards issues relating to the four licensing objectives in the area they had identified.

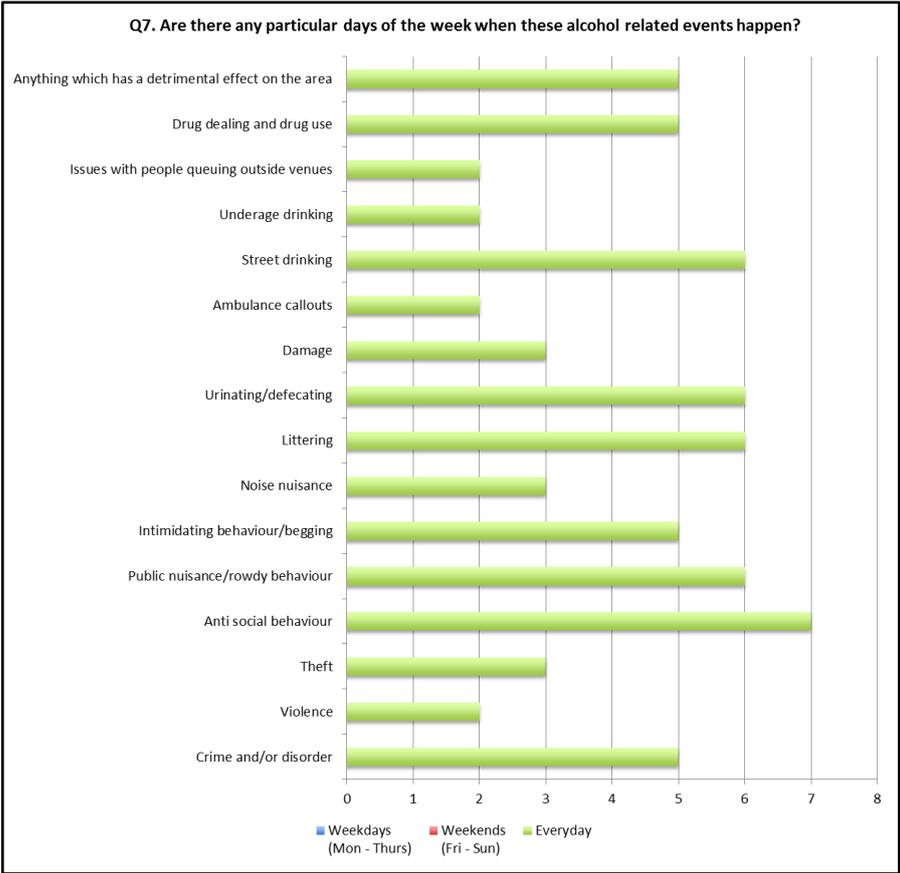
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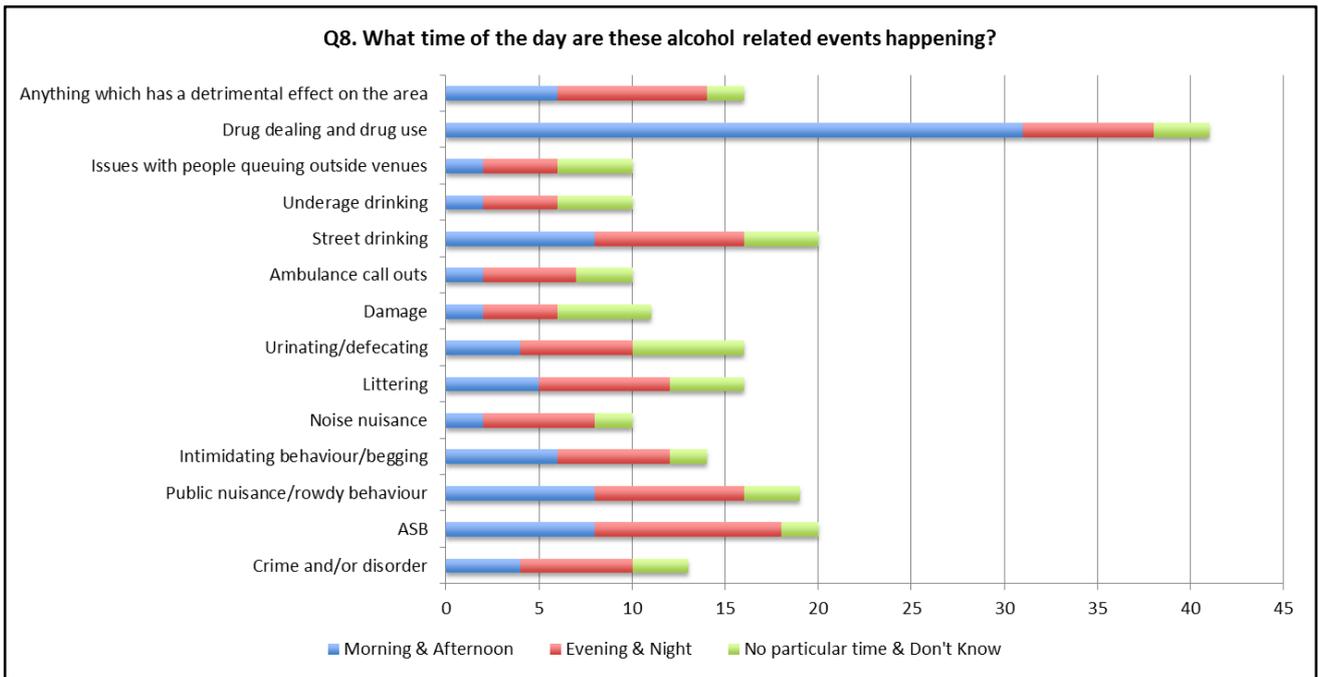




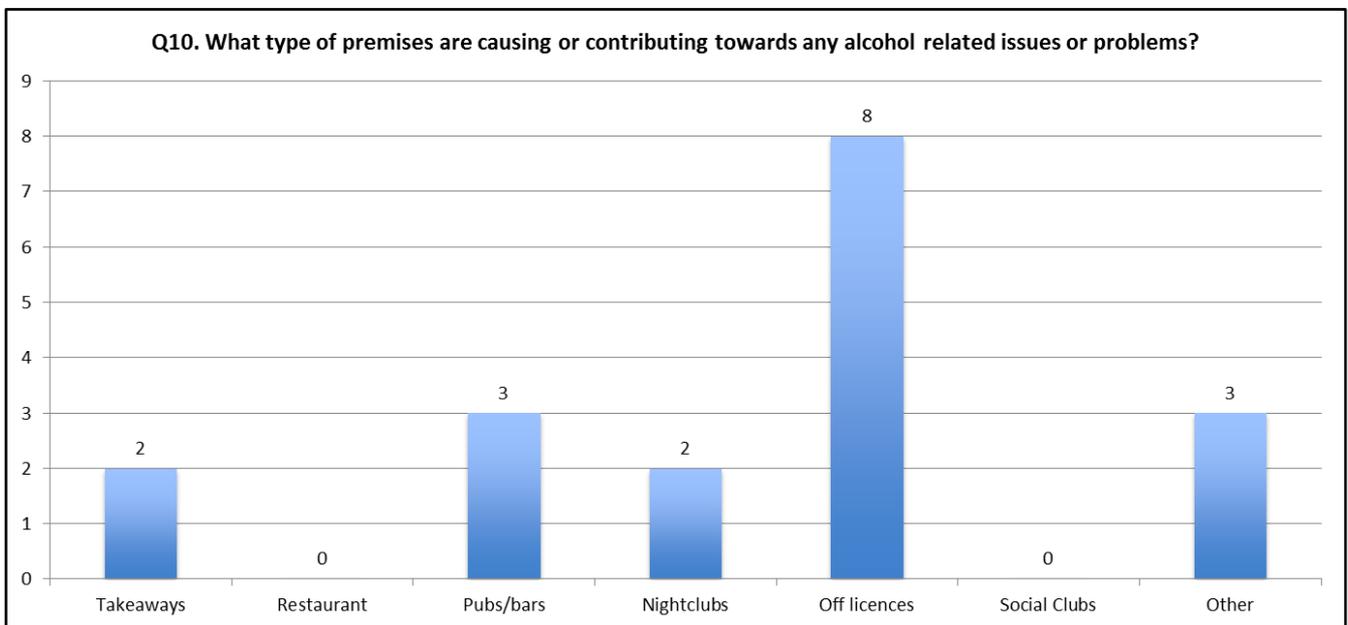
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All types of alcohol related crime and disorder and public nuisance were identified as happening on everyday of the week.



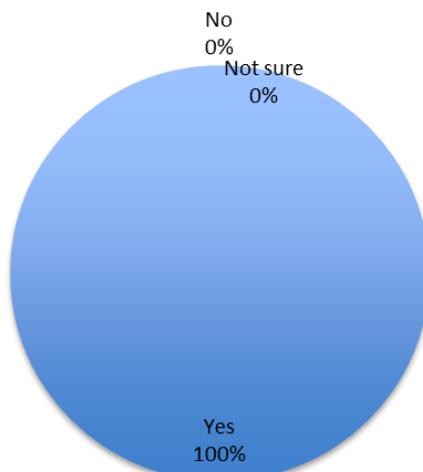


Most alcohol related harms happen during the evening and night. However significant amounts of littering, street drinking, intimidating behaviour, ASB and public nuisance/rowdy behaviour happens during the morning and afternoon



The majority felt that off licences (89%), pubs/bars (33%), and nightclubs and takeaways (22%) were the types of licensed premises which had caused or contributed to alcohol related issues in the area they were responding about.

Q11. Do you think the number of licensed premises in this area contribute to any of these issues?



100% of respondents felt that the number of licensed premises in the area they were concerned about had contributed to alcohol related problems.

Below are a selection of comments which were submitted as part of the survey describing the impact alcohol has on the respondents (Q9 and Q12).

'As residents of the area know, the council has no interest in the area and uses it as a dumping ground for their problems. It gives out alcohol licenses [*sic*] like confetti and the same goes for takeaway permits. How can so many off license premises or takeaways make a living through out the year, could it be by selling to any body or selling illegal alcohol or tobacco. A large number of the owners/managers of these premises do not live in the area and therefore have no interest in the problems they create because the council says they can trade. Has the council ever bothered to consult with or listen to the police or the residents of the area over the previous 20 years.'

New Road, Chatham resident

'I pick up drink cans regularly, have people sit on my front steps occasionally and witness males urinating in the nearby public alley. Alcoholics also associate with local prostitutes; the latter often carry canned drinks.'

Chatham High Street resident

'I've seen drunks asleep in the parking spaces. I've had the overpowering smell of urine hit me when I get out of my parked car. I've seen piles of faeces. I've had to remove drunks that have gained access to the stairs in the flats where I live.

I would have thought that it would be obvious that having so many shops selling alcohol would lead to problems. I see people drinking on the streets as early as 10 in the morning.'

Chatham High Street resident

'Incidents that affect me in the area I have specified are mainly due to street drinking, which takes place at all times of the day and night. I cannot say if the sale of alcohol affects drug use or crime in my area, although I am aware that both occur (particularly drug use) and there may be a link to the ready availability of alcohol. I am involved with a small community gardening group, which plants and looks after pavement containers and front gardens. These regularly (I would say as often as on 2 out of 3 days) contain some drink related litter – cans, bottles, or glasses, despite there being at least 3 litter bins in my postcode area. As the gardening is a community effort to improve the area for everyone, excessive littering, sometimes resulting in damaged plants, is a problem. Urination in alleys and at the back of the neighbourhood house gardens is frequent and unpleasant and whilst it may not always be a result of alcohol consumption, the smell suggests that more often than not, it is. Small groups of people sometimes sit on the front steps of my house and my neighbour's houses and drink which has resulted in unpleasant exchanges when they have been asked to move. Noise from drunken behaviour in the road at the front of my house at night sometimes wakes me. I find that bad language and noisy behaviour from street drinkers at any time of day can often be intimidating, even if not directed at me, as can be the same behaviour from pavement drinkers in front of public houses.'

Chatham town centre resident

'The issues that arise from on street drinking can happen at any time on any day, it is hard to state a particular time when things are worse. These issues also have detrimental impact when trying to sell our houses and for new residents.'

Chatham High Street resident

'I have lived at my current address for around 23 years now and in that time I have seen more crime, anti social behaviour and abuse than I have in the rest of my life put together. There are constantly people shouting in the street during all hours which has led me to spend considerable amounts of money to add new glazing to block out the noise. We have people regularly opening the gate on the front of our property to use our house as cover to urinate or defecate. In some cases we have had prostitutes use the cover as a place to take clients to conduct their business which then ends up to condoms being left on the floor. The level of public disorder around New Road has increased and there is less police presence than ever.

Thank you for providing this survey and I hope the results will show that alcohol is a very serious problem around this area with little being done to help combat this issue.'

Chatham town centre resident

'I have had to clear up defecation [*sic*] from my [*sic*] outside my front door on a number of occasions and have now installed a sensor light. The area to the rear of my house is frequented by prostitutes and drug users and at 3 to 4 times a week we have to clear away detritus or contact our Community Warden to remove syringes, needles and condoms. Empty alcohol cans and bottles are left at the rear of my property most days which I remove. My neighbour and I look after the road side planters and we have to be extra vigilant when planting as this is an area where needles, bottles and cans are dumped. Due to the excessive drinking habits of some people walking past it is often noisy at night with the street drinkers arguing and shouting at each other.'

Chatham town centre resident

'I see theft shoplifting most days. I see Street drinking and begging quite often. I see anti-social behaviour as a result of intoxication on a regular basis. The over all perception of people visiting the town is that it is a run down town with a high proportion of low income families. There is often shouting and swearing in the street. I work in the town but I would not want to bring my family there to shop. The pavement needs scrubbing clean, and the empty shop fronts need to be covered. The fire exits and quiet corners all need cleaning out because almost every one of them has urine or faeces in.'

Chatham High Street business representative

'Street drinkers gathering outside our building have to be moved on, either by our staff asking them or calling police community safety to help. Associated litter and filth (sometimes human waste) to be cleared on a regular basis. The situation has improved around our building in recent months but I fear they have just moved to another place in the town centre, not gone away completely. The plethora of shops that sell alcohol in and around the high street cannot help. If the supply is not regulated then these activities will continue to harm the majority of people in Chatham town centre who wish to work, shop or live peacefully. I must also add that we are delighted with the new licenced premises Wetherspoons, and restaurants in Chatham - they are superb.'

Chatham High Street business representative

'[...] the problems are constant. It makes the area a depressing area to live in especially when the council gives licenses out like confetti.'

Chatham High Street resident

Community impact evidence

The Context

I am a self-employed man and live with my wife in a terraced house in the New Road, Chatham Conservation Area. I walk and cycle around the immediate area and wider Medway Towns. I am part of the Full Frontal Gardening Group which has installed planters containing shrubs and flowers on the pavements and forecourts of houses where we live. The New Road area is busy, with 30,000 vehicles using it daily and extensive pedestrian traffic. It is a thoroughfare to Chatham railway station, schools, local shops and town centre amenities.

Littering of alcohol cans and bottles



I can confidently say that every day I see discarded beer cans and alcohol bottles. The forecourt of my house is a raised patio which fronts onto New Road and often has beer cans left on it. This usually happens at least once every week. This picture was taken on the 16th September 2016 when a beer can was left amongst the flowers we had planted. The pavement planters often have beer cans and bottles left in them; these are removed by residents.



On 13th October at 9.35am I looked out and saw a beer can on my patio; a few hours later on the same day a second one appeared. My colleague residents and I receive frequent comments from passers-by that they like our planting efforts. It is a shame that the effects of street drinking can diminish this.



I walk through the Old Road Car Park regularly when returning home from the paper shop in the mornings. It is common to find discarded drink bottles as happened on 19th October, 2016 when a beer bottle and can were left on the rear wall of 8-12 New Road. On 26th October 2016, I took a picture of a wine bottle left on a stanchion in Old Road car park. It is inexpensive wine at £2.79 for 1.5 litres.



Voluntary Litter picking



I have a hand-held litter picker/grabber provided to me by Medway Council and willingly litter pick. It takes me about 30-45 minutes every week. Most of the discarded containers are for alcohol over 5% abv and often over 9%. I know these are mostly discarded by street drinkers or casual drinkers and am aware these can only be bought in local shops or off-licences. About once a month, on a Sunday morning, I walk to the nearby Upper Mount Car park and litter pick the path and immediate area which rises from Old Road, by Papa Johns, to the Car park. On two Sunday mornings in summer 2016, I picked a full, clear sack of beer cans and bottles. On 15th October 2016, I litter picked an area of about 50 metres from Papa John's Pizza shop to my house. This picture shows the cans I retrieved from 15 minutes work.

I worry that the children in my neighbourhood see discarded cans and bottles and regard it as normal behaviour. I see street drinking and occasionally hear drinkers rowing at night with each other and when they accompany local prostitutes. More than once, I have spilt beer on my clothes because discarded cans are often left half-filled and sometimes – virtually full. Alcohol spillage is sticky, has a sickly smell and requires immediate washing of clothing. Crushed plastic cider bottles pictured here, outside my house, are common.



The pictures shown in this profile are representative of what happens regularly and often daily. Discarded cans and bottles are potentially dangerous and I have often swept up broken bottles. I know they can puncture bicycle tyres and cause serious injury to children and pets.

I wish that the sale of alcohol from off-licences was much more strictly controlled to a few shops and only after 3pm in the daytime. I would also like to see signs on streets locally which prohibit any street drinking, urination and behaviour which might cause offence.

Bryan Fowler

New Road

Chatham

Appendix D - Annex 2

Gillingham High Street and Canterbury Street

The Green Street Theodore Place Community Forum (GSTPCF)

'I moved to Green Street, Gillingham in May 2014 and have over the last 2 ½ years seen a significant change in the area and in particular the High Street [...].

More visible in the last 12 months are the homeless sleeping in shop fronts and the park, people begging on the street, street drinkers daily on the benches or wandering the High Street who are un-washed, ill, with visible injuries (black eyes, cuts, stitches on the face, blood, broken legs on crutches or in wheelchairs) and whose behaviour is clearly ruled by the can or bottle in their hand.

In the last 2 years there have been a high number of stabbings (Green Street, Balmoral Gardens, Balmoral Road, Saunders/High Street) in most cases related to alcohol and or drugs. Crime statistics viewed by the forum earlier this year are significantly worrying and residents are getting increasingly scared and fearful of crime and even going out at night. It is cheaper to buy alcohol than a bottle of soft drink in Gillingham, which is just frightening and wrong.

GSTPCF actively challenges the extension of late night opening of facilities, especially eateries or those with a license to sell alcohol due to the crime, noise and ASB already experienced on a daily and weekly basis. Forum members and the community are keen for investment in the area, but want to see less fast food/ cafes, 24 hour gambling, money lending, pubs/clubs and places to buy alcohol.

The strain on public services is at breaking point and will only worsen with further planned cuts. However, the growing changes in Gillingham High Street and surrounding areas, I believe, unless addressed will, continue to escalate and worsen, resulting in a significant observed effect on the local economy and residents.

I believe that it is essential to reduce the number of outlets with alcohol licenses and an increase in the price of alcohol being sold would be a start to trying to address this escalating issue. However, it would need to be a holistic approach and one that is implemented, enforced and services made available to treat those with the issues. Moving the street drinkers to another town won't solve the issue.

We fully support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy.'

GSTPCF Coordinator

Proposed Gillingham High Street/Canterbury Street CIP area **with additional stress area**

Gillingham High Street into Canterbury Street area, an area which straddles both Gillingham North and Gillingham South wards.



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Legend

Proposed CIP ———

The area outlined in red is the proposed CIP area, and has been defined with regard to evidence from the Community Safety Unit, Kent Police, residents and the public health evidence below.

This area goes across both Gillingham North and Gillingham South wards as the evidence, outlined below shows that alcohol related harms in the following categories are prevalent

across the area shown. In addition there is a concentration of licensed premises in the outlined area.

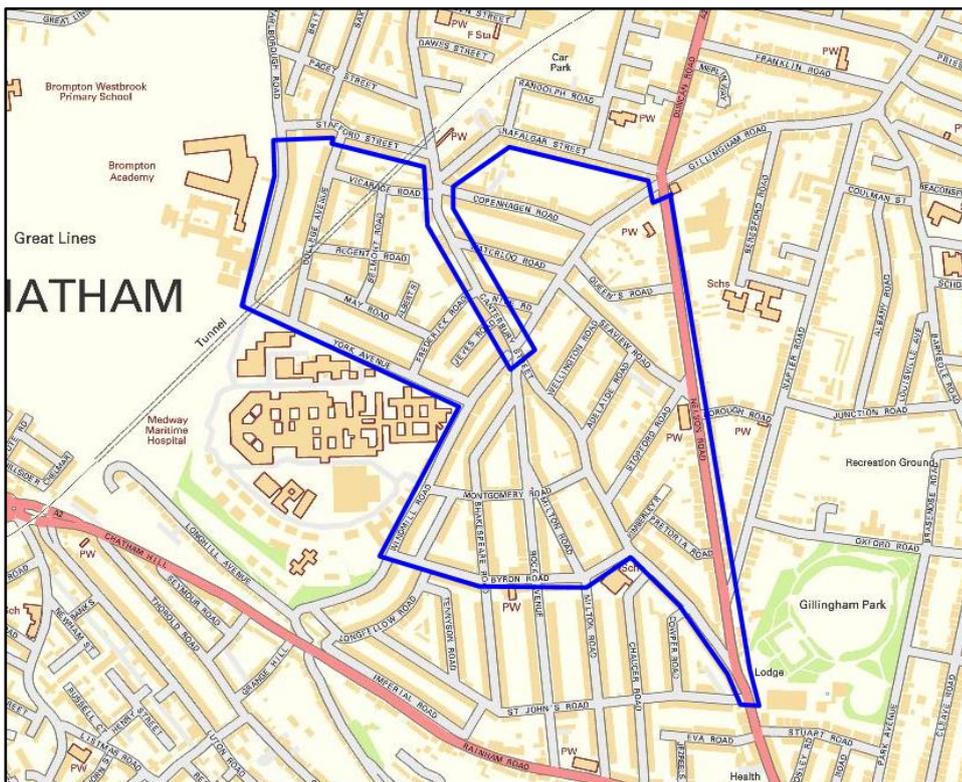
The evidence presented by the Director of Public Health of alcohol related harm in this area covers the following categories

- Deprivation
- Alcohol related hospital admissions
- Ambulance call outs where alcohol is considered a contributory factor
- Alcohol related crime
- Domestic Abuse
- Attendees to Medway Hospital A&E reporting assaults
- Public nuisance in the form of street drinking, alcohol related litter and human waste
- Alcohol Control Zone
- Evidence from residents in response to a survey and an additional report from a community group

There are 30 off licenced premises in the proposed CIP area, and 11 pubs or nightclubs, making a total of 41 premises. As can be seen in the following maps there are other licensed premises outside of the proposed CIP area, which are within walking distance of Gillingham High Street and Canterbury Street.

The Director of Public Health (DPH) believes the evidence supports that a high density of licensed premises, in this case both on and off licensed premies, and the customers from these premises contribute towards high levels of crime, disorder and public nuisance. Public Health would therefore support a cumulative impact policy in the defined area, which covers an area across Gillingham North and Gillingham South wards.

Stress Area



Legend

Proposed stress area



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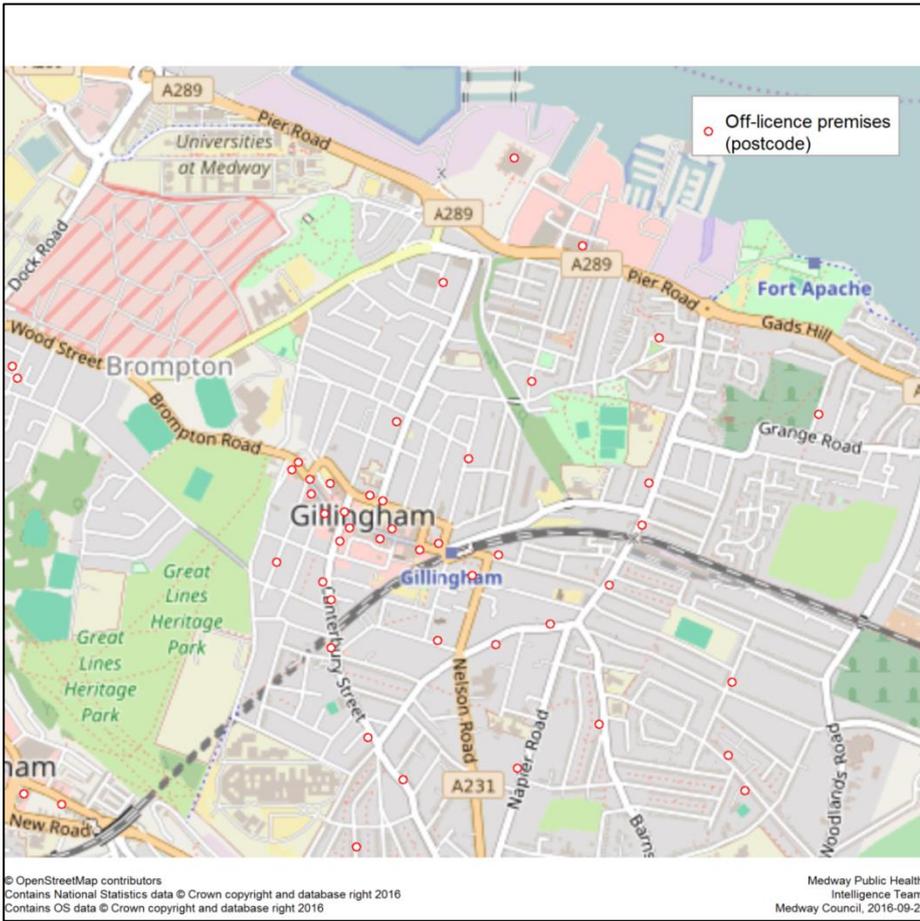
The evidence below also shows that while the proposed CIP area defines the centre, as far as is possible, of the alcohol related harms, these, as well as the licensed premises, extend beyond the defined area. As with any policy that delineates a specific area, its effectiveness may be undermined if alcohol is readily available from the nearby areas. In addition displacement from the proposed CIP area could also have a detrimental effect on nearby areas where there is already concern, although not to such a level where a CIP can be justified. In order to address these concerns the DPH proposes that the area, outlined in blue, between Gillingham, the A2 and Medway Hospital and abutting the proposed CIP, is considered as a 'stress area'. The evidence below shows the following alcohol related harms are prevalent in this area, although not to the same extent as the proposed CIP area.

- Criminal damage
- Public order
- Sexual offences
- Domestic abuse
- Alcohol related hospital admissions
- Assaults reported to Medway Hospital A&E



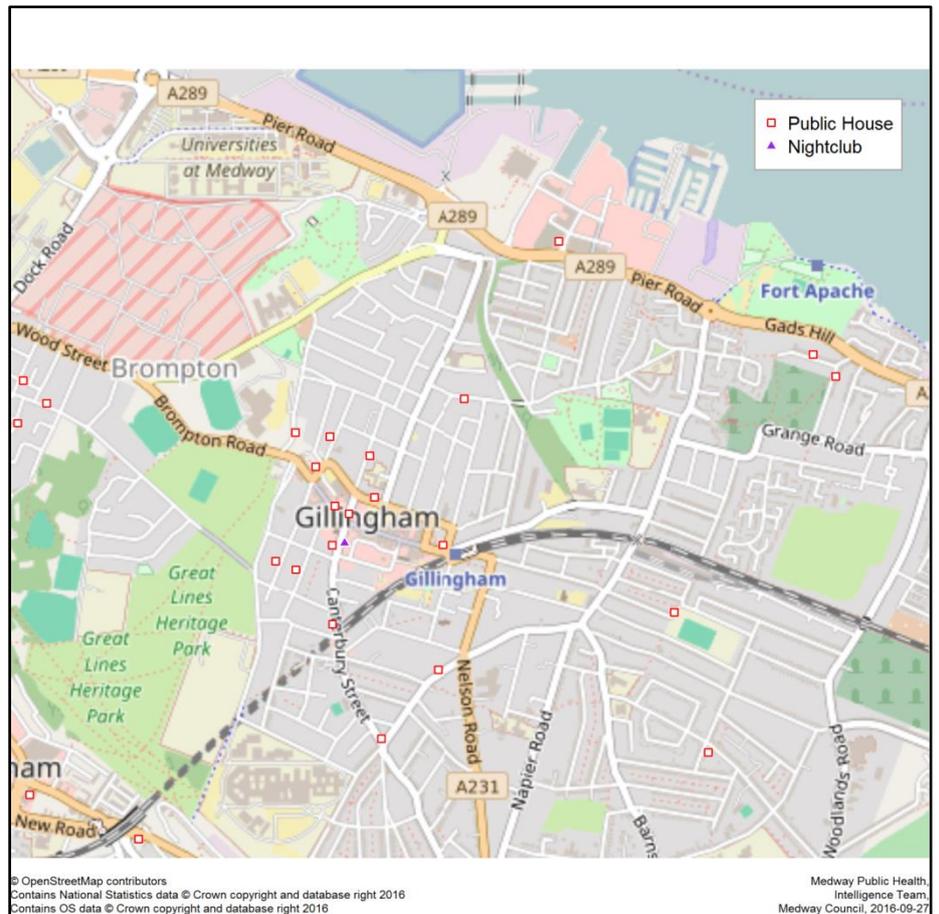
Map showing the relationship between the proposed CIP and stress areas.

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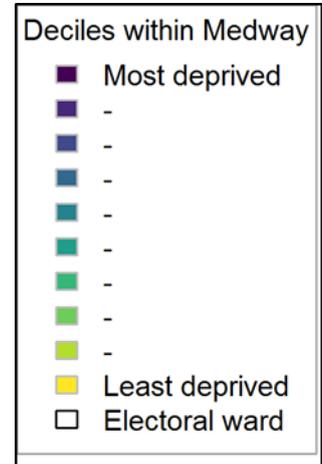
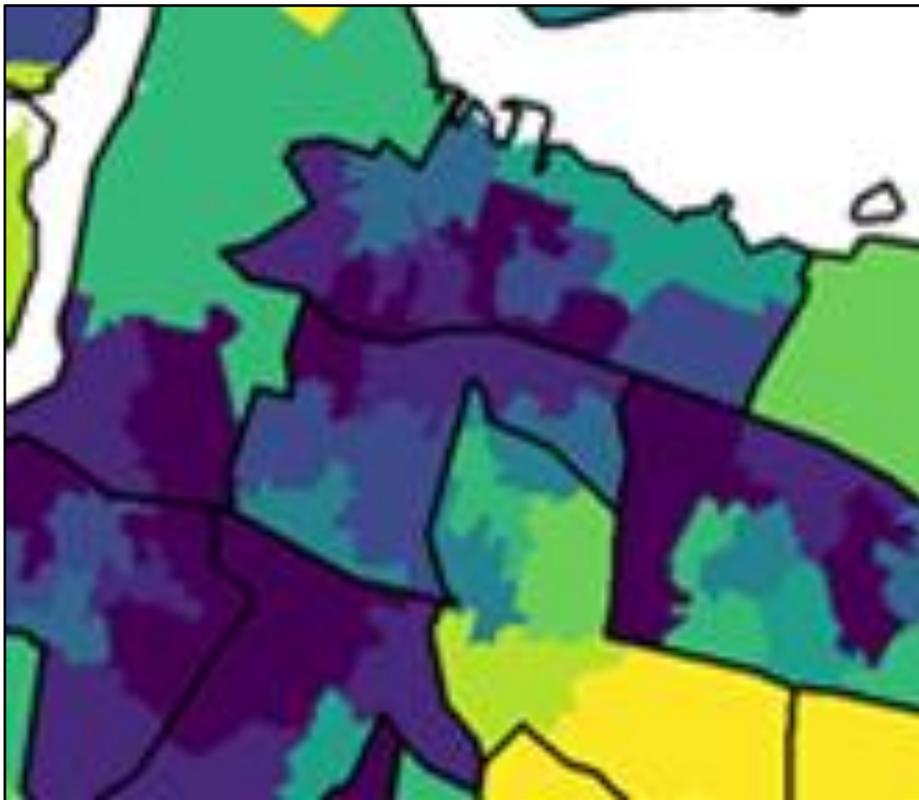


Location of off licenced premises in the Gillingham High Street/Canterbury Street area (Sept 2016 – postcode data supplied by Medway Licensing Dept)

Location of pubs and nightclubs (Sept 2016 – postcode data supplied by Medway Licensing Dept) in the Chatham High St area.



Deprivation



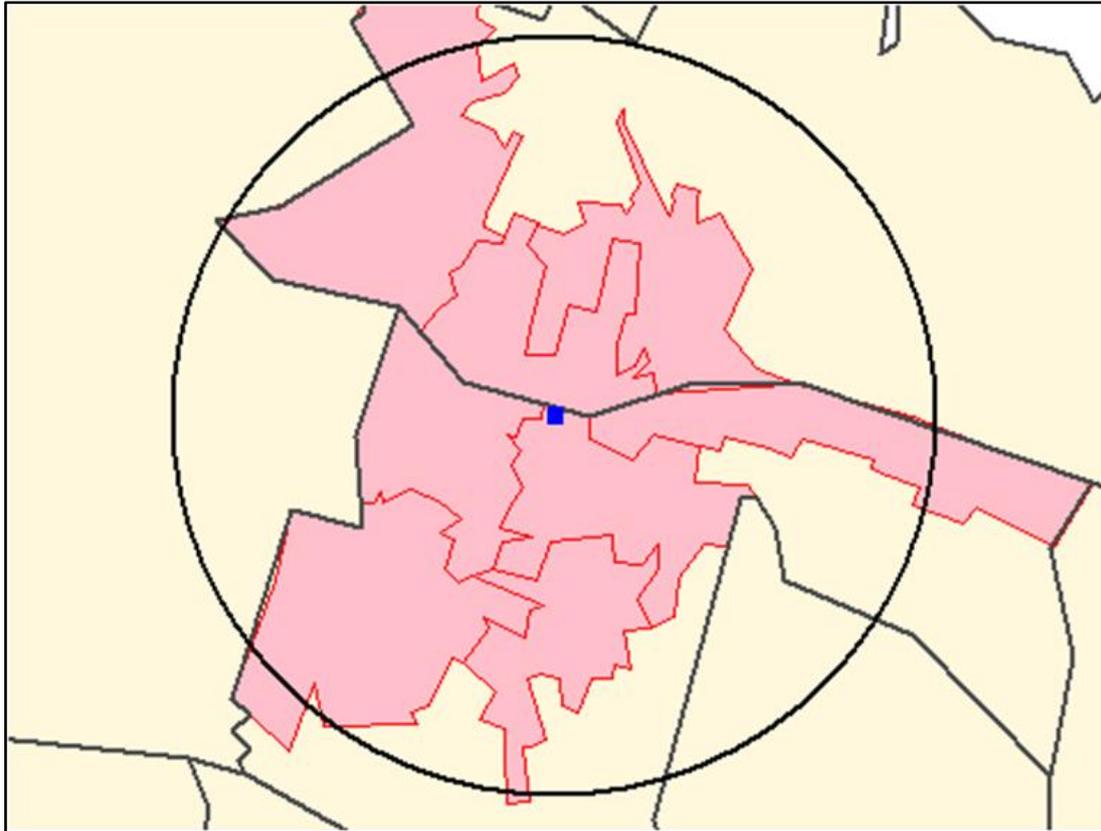
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The area containing Gillingham High Street, Canterbury Street and surrounding areas are among the most deprived in Medway.

In 2014 Public Health in Medway commissioned a study into alcohol use in Medway. The result - Medway Alcohol: Insight (2014) - identified there was a clear link between alcohol related harms, hospital admissions, alcohol related crimes and deprived areas where there is a density of licensed premises.

Alcohol related crime

The below data from Kent Police are crimes reported by the victim based on where the crime occurred and covers the 4 calendar years 2012 to September 2015 in the 8 LSOA's highlighted below. The blue point marks Gillingham High Street approximately 50 metres from the railway station and the circle is a 1km radius of this point.



Night time - 2000 hours to 0600 hours

Type	Local area	Medway total	Percentage
ASB	3438	18331	18.8
Assault-non DA	870	4137	21
Criminal Damage	763	4239	18
Domestic Abuse	486	2658	18.3
Public Order	73	205	35.6
Sexual	82	487	16.8

Day time - 0600 hours to 2000 hours

Type	Local area	Medway total	Percentage
ASB	2757	16381	16.8
Assault-non DA	925	4926	18.8
Criminal Damage	630	4140	15.2
Domestic Abuse	405	2555	15.9
Public Order	68	366	18.6
Sexual	60	276	21.7

Night time crime

This area accounts for 35% of all reported public order offences in Medway, nearly a fifth of all anti social behaviour and domestic abuse reports.

Day time crime

During the day this area has over a fifth of reported sexual offences and nearly a fifth of reported public order and assault (non domestic abuse) offences

Relevant Crime heat maps for alcohol related offence

ASB



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Day time (0600 – 2000)



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Night time (2000 – 0600)

Non DA Assault



© OpenStreetMap contributors

Day time



© OpenStreetMap contributors

Night time

Criminal Damage



© OpenStreetMap contributors

Day time



© OpenStreetMap contributors

Night time

Public Order



© OpenStreetMap contributors

Night time

Night time

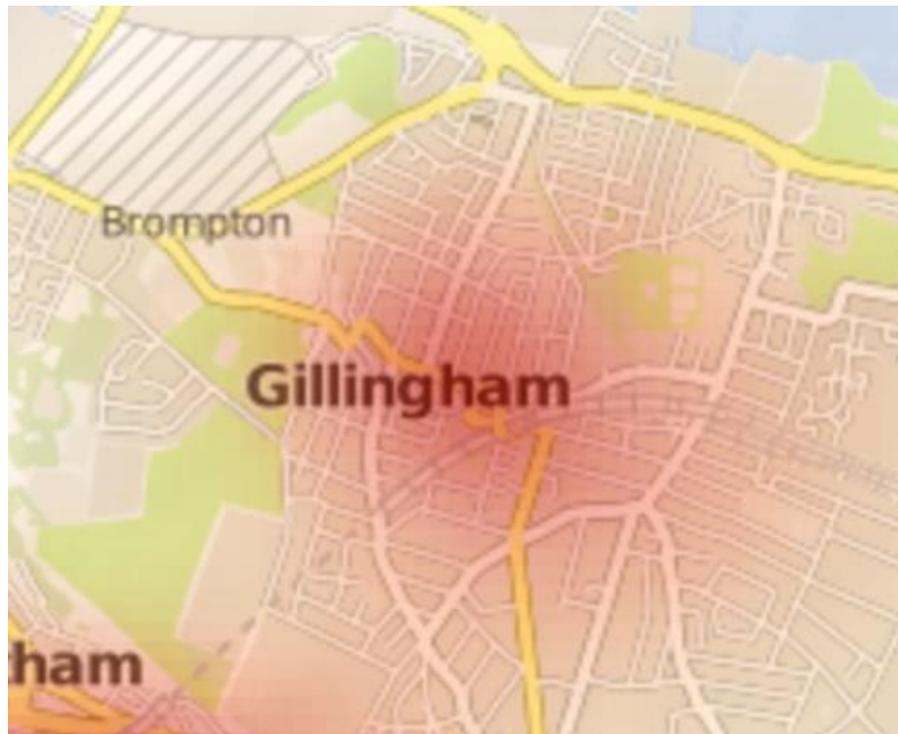
Sexual offences



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Heat maps for ASB, criminal damage, assault, public order and sexual offences show the area in and around Gillingham High Street is a hot spot for these types of offences compared to the rest of Medway.

Domestic Abuse



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There is extensive evidence linking alcohol consumption, particularly at harmful or hazardous levels, with domestic abuse. Evidence shows alcohol use increases the incidence and levels of domestic abuse. The area in and around Gillingham High Street, across both Gillingham North and Gillingham South wards is a hot spot of reported domestic abuse compared to the rest of Medway.

It is recognised that Medway has the highest number of reported domestic abuse incidents in Kent and Medway. (Griffiths, M. Edmed, S. (2015) CHILDREN & ADULT'S DIRECTORATE MANAGEMENT TEAM - Medway Domestic Abuse Service Review 2015)

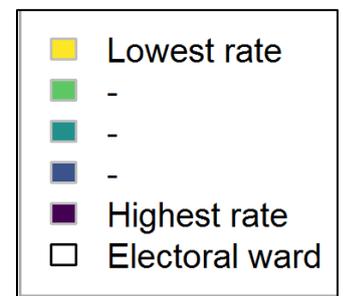
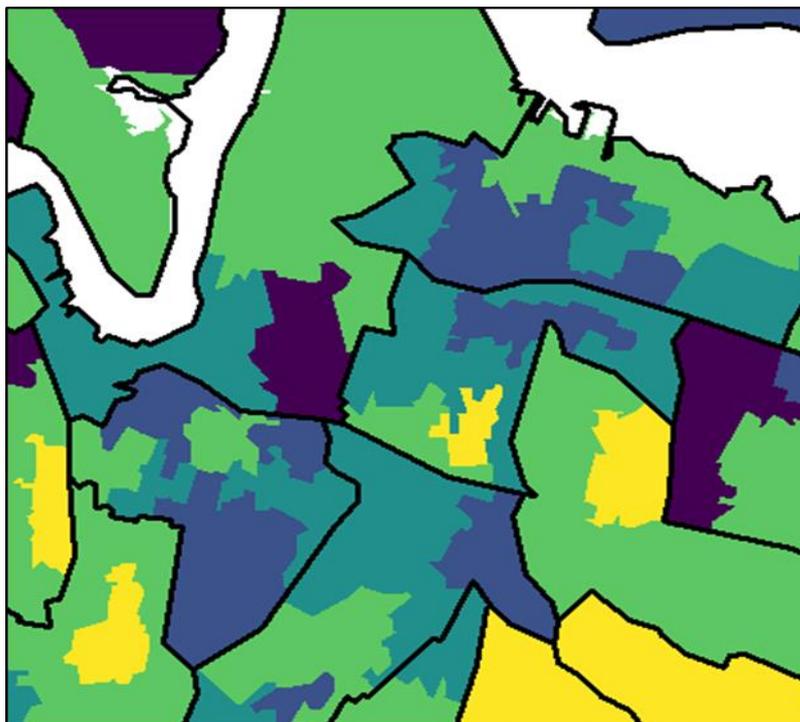
There is extensive evidence linking alcohol consumption, particularly at harmful or hazardous levels, with domestic abuse. Evidence shows alcohol use increases the incidence and levels of domestic abuse. The World Health Organisation (WHO) has identified several reasons for the link between domestic abuse and alcohol. These are

- *Alcohol use directly affects cognitive and physical function, reducing self-control and leaving individuals less capable of negotiating a non-violent resolution to conflicts within relationships.*

- *Excessive drinking by one partner can exacerbate financial difficulties, childcare problems, infidelity (11) or other family stressors. This can create marital tension and conflict, increasing the risk of violence occurring between partners.*
- *Individual and societal beliefs that alcohol causes aggression can encourage violent behaviour after drinking and the use of alcohol as an excuse for violent behaviour.*
- *Experiencing violence within a relationship can lead to alcohol consumption as a method of coping or self-medicating.*
- *Children who witnesses violence or threats of violence between parents are more likely to display harmful drinking patterns later in life.*

(WHO, (2006) Intimate Partner Violence and Alcohol)

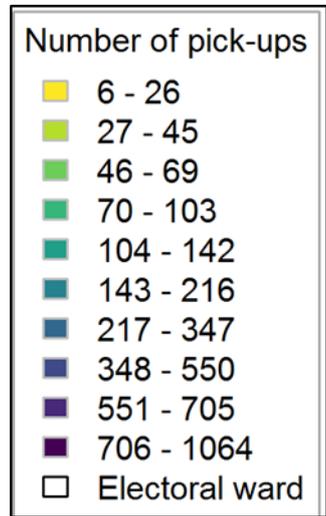
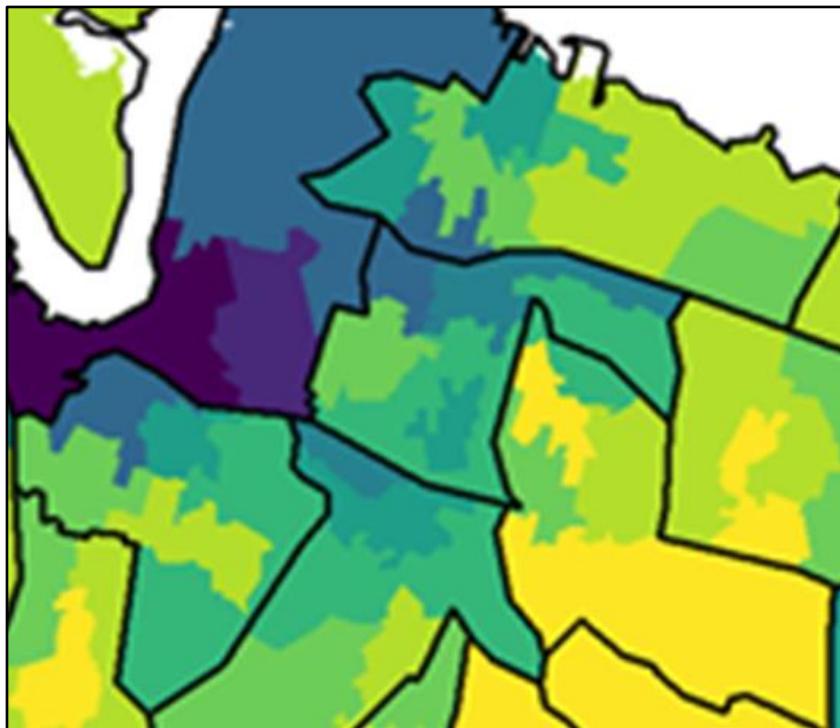
Alcohol related hospital admissions



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Areas of Gillingham North and Gillingham South have among the highest alcohol related hospital admissions in Medway.

Ambulance callouts where alcohol has been deemed to be a contributory factor by ambulance staff.



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2011	
River	415
Chatham Central	221
Gillingham South	218
Luton and Wayfield	183
Gillingham North	178

2012	
River	428
Gillingham South	251
Chatham Central	198
Gillingham North	178
Luton and Wayfield	159

2013	
River	421
Gillingham South	232
Gillingham North	201
Chatham Central	180
Rochester West	170

2014	
River	400
Gillingham South	266
Gillingham North	226
Chatham Central	198
Luton and Wayfield	174

2015	
River	511
Gillingham South	263
Chatham Central	210
Gillingham North	208
Rochester West	177

During the last five years both Gillingham wards have been in the top 4 wards in Medway for ambulance callouts identified as having alcohol as a contributory factor by ambulance staff. Gillingham South ward has been the second highest, behind River ward for the last four years.

Following is a summary by ward, of all the categories of call out listed by the ambulance service considered to be most relevant to one or more of the four licensing objectives. As can be seen the nature of these calls are directly related to the safety of those involved and have all been noted by ambulance crews as having alcohol as a suspected contributory factor.

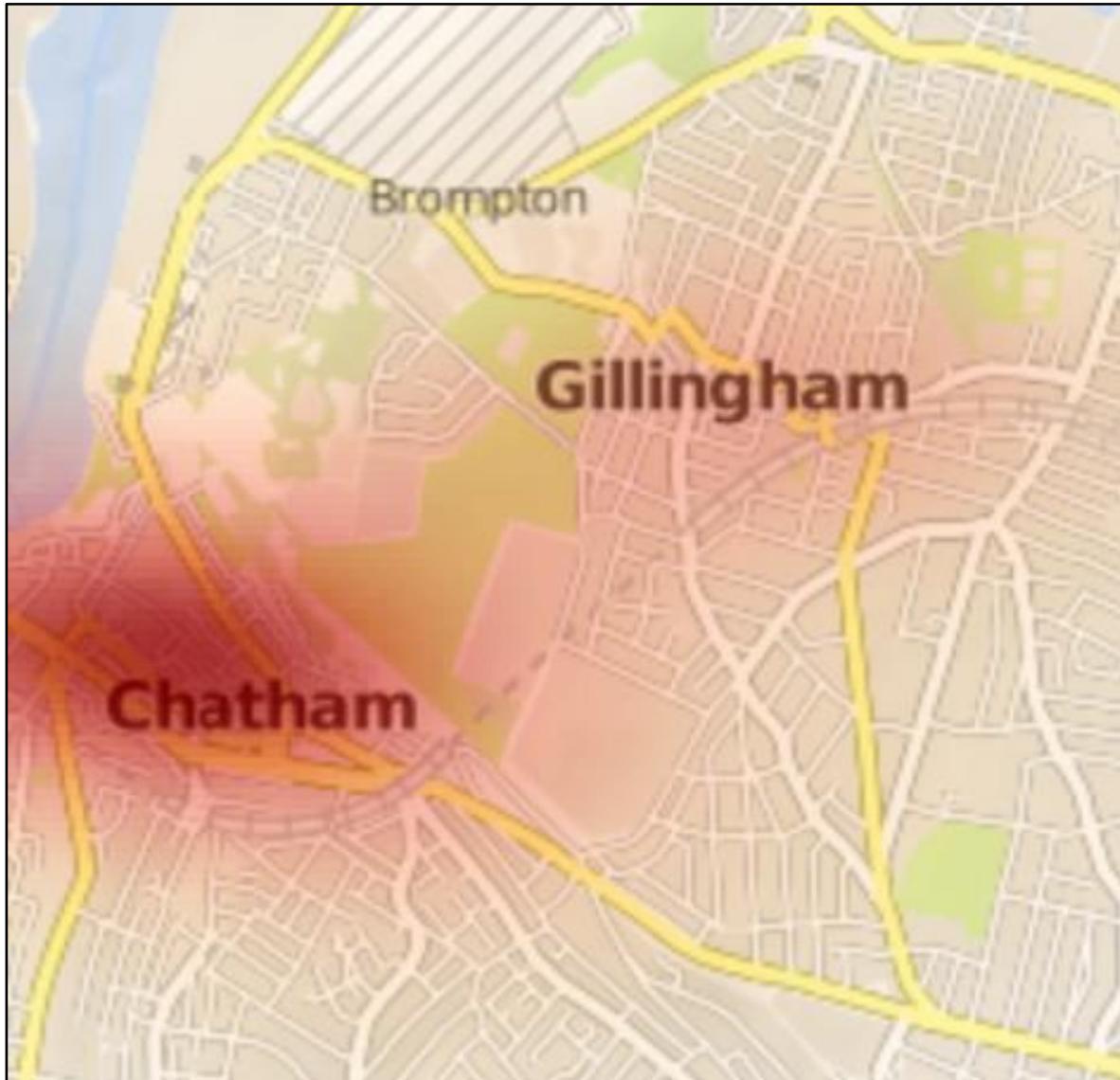
Gillingham North

Call type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Trauma/bleeding	12	29	32	43	27
Unconscious/faint	28	38	32	30	31
Alcohol intoxication	5	6	14	12	7
Falls <12ft	8	10	18	16	9
Assault/Sexual assault	14	5	4	10	8
Limb/pain injury	17	10	10	12	7
Road Traffic Collision		2			1
Overdose/ingestion accidental	14	3	6	4	5
Shot/stabbing	1	4		3	
Total	99	107	116	130	95
Percentage of ward total	55.6%	60.1%	57.7%	57.5%	45.7%

Gillingham South

Call type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Trauma/bleeding	13	40	32	25	38
Unconscious/faint	40	58	49	50	55
Alcohol intoxication	11	16	19	21	14
Falls <12ft	12	4	13	14	9
Assault/Sexual assault	14	21	15	14	12
Limb/pain injury	27	7	15	8	13
Road Traffic Collision	1		1		1
Overdose/ingestion accidental	6	8	1	4	2
Shot/stabbing	1	1	1	3	
Total	125	155	146	139	144
Percentage of ward total	57.3%	61.8%	62.9%	52.2%	54.8%

Medway Hospital A&E assault data



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While Chatham can be seen as the main hot spot for assaults reported by persons attending Medway Hospital A&E department from January 2016 to October 2016 inclusive, Gillingham is also highlighted.

Alcohol related Litter



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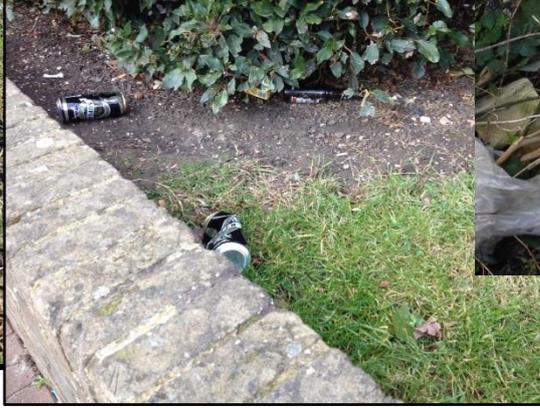
Key

Alcohol related litter	Red
Street drinking locations	Magenta
Human waste	Green

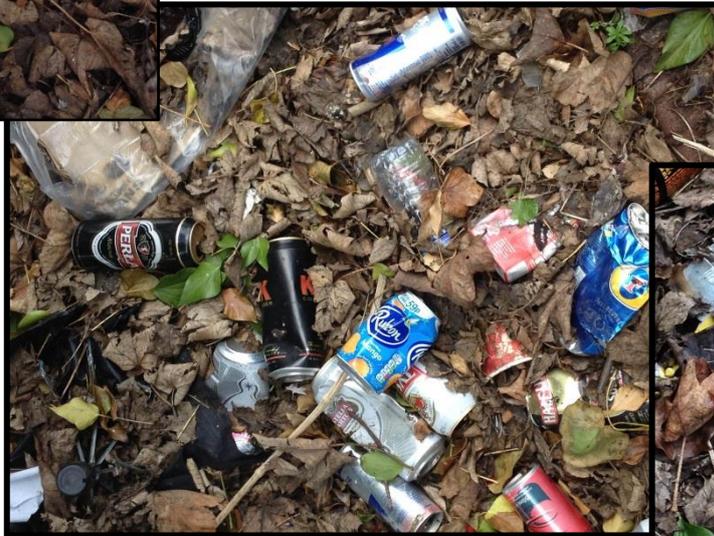
The above map plots the locations where persistent and substantial amounts of alcohol related litter have been found by public health staff and environmental enforcement over 2015 to the present. In addition the locations where street drinkers are regularly observed, drug litter has been found and human waste has been reported or observed are also shown. It can be seen these locations are often the same.

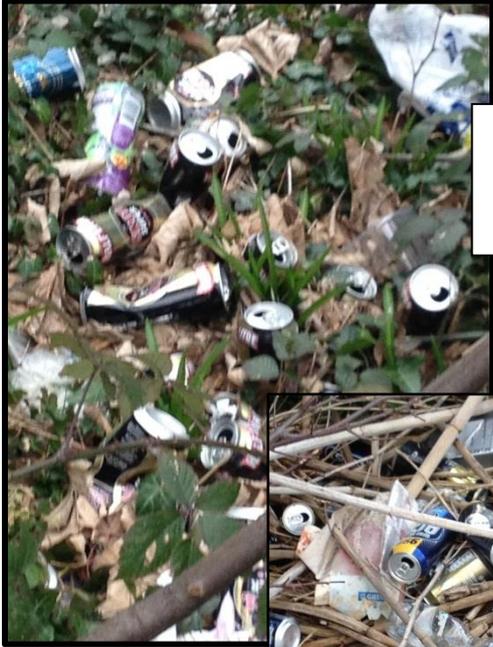
The following photographs are examples of alcohol related litter commonly found in these locations in and around Gillingham High St area.

High Street, Gillingham by St Marks Church



High Street, Gillingham in Nisa car park





Railway embankment by the bridge between Balmoral Gardens and Nisa



The Great Lines Park, Gillingham



Alcohol Control Zone



Alcohol control zones were introduced in areas of proven alcohol related anti social behaviour. These are in the process of being superseded by Public Spaces Protection Orders, however, until this process has been completed, ACZs in Medway are still in force.

Street Drinking and service providers



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The above map does not indicated individual premises. It is an indication of the road where individual service users have stated they buy their alcohol, primarily from off licenced premises. These people are often the ones who are committing anti social behaviour, nuisance and crime as street drinkers and are the visible public face of alcohol and substance misuse.

As can be seen alcohol outlets in Gillingham High Street and Gillingham Road and surrounding areas are used by dependant drinkers to buy their alcohol. The service users have said they mainly buy their alcohol from the small convenience shops and newsagents, with a preference for cheap super strength beer and cider.

Community engagement evidence

A copy of the survey is attached at Appendix C – Annex 6.

A total of 15 surveys were returned expressing concerns about Gillingham High Street area and 5 respondents recorded their name and contact details.

Summary of survey results

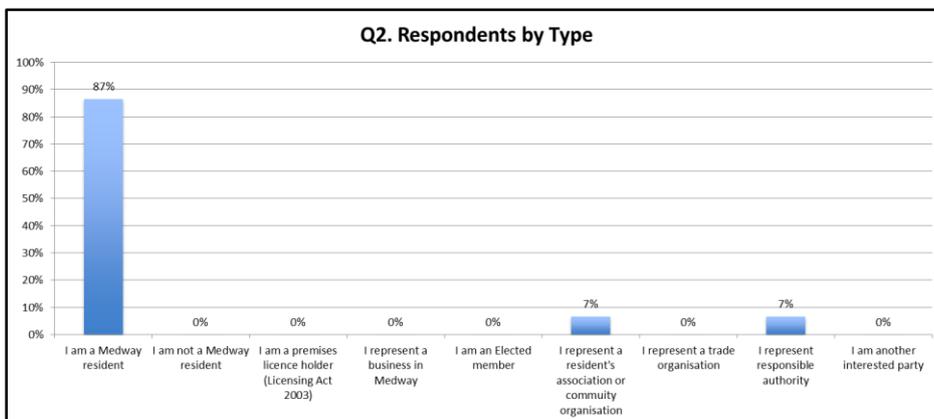
100% of respondents felt that licensed premises in Gillingham High Street and Canterbury Road area contributed to issues relating to the 4 licensing objectives. 100% felt that customers of licensed premises in this area contributed to crime and disorder and public nuisance, while 80% felt they contributed towards the risk to public safety. 67% felt there was risk to the protection of children.

The majority felt that the alcohol related issues happened on a weekly basis or more frequently, with 100% of respondents identifying littering and public nuisance as being the two issues causing most concern. ASB (93%), street drinking, noise nuisance and other problems that have a detrimental effect on the area (all at 87%) and crime and disorder (80%) were the other main identified impacts.

The majority of the negative impacts of licensed premises reported occurred at weekends (Friday – Sunday) rather than during the week. There are also significant amounts of public nuisance/rowdy behaviour, intimidating behaviour/begging and noise nuisance happening on weekdays.

The majority of the negative impacts of licensed premises reported occurred during the evening and night rather than during the day, with noise nuisance, ASB, issues with queuing and crime and disorder most likely to happen at night. However many of the issues were also reported as happening significantly in the morning and afternoon, such as littering, urinating/defecation, intimidation/begging and street drinking.

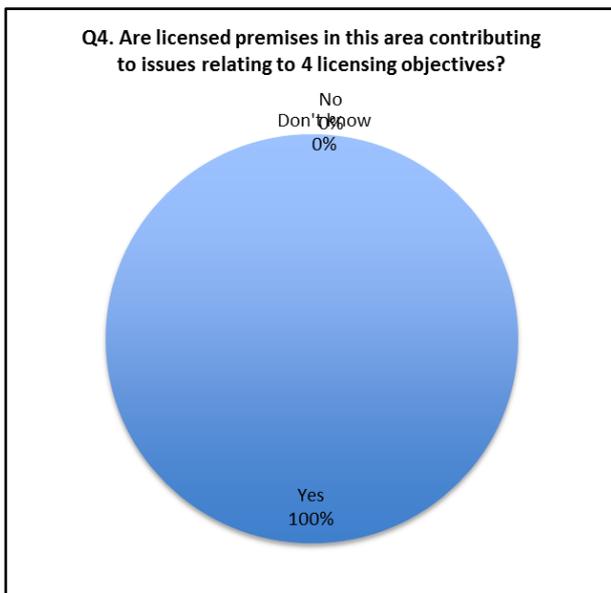
100% of respondents think that the number of licensed premises contribute towards the alcohol related problems identified.



13 respondents identified themselves as residents, 1 as representing a community group and one as a responsible authority.

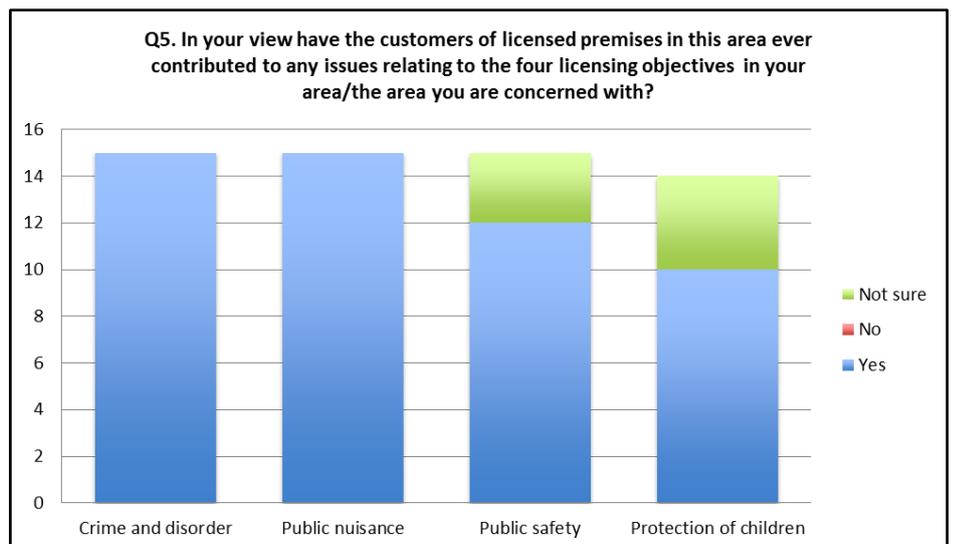
The areas identified by respondents were:

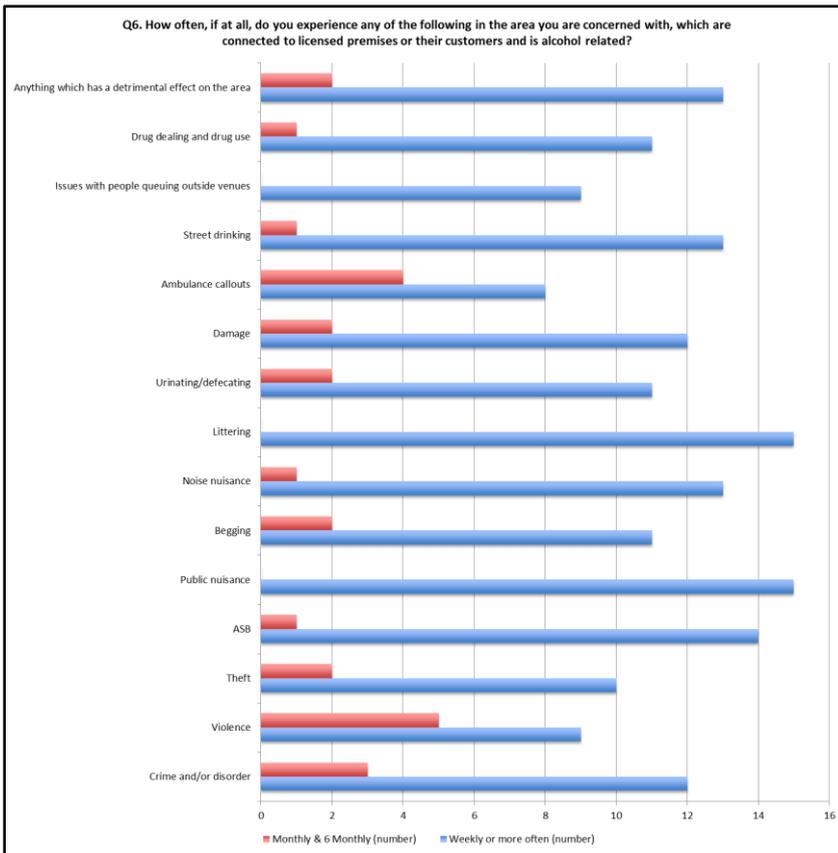
- Gillingham High Street
- Green Street
- Canterbury Street
- All roads off the Gillingham High Street
- Balmoral Gardens
- Theodore Place
- Dawes Street
- Skinner Street
- Gillingham Town Centre



100% felt that licensed premises in the area they mentioned contributed to issues relating to the 4 licensing objectives.

100% of respondents felt that the customers of licenced premises in the area they identified contributed to crime and disorder and public nuisance. 80% felt they contributed towards the risk to public safety. A minority (67%) felt there was risk to the protection of children.

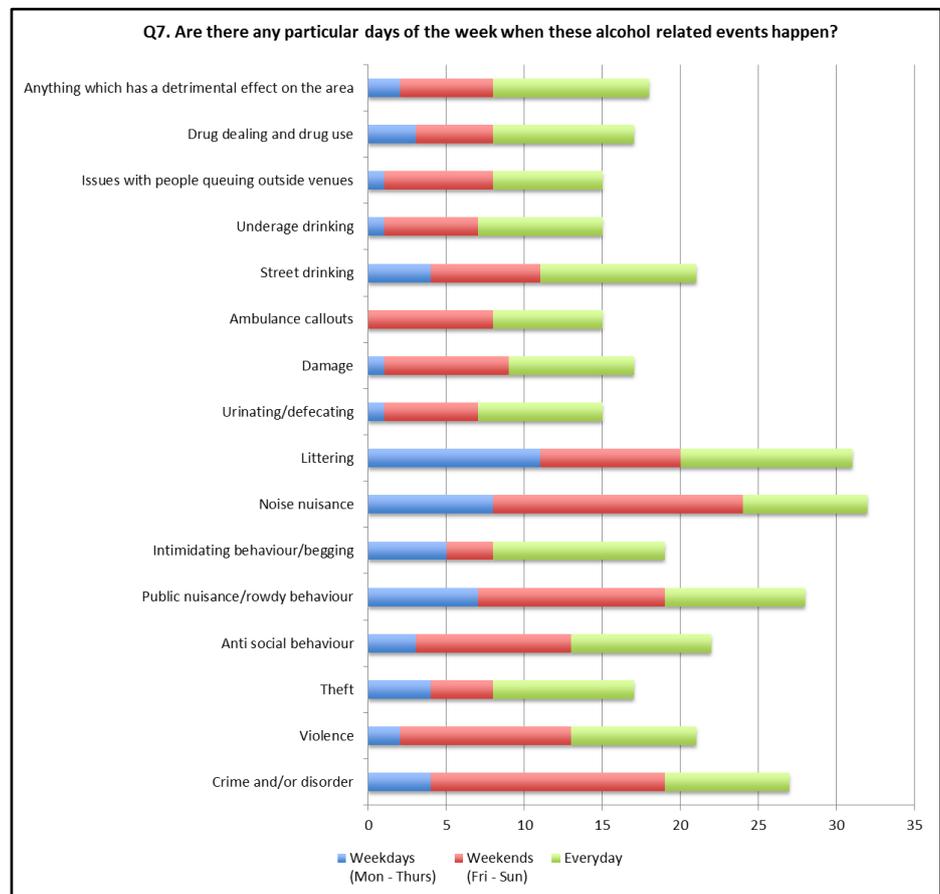


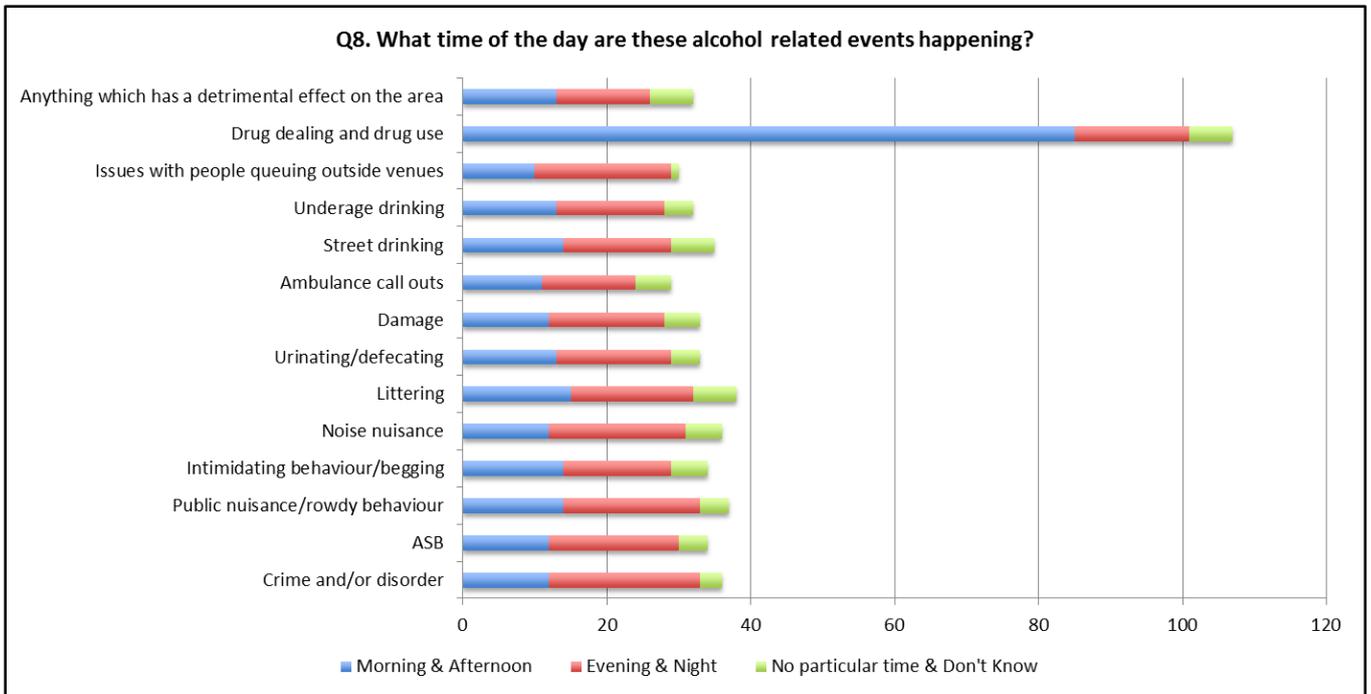


The majority felt the following negative issues happened on a weekly basis or more frequently:

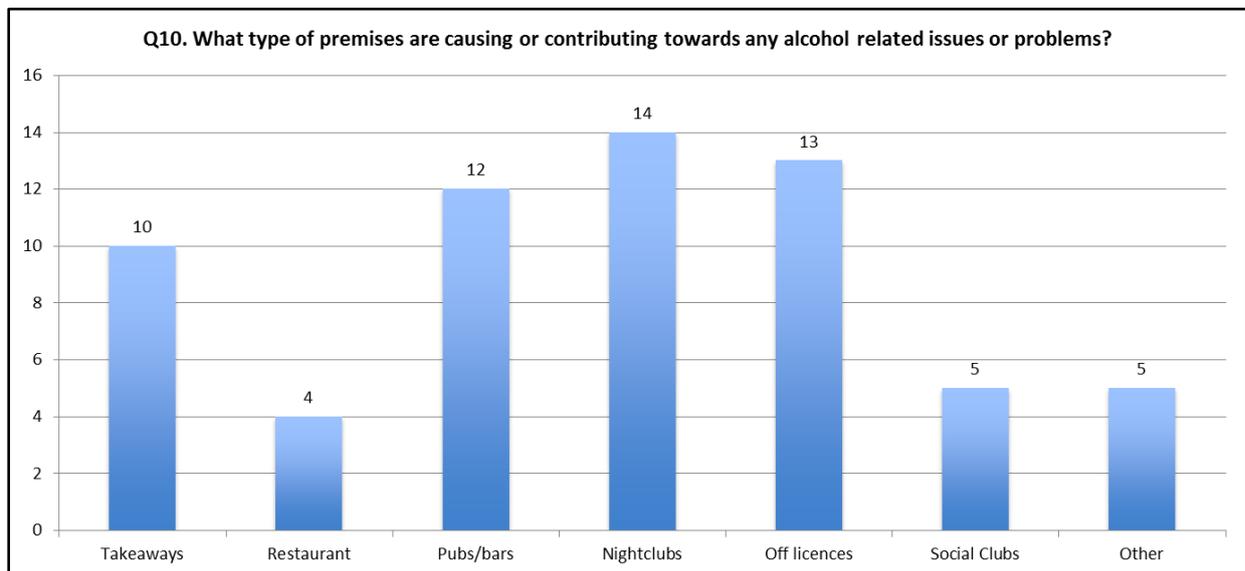
- Littering (100%)
- Public nuisance (100%)
- ASB (93%)
- Street drinking (87%)
- Noise nuisance (87%)
- Other issues that have a detrimental effect on the area (87%)
- Crime and/or disorder (80%)

The majority of the negative impacts of licensed premises reported occurred on weekends (Friday – Sunday) rather than during the week. However, littering is more likely to be reported as happening during on weekdays. There are also significant amounts of public nuisance/rowdy behaviour, intimidating behaviour/begging and noise nuisance happening on weekdays.

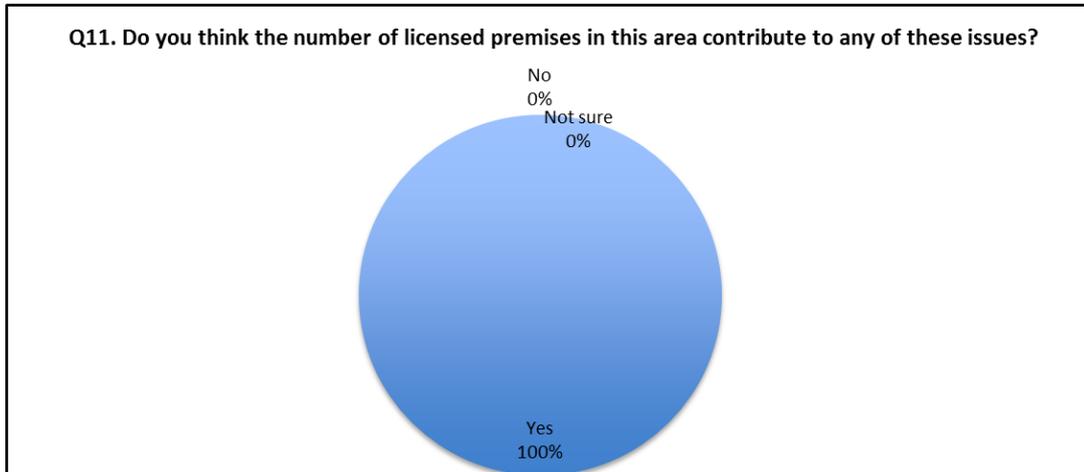




The majority of the negative impacts of licensed premises reported occurred during the evening and night rather than during the day, with noise nuisance, ASB, issues with queuing and crime and disorder most likely to happen at night. However many of the issues were also reported as happening significantly in the morning and afternoon, such as littering, urinating/defecation, intimidation/begging and street drinking.



The majority of respondents felt that nightclubs (93%), off licences (87%), and pubs and bars (80%) were the types of licensed premises which had caused or contributed to alcohol related issues in the area they were responding about. 67% felt that takeaways contributed to these problems, and a minority felt that restaurants (27%) or social clubs (33%) also contributed to alcohol related issues.



100% of respondents think that the number of licensed premises contribute towards the alcohol related problems identified.

Below are the comments which were submitted as part of the survey describing the impact alcohol has on the respondents (Q9 and Q12 in Annex 6).

'Gillingham High street has so much potential yet it feels like it's owned by old male drinkers and young male drinkers as they hang out there like it is there own while I go off to work only to feel uncomfortable when walking to and from station.'

Gillingham Resident

'Lots of litter in Gillingham - beer cans and bottles Lost of mess behind Bliss nightclub Queues outside Bliss nightclub - some drinking before they go in. Groups on seats in the high street drinking. Small arguments and fights of people drinking in the high street.'

Gillingham Resident

'Gillingham has become a very untidy and scruffy town. People throw cans and bottles all over the place and maybe not enough bins. Shop windows are often broken. I have seen urinating (Canterbury Street) drunken or drink related scuffles. People under the influence are very frightening. I do not go out in the evenings very much as I am too nervous of being in danger and under attack.'

Gillingham Resident

'I have replaced my car side mirrors four times in the twenty six years I have been living in Green Street. Chips and chicken bones left on my car screen. Boots print to roof and to bonnet.

I would like to see reduced food and drink outlets, if that can be possible'

Gillingham Resident

'Each night when I walk from train station to home via high street there are people generally drunk and loud [...] and there is often loud younger people in other side road and hanging outside NISCA. I get anxious walking up the strip as you never know what may happen and I shouldn't have to feel this way! '

Gillingham Resident

'I work as the market officer and every market day people are drinking in the high street which is an alcohol free zone. This can be as early as 6.a.m and can continue throughout the day. Although this has been repeatedly reported nothing seems to get done. Crowds of drunken people accumulate around street furniture and this directly effects the market traders trade.'

Gillingham High St

'I have been at times scared to out alone when dark as street drinkers hang around the High Street late at night and are aggressive and abusive. Green Street has issues with students daily with crime, noise and antisocial behaviour fuelled by alcohol and drugs.

I think there are too many booze outlets in too small and area selling cheap booze that's not monitored.'

Gillingham Resident

'You either get woken up or you simply just can't get to sleep due to the noise'

Gillingham Resident

'It's frightening even to step outside my front door and walk down the road to the shops because of the people you meet on the way or the drunks and drug users who hang out on the high street and surrounding streets. People smoke cannabis and drink as if it is normal behaviour. They are aggressive, rude, use foul language and beg for money. As a disabled person I really worry as these people are desperate and I worry when they approach me, it is very frightening and intimidating.

Why don't the Police do something. These people think because no one does anything they can get away with it. People are scared and it is not right that nothing is being done to sort this.'

Gillingham Resident

'Seeing drunks and people high on drugs daily on the High Street and surrounding roads from as early as 6.30am even in winter till beyond 11pm is becoming the norm. They display aggression and verbal abuse to members of the public going about their everyday business. Children and teenagers are also spending time with these people as they are buying alcohol and cigarettes for them for a small charge. It seems the Police are powerless to do anything and if they do once they have left they continue to behave as they were and drink alcohol and smoke cannabis in public.

I cannot see this improving unless enforcement against these people and those supplying the cheap, high strength alcohol and drugs is taken. With the cuts to all key services the situation will continue to deteriorate and at what point is enough, enough. What needs to happen for action and appropriate help and support to be given to these people. More people to die as has been the case in Chatham. Another person not an alcohol or drug dependant member of the public to get hurt. What lessons is the lack of action/support and or enforcement showing our youth!'

Gillingham Resident

'Sick of people using our communal entrance as their toilet/ somewhere to sleep/dump their empty cans or smoke their joint.

This is getting out of control. There needs to be more focus on this growing issue of alcoholism and drug use which is causing crime and antisocial behaviour in Gillingham Town Centre daily.'

Gillingham High St

The Green Street Theodore Place Community Forum (GSTPCF) Report.

I moved to Green Street, Gillingham in May 2014 and have over the last 2 ½ years have seen a significant change in the area and in particular the High Street as a result I believe of drugs, alcohol and lack of enforcement and or Police presence unless called to an incident/Gillingham FC are playing at home and or support as a number of people involved in these incidents have multiple and complex needs.

More visible in the last 12 months are the homeless sleeping in shop fronts and the park, people begging on the street, street drinkers daily on the benches or wandering the High Street who are un washed, ill, with visible injuries (black eyes, cuts, stitches on the face, blood, broken legs on crutches or in wheelchairs) whose behaviour is clearly ruled by the can or bottle in their hand.

In the last 2 years there have been a high number of stabbings (Green Street, Balmoral Gardens, Balmoral Road, Saunders/High Street) in most cases related to alcohol and or drugs. Crime statistics viewed by the forum earlier this year are significantly worrying and residents are getting increasingly scared and fearful of crime and even going out at night. It is cheaper to buy alcohol than a bottle of soft drink in Gillingham, which is just frightening and wrong.

GSTPCF actively challenges the extension of late night opening of facilities, especially eateries or those with a license to sell alcohol due to the crime, noise and ASB already experienced on a daily and weekly basis. Forum members and the community are keen for investment in the area, but want to see less fast food/ cafes, 24 hour gambling, money lending, pubs/clubs and places to buy alcohol.

The strain on public services is at breaking point and will only worsen with further planned cuts. However, the growing changes in Gillingham High Street and surrounding areas I believe unless addressed will continue to escalate and worsen, resulting in a significant observed effect on the local economy and residents.

I believe that it is essential to reduce the number of outlets with alcohol licenses and increase in the price of alcohol being sold would be a start to trying to address this escalating issue. However, it would need to be a holistic approach and one that is implemented, enforced and serviced made available to treat those with the issues. Moving the street drinkers to another town won't solve the issue.

We fully support the introduction of a cumulative impact policy.

The Green Street Theodore Place Community Forum (GSTPCF) was set up in September 2015 to:

- safeguard and promote the interests of residents, businesses, voluntary and community groups;
- discuss and develop workable solutions to reduce issues and concerns on matters concerning parking and traffic management, noise, crime and antisocial behaviour, planning and heritage in the immediate area to Gillingham High Street.

The points below are feedback from residents, businesses, voluntary and community groups from the annual GSTPCF survey identifying the issues and concerns over the last 2 years regarding crime, noise and antisocial behaviour theme. The 2016/2017 survey was extended to include a section giving the opportunity for people to identify issues and concerns they have specifically with Gillingham High Street.

In particular over the last year there has been an increase of crime, noise and antisocial behaviour (ASB) incidents involving the following groups of people in Green Street, Theodore Place, Balmoral Gardens and the High Street:

- Homeless, unemployed, alcoholics
- Young people
- Students – Student Development in Green Street
- Public House/night club patrons

1. **Benches – Homeless, unemployed, alcoholics**

The benches in the High street/Green Street and more recently Balmoral Gardens are referred to by residents and businesses as 'benefits' and 'booze' bench. Groups of drinkers gather at these benches and drink in public in what is supposed to be the no drinking zone.

Unfortunately, over time the 2 groups have merged and more and more people are drinking in public on the benches without any enforcement being taken. Some arrive on mobility scooters and have been seen driving down Green Street to the High Street whilst drinking a can of Strongbow.

A male who previously smoked weed and drank with this group would also smoke his joint in Boots and was arrested recently for breaking into cars in Green Street whilst on his mobility scooter.

In the summer there were fights as early as 7am over the benches and it was obvious that new groups had arrived in the area and were also drinking on the benches. These were normally groups of eastern European men, who would use the bench outside the post office collection area and turning point office to drink.

Inevitably the conversations lead to arguments, disagreements, abusive language is used and in most cases fights, vomiting and people soiling or relieving themselves as the intake of alcohol and in some cases drugs increases. It is not uncommon to see drinkers sleeping on the benches, or in their wheel chairs passed out. Many are also carrying visible injuries from fights or have a limb in a cast, or are in wheelchairs.

This group has changed significantly over the last year and I know this by personal experience as one of the group used to live in my block. He was initially harmless, but started to mix with different groups of people and would become more and more dependent on alcohol and drugs. There wasn't a week where one of the other 6 leaseholders would have to call the Police due to disturbances, fights, ASB, damage to the communal area of the property, get people removed from the building sleeping on the stairs caused by him and or his associates, open the door for and or call an ambulance. Last year he was arrested and sentenced to 8 years and 4 months for stabbing his friend in a drunken fight in Balmoral Road.

It is noticeable that the group in size, mix and dynamic has significantly changed. Residents are fearful of these groups and parents also for what their children will hear and or witness.

They are now:

- actively begging on the street and hanging around the station for when people leave asking for money
- Abuse when you leave the train station by patrons or those waiting outside the Southern Bell pub.
- Asking for money under false pretences (have a new born baby, just moved and the electricity has gone off. Need enough to get us through the night) when you know they live in a tent in the park.
- Sleeping in shop entrances (Carpet shop opposite McDonalds as recent as this week)
- Are oblivious to those around them when arguing and fighting – An elderly resident got caught between 2 drinkers fighting and it scared her that she went to the Green Street Garage and was visibly shaken and the Police were called.
- A group are sleeping rough and or in tents in the park/the old scout club or breaking into properties which residents of 45 Green Street discovered when they discovered 2 known alcoholics sleeping in the basement of the building.



- Are intimidating and being aggressive when begging for money.
- Regularly are being tended to by the ambulance service

- Approaching the public being rude and offensive
- Try and talk to members of the public and be over friendly when drunk
- Hang out outside shops (Nisa, Wilkinsons, Iceland, Pound shop) and pubs (Southern Bell) which can be off putting and intimidating to those entering or exiting the shops.

Initially these groups were harmless, but new people have come into the area and the dynamic has changed and become very aggressive, abusive and threatening.

I also worry about those with licenses to sell these people alcohol. I have personally witnessed 2 females being sold alcohol in a shop near the Gillingham Library that were so intoxicated that they could hardly stand and or talk. However, they were still sold the alcohol they were buying even when I challenged.

2. **Young People**

There is a lack of youth support provision and or early intervention services for young people in Gillingham.

Green Street and the High Street sees a significant amount of youth noise, crime and antisocial behaviour including:

- Smoking in public illegal substances and legal highs
- Drinking alcohol
- Criminal damage whilst under the influence – cars, vandalism to private and business property (kicking balls at windows and cars in the High Street and Green Street)
- Groups hanging out at the benches (High Street and Green Street) drinking alcohol and smoking weed which leads to noise, ASB, arguments and fights
- Groups drinking alcohol outside purchased elsewhere and onsite
- Groups drinking on the high street shop roofs, who then proceed to throw eggs at the public or water bombs. Access gained via a lamp post in Theodore Place near the High Street
- Groups sitting in Green Street, drinking, kicking footballs at shop and residential property windows and playing street football.
- Young people being caught drinking and having sex on the Baptist Church steps

A resident in Green Street suffered months of harassment and criminal damage to their property after stopping and reporting to the Police damage caused to a car by a young person. They wished they had never intervened as the harassment was daily resulting in:

- Banging on the windows
- Eggs and flour thrown at the property
- Items thrown at the doors and windows
- Front door being damaged
- Fly tipped items left on their door step.

When the young people were challenged, they were aggressive and abusive, many also had alcoholic drinks in their hands. This was eventually dealt with by the Police, school and families months later

More concerning this summer were the noticeable incidents where young people were associating with members of the groups on the benches as per point 1. This is becoming more regular.

Residents have seen and raised concern that young people

- have been drinking, smoking and hanging around with the groups on the benches.
- paying members on the benches to get them cigarettes and alcohol which is a real concern especially with a significant increase of youth crime, ASB, harassment, gangs, noise and vandalism over the last year.
- have also been seen before and after school visiting the area in the park where a group who are daily on the benches are sleeping rough in tents.

3. **Students**

2013 saw the purchase and development of the former Adult Education Centre in Green Street to provide a HMO student's accommodation. The site currently has 81 student units onsite, with a further 24 units to be built to accommodate 105 students. There is no security or staff onsite aside from building staff and a cleaner in the day to manage the safety and behaviour of students as the costs would be too high according to the developer. The developer plans to increase this further to 160 student units and a further 68 student units will be built less than 400 metres away on Jeffrey Street.

GSTPCF has worked closely with the developer for the student accommodation in Green Street due to the significant crime, noise and antisocial behaviour residents have had to suffer daily from 11pm till 5am by students whilst under the influence/intoxicated of alcohol and drug use:

- Criminal damage – cars, vandalism to private and business property
- Groups having arguments/fights outside the front entrance and in Green Street
- Use abusive or offensive language and threats to residents
- Anti-social behaviour as defined by the 1998 Crime & Disorder Act.
- Noise generated inside and outside the facilities whilst under the influence of alcohol and or drunk including Taxi pick up and drop off the students; students mainly go offsite to parties or the student union or go to Bliss/Moo Moo's
- Parties onsite in the units or outside in their garden area
- Urinating up the front of businesses and residential properties
- Throwing up outside residential or business properties
- Dropping litter – bottles, take away food
- Smoking illegal substances
- The smell of cannabis during the day and night when walking past the building
- Students smoking cannabis in public
- Residents have on many occasions had to call:
 - ambulances as students have been unconscious in the road or trying to gain access to residential property due to drink and drug use
 - Police, due to fights between students, residents being threatened, noise and ASB caused by students whilst under the influence of alcohol and drugs

- Police as students buying drugs in Green Street and driving whilst under the influence

There is a distinct lack of implementation and enforcement of a student management plan by the developer, something which the forum is due to escalate as situations and behaviour by students worsens with no action being taken. There is also a real concern that a student will be seriously hurt if the situation does not change or the developer does not implement measures to manage this more effectively.

Students buy their alcohol from the High Street or supermarkets in bulk and consume onsite and in the street before going off site. We are aware that students have damaged the facilities, thrown food at the unit walls, emptied drink and food over the floors intentionally whilst drunk. Again there has been no enforcement by the developer even when his own staff have been physically threatened. Students even laugh and boast when challenged that the developer won't do anything.

4. **Pubs/clubs**

This has particularly been an issue for residents when Riley's snooker club was open and also Bliss night club. Both facilities have since closed, but Moo Moo has now replaced Bliss nightclub.

The forum worked closely with both Riley's and Bliss management to address resident's concerns. The issues were not resolved, but progress was made to find workable solutions.

The issues included:

- Car users parking in in Green Street bays and on double yellow lines to attend Bliss nightclub/Riley's, resulting in crime and antisocial behaviour (Fights, car races, loud noise)
- Noise, crime and antisocial behaviour from patrons significantly under the influence of alcohol, including:
 - Criminal damage – cars, vandalism to private and business property
 - Groups having arguments/fights outside the front entrance, in Green Street and Theodore Place
 - Groups drinking alcohol outside purchased elsewhere and onsite
 - Smoking illegal substances
 - Noise from smoking area of Bliss/Moo Moo / Smoking outside Riley's
 - Poor dispersal of patrons
 - Poor door security
 - Issues and fights for promotion nights or late night boxing events – poor management, security and dispersal
 - Low cost sale of alcoholic drinks.
 - Patrons sitting in Green Street drinking alcohol they brought from the high street drinking it before and after going to Riley's/Bliss.
 - Litter generated from take away facilities

We do not think a license for a premises should just transfer should there be a new owner. There should be a new application process and one that allows the public to engage in discussion and feedback on previous issues and concerns. A good example of this is with the recent change of owner to the Bliss nightclub in November 2016.

GSTPCF raised with Bliss management in late 2015 issues and concerns regarding Bliss patrons, specifically crime, noise and ASB due to alcohol consumption. On the 22nd January 2016, Bliss ran a promo event, where students were coached into the club. At 4.30am over 150/200 Bliss patrons were in Green Street, a fight broke out, vehicles were damaged and 2 males were stabbed on resident's door steps. We believe alcohol, poor management and dispersal of patrons away from the club and onto coaches were contributing factors to the fight and stabbing.

Following the stabbing and over the last 6 months the Forum Chair, resident and South Gillingham Ward Councillors met with Bliss management. More recently this was to address significant concerns witnessed and raised by Ward Councillor's and residents during an observation night of the club in July 2016 and its dispersal procedure. We discovered the club had been sold via the previous manager who informed us the Deputy Manager of Bliss was now working for the new owners.

Unfortunately no contact had been made by the new owners of the club, so the forum and Ward Councillor submitted objection letters to raise concerns regarding serious incidents witnessed at the observation night. As a result, a meeting was held with the new management, resident representatives and Ward Councillor to broker a relationship, discuss the issues raised in the objection letters and develop workable solutions moving forwards.

Without the forum being told a variation application had been submitted by the new owners it is possible we may not have known. More worryingly the new owners were informed by the License Team and other authorities that there were no issues with Bliss, when clearly there were.

We will continue to meet with the club management (2 staff previously the manager and Deputy manager of Bliss) and its new owners to collaborate and find workable solutions to existing and new issues and concerns as they arise. A copy of the objection letter is attached for your reference.

Similarly, with Riley's, this venue had significant issues with alcohol and drug consumption of patrons which led to crime, noise, ASB. Should the building be sold, sublet the new owner inherits the sitting license. It needs to be reviewed and should not be down to residents to have to constantly challenge, fight and suffer the consequences.

Riley's closing has made such a difference in the area and reduced impact on the observed effect of residents, community and emergency services.

Management, security, dispersal and enforcement of patrons from public houses and clubs are crucial and should be monitored and inspected more frequently.

Appendix D - Annex 3

Luton Road and Chatham Central ward area

'As someone living locally for over a decade in what would be described an area of high deprivation and working for a Big Local group where parts of its area are in the bottom 5% for health, education and crime nationally. We have seen first hand on a daily basis the negative impact that having so many establishments selling super strength or illegal alcohol, and their practice of often selling to anyone at any time have and are increasingly having on our community.

Our children are being brought up in an area where street drinking and the often anti-social behaviour, violence and crime associated with it permeate every street and corner, all day and all night. We as adults in some cases are guilty of becoming numb to it and our children just see it as being the norm. I dread to think of the many children that are already live in challenging environments, what hope they have of being healthy and happy in the future with every other shop locally selling cheap super-strength alcohol and the growing acceptance of alcohol misuse being a right of passage.

I read today about London's 'longevity ring': How nine of the best 10 areas for life expectancy in Britain are all suburbs of the capital. Well, we have the 'shortevity ring' where live [*sic*] expectancy for many locally is getting shorter which can be directly attributed to the environment that we are living in and its growing negative impact on our lifestyles.

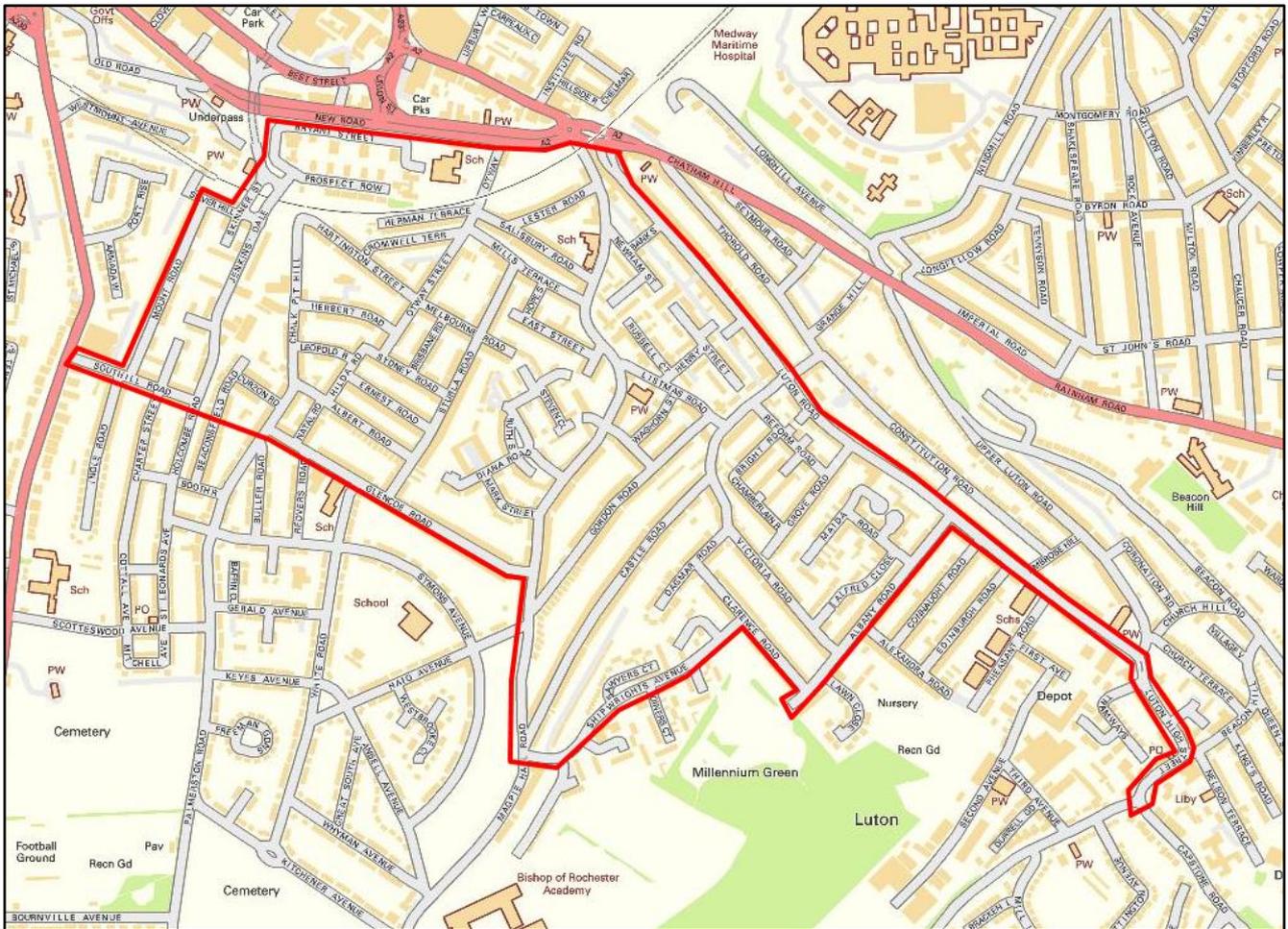
Even the local businesses, due to the huge number having the similar business plan of just selling convenience food and alcohol, struggle to make a good living. The cost locally of the sales of this cheap super-strength alcohol on the health service, schools, DWP, housing, families, etc. must far outweigh any profit made from businesses selling it, and if they continue to sell it they should bear some of the responsibility to fix the problems attributed to it.

I cannot think of a conversation locally where someone, friends or family, have not been impacted by misuse of alcohol leading to the loss of jobs, homes, children, family and friends. It is often left to the local community to pick up the pieces and absorb the impact we need help beyond being told by the local authority that another off license or takeaway should be view as economic regeneration when we oppose their planning application.

We would be fully supportive of the introduction of a cumulative impact policy and view it as part of the puzzle to change in part the stigma of living in the area viewed as being somewhere that has become a place frequented by unsavoury or contemptible people. Unfortunately, this description is becoming rapidly more accurate in describing many of the people coming and living here. '

Arches Local "Big Local" Coordinator

Proposed Luton Road CIP area



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Legend

Proposed CIP —————

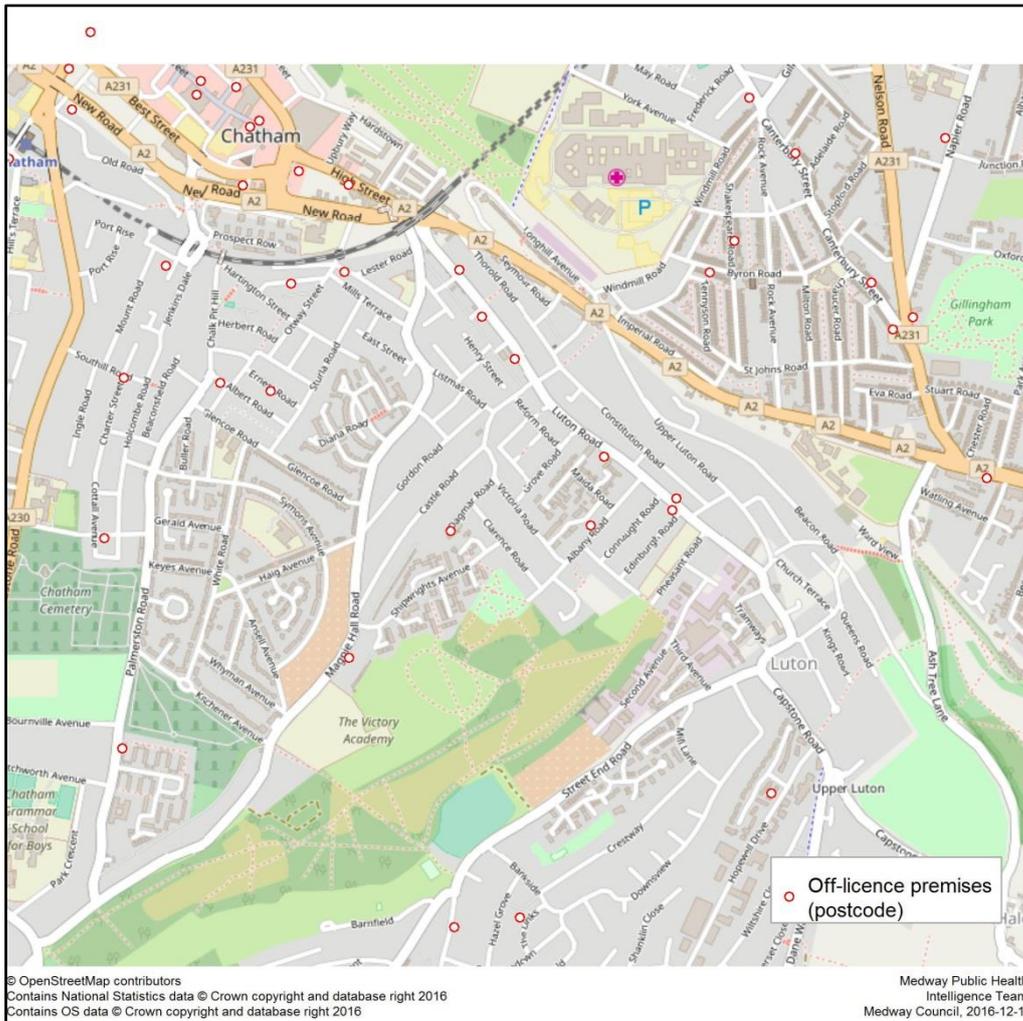
The area outlined in red is the proposed CIP area, and has been defined with regard to evidence from the Community Safety Unit, Kent Police, residents and the public health evidence below.

There are 16 off licensed premises in the proposed Luton Road/Chatham Central CIP (see map below). The area is also within walking distance of licensed premises in both Chatham High Street and Watling Street.

The evidence presented by the Director of Public Health of alcohol related harm in this area covers the following categories

- Deprivation
- Alcohol related hospital admissions
- Ambulance call outs where alcohol is considered a contributory factor

- Some alcohol related crime – ASB and criminal damage
- Domestic Abuse
- Alcohol related anti social behaviour, including street drinking, litter and public defecation and urinating
- Evidence from residents in response to a survey of alcohol related crime and nuisance



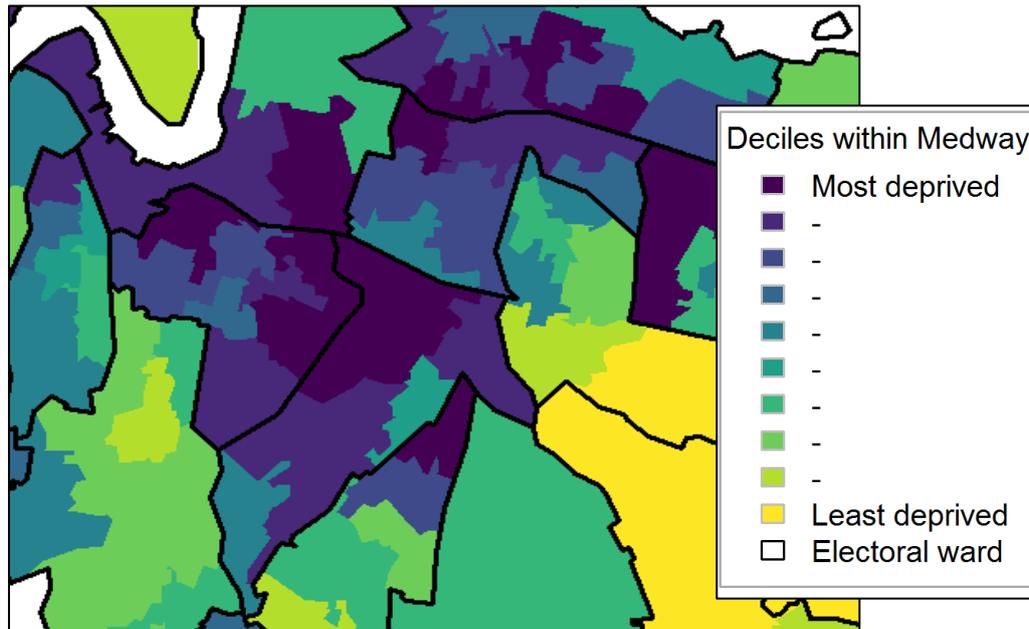
Location of off licenced premises in the Luton Road/Chatham Central ward area (Sept 2016 – postcode data supplied by Medway Licensing Dept)

The Director of Public Health (DPH) believes the evidence supports the proposition that a high density of licensed premises, in this case off licensed premisies, and the customers from these premises contribute towards high levels of crime, disorder, domestic abuse and public nuisance.

This area abuts the proposed Chatham High Street CIP and consideration was given to whether the two proposed areas should be combined. However the evidence of alcohol related harms is different for each area, with Chatham being a hot spot for additional

alcohol related crimes, such as assault, public order and sexual offences. Chatham was also shown as a hot spot for assaults reported to Medway Hospital A&E, as well as having evidence of drug litter co located with alcohol related litter. The overall 'character' of the two locations are also different, with the Luton Road area being far more residential than Chatham High Street. Therefore, with the evidence of alcohol related harm, being so different in each area the DPH has decided that it is appropriate to recommend separate CIPs.

Deprivation



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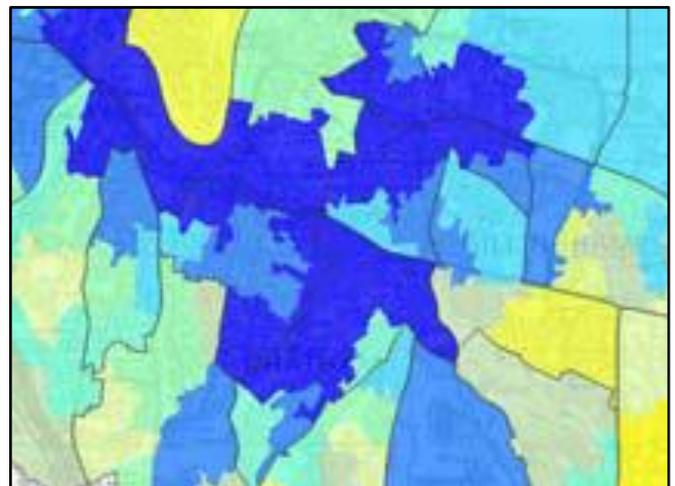
Luton and Wayfield ward and the adjoining part of Chatham Central ward are some of the most deprived areas in Medway.

In 2014 Public Health in Medway commissioned a study into alcohol use in Medway. The result - Medway Alcohol: Insight (2014) - identified there was a clear link between alcohol related harms, hospital admissions, alcohol related crimes and deprived areas where there is a density of licensed premises.

Crime deprivation

The crime deprivation theme measures the risk of personal and material victimisation. Medway is ranked in the 17% most deprived local authorities in England for crime - this is below (worse than) Medway's overall position for multiple deprivation, being in the 37% most deprived local authorities in England.

Crime is Medway's weakest deprivation theme, with fifty-one neighbourhoods ranked in the most deprived 20% nationally and of those



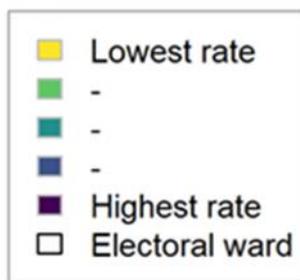
thirty are in the 10% most deprived. Of those areas in the 10% most deprived, Gillingham North, Gillingham South and Luton & Wayfield each account for six neighbourhoods, with four in Chatham Central.'

(Indices of deprivation (2015) Medway Planning Services available at: <http://www.medway.gov.uk/pdf/Index%20of%20Multiple%20Deprivation%202015.pdf> [Accessed 19th October 2016])

Alcohol related hospital admissions

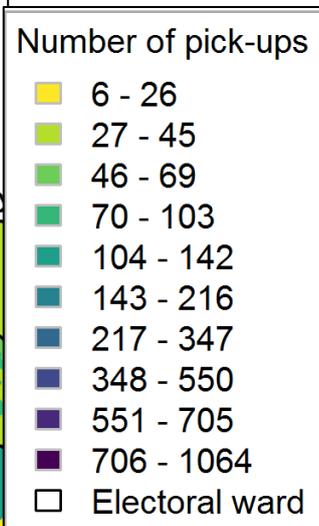
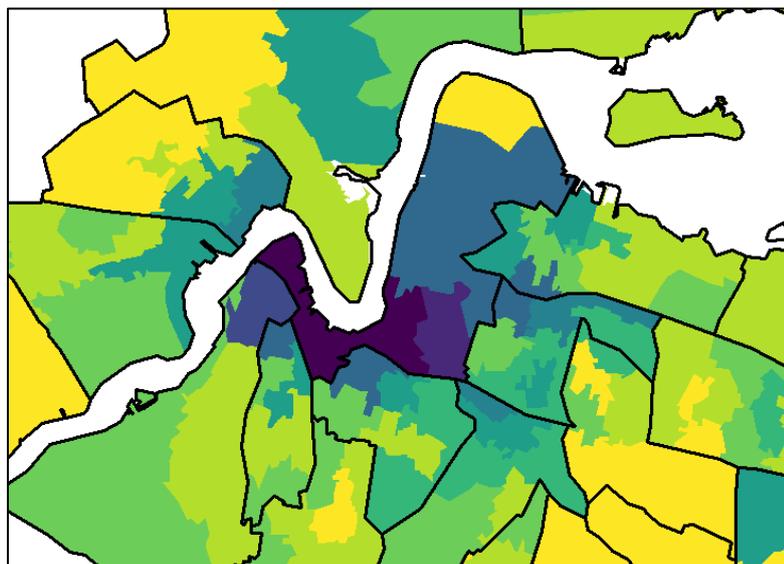


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Alcohol misuse is associated with 60 medical conditions, from liver disease, heart disease and strokes to types of cancer, hypertension and mental health issues. Both Luton and Wayfield and Chatham Central wards have some of the highest areas of alcohol related hospital admissions in Medway.

Ambulance Callouts.



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2011	
River	415
Chatham Central	221
Gillingham South	218
Luton and Wayfield	183
Gillingham North	178
Rochester West	118

2012	
River	428
Gillingham South	251
Chatham Central	198
Gillingham North	178
Luton and Wayfield	159
Rochester West	137

2013	
River	421
Gillingham South	232
Gillingham North	201
Chatham Central	180
Rochester West	170
Luton and Wayfield	141

2014	
River	400
Gillingham South	266
Gillingham North	226
Chatham Central	198
Luton and Wayfield	174
Rochester West	160

2015	
River	511
Gillingham South	263
Chatham Central	210
Gillingham North	208
Rochester West	177
Luton and Wayfield	157

Luton and Wayfield ward is consistently in the top six wards for ambulance callouts where alcohol has been deemed to be a contributory factor by ambulance staff in the five years from 2011 to 2015. It can be seen from the tables the number of callouts have been consistent over these years.

Chatham Central ward, in which part of the proposed CIP area is also situated, has been in the top 4 wards in Medway over this five year period.

	Total number of calls in Medway	Average number of calls per ward
2011	2158	98
2012	2285	104
2013	2222	101
2014	2351	107
2015	2518	114

Luton and Wayfield ward and Chatham Central ward are consistently above the average number of ambulance callouts deemed by ambulance staff to be alcohol related.

Following is a summary by ward, of all the categories of call out listed by the ambulance service considered to be most relevant to one or more of the four licensing objectives. As can be seen the nature of these calls are directly related to the safety of those involved and

have all been noted by ambulance crews as having alcohol as a suspected contributory factor

Chatham Central ward

Call type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Trauma/bleeding	10	35	31	14	28
Unconscious/faint	30	29	22	23	20
Alcohol intoxication	8	6	11	20	13
Falls <12ft	8	15	11	9	8
Assault/Sexual assault	9	8	8	8	6
Limb/pain injury	22	7	9	10	12
Road Traffic Collision	0	0	1	0	2
Overdose/ingestion accidental	10	5	3	7	2
Shot/stabbing	2	0	1	2	0
Total	99	105	97	93	91
Percentage of ward total	44.8%	53%	53.9%	47%	43.3%

Luton and Wayfield ward

Call type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Trauma/bleeding	10	20	19	24	27
Unconscious/faint	19	40	31	18	19
Alcohol intoxication	9	6	9	6	5
Falls <12ft	6	6	5	12	12
Assault/Sexual assault	8	9	5	9	7
Limb/pain injury	18	14	9	10	9
Road Traffic Collision		1	2		3
Overdose/ingestion accidental	10	5	1	4	2
Shot/stabbing		1	1	1	
Total	80	102	82	84	83
Percentage of ward total	43.7%	64.2%	58.2%	48.3%	52.9%

Relevant Crime heat maps for alcohol related offence

ASB



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Day time



© OpenStreetMap contributors

Night time

Criminal Damage



© OpenStreetMap contributors

Day time

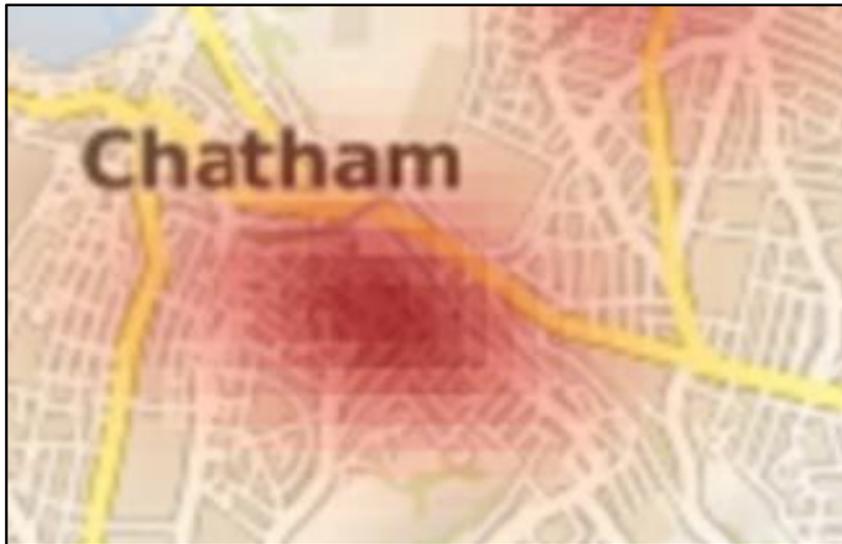


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Night time

Heat maps for both ASB and criminal damage show the area to the south of the A2 in Chatham across Chatham Central and Luton and Wayfield wards is a hot spot for these types of offences compared to the rest of Medway.

Domestic abuse



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There is extensive evidence linking alcohol consumption, particularly at harmful or hazardous levels, with domestic abuse. Evidence shows alcohol use increases the incidence and levels of domestic abuse. The area south of the A2 in Chatham, across Chatham Central and Luton and Wayfield wards is a hot spot of reported domestic abuse compared to the rest of Medway.

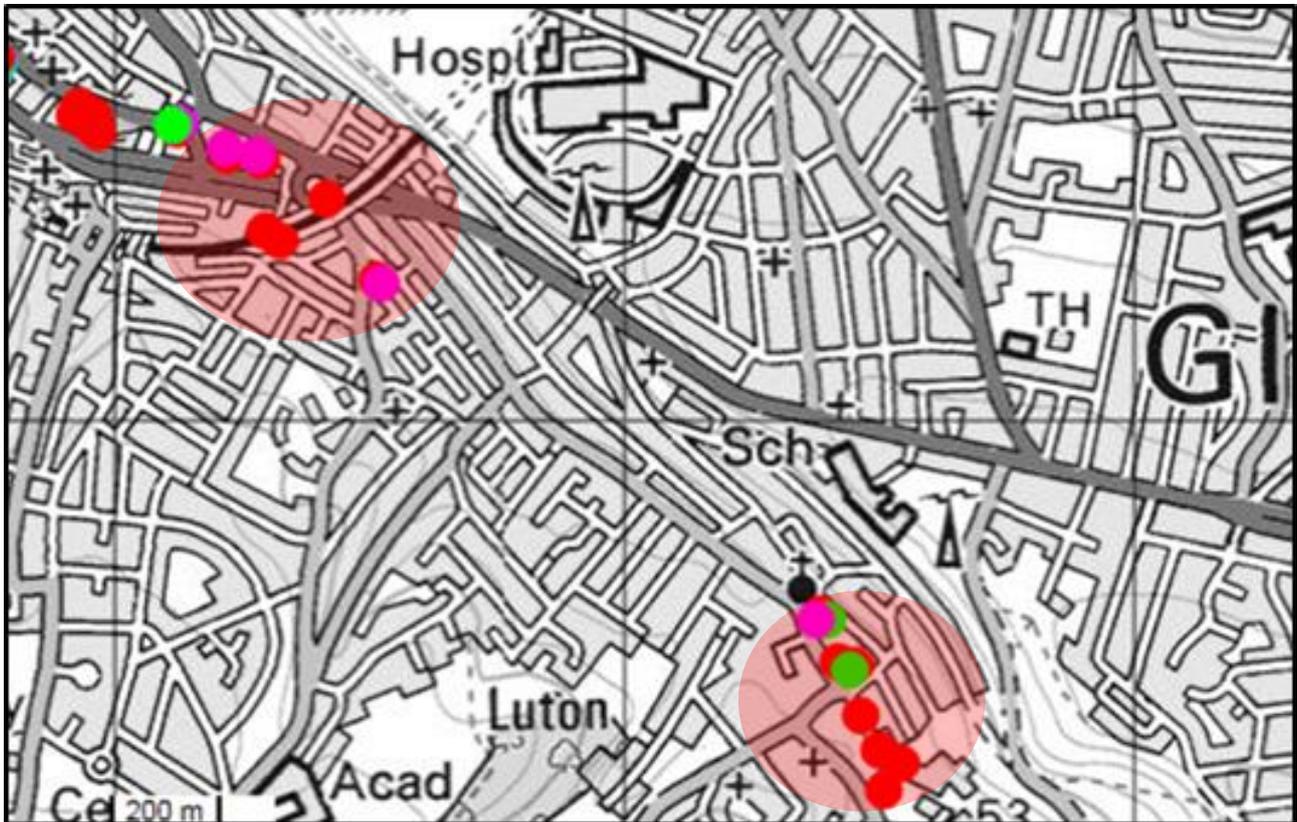
It is recognised that Medway has the highest number of reported domestic abuse incidents in Kent and Medway. (Griffiths, M. Edmed, S. (2015) CHILDREN & ADULT'S DIRECTORATE MANAGEMENT TEAM - Medway Domestic Abuse Service Review 2015)

There is extensive evidence linking alcohol consumption, particularly at harmful or hazardous levels, with domestic abuse. Evidence shows alcohol use increases the incidence and levels of domestic abuse. The World Health Organisation (WHO) has identified several reasons for the link between domestic abuse and alcohol. These are

- *Alcohol use directly affects cognitive and physical function, reducing self-control and leaving individuals less capable of negotiating a non-violent resolution to conflicts within relationships.*
- *Excessive drinking by one partner can exacerbate financial difficulties, childcare problems, infidelity (11) or other family stressors. This can create marital tension and conflict, increasing the risk of violence occurring between partners.*
- *Individual and societal beliefs that alcohol causes aggression can encourage violent behaviour after drinking and the use of alcohol as an excuse for violent behaviour.*
- *Experiencing violence within a relationship can lead to alcohol consumption as a method of coping or self-medicating.*
- *Children who witnesses violence or threats of violence between parents are more likely to display harmful drinking patterns later in life.*

(WHO, (2006) Intimate Partner Violence and Alcohol)

Public nuisance – street drinking, litter and human waste



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Key

Alcohol related litter	Red
Street drinking locations	Pink
Drug litter	Cyan
Human waste	Green

The above map plots the locations where persistent and substantial amounts of alcohol related litter have been found by public health staff and environmental enforcement over 2015 to the present. In addition the locations where street drinkers are regularly observed, drug litter has been found and human waste has been reported or observed are also shown.

It can be seen these locations are often the same. The following photographs are examples of the types and amount of litter commonly found in these locations in and around Luton Road and Luton Arches area.



The railway embankment by the footbridge by Luton Arches



Otway Terrace on the railway embankment



Otway Terrace by New Road Primary School



Grass area opposite All Saints Primary School





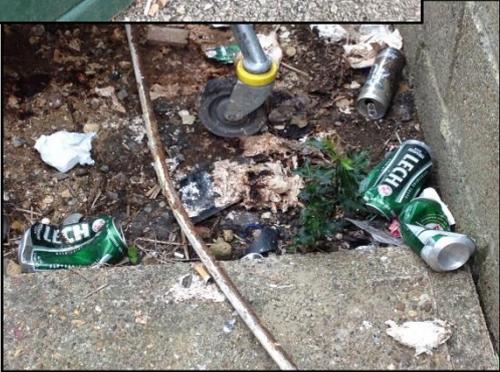
The old graveyard, Luton Road



Chickfield Gardens area, Luton Road



Nelson Terrace, Luton



Street Drinking and service providers



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There are several service providers located in Chatham town centre. Turning Point, Caring Hands, The Salvation Army, Pathways to Independence and AMAT are all on the High Street, or very close by. In addition there is the Magistrates Court, The County Court, the Job Centre and probation offices. The service providers all offer support, advice and guidance to those who are often substance misusers and often find themselves homeless.

The above map does not indicated individual premises. It is an indication of the location where individual service users have stated they buy their alcohol, primarily from off licenced premises. These people often commit anti social behaviour, nuisance and crime as street drinkers and are the visible public face of alcohol and substance misuse.

As can be seen off licenced alcohol outlets in Luton Road and surrounding areas are used by dependant drinkers to buy their alcohol. The service users have said they mainly buy their alcohol from small convenience shops and newsagents, with a preference for cheap super strength beer and cider.

Community engagement evidence

A copy of the survey is attached at Annex 6.

A total of 8 surveys were returned expressing concerns about Luton Road area and 6 residents recorded their name and contact details, with one respondent covering both Chatham High Street and Luton Road area.

Summary of survey results

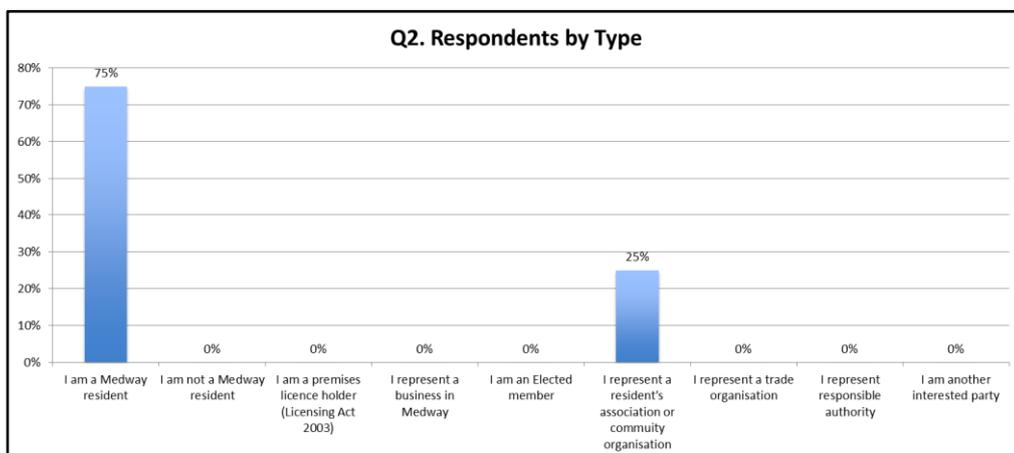
The majority (88%) felt that licensed premises in the area they mentioned contributed to issues relating to the 4 licensing objectives, with public nuisance and risk to protection of children from harm (both 88%), a risk to public safety (75%) and crime and disorder (63%),

The majority felt that the following negative issues happened on a weekly basis or more frequently, with street drinking identified as the most concerning issue (100%). Littering, anything else detrimental to the area, public nuisance, noise nuisance, violence, ASB and urinating and defecating were also highlighted as issues.

All the negative impacts of licensed premises are reported as likely to be happening everyday, than particularly at either the weekend or during the week. Apart from drug dealing and use, which is likely to happen during the day, all negative impacts were reported as likely to happen at any time of the day or night.

Respondents felt that off licences (100%) and takeaways (63%) were the types of licensed premises which had caused or contributed most to issues in the area they were responding about. 38% felt that other premises contributed to these problems, and a minority felt that pubs/bars (25%) contributed to this.

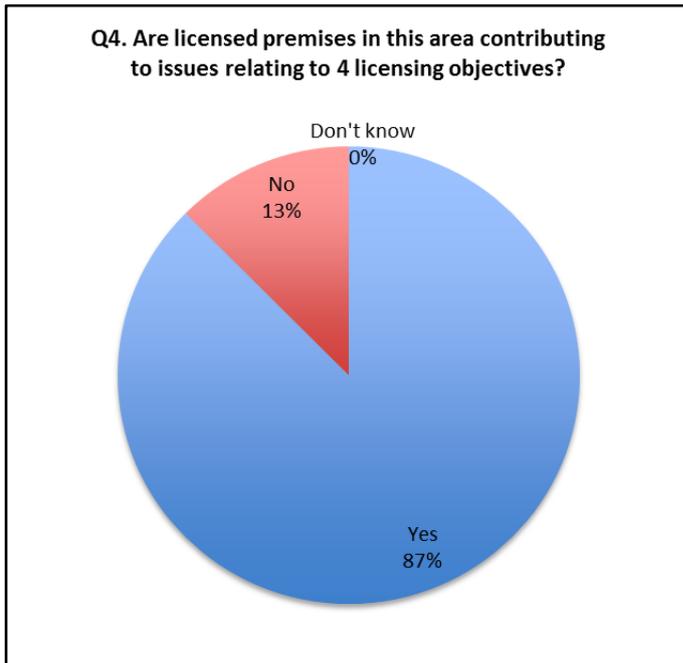
The clear majority (87%) felt that the number of licensed premises in the area they were concerned about had contributed to alcohol related problems.



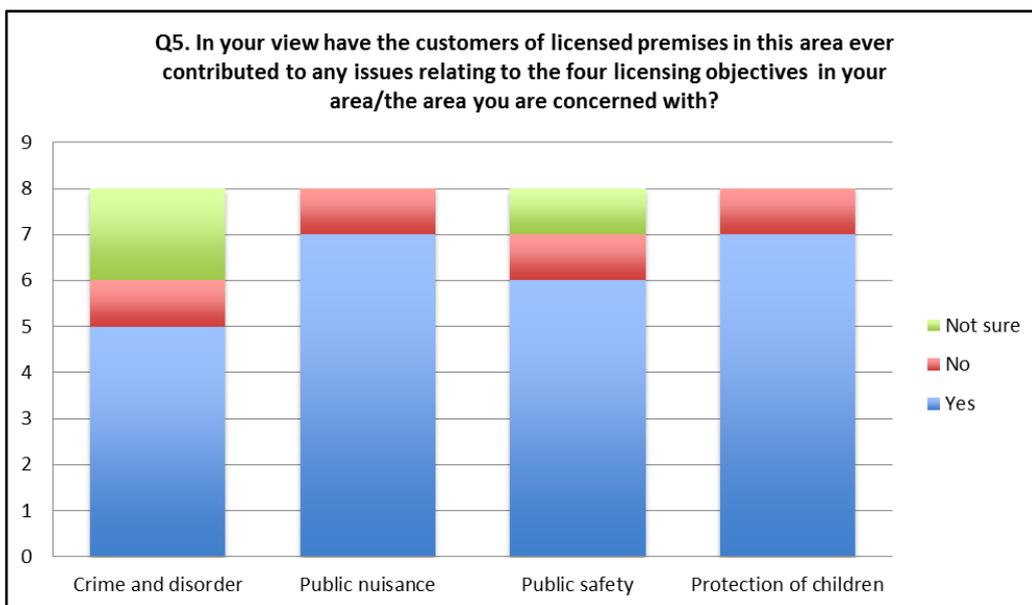
6 respondents identified themselves as residents, with the remaining 2 as representing community or resident group.

The areas identified by residents were,

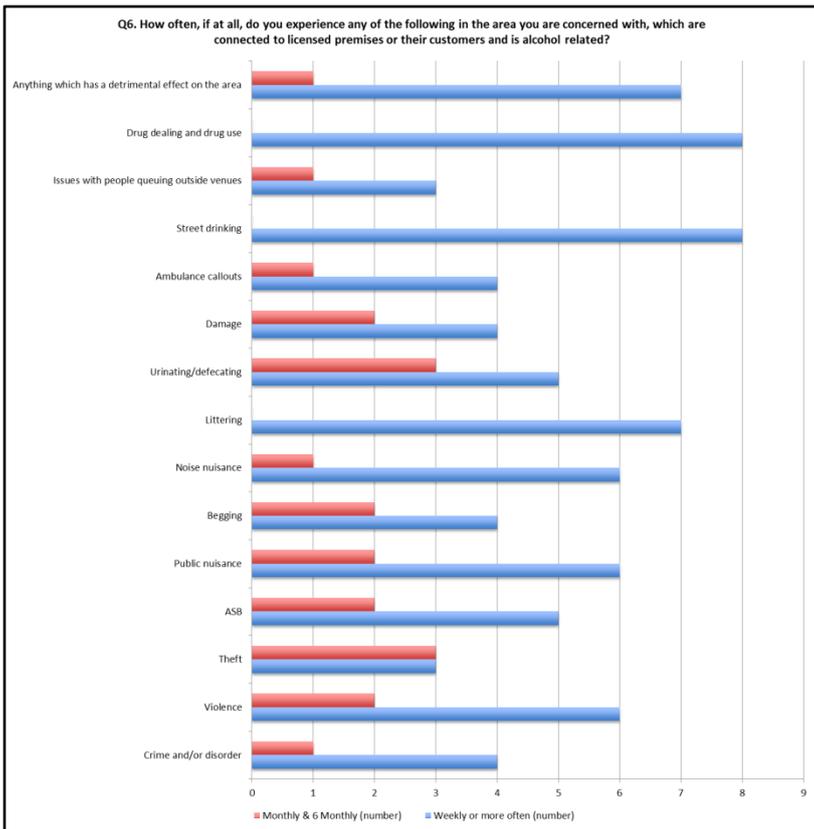
- All Saints area
- Luton Arches
- Luton Road
- Henry Street
- Luton Village and surrounding roads
- Nelson Terrace



The majority (88%) felt that licensed premises in the area they mentioned contributed to issues relating to the 4 licensing objectives.



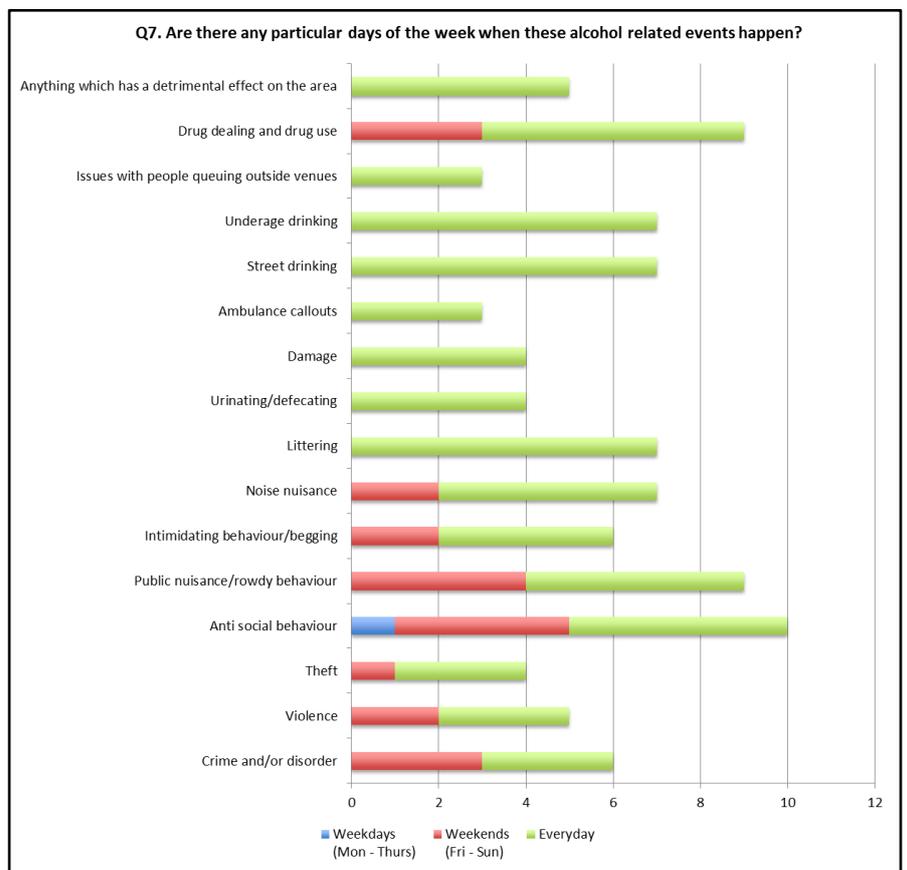
The majority felt that licensed premises in the area they mentioned contributed to public nuisance and risk to protection of children from harm (both 88%), a risk to public safety (75) and crime and disorder (63%),

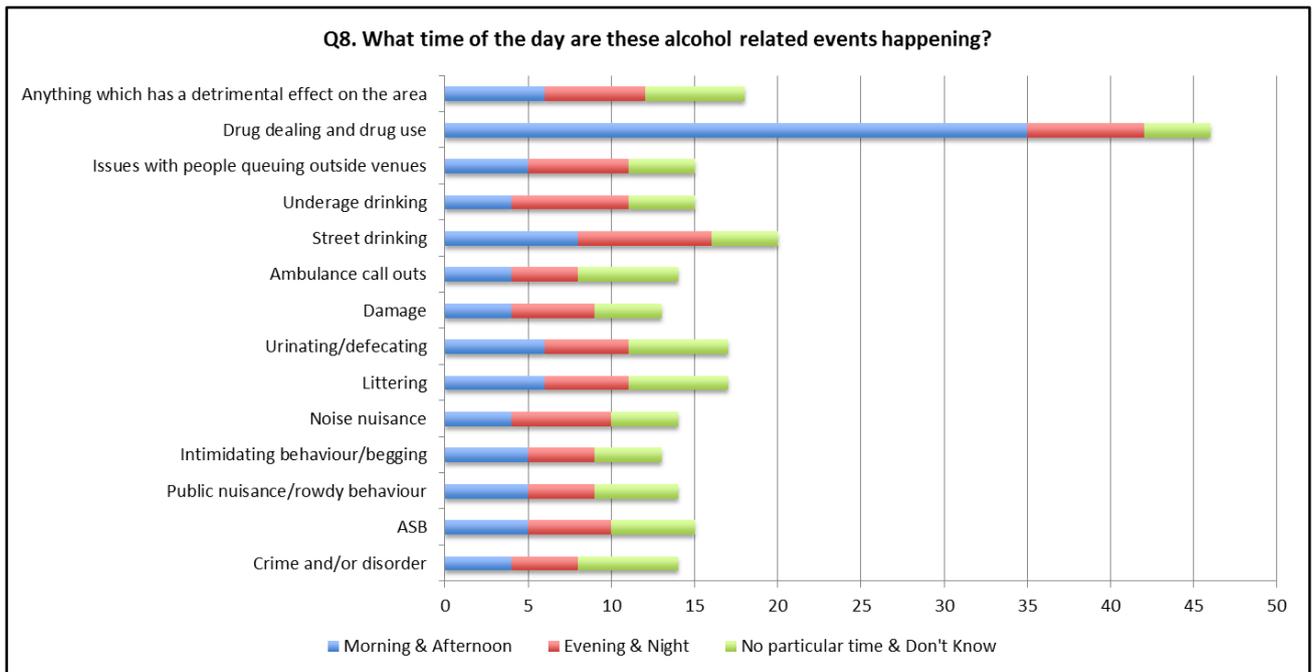


The majority felt that the following negative issues happened on a weekly basis or more frequently:

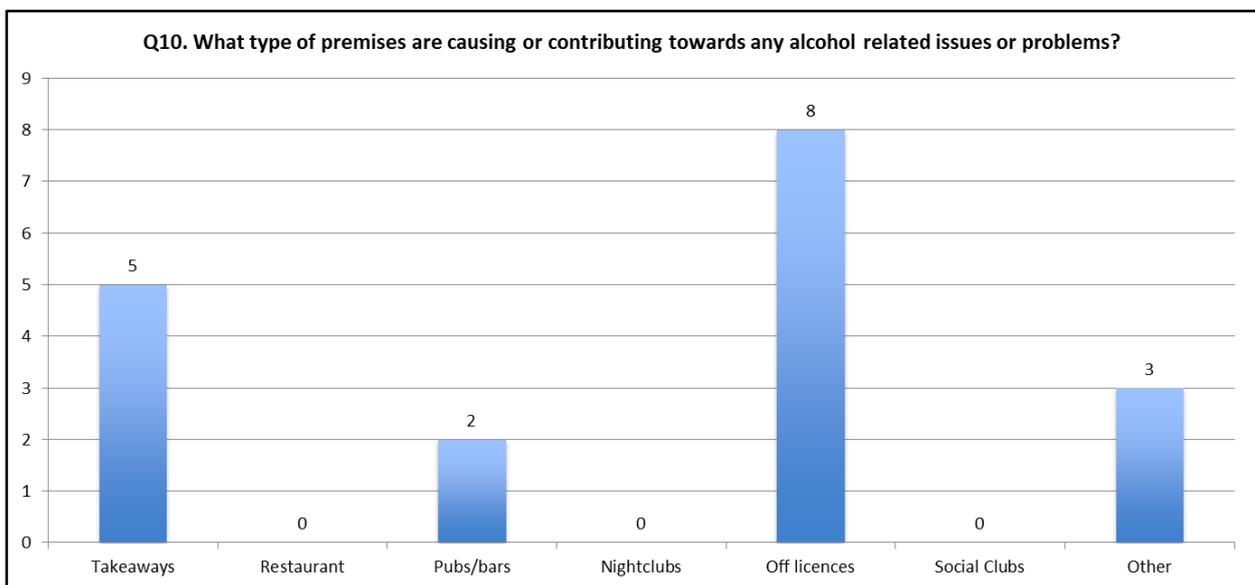
- Street drinking (100%)
- Littering (88%)
- Any thing else which is detrimental to the area (88%)
- Public nuisance (75%)
- Noise nuisance (75%)
- Violence (75%)
- ASB (63%)
- Urinating and defecating (63%)

All the negative impacts of licensed premises are reported as more likely to be happening everyday, than particularly at either the weekend or during the week.



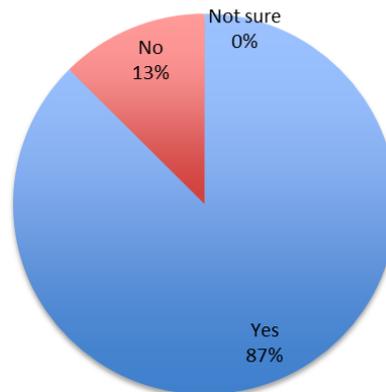


Apart from drug dealing and use, which is likely to happen during the day, all negative impacts were reported as likely to happen at any time of the day or night.



100% of respondents felt that off licences and takeaways (63%) were the types of licensed premises which had caused or contributed to alcohol related issues in the area they were responding about. 38% felt that other premises contributed to these problems, and a minority felt that pubs/bars (25%) contributed to this.

Q11. Do you think the number of licensed premises in this area contribute to any of these issues?



The clear majority (87%) felt that the number of licensed premises in the area they were concerned about had contributed to alcohol related problems.

Below is a selection of the comments which were submitted as part of the survey describing the impact alcohol has on the respondents. (Annex 6 - Q9 and Q12).

'Passing foot fall of people passing through Nelson Terrace towards Princes Park Estate, drinking from bottles or cans obtained from Off Licence or shops with off licence facilities. Urinating in the Nelson Terrace Car Park. Small gatherings of under age drinkers at the far end of the Terrace, drinking and past evidence of drugs use and dealing.'

Luton Resident

'Underage drinking is a concern as it is alarming that young children are being able to drink and causing health issues for them all in the hope to create a 'tough' image for themselves. Noise nuisance also sometimes happens in the night, so it would be hard to fall asleep. People sitting down on the edge of the kerb and drinking is also shady and feels intimidating for residents and passers-by going to school in the morning, for example.'

The number of premises selling drinks should definitely be reviewed for the Luton area, as it is concerning seeing youngsters drinking. It is also intimidating and causes residents to not feel safe in their own neighbourhood.'

Luton Resident

'Have not taken a particular note of days when trouble is experienced in the area. The time of year also has an impact so summer can often be worse than winter for instance. There are a large number of off licences in the area and another contributing factor is housing with rooms where people are housed who already have a pre-existing problem. There is also an affect on the area of the alcohol ban in the High Street where people then move to the neighbouring area which happens to be us.'

Luton Resident

'We have far to many fast food outlets, this goes hand in hand with the street gatherings and drinking.'

Luton Resident

'Unfortunately in the Luton Road area there are many off licences or shops selling alcohol. Often outside the premises here and in the surrounding area there are people who ask for money who the shop keepers know want this money for alcohol. They rarely refuse to serve and I imagine are scared of the results if they did refuse - especially as violence has been carried out in the area towards shops and takeaways. Serving cheap alcohol means the shops often end up 'lending' tobacco and alcohol to regular customers and letting people pay the next day etc - they still don't refuse to serve. The result is that people start drinking early in the day and are slowly destroying their own bodies. Although I realise these issues are nationwide, they do impact on the community, and it makes the people in the area feel unsafe. The use of alcohol increases other crimes such as theft and GBH and also street drinking makes people feel negative about their neighbourhood.

There are issues around the time of day alcohol is available and also right to refuse. Additionally the percentage of alcohol and price remain a common problem.'

Luton resident

'[...] the problems are constant. It makes the area a depressing area to live in especially when the council gives licenses out like confetti.

As residents of the area know, the council has no interest in the area and uses it as a dumping ground for their problems. It gives out alcohol licenses like confetti and the same goes for takeaway permits. How can so many off license premises or takeaways make a living through out the year, could it be by selling to any body or selling illegal alcohol or tobacco. A large number of the owners, managers of these premises do not live in the area and therefore have no interest in the problems they create because the council says they can trade. Has the council ever bothered to consult with or listen to the police or the residents of the area over the previous 20 years'.

Luton Resident

'It really saddens me the negative impact these establishments and future developments have on our community health and wellbeing, we can only hope that Medway Council wakes up to the damage done locally by decisions allowing new takeaways and off licenses and those establishments that break all the rules to still be allowed to operate'.

Luton Resident

'The proliferation locally of Takeaways and convenience stores locally has had a negative impact on the health and well-being of residents living locally. The business many due in part to the large number in such close proximity often operate illegally selling contraband alcohol and tobacco many of the takeaways have a very poor level of hygiene and offer only unhealthy options. The off licenses sell super strength alcohol most noticeably locally from the large proliferation of dumped neon blue frosty jack bottles that are dumped every where. Drink drinkers often hang outside the local schools and the school children many on their way home are under siege by takeaways who open when the school day ends.'

Luton Resident

Appendix D - Annex 4

Rochester High Street

'As I live in the High Street and return home at various times of the day I am very familiar with the issues surrounding the establishments, pubs and most obviously the club in the vicinity of the High Street. The screams of panic and fear that I have had to listen too in the early hours of the morning because someone is being attacked in the car park opposite The Casino is too awful too hear. Hearing someone beg not to be beaten or attacked anymore is extremely distressing. I obviously always phone the police to report these incidents. Too [*sic*] the police it is just another incident in The High Street; to the residents it is far more disturbing. I have seen men and women urinating outside my window, they appear to use any public place as a public convenience.

The High Street is supposedly an alcohol free zone; I can only assume that the members of the public who are swigging from their cans of beer or cider can't read. Any one strolling down the High Street at any time of day or night can see drugs being trafficked. Begging is commonplace once again outside the banks and shop door ways. Returning home at night can feel extremely threatening, the noise and drunken crowds are extremely intimidating, my heart races and I feel very anxious.

I hope that by raising the issues herein that things may improve in the High Street. However it is not likely as the people with monetary power and professional interests in the High Street seem to have huge resources in protecting those business interests.'

Rochester Resident

Proposed Rochester High Street CIP area



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Legend

Proposed CIP ———

The area outlined in red is the proposed CIP area, and has been defined with regard to evidence from the Community Safety Unit, Kent Police, residents and the public health evidence below.

This area goes across Rochester West Ward, with small areas in Rochester East and River wards as the evidence, outlined below shows that alcohol related harms in the following categories are prevalent across the area shown. In addition there is a concentration of licensed premises in the outlined area.

The evidence presented by the Director of Public Health (DPH) of alcohol related harm in this area covers the following categories

- Deprivation
- Alcohol related crime
- Alcohol related hospital admissions
- Ambulance call outs where alcohol is deemed to be a contributory factor
- Medway Hospital A&E assault data
- Alcohol related litter
- Evidence from residents in response to a survey of alcohol related crime and nuisance

There are 11 pubs or nightclubs in the proposed CIP area, and 8 off licensed premises, making a total of 19 premises. As can be seen in the maps showing the location of the licensed premises in the area there are other licensed premises outside of the proposed CIP area, which are within walking distance of Rochester High Street.

The DPH believes the evidence supports that the density of licensed premises, in this case both on and off licensed premises, and the customers from these premises contribute towards crime, disorder and public nuisance. Public Health would therefore support a cumulative impact policy in the defined area.

Stress area



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Legend

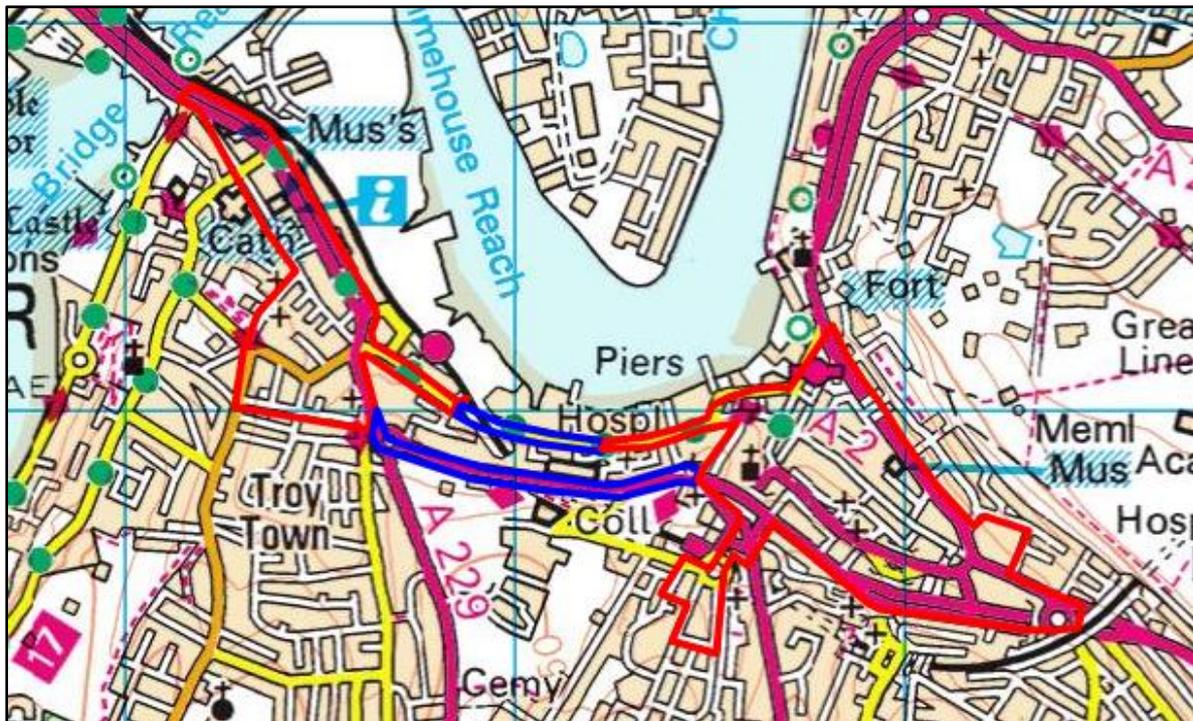
Proposed stress area - —————

The evidence below also shows that while the proposed CIP area defines the centre, as far as is possible, of the alcohol related harms, the harms, as well as the licensed premises, extend beyond the defined area. As with any policy that delineates a specific area, its

effectiveness may be undermined if alcohol is readily available from nearby areas. In addition displacement from the proposed CIP area could also have a detrimental effect on nearby areas where there is already concern, although not to such a level where a CIP can be justified. In order to address these concerns the Director of Public Health proposes that the area, outlined in blue, between Chatham and Rochester is considered as a 'stress area'. The evidence below shows the following alcohol related harms are prevalent in this area, although not to the same extent as the proposed Chatham or Rochester High Street areas.

- Assaults during the night
- Criminal Damage all times
- Reports of domestic abuse
- Public Order offences during the day
- Sexual offences during the night
- Assault reports to Medway Hospital A&E
- Alcohol related ambulance call outs

The area is a common through route for pedestrians between Rochester and Chatham.



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Map showing the relationship between proposed CIPs in Chatham and Rochester and the stress area.

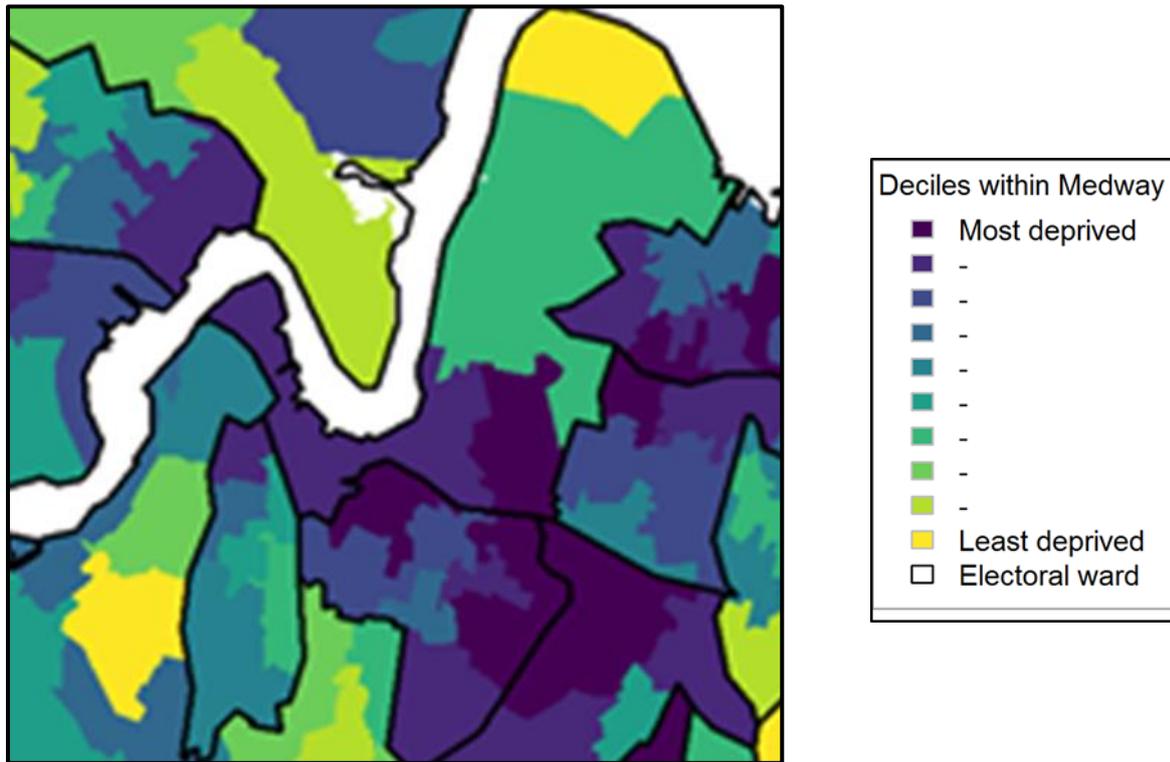


On licensed premises – pubs and nightclubs – there are 11 pubs and nightclubs in the proposed area (Sept 2016 – postcode data supplied by Medway Licensing Dept), with further premises in Troy Town, Strood and Chatham in easy walking distance.

Off licensed premises – there are 8 off licensed premises in and near to the proposed Rochester High St area (Sept 2016 – postcode data supplied by Medway Licensing Dept), with many more premises in both Strood and Chatham within easy walking distance.



Deprivation



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The area around Rochester High St, while not the most deprived in Medway, still has deprived areas.

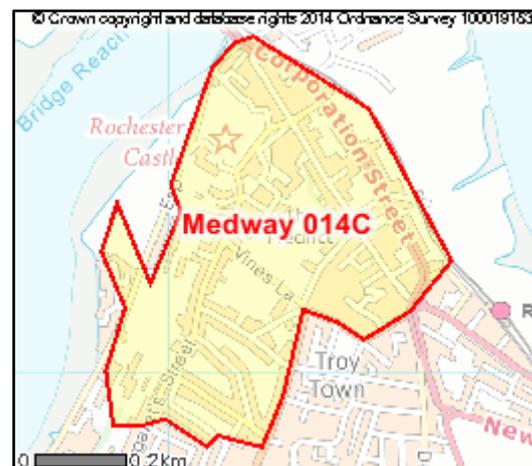
In 2014 Public Health in Medway commissioned a study into alcohol use in Medway. The result - Medway Alcohol: Insight (2014) - identified there was a clear link between alcohol related harms, hospital admissions, alcohol related crimes and deprived areas where there is a density of licensed premises.

Crime Deprivation

The Office for National Statistics ranks LSOA Medway 015D (highlighted in yellow) at **530** nationally out of 32 844 LSOA's for crime deprivation, where 1 is the most deprived.

'Crime deprivation' is defined as measuring 'the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level'.

(ONS, 2015)



Alcohol related crime heat maps

ASB



© OpenStreetMap contributors

Night time

Assault (non DA)



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Night time

Rochester High Street area shows as a hot spot of ASB and reports of assaults during the night-time (2000 – 0600 hours).

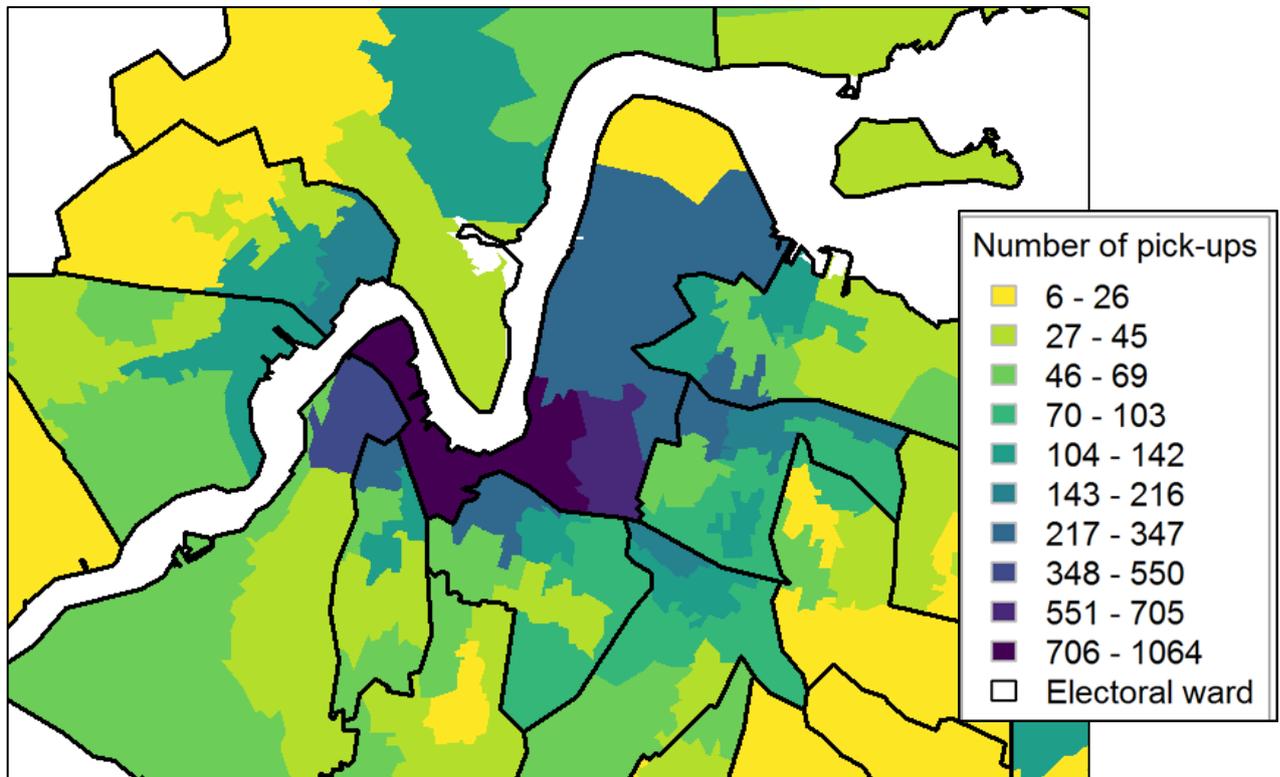
Alcohol related hospital admissions



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The Troy town area of Rochester East ward close to Rochester High Street has one of the highest areas for alcohol related hospital admissions in Medway.

Ambulance callouts where alcohol has been deemed to be a contributory factor by ambulance staff.



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	2011
River	415
Chatham Central	221
Gillingham South	218
Luton and Wayfield	183
Gillingham North	178
Rochester West	118
Strood North	107
Rochester East	94

	2012
River	428
Gillingham South	251
Chatham Central	198
Gillingham North	178
Luton and Wayfield	159
Rochester West	137
Strood North	113
Rochester East	112

	2013
River	421
Gillingham South	232
Gillingham North	201
Chatham Central	180
Rochester West	170
Luton and Wayfield	141
Strood North	109
Rochester East	103

	2014
River	400
Gillingham South	266
Gillingham North	226
Chatham Central	198
Luton and Wayfield	174
Rochester West	160
Rochester East	135
Strood North	119

	2015
River	511
Gillingham South	263
Chatham Central	210
Gillingham North	208
Rochester West	177
Luton and Wayfield	157
Rochester East	128
Strood North	116

During the last five years Rochester West and Rochester East wards have been in the top 8 wards in Medway for ambulance callouts identified as having alcohol as a contributory factor by ambulance staff. Rochester West has been either the sixth or fifth highest ward in this time. The proposed CIP area also covers a small part of River ward which has been the highest ward for ambulance callouts in the time covered by the data.

Following is a summary by ward, of all the categories of call out listed by the ambulance service considered to be most relevant to one or more of the four licensing objectives. As can be seen the nature of these calls are directly related to the safety of those involved, or would have been as a result of crime or caused a public nuisance. The calls have all been noted by ambulance crews as having alcohol as a suspected contributory factor.

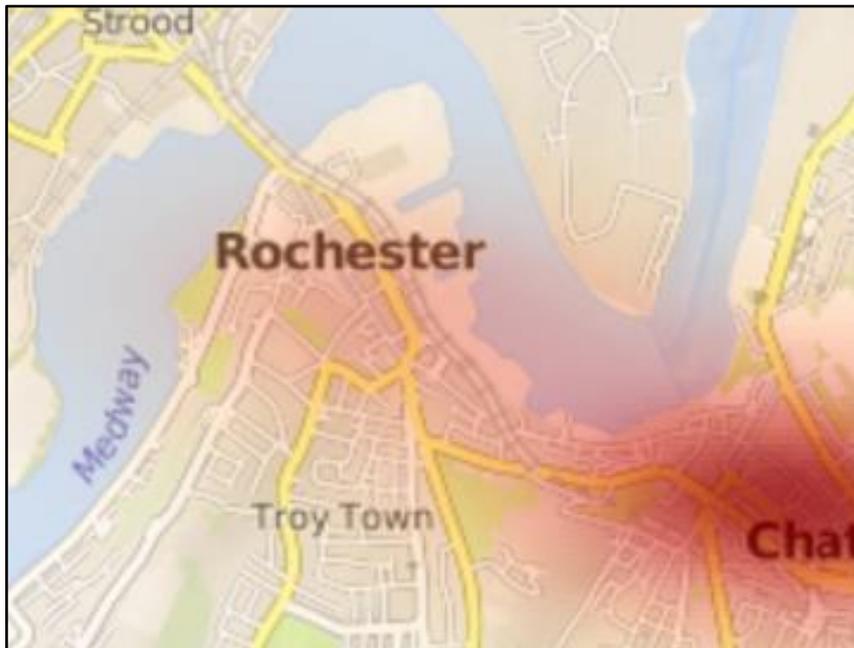
Rochester West Ward

Call type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Trauma/bleeding	11	23	35	30	23
Unconscious/faint	24	41	29	24	32
Alcohol intoxication	13	14	11	18	22
Falls <12ft	1	5	7	12	7
Assault/Sexual assault	8	6	13	8	9
Limb/pain injury	13	5	8	8	8
Road Traffic Collision	2	3	2	2	3
Overdose/ingestion accidental	5	4	4	6	4
Shot/stabbing			1		1
Total	77	101	110	108	109
Percentage of ward total	65.3%	73.7%	64.7%	67.5%	61.6%

Rochester East Ward

Call type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Trauma/bleeding	7	18	17	12	19
Unconscious/faint	17	14	16	13	17
Alcohol intoxication	3	10	2	4	8
Falls <12ft	1	6	7	5	11
Assault/Sexual assault	1	4	1	1	5
Limb/pain injury	6	8	12	3	2
Road Traffic Collision		3			
Overdose/ingestion accidental	3	2	5	4	
Shot/stabbing	1		1	1	
Total	39	65	61	43	62
Percentage of ward total	41.5%	58%	59.2%	31.9%	48.4%

Medway Hospital A&E assault data



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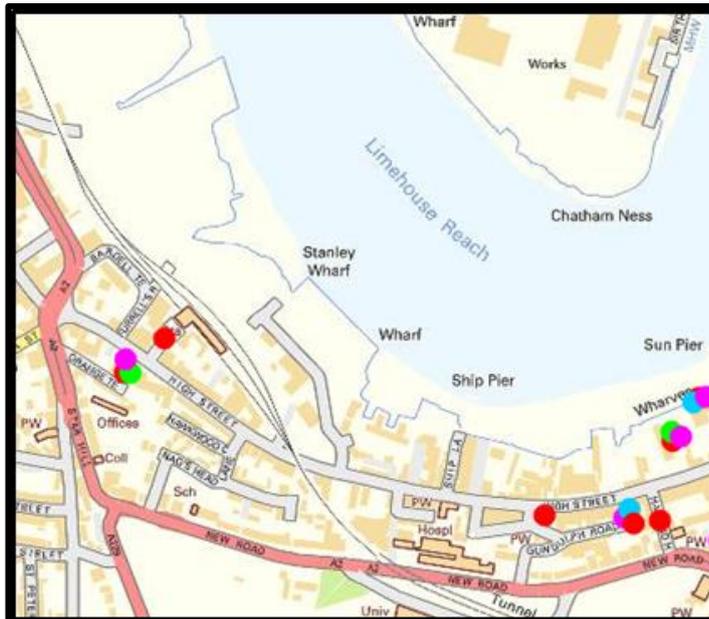
While Chatham can be seen as the main hot spot for assaults reported by persons attending Medway Hospital A&E department from January 2016 to October 2016 inclusive, Rochester High Street area is also highlighted.

Alcohol Control Zone



Alcohol control zones were introduced in areas of Medway which have proven alcohol related anti social behaviour. These are in the process of being superseded by Public Spaces Protection Orders, however until this process has been completed ACZs in Medway are still in force.

Alcohol related litter



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Key

Alcohol related litter	Red
Street drinking locations	Magenta
Drug litter	Cyan
Human waste	Green

The above map plots the locations where persistent and substantial amounts of alcohol related litter have been found by public health staff and environmental enforcement over 2015 to the present. In addition the locations where street drinkers are regularly observed, drug litter has been found and human waste has been reported or observed are also shown.

It can be seen these locations are often the same.

The following photographs are examples of alcohol related bottles and cans that have been found in these locations in and around Rochester High St area.



Car park opposite the old railway station, Rochester High Street



The old railway station, Rochester High Street



Cathedral car park and Corporation Street area, Rochester



Community survey evidence

A copy of the survey is attached at Annex 6.

A total of 22 surveys were returned expressing concerns about Rochester High Street area, 15 of which recorded their contact details.

19 of the respondents identified themselves as residents, with 2 representing business and 1 a community group.

Summary of alcohol survey

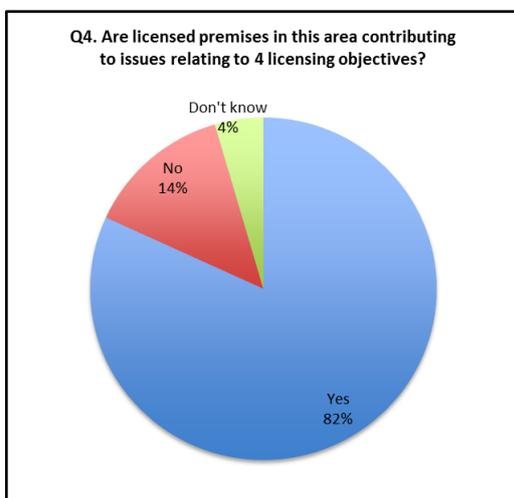
The majority (82%) of respondents felt that licensed premises in the area they identified contributed to issues relating to the 4 licensing objectives, with crime and disorder (77%), public nuisance (86%), and risk to public safety (50%) identified as the main concerns. A minority (23%) felt there was risk to the protection of children.

The majority felt that the alcohol related issues of ASB, public nuisance, noise nuisance, street drinking, littering, crime and disorder and urinating/defecating happened on a weekly basis or more frequently:

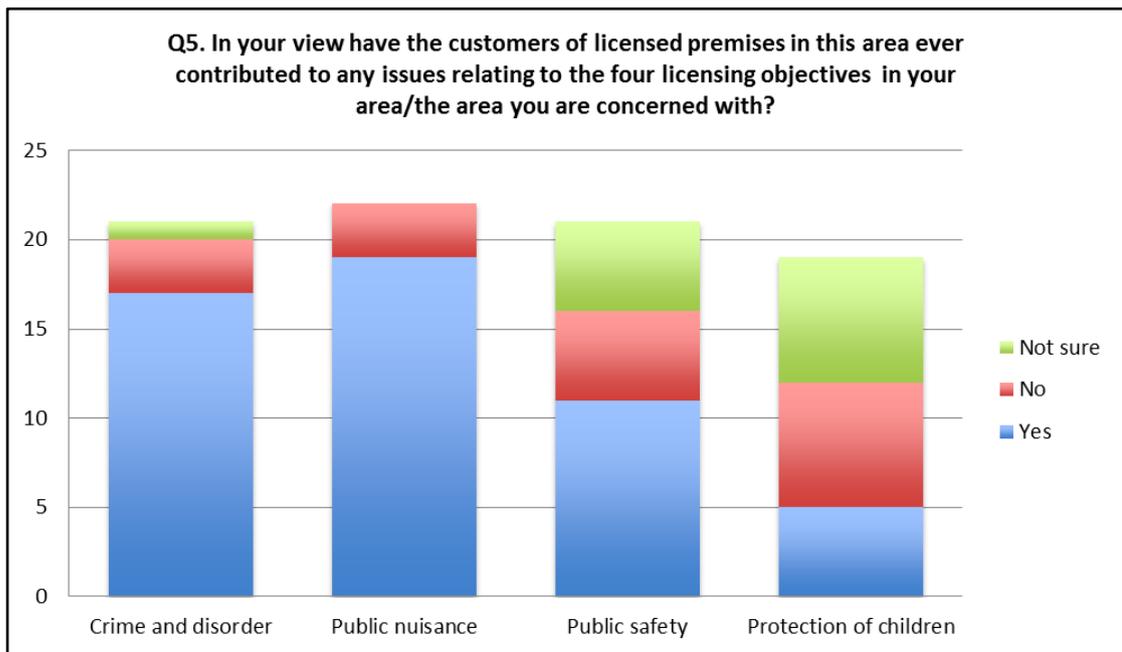
Every category of alcohol related harm was reported to have happened primarily during the evening and night, apart from drug dealing and use, under age drinking and intimidating behaviour/begging. Pubs/bars and nightclubs were identified as being the type of premises most related to alcohol related problems and 86% of respondents believe the number of licensed premises contribute to alcohol related issues in the area.

The areas identified by residents were

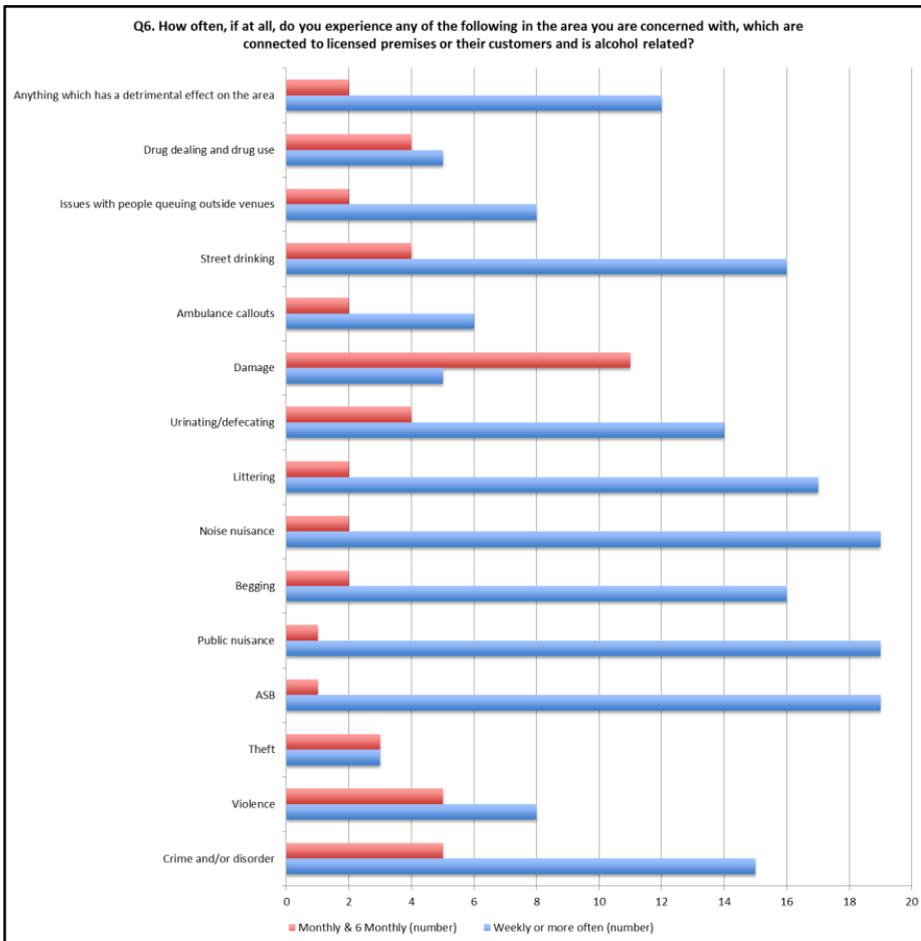
- Rochester High Street
- Doust Way
- Rochester Vines area
- Boar Lane
- East Gate
- Crow Lane
- Roads leading off Rochester High Street



The majority (82%) felt that licensed premises in the area they mentioned contributed to issues relating to the 4 licensing objectives.

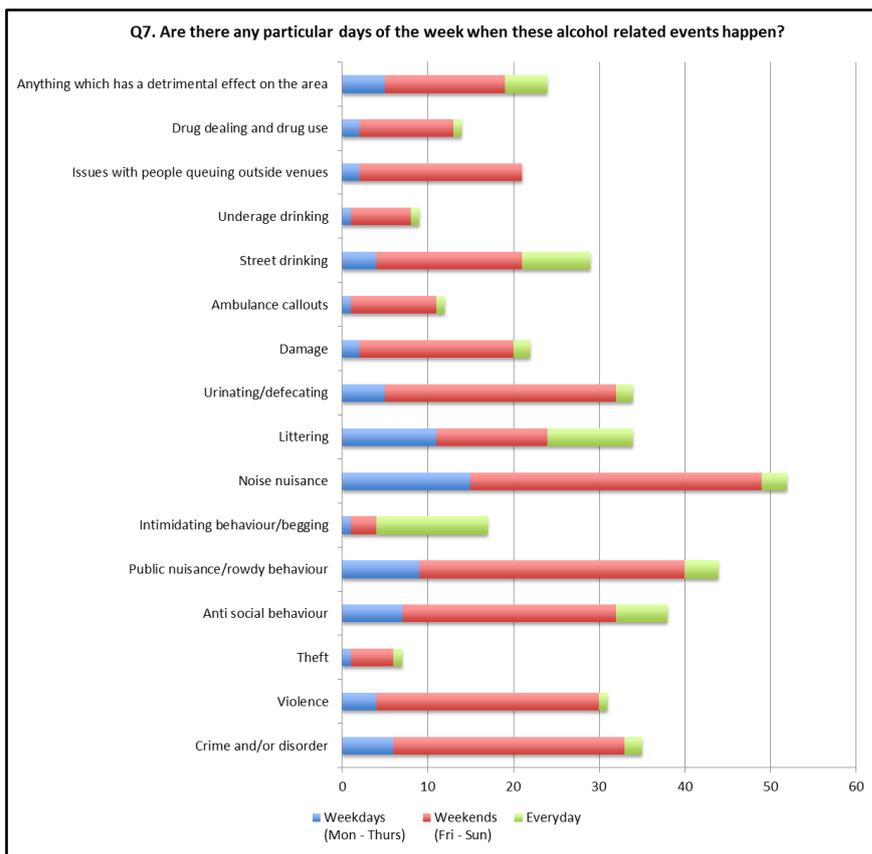


The majority felt that licensed premises in the area they mentioned contributed to crime and disorder (77%), public nuisance (86%), and risk to public safety (50%). A minority (23%) felt there was risk to the protection of children.

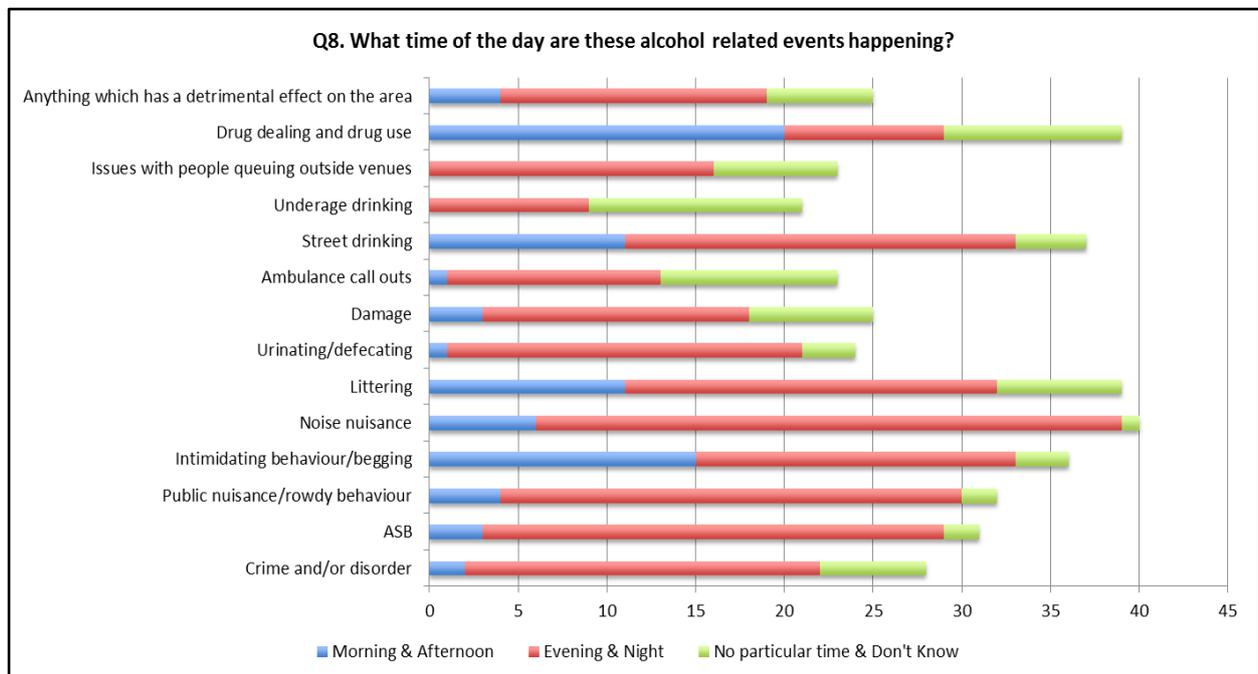


The majority felt that the following negative issues happened on a weekly basis or more frequently:

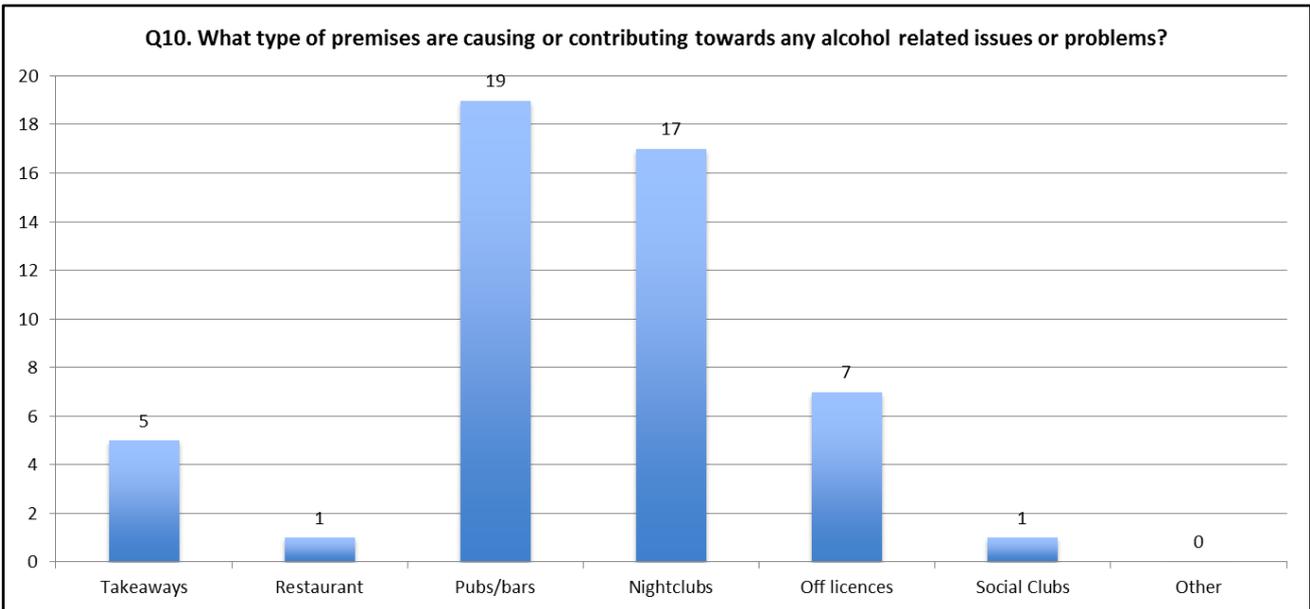
- ASB (86%)
- Public nuisance (86%)
- Noise nuisance (86%)
- Littering (77%)
- Street drinking (73%)
- Crime and/or disorder (68%)
- Urinating and defecating (63%)



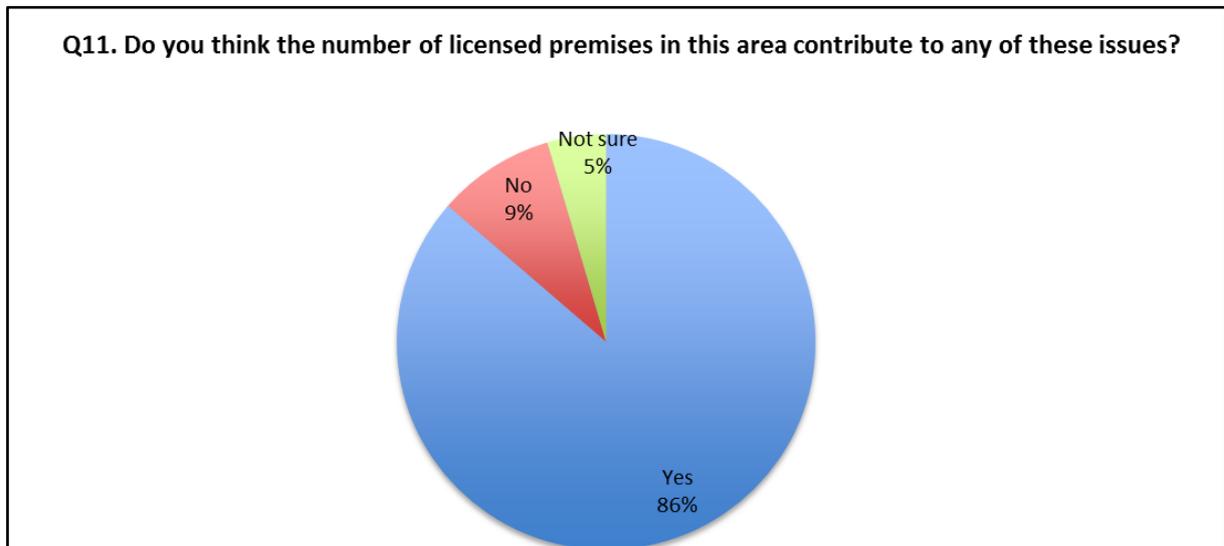
Every category of alcohol related harm is reported as being more likely to happen at a weekend than during the week, although littering can happen at any time during the week.



Every category of alcohol related harms is reported as happening during the evening and night, apart from drug dealing and use, which happens during the day and under age drinking and intimidating behaviour/begging, which all happen in the morning/afternoon or at no particular time.



The majority felt that pubs/bars (86%), nightclubs (77%), were the types of licensed premises which had caused or contributed to alcohol related issues in the area they were responding about. 32% felt that off licences and takeaways (23%) contributed to these problems.



86% of respondents believe the number of licensed premises contribute to alcohol related issues in the area.

Below are examples of the comments which were submitted as part of the survey describing the impact alcohol has on the respondents in this area (Q9 and Q12).

'Constantly asked for money by people begging - particularly near cash machines or charity shops constantly going past groups of men and women who are inebriated - unable to walk straight or sitting on benches talking rubbish too loudly. Seeing smashed windows, vomit on the pavement. Cans and bottles just thrown down anywhere other than a bin. Living in Rochester and using the High Street regularly, I have become used to this but it is unpleasant and certainly does not give a good impression to tourists and visitors.

I think there are too many shops in the High Street that sell cheap alcohol all throughout the day and late into the night. '

Rochester Resident

'We have experience/witnessed - * A drunk youth attacking and damaging our front door * Several street fights * Urination on the front of our property * Vomiting outside our house * Lots of noise and sleepless nights * Sexual acts '

Rochester Resident

'Noisy begging and drinking by cash machines on a daily basis.'

Rochester Resident

'The street noise after all premises at night and early morning closes, cause a lot of distress to the residents along the High Street and sleep for those in line of sound cannot sleep at weekends and if coming home from a trip to London for example can be most unpleasant'

Rochester Resident

'At the weekend many people come to Rochester High St, many in groups. They go on pub crawls and pack the pubs offering live music and often drink to excess resulting in unruly behaviour as they proceed along the street. This can be heard in my lounge and therefore interferes with my conversations, television, listening to my music etc. The music is much too loud and as the pubs get more people in the volume is increased to be heard over their voices, particularly after 10 pm. When I go to bed I then have to try to sleep with the background of this noise. As the drunkenness and evening proceeds we frequently get people using our Lane to urinate, defecate, often in our doorway. In the early hours of the morning damage to shop windows often occurs. Loud Sunday lunchtime music in pub gardens occurs in the summer, again invading our flats.'

Rochester Resident

'My husband, four month old baby and I live on Rochester High Street have has decided to move away after six years mainly due to the increased antisocial behaviour of late night drinkers (loud swearing and singing waking us at night) and loud music comes by from the pub and club close by. I have loved living on the high street but in recent years I think the council have allowed the late night drinking venues carte blanche. [...] and anti social behaviour is a common sight after midnight on the high street and the police have to provide a presence every weekend to maintain order. I have had to speak to venue management on numerous occasions about their loud music keeping me awake late at night on a weekend and the car park behind my building is used as a urinal by drinkers.

The council needs to decide whether Rochester is an historic tourist venue or a party town. It can't be both and I've seen tourists shocked when they have stayed later for a meal or to stay overnight on a Saturday to discover what the high street becomes on a Saturday night.'

Rochester Resident

'Living just off Rochester High Street, there is noise and loud music at the weekends and people urinating near the front door, so that on a Sat and Sun morning, on a regular basis, the smell of urine hits you when you enter George Lane. Also, at these times litter from takeaways is being dropped in George Lane, also on a regular basis.'

Rochester Resident

'Problem behaviour fuelled by alcohol mainly occurs at weekends and after 11p.m. As an elderly resident it makes Rochester High Street feel unsafe to use, even though the actual dangers are less than one's perception of the risk of them. Antisocial behaviour makes it uncomfortable to be out late with wife and possibly family. The proliferation of beggars causes a nuisance. The noise from some premises is not contained behind closed doors and windows as their licensing conditions dictate. A few premises also play music outside all during the day. The ready supply of alcohol enables it to be passed from legitimate purchasers to underage drinkers. (Not within my own experience, but reported by a neighbour who in fact moved house because of rowdy behaviour in The Vines by large groups of young people.

The licensed trade has every right to exist and make profits, but the effects of excessive alcohol consumption on the lives of residents and visitors is unacceptably high. Medway Council should accept that their licensing policy is flawed and needs tightening up.'

Rochester Resident

'There is constant street drinking, fights on the high street which my kid saw once. It's shameful to see drunks walk on the main road in the early hours.

Alcohol needs to be consumed in a respectable way. People should socialise while drinking and not drink while walking. It's a shame that people are allowed to drink openly in public. Off-licences are the problem, they should not sell cheap alcohol and should not sell to people who look like they need help. Poor people who are alcoholic should be helped and not given more alcohol. Café's and restaurants that don't sell alcohol should be supported as well.'

Rochester business representative

'to be honest since we moved from St Margarets St and since the pub opposite the vines closed - not much trouble'

Rochester Resident

'Problem is much bigger in summer with long daylight evenings. Regularly disturbed by groups walking home rowdily along the Esplanade from the High Street. I avoid the High Street at night because it is rather unsavoury though it does not feel unsafe. There are security staff at the doors of many premises, which is good. It is very difficult to answer many of these questions as I am not comfortable being in the High Street in the evening/night. Therefore I cannot be sure which premises are the main cause of the problem. Many older people probably never venture out at all after dark. There are a lot of beggars but that does not seem to be alcohol related.

Most noise is caused by a few rowdy people. There never seems to be a police officer in the High Street except in a car when there is trouble. The regular breakage of shop windows is a concern. It is sad that while we have a pretty good High Street by day it is not pleasant at night. There is too much emphasis on alcohol. Good High Streets support thriving cafes/ restaurant/ bar venues catering for all age groups in the evening as well as daytime. '

Rochester resident

'Sleep deprivation till the early hours. Inability to hear the TV. [...] On a daily basis begging by people sitting in shop doorways.

Please stop accepting planning permission for every request from pubs, restaurants etc to extend open hours and have more police patrolling and take action.'

Rochester Resident

'People taking drugs outside my house, people urinating against my house, people defecating outside my house, fighting, swearing, taxis late at night, car horns after midnight picking people up.'

Rochester Resident

'People walking home sometimes come into our street and incidences occur – rows, fights, sexual violence.'

Rochester Resident

'urinating in the disabled carpark opposite the corn exchange'

Rochester Resident

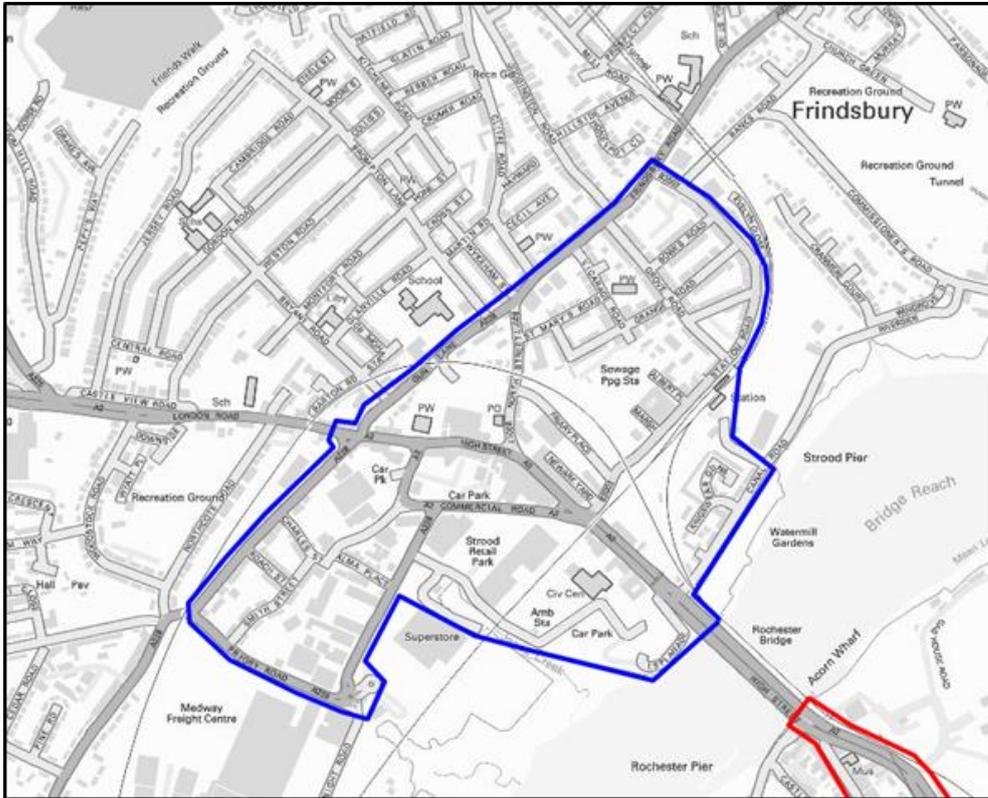
'Noise nuisance until 2am, on Friday and Saturday nights [...] problem persists denying sleep to residents in Century Mews, Century Court, and La Providence (French hospital) Retirement Home until 2a.m every Friday and Saturday night. After the all night alcohol drinking licensing [*sic*] were passed against the advice of the police and medical profession in 2005, but with the promise of a cafe culture by the brewers (Ha Ha). 70% of A & E admissions to Medway Maritime on Friday and Saturday night are now due to alcohol, and our overstretched police have to work longer shifts, to cover for the extended hours. [...] The area of Rochester High Street and the Casino Rooms are basically no go areas for residents and diners at Rochester High Street restaurants, between 10pm and 2am on Friday and Saturday nights, when the pre loaded drunks arrive, to cause mayhem, and spend £10 on top up drinks, leaving with shouting and banging after the Casino Rooms license ceases at 3am on Friday and Saturday night.

'Rochester High Street has the highest proportion of Residential homes of any High Street in Medway, to allow the night time economy to be established in Rochester High Street to the detriment of residents, and our excellent restaurant trade, can only reflect badly on Medway Council. We have trouble in letting retail units, as the proprietors have to wash away the vomit and urine on a Saturday and Sunday morning. The ambience of Rochester High Street, with its Dickens association, with the Castle and Cathedral could support a greatly increased high value restaurant trade, with the customers not needing to shout their heads off at 3am to 4am in the morning. More suitable locations such as Medway Valley retail park, where a night club was previously established, and is non residential would be a better location.'

Rochester Resident

Appendix D – Annex 5

Strood Stress area



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Legend

Proposed stress area - —————

The Director of Public Health (DPH) believes the evidence outlined below, in conjunction with evidence from Kent Police, indicates there is sufficient levels of alcohol related harm associated with a density of licensed premises to cause concern in the above defined area. However he does not consider the levels sufficient to recommend a CIP area. As can be seen from the above and following map, Strood town centre is within easy walking distance of Rochester and the proposed Rochester High Street CIP.

As with any policy that delineates a specific area, its effectiveness may be undermined if alcohol is readily available from nearby areas. In addition displacement from the proposed CIP area could also have a detrimental effect on nearby areas where there is already concern, although not to such a level where a CIP can be justified, as is the case with Strood town centre.

The area outlined above has 11 off licensed premises and 5 on licensed premises, making a total of 16.

In order to address these concerns the Director of Public Health proposes that the area, outlined in blue is considered as a 'stress area'. The evidence below shows the following alcohol related harms are prevalent in this area, although not to a level to justify a CIP.

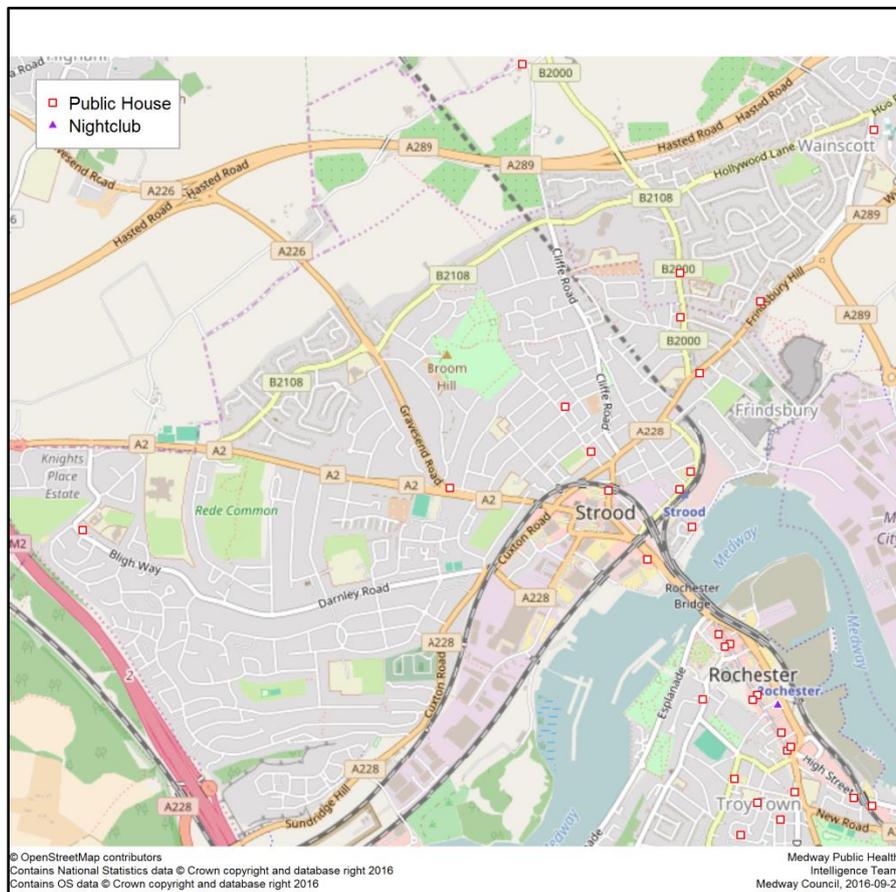
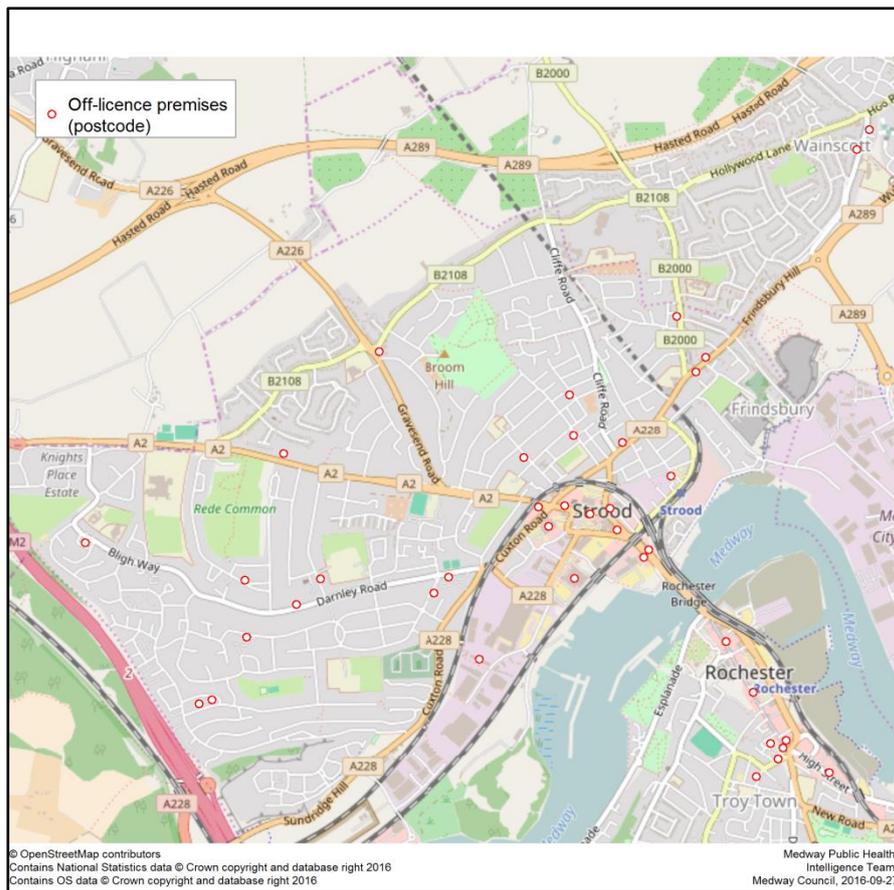
- Deprivation
- Alcohol related hospital admissions
- Ambulance callouts
- ASB both during the day and night
- Day time assaults
- Criminal damage both during the day and night
- Public order during the day
- It is subject of an alcohol control zone
- Alcohol related litter
- Evidence from service providers of location of alcohol purchasing by dependent drinkers



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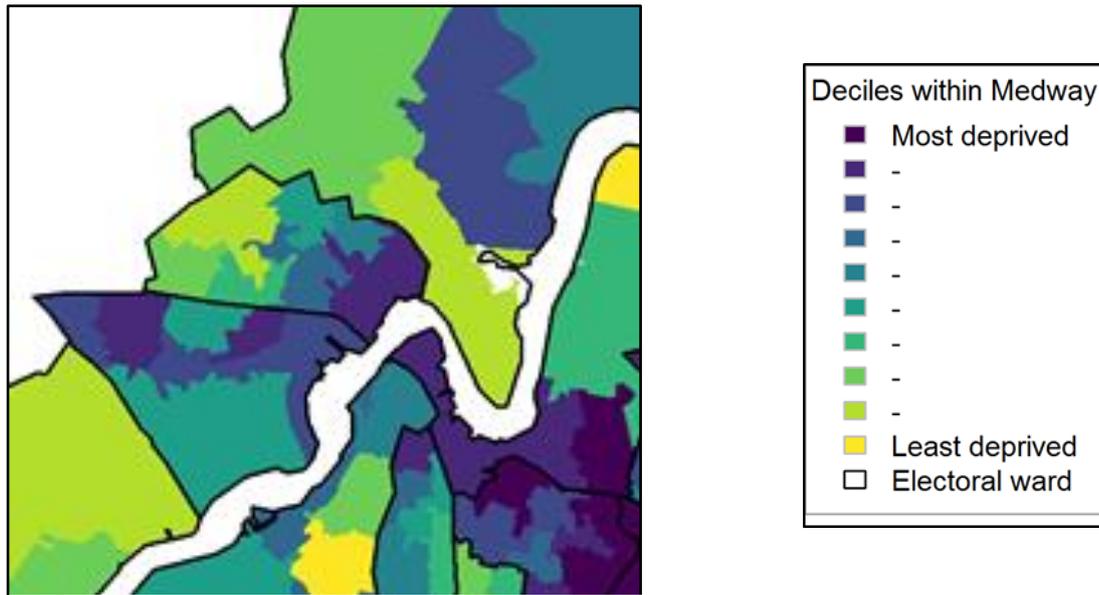
Map showing the relationship between proposed CIPs in Chatham and Rochester and the stress area.

Location of off licenced premises (Sept 2016 – postcode data supplied by Medway Licensing Dept),



Location of on licenced premises (Sept 2016 – postcode data supplied by Medway Licensing Dept),

Deprivation

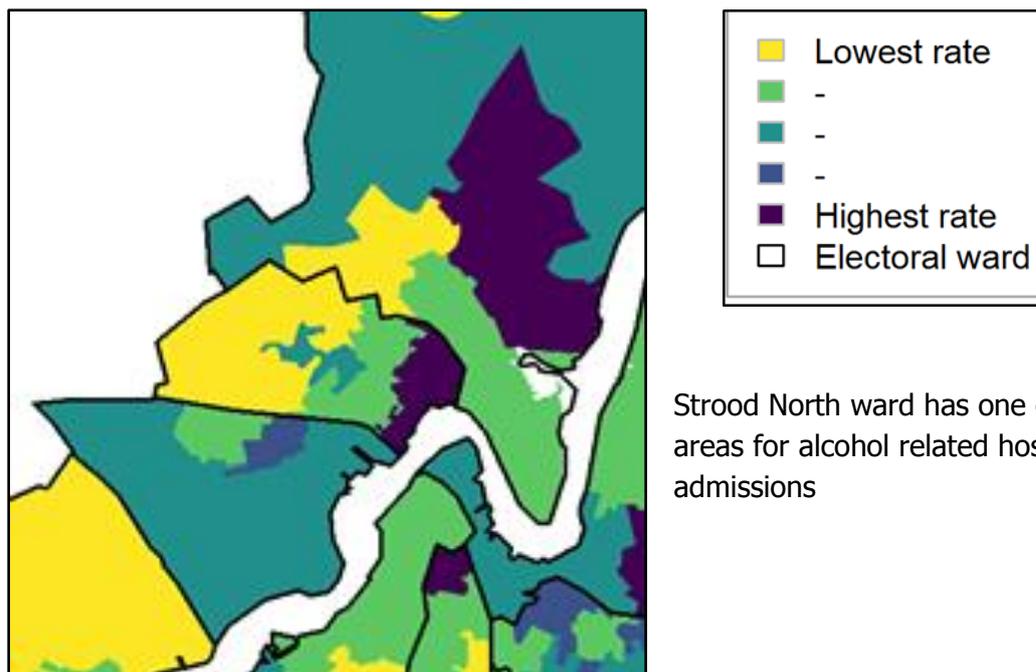


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Both Stood North and Strood South wards, while not the most deprived in Medway are still deprived in the areas shown above.

In 2014 Public Health in Medway commissioned a study into alcohol use in Medway. The result - Medway Alcohol: Insight (2014) - identified there was a clear link between alcohol related harms, hospital admissions, alcohol related crimes and deprived areas where there is a density of licensed premises.

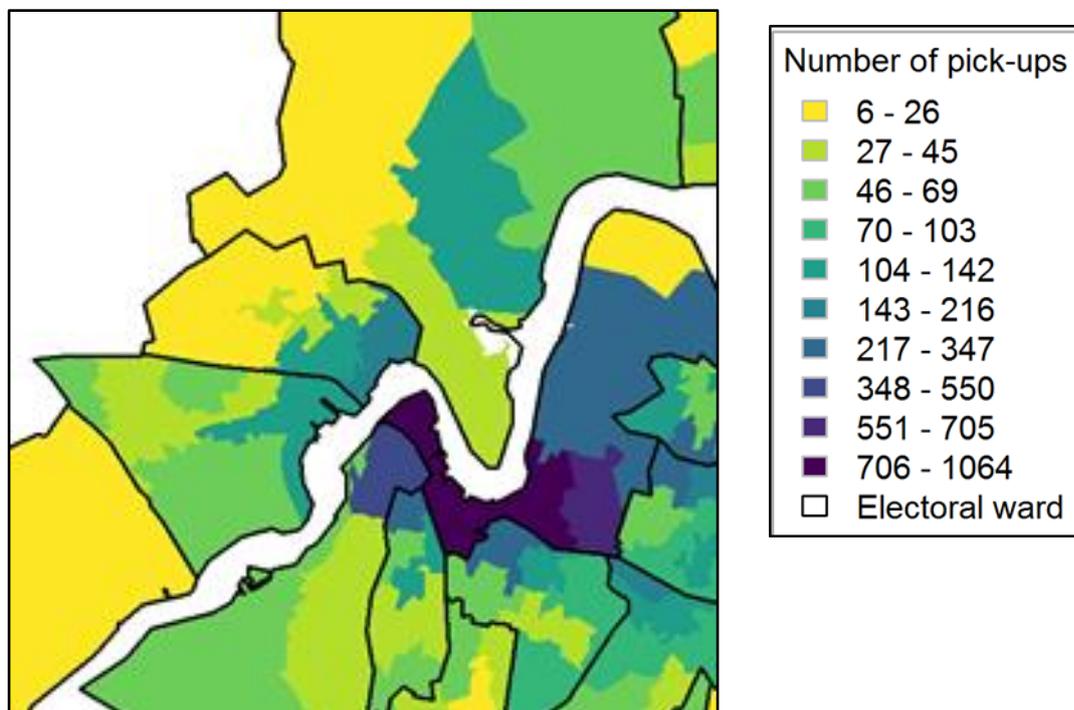
Alcohol related hospital admissions



Strood North ward has one of the highest areas for alcohol related hospital admissions

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Ambulance callouts where alcohol has been deemed to be a contributory factor by ambulance staff.



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2011	
River	415
Chatham Central	221
Gillingham South	218
Luton and Wayfield	183
Gillingham North	178
Rochester West	118
Strood North	107
Rochester East	94

2012	
River	428
Gillingham South	251
Chatham Central	198
Gillingham North	178
Luton and Wayfield	159
Rochester West	137
Strood North	113
Rochester East	112

2013	
River	421
Gillingham South	232
Gillingham North	201
Chatham Central	180
Rochester West	170
Luton and Wayfield	141
Strood North	109
Rochester East	103

2014	
River	400
Gillingham South	266
Gillingham North	226
Chatham Central	198
Luton and Wayfield	174
Rochester West	160
Rochester East	135
Strood North	119

2015	
River	511
Gillingham South	263
Chatham Central	210
Gillingham North	208
Rochester West	177
Luton and Wayfield	157
Rochester East	128
Strood North	116

During the last five years Strood North ward has been in the top 7 or 8 wards in Medway for ambulance callouts identified as having alcohol as a contributory factor by ambulance staff.

Following is a summary by ward, of all the categories of call out listed by the ambulance service considered to be most relevant to one or more of the four licensing objectives. As can be seen the nature of these calls are directly related to the safety of those involved, or would have been as a result of crime or caused a public nuisance. The calls have all been noted by ambulance crews as having alcohol as a suspected contributory factor.

Strood North

Call type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Trauma/bleeding	8	12	22	13	16
Unconscious/faint	18	18	10	8	14
Alcohol intoxication	6	9	11	8	4
Falls <12ft	10	12	6	5	8
Assault/Sexual assault	4	9	3	9	7
Limb/pain injury	15	10	6	8	1
Road Traffic Collision	1	1	1	1	0
Overdose/ingestion accidental	4	4	2	2	3
Shot/stabbing					
Total	62	71	59	52	50
Percentage of ward total	57.9%	62.8 %	54.1%	43.7%	43.1%

Strood South

Call type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Trauma/bleeding	4	7	10	15	22
Unconscious/faint	13	13	12	7	13
Alcohol intoxication	5	1	8	11	5
Falls <12ft	6	2	5	6	6
Assault/Sexual assault	4	6	4	4	4
Limb/pain injury	18	4	0	5	6
Road Traffic Collision	11	5	1	1	0
Overdose/ingestion accidental	2	2	4	3	3
Shot/stabbing					1
Total	61	38	40	49	60
Percentage of ward total	70.1%	43.7%	41.7%	46.7%	56.1%

Alcohol related crime heat maps



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ASB day time



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ASB night time



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Non DA assault day time



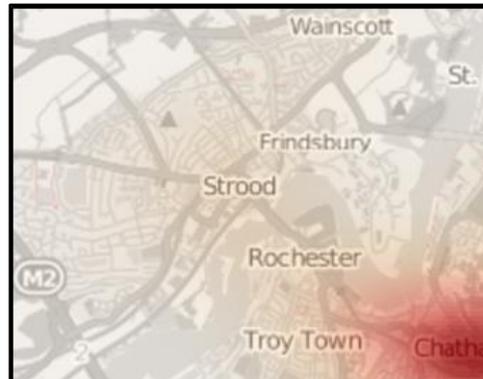
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Criminal damage day time



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Criminal damage night time



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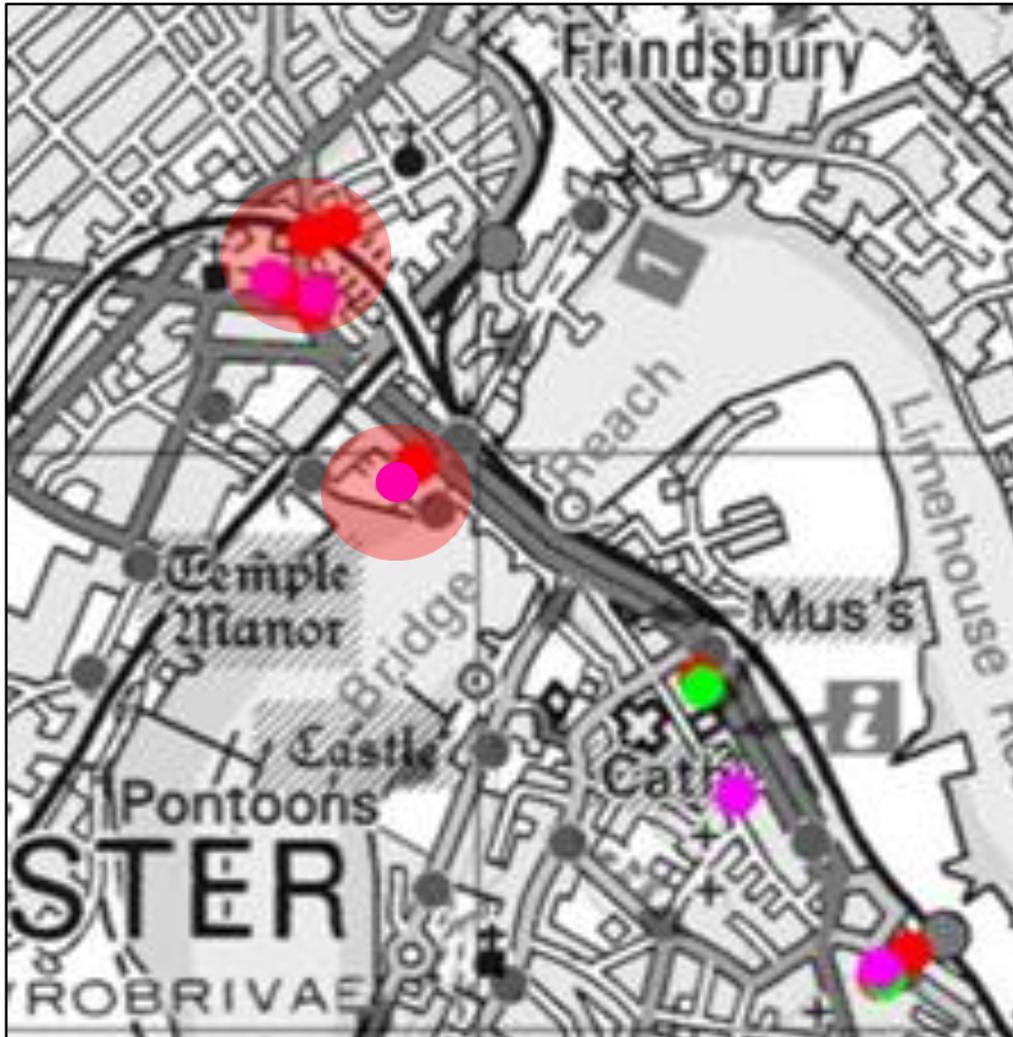
Public Order day time

Alcohol Control Zone



Alcohol control zones were introduced in areas of Medway where there is proven alcohol related anti social behaviour. These are in the process of being superseded by Public Spaces Protection Orders, however until this process has been completed ACZs in Medway are still in force.

Alcohol related litter



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Key

Alcohol related litter	Red
Street drinking locations	Magenta
Drug litter	Cyan
Human waste	Green

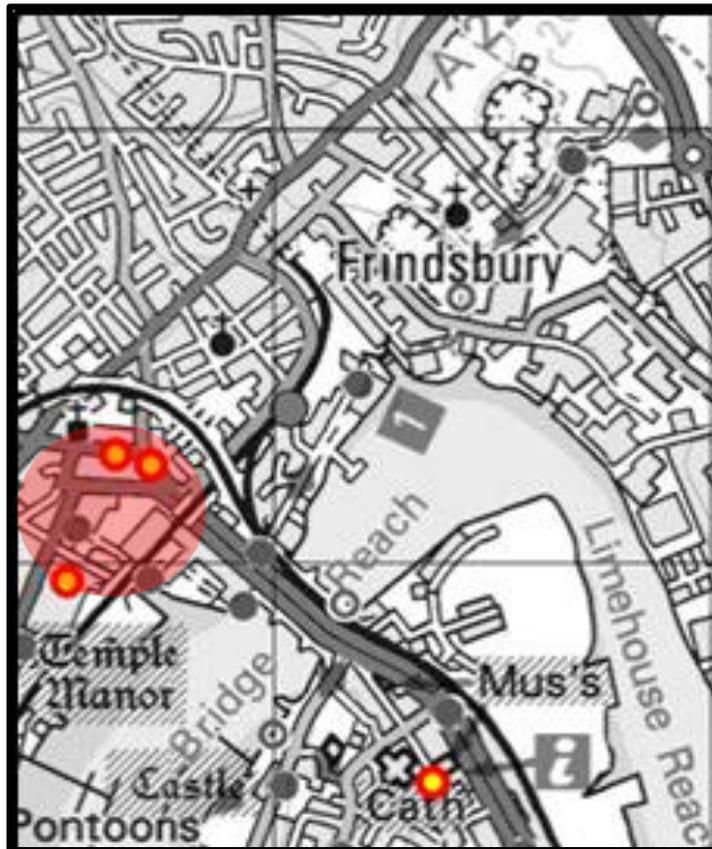
The above map plots the locations where persistent and substantial amounts of alcohol related litter have been found by public health staff and environmental enforcement over 2015 to the present. In addition the locations where street drinkers are regularly observed, drug litter has been found and human waste has been reported or observed are also shown.

It can be seen these locations are often the same.

The photographs are examples of alcohol related bottles and cans commonly found in these locations in and around Chatham High St area.



Alcohol purchases



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This map does not indicated individual premises. It is an indication of the road where individual service users have stated they buy their alcohol. These people are often the ones who are committing anti social behaviour, nuisance and crime as street drinkers and are the visible public face of alcohol and substance misuse.

As can be seen alcohol outlets in Strood town centre are used by dependant drinkers to buy their alcohol. The respondents indicated they most often bought their alcohol from the smaller convenience shops and newsagents and largely preferred the cheap super strength beer and cider.

Appendix D - Annex 6

Medway Alcohol Availability and Impact Questionnaire

You are invited to submit your comments and observations with a view to support a process of updating, reviewing and amending licensing policy.

The impact of the number, type and density of licensed premises in an area can cause problems with noise, public nuisance, crime and disorder associated with licensed premises and their customers.

This is your opportunity to contribute your own experiences and local concerns regarding alcohol availability and its impacts in Medway

Medway Council is the Licensing Authority under the Licensing Act 2003. The Council is responsible for granting licences in Medway in respect of:

1. The sale or supply of alcohol
2. Regulated entertainment
3. The provision of hot food and drink between 11pm and 5am

This includes pubs, bars, nightclubs, restaurants, off licences and takeaways

The Act requires the council to carry out its various licencing functions to promote the four licencing objectives:

1. The prevention of crime and disorder
2. The prevention of public nuisance
3. Public Safety
4. The protection of children from harm

The Act further requires the Council to publish a "Statement of licensing policy", that sets out the policies the Council will generally apply to promote the licensing objectives when making decisions on applications under the Act.

Questions about you.

Q1 What is your postcode

Q2 Tick the boxes that best apply to you

I am a Medway resident.....

I am not a Medway resident.....

I am a premises licence holder (Licensing Act 2003).....

I represent a business in Medway.....

I represent an Elected member.....

I represent a resident's association or community organisation.....

I represent a trade organisation.....

I represent responsible authority.....

I am another interested party.....

If you represent a group, organisation, business or responsible authority, please tell us which one

We will now ask you some questions
About licensed premises in Medway
and your views and experiences

Q3 Please define the area in Medway you wish to tell us about. For example the street names or area names containing the licensed premises you are concerned about.

(if you have concerns about more than one area, a separate survey needs to be completed for each area)

Q4 In your view, are the licensed premises in this area contributing to issues relating to the four licensing objectives of crime and disorder, public nuisance, public safety or the protection of children from harm?

Yes.....

No.....

Don't know.....

Q5 In your view have the customers of licensed premises in this area ever contributed to any issues relating to the four licensing objectives in your area/the area you are concerned with?

	Yes	No	Not sure
Crime and disorder	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Public nuisance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Public safety	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Protection of children	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q9 Please tell us about your experience and the impact it has

Q10 What type of premises are causing or contributing towards any alcohol related issues or problems?

- Takeaways.....
- Restaurant.....
- Pubs/bars.....
- Nightclubs.....
- Off licences.....
- Social Clubs.....
- Other.....

Q11 Do you think the number of licensed premises in the/your area contribute to any of these issues

- Yes.....
- No.....
- No Sure.....

Q12 Do you have any final comments about the issues covered in this survey?

(If you wish you may give us your personal details the council may contact you at a later date to ask for further information. The council is unable to contact people on a personal basis to provide an ongoing update on the matters above.

Your details

Name

Contact e mail or
telephone number

The Council will only use the information it holds about you for the purpose you provided it. It will also only collect the minimum information necessary to fulfil that purpose. When it no longer has a need to keep information about you, it will be disposed of in a secure manner)

Thank you for your views and comments