

Date: 16 January 2009

To: Members of the Licensing Committee

Mr. K. Nichols (Chairman)	Mr. P. Hall
Mr. C. G. Joyce (Vice-Chairman)	Mr. R. Mayne
Mr. P. R. Batty	Mr. K. Morrell
Mr. J. C. Bown	Mr. O. O'Shea
Mr. S. L. Bray	Mr. A.J. Smith
Mr. M. B. Cartwright	Mrs. S. Sprason
Mrs. S. Francks	Mr. B.E. Sutton
Mr. D. M Gould	

Copy to all other Members of the Council

(other recipients for information)

Dear Councillor

There will be a meeting of the **LICENSING COMMITTEE** in the Council Chamber, Council Offices, Hinckley on **MONDAY, 26 JANUARY 2009 at 6.30 pm** and your attendance is required.

The agenda for the meeting is set out overleaf.

Yours sincerely

Pat Pitt (Mrs.)
Corporate Governance Officer

LICENSING COMMITTEE

26 JANUARY 2009

A G E N D A

1. APOLOGIES AND SUBSTITUTIONS

RESOLVED 2. MINUTES

To confirm the minutes of the meeting held on 13 November 2007 - copy attached marked L1.

3. ADDITIONAL URGENT BUSINESS BY REASON OF SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

To be advised of any additional items of business which the Chairman decides by reason of special circumstances shall be taken as matters of urgency at this meeting.

4. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

To receive verbally from members any disclosures which they are required to make in accordance with the Council's code of conduct or in pursuance of Section 106 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992. **This is in addition to the need for such disclosure to be also given when the relevant matter is reached on the Agenda.**

RESOLVED 5. ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION IN PUBLIC PLACES DESIGNATED PUBLIC PLACES ORDER – HINCKLEY AND BOSWORTH BOROUGH COUNCIL

Report of Director of Community and Planning Services attached marked L2. (Pages 1-11).

6. ANY OTHER ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIRMAN DECIDES HAVE TO BE DEALT WITH AS MATTERS OF URGENCY

RESOLVED 7. MATTERS FROM WHICH THE PUBLIC MAY BE EXCLUDED

To consider the passing of a resolution under Section 100A(4) of the Local Government Act 1972, excluding the public from the undermentioned items of business on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in paragraphs 1,2 and 10 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of that Act.

WOULD YOU PLEASE NOTE THAT COPIES OF THE FOLLOWING REPORTS ARE BEING CIRCULATED TO MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ONLY.

(a) HACKNEY CARRIAGE/PRIVATE HIRE LICENCE APPLICATIONS

Reports of Director of Community and Planning Services attached marked L3 (pages 12-32) and L4 (pages 33-35).

To: All Members of the **Licensing Committee** with a copy to all other Members of the Council.

NOTE: AGENDA ITEMS AGAINST WHICH THE WORD "RESOLVED" APPEARS ARE MATTERS WHICH ARE DELEGATED TO THE COMMITTEE FOR A DECISION. OTHER MATTERS ON THIS AGENDA WILL BE THE SUBJECT OF RECOMMENDATIONS TO COUNCIL.

HINCKLEY & BOSWORTH BOROUGH COUNCIL

HINCKLEY AREA COMMITTEE

2 JUNE 2008 AT 6.00 P.M.

Present: Mr. K. Nichols - Chairman
Ms. W.A. Moore - Vice-Chairman

Messrs. J.G. Bannister, S. L. Bray and Ms. B. M. Witherford.

Officers in attendance: Mr. M. Donovan, Mr. I. Pinfold, Mrs. P.I. Pitt and Mr. P. Scragg.

14 **APOLOGIES**

Apologies for absence were submitted on behalf of Messrs. D. C. Bill, C. G. Joyce and K. W. P. Lynch.

15 **MINUTES (HAC1)**

On the motion of Mr. Bray, seconded by Ms. Moore it was

RESOLVED - the minutes of the meeting held on 28 January 2008 be confirmed and signed by the Chairman.

16 **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

No interests were declared at this stage.

17 **HINCKLEY (SPECIAL EXPENSES) AREA REVENUE AND CAPITAL
OUTTURN 2007-08 (HAC2)**

Consideration was given to the above prior to the presentation of all outturn reports to Council on 24 June 2008.

The Group Accountant briefly referred to major items of variance which had resulted in a net overspend of £5,652 in the summary revenue account and to the carry forward of 2 items which were underspent in 2007/08 to 2008/09 in order to fund activities for which there would otherwise be no budget.

Following an assurance to Members that the underspend mentioned in paragraph 3.2.2 of the report of the Director of Finance referred to the maintenance of equipment rather than grass cutting activities it was moved by Mr. Bray, seconded by Mr. Bannister and

RECOMMENDED:-

- (i) the outturn for 2007/08 for the Hinckley (Special Expenses) Area accounts be noted; and
- (ii) the requests for budgets to be carried forward to 2008/09, as detailed in paragraph 3.3 of the report of the Director of Finance, be supported.

(The meeting closed at 6.07 p.m.)

LICENSING COMMITTEE – 26th JANUARY 2009

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF COMMUNITY AND PLANNING SERVICES

RE: ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION IN PUBLIC PLACES DESIGNATED PUBLIC PLACES ORDER – HINCKLEY & BOSWORTH BOROUGH COUNCIL

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 The Committee is asked to consider, whether the areas outlined in Appendix A to the report should be identified in an order subject to the requirements of the Local Authorities (Alcohol Consumption in Designated Public Places) Regulations 2007-giving Leicestershire Constabulary powers to confiscate alcohol and or prosecute the individuals who refuse to stop drinking in public when requested.

2. RECOMMENDATION

- 2.1 The Committee is recommended: -
- 2.2 To determine that the Licensing Authority, is satisfied that the test under section 13 (2) of the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 has been met and that there is evidence that across the Borough nuisance or annoyance to members of the public or a section of the public; or disorder has been associated with the consumption of alcohol.
- 2.3 To instruct the Director of Community and Planning Services to implement the procedure to make the Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council (Alcohol Consumption in Designated Public Places) Order 2009 and to consult on the making of the Order in accordance with the provisions of the Local Authorities (Alcohol Consumption in Designated Public Places) Regulations 2007 in relation to the areas identified in Appendix A.
- 2.4 Subject to no adverse representations being received, to make recommendation to Full Council to make the Order, to be known as the Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council (Alcohol Consumption in Designated Public Places) Order 2009.

3. BACKGROUND TO THE REPORT

- 3.1 Under sections 12 to 16 of the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 the Government introduced measures to restrict anti-social drinking in specified places.
- 3.2 These measures have replaced the Byelaws that many authorities had introduced to restrict the consumption of alcohol in designated public places.

- 3.3 The establishment of an Designated Public Place Order (DPPO) will not prohibit drinking in public places but will give a police officer, or PCSO the power to confiscate alcohol from anyone who is causing a nuisance in a public place and to prosecute and fine individuals who refuse to stop drinking in public when requested.
- 3.4 The adoption of the measures contained within the Act is designed to be more straightforward and it is felt by Government that the introduction of primary legislation helps to ensure greater consistency.
- 3.5 It is hoped that the public drinking measures will provide an effective response to the problems associated with the anti-social consumption of alcohol in public places. Not only does this often include underage consumption of alcohol it can also generate problems of crime, disorder and social nuisance which impacts on the quality of life of citizens and visitors to the Borough.
- 3.6 The restriction on public drinking will not apply to any premises or area covered by a licence or Temporary Events Notice under the Licensing Act 2003. The consumption of alcohol, will therefore still be permitted in licensed public houses, clubs or restaurants, beer gardens, local authority licensed public spaces or areas covered by Pavement Café licenses under the Highways Act 1980.
- 3.7 Before making a Designated Public Places Order the Council must be satisfied that nuisance or annoyance to members of the public, or a section of the public, or disorder has been associated with the consumption of alcohol in the place proposed to be covered by the Order.
- 3.8 The Committee should be presented with evidence;
- of an existing problem; together
 - with an assessment as to the likelihood that the problem will continue unless these powers are adopted and
 - evidence of a belief that the problem could be remedied by the use of these powers.
- 3.9 Guidance on Designated Public Places Orders is contained in Annex A of Home Office Circular 013/2007. The following is an extract from the Annex.
- 3.10 *“The provisions of the CIPA should not lead to a comprehensive ban on drinking in the open air. It is for the local authority to be satisfied that public nuisance, annoyance or disorder has been associated with drinking in the area concerned and that a designation order under section 13 is appropriate. The Regulations do not place a requirement on the local authority to conduct a formal assessment, over a given period, of the nature of the problem. Whether or not a designation order is appropriate will be a matter for local judgement, based on the circumstances applying.*”

- 3.11 *It is the case that where there have been no problems of nuisance or annoyance to the public or disorder having been associated with drinking in that place, then a designation order under section 13 would not be appropriate. However, experience to date on introducing DPPOs has found that introducing an Order can lead to nuisance or annoyance to the public or disorder associated with public drinking being displaced into immediately adjacent areas that have not been designated for this purpose. Therefore, before designating an area, local authorities should make an assessment of all the areas to where they reasonably believe that nuisance or disorder will be displaced, ensuring that all those affected by the designation are appropriately consulted. This is to allow for consideration to be given to the consequences of the designation order on the neighbouring authority (such as the possible displacement of anti-social drinking problems). It might therefore be appropriate for a local authority to designate a public area beyond that which is experiencing the immediate problems caused by anti-social drinking if police evidence suggests that the existing problem is likely to be displaced once the DPPO was in place. In which case the designated area could include the area to which the existing problems might be displaced.*
- 3.12 *The local authority will want to satisfy itself that these powers are not being used disproportionately or in an arbitrary fashion which could be the case if one, isolated incident led to a designation order. Clearly there should be evidence of an existing problem, with an assessment as to the likelihood that the problem will continue unless these powers are adopted and belief that the problem could be remedied by the use of these powers. Against this background, it is possible that a single, serious incident might be sufficient to justify adoption of the powers.*
- 3.13 When a Local Authority is satisfied that the criteria under section 13(2) is met and the Local Authority wishes to designate a public area it is required to follow the procedure prescribed by The Local Authorities (Alcohol Consumption in Designated Public Places) Regulations 2007.

In summary the procedure to be followed is:-

3.14 **Consultation**

The Regulations require local authorities to consult with:

- The police prior to making a designation order. This is to seek the views of the police on the nature of the problem and the appropriateness of adopting the section 12 powers to respond to it, recognising that it will be the police who will have the responsibility for enforcing the resulting restrictions on public drinking.
- Any parish or town council in whose area the public place is to be designated.
- Each premises licence holder, club premises certificate holder or other premises user in respect of premises in the public place to be designated which may be affected by the designation.
- Owners or occupiers of any land for public use that may be identified in a designation order.

- When consulting the parties the local authority must describe in writing what effect the DPPO will have in relation to any type of premises in the public place.

The Local Authority will also consult neighbouring local authorities which may be affected by the order.

Publicity – before introducing a DPPO

- 3.15 Before making an order a local authority shall publish in a newspaper circulating in its area a notice relating to the introduction of a DPPO and invite representations as to whether or not an order should be made. No order can be made until at least 28 days after the publication of the notice.

Publicity – post decision to make a DPPO

- 3.16 Once a decision has been made to designate an order under section 13 of the 2001 Act a local authority must publicise the details of the area to be designated in the order in a newspaper circulating in its area identifying the place which is to be designated and setting out what effect the DPPO will have at particular times in relation to any type of premises in the public place. The newspaper publicity must say on which date the order would take effect.

Signage

- 3.17 There is a requirement to erect signs to ensure that the public (including visitors to the area) are made aware that restrictions on public drinking may apply. The local authority must therefore erect signage that indicates what effect the DPPO will have in relation to any type of premises in the public place.

Notification to Secretary of State

- 3.18 To ensure that the public have full access to information about designation orders made under section 13 of the Act and for monitoring arrangements, the Regulations require all local authorities to send a copy of any designation order to the Secretary of State as soon as reasonably practicable after it has been made.

Evidential Requirement

- 3.19 Evidence can be provided from a number of sources including the Police, Parish Councils, members of the public, Community Safety etc.
- 3.20 It is proposed that the Committee instruct the Director of Community and Planning Services to execute the procedural steps required to introduce a DPPO and consult on the making of a Designated Public Places Order to cover the areas identified where problems exist.
- 3.21 If representations are received the Licensing Committee will need to meet to consider them.

4. **FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS [HF]**

- 4.1 There will be a payment for a press notice notifying the public of the intent to implement a DPPO for consultation purposes. At a later stage if the order is approved by the Council, an additional notice will go into the press to notify the Public that the order has been made. There will be also costs of erecting signs to enforce the DPPO estimated at £60 per sign.
- 4.2 Additional costs will be incurred for capital expenditure 2008/09 of approximately £ 3,700. The estimates of these are:

	Number		Unit cost		Total
Design, printing and fixing of hard signs	50	x	£60	=	£ 3,000
Public Notices in local newspapers	2	x	£500	=	£ 1,000
Design, printing of public information	500	x	£0.40	=	£ 200
					<u>£ 4,200</u>

5. **LEGAL IMPLICATIONS [MR]**

- 5.1 Covered in the body of the report.

6. **CORPORATE PLAN IMPLICATIONS [MB]**

- 6.1 Objective three – A Safer and Healthier Borough.

7. **CONSULTATION [MB]**

- 7.1 The parties identified in section 3.14 of the report will be consulted to meet the statutory consultation requirements of The Local Authorities Alcohol Consumption in Designated Public Places) Regulations.

8. **RISK IMPLICATIONS**

It is the Council's policy to proactively identify and manage significant risks which may prevent delivery of business objectives.

It is not possible to eliminate or manage all risks all of the time and risks will remain which have not been identified. However, it is the officer's opinion based on the information available, that the significant risks associated with this decision / project have been identified, assessed and that controls are in place to manage them effectively.

The following significant risks associated with this report / decisions were identified from this assessment:

Management of significant Risks		
Risk Description - Reputation	Mitigating actions	Owner
Unfavourable influence on public perception resulting from HBBC inaction.	Publish intention to make order and undertake consultation.	Mark Brymer
Partner agencies views of the Council may be tarnished if we do not act.	Publish intention to make order and undertake consultation.	

9. **RURAL IMPLICATIONS**

9.1 The DPPO will have equal impact on all areas of the Borough, namely:

- It is expected that there will be some reduction in the noise nuisance associated with intoxication on the streets.
- It is expected that there will be a reduction in the problem of street fouling, particularly in that, which is associated with street drinking.
- It is expected that there will be some reduction in the public perception of disorder associated with intoxication and drunkenness on the streets.
- It is expected that there will be some reduction in the amount of alcohol related bottles and cans associated with aspects of street drinking.

10. **CORPORATE IMPLICATIONS**

10.1 By submitting this report, the report author has taken the following into account:

- Community Safety implications
- Environmental implications
- ICT implications
- Asset Management implications
- Human Resources implications
- Voluntary Sector

Background papers: Crime and Disorder Act 1998

Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001

Information from crimereduction.gov.uk website :-

<http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/alcoholorders/alcoholorders01.htm>

Home Office respect website – www.respect.gov.uk

Home Office Circular 013/2007 - The Local Authorities (Alcohol Consumption in Designated Public Places) Regulations 2007

Local Authorities (Alcohol Consumption in Designated Public Places) Regulations 2007

Contact Officer: Mark Brymer ext 5645

Subject: Alcohol Consumption Analysis for DPPO application

LEICESTERSHIRE CONSTABULARY

FROM: Karen Earp, CDRP Analyst

TO: Insp. Martyn Ball, Mark Brymer

AREA/LPU/DEPT.: Hinckley & Bosworth CDRP

DATE: 13/11/2008

REF: Alcohol Consumption Analysis for DPPO application

SUBJECT: Alcohol Consumption Analysis for DPPO application

The aim of this piece of research is to identify areas where the consumption of alcohol has a detrimental effect on crime and disorder levels, the perceived and actual safety of the public and the physical environment.

Data

The data used in this report come from two sources:

- Leicestershire Constabulary's Operational Information System (OIS) which register all reports of incidents, whether from victims, witnesses or third parties, whether crime related or not.. In particular incidents of anti-social behaviour are recorded on this system.
- Leicestershire Constabulary's Crime and Incident System which records details of all crimes.

Previous Analysis – Neighbourhood Profiles - 01/08/2007 to 31/07/2008.

In depth analysis of Crime & ASB for each beat has been completed in the neighbourhood profiles for each beat on Hinckley LPU. ASB hotspots and the type of ASB involved have been identified for each beat for the period 01/08/2007 to 31/07/2008. The results of these have been used in the report below.

The link between Alcohol Consumption and ASB and Violent Crime.

The recording of crime on Leicestershire Constabulary CIS only states whether it is alcohol linked or definitely not alcohol linked in about 20% of cases. The recording of ASB is often less than this. Therefore making a direct link between alcohol consumption and ASB and Violent behaviour cannot be made. However, it is widely acknowledged that alcohol consumption particularly binge drinking in the 18 – 24 year old age group and underage drinking is the main contributory factor to these types of behaviour.

Violent Crime Trends in Hinckley and Bosworth

Encouragingly since 2004 Serious Violent Crime has shown a continuous decreasing trend. Assault with less serious injury has also shown a decreasing trend since 2005 with a more significant decrease over the last 12 months. However there are several persistent areas for ASB and Violent crime within Hinckley and Bosworth Borough. These areas are outlined in the following paragraphs. The top 2 or 3 hotspots on each beat are identified for violent crime Town centres with a night time economy such as Hinckley Town Centre and Barwell Top Town are hotspots for assault and harassment as might be expected. The other locations listed as hotspots have a strong links to ASB hotspots as listed in Table 1. This supports the theory that alcohol consumption by young people is often a precursor to ASB which can lead to criminal offences the most serious being the assault of another person. It is assumed that alcohol consumption is a significant factor in explaining why the location is a hotspot.

Beat SH24 covers the Hinckley Town Centre and is a hotspot for Assault and Harassment.

Karen Earp
CDRP Analyst
South CSB

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23/04/2009

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Subject: Alcohol Consumption Analysis for DPPO application

The top 3 streets are Regent Street, The Horse Fair and George Street with a total of 134 incidents. The vast majority of offences are for harassments, ABH's and common assaults that occurred predominantly overnight Fridays into Saturdays between 2300 and 0300hrs and Saturdays into Sundays between 2300 and 0200hrs. The vast majority of these incidents are linked to the night-time economy and, consequently, many are a result of intoxication. The bulk of offences in George Street occurred in the street near to the taxi rank either on Saturdays between 0200 and 0300hrs and Sundays between 0000 and 0100hrs.

Beat SH26 covers the west side of Hinckley Town. The top street for Assault and harassment (27 offences, mostly ABH and common assault) is Coventry Road which is also an ASB hotspot. Three offences can be linked to a Public House. Wykin Road had 9 offences. Majority of offences are for ABH. 3 offences occurred at the park which was youth related. Clifton Way which is also an ASB hotspot had 8 offences. The Bulk of these offences relate to ABH's and common assaults.

Beat SH27 covers Earl Shilton and Barwell. Wood Street, Earl Shilton had 16 offences, a mixture of common assault, ABH's and harassments. Nearly all offences occurred in the street or in commercial premises. Wood Street is also an ASB hotspot. Bardon Road, Barwell has had 15 offences. The majority of offences are for common assaults and ABH's. A large number of offences occurred in the street. A disproportionately large number of offences have been committed by a small number of youths living on the street. This street is also a known ASB hotspot.

Beat SH28 covers Burbage. Brookside is the main hotspot with 21 offences. Majority of offences comprise ABH's, common assaults and harassments. The majority of offences occurred in the street. This is also the main ASB hotspot in Burbage.

Beat SH 29 & SH30 cover a large rural area with no specific hotspots of violent crime related to alcohol consumption. However there are several ASB hotspots listed in these areas and alcohol consumption by teenagers in villages and associated ASB is a one of the major concerns of the community.

Alcohol Induced ASB

Reducing rowdy and nuisance behaviour and minor damage by young people linked to underage drinking is one of the aims of the DPPO across the borough. This problem is spread across the whole of the borough where, young people like to gather, particularly in Parks, Village Centres and outside local shops. Often where alcohol is consumed in excess (binge drinking) this leads to criminal damage and violent behaviour. This is also one of the top concerns of the South Leicestershire Community identified through neighbourhood profiles. Although specific geographical hotspots of ASB can be identified there are often multiple offenders (group of young people) that move through a community e.g. walking from local shops to a park and then home. Therefore making a specific location a DPPO is highly likely to only displace the problem.

It has been recognised by all four CDRP's that positive engagement with young people is one of the best way of delivering a prevention message about the abuse of alcohol and also focusing young people away from drinking alcohol. This forms the Community and Prevention part of the Policing National Intelligence Model (NIM) process. DPPO's will therefore be used as the enforcement part.

The following table identifies the main ASB Hotspots as identified in Neighbourhood profiles.

Beat	Location	Type of ASB	Micro-beat	Alcohol Related	Damage Hotspot
SH24 - Hinckley Town Centre	Hinckley Cottage Hospital Garden Area	This area is situated at the rear of the portakabins and boarders Mount Rd.	Yes	Yes	Yes

Karen Earp
CDRP Analyst
South CSB

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23/04/2009

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Subject: Alcohol Consumption Analysis for DPPO application

		Within this area is a porch type area where youths often congregate and are able to keep dry in inclement weather. There has been evidence of alcohol misuse and minor damage caused.			
	Brunel Road	This is ASB centred around Sainsbury's and involves rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour by groups of young people		Yes	
	Market Place	This is mainly rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour by young people and some drunk and disorderly, mainly around KFC.		Yes	
	Regent Street/ The Horsefair	This is mainly drunk and disorderly behaviour related to the night time economy.		Yes	
	Station Road	This is mainly rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour by young people and some vehicle nuisance.		Yes	
	Argents Mead & Castle Street	This main type of ASB is rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour by young people particularly around the council offices, gardens and Mound.		Yes	
	Mount Road Car Park	This is mainly rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour by young people and some vehicle nuisance, mainly mini-motos.		Yes	
SH25 – East Hinckley	Tudor Road	The type of ASB is rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour with young people congregating outside the shops opposite Richmond Park. There are some instances of nuisance vehicles mainly mini-motos.	Yes	Yes	Yes
	John Cleaveland College	JCC and surrounding roads in relation to ASB from youths attending the school.		Yes	Yes
	Blenheim Close	Blenheim Close (6 offences). All comprised damaged caused to the fencing of residential properties, either by kicking them or through the use of spray cans, due to on-going problems with youths.		Yes	Yes
	Barwell Lane	The two main locations affected are Swallows Green and Asda Car Park. Rowdy and intimidating behaviour by large groups of young people is the main type of ASB. There are a few incidents involving mini-motos and cars driving noisily in the car parks by young people.		Yes	
SH26 – West Hinckley	Clarendon Park & Roston Drive	This is mainly groups of young people being rowdy and inconsiderate often with mini mopeds or similar. There are several incidents of damage to trees and residential properties.	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Beryl Avenue & Henry Street	This is mainly groups of young people being rowdy and inconsiderate. There are several criminal damage incidents in Beryl Avenue.		Yes	Yes
	Outlands drive	This is mainly groups of young people on Jelsons Building site throwing stones and causing a nuisance.		Yes	
	Coventry Road	This is the major ASB hotspot in the area. The main type of ASB is groups of young people being rowdy and inconsiderate. There are a few incidences of vehicle nuisance and traffic safety.		Yes	Yes
	Regent Street	This is mainly drunk and disorderly behaviour related to the night time		Yes	

Subject: Alcohol Consumption Analysis for DPPO application

		economy.			
	Clifton Way & Deveron Way	This is mainly groups of young people being rowdy and inconsiderate.	Yes	Yes	
	Rugby Road	This is mainly young people being rowdy and inconsiderate.		Yes	
SH27 – Earl Shilton	Almeys Lane & Earl Street, Earl Shilton	The type of ASB is rowdy and nuisance behaviour caused by young people.		Yes	
	Wood Street, Earl Shilton	The main type of ASB is rowdy and nuisance behaviour, mostly by young people. It is located around the local shops (co-op), library and recreational ground.		Yes	
	Bardon Road & Bradgate Road, Earl Shilton	The main type of ASB is rowdy and nuisance behaviour by young people.		Yes	
Barwell	Belle Vue Road, Barwell	There is a high school along this road and the ASB is mainly young people causing rowdy and nuisance behaviour.		Yes	
	Barwell Town Centre	Top Town and Main Street are the locations mostly affected. There are a few Public Houses and Bars in the centre giving a small night time economy which drunken and disorderly behaviour may be linked to. There is also some rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour by young people.		Yes	
	Moore Rd, Barwell	(Opposite Saint Christopher's Church). The main type of ASB is rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour by young people.		Yes	
	Adrian Drive area, Barwell	This is a priority of the community which is substantiated by OIS reports. Previously specific areas have been targeted typically resulting in the problem just moving. As such this is being set as a general micro beat for any anti social behaviour.	Yes	Yes	
SH28 - Burbage	Brookside Rd,	The main type of ASB is rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour by young people. This hotspot has 79 incidents indicating this as one of the major hotspots in the area. It is also a hotspot area for criminal damage to dwellings, assault and harassment in the street and theft from dwellings in the afternoons. However, consultation with the community has shown that ASB with youths continues to be a problem in the evenings, especially at weekends. This area is a thoroughfare from Hinckley Town Centre and often results in ASB by persons returning home from a night out on a Friday and Saturday night.	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Holt Rd and Featherstone Drive, Burbage	The type of ASB is a mixture of rowdy and nuisance behaviour by young people, neighbours and drunken individuals.		Yes	
	Tilton Park, Burbage	This ASB is mainly rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour caused by groups of youths, some with mini-motos.		Yes	
SH29, Bagworth, Desford, Newbold Verdon, Market Bosworth.	Main Street & Church Lane, Desford	The main type of ASB is groups of young people being rowdy and inconsiderate particularly outside the library and co-op.		Yes	
	Main Street and Mill Lane, Newbold Verdon	The main type of ASB is groups of young people being rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour, particularly outside the library, church and co-op. There several		Yes	Yes

Subject: Alcohol Consumption Analysis for DPPO application

		criminal damage offences including smashing of windows either by stones being thrown or glass marbles being fired from a catapult, predominantly at commercial premises such as public houses.			
	Hill Street, Newbold Verdon	This involves rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour mainly due to Mini-motos. The majority of calls were made by the same person.		Yes	
SH30 – Groby Ratby Markfield	Community College, Brookvale High School, Lady Jane Grey Primary school. Budgens, Laundon Way & the shops on Ratby Road. In Groby	Nuisance behaviour by young people throughout Groby. The two educational establishments (Groby Community college and Brookvale highschool) have been subject to criminal damage.		Yes	