

Licensing Committee

2 May 2019

Title	Review of options to reduce alcohol related harm from licensed premises
Report of	Executive Director for Environment
Wards	All
Status	Public
Urgent	No
Key	No
Enclosures	Annex 1 – executive summary of the Update on Substance Misuse Report Annex 2 – Evidence compiled by the licensing department in relation to the impact of licensed premises in Burnt Oak ward.
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Summary

This report identifies the options available to the Licensing Authority to reduce alcohol related harm.

This report identifies evidence of the current picture in Burnt Oak and requests the Committee to consider whether there is evidence to support pursuing a Cumulative Impact Zone for this area.

Officers Recommendations

1. For the Licensing Committee to consider and note all the options identified for tackling issues around the impact of substance misuse and anti social behavior on the licensing objectives.

2. For the Licensing Committee to consider the initial evidence identified in this report and determine whether there are grounds to pursue a Cumulative Impact Zone in the Burnt Oak area.

1. WHY THIS REPORT IS NEEDED

- 1.1 At the Licensing Committee meeting of 12th November 2018 it was raised that there were a number of areas in Barnet where misuse of alcohol is resulting in higher levels of anti-social behaviour - including Burnt Oak, Cricklewood and parts of Edgware.
- 1.2 Licensing Committee members felt that the local licensing policies were currently not flexible or robust enough to prevent the proliferation of licensed premises in problem areas. It was a cross party motion that a comprehensive review of the London Borough of Barnet's policies be undertaken in particular with input from stakeholders and strategic partners together with examples of all initiatives in other areas that are having a positive impact on alcohol-related harm and anti-social behaviour.
- 1.3 This report presents the initial findings of the Licensing team, which have been brought to the committee to decide which options they wish to pursue as part of the review.
- 1.4 Burnt Oak Ward was identified by the Licensing Committee as an alcohol related violence/crime hotspot. In undertaking this initial review of options, the Licensing Team have focused particularly on this area of concern.
- 1.5 The Joint Tasking Group (JTaG) meets quarterly to discuss, among other things, problems caused by alcohol related ASB. The JTaG is a problem solving group which examines the way the Police and council officers are using the powers they already have and making sure they are used in a targeted manner.
- 1.5 Annex 1 contains the executive summary of the Update on Substance Misuse Report submitted to the Barnet Safer Communities Partnership Board on 26th October 2018. Annex 2 contains the evidence compiled by the licensing department in relation to the impact that licenced premises have had in the Burnt Oak ward.
- 1.6 A number of options have been considered as part of this report and are detailed below.
- 1.7 Planning control;**
 - 1.7.1 The London Plan (2016) Policy 4.8
<https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/london-plan/current-london-plan/london-plan-chapter-four-londons-economy/polic-6>

states that “clustering of particular leisure uses in town centres can provide a visitor attraction, promote regeneration and boost economic growth and employment, provided it is managed effectively and does not reach saturation levels beyond which it has unacceptable negative impacts on a centre’s vitality, viability, amenity and associated community safety. In such circumstances, the planning process may help manage such negative impacts”.

1.7.2 Planning matters are outside of the remit of the Licensing Committee; therefore this is mentioned for information only.

1.8 Positive measures to create a safe and clean town centre environment in partnership with local businesses, transport operators and other departments of the local authority, including Community Alcohol Partnerships, best practice schemes such as Best Bar None, Pubwatch or BIDs;

1.8.1 Community Alcohol Partnerships aim to deliver a co-ordinated, localised response within local communities to the problems of underage drinking and associated anti-social behaviour through co-operation between alcohol retailers/licensees and local stakeholders.

1.8.2 The CAP model includes a focus on education, enforcement, public perception, communication and diversionary activity. Evaluations have consistently shown improvements including:

- 45% decrease in anti-social behaviour (St Neots, 2007)
- 30% decrease in anti-social behaviour (Dearne and Penistone, South Yorkshire 2011)
- 50% decrease in youth nuisance; youth diversionary referrals decreased from 114 to 40 (Derry, 2011)
- 50% decrease in youth alcohol-related accidents requiring the attention of the London Ambulance Service (Islington 2012)

1.8.3 There currently is already a pub watch scheme in operation within the London Borough of Barnet.

1.8.4 Best practice schemes such as Best Bar None or Responsible Retailer schemes can have a positive impact on issues in an area.

<http://bbnuk.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Annual-Review-17-18-Compressed.pdf>

1.8.5 To be able to operate and resource this scheme substantial additional resources would be needed as there would need to be a dedicated person to promote and manage this scheme. Therefore, this is not being considered at this time. However, the Licensing Authority works closely and together with businesses to resolve issues and promote responsible retailing.

1.9 Community Protection Notices (CPNs);

1.9.1 The London Borough of Barnet and the Metropolitan Police already utilise CPNs to deal with anti-social behaviour. CPNs are directed at the persons causing inappropriate behaviour; therefore, they are an essential tool in relation to alcohol related disorder. The JTaG has been tasked to consider the impact of targeted use of CPNs in relation to anti social behaviour around alcohol consumption in Burnt Oak. The JTaG in particular will be monitoring the trends around alcohol related issues in places where there are already PSPOS, CIZs and comparing the impact each of these tools had on the behaviour to develop further recommendations around alcohol related disorder in Barnet.

1.10 The provision of CCTV surveillance in town centres, taxi ranks, provision of public conveniences open late at night, street cleaning and litter patrols;

1.10.1 The London Borough of Barnet already have extensive CCTV in the town centres of the borough including Burnt Oak. The Licensing Team are currently reviewing the evidence and intelligence they hold to see whether the CCTV cameras are in the most effective locations within Burnt Oak.

1.11 Powers of local authorities to designate parts of the local authority area as places where alcohol may not be consumed publicly;

1.11.1 A Public Space Protection Order is already in effect in Burnt Oak. It came into effect in October 2018 therefore its effectiveness is yet to be assessed.

<https://www.barnet.gov.uk/citizen-home/housing-and-community/community-safety/Public-Spaces-Protection-Orders.html>

1.12 Police enforcement of the general law concerning disorder and anti-social behaviour, including the issuing of fixed penalty notices;

1.12.1 The Police already provide enforcement in this area. The JTaG has been tasked with mapping the effectiveness of this enforcement will be looking at the use of these powers as a supporting tool in in relation to the alcohol related issues reported within Burnt Oak and other areas within Barnet.

1.13 Prosecution for the offence of selling alcohol to a person who is drunk (or allowing such a sale);

1.13.1 Both the Licensing team and the Police already enforce the Licensing Act. However this particular tool within the legislation is hard to use due to difficulties with the interpretation of "drunk".

1.13.2 The Police and Licensing team do however enforce other parts of the the Licensing Act. Traders whom it is suspected do not uphold the Licensing objectives are routinely targeted for enforcement action. This involves multi agency visits to look at a number of issues at Premises. These have been undertaken across the Borough and in Burnt Oak. If compliance issues are discovered at the visit then reviews of the Premises Licence are undertaken.

1.113.3 Of the 7 reviews undertaken in 2018/19 2 of the premises were located in Burnt Oak.

1.14 Raising a contribution to policing the late night economy through the Late Night Levy.

1.14.1 The late night levy was introduced by the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011. It enables licensing authorities to raise a contribution from late-opening alcohol suppliers towards policing the night-time economy.

1.14.2 If a licensing authority introduces the levy, it must cover the whole of the licensing authority's area. The licensing authority must choose the times, every night between midnight and 6.00am, during which the levy applies.

1.14.3 The levy charged per premises per year varies from £299 to £1493. The licensing authority can decide what exceptions and reductions should be applied from a list set out in regulations.

1.14.4 The police will receive at least 70% of the net levy revenue. The licensing authority can retain up to 30% to fund other activities besides policing. (There will be restrictions on the types of services that licensing authorities can fund)

1.14.5 The licensing authority can deduct permitted administration, collection and enforcement costs from the gross levy revenue.

1.14.6 A consultation needs to take place before the levy can be adopted. The introduction of the levy may have far-reaching, wider impacts on the socio-economic circumstances in an area.

1.14.7 Due to the financial implications on businesses they are unlikely to support such a levy. Therefore this option is not being considered at this time.

1.15 Early Morning Alcohol Restriction Orders

1.15.1 An Early Morning Alcohol Restriction Order (EMRO) is an power in the Licensing Act 2003 enabling licensing authorities to restrict sales of

alcohol in the whole (or a part) of their areas for any specified period between midnight and 6.00am.

- 1.15.2 All premises selling alcohol in an area must abide by the restriction
- 1.15.3 Licensing authorities must advertise their proposal to make an EMRO and consider any representations made about it at a hearing before deciding whether to introduce an EMRO in their areas.
- 1.15.4 The introduction of an EMRO may have far-reaching, wider impacts on the socio-economic circumstances in an area.
- 1.15.5 Due to the implications on businesses they are unlikely to support the introduction of an EMRO. Therefore this option is not being considered at this time.

1.16 Cumulative Impact Zone (CIZ)

- 1.16.1 A Cumulative impact zone (CIZ) may help to limit the number or types of licence applications granted in areas where there is evidence to show that the number or density of licensed premises in the area is having a cumulative impact and leading to problems which are undermining the licensing objectives.
- 1.16.2 CIZs relate to applications for new premises licences and club premises certificates and applications to vary existing premises licences and club premises certificates in a specified area. Temporary event notices are not affected.
- 1.16.3 While the evidence underpinning the publication of a CIZ should generally be suitable as the basis for a decision to refuse an application or impose conditions, it does not change the fundamental way that decisions are made under the 2003 Act. Each decision in an area still needs to be made on a case-by-case basis and with a view to what is appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives.
- 1.16.4 There must be a good evidential basis for a decision to publish a CIZ. Information which licensing authorities may be able to draw on includes:
 - local crime and disorder statistics, including statistics on specific types of crime and crime hotspots;
 - statistics on local anti-social behaviour offences;
 - health-related statistics such as alcohol-related emergency attendances and hospital admissions;
 - environmental health complaints, particularly in relation to litter and noise;

- complaints recorded by the local authority, which may include complaints raised by local residents or residents' associations;
- residents' questionnaires;
- evidence from local and parish councillors; and
- evidence obtained through local consultation

1.16.5 The licensing authority may consider this evidence, alongside its own evidence of the impact of licensable activities within its area, and consider in particular the times at which licensable activities are carried on. Information which may inform consideration of these issues includes:

- trends in licence applications, particularly trends in applications by types of premises and terminal hours;
- changes in terminal hours of premises;
- premises' capacities at different times of night and the expected concentrations of drinkers who will be expected to be leaving premises at different times.

1.16.6 The committee are asked to review the data currently available (In Annex 1 and 2) and determine whether a full CIZ investigation needs to be undertaken in relation to the identified problem area in Burnt Oak.

1.16.7 This evidence must justify that it is likely that granting further premises licences and/or club premises certificates in that area, would be inconsistent with the authority's duty to promote the licensing objectives.

1.17 The Licensing Act 2003 places a responsibility on all licensing authorities to publish a Licensing Policy every 5 years. The Council, being a licensing authority, has a current policy which came into effect from January 2015. Therefore, the policy is due to be reviewed in early 2019 with the draft version scheduled to come to the Licensing Committee in July 2019 with a view for this coming into effect in January 2020.

1.18 Should the committee consider that the evidence in Annex 1 and 2 does support the view that the density of licensed premises in Burnt Oak is having a detrimental impact on the licensing objectives then they should instruct the Licensing Department to start the process of collating the evidence from all of the relevant stakeholders and strategic partners in order to produce a draft proposal for a comprehensive Saturation Policy. This would be presented to the Committee alongside the review of the Licensing Policy at the July Committee meeting.

2 REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 The initial evidence does appear to show that there is a prima facie link between the proliferation of licensed premises in Burnt Oak and a detrimental impact on the licensing objectives. The licensing Committee therefore should determine whether a CIZ should be pursued in light of this information.

3 ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND NOT RECOMMENDED

- 3.1 For the reasons given above the implementation or expansion/alteration of the following are not currently recommended, or (as in the case of continued enforcement such as CPNs, Licensing Act reviews etc) they are considered as an additional supporting tool to a CIZ:

- Planning control;
- Positive measures to create a safe and clean town centre environment in partnership with local businesses, transport operators and other departments of the local authority, including best practise schemes such as Best Bar None, Pubwatch or BIDs;
- Community Protection Notices;
- The provision of CCTV surveillance in town centres, taxi ranks, provision of public conveniences open late at night, street cleaning and litter patrols;
- Powers of local authorities to designate parts of the local authority area as places where alcohol may not be consumed publicly;
- The confiscation of alcohol from adults and children in designated areas;
- Police enforcement of the general law concerning disorder and anti-social behaviour, including the issuing of fixed penalty notices;
- Prosecution for the offence of selling alcohol to a person who is drunk (or allowing such a sale);
- Raising a contribution to policing the late night economy through the Late Night Levy.
- Early Morning Alcohol Restriction Orders

4 POST DECISION IMPLEMENTATION

- 4.1 The Committee are being asked to decide, whether from the data available to them, they believe that a CIZ should be pursued for the Burnt Oak area. Should the decision be to approve this extensive piece of work then the Licensing Team will be tasked with starting this comprehensive assessment and will report back to the July Licensing Committee Meeting.

5 IMPLICATIONS OF DECISION

5.1 Corporate Priorities and Performance

- 5.1.1 This review of licensing issues within Burnt Oak, supports the corporate priority of Safer Communities, where the Council have committed to

”continue to develop our multi-agency response, targeting areas in Barnet subjected to persistent crime and ASB.

5.2 Resources (Finance & Value for Money, Procurement, Staffing, IT, Property, Sustainability)

5.2.1 Should the committee be minded to the carrying out of the CIZ then there will be no financial implications with regards to the research and evidence gathering as this can be offered within the existing resources on this occasion as the 6 month review is due of the DPPO in relation to drinking in a public place in Burnt Oak therefore these 2 pieces of work can be undertaken simultaneously.

5.2.2 The revision of Licensing Policy would have no further financial implications as this would be delivered within existing resources as the policy is due for revision this year already.

5.3 Social Value

5.3.1 Not relevant to this report

5.4 Legal and Constitutional References

5.4.1 Section 5A of the Licensing Act 2003 Act sets out what a licensing authority needs to do in order to publish a CIZ and review it, including the requirement to consult with the persons listed in section 5(3) of the 2003 Act.

5.4.2 Article 7 – Committees, Forums, Working Groups and Partnerships, of the Council’s Constitution states that the Licensing Committee is responsible for, *“all policy matters relating to licensing with licencing hearings concerning all licencing matters delegated to sub-committees.”*

5.5 Risk Management

5.5.1 It is important that the London Borough of Barnet adopts a robust and accountable regulatory regime in relation to all Licensing. It needs to ensure that the risk of non-compliance and the regulatory burden to both the Local authority and to the trade is minimised.

5.6 Equalities and Diversity

5.6.1 The Council has a legal obligation under section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination and to promote equality of opportunity and good relations between persons of different groups.

5.6.2 When considering applications, only issues provided for in the relevant legislation, in addition to the authority’s policy will be taken into account.

This will ensure a consistent approach is adopted. Under the terms of the policy, every application will be considered on its own merits.

5.7 Corporate Parenting

5.7.1 Not relevant to this report.

5.8 Consultation and Engagement

5.8.1 Should the Licensing Committee wish to pursue a CIZ in Burnt Oak there will be a full consultation and engagement in relation to this matter, as set out in Section 5A of the Licensing Act 2003.

5.9 Insight

5.9.1 Not relevant to this report.

6 BACKGROUND PAPERS

6.1 Statutory Guidance issued under section 182 Licensing Act 2003 (April 2018)
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/705588/Revised_guidance_issued_under_section_182_of_the_Licensing_Act_2003_April_2018_.pdf

6.2 Briefing Paper Number 07269, 2 May 2017. Alcohol: Cumulative impact assessments

6.3 London Borough of Barnet Licensing Policy, Section 6.

6.4 Evaluation of Islington Council CIZ

<https://sphr.nihr.ac.uk/research/cumulative-impact-zone-policy/>

6.5 Committee report in relation to PSPO in Burnt Oak
<https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s30238/DPPO%20Committee%20Report.pdf>

6.6 Community Alcohol Partnership
<https://www.communityalcoholpartnerships.co.uk/about>

Annex 1

Report for Safer Communities Partnership Board: Substance misuse prevalence, trends, preventative interventions and local opportunities

Louisa Songer - Public Health Strategist
October 2018

Executive Summary

Local Prevalence Data

The rate of opiate users in Barnet is lower than London and England, but the age profile follows a similar pattern to elsewhere in the country. The prevalence of opiate use in Barnet is highest in people aged 35-64 which is reflective of an aging heroin using population and fewer younger people commencing heroin use. Younger substance users are showing a preference to other substances such as cocaine, ecstasy and cannabis. In London and England, the largest cohort of opiate users is those aged 25-35. As the Barnet opiate using cohort ages, we can expect the group to become more complex and develop a need for wider health and social care services.

Similarly, it is estimated that there are fewer opiate and crack users in Barnet than elsewhere in the country. However, Barnet follows a different age pattern. The most noticeable difference is in the younger age group 15-24 year olds. Barnet's prevalence of OCU's in this group is higher than London and England, indicating there is possibly an group of young crack users not accessing services.

There is a large gap between the number of people accessing substance misuse treatment (for opiates, other drugs and alcohol) and prevalence estimates, indicating that there is substantial unmet need in the community. It is estimated that 61% of opiate users in Barnet are not accessing local treatment services and 88% of dependent drinkers are not accessing treatment services.

Substance Misuse Trends – Adults

A snapshot taken in the last quarter showed that of the 652 people in treatment, primary opiate users account for 58% of people in treatment. This is followed by alcohol users, forming 24% of the treatment population, crack and cocaine 13% and the remaining 5% other drugs. This is a similar picture nationally.

People accessing substance misuse treatment services in Barnet reported higher levels of mental health conditions than other areas, lower misuse of “over the counter”/prescription medication, and are more likely to be economically inactive.

A greater focus is needed on older adults and other drug users to understand the needs of this group.

Understanding the relationship between substance misuse, mental health and domestic abuse is a corporate priority. A deep dive has been completed locally to explore the relationship between the areas. Recommendations have been made to a) Addressing ineffective referral pathways, learning lessons from audit and case review b) improving the identification and management of domestic abuse in Mental Health and Substance Misuse settings by embedding best practice through evidence based commissioning and c) improve holistic, multi-agency working in Family Services to ensure parents have access to the right support at the right time

Substance Misuse Trends – Young People

The picture is very different to that of the adults service. Primary cannabis users account for 78.5% of people in treatment. This is followed by alcohol users, forming 9.2% of the treatment population. This reflects a total 65 young people in treatment. Unlike the adult population, young people in treatment are more likely to report benzodiazepine, hallucinogen and ecstasy use. Whilst opiate and cocaine use is less common than in adults, there are some young people using these substances. This is a similar picture nationally.

Risk Groups

Recent evidence has been published demonstrating the effectiveness of interventions that aim to delay the onset of, and reduce the harms of drug and alcohol misuse. There are specific groups who are more at risk of developing substance misuse issues. These include people with a family history of substance misuse, people with lower socio-economic status, people with mental health conditions, people who have been sexually assaulted or exploited, people who are not in employment, education or training, people in contact with the criminal justice system and homeless people.

The costs of substance misuse

A Cabinet Office estimate placed the economic costs of alcohol in England at around £21 billion in 2012, equivalent to 1.3% GDP. This estimate included costs relating to alcohol-related health disorders and disease, crime and anti-social behaviour, loss of productivity in the workplace and problems for those who misuse alcohol and their families, including domestic violence. Similarly, drug misuse also impacts all those around the user and the wider society. The Home Office estimated in 2010 to 2011 that the cost of illicit drug use in the UK was £10.7 billion per year.

28% of costs relate to deaths linked to illicit substances. Deaths involving opioids (such as heroin) account for the majority of drug poisoning deaths. Heroin related deaths in England and Wales have more than doubled since 2012 to the highest number since records began 20 years ago. In Barnet the rate of drug related deaths has remained steady.

Prevention Opportunities

Some of the key ways we can impact alcohol related harm (including crime and disorder) centre on affecting national policy and regulation, for example considering options around taxation and price regulation and regulating marketing. Having said that, there is much that can be done at a local level, particularly when considering options for

regulating the availability of alcohol. There are also intervention that can be conducted in the immediate drinking environment that have a great impact.

It is also essential, particularly when looking at preventing substance misuse more widely, to consider specific interventions that should be delivered with those particular risk groups and in particular settings. For example, offering information, advise and awareness raising in settings such as primary care, mental health services, sexual health services, health visiting, midwifery, criminal justice services, A&E, hostels, nightclubs, festivals and gyms (to target people using image and performance enhancing drugs) .

Screening, identification and brief advice should be delivered at opportunistic and routine appointments with statutory and other services such as those listed above, and skills training for vulnerable children and young people should be upscaled to help vulnerable young people develop appropriate skills such as conflict resolution and managing stress

Key recommendations for the board to consider – Putting the evidence into practice

Partners must work collaboratively on local opportunities for improving outcomes. There are local structures and processes currently in place support a reduction in drug and alcohol-related harm however there is much work to be done to ensure these structures and processes are effective.

1. **Leadership, vision & governance:** The Health and Wellbeing Board and Community Safety Partnership Board should articulate a clear and shared ambition for reducing alcohol harm, demonstrated by strong oversight of the local substance misuse strategy and implementation plan. They should also ensure strategic join up, and ensure common purpose reflected in strategy and commissioning.
2. **Planning and commissioning services:** The partnership must be up to date with the needs of the local substance misusing population and in a position to address the needs of all at risk groups, including offenders, homeless people and those with complex needs. More must be understood about the new and emerging groups such as club-drug users and older adults. There must also be an updated plan for preventing and reducing alcohol related harm.
3. **Data and Intelligence:** Routine, co-ordinated data sharing across local alcohol partners should be used to inform strategic planning and operational service delivery and relevant indicators of alcohol related harm should also be reflected in KPI dashboards across partnership boards.
4. **Alcohol Licensing:** Influencing local licencing policy is one of the most effective ways to prevent alcohol related harm. It is recommended that there should be improved recognition of alcohol-related harm in the local licensing policy with a commitment to use local crime, health and social care data to inform policy and planning.

The full report can be found here:

http://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s49121/e_item8_Barnet%20Public%20Health%20Update.pdf

Annex 2

Summary of issues related to Burnt Oak

Alcohol misuse impact in Burnt Oak

In the last 12 months Burnt Oak has the second highest rate of alcohol related ASB related calls to the police and the highest alcohol related violent crimes in Barnet borough.

In both cases rates are significantly higher in Burnt Oak than the Barnet borough average.

Alcohol related ambulance callouts and violence against person crime peak from around 2200 hours to after midnight. A correlation to Burnt Oak night time economy.

Alcohol related anti-social behaviour peak days are Friday, Saturday and Sunday

Underage drinking cases have reduced across the borough by 50% in Qtr 4 compared to the previous 3 months. No report of underage drinking reported from Burnt Oak in a space of 6-month to date.

Alcohol related ambulance callouts, alcohol related crimes and alcohol related anti-social behaviour hotspots are in close proximity to licensed premises.

The London Ambulance Service attendances to alcohol related illness, alcohol related violent crime and alcohol related ASB hotspot is Watling Avenue and its surrounding streets.

Impact of Burnt Oak crime and disorder on emergency services

For the purpose of this topic, Crime and ASB related incidents in Burnt Oak have been grouped into quarters (Dec 2017-Feb 2018 = Qrt1, Mar – May = Qrt2, Jun – Aug = Qrt3 and Sep -Nov = Qrt4).

Metropolitan Police

- Anti-social behaviour in Burnt Oak has reduced by 4% in Qrt4 compared to the previous 3 months.
- However, crimes in general in Burnt Oak have increased by 8% compared to the previous 3 months.
- Burnt Oak is in the worst 10 of crime rate per 1000 population in the borough.
- Violence Against the Person is the top for alcohol related crimes in the last 12 months in Burnt Oak.
- During the last 12 months, Burnt Oak accounted for 6% of the total number of ASB related calls to the police
- The total number of ASB related calls where alcohol is one of the contributing factors is higher by 3 incidents in Qrt4 compared to the previous 3 months – Qrt3. This translates as 33% increase.

- During the Qrt 4 of 2018, 5% of the total number of crimes in Barnet borough and 5% of the total number of emergency calls to police were accounted in Burnt Oak.

London Ambulance Service (LAS)

- Burnt Oak is the second highest ward for calls to the London Ambulance Service (2,354 calls between Jan and Oct 2018), but the fifth largest in the number of alcohol related calls.

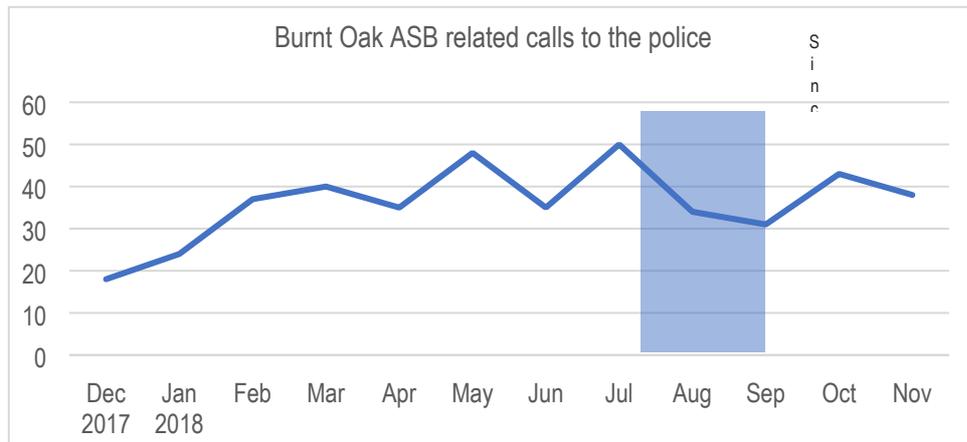
London Borough of Barnet Noise Team

- During the last 12 months, Burnt Oak Commercial noise related nuisance cases (Commercial Alarm, Construction, Deliveries or Collections, Loud Music Commercial) are the lowest compared to the rest of the borough.
- Commercial noise related nuisance cases have significantly reduced in Burnt Oak due to none being reported in Qrt4, compared to 2 cases reported in Qrt3

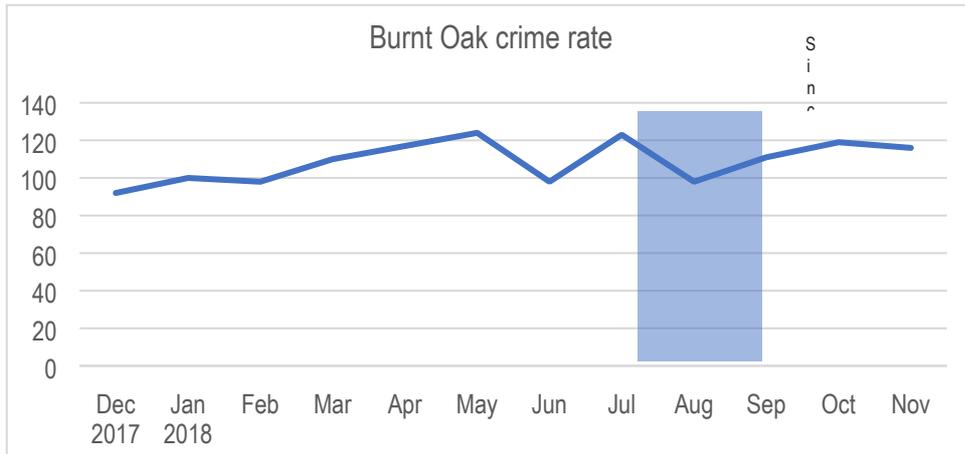
Street drinking

- Street drinking activities have significantly reduced in Burnt Oak, due to no report of street drinking in Qrt4 compared to 5 incidents reported in Qrt3.

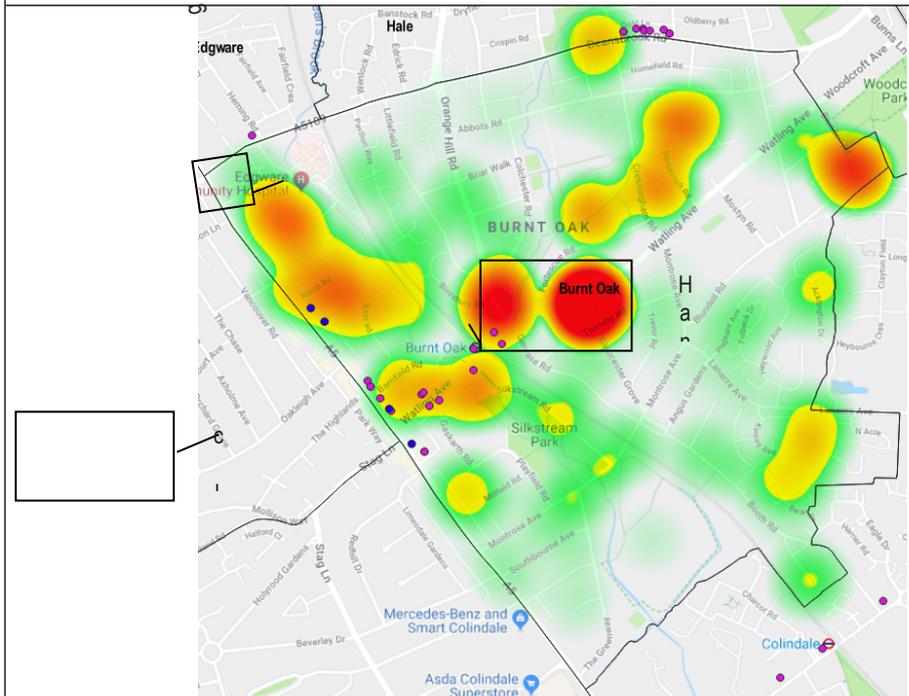
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Burnt Oak ASB hotspots between Dec 2017 and Nov 2018



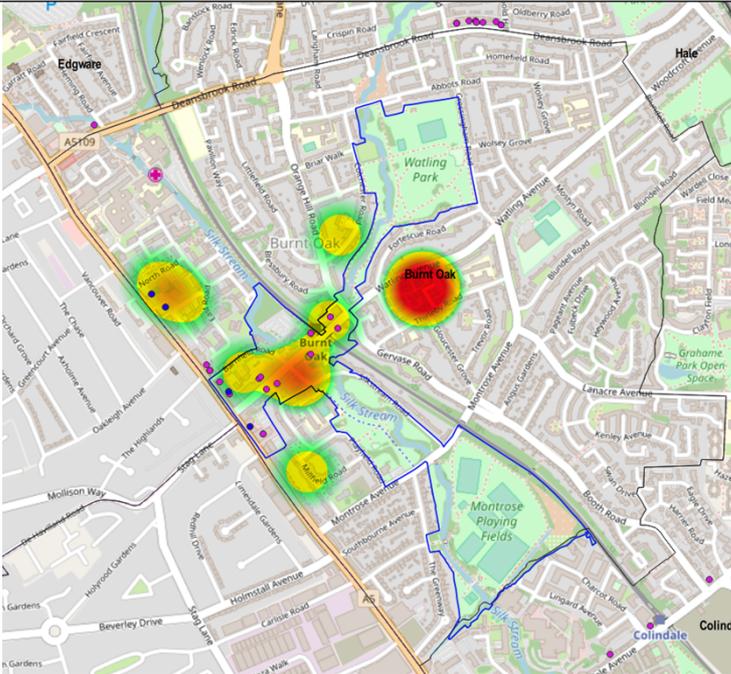
ASB hotspot in Burnt Oak ward is Watling Avenue and its surrounding streets (e.g. Orange Hill Road, Hanshaw Drive, North/South/East Road, Market Lane/ Barnfield Road, Silkstream, Back Lane)

12-month alcohol related violent crimes in Burnt Oak



The violent crimes hotspot where victim and/or suspect had been drinking prior to the offence are in close proximity to licensed premises, especially off licence premises.

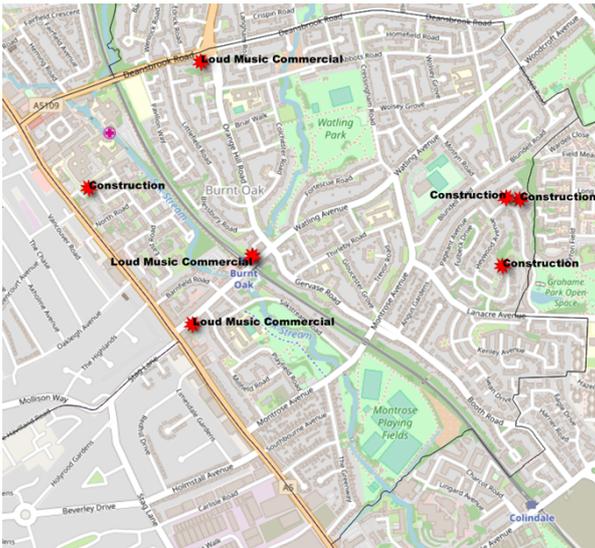
Q4 Alcohol related ASB overlaid on Burnt Oak PSPO



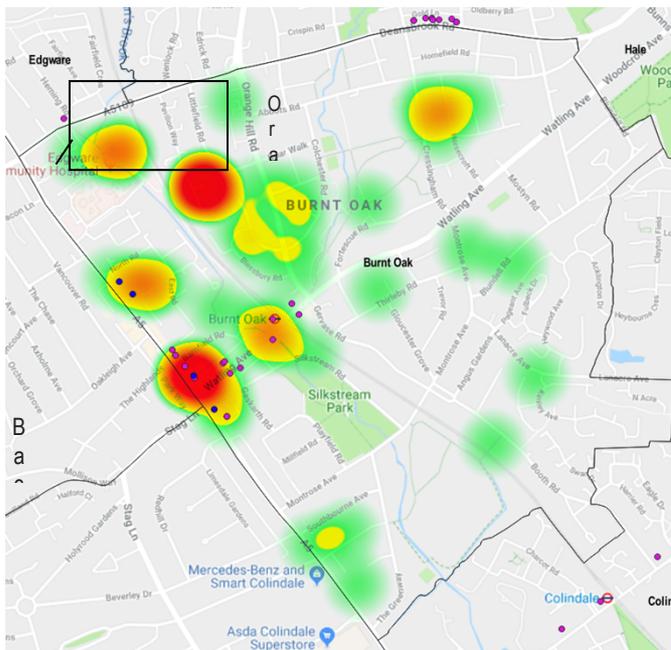
Alcohol related calls to the police are still noticeable within the perimeters of Burnt Oak PSPO boundary, however these incidents have significantly reduced compared to the previous 3 months.

12 months Commercial noise nuisance (Dec 2017 and Nov 2018)

Commercial noise nuisance is not a major concern in Burnt Oak. 8 incidents in the last 12 months and were isolated. No repeat venue or offender found.



12 months Alcohol related incident attendances by London Ambulance Service (Jan-Oct 2018)



- Public House
- Off Licence or Supermarket

Watling Avenue and its surrounding streets (e.g. Market Lane/ Barnfield Road, Silkstream, Back Lane) and in and around Orange Hill Road are the hotspots. Licensed establishments are common in Watling Avenue.

Exploring ways to improve the services we provide

Current action

The council and Burnt Oak SNT have worked together in obtaining evidence of ASB in order to obtain the legal requirement and funding for a gating order to be put into place so the two public stairwells in Watling Avenue which were the location for the highest amount of ASB could be closed off.

Operational Partnership

This is already an ongoing partnership operation by Barnet Council (Community Safety, Regulatory Service) working with Burnt Oak SNT, NSL (enforcement agency) Westminster Drugs Project (WDP), UK Board Agency, Community Pay Back, and the London Fire Brigade (LFB)