



Director of Public Health  
Public Health Directorate  
Medway Council,  
Gun Wharf,  
Dock Road,  
Chatham, Kent. ME4 4TR  
5<sup>th</sup> January 2026

**LICENSING ACT 2003 – APPLICATION FOR THE GRANT OF A PREMISES  
LICENCE**

**Name and address of premises**

**Gepeto's, 42, High St, Chatham. ME4 4DS**

The Director of Public Health is making representations concerning an application for the grant of the above premises licence. The representations are made against the following licensing objectives:

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

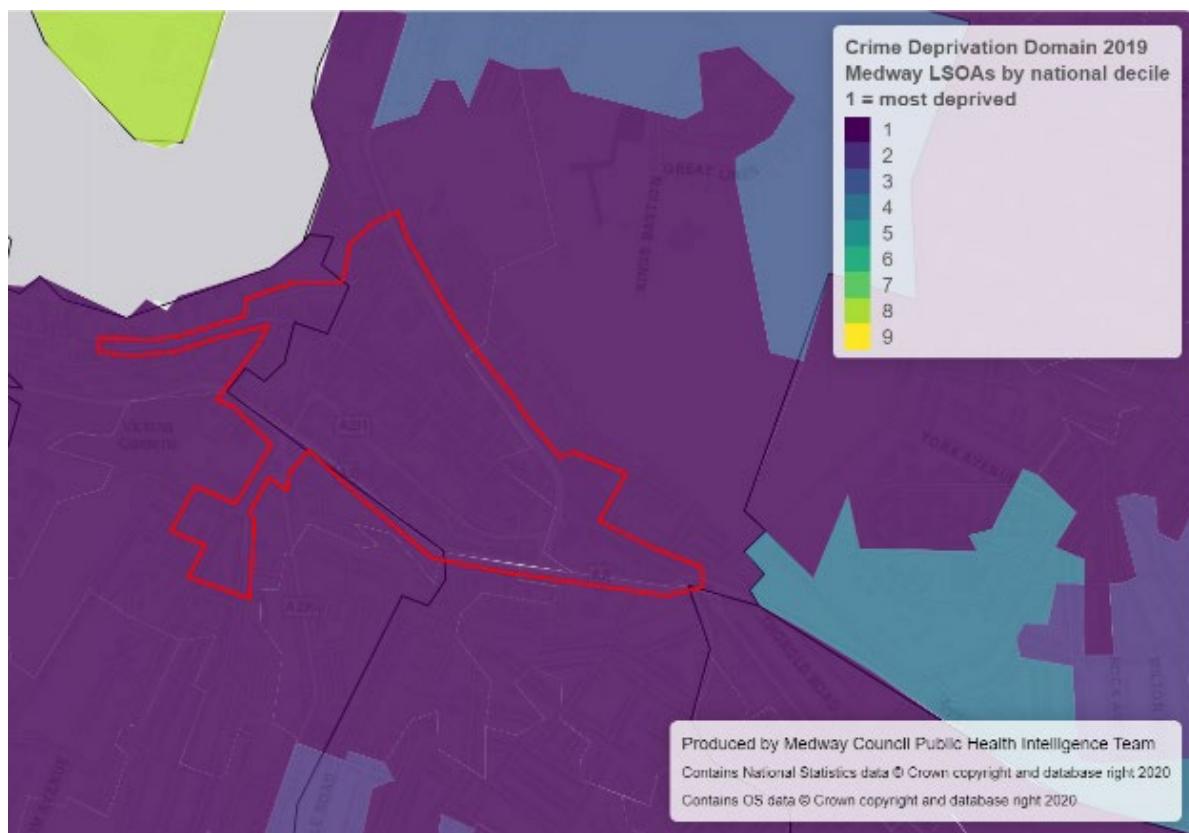
**General comments**

This premises is located within the Chatham cumulative impact policy (CIP) area which covers Chatham High Street and surrounding area. The evidence shows there are unacceptable levels of alcohol related crime, disorder and public nuisance associated with a density of licensed premises, particularly off-licensed premises in the Chatham High Street area. The CIP was reviewed and renewed in early 2024 and the data supporting it was agreed by the Licensing Committee.

**The prevention of crime and disorder**

The police provided evidence of alcohol related crime in this area to support the CIP, which related to a range of alcohol related crimes, such as assaults, anti-social behaviour, criminal damage and public order. This area is identified as a hot spot in Medway for these types of crime.

The Chatham CIP area borders some of the most deprived areas in Medway. Both Chatham Central and Brompton ward and Fort Pitt ward have high levels of crime deprivation, as shown in the graphics below.



The Indices of Multiple Deprivation is a tool used to measure deprivation. There are seven domains of disadvantage including health and crime. 8.6% of areas in Medway are within the top 10% of the most deprived areas in England, with Chatham Central and Brompton ward being the most deprived for crime, and Fort Pitt ward being the 3<sup>rd</sup> most deprived in Medway.

## Domains of deprivation

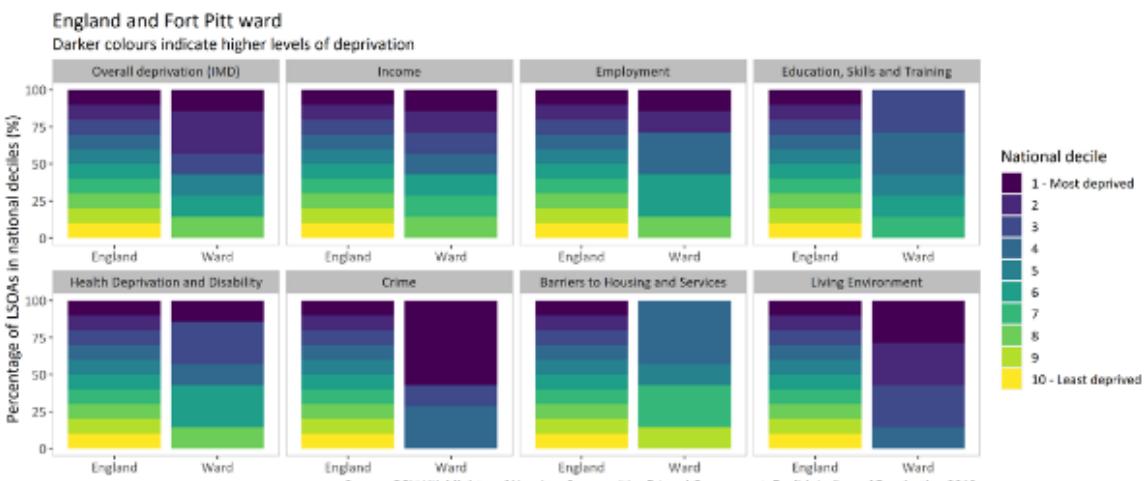


Source: GOV.UK. Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government. English Indices of Deprivation 2019.

There are seven domains of deprivation, which combine to create the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD2019). Each of these domains describe different aspects of deprivation. The graphic shows the proportion of the ward population ranked in one of 10 groups across all Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in England for each of these domains. The darker colours indicate the most deprived groups or 'deciles'.



## Domains of deprivation



Source: GOV.UK. Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government. English Indices of Deprivation 2019.

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Ward profiles, complied by Medway Council Business Intelligence team, shows that within overall crime, the 'violent crime' category has the greatest number of reported cases, followed by 'anti-social behaviour' in both the Chatham Central and Brompton and Fort Pitt ward areas. Both types of crime are associated with alcohol consumption.

## Ward Profiles Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour

Chatham Central & Brompton

SELECT WARD TO VIEW RESULTS

- Select all
- All Saints
- Chatham Central & Bro...
- Cuxton, Halling & Riversi...
- Fort Horsted
- Fort Pitt
- Gillingham North
- Gillingham South
- Hempstead & Wigmore
- Hoo St Werburgh & High...
- Lordswood & Walderslade
- Luton
- Princes Park
- Rainham North
- Rainham South East
- Rainham South West
- Rochester East & Warre...
- Rochester West & Borstal
- St Mary's Island
- Strood North & Frindsbury
- Strood Rural
- Strood West
- Twydall
- Watling
- Wayfield & Weeds Wood

Tick 'Select all' to view Medway totals. You can also select individual or multiple wards

Counts of recorded cases are for the last twelve months except where stated otherwise.

Data Sources: Police.uk & Census 2021

The count of recorded cases was 1,867 which is 108 per 1,000 residents

Data is collected from Police.uk (May 2023)

### ALL WARDS - CRIME CASES & CASES PER 1,000 RESIDENTS

Ward	CRIME CASES	CASES PER 1,000 RESIDENTS
Chatham Central & Brompton	1,867	108
Gillingham South	1,745	96
Luton	974	94
Rochester West & Borstal	1,120	89
Fort Pitt	990	75
Gillingham North	954	65
Wayfield & Weeds Wood	551	55
Rochester East & Warren Wood	688	54
Walling	723	52
Strood West	678	47
Twydall	443	46
Strood North & Frindsbury	674	45
St Mary's Island	181	44
Rainham North	582	44
All Saints	189	40
Cuxton, Halling & Riversi...	267	33
Hoo St Werburgh & High Halstow	436	33
Princes Park	269	32
Fort Horsted	147	32
Lordswood & Walderslade	369	25
Rainham South West	233	24
Rainham South East	267	20
Hempstead & Wigmore	166	18
Strood Rural	100	7

1,867

108

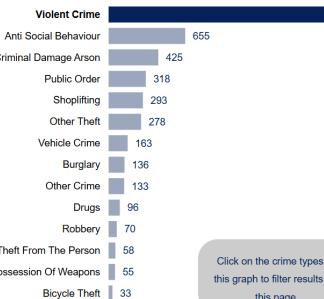
per 1,000 residents

### CASES BY WARD MAP



Select multiple wards to view CRIME CASE comparison. Darker colour indicates a higher volume of crimes

### CRIMES BY TYPE



Click on the crime types in this graph to filter results on this page

### CRIME CASES PER 1,000 RESIDENTS OVER TIME

● PER 1,000 IN SELECTED WARD ● PER 1,000 IN MEDWAY

Jul 2022 Sep 2022 Nov 2022 Jan 2023 Mar 2023 May 2023

## Ward Profiles Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour

Fort Pitt

SELECT WARD TO VIEW RESULTS

- Select all
- All Saints
- Chatham Central & Bro...
- Cuxton, Halling & Riversi...
- Fort Horsted
- Fort Pitt
- Gillingham North
- Gillingham South
- Hempstead & Wigmore
- Hoo St Werburgh & High...
- Lordswood & Walderslade
- Luton
- Princes Park
- Rainham North
- Rainham South East
- Rainham South West
- Rochester East & Warre...
- Rochester West & Borstal
- St Mary's Island
- Strood North & Frindsbury
- Strood Rural
- Strood West
- Twydall
- Watling
- Wayfield & Weeds Wood

Tick 'Select all' to view Medway totals. You can also select individual or multiple wards

Counts of recorded cases are for the last twelve months except where stated otherwise.

Data Sources: Police.uk & Census 2021

The count of recorded cases was 990 which is 75 per 1,000 residents

Data is collected from Police.uk (May 2023)

### ALL WARDS - CRIME CASES & CASES PER 1,000 RESIDENTS

Ward	CRIME CASES	CASES PER 1,000 RESIDENTS
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Strood Rural	100	7

990

75

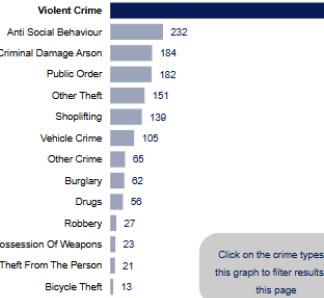
per 1,000 residents

### CASES BY WARD MAP



Select multiple wards to view CRIME CASE comparison. Darker colour indicates a higher volume of crimes

### CRIMES BY TYPE



Click on the crime types in this graph to filter results on this page

### CRIME CASES PER 1,000 RESIDENTS OVER TIME

● PER 1,000 IN SELECTED WARD ● PER 1,000 IN MEDWAY

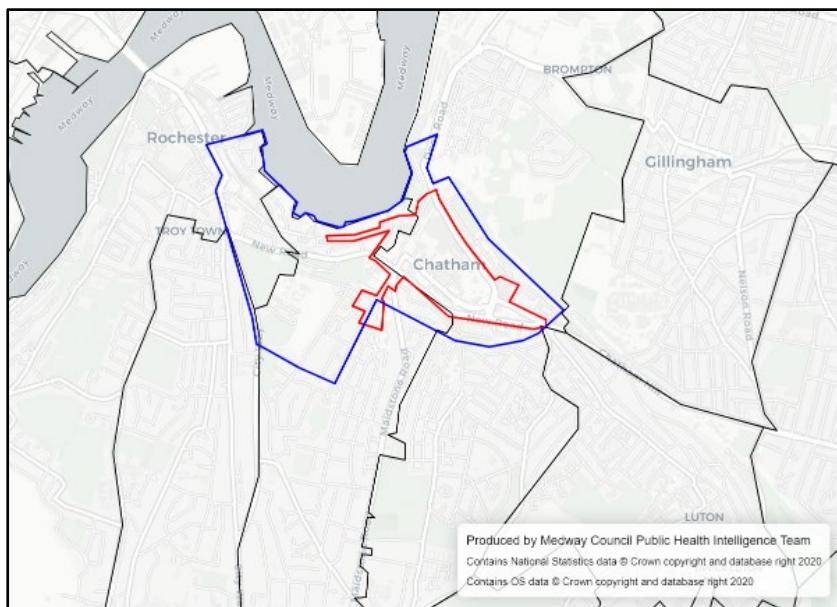
Jul 2022 Sep 2022 Nov 2022 Jan 2023 Mar 2023 May 2023

Further data supporting the concerns around the prevalence of reported violent and sexual crime and anti-social behaviour in and around the CIP area has been included in Annex 1.

## The prevention of public nuisance

Chatham is a hot spot for alcohol related nuisance in the form of anti-social behaviour, street drinking, alcohol related litter, including broken glass, and public urination and defecation.

There is a Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) in place for Chatham town centre due, in part, to alcohol related anti-social behaviour. The blue outline shows the boundary of the PSPO in the below map.



A member of public health staff has walked in the Chatham CIP area and there is current and ongoing evidence of alcohol related street drinking and associated litter throughout the area surrounding the proposed premises. This litter consists of bottles and cans of beer and cider, both 'super strength' and regular strength, bottles of spirits and wine, and plastic and cardboard wrappings and bottle tops. Areas where the litter was found in particular concentrations were:

- The High St – particularly in the area of the Gala Bingo/Go Outdoors buildings
- The flowerbeds in Rhodes St at its junction with the High St
- The back of the NCP car park
- Between New Road and the High St – Clover and James Streets
- Jenkins Dale area
- Railway St in the railway station area, including the alleyway towards Maidstone Road
- Ordnance St area
- Fort Pitt Road car park
- River Walk

Evidence to support the above is attached in Annex 2, which show photographs of litter that has been found in these areas. There is also evidence of public urination and defecation in the resident's car park in Fort Pitt Street and in the area around the parade of shops in Ordnance St.

The issues highlighted by the CIP are current and ongoing.

## **Summary**

Chatham High Street and surrounding the surrounding areas have unacceptable levels of alcohol related issues, including crime and public nuisance associated with a high density of licensed premises, particularly off licences.

Policy 10 from the Statement of Licensing Policy is the most relevant to this application. Policy 10 sets out the expectation of the Licensing Authority when determining applications for off licensed premises. This states that when an application is in a CIP area the Authority will refer to the Cumulative Impact Policy, which outlines the expectations for applications made for off licenced premises in these areas.

The Cumulative Impact Policy states the Authority expects an application in a CIP area to contain a full explanation as to how the premises will not adversely affect the four licensing objectives. The application does not mention the Cumulative Impact Policy, nor does it show any understanding of the issues set out in the policy that are particular to this area, or how the applicant intends to ensure the sale of alcohol will not add to these issues.

The Director of Public Health believes this application does not fulfil the requirements of the Cumulative Impact Policy. It is reasonable to believe the sale of alcohol from this premises will contribute towards the alcohol related crime, disorder, and public nuisance in this area, which are current and ongoing. The Licensing Committee is therefore asked to refuse the application.

Professor David Whiting

**Acting Director of Public Health**

Date 5<sup>th</sup> January 2026

For all communication, please contact **Barbara Murray**, Public Health Project Officer at the address at the head of this representation or by the following:

Tel:

E mail:

## 1 ANNEX 1 – ALCOHOL RELATED CRIME AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

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Certain types of crime are more associated with alcohol consumption than others. Among crimes that are regarded as being '[alcohol related](#)' are:

- Violence including wounding and assault with or without injury
- Verbal and physical abuse
- Sexual offences including abuse and assault
- Harassment
- Domestic abuse
- Public disturbance and nuisance including street drinking, noise, littering, public urination and defecation and intimidation
- Harms to children including assault, witnessing violence and all types of abuse
- Driving offences including drink driving

Research from [The Office for National Statistics](#) states that victims perceived an offender to be under the influence of alcohol in 53% of violent incidents; a proportion which has remained consistent during the last 10 years.

Research has also shown that access to off licensed premises, such as convenience shops and supermarkets, had a greater association with violent crime than premises which only allow for on-site consumption of alcohol ([Trangenstein et al \(2018\)](#)). This is particularly the case for incidents of domestic abuse where incidents often happen in the home. Alcohol consumption, and domestic abuse, increased during the COVID 19 lockdowns, where alcohol could only be purchased from off licensed premises ([Institute of Alcohol Studies, 2021](#)).

The following information concerning crime in and near to the Cumulative Impact Policy (CIP) area has been obtained from [Police.UK](#), a publicly available website which maps crime data submitted by police services across the UK. Details on how this data is obtained and mapped can be found [here](#).

The latitude and longitude locations of the crimes indicated on the maps published on this site represent the approximate location as all reports are anonymised.

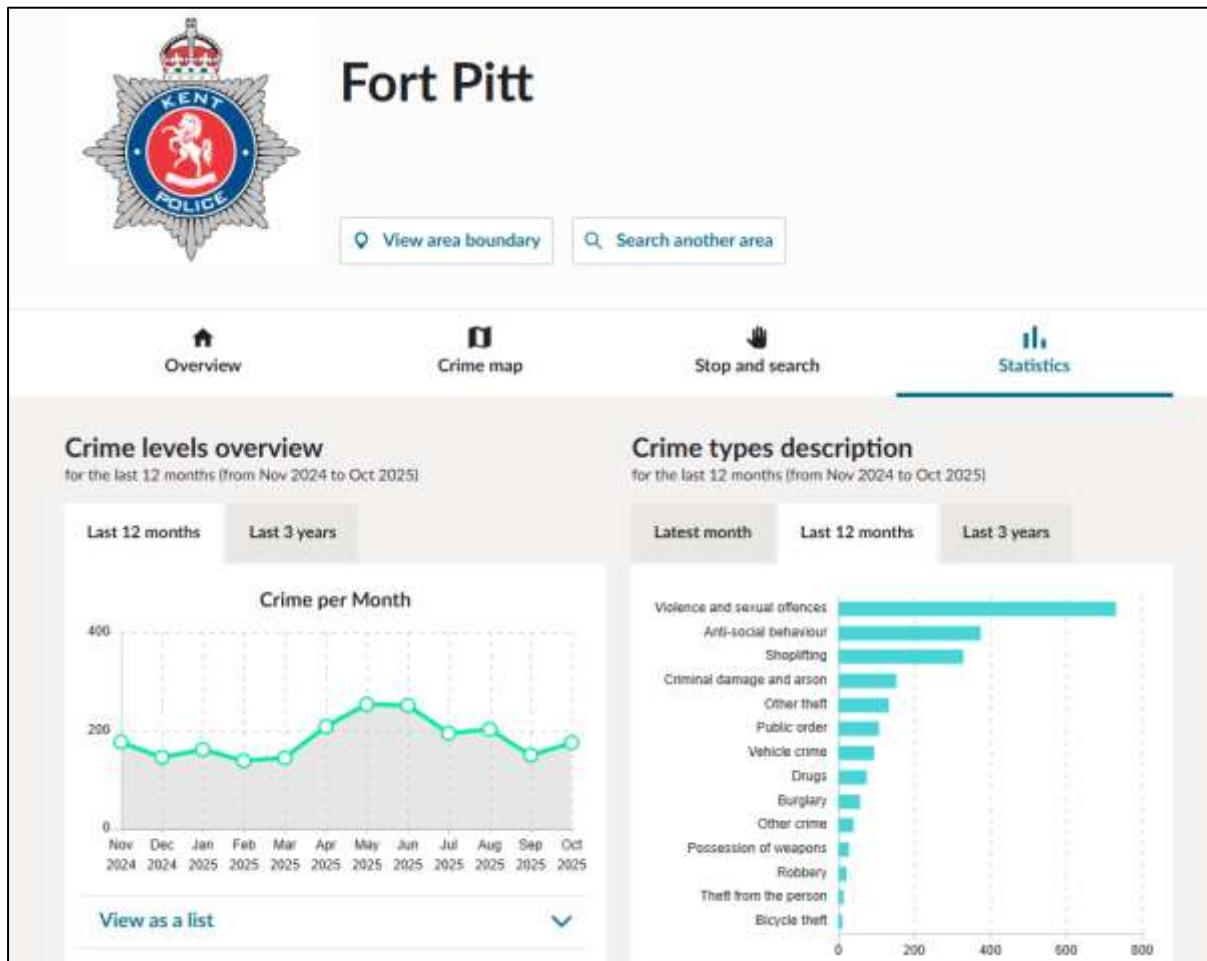
However, the figures do give an indication of the types of crimes committed in each of the two wards featured, with an idea of the general location shown on the following maps.

Figures for the twelve months up to October 2025 have been included to show that alcohol related crime, such as crimes of violence, sexual offences and anti-social behaviour in the two wards which cover the CIP area are still an ongoing concern.

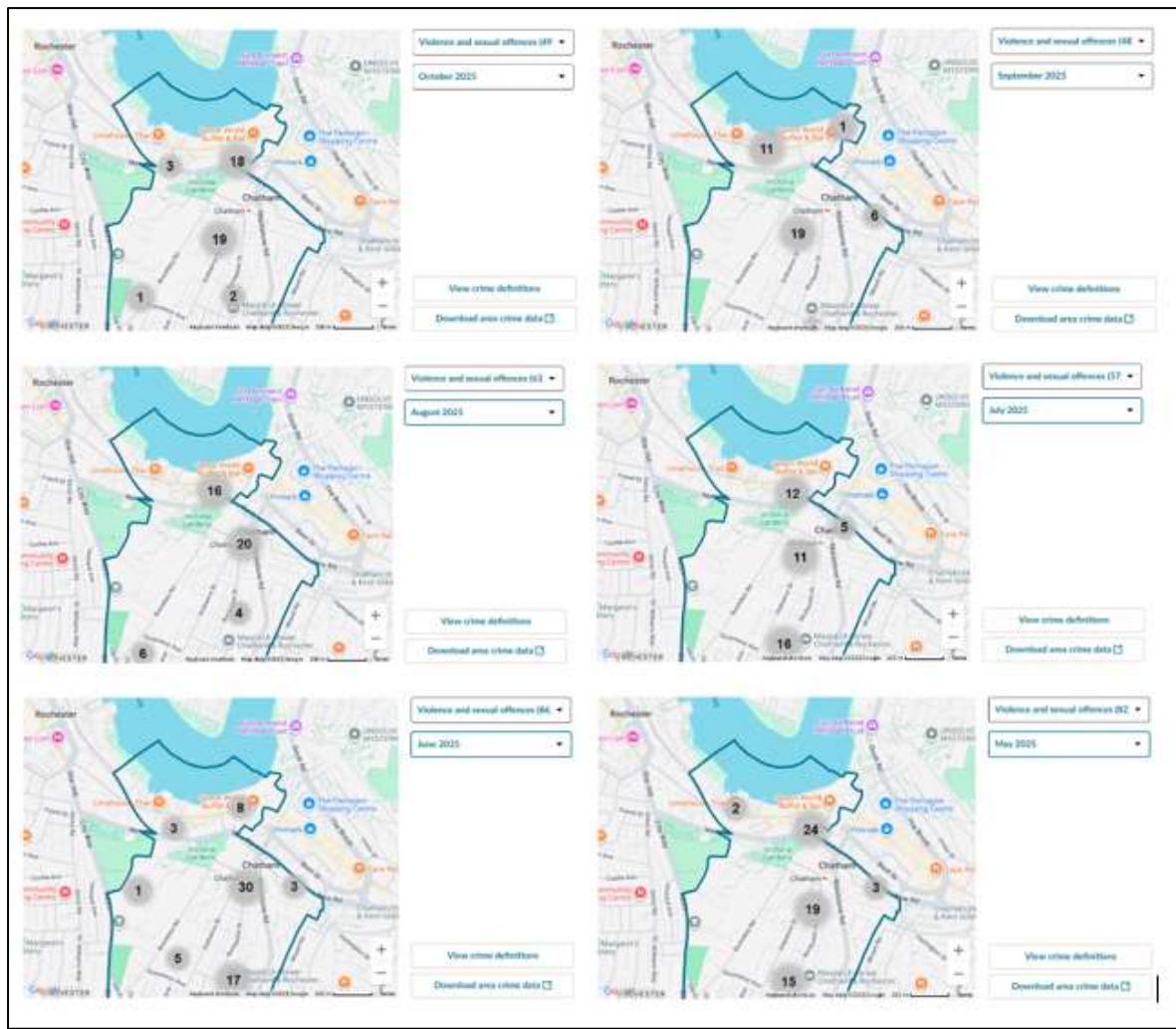
## 1.1 FORT PITT WARD

In Fort Pitt ward in the 12 months to October 2025 there were 733 reports of violence and sexual offences, and 377 reports of anti-social behaviour.

It can be seen from the following screen shot that these two types of reported crimes are the most common categories of reported crime in this ward, both being associated with alcohol consumption. Other types of crimes also associated with alcohol consumption shown in the below list are criminal damage and public order offences.



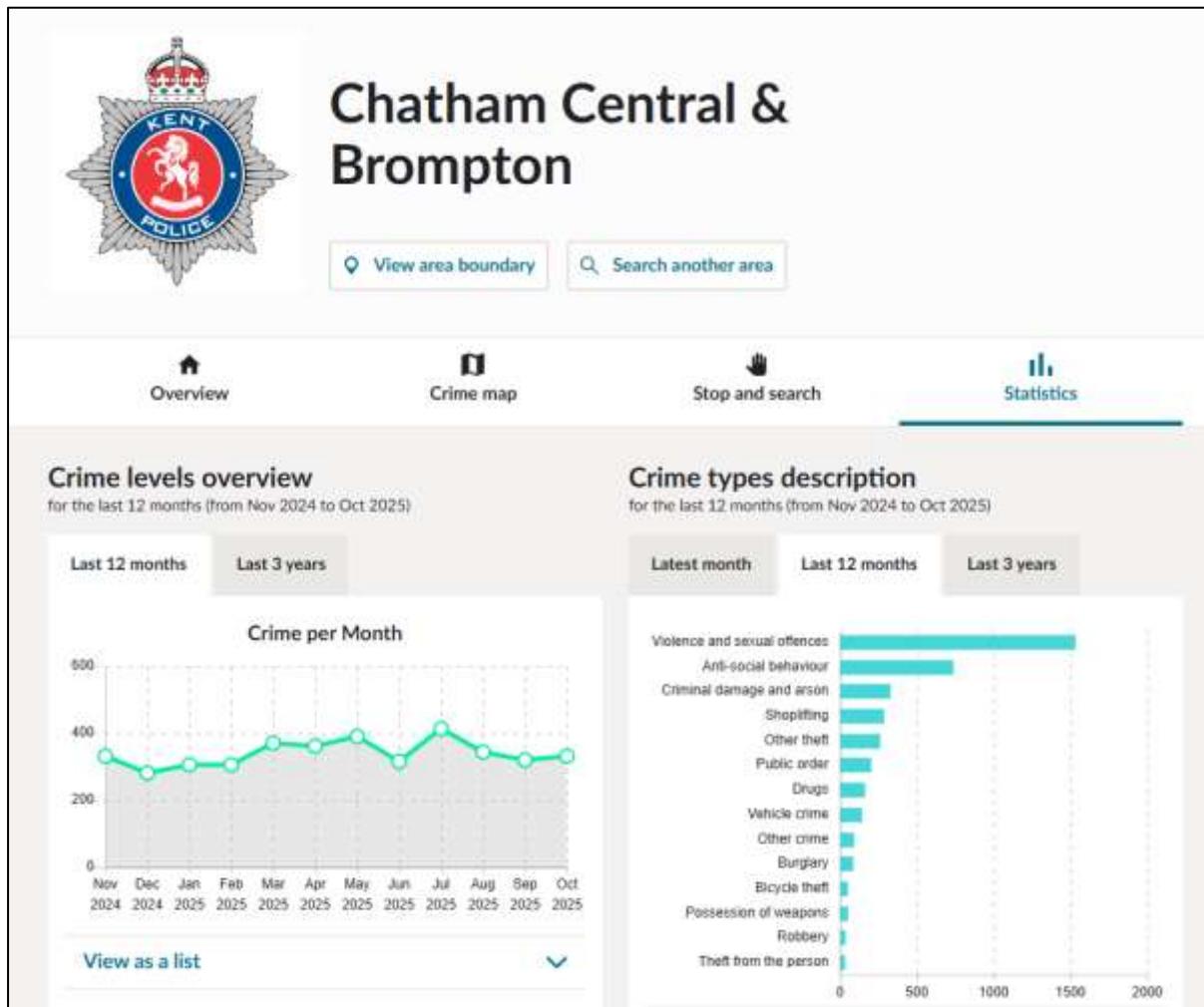
The following six maps show the approximate locations and number of reported violence and sexual offences within the CIP area in Fort Pitt ward between May 2025 and October 2025.



## 1.2 CHATHAM CENTRAL AND BROMPTON WARD

In Chatham Central and Brompton ward in the 12 months to October 2025 there were 1538 reports of violence and sexual offences, and 743 reports of anti-social behaviour.

It can be seen from the screen shot below that these two types of reported crimes are the most common categories of reported crime in this ward, both being associated with alcohol consumption. Other types of crimes also associated with alcohol consumption shown in the below list are criminal damage and public order offences.



The following six maps show the approximate locations and number of reported violence and sexual offences with the CIP area in Chatham Central and Brompton ward between October 2025 and May 2025.



## 1 ANNEX 2 – ALCOHOL RELATED LITTER

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All photographs were taken in 2025

### 1.1 RHODES ST AT ITS JUNCTION WITH THE BROOK



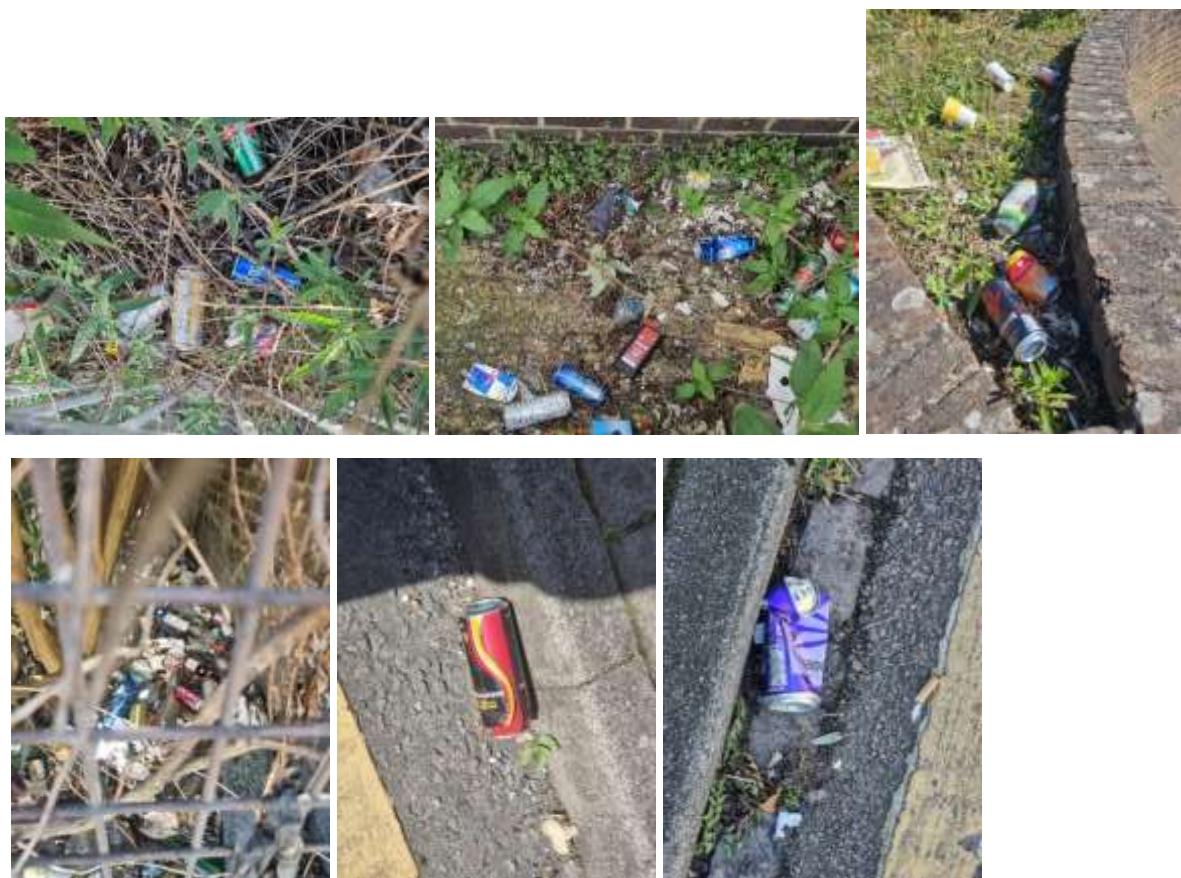
### 1.2 RIVER WALK



### 1.3 JAMES STREET



### 1.4 CLOVER STREET



## 1.5 THE MOUNT AND JENKINS DALE



## 1.6 FORT PITT ROAD CAR PARK



## 1.7 ORDNANCE STREET



## 1.8 ALLEYWAY BY STATION CAR PARK

