

Licensing Committee

Agenda



Date: Thursday, 25 January 2024

Time: 10.00 am

Venue: The Guangzhou Room - City Hall, College Green, Bristol, BS1 5TR

Distribution:

Councillors: Cllr Amal Ali, Cllr Andrew Brown, Cllr Chris Davies, Cllr Richard Eddy, Cllr Emma Edwards, Cllr Katy Grant, Cllr Fi Hance, Cllr Jonathan Hucker, Cllr Philippa Hulme, Cllr Chris Jackson, Cllr Brenda Massey, Cllr Guy Poultney, Cllr Christine Townsend and Cllr Chris Windows

Copies to: Lynne Harvey (Legal Advisor), Dakota Delahunty, Abigail Holman (Licensing Policy Advisor), Carl Knights (Licensing Policy Advisor) and Taylor Meagher (Democratic Services Officer)

1. Welcome, Introductions and Safety Information

2. Apologies for Absence

3. Declarations of Interest

To note any declarations of interest from the Councillors. They are asked to indicate the relevant agenda item, the nature of the interest and in particular whether it is a disclosable pecuniary interest.

Please note that the Register of Interests is available at [Councillors' interests, gifts and hospitality - bristol.gov.uk](https://www.bristol.gov.uk/councillors-interests-gifts-and-hospitality)

Any declarations of interest made at the meeting which is not on the register of interests should be notified to the Monitoring Officer for inclusion.



4. Minutes of Previous Meeting

To agree the minutes of the meeting held on 1 June 2023

5. Public Forum

Any member of the public or Councillor may participate in Public Forum. The detailed arrangements for so doing are set out in the Public Information Sheet at the back of this agenda. Public Forum items should be emailed to democratic.services@bristol.gov.uk and please note that the following deadlines will apply in relation to this meeting:

Questions - Written questions must be received 3 clear working days prior to the meeting. For this meeting, this means that your question(s) must be received in this office at the latest by 5 pm on Friday 19 January 2024.

Petitions and Statements - Petitions and statements must be received on the working day prior to the meeting. For this meeting this means that your submission must be received in this office at the latest by 12.00 noon on Wednesday 24 January 2024.

Members of the press and public who plan to attend a public meeting at City Hall are advised that you will be required to sign in when you arrive, and you will be issued with a visitor pass which you will need to display at all times.

6. Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) Policy Consultation



Licensing Public Information Sheet

Inspection of Papers - Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

You can find papers for all our meetings on our website at www.bristol.gov.uk.

Other formats and languages and assistance for those with hearing impairment

You can get committee papers in other formats (e.g. large print, audio tape, braille etc) or in community languages by contacting the Democratic Services Officer. Please give as much notice as possible. We cannot guarantee re-formatting or translation of papers before the date of a particular meeting.

Committee rooms are fitted with induction loops to assist people with hearing impairment. If you require any assistance with this please speak to the Democratic Services Officer.

Public Forum

Residents who are affected by the business of the Committee, may present a petition or submit a statement at ordinary meetings of the Licensing Committee and at Licensing Sub-Committee meetings. Petitions, questions and statements presented to the Licensing Sub-Committee can be received only in respect of hearings already decided and licence applications not subject to a hearing.

The petition or statement must relate to the terms of reference and role and responsibilities of the Committee or Sub-Committee concerned.

Further information on representations is available from the Licensing Office (tel: 0117 9142500) or from Democratic Services.

Your submission will be sent to the Committee and statements, questions and answers will be available in the meeting room one hour before the meeting. Please submit it to democratic.services@bristol.gov.uk or Democratic Services, City Hall, College Green, BS1 5TR. The following requirements apply:

- The statement is received no later than **12.00 noon on the working day before the meeting** and is about a matter which is the responsibility of the committee concerned.
- The question is received no later than **three clear working days before the meeting**.

Any statement submitted should be no longer than one side of A4 paper. If the statement is longer than this, then for reasons of cost, only the first sheet will be copied and made available at the meeting. For copyright reasons, we are unable to reproduce or publish newspaper or magazine articles that may be attached to statements.

By participating in public forum business, we will assume that you have consented to your name and the details of your submission being recorded and circulated to the Committee and published within the minutes. Your statement or question will also be made available to the public at the meeting to

which it relates and may be provided upon request in response to Freedom of Information Act requests in the future.

We will try to remove personal and identifiable information. However, because of time constraints we cannot guarantee this, and you may therefore wish to consider if your statement contains information that you would prefer not to be in the public domain. Public Forum statements will not be posted on the council's website. Other committee papers may be placed on the council's website and information within them may be searchable on the internet.

Please note that the information contained within public forum submissions are the views of those individuals and do not reflect the views of Bristol City Council

During the meeting:

- Public Forum is normally one of the first items on the agenda, although statements and petitions that relate to specific items on the agenda may be taken just before the item concerned.
- There will be no debate on statements or petitions.
- The Chair will call each submission in turn. When you are invited to speak, please make sure that your presentation focuses on the key issues that you would like Members to consider. This will have the greatest impact.
- Your time allocation may have to be strictly limited if there are a lot of submissions.
- If there are a large number of submissions on one matter a representative may be requested to speak on the groups behalf.
- If you do not attend or speak at the meeting at which your public forum submission is being taken your statement will be noted by Members.
- As part of the drive to reduce single-use plastics in council-owned buildings, please bring your own water bottle in order to fill up from the water dispenser.
- Under our security arrangements, please note that members of the public (and bags) may be searched. This may apply in the interests of helping to ensure a safe meeting environment for all attending.

Webcasting/ Recording of meetings

Members of the public attending meetings or taking part in Public forum are advised that all Full Council and Cabinet meetings and some other committee meetings are now filmed for live or subsequent broadcast via the council's [webcasting pages](#). The whole of the meeting is filmed (except where there are confidential or exempt items) and the footage will be available for two years. If you ask a question or make a representation, then you are likely to be filmed and will be deemed to have given your consent to this. If you do not wish to be filmed you need to make yourself known to the webcasting staff. However, the Openness of Local Government Bodies Regulations 2014 now means that persons attending meetings may take photographs, film and audio record the proceedings and report on the meeting (Oral commentary is not permitted during the meeting as it would be disruptive). Members of the public should therefore be aware that they may be filmed by others attending and that is not within the council's control.

The privacy notice for Democratic Services can be viewed at www.bristol.gov.uk/about-our-website/privacy-and-processing-notice-for-resource-services



Bristol City Council
Minutes of the Licensing Committee

1 June 2023 at 10.00 am



Members Present:-

Councillors: Amal Ali, Marley Bennett, Andrew Brown, Richard Eddy, Emma Edwards, Fi Hance, Jonathan Hucker, Philippa Hulme, Brenda Massey, Steve Pearce, Guy Poultney and Christine Townsend

Officers in Attendance:-

Abigail Holman (Licensing Policy Advisor); Claudette Campbell (Democratic Services)

1. Welcome, Introductions and Safety Information

The Clerk welcomed everyone to the meeting and issued the safety information.

2. Apologies for Absence.

Apologies were received from Cllr Davies and Cllr Windows.

3. Declarations of Interest

None received.

4. Minutes of Previous Meeting

Resolved that the minutes of the previous meeting held on the 10th November 2022 were agreed as a correct record.

5. Public Forum

None received.

6. Annual Business Report.

The Committee considered the Annual Business Report.



7. Membership of Committee

Membership, Chair, and Vice Chair

Members noted the membership of the Committee and that Councillor Marley Bennett had been elected Chair and Councillor Christine Townsend as Vice-Chair for the 2023/24 Municipal Year.

8. Election of Chair - Municipal Year

Noted as above

9. Election of Vice Chair - Municipal Year

Noted as above

10. Dates and Times of Meetings.

Terms of Reference and Meetings

The Committee also noted the Terms of Reference of the Committee and arrangements to meet as required throughout the 2023/24 Municipal Year.

11. Establishment of Special Purposes Sub-Committee

Establishment of a Special Purposes Sub-Committee

The committee then discussed the establishment of a Special Purposes Sub-Committee for 2023/24 with the Chair, Vice-Chair and one other Councillor to be appointed to it.

Following discussion it was

RESOLVED – that a Special Purposes Sub-Committee is established to meet as required with the Chair, Vice-Chair and Councillor Eddy appointed to sit on it.

12. Delegations to Sub-Committees and Officers



The Committee discussed arrangements for establishing a Sub-Committee to discuss applications through hearings throughout the 2023/24 Municipal Year. It was

RESOLVED –

- (a) that the Licensing committee establish Licensing (Hearings) sub committees comprising any three members of the Licensing committee and that each member of the licensing committee be appointed to serve on any such sub-committee which is convened so as to include him or her in its membership; and
- (b) that each of the sub committees so established shall have the terms of reference as set out in Appendix A

Delegations to Sub-Committees and Officers

The Committee noted the delegation arrangements to officers. Agreed the recommendation made.

RESOLVED:

In respect of the functions referred to in paragraphs 1 and 3 of its Terms of Reference the Committee makes the following arrangements: subject to the limitations set out in (a) and (b) below officers occupying the following posts:-

- Licensing & Trading Standards Manager
- Licensing Team Leader Senior
Licensing Officer Licensing Officer
- Trading Standards Team Leader Senior Trading
Standards Officer
- Trading Standards Officer
- Trading Standards Investigator
- Senior Environmental Health Officer (Public Health Services)
- Environmental Health Officer (Public Health Services)
- Principal/Team Leader/Lead Environmental Health Officer (Public Health Services) to include Lead Officers in each of the following specialisms:
 - Food Safety
 - Pollution Control and Pest Control
 - Port Health
 - Health and Safety
 - Food Safety and Infectious Disease control
 - Assistant Environmental Health Officer (Public Health Services)
 - Senior Pollution Control Officer
 - Pollution Control Officer



- **Public Health Services Manager**
- **Neighbourhood Enforcement and Street Scene Manager**
- **Team Leader Neighbourhood Enforcement Senior Neighbourhood Enforcement Officer Neighbourhood Enforcement Officer**

are authorised to discharge any function which in law may be discharged by an officer of the licensing authority.

Limitations

(a) The power to decide whether representations are frivolous or vexatious may only be made in respect of applications that officers would be empowered to proceed to determine themselves should it be decided that the representation under consideration is either frivolous or vexatious.

(b) An Officer may not decide whether to grant or refuse an application under the Licensing Act 2003 for a personal license in any case where there are unspent convictions.

- In respect of the functions referred to in paragraphs 2 (a) and (b), 4(a) – (f) and 4(g) to (i) inclusive of the Committee's Terms of Reference the committee notes the arrangements made by the full council and the delegated Director under which his subordinate officers assist him in discharging functions on behalf of the Council. The Committee approves the continuation of such arrangements as if they had been made directly and particularly by this committee
- For the avoidance of doubt the Service Director - Legal Services and officers within his team who assist him in this task shall continue to be authorised to institute and defend legal proceedings of any kind falling within this Committee's terms of reference.
- The possession of delegated powers shall not prevent a delegated officer bringing a matter before an appropriate body of Members but this should only be done following consultation with the Chair of the Licensing committee.

Resolved: Authorisations in Respect of Major Events taking place at Ashton Court 2023

- 1. That all sub committees established by the Licensing Committee shall have delegated authority to discharge all functions falling within their terms of reference;**
- 2. That the Committee approves delegations to officers as recommended in paragraph H of this report (including North Somerset Officers); and**
- 3. That for the avoidance of doubt any authority conferred upon a sub committee or an officer in connection with the discharge of any function includes the power to do anything which is calculated to facilitate, or is conducive or incidental to, the discharge of the function concerned.**



13 Announcements from the Chair

Licensing confirmed that the consultation on the CIA was underway. That members would be consulted and informed as matters progressed. This was to enable members to update residents and be fully informed about the process.

14 Licensing Policy Statement

Licensing Policy Statement

The Licensing Manager asked committee to note:

- a. The arrangements for issuing licenses for the up coming St Pauls Carnival were now well established and the TENS would be issued as agreed by all partners agencies with the Carnival committee involved in managing the event.
- b. Noted that the process agreed is not enforceable but is the suggested route for participants/vendors to support the carnival committee to manage the event. Does not prevent individuals applying directly to Licensing.
- c. That the issue of an extension of the Pavement Licences was being considered; that a working group would be established to consider current thinking from government, Business Planning Act.
- d. Committee were reminded that use of the pavement area was permitted during COVID; the Business and Planning Act for pavement licence allowed its operation to 30 September 2023

Meeting ended at 10.22 am

CHAIR _____



BRISTOL CITY COUNCIL

Licensing Committee

25 January 2024

Report of: Executive Director: Growth & Regeneration

Title: Cumulative Impact Assessment Policy Consultation

Ward: Citywide

Officer Presenting Report: Abigail Holman

Contact Telephone Number: 0117 3574900

RECOMMENDATION

That the Licensing Committee agree to:

(1) The removal of the current Cumulative Impact Assessment, in respect of the city centre of Bristol, attached at Appendix A.

Summary

1. On 8 March 2021 the Licensing Committee approved a new Cumulative Impact Assessment to run from 8 March 2021 to 7 March 2024 which related to the city centre area. As the Cumulative Impact Assessment expires in 2024, a consultation has been undertaken to determine whether to retain the current Cumulative Impact Area, adopt a new Cumulative Impact Area or remove the existing Cumulative Impact Area entirely.

Policy

2. The Licensing Authority must, in respect of each five year period, determine and publish a Statement of Licensing Policy. Before determining such a policy section 5(3) of the Licensing Act 2003 places a statutory duty on the Authority to consult. The Licensing Authority is under a duty to keep its policy under review and make such revisions as it considers appropriate during each five-year period. Section 5(3) applies in relation to any review of an Authority's policy as it applies in relation to the determination of that policy. Where a new policy is made

the Authority must state the date the five year period begins with.

3. The Licensing Act 2003 states a licensing authority may publish a document (a Cumulative Impact Assessment) stating that it considers that the number of premises licences or club premises certificates is at such a level that it would be inconsistent with the promotion of the licensing objectives to grant any further licences or certificates in that area and restrict changes to licensable activities of existing licences. Unlike the Statement of Licensing Policy there is no legal requirement to publish a Cumulative Impact Assessment.
4. A Cumulative Impact Assessment must set out the evidence for the authority's opinion and before publishing the assessment the authority must consult with those affected, including the public, businesses and responsible authorities. If published the assessment must be reviewed every three years. A Cumulative Impact Assessment policy is a separate policy document to the Council's Statement of Licensing Policy.

Background

5. The Licensing Committee formed a working group to undertake a review of the Cumulative Impact Assessment which expires in March 2024. As a result of the work undertaken by the working group a consultation document was drafted to include questions about both the current CIA as well as any other areas people felt may be appropriate for a new CIA.

Consultation

6. A public consultation ran for 12 weeks between 29 June 2023 and 21 September 2023, and sought responses from the public on the existing Cumulative Impact Area, along with the need for Cumulative Impact Area across Bristol.
7. The consultation was advertised on the Council's Consultation Hub. All premises licence holders, Club Premises Certificate holders and personal licence holders were notified of the consultation as were a number of local residents' groups, a variety of charities, legal firms, and local Business Improvement Districts. All of the responsible authorities under the Licensing Act 2003 were also consulted.
8. A total of 191 responses were received to the survey. The majority of respondents (67%) stated that they are in support of retaining the existing CIA, however, when responding to the detailed questions

about issues, the responses were more inconclusive. Questions were asked across a range of issues including some not relating to licensing objectives as both officers and members are aware that issues not related to the Licensing Act can be conflated with those that the licensing committee are able to consider. The responses demonstrated that there are a range of issues, both related and unrelated to the licensing objectives.

9. Two responses were received outside of the survey. One from Avon and Somerset Constabulary in support of the retention of the existing CIA. The other response was from TLT solicitors, a local firm specialising in licensing, in support of the removal of the CIA.
10. The full analysis, and details of the responses are attached at Appendix B.

Proposal

11. The Council is required to have a Statement of Licensing Policy, however a Cumulative Impact Assessment is discretionary. The Council may publish a Cumulative Impact Assessment 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.
12. The information supplied as part of the consultation must form part of the decision making of the Licensing Committee, and they must be satisfied that the evidence is provided to retain the current policy.
13. Having reviewed the information provided by the Police, TLT and the other consultation respondents, the working group do not feel that there is adequate evidence to retain the current CIA and recommend that it is not retained.
14. All applications would still go through the statutory process for determination and the responsible authorities can still raise cumulative impact as an issue if it exists in relation to a premises or area. Not retaining the CIA does not change these provisions, but removes the rebuttable presumption created by having a CIA.

Other Options Considered

Do nothing: The policy would expire on 7 March 2024.

Retain the existing CIA: A Cumulative Impact Assessment must be supported by sufficient evidence. It is not considered that the evidence to retain the CIA is sufficient and so this option is not considered viable.

Risk Assessment

The adoption of a Cumulative Impact Assessment is discretionary. If published the policy must set out the evidence to support the authority's opinion that it would be inconsistent with the promotion of the licensing objectives to grant any further relevant authorisations in respect of premises in any given area designated under the policy. It is considered that the evidence supplied from the respondents is not sufficient to justify the retention of a policy in respect of the city centre area of Bristol.

Public Sector Equality Duties

Before making a decision, section 149 Equality Act 2010 requires that each decision-maker considers the need to promote equality for persons with the following "protected characteristics": age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation. Each decision-maker must, therefore, have due regard to the need to:

- i) Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Equality Act 2010.
- ii) Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not share it. This involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to --
 - remove or minimise disadvantage suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic;
 - take steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of people who do not share it (in relation to disabled people, this includes, in particular, steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities);
 - encourage persons who share a protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low.
- iii) Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant

protected characteristic and those who do not share it. This involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to –

- tackle prejudice; and
- promote understanding.

15b. Officers have completed an Equalities Impact Assessment attached as Appendix C.

Legal and Resource Implications

Legal

The proposals set out in the report are lawful and a statutory consultation has been undertaken allowing a 12 weeks' period for those individuals and organisations listed in section 5(3) of the Licensing Act 2003 to obtain relevant material, consider it and put their representations to the Council.

Any decision to retain the existing cumulative impact assessment must be supported by evidence that the number or density of licensed premises in a particular area is having a detrimental effect whereby the licensing objectives are being undermined.

The absence of a CIA does not prevent any person or responsible authority from making representations on an application for the grant or variation of a licence on the grounds that the premises will give rise to a negative cumulative impact on one or more of the licensing objectives.

Lynne Harvey – Specialist Lawyer

Financial

No impact

Personnel

No impact

Appendices:

Appendix A	Current Cumulative Impact Assessment Policy
Appendix B	Summary of consultation responses
Appendix C	Equalities Impact Assessment

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ACCESS TO INFORMATION) ACT 1985
Background Papers:



BRISTOL CITY COUNCIL

LICENSING ACT 2003 (THE ACT) CUMULATIVE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

**To have effect for the three-year period
beginning with 8 March 2021**

Contents

Introduction	3
Purpose and Scope	3
Cumulative Impact	3
Interpreting the extent of a Cumulative Impact Assessment	6
City Centre CIA	7
Reason for Assessment.....	8

Introduction

1. The Licensing Act gained Royal Assent on 10 July 2003 and replaced regimes previously administered by either the Licensing Justices or the local authority with a unified system of licensing under the control of the local authority. The new regime came into effect on 24 November 2005. The Council set up a Licensing Committee as part of these changes.
2. Cumulative impact assessments' were introduced in the 2003 Act by the Policing and Crime Act 2017, with effect from 6 April 2018. The amendments require the Licensing Authority to review any Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) within three years of its publication. From 1 August 2020 the Licensing Authority's Statement of Licensing Policy will include a summary of any CIA in force. Full details of any CIA will then be included in this Policy document.

Purpose and Scope

3. A cumulative impact assessment must set out the evidence for the authority's opinion and before publishing it, the licensing authority must consult with relevant parties, including the responsible authorities, businesses and the public. The assessment must be reconsidered every three years and any review must be consulted upon before deciding whether it remains or can be removed. A licensing authority must publish any revision of a cumulative impact assessment along with the evidence.

Cumulative Impact

4. A cumulative impact assessment must set out the evidence for the authority's opinion and before publishing it, the licensing authority must consult with relevant parties, including the responsible authorities, businesses and the public. The assessment must be reconsidered every three years and any review must be consulted upon before deciding whether it remains or can be removed. A licensing authority must publish any revision of a cumulative impact assessment along with the evidence.
5. The cumulative impact of the number, type and density of premises in particular areas, such as the city centre, may lead to them becoming saturated with premises of a certain type making them a focal point for large groups of people together leading to severe or chronic problems of public nuisance and anti- social behaviour

or other alcohol related problems. Local crime and related trauma data may be used to map the extent of such problems. The licensing authority may consider publishing a cumulative impact assessment (CIA) to help limit the number of types of licence applications granted in such areas if it is satisfied that it is appropriate to include an approach to cumulative impact in its Licensing Policy Statement. It will take the decision only after it is satisfied that there is evidence to support such a decision.

6. The effect of adopting a CIA of this kind is to create a rebuttable presumption if relevant representations to that effect are received, that applications for new premises authorisations or club premises certificates or material variations will normally be refused, unless it can be demonstrated that the operation of the premises involved will be unlikely to add to the cumulative impact already being experienced. What constitutes a material variation will depend upon the policy in place and the reasons for the area being designated as suitable for adoption of a special policy.
7. The Secretary of State's guidance encourages applicants to address the CIA in their Operating Schedules in order to rebut such a presumption. Any CIA will stress that the presumption does not relieve responsible authorities or other persons of the need to make a relevant representation before the local authority may lawfully consider giving effect to its CIA.
8. The Licensing Authority recognises that many different kinds and styles of premises sell alcohol, serve food and provide entertainment. It recognises that some applications in a CIA area will be unlikely to add to the problems arising from saturation. Where it can exercise discretion in determining applications in an area where a CIA is in force, that is, where relevant representations have been received, it will have full regard to the impact different premises may have on the local community.
9. The Licensing Authority must grant any application in a CIA area subject only to conditions that are consistent with the operating schedule submitted by the applicant if it receives no relevant representation.
10. The Licensing Authority will keep cumulative impact assessments under review. Cumulative impact assessments were introduced in the 2003 Act by the Policing and Crime Act 2017, with effect from 6 April 2018. The amendments require the Licensing Authority to review the CIA within three years of its publication.
11. The absence of a CIA does not prevent any responsible authority or other person making evidence based relevant representations on a new application for the grant of an authorisation on the grounds that the premises will give rise to a negative cumulative impact on one or more of the licensing objectives.
12. Cumulative impact assessments are intended to be strictly applied. Applications which would seek to be allowed as an exception to a special cumulative impact policy will generally be favourably considered if they are judged to encourage a

greater variety of types of entertainment than currently exists in these areas. It is important to be clear that this does not mean that an applicant who believes their offer is different to what already exists in the area can assume a favourable outcome. "Greater variety" must be understood in the context of the licensing objectives. In particular, the Licensing Authority welcomes those proposals which can be viewed as more family friendly and which offer a wider range of entertainment than that which is currently available because it is considered that such proposals will not usually add to the stress in the area and undermine the licensing objectives.

However matters such as for example,

- the premises will not add people to the area;
- longer hours will create slower dispersal;
- history of good management;
- premises are well run;
- premises application is small in nature
- alcohol is not sold;
- clientele are a cut above the usual;

will not be considered exceptional circumstances, as the issue is crime and disorder/public nuisance in the area as a whole rather than that associated with individual premises and the promotion of the licensing objectives.

Existing licensees who wish to materially alter and/or extend the premises to which the authorisation relates are required to seek a new authorisation. This is because the Act prohibits the use of a variation application to substantially alter the premises to which the authorisation relates. Where the only change is to the physical extent or material layout of the premises themselves (i.e. in the absence of additional features such as change in style of operation, capacity etc.) it is highly unlikely this would trigger the special policy. Of course this policy cannot restrict the right of any responsible authority or other person to make relevant representations in that regard and if such are forthcoming they will be diligently considered, but the policy expectation is that the application should be granted unless the relevant representations demonstrate the change will be likely to add to the cumulative impact being experienced. Where other change is envisaged then the presumption may arise.

Applicants are reminded that they are entitled to seek a provisional statement in such circumstances.

Applicants who have the benefit of a provisional statement and who have completed their works substantially in line with that statement should not have the

assessment applied to them. This is because the CIA could (indeed may) have been raised and considered prior to the provisional statement having been granted.

13. The publication of a CIA should not be understood to be an absolute bar to new authorisations being issued or granting significant variations to existing licences. Applicants are entitled to seek any of the permissions available to them in the Act and the Council does not in this policy intend to prevent applicants from exercising their statutory rights. Each application will be considered on its own merits, within the constraints of the legislation and having due regard to the relevant guidance and policy.

Interpreting the extent of a Cumulative Impact Assessment

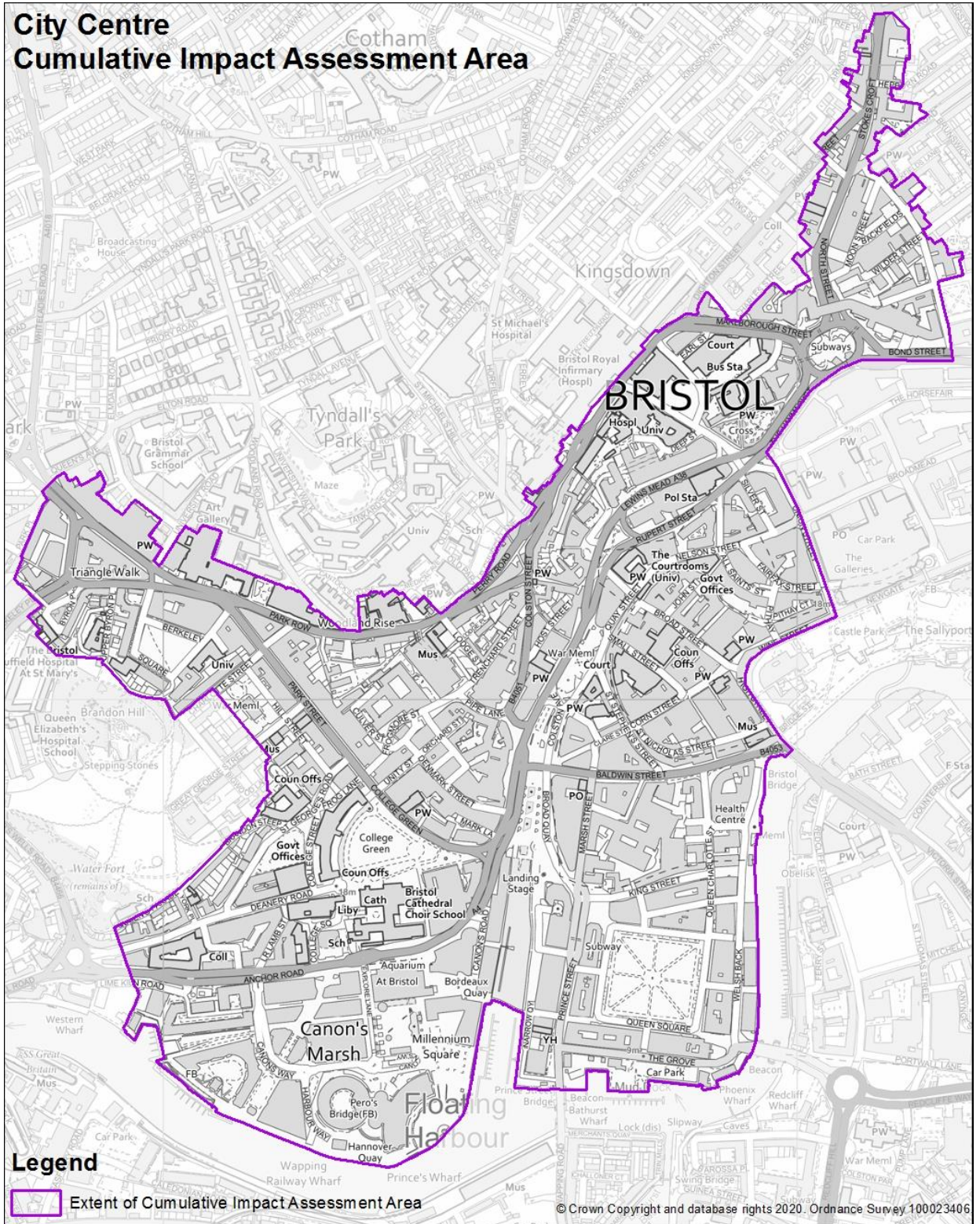
14. In respect of past policy, issues have occasionally arisen with regard to whether or not a particular premises that is located abutting or just outside of the indicated boundary for each CIA should be considered as being covered by the assessment. Through this policy the Council seeks to clarify that each CIA boundary line is intended to be indicative of the area that is affected by the stress underpinning the cumulative impact for the area concerned. The CIA purpose is to prevent that stress from worsening and to reduce it over time. That policy purpose is frustrated if premises such as those referred to above are automatically considered as being outside of the CIA.

It is intended that the wording of the cumulative impact assessments should be understood by the decision taker in a way that best ensures the purpose of the assessment is achieved. This is sometimes called a purposive interpretation. Each application that falls to be considered at a hearing will be assessed on its own individual facts and merit. Where relevant representations are received in respect of an application for any premises that is adjoining or is in close proximity to (but not within) the CIA defined boundary and where those representations raise a material impact on the CIA then the CIA may be triggered if the sub-committee reasonably judges that to grant the particular application would add to the cumulative impact being suffered in the defined area.

15. Having had regard to the guidance referred to above, consulted upon the issue, taken into account the views of respondents and considered the evidence the Council has adopted a CIA in respect of one area of Bristol, namely:

City Centre CIA

The central area within the Cabot Sector as identified by Avon and Somerset Police including the Welsh Back area and Stokes Croft.



Reason for Assessment

Avon and Somerset Constabulary produced evidence to support their request that the central area of Bristol be designated a CIA. It remains at saturation point and the area, which has a significant concentration of alcohol led late night venues, witnesses a high number of assaults and other related crime and disorder including public nuisance and risk to public safety. The CIA will apply to further applications for the grant of new licences or significant variations of existing licences in respect of premises that primarily sell alcohol for consumption on the premises, other late night uses, restaurants and take away outlets. The main focus of the assessment is likely to be on alcohol led establishments and premises that keep customers in the area at times when the promotion of the licensing objectives is most challenging (for example late night refreshment from “fast food” outlets).

APPENDIX A

3.3.9 Other noise issues (please describe below)

Anti-social driving from members of the public around the city at night time. Poor behavior from taxi drivers during busy times, sounding horns etc.
Bear in mind the impacts aren't just felt within the zone but approaches to it too. I live in Kingsdown and we are plagued by noisy, early morning returnees from the clubs. Music from Lakota's outside events can be heard on Kingsdown Parade, sometimes through double glazing.
Noise from nightclubs which go onto the early hours.
I live outside the zone and would like it extended to Gloucester Road. I am frequently kept awake by noise from people shouting, car stereos, glass bins being emptied and rubbish collections before 6am. We also have a littering problem despite a multitude of bins.
Mororbike engines
There is a lot more noise from cars that have been modified to cause 'backfiring' and excessive exhaust noises from Stokes Croft area particularly at night. There is now a day and night time nuisance, due to the constant stream of motor cycle delivery riders using Nine Tree Hill as an illegal short cut where the access to Fremantle Square is closed off to all motor vehicles.
People move into a city centre or into areas (during covid also) and were not aware of the noise that comes with living in the city centre. Without night clubs and NTE venues Bristol will lose its identity. This is already happening - Bristol used to be the capital of music - it is no longer. It seems to have been forgotten that city centres are busy places and are bound to be noisy! What do you expect if you are moving to a central city? I find it sad that Bristol is deteriorating in terms of both retail and NTE. You only have to look at Leeds and Liverpool to see how much they are thriving as cities. The noise is only a problem when those living in those areas complain. If you are moving into the city centre do you really expect it to be quiet? It seems regulations are now going too far and people can no longer enjoy themselves in the city.
Boy racers with loud exhaust
Yes
For me, the noise from ventilation plants on the tops of neighbouring buildings has also been an issue.
Drunk people late at night making g noise that disturbs sleeping residents including children
Some of the busses have loud engines
Occasional noise from St George's Churchyard Noise from loud music in the docks coming up the hill. Repeated noise from people going on Brandon Hill after visiting clubs and pubs.
So many licenced and unlicensed outdoor music venues popped up in last few yrs. particularly outside this CIA. The centre is spreading out across st Philips and up the feeder. The cia needs to be expanded to address this. Even offices in at Philips now have outdoor seating and alcohol licences opposite residential areas causing considerable nuisance out of office hours. Such licences need to be curtailed to prevent antisocial behaviour.
General vandalism and fighting noise as well
Trade bins being emptied are not included above and are a real nuisance as the service providers really dont care when they collect. Commercial deliveries of foods and drink to premisise again some service providers really dont care what time they deliver.
Walking through the city centre and surrounding area (within and without the map boundary) can be very intimidating. Large groups of people gather, shout, barge past you - the older you are the more invisible. We often comment on the noise of music on the street and with the cumulative impacts

from multiple businesses the cacophony just contributes to the feeling of being unsafe. Hearing issues (25% of people in the UK are hearing impaired according to the RNID) mean that it can be more intimidating and disorientating for people with some hearing problems. E.g. if you wear hearing aids directional hearing is not great. I have no idea why you allow music to spill out from premises - or indeed music to be played at literally ear damaging levels which would be a breach of H&S at Work Act I suspect. The issue of noise in residential areas isn't just people passing through, but people arriving home late following attendance at a late night venue - taxi doors slamming, as well as loud conversations. Also if eateries are able to sell deliveries late at night by e.g. Deliveroo and their ilk, then this also means that residential areas outside the boundary will have the noise of these vehicles, them talking on their mobile phones etc.

The city centre has experienced significant gentrification over the last decade. It's becoming more and more residential. Existing late-night establishments shouldn't be impacted by this; however, if you remove the CIA new nightclubs will attempt to open adjacent to or below residential communities and they will kick-off about it.

Through a legal loophole, the venue Tonight Josephine recently did this at 28 Baldwin Street BS1 1NG; it's been a disaster and the business has suffered alongside city dwellers. Keep the CIA as it is.

People congregating in parks after hours, after drinking in local bars and clubs. Montpelier Park has seen a huge increase in anti social behaviors and noise in recent years. Last summer i contacted the Police approximately 15 times in tears after 11pm up to 4am as drunk people were shouting in the park for hours...Its so loud i cannot sleep at night. This happens mid week and weekends. Laccota night club near stokes croft is also ridiculously loud these days you can feel the base in Montpelier. Its also no longer just stokes croft the chaos now goes up to Bishopston. St Andrews park is now full of loud people partying at night.

Fighting and public urination means that I do not visit the area on Friday or Saturday night i.e to go to the theatre, Watershed or restaurants

The main noise issues I would say are the 100's of mopeds and scooters that use the city centre like a race track collecting Just Eat and Deliver orders!

Extractor fans, music from commercial outlets,

The main issue we have on the Gloucester/Cheltenham Road area is when members of the public are sick, litter and pee in the communal bin areas.

General antisocial behaviour as people walk though this area (residential) to get home in the early hours. It is bad enough now with all the protections the CIA provides. Without it, premises are likely to request an expansion of licensing hours and the residents will suffer. The council should remember the city centre is becoming more residential, not less, as shops close and more flats are created.

People shouting, arguing and fighting. People playing loud music and not disbursing

All of the above concerns are exacerbated by drunk behaviour which occurs regularly at weekends but also during the week and this needs to be recognised

Noise from 'booze cruises' and people congregating on harbour pontoons

Noise and nuisance from people spilling onto residential areas after late night drinking

Music at events, car shows in the amphitheater, music and shouting from neighbours at unsocial hours.

Around the area of my residence there are frequent arguments that can lead to altercations. This happens every night during the weekend. Couples falling out and young women crying after arguments with their partners that decide to sit and sort it out rather than go home. The only time it's quiet is when it's raining.

Other open air events

Bars late night opening and drinking on streets late night disturbing residents can't sleep

Cars/Traffic

High powered motor cycles and cars careering around harbourside , mostly in evenings to after midnight.
People being loud in quieter streets slightly away from licenced premises - might be on the way home or maybe they're just drinking there I don't know. Can't sleep sometimes at night
Drunken brawls and fighting disgraceful behaviour from Stag and Hen parties is getting significantly worse
People who have been drinking being loud in the street.
After 11pm, antisocial behavior especially bars and pubs
Drunken noise and car engines are a major problem
We regularly get drunk people taking the scenic route home from the bars around Millenium Square and walking through the private gardens of the Crescent and Villa buildings and along the waterfront at Hannover Quay. They can be very loud in the early hours of the morning.
General drunken related behaviour at certain times/hours
Cats racing up and down Whiteladies Road late at night
It seems to me that choosing to live in a City centre and especially around Public Houses and other licenced venues is a choice, and one that means that you have a tacit agreement with those venues that having chosen to live amongst them, that you accept a certain amount of noise from their operation. The recent habit of Councils legislating in favour of the resident who has voluntarily moved into an area with a venue that they later complain about is a nonsense. In my last property we backed onto an airfield, one that had been there for at least 60 years before we moved into that house. One day a neighbour came around canvassing signatures to get the local council to reduce the number of aircraft using the airfield, and to reduce the noise they made. I asked him if he had seen the massive airfield behind his house when he bought it, or if he'd been confused as to its purpose and the likelihood of aircraft passing overhead... I refused to sign obviously, because I was and he should have been mindful of the chance of aircraft flying over a house next to an airfield and if he wanted to avoid that the solution would have been not to move in next to an airfield, rather than asking the airfield to change for his requirements once he'd moved in next door.
Bristol's is well known for its fantastic night time economy, many people choose to live in the city due to this factor. It should expected that with a thriving night-time economy comes a reasonable amount of noise. There needs to be agreement amongst residents and business owners that outside spaces are useable until a reasonable hour and that licenses should support this activity. There will be increasing numbers of residents with the CIA area over the coming years and the night time economy should be protected as plans and developments progress.
Broken bottles and cars arriving and leaving venues
A large number of university students in a small area; some students living in private accommodation have loud outdoor gatherings late at night (until 2-3 AM) during the middle of the week as well as on weekends.

3.4.8 Other anti-social behaviour (please describe below)

THERE IS A HOMELESS PROBLEM IN BRISTOL AND THIS INTERACTS AT TIMES IN A NEGATIVE WAY WITH THE HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY. INCREASED FUNDING TO RESOLVE HOMELESSNESS WOULD NEGATE THE EFFECT.
The mess: littering
Public urinating,drug use/dealing,begging,street robbery and theft from cars
I live outside the zone and would like it extended to Gloucester Road. People - men - pee in doorways and in the street.
People urinating in gardens

Revellers passing through our neighbourhood in groups who scream and shout and are often drunk at night time, when local residents are trying to sleep or are woken by the loud noises created by these groups who also often deposit empty bottles and cans on the streets and recreation park areas. The increase in mindless graffiti and tagging also occurs during the night time hours and has an adverse impact on our area. These late night groups of people have no respect for the residents or families living in the area.

We are in a city. There is bound to be ASB. What do you mean in terms of a problem. There is a problem with ASB nationally! Its a culture problem fuelled by the underspend towards public services. You only have to look to the wider world such as France to see what problems are on the way. Corners and fears are all about perception rather than what is actually happening. What is reported and what actually happens are two different things.

Tagging is rife only because there are no repercussions for doing so. But this goes back to the other problem that there are lack of police due to cuts in funding from central government. It goes full circle!

Broken glass from alcohol bottles being dropped/ thrown

Littering and urinating

The CIA covers a very large area so it is difficult to ask this question about such a large area. Also - you do not specify what time of day or night. As this is about licensed premises I will presume you mean at night time. For example, I feel safer walking around Stokes Croft at night than I do walking through Broadmead or the Harbourside and this is because of the types of anti-social behaviour I have witnessed or encountered in those areas. Any fears I have about walking in the city centre at night time tends to relate to: large groups of (usually inebriated men & street homeless people. So I simply avoid those areas at night time.

I fear drunken people causing damage to property and life as well as being hit by cars or doing silly things

spray painting on walls in the area

Illegal activities and associated criminal impact that's not being managed or reduced by the police or authorities. Major costs to the local businesses to replace and repair damages by illegal activities.

the fact that the funding is not there for so many society supporting groups and we see homelessness increasing in this area. thats the real issue, not the noise. The fact that bristol has become so overcrowded and now impossible for low paid renters has led to alot of pople on the streets with drug issues, in my opinion

The amount of broken glass, nitrous oxide cannisters and other items that can puncture bicycle, mobility scooter and wheelchair tyres - and the injury they can cause to those who fall or walk barefoot, due to inebriation etc.

Please don't under-estimate the impact of being stranded because your mobility equipment has a puncture, or your bicycle [when you have limited mobility]. This is very antisocial behaviour impacting other people's lives. It also puts cyclists at risk as they have to push their bikes home.

I am approached by the homeless population at least twice in average during one walk through town.

Graffiti is a huge problem and very demoralising. It says to us all: "the law no longer rules here; we do." It happens at night and therefore might be associated with drink.

There are hideous issues with begging across the cia now. This has become significantly worse since covid. It is impossible to go out for a walk with out being accosted by a beggar or some other sort of intimidating unkempt person. It's really soul destroying to see the the poverty affecting people in this way causing threatening and intimidating begging. There are even beggars in the traffic now on temple way and other areas.

pick pocketing / theft not covered above and I think that is a large problem

Crowding on pavements and barging people because there is no consideration for others as well as yelling and boorish behaviour is very common place. I am an older female who would feel concerned

about being alone in the city centre late at night and definitely wouldn't want to be alone in the early hours of the morning. The way people dress - the so called "stag and hen" parties sometimes have very offensive costumes, t-shirt slogans, etc but we have no recourse to prevent having to see them because there is no restrictions.

People smoke below residential apartments. It's 2023 and this conduct is socially gross. Also, some people from outside of Bristol visit for the sole purpose of getting extremely drunk on Saturdays. Hen and Stag parties are a major cause of anti-social behavior.

Montpelier park on St Andrews road has people drinking and swearing in close proximity to children in the play area. I asked someone to keep it down once at midnight and he threatened to smash my face in. I live here !! These people just pass through to party.

travel on public transport can sometimes be unpleasant

The main issues in the city centre are the gangs that hang around the city centre beating people up and robbing them like the Somali gangs that were causing loads of problems in the Broad Quay area.

Large groups gathered on pavements preventing av way past, often all smoking.

Shouting and swearing, also singing loudly in the early hours. Violent arguments sometimes. Litter and vandalism.

Public urination/defecation, vomit, damage to residential flats, electric bikes being driven at speed through pedestrain areas.

Late night/ early morning drunken behaviours including people vomiting.

Peeing outside buildings!!!

Public urination Littering of 'fast food' containers

Urination in the building entrance doorway, begging outside shops

I have had my car vandalised in an act of rage by a young man that had an argument with his girlfriend. In anger he turned to my car and smashed the wing mirrors to the value of £250. This was mid afternoon (Sat) and the Police caught him but I haven't been re-imbursed.

homeless people and begging, they were housed during covid and should have the same opportunities. Some are obviously in a gang and likely being exploited.

Public urinating due to lack of toilet facilities

Late night bars drinking on streets in residential areas. Late night bars shouldn't be in these areas
drunkenness

Frequent public urination in my area (The Crescent)

Littering, vomiting, urinating in the common areas of our neighbouring properties - all of which, we as leaseholders, have to pay to clean up.

So many trashy people under the influence being loud and aggressive in the city centre. However, this is all throughout the day, not only at night. I've never seen the police do anything about it.

Private enforcers are often racist and can be part of the problem. A properly trained and highly visible police presence is needed.

Cyclists on Bristol Bath Bike Path can be threatened by yobs

I don't think many children are around at night when it's more of a problem. The big issue for me is the number of people who now live near the city centre who are subjected to high levels of noise after people have been drinking. A friend lives in a flat near Moon St. and feels quite threatened by noisy groups at night.

Just walk through the centre at 01.00 on a Sunday morning and tell me if you feel safe happy or proud of Bristol

There's a gradient of anti-social behaviour that starts out fairly low-key on Millenium Promenade where the establishments (BrewDog, Lane 7) have good security and the clientele are more civilised. As you get closer to Broad Key, the atmosphere gets more threatening & scary, especially if you walk past The Watershed around midnight when BSB etc have long lines of drunk people in queues waiting to get in. Their security people could do a lot more to make people feel safe.

Litter, waste is always worse at weekends, debris in streets etc.

Bristol is, as a City and especially the Centre, is the place in which I have felt the safest of anywhere I have lived (including some small towns in very wealthy areas). I don't see that there is a particular problem with any of these things in the City centre.

The BID has worked in partnership with many city centre stakeholders to ensure that a night out in the city can be enjoyed safely. This partnership working demonstrates more effective ways to manage/ reduce ASB and improve safety at night.

Excessive litter, with no care for the local community and there is constantly vomit on sidewalks.

3.5.8 Other litter issues (please describe below)

IN THIS DAY AND AGE AND IN A SUPPOSED 'GREEN CITY' RECYLING SHOULD BE MORE OF A PRIORITY.

Poor maintenance of the public realm by the council.

Bear in mind the impacts are felt outside the zone on approaches to it. Also, the problems you describe aren't just limited to the city centre. A classic example is Kingsdown Vaults since it changed ownership and management.

Lack of night time litter sweeping . No recognition of litter on routes home especially for students.

I live outside the zone and would like it extended to Gloucester Road. There are many bins but lots of litter because there are no sanctions it seems for dropping bottles, Miss Millie's takeaway rubbish, cans, feet from a bin.

Children dropping litter after school

Packaging from fast food outlets is a massive issue in and around the Stokes Croft area and beyond. This has also led to a noticeable increase in the local population of Gulls and Crows now attracted to waste food containers that are strewn across the area together with rats attracted by the food and waste from the overflowing commercial bins.

Education around reporting a bin that is full is needed. Litter in the city is a big problem. Melbourne (although different altogether) is pristine in comparison. People need to take more responsibility for their litter.

Broken glass - see above

There's a few aspects to this: 1) many late night food places don't have sufficient storage for large commercial waste bins, so they often have no choice but to have them at the front of the premises. Looks bad, smells bad - especially in summer.

2) there aren't sufficient public bins in the centre in general

3) a lot of fast food and licensed premises don't seem to take pride in the outside of their premises to keep on top of litter. If they did this while they were open and not just at the end it would help to keep things looking better.

4) There more litter & rubbish there is, the more people will leave litter and rubbish. But if it's kept tidy, they are more likely to follow example

Education & pride in keeping the city tidy

Since our bins can no longer be stored on the street, we have sought other means of disposal, which are actually cheaper and easier to manage, also frogmore street is far tidier, there is a desperate need for litter bins on frogmore street

The city isn't cleaned enough!

Public bins are not large enough

Rubbish collections leave debris all over the streets when collecting. This attracts vermin and unnecessary aggravation that's avoidable. It may be a tough job but just a few more seconds and a little care can make a huge difference on the people, the businesses and environment.

Dog litter

The estate (Harbourside) has private cleaning costs which leaseholders pay for yet the external areas are open to the public - indeed they are public thoroughfares - so increased pedestrian traffic means more cleaning charges for leaseholders which hardly seems fair.

The city centre frequently looks a mess, with litter and graffiti tagging. It surely must have an impact on tourism income, and it certainly has negative effects on mental health.

The amount of broken glass, nitrous oxide cannisters and other items that can puncture bicycle, mobility scooter and wheelchair tyres - and the injury they can cause to those who fall or walk barefoot, due to inebriation etc.

Please don't under-estimate the impact of being stranded because your mobility equipment has a puncture, or your bicycle [when you have limited mobility]. It also puts cyclists at risk as they have to push their bikes home.

Response time to clean litter is slow

People eat their takeaways in their cars, parked in residential streets, and then drive off leaving it all in the gutter. They also strew it on Brandon Hill.

Waste management in Bristol is appalling. Bristol council and Bristol waste need to seriously improve their enforcement of appropriate waste management and improve the amount of public bins around both the city and wider areas. It would help if Bristol waste didn't wilfully fail to collect bins consistently. Ombudsman has decided against Bristol waste on more than one occasion on our block alone for failure to collect waste or implement proper systems to monitor waste collections. Cutting the street teams as was suggested recently will be a disaster.

Commercial bins outside premises takes up pavement space and they look pretty grotty. Keeping the centre litter free supports good tourism and mostly it's good, the big litterbins at College Green seem to be emptied more than those on the harbour steps.. the amount of gum on the pavements, walking / cycle paths and how filthy they look are a detriment to the appearance of the CIA in Bristol.

There is a lot of litter left everywhere. It really is unacceptable that the City has to pick up the bill for this as it is not for us to provide and collect litter from commercial premises left by their customers. I also don't think the design of litter bins helps as they are not well shaped for many of the fast food waste. Also this waste - by its very nature - is particularly dirty, vermin attracting, non-recyclable, so there is not just a financial cost to the Council tax payer but an environmental cost it what purports to be an environmentally conscious city.

Sadly, Bristol and the rest of the UK have a bad litter problem. Too many people just don't care about dropping their litter on the floor. Some of it comes from people putting their recycling out and not caring it blows away - thinking it's not their problem anymore. More public education stating that is wrong and where necessary more enforcement needs to happen.

Fag-ends and vapes all over the pavements.

Cigarette butts etc

Montpelier park is a constant mess with large amounts of rubbish. People come here to get drunk and take drugs and then just leave mess which your poor rubbish collectors are endlessly trying to keep on top of.

Grease stained pavements as the take away shops do not wash down the pavements. Their customers are the nuisance, they should clear up after them

The biggest problem of litter in the city centre is caused by BCC demanding businesses get rid of their proper commercial bins and put their rubbish outside in clear plastic bags. This lasts about 5 mins before the bags are ripped open by sea gulls and rubbish is strewn all over the road and pavements. It was much better when businesses had proper bins. The other main cause of rubbish is the mess left by students every change over!

Litter is dropped on surrounding streets as people walk home at the end of the night.

Bins need to be emptied quickly. Weather conditions dictate this. Therefore more flexibility in sunny weather and windy weather.

Street cleaning after Friday and Saturday nights could be better
Described above.
Laughing gas cannisters.
Takeaway boxes and plastic bottles being left everywhere!
Lack of Bristol Waste staff from early evening onwards clearing overflowing/spilling rubbish from bins. Also ,why are convenience stores like Sainsburys on Broad Quay, One Stop Shop in Queen Charlotte Street not forced to have large bins outside at all times ?.....
Litter from fast food establishments strewn, Gulls taking spilled food stuffs. Litter thrown into 'green' spaces and into waterways (harbour)
Police horses leaving excrement all over the roads and pavements without clearing it up
Chewing gum.
pavements need clearing and cleaning in early morning.
Litter bins aren't often used. More responsible residents may struggle to find a bin that isn't full.
UK streets are known around the world's developed countries to be disgusting, and indeed it is. Look elsewhere in Europe and after closing, the venue's staff will mop up the streets for, for example, cigarette butts and bottles. Korea has clean streets even in big drinking areas. The aforementioned trashy people, often young, throw stuff on the floor and into the river and do not care. Again, police never do anything about it.
The public need to see the city as a source of pride.
Attract gulls & other noisy, rapacious birds & rats
Litter is one issue vomit and urine and excrement is even worse
Recycling isn't really happening
Fast food outlets should be monitored and made responsible for the waste they create.
The fast food litter is horrible clam shell trays all plastic if we have to have them it must be cardboard
I'm always impressed by how quickly everything gets cleaned up around Broad Quay and Millenium Square but it's appalling how much litter there is in the late evening. Perhaps the establishments could be required to do a better clean-up job at closing time?
The Bristol City Council waste plan that has been implemented in the city centre and presumed to expand across the area is causing additional financial woes on hospitality businesses. There seems to be a huge lack of consultation and those that came up with the idea and/or implemented it did not engage properly with venue owners or managers.
More dog poop on the streets and the city looks generally grubby
Since the introducing of the waste strategy businesses have made considerable efforts to reduce bins on streets and any commercial waste issues.
Commercial properties being made to use bags that get pulled apart by pests. Give them their bins back!

3.9 Do you have any further comments regarding the City Centre CIA? You could include here any suggestions

THE HOSPITALITY SECTOR AND NIGHT TIME ECEONOMY NEEDS MORE SUPPORT FROM BCC AND CENTRAL GOVERNMENT. IF IT WAS EASIER TO SURVIVE THE VENUES WOULD NOT FEEL THE NEED TO GENERATE THE TYPE OF OFFERING THAT RESULTS IN ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR.

There is a wide range of new business ideas that could work well to improve the city centre and bring economic prosperity as we see a decline in the traditional high streets. The negative impact of alcohol licensed premises is generally due to poor management and limited enforcement of existing

regulations. Preventing new ideas from coming to the city by capping the number of licensed premises as a result of a small number of poor operators is not a positive way to drive change.

Policies that help stop the decline in number of LGBTQ bars, pubs, and nightclubs, and spaces for other minoritised groups.

Policies that support late night zero or low alcohol venues.

Nightclubs in bristol close very early compared to elsewhere in the country, and far too early to catch the bus to suburbs. This leaves night revellers with little to do until they can get a bus home. Putting them in a vulnerable position

Bear in mind the impacts are felt in the approaches to the CIA. I suggest you extend it to take account of the anti-social behaviour of venues in the 'student areas' of Cotham and Clifton. Life is becoming a misery for permanent residents.

Whilst the CIA is important to protect residents, Bristol is a growing and diverse city and cultural centre, so there needs to be sufficient flexibility in the regulation to enable a wide variety of business to cater to the varied and diverse interests of both Bristol residents and visitors.

Should be expanded along Gloucester Road and cover routes home for revellers

I live outside the zone and would like it extended to Gloucester Road. There are too many pubs and takeaways which create problems, and too little diversity.

It should cover a wider area including kingsdown

The proliferation of late night bars, clubs and fast food outlets only increases anti-social behaviour and extra work for our police force who we rely on to maintain safer streets.

Bristol City Council should restrict the late opening of all these venues to make the city a more pleasant and enjoyable place to live and for local communities to be proud of.

There is a bigger picture here that needs to be considered.

Creating homes in the city centre is one thing but where are these people to socialise if 'its so noisy' or 'too littered'

I thought we had a NTE Advisor to champion the venues and support the NTE but all I can see is campaigns that could have been created by the police or other organisations anyway?

We need the city to thrive but many venues are being penalised for having tables and chairs or opening too late and making too much noise. How are we going to support the city moving forward where its a place that people want to visit and spend time?

All of the outdoor spaces seem to be getting taken for redevelopment such as where the roller disco currently take place. Also houses are being developed right next to venues then the venues being penalised for being too loud - It makes no sense whatsoever.

I fear for the future of Bristol.

A specification section requiring responsible authorities to go through mediation with applicants/agents, rather than outright representations...

mention of the City centre CIA being at 'saturation point' - and yet lots of pubs, bars, clubs and venues have closed over the last 10 years and not always been replaced by a new licensed premises. suggests there is an issue with the definition of venues here - e.g. a restaurant is a completely different prospect to a late night fast food place.

In my personal experience as a woman who has lived and socialised in Bristol for 18 years and been a regular patron of city centre venues (all kinds) and tend to walk or cycle rather than get taxis - the main issues I have witnessed are

a) anti-social behaviour from fast food places, where different groups might congregate after venues have closed

b) major increase in anti-social behaviour in Cabot Circus and Broadmead. Directly related to the huge increase in street homelessness.

c) venues that don't manage customers well, e.g. allowing them to drink huge volume of alcohol,

often via big drink offers/ discounts (I avoid these places entirely - they tend to be concentrated around Harbourside)

d) students moving into or patronising city centre and Stokes Croft much more in the last 8-10 years has increased anti-social behaviour in these areas

e) having more people around late at night is a positive thing overall - it provides a sense of safety. Which is why I have never felt unsafe walking up Stokes croft alone. More venues / establishments = more people around = more safety

Berlin and Madrid have a much better night life than Bristol, due to their different licensing rules. Bristol should learn from their success!

We should encourage night life in the City Centre. I have been frequenting the City Centre for around 18 years and it feels much safer and friendlier now than what it was when I first started coming to the centre for the nightlife. I feel all types should be encouraged to expand our offerings, Bristol has been well known for it's nightlife however it is stagnating and I fear it could stop people from outside of the City being attracted to coming.

There needs to be litter bins for public use on Frogmorer street, there aren't any

"Cumulative Impact" - shall we stop being silly? This is a fun city full of young people (with an average age of just 32!) which for the most part is incredibly safe and welcoming. More pubs, more drinking, more dancing, more eating, more events, more FUN!

Just clean it more regularly (seriously, it's filthy, Manchester is cleaner) and make sure it is adequately policed regarding anti-social behaviour (this is necessary around Park Street where all the idiots go out).

Let's lean in to our reputation as a vibrant, punky city where you go for a good time instead of making it boring. If you don't like the noise, don't move to the middle of a city centre.

there is a trend to build many new apartments in the city centre but the vast majority of people who attend the city centre for 'enjoyment' don't live locally but bring their noise, graffiti and mess with them among those who have paid a premium for their city centre homes.

None

invest in and send charities/teams that help the homeless/ drug addicted. its the worst thing about the centre. Stop making the problem apparently to do with businesses by going on about bins and noise. The trouble in the centre is often people drinking on a big night out in groups and causing trouble between venues, so more policing in centre.

Currently there is trend of themed bars opening as family friendly venues (Lane7, Par59 etc) yet the reality is they are bars for young people who create a huge amount of noise in the area. Go past any of these at 5pm at the weekend and you'll see what I mean! Having established a toe hold they then apply to extend their licensing hours and residents have to be ready to mobilise constantly to oppose these plans to protect the residential area. It's hard work and stressful. There needs to be an overview for the area which is enforced much more stringently.

Rarely go to the city centre

Extend it to include areas in close proximity to the boundary

In some cases, it is less about the number of premises than about the way their impact is managed/not managed. EG

- continuing to served people alcohol who have clearly already over-indulged;
- encouraging over-consumption [pitchers rather than pints, cocktails with multiple shots of several spirits, etc];
- business bins on pavements;
- business bins overflowing;
- inadequate management of waste;
- serving alcohol in glasses for those not drinking inside a premises;
- permitting raucous behaviour;

- letting customers congregate and overspill into public areas etc.

There is all the urinating, harassment, hate crime etc that accompanies large numbers of people all in a relatively small space.

It was a great pity that this part of the city was written off by the council as a drinking area. Park St was the jewel in Bristol's crown but sacrificed as well, as was Queens Rd. One good thing about the pandemic was that the intensity of drinking and drinking establishments lessened. I do hope you will keep it lessened and not try to increase it. It greatly degraded the neighbourhood which originally was a lovely area full of bookshops, the University, the Museum and Art Gallery, and churches.

This should be expanded to cover a wider area as the city centre expands with new housing being built around the temple quay area and beyond. We should be encouraging family oriented and socially responsible activities. Not antisocial late night polluting activities like clubs and bars and associated noise pollution. Such venues, particularly late night are a blight on the city and cause horrible harms to residents who can barely sleep.

It would be great if there were valid options for protection for residents in the cases of moving people along or preventing large crowds of loud noise gathering outside homes. Sleep deprivation takes a real toll on residents who owned their homes before these venues even existed and are now stuck in a situation with all of the noise but also can't easily move properties.

The bearpit area of the CIA always seems to be a less good place to be in late evening - Bond street by the bus stops has an empty presence - as does the back of the premier toward the bus station. It's a safety concern. The flower boxes are attractive on the central reservation but for the pedestrian - hmmm.

The provision in the city centre is very discriminatory. Many of the venues that I might want to visit are too noisy, open too late and close too late (it is hard to understand who people who work can go clubbing into the early hours and still work). They are not welcoming to older people, definitely not welcoming to hearing impaired (and whilst many of those people may be older, hearing issues are not all age related). It feels ageist, and disablist and discriminates against those who cannot afford a taxi home, for example. I do not advocate the Council funding late night buses but I do advocate encouraging more people to run venues where the night life starts in the evening and pretty much ends in time for people to catch the bus home. The idea that you tank up first then go out to a venue when working people are about to go to bed, then roll home in the early hours of the morning talking and shouting and other anti social behaviour, disturbing the working people, the people with children, etc needs to be reversed. It panders to a particular portion of the City's population and many of those are even exempt from paying Council tax and they are spending money in venues where most of the money leaves the city as the alcohol companies are often not local, they are many of them national or international chains etc. We need a night time economy that values all of us in the city and has an offer that someone from all areas of the city and all ages and abilities can participate in. We definitely do not have that right now and keeping the CIA will at least corral some of the issues that arise from the current night time "offer" but a culture shift is needed. Meanwhile if the only way to lessen the impact of this is to have the CIA then I continue to support the CIA being in place.

Don't allow pure late-night drinking establishments to open close to city center apartments. It's not fair on the business, who'll be hounded if someone takes offense. Instead, preserve the reconsidered 'party' streets like Corn/King Street.

Should be extended to cover Cheltenham Road Montpelier as far as Bath Buildings.

I think blanket rules don't necessarily allow for hospitality to thrive. Most businesses are sensible and law abiding and it's often the few who spoil it for the many. The nighttime economy is hugely important in putting money back in the economy and providing jobs.

Please extend CIA further up past Stokes croft to Bishopston. There's a dangerous drink and drugs aggressive atmosphere spreading into residential areas surrounding Gloucester road. I no longer feel safe on Gloucester road especially on weekend nights. (Others has said the same) One night we went

to Bishopston for dinner and a guy who was clearly not from the area approached me trying to sell hard drugs ! 10 years ago Bishopston was never like that.

Keeping outdoor seating licences

The city centre is Bristol's late night entertainment hub and bars, restaurants and nightclubs should be encouraged to open in the city centre. This is the only right place for them and the better the offering the better out late night economy becomes. More choice and welcoming a diverse range of venues means attracting more people to the city centre increasing tourism for Bristol especially for people traveling for live music events, festivals, weekends away and the huge revenue stag and hen groups bring to the city.

Lack of late night public conveniences, citizens are forced to defecate in Parks and on the street.

Generally all about right. There are too many Off licences leading to excessive public drinking and antisocial behaviour not controlled by venues.

The area of Princes Wharf Museum St and Gaol Ferry Steps should now be included in the area as there are increasing incidents of antisocial behaviour and excessive littering in the area due to the number of food and drink outlets supplying consumables for consumption off the premises.

Given the family orientation of the area together with the increasing residential developments mean this is becoming unacceptable and detrimental to peoples enjoyment of the Harbourside and its attractions.

very late night Venues (night clubs) - eg motion may reduce antisocial behaviour as it will reduce a peak of activity between 11pm and 1am. Main issue is with large bars where Alcohol (not music) is the main draw, these lead to drunk people on the street between 10pm and 2 am.

The residents here feel like they are fighting a constant battle to protect this residential area so it is safe and reasonably peaceful - by peaceful I mean local bars closing at hours that mean local residents can get some sleep! It is exhausting trying to protect our environment and when we have attended council hearings on licensing new premises the CIA is often cited as a reason to consider local neighbourhoods - and they are indeed neighbourhoods with a community of people living here. Without the CIA our position will become even more exposed at a time when more people are moving into the city centre. Look at the decline in retail outlets in the city centre. Look at the student housing being developed at Temple Meads. It doesn't make any sense to erode the rights of residents at a time when more residents are moving into the city centre. The council should be trying to create a mixed use environment, fit for families and safe for all. This does not appear to be the direction of travel currently,

This is a mixed residential, retail and entertainment area. The residents need to know that they can access their homes safely and not suffer late night/ early morning nuisance . We don't want any more late night drinking venues even if they are disguised as entertainment eg for golf or bowling.

Think of the people who live in the City Centre please!!!

Please acknowledge that residents in these urban areas require quiet enjoyment without compromise. Opening hours of licenced premises below residential should be specifically restrictive to protect the residents.

I think it works well as it is at present.

Establishments should be encouraged and allowed to have outdoor seating rather than all being confined inside.

Current CIA disregards the residents who have to live with the noise, litter, disruption and anti-social behaviour from people who are brought to our doorsteps. Everything seems to favour the night time economy. Also, since when is a Thursday regarded as a weekend in terms of licensing hours - many people have to get up early for work on a Friday morning. Late openings should be restricted to Friday and Saturday nights only

There are too many bars being opened and staying open late in residential areas. It is imperative the CIA is maintained

Street cleaning early in the day or even overnight in the city centre. Should be pristine! Embarrassing to see the centre so dirty.

Residents must be protected from companies that wish to have superfluous opening times. Applications are often submitted requesting late night music and outdoor seating past 11PM during week nights which is ridiculous. These should be automatically rejected. No further late night alcohol or music venues should be allowed in canon's marsh. This area of the harbourside is residential and must be protected.

The area of my property (Canons Way) is slowly increasing with licensed premises but this was an area that was residential before it was an entertaining area but this is slowly increasing and bringing big problems in doing so. I often go to pubs and bars in the King Street and the area around it and have no issues with this as an entertainment area but these areas were entertaining before residential.

There are a lot of residential flats and not enough shops selling fresh fruit and vegetables and every day household items eg. Hardware shop. The small supermarket Tesco metro on Millennium Parade is often overwhelmed.

City centre CIA allows essential public opinion and feedback
Prevents monopoly of big companies/ franchises

I feel safe walking home when it is late.

Support the NTE that is integral to the vibrancy of the city!

I would be appalled if this were removed. As a resident of Harbourside, the noise, litter and anti-social behaviour is disturbing and we see no action taken to prevent this. We are constantly being barraged for requests to open new bars, change opening hours to remain open into the small hours, opening 'themed' bars as family venues that are drinking establishments. Enough is enough!

Take note from other countries around the world. People in the UK are so fat, unhealthy, loud and trashy relatively speaking. Stop with fast food and have more proper restaurants that are open later. Why do venues stop serving food at like 8 pm here I have no idea. After 8 pm you're limited to fast food.

This can be pubs with food or bars with food.

The solution to creating a city that is vibrant, dense and safe is to encourage street-level commerce, not to over-regulate or sanitise its activities; but to have more police presence as a discouragement to inappropriate behaviour

Greater distances from blocks of flats/ residents. Eg New Moon on the Quay is much too close and annoying to nearby apartments

It should be extended to Clifton once again. Since it was shut down (Why ?) there has been a non-beneficial to residents of extension of licensed and non-licensed premises into the streets with the new road closure of Princess Victoria Street. In addition licences are freely handed to new premises for late night opening with loud music without any consideration of noise external reduction. The licensing authorities go home at 5pm, don't reply to complaints, don't inform residents of what changes are being made. It has become an unregulated free for all. Only the Environmental people are helpful and respond to complaints. The licensing authority are useless. The previous system of regulation involving the Magistrates courts should be brought back.

Too many outlets are claiming to be sports related or serving food when they are predominantly serving alcohol and their marketing and publicity is targeted at drinkers

Ban large groups of stag and hen parties from all drinking and fast food venues

It is important to create a vibrant and welcoming night-time economy in the city. It should be a point of pride. If visitors feel embraced and welcome, they will treat the city with respect. If people are kicked out early and have no option but to hang around off-licenses and fast food places sitting on benches then they will cause a nuisance. The solution is to permit late-opening, inclusive and friendly clubs and pubs where people can enjoy themselves and get food until late at night inside. Better to allow such venues to be clustered together in a focussed area, encourage late opening in this area to stop kick-outs, support the independent venues in the area, and deal with the issues such as litter and bottle collection noise in a focussed way in this area e.g., with under-pavement bins or more frequent collections

It must be remembered just how many people live within this area now.

The CIA city centre needs to be removed to reduce the impact on other areas, in particular the A38 Cheltenham Rd, Gloucester Rd, and Filton Rd.

Cheltenham Rd, Gloucester Rd, and Filton Rd. suffer from anti-social behaviour, violent crime, dangerous driving, pavement parking, football hooligans, cricket hooligans, business owners of bars and restaurants and off-licences have turned Cheltenham Rd, Gloucester Rd, and Filton into a shanty town area, flagrantly breaching planning and building statute laws, that the council are unwilling to enforce.

Please will the members as a group go to Broadquay at 03.00 any Saturday or Sunday morning and see the mess the amount of rubbish and the recourses that are cleaning it up and then ask why and see that we do not need more as a side trip go up park street

Different stories for different areas. The area over the River Frome feels positively dangerous at night and the walkway along Broad Quay past the Watershed doesn't feel safe at all. My main concern is the number of rowdy pubs creeping their way down to the residential area around Hannover Quay. The establishments there now are mostly civilized, Harbour Hub, Broken Dock and BrewDog have mostly civilised clientele but I am worried that the council will approve applications from less salubrious establishments like BSB and Slug and Lettuce closer to the residential areas. For this reason alone, we should keep the CIA in place.

We believe that the CIA should remain as is current for Bristol City Centre and should not be extended anywhere else across the city. With a number of vacant units on most high streets there needs to be more use of these without restrictions - whether that be for a pub/restaurant/event space or other to encourage people back to the high street.

It needs to be extended up Whiteladies Road to the Downs. This is a residential area disturbed by very late night revellers.

This policy may have been viable before the Covid Lockdown, but subsequently the hospitality industry needs all the assistance it can get, and the re-imposition of the CIA would not only impact much needed new openings, but also hinder the existing venues in the City Centre whilst pandering to the NIMBY elements. The Hospitality industry is one of the most significant sectors for the economy, especially in terms of providing regular employment to the younger demographic and the most likely to be at the lower end of the income scale. It also supports a number of Breweries around the City, and the Tourism trade, with many people coming into the City for its lively nightlife and support for the Music industry.

I think there needs to be a new approach to the city centre and that the CIA should be removed. It can be seen as a blocker for new openings, timely and costly. We should be using this opportunity to develop a vision for the city centre, and to be actively encouraging new openings to further develop the offering and support the recovery of the city centre. I would welcome the opportunity to further explore this conversation.

As a resident raising a family, I'm very concerned about changes to the area that would add unnecessary venues focused around alcohol, music and food when there are so many suitable venues already available. Nothing needs to be open later and don't do a bait and switch. Developing residential and then resining and changing areas is unfair and there are so many options to make the city centre more family oriented and inclusive, with some creativity. Please consider this before and the impact on the people who actually live in these locations.

3.11 When deciding to use the city centre for a night out, how important are each of the following to you?

It's got a choice for everyone

This a difficult question to answer. Feeling safe is very important but I don't feel safe in the city centre, and where are the police?

I avoid areas that have obviou high levels of street robbery and theft from vehicles.

It's important that town centre venues meet high satisfactory health and safety standards for food hygiene, toilet hygiene and overall cleanliness. Unfortunately many older food and alcohol premises in the city fall short on hygiene standards relating to toilets eg. automatic hands free taps, soap dispensers and paper towel dispensers and warm air hand dryers that actually work.

Public transport is horrendous in the city centre. Cars are penalised but there are no clear options other than an expensive taxi. You can't cycle in as bikes are consistently stolen. Why are there no enclosed bike areas like in other cities? We don't even have a tram service.....The only option is to walk if you are near enough.

Good street lighting is very important

The 'city centre' is a huge area so it is difficult to answer this question. There are parts of it I would never go near at night / on weekends - namely, Harbourside, Corn Street because there tends to be large groups of drunk men or stag/hen dos.

I enjoy going to live gigs, pubs, bars, nightclubs and cultural events - aside from pubs, the vast majority of these types of venues or events happen in the 'City Centre' so that's why I decide to use the city centre. The things I want to do and see are there. My friends are also there.

Venue not too crowded or loud. Able to chat with friends.

If driving having access to parking

There is a distinct lack of venues for those who don't want to consume large amounts of alcohol or dance/35+ age group.

Sadly, several of the things above are not on offer - especially,

- a. taxis that are willing to take a wheelchair customer - regardless of their licence conditions;
- b. buses that many wheelchair users can get on.

Expected queues

The area needs to be safe, clean and welcoming. This is becoming further and further from the truth.

Curtailed/unreliable bus services are a real impact to people making the best use of the CIA between 6:30 and 11:30 of an evening. If BCC want a thriving economy then look at how difficult it is for people in say Hanham village to get the 45 home after a meal out. there are reduced and cancelled bus services, leaving single women having to walk from either the 43 or poss if lucky the 44 from either end of the high street. It must also be the same for many areas and Bristol isnt really that big its a small city and area.

We avoid the areas where there will be lots of men congregating and shouting particularly at women walking past. Lack of public toilets for women yet having to experience the vile plastic on street pissoirs you put up for men. We are more likely to not go into town on a Friday or Saturday to avoid the range of unpleasant behaviours that are even more excessive on those evenings (and Wednesday nights during term time).

Safe

Somewhere with nice food and a mix of ages

The layout of the city centre has never been worse. This puts me off visiting the city centre because it's so hard to access now. Also CAZ this puts off many people visiting the city centre. If you can access it and find somewhere to park you are looking at the best part of £20 before you've even eaten or had a drink!

Feeling safe!

I have a flat in the CIA so these questions so not apply and don't acknowledge residents also live in the area

That CCTV is being scrutinised on all evenings throughout each night and police and security can attend quickly.

I live here so it's my neighbourhood and I resent it being defaced or treated disrespectfully by 'outsiders'.
Restricting late night drinking venues which result in nuisance behaviour and noise disturbance near residential areas where families also live , with children.
Higher quality eateries should be on the centre itself.
The area is a good area for socialising in normal hours it's after the pubs close when the problems start. The venues should have incremental closing to avoid everybody leaving at the same time.
Night out venues have no need to be 'family friendly'
If venue 1 isn't great, is venue 2 close-by? Are there other options, including decent food, close by? Open late?
The above is a wish0list rather than a picture of actual experience. For example, the area does not feel sufficiently safe and public transport should be improved.
Women walking home must feel safe
Public transportation provision in Bristol is completely woeful too infrequent too unreliable and too expensive makes the City Centre inaccessible for too many
I do not think it is family friendly. We virtually do not use the city centre because of that. It is primarily for those who like to drink, dance and make a lot of noise. I can't remember the last time I saw a policeman on foot. Some of the above are important considerations - but it does not feel family friendly, public transport is not especially convenient, it does always feel particularly safe, etc
Cheltenham Rd, Gloucester Rd, and Filton Rd.attracts several thousand people, yet there is little or no police presence, several bars and pubs on Gloucester Rd are known for drug use and the police do nothing.it is unlikely an arrest has ever been made at the Gloden Lion yet every street drug available is either being taken or being sold, the same for the Hookha bars. Cocaine use is a particular problem as the users are public sector employed or well-off middle class, people the police will not arrest or confront for anti-social behaviour.
Sometimes there seem a large number of large parties like Stag nights or Hen nights which can be a bit much.

3.12.17 Something else (please describe below)

It's scruffy and full of drunks and loutish behaviour.
It's generally depressing - filthy and litter strewn. Covered in vomit and urine.pretty lawless and intimidating.
A trip into the city centre at night should be a pleasurable experience for the whole family and shouldn't be spoilt by people who are drunk or using threatening and abusive behaviour, being accosted by beggars or seeing so many homeless people on the streets or sleeping in doorways.
Crowds
No AMENITIES THAT I AM INTERESTED IN.
Regarding types of venue, it is sometimes less about the type of premises than about the target customer group.
Young people need to be provided for but so do other age groups. Indeed, it is likely that the more provision there is that is there for all age groups the better the atmosphere will get.
Can I get a similar experience closer to home?
It is impossible to visit the city centre without being approached by beggars who often appear animated and or passive aggressive or actually aggressive. It's very disconcerting.
Presence of door staff on venues (family friendly pubs etc.) that are very unlikely to see any issues but it does indicate to me that there might be issues, so will go elsewhere other than city centre. Also

know that by having door staff the cost of drinks, food etc. will be higher than those venues not required to have door staff

As an older person, Drink, Dance, Being seen all night is not my modus operandi any more - its more places where you can hear and be heard for a conversation. So restaurants to meet people are good but again the dang unreliable public transport for friends to get home becomes an issue and the cost for a taxi fare can exceed £20!

I don't really get whether these questions are asking about what you consider or what the situation currently is. It is worded very strangely so hard to know how to answer it.

Fear of being beaten up or pushed off the pavements at night especially Stokes croft and Gloucester road. Its not a friendly place at weekends unless you're 20 and high/drunk/loud/balsy

Alterations to Bristol Old Vic and to the Colston Hall (i.e. prior to current renovations) gave me problems of accessibility. I can only use the stalls in the Old Vic because of the balcony style access to the cheaper areas, (and a friend cannot use the stalls because of claustrophobia. St Georges Hall, Hippodrome & Colston Hall over amplify.

The CAZ deters me from accessing the city centre. The city centre being horrendous to access by car puts me off. Lack of parking puts me off visiting. The lack of disabled access for anyone with a disability who can't get a taxi to and from venues because everything is pedestrianised puts me off visiting the centre. The city centre should be much easier to access and welcoming to people.

I live here so I don't have any choice.

Being out after 9pm as a single elderly woman

Lack of variety.

When I visit the city centre I try and leave before the late night venues close because that's when problems arise.

Cost is a big one. How to get home is another big one (why the hell do Vois stop at midnight). Otherwise, the prospect of being crammed in a small venue (because there aren't enough venues in the city centre) full of trashy loud inconsiderate renegades is a deterrent

Inadequate policing and security

The 'good' restaurants (bars, etc) are booked out weeks in advance, making it difficult to go out at short notice, and some places become offputtingly overcrowded. This shows that demand exceeds supply and there must be something else inhibiting new 'good' businesses from establishing successfully. Late night transport is also poor, with hour-long waits for Uber being typical and no good public transport options. If a late-night train ran on the clifton down line it would be good, or night busses frequent enough to avoid a long waiting time. People want to go out and spend money supporting the Bristol economy - it just needs to be made a bit easier.

The city centre is for those who use buses or the dreadful scooters by day and for those who like to drink by night. It is not a welcoming place.

Too many venues have closed because of high rents and business taxes. This has caused poor quality of life for the higher residential areas on or near to Cheltenham Rd, Gloucester Rd, and Filton Rd..It has not gone unnoticed that the council seeks to appease the Bristol Society of Merchant Venturers by allowing the venturers to convert office blocks into student accommodation, the city centre is know a student campus AND A MONEY MAKING SCHEME FOR THE MERCHANT VENTURERS WHO WEEDLED MONEY FROM THE COUNCIL TAX PAYING CITIZENS. The citizens of Bristol no longer have a city centre . Cheltenham Rd, Gloucester Rd, and Filton Rd.is rapidly being overwhelmed as the city centre no longer provides the venues it use to.

Too many bars opening in a once family friendly area and parents deciding not to use for this reason

This question was very confusing. I have no idea what you are asking.

3.15.14 Other issues (please describe below)

Too many students dominating too many aras in Bristol with no vested interest in our communities

It's like the Wild West or a distopian movie.

Noise and litter from patrons of Miss Millie's in the early hours of the morning, which the manager says he can do nothing about

Traffic. Pavement parking. Voi scooters on pavement.

Im now terrified of going in parks here as its become so aggressive. Im afraid to eat out on weekends in this area. So many people getting drunk and taking drugs. Shouting in residential streets after dark as they walk back to Montpelier train station. Tuesday night last night after midnight a group of young men shouting and screaming as they left Stokes croft and walked up to Montpelier train station stopping off in the park on their way to shout and fight each other. Montpelier park is a mecca for people taking MDMA and drinking all night in summer months. They dont care less how loud they are or how late it is.

Hookah bars are a particular problem regarding county lines drug dealers, other hookah bar patrons use Gloucester rd as a drag strip, speeding cars with modified exhausts and ignition control daily/hourly speed with exhaust noise simulating sub-machine guns. Immigration control need to do more as many bars and barbers, fruit shops have a very high turnover of staff.

3.15.15 Please explain why the problems you selected above are an issue on Gloucester Road?

Although there are a few good pubs around gloucester road, it is also surrounded by residential buildings so can cause problems to people living nearby.

Pavements are so crowded with these people you have to walk in the road. They are so self absorbed with chatting to each other, spending, drinking. Character of Gloucester Road is being dominated by eateries/bars which in turn are dominated by these younger people. So many areas in Bristol have become bland & the same due to this- there is no longer a reason to go to these areas. The pleasure & enjoyment in the area have gone.

Lakota, and take a walk and have a look at the mess and behaviours.

Because it makes living near it a nightmare.

Too many bars and pubs, all open too late with little respect for the residents. Restaurants are mainly takeaways; it seems designed to attract students rather than mature people

This area is attracting very rowdy crowd of drunk revellers

Too many pubs & alcohol sales.

All of the food outlets and bars have bins on the streets that are frequently overflowing. There are frequently large groups of loud people and the proximity to homes of the bars and restaurants makes a very noisy living environment at night.

Like the city center, it's becoming more gentrified. There are too many late-night establishments in close proximity to homes.

I think the answers are self-explanatory

Its aggressive. If i walk there on a Saturday night i get angry looks from drunk people and pushed out the way. Ive been approached by drug dealers in Bishopston. Ive been verbally attacked by people in Montpelier park if you ask them to keep the noise down at night. It never used to be like this 20 years ago. Ive been attacked in a shop on Gloucester road on a Saturday evening by people buying alcohol. This area is growing more and more into a free for all for people to get drunk and get high and get aggressive. Years ago it was just a few bars and house parties with a few people smoking weed but now its just frightening. More and more people come here to party and get drunk.

not enough bins available more pedestrian crossings are needed

Gloucester road seems to have become very popular last few years and when bristol rovers are at home playing i imagine it is even busier and at risk of more problems arising unless they move their football ground! Which i think may be under discussion

issue is on the high concentrations of bars and fast-food near arches, litter and antisocial behaviour. North of Berkeley road not so much of an issue.

Drug users and aggressive begging around turbo island area.

Gloucs Rd is busier at times than the City Centre. It has the same risks, but in a narrower, more strung-out area. Risk of crime is greater there, I think

Rouge landlords are rouges as they rent and lease properties that blatantly flout planning and building regulation control. LONA BAR is a leading example, the council have allowed the frontage to be used for outside events, the patrons park on local residents' property, on pavements that are permanently covered with litter from LONA, THE LITTER HAS LONA PRINTED UPON IT. Sydney at Eden is another bar that flouts statute law, the residents had to petition the landlady as the council refused or was incapable of implementing statute law. Every illegal drug is available and consumed at the Golden Lion. There is also the problem with the county ground and football ground and the high volume of visitors, litter, urinating, defecating, parking, noise, vandalism, stabbings, violent fights, speeding cars, foodie scooters, drug litter are at high levels, the police just drive up and down, some business properties are owned ex-police and another public sector employees who seem adamant on lowering the value of the area seeking to capitalise on buying property that no one is willing to live in as a resident. Gloucester rd is in a state of demise and it's down to profiteering by dishonourable entrapments.

Fall out from sporting events and proximity to residential areas

Litter and anti social behaviour, particularly when Rovers at home.

Noticeable issues when visiting area or travelling through area.

Too many drinking places

3.16.14 Other issues (please describe below)

Concern that a lack of CIA will permit opening of off-licences etc. that will have a negative impact on the perception and consumption of alcohol in young people (as many young people reside near Whiteladies due to the University), with potential for long-term negative health consequences

Begging and homeless people

Again, too many anti-socially drunk people

People using the premises do not seem to realise how residential the area is. Metaxi Mas have frequently ignored their licence conditions and played very loud music impacting badly on local residents.

Too many students and Bristol university making this worse by admitting far too many students without adequate numbers of student halls

Car racing up and down Whiteladies late at night

3.16.15 Please explain why the problems you selected above are an issue on Whiteladies Road?

Too many ofg the same kind of establishments catering . No cultural attractions whatsoever

As above

Makes it an undesirable destination.

Many young people live on/near Whiteladies Road

Attracts rowdy drunken partygoers

Area like so many others needs to be managed for the longer safety of all its inhabitants.

Problems exacerbated at times with this university students. Many people live close by.

It is less of an issue than the city centre or Gloucester Road, but there are concentrations of licenced premises and the bins and littering and noise problems. Having a CIA in place before it gets out of hand will prevent it from getting out of hand. Also there are a number of premises not on Whiteladies Road, eg Cotham Hill, so keeping it controlled now will make it easier for the future. It is more a term time issue in this area.

again, self-explanatory

A significant number of premises are now being turned into Bars, or fast food restaurants with the associated issues late at night of this. Sure to the adjacency of housing to Whiteladies this is a problem, and also for the large number of people who wish to use our transit the area. The CIA is needed to keep the mix and balance of units appropriate within the conservation area.

Whiteladies road has always been quite a popular area to eat and drink. Also closer to students halls of residence up the downs

Because people come to the area from miles around.

Because residential property is so intimately mixed with alcohol/music venues.

Student area: lots of young women about attracts unsavoury characters

Students numbers and vast numbers houses of multiple occupancy are a major issue completely changed the character of the area for the worse

So many places to eat and drink - but I don't think it's as bad as it used to be so maybe I shouldn't have listed it. We do come here to eat from time to time without any problems. As you move further away from the Triangle it is less of a problem but up to the junction with Cotham Hill, we would not go there of an evening.

Proximity to residential areas and student transit back to halls of residence

Just too many students on the streets.

There is so much noise throughout the night from drunken revellers in the street and racing cars

Too busy at night and too much drinking

3.17.14 Other issues (please describe below)

Slamming car doors and revving up loudly at night as well as shouted farewells This is in Clifton Village. The Triangle area has the problems of the city centre.

Too many students

3.17.15 Please explain why the problems you selected above are an issue in Clifton?

As above

It's making it an unattractive destination for a night out.

For the well being of the community noise pollution in unsociable hours has to be reduced.

See above

It has residential properties very close to all the licenced properties and residents should be able to expect to have a quiet area after closing time.

See previous response. Once granted there is no check carried out by the licencing authority that the conditions granted are being obeyed. No mechanism exists they go home at 5 pm yet grant freely licences beyond midnight to almost anyone. The don't respond to the public in any way and regarding 20 The Mall the licence conditions are still not on public view over a year after granting the application. Utterly pathetic. Councillors granting licences in public meetings always side with the applicant. They are unconcerned that Clifton is largely a residential area unlike the City Centre.

Too many students and HMO

Too many students

Anything deterring visitors is a problem to maintaining the character and appeal of the area.

3.18.14 Other issues (please describe below)

The Clove in Luckwell Road blocks the pavement with a commercial bin. Oowie sometimes has major problem with litter.

3.18.15 Please explain why the problems you selected above are an issue in Bedminster and Southville?

See above

Because they make walking within 15 mins of North Street difficult or unpleasant for older people like me or mothers with a buggy . To be fair bags of dog poo just left on the pavement are discouraging too.

3.19.14 Other issues (please describe below)

Whilst these are not big issues now, the area is about to undergo significant redevelopment and I feel it is important to prevent the area becoming a problem, by being thoughtful about what times of development take place.

Broadmead is a run down disgrace with so many empty and boarded up shops like an unwelcoming ghetto

3.19.15 Please explain why the problems you selected above are an issue in Broadmead and Cabot?

Every time I visit Broadmead and Cabot's I am always very weary of some very interesting people who act suspiciously.

Broadmead and Cabot is very close to city centre and new student accomodation and other housing is being built so it will get busier in that area

It's an area I need to visit, but spend as little time there as possible after dark

Lots of anti-social behaviour around the Harbourside. I tried to intervene once and was threatened - where are the Police when you need them? They may be lesser crimes but still scary.

Litter after a fine evening by the water has to be seen to be believed.
Noise is unbearable until the early hours

Empty shops poor lighting no police all make it a magnet for underage outdoor drinking and drug taking not a pleasant place to be in the day and somewhere to AVOID in the evenings

I live in the area and see and experience these areas listed regularly.

3.20.15 Please explain why the problems you selected above are an issue in Whapping Wharf and Spike Island

We had to move because of these issues; living there was affecting our health and wellbeing.

Warm evening when people congregate at this side of the Harbour particularly if there is an event in the Arena. Large amounts of litter is just abandoned.

The birds help spread and exploited over loaded litter bins. Drunk abusive behaviour make it unpleasant for families and large amounts of vandalism occurs ie the barriers are moved pushed in the water etc Various items are climbed on and used as seats etc ie the Cranes the Train the Tables and walls in Museum Sq the landing for the Mathew and other boats along the quay wall. Currently the Unicorn and in the past the Mars house.

This area has undergone a huge change recently and is visited by many new people. The residents area must be protected from too many visitors.

Whapping Wharf is tightly packed at weekends. Lots of food, lots of litter

3.21.14 Other issues (please describe below)

There are HMOs in this area that are appallingly managed. Antisocial from these alone has increased massively and regularly drugs are being dealt and used behind the wall on corner of st Philips Road by people who live in the HMOS on Horton (nos 3,4,5) street. There are many many clubs around this area that cause almost a constant level of noise pollution late at night and early hours, also passing people traffic drinking in street shouting fighting etc. particularly Dare2 Club on Alfred street is rife with drugs and antisocial behaviour and all night raves destroying life for residents. Bass can be heard from this club all the way up on Troopers Hill.

3.21.15 Please explain why the problems you selected above are an issue in St Philips Marsh?

Too many spill over clubs from center. Too many HMOs housing people with drugs problems and social housing with residents with similar issues. This combined with unacceptable amounts of clubs also attracting and creating antisocial behaviour is crying out for a cia in this area. Particularly as thousands of new homes set to be built in short and medium term.

3.22.14 Other issues (please describe below)

Too much addiction which the range of alcohol supplies in the area simply encourage. There should be more remedial services in the area

3.22.15 Please explain why the problems you selected above are an issue in Old Market?

The area is currently challenging to feel safe on and an increase in authorities presence would be beneficial

Waste is an issue In Old market. Lots of venues with waste bins on street. Often litter all over the place. This affects surrounding areas too. Generally bars and clubs here are better managed than the rogue ones such as Dare 2 and others in st Philips. Sill too many venues with late night outdoor music that pollutes area all day and night and residents cannot sleep.

Not all bus routes from Old Market run late for people to use public transport to get home (buses 6, 7 and 36)

Music and venues around Old market are great but area feels unsafe

Old market I feel is strange. It has a lot of venues, bars, stores open til late (where all the crackheads are), all really close to residential buildings. The music and general noise, including vibrations from bass, can really affect people trying to sleep or chill

proximity to residential areas and an area of long term regeneration

3.23.14 Other issues (please describe below)

People standing outside off-licences, or sitting in bus shelters, drinking and leaving litter. The situation has been made worse since several public litter bins were removed

3.23.15 Please explain why the problems you selected above are an issue in the Church Road area?

This is an ongoing problem which has been reported for many years, particularly in those premises which have off sales of alcohol only.

There is also a major issue with fly-tipping near commercial waste bins which are left in side streets off of Church Road, particularly Jane Street, Edward Street and Victoria Parade.

3.24.14 Other issues (please describe below)

I lived in Claremont St for 30 years and my parents continued there for some time after. When my father died we had my mother live with us because of how unsafe that whole area has become. It is a dangerous place.

3.24.15 Please explain why the problems you selected above are an issue on Stapleton Road, Easton?

There is rubbish everywhere. Load bass often at night. People drunk and using drugs at all times. Antisocial behaviour. Nearly all the shops are off licences, gambling, or unhealthy fast food.

It is not a safe place to be at night. I would possibly still go there as we know people there still but many of my friends, my husband included, would not get out of the car on Stapleton Road. The worst part is from Claremont St to Trinity Road. Most of our old neighbours moved out. They regularly had people knock on the door saying that they would have to sell to them sooner or later, etc. It used to be a street with a fantastic selection of shops, rather like Gloucester Road today, although not the restaurants.

A lot of noisy groups gathered in the street

3.25.15 Please explain why the problems you selected above are an issue in the Fishponds Road Area?

Too many fast food places and not much restaurants or culture. Anti social behaviour

3.26.14 Other issues (please describe below)

I did not say a CIA is needed in other areas

My comments relate more to an imbalance that sees:

- too many fast food premises and the smell and litter they create;
- too much public alcohol consumption;
- cafes/restaurants that are very unwelcoming for women;
- harassment;
- people congregating on the street outside premises, especially men, making women feel out of place/having difficulty walking along the street.

None of these are a problem along the whole of Stapleton Rd, but many of the above apply to different parts of it.

Drunks lying in entrances. Drunks having to be refused service in local shops.

Cotham Hill noise issues have increased massively since the 'pedestrianisation'. For example, Bravas has installed bifold windows and a great deal of outdoor seating, and plays music pretty loudly from morning to late night. This road is very residential--how are the people living over the shops and nearby meant to do normal activities (like working from home and getting children to bed before

school, and getting adequate sleep themselves) with this racket going on? There are even sometimes buskers playing past 11 pm. The problems of noise and people spilling out onto the streets, and (very frequently) blocking the pavement, sometimes unwilling to move to let locals through, have become greatly exacerbated.

Never seen a drug raid at Sydbey at Eden or the Golden Lion or The Sportsman,yet all drugs are available or being taken.

3.26.15 Please explain why the problems you selected above are an issue in the other areas you selected

I spend an hour or so each week picking up litter in the neighbourhood. A significant chunk is takeaway debris from local takeaway restaurants and skiffs from the Kingsdown Vaults. The KV under the new management have planted their commercial bins on the pavement the opposite side of the road from them. They attract litter and flytipping they don't clear. Their frequent music evenings are amped to a level it can be heard through double glazing 100 metres away. Their customers are unneighbourly noisy, drinking on the pavement. A complete contrast to how the pub and venue was run under the previous management.

N/a

this survey did not allow for why I have the view that the 1 CIA is a good thing so I made the best use of the forms as I could

Traders have made a huge effort to raise the standard of their offer. And because i live locally, I don't want to see the problems of East Street spread.

It is the unusually close mix of residential and commercial property that is the problem. In our view, the Council should not have permitted this huge increase in noise and outside use (apart from just around the Covid period) where it had previously permitted residential development. The two are not compatible. Residents' need for quiet, especially during normal sleep hours, should surely always trump small gains in commercial viability.

These are always problems in areas where people live. Nobody wants to restrict people enjoying themselves but this should be better contained.

No council enforcement of planning laws or building regulations,the buildings used for bars, cafes, restaurants, nail bars, fruit and veg do not conform to the statute laws for noise control, the laws already exist, and we need a council to enforce the laws and regulations. against past public sector workers who are now landlords or business entrepreneurs.

Licensing Service

**Cumulative Impact Assessment Policy
Review**



Consultation Survey Responses and Results

Draft report v1.0

27 October 2023



www.bristol.gov.uk

Contents

1. Summary	12
S1 Cumulative Impact Assessment Policy Review	12
S2 Consultation	12
S3 Scope	12
2. Response rate and respondent characteristics	12
2.1 Response rate	12
2.2 Respondent characteristics	13
2.3.1 Table 1: respondent characteristics - all responses to the survey.....	20
3. Survey Responses to the questions	22
3.1 Introduction	22
3.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with keeping the CIA for the city centre?.....	22
3.3.1 This question asks you about aspects of noise. How much of a problem, if at all, do you think each of these is in the city centre?	22
3.3.2 Music from licensed premises	23
3.3.3 Noise from people using outside seating areas	23
3.3.4 Noise from people gathered outside licensed premises (shouting etc)	24
3.3.5 Noise from people gathered outside fast food establishments.....	24
3.3.6 Noise from deliveries to fast food establishments or licensed premises	25
3.3.7 Noise from empty bottles being put into trade bins	25
3.3.8 Noise from people travelling through residential areas to get to or from licensed premises	25
3.3.9 Other noise issues (please describe below).....	26
3.4 This question asks you about aspects of anti-social behaviour. How much of a problem, if at all, do you think each of these is in the city centre?	26
3.4.1 Fear of personal injury/assault	27
3.4.2 Fear of harassment/verbal abuse	27
3.4.3 Fear of discrimination/hate crime	28
3.4.4 Concern about public nuisance/disturbance	28
3.4.5 Concern about criminal damage e.g. vandalism	29
3.4.6 Concern about anti-social behaviour being seen by children/young people	29
3.4.7 Fear of the way enforcement/security staff respond to anti-social behaviour.....	29
3.4.8 Other anti-social behaviour	30
3.5 This question asks you about aspect of litter. How much of a problem, if at all, do you think each of these is in the city centre?.....	30

3.5.1 Storage of commercial waste bins outside licensed premises	30
3.5.2 Storage of commercial waste bins outside fast food premises.....	31
3.5.3 Litter outside or near licensed premises	31
3.5.4 Litter outside or near fast food establishments.....	32
3.5.5 Lack of public litter bins outside or near to licensed premises	32
3.5.6 Lack of public litter bins outside or near to fast food premises.....	33
3.5.7 Overflowing litter bins.....	33
3.5.8 Other litter issues (please describe below)	34
3.6 What is your opinion on the number of each of the following types of venue in the city centre?	34
3.6.1 Traditional public house	34
3.6.2 Late night alcohol/music orientated bars.....	35
3.6.3 Food orientated venues	35
3.6.4 Live music venues	36
3.6.5 Family orientated venues	36
3.6.6 Off-licences	37
3.6.7 Late night fast food establishments (open later than 11pm).....	37
3.6.8 Other fast food establishments	38
3.6.9 Restaurants.....	38
3.6.10 Nightclubs	39
3.6.11 Cinemas.....	39
3.6.12 Theatres.....	40
3.6.13 Indoor event spaces e.g. the Island, exhibition spaces	40
3.6.14 Outdoor event spaces e.g. the ampitheatre	41
3.7 How suitable do you feel the closing hours of food and alcohol outlets are for the city centre?	41
3.7.1 Traditional public houses	41
3.7.2 Late night alcohol/music orientated bars.....	42
3.7.3 Food orientated bars.....	42
3.7.4 Live music venues	43
3.7.5 Family orientated venues	43
3.7.6 Off-licences	44
3.7.7 Late night fast food establishments (open later than 11pm).....	44
3.7.8 Other fast food establishments	45
3.7.9 Restaurants.....	45

3.7.10 Nightclubs	46
3.7.11 Cinemas.....	46
3.7.12 Theatres.....	47
3.7.13 Indoor event spaces e.g. the Island, exhibition spaces.....	47
3.7.14 Outdoor event spaces e.g. the ampitheatre	48
3.8 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following new premises being opened in the city centre?	48
3.8.1 Traditional public houses	48
3.8.2 Late night alcohol/music orientated bars.....	49
3.8.3 Food orientated bars.....	49
3.8.4 Live music venues	50
3.8.5 Family orientated venues.....	50
3.8.6 Off-licences.....	51
3.8.7 Late night fast food establishments (open later than 11pm).....	51
3.8.8 Other fast food establishments	52
3.8.9 Restaurants.....	52
3.8.10 Nightclubs	53
3.8.11 Cinemas.....	53
3.8.12 Theatres.....	54
3.8.13 Indoor event spaces e.g. the Island, exhibition spaces.....	54
3.8.14 Outdoor event spaces e.g. the ampitheatre	55
3.9 Do you have any further comments regarding the City Centre CIA? You could include here any suggestions	55
3.10 Over the past 12 months how often have you visited the city centre after 7pm for a night out? By 'night out' we mean an evening of recreation or leisure spent outside of the home e.g. eating, socialising or other entertainment activities.....	56
3.11 When deciding to use the city centre for a night out, how important are each of the following to you? 57	
3.11.1 I like the choice of bars	57
3.11.2 I like the choice of restaurants	58
3.11.3 I like the choice of music venues	58
3.11.4 There is a good mix of cultural activities	59
3.11.5 It's a good area for meeting friends.....	59
3.11.6 It's family friendly	60
3.11.7 Cost.....	60

3.11.8 It's close to home and convenient.....	61
3.11.9 There is a good public transport provision	61
3.11.10 I can easily get a taxi	62
3.11.11 The area feels safe	62
3.11.12 There is a reassuring police presence	63
3.11.13 Something else (please describe below).....	63
3.12 We would like to know if there is anything that deters you from using the city centre for a night out. How important are the following factors in making you choose not to use the city centre for a night out? 64	
3.12.1 Lack of choice of restaurants	64
3.12.2 Lack of family-friendly restaurants	64
3.12.3 Lack of choice of pubs or bars	65
3.12.4 Lack of family-friendly pubs or bars	65
3.12.5 Lack of live music venues	66
3.12.6 Lack of cultural activities on offer e.g. theatres	66
3.12.7 The bars are open too late.....	67
3.12.8 Fear of crime/antisocial behaviour	67
3.12.8 Litter from venues	68
3.12.10 I don't live near the area.....	68
3.12.11 There are not enough taxis to get home	69
3.12.12 There is not enough public transport to get home.....	69
3.12.13 Lack of accessible public transport	70
3.12.14 Poor venue accessibility.....	70
3.12.15 Cost of night out.....	71
3.12.16 Cost of parking.....	71
3.12.17 Something else (please describe below).....	72
3.13 Do you think there are any other areas that would benefit from a CIA? You can select from the list below or add other areas we have not mentioned. The areas we have listed are areas of the city that have previously had a CIA, and other similar streets.	72
3.13.1 I think there are no other areas that need a CIA	72
3.14 Other areas outside of the City centre CIA.....	73
3.15 Gloucester Road	73
3.15.1 Music from licensed premises.....	74
3.15.2 Noise from people gathered outside venues.....	74

3.15.3 Noise from deliveries to venues	75
3.15.4 Noise from trade bins	75
3.15.5 Noise from people walking home through residential areas.....	75
3.15.6 Fear of personal injury/assault	76
3.15.7 Fear of harassment/verbal abuse	77
3.15.8 Fear of discrimination/hate crime	77
3.15.9 Concern about public nuisance/disturbance.....	77
3.15.10 Concern about criminal damage e.g. vandalism	78
3.15.11 Concern about anti-social behaviour being seen by children/young people	78
3.15.12 Litter from fast food establishments/licensed premises.....	79
3.15.13 Storage of commercial waste bins outside licensed/fast food premises.....	79
3.15.14 Other issues (please describe below)	80
3.15.15 Please explain why the problems you selected above are an issue on Gloucester Road?...	80
3.16 Whiteladies Road	80
3.16.1 Music from licensed premises	81
3.16.2 Noise from people gathered outside venues.....	81
3.16.3 Noise from deliveries to venues	82
3.16.4 Noise from trade bins	82
3.16.5 Noise from people walking home through residential areas.....	83
3.16.6 Fear of personal injury/assault	83
3.16.7 Fear of harassment/verbal abuse	84
3.16.8 Fear of discrimination/hate crime	84
3.16.9 Concern about public nuisance/disturbance	85
3.16.10 Concern about criminal damage e.g. vandalism	85
3.16.11 Concern about anti-social behaviour being seen by children/young people	86
3.16.12 Litter from fast food establishments/licensed premises.....	86
3.16.13 Storage of commercial waste bins outside licensed/fast food premises.....	87
3.16.14 Other issues (please describe below)	87
3.16.15 Please explain why the problems you selected above are an issue on Whiteladies Road? .	88
3.17 Clifton	88
3.17.1 Music from licensed premises.....	88
3.17.2 Noise from people gathered outside venues.....	89
3.17.3 Noise from deliveries to venues	89

3.17.4 Noise from trade bins	90
3.17.5 Noise from people walking home through residential areas.....	90
3.17.6 Fear of personal injury/assault	91
3.17.7 Fear of harassment/verbal abuse	91
3.17.8 Fear of discrimination/hate crime	92
3.17.9 Concern about public nuisance/disturbance	92
3.17.10 Concern about criminal damage e.g. vandalism	93
3.17.11 Concern about anti-social behaviour being seen by children/young people	93
3.17.12 Litter from fast food establishments/licensed premises.....	94
3.17.13 Storage of commercial waste bins outside licensed/fast food premises.....	94
3.17.14 Other issues (please describe below)	95
3.17.15 Please explain why the problems you selected above are an issue in Clifton?.....	95
3.18 Bedminster & Southville	95
3.18.1 Music from licensed premises.....	96
3.18.2 Noise from people gathered outside venues.....	96
3.18.3 Noise from deliveries to venues	97
3.18.4 Noise from trade bins	97
3.18.5 Noise from people walking home through residential areas.....	97
3.18.6 Fear of personal injury/assault	98
3.18.7 Fear of harassment/verbal abuse	99
3.18.8 Fear of discrimination/hate crime	99
3.18.9 Concern about public nuisance/disturbance	100
3.18.10 Concern about criminal damage e.g. vandalism	100
3.18.11 Concern about anti-social behaviour being seen by children/young people	101
3.18.12 Litter from fast food establishments/licensed premises.....	101
3.18.13 Storage of commercial waste bins outside licensed/fast food premises.....	102
3.18.14 Other issues (please describe below)	102
3.18.15 Please explain why the problems you selected above are an issue in Bedminster and Southville?	102
3.19 Broadmead & Cabot.....	102
3.19.1 Music from licensed premises.....	103
3.19.2 Noise from people gathered outside venues.....	103
3.19.3 Noise from deliveries to venues	104
3.19.4 Noise from trade bins	104

3.19.5 Noise from people walking home through residential areas.....	105
3.19.6 Fear of personal injury/assault.....	105
3.19.7 Fear of harassment/verbal abuse	106
3.19.8 Fear of discrimination/hate crime	106
3.19.9 Concern about public nuisance/disturbance	107
3.19.10 Concern about criminal damage e.g. vandalism	107
3.19.11 Concern about anti-social behaviour being seen by children/young people	108
3.19.12 Litter from fast food establishments/licensed premises.....	108
3.19.13 Storage of commercial waste bins outside licensed/fast food premises.....	109
3.19.14 Other issues (please describe below)	109
3.19.15 Please explain why the problems you selected above are an issue in Broadmead and Cabot?	109
3.20 Whapping Wharf & Spike Island.....	110
3.20.1 Music from licensed premises.....	110
3.20.2 Noise from people gathered outside venues.....	111
3.20.3 Noise from deliveries to venues	111
3.20.4 Noise from trade bins	112
3.20.5 Noise from people walking home through residential areas.....	112
3.20.6 Fear of personal injury/assault.....	113
3.20.7 Fear of harassment/verbal abuse	113
3.20.8 Fear of discrimination/hate crime	114
3.20.9 Concern about public nuisance/disturbance	114
3.20.10 Concern about criminal damage e.g. vandalism	115
3.20.11 Concern about anti-social behaviour being seen by children/young people	115
3.20.12 Litter from fast food establishments/licensed premises.....	116
3.20.13 Storage of commercial waste bins outside licensed/fast food premises.....	116
3.20.14 Other issues (please describe below)	117
3.20.15 Please explain why the problems you selected above are an issue in Whapping Wharf and Spike Island	117
3.21 St Philips & St Philips Marsh	117
3.21.1 Music from licensed premises.....	118
3.21.2 Noise from people gathered outside venues.....	118
3.21.3 Noise from deliveries to venues	119
3.21.4 Noise from trade bins	119

3.21.5 Noise from people walking home through residential areas.....	119
3.21.6 Fear of personal injury/assault.....	120
3.21.7 Fear of harassment/verbal abuse	121
3.21.8 Fear of discrimination/hate crime	121
3.21.9 Concern about public nuisance/disturbance	121
3.21.10 Concern about criminal damage e.g. vandalism	122
3.21.11 Concern about anti-social behaviour being seen by children/young people	122
3.21.12 Litter from fast food establishments/licensed premises.....	123
3.21.13 Storage of commercial waste bins outside licensed/fast food premises.....	123
3.21.14 Other issues (please describe below)	124
3.21.15 Please explain why the problems you selected above are an issue in St Philips Marsh? ...	124
3.22 Old Market.....	124
3.22.1 Music from licensed premises.....	125
3.22.2 Noise from people gathered outside venues.....	125
3.22.3 Noise from deliveries to venues	126
3.22.4 Noise from trade bins	126
3.22.5 Noise from people walking home through residential areas.....	126
3.22.6 Fear of personal injury/assault.....	127
3.22.7 Fear of harassment/verbal abuse	128
3.22.8 Fear of discrimination/hate crime	128
3.22.9 Concern about public nuisance/disturbance	129
3.22.10 Concern about criminal damage e.g. vandalism	129
3.22.11 Concern about anti-social behaviour being seen by children/young people	129
3.22.12 Litter from fast food establishments/licensed premises.....	130
3.22.13 Storage of commercial waste bins outside licensed/fast food premises.....	131
3.22.14 Other issues (please describe below)	131
3.22.15 Please explain why the problems you selected above are an issue in Old Market?	131
3.23 Church Road area.....	131
3.23.1 Music from licensed premises.....	132
3.23.2 Noise from people gathered outside venues.....	132
3.23.3 Noise from deliveries to venues	133
3.23.4 Noise from trade bins	133
3.23.5 Noise from people walking home through residential areas.....	134

3.23.6 Fear of personal injury/assault	134
3.23.7 Fear of harassment/verbal abuse	135
3.23.8 Fear of discrimination/hate crime	135
3.23.9 Concern about public nuisance/disturbance	136
3.23.10 Concern about criminal damage e.g. vandalism	136
3.23.11 Concern about anti-social behaviour being seen by children/young people	137
3.23.12 Litter from fast food establishments/licensed premises.....	137
3.23.13 Storage of commercial waste bins outside licensed/fast food premises.....	138
3.23.14 Other issues (please describe below)	138
3.23.15 Please explain why the problems you selected above are an issue in the Church Road area?	138
3.24 Stapleton Road, Easton	139
3.24.1 Music from licensed premises	139
3.24.2 Noise from people gathered outside venues.....	139
3.24.3 Noise from deliveries to venues	140
3.24.4 Noise from trade bins	140
3.24.5 Noise from people walking home through residential areas.....	141
3.24.6 Fear of personal injury/assault	141
3.24.7 Fear of harassment/verbal abuse	142
3.24.8 Fear of discrimination/hate crime	142
3.24.9 Concern about public nuisance/disturbance	143
3.24.10 Concern about criminal damage e.g. vandalism	143
3.24.11 Concern about anti-social behaviour being seen by children/young people	144
3.24.12 Litter from fast food establishments/licensed premises.....	144
3.24.13 Storage of commercial waste bins outside licensed/fast food premises.....	145
3.24.14 Other issues (please describe below)	145
3.24.15 Please explain why the problems you selected above are an issue on Stapleton Road, Easton?.....	145
3.25 Fishponds Road Area.....	146
3.25.1 Music from licensed premises	146
3.25.2 Noise from people gathered outside venues.....	147
3.25.3 Noise from deliveries to venues	147
3.25.4 Noise from trade bins	148
3.25.5 Noise from people walking home through residential areas.....	148

3.25.6 Fear of personal injury/assault	149
3.25.7 Fear of harassment/verbal abuse	149
3.25.8 Fear of discrimination/hate crime	150
3.25.9 Concern about public nuisance/disturbance	150
3.25.10 Concern about criminal damage e.g. vandalism	151
3.25.11 Concern about anti-social behaviour being seen by children/young people	151
3.25.12 Litter from fast food establishments/licensed premises.....	152
3.25.13 Storage of commercial waste bins outside licensed/fast food premises.....	152
3.25.14 Other issues (please describe below)	152
3.25.15 Please explain why the problems you selected above are an issue in the Fishponds Road Area?	153
3.26 Other area (please specify)	153
3.26.1 Music from licensed premises	153
3.26.2 Noise from people gathered outside venues.....	153
3.26.3 Noise from deliveries to venues	154
3.26.4 Noise from trade bins	154
3.26.5 Noise from people walking home through residential areas.....	155
3.26.6 Fear of personal injury/assault	155
3.26.7 Fear of harassment/verbal abuse	156
3.26.8 Fear of discrimination/hate crime	156
3.26.9 Concern about public nuisance/disturbance	157
3.26.10 Concern about criminal damage e.g. vandalism	157
3.26.11 Concern about anti-social behaviour being seen by children/young people	158
3.26.12 Litter from fast food establishments/licensed premises.....	158
3.26.13 Storage of commercial waste bins outside licensed/fast food premises.....	159
3.26.14 Other issues (please describe below)	159
3.26.15 Please explain why the problems you selected above are an issue in the other areas you selected	160
4. Additional responses	161
5. How will this report be used?.....	162

1. Summary

S1 Cumulative Impact Assessment Policy Review

The council currently has a Cumulative Impact Assessment in place across the city centre. Under the Licensing Act 2003 each Licensing Authority is required to review this every three years.

A CIA creates a ‘rebuttable presumption’. This means that any application which triggers the CIA will be refused unless the venue can show that there would be no adverse effect on cumulative impact, as well as the licensing objectives, particularly in terms of preventing crime and disorder and public nuisance. A CIA can be drafted to apply to licensed venues that serve alcohol such as bars and nightclubs, as well as to off-licences, late-night take-aways and other types of premises. The current city centre CIA applies to late night, alcohol led venues, and premises which keep people in the area during the most challenging times late at night.

This review will consider whether to retain the city centre CIA as well as whether CIAs are needed in any other areas of the city.

S2 Consultation

The consultation was open for 12 weeks between 29 June 2023 and 21 September 2023 and sought responses from the public to questions relating to the issues within the current CIA as well as other potential CIA areas. 191 responses were received via the online consultation, and two via email.

The consultation was available online, and paper copies of the questions and alternative accessible formats were available on request. The questionnaire was publicised through media, social media and communications with the public including relevant responsible authorities, equalities groups, and stakeholders.

As outlined above additional comments were also received outside of the consultation questions, details of which are included in this report.

S3 Scope

This report presents the findings of the Cumulative Impact Assessment’s consultation. It includes the overall responses to the consultation.

2. Response rate and respondent characteristics

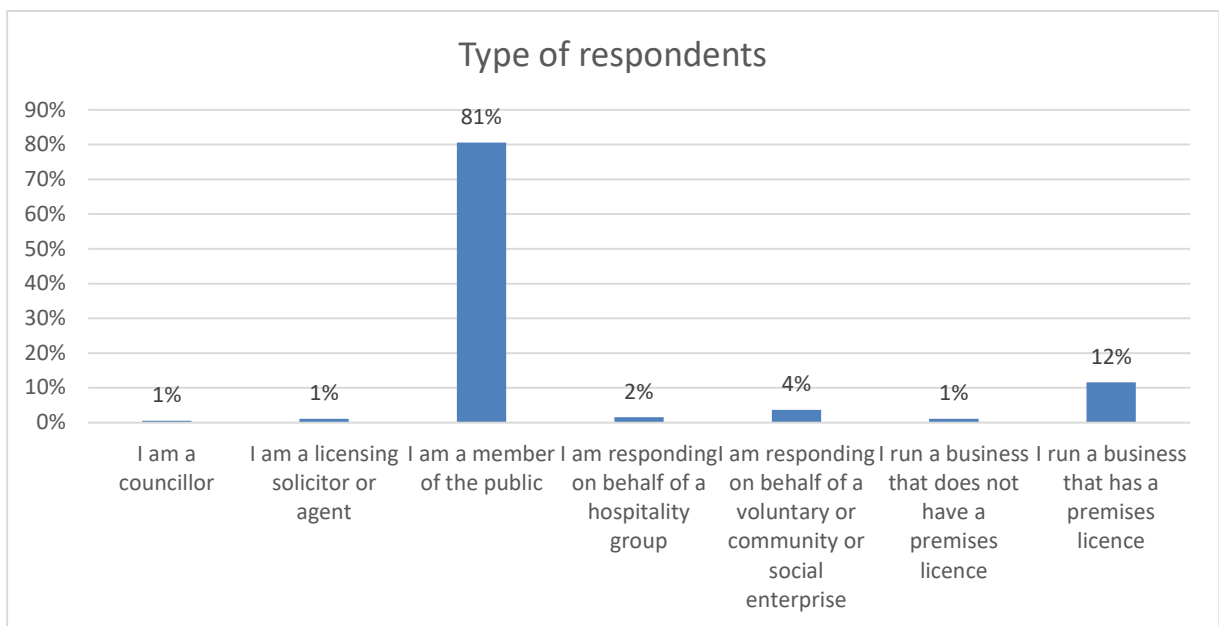
2.1 Response rate

191 responses were received to the consultation via the online survey

The majority of respondents were members of the public at 80%. 12% of respondents run a business with a premises licence, and 3.7% of respondents were responding on behalf of a voluntary or community or social enterprise.

Additionally, 1.6% of respondents were responding on behalf of a hospitality group, 1% were from businesses that do not have a premises licence, 1% from a solicitor or agent, less than 1% were from Councillors.

Two responses were received outside of the online submission via email, one from a responsible authority, and one from a local licensing solicitor.



2.2 Respondent characteristics

Consultation

The majority of people answered one or more of the equalities monitoring questions.

The highest proportion of respondents were between the ages of 45-54 with a total of 21% in this age range. The majority of respondents were male, at 57%.

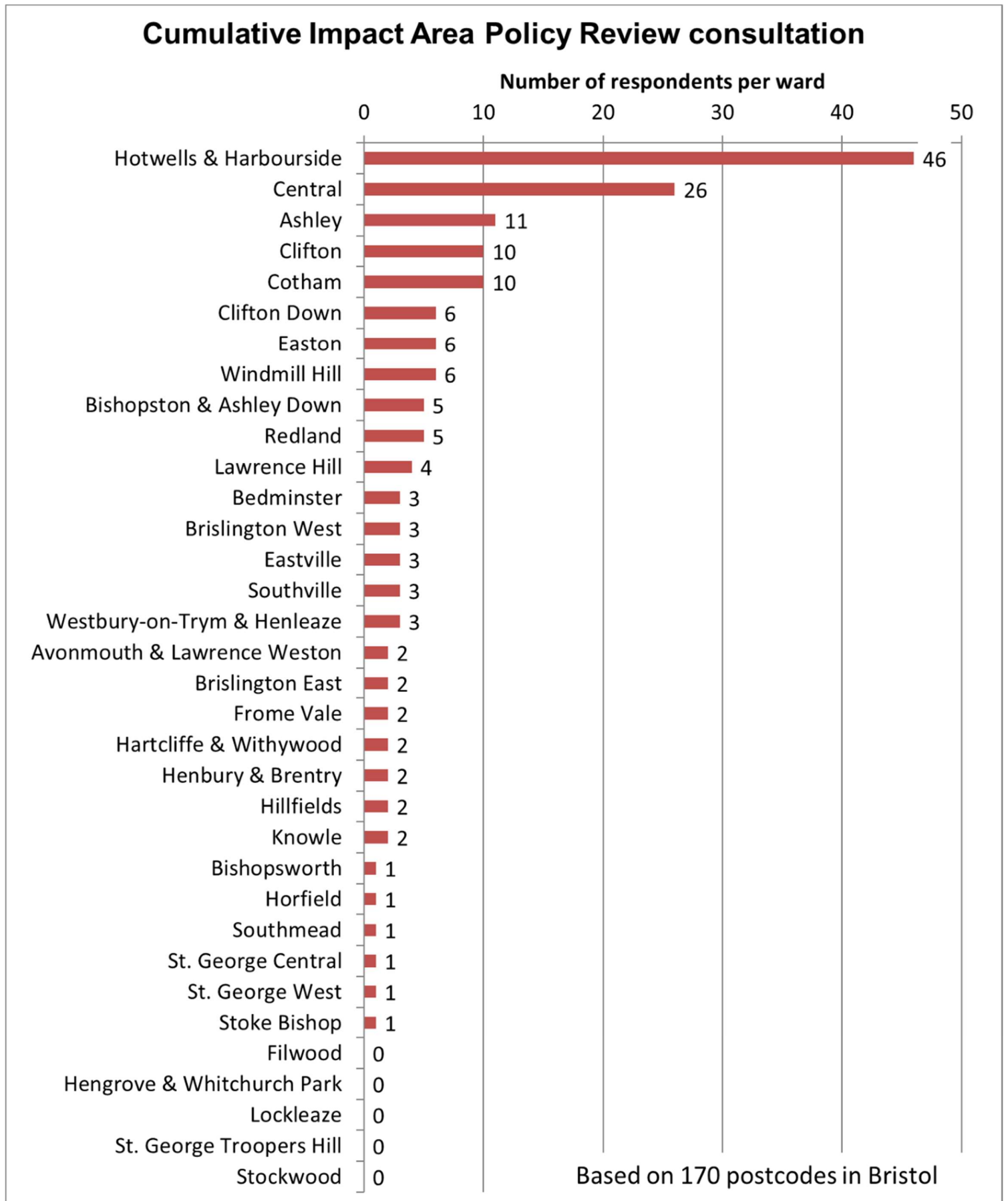
A full breakdown of consultation respondent characteristics is found in Table 1 below.

Location

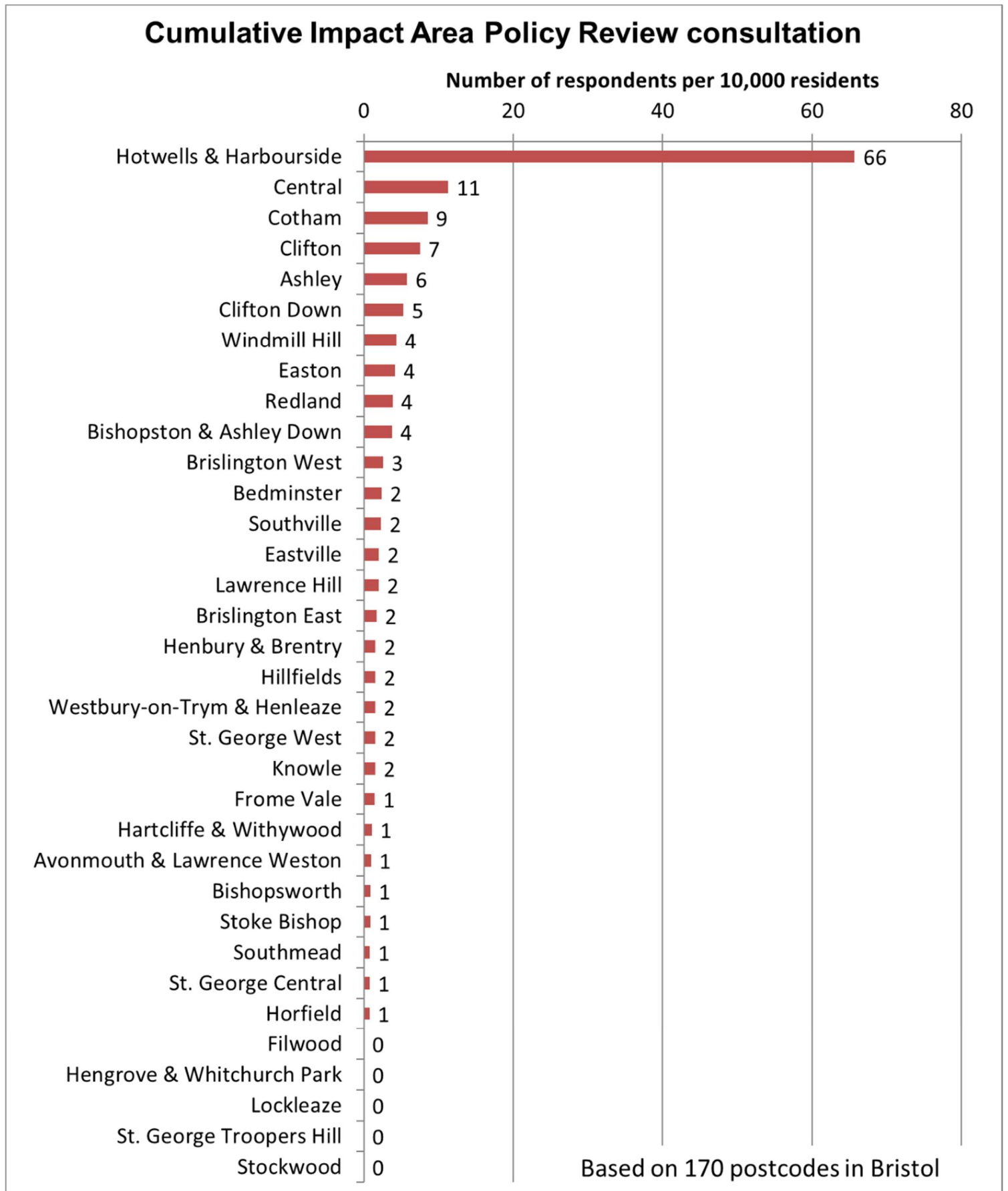
Of the 189 respondents, 170 provided a full postcode. Approximately 97% were from within the Bristol City Council postcode area. 1% were from Bath and North East Somerset postcode area, 1% were from the North Somerset postcode area, and 1% were from the

South Gloucestershire postcode area. and 1% did not give their postcode or a valid postcode.

The below graph shows the breakdown of respondents by ward, 37% of respondents were from Hotwells and Harbourside, or Central wards.

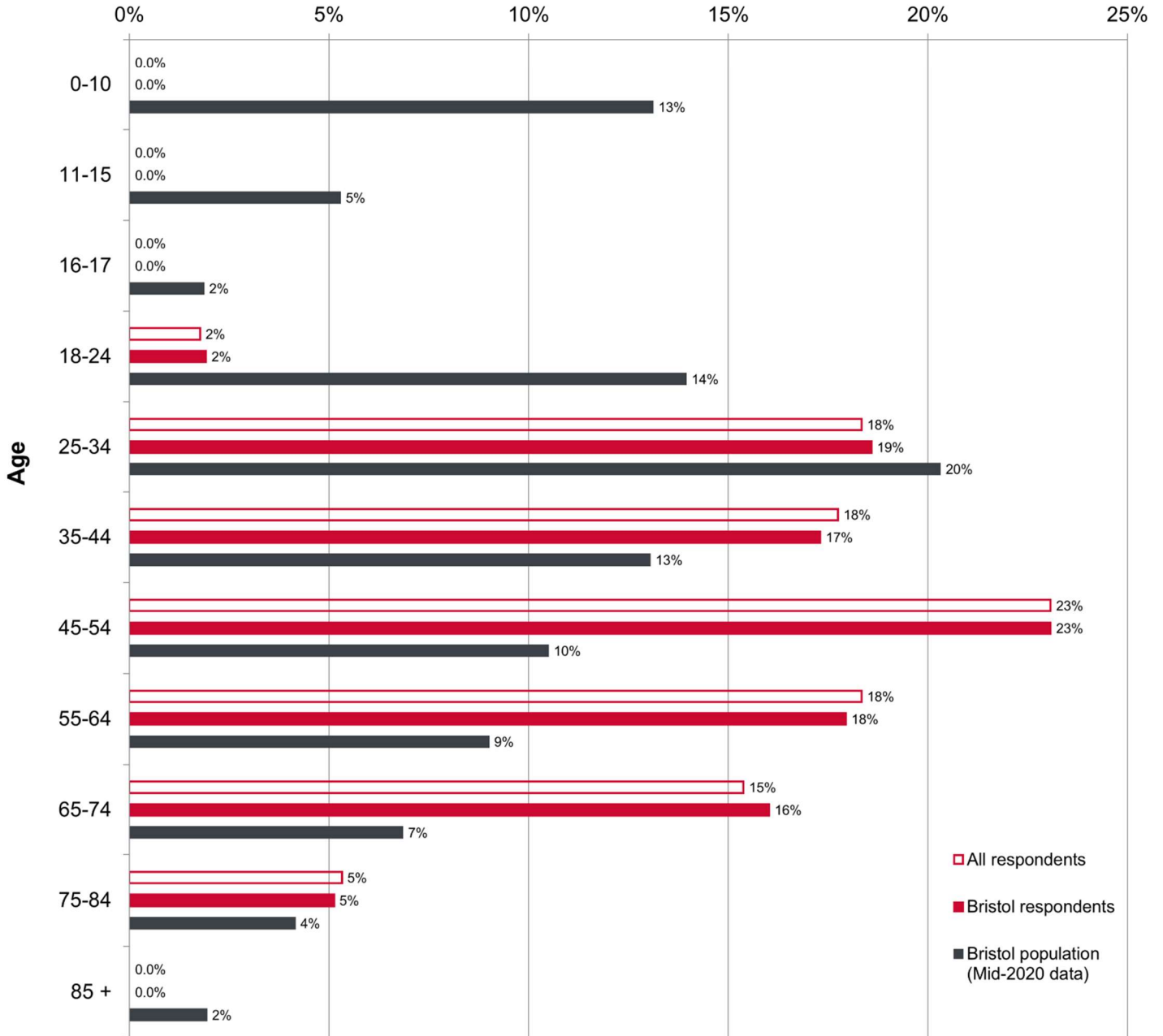


The below graph shows the number of respondents per 10,000 residents of each ward.



The below graph shows breakdown of respondents by age, and whether they are located within the boundary of Bristol City Council. As shown in the graph there was a low response rate from 18-24 year olds, compared to the number of people in that age range who reside in Bristol. There was a high response rate from 45-64 year olds, compared to the number of people in that age range who reside in Bristol.

Cumulative Impact Area Policy Review consultation Respondent characteristics - Age



2.3.1 Table 1: respondent characteristics - all responses to the survey

	Respondent characteristic	Number of responses to questionnaire	% responses to equalities question
Age	0-10	0	0%
	11-15	0	0%
	16-17	0	0%
	18-24	3	2%
	25-34	31	16%
	35-44	30	16%
	45-54	39	20%
	55-64	31	16%
	65-74	26	14%
	75-84	9	5%
	85 or over	0	0%
	Prefer not to say	15	8%
	No response	7	4%
Sex	Female	67	35%
	Male	104	54%
	Other	0	0%
	Prefer not to say	12	6%
	No response	8	4%
Gender Reassignment	Yes	1	1%
	No	165	86%
	Prefer not to say	15	8%
	No response	10	5%
Ethnicity	Asian / Asian British	7	4%
	Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	3	2%
	Gypsy / Roma / Irish Traveller	0	0%
	Mixed / Multi ethnic group	5	3%
	White British	131	69%
	White Irish	3	2%
	White Other	10	5%
	Any other ethnic background	4	2%
	Prefer not to say	20	10%
	No response	8	4%
Disability	Yes	17	9%
	No	152	80%
	Prefer not to say	13	7%
	No response	9	5%
Religion	Buddhist	2	1%
	Christian	41	21%
	Hindu	0	0%
	Jewish	1	1%
	Muslim	3	2%
	Pagan	1	1%
	Sikh	1	1%
	Other	6	3%

	No Religion	105	55%
	Prefer not to say	21	11%
	No response	10	5%
Sexual orientation	Gay Man	12	6%
	Gay woman/lesbian	1	1%
	Bisexual	5	3%
	Heterosexual (straight)	128	67%
	Other	4	2%
	Prefer not to say	32	17%
	No response	9	5%
Pregnancy	Yes	2	1%
	No	165	86%
	Prefer not to say	14	7%
	No response	10	5%
Are you a refugee or asylum seeker	Yes	0	0%
	No	169	88%
	Prefer not to say	14	7%
	No response	8	4%

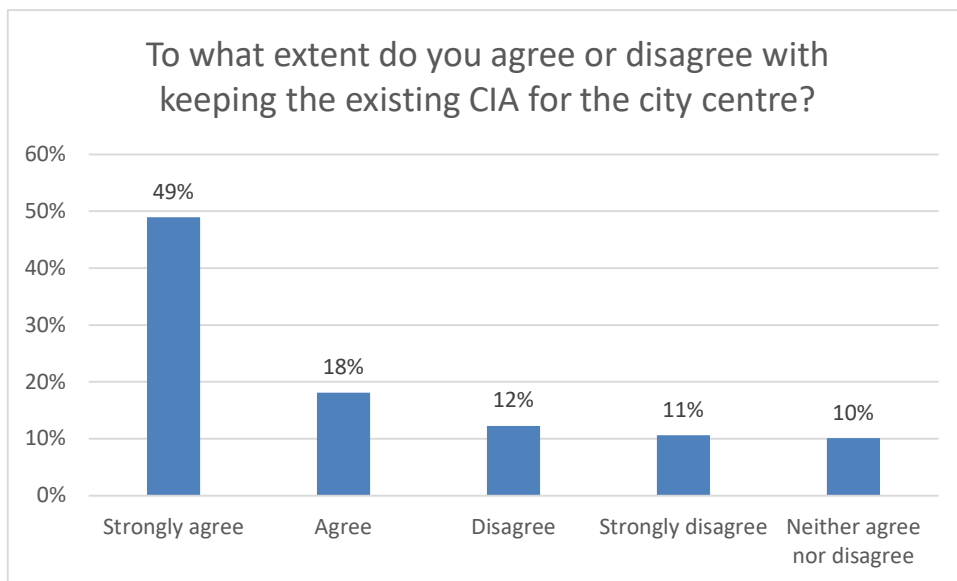
3. Survey Responses to the questions

3.1 Introduction

The consultation survey had a number of questions relating to whether a Cumulative Impact Assessment was needed within the city. Currently there is a Cumulative Impact Assessment in place in the city centre, and questions were asked in relation to whether this is still needed. There were also questions on whether a Cumulative Impact Assessment was required in any other areas of the city, and highlighting the following possible areas; Gloucester Road, Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bedminster and Southville, Broadmead and Cabot, Whapping Wharf and Spike Island, St Philips and St Philips Marsh, Old Market, Church Road Area, Stapleton Road Easton and Fishponds Road Area. Respondents were also able to comment on whether they felt there are no areas that require a Cumulative Impact Area, or suggest other areas that may benefit from a Cumulative Impact Area.

3.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with keeping the CIA for the city centre?

Respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with keeping the existing CIA for the city centre area. Overall, the majority of people (67%) agreed or strongly agreed with retaining the city centre CIA. 10% neither agreed nor disagreed, and 23% disagreed or strongly disagreed with keeping the existing CIA.

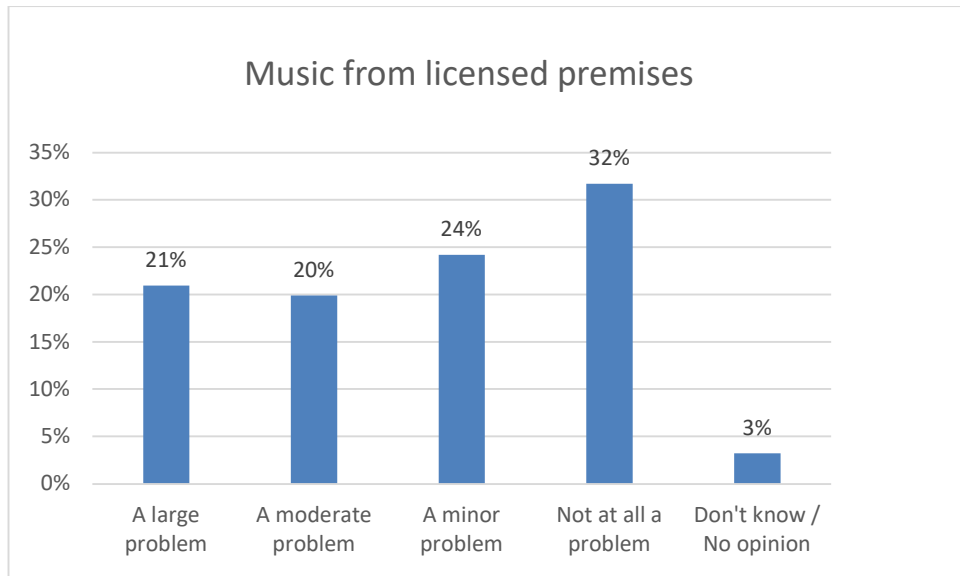


3.3.1 This question asks you about aspects of noise. How much of a problem, if at all, do you think each of these is in the city centre?

Respondents were asked whether they felt noise in the city centre is a problem.

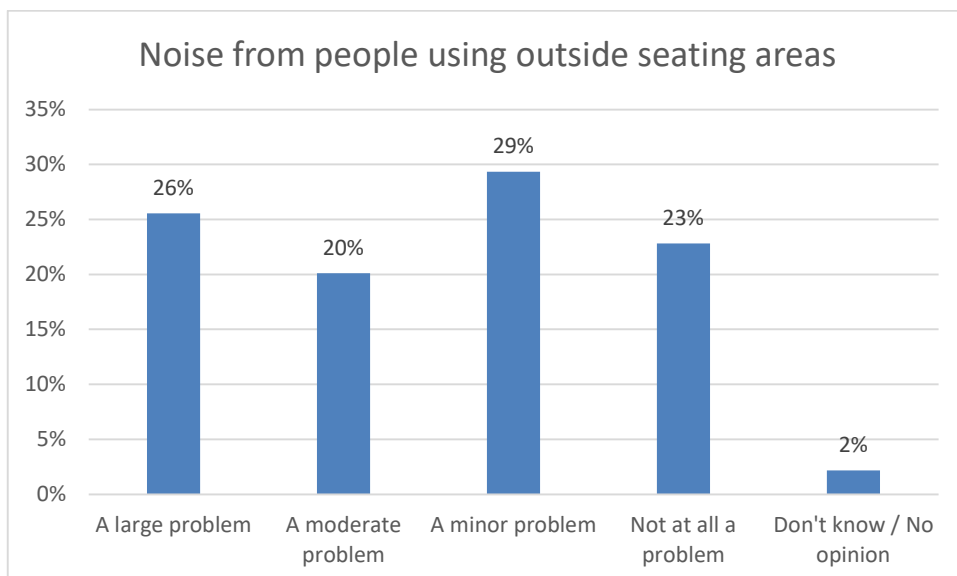
3.3.2 Music from licensed premises

Respondents were asked whether music from licensed premises is a problem. Overall, the majority of people (56%) considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 41% considered it to be a large or moderate problem. 3% said they don't know or had no opinion



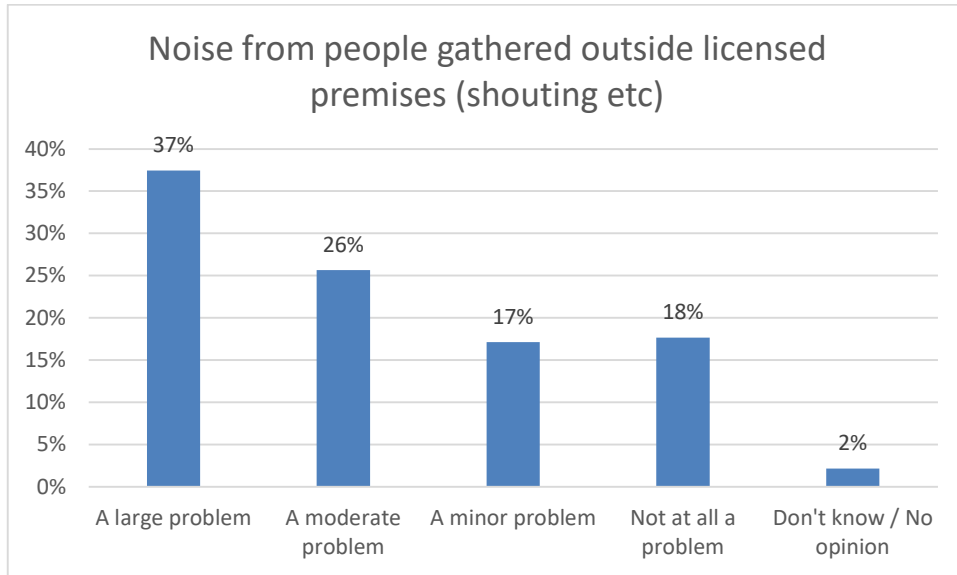
3.3.3 Noise from people using outside seating areas

Respondents were asked whether noise from people using outside seating areas was an issue. Overall, the majority of people (52%) considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 46% considered it to be a large or moderate problem. 2% didn't know or had no opinion.



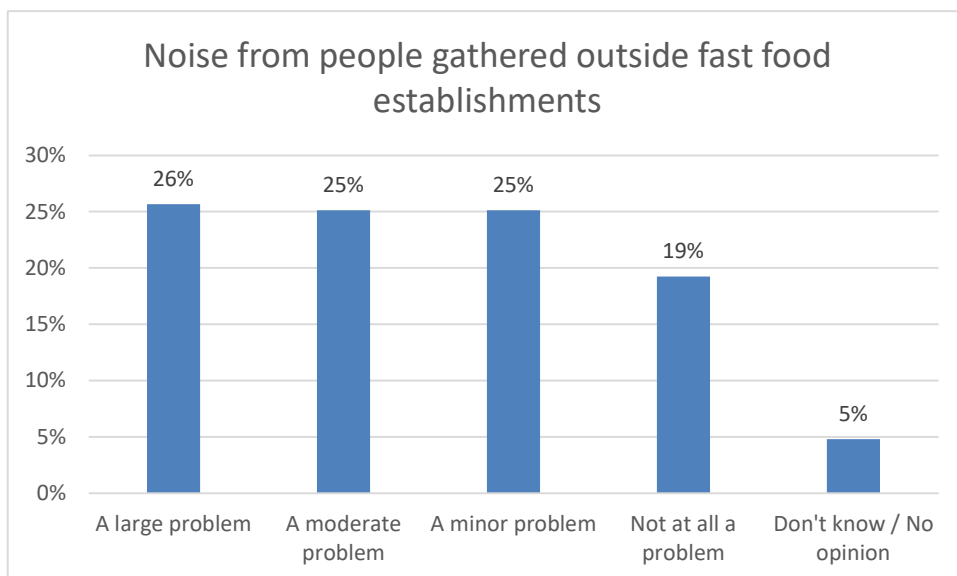
3.3.4 Noise from people gathered outside licensed premises (shouting etc)

Respondents were asked whether noise from people gathered outside licensed premises was an issue. Overall, the majority of people (63%) considered this to be a large or moderate problem. 35% considered it to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 2% didn't know or had no opinion.



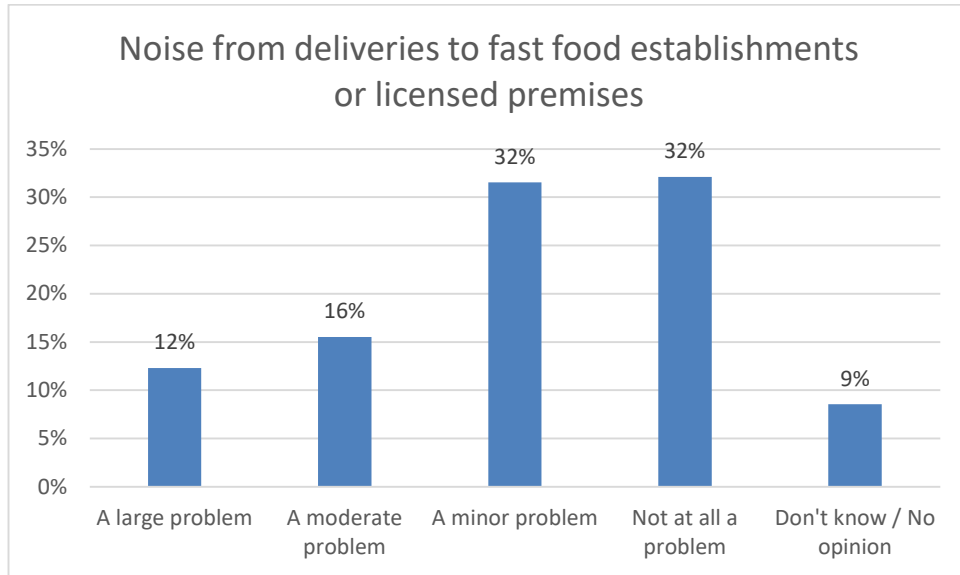
3.3.5 Noise from people gathered outside fast food establishments

Respondents were asked whether noise from people gathered outside fast food establishments. Overall, the majority of people (51%) considered this to be a large or moderate problem. 44% considered it to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 5% didn't know/had no opinion.



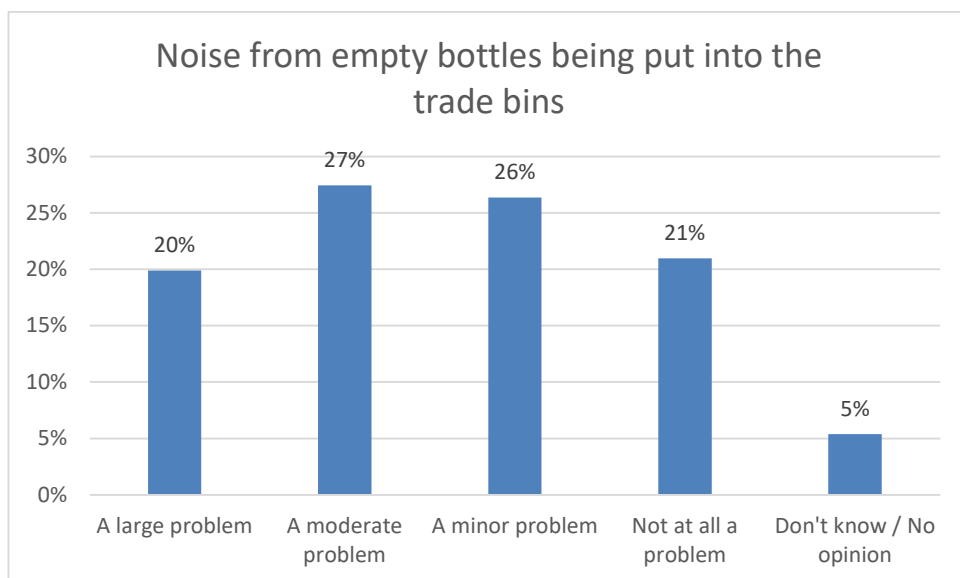
3.3.6 Noise from deliveries to fast food establishments or licensed premises

Respondents were asked whether noise from deliveries to fast food establishments or licensed premises. Overall, the majority of people (64%) considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 28% considered it to be a large or moderate problem. 9% didn't know or had no opinion.



3.3.7 Noise from empty bottles being put into trade bins

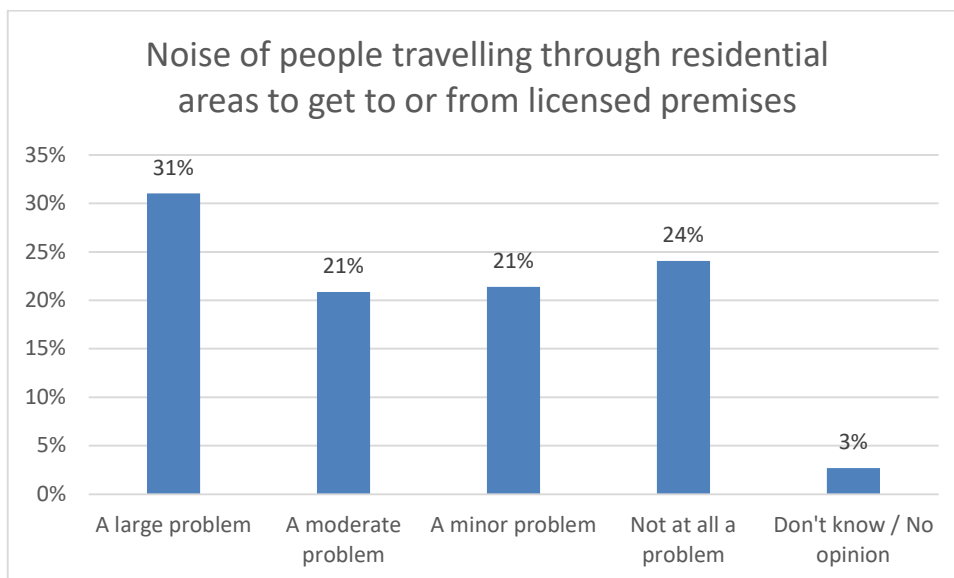
Respondents were asked whether noise from empty bottles being put into trade bins. 47% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 47% considered it to be a large or moderate problem. 5% didn't know/had no opinion.



3.3.8 Noise from people travelling through residential areas to get to or from licensed premises

Respondents were asked whether noise from people travelling through residential areas to get to or from licensed premises. Overall, the majority of people (52%) considered this to be a large or

moderate problem. 45% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 3% didn't know/had no opinion.



3.3.9 Other noise issues (please describe below)

Respondents were asked about other noise issues. Overall, the majority of people (38%) said they didn't know or had no opinion on any other noise issues. 36% considered these other issues to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 26% considered other noise issues to be a large or moderate problem. The other noise issues raised are summarised in the table below. The full responses are included in Appendix A.

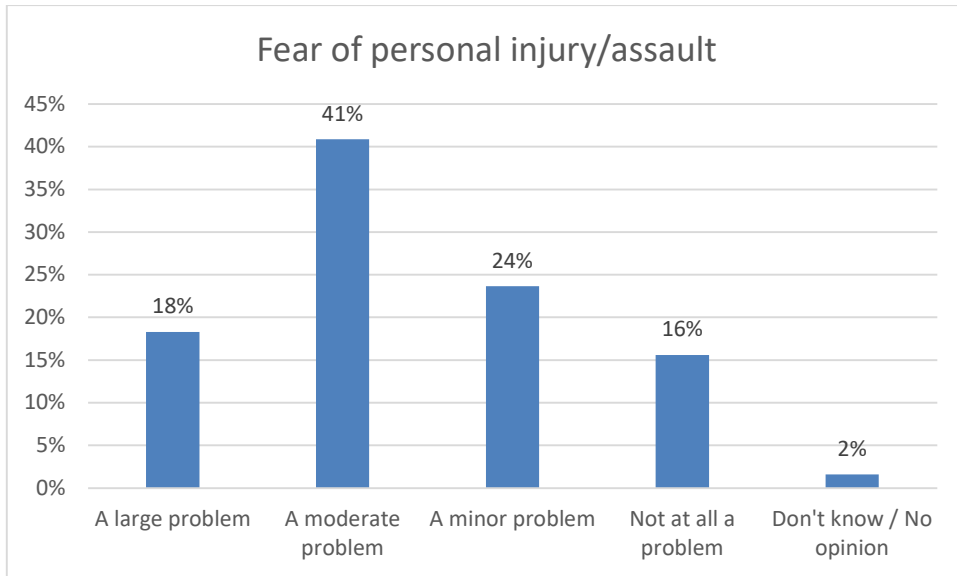
Noise from cars/motorbikes/buses	14
Noise from people travelling home	9
Noise from outside events	1
Noise from nightclubs	1
Noise from student accommodation	1
Noise from commercial bins	3
Commercial deliveries	1
Anti-social behaviour	12
Noise from bars	1
Noise from extractor fans or ventilation	2
Music from premises	4
People drinking in public spaces	1
Noise from harbour	2

3.4 This question asks you about aspects of anti-social behaviour. How much of a problem, if at all, do you think each of these is in the city centre?

Respondents were asked whether anti-social behaviour is a problem in the city centre.

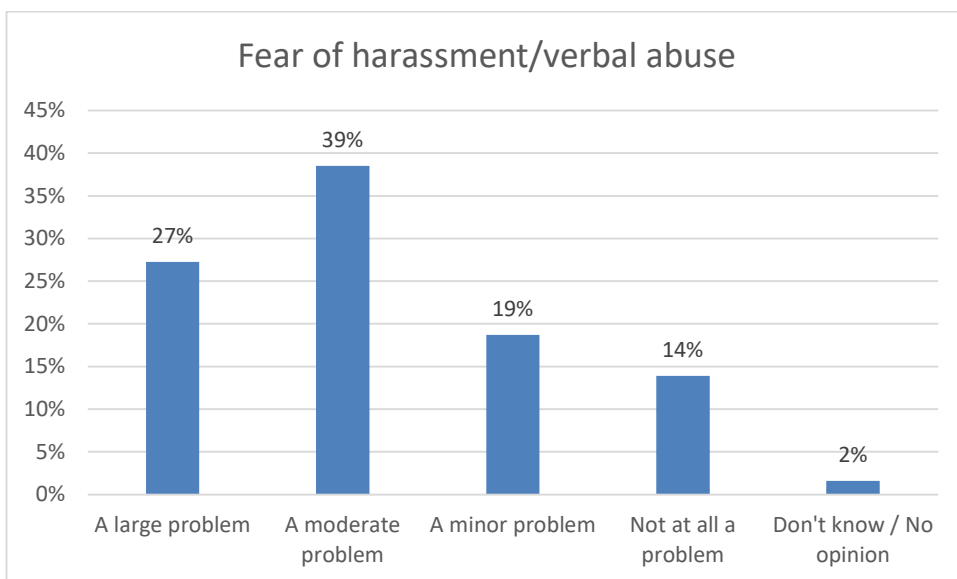
3.4.1 Fear of personal injury/assault

Respondents were asked whether fear of personal injury/assault is a problem in the city centre. Overall, the majority of people (59%) considered this to be a large or moderate problem. 40% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 2% didn't know/had no opinion.



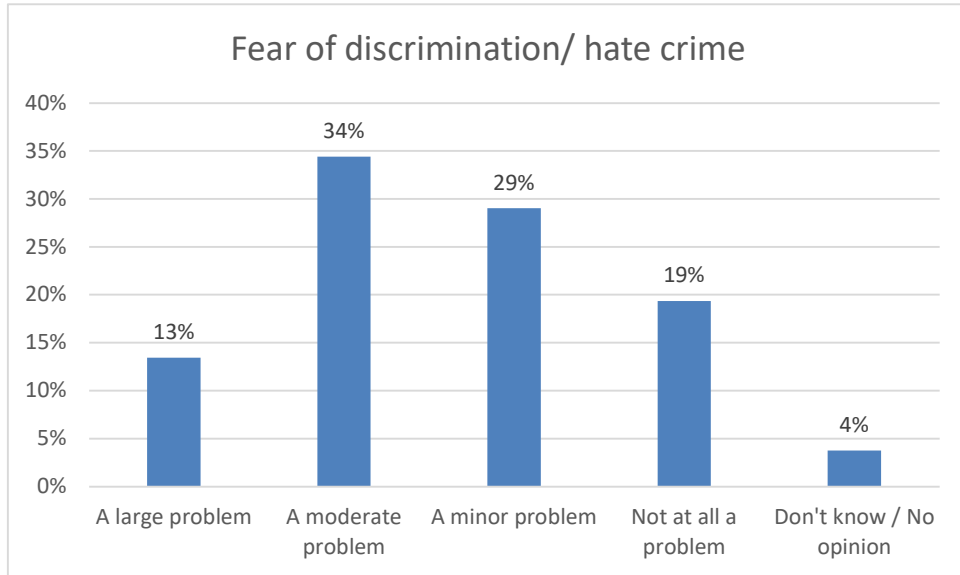
3.4.2 Fear of harassment/verbal abuse

Respondents were asked whether fear of harassment/verbal abuse is a problem in the city centre. Overall, the majority of people (66%) considered this to be a large or moderate problem. 33% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 2% didn't know/had no opinion.



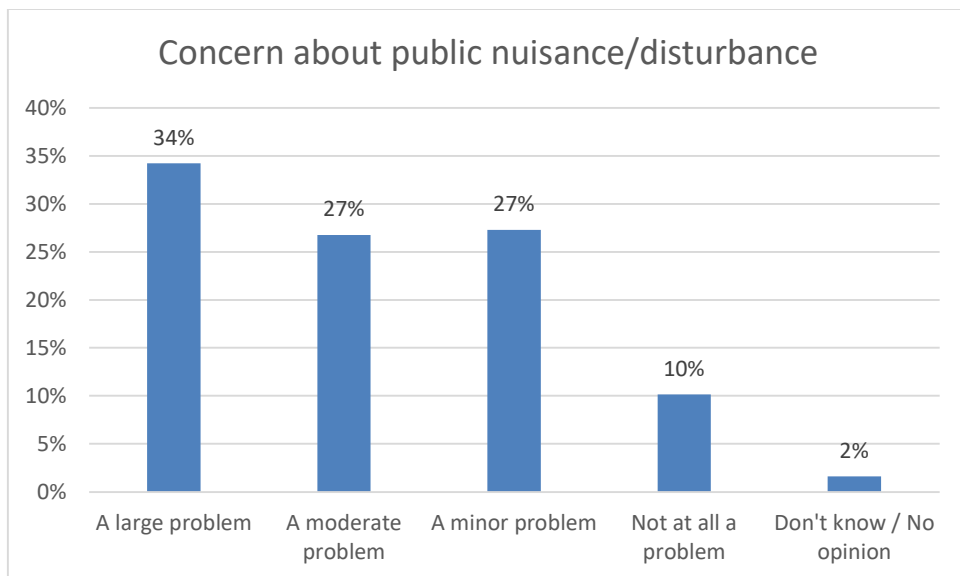
3.4.3 Fear of discrimination/hate crime

Respondents were asked whether fear of discrimination/hate crime is a problem in the city centre. Overall, the majority of people (48%) considered this to be a large or moderate problem. 47% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 4% didn't know/had no opinion.



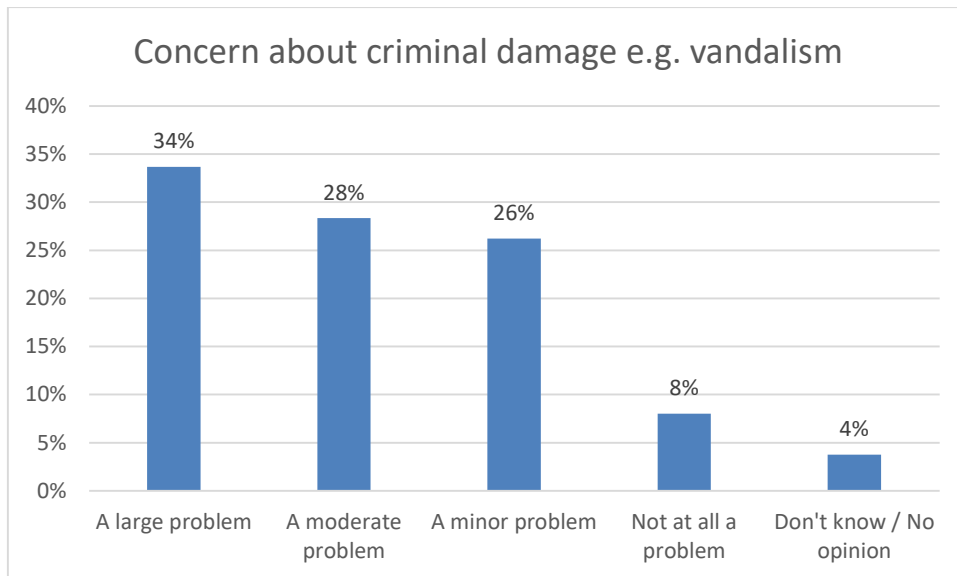
3.4.4 Concern about public nuisance/disturbance

Respondents were asked whether concern about public nuisance/disturbance is a problem in the city centre. Overall, the majority of people (61%) considered this to be a large or moderate problem. 37% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 2% didn't know/had no opinion.



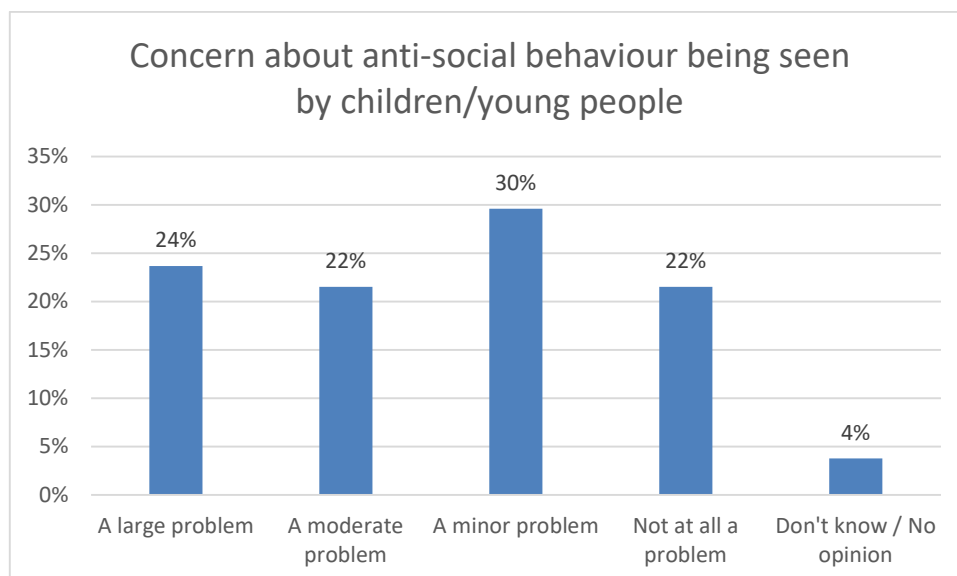
3.4.5 Concern about criminal damage e.g. vandalism

Respondents were asked whether concern about criminal damage is a problem in the city centre. Overall, the majority of people (62%) considered this to be a large or moderate problem. 34% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 4% didn't know/had no opinion.



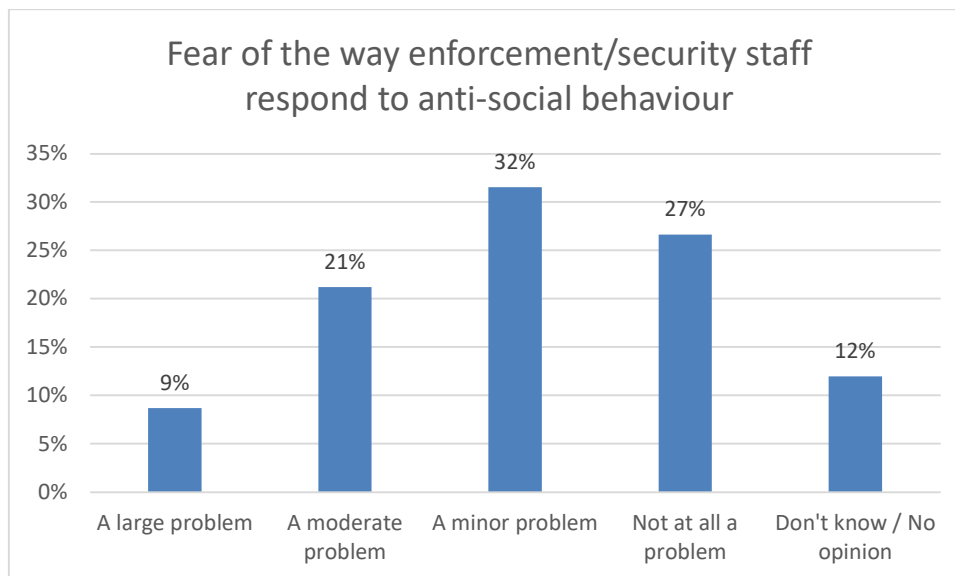
3.4.6 Concern about anti-social behaviour being seen by children/young people

Respondents were asked whether concern about anti-social behaviour being seen by children/young people is a problem in the city centre. Overall, the majority of people (52%) considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 46% considered this to be large or moderate problem 4% didn't know/had no opinion.



3.4.7 Fear of the way enforcement/security staff respond to anti-social behaviour

Respondents were asked whether fear of the way enforcement/security staff respond to anti-social behaviour is a problem in the city centre. Overall, the majority of people (59%) considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 30% considered this to be large or moderate problem 12% didn't know/had no opinion.



3.4.8 Other anti-social behaviour

Respondents were asked about other anti-social behaviour issues. Overall, the majority of people (37%) didn't know/had no opinion. 36% considered this to be a large or moderate problem. 27% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. The other anti-social behaviour issues raised are summarised in the table below. The full responses are included in Appendix A.

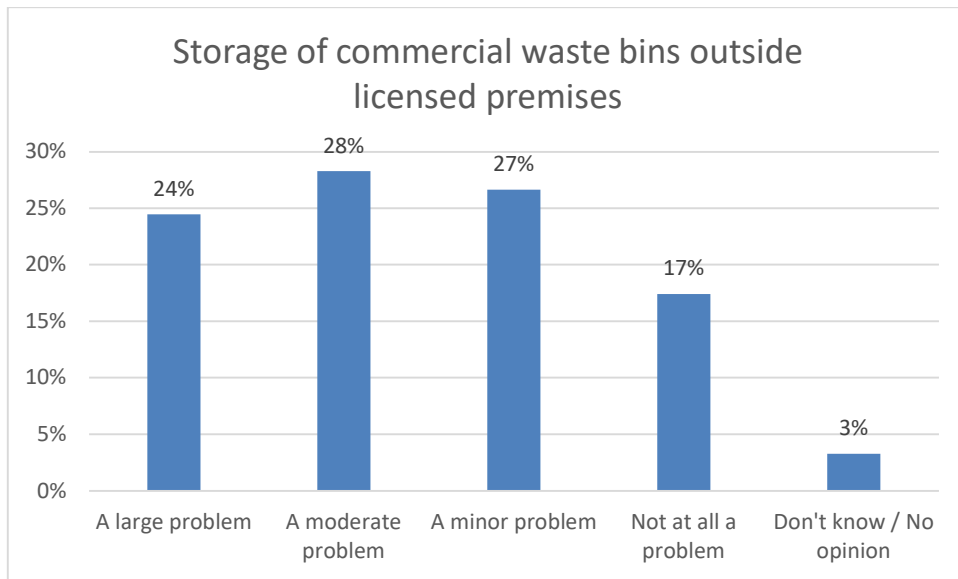
Littering	8
Homelessness	8
Vomiting/urination	13
Theft	2
Criminal activities	2
Noise from bottles	2
Graffiti	4
Vandalism	3
Noise from people drinking/travelling home	4
People drinking outside/not dispersing	5

3.5 This question asks you about aspect of litter. How much of a problem, if at all, do you think each of these is in the city centre?

Respondents were asked whether litter is a problem in the city centre.

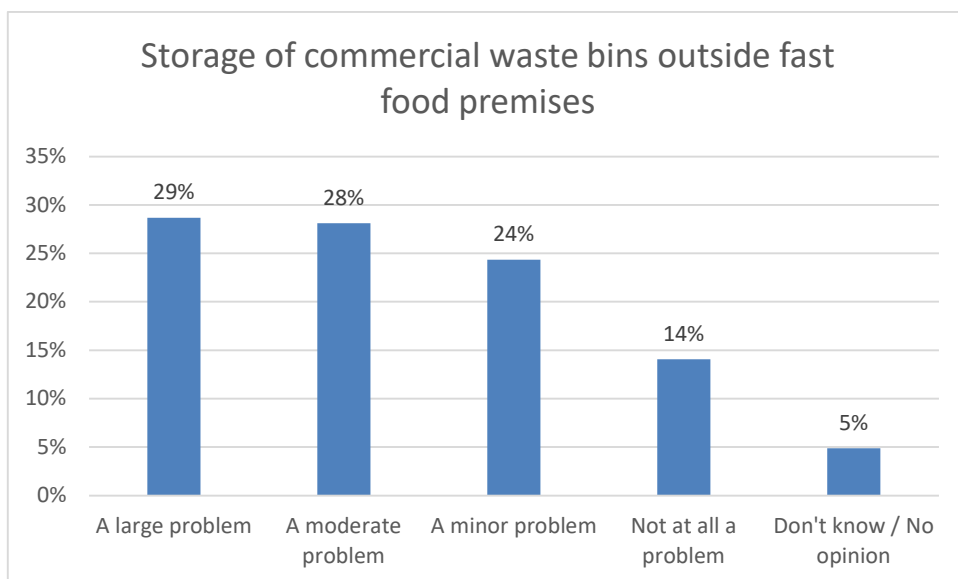
3.5.1 Storage of commercial waste bins outside licensed premises

Respondents were asked whether storage of commercial waste bins outside licensed premises is a problem in the city centre. Overall, the majority of people (52%) considered this to be a large or moderate problem. 44% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 3% didn't know/had no opinion.



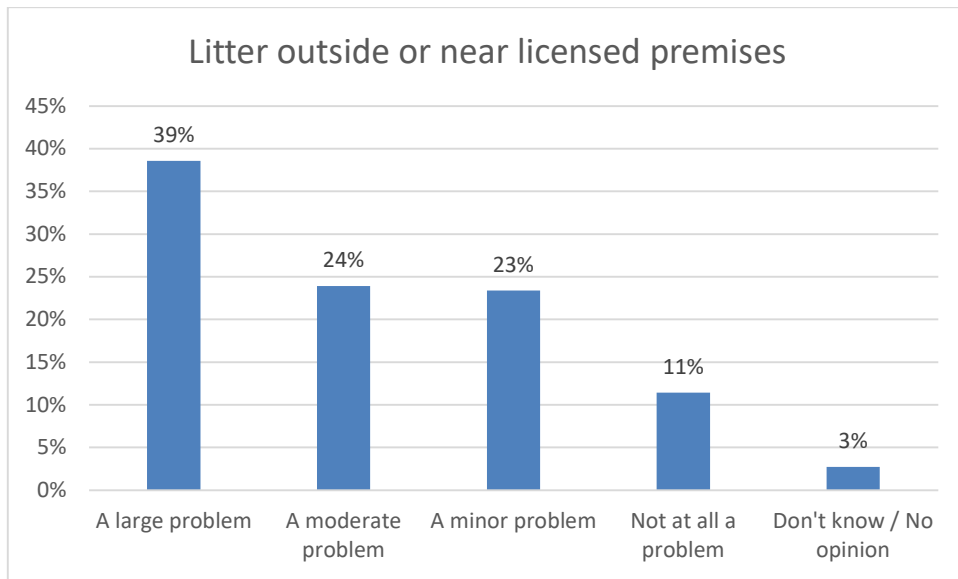
3.5.2 Storage of commercial waste bins outside fast food premises

Respondents were asked whether storage of commercial waste bins outside fast food premises is a problem in the city centre. Overall, the majority of people (57%) considered this to be a large or moderate problem. 38% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 5% didn't know/had no opinion.



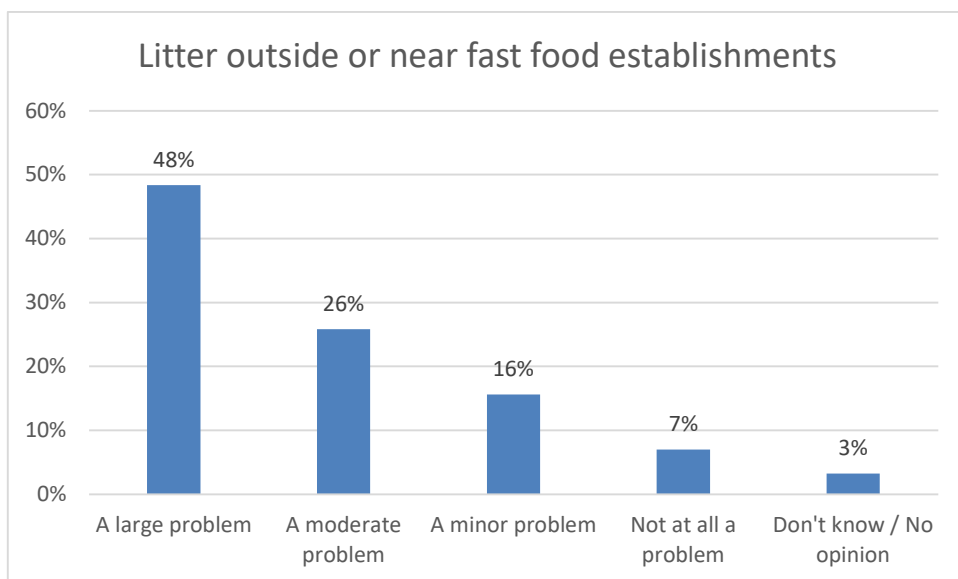
3.5.3 Litter outside or near licensed premises

Respondents were asked whether litter outside or near licensed premises is a problem in the city centre. Overall, the majority of people (63%) considered this to be a large or moderate problem. 34% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 3% didn't know/had no opinion.



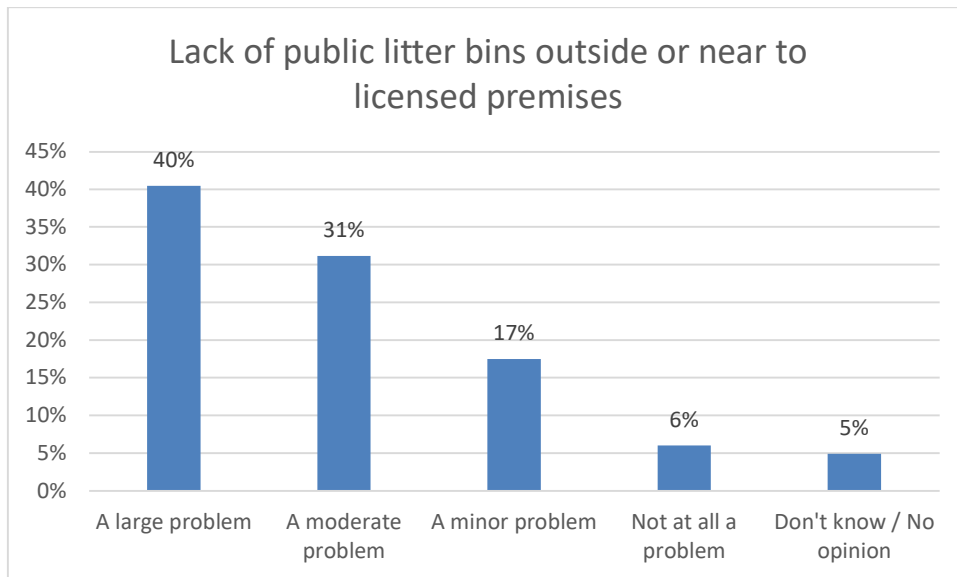
3.5.4 Litter outside or near fast food establishments

Respondents were asked whether litter outside or near fast food establishments is a problem in the city centre. Overall, the majority of people (74%) considered this to be a large or moderate problem. 23% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 3% didn't know/had no opinion.



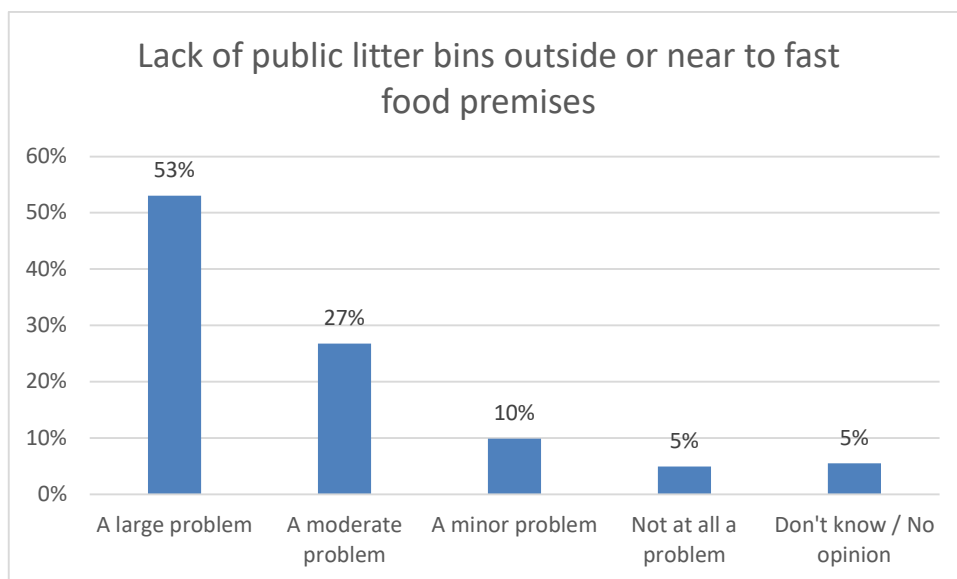
3.5.5 Lack of public litter bins outside or near to licensed premises

Respondents were asked whether lack of public litter bins outside or near to licensed premises is a problem in the city centre. Overall, the majority of people (71%) considered this to be a large or moderate problem. 23% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 5% didn't know/had no opinion.



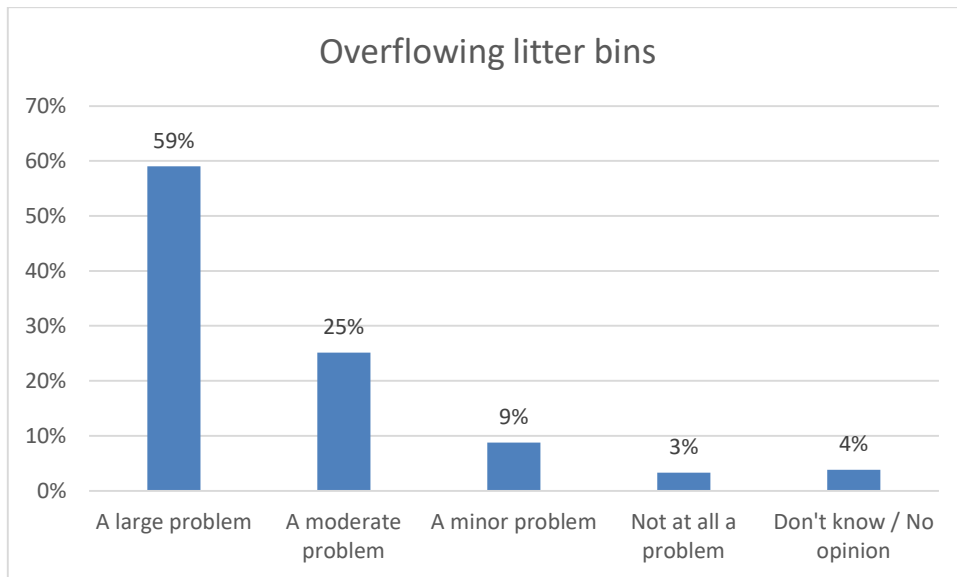
3.5.6 Lack of public litter bins outside or near to fast food premises

Respondents were asked whether lack of public litter bins outside or near to fast food premises is a problem in the city centre. Overall, the majority of people (80%) considered this to be a large or moderate problem. 15% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 5% didn't know/had no opinion.



3.5.7 Overflowing litter bins

Respondents were asked whether overflowing litter bins is a problem in the city centre. Overall, the majority of people (84%) considered this to be a large or moderate problem. 12% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 4% didn't know/had no opinion.



3.5.8 Other litter issues (please describe below)

Respondents were asked about other litter issues in the city centre. Overall, the majority of people (41%) considered this to be a large or moderate problem. 19% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 40% didn't know/had no opinion. The other litter issues raised are summarised in the table below. The full responses are included in Appendix A.

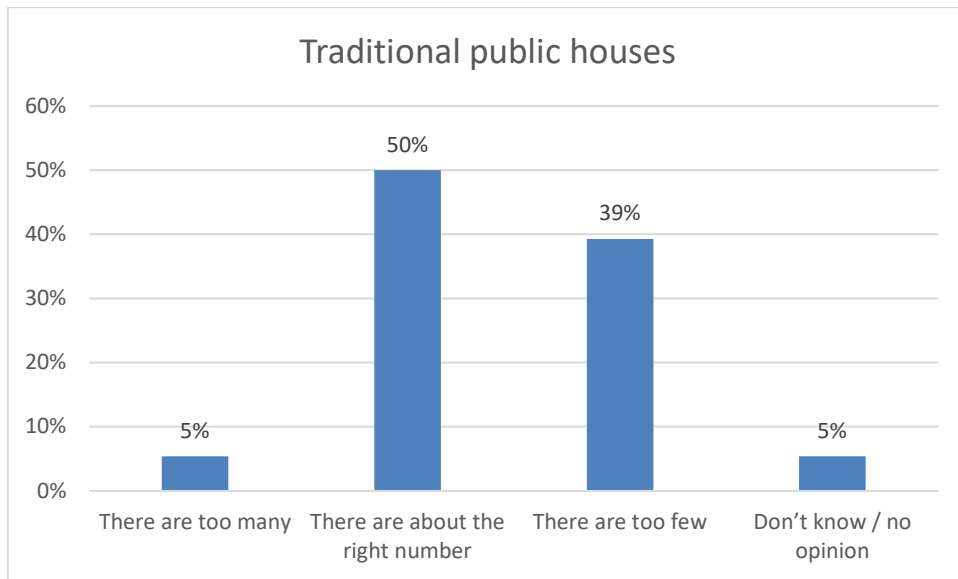
Lack of recycling	2
Cigarette butts	3
Litter from fast food establishments	11
Lack of bins	5
Not enough street cleaning	4
Broken glass	2
Litter from commercial bins	2
Litter outside premises	2

3.6 What is your opinion on the number of each of the following types of venue in the city centre?

Respondents were asked about the number of each types of venues in the city centre

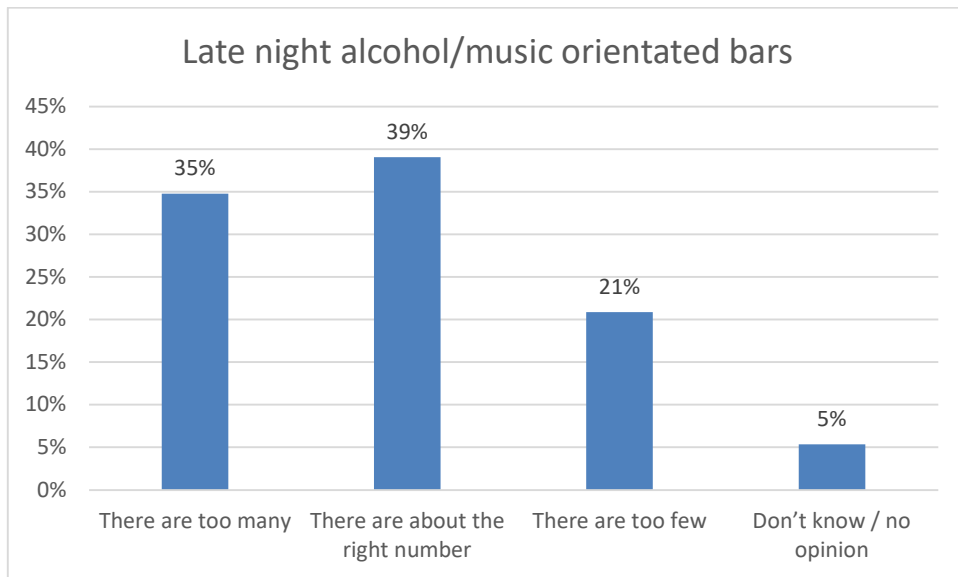
3.6.1 Traditional public house

Respondents were asked about the number of traditional public houses in the city centre. Overall, the majority of people (50%) considered there to be about the right number. 39% considered there to be too few, 5% too many. 5% didn't know, or had no opinion.



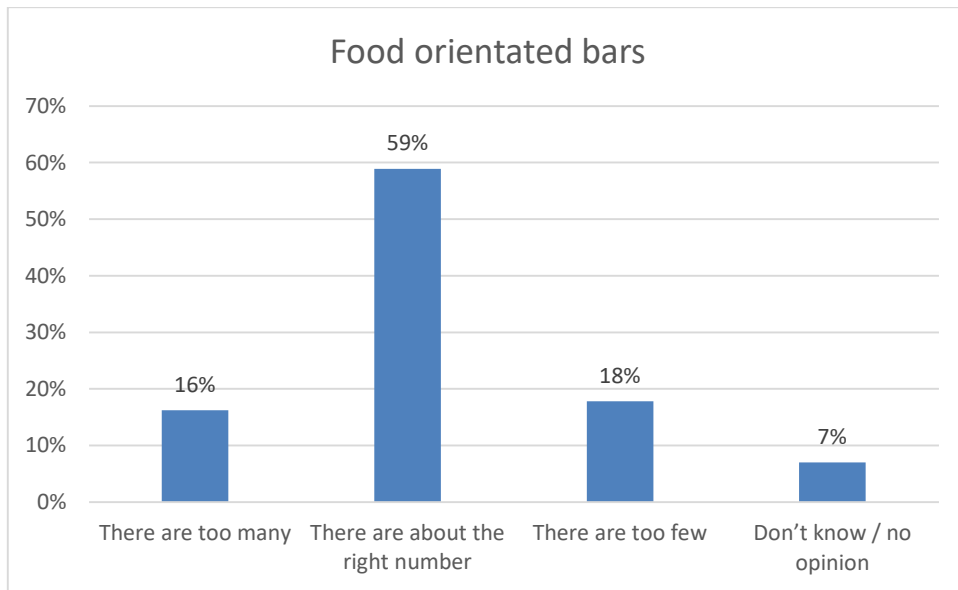
3.6.2 Late night alcohol/music orientated bars

Respondents were asked about the number of late night alcohol/music orientated bars in the city centre. Overall, the majority of people (39%) considered there to be about the right number. 21% considered there to be too few, 35% too many. 5% didn't know, or had no opinion.



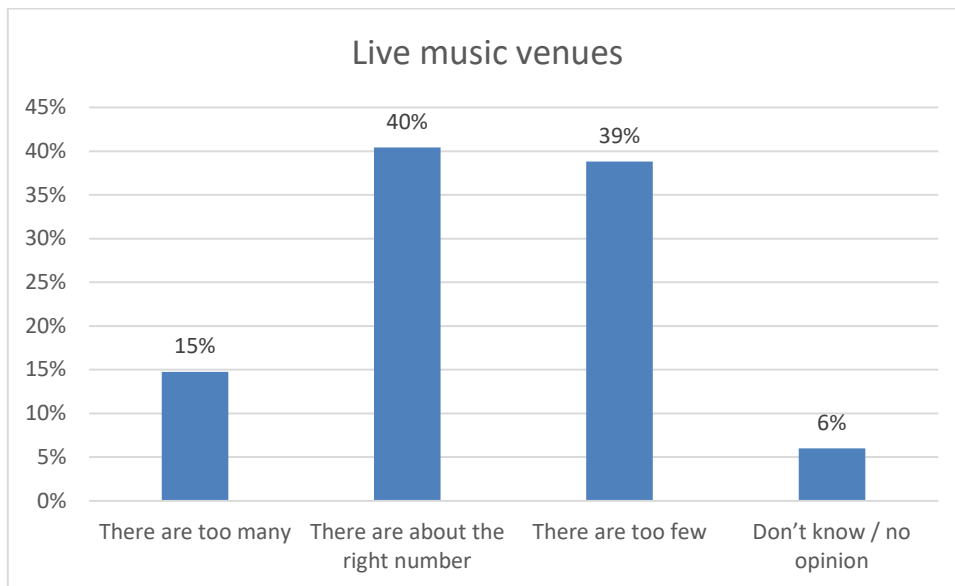
3.6.3 Food orientated venues

Respondents were asked about the number of food orientated venues in the city centre. Overall, the majority of people (55%) considered there to be about the right number. 18% considered there to be too few, 16% too many. 7% didn't know, or had no opinion.



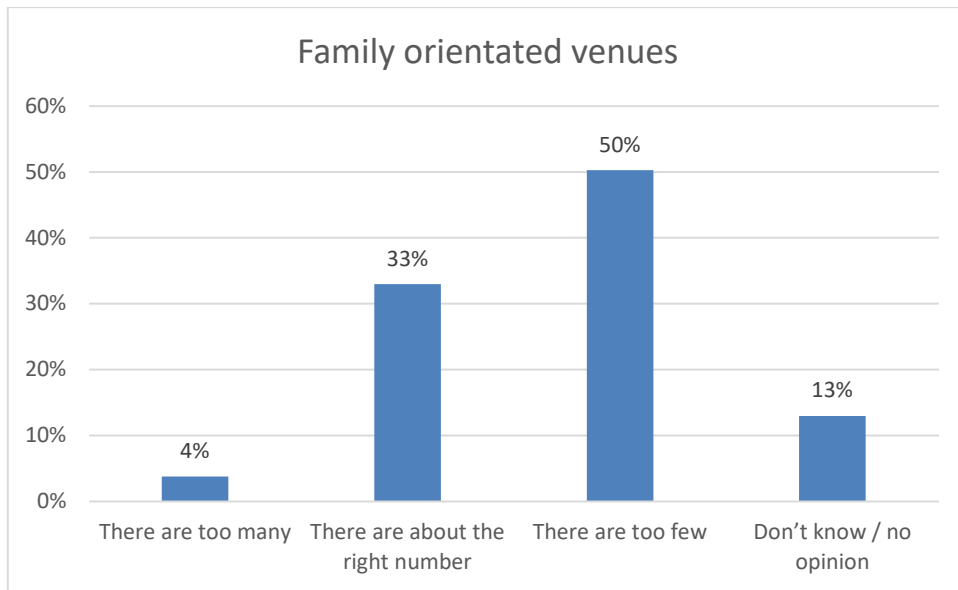
3.6.4 Live music venues

Respondents were asked about the number of live music venues in the city centre. Overall, the majority of people (40%) considered there to be about the right number. 39% considered there to be too few, 15% too many. 6% didn't know, or had no opinion.



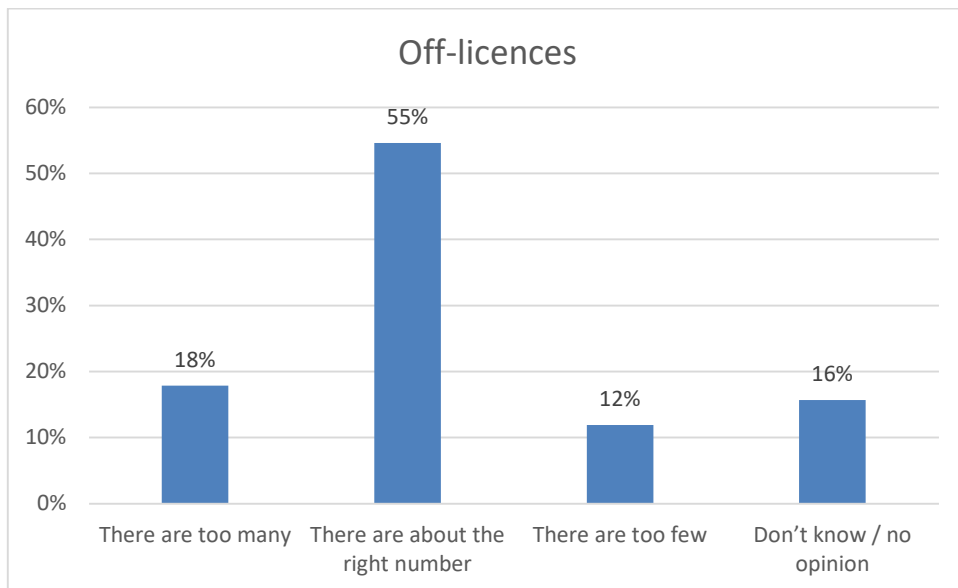
3.6.5 Family orientated venues

Respondents were asked about the number of family orientated venues in the city centre. Overall, the majority of people (50%) considered there to be too few. 33% considered there to be about the right number. 4% considered there to be too many. 13% didn't know, or had no opinion.



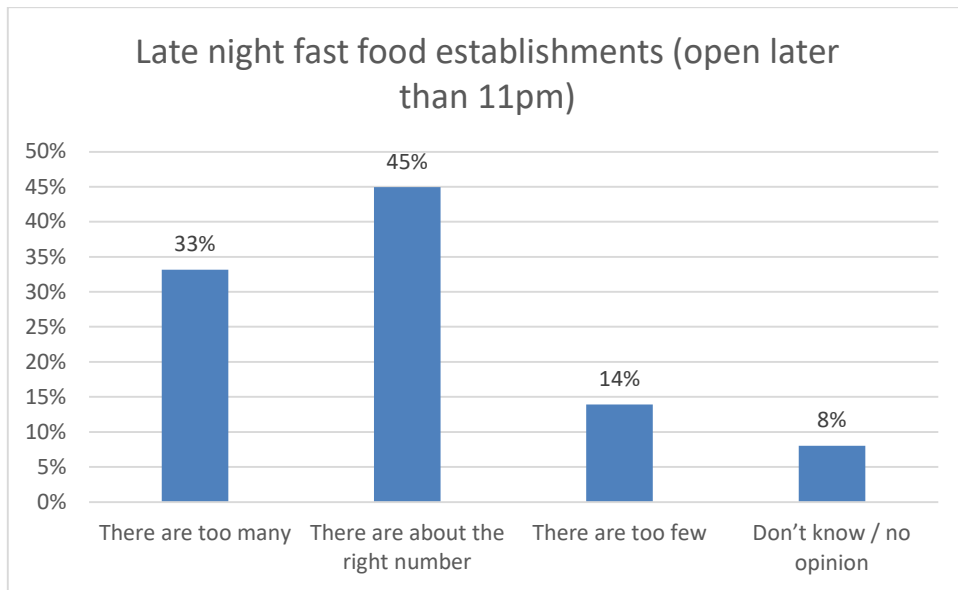
3.6.6 Off-licences

Respondents were asked about the number of off-licences in the city centre. Overall, the majority of people (55%) considered there to be about the right number. 12% considered there to be too few, 18% too many. 16% didn't know, or had no opinion.



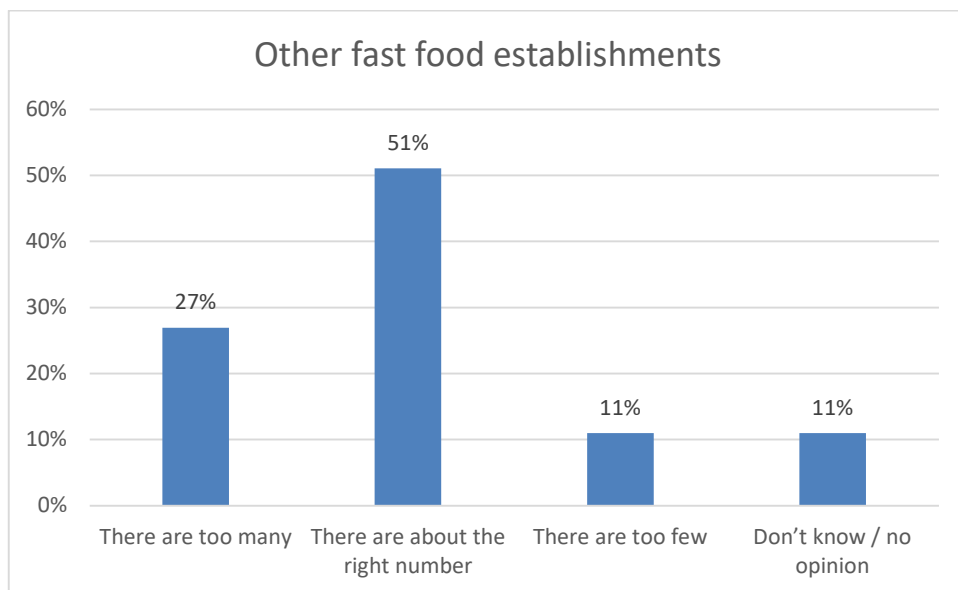
3.6.7 Late night fast food establishments (open later than 11pm)

Respondents were asked about the number of late night fast food establishments in the city centre. Overall, the majority of people (45%) considered there to be about the right number. 14% considered there to be too few, 33% too many. 8% didn't know, or had no opinion.



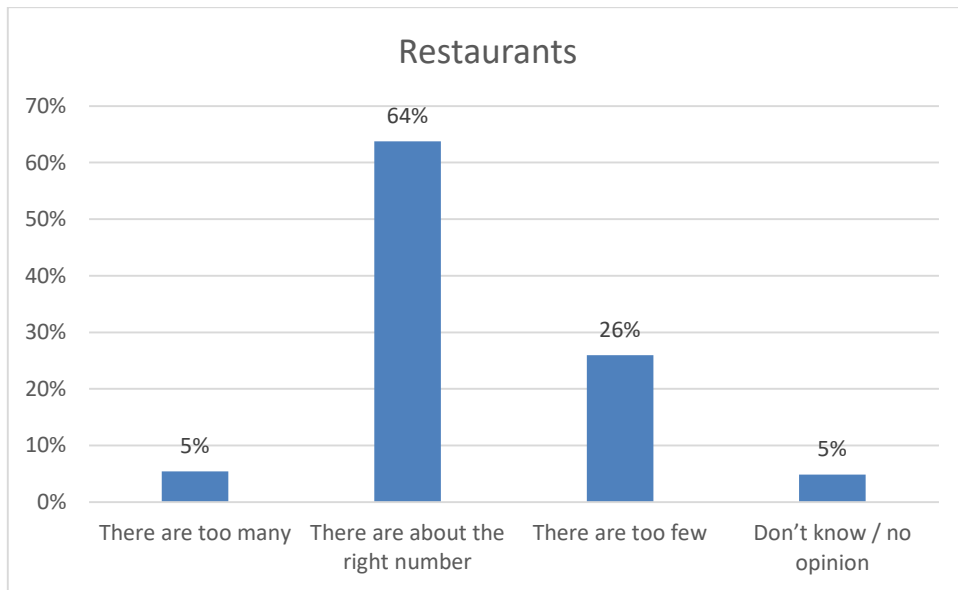
3.6.8 Other fast food establishments

Respondents were asked about the number of other fast food establishments in the city centre. Overall, the majority of people (51%) considered there to be about the right number. 11% considered there to be too few, 27% too many. 11% didn't know, or had no opinion.



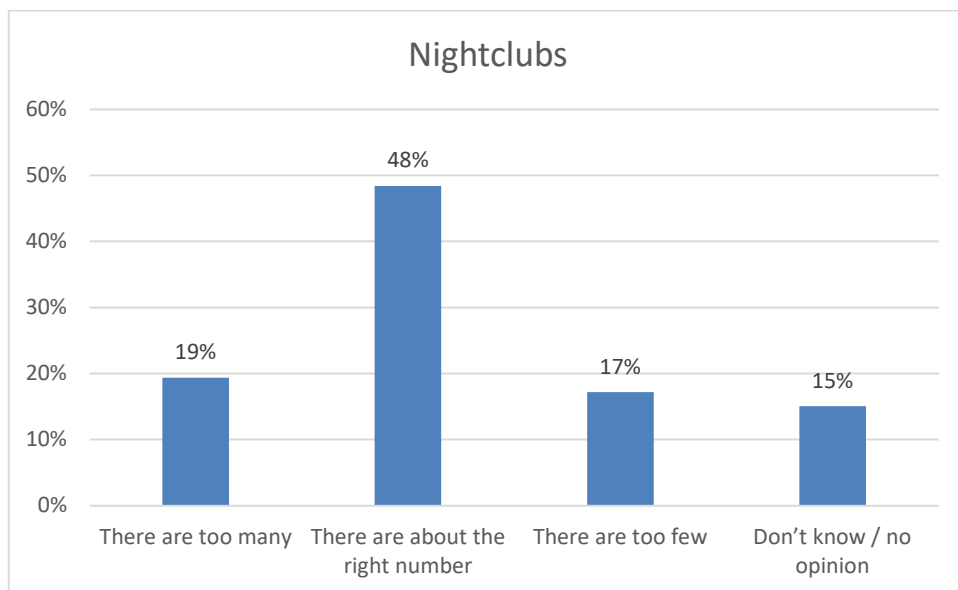
3.6.9 Restaurants

Respondents were asked about the number of restaurants in the city centre. Overall, the majority of people (64%) considered there to be about the right number. 26% considered there to be too few, 5% too many. 5% didn't know, or had no opinion.



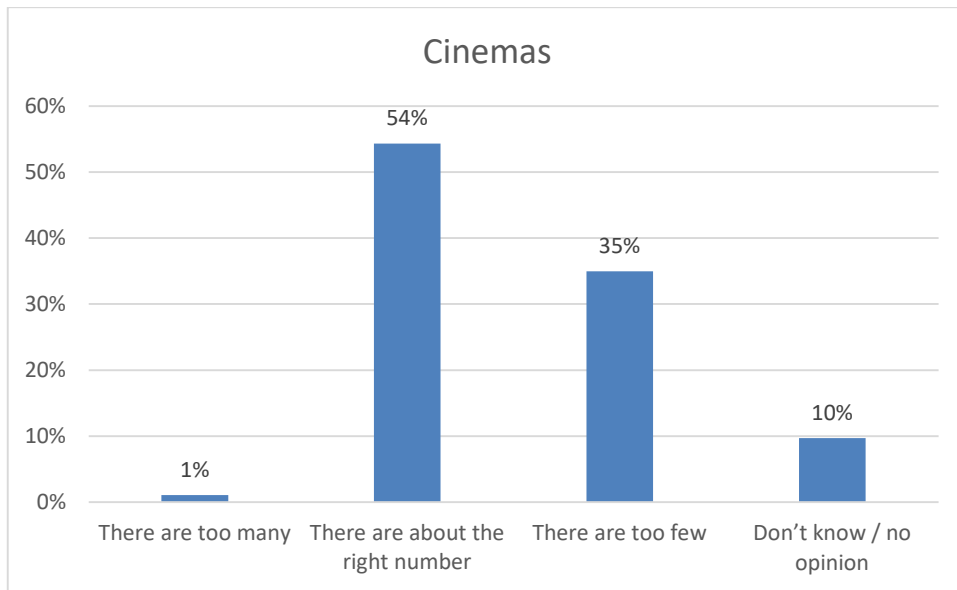
3.6.10 Nightclubs

Respondents were asked about the number of nightclubs in the city centre. Overall, the majority of people (48%) considered there to be about the right number. 17% considered there to be too few, 19% too many. 15% didn't know, or had no opinion.



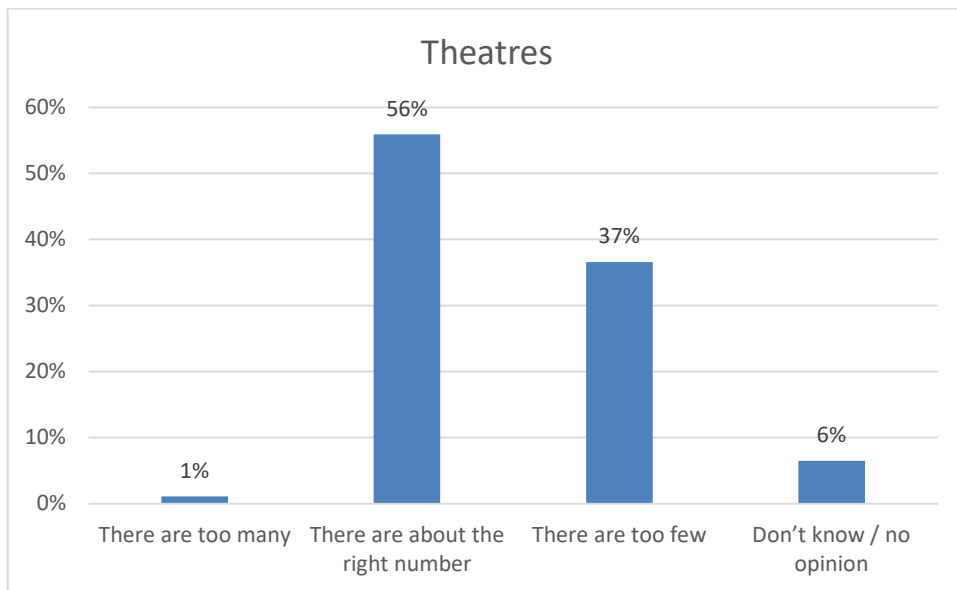
3.6.11 Cinemas

Respondents were asked about the number of cinemas in the city centre. Overall, the majority of people (54%) considered there to be about the right number. 35% considered there to be too few, 1% too many. 10% didn't know, or had no opinion.



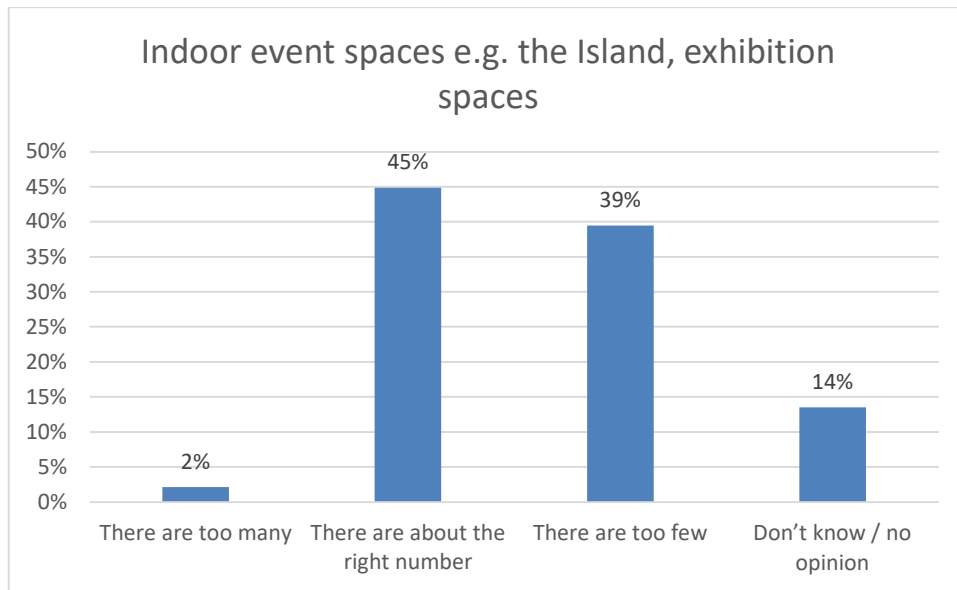
3.6.12 Theatres

Respondents were asked about the number of theatres in the city centre. Overall, the majority of people (56%) considered there to be about the right number. 37% considered there to be too few, 1% too many. 6% didn't know, or had no opinion.



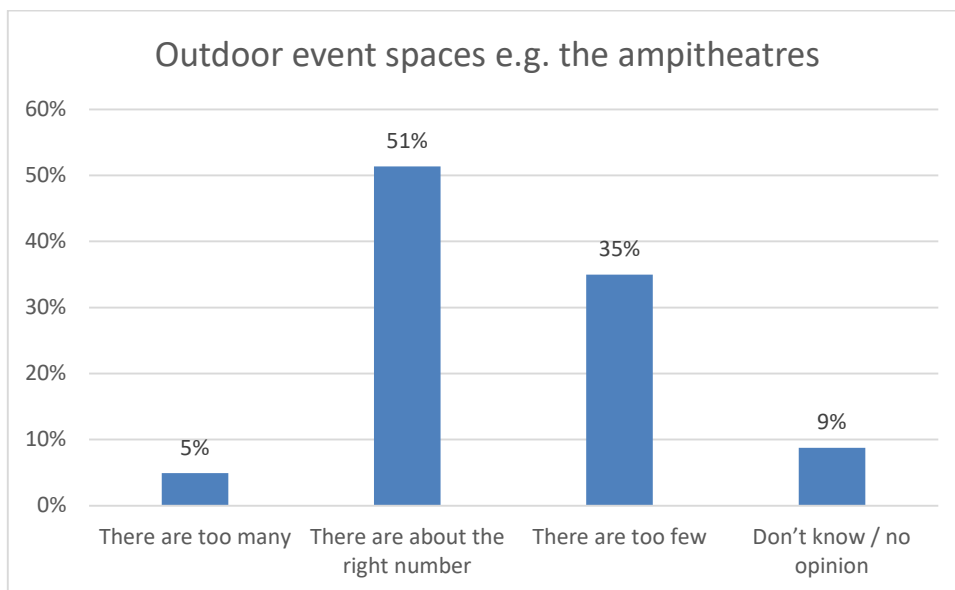
3.6.13 Indoor event spaces e.g. the Island, exhibition spaces

Respondents were asked about the number of indoor event spaces in the city centre. Overall, the majority of people (45%) considered there to be about the right number. 39% considered there to be too few, 2% too many. 14% didn't know, or had no opinion.



3.6.14 Outdoor event spaces e.g. the ampitheatre

Respondents were asked about the number of outdoor event spaces in the city centre. Overall, the majority of people (51%) considered there to be about the right number. 35% considered there to be too few, 5% too many. 9% didn't know, or had no opinion.

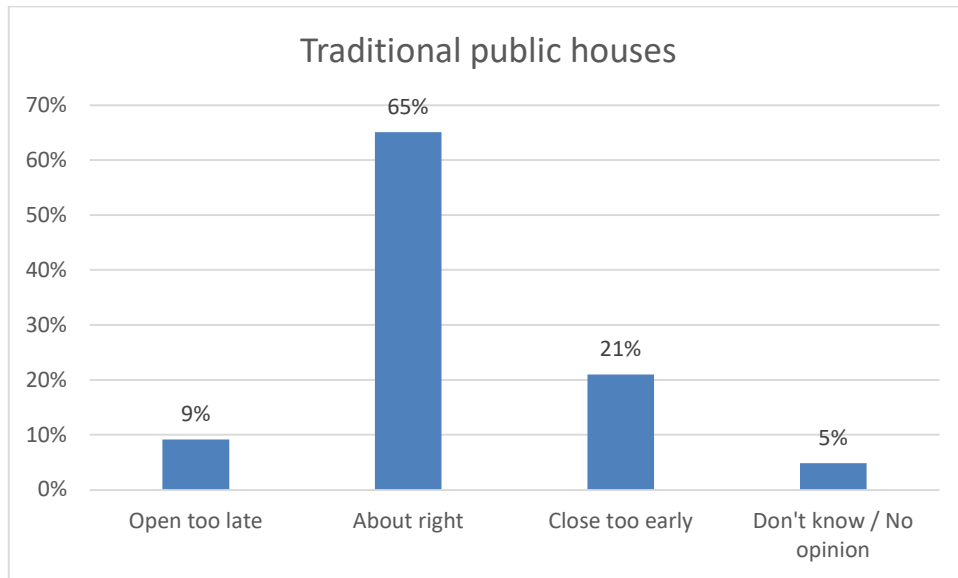


3.7 How suitable do you feel the closing hours of food and alcohol outlets are for the city centre?

Respondents were asked about the closing hours of food and alcohol outlets are in the city centre

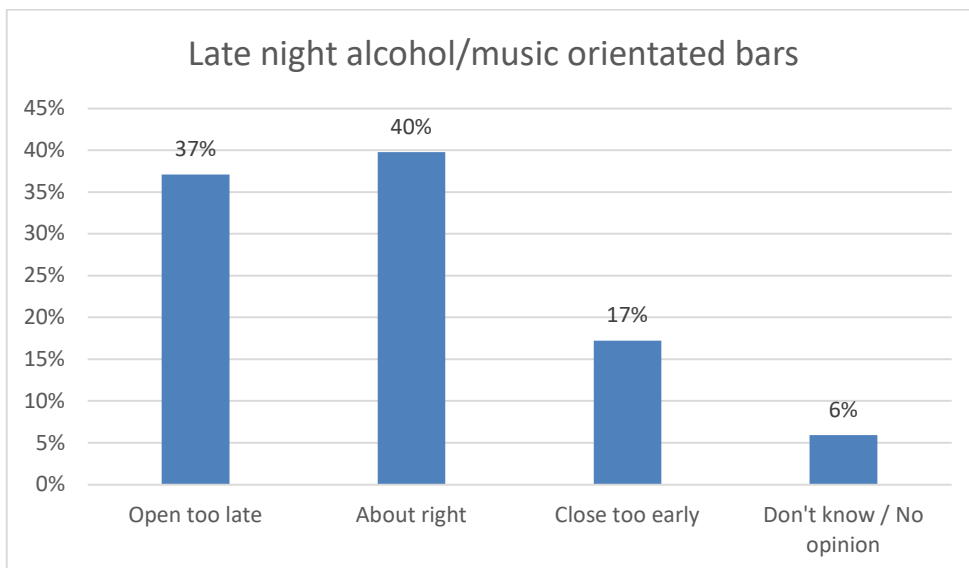
3.7.1 Traditional public houses

Respondents were asked about the closing hours of traditional public houses. Overall, the majority of people (65%) considered this to be about right. 21% considered them to close too early, 9% considered that they are open too late. 5% selected don't know/no opinion



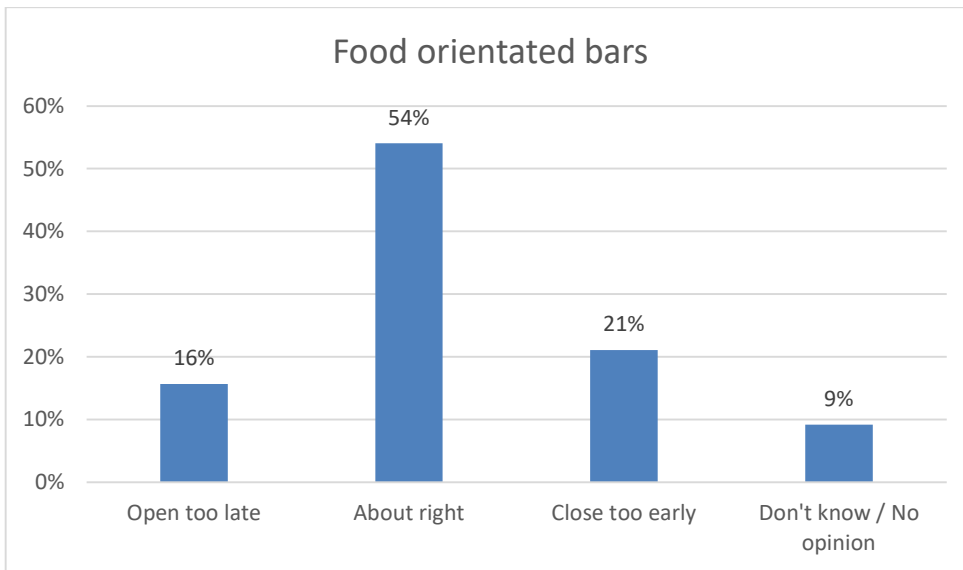
3.7.2 Late night alcohol/music orientated bars

Respondents were asked about the closing hours of late night alcohol/music orientated bars. Overall, the majority of people (40%) considered this to be about right. 37% considered them to be open too late. 17% considered them to close too early. 6% selected don't know/no opinion



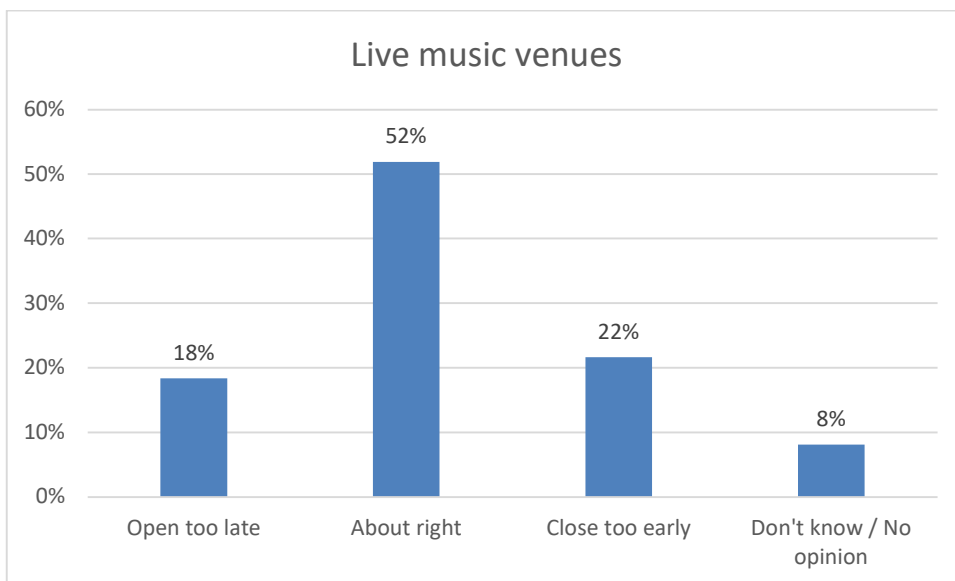
3.7.3 Food orientated bars

Respondents were asked about the closing hours of food orientated bars. Overall, the majority of people (54%) considered this to be about right. 16% considered them to be open too late. 21% considered them to close too early. 9% selected don't know/no opinion



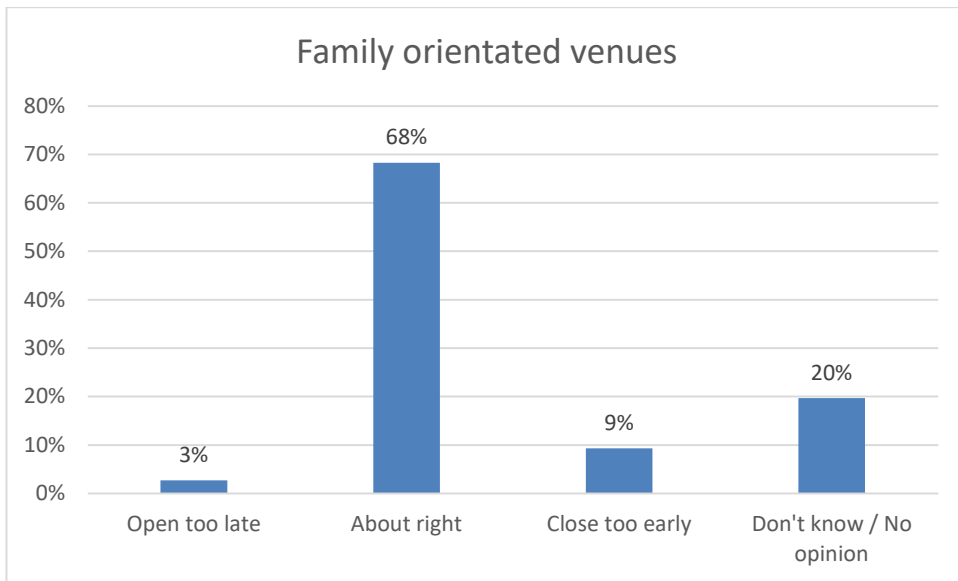
3.7.4 Live music venues

Respondents were asked about the closing hours of live music venues. Overall, the majority of people (52%) considered this to be about right. 18% considered them to be open too late. 22% considered them to close too early. 8% selected don't know/no opinion



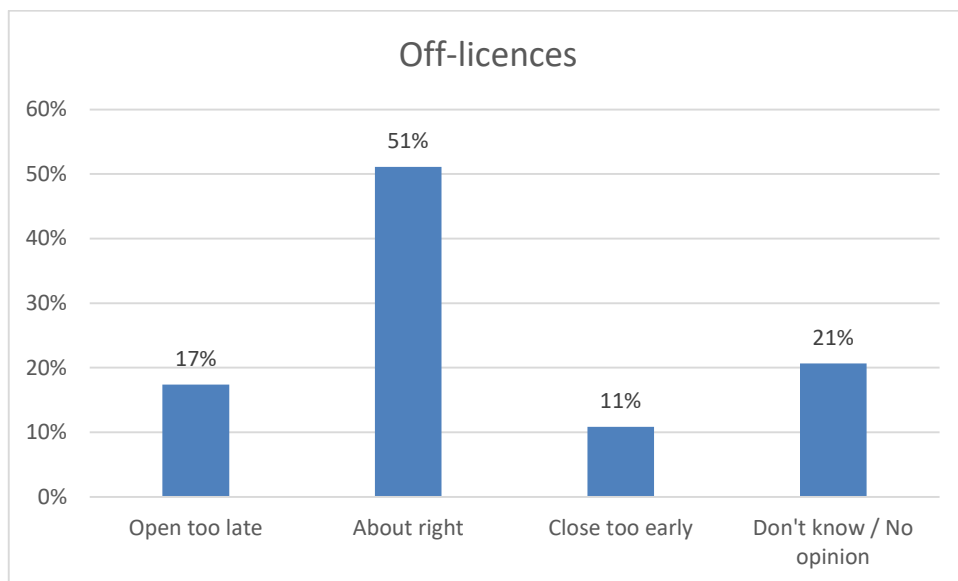
3.7.5 Family orientated venues

Respondents were asked about the closing hours of family orientated venues. Overall, the majority of people (68%) considered this to be about right. 3% considered them to be open too late. 9% considered them to close too early. 20% selected don't know/no opinion



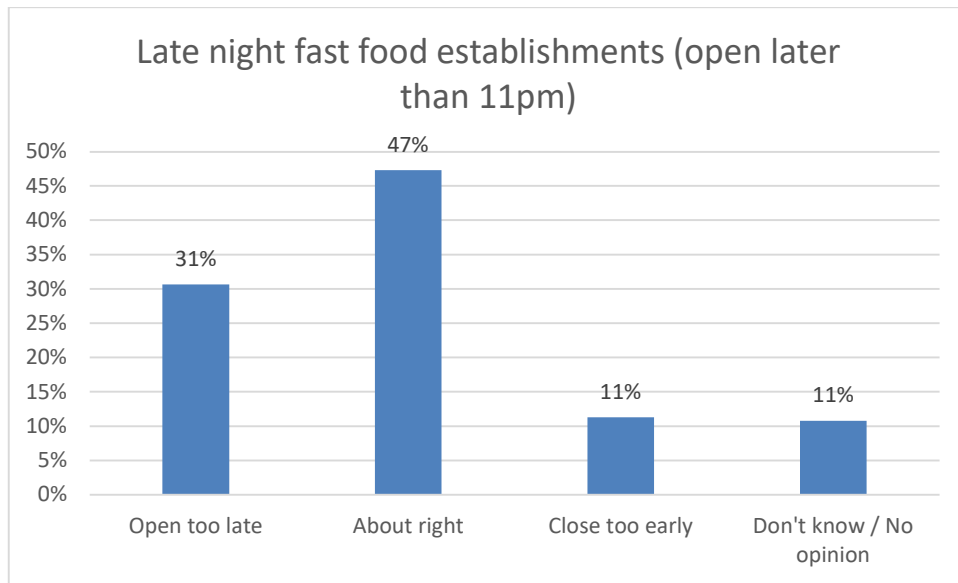
3.7.6 Off-licences

Respondents were asked about the closing hours of off-licences. Overall, the majority of people (51%) considered this to be about right. 17% considered them to be open too late. 11% considered them to close too early. 21% selected don't know/no opinion



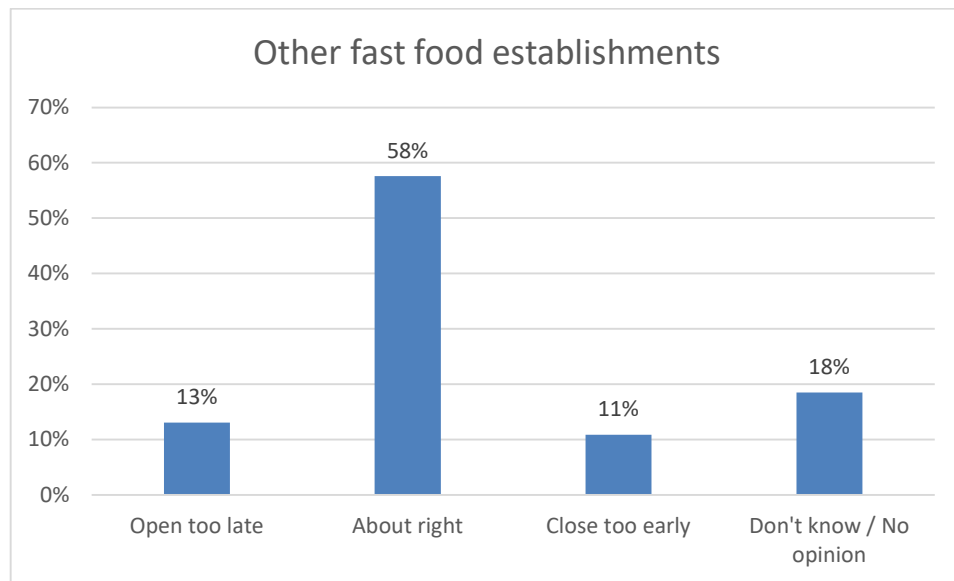
3.7.7 Late night fast food establishments (open later than 11pm)

Respondents were asked about the closing hours of Late night fast food establishments. Overall, the majority of people (47%) considered this to be about right. 31% considered them to be open too late. 11% considered them to close too early. 11% selected don't know/no opinion



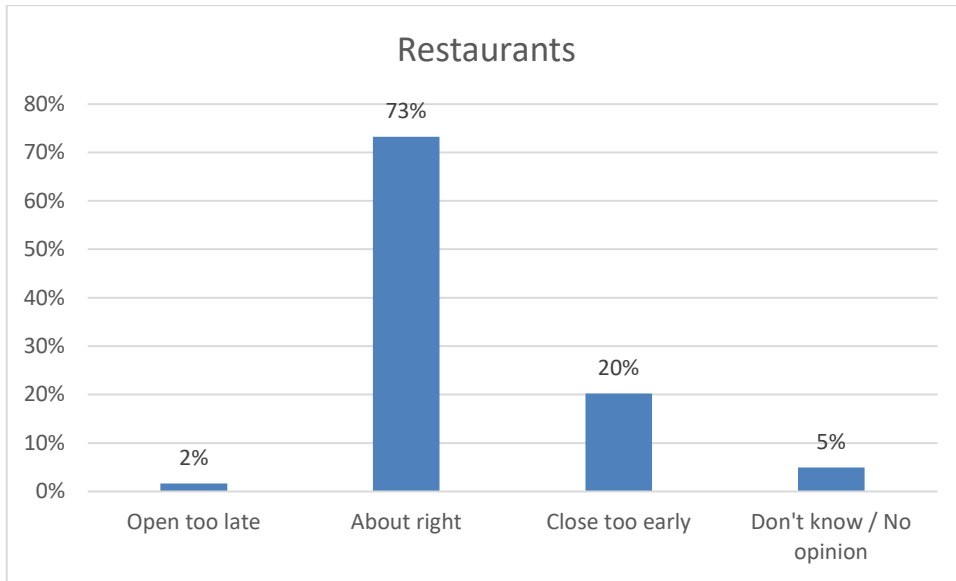
3.7.8 Other fast food establishments

Respondents were asked about the closing hours of other fast food establishments. Overall, the majority of people (58%) considered this to be about right. 13% considered them to be open too late. 11% considered them to close too early. 18% selected don't know/no opinion



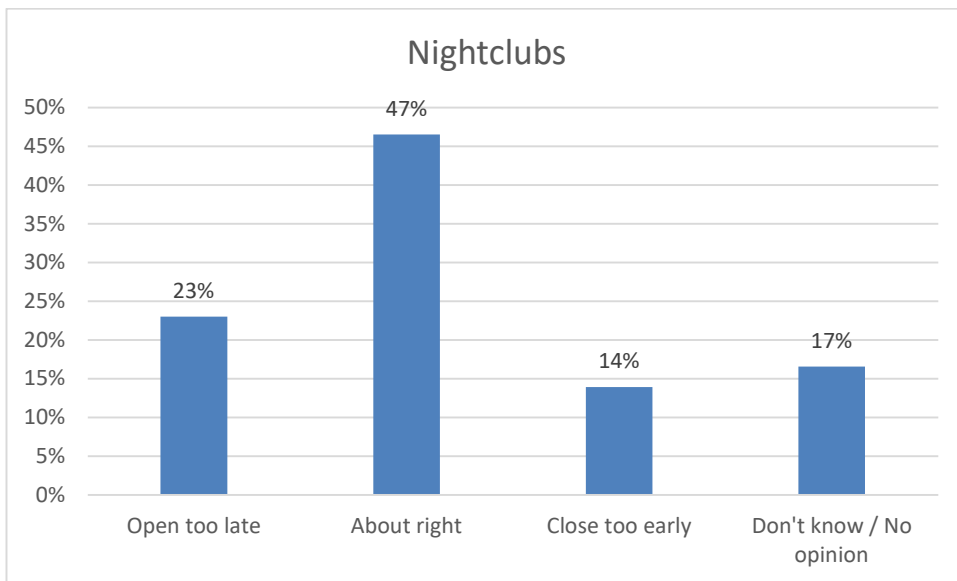
3.7.9 Restaurants

Respondents were asked about the closing hours of family orientated venues. Overall, the majority of people (78%) considered this to be about right. 2% considered them to be open too late. 20% considered them to close too early. 5% selected don't know/no opinion



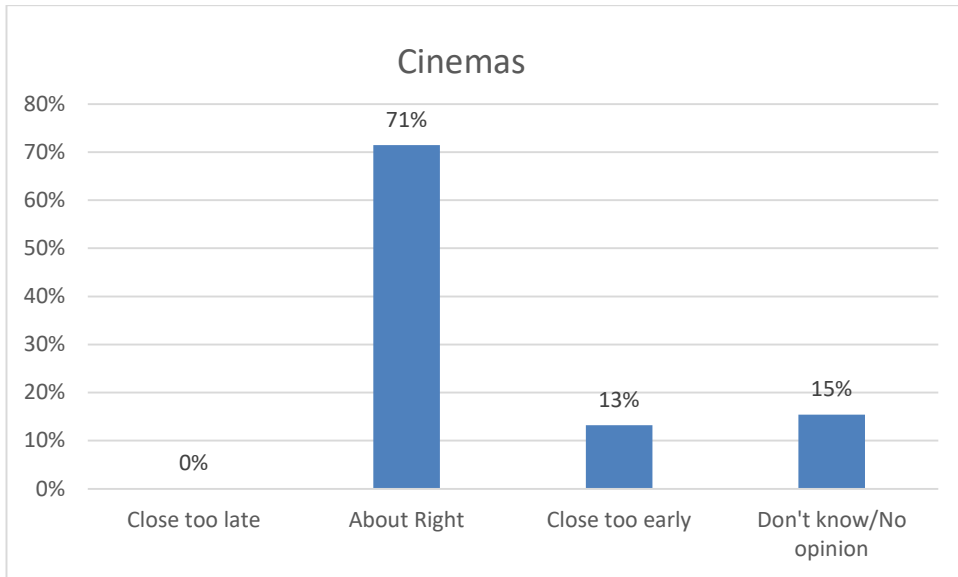
3.7.10 Nightclubs

Respondents were asked about the closing hours of nightclubs. Overall, the majority of people (47%) considered this to be about right. 23% considered them to be open too late. 14% considered them to close too early. 17% selected don't know/no opinion



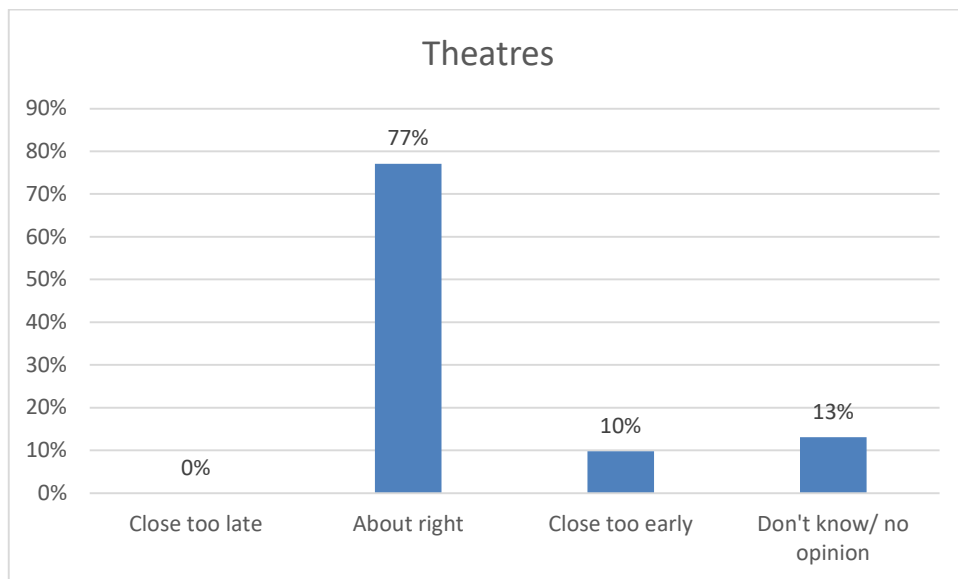
3.7.11 Cinemas

Respondents were asked about the closing hours of cinemas. Overall, the majority of people (71%) considered this to be about right. 0% considered them to be open too late. 13% considered them to close too early. 15% selected don't know/no opinion



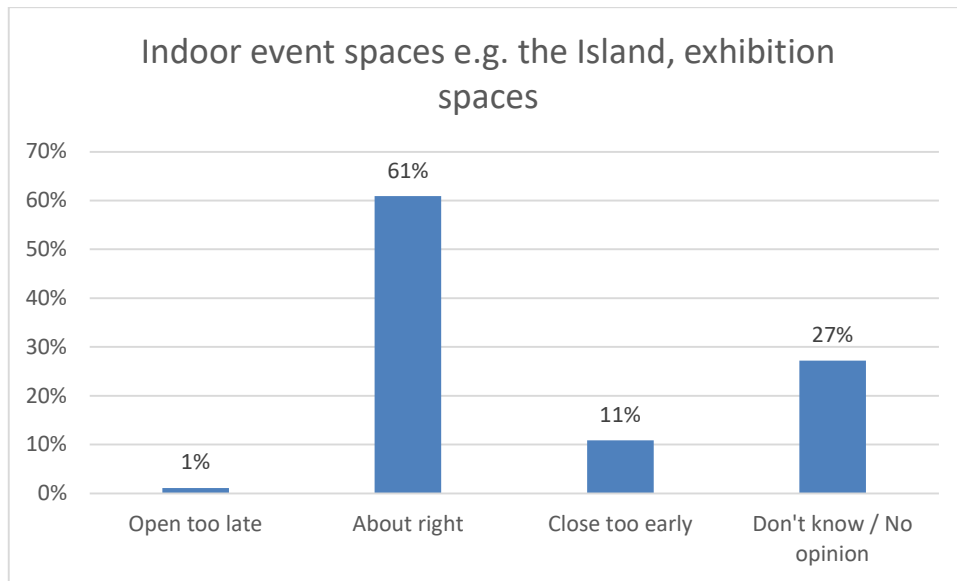
3.7.12 Theatres

Respondents were asked about the closing hours of theatres. Overall, the majority of people (77%) considered this to be about right. 0% considered them to be open too late. 10% considered them to close too early. 13% selected don't know/no opinion



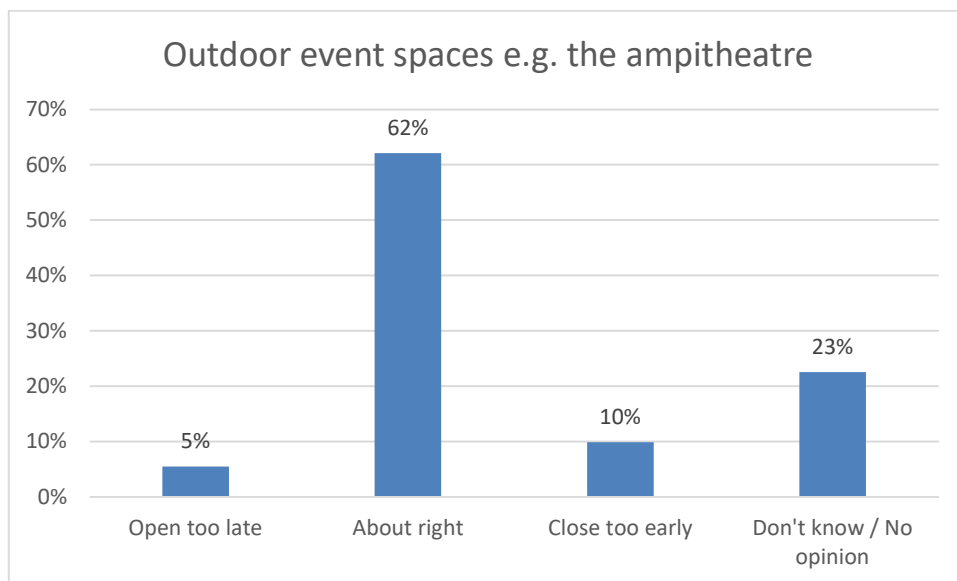
3.7.13 Indoor event spaces e.g. the Island, exhibition spaces

Respondents were asked about the closing hours of indoor event spaces. Overall, the majority of people (77%) considered this to be about right. 0% considered them to be open too late. 10% considered them to close too early. 13% selected don't know/no opinion



3.7.14 Outdoor event spaces e.g. the ampitheatre

Respondents were asked about the closing hours of outdoor event spaces. Overall, the majority of people (62%) considered this to be about right. 5% considered them to be open too late. 10% considered them to close too early. 23% selected don't know/no opinion

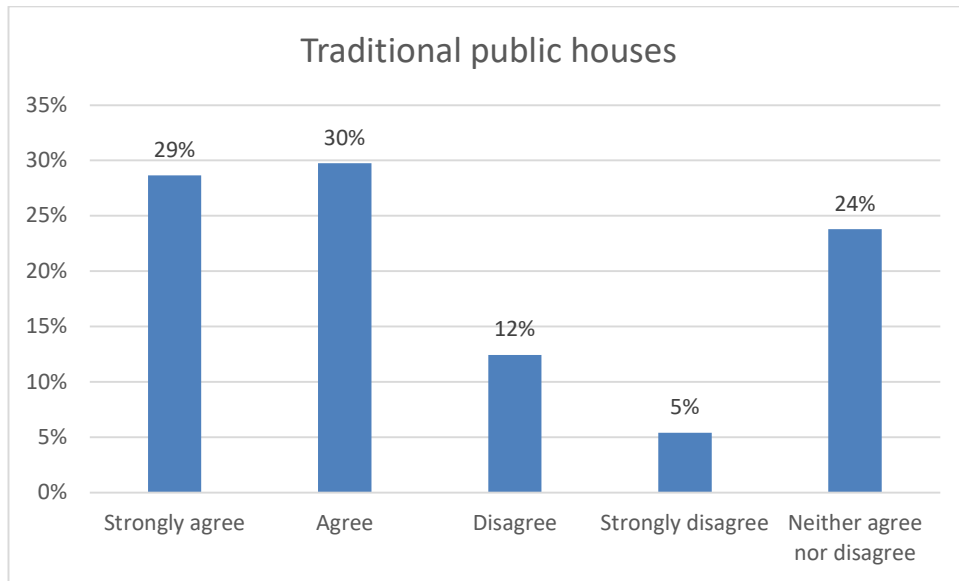


3.8 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following new premises being opened in the city centre?

Respondents were asked about new premises being opened in the city centre

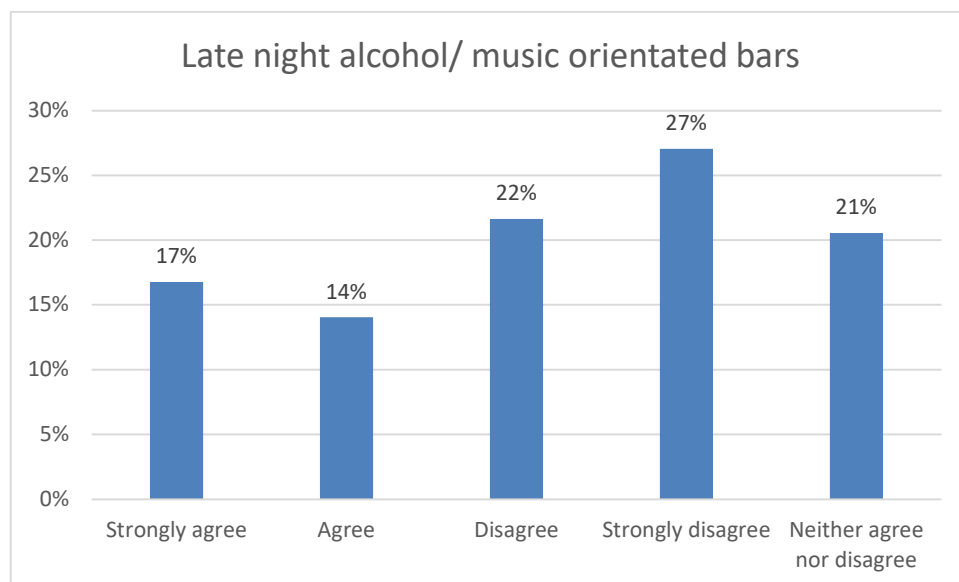
3.8.1 Traditional public houses

Respondents were asked about new traditional public houses being opened. Overall, the majority of people (59%) agreed or strongly agreed. 17% disagreed or strongly disagreed. 24% selected don't know/no opinion



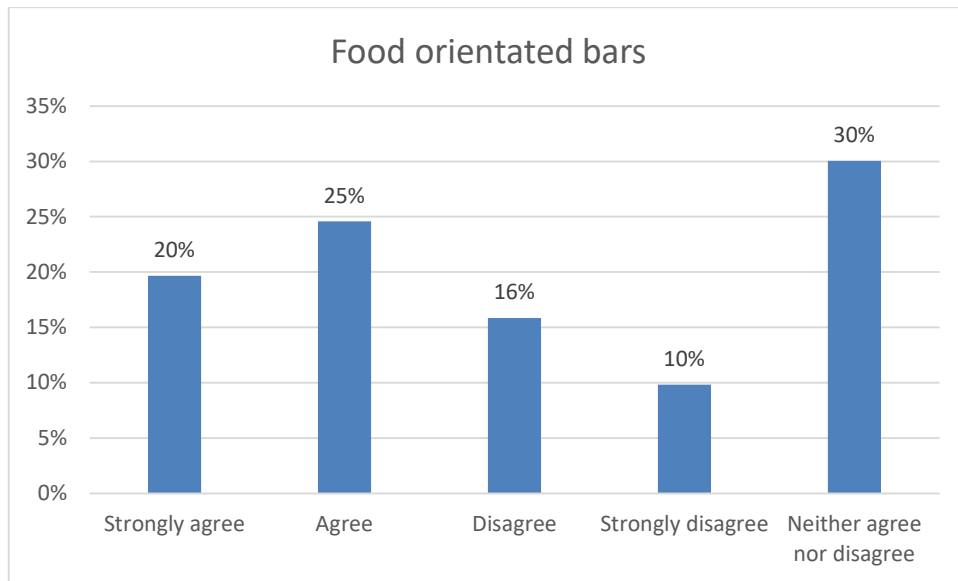
3.8.2 Late night alcohol/music orientated bars

Respondents were asked about new late night alcohol/music orientated bars being opened. Overall, the majority of people (49%) disagreed or strongly disagreed. 31% agreed or strongly agreed. 21% selected don't know/no opinion



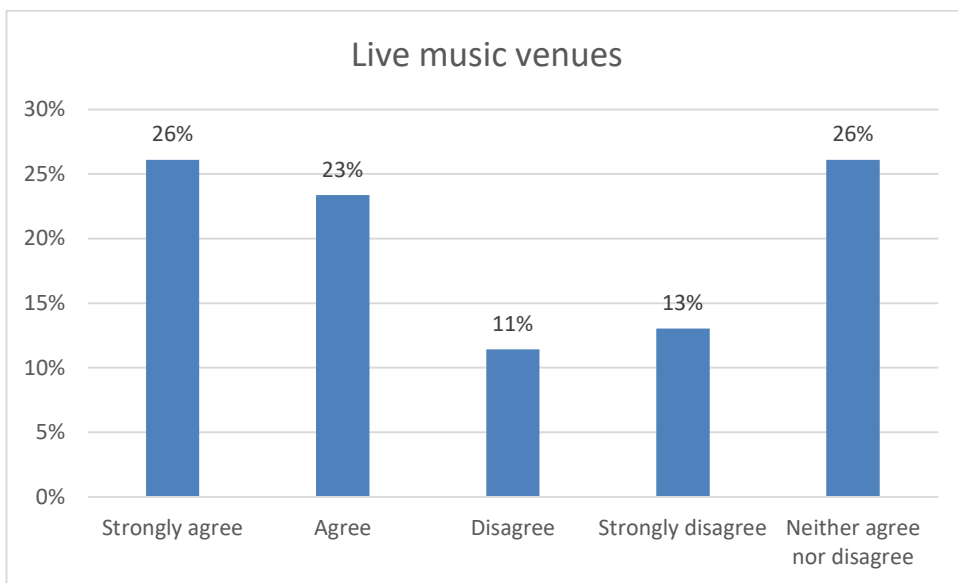
3.8.3 Food orientated bars

Respondents were asked about new food oriented bars being opened. Overall, the majority of people (45%) agreed or strongly agreed. 26% disagreed or strongly disagreed. 30% selected don't know/no opinion



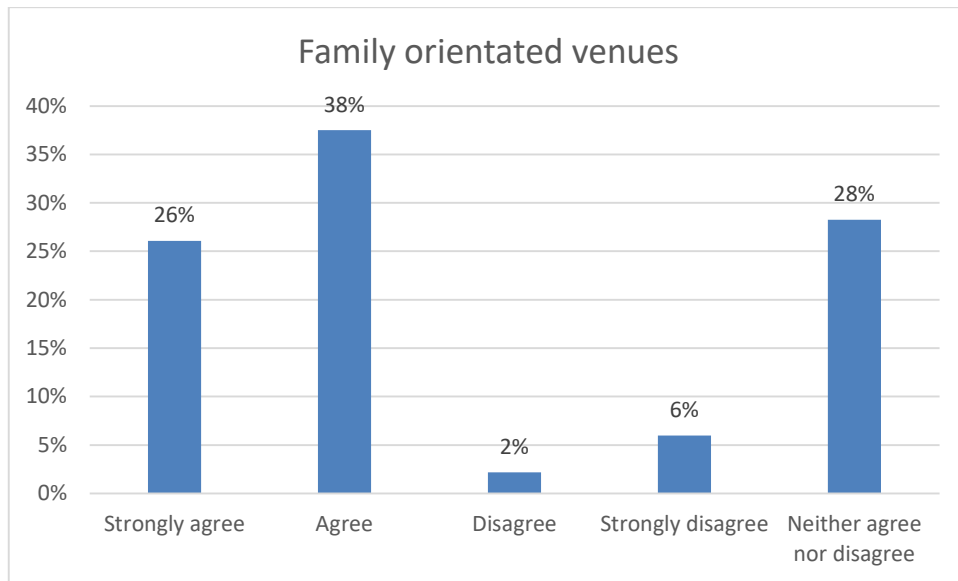
3.8.4 Live music venues

Respondents were asked about new live music venues being opened. Overall, the majority of people (49%) agreed or strongly agreed. 24% disagreed or strongly disagreed. 26% selected don't know/no opinion



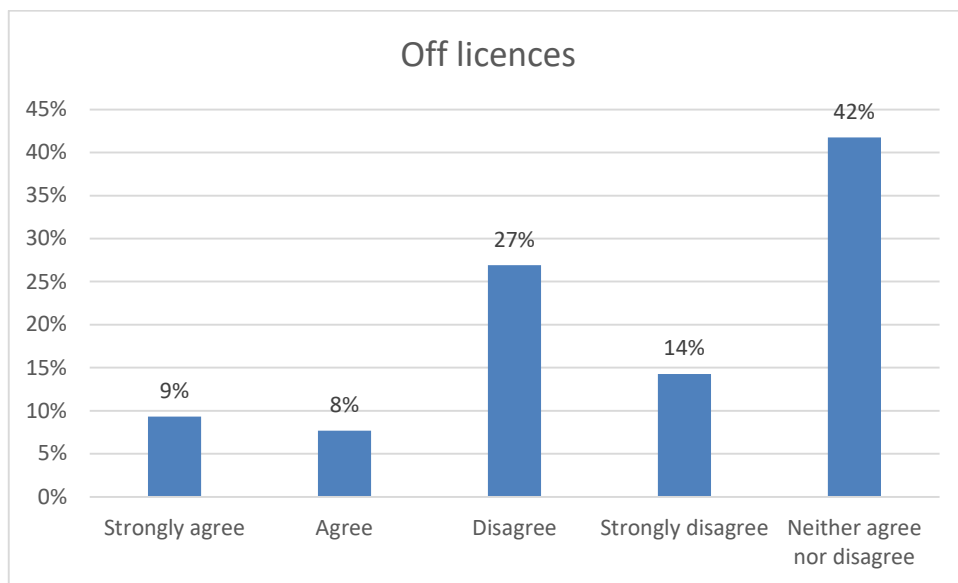
3.8.5 Family orientated venues

Respondents were asked about new traditional public houses being opened. Overall, the majority of people (64%) agreed or strongly agreed. 8% disagreed or strongly disagreed. 28% selected don't know/no opinion



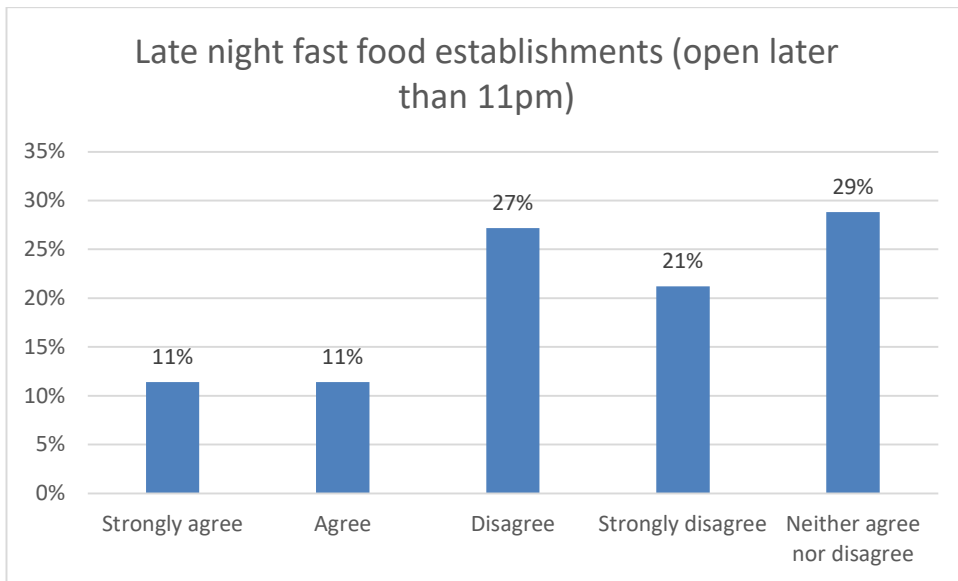
3.8.6 Off-licences

Respondents were asked about new off licences being opened. Overall, the majority of people (42%) neither agree nor disagree. 41% disagreed or strongly disagreed. 17% agree or strongly agree.



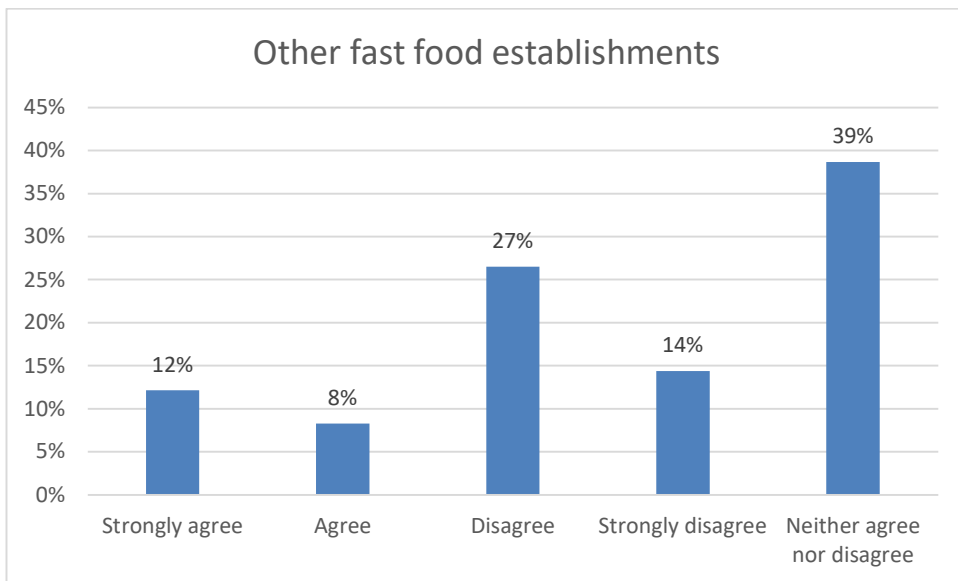
3.8.7 Late night fast food establishments (open later than 11pm)

Respondents were asked about new late night food establishments being opened. Overall, the majority of people (48%) disagreed or strongly disagreed. 22% agreed or strongly agreed. 29% selected don't know/no opinion



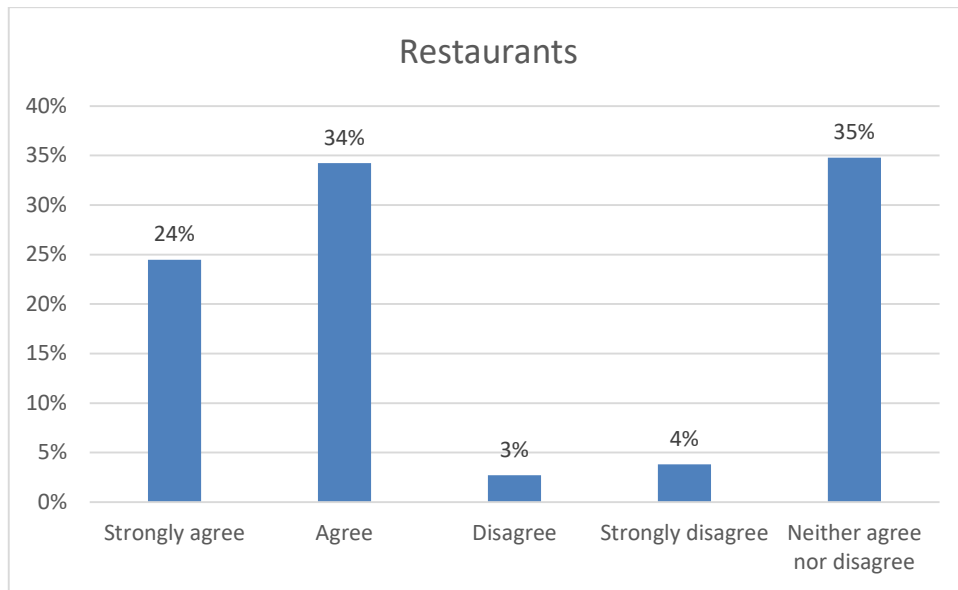
3.8.8 Other fast food establishments

Respondents were asked about new other fast food establishments being opened. Overall, the majority of people (41%) disagreed or strongly disagreed. 20% agreed or strongly agreed. 39% selected don't know/no opinion



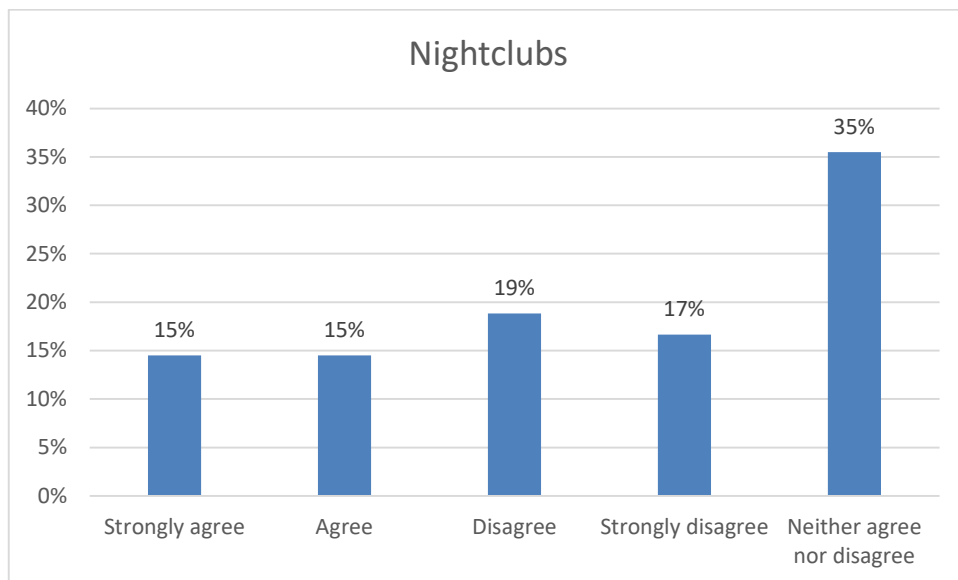
3.8.9 Restaurants

Respondents were asked about new restaurants being opened. Overall, the majority of people (58%) agreed or strongly agreed. 7% disagreed or strongly disagreed. 35% selected don't know/no opinion



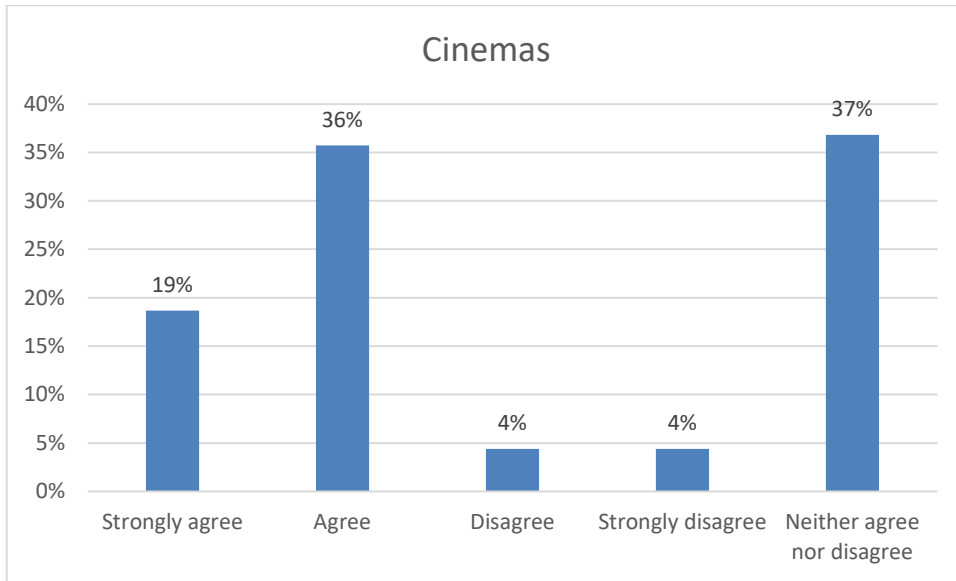
3.8.10 Nightclubs

Respondents were asked about new nightclubs being opened. Overall, the majority of people (36%) disagreed or strongly disagreed. 30% agreed or strongly agreed. 35% selected don't know/no opinion



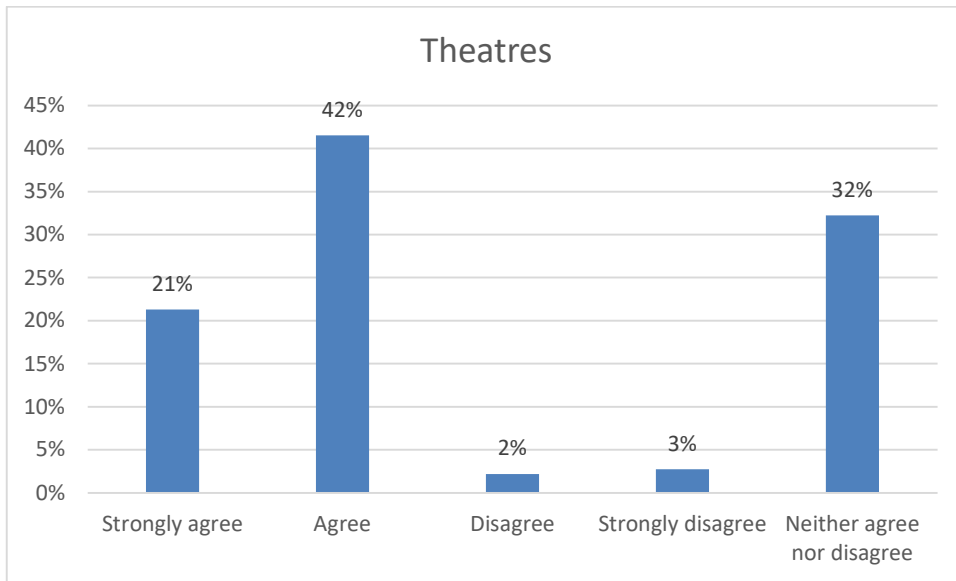
3.8.11 Cinemas

Respondents were asked about new cinemas being opened. Overall, the majority of people (55%) agreed or strongly agreed. 8% disagreed or strongly disagreed. 37% selected don't know/no opinion



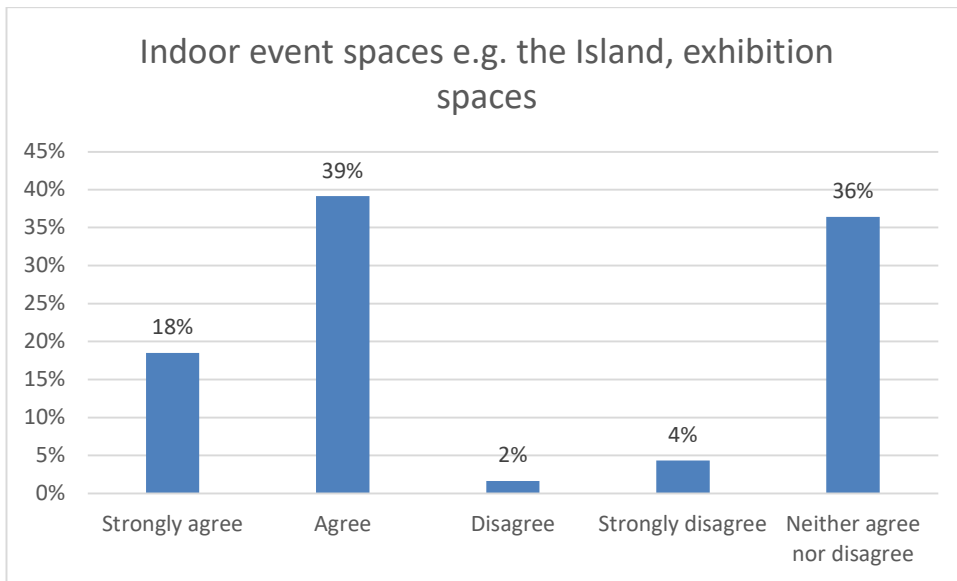
3.8.12 Theatres

Respondents were asked about new theatres being opened. Overall, the majority of people (63%) agreed or strongly agreed. 5% disagreed or strongly disagreed. 32% selected don't know/no opinion



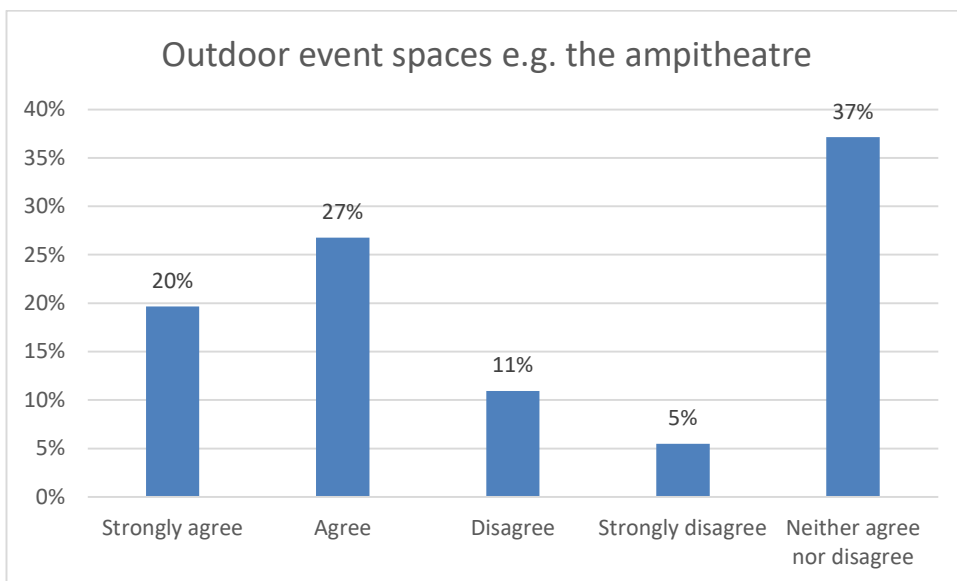
3.8.13 Indoor event spaces e.g. the Island, exhibition spaces

Respondents were asked about new indoor event spaces being opened. Overall, the majority of people (57%) agreed or strongly agreed. 6% disagreed or strongly disagreed. 36% selected don't know/no opinion



3.8.14 Outdoor event spaces e.g. the ampitheatre

Respondents were asked about new outdoor event spaces being opened. Overall, the majority of people (47%) agreed or strongly agreed. 16% disagreed or strongly disagreed. 37% selected don't know/no opinion



3.9 Do you have any further comments regarding the City Centre CIA? You could include here any suggestions

Respondents were asked for further comments on the existing CIA. The responses are summarised in the table below. The full responses are included in Appendix A.

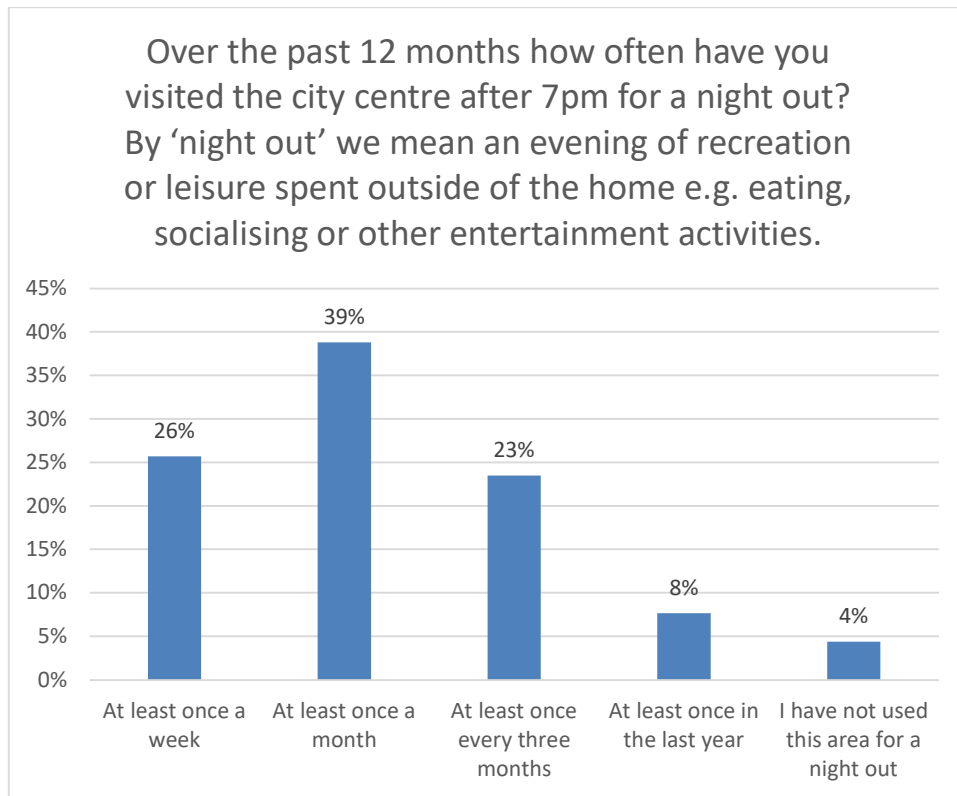
Proximity to residential Area

17

Anti-social behaviour	11
CIA needs to be extended	9
CIA needs to be kept	9
Noise	8
Needs to be easier for new premises to open	5
Night time economy venues need more support	5
Litter	5
Needs more enforcement	4
CIA needs to be removed	4
Feels unsafe	3
Retain pavement licences	3
Premises need to close earlier	2
There needs to be more variety of premises	2
Public transport issues	2
Lack of toilets	1
Feel safe	1

3.10 Over the past 12 months how often have you visited the city centre after 7pm for a night out? By ‘night out’ we mean an evening of recreation or leisure spent outside of the home e.g. eating, socialising or other entertainment activities

Respondents were asked about how often they visit the city centre for a night out

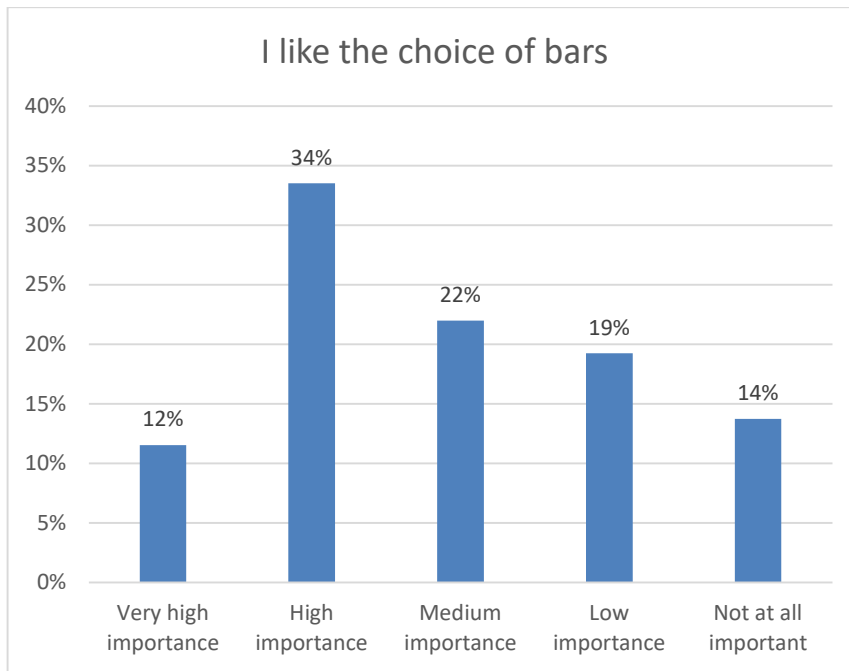


3.11 When deciding to use the city centre for a night out, how important are each of the following to you?

Respondents were asked for information about what is important to them when going for a night out. The responses are summarised in the table below.

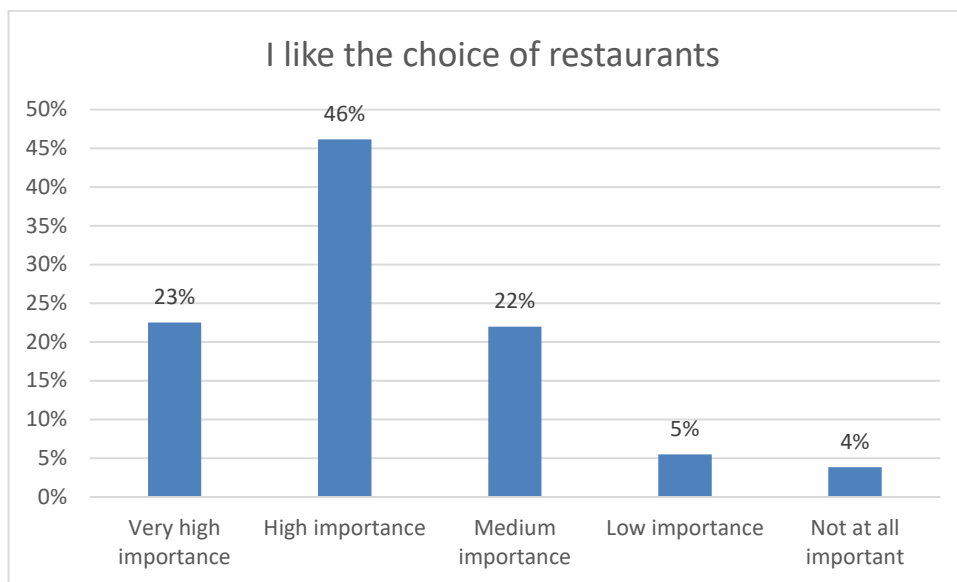
3.11.1 I like the choice of bars

Respondents were asked about the importance of the choice of bars. Overall, the majority of people (46%) considered it important or very important. 41% considered it of medium or low importance. 14% considered it to be not at all important.



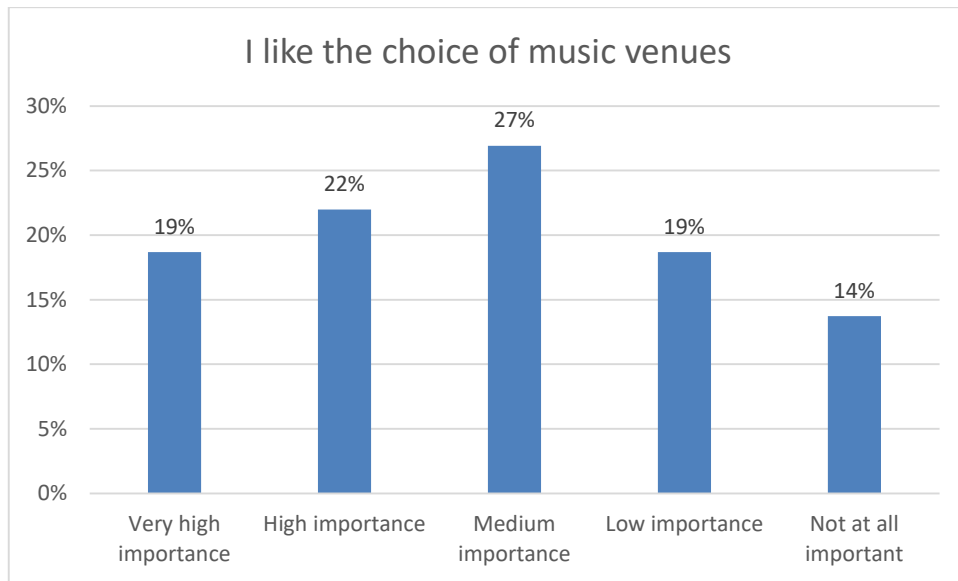
3.11.2 I like the choice of restaurants

Respondents were asked about the importance of the choice of restaurants. Overall, the majority of people (69%) considered it important or very important. 27% considered it of medium or low importance. 4% considered it to be not at all important.



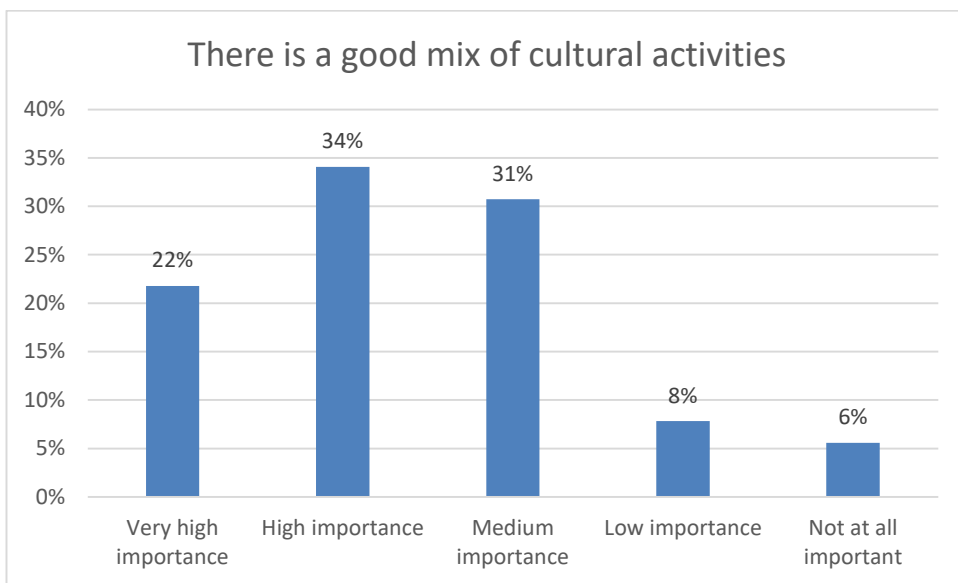
3.11.3 I like the choice of music venues

Respondents were asked about the importance of the choice of music venues. Overall, the majority of people (46%) considered it of medium or low importance. 41% considered it important or very important. 14% considered it to be not at all important.



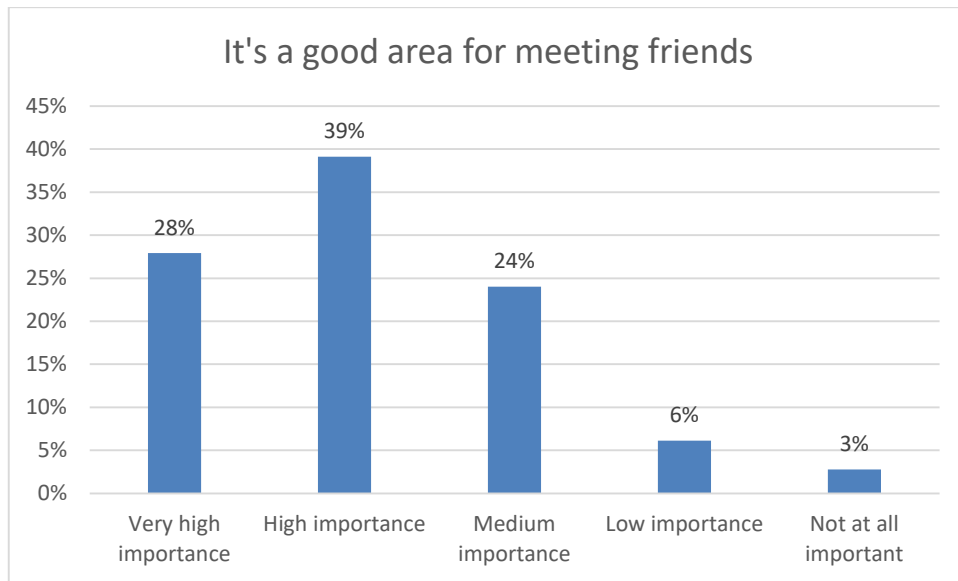
3.11.4 There is a good mix of cultural activities

Respondents were asked about the importance of the mix of cultural activities. Overall, the majority of people (56%) considered it of important or very important. 39% considered it of medium or low importance. 6% considered it to be not at all important.



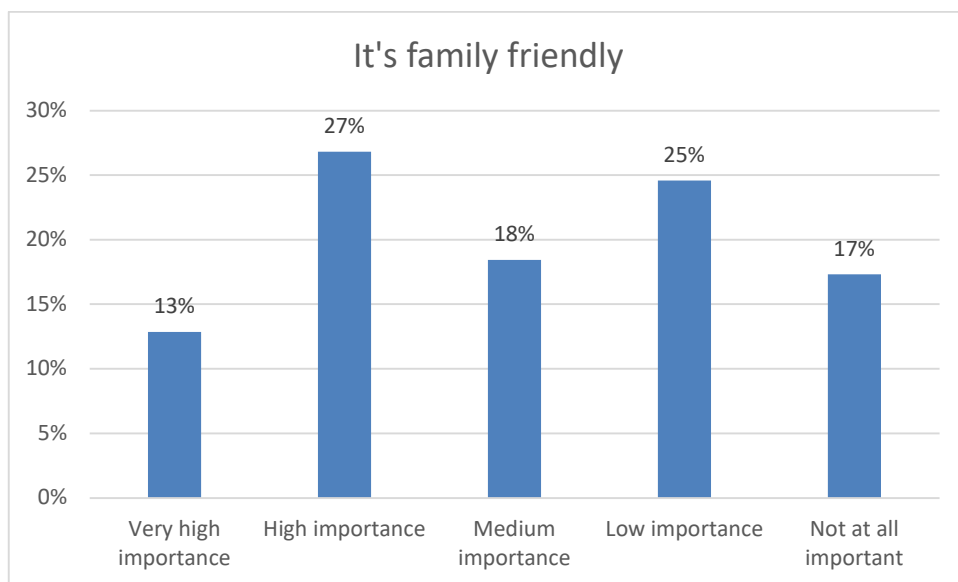
3.11.5 It's a good area for meeting friends

Respondents were asked about the importance about it being a good area for meeting friends. Overall, the majority of people (67%) considered it of important or very important. 30% considered it of medium or low importance. 3% considered it to be not at all important.



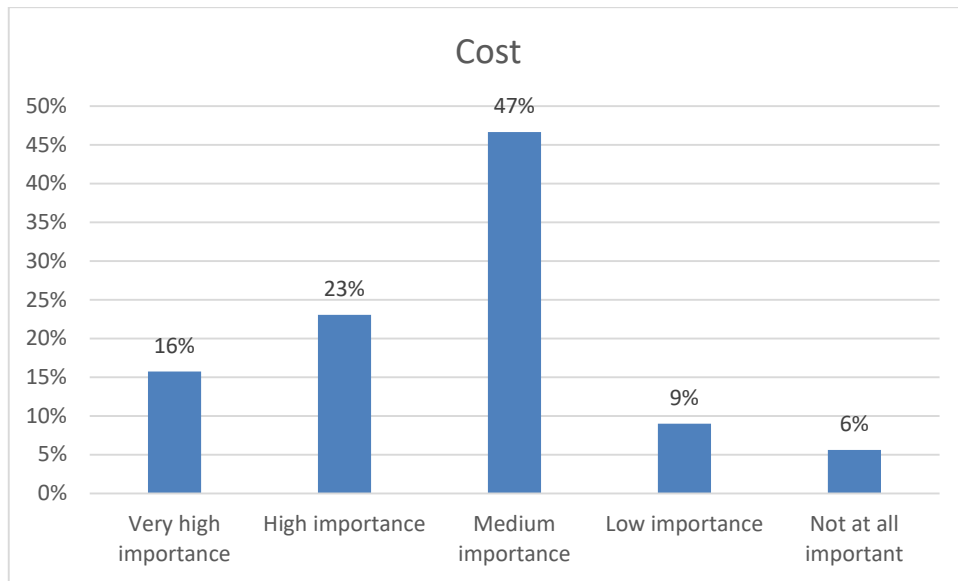
3.11.6 It's family friendly

Respondents were asked about the importance of it being family friendly. Overall, the majority of people (43%) considered it of medium or low importance. 40% considered it important or very important. 17% considered it to be not at all important.



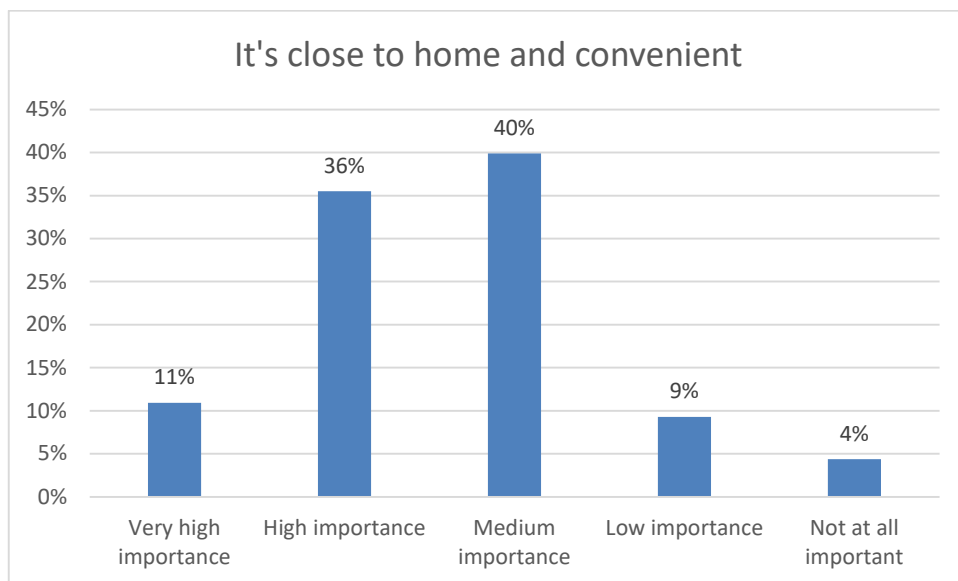
3.11.7 Cost

Respondents were asked about the importance of the cost. Overall, the majority of people (56%) considered it of medium or low importance. 39% considered it important or very important. 6% considered it to be not at all important.



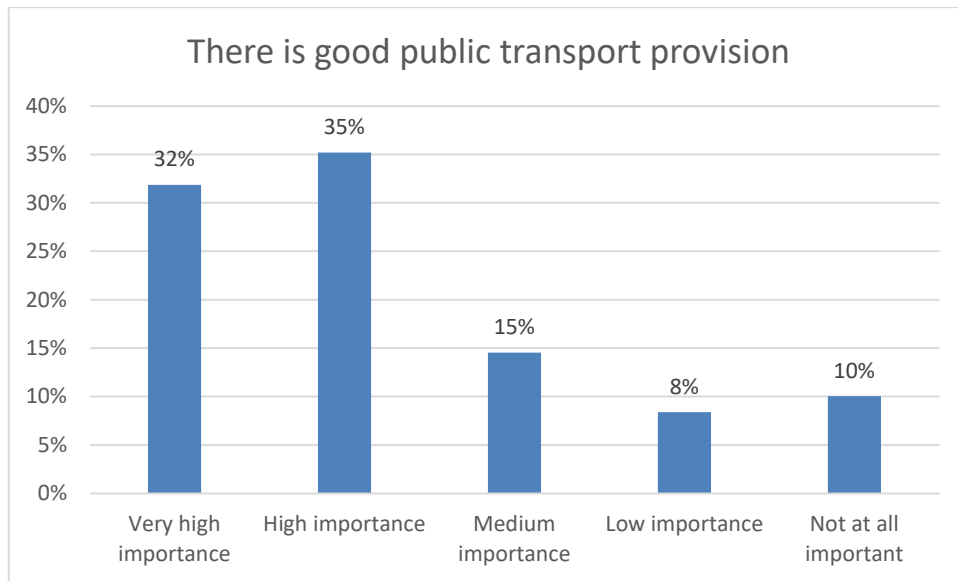
3.11.8 It's close to home and convenient

Respondents were asked about the importance of the choice of how close to home and convenient venues are. Overall, the majority of people (49%) considered it of medium or low importance. 47% considered it important or very important. 4% considered it to be not at all important.



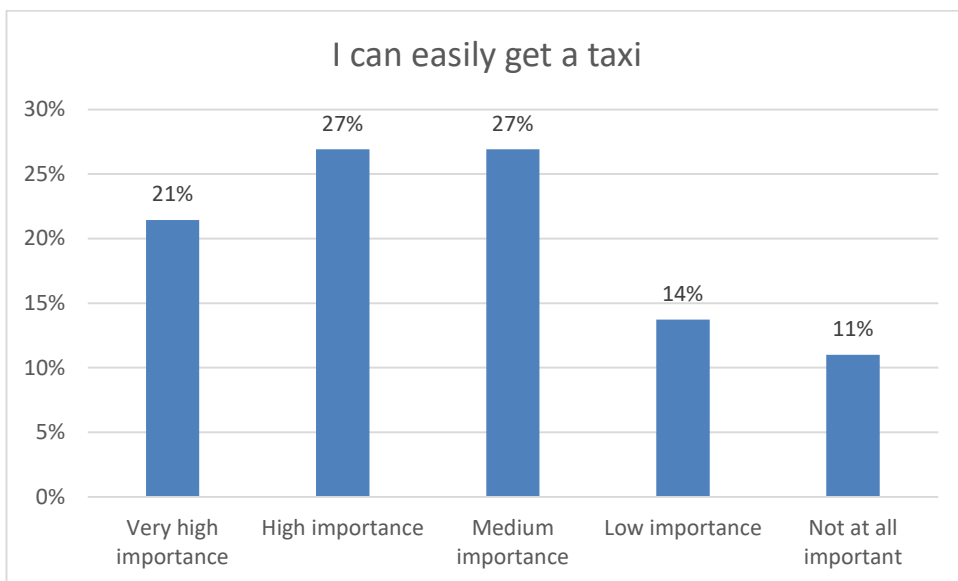
3.11.9 There is a good public transport provision

Respondents were asked about the importance of good public transport provision. Overall, the majority of people (67%) considered it of important or very important. 23% considered it of medium or low importance. 10% considered it to be not at all important.



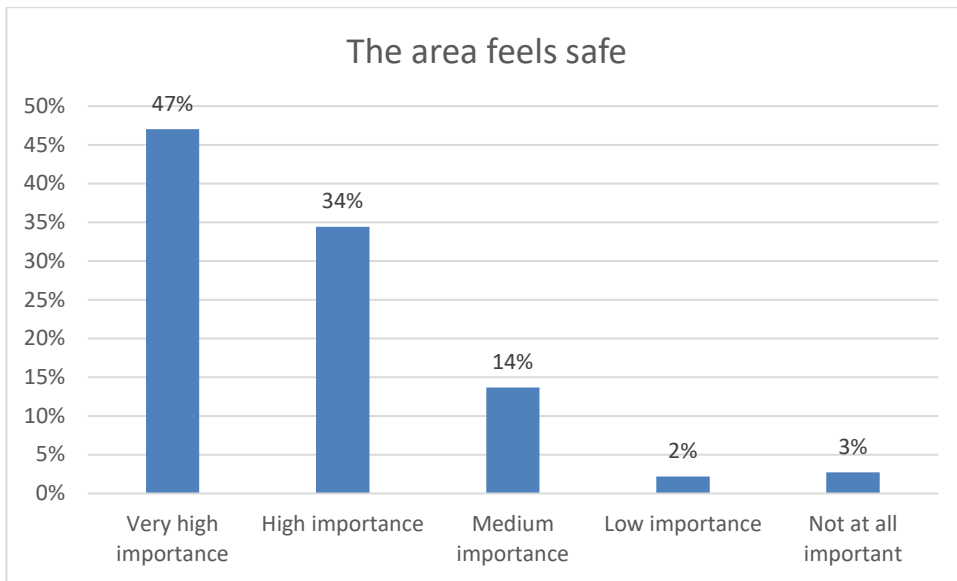
3.11.10 I can easily get a taxi

Respondents were asked about the importance of the ease of getting a taxi. Overall, the majority of people (48%) considered it of important or very important. 41% considered it of medium or low importance. 11% considered it to be not at all important.



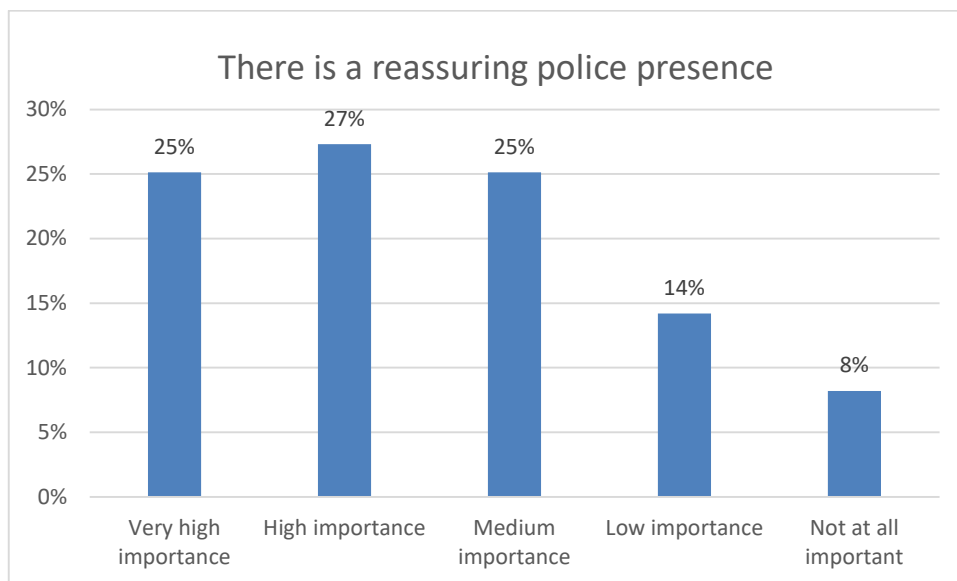
3.11.11 The area feels safe

Respondents were asked about the importance of the area feeling safe. Overall, the majority of people (81%) considered it of important or very important. 16% considered it of medium or low importance. 3% considered it to be not at all important.



3.11.12 There is a reassuring police presence

Respondents were asked about the importance of a reassuring police presence. Overall, the majority of people (52%) considered it of important or very important. 39% considered it of medium or low importance. 8% considered it to be not at all important.



3.11.13 Something else (please describe below)

The responses are summarised in the table below. The full responses are included in Appendix A.

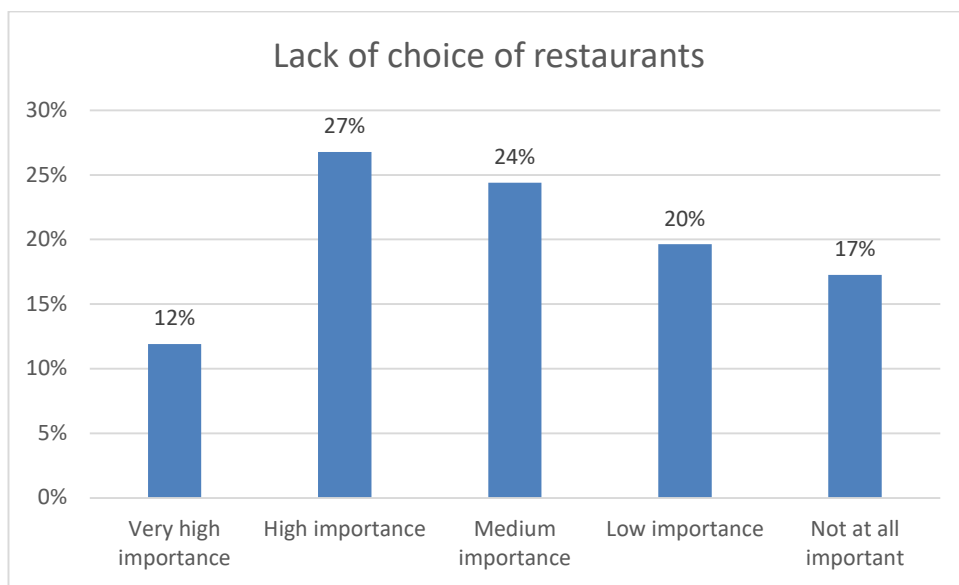
Feeling safe	9
Choice of venues	1
Transport options	4
Crime/disorder	1
Access to parking	2

3.12 We would like to know if there is anything that deters you from using the city centre for a night out. How important are the following factors in making you choose not to use the city centre for a night out?

Respondents were asked for further information on what prevents them from visiting the city centre for a night out.

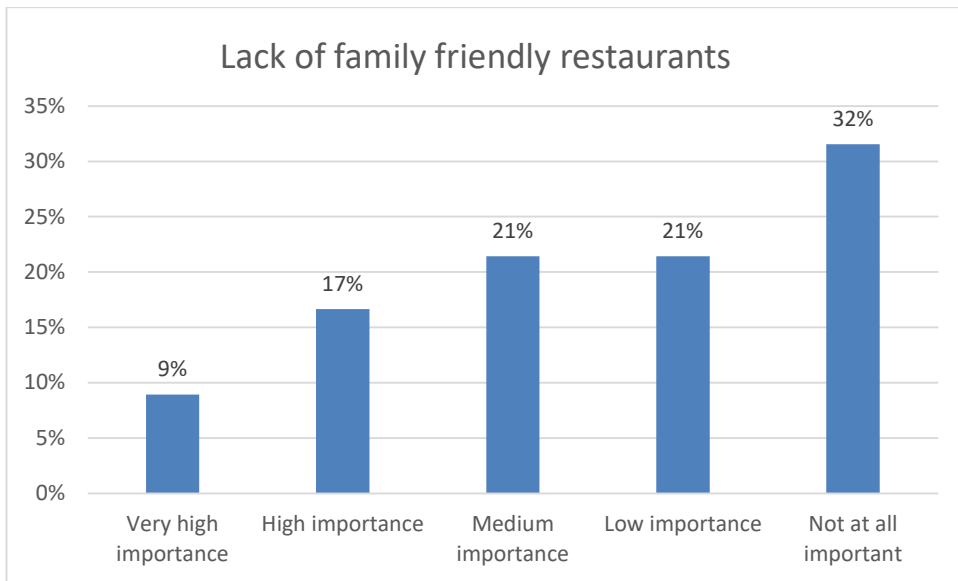
3.12.1 Lack of choice of restaurants

Respondents were asked whether the lack of choice of restaurants deters them from using the City Centre. Overall, the majority of people (44%) considered it of medium or low importance. 39% considered it important or very important. 17% considered it to be not at all important.



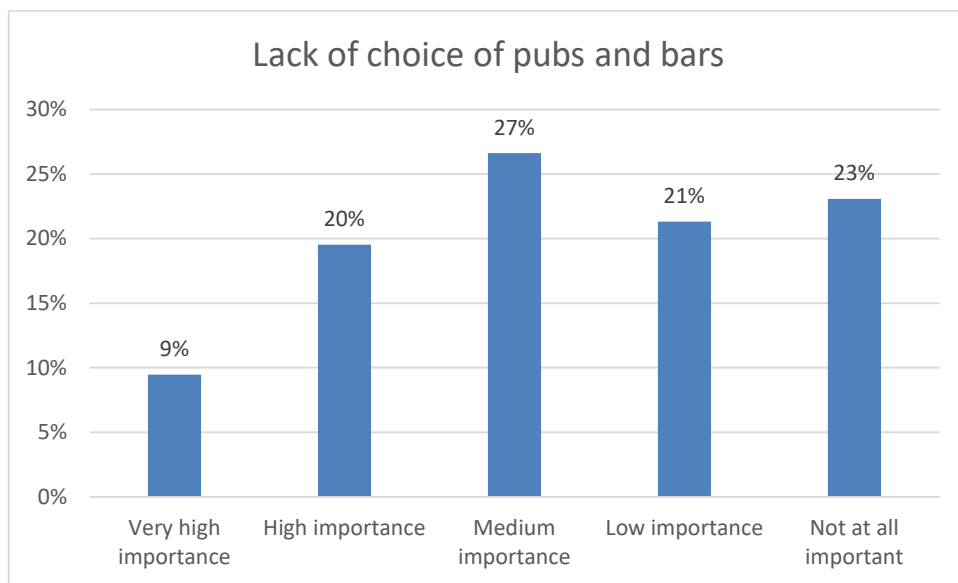
3.12.2 Lack of family-friendly restaurants

Respondents were asked whether the lack of family-friendly restaurants deters them from using the City Centre. Overall, the majority of people (42%) considered it of medium or low importance. 26% considered it important or very important. 32% considered it to be not at all important.



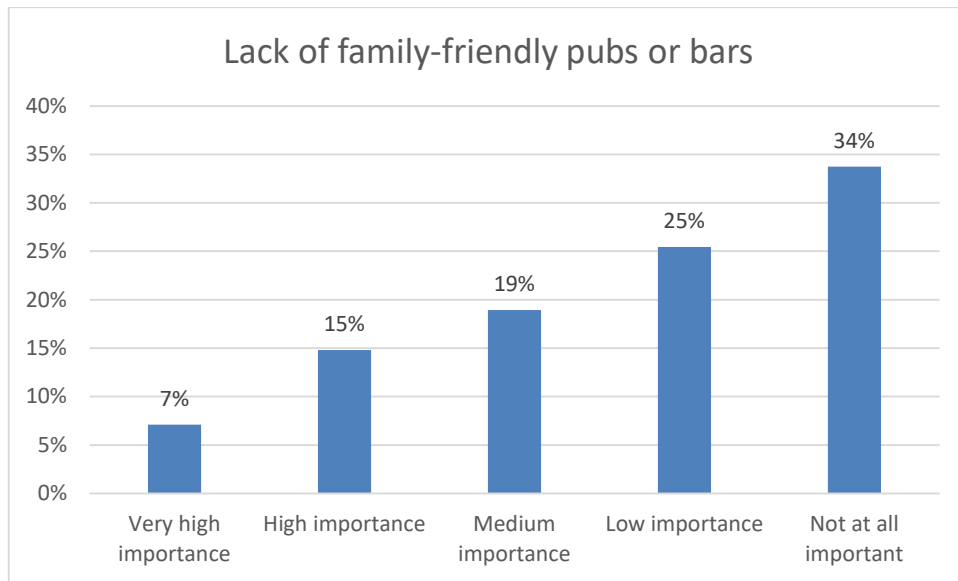
3.12.3 Lack of choice of pubs or bars

Respondents were asked whether the lack of choice of pubs or bars deters them from using the City Centre. Overall, the majority of people (48%) considered it of medium or low importance. 29% considered it important or very important. 23% considered it to be not at all important.



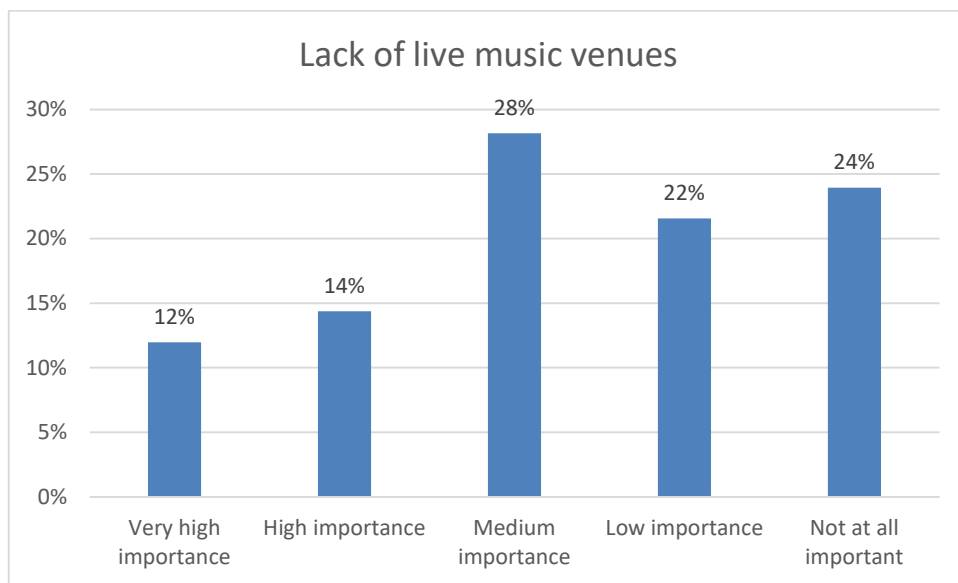
3.12.4 Lack of family-friendly pubs or bars

Respondents were asked whether the lack of family-friendly pubs or bars deters them from using the City Centre. Overall, the majority of people (44%) considered it of medium or low importance. 22% considered it important or very important. 34% considered it to be not at all important.



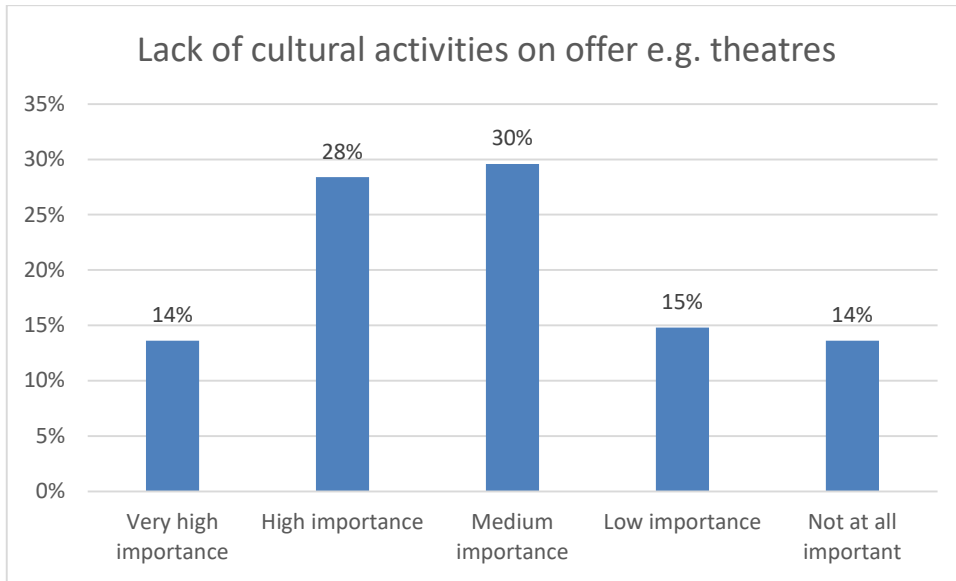
3.12.5 Lack of live music venues

Respondents were asked whether the lack of choice of live music venues deters them from using the City Centre. Overall, the majority of people (50%) considered it of medium or low importance. 26% considered it important or very important. 24% considered it to be not at all important.



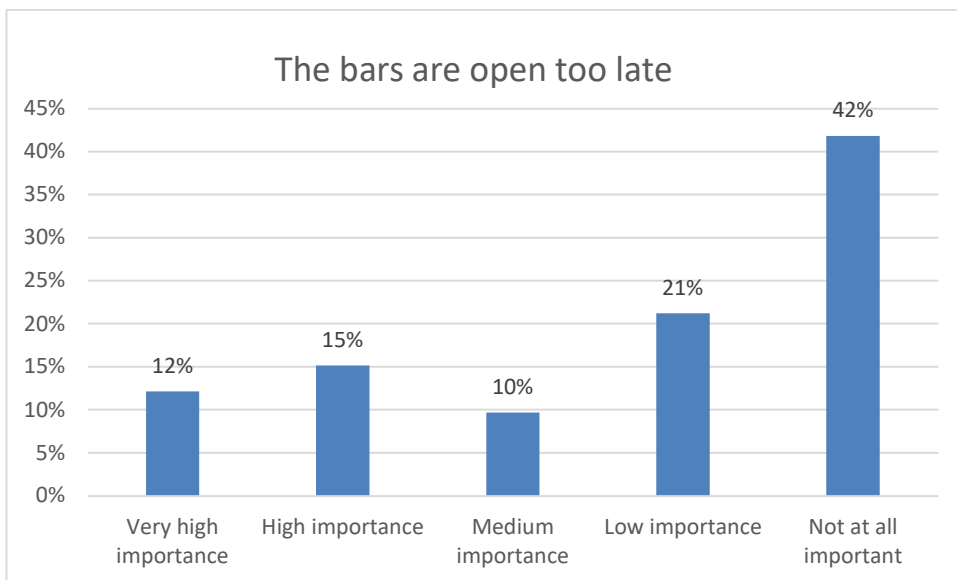
3.12.6 Lack of cultural activities on offer e.g. theatres

Respondents were asked whether the lack of cultural activities on offer deters them from using the City Centre. Overall, the majority of people (45%) considered it of medium or low importance. 42% considered it important or very important. 14% considered it to be not at all important.



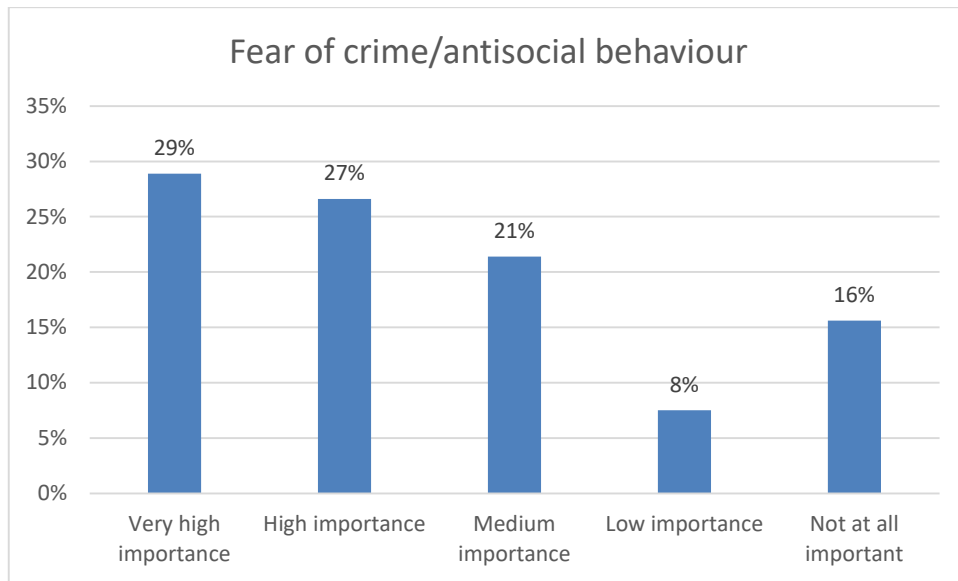
3.12.7 The bars are open too late

Respondents were asked whether the bars being open too late deters them from using the City Centre. Overall, the majority of people (31%) considered it of medium or low importance. 27% considered it important or very important. 42% considered it to be not at all important.



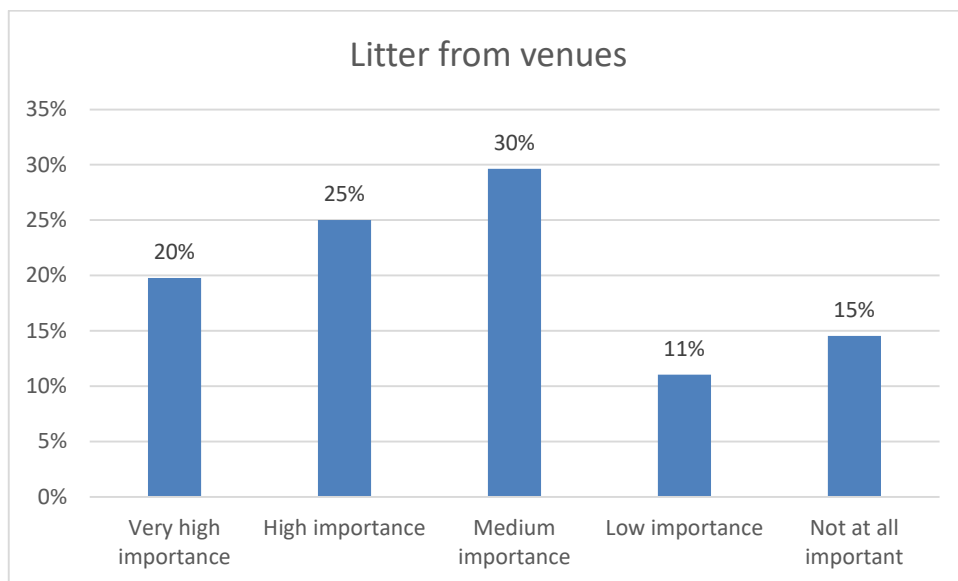
3.12.8 Fear of crime/antisocial behaviour

Respondents were asked whether fear of crime/antisocial behaviour deters them from using the City Centre. Overall, the majority of people (56%) considered it important or very important. 29% considered it of medium or low importance. 16% considered it to be not at all important.



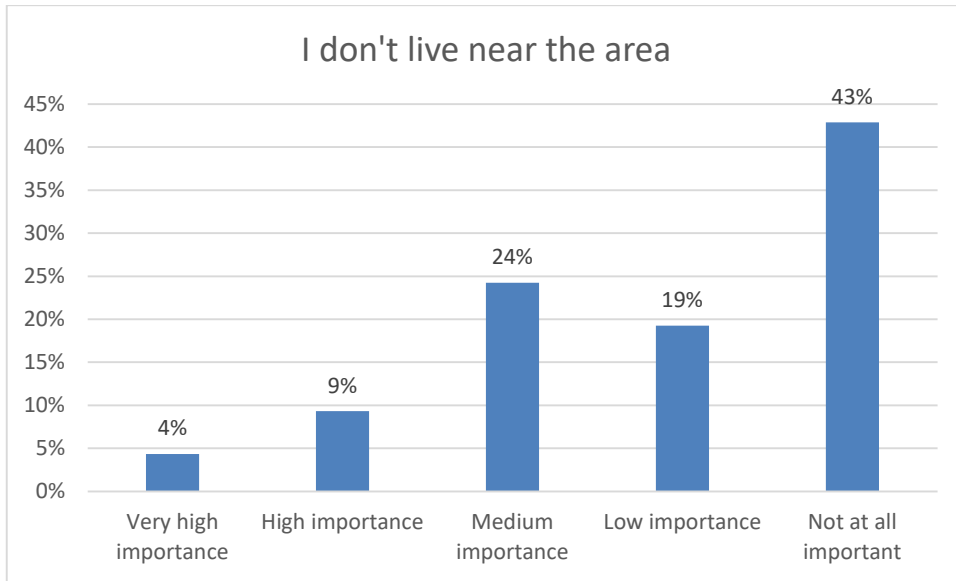
3.12.8 Litter from venues

Respondents were asked whether litter from venues deters them from using the City Centre. Overall, the majority of people (45%) considered it important or very important. 41% considered it of medium or low importance. 15% considered it to be not at all important.



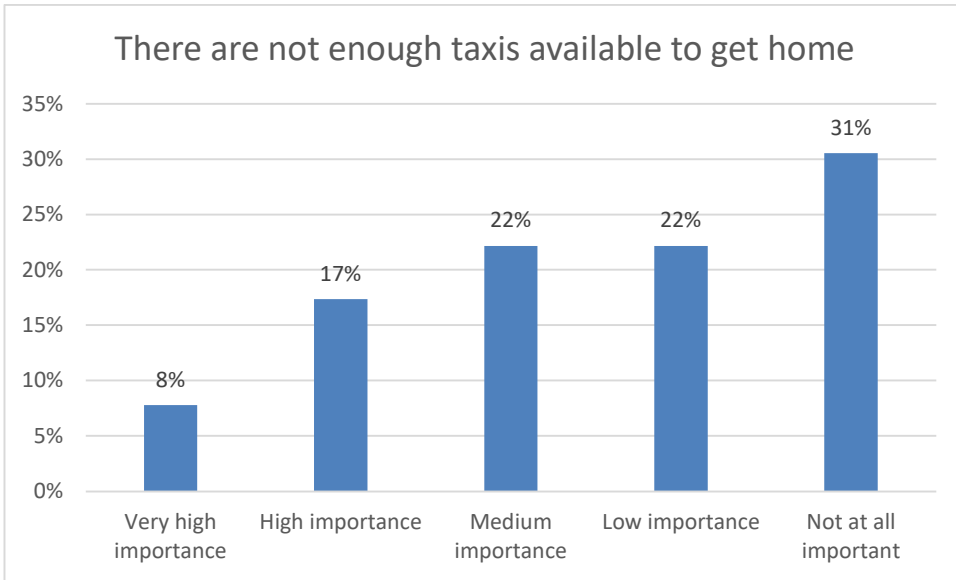
3.12.10 I don't live near the area

Respondents were asked whether not living near the area deters them from using the City Centre. Overall, the majority of people (43%) considered not at all important. 43% considered it of medium or low importance. 13% considered it important or very important.



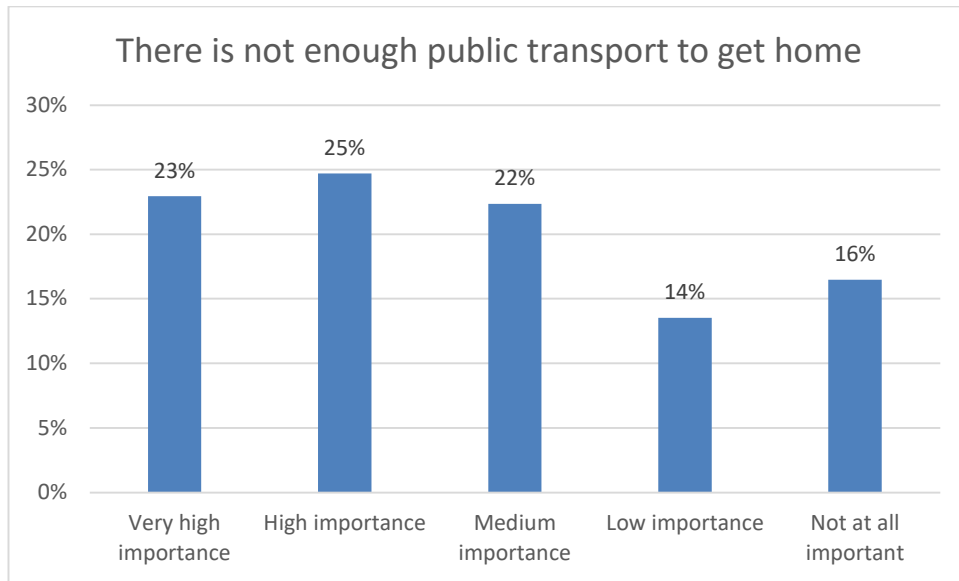
3.12.11 There are not enough taxis to get home

Respondents were asked whether there not being enough taxis to get home deters them from using the City Centre. Overall, the majority of people (44%) considered it of medium or low importance. 25% considered it important or very important. 31% considered it to be not at all important.



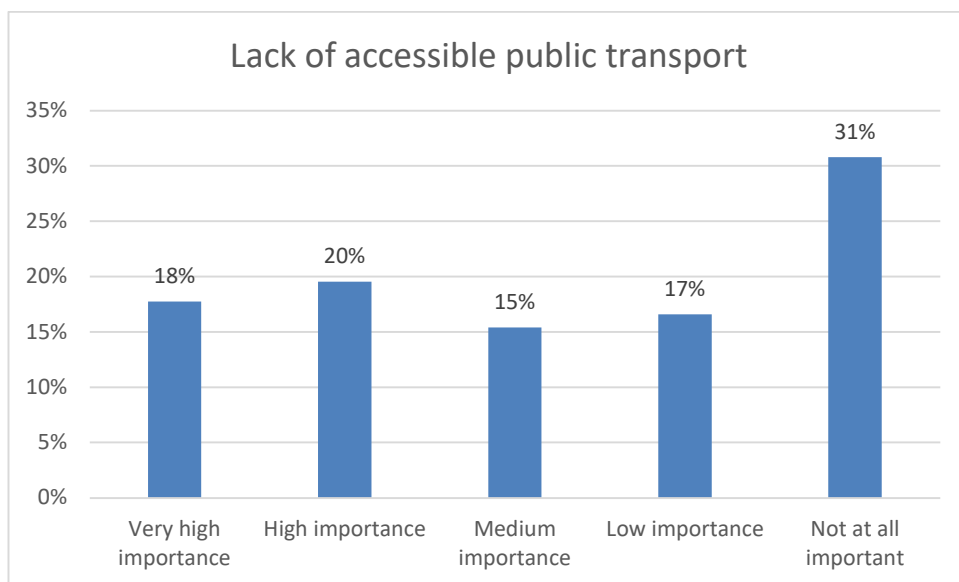
3.12.12 There is not enough public transport to get home

Respondents were asked whether there not being enough public transport to get home deters them from using the City Centre. Overall, the majority of people (48%) considered it important or very important. 36% considered it of medium or low importance. 16% considered it to be not at all important.



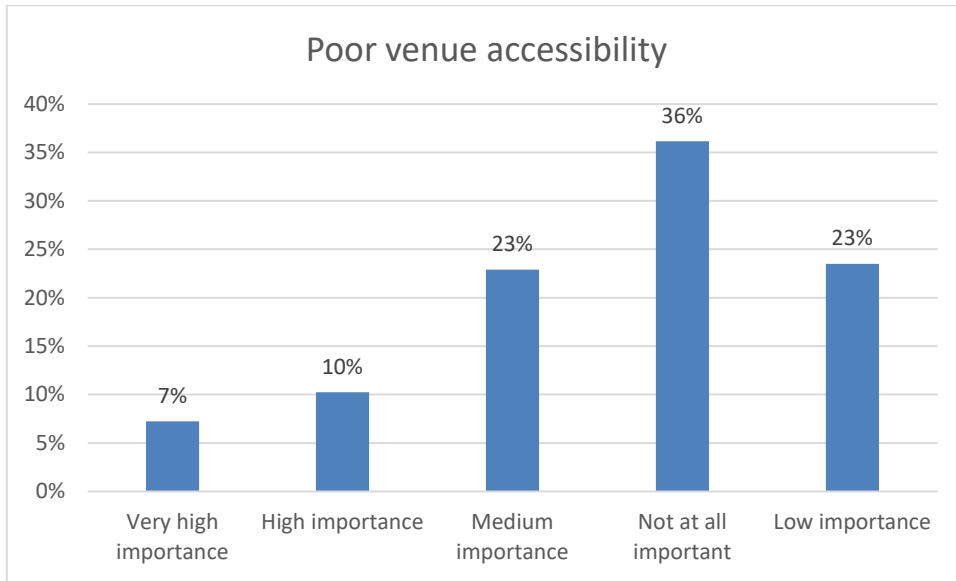
3.12.13 Lack of accessible public transport

Respondents were asked whether a lack of accessible public transport deters them from using the City Centre. Overall, the majority of people (31%) considered not at all important. 38% considered it important or very important. 32% considered it of medium or low importance.



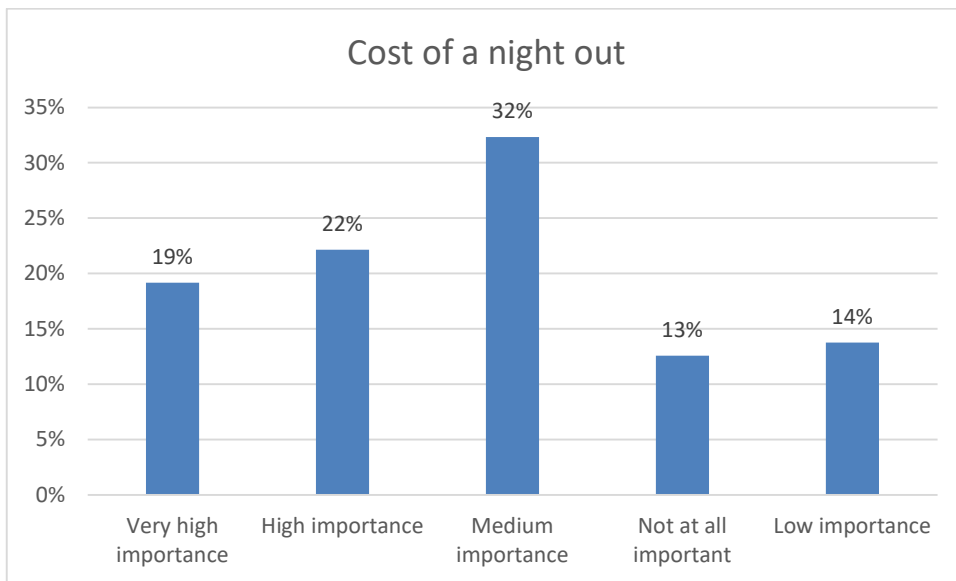
3.12.14 Poor venue accessibility

Respondents were asked whether poor venue accessibility deters them from using the City Centre. Overall, the majority of people (59%) considered it of medium or low importance. 17% considered it important or very important. 23% considered it to be not at all important.



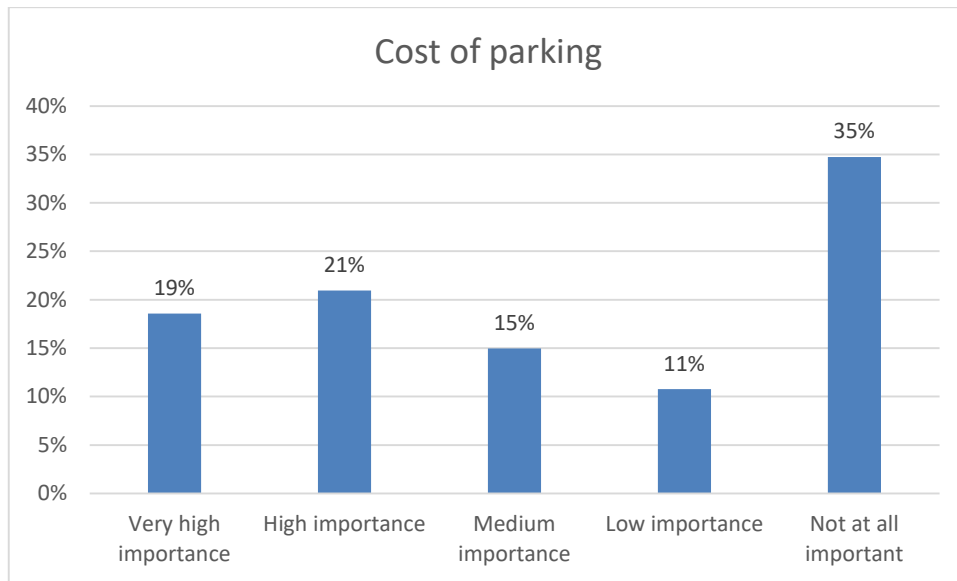
3.12.15 Cost of night out

Respondents were asked whether the cost of a night out deters them from using the City Centre. Overall, the majority of people (45%) considered it of medium or low importance. 41% considered it important or very important. 14% considered it to be not at all important.



3.12.16 Cost of parking

Respondents were asked whether the cost of parking deters them from using the City Centre. Overall, the majority of people (40%) considered it important or very important. 26% considered it of medium or low importance. 35% considered it to be not at all important.



3.12.17 Something else (please describe below)

The responses are summarised in the table below. The full responses are included in Appendix A.

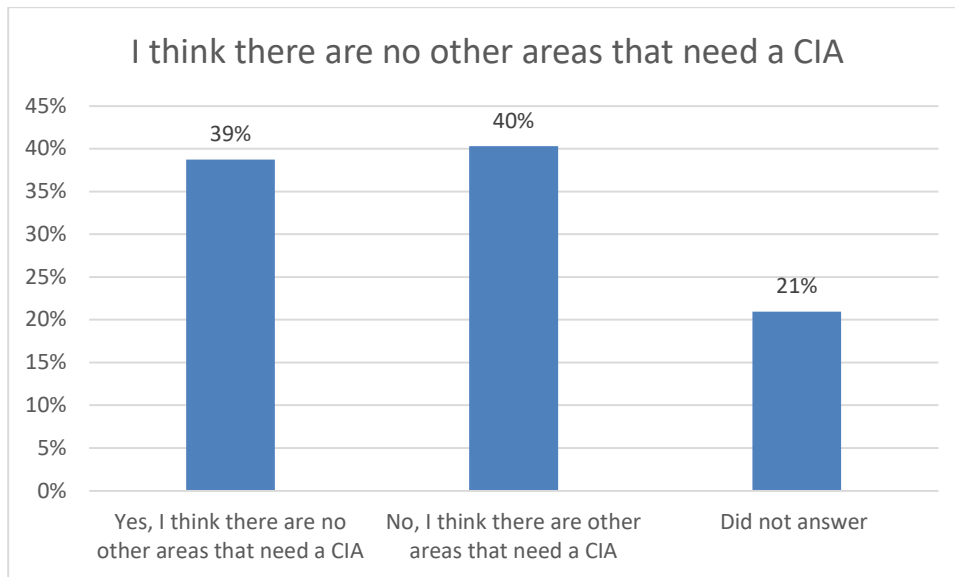
Access to parking	1
Transport options	3
Too many venues	1
Not enough venues	1
Concerns around safety	3
Cost	3
Anti-social behaviour	4

3.13 Do you think there are any other areas that would benefit from a CIA? You can select from the list below or add other areas we have not mentioned. The areas we have listed are areas of the city that have previously had a CIA, and other similar streets.

There were a total of 11 responses to this question, three respondents stated there were no areas that would benefit from a CIA. Two respondents stated they aren't familiar with the area. One respondent stated Gloucester Road. Two respondents stated Cotham Hill. The remaining three respondents made comments about the areas needing to be well managed.

3.13.1 I think there are no other areas that need a CIA

Respondents were asked if they felt any other areas needed a CIA. Overall 40% said they thought there were other areas that need a CIA, 39% said there are no other areas that need a CIA. 21% did not answer.

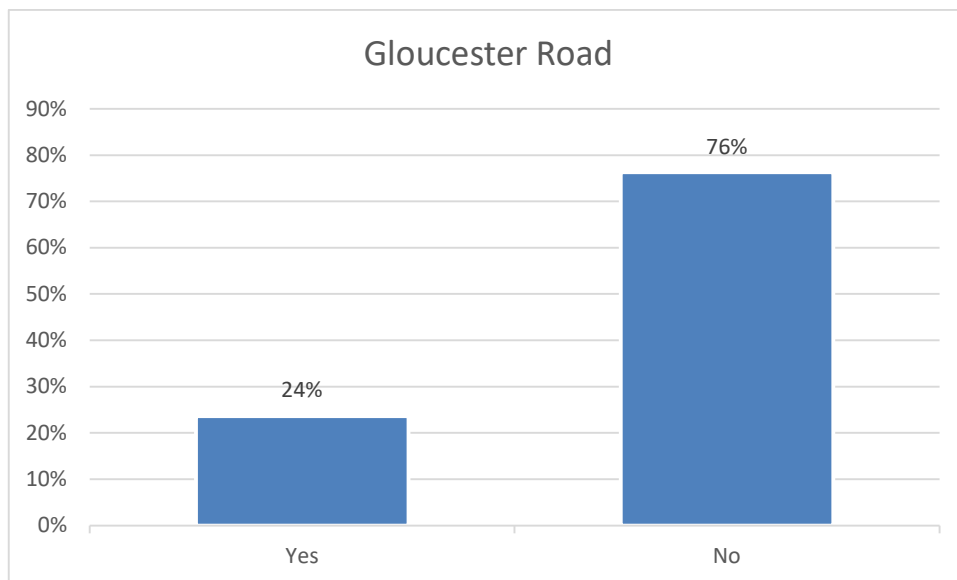


3.14 Other areas outside of the City centre CIA

Of the people who answered yes to the previous question, further questions were asked about where and why a CIA was needed.

3.15 Gloucester Road

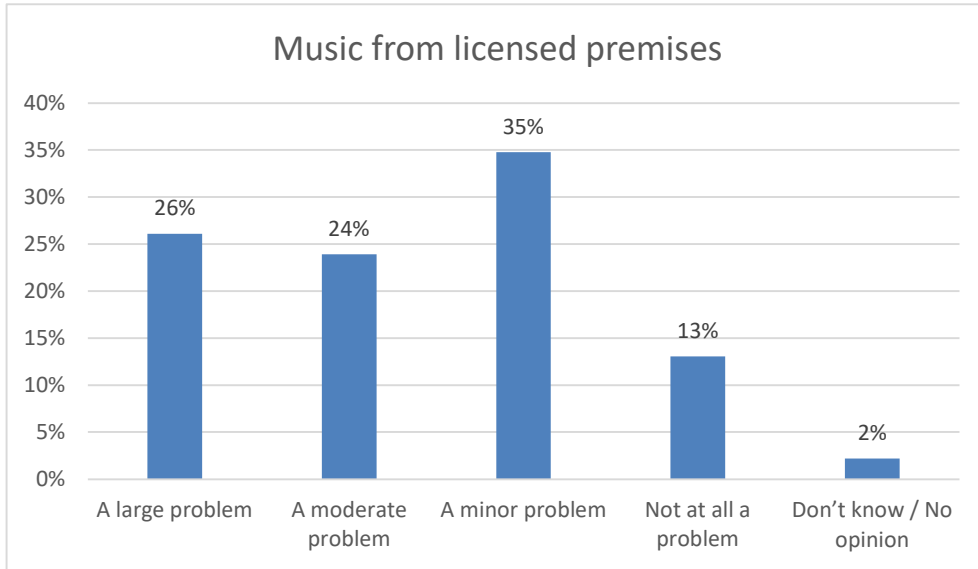
Respondents were asked if they felt a CIA is needed in Gloucester Road. Overall the majority of people (76%) said no, a CIA is not needed. 24% said yes, a CIA is needed.



Respondents were then asked to say how much of a problem, if at all, they thought each of the following is here.

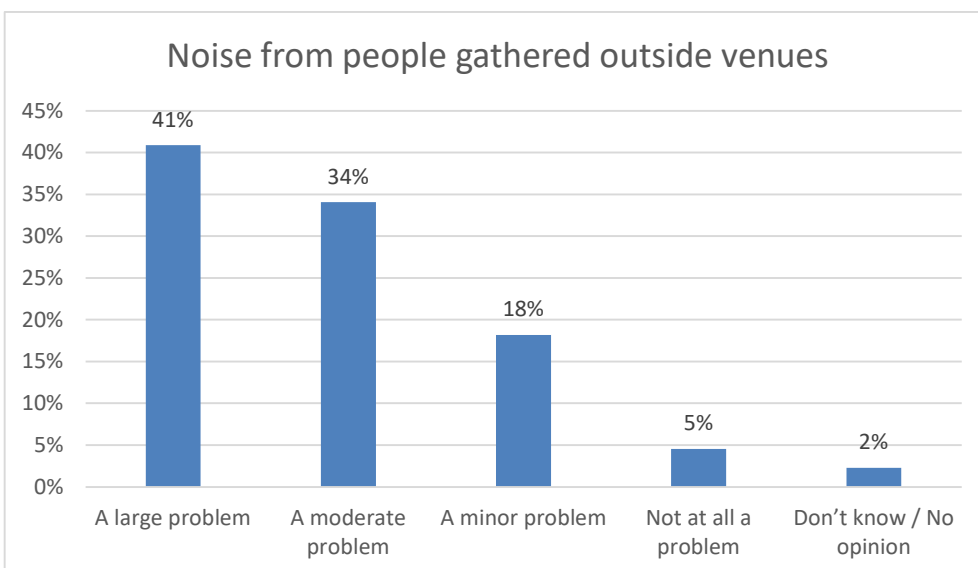
3.15.1 Music from licensed premises

Respondents were asked whether music from licensed premises is an issue on Gloucester Road. Overall, the majority of people (50%) considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem.. 48% considered it of medium or low importance. 2% didn't know/had no opinion.



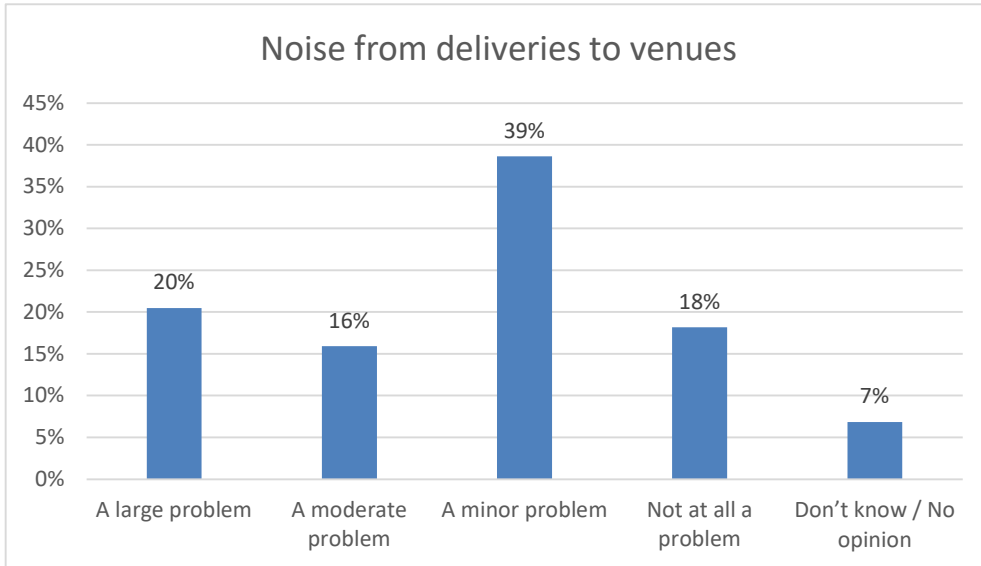
3.15.2 Noise from people gathered outside venues

Respondents were asked whether noise from people gathered outside venues is an issue on Gloucester Road. Overall, the majority of people (75%) considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem.. 23% considered it of medium or low importance. 2% didn't know/had no opinion.



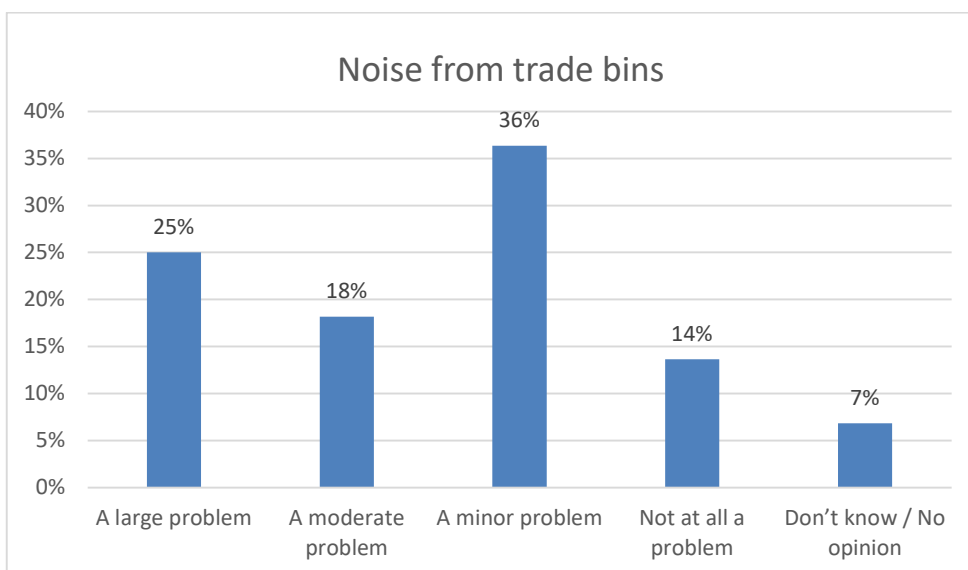
3.15.3 Noise from deliveries to venues

Respondents were asked whether noise from deliveries to venues is an issue on Gloucester Road. Overall, the majority of people (57%) considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 36% considered it a large, or moderate problem. 7% didn't know/had no opinion.



3.15.4 Noise from trade bins

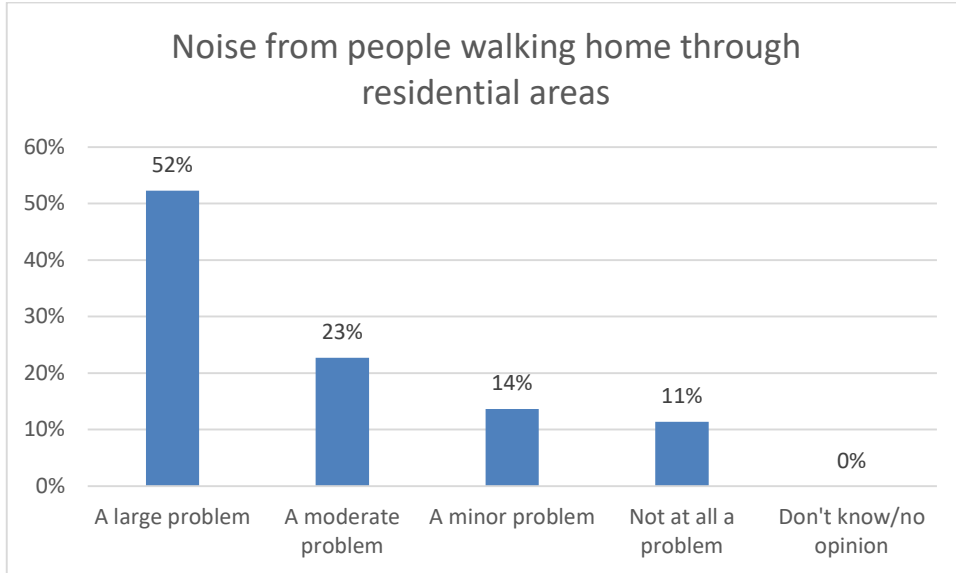
Respondents were asked whether noise from trade bins is an issue on Gloucester Road. Overall, the majority of people (50%) considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 43% considered it a large, or moderate problem. 7% considered it to be not at all important.



3.15.5 Noise from people walking home through residential areas

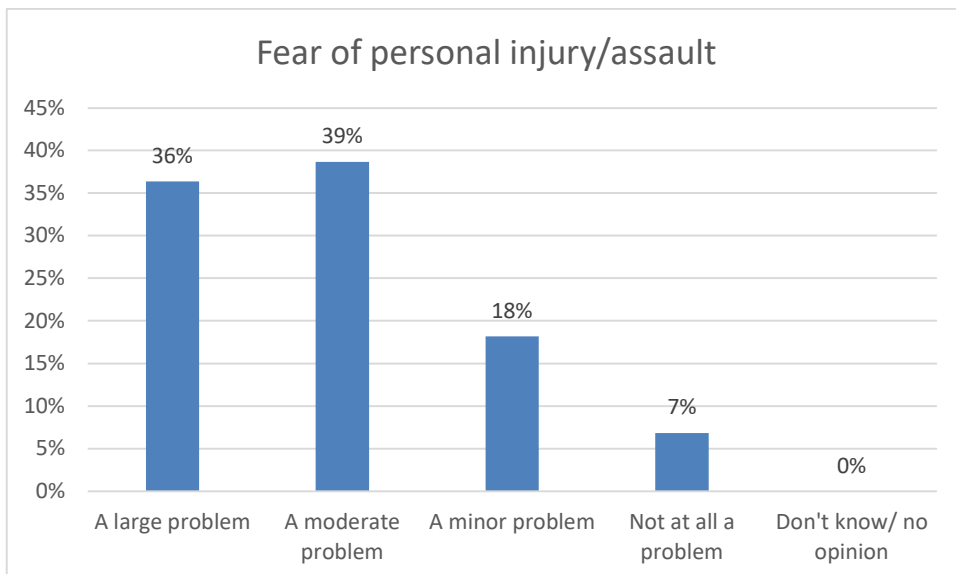
Respondents were asked whether noise from people walking home through residential areas is an issue on Gloucester Road. Overall, the majority of people (75%) considered a large, or moderate

problem. 25% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



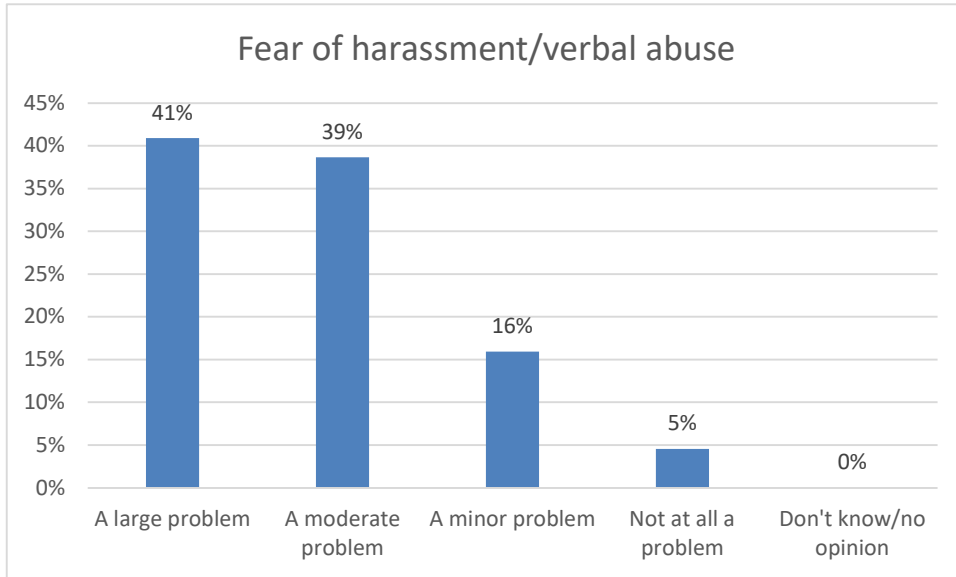
3.15.6 Fear of personal injury/assault

Respondents were asked whether fear of personal injury/assault is an issue on Gloucester Road. Overall, the majority of people (75%) considered a large, or moderate problem. 25% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



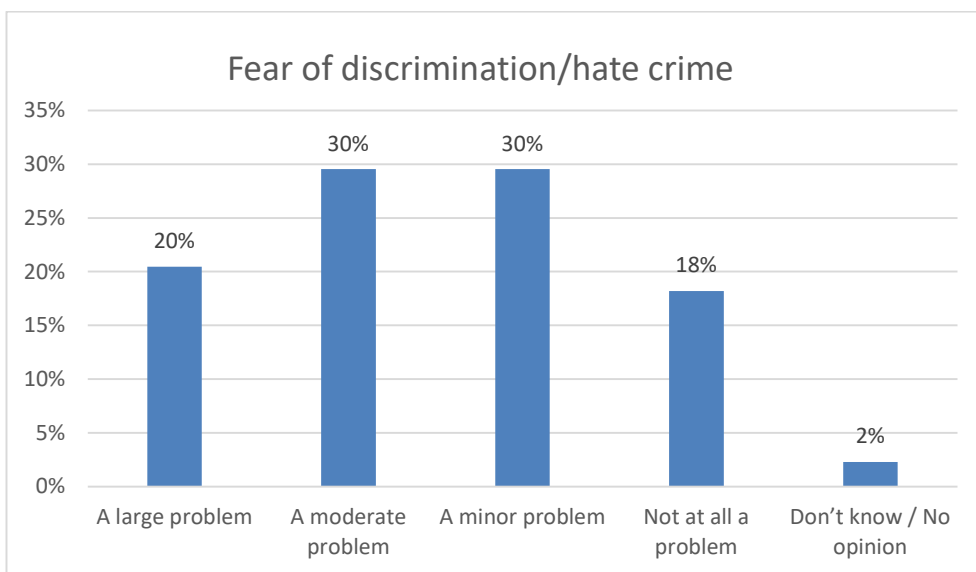
3.15.7 Fear of harassment/verbal abuse

Respondents were asked whether fear of harassment/verbal abuse is an issue on Gloucester Road. Overall, the majority of people (80%) considered a large, or moderate problem. 21% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



3.15.8 Fear of discrimination/hate crime

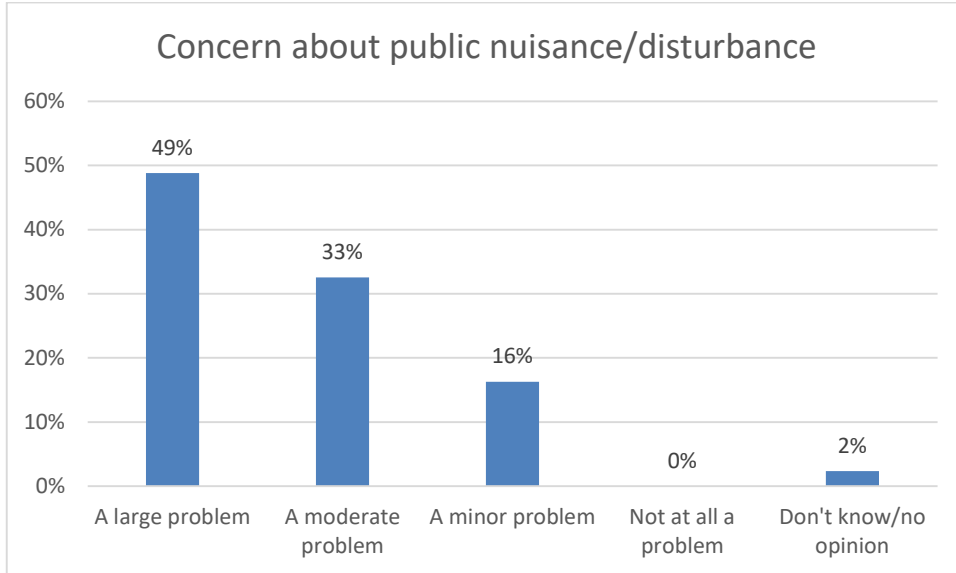
Respondents were asked whether fear of discrimination/hate crime is an issue on Gloucester Road. Overall, the majority of people (50%) considered a large, or moderate problem. 48% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 2% didn't know/had no opinion.



3.15.9 Concern about public nuisance/disturbance

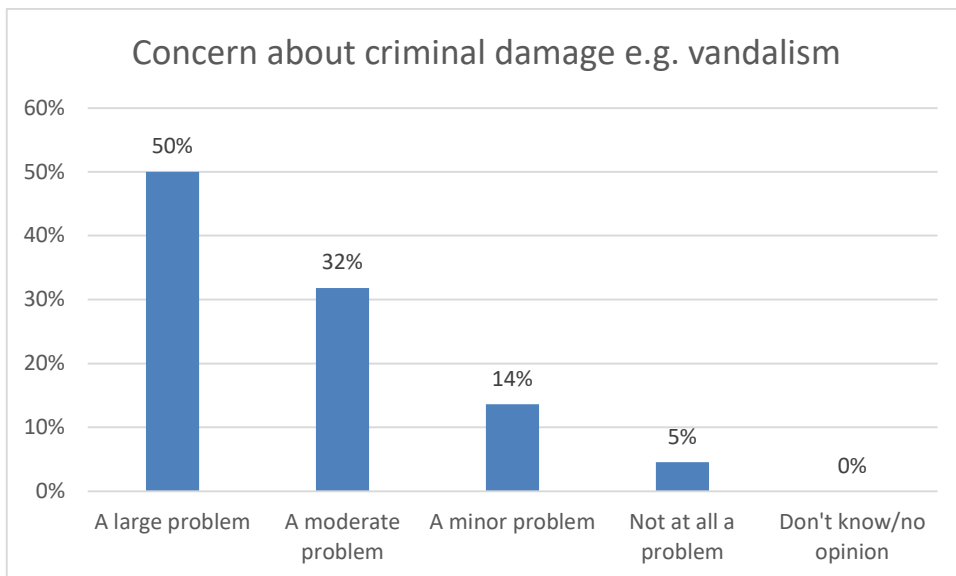
Respondents were asked whether concern about public nuisance/disturbance is an issue on Gloucester Road. Overall, the majority of people (82%) considered a large, or moderate

problem. 16% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 2% didn't know/had no opinion.



3.15.10 Concern about criminal damage e.g. vandalism

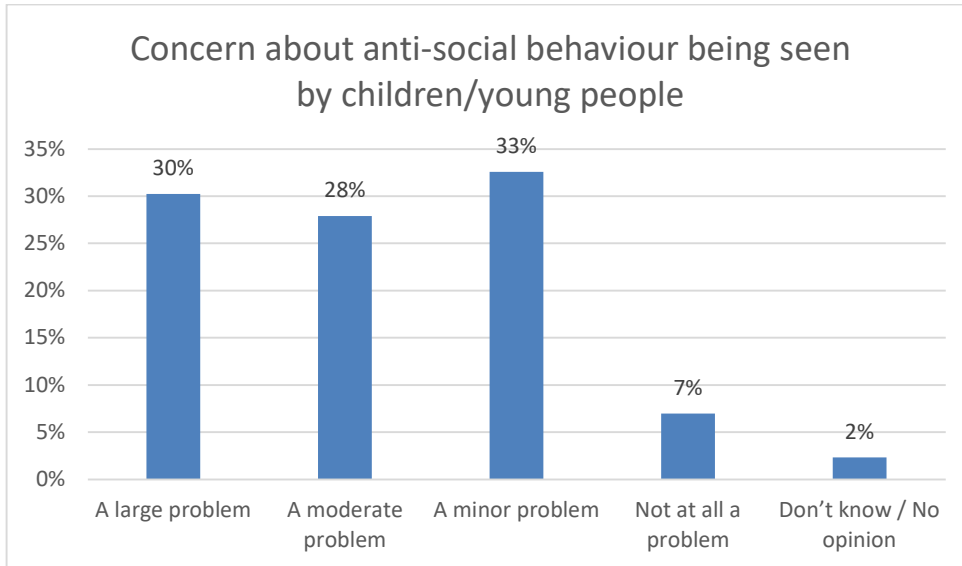
Respondents were asked whether concern about criminal damage is an issue on Gloucester Road. Overall, the majority of people (82%) considered a large, or moderate problem. 19% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



3.15.11 Concern about anti-social behaviour being seen by children/young people

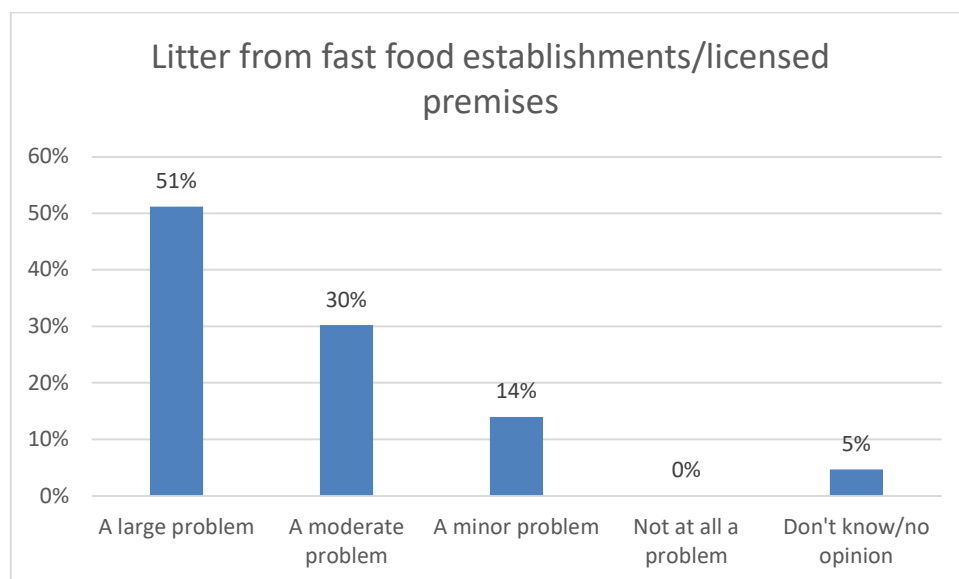
Respondents were asked whether concern about anti-social behaviour being seen by children/young people is an issue on Gloucester Road. Overall, the majority of people (58%)

considered a large, or moderate problem. 40% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 2% didn't know/had no opinion.



3.15.12 Litter from fast food establishments/licensed premises

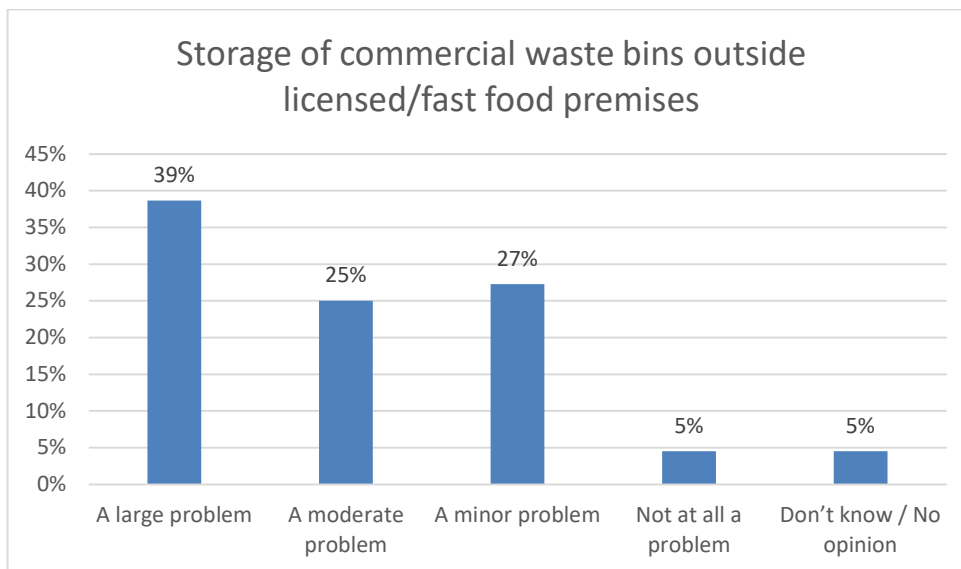
Respondents were asked whether litter from fast food establishments/licensed premises is an issue on Gloucester Road. Overall, the majority of people (81%) considered a large, or moderate problem. 14% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 5% didn't know/had no opinion.



3.15.13 Storage of commercial waste bins outside licensed/fast food premises

Respondents were asked whether storage of commercial waste outside licensed/fast food premises is an issue on Gloucester Road. Overall, the majority of people (64%) considered a

large, or moderate problem. 32% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 5% didn't know/had no opinion.



3.15.14 Other issues (please describe below)

The responses are summarised in the table below. The full responses are included in Appendix A.

Noise	1
Litter	1
Traffic	1
Obstruction of pavements	1
Crime/disorder	2

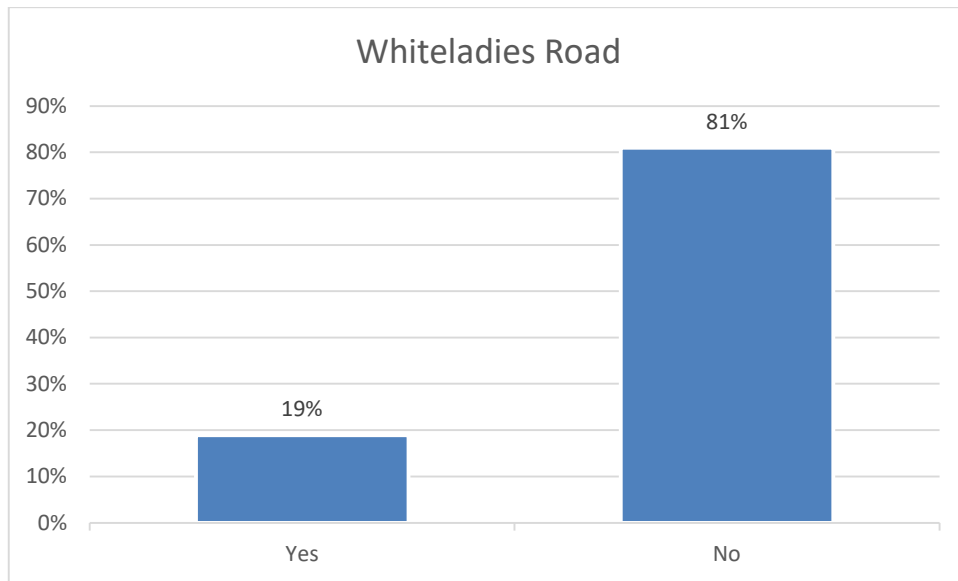
3.15.15 Please explain why the problems you selected above are an issue on Gloucester Road?

The responses are summarised in the table below. The full responses are included in Appendix A.

Too many premises	4
Noise	3
Crime/disorder	4
Anti-social behaviour	3
Litter	3

3.16 Whiteladies Road

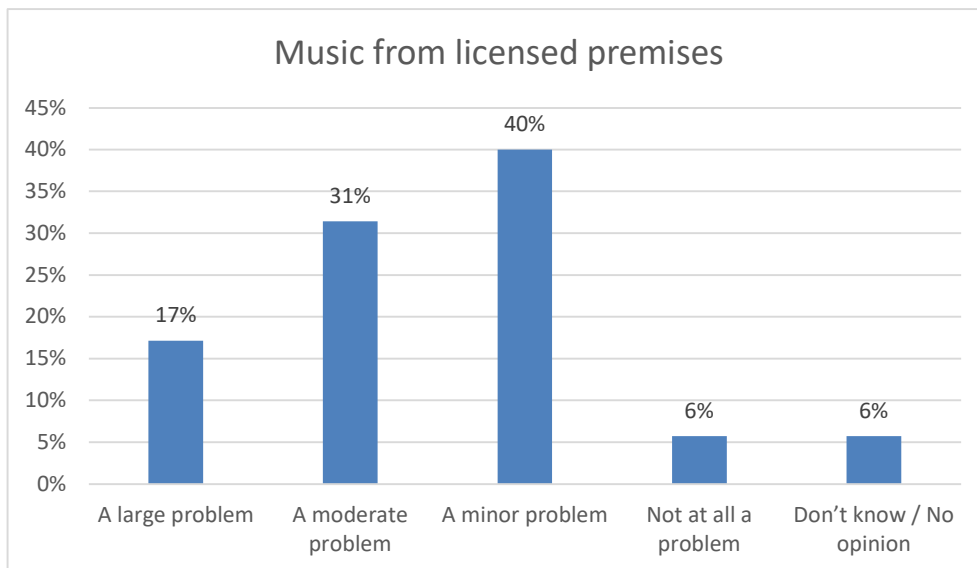
Respondents were asked if they felt a CIA is needed in Whiteladies Road. Overall the majority of people (81%) said no, a CIA is not needed. 19% said yes, a CIA is needed.



Respondents were then asked to say how much of a problem, if at all, they thought each of the following is here.

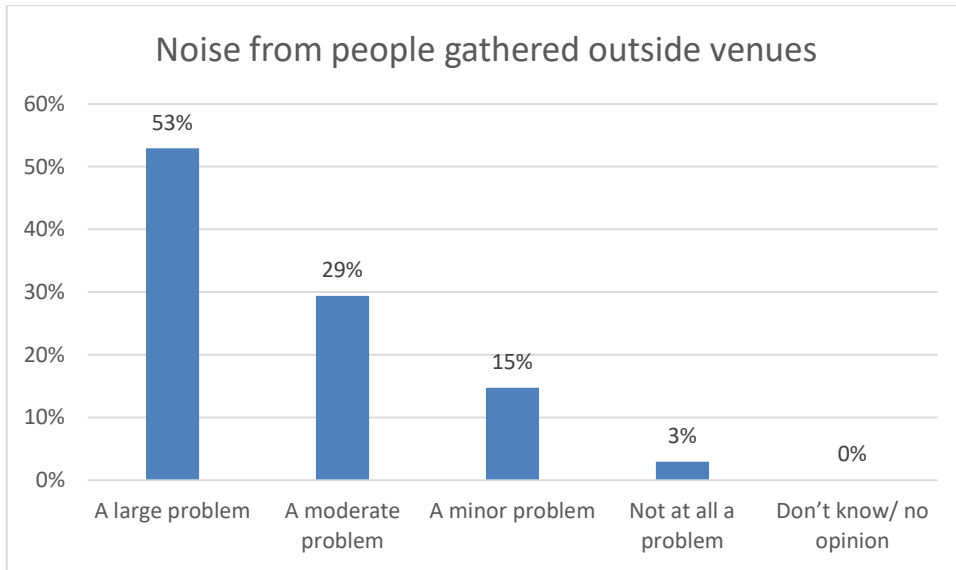
3.16.1 Music from licensed premises

Respondents were asked whether music from licensed premises is an issue on Whiteladies Road. Overall, the majority of people (48%) considered it a large or moderate problem. 46% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 6% didn't know/had no opinion.



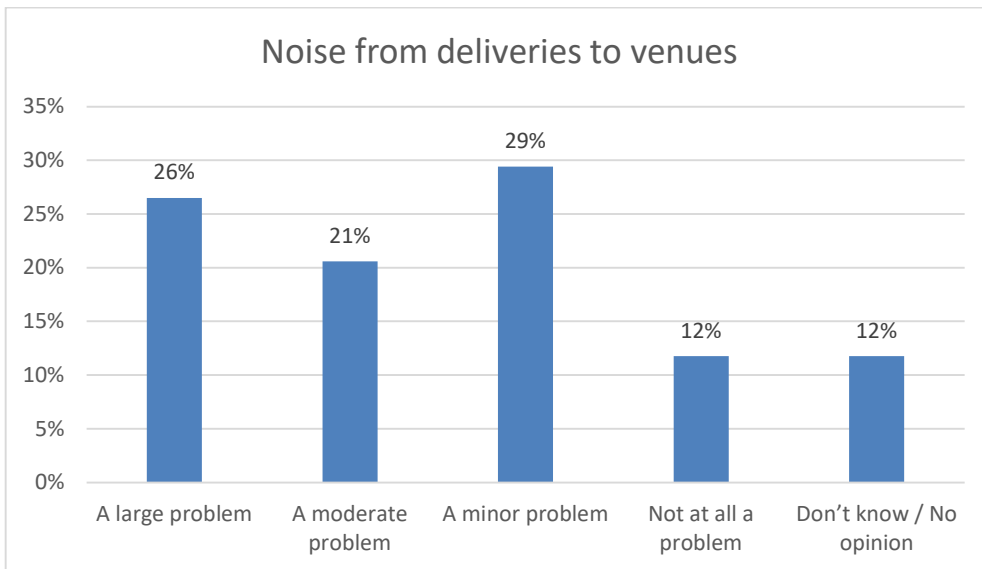
3.16.2 Noise from people gathered outside venues

Respondents were asked whether noise from people gathered outside venues is an issue on Whiteladies Road. Overall, the majority of people (82%) considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 18% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



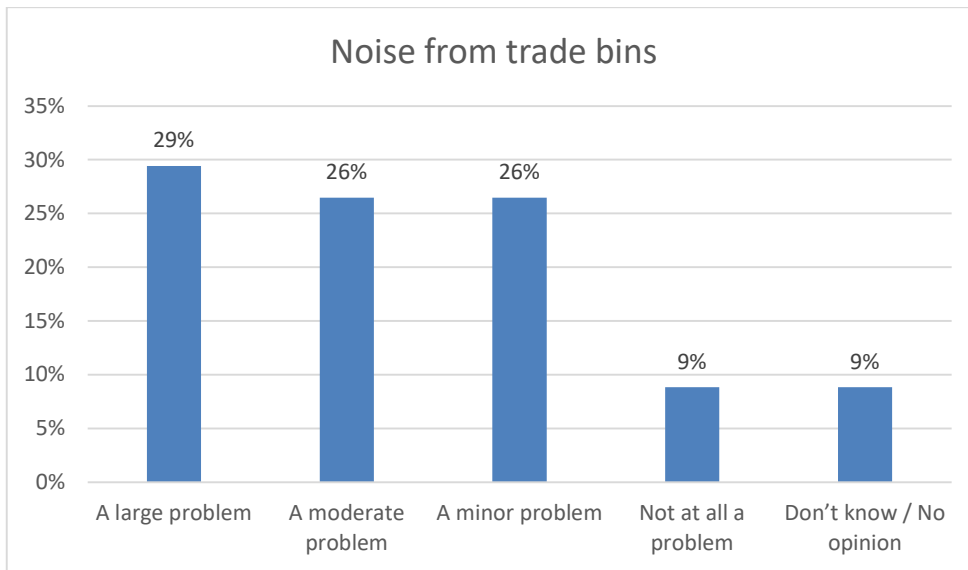
3.16.3 Noise from deliveries to venues

Respondents were asked whether noise from deliveries to venues is an issue on Whiteladies Road. Overall, the majority of people (47%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 41% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 12% didn't know/had no opinion.



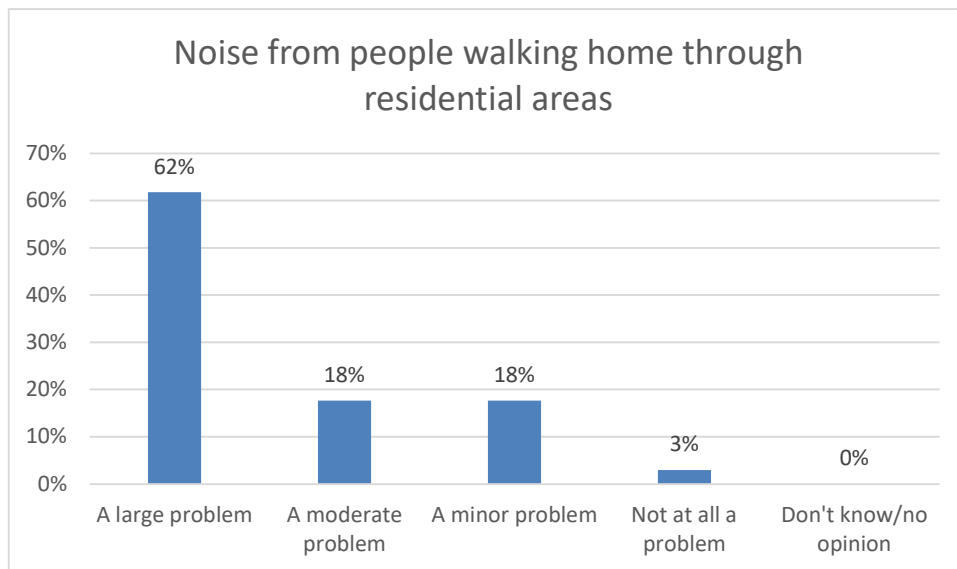
3.16.4 Noise from trade bins

Respondents were asked whether noise from trade bins is an issue on Whiteladies Road. Overall, the majority of people (55%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 35% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 9% didn't know/had no opinion.



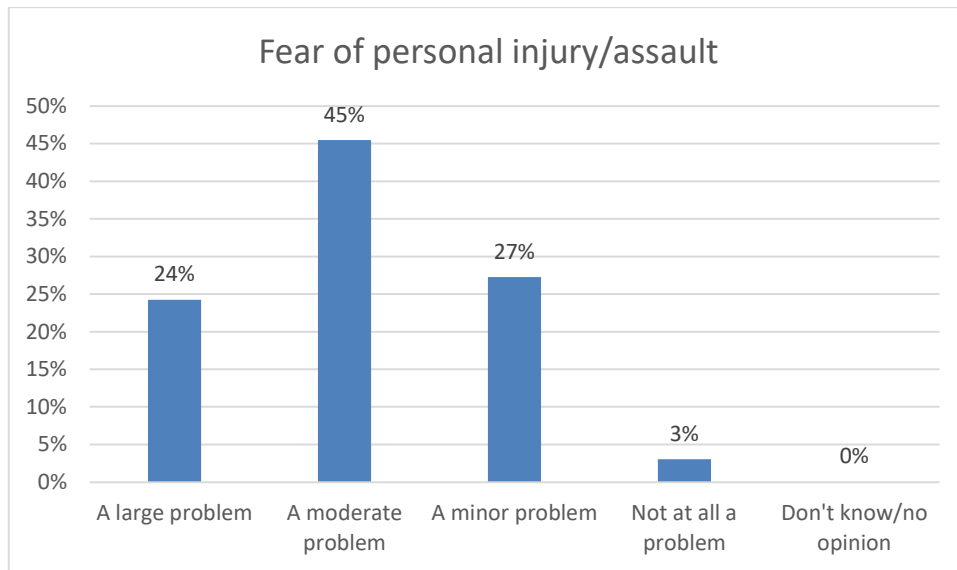
3.16.5 Noise from people walking home through residential areas

Respondents were asked whether noise from people walking home through residential areas is an issue on Whiteladies Road. Overall, the majority of people (80%) considered a large, or moderate problem. 21% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



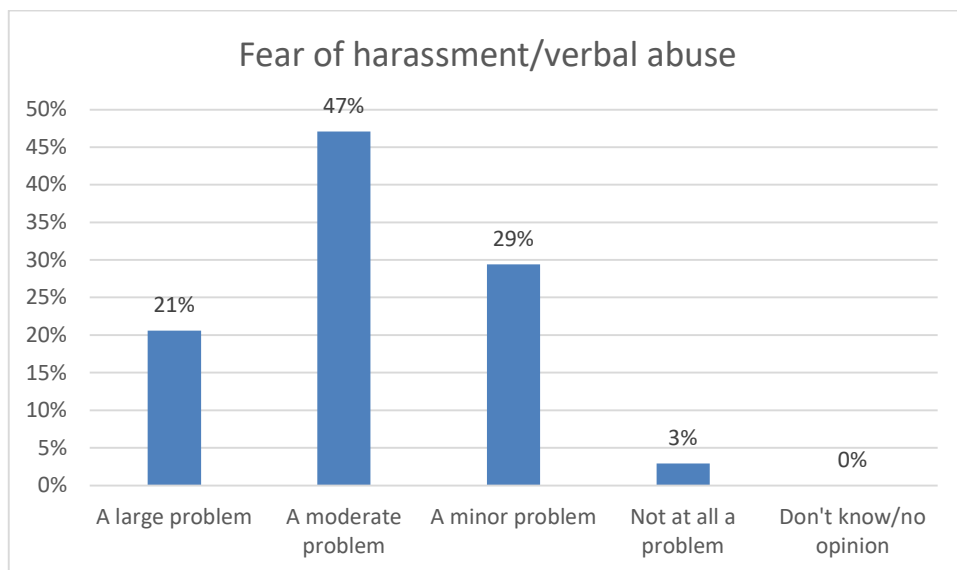
3.16.6 Fear of personal injury/assault

Respondents were asked whether fear of personal injury/assault is an issue on Whiteladies Road. Overall, the majority of people (69%) considered a large, or moderate problem. 30% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



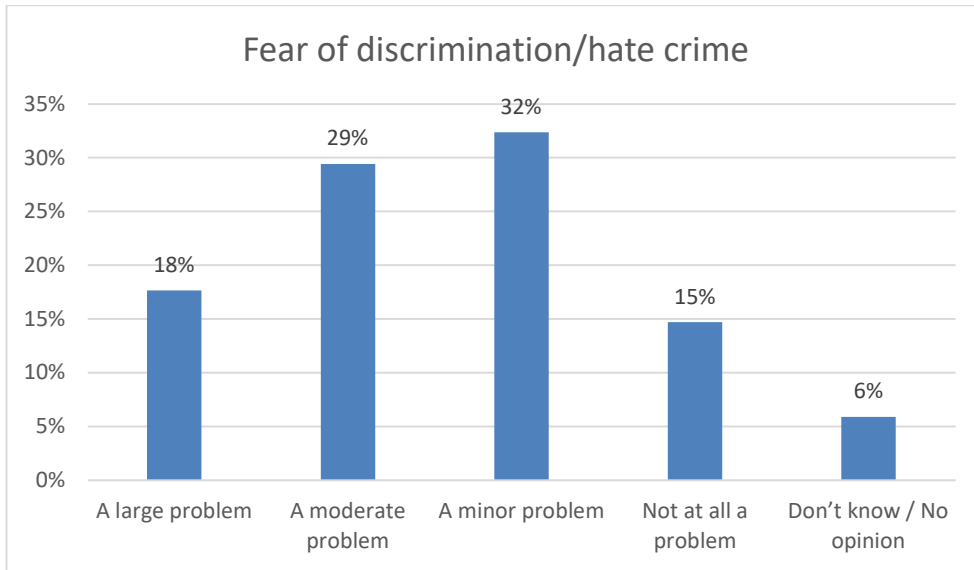
3.16.7 Fear of harassment/verbal abuse

Respondents were asked whether fear of harassment/verbal abuse is an issue on Whiteladies Road. Overall, the majority of people (68%) considered a large, or moderate problem. 32% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



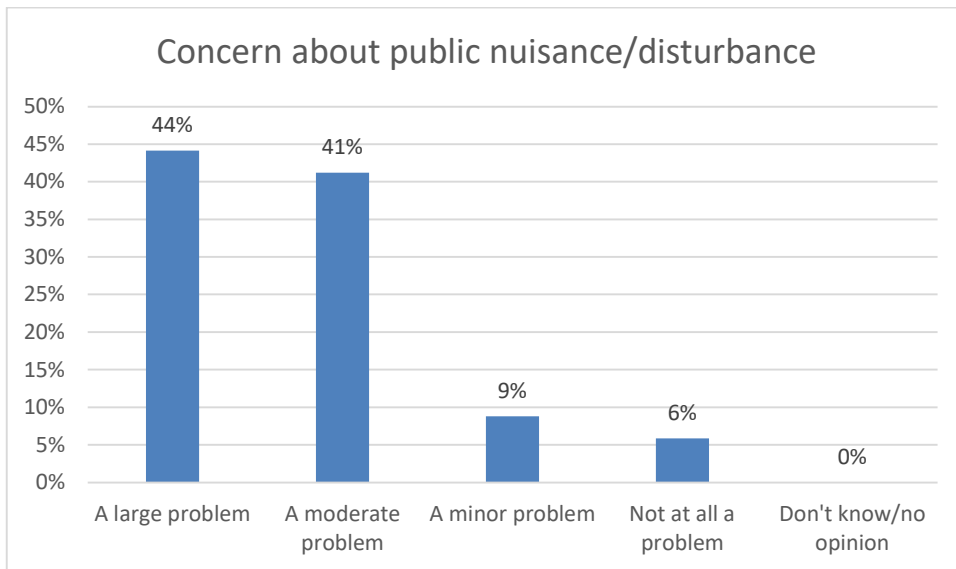
3.16.8 Fear of discrimination/hate crime

Respondents were asked whether fear of discrimination/hate crime is an issue on Whiteladies Road. Overall, the 47% of people this a considered a large, or moderate problem. 47% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 6% didn't know/had no opinion.



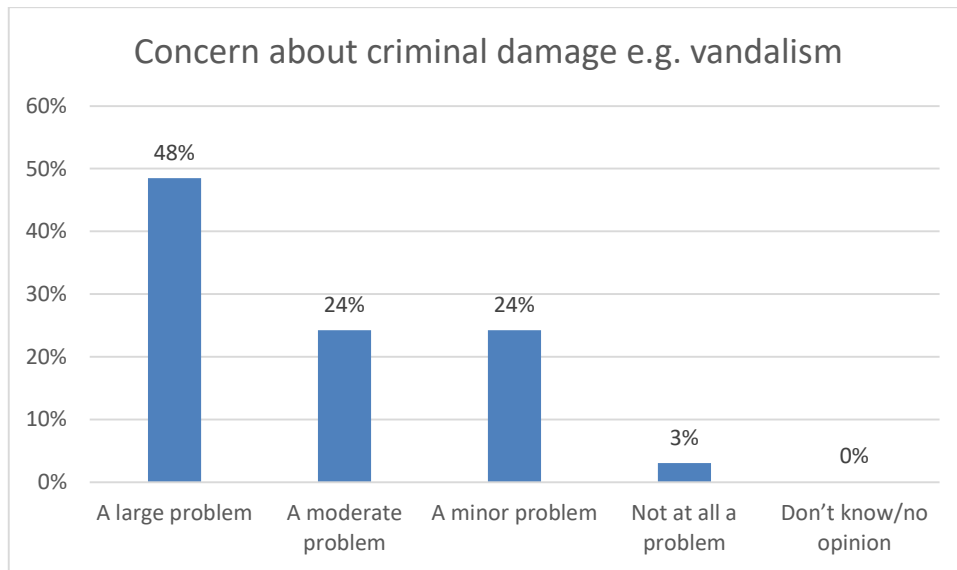
3.16.9 Concern about public nuisance/disturbance

Respondents were asked whether concern about public nuisance/disturbance is an issue on Whiteladies Road. Overall, the majority of people (85%) considered a large, or moderate problem. 15% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



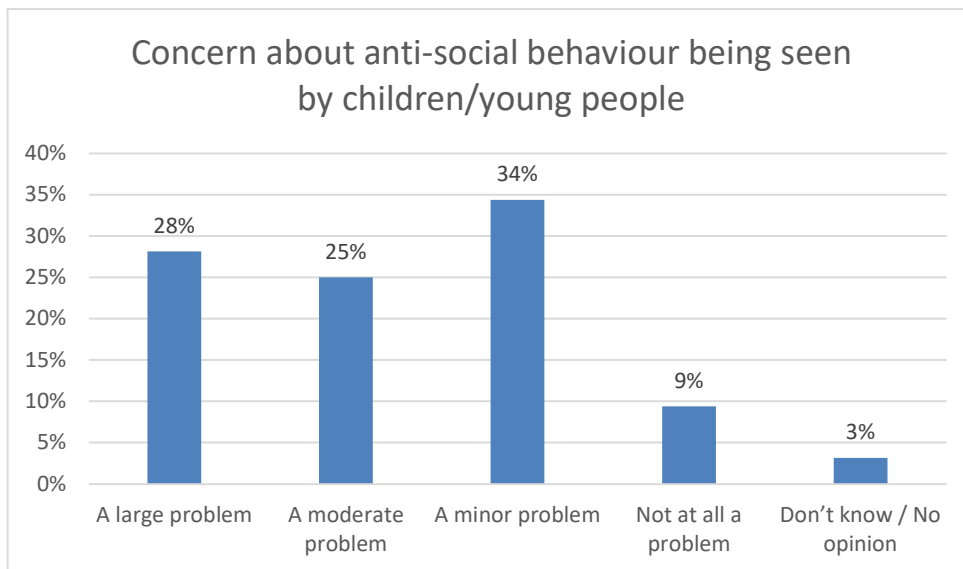
3.16.10 Concern about criminal damage e.g. vandalism

Respondents were asked whether concern about criminal damage is an issue on Whiteladies Road. Overall, the majority of people (72%) considered a large, or moderate problem. 27% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



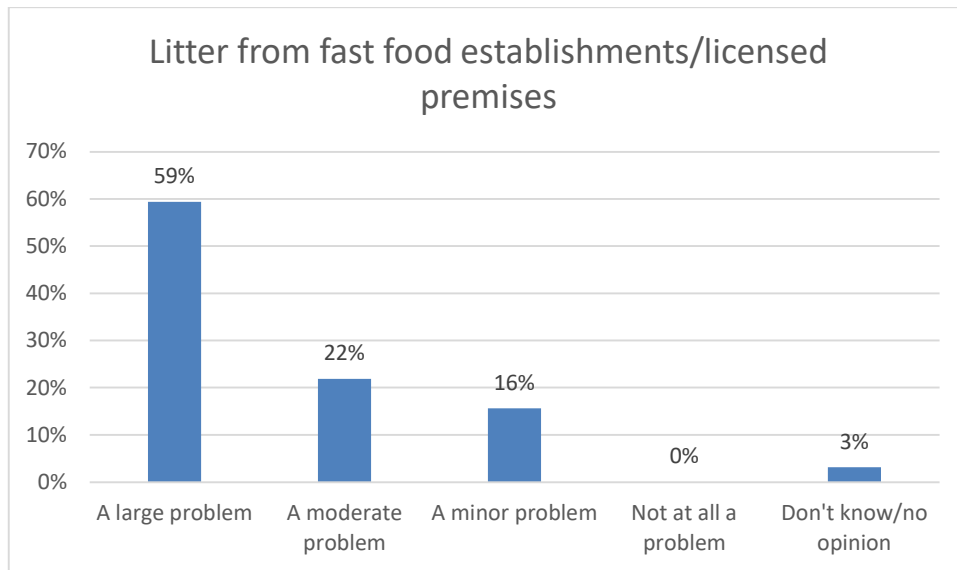
3.16.11 Concern about anti-social behaviour being seen by children/young people

Respondents were asked whether concern about anti-social behaviour being seen by children/young people is an issue on Whiteladies Road. Overall, the majority of people (53%) considered a large, or moderate problem. 43% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 3% didn't know/had no opinion.



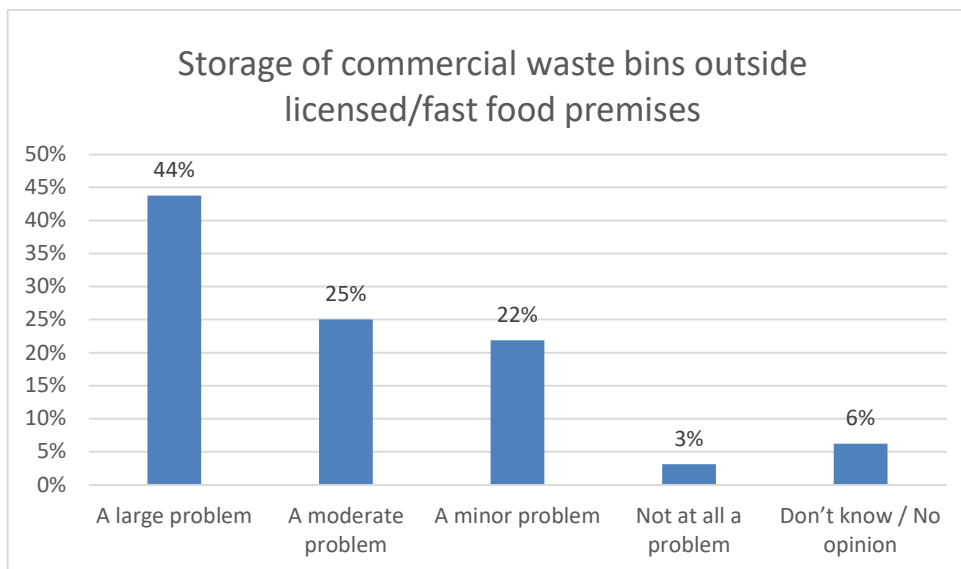
3.16.12 Litter from fast food establishments/licensed premises

Respondents were asked whether litter from fast food establishments/licensed premises is an issue on Whiteladies Road. Overall, the majority of people (81%) considered a large, or moderate problem. 16% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 3% didn't know/had no opinion.



3.16.13 Storage of commercial waste bins outside licensed/fast food premises

Respondents were asked whether storage of commercial waste outside licensed/fast food premises is an issue on Whiteladies Road. Overall, the majority of people (69%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 25% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 6% didn't know/had no opinion.



3.16.14 Other issues (please describe below)

The responses are summarised in the table below. The full responses are included in Appendix A.

Concern CIA will increase opening of off-licences	1
Homelessness	1
Anti-social behaviour	1
Proximity to residential properties	1
Number of students	1
Cars racing	1

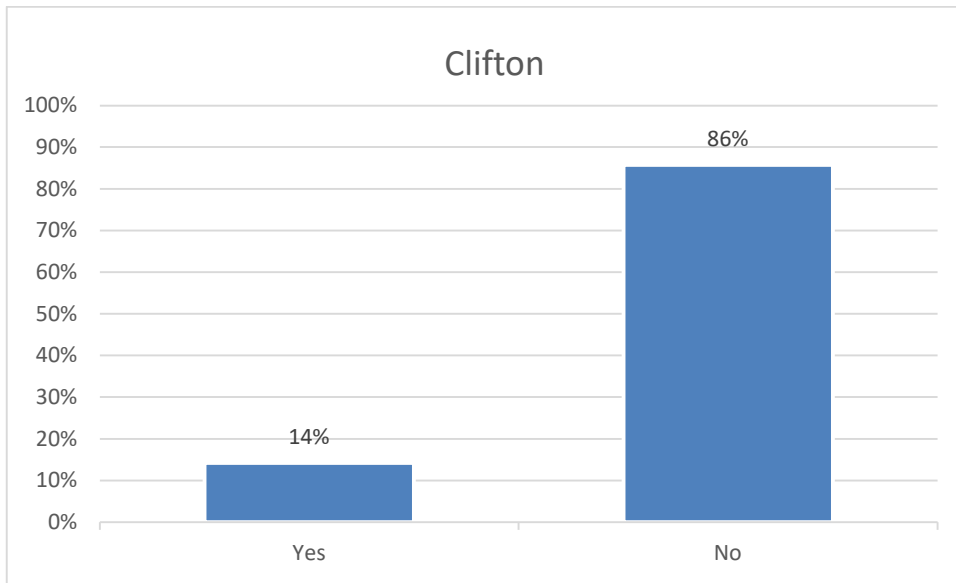
3.16.15 Please explain why the problems you selected above are an issue on Whiteladies Road?

The responses are summarised in the table below. The full responses are included in Appendix A.

Noise	1
Number of students/young people	7
Residential area	4
Not enough variety of premises	1
High concentration of premises	2

3.17 Clifton

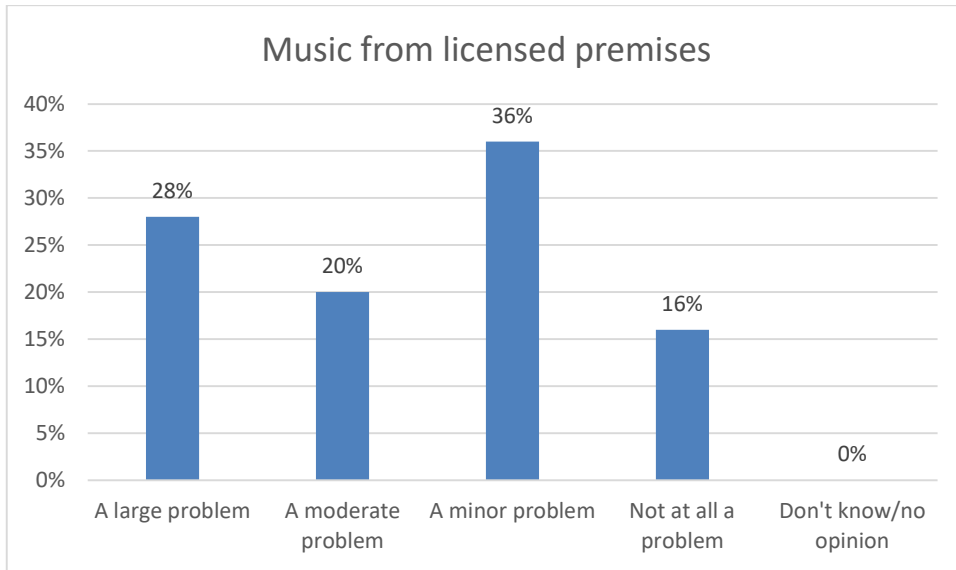
Respondents were asked if they felt a CIA is needed in Clifton. Overall the majority of people (86%) said no, a CIA is not needed. 14% said yes, a CIA is needed.



Respondents were then asked to say how much of a problem, if at all, they thought each of the following is here

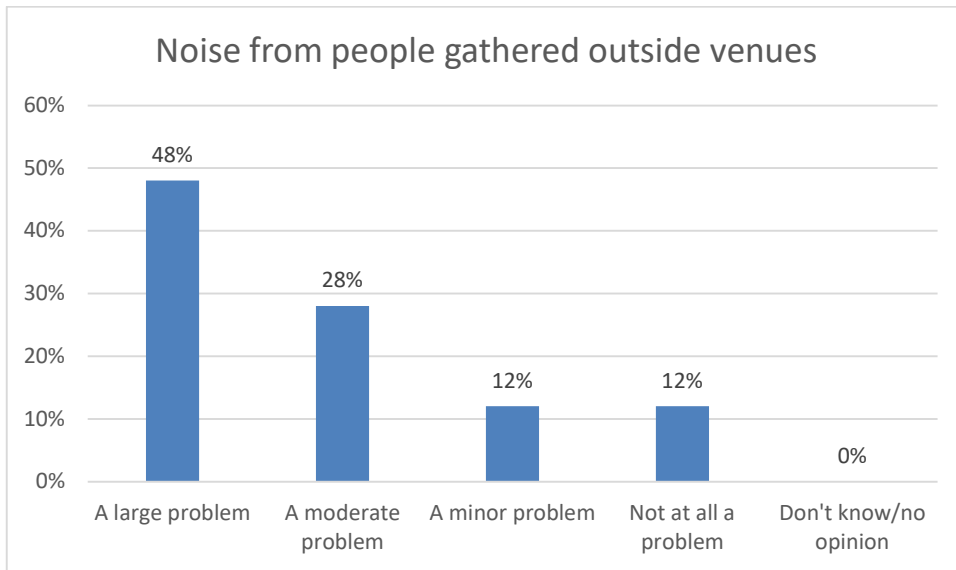
3.17.1 Music from licensed premises

Respondents were asked whether music from licensed premises is an issue in Clifton. Overall, the majority of people (52%) considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 48% considered this to be a large, or moderate problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



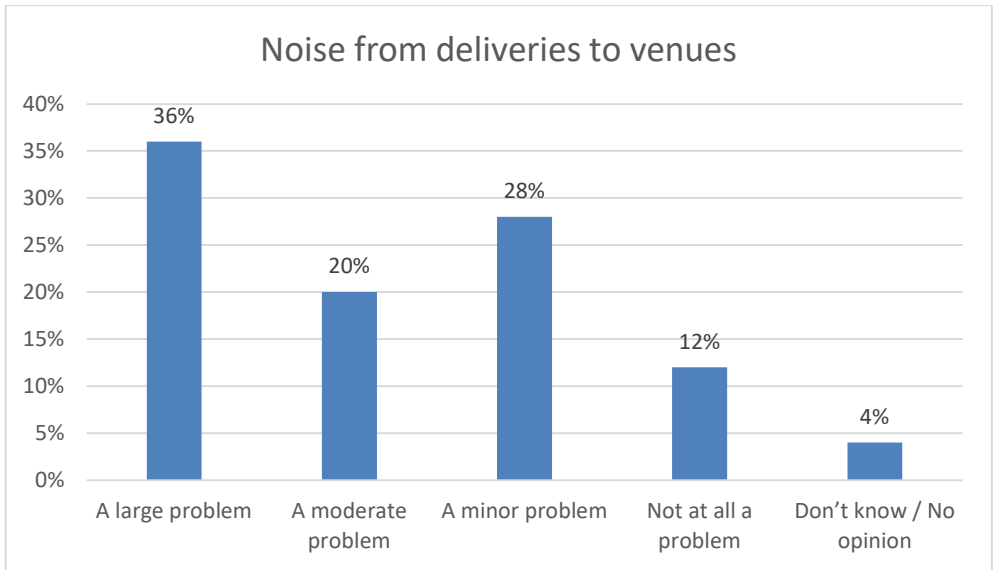
3.17.2 Noise from people gathered outside venues

Respondents were asked whether noise from people gathered outside venues is an issue in Clifton. Overall, the majority of people (76%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 24% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 2% didn't know/had no opinion.



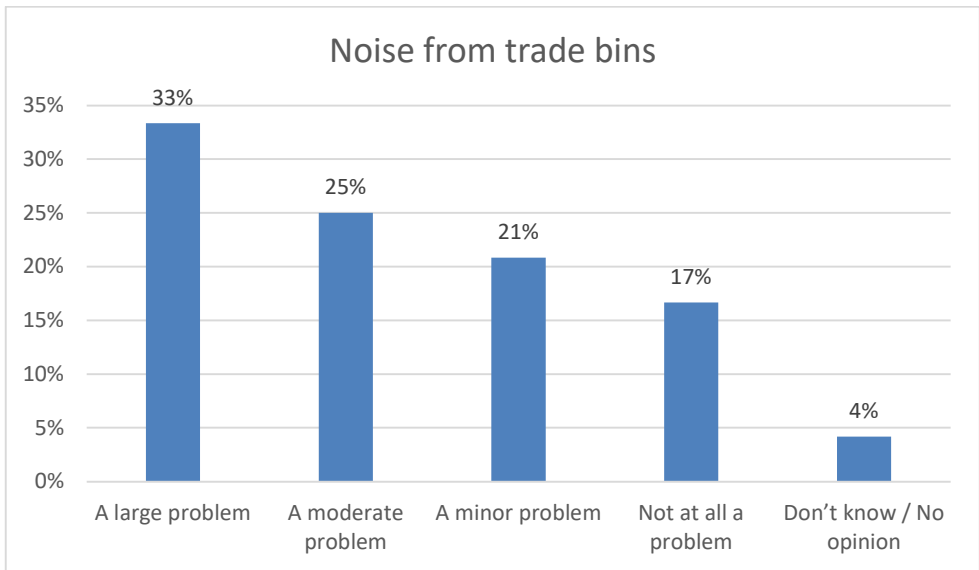
3.17.3 Noise from deliveries to venues

Respondents were asked whether noise from deliveries to venues is an issue in Clifton. Overall, the majority of people (56%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 40% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 4% didn't know/had no opinion.



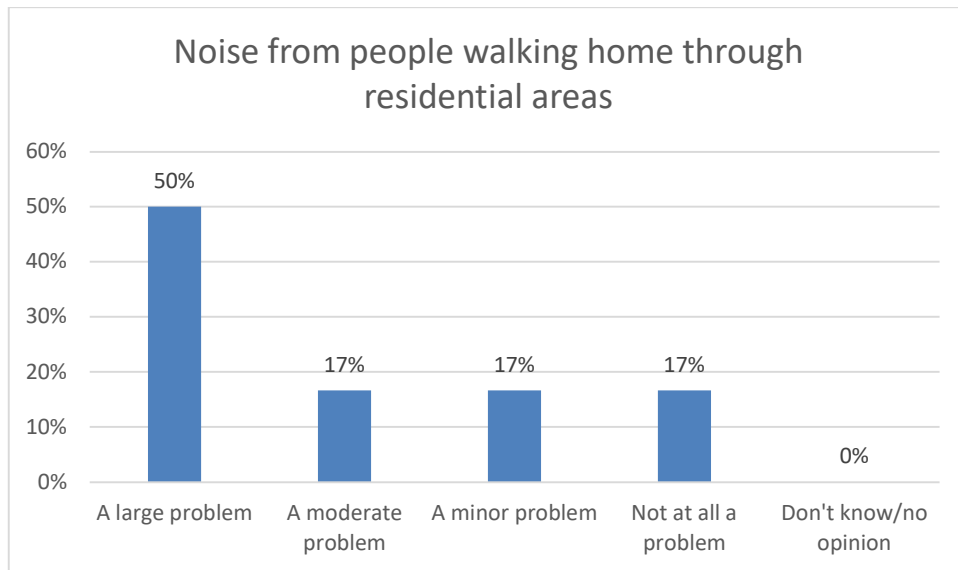
3.17.4 Noise from trade bins

Respondents were asked whether noise from trade bins is an issue in Clifton. Overall, the majority of people (58%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 38% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 4% didn't know/had no opinion.



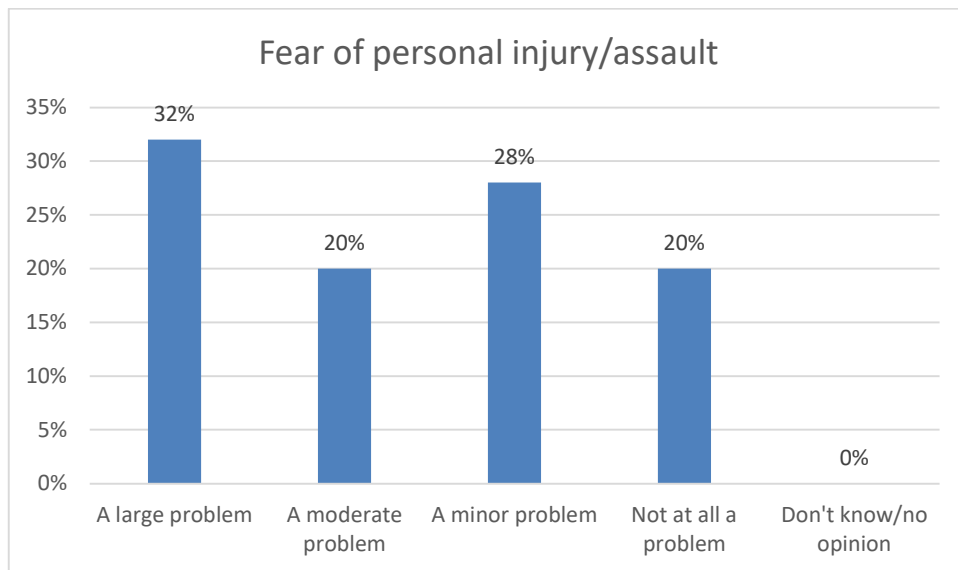
3.17.5 Noise from people walking home through residential areas

Respondents were asked whether noise from people walking home through residential areas is an issue in Clifton. Overall, the majority of people (67%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 34% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



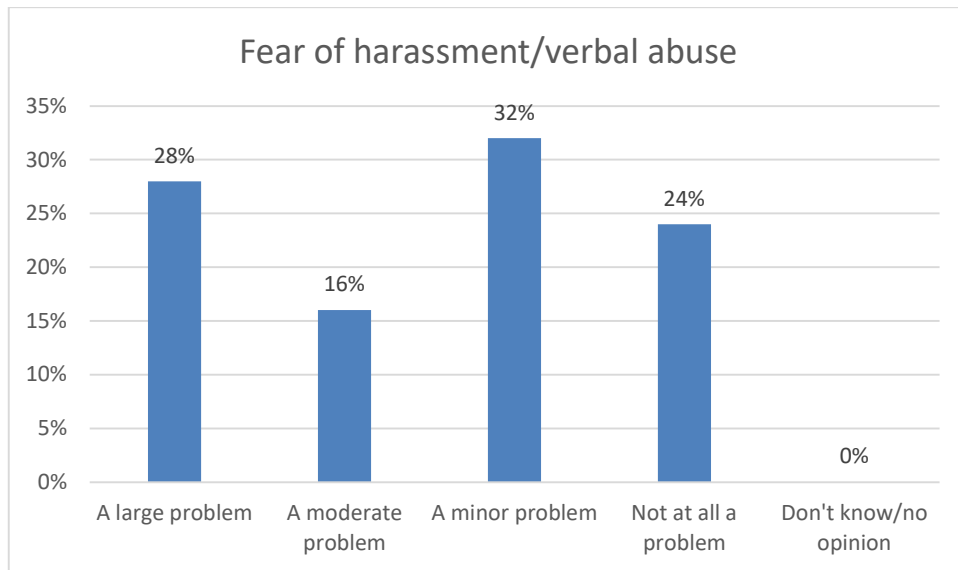
3.17.6 Fear of personal injury/assault

Respondents were asked whether fear of personal injury/assault is an issue in Clifton. Overall, the majority of people (52%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 48% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



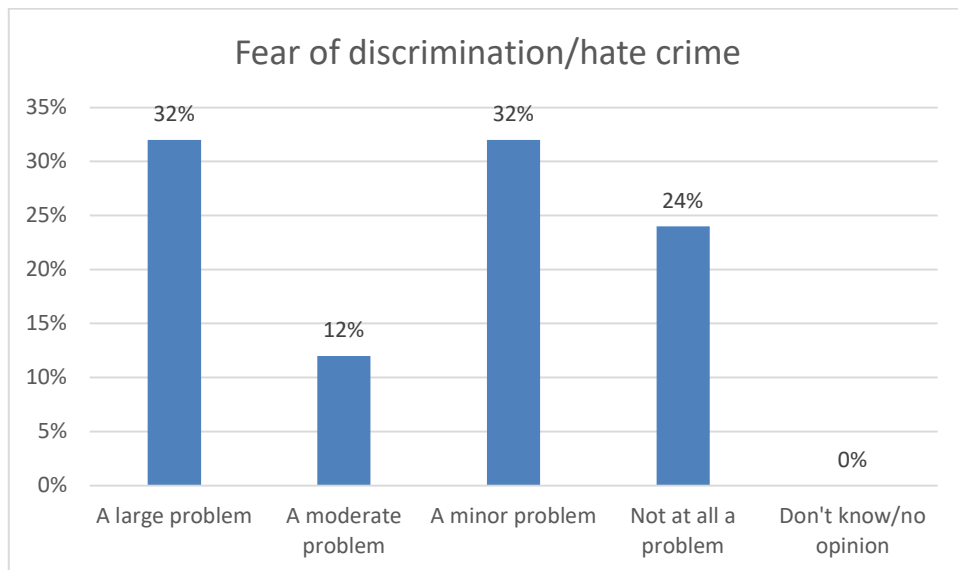
3.17.7 Fear of harassment/verbal abuse

Respondents were asked whether fear of harassment/verbal abuse is an issue in Clifton. Overall, the majority of people (56%) considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 44% considered it a large, or moderate problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



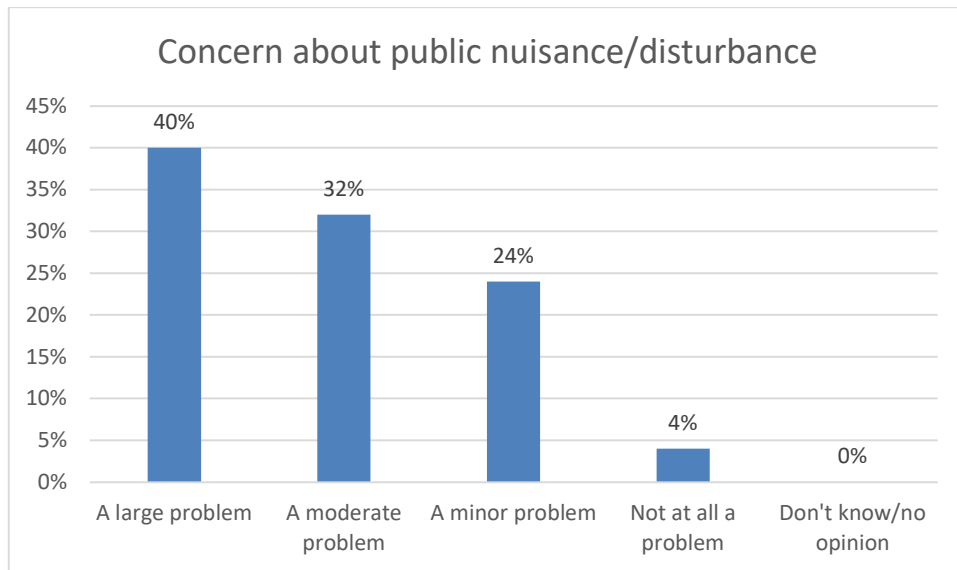
3.17.8 Fear of discrimination/hate crime

Respondents were asked whether fear of discrimination/hate crime is an issue in Clifton. Overall, the majority of people (56%) considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 44% considered it a large, or moderate problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



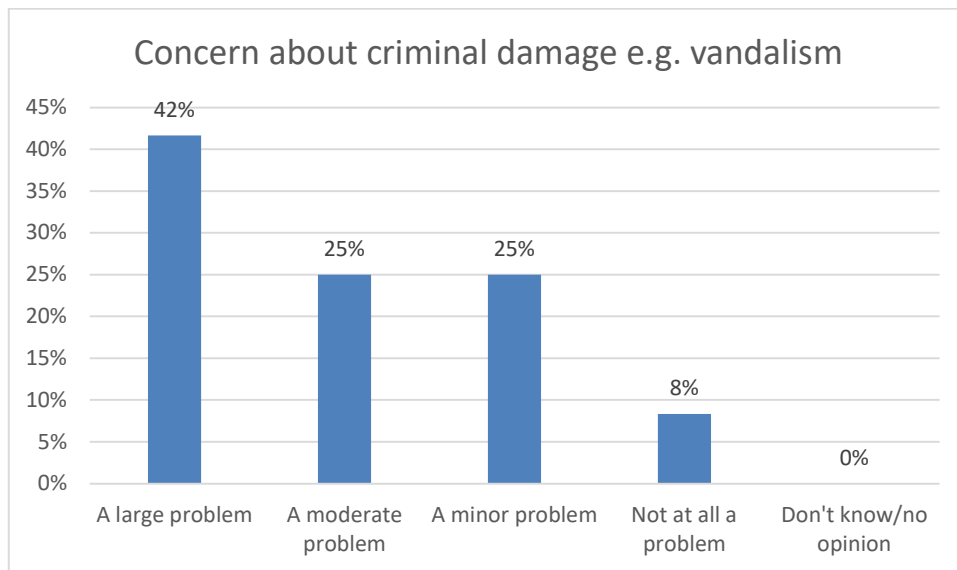
3.17.9 Concern about public nuisance/disturbance

Respondents were asked whether concern about public nuisance/disturbance is an issue in Clifton. Overall, the majority of people (72%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 28% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



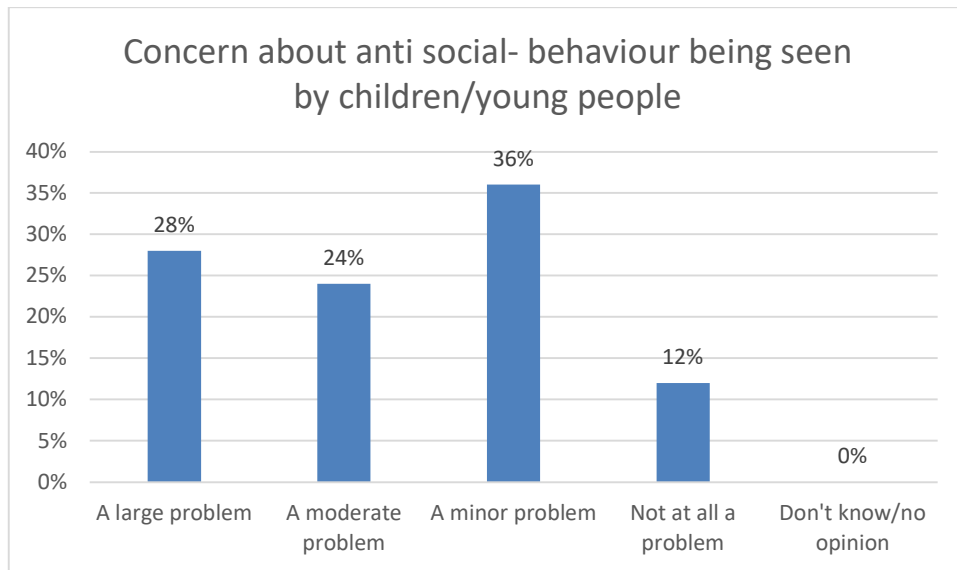
3.17.10 Concern about criminal damage e.g. vandalism

Respondents were asked whether concern about criminal damage is an issue in Clifton. Overall, the majority of people (67%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 33% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



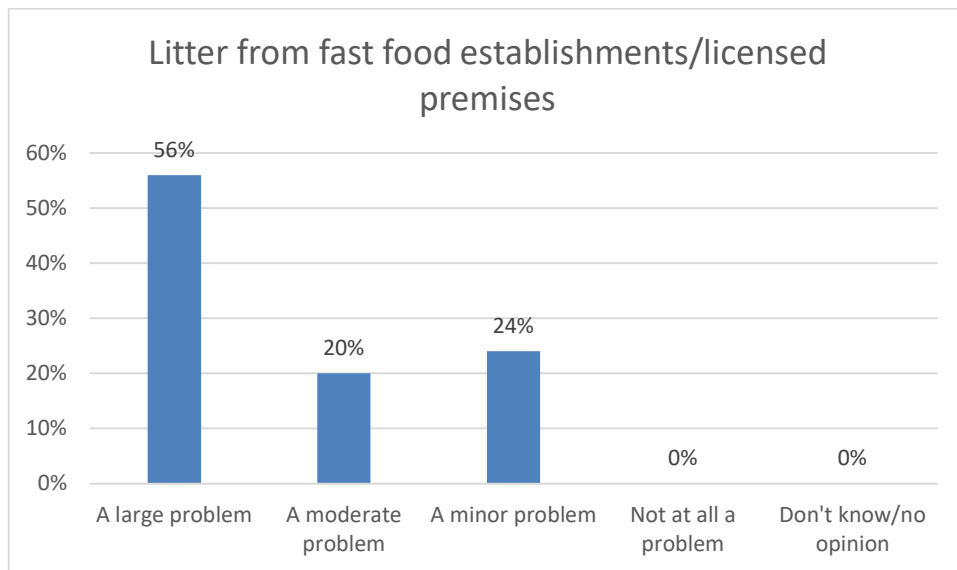
3.17.11 Concern about anti-social behaviour being seen by children/young people

Respondents were asked whether concern about anti-social behaviour being seen by children is an issue in Clifton. Overall, the majority of people (52%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 48% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



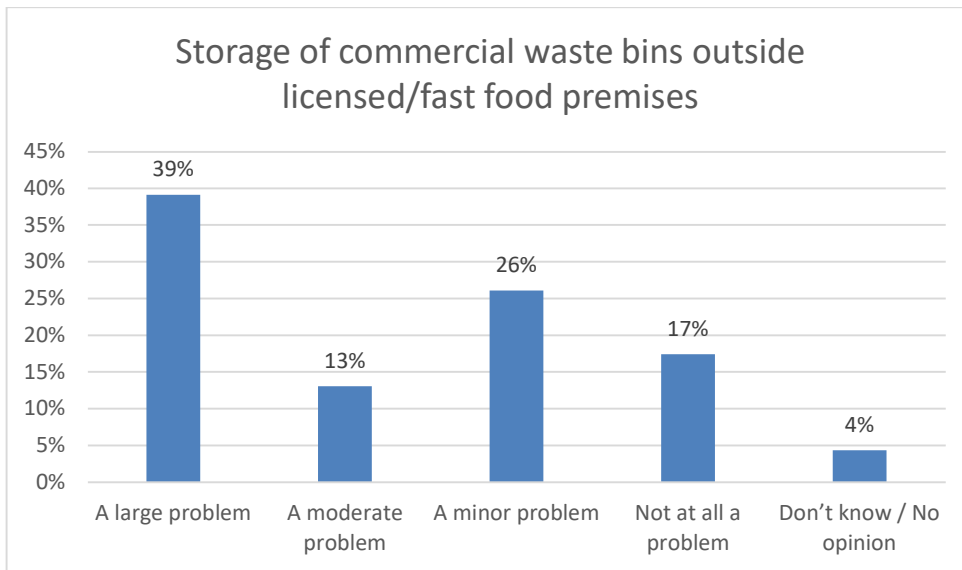
3.17.12 Litter from fast food establishments/licensed premises

Respondents were asked whether litter from fast food establishments/licensed premises is an issue in Clifton. Overall, the majority of people (76%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 24% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



3.17.13 Storage of commercial waste bins outside licensed/fast food premises

Respondents were asked whether storage of commercial waste bins outside licensed/fast food premises is an issue in Clifton. Overall, the majority of people (52%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 43% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 4% didn't know/had no opinion.



3.17.14 Other issues (please describe below)

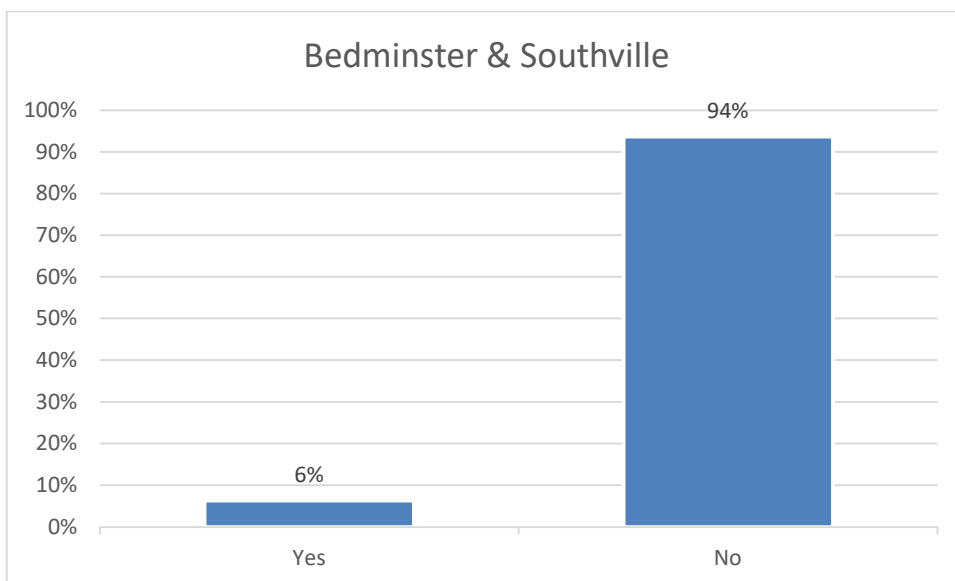
There were two responses to this question, one referenced issues with noise generated from cars racing. One referenced the number of students in the area.

3.17.15 Please explain why the problems you selected above are an issue in Clifton?

There were nine responses to this question. Two referenced that the issues were listed above. Two referenced the number of students in the area. One referenced the proximity to residential properties. One response referenced failure to comply with licensing conditions. One referenced noise issued. Two referenced the area not being an attractive destination.

3.18 Bedminster & Southville

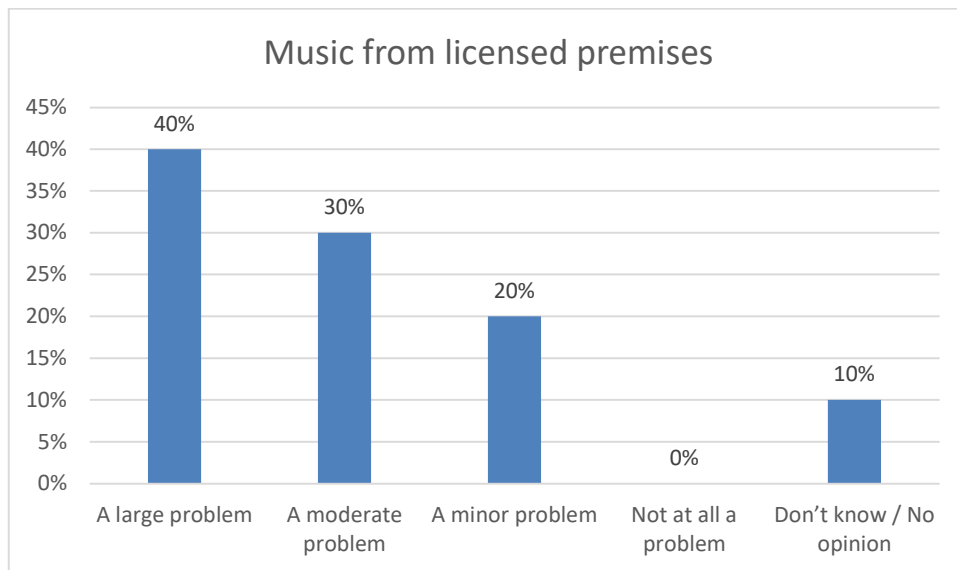
Respondents were asked if they felt a CIA is needed in Bedminster & Southville. Overall the majority of people (94%) said no, a CIA is not needed. 6% said yes, a CIA is needed.



Respondents were then asked to say how much of a problem, if at all, they thought each of the following is here

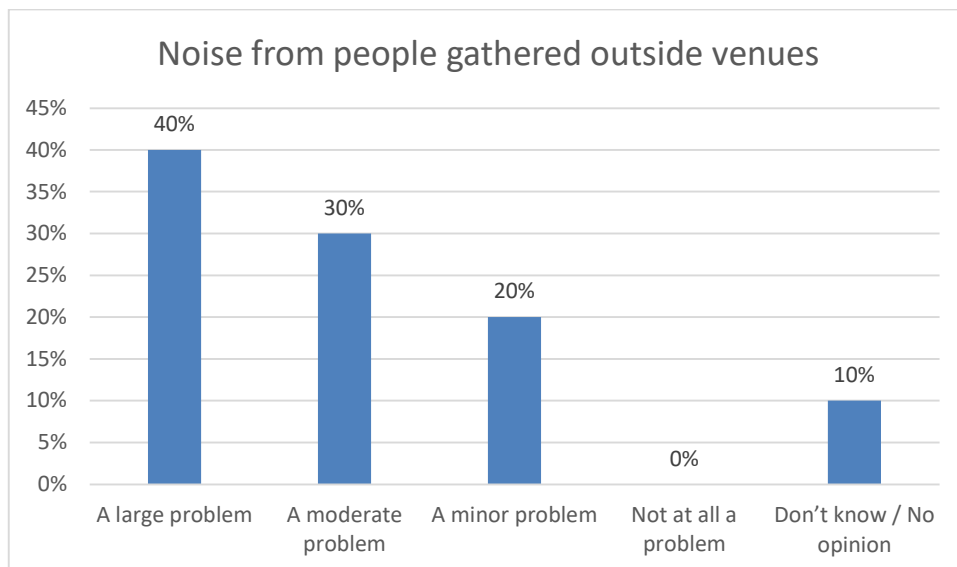
3.18.1 Music from licensed premises

Respondents were asked whether music from licensed premises is an issue in Bedminster & Southville. Overall, the majority of people (70%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 20% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 10% didn't know/had no opinion.



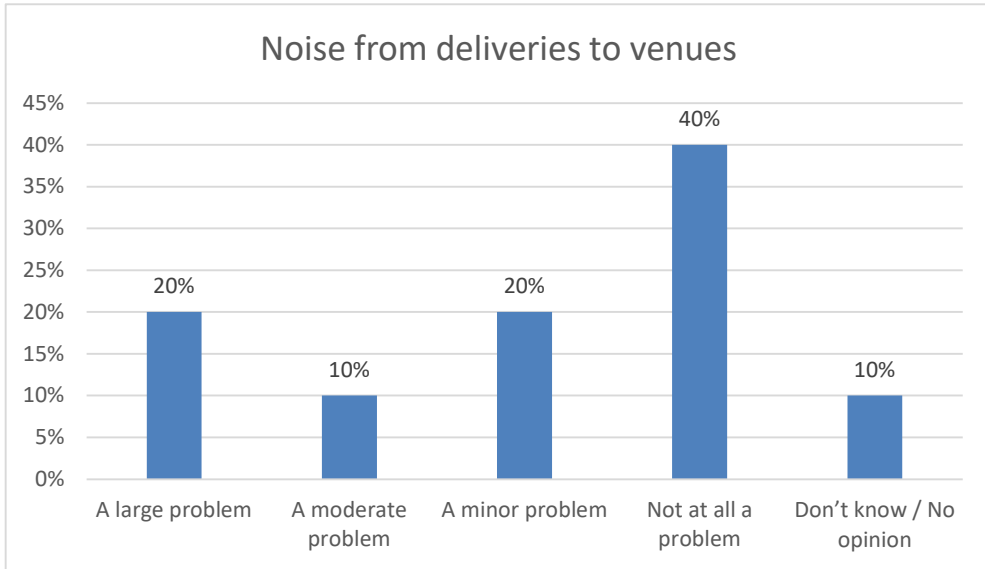
3.18.2 Noise from people gathered outside venues

Respondents were asked whether noise from people gathered outside venues is an issue in Bedminster & Southville. Overall, the majority of people (70%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 20% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 10% didn't know/had no opinion.



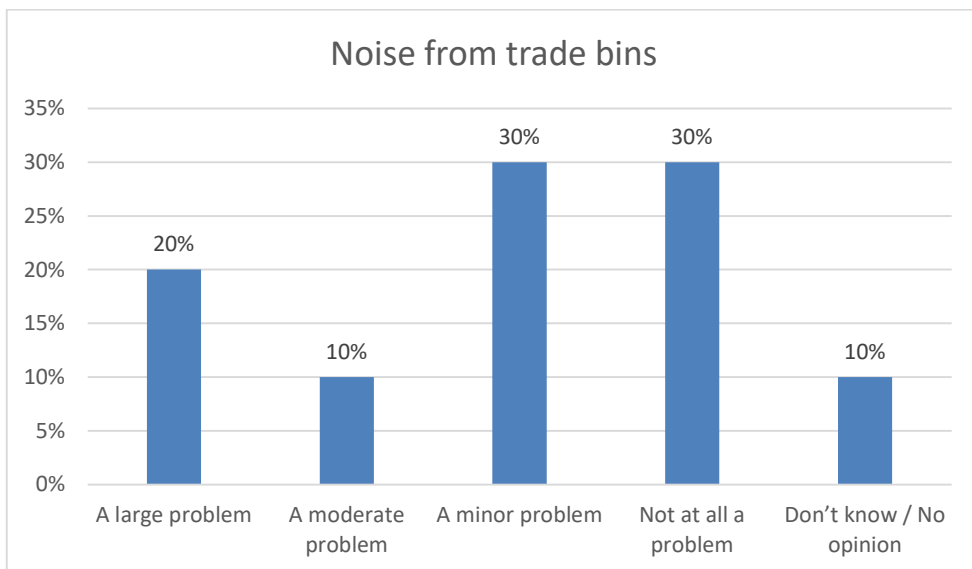
3.18.3 Noise from deliveries to venues

Respondents were asked whether noise from deliveries to venues is an issue in Bedminster & Southville. Overall, the majority of people (60%) considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 30% considered it a large, or moderate problem. 10% didn't know/had no opinion.



3.18.4 Noise from trade bins

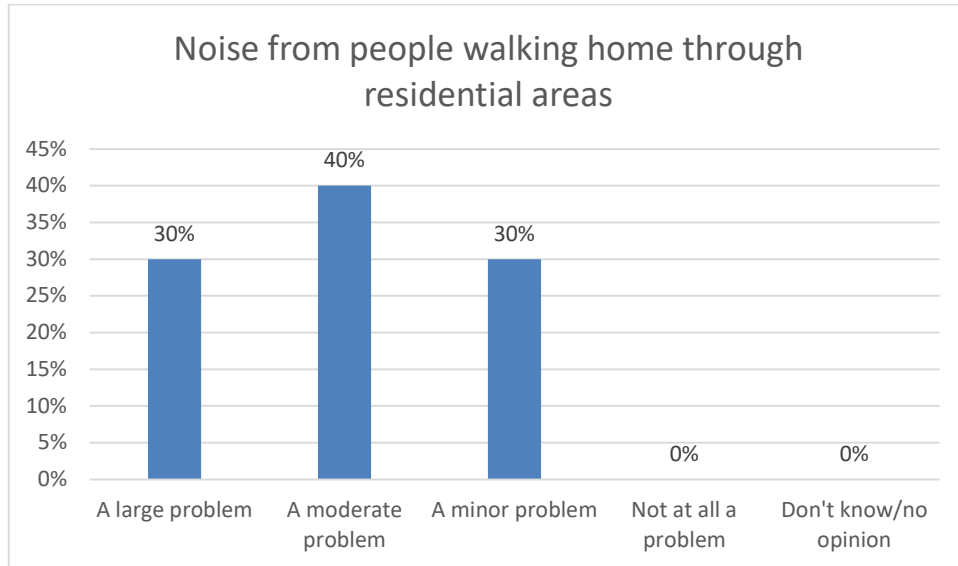
Respondents were asked whether noise from trade bins is an issue in Bedminster & Southville. Overall, the majority of people (60%) considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 30% considered it a large, or moderate problem. 10% didn't know/had no opinion.



3.18.5 Noise from people walking home through residential areas

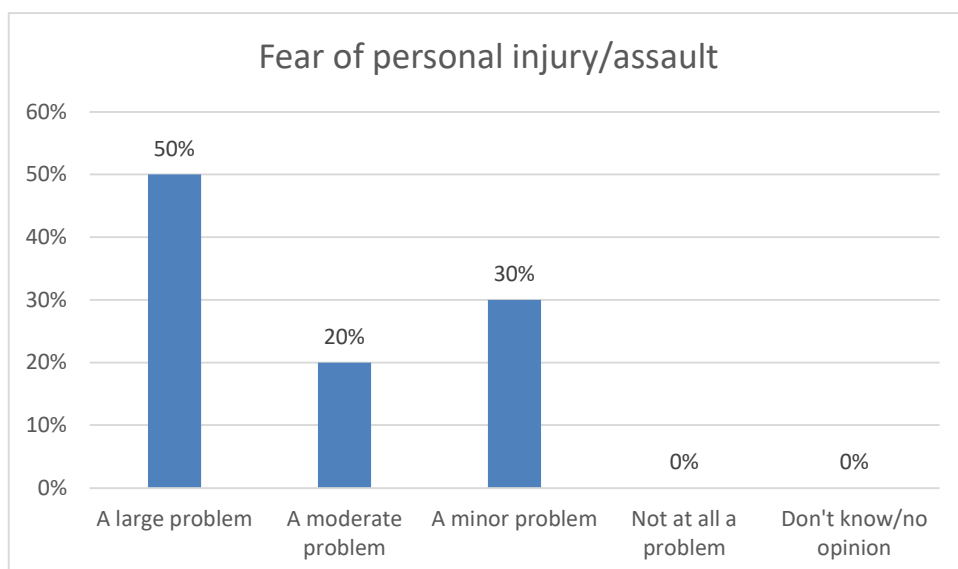
Respondents were asked whether noise from people walking home through residential areas is an issue in Bedminster & Southville. Overall, the majority of people (70%) considered it a large, or

moderate problem. 30% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



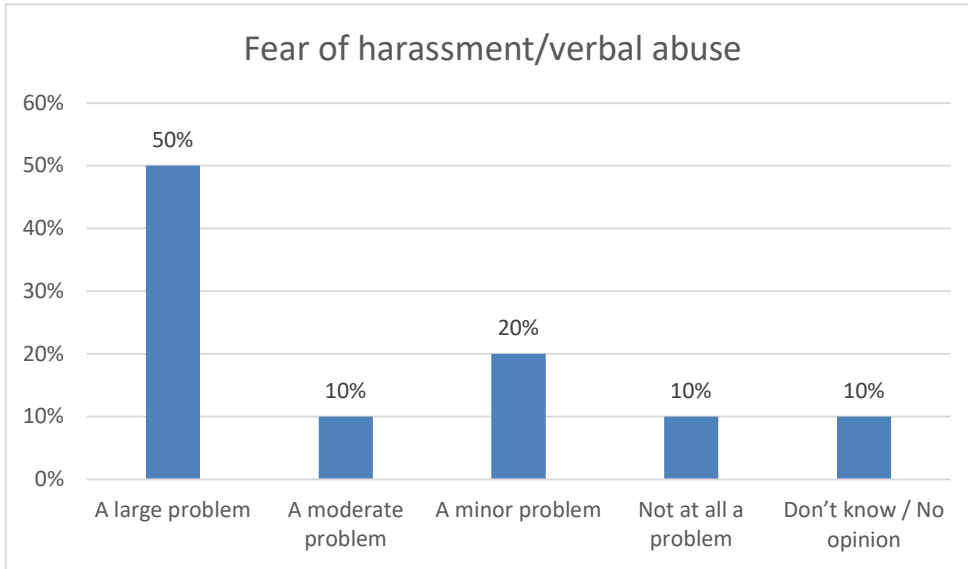
3.18.6 Fear of personal injury/assault

Respondents were asked whether fear of personal injury/assault is an issue in Bedminster & Southville. Overall, the majority of people (70%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 30% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



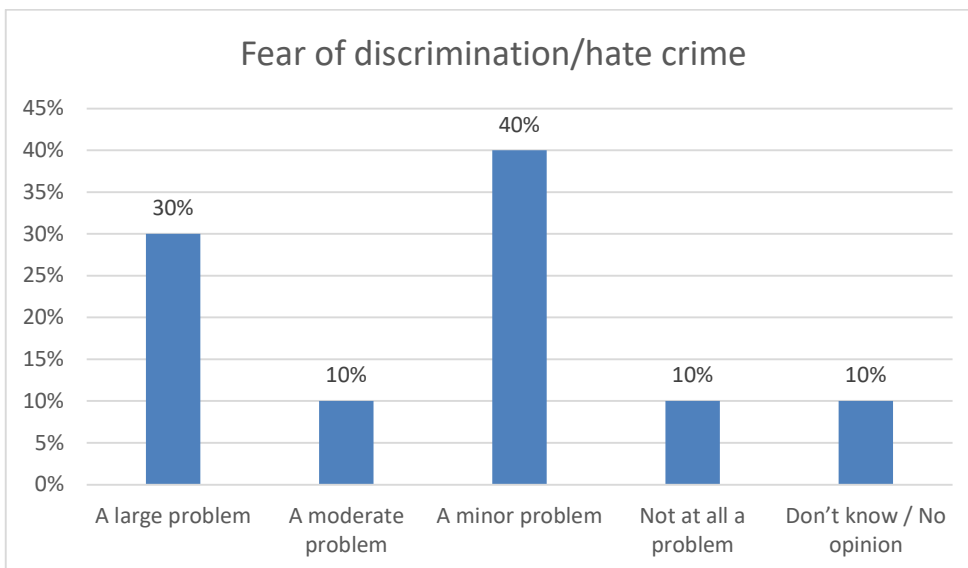
3.18.7 Fear of harassment/verbal abuse

Respondents were asked whether fear of harassment/verbal abuse is an issue in Bedminster & Southville. Overall, the majority of people (60%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 30% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 10% didn't know/had no opinion.



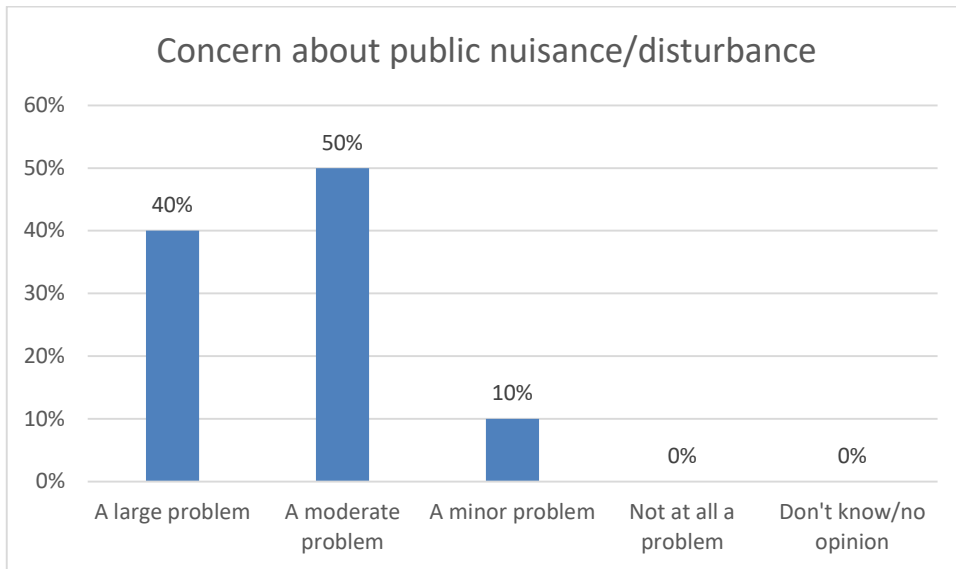
3.18.8 Fear of discrimination/hate crime

Respondents were asked whether fear of discrimination/hate crime is an issue in Bedminster & Southville. Overall, the majority of people (50%) considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 40% considered it a large, or moderate problem. 10% didn't know/had no opinion.



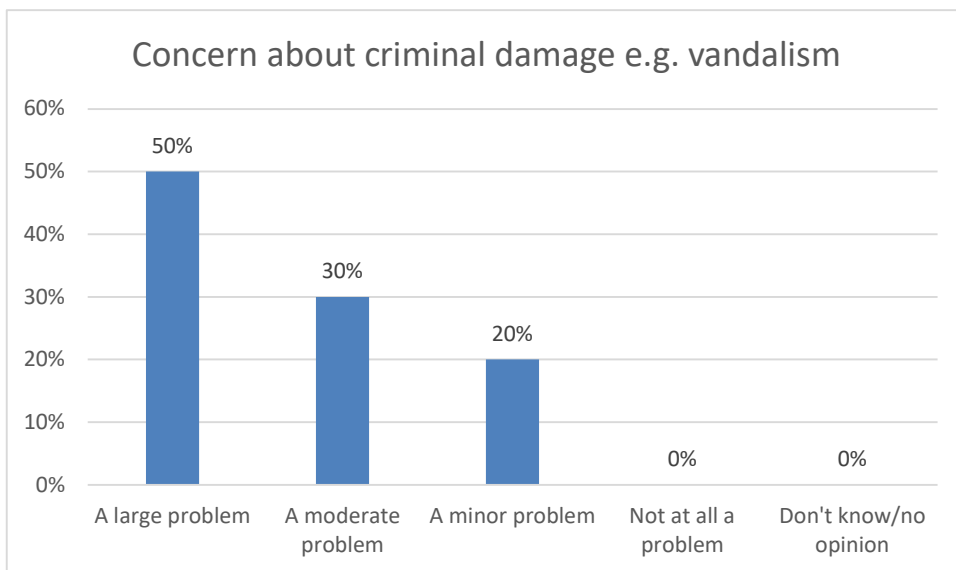
3.18.9 Concern about public nuisance/disturbance

Respondents were asked whether concern about public nuisance/disturbance is an issue in Bedminster & Southville. Overall, the majority of people (90%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 10% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



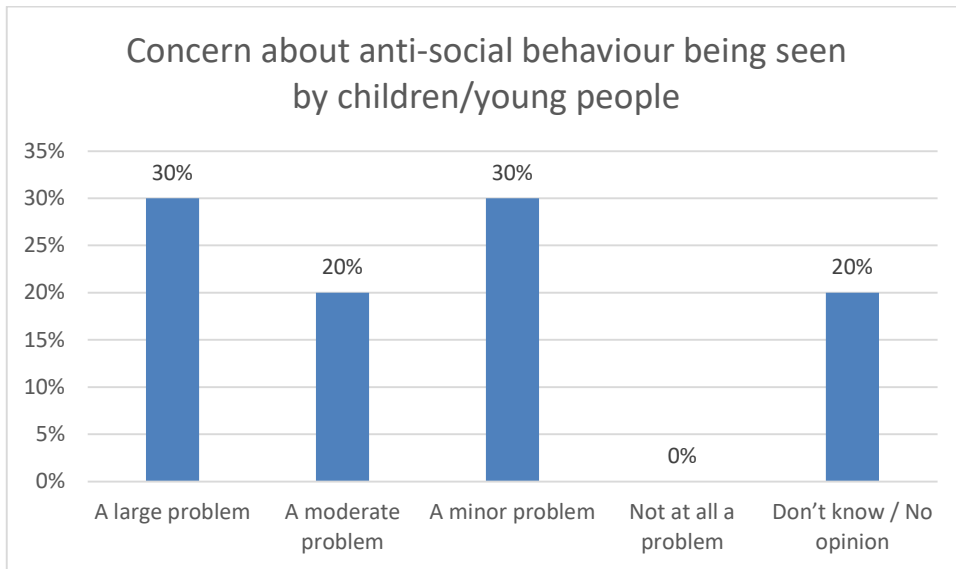
3.18.10 Concern about criminal damage e.g. vandalism

Respondents were asked whether concern about criminal damage is an issue in Bedminster & Southville. Overall, the majority of people (80%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 20% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



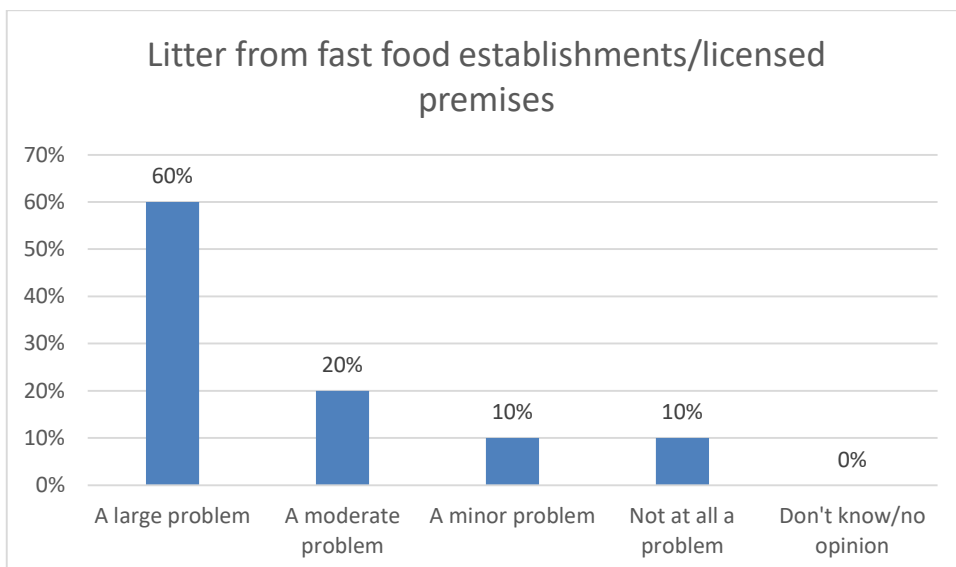
3.18.11 Concern about anti-social behaviour being seen by children/young people

Respondents were asked whether concern about anti-social behaviour being seen by children is an issue in Bedminster & Southville. Overall, the majority of people (50%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 30% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 20% didn't know/had no opinion.



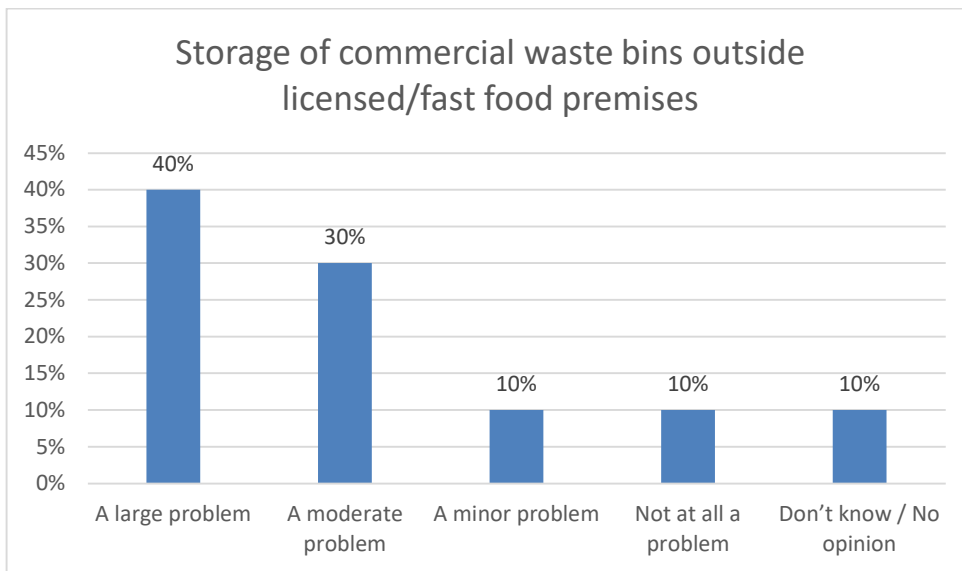
3.18.12 Litter from fast food establishments/licensed premises

Respondents were asked whether litter from fast food establishments/licensed premises is an issue in Bedminster & Southville. Overall, the majority of people (80%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 20% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



3.18.13 Storage of commercial waste bins outside licensed/fast food premises

Respondents were asked whether storage of commercial waste bins outside licensed/fast food premises is an issue in Bedminster & Southville. Overall, the majority of people (70%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 20% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 10% didn't know/had no opinion.



3.18.14 Other issues (please describe below)

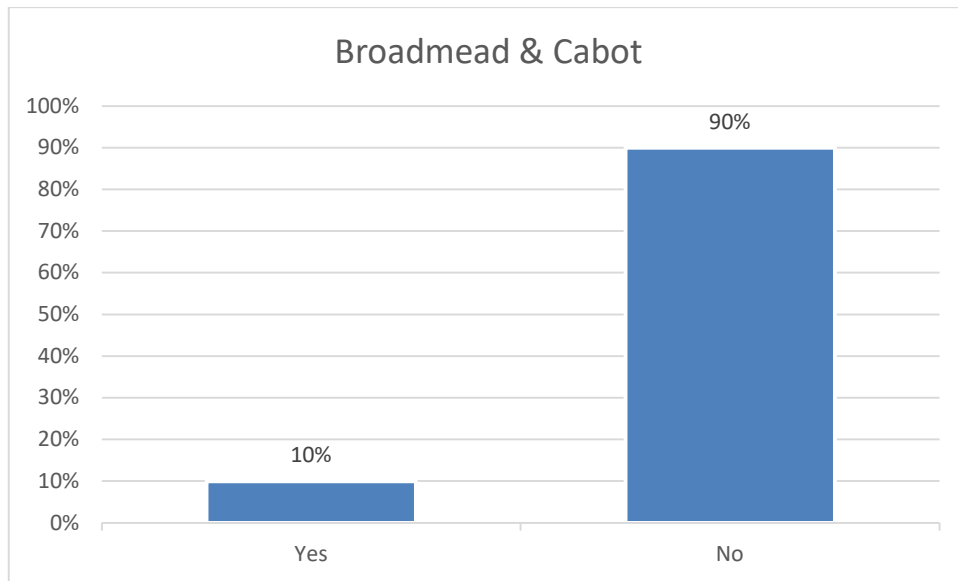
There was one response which referenced issues with commercial bins blocking pavements.

3.18.15 Please explain why the problems you selected above are an issue in Bedminster and Southville?

There were two responses to this question, one referenced the above issues, and the second response referenced issues with using the pavement.

3.19 Broadmead & Cabot

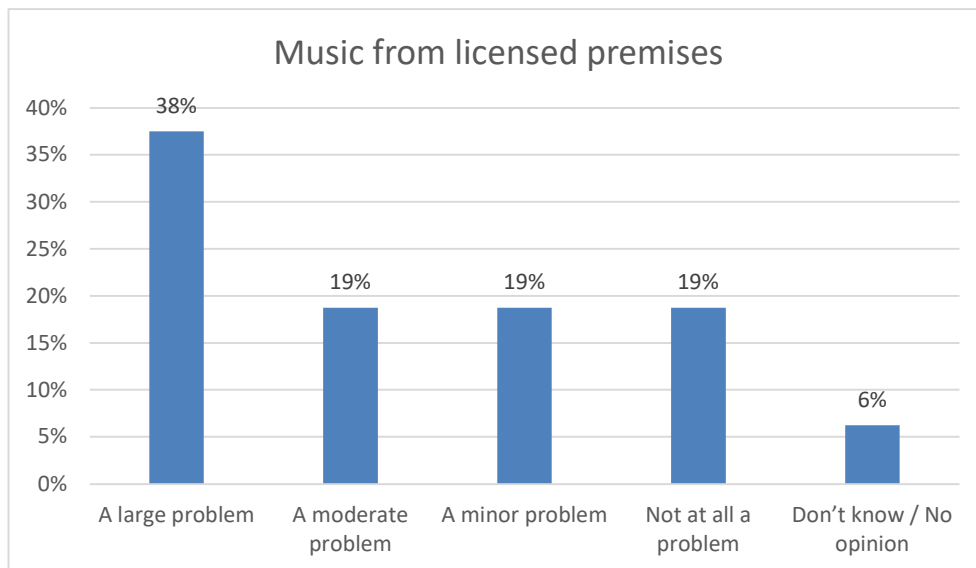
Respondents were asked if they felt a CIA is needed in Broadmead & Cabot. Overall the majority of people (90%) said no, a CIA is not needed. 10% said yes, a CIA is needed.



Respondents were then asked to say how much of a problem, if at all, they thought each of the following is here

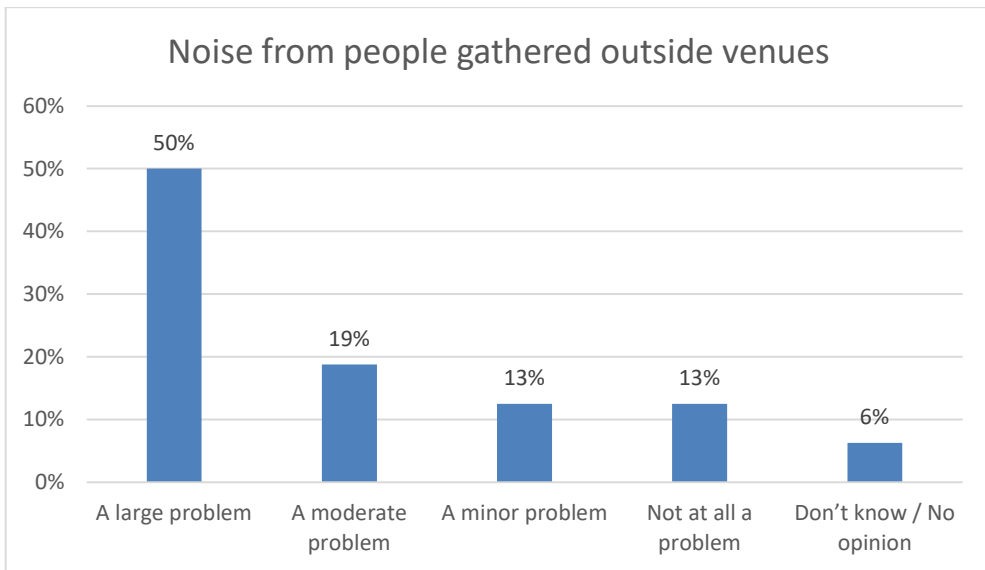
3.19.1 Music from licensed premises

Respondents were asked whether music from licensed premises is an issue in Broadmead & Cabot. Overall, the majority of people (57%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 38% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 6% didn't know/had no opinion.



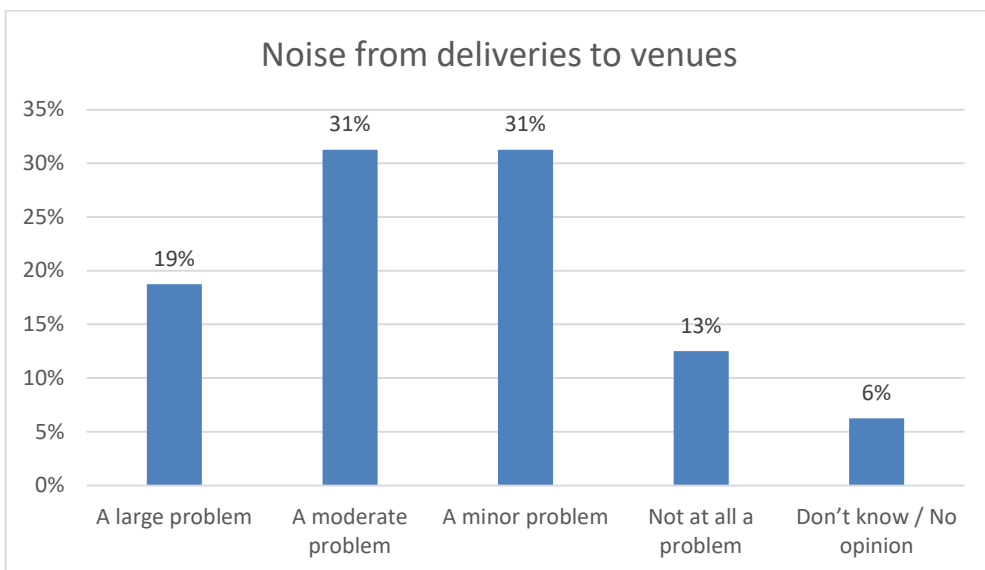
3.19.2 Noise from people gathered outside venues

Respondents were asked whether music from licensed premises is an issue in Broadmead & Cabot. Overall, the majority of people (69%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 26% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 6% didn't know/had no opinion.



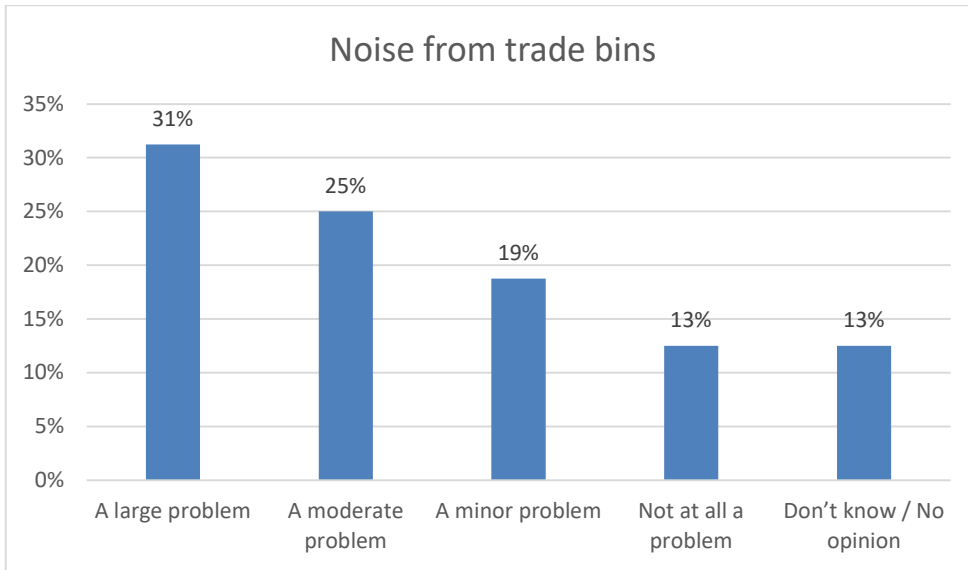
3.19.3 Noise from deliveries to venues

Respondents were asked whether noise from deliveries to venues is an issue in Broadmead & Cabot. Overall, the majority of people (50%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 44% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 6% didn't know/had no opinion.



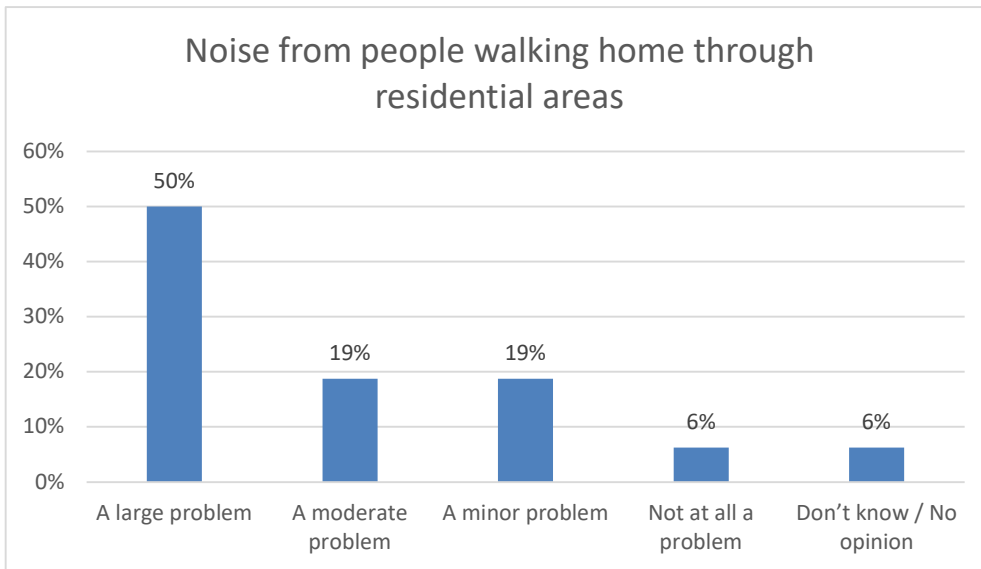
3.19.4 Noise from trade bins

Respondents were asked whether noise from trade bins is an issue in Broadmead & Cabot. Overall, the majority of people (56%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 32% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 13% didn't know/had no opinion.



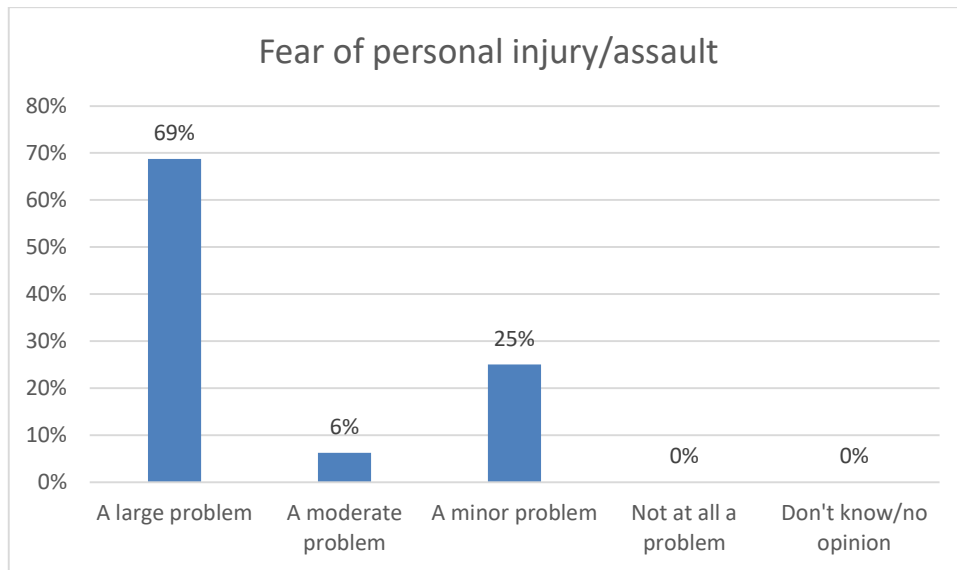
3.19.5 Noise from people walking home through residential areas

Respondents were asked whether noise from people walking home through residential areas is an issue in Broadmead & Cabot. Overall, the majority of people (69%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 25% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 6% didn't know/had no opinion.



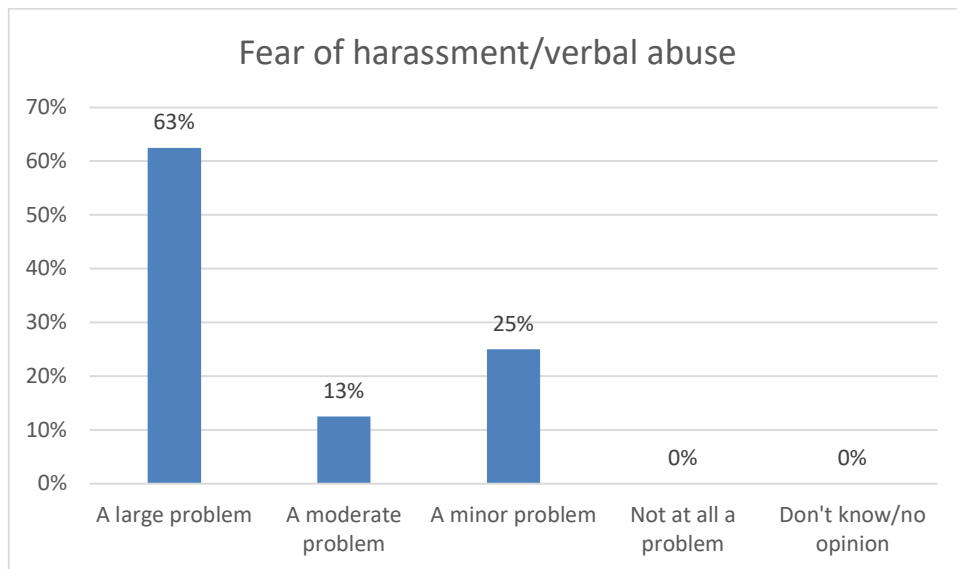
3.19.6 Fear of personal injury/assault

Respondents were asked whether fear of personal injury/assault is an issue in Broadmead & Cabot. Overall, the majority of people (75%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 25% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



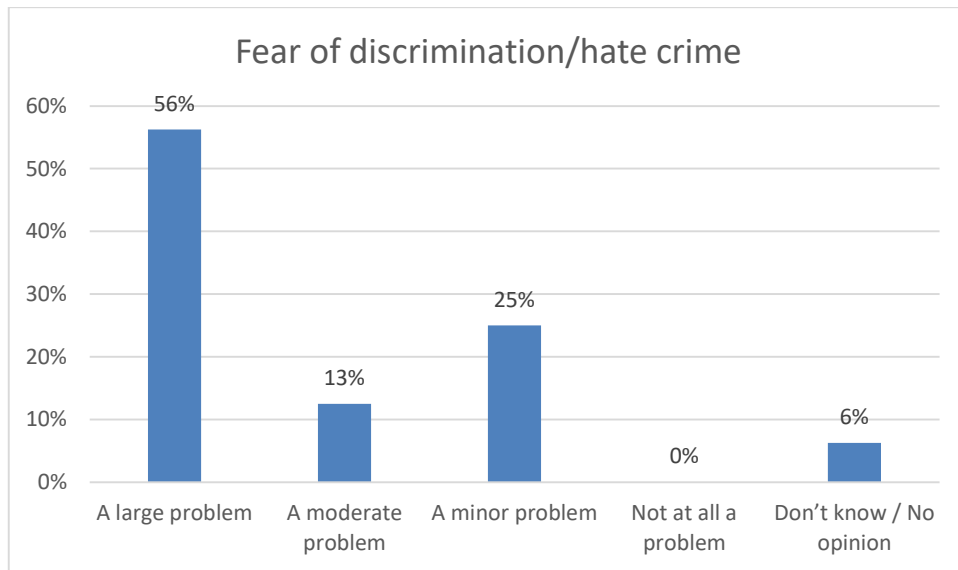
3.19.7 Fear of harassment/verbal abuse

Respondents were asked whether fear of harassment/verbal abuse is an issue in Broadmead & Cabot. Overall, the majority of people (76%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 25% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



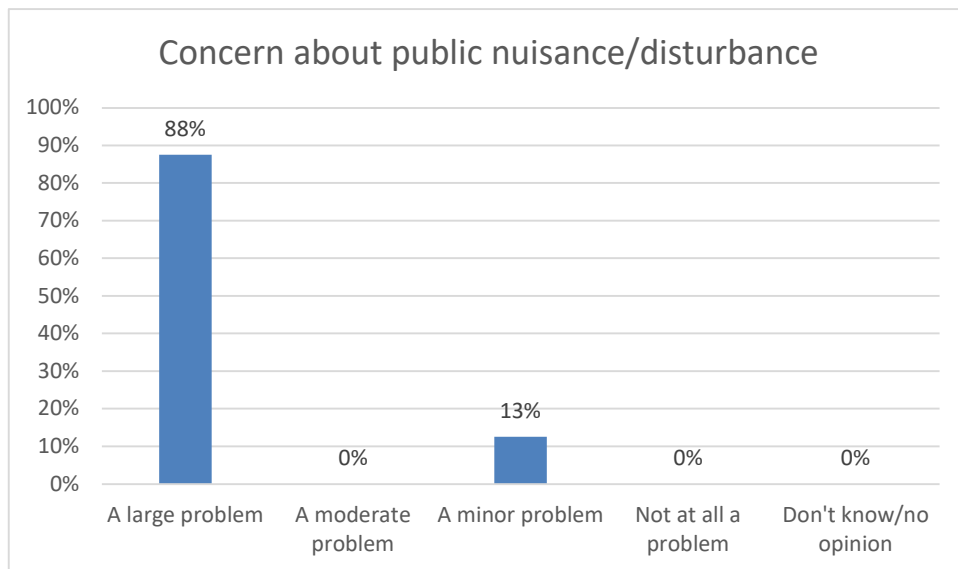
3.19.8 Fear of discrimination/hate crime

Respondents were asked whether fear of discrimination/hate crime is an issue in Broadmead & Cabot. Overall, the majority of people (69%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 25% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 6% didn't know/had no opinion.



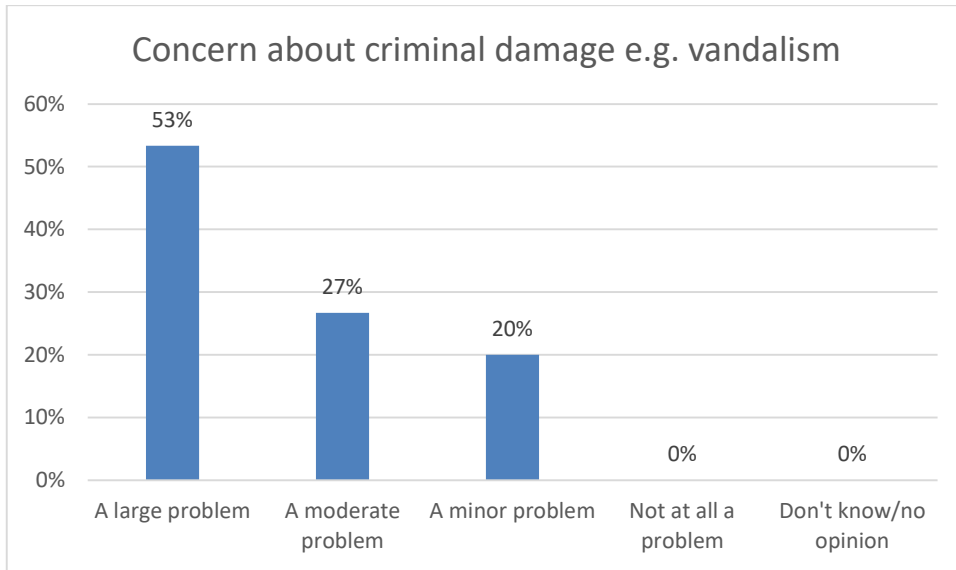
3.19.9 Concern about public nuisance/disturbance

Respondents were asked whether concern about public nuisance/disturbance is an issue in Broadmead & Cabot. Overall, the majority of people (88%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 13% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



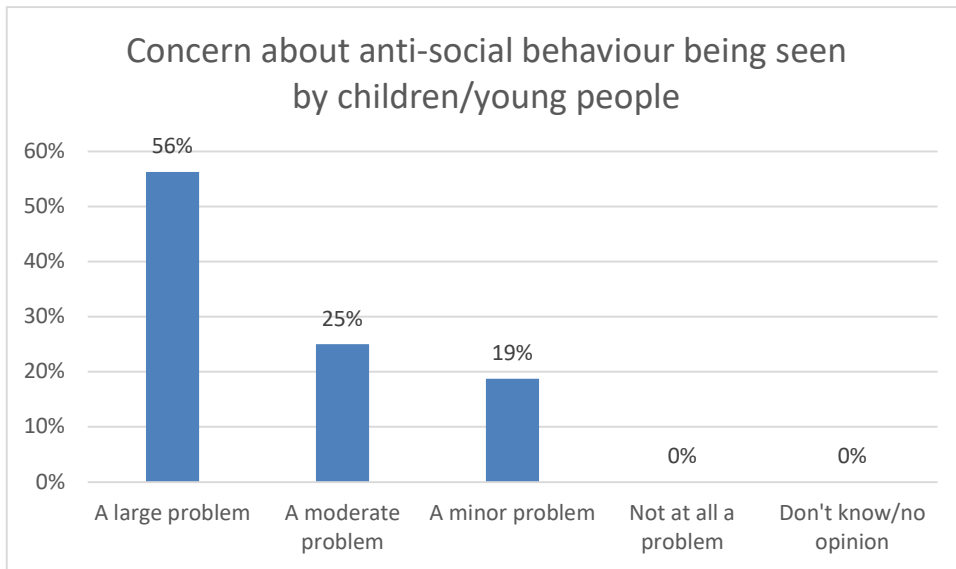
3.19.10 Concern about criminal damage e.g. vandalism

Respondents were asked whether concern about criminal damage is an issue in Broadmead & Cabot. Overall, the majority of people (80%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 20% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



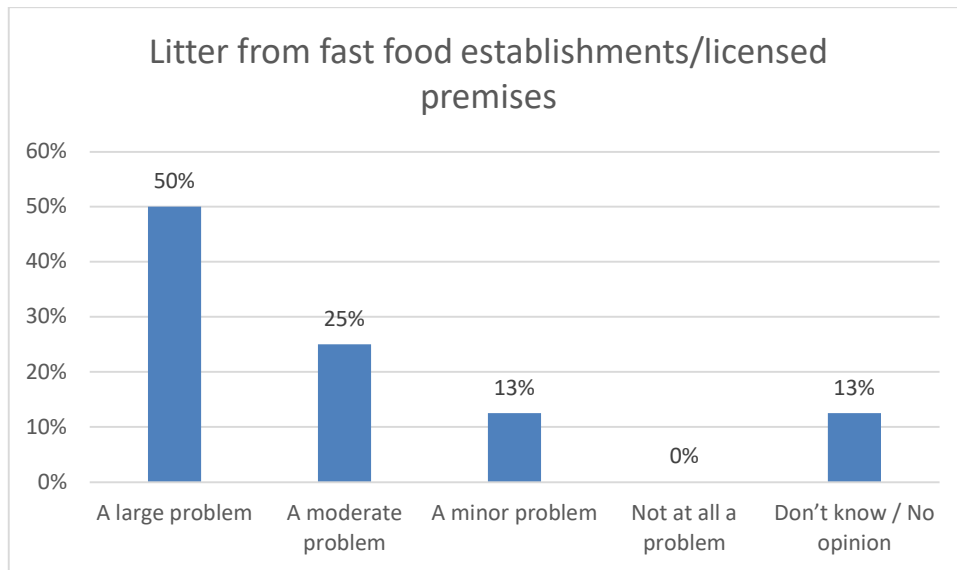
3.19.11 Concern about anti-social behaviour being seen by children/young people

Respondents were asked whether concern about anti-social behaviour being seen by children is an issue in Broadmead & Cabot. Overall, the majority of people (81%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 19% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



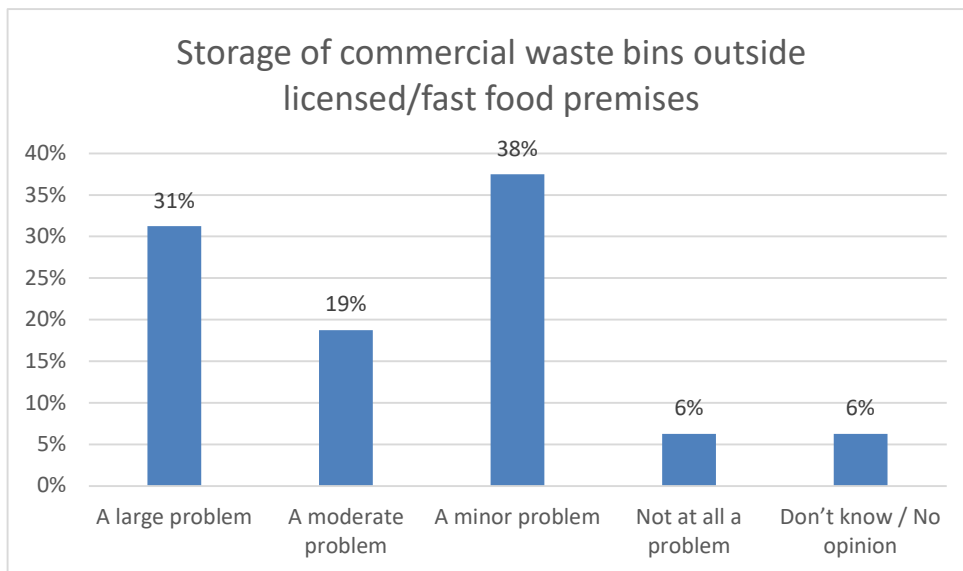
3.19.12 Litter from fast food establishments/licensed premises

Respondents were asked whether litter from fast food establishments/licensed premises is an issue in Broadmead & Cabot. Overall, the majority of people (75%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 13% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 13% didn't know/had no opinion.



3.19.13 Storage of commercial waste bins outside licensed/fast food premises

Respondents were asked whether storage of commercial waste bins outside licensed/fast food establishments is an issue in Broadmead & Cabot. Overall, the majority of people (50%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 44% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 6% didn't know/had no opinion.



3.19.14 Other issues (please describe below)

There were two responses to this question, one referenced that the area is run-down. One stated that timings need to be considered to prevent future issues.

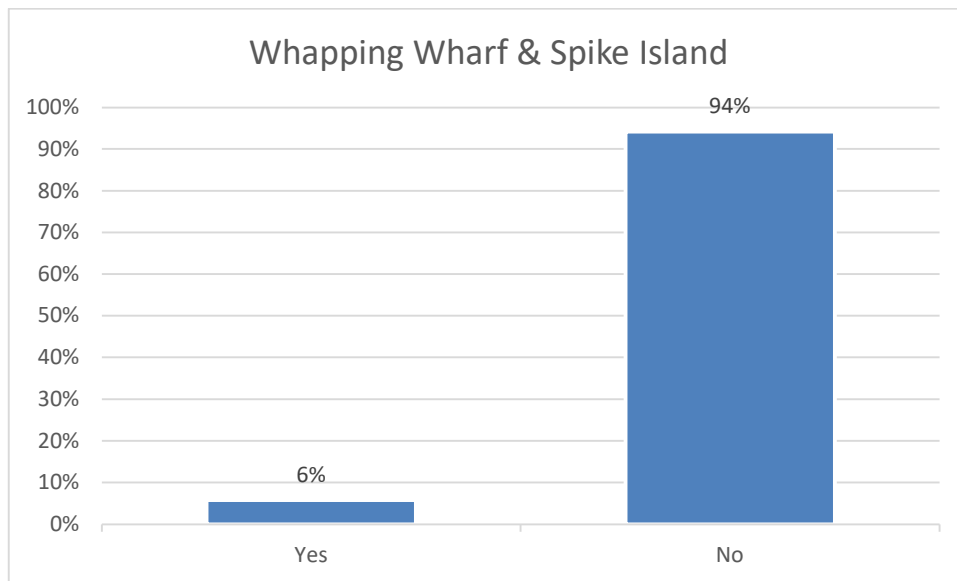
3.19.15 Please explain why the problems you selected above are an issue in Broadmead and Cabot?

There were six responses to this question. One response referenced people acting suspiciously in the area. One referenced that there is residential housing in the area. One referenced that they

avoided the area after dark. One referenced anti-social behaviour, litter and noise in the area. One referenced that there are issues with underage drinking. One referenced that the above issues are seen regularly.

3.20 Whapping Wharf & Spike Island

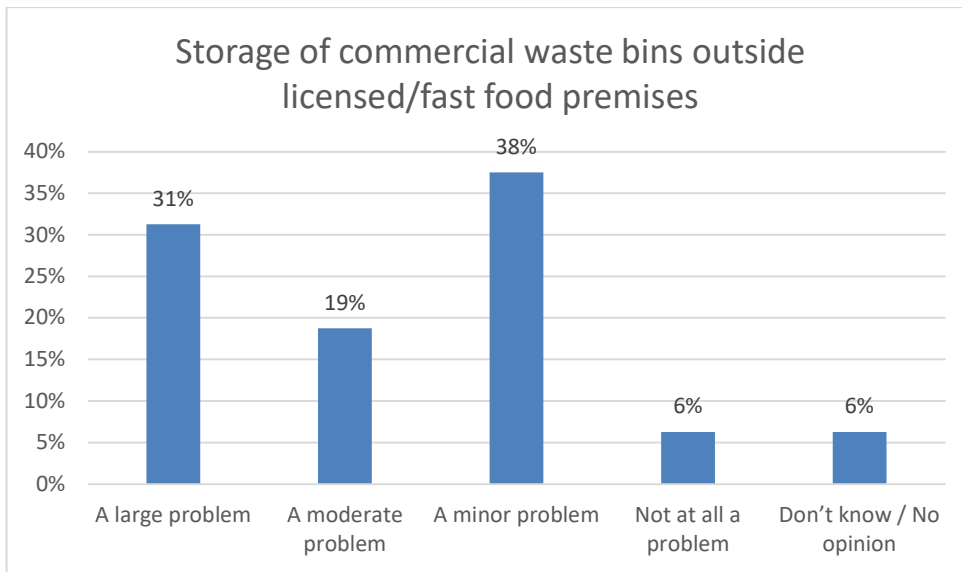
Respondents were asked if they felt a CIA is needed in Whapping Wharf & Spike Island. Overall the majority of people (94%) said no, a CIA is not needed. 6% said yes, a CIA is needed.



Respondents were then asked to say how much of a problem, if at all, they thought each of the following is here

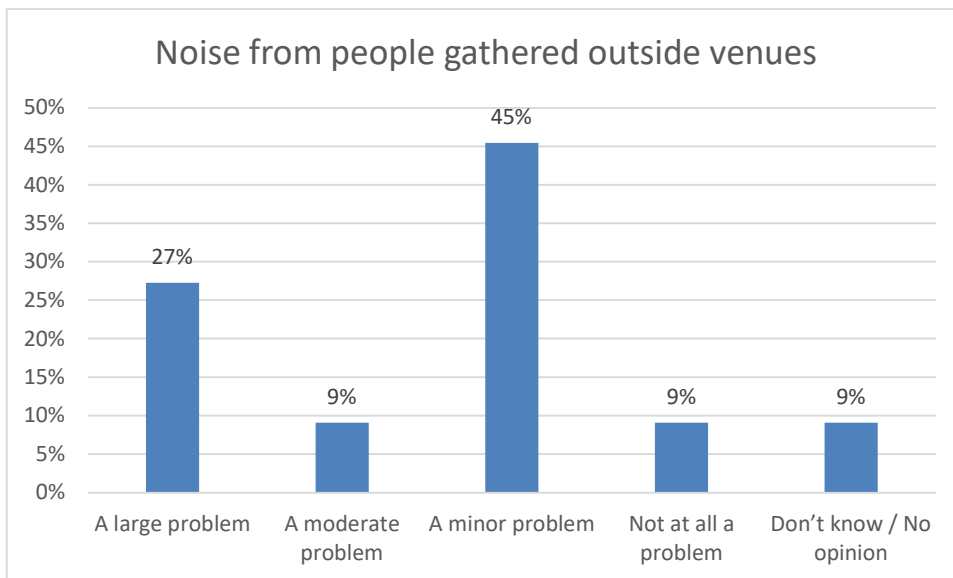
3.20.1 Music from licensed premises

Respondents were asked whether storage of commercial waste bins outside licensed/fast food premises is an issue in Whapping Wharf & Spike Island. Overall, the majority of people (50%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 44% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 6% didn't know/had no opinion.



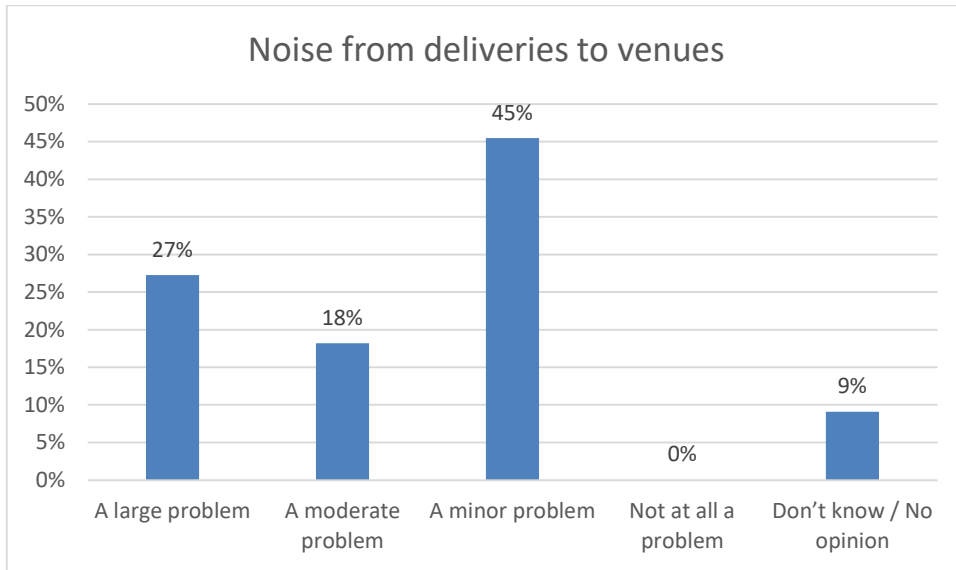
3.20.2 Noise from people gathered outside venues

Respondents were asked whether noise from people gathered outside venues is an issue in Whapping Wharf & Spike Island. Overall, the majority of people (54%) considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 36% considered it a large, or moderate problem. 9% didn't know/had no opinion.



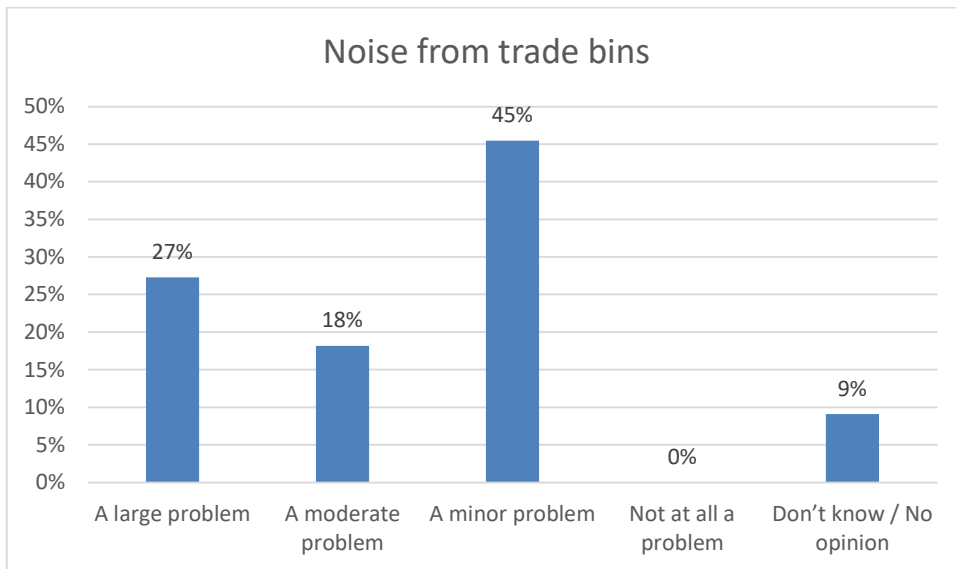
3.20.3 Noise from deliveries to venues

Respondents were asked whether noise from deliveries to venues is an issue in Whapping Wharf & Spike Island. Overall, 45% considered it a large, or moderate problem. 45% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 9% didn't know/had no opinion.



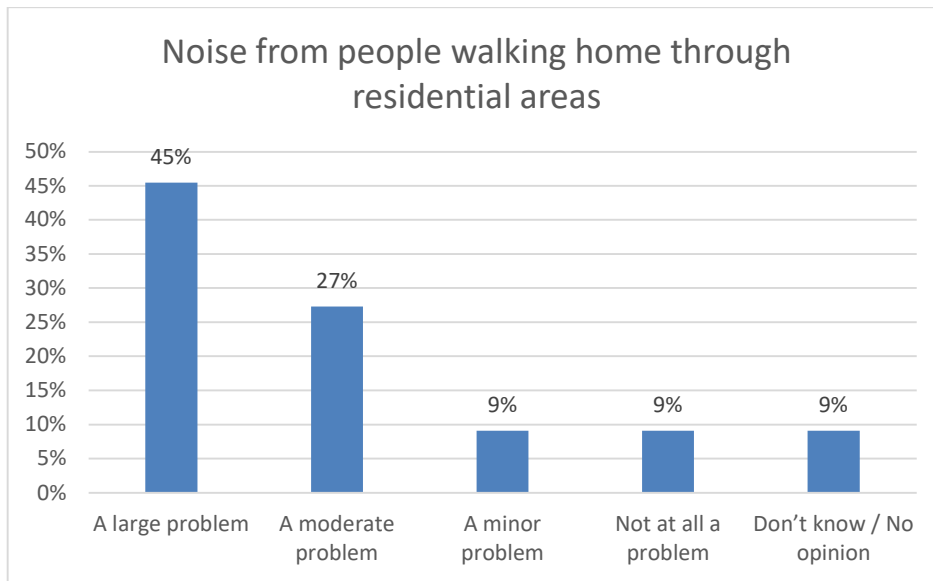
3.20.4 Noise from trade bins

Respondents were asked whether noise from trade bins is an issue in Whapping Wharf & Spike Island. Overall, 45% considered it a large, or moderate problem. 45% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 9% didn't know/had no opinion.



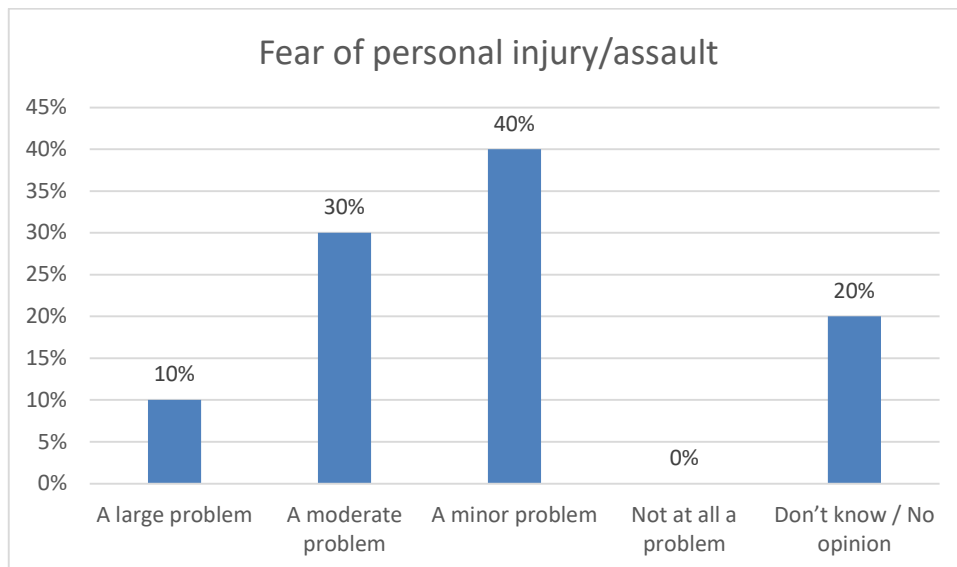
3.20.5 Noise from people walking home through residential areas

Respondents were asked whether noise from people walking home through residential areas is an issue in Whapping Wharf & Spike Island. Overall, the majority of people (72%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 18% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 9% didn't know/had no opinion.



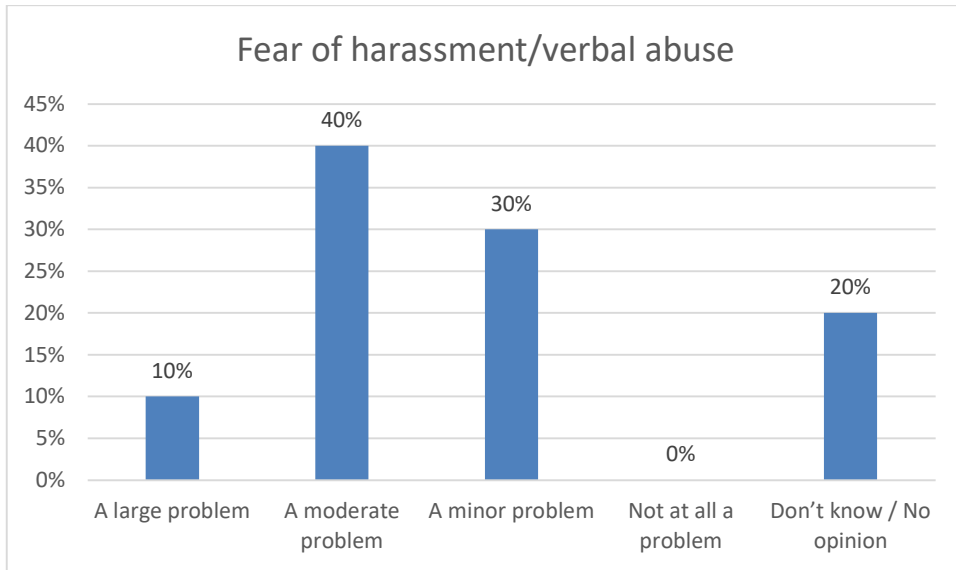
3.20.6 Fear of personal injury/assault

Respondents were asked whether fear of personal injury/assault is an issue in Whapping Wharf & Spike Island. Overall, 40% considered it a large, or moderate problem. 40% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 20% didn't know/had no opinion.



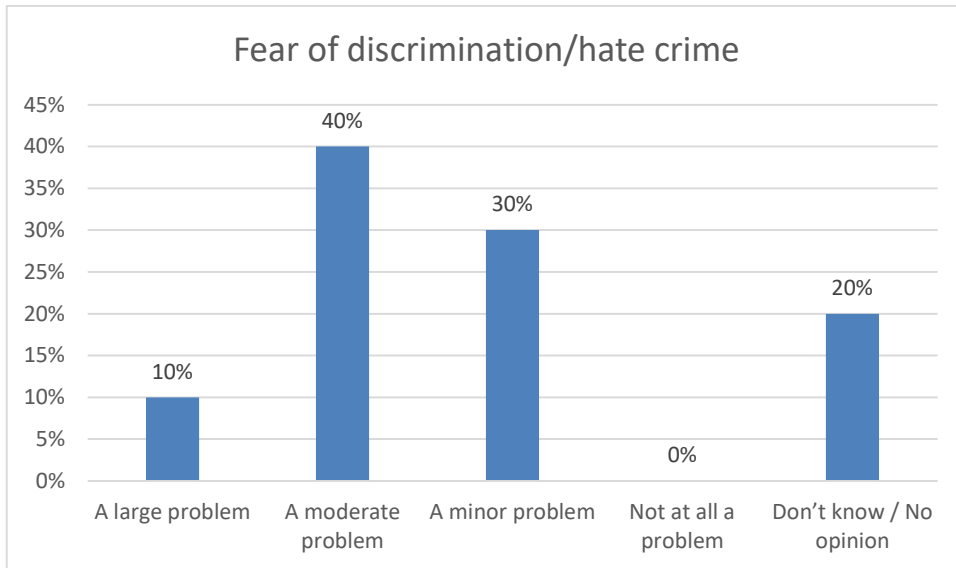
3.20.7 Fear of harassment/verbal abuse

Respondents were asked whether fear of harassment/verbal abuse is an issue in Whapping Wharf & Spike Island. Overall, the majority of people (50%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 30% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 20% didn't know/had no opinion.



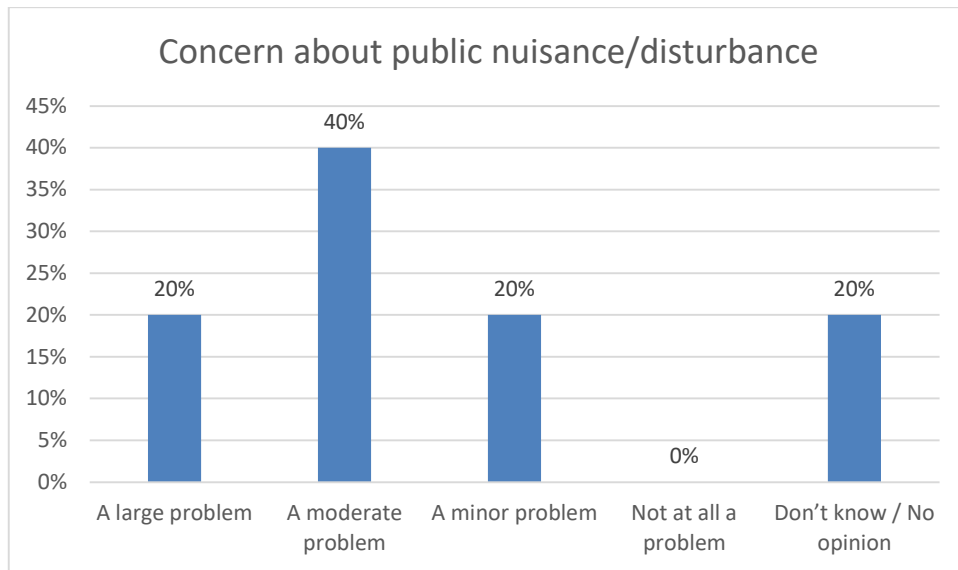
3.20.8 Fear of discrimination/hate crime

Respondents were asked whether fear of discrimination/hate crime is an issue in Whapping Wharf & Spike Island. Overall, the majority of people (50%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 30% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 20% didn't know/had no opinion.



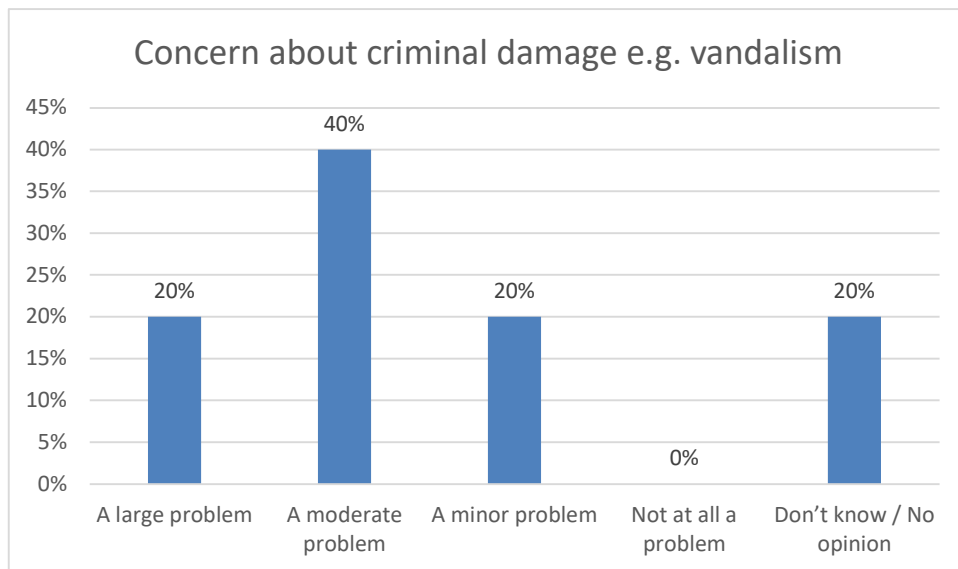
3.20.9 Concern about public nuisance/disturbance

Respondents were asked whether concern about public nuisance/disturbance is an issue in Whapping Wharf & Spike Island. Overall, the majority of people (60%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 20% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 20% didn't know/had no opinion.



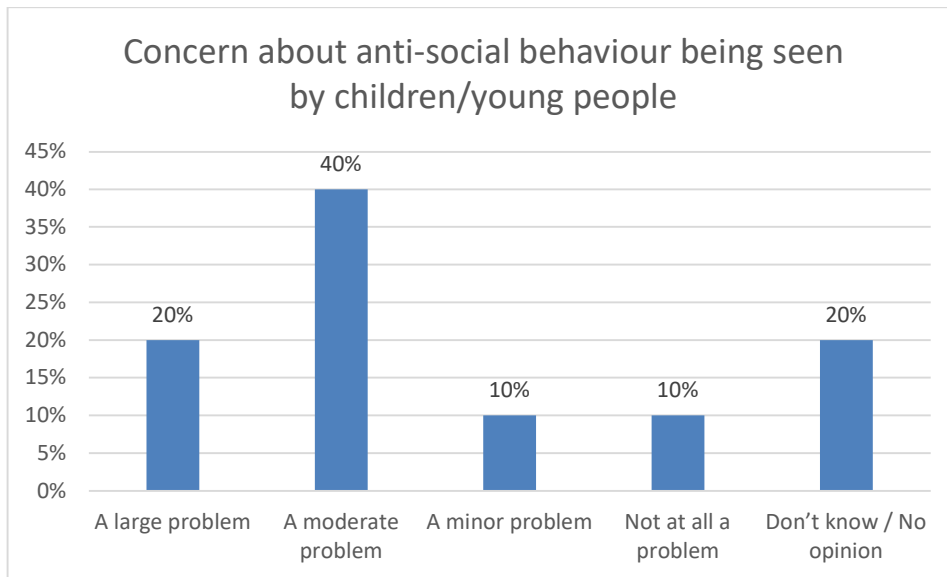
3.20.10 Concern about criminal damage e.g. vandalism

Respondents were asked whether concern about criminal damage is an issue in Whapping Wharf & Spike Island. Overall, the majority of people (60%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 20% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 20% didn't know/had no opinion.



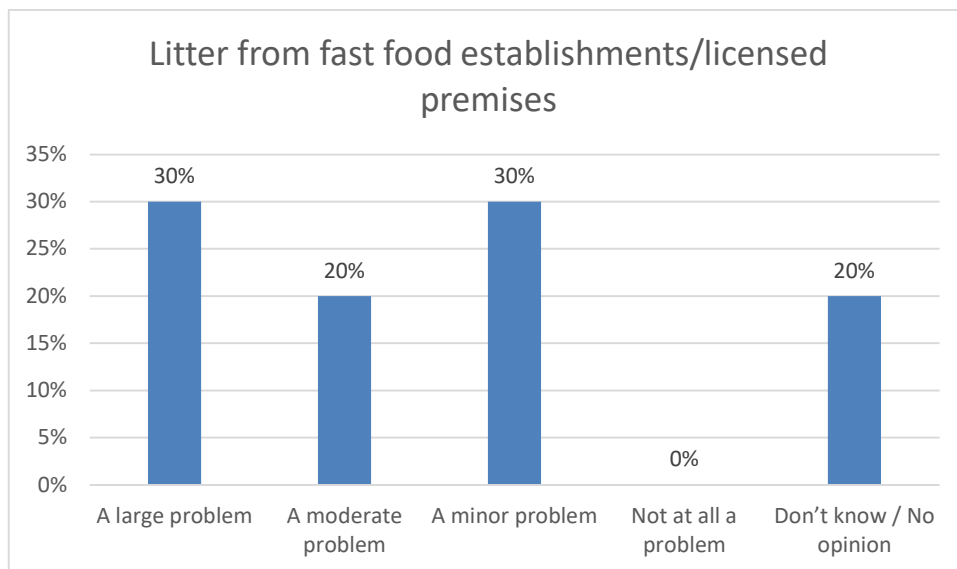
3.20.11 Concern about anti-social behaviour being seen by children/young people

Respondents were asked whether concern about anti-social behaviour being seen by children is an issue in Whapping Wharf & Spike Island. Overall, the majority of people (60%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 20% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 20% didn't know/had no opinion.



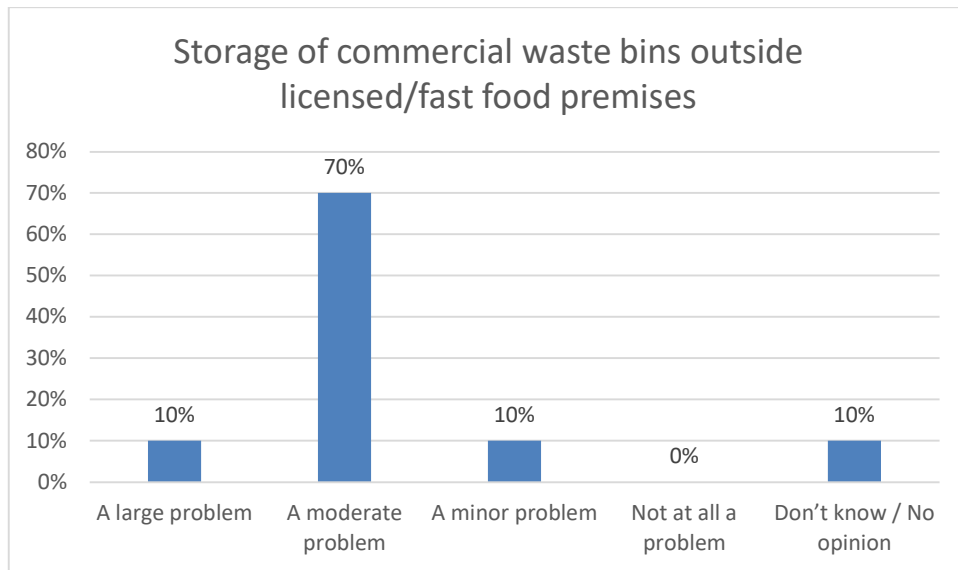
3.20.12 Litter from fast food establishments/licensed premises

Respondents were asked whether litter from fast food establishments/licensed premises is an issue in Whapping Wharf & Spike Island. Overall, the majority of people (50%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 30% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 20% didn't know/had no opinion.



3.20.13 Storage of commercial waste bins outside licensed/fast food premises

Respondents were asked whether storage of commercial waste bins outside licensed/fast food premises is an issue in Whapping Wharf & Spike Island. Overall, the majority of people (80%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 10% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 20% didn't know/had no opinion.



3.20.14 Other issues (please describe below)

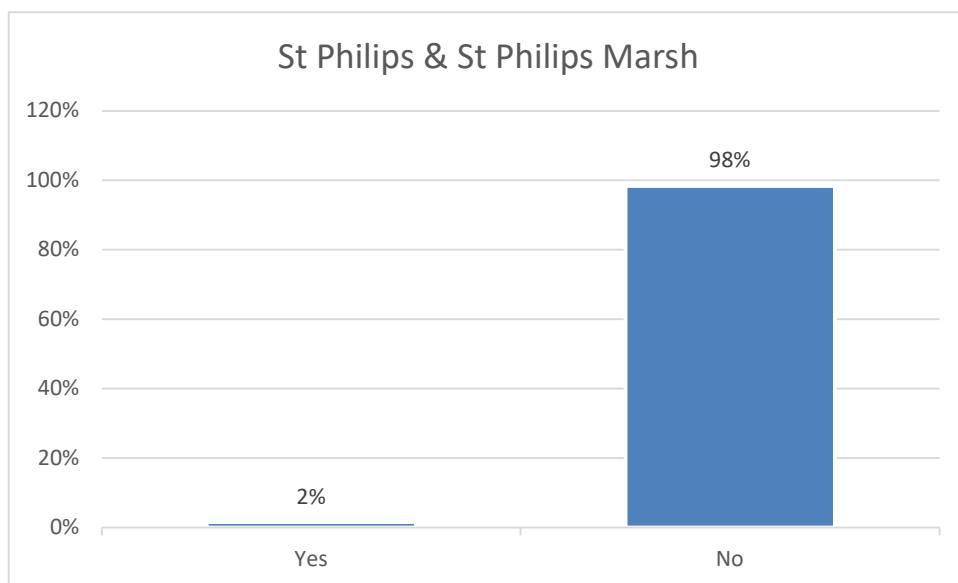
There were no responses to this question.

3.20.15 Please explain why the problems you selected above are an issue in Whapping Wharf and Spike Island

There were four responses to this question, one referenced that they'd had to move from the area. Three referenced the large amount of people that congregate in the area, of which two referenced litter issues.

3.21 St Philips & St Philips Marsh

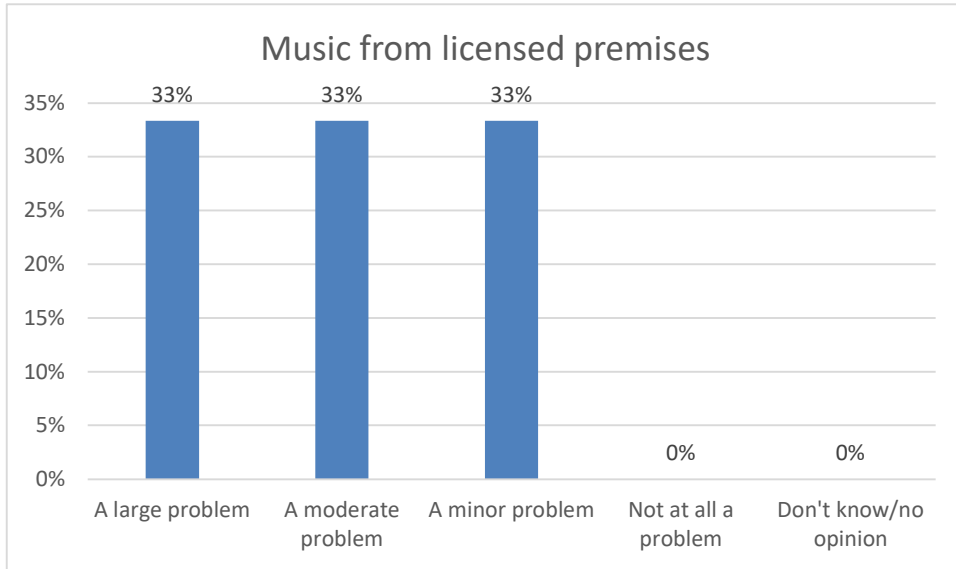
Respondents were asked if they felt a CIA is needed in St Philips & St Philips Marsh. Overall the majority of people (98%) said no, a CIA is not needed. 2% said yes, a CIA is needed.



Respondents were then asked to say how much of a problem, if at all, they thought each of the following is here

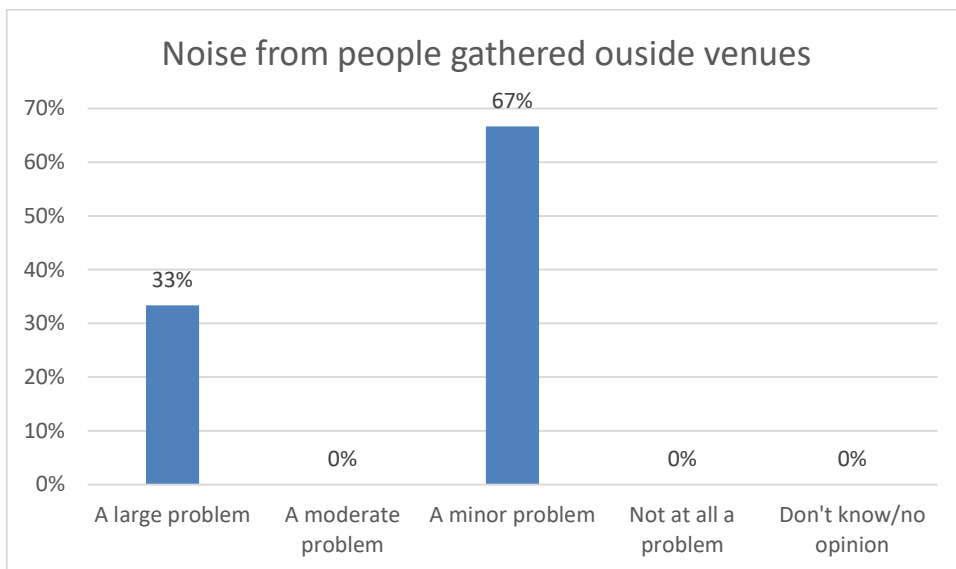
3.21.1 Music from licensed premises

Respondents were asked whether music from licensed premises is an issue in St Philips & St Philips Marsh. Overall, the majority of people (66%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 33% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



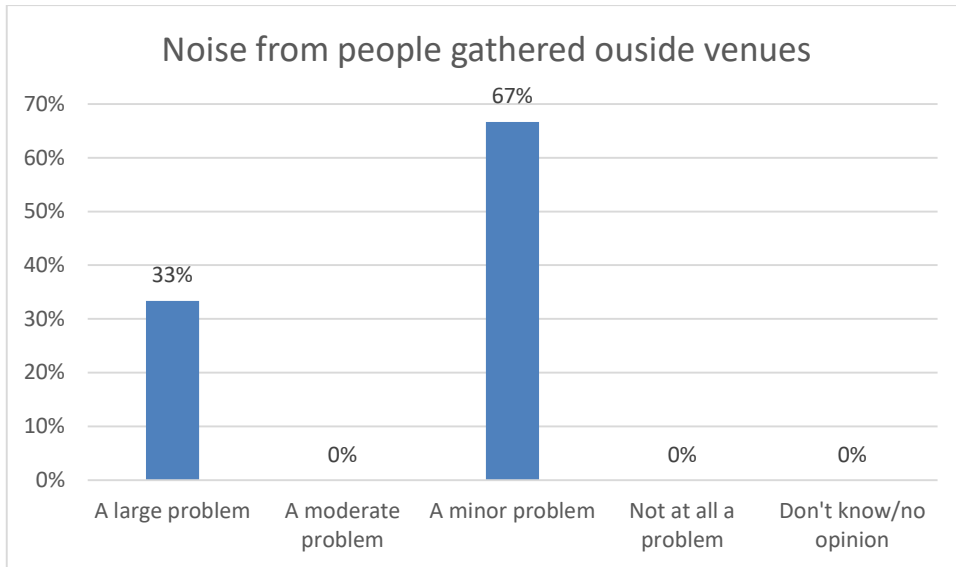
3.21.2 Noise from people gathered outside venues

Respondents were asked noise from people gathered outside venues is an issue in St Philips & St Philips Marsh. Overall, the majority of people (67%) considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 33% considered it a large, or moderate problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



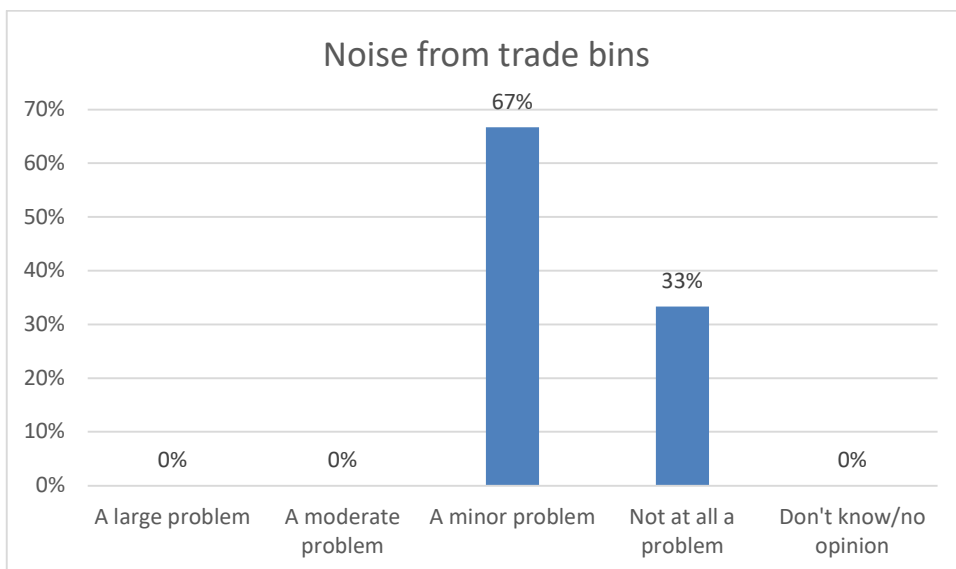
3.21.3 Noise from deliveries to venues

Respondents were asked noise from deliveries to venues is an issue in St Philips & St Philips Marsh. Overall, the majority of people (67%) considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 33% considered it a large, or moderate problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion



3.21.4 Noise from trade bins

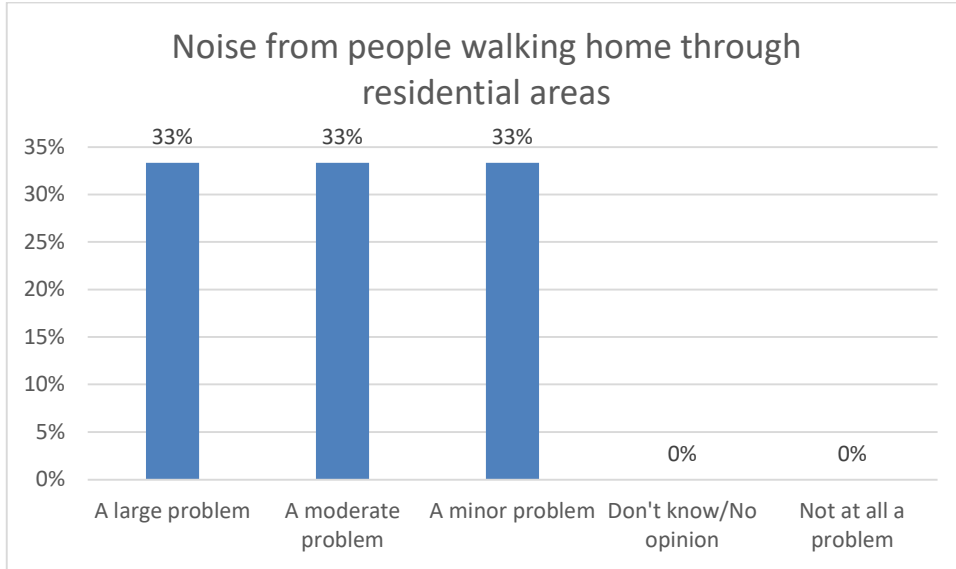
Respondents were asked noise from trade bins is an issue in St Philips & St Philips Marsh. Overall, the majority of people (100%) considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% considered it a large, or moderate problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion



3.21.5 Noise from people walking home through residential areas

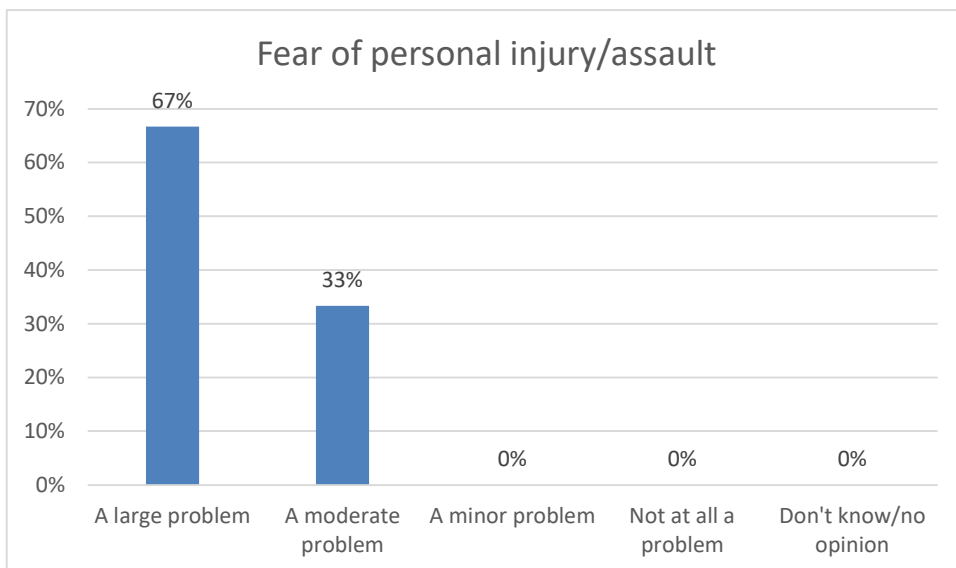
Respondents were asked whether noise from people walking home through residential areas is an issue in St Philips & St Philips Marsh. Overall, the majority of people (66%) considered it a large,

or moderate problem. 33% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



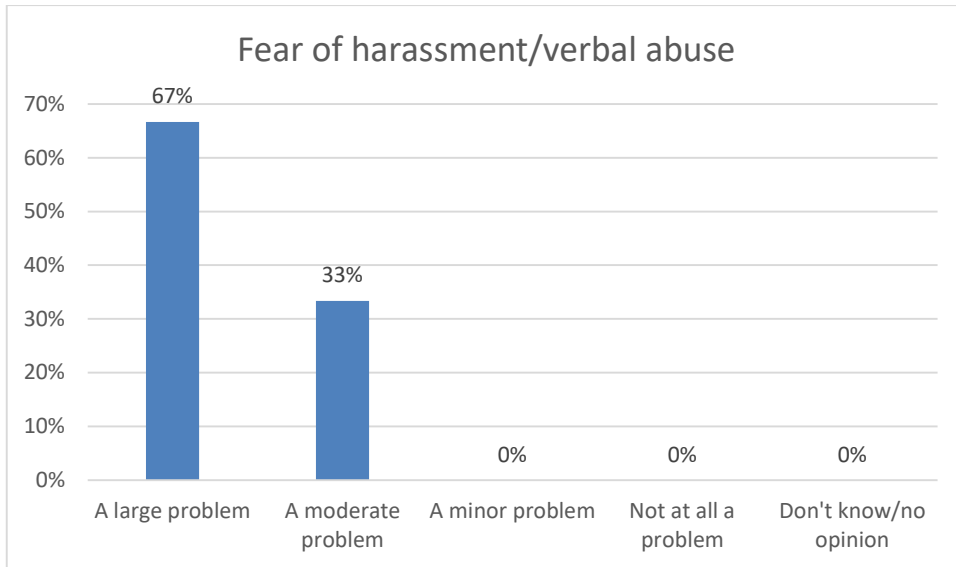
3.21.6 Fear of personal injury/assault

Respondents were asked whether fear of personal injury/assault is an issue in St Philips & St Philips Marsh. Overall, the majority of people (100%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 0% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



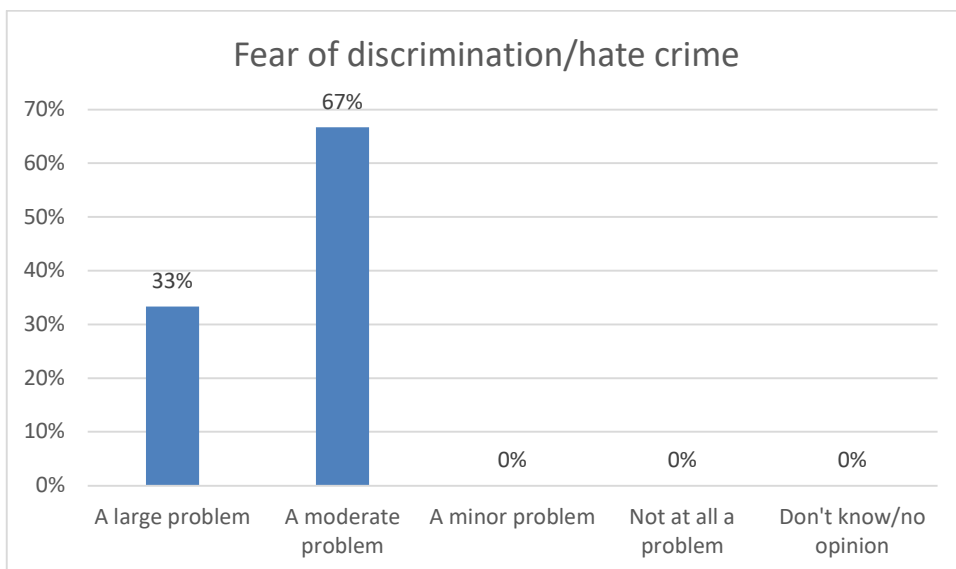
3.21.7 Fear of harassment/verbal abuse

Respondents were asked whether fear of harassment/verbal abuse is an issue in St Philips & St Philips Marsh. Overall, the majority of people (100%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 0% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



3.21.8 Fear of discrimination/hate crime

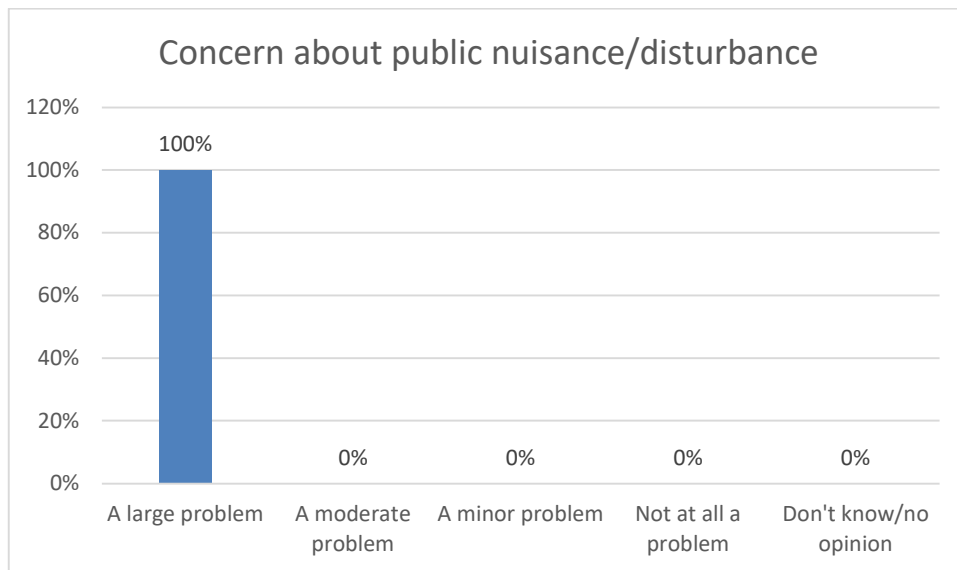
Respondents were asked whether fear of discrimination is an issue in St Philips & St Philips Marsh. Overall, the majority of people (100%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 0% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



3.21.9 Concern about public nuisance/disturbance

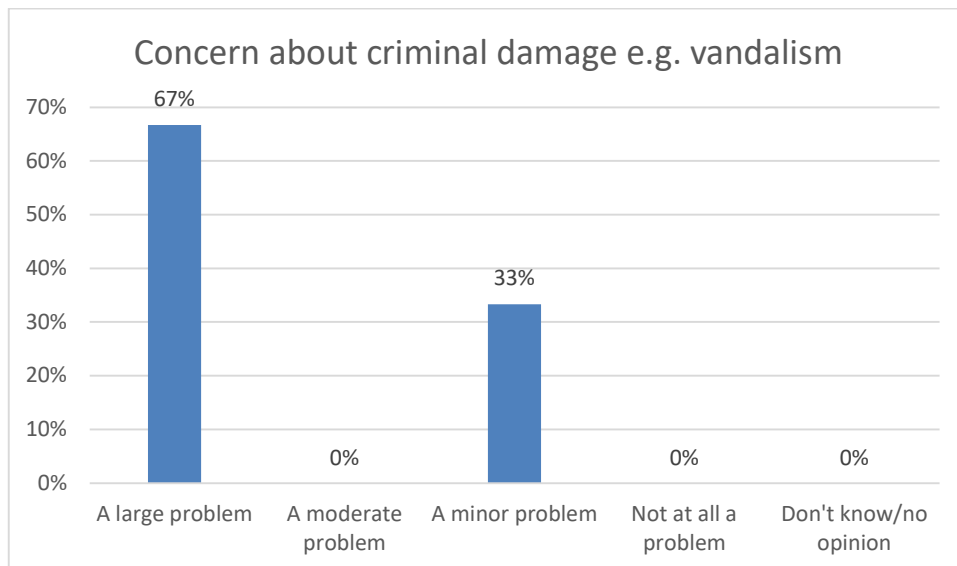
Respondents were asked whether concern about public nuisance/disturbance is an issue in St Philips & St Philips Marsh. Overall, the majority of people (100%) considered it a large, or

moderate problem. 0% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



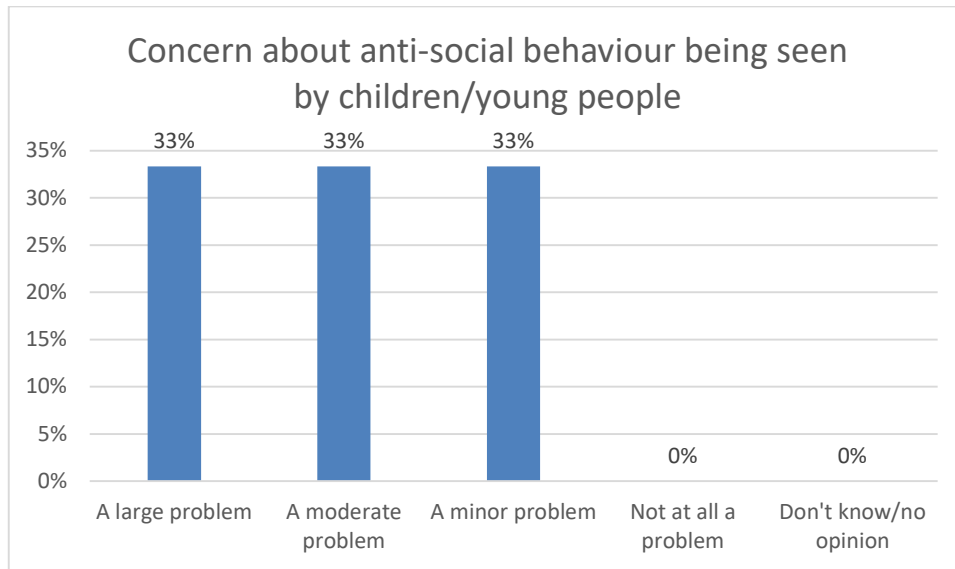
3.21.10 Concern about criminal damage e.g. vandalism

Respondents were asked whether concern about criminal damage is an issue in St Philips & St Philips Marsh. Overall, the majority of people (67%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 33% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



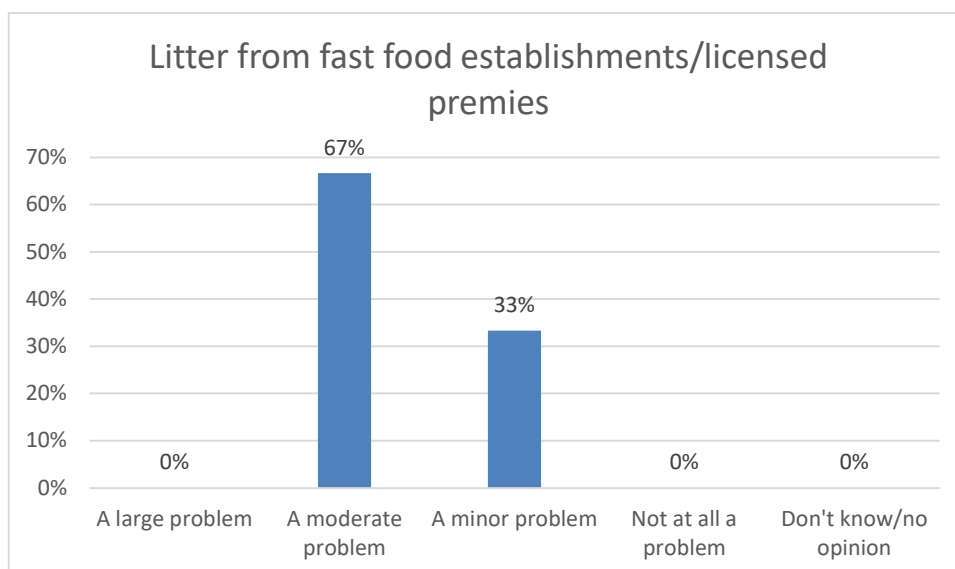
3.21.11 Concern about anti-social behaviour being seen by children/young people

Respondents were asked whether concern about anti-social behaviour being seen by children is an issue in St Philips & St Philips Marsh. Overall, the majority of people (66%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 33% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



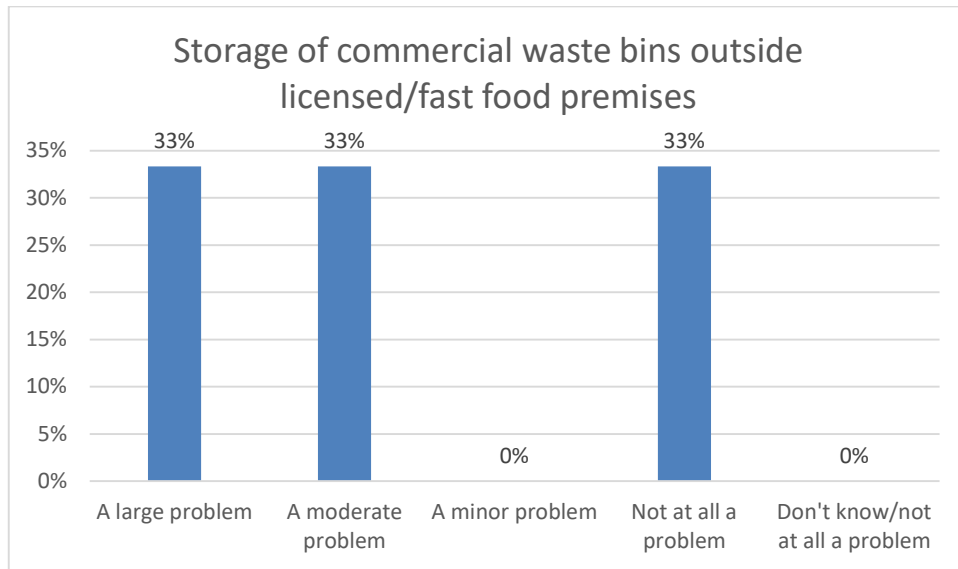
3.21.12 Litter from fast food establishments/licensed premises

Respondents were asked whether litter from fast food establishments/licensed premises is an issue in St Philips & St Philips Marsh. Overall, the majority of people (67%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 33% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



3.21.13 Storage of commercial waste bins outside licensed/fast food premises

Respondents were asked whether storage of commercial waste bins outside licensed/fast food premises is an issue in St Philips & St Philips Marsh. Overall, the majority of people (66%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 33% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



3.21.14 Other issues (please describe below)

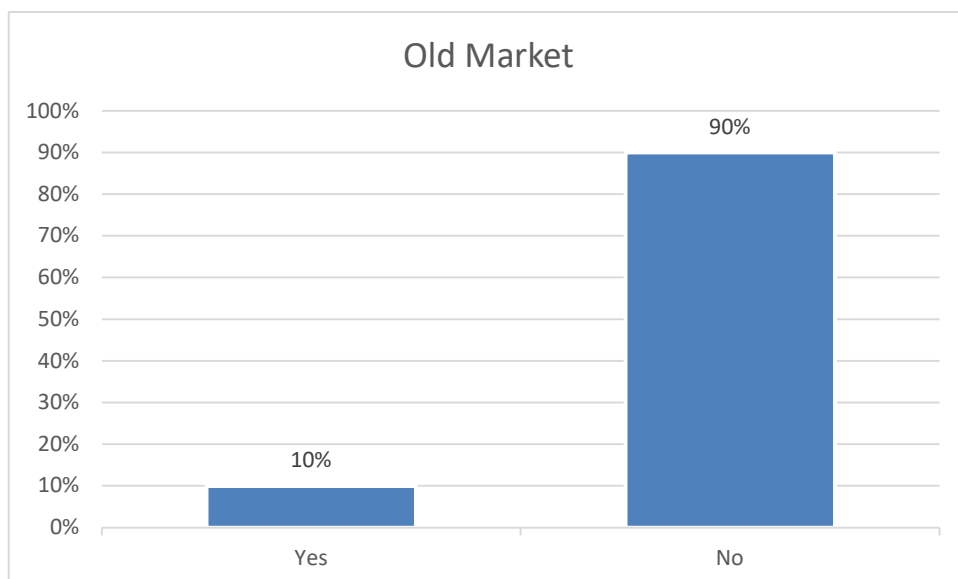
There was one response to this question, which referenced issues with House in Multiple Occupation, along with anti-social behaviour and drugs.

3.21.15 Please explain why the problems you selected above are an issue in St Philips Marsh?

There was one response to this question, which referenced issues with House in Multiple Occupation, along with anti-social behaviour.

3.22 Old Market

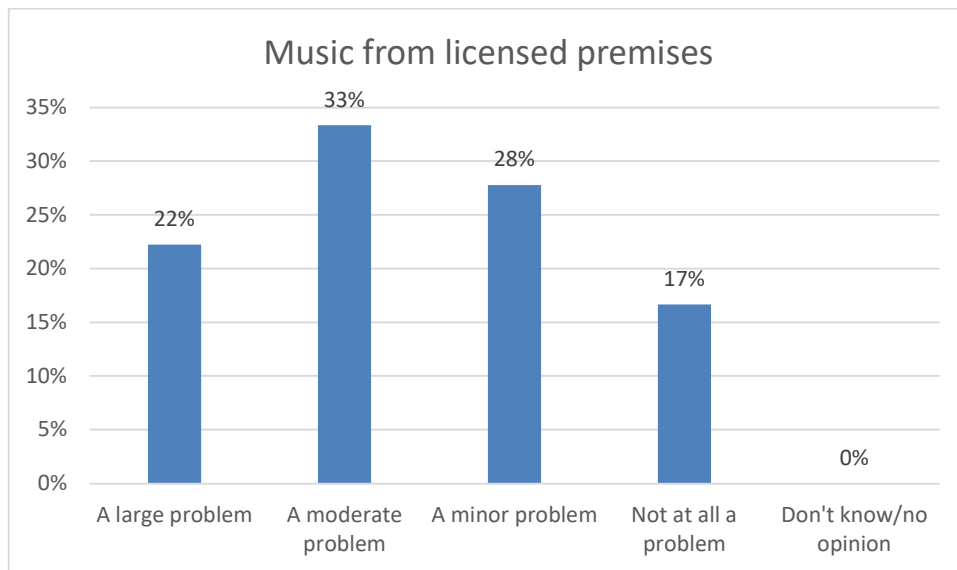
Respondents were asked if they felt a CIA is needed in Old Market. Overall the majority of people (90%) said no, a CIA is not needed. 10% said yes, a CIA is needed.



Respondents were then asked to say how much of a problem, if at all, they thought each of the following is here

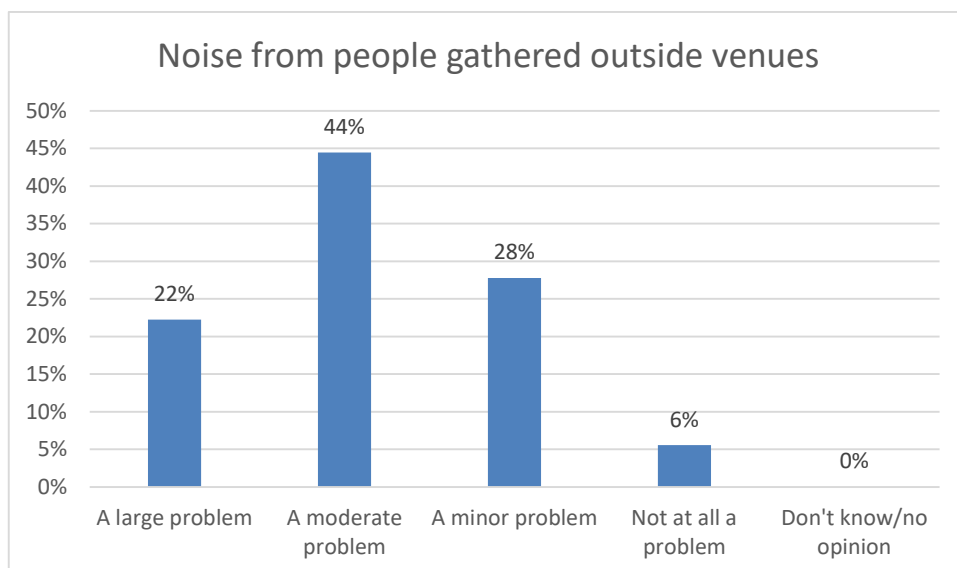
3.22.1 Music from licensed premises

Respondents were asked whether music from licensed premises is an issue in Old Market. Overall, the majority of people (55%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 45% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



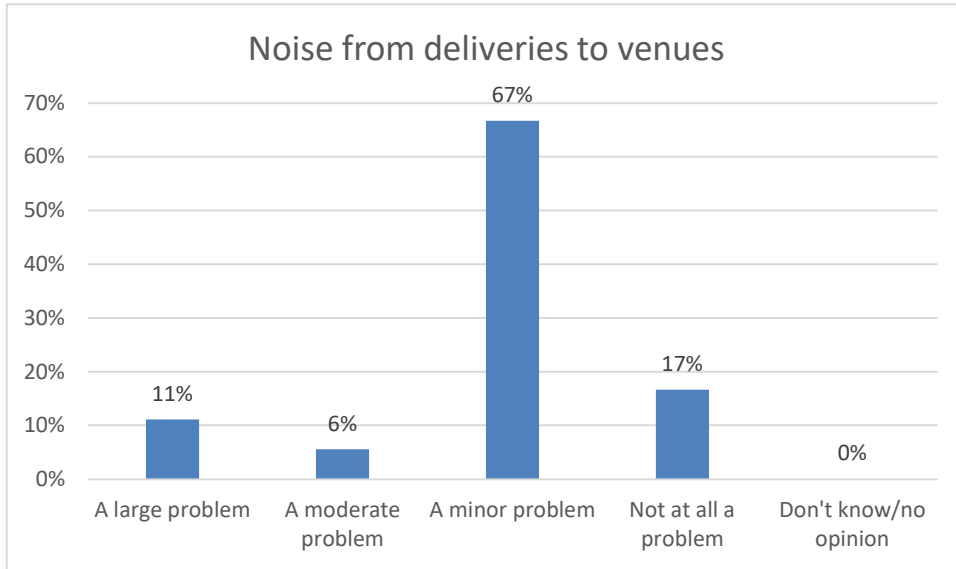
3.22.2 Noise from people gathered outside venues

Respondents were asked whether noise from people gathered outside venues is an issue in Old Market. Overall, the majority of people (66%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 34% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



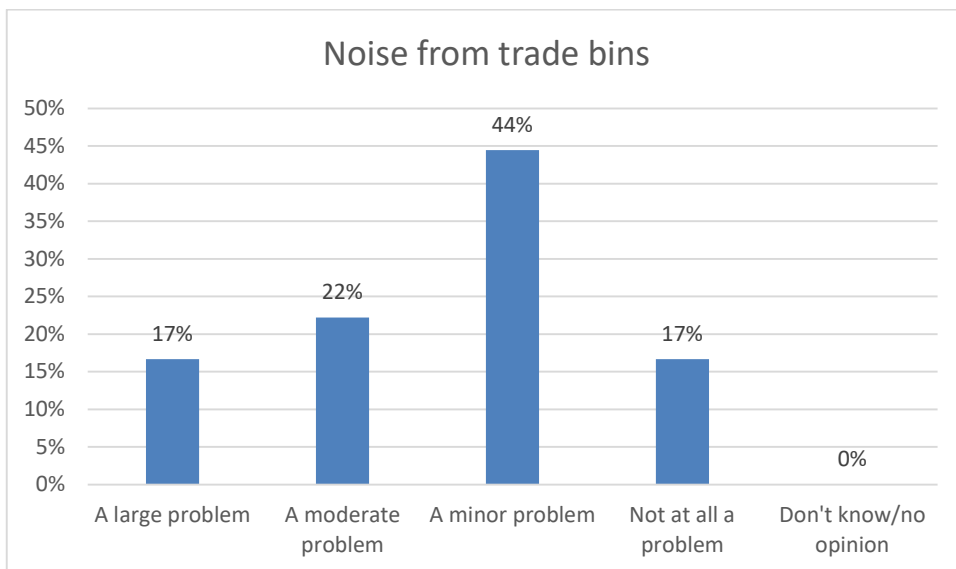
3.22.3 Noise from deliveries to venues

Respondents were asked whether noise from deliveries to venues is an issue in Old Market. Overall, the majority of people (84%) considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 17% considered it a large, or moderate problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



3.22.4 Noise from trade bins

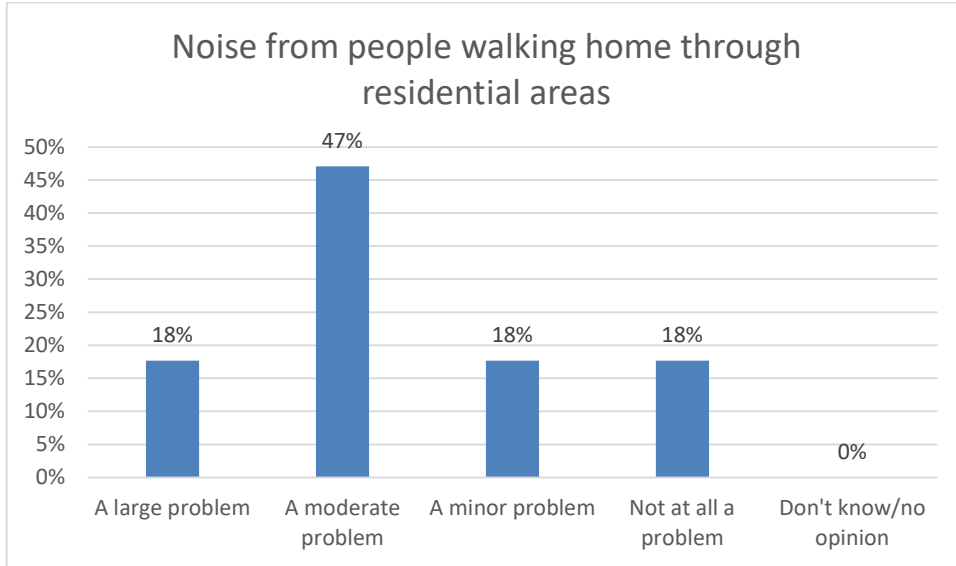
Respondents were asked whether noise from trade bins is an issue in Old Market. Overall, the majority of people (61%) considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 39% considered it a large, or moderate problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



3.22.5 Noise from people walking home through residential areas

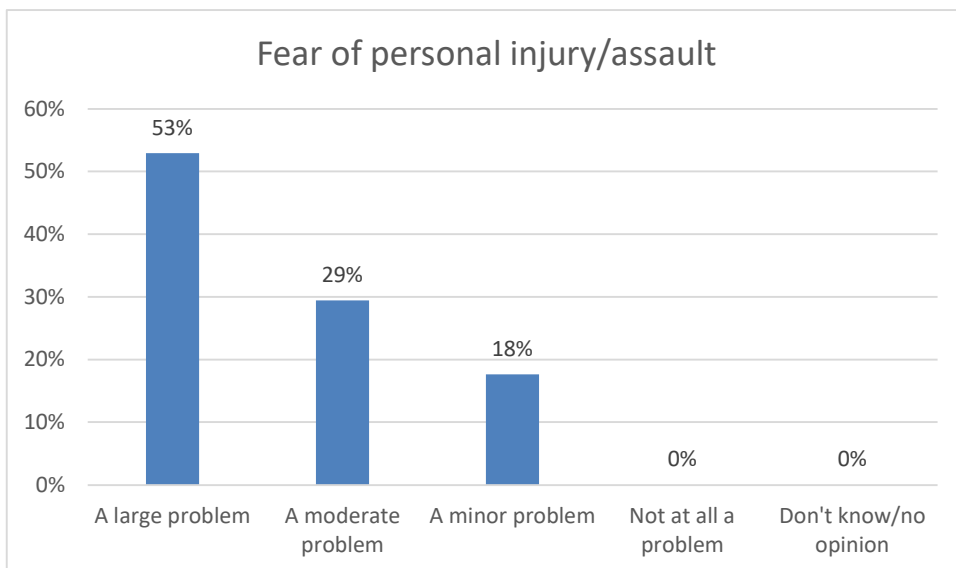
Respondents were asked whether noise from people walking home through residential areas is an issue in Old Market. Overall, the majority of people (65%) considered it a large, or moderate

problem. 36% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



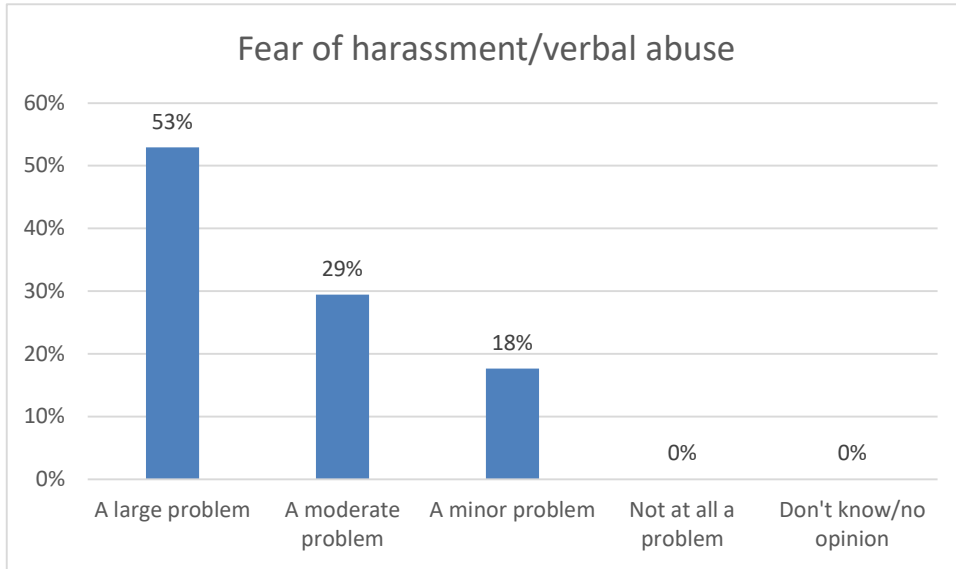
3.22.6 Fear of personal injury/assault

Respondents were asked whether fear of personal injury/assault is an issue in Old Market. Overall, the majority of people (82%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 18% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



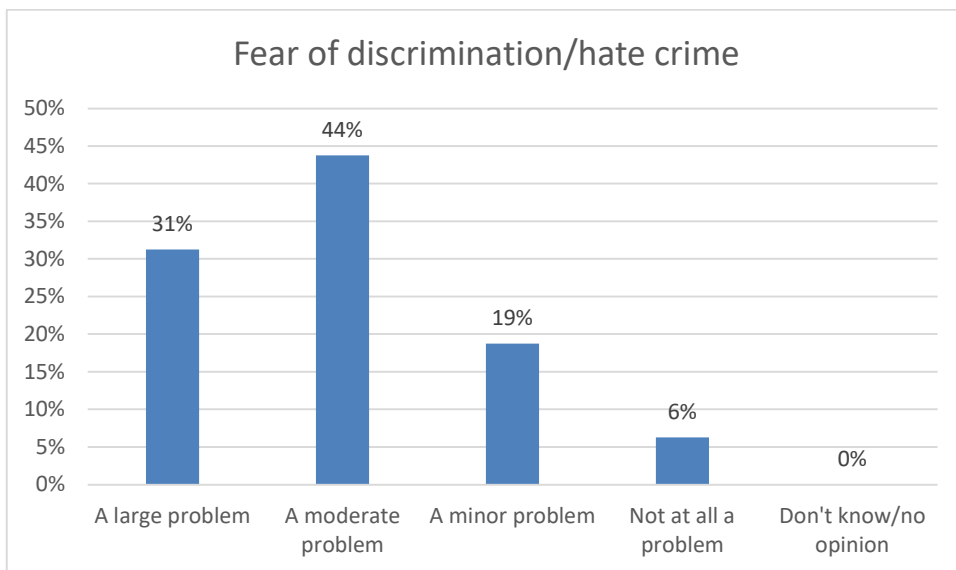
3.22.7 Fear of harassment/verbal abuse

Respondents were asked whether fear of harassment/verbal abuse is an issue in Old Market. Overall, the majority of people (82%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 18% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



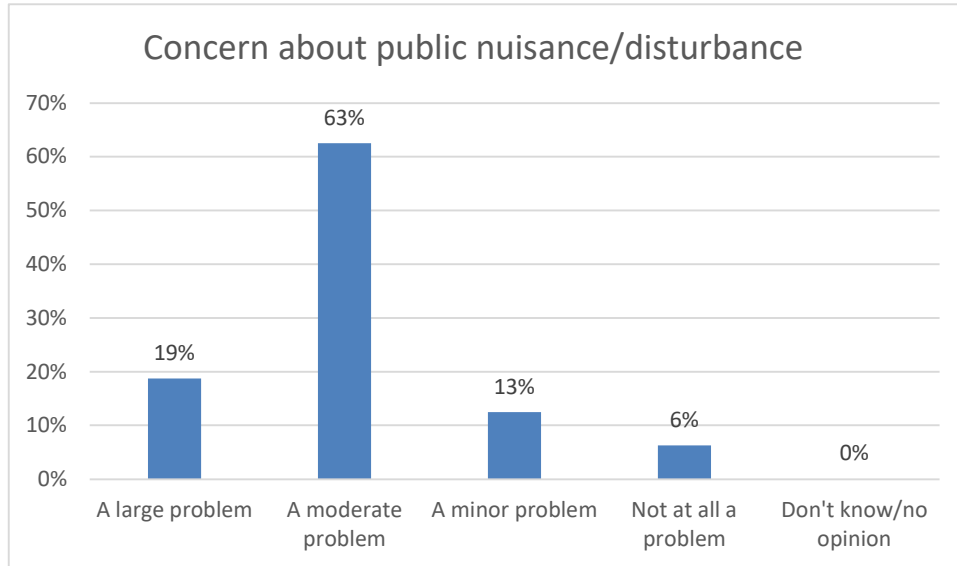
3.22.8 Fear of discrimination/hate crime

Respondents were asked whether fear of discrimination/hate crime is an issue in Old Market. Overall, the majority of people (75%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 25% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



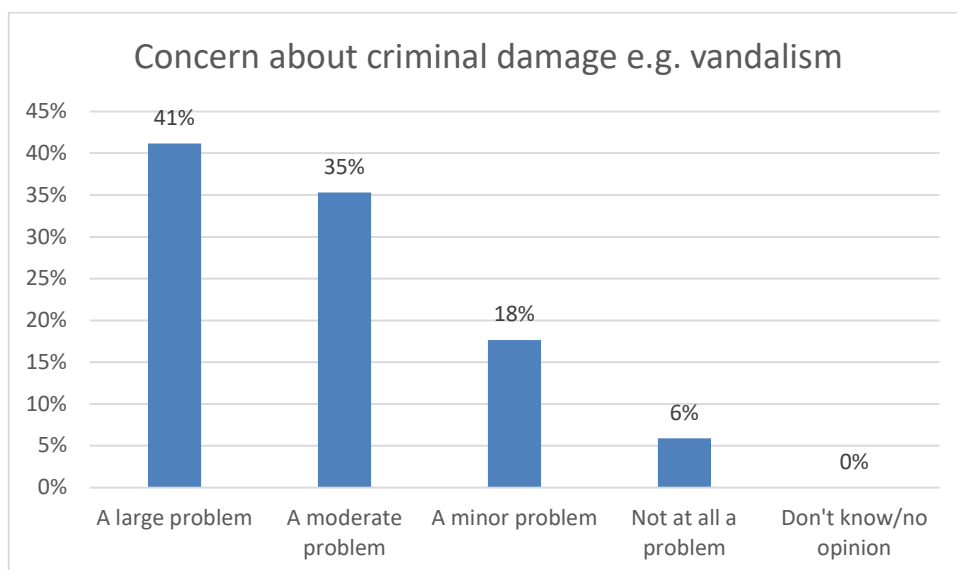
3.22.9 Concern about public nuisance/disturbance

Respondents were asked whether concern about public nuisance/disturbance is an issue in Old Market. Overall, the majority of people (82%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 19% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



3.22.10 Concern about criminal damage e.g. vandalism

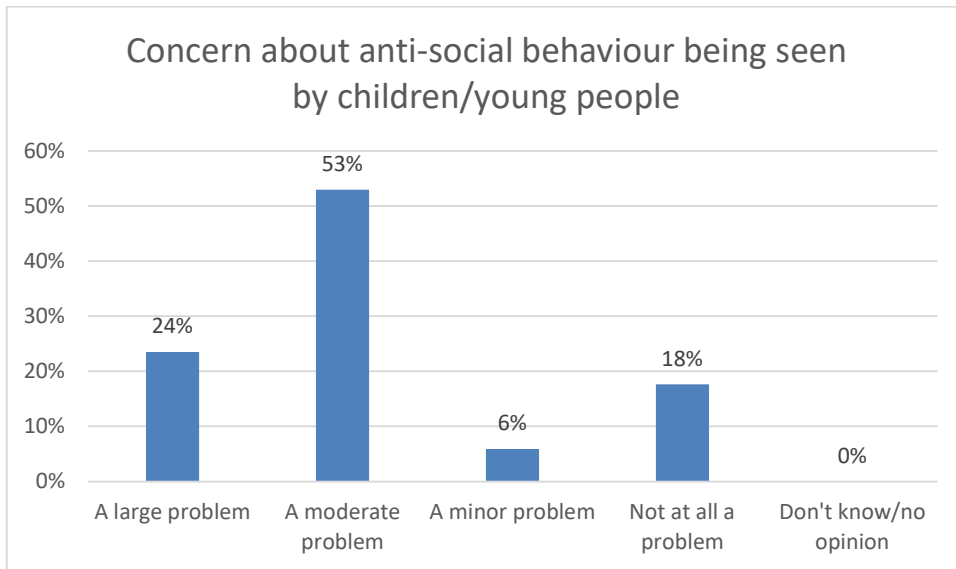
Respondents were asked whether concern about criminal damage is an issue in Old Market. Overall, the majority of people (76%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 24% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



3.22.11 Concern about anti-social behaviour being seen by children/young people

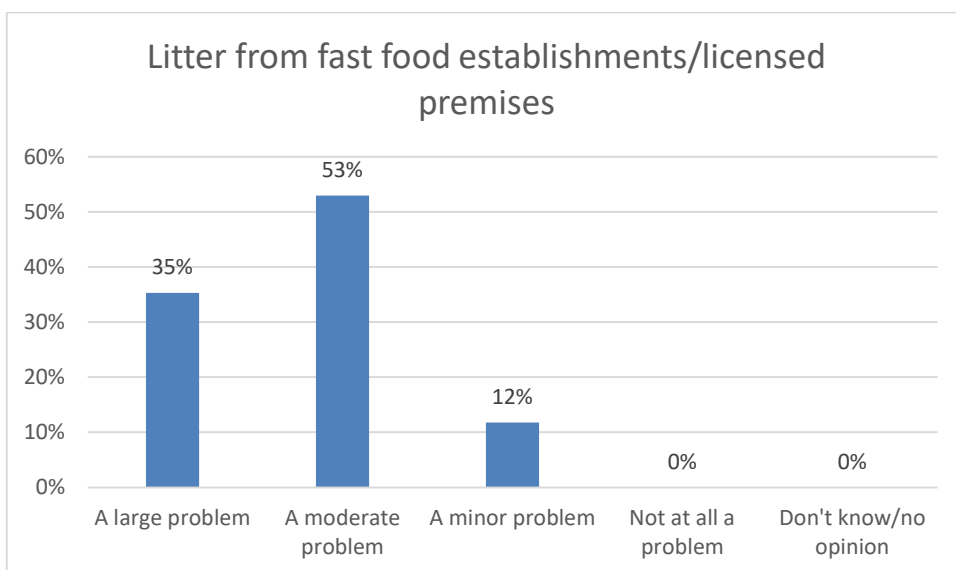
Respondents were asked whether concern about anti-social behaviour being seen by children is an issue in Old Market. Overall, the majority of people (77%) considered it a large, or moderate

problem. 24% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



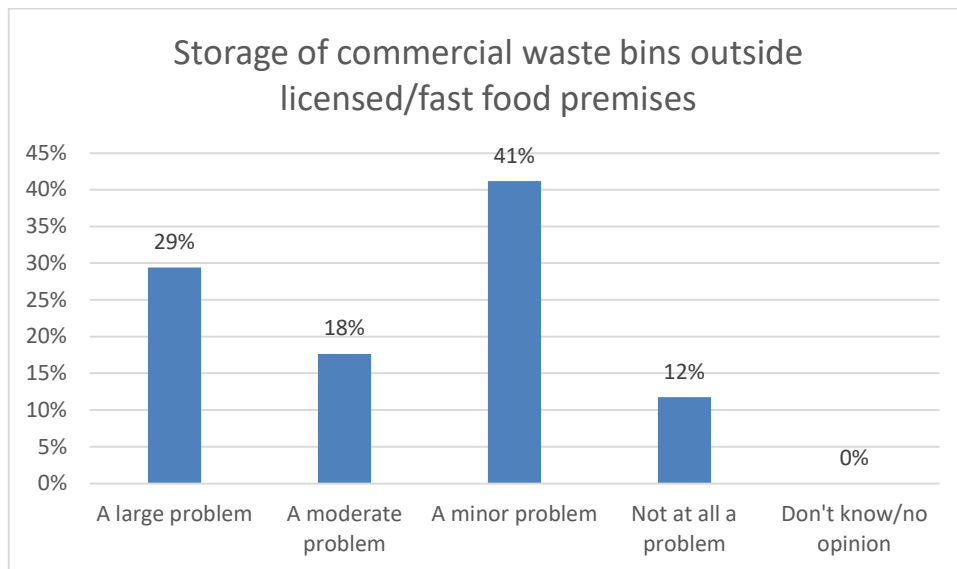
3.22.12 Litter from fast food establishments/licensed premises

Respondents were asked whether litter from fast food establishments/licensed premises is an issue in Old Market. Overall, the majority of people (88%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 12% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



3.22.13 Storage of commercial waste bins outside licensed/fast food premises

Respondents were asked whether storage of commercial waste bins outside licensed/fast food premises is an issue in Old Market. Overall, the majority of people (53%) considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 47% considered it a large, or moderate problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



3.22.14 Other issues (please describe below)

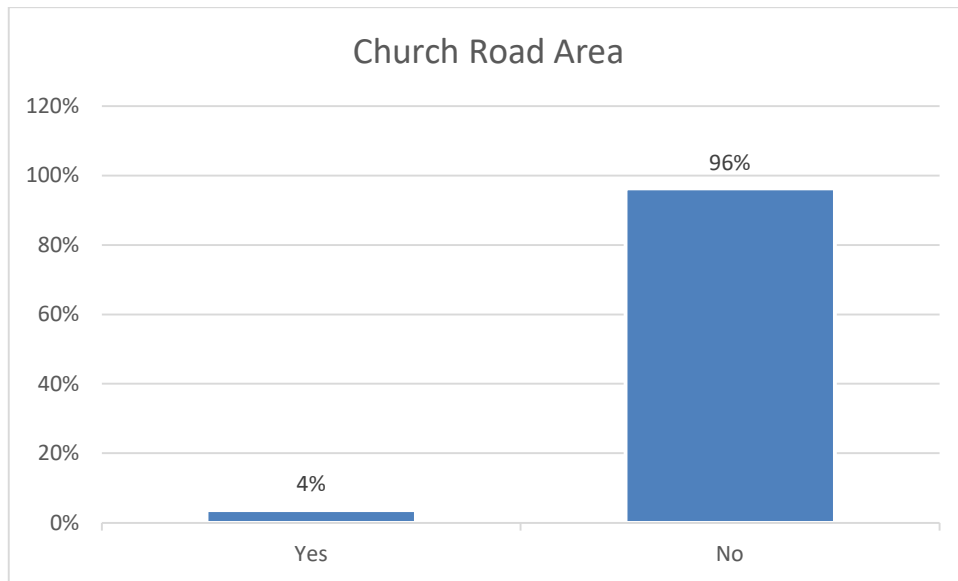
There was one response to this question which referenced issues with alcohol/drug misuse.

3.22.15 Please explain why the problems you selected above are an issue in Old Market?

There were six responses to this question. Two responses referenced the area does not feel safe, and one suggested increased enforcement would be beneficial. One response references issues with litter. One response referenced issues with public transport provision. Two referenced the proximity to residential properties, of which one referenced issues with noise.

3.23 Church Road area

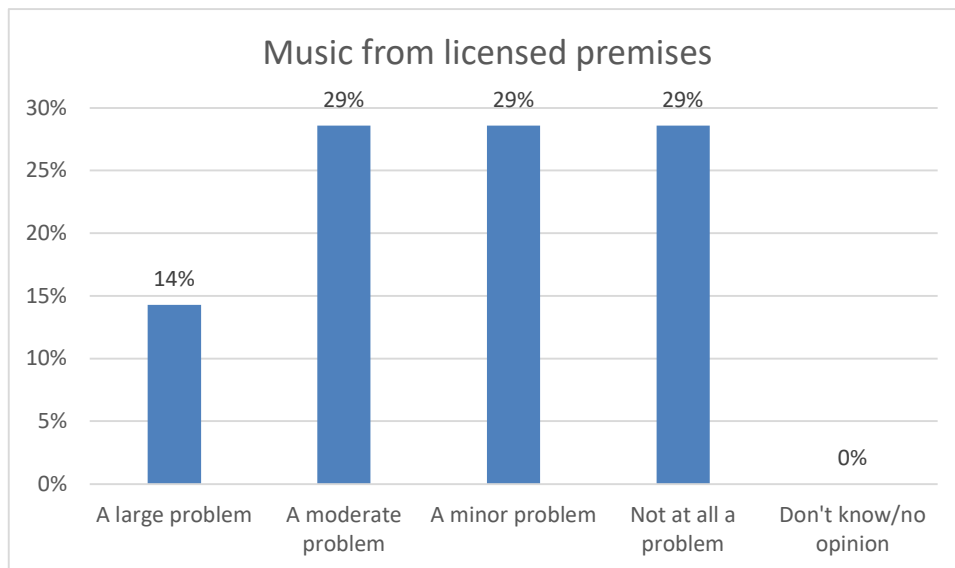
Respondents were asked if they felt a CIA is needed in Church Road Area. Overall the majority of people (96%) said no, a CIA is not needed. 4% said yes, a CIA is needed.



Respondents were then asked to say how much of a problem, if at all, they thought each of the following is here

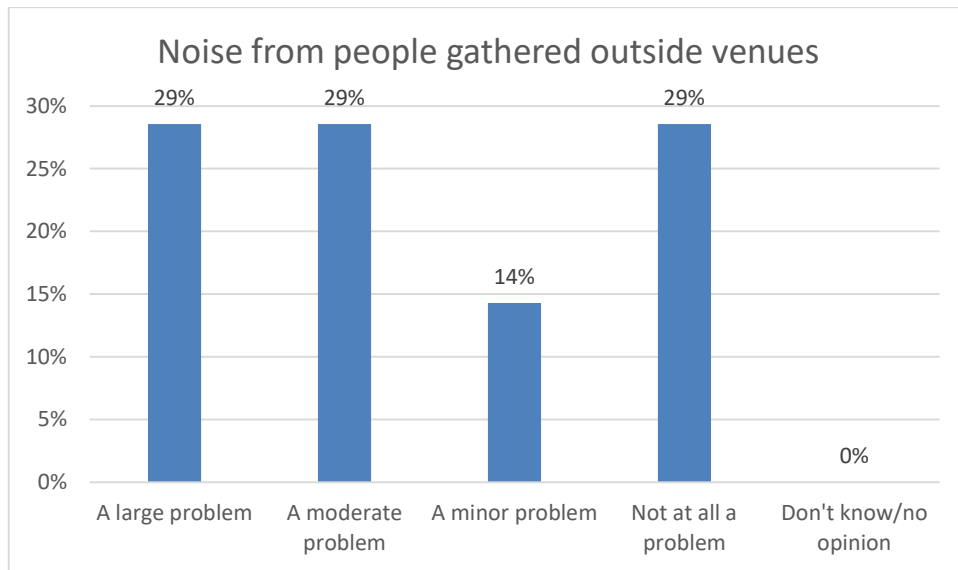
3.23.1 Music from licensed premises

Respondents were asked whether music from licensed premises is an issue in Church Road. Overall, the majority of people (58%) considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 43% considered it a large, or moderate problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



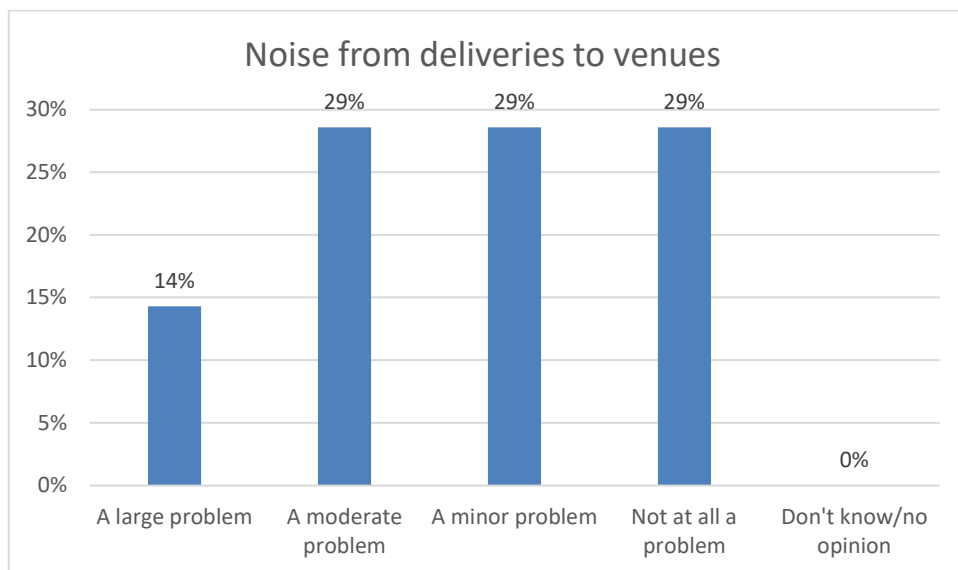
3.23.2 Noise from people gathered outside venues

Respondents were asked whether noise from people gathered outside venues is an issue in Church Road. Overall, the majority of people (58%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 43% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



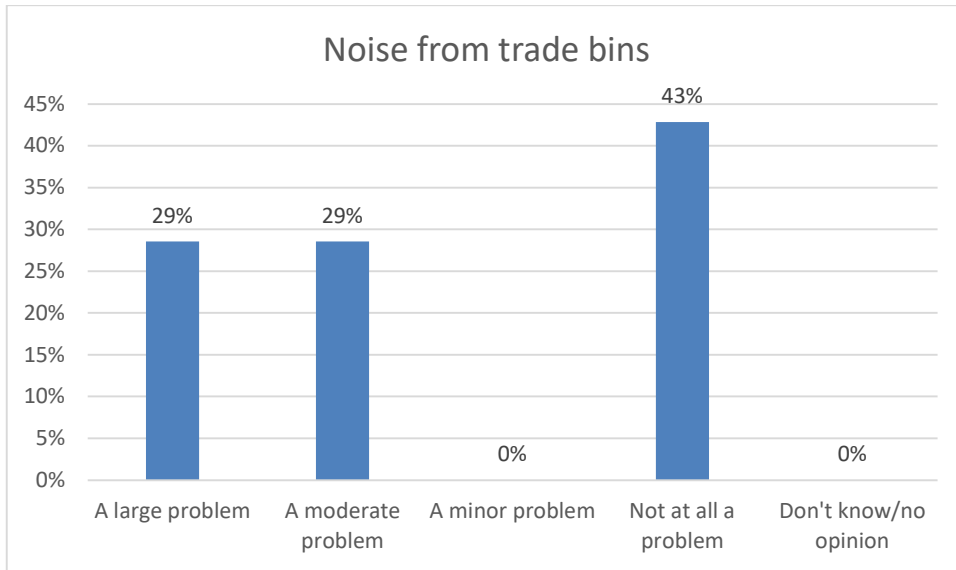
3.23.3 Noise from deliveries to venues

Respondents were asked whether noise from deliveries to venues is an issue in Church Road. Overall, the majority of people (58%) considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 43% considered it a large, or moderate problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



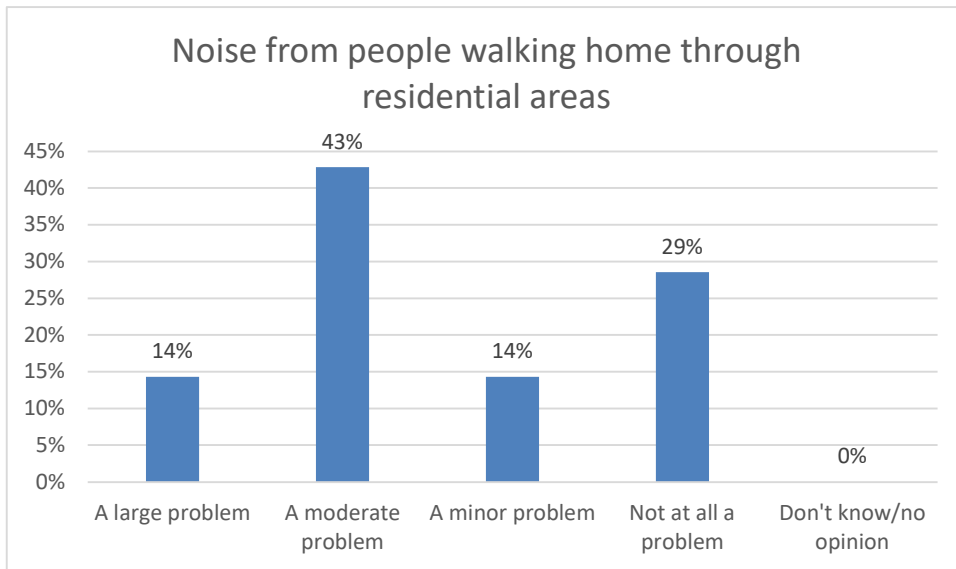
3.23.4 Noise from trade bins

Respondents were asked whether noise from trade bins is an issue in Church Road. Overall, the majority of people (58%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 43% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



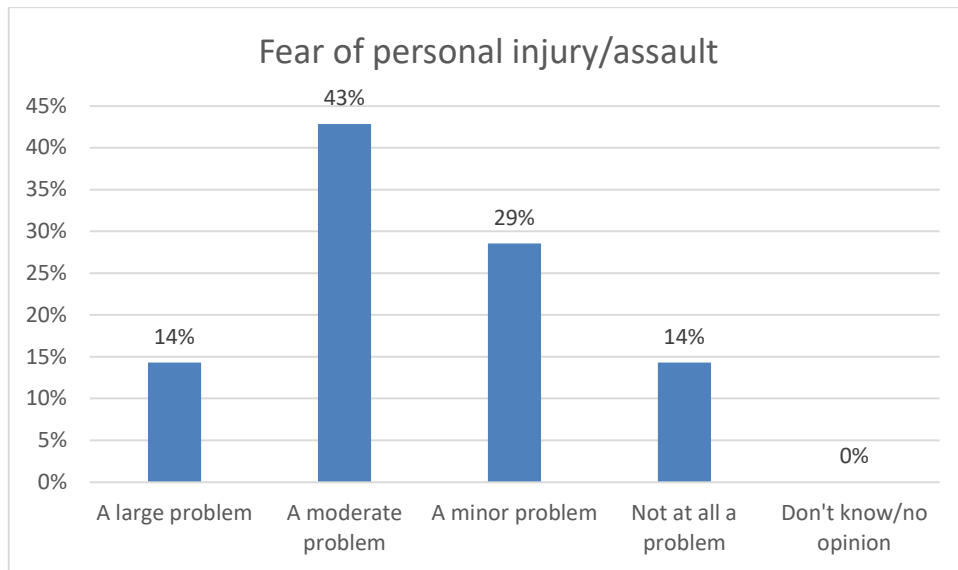
3.23.5 Noise from people walking home through residential areas

Respondents were asked whether noise from people walking home through residential areas is an issue in Church Road. Overall, the majority of people (57%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 43% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



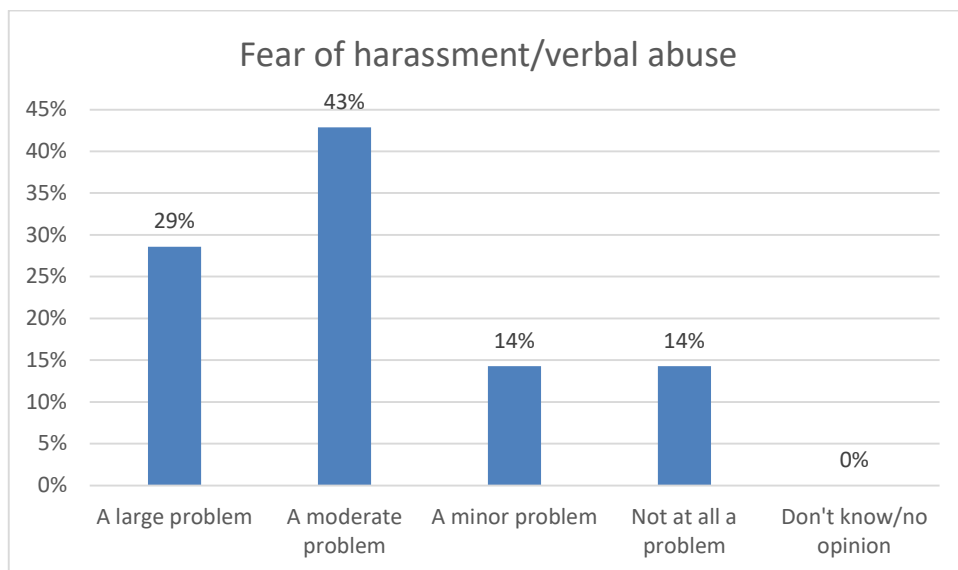
3.23.6 Fear of personal injury/assault

Respondents were asked whether fear of personal injury/assault is an issue in Church Road. Overall, the majority of people (57%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 43% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



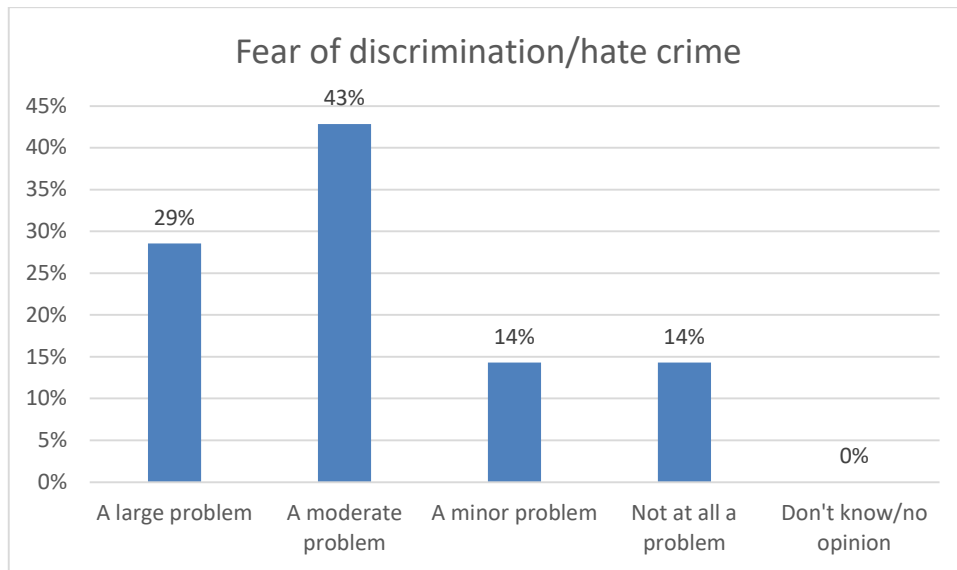
3.23.7 Fear of harassment/verbal abuse

Respondents were asked whether fear of harassment/verbal abuse is an issue in Church Road. Overall, the majority of people (72%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 18% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



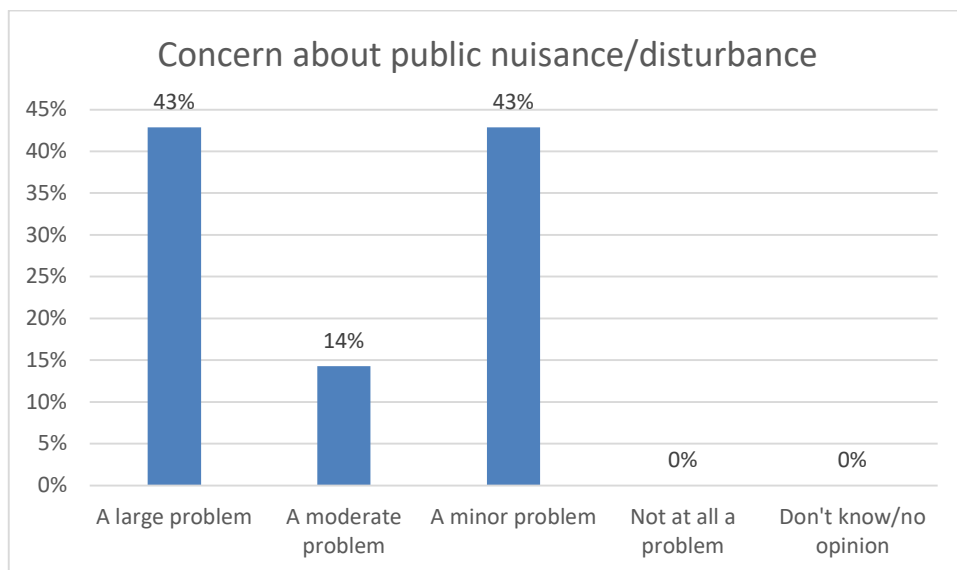
3.23.8 Fear of discrimination/hate crime

Respondents were asked whether fear of discrimination/hate crime is an issue in Church Road. Overall, the majority of people (72%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 28% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



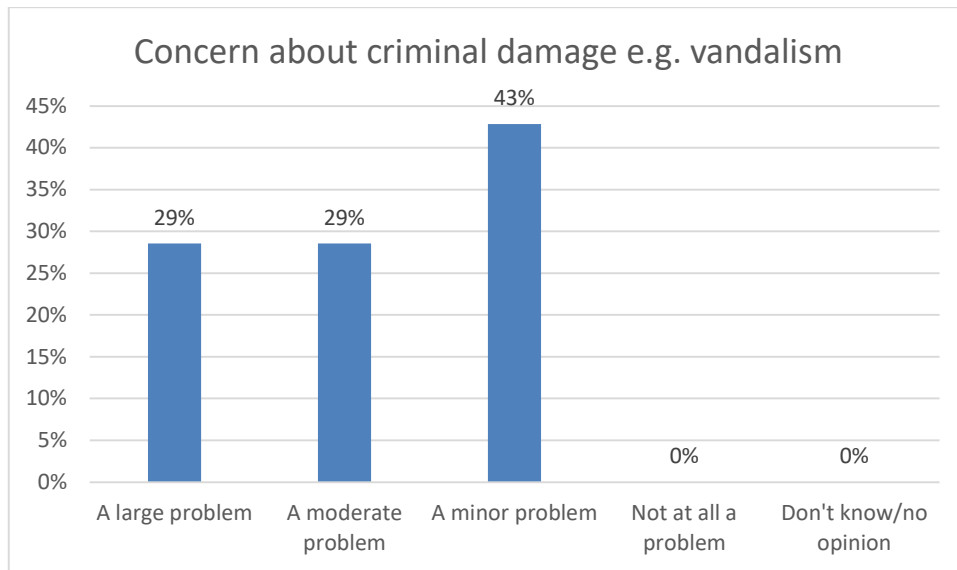
3.23.9 Concern about public nuisance/disturbance

Respondents were asked whether concern about public nuisance/disturbance is an issue in Church Road. Overall, the majority of people (57%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 43% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



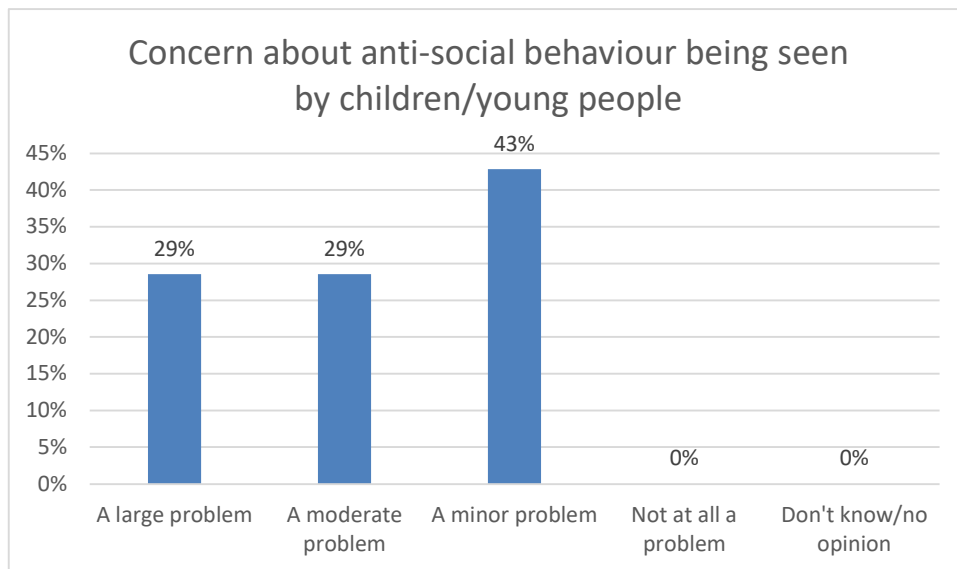
3.23.10 Concern about criminal damage e.g. vandalism

Respondents were asked whether concern about criminal damage is an issue in Church Road. Overall, the majority of people (58%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 43% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



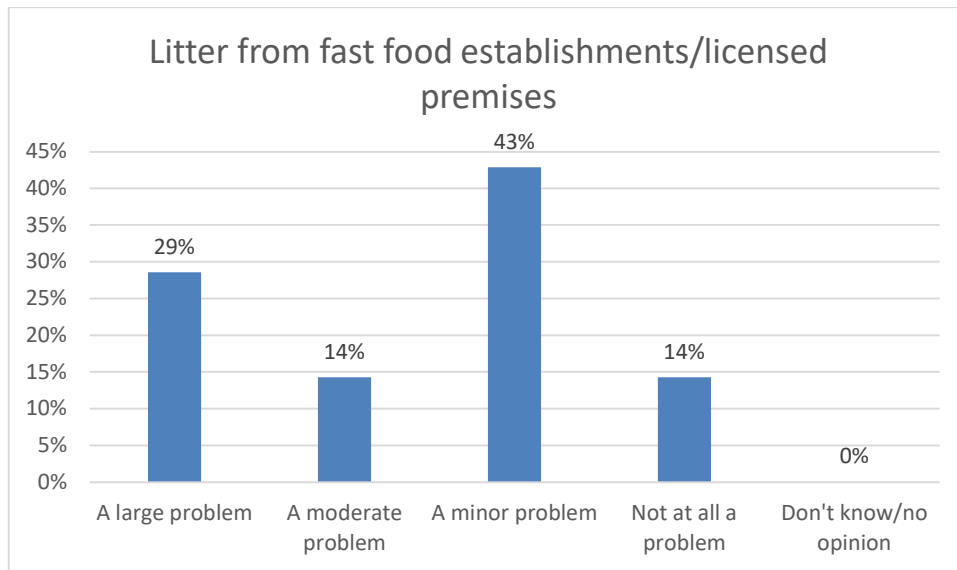
3.23.11 Concern about anti-social behaviour being seen by children/young people

Respondents were asked whether concern about anti-social behaviour being seen by children is an issue in Church Road. Overall, the majority of people (58%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 43% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



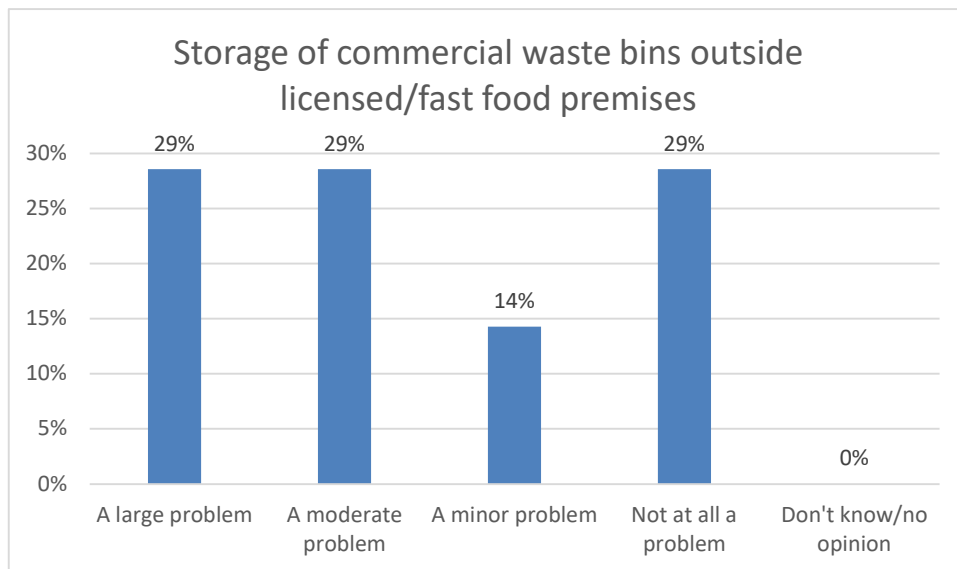
3.23.12 Litter from fast food establishments/licensed premises

Respondents were asked whether litter from fast food establishments/licensed premises is an issue in Church Road. Overall, the majority of people (57%) considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 43% considered it a large, or moderate problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



3.23.13 Storage of commercial waste bins outside licensed/fast food premises

Respondents were asked whether storage of commercial waste bins outside licensed/fast food premises is an issue in Church Road. Overall, the majority of people (58%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 43% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



3.23.14 Other issues (please describe below)

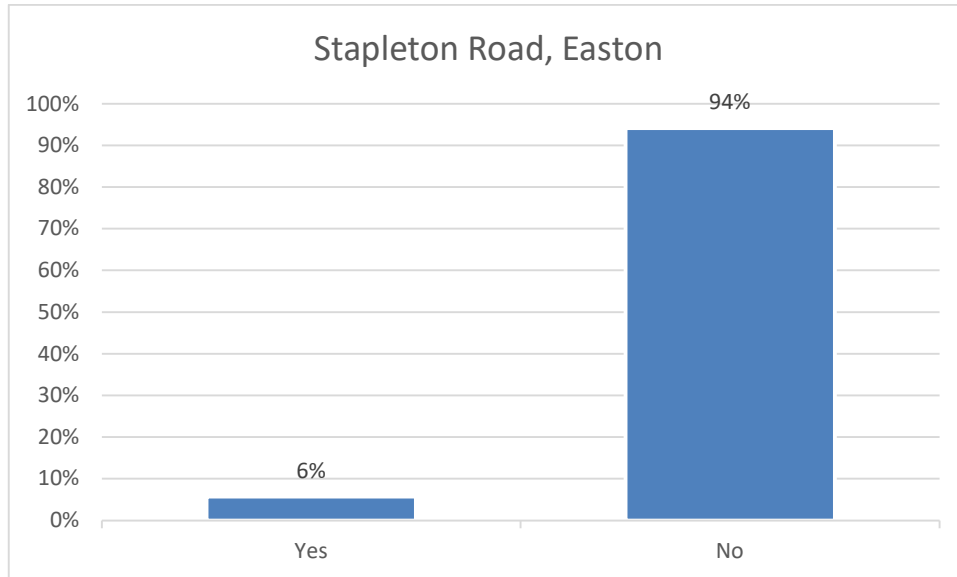
There was response which stated there were issues with people standing outside off licences drinking, and litter issues.

3.23.15 Please explain why the problems you selected above are an issue in the Church Road area?

There was one response to this question which stated there are ongoing issues with premises which permit off-sales of alcohol.

3.24 Stapleton Road, Easton

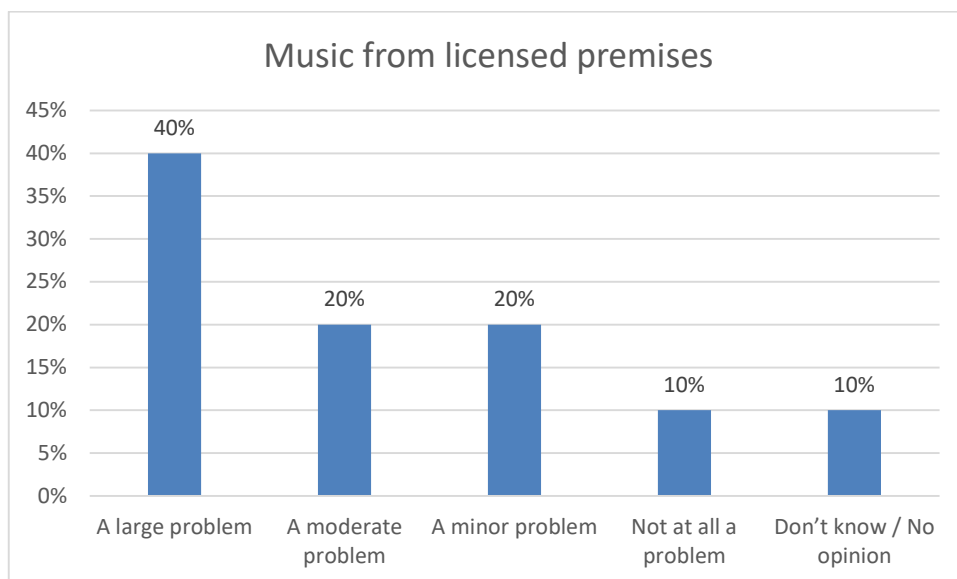
Respondents were asked if they felt a CIA is needed in Stapleton Road, Easton. Overall the majority of people (94%) said no, a CIA is not needed. 6% said yes, a CIA is needed.



Respondents were then asked to say how much of a problem, if at all, they thought each of the following is here

3.24.1 Music from licensed premises

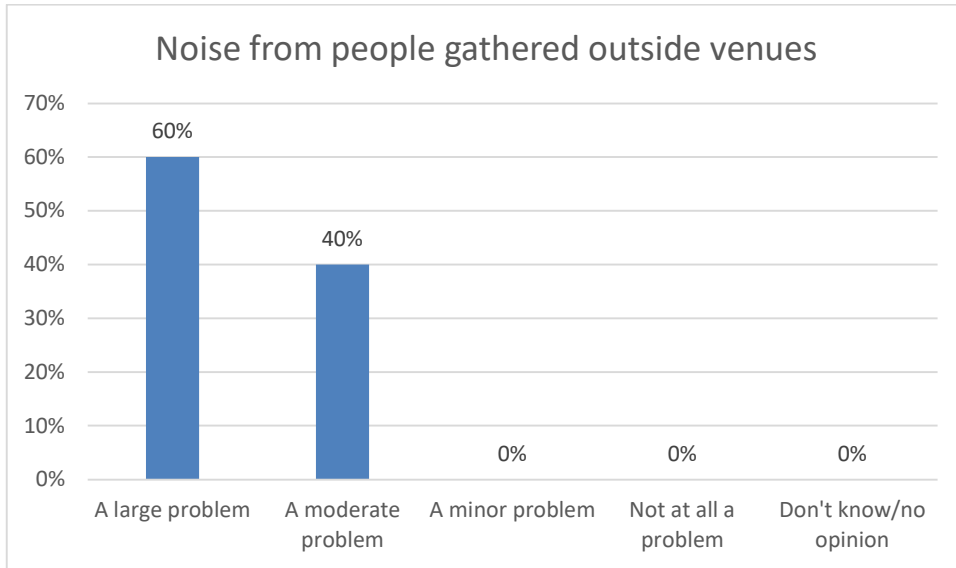
Respondents were asked whether music from licensed premises is an issue in Stapleton Road, Easton. Overall, the majority of people (60%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 30% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 10% didn't know/had no opinion.



3.24.2 Noise from people gathered outside venues

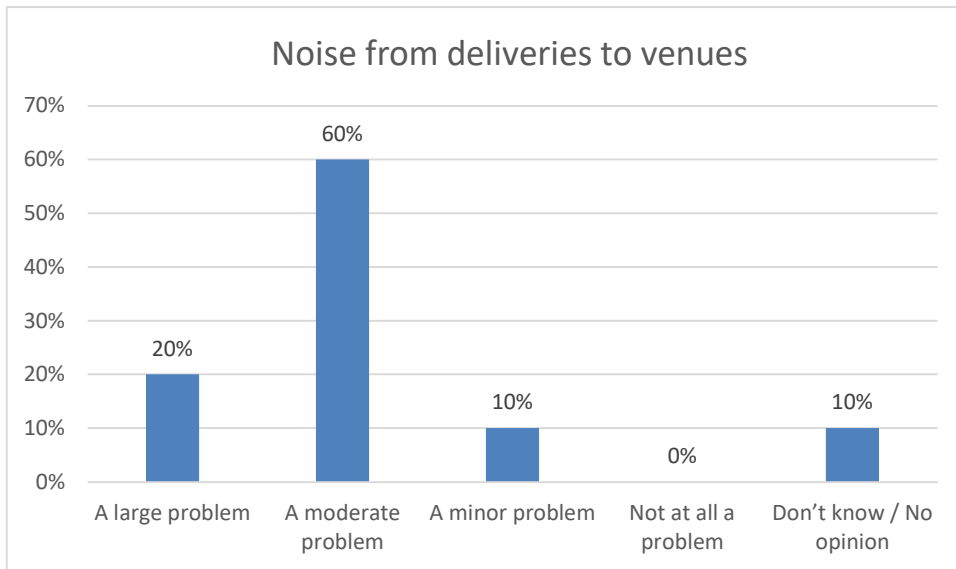
Respondents were asked whether noise from people gathered outside venues is an issue in Stapleton Road, Easton. Overall, all respondents (100%) considered it a large, or moderate

problem. 0% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



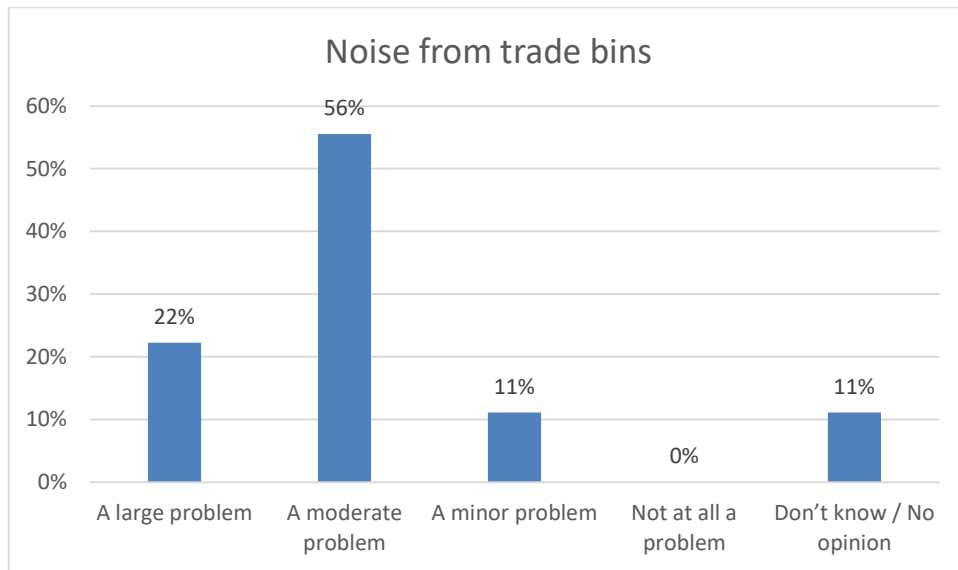
3.24.3 Noise from deliveries to venues

Respondents were asked whether noise from deliveries to venues is an issue in Stapleton Road, Easton. Overall, the majority of people (80%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 10% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



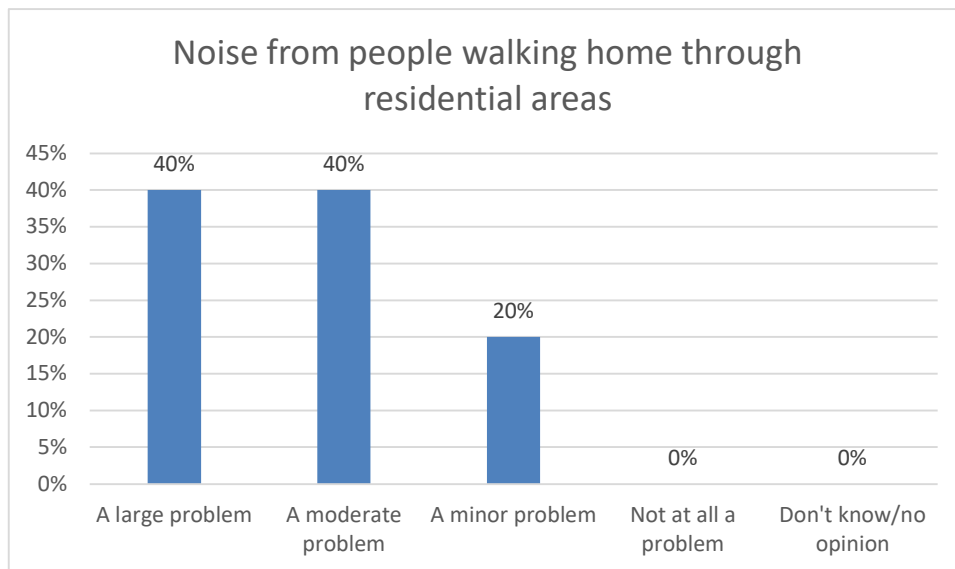
3.24.4 Noise from trade bins

Respondents were asked whether noise from trade bins is an issue in Stapleton Road, Easton. Overall, the majority of people (78%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 11% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 11% didn't know/had no opinion.



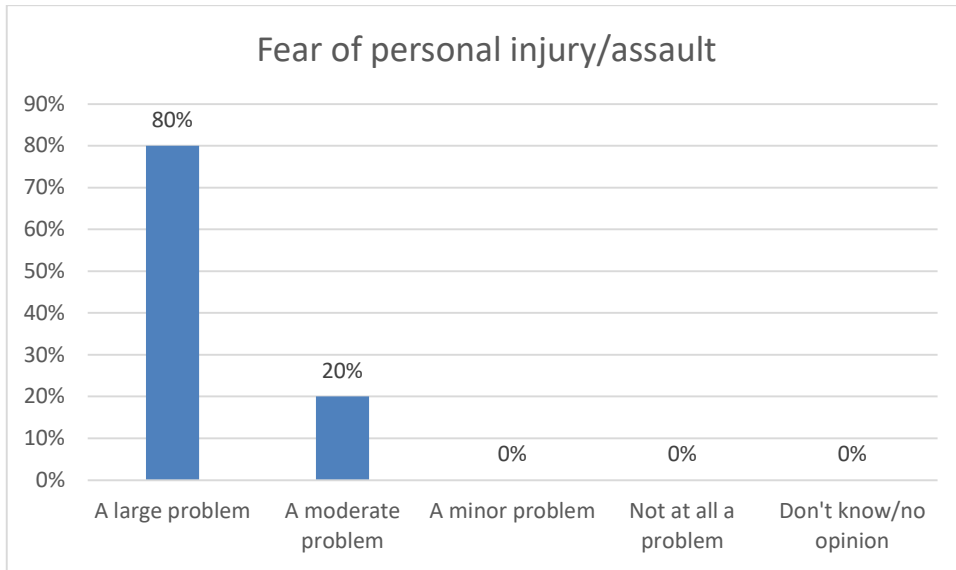
3.24.5 Noise from people walking home through residential areas

Respondents were asked whether noise from people walking home through residential areas is an issue in Stapleton Road, Easton. Overall, the majority of people (80%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 20% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



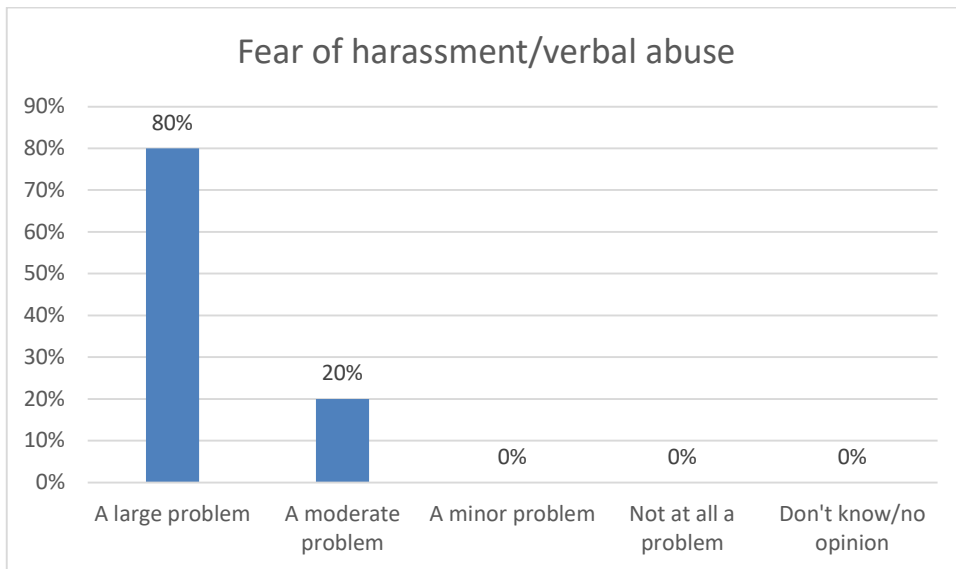
3.24.6 Fear of personal injury/assault

Respondents were asked whether fear of personal injury/assault is an issue in Stapleton Road, Easton. Overall, all respondents (100%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 0% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



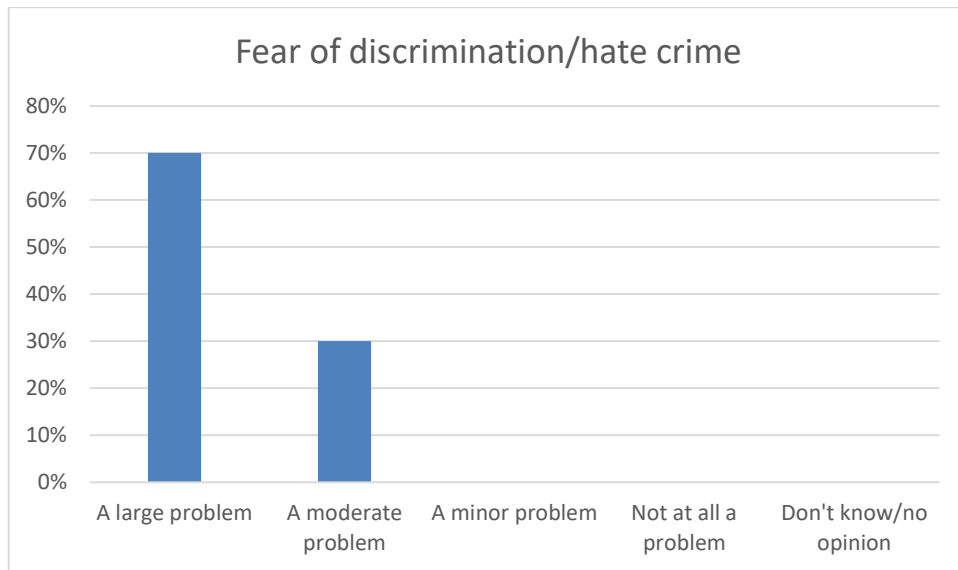
3.24.7 Fear of harassment/verbal abuse

Respondents were asked whether fear of harassment/verbal abuse is an issue in Stapleton Road, Easton. Overall, all respondents (100%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 0% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



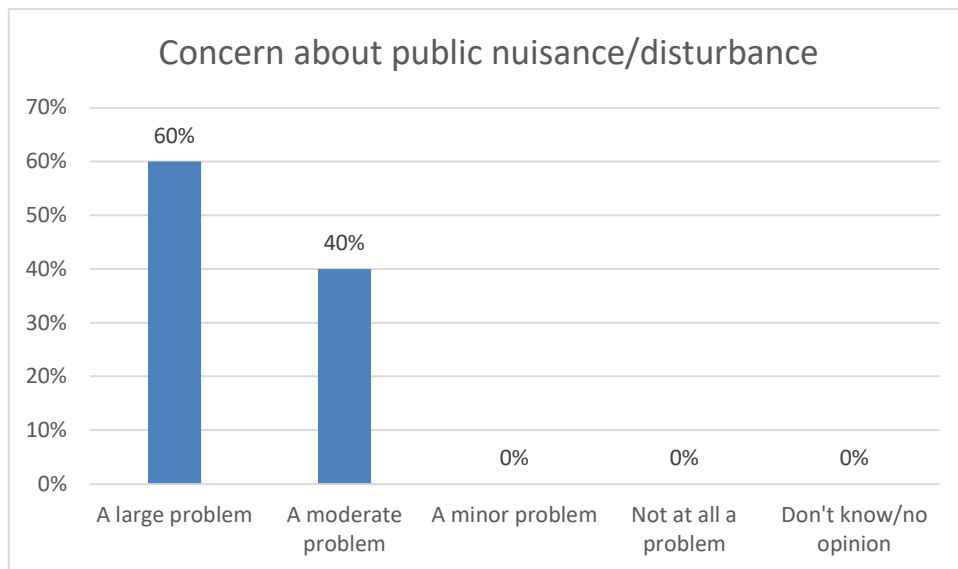
3.24.8 Fear of discrimination/hate crime

Respondents were asked whether fear of discrimination/hate crime is an issue in Stapleton Road, Easton. Overall, all respondents (100%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 0% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



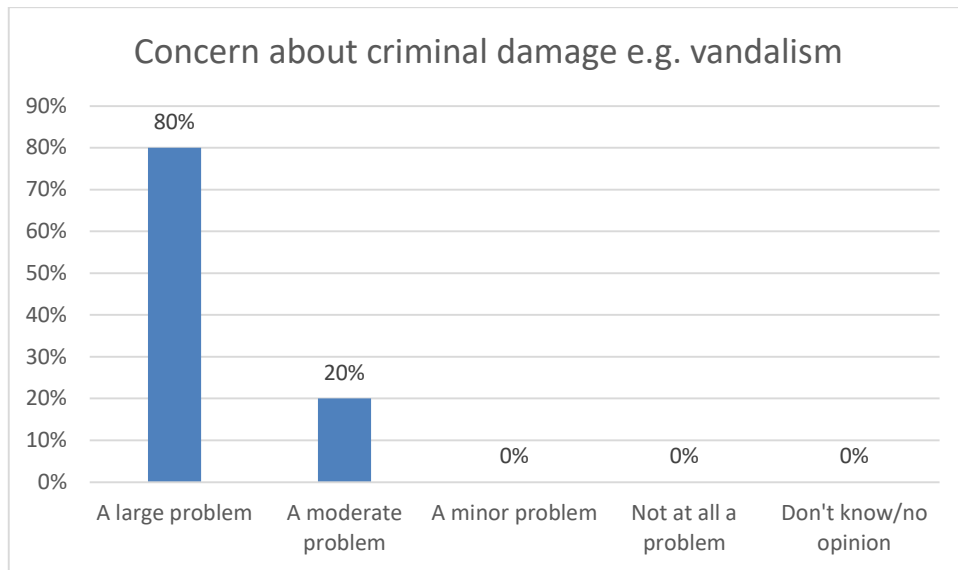
3.24.9 Concern about public nuisance/disturbance

Respondents were asked whether concern about public nuisance/disturbance is an issue in Stapleton Road, Easton. Overall, all respondents (100%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 0% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



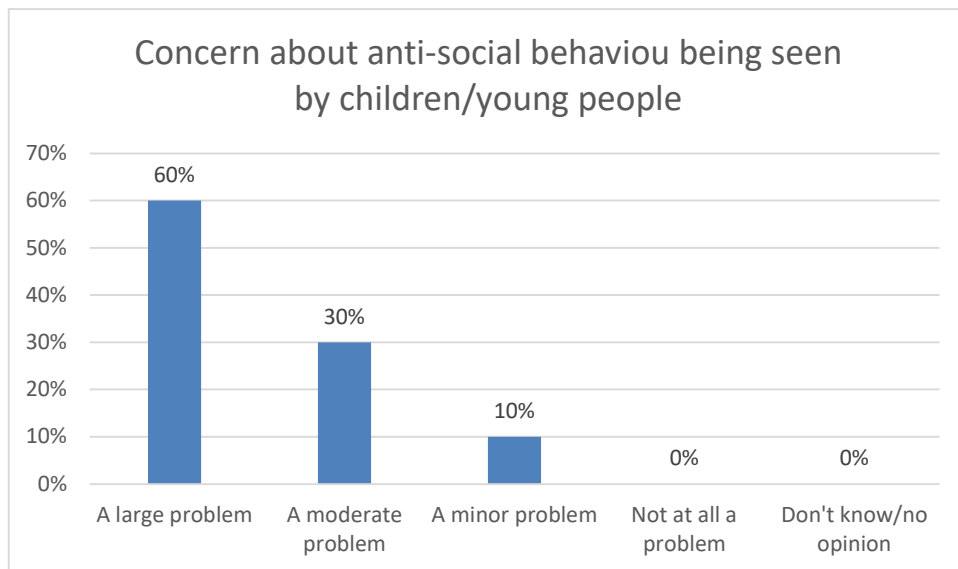
3.24.10 Concern about criminal damage e.g. vandalism

Respondents were asked whether concern about criminal damage is an issue in Stapleton Road, Easton. Overall, all respondents (100%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 0% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



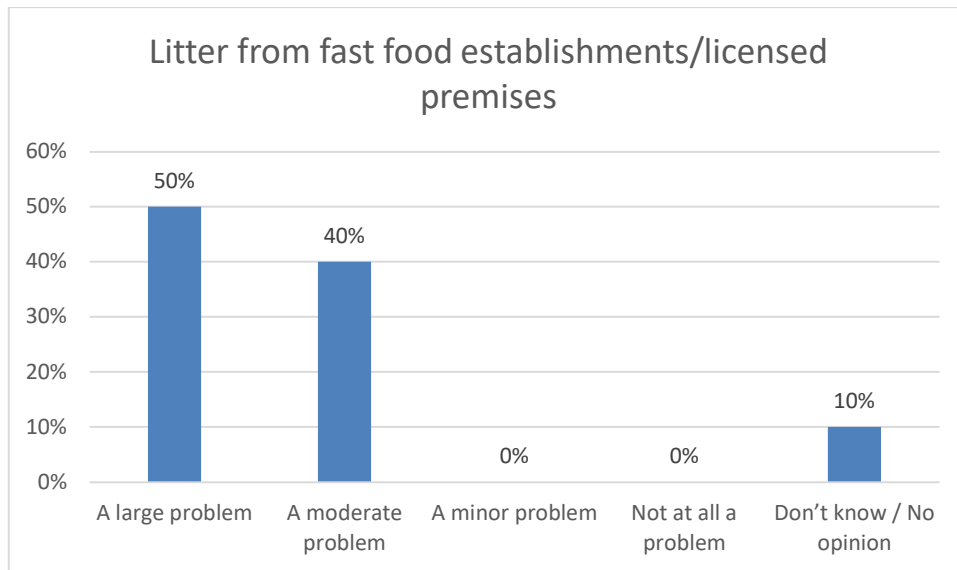
3.24.11 Concern about anti-social behaviour being seen by children/young people

Respondents were asked whether concern about anti-social behaviour being seen by children/young people is an issue in Stapleton Road, Easton. Overall, the majority of people (90%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 10% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



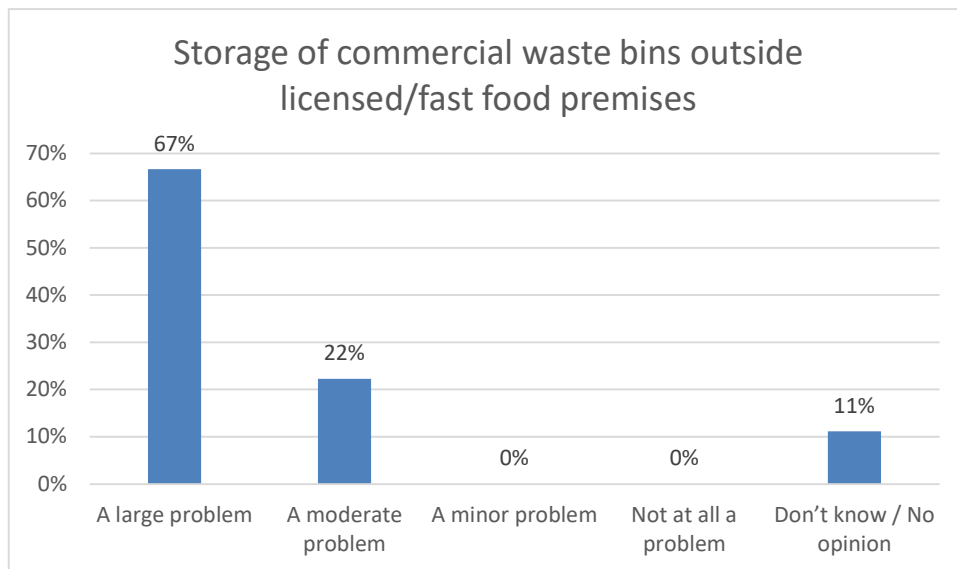
3.24.12 Litter from fast food establishments/licensed premises

Respondents were asked whether concern about litter from fast food establishments/licensed premises is an issue in Stapleton Road, Easton. Overall, the majority of people (90%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 10% didn't know/had no opinion. 0% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem.



3.24.13 Storage of commercial waste bins outside licensed/fast food premises

Respondents were asked whether storage of commercial waste bins outside licensed/fast food premises is an issue in Stapleton Road, Easton. Overall, the majority of people (89%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 11% didn't know/had no opinion. 0% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem.



3.24.14 Other issues (please describe below)

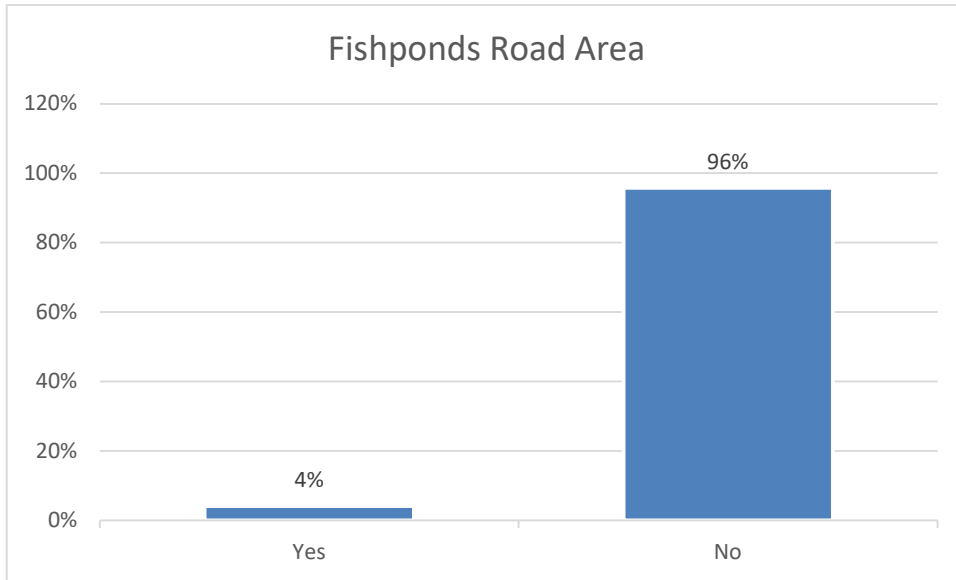
There was one response to this question which stated that the area feels unsafe.

3.24.15 Please explain why the problems you selected above are an issue on Stapleton Road, Easton?

There were three responses to this question, one stated there are noise issues, anti-social behaviour, and people using drugs and alcohol. One response stated the area feels unsafe. One response stated there are noisy groups in the street.

3.25 Fishponds Road Area

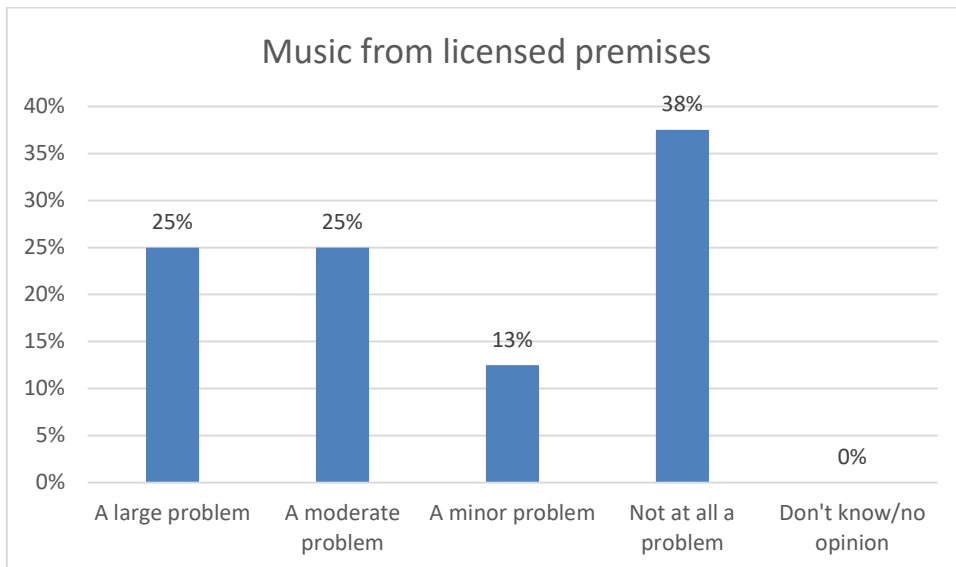
Respondents were asked if they felt a CIA is needed in Fishponds Road Area. Overall the majority of people (96%) said no, a CIA is not needed. 4% said yes, a CIA is needed.



Respondents were then asked to say how much of a problem, if at all, they thought each of the following is here

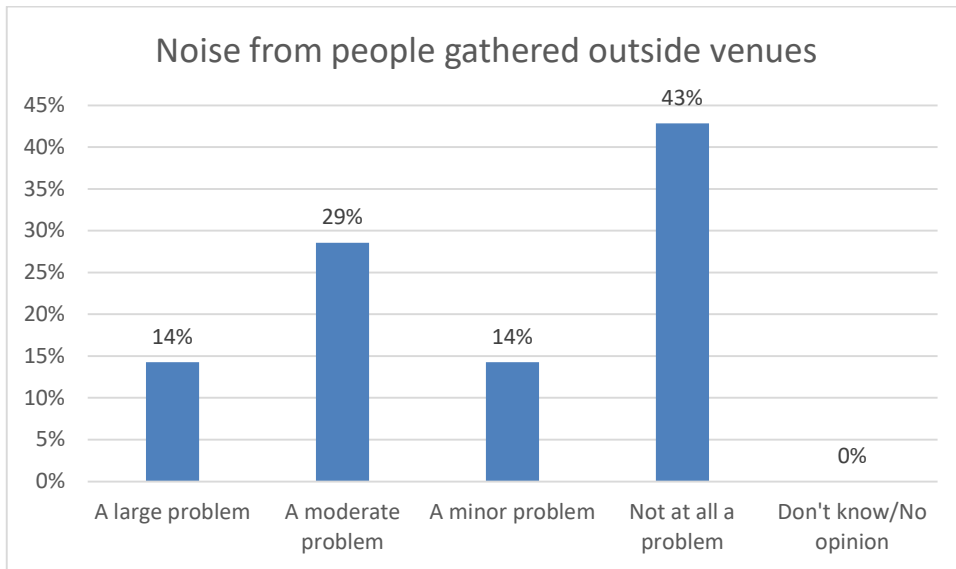
3.25.1 Music from licensed premises

Respondents were asked whether music from licensed premises is an issue in Fishponds Road Area. Overall, the majority of people (51%) considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 50% considered it a large, or moderate problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



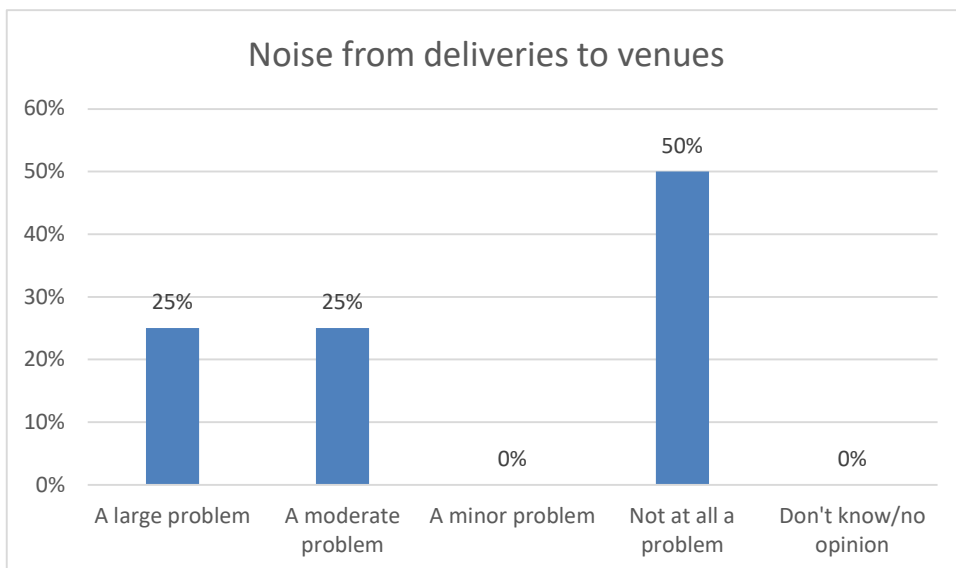
3.25.2 Noise from people gathered outside venues

Respondents were asked whether noise from people gathered outside venues is an issue in Fishponds Road Area. Overall, the majority of people (57%) considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 43% considered it a large, or moderate problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



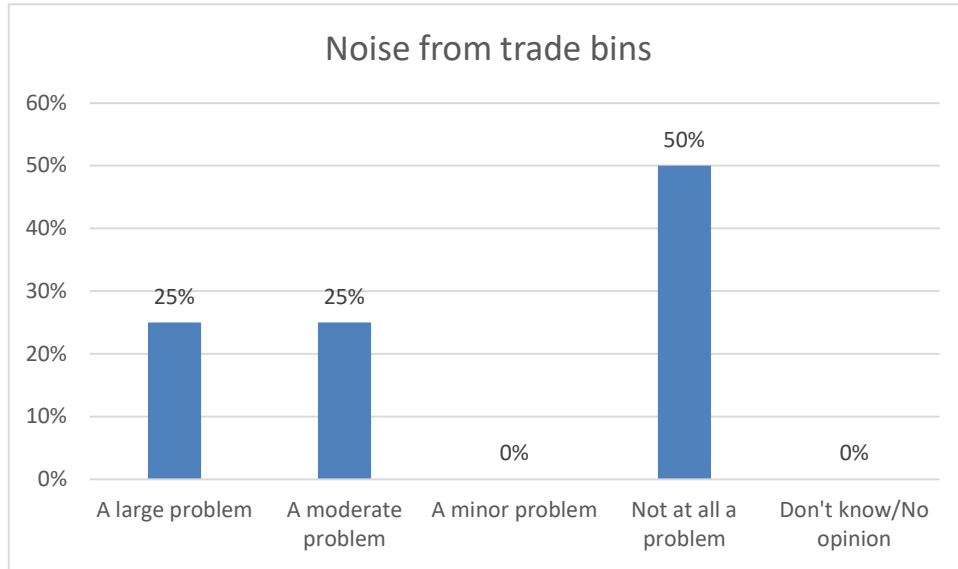
3.25.3 Noise from deliveries to venues

Respondents were asked whether noise from deliveries to venues is an issue in Fishponds Road Area. Overall 50% of people considered it a large, or moderate problem. 50% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



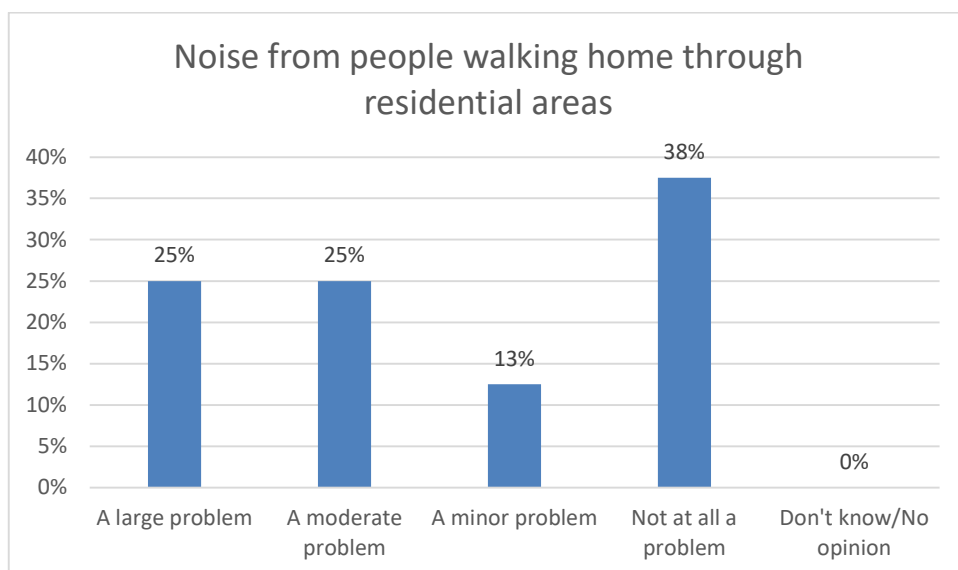
3.25.4 Noise from trade bins

Respondents were asked whether noise from trade bins is an issue in Fishponds Road Area. Overall 50% of people considered it a large, or moderate problem. 50% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



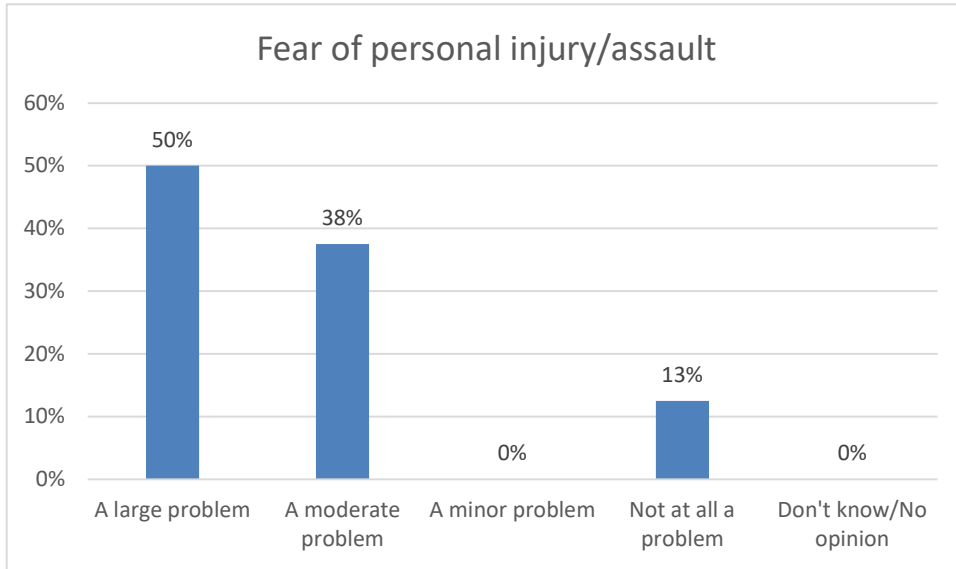
3.25.5 Noise from people walking home through residential areas

Respondents were asked whether noise from people walking home through residential areas is an issue in Fishponds Road Area. Overall 50% of people considered it a large, or moderate problem. 50% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



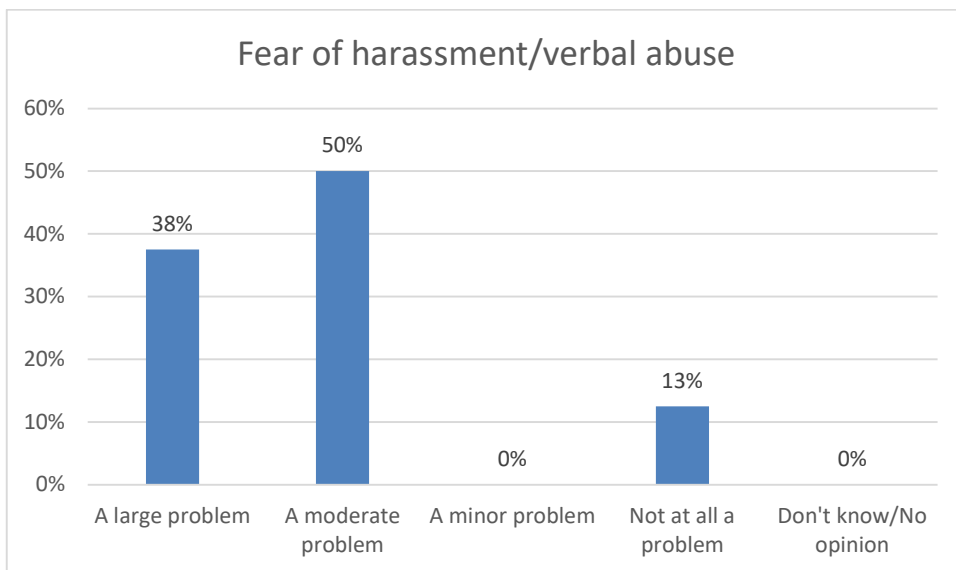
3.25.6 Fear of personal injury/assault

Respondents were asked whether fear of personal injury/assault is an issue in Fishponds Road Area. Overall, the majority of people (88%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 13% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



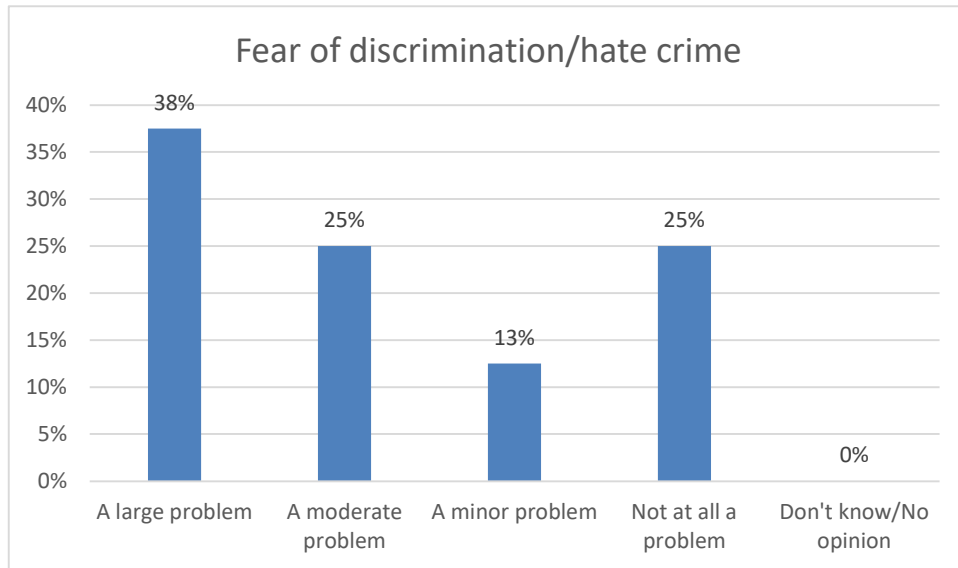
3.25.7 Fear of harassment/verbal abuse

Respondents were asked whether fear of harassment/verbal abuse is an issue in Fishponds Road Area. Overall, the majority of people (88%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 13% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



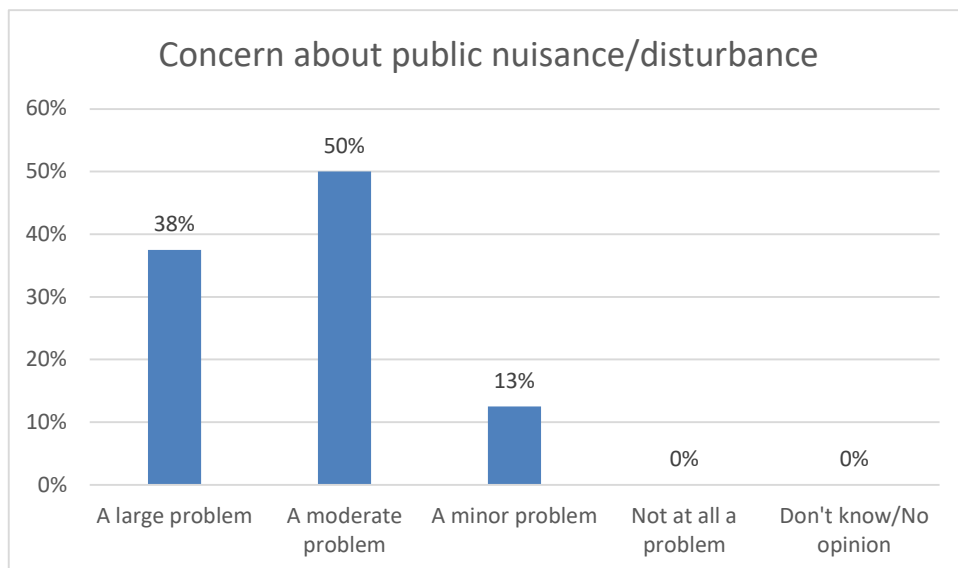
3.25.8 Fear of discrimination/hate crime

Respondents were asked whether fear of discrimination/hate crime is an issue in Fishponds Road Area. Overall, the majority of people (63%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 38% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



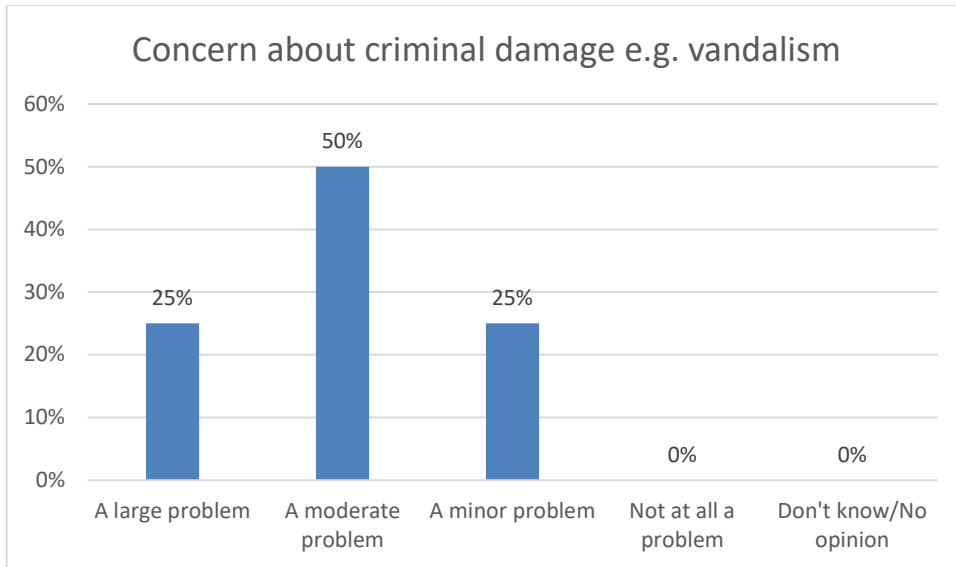
3.25.9 Concern about public nuisance/disturbance

Respondents were asked whether concern about public nuisance/disturbance is an issue in Fishponds Road Area. Overall, the majority of people (88%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 13% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



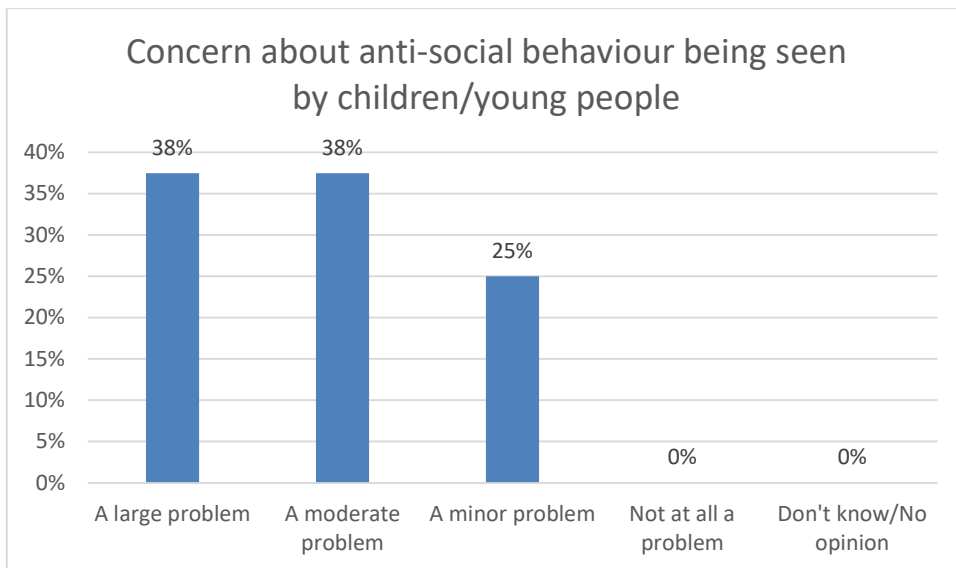
3.25.10 Concern about criminal damage e.g. vandalism

Respondents were asked whether concern about criminal damage is an issue in Fishponds Road Area. Overall, the majority of people (75%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 25% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



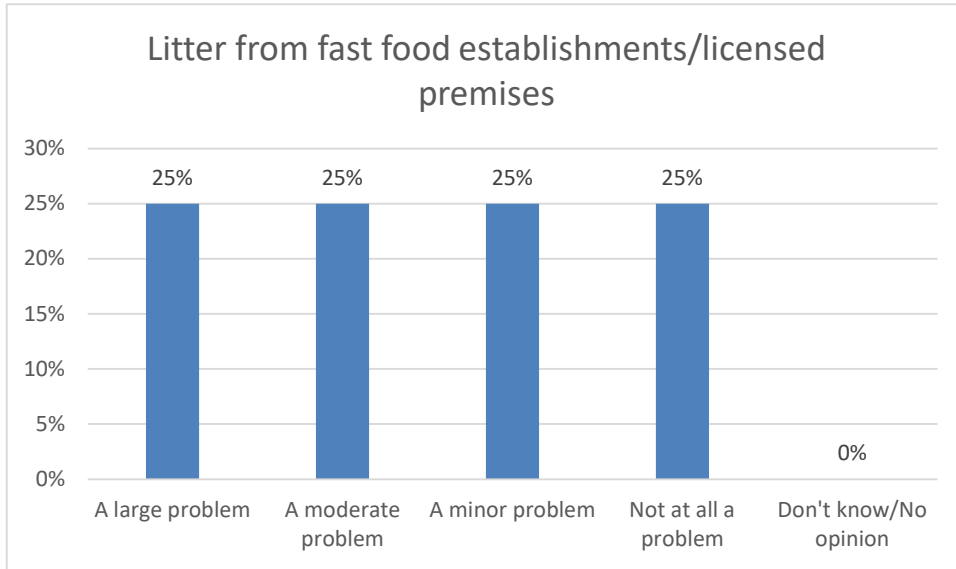
3.25.11 Concern about anti-social behaviour being seen by children/young people

Respondents were asked whether concern about anti-social behaviour being seen by children is an issue in Fishponds Road Area. Overall, the majority of people (76%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 25% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



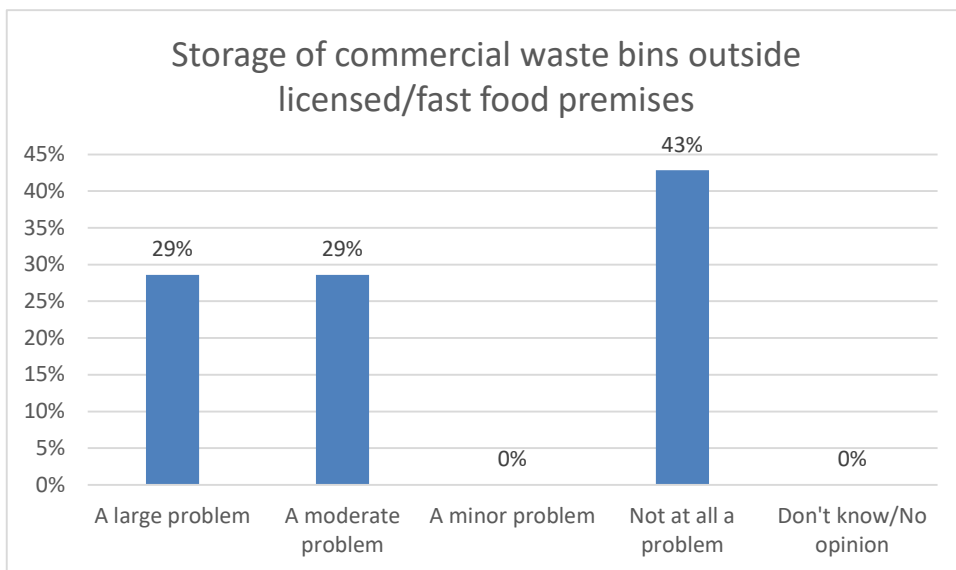
3.25.12 Litter from fast food establishments/licensed premises

Respondents were asked whether litter from fast food establishments/licensed premises is an issue in Fishponds Road Area. Overall 50% of people considered it a large, or moderate problem. 50% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



3.25.13 Storage of commercial waste bins outside licensed/fast food premises

Respondents were asked whether storage of commercial waste bins outside licensed/fast food premises is an issue in Fishponds Road Area. Overall, the majority of people (58%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 43% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 0% didn't know/had no opinion.



3.25.14 Other issues (please describe below)

There were not responses to this question.

3.25.15 Please explain why the problems you selected above are an issue in the Fishponds Road Area?

There was one response to this question, which stated there are too many fast food premises, and not enough culture, it also referenced anti-social behaviour.

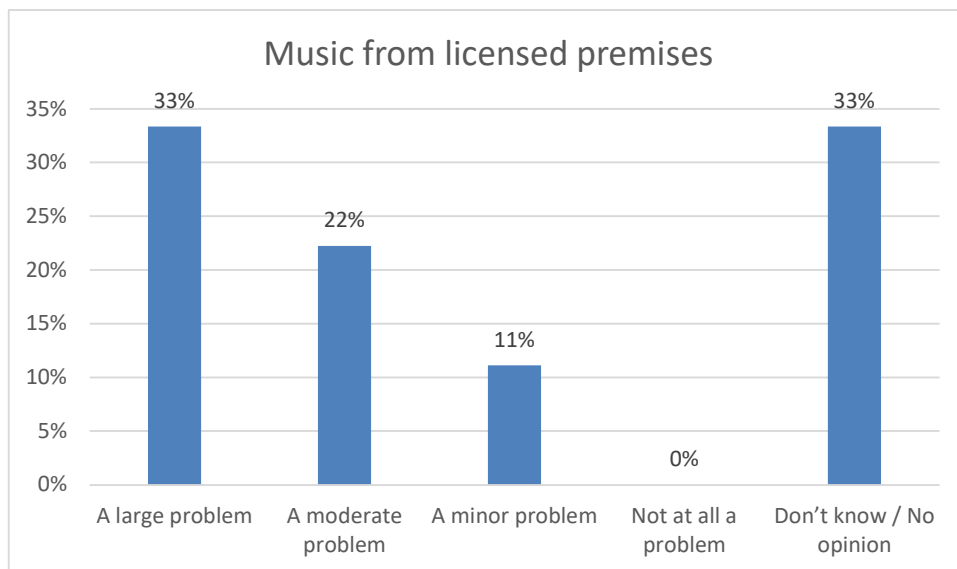
3.26 Other area (please specify)

Respondents were asked to identify any other areas which they felt may benefit from a CIA.

Respondents were then asked to say how much of a problem, if at all, they thought each of the following is here

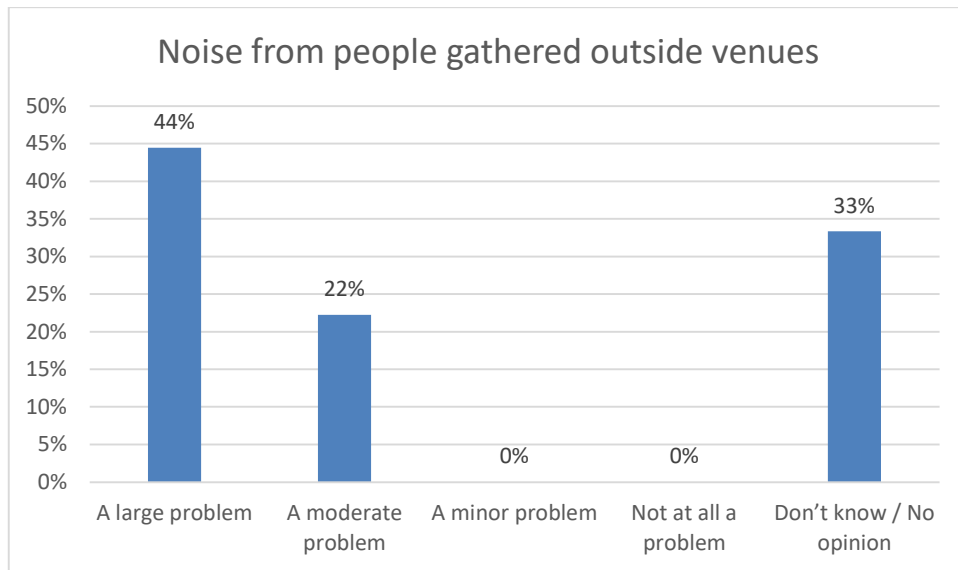
3.26.1 Music from licensed premises

Respondents were asked whether music from licensed premises is an issue in another area. Overall, the majority of people (55%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 11% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 33% didn't know/had no opinion.



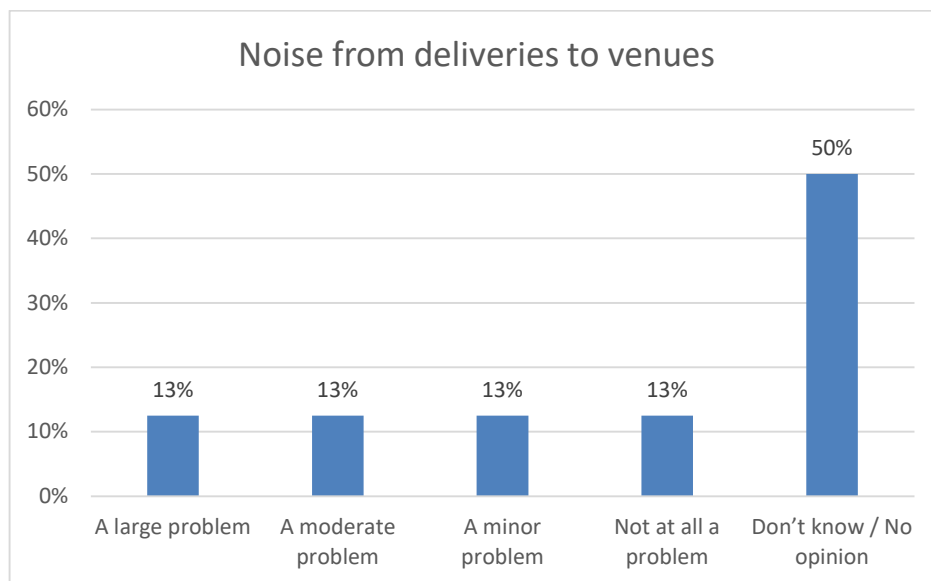
3.26.2 Noise from people gathered outside venues

Respondents were asked whether noise from people gathered outside venues is an issue in another area. Overall, the majority of people (66%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 0% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 33% didn't know/had no opinion.



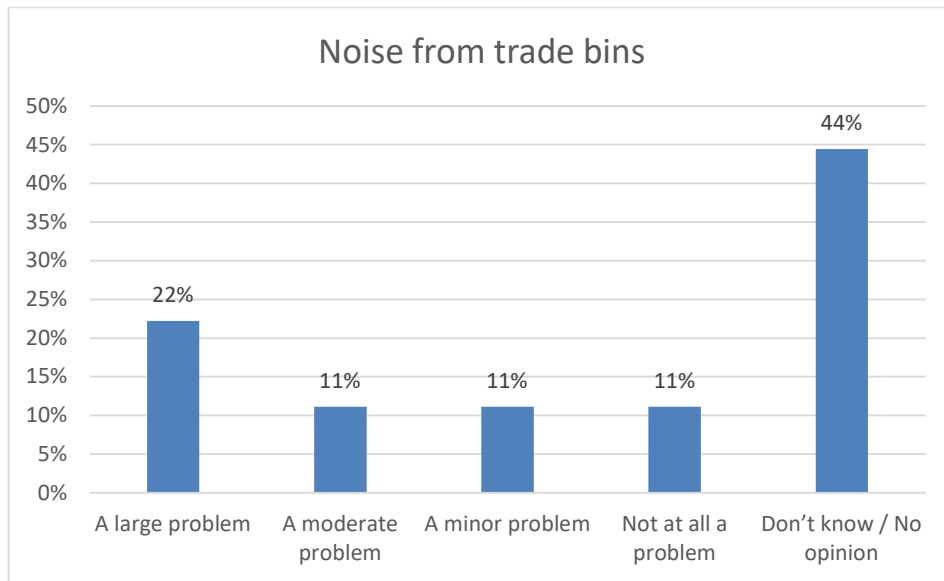
3.26.3 Noise from deliveries to venues

Respondents were asked whether noise from deliveries to venues is an issue in another area. Overall 50% didn't know/had no opinion. 26% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 26% considered it a large, or moderate problem.



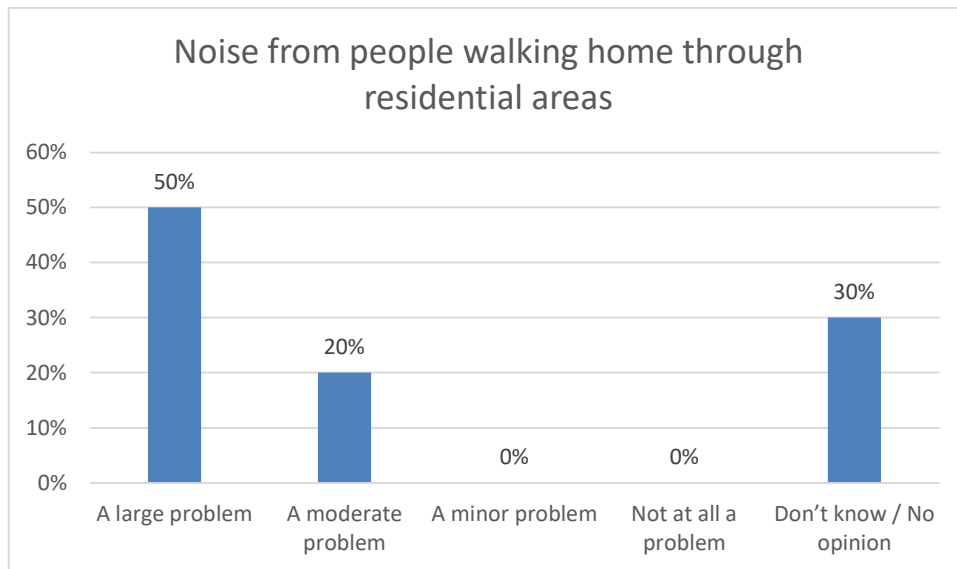
3.26.4 Noise from trade bins

Respondents were asked whether noise from trade bins is an issue in another area. Overall, the majority of people (44%) didn't know/had no opinion. 22% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 33% considered it a large, or moderate problem.



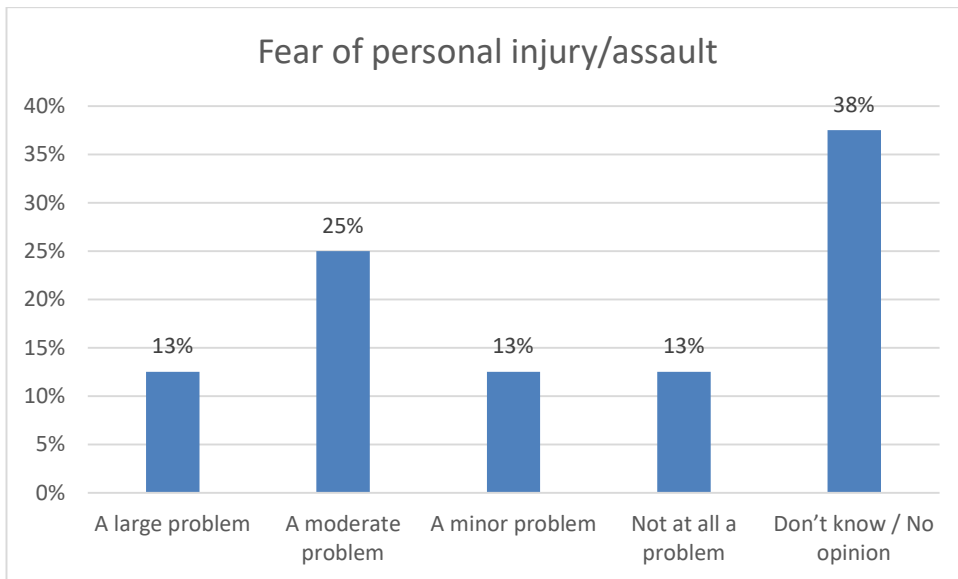
3.26.5 Noise from people walking home through residential areas

Respondents were asked whether noise from people walking home through residential areas is an issue in another area. Overall, the majority of people (70%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 0% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 30% didn't know/had no opinion.



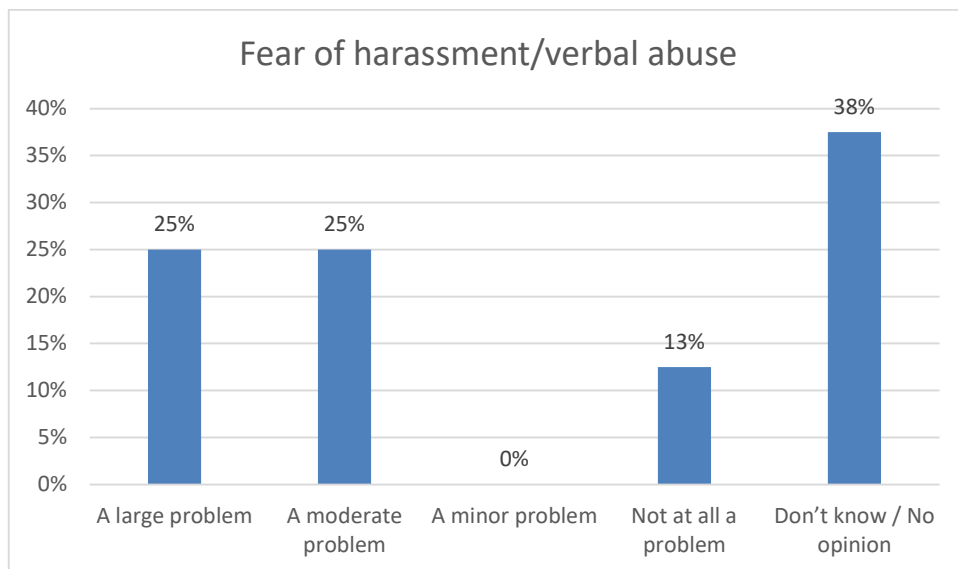
3.26.6 Fear of personal injury/assault

Respondents were asked whether fear of personal injury/assault is an issue in another area. Overall 38% didn't know/had no opinion. 38% considered it a large, or moderate problem. 26% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem.



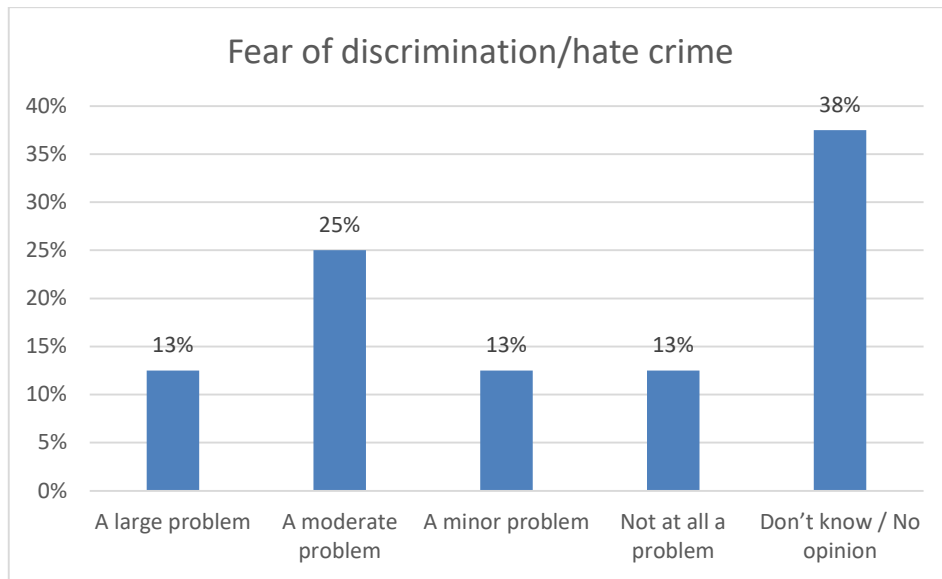
3.26.7 Fear of harassment/verbal abuse

Respondents were asked whether fear of harassment/verbal abuse is an issue in another area. Overall, the majority of people (50%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 13% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 38% didn't know/had no opinion.



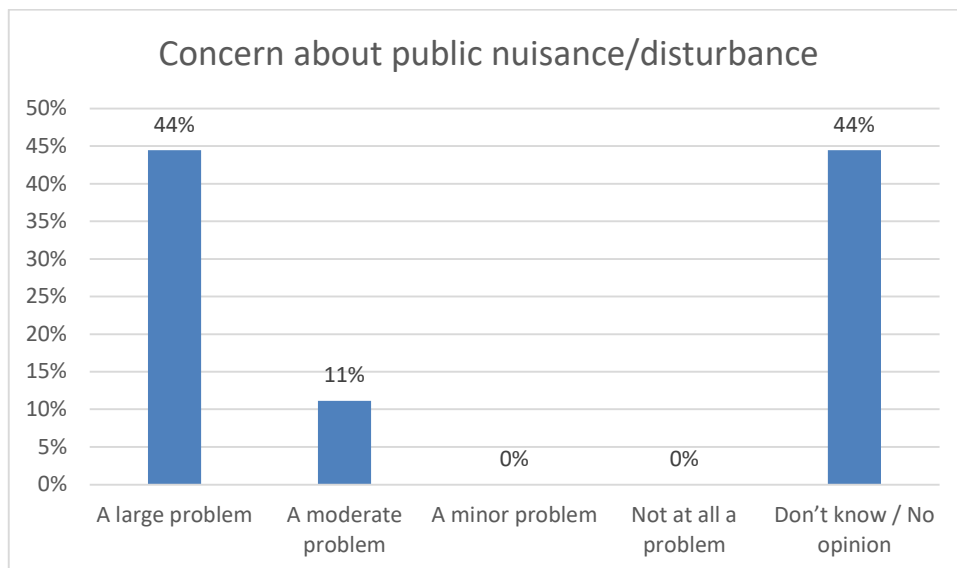
3.26.8 Fear of discrimination/hate crime

Respondents were asked whether fear of discrimination/hate crime is an issue in another area. Overall, 38% considered it a large, or moderate problem. 38% didn't know/had no opinion. 26% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem.



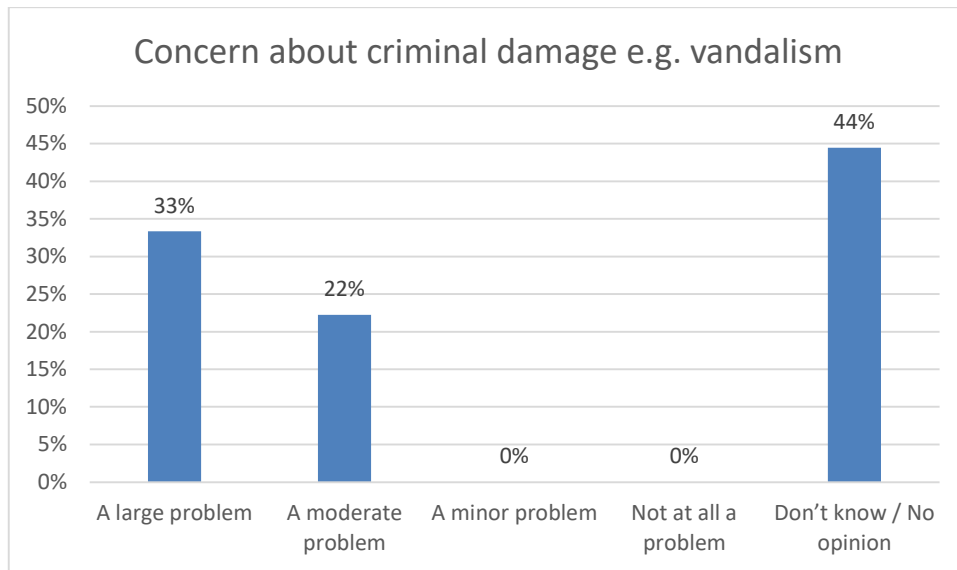
3.26.9 Concern about public nuisance/disturbance

Respondents were asked whether concern about public nuisance/disturbance is an issue in another area. Overall, the majority of people (55%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 0% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 44% didn't know/had no opinion.



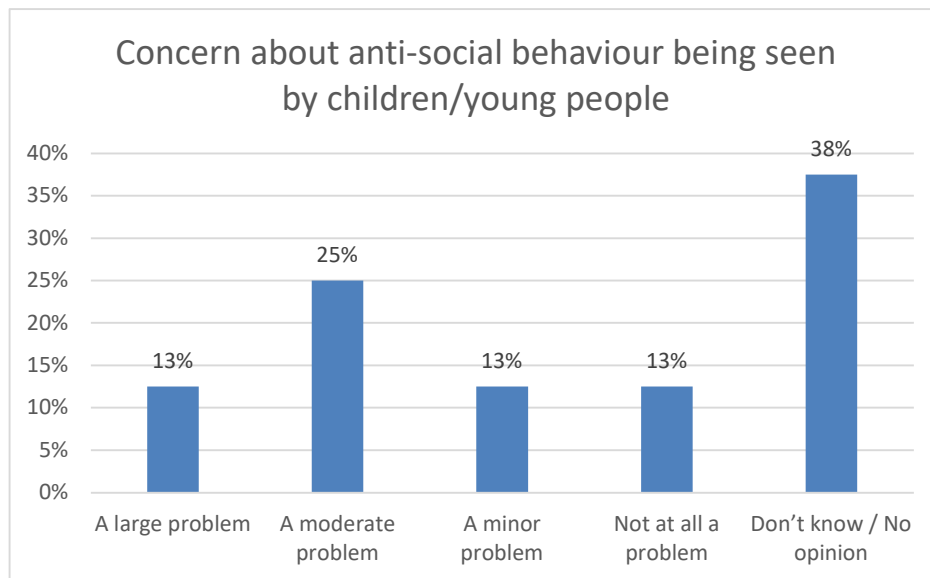
3.26.10 Concern about criminal damage e.g. vandalism

Respondents were asked whether concern about criminal damage is an issue in another area. Overall, the majority of people (55%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 0% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 44% didn't know/had no opinion.



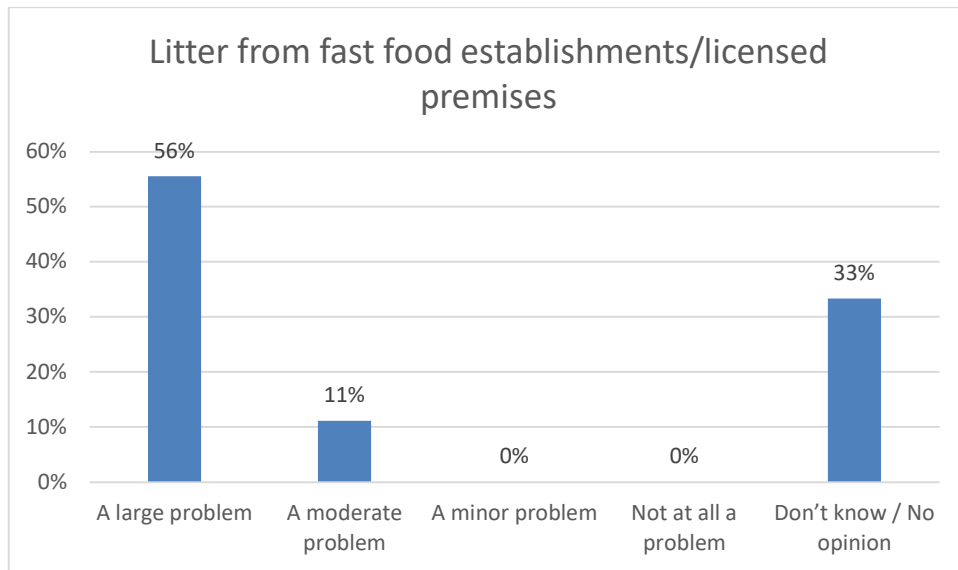
3.26.11 Concern about anti-social behaviour being seen by children/young people

Respondents were asked whether concern about anti-social behaviour being seen by children/young people is an issue in another area. Overall, 38% considered it a large, or moderate problem. 38% didn't know/had no opinion. 26% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem.



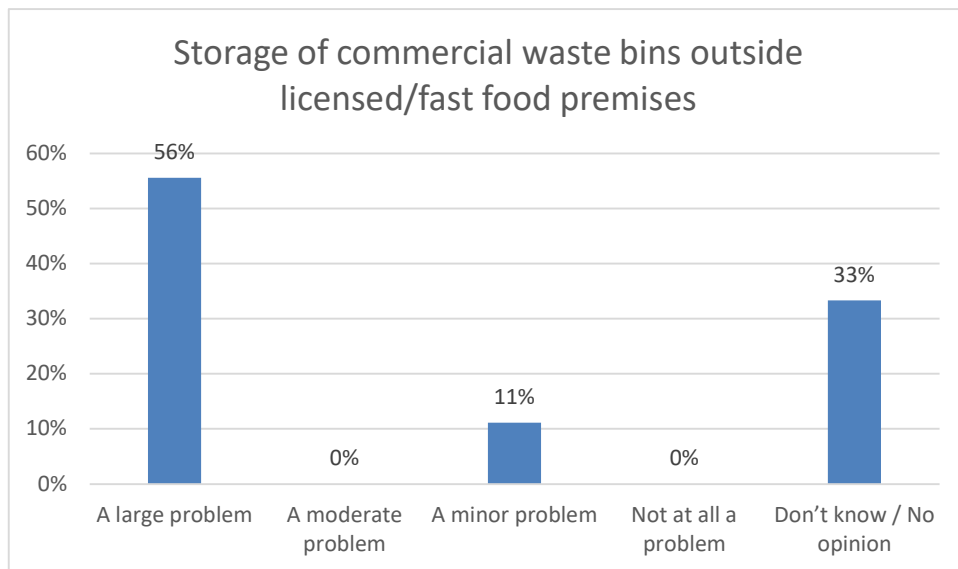
3.26.12 Litter from fast food establishments/licensed premises

Respondents were asked whether litter from fast food establishments/licensed premises is an issue in another area. Overall, the majority of people (67%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 33% didn't know/had no opinion. 0% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem.



3.26.13 Storage of commercial waste bins outside licensed/fast food premises

Respondents were asked whether storage of commercial waste bins outside licensed/fast food premises is an issue in another area. Overall, the majority of people (56%) considered it a large, or moderate problem. 11% considered this to be a minor problem, or not at all a problem. 33% didn't know/had no opinion.



3.26.14 Other issues (please describe below)

There were five responses to this question. One response stated they did not feel a CIA is needed in another area. One referenced a CIA being required in Stapleton Road, and reference an imbalance with too many fast food premises and public alcohol consumption. One response

reference noise issues in Cotham Hill. One response referenced drug issues at a number of premises across the city. The final response reference issues with people being drunk in public.

3.26.15 Please explain why the problems you selected above are an issue in the other areas you selected

There were seven responses to this question. One stated the question was not applicable. One stated that the current CIA is a good thing. One response stated issues with noise and litter in Kingsdown. One response cited issues with commercial venues being located in close proximity to residential properties. One response stated issues in the area they live, which could be better managed. The final response stated there are issues with enforcement of laws and regulations.

4. Additional responses

A total of 2 responses were received in addition to the survey. The full responses are available to members of the committee in **Appendix B, and C respectively.**

Response 1 – Avon & Somerset Constabulary

The response is in favour of retaining the existing Cumulative Impact Area. It provided statistical information about crimes within the city centre area and the broader city. Information included some analysis of crime in night time hours, between 6pm and 6am.

Response 2 – TLT – Law Firm

In favour of the removal of the Cumulative Impact Area. It made general comments on Cumulative Impact Assessments and potential impacts. It also provided examples of how other Local Authorities use CIAs. In particular, Leeds who use a traffic light system.

5. How will this report be used?

This report will be used by the Council to assist them in determining whether to retain the Cumulative Impact Assessment for the city centre, and whether to consider CIAs for other areas of the city.

The latest consultations can be found online at www.bristol.gov.uk/consultationhub, where you can also sign up to receive automated email notifications about consultations.

CUMULATIVE IMPACT ASSESSMENT 2023

Cumulative impact is the potential impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives from a concentration of licensed premises within an area.

Applications in areas covered by a CIA should therefore give consideration to potential cumulative impact issues when setting out the steps that will be taken to promote the licensing objectives.

An applicant must be able to demonstrate in the operating schedule that they would not be adding to the cumulative impact.

In March 2020, a Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) was prepared by Avon and Somerset Police which statistically detailed the need for a Cumulative Impact Area to be established within Bristol City Centre. At that time Broadmead was removed from the CIA area as the majority of the issues in the location were not linked to the Nighttime Economy (NTE)

This new report will evidence the need to retain the current CIA area within Bristol City Centre, the Triangle and Stokes Croft.

In recent years, the need for a Cumulative Impact Area has been under scrutiny particularly regarding Brexit, Covid 19 and the prolonged austerity in the UK.

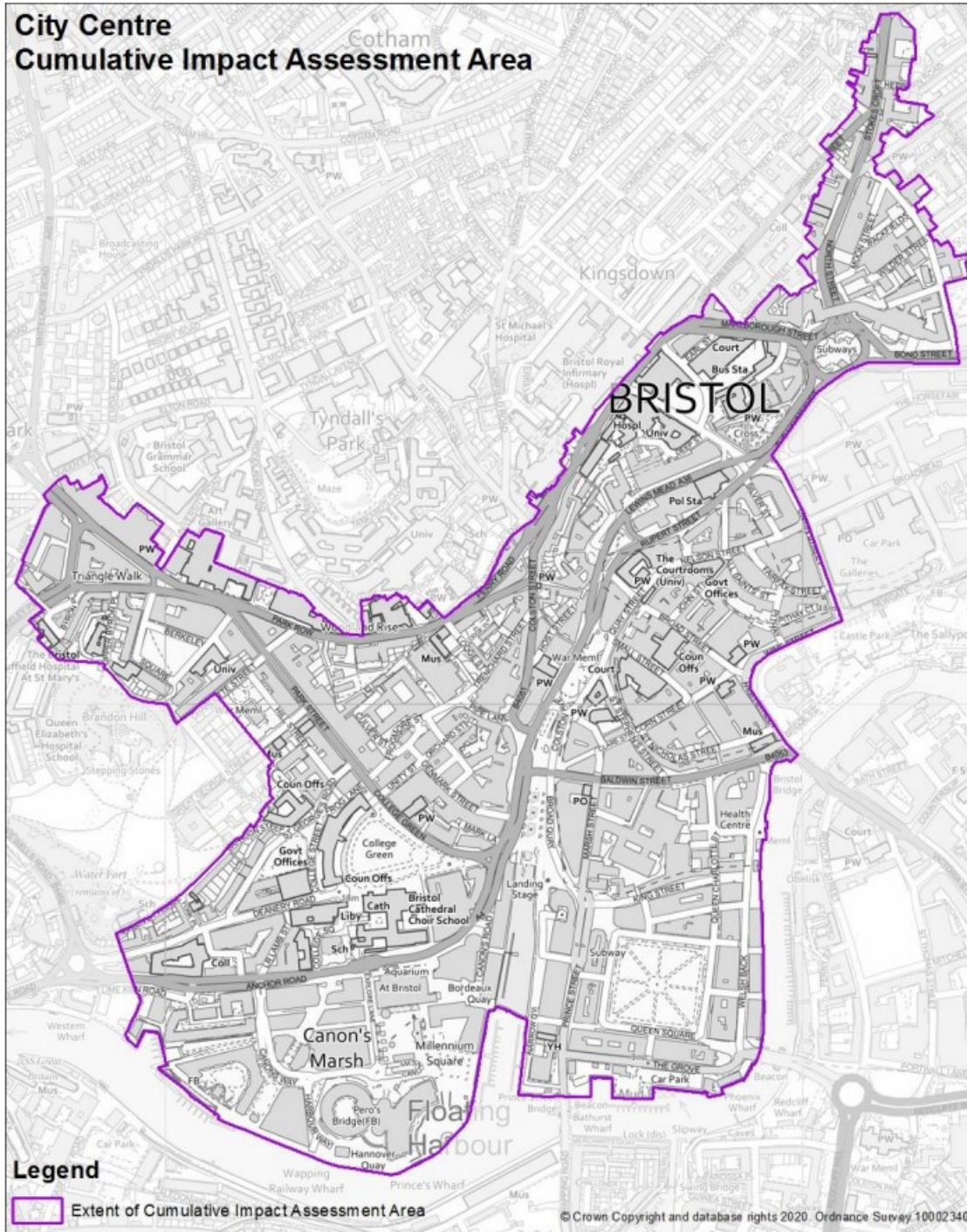
Many argue that the CIA only seeks to negatively impact the NTE at a time when venues are experiencing great hardship in costs.

The Police would argue that we do not seek the CIA to stifle business and growth but more to ensure that the right and proper establishments are; following consultation; encouraged in Bristol thereby providing variety and diversity in our NTE of which we are enormously proud.

Operation BRIO continues to provide a bespoke service to venues on Friday and Saturday nights and the CIA assists Police Licensing in being able to provide a mechanism to help ensure a thriving economy while protecting the City from a proliferation of all too similar venues and attractions.

The existing Bristol CIA is as shown below.

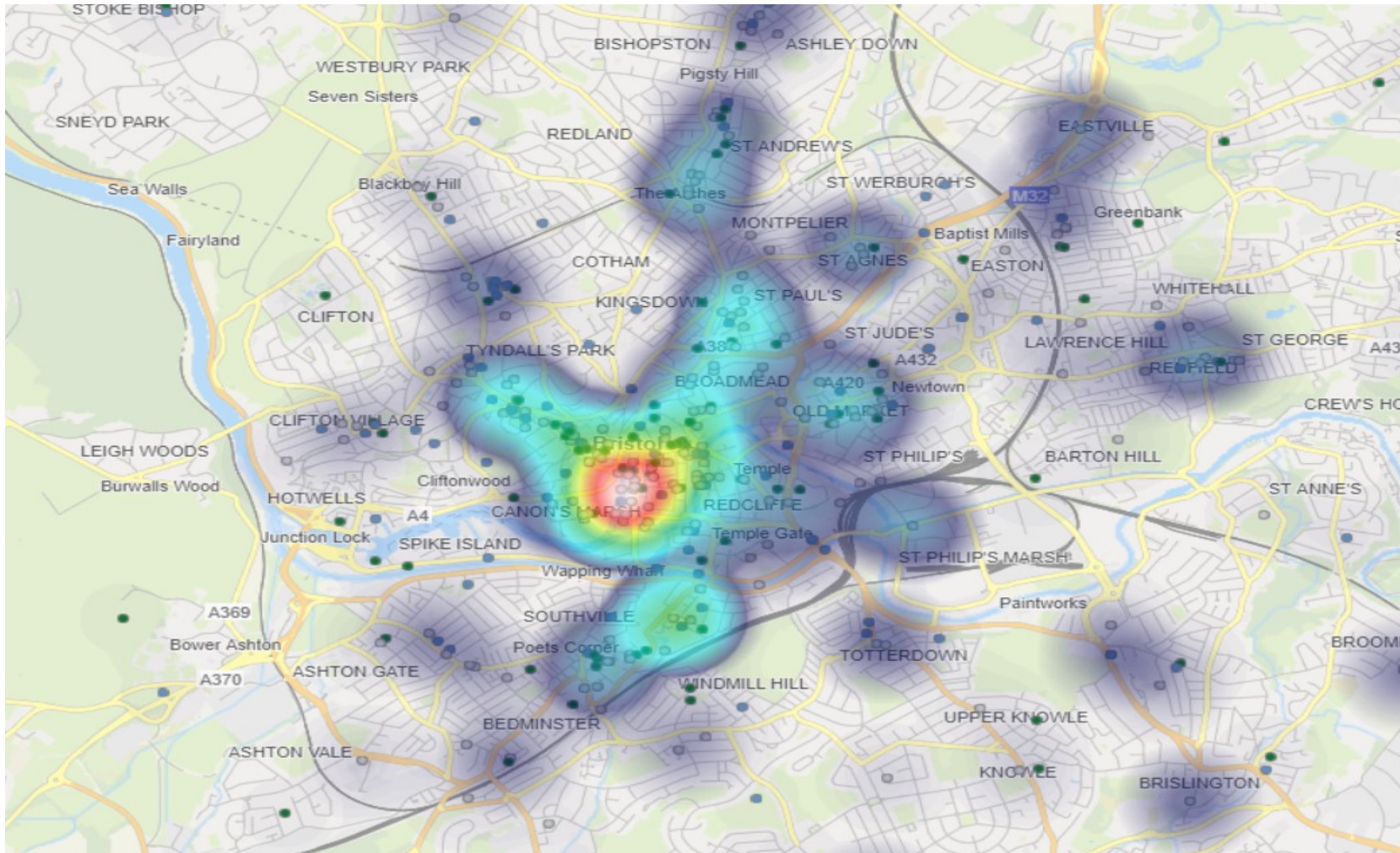
City Centre Cumulative Impact Assessment Area



ASSAULTS AND PUBLIC ORDER LICENSED PREMISES AND STREETS

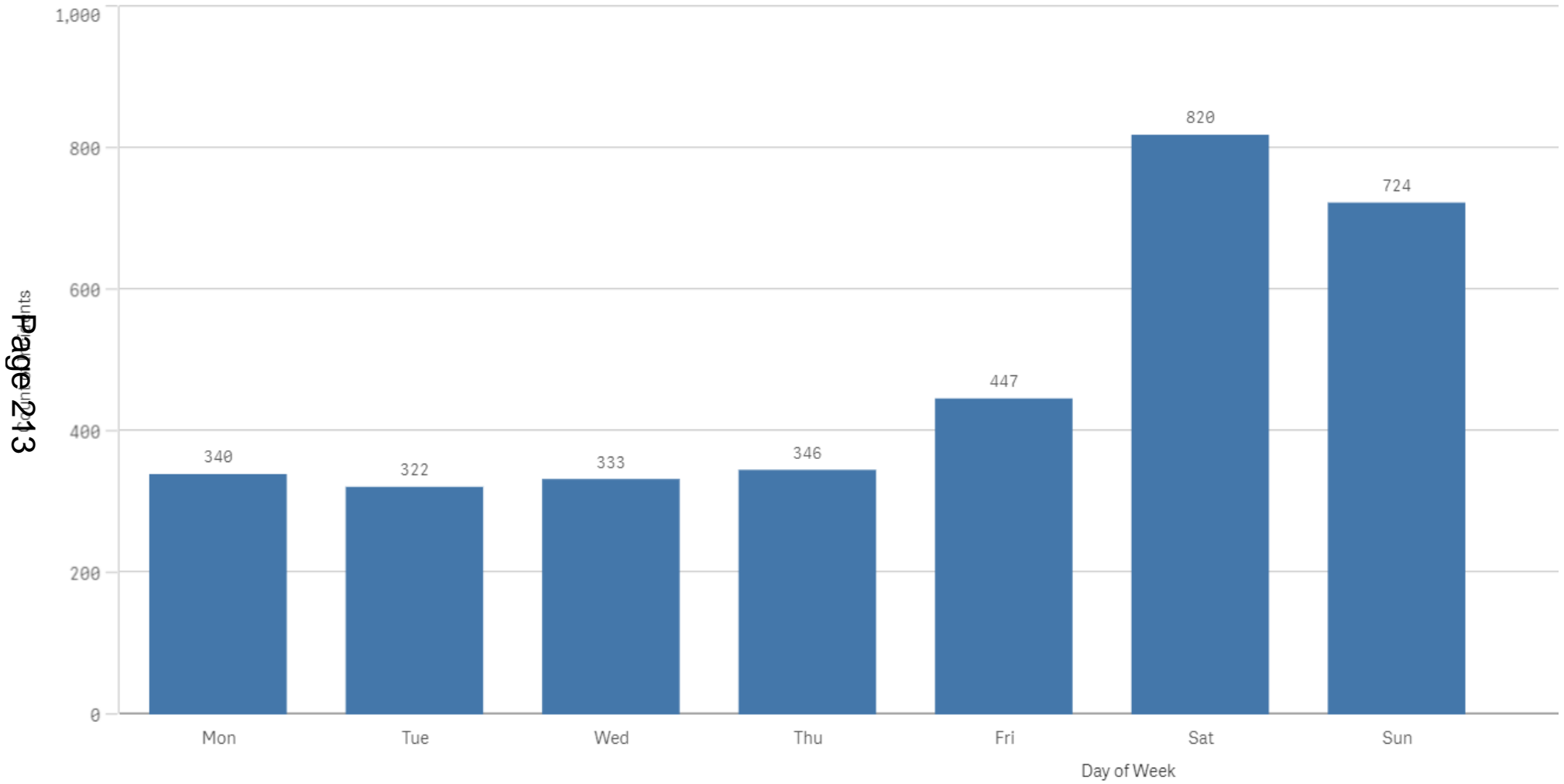
OVERALL, 3 YEAR DISTRIBUTION DAY AND NIGHT FOR BRISTOL

Total Incidents 3,332	Officer Hours at Incident Scenes 9,283 <small>£250,632 Time at Scene Cost</small>	Estimated Crime Cost £1,772,848 <small>2,718 Total Crimes</small>
---------------------------------	---	---

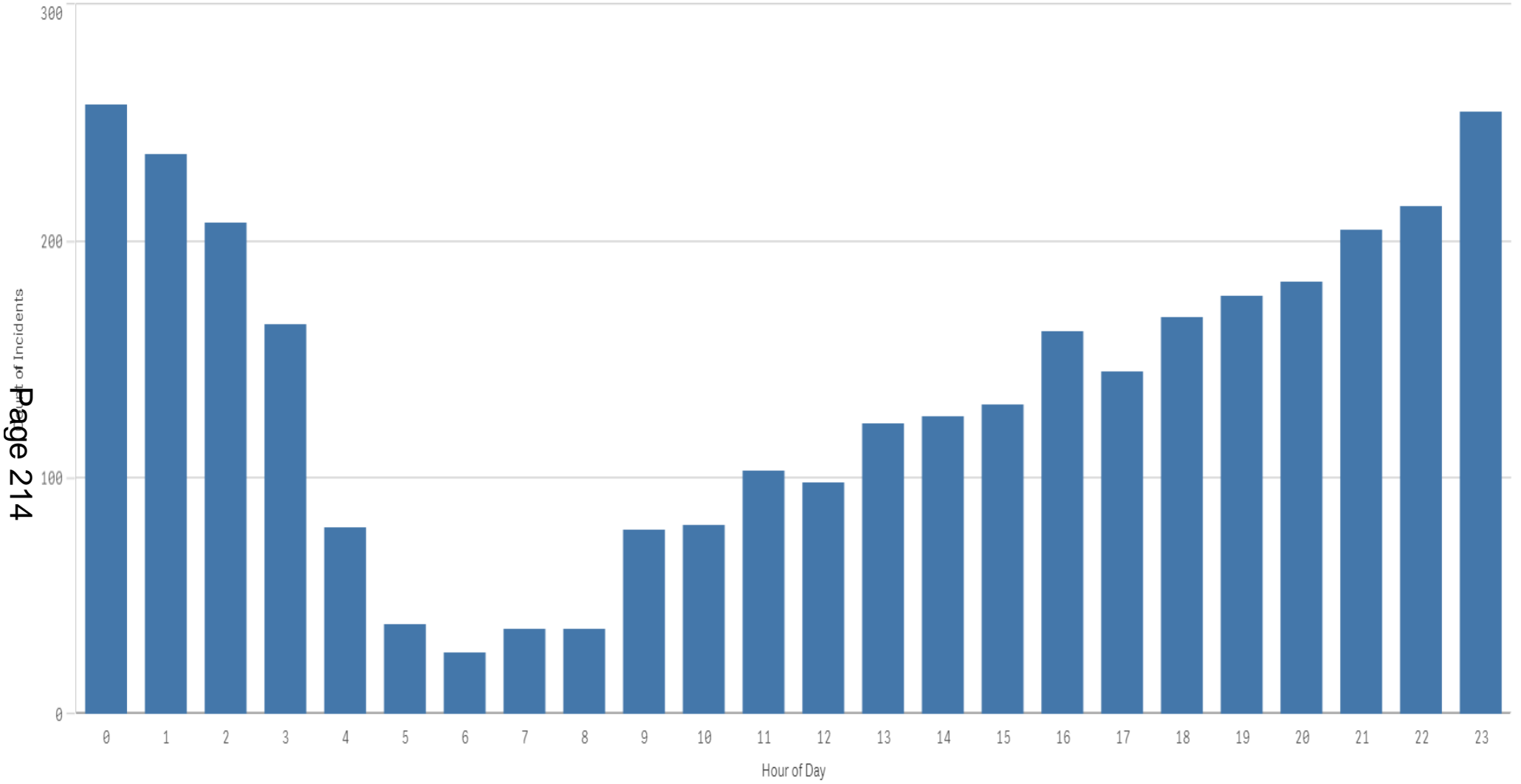


THE ABOVE MAP AND FIGURES CAN BE FURTHER ANALYSED IN TERMS OF PEAK DAYS OF WEEK AND HOURS OF THE DAY SHOWING AN INCREASE AT THE WEEKEND AND ALSO PEAK TIMES AS BEING DURING THE NORMAL NTE HOURS.

Day of Week



Peak Time



Page 214

IF WE BREAK THIS DOWN TO NIGHTTIME ECONOMY HOURS WE GET THE FOLLOWING DISTRIBUTION AND STATISTICS.

Total Incidents 2,214	Officer Hours at Incident Scenes 7,713 £208,240 Time at Scene Cost	Estimated Crime Cost £1,157,310 1,736 Total Crimes
---------------------------------	---	---

OF THE TOTAL 3332 INCIDENTS 2214 HAVE OCCURRED BETWEEN 6PM AND 6AM.



HERE ARE THE TOP 20 STREETS WHERE ASSAULTS AND PUBLIC ORDER INCIDENTS HAVE OCCURRED DURING 6PM-6AM
 11 ARE IN THE CURRENT AND PROPOSED CUMULATIVE IMPACT AREA

Top Streets/Roads

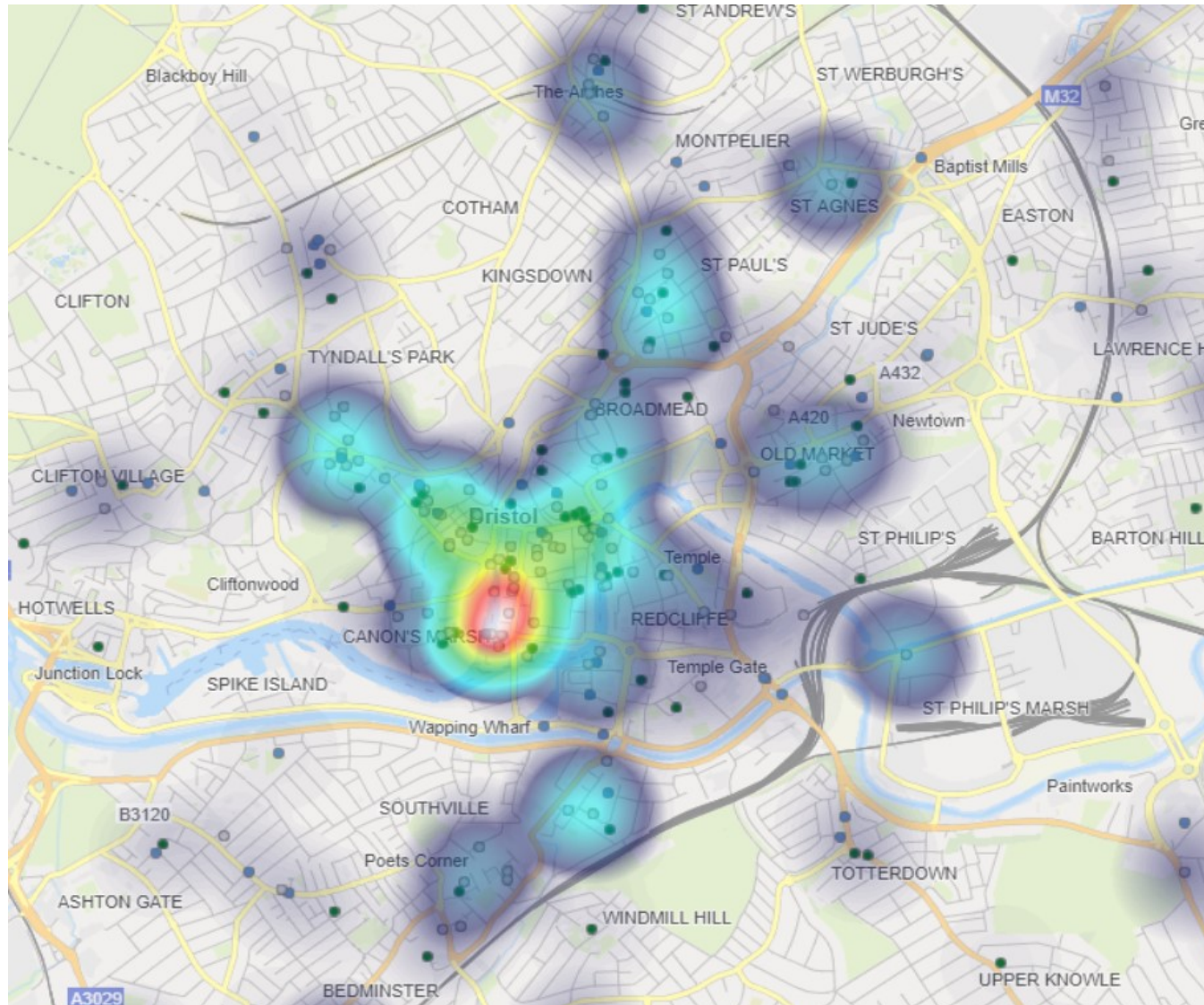
STREET	Incident Count
CANONS RD	286
PARK ST	107
GLOUCESTER RD	66
EAST ST	56
BALDWIN ST	48
FROGMORE ST	45
STOKES CROFT	43
TRIANGLE	43
FISHPONDS RD	42
AVON ST	41
QUEENS RD	41
COLLEGE GRE	40
UPPER YORK ST	40
OLD MARKET ST	39
ST. NICHOLAS ST	39
NELSON ST	37
BEDMINSTER PDE	35
BROAD QUAY	35
CORN ST	35
CHELTENHAM RD	33

BREAKING THIS DOWN FURTHER TO **WEEKEND (FRIDAY-SUNDAY)** STATISTICS GIVES THE FOLLOWING

Total Incidents
1,452

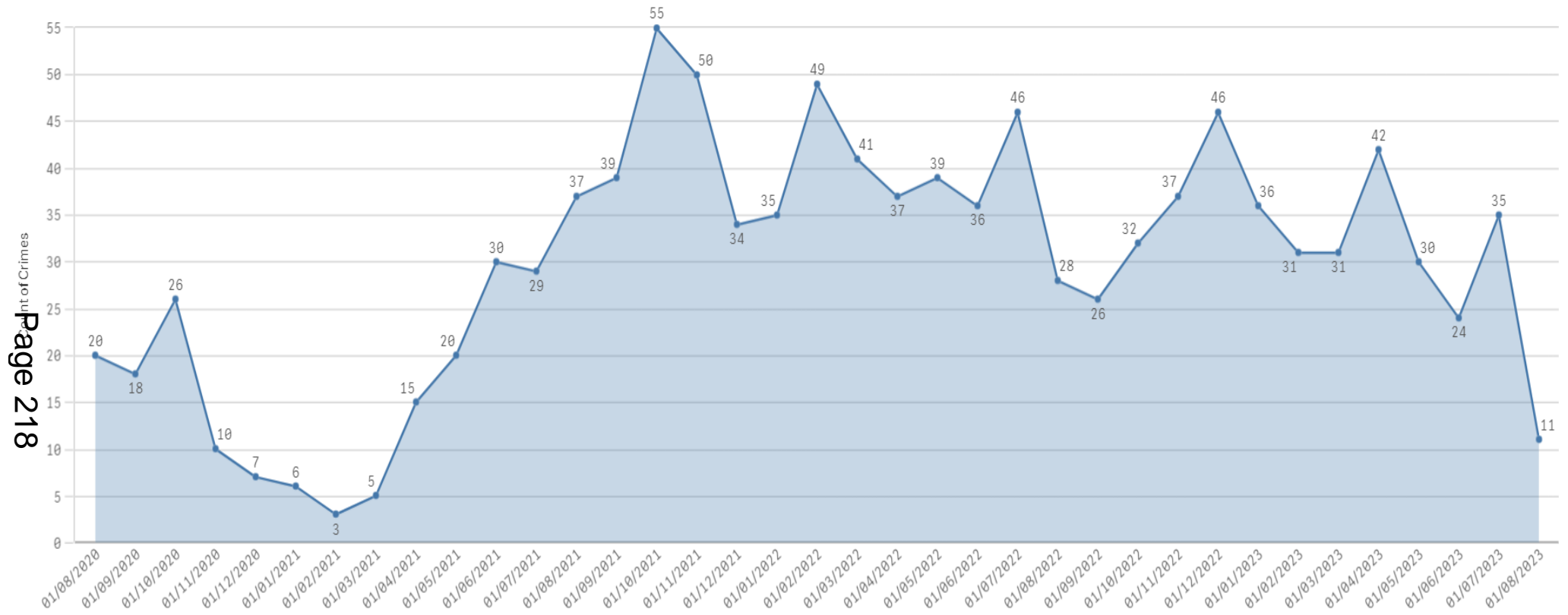
Officer Hours at Incident Scenes
5,471 ^{£147,720}
Time at Scene Cost

Estimated Crime Cost
£768,183 ^{1,096}
Total Crimes



THE 3 YEAR RECORDED CRIME TREND FOR ASSAULTS AND PUBLIC ORDER SHOWS THE IMPACT OF COVID 19 AND LOCKDOWN AND THE SUBSEQUENT INCREASE DURING RECOVERY.

Recorded Crime Trend



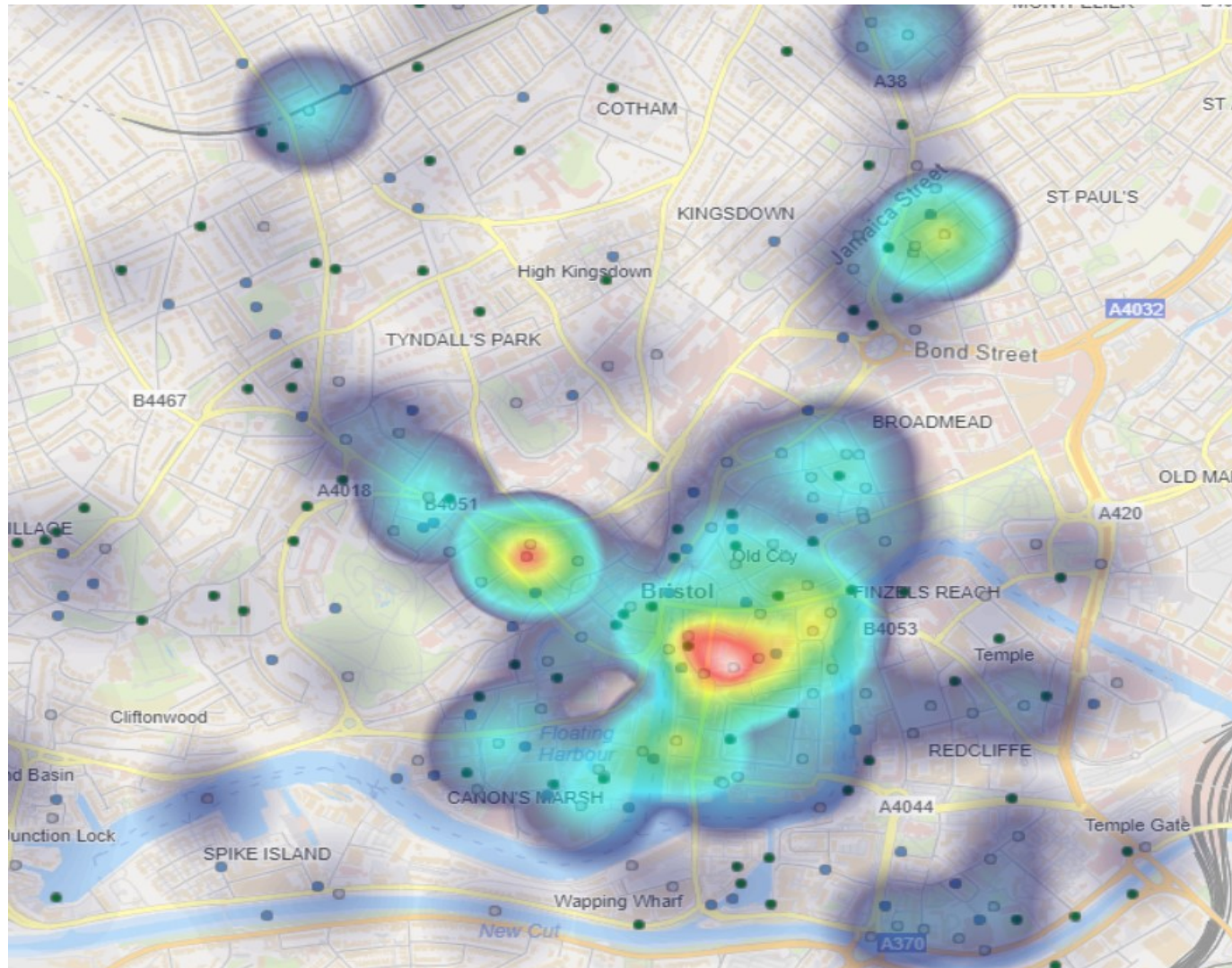
Page 218

REMOVING THE LICENSED PREMISES SEARCH AND SHOWING JUST **ASSAULTS AND PUBLIC ORDER** EVENTS ON THE **STREET** BETWEEN **6PM AND 6AM** GIVES THE FOLLOWING DISTRIBUTION FOR BRISTOL CENTRE AND CLIFTON

Total Incidents
1,854

Officer Hours at Incident Scenes
6,249 £168,729
Time at Scene Cost

Estimated Crime Cost
£857,996 1,296
Total Crimes



BROAD QUAY, ST AUGUSTINES PARADE, PARK STREET AND STOKES CROFT ARE EASILY DISCERNABLE.

STREET RANKING IS SHOWN BELOW

Top Streets/Roads

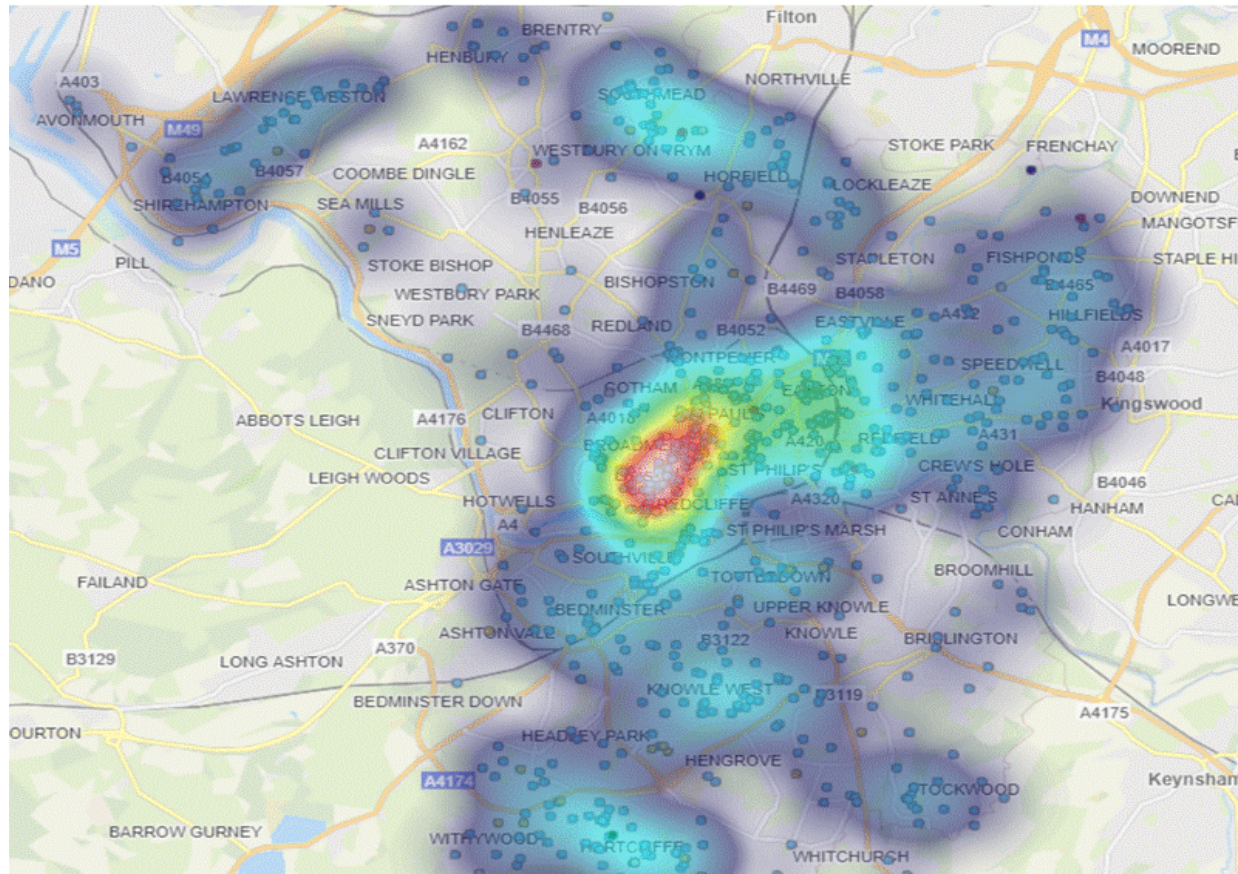
STREET	Incident Count
BROAD QUAY	149
PARK ST	141
STOKES CROFT	91
CANONS RD	90
ST. AUGUSTINES PDE	88
BALDWIN ST	79
QUEENS RD	55
COLSTON AVE	45
CORN ST	41
WHITELADIES RD	36
ANCHOR RD	35
CHELTENHAM RD	32
FROGMORE ST	26
BRIDEWELL ST	24
GLOUCESTER RD	24
CANONS WAY	23
MILLENNIUM SQ	23
KING ST	22
JAMAICA ST	21
QUEEN SQ	21
PARK ROW	19
ST. NICHOLAS ST	19
HOTWELL RD	18
NELSON ST	18
SHIREHAMPTON RD	17

21 OF THE TOP 25 STREETS ARE WITHIN THE CURRENT AND PROPOSED CUMULATIVE IMPACT AREA.

GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM

GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM STATISTICS – 3YRS - BRISTOL

Total Incidents 883	Officer Hours at Incident Scenes 16,714 £451,270 Time at Scene Cost	Estimated Crime Cost £863,139 ⁸⁷⁴ Total Crimes
-------------------------------	--	--



THE MAJORITY OF THESE ARE BETWEEN 6PM AND 6AM WITH THE BELOW DISTRIBUTION

Total Incidents 543	Officer Hours at Incident Scenes 12,002 £324,062 Time at Scene Cost	Estimated Crime Cost £532,778 ⁵³⁵ Total Crimes
-------------------------------	--	--

THE BRISTOL ROYAL INFIRMARY (B.R.I.) ACCOUNTS FOR A FAIR PERCENTAGE OF CALLS WHEN AMBULANCE OR HOSPITAL ALERT POLICE TO SERIOUS INJURIES



VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS (VAWG) - 2 yr. Data

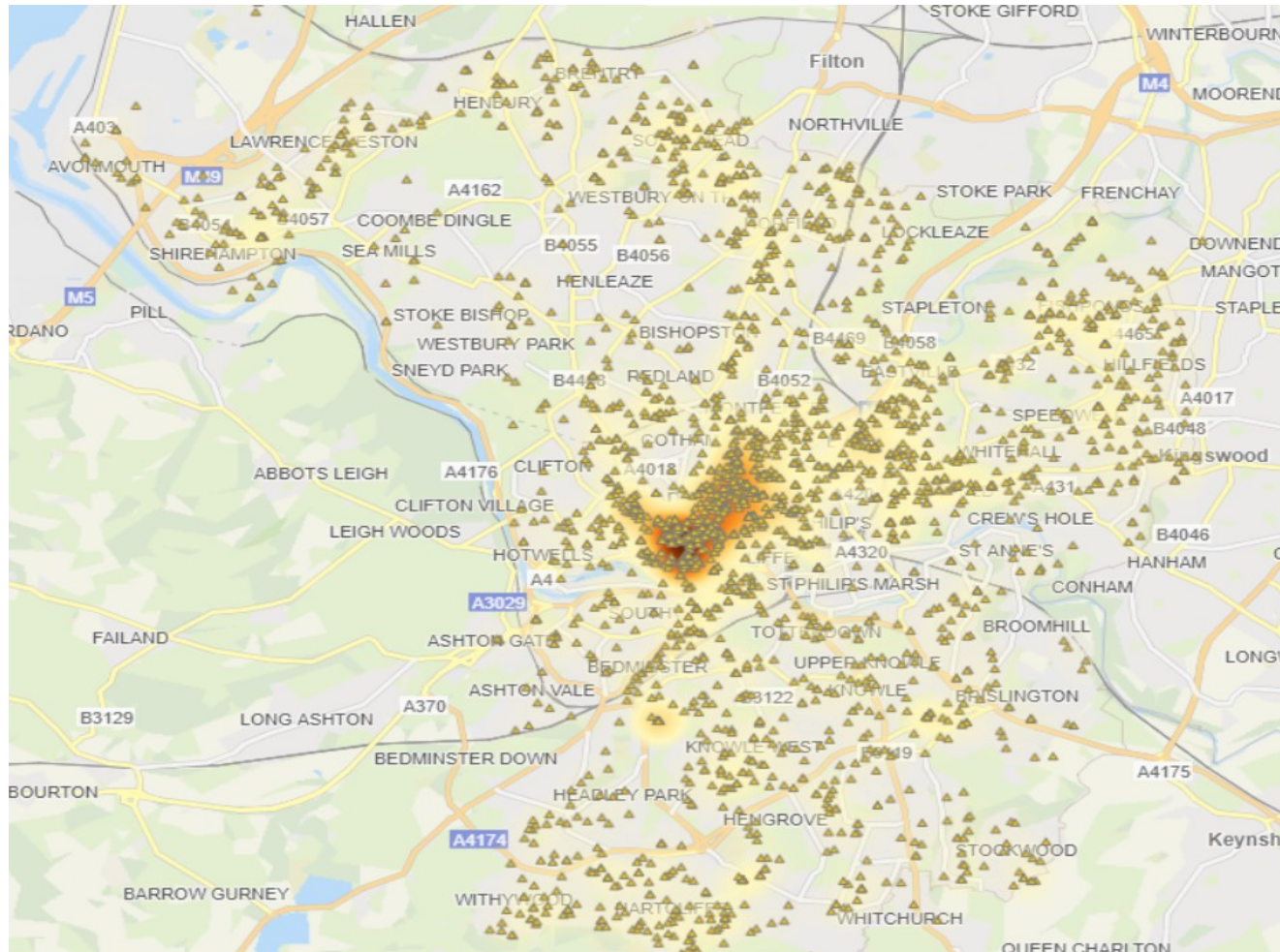
HEAT MAP OF SERIOUS OFFENCES WHERE VICTIM IDENTIFIED AS A FEMALE

6,635 CRIMES OF WHICH

4076 WERE VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON

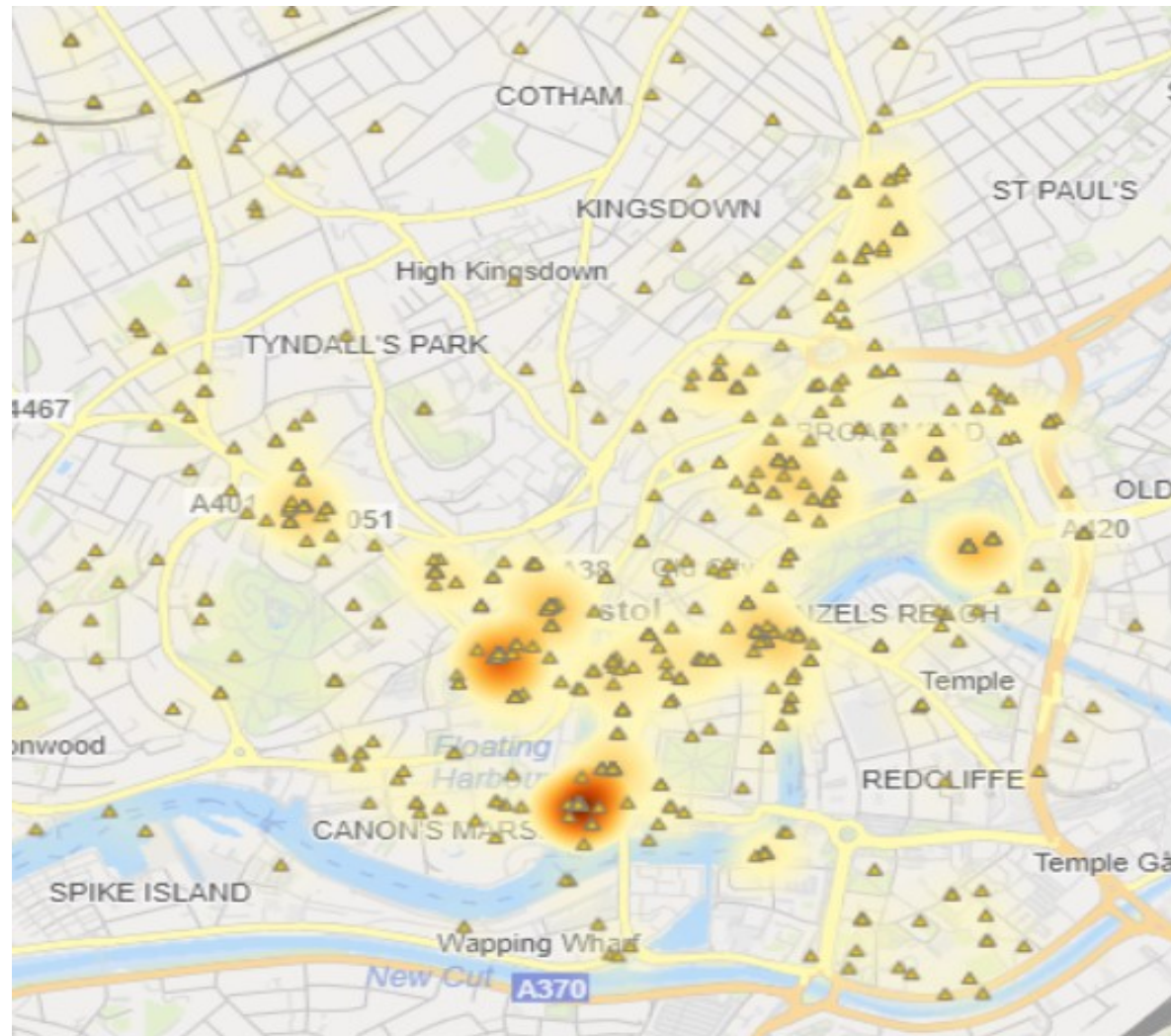
2535 WERE SEXUAL OFFENCES

943 WERE RAPE OF FEMALE AGED OVER 16

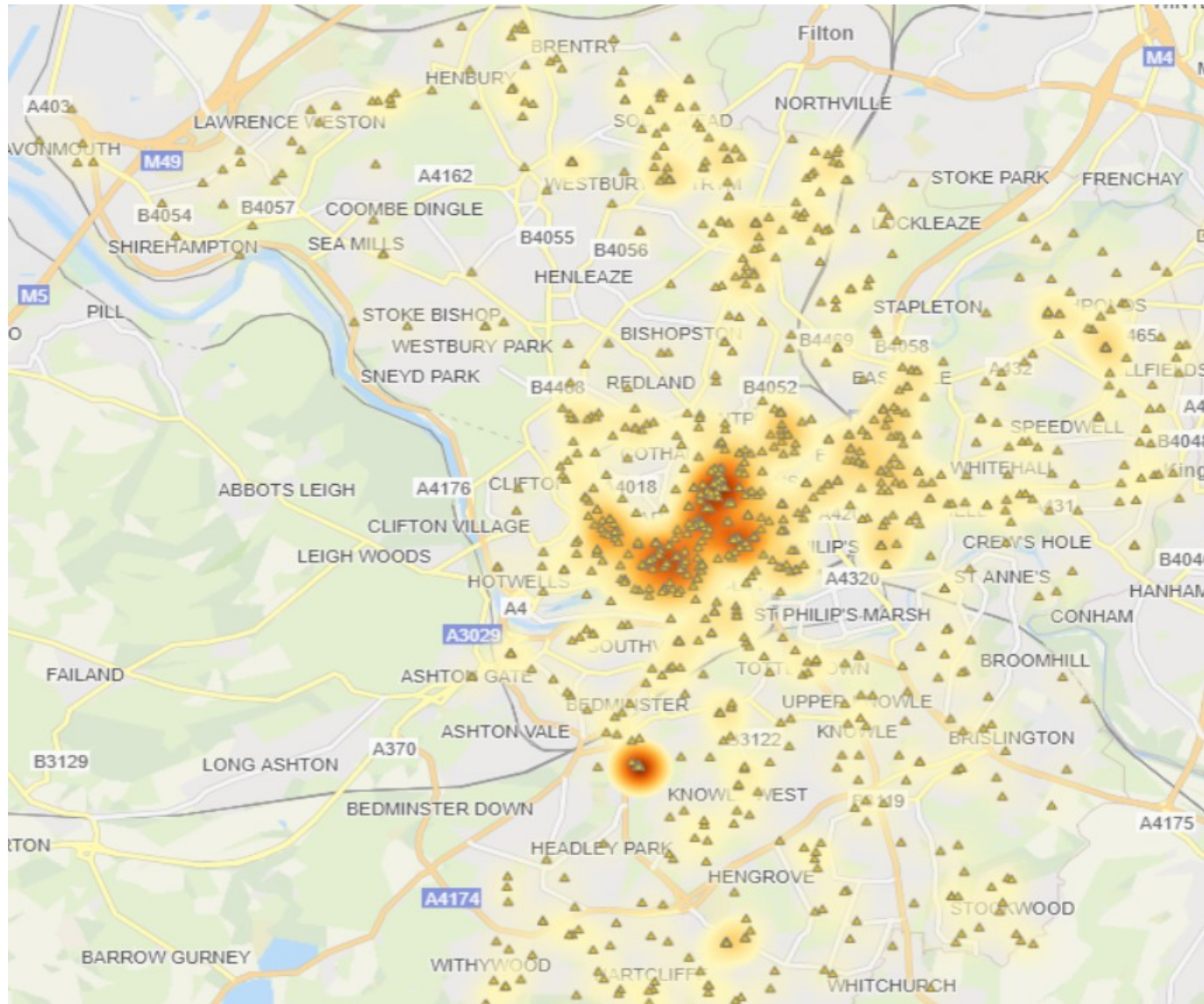


LAST 12 MONTH DATA

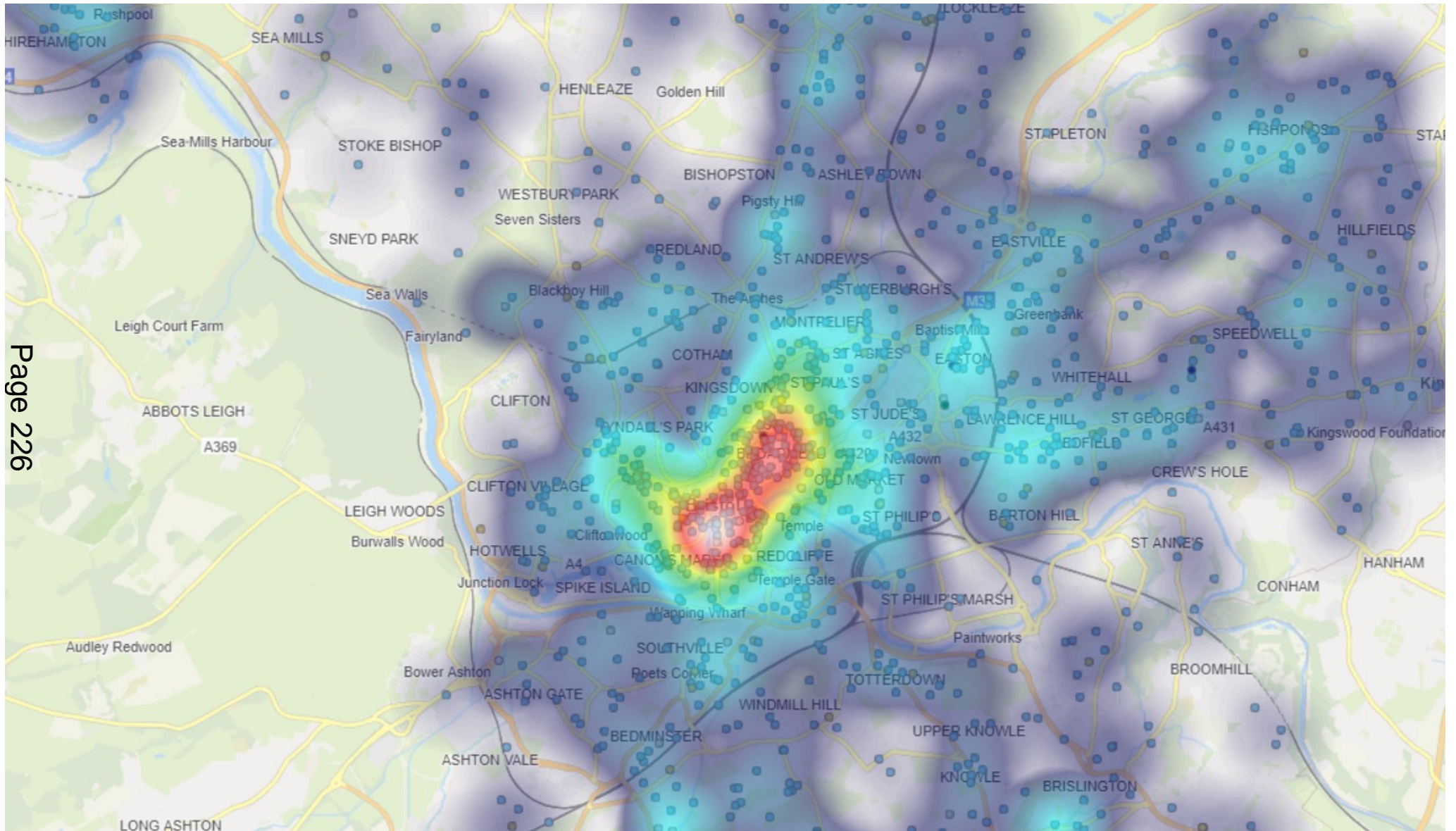
ABOVE MAP AND ZOOMED IN MAP BELOW SHOW A CLEAR INCREASE IN VICTIMS AROUND THE CITY CENTRE, HARBOURSIDE, BROADMEAD, STOKES CROFT AND PARK STREET AREAS
ASIDE FROM BROADMEAD THESE ALL SIT WITHIN THE CURRENT CIA AND THIS DATA AGAIN SUPPORTS THE CONTINUATION OF THE CIA IN CENTRAL BRISTOL.



RAPE OF FEMALE AGED OVER 16 MAP
THE CURRENT CIA IS CLEARLY VISIBLE



HEAT MAP OF SEXUAL OFFENCES AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS FOR PAST 2 YEARS



SEXUAL OFFENCES ALL TYPES 3 YEARS

Total Incidents

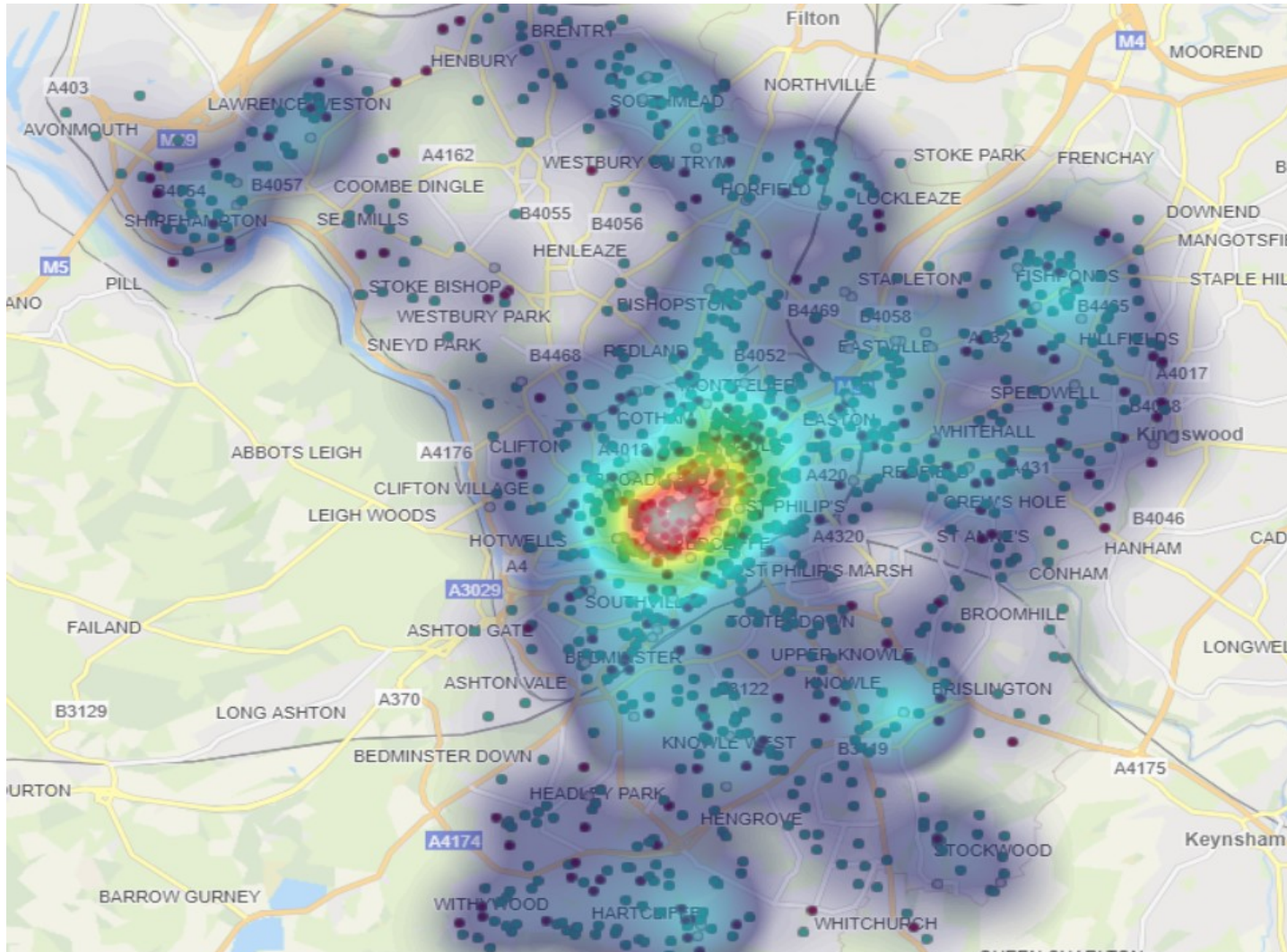
4,344

Officer Hours at Incident Scenes

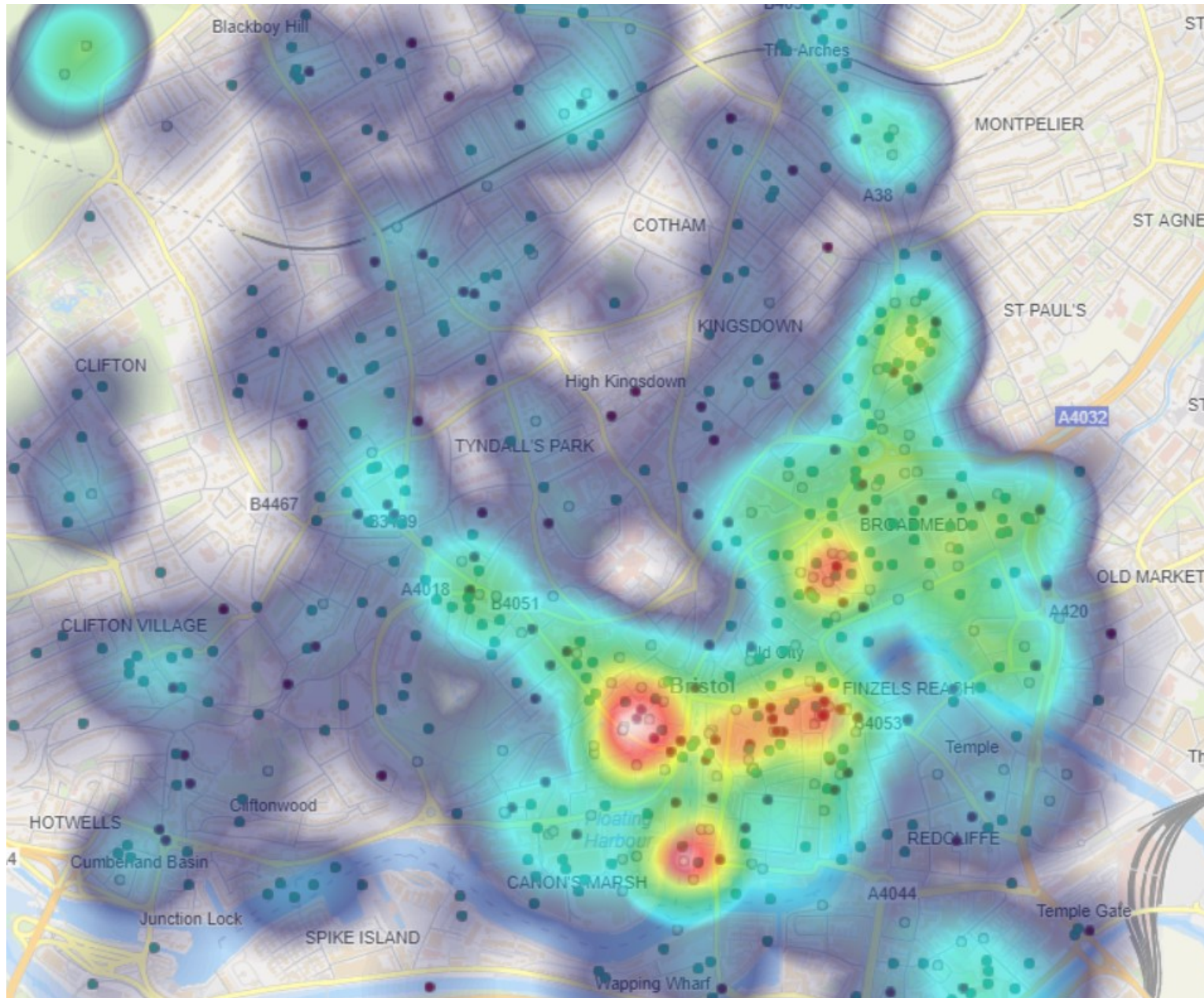
13,143 ^{£354,862}
Time at Scene Cost

Estimated Crime Cost

£7,685,832 ^{3,300}
Total Crimes



ZOOMED IN TO HOTSPOT AREA GIVES THE FOLLOWING DISPERSION

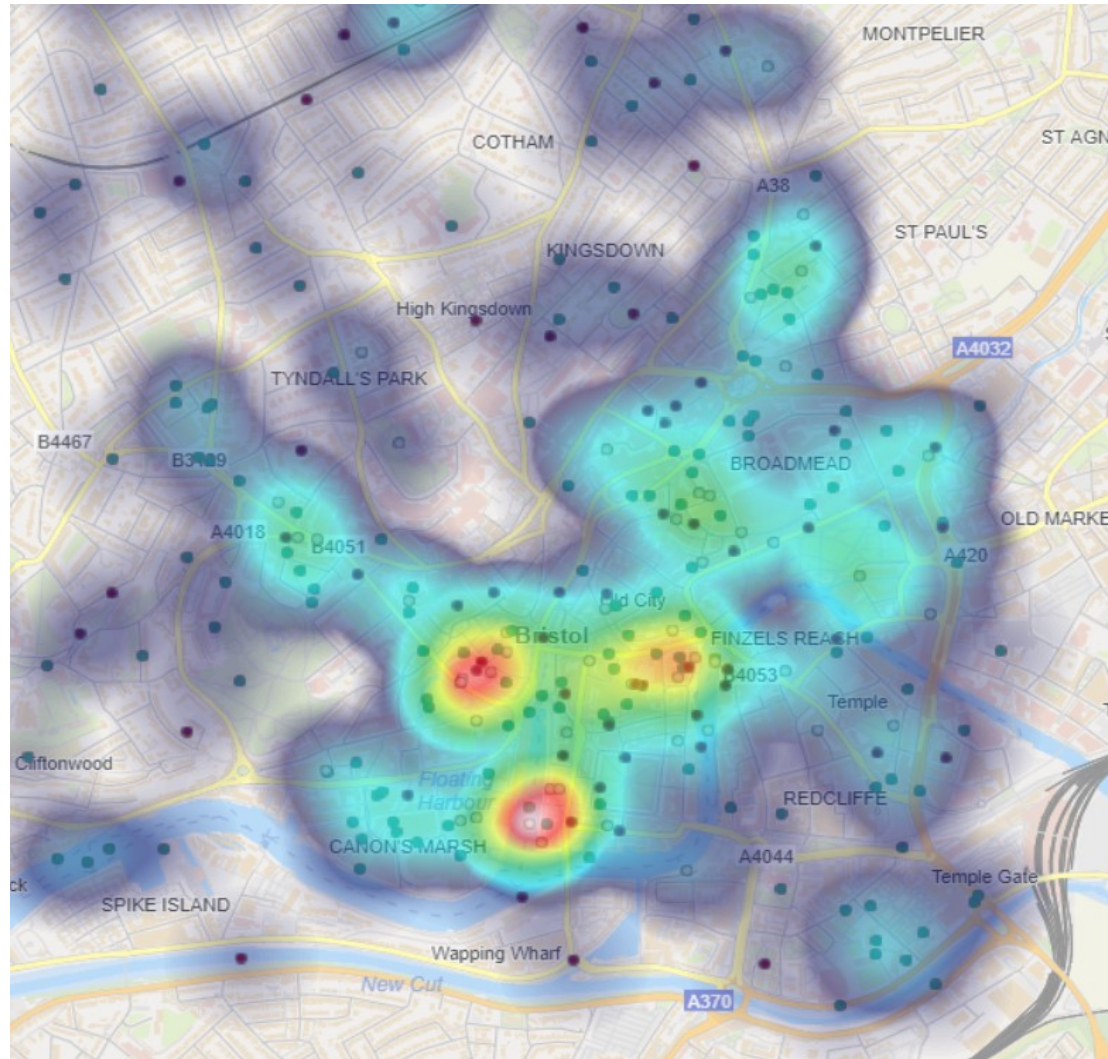


BROKEN EVEN FURTHER DOWN TO NTE HOURS OF 6PM TO 6AM GIVES THE FOLLOWING MAP AND STATISTICS

Total Incidents
1,577

Officer Hours at Incident Scenes
6,918 £186,787
Time at Scene Cost

Estimated Crime Cost
£2,975,465 1.214
Total Crimes



HDenil

DRINK SPIKING - OP HEARTLAND - 3YR STATS

Total Incidents
617

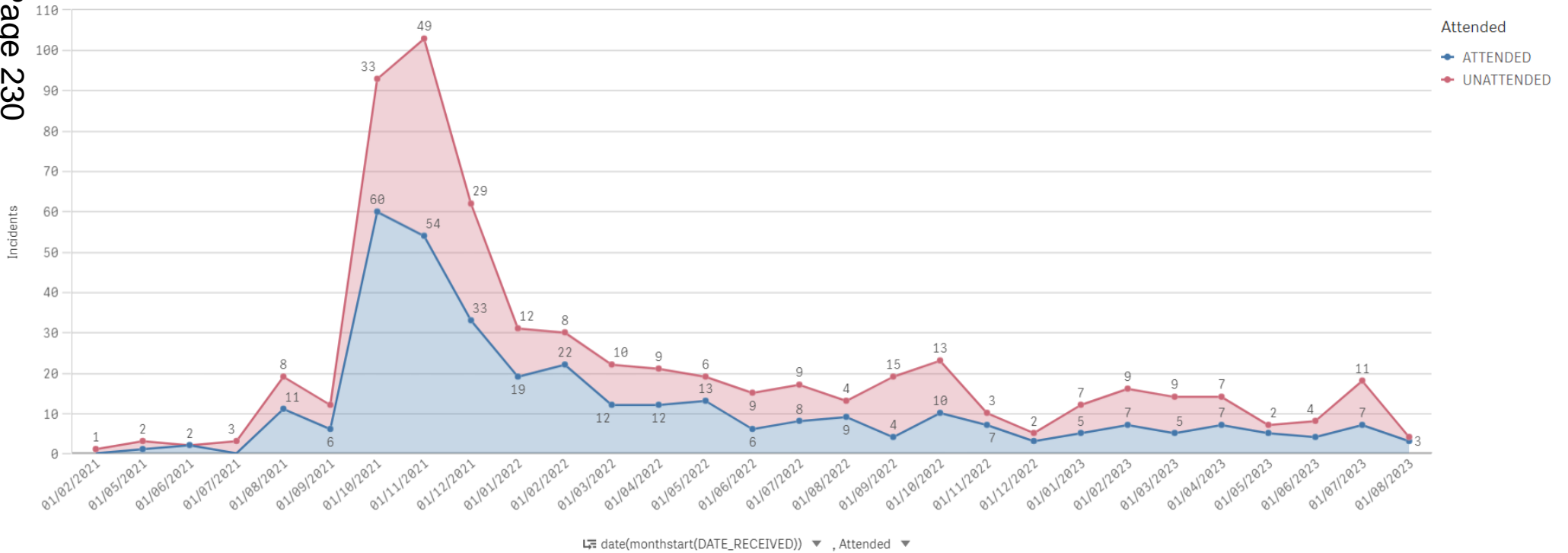
Officer Hours at Incident Scenes
1,230 £33,206
Time at Scene Cost

Estimated Crime Cost
£523,538 471
Total Crimes

Storm Incidents Profile

STORM Incidents Trend

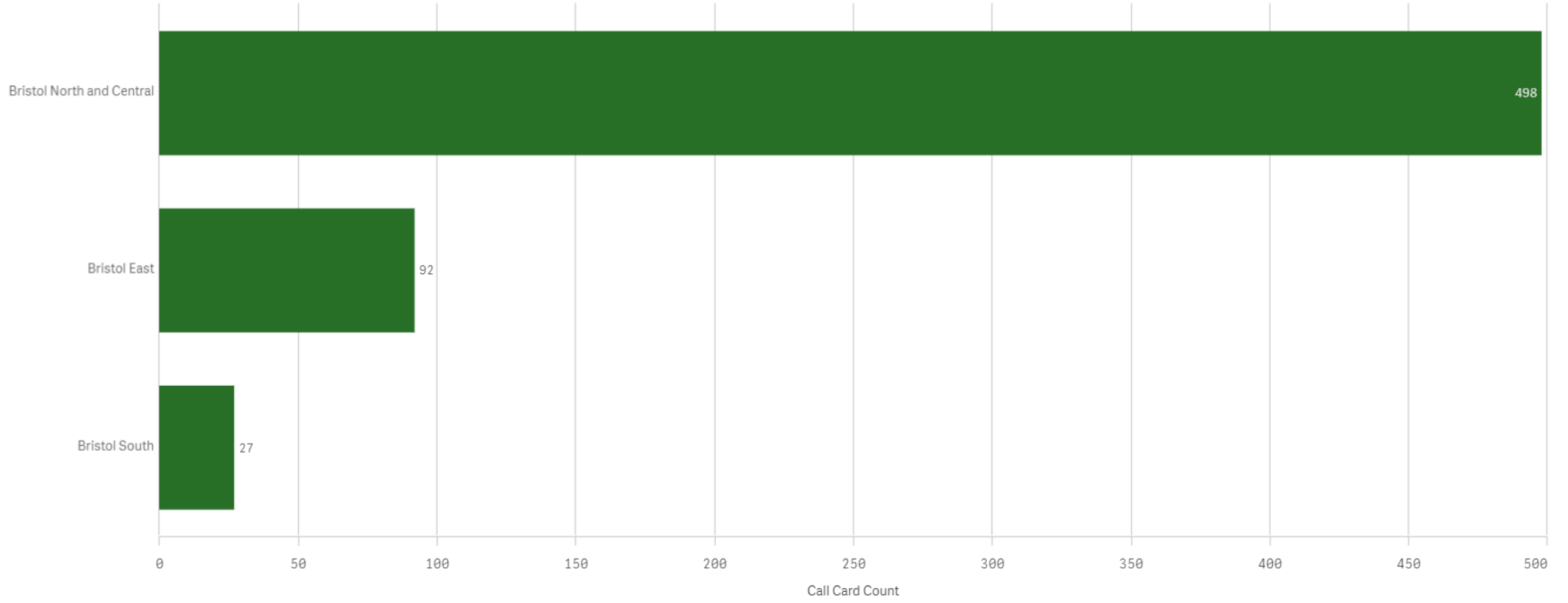
Page 230



DISTRIBUTION ACROSS BRISTOL

Storm Incidents Profile

Area Breakdown (Drillable)

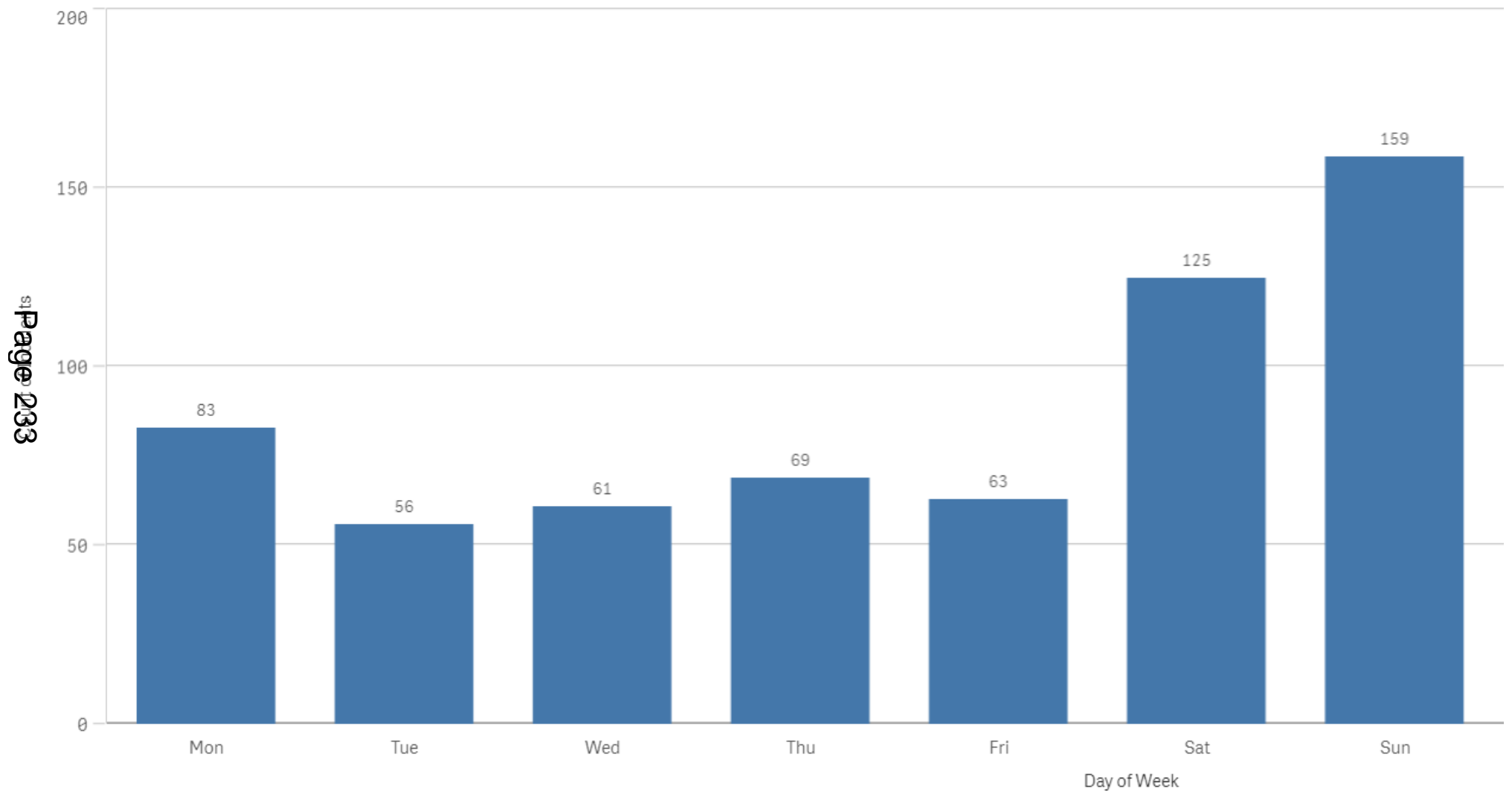




THE PROLIFERATION OF SPIKING IN RECENT YEARS CAN BY MAPPED ABOVE SHOWING A CLEAR CONCENTRATION AROUND THE HARBOURSIDE, PARK STREET, TRIANGLE, ST AUGUSTINES PARADE, BALDWIN STREET AND, TO A CERTAIN DEGREE STOKES CROFT.

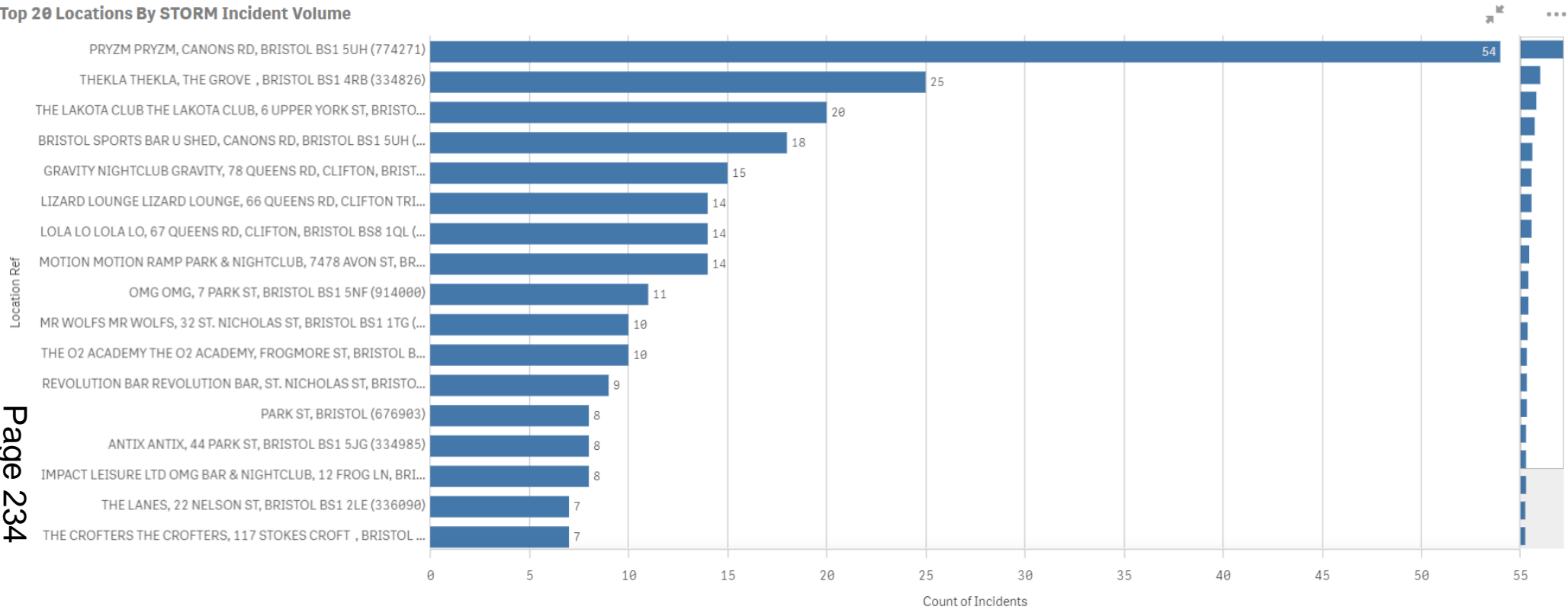
Storm Incidents Profile

Day of Week



Top 20 Incident Locations

Top 20 Locations By STORM Incident Volume



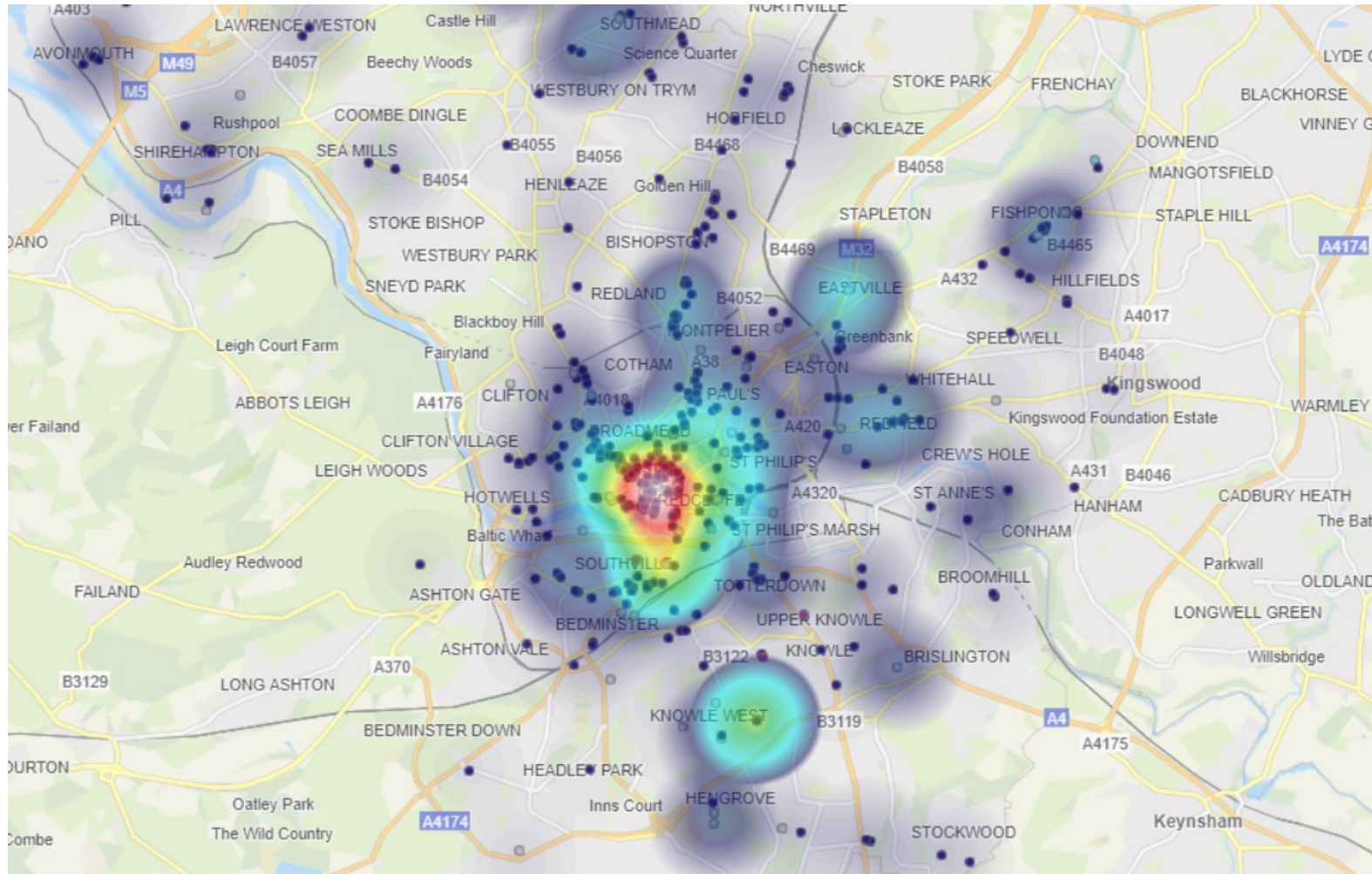
ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

3 YEAR STATISTICS FOR ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR IN BRISTOL LINKED TO LICENSED PREMISES

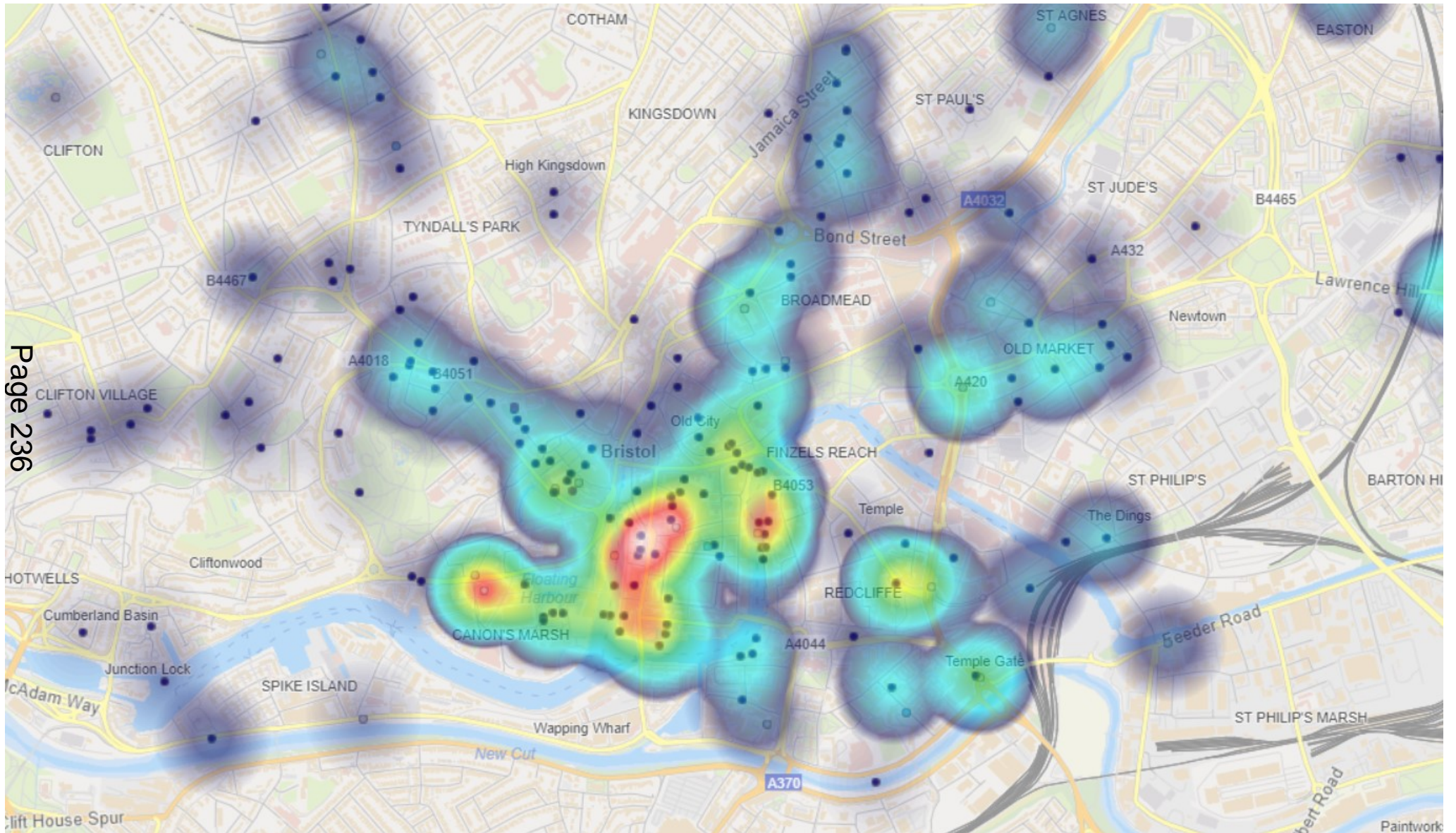
Total Incidents
1,895

Officer Hours at Incident Scenes
1,097 £29,623
Time at Scene Cost

Estimated Crime Cost
£16,016⁹⁷
Total Crimes



THIS MAP SHOWS A CLEAR CONCENTRATION OF ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR WITHIN THE CITY CENTRE AREA OF BRISTOL



THIS ZOOMED IN HEAT MAP SHOWS A PROLIFERATION OF INCIDENTS AROUND CITY CENTRE, HARBOURSIDE, PARK STREET AND TRIANGLE AND STOKES CROFT. THESE AREAS ARE CURRENTLY WITHIN THE EXISTING CIA FOR BRISTOL.

HOW ABOUT IF WE REMOVE LICENSED PREMISES LINKS AND JUST SHOW

NUISANCE ASB BETWEEN 2000 AND 0600HRS. 3 YR DATA SHOWN

Total Incidents
2,821

Officer Hours at Incident Scenes
1,532 ~~£41,370~~
Time at Scene Cost

Estimated Cr
£14,245



AGAIN, WE HAVE A CLEAR CONCENTRATION WITHIN THE CURRENT CIA AREA. HARBOURSIDE, PARK STREET AND TRIANGLE, CITY CENTRE AND STOKES CROFT WHICH CAN ALL BE EASILY IDENTIFIED ON THE MAP.

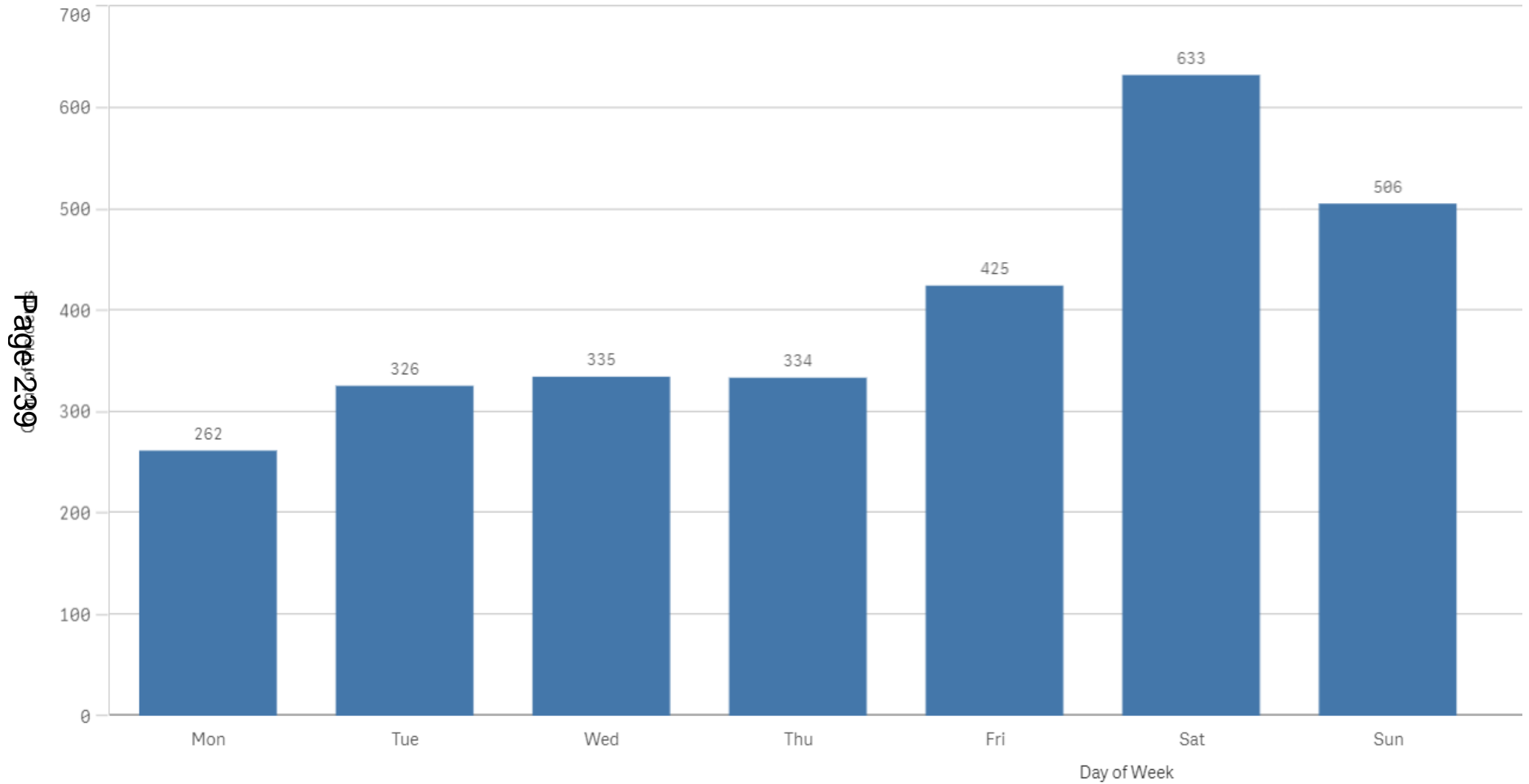
BROKEN DOWN INTO STREETS WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING DISTRIBUTION
THE BLACK LINE HALFWAY DOWN IS UNIDENTIFIED ROAD AND HAD A TALLY OF 53.

Top Streets/Roads

STREET	Incident Count
BROAD QUAY	151
STOKES CROFT	111
PARK ST	77
CANONS RD	76
ST. AUGUSTINES PDE	65
BALDWIN ST	58
CANONS WAY	58
QUEEN CHARLOTTE ST	54
[REDACTED]	53
GLOUCESTER RD	50
REDCLIFF HILL	47
KING ST	46
WHITELADIES RD	44
COLLEGE GRE	43
NARROW QUAY	42
QUEENS RD	42
ST. GEORGES RD	39
DOVE ST	36
CHELTENHAM RD	34
JAMAICA ST	33
PRINCE ST	33

BREAKING THESE STATS DOWN TO DAYS OF THE WEEK SHOW THE FOLLOWING DISTRIBUTION UNDERSTANDABLY THERE IS AN INCREASE AROUND WEEKENDS.

Day of Week



ALCOHOL RELATED PROBLEMS

OUR CALLS INTO THE CONTROL ROOM RESULT IN CERTAIN "TAGS" BEING ADDED TO LOGS.

THE BELOW STATISTICS ARE FOR **ALL BRISTOL OVER PAST 3 YEARS BETWEEN 6PM AND 6AM (NTE HOURS)** WHERE THE TAG "ALCOHOL" HAS BEEN ADDED AS A CONTRIBUTING FACTOR TO THE INCIDENT.

I MUST ADD THAT THIS TAG IS NOT USED NEARLY AS MUCH AS IT SHOULD BE BUT THESE ARE THE CURRENT RECORDED STATS.

Total Incidents

3,375

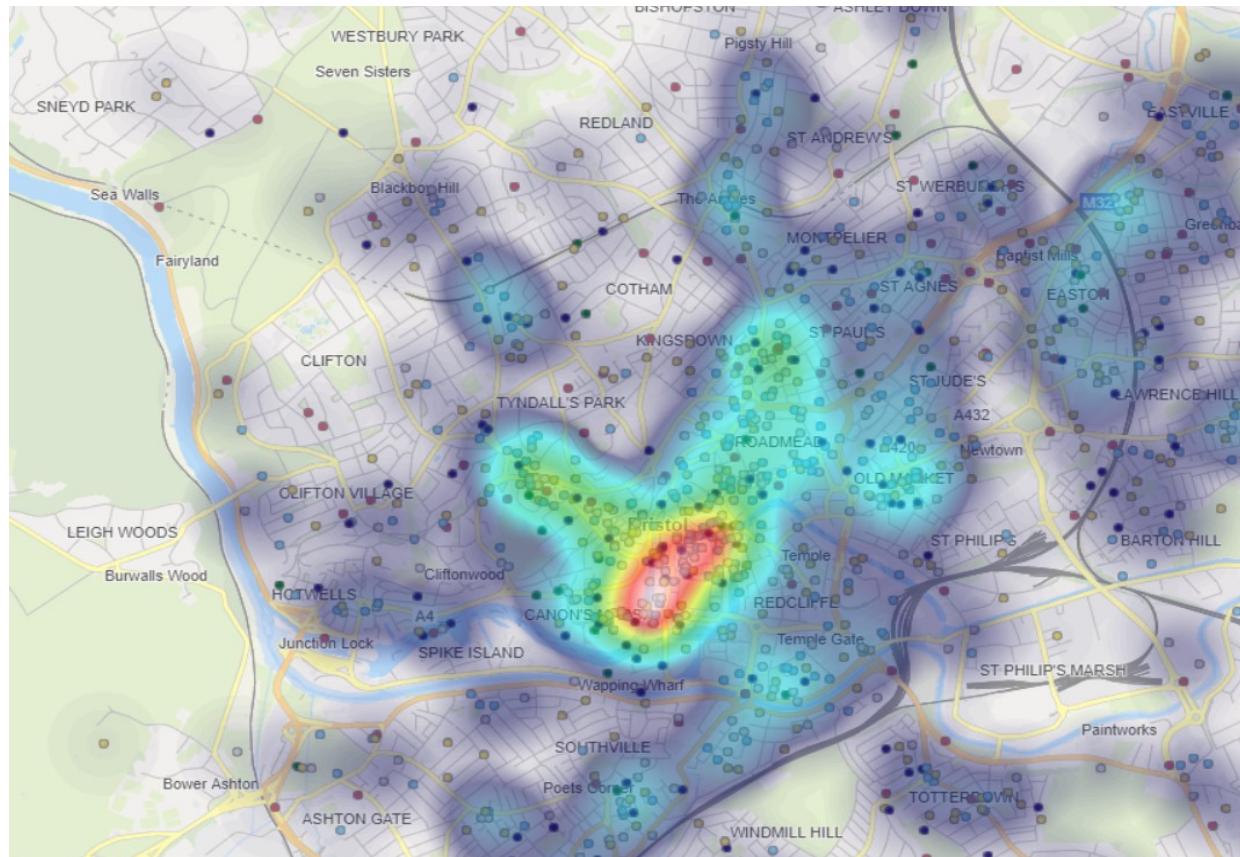
Officer Hours at Incident Scenes

8,854 ^{£239,045}
Time at Scene Cost

Estimated Crime Cost

£563,963 ⁹³⁶
Total Crimes

WITH THE FOLLOWING DISTRIBUTION THAT ALIGNS TO THE CURRENT AND PROPOSED CUMULATIVE IMPACT AREA.

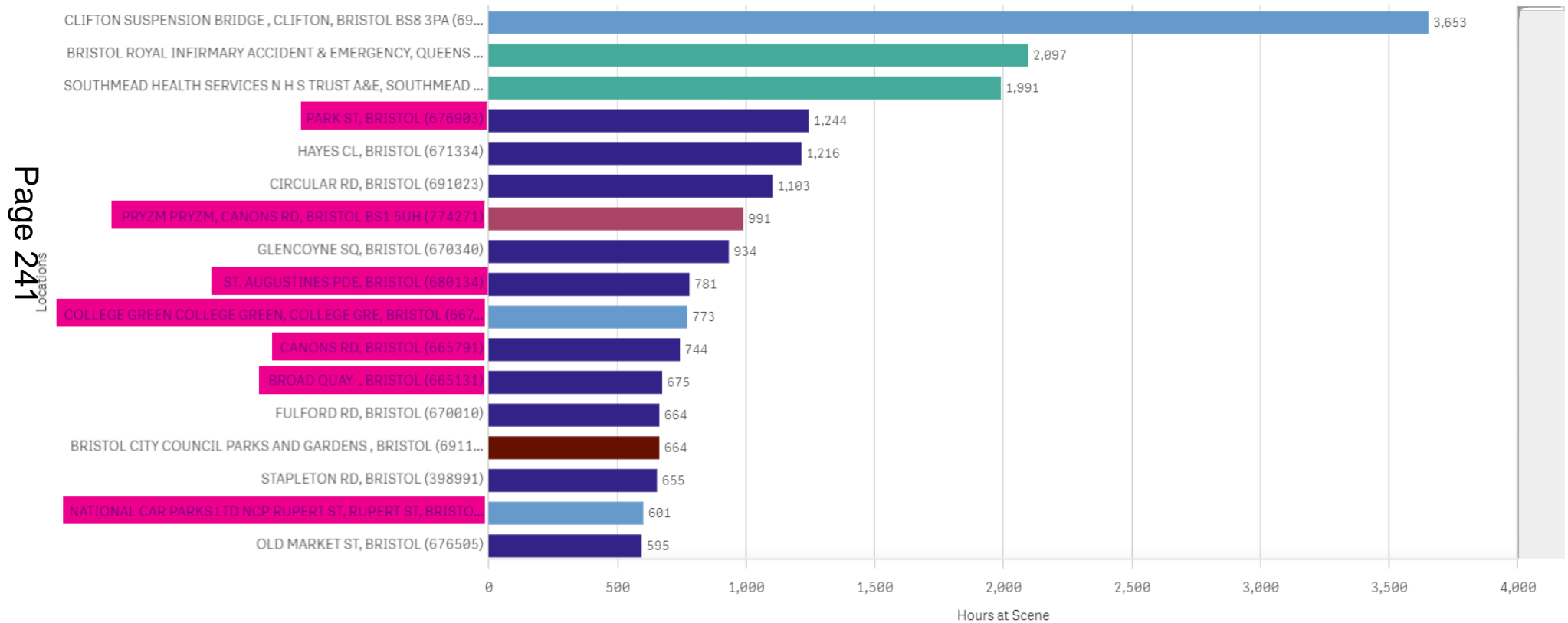


OFFICER TIME SPENT AT INCIDENTS - ALL BRISTOL - 3 YR

THIS ANALYSIS COVERS OVER 170,000 INCIDENTS IN TOTAL BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 6PM AND 6AM ACROSS ALL OF BRISTOL. 7 OF THE TOP 16 LOCATIONS FOR DEMAND OVER THIS TIME PERIOD SIT WITHIN THE CURRENT AND PROPOSED CIA

Where do officers spend their time at the scene?

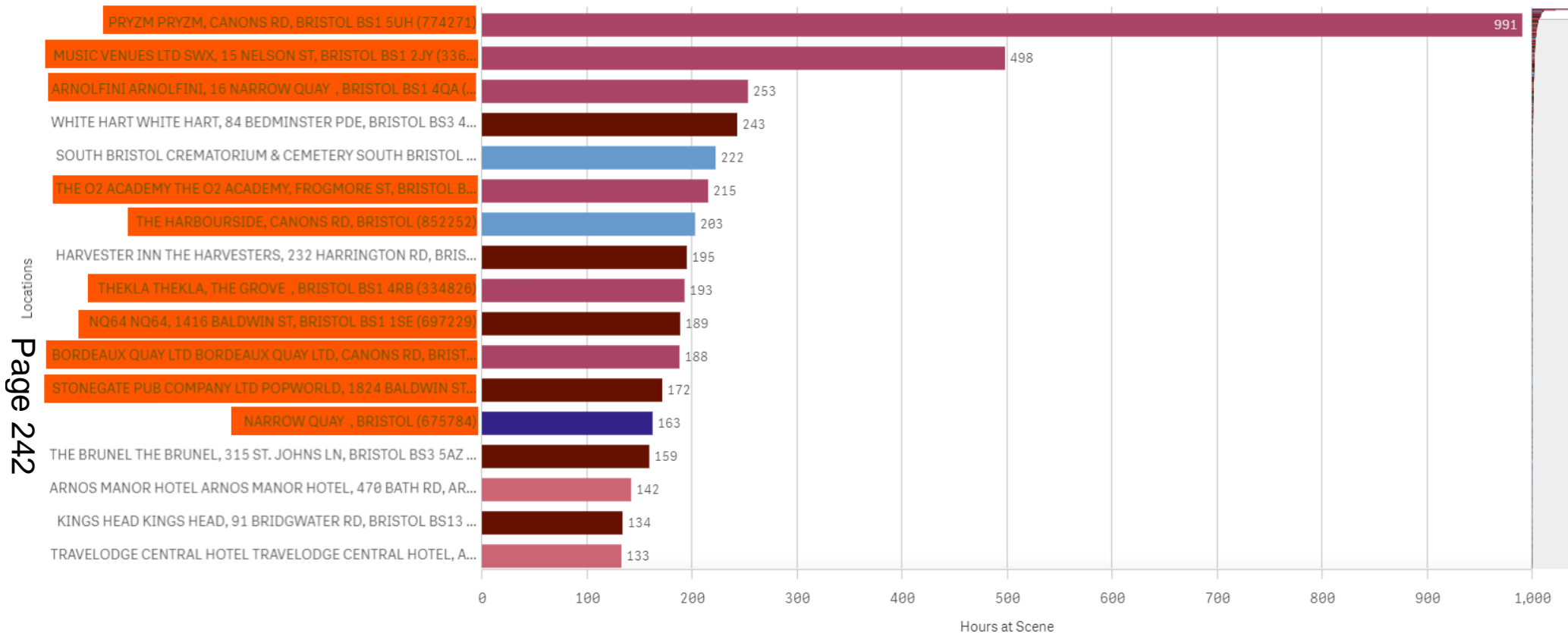
Hours at Scene By Top Locations



OF THESE 7,183 CALLS TO POLICE ARE FROM LICENSED PREMISES WITH THE FOLLOWING DISTRIBUTION. REMEMBER THIS IS ALL OF BRISTOL.

Where do officers spend their time at the scene?

Hours at Scene By Top Locations



10 OF THE TOP 13 LOCATIONS ARE WITHIN THE CURRENT AND PROPOSED CUMULATIVE IMPACT AREA.

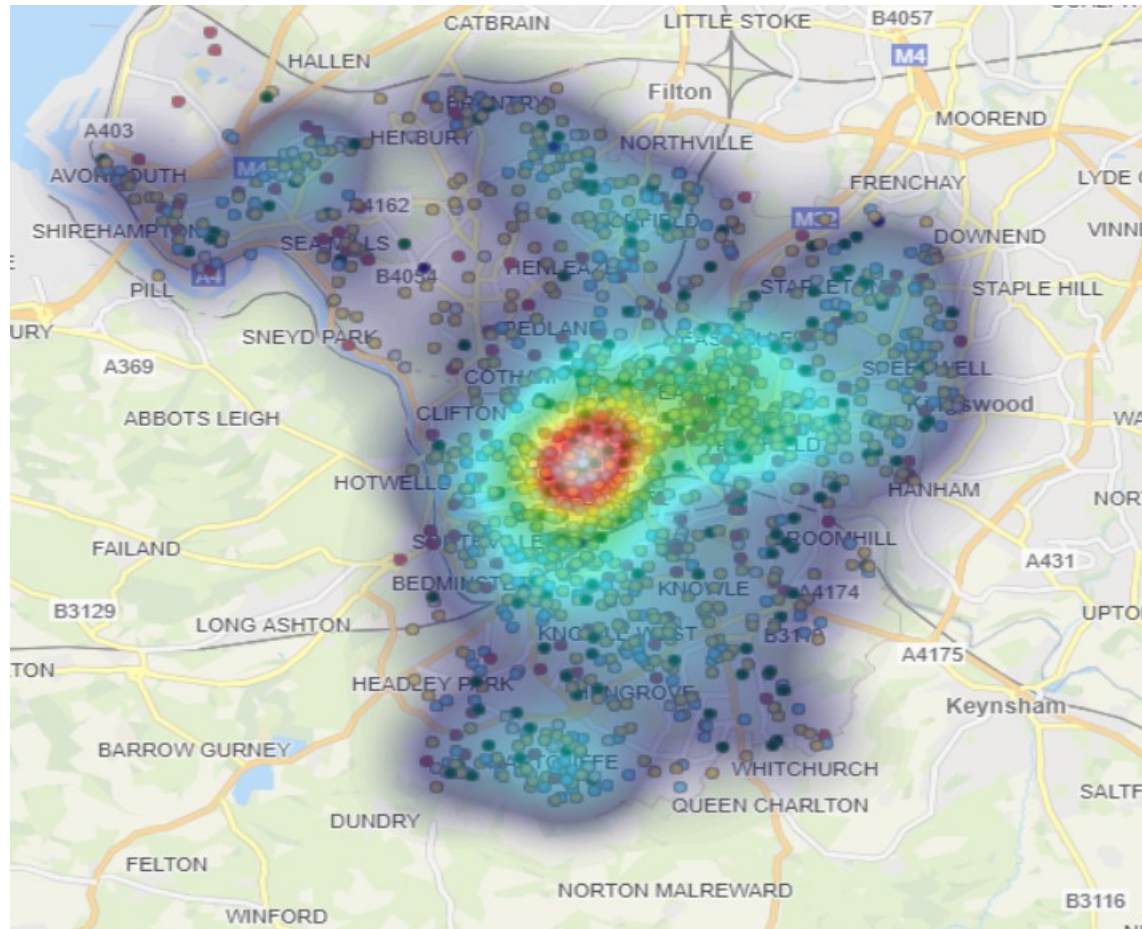
OF THE TOTAL 7,183 INCIDENTS, 3,942 ARE IN THE CITY CENTRE BETWEEN 6PM AND 6AM.

AMBULANCE DEMAND 3 YR STATISTICS 6PM TO 6AM

PLEASE NOTE THESE ARE CALLS TO POLICE FROM AMBULANCE NOT THEIR TOTAL ATTENDANCE AT ALL INCIDENTS.

Total Incidents 2,267	Officer Hours at Incident Scenes 11,365 <small>£306,849 Time at Scene Cost</small>	Estimated Crime Cost £396,966 <small>³⁹⁸ Total Crimes</small>
---------------------------------	--	--

DISPERSION MAP FOR ALL BRISTOL.



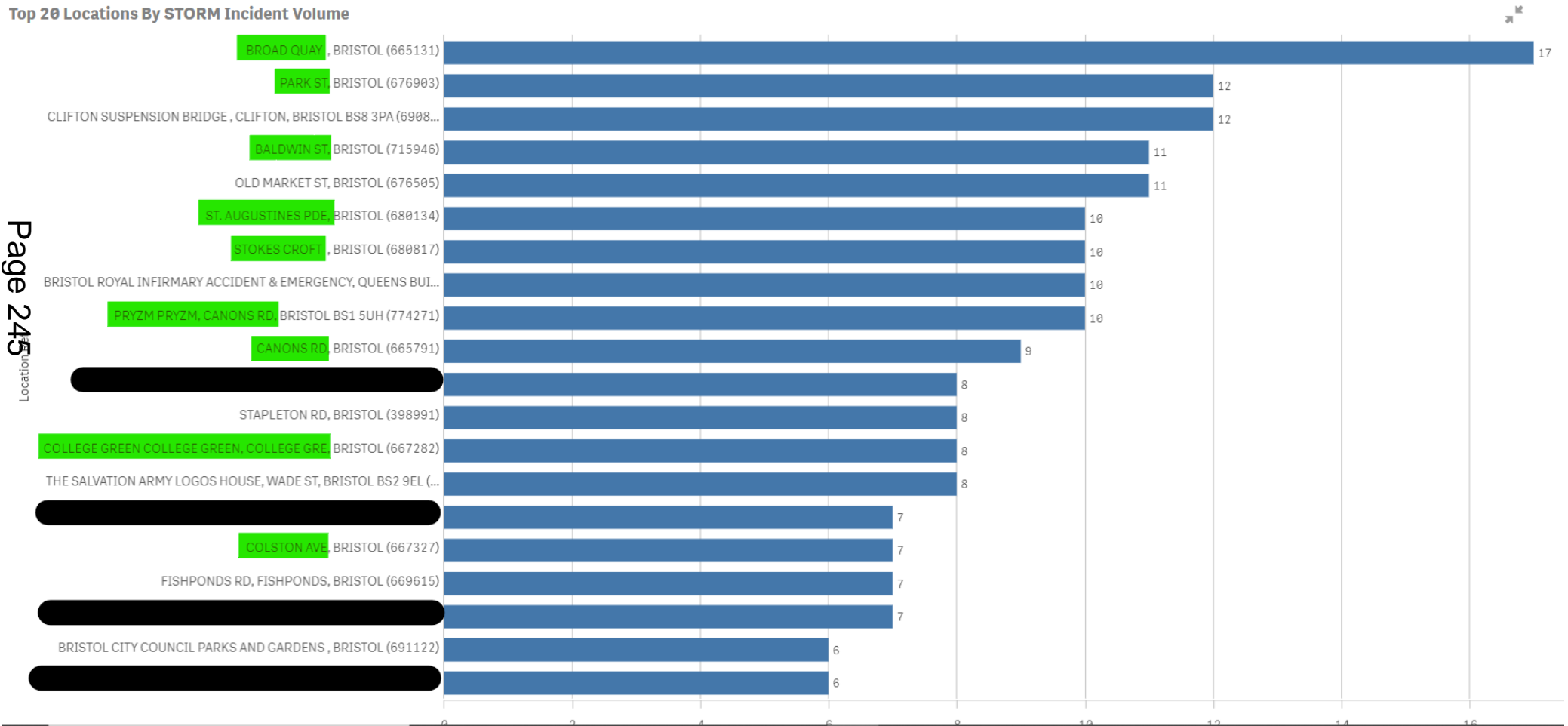
ZOOMED IN VERSION ON MAIN HOTSPOT IS BELOW



AGAIN, THE CURRENT AND THE PROPOSED CIA AREA IS CLEARLY VISIBLE ON THE ABOVE MAP.

IN TERMS OF STREET BREAKDOWN, WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING TOP 20 LOCATIONS BETWEEN 6PM AND 6AM HIGHLIGHTED IN GREEN, 7 OF THE TOP 10 LOCATIONS ARE WITHIN THE CURRENT AND PROPOSED CIA. 9 LOCATIONS IN ALL ARE IN THE TOP 16 DURING NTE HOURS.

Top 20 Locations By STORM Incident Volume



Equality Impact Assessment [version 2.12]



Title: Cumulative Impact Assessment Policy 2024-2027	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy <input type="checkbox"/> Strategy <input type="checkbox"/> Function <input type="checkbox"/> Service <input type="checkbox"/> Other [please state]	<input type="checkbox"/> New <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Already exists / review <input type="checkbox"/> Changing
Directorate: Growth and Regeneration	Lead Officer name: Dakota Delahunty
Service Area: Highways	Lead Officer role: Senior Licensing Officer

Step 1: What do we want to do?

The purpose of an Equality Impact Assessment is to assist decision makers in understanding the impact of proposals as part of their duties under the Equality Act 2010. Detailed guidance to support completion can be found here [Equality Impact Assessments \(EqIA\) \(sharepoint.com\)](#).

This assessment should be started at the beginning of the process by someone with a good knowledge of the proposal and service area, and sufficient influence over the proposal. It is good practice to take a team approach to completing the equality impact assessment. Please contact the [Equality and Inclusion Team](#) early for advice and feedback.

1.1 What are the aims and objectives/purpose of this proposal?

Briefly explain the purpose of the proposal and why it is needed. Describe who it is aimed at and the intended aims / outcomes. Where known also summarise the key actions you plan to undertake. Please use plain English, avoiding jargon and acronyms. Equality Impact Assessments are viewed by a wide range of people including decision-makers and the wider public.

Bristol City Council (The Council) is the ‘Licensing Authority’ for all licensable activities under Licensing Act 2003 within Bristol. Licensable activities are:

- The sale of alcohol by retail
- The supply of alcohol by or on behalf of a club to, or to the order of, a member of the club
- The provision of regulated entertainment
- The provision of late night refreshment

The Licensing Act 2003 (The Act) is prescriptive with regard to how policy should be formulated and guidance is provided by the Secretary of State for local authorities to use when developing licensing policies.

The Council’s current policy includes reference to a City Centre Cumulative Impact Area (CIA). The Policing and Crime Act 2017, with effect from 6 April 2018, introduced cumulative impact policies into law so that they now have a legal footing.

The Licensing Act 2003 now states a licensing authority may publish a document (a Cumulative Impact Assessment) stating that it considers that the number of premises licences or club premises certificates is at such a level that it would be inconsistent with the promotion of the licensing objectives to grant any further licences or certificates in that area and restrict changes to licensable activities of existing licences.

A Cumulative Impact Assessment must set out the evidence for the authority's opinion and before publishing the assessment the authority must consult with those affected, including the public, businesses and responsible authorities. The assessment must be reviewed every three years.

The current Cumulative Impact Assessment was implemented following evidence produced by Avon and Somerset Constabulary to support their request that the central area of Bristol be designated a CIA. The premises affected by the existing Cumulative Impact Assessment are those that primarily sell alcohol for consumption on the premises, other late night uses, restaurants and take away outlets. The main focus of the assessment is likely to be on alcohol led establishments and premises that keep customers in the area at times when the promotion of the licensing objectives is most challenging (for example late night refreshment from "fast food" outlets)

On 8 March 2021 the Licensing Committee approved a new Cumulative Impact Assessment to run from 8 March 2021 to 7 March 2024 which related to the city centre area. As the Cumulative Impact Assessment expires in 2024, a consultation has been undertaken to determine whether to retain the current Cumulative Impact Area, adopt a new Cumulative Impact Area or remove the existing Cumulative Impact Area entirely."

A Cumulative Impact Assessment is a discretionary policy, and the Council does not have to adopt one. A consultation was undertaken from 29 June 2023 to 21 September 2023 to see whether there is evidence that a Cumulative Impact Area is required in Bristol.

A working group was held on 22 November 2023 to assess whether there is evidence that a Cumulative Impact Area is required within the City Boundary, or whether there is insufficient evidence for this to be adopted. The working group determined that there is insufficient evidence to retain or adopt a new Cumulative Impact Assessment.

The effect of adopting a Cumulative Impact Assessment is to create a rebuttable presumption if relevant representations to that effect are received, that applications for new premises authorisations or club premises certificates or material variations will normally be refused, unless it can be demonstrated that the operation of the premises involved will be unlikely to add to the cumulative impact already being experienced. What constitutes a material variation will depend upon the policy in place and the reasons for the area being designated as suitable for adoption of a special policy.

The decision to publish, or remove the Cumulative Impact Assessment must be determined by the Council's Licensing Committee.

1.2 Who will the proposal have the potential to affect?

<input type="checkbox"/> Bristol City Council workforce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Service users	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The wider community
<input type="checkbox"/> Commissioned services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City partners / Stakeholder organisations	
Additional comments:		

1.3 Will the proposal have an equality impact?

Could the proposal affect access levels of representation or participation in a service, or does it have the potential to change e.g. quality of life: health, education, or standard of living etc.?

If 'No' explain why you are sure there will be no equality impact, then skip steps 2-4 and request review by Equality and Inclusion Team.

If 'Yes' complete the rest of this assessment, or if you plan to complete the assessment at a later stage please state this clearly here and request review by the Equality and Inclusion Team.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	[please select]
--	------------------------------------	-----------------

Step 2: What information do we have?

2.1 What data or evidence is there which tells us who is, or could be affected?

Please use this section to demonstrate an understanding of who could be affected by the proposal. Include general population data where appropriate, and information about people who will be affected with particular reference to protected and other relevant characteristics: [How we measure equality and diversity \(bristol.gov.uk\)](https://www.bristol.gov.uk/equality-diversity)

Use one row for each evidence source and say which characteristic(s) it relates to. You can include a mix of qualitative and quantitative data e.g. from national or local research, available data or previous consultations and engagement activities.

Outline whether there is any over or under representation of equality groups within relevant services - don't forget to benchmark to the local population where appropriate. Links to available data and reports are here [Data, statistics and intelligence \(sharepoint.com\)](https://www.bristol.gov.uk/data-statistics). See also: [Bristol Open Data \(Quality of Life, Census etc.\); Joint Strategic Needs Assessment \(JSNA\); Ward Statistical Profiles.](#)

For workforce / management of change proposals you will need to look at the diversity of the affected teams using available evidence such as [HR Analytics: Power BI Reports \(sharepoint.com\)](https://www.bristol.gov.uk/hr-analytics) which shows the diversity profile of council teams and service areas. Identify any over or under-representation compared with Bristol economically active citizens for different characteristics. Additional sources of useful workforce evidence include the [Employee Staff Survey Report](#) and [Stress Risk Assessment](#)

Data / Evidence Source [Include a reference where known]	Summary of what this tells us
Consultation Responses	<p>The full consultation carried out gathered evidence to ascertain if the retention of these CIAs is appropriate or if new CIAs are required for other areas.</p> <p>The operation of a CIA can however impact on those who do not live in its geographical area, for example those impacted may wish to open a business in the area or frequent licensed premises in the area.</p> <p>Evidence received in relation to the existing Cumulative Impact Areas located outside of the centre is insufficient to support their retention.</p>
Quality of Life 2022-23 – Open Data Bristol	<p>There are significant disparities based on personal characteristics and circumstances in the extent to which people in Bristol feel safe outdoors after dark, and for whom feeling safer from crime would encourage them to visit venues and events more often at night.</p>

Data / Evidence Source [Include a reference where known]	Summary of what this tells us		
		% who feel safe outdoors after dark	% for whom feeling safer from crime would encourage them to visit venues and events more often at night
	Bristol Average	58	32.021
	Most Deprived 10%	37	30
	16 to 24 years	52	28
	50 years and older	59	19
	65 years and older	59	17
	Female	49	26
	Male	66	17
	Disabled	43	28
	Black, Asian and minority ethnic	55	32
	Asian/Asian British	61	38
	Black/Black British	52	25
	Mixed/Multiple ethnic groups	52	30
	White Minority Ethnic	58	21
	White British	58	20
	Christian	57	22
	Other religion	48	34
	No religion or faith	60	19
	Single parent	46	27
	Two parent	62	15
	No qualifications	47	23
	Owner Occupier	61	18
	Rented from housing association	47	32
	Rented from the council	43	30
	Rented from private landlord	54	26
	Non degree qualifications	50	24
	Degree qualifications	62	20
	Part-time carer	52	22
	Full-time carer	44	27
	Carer (All)	50	24
	Parents (All)	60	17
	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual +	54	24
2021 Census	Age		

Data / Evidence Source [Include a reference where known]	Summary of what this tells us
	<p>The 2021 Census tells us that;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The median age of people living in Bristol is 34.3 compared to the UK median of 40.6. The age profile of people using the night time economy would be mostly the median age and younger. 13.4% of students make up the population in Bristol
Additional comments:	

2.2 Do you currently monitor relevant activity by the following protected characteristics?

<input type="checkbox"/> Age	<input type="checkbox"/> Disability	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender Reassignment
<input type="checkbox"/> Marriage and Civil Partnership	<input type="checkbox"/> Pregnancy/Maternity	<input type="checkbox"/> Race
<input type="checkbox"/> Religion or Belief	<input type="checkbox"/> Sex	<input type="checkbox"/> Sexual Orientation

2.3 Are there any gaps in the evidence base?

Where there are gaps in the evidence, or you don't have enough information about some equality groups, include an equality action to find out in section 4.2 below. This doesn't mean that you can't complete the assessment without the information, but you need to follow up the action and if necessary, review the assessment later. If you are unable to fill in the gaps, then state this clearly with a justification.

For workforce related proposals all relevant characteristics may not be included in HR diversity reporting (e.g. pregnancy/maternity). For smaller teams diversity data may be redacted. A high proportion of not known/not disclosed may require an action to address under-reporting.

<p>Licence holders</p> <p>There are approximately 2,250 holders of Premises Licences in the city, each licence permits a range of regulated activity including the supply of alcohol and provision of regulated entertainment. There is no data available specifically in respect of the demography of licence holders in Bristol. This is primarily because the application forms are prescribed by the Home Office and currently do not request equalities information. Furthermore licence holders are often businesses. Having said that many licences are held by business organisations, particularly large entertainment venues (cinemas, night clubs etc.). The largely anecdotal information and observation from officers indicates that holders of Licences for premises such as off licences, restaurants and takeaways are in the majority from Black, Asian and minoritised ethnic communities. Therefore when considering the impact on licence holders and the public we need to rely on data covering the whole of the city whilst bearing in mind that spatially the demography of Bristol varies.</p>
--

2.4 How have you involved communities and groups that could be affected?

You will nearly always need to involve and consult with internal and external stakeholders during your assessment. The extent of the engagement will depend on the nature of the proposal or change. This should usually include individuals and groups representing different relevant protected characteristics. Please include details of any completed engagement and consultation and how representative this had been of Bristol's diverse communities.

Include the main findings of any engagement and consultation in Section 2.1 above.

If you are managing a workforce change process or restructure please refer to [Managing a change process or restructure \(sharepoint.com\)](#) for advice on consulting with employees etc. Relevant stakeholders for engagement about workforce changes may include e.g. staff-led groups and trades unions as well as affected staff.

The policy is subject to statutory consultation. The consultation was on the Council’s Consultation and Engagement Hub. We also included the following parties in the consultation;

- Club premises certificate holders
- Premises licence holders
- Local residents groups
- A variety of charities, legal firms, and the Business Improvement Districts
- Relevant equalities groups

Alternative versions of the survey such as paper, large print etc were available on request

2.5 How will engagement with stakeholders continue?

Explain how you will continue to engage with stakeholders throughout the course of planning and delivery. Please describe where more engagement and consultation is required and set out how you intend to undertake it. Include any targeted work to seek the views of under-represented groups. If you do not intend to undertake it, please set out your justification. You can ask the Equality and Inclusion Team for help in targeting particular groups.

A cumulative impact assessment can be reintroduced at any time based on evidence provided. This can be submitted to the Licensing Authority by stakeholders;.

In addition there is a statutory requirement to review the statement of licensing policy every five years which requires a consultation process.

Step 3: Who might the proposal impact?

Analysis of impacts must be rigorous. Please demonstrate your analysis of any impacts of the proposal in this section, referring to evidence you have gathered above and the characteristics protected by the Equality Act 2010. Also include details of existing issues for particular groups that you are aware of and are seeking to address or mitigate through this proposal. See detailed guidance documents for advice on identifying potential impacts etc. [Equality Impact Assessments \(EqIA\) \(sharepoint.com\)](#)

3.1 Does the proposal have any potentially adverse impacts on people based on their protected or other relevant characteristics?

Consider sub-categories and how people with combined characteristics (e.g. young women) might have particular needs or experience particular kinds of disadvantage.

Where mitigations indicate a follow-on action, include this in the ‘Action Plan’ Section 4.2 below.

GENERAL COMMENTS (highlight any potential issues that might impact all or many groups)

- The absence of a Cumulative Impact Assessment may exacerbate the fear of crime felt as it might be perceived the night time economy is not as strictly managed. This may have a disproportionate impact on some groups who will fear there may be an increase in anti-social behaviour or harassment etc. This risk would need to be mitigated through other aspects of licensing policy.
- Applications still have to go through a statutory process, the removal of the CIA just changes it from a rebuttal presumption (starting from the point of refusal), to a presumption the licence will be granted.

PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS

Age: Young People Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes No

Potential impacts: Anecdotally a large proportion of those working in the late night economy are young people, having CIA could result in fewer premises, which could result in fewer job

	<p>opportunities. 13.4% of young people in the city are students , this may therefore have a disproportionate effect on them</p> <p>Not having a CIA could result in more premises potentially increasing job opportunities. It may also increase the risk of instances of crime and disorder. Since younger people are more likely to be involved in the late night economy this may impact them directly.</p>
Mitigations:	<p>The adoption of a Cumulative Impact Assessment follows a statutory process and must be evidence based. If there is no evidence to support a CIA then the Council cannot impose a one.</p> <p>The current CIA doesn't prohibit a licence being granted, but it makes it less likely that those applications going into later hours, or which are predominately alcohol led will be granted.</p> <p>The Council's statement of licensing policy sets out actions and objectives to help protect young people from harm. This includes measures to reduce underage drinking</p>
Age: Older People	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	No impact identified at this stage
Mitigations:	
Disability	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	No impact identified at this stage
Mitigations:	
Sex	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	<p>A well managed night time economy is beneficial to women, 88 % of needle spiking victims are female (source)</p> <p>Women are more severely harmed, emotionally and physically, in alcohol related violence in the night time economy. If a Cumulative Impact Area is not implemented this could result in a rise in crime.</p> <p>Better management of licensed venues may also benefit men who may be deterred from alcohol related violence. Men are more likely to commit crimes when under the influence of alcohol. Nearly a fifth (19%) of all adult binge drinkers reported committing an offence in the previous year compared with 6% of other regular drinkers and 3% of those who occasionally or never drank alcohol (Source: General Lifestyle Survey, 2011). The publication of a Cumulative Impact Assessment in respect of the city centre does not impact on the management of individual licensed venues.</p> <p>49% of female respondents to the Bristol Quality of Life survey stated they feel safe outdoors after dark, 66% of male respondents stated the feel safe after dark.</p>
Mitigations:	<p>The adoption of a Cumulative Impact Assessment follows a statutory process and must be evidence based. If there is no evidence to support a CIA then the Council cannot impose a one.</p> <p>A CIA doesn't prohibit a licence being granted, but it makes it less likely that those applications going into later hours, or which are predominately alcohol led will be granted.</p> <p>Some women may feel safer in a location with a busy late night economy, as there is a larger presence of policing, security staff and people. They also tend to be well lit, may have CCTV and good local transport links.</p>
Sexual orientation	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

Potential impacts:	A well managed night time economy is beneficial to LGBTQ+ customers who can be targeted for hate crime, if CIA is removed there could be an increase in crime including hate crime.
Mitigations:	The adoption of a Cumulative Impact Assessment follows a statutory process and must be evidence based. If there is no evidence to support a CIA then the Council cannot impose a one. A CIA doesn't prohibit a licence being granted, but it makes it less likely that those applications going into later hours, or which are predominately alcohol led will be granted.
Pregnancy / Maternity	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	No impact identified at this stage
Mitigations:	
Gender reassignment	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	A well managed night time economy is beneficial to gender reassigned customers who can be targeted for hate crime, if CIA is removed there could be an increase in crime including hate crime Some people may feel safer in a location with a busy late night economy, as there is a larger presence of policing, security staff and people. They also tend to be well lit, may have CCTV and good local transport links.
Mitigations:	
Race	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	Black, Asian and minority ethnic led businesses within the city centre area could be adversely affected by the CIA as it creates a rebuttal presumption. Therefore the removal of this there means there is a presumption that licence applications shall be granted unless there is good reason not to, removing barriers for these groups. 32% of Black Asian & Minority Ethnic respondents to the Bristol Quality of Life survey stated that feeling safer from crime would encourage them to visit venues and events more often at night
Mitigations:	
Religion or Belief	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	Some religious groups do not consume alcohol as part of their faith, and may feel uncomfortable with a high number of premises which serve alcohol.
Mitigations:	Whilst a CIA creates a rebuttal process, it is a statutory requirement that we accept all applications, and they are determined on a case by case basis. In addition individuals have a choice of whether they attend premises.
Marriage & civil partnership	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	No impact identified at this stage
Mitigations:	
OTHER RELEVANT CHARACTERISTICS	
Socio-Economic (deprivation)	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Carers	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	No impact identified at this stage
Mitigations:	
Other groups [Please add additional rows below to detail the impact for any other relevant groups as appropriate e.g. asylum seekers and refugees; care experienced; homelessness; armed forces personnel and veterans]	
Potential impacts:	No impact identified at this stage

Mitigations:	
--------------	--

3.2 Does the proposal create any benefits for people based on their protected or other relevant characteristics?

Outline any potential benefits of the proposal and how they can be maximised. Identify how the proposal will support our [Public Sector Equality Duty](#) to:

- ✓ Eliminate unlawful discrimination for a protected group
- ✓ Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who don't
- ✓ Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who don't

Black, Asian and minority ethnic led businesses within the city centre area could be adversely affected by the CIA as it creates a rebuttal presumption. Therefore the removal of this there means there is a presumption that licence applications shall be granted unless there is good reason not to, removing barriers for these groups.

This benefit would also apply to the number of LGBTQ+ venues are located within the City Centre.

Step 4: Impact

4.1 How has the equality impact assessment informed or changed the proposal?

What are the main conclusions of this assessment? Use this section to provide an overview of your findings. This summary can be included in decision pathway reports etc.

If you have identified any significant negative impacts which cannot be mitigated, provide a justification showing how the proposal is proportionate, necessary, and appropriate despite this.

Summary of significant negative impacts and how they can be mitigated or justified:

The adoption of a Cumulative Impact Assessment follows a statutory process and must be evidence based. If there is no evidence to support a CIA then the Council cannot impose a one.

The evidence presented following the consultation is not sufficient to retain the existing Cumulative Impact Area, or implement a new Cumulative Impact Area.

Whilst the removal of the CIAs does remove the rebuttable presumption against obtaining a licence it does not mean the night time economy is any less controlled. Applications will still be considered based on their impact on the four licensing objectives and the cumulative impact of the number of licensed premises can still be considered. The operation of individual venues is not affected by the removal of a CIA.

Summary of positive impacts / opportunities to promote the Public Sector Equality Duty:

Removing the Cumulative Impact Assessment removes the rebuttal process, and means that it is presumed applications will be granted., unless there is good reason not to.

This may remove barriers for applicants, and increase job opportunities.

4.2 Action Plan

Use this section to set out any actions you have identified to improve data, mitigate issues, or maximise opportunities etc. If an action is to meet the needs of a particular protected group please specify this.

Improvement / action required	Responsible Officer	Timescale
Present report to Licensing Committee	Abigail Holman	25 th January 2024

Improvement / action required	Responsible Officer	Timescale
Amend statement of Licensing Policy to remove references to CIA	Dakota Delahunty	W/C 29 th January 2024

4.3 How will the impact of your proposal and actions be measured?

How will you know if you have been successful? Once the activity has been implemented this equality impact assessment should be periodically reviewed to make sure your changes have been effective your approach is still appropriate.

The retention of the existing CIA cannot be justified based on the evidence received as a result of the consultation. The necessity for a Cumulative Impact Assessment Policy will be reviewed as required. Paragraph 6.3.7 the Statement of Licensing Policy states:

The absence of a CIA does not prevent any responsible authority or other person making evidence based relevant representations on a new application for the grant of an authorisation on the grounds that the premises will give rise to a negative cumulative impact on one or more of the licensing objectives.

This will ensure that where an area may be experiencing issues due to the number of licensed premises objections can still be raised and taken into account by the Council when determining applications.

Step 5: Review

The Equality and Inclusion Team need at least five working days to comment and feedback on your EqIA. EqIAs should only be marked as reviewed when they provide sufficient information for decision-makers on the equalities impact of the proposal. Please seek feedback and review from the [Equality and Inclusion Team](#) before requesting sign off from your Director¹.

Equality and Inclusion Team Review: <i>Reviewed by Equality and Inclusion Team</i>	Director Sign-Off:
Date: 17/01/2024	Date:

¹ Review by the Equality and Inclusion Team confirms there is sufficient analysis for decision makers to consider the likely equality impacts at this stage. This is not an endorsement or approval of the proposal.



TLT LLP
One Redcliff Street
Bristol BS1 6TP
T +44 (0)333 006 0000
tlt.com

Bristol City Council (BCC)

City Centre Cumulative Impact Assessment Consultation

Response on behalf of TLT Solicitors

1. Introduction

This response to Bristol City Council's call for evidence in relation to the Cumulative Impact Assessment is made on behalf of the licensing team at TLT LLP ('TLT').

TLT is regularly ranked as one of the leading licensing advisers in England and Scotland in both Chambers and Legal 500, the annual independent guides to the legal sector, driven by client feedback.

We advise a broad range of clients from national operators to smaller independent organisations and sole traders. Our clients cover the whole range of hospitality and retail operations, from hotels, bars, clubs and restaurants to major music festivals, concert halls, food halls, sports clubs and race course operators. We support one-off events and venues, as well as businesses with property estates that run into the thousands. Our advice is bespoke and designed around our client's business need.

Our client portfolio requires us to understand and advise on all aspects of premises licensing, whether it is technical legal advice or business oriented operational guidance.

We advise at every level, from board level strategy to operational matters at individual premises. We lecture on licensing for council officers, councillors and responsible authorities on behalf of the Institute of Licensing, as well as for operators and their advisers and other practitioners at national conferences and events. We write regularly for a number of journals and publications. From initial advice through to advocacy at hearings, our licensing team has significant expertise, with individual partners and other solicitors top-ranked in the national legal guides.

We have experience of working with all of the licensing authorities in England and Wales and are the only truly national practice in the Great Britain, with a large and successful licensing team in Scotland that serves our clients across both jurisdictions.

The licensing practise in England and Wales is primarily based in Bristol. Our solicitor advocates have appeared before BCC Licensing Committee on numerous occasions since the introduction of the Licensing Act.

For what comes next

TLT LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England & Wales (number OC 308658) whose registered office is at One Redcliff Street Bristol BS1 6TP

A list of members is available for inspection at that address.

TLT LLP is authorised and regulated by the Solicitors Regulation Authority number 406297

TLT LLP is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority under reference number FRN 780419.

Details of our FCA permissions can be found on the Financial Services Register at <http://register.fca.org.uk/>.

Our paper is made from sustainable forests and is certified to FSC and ISO14001 standards. It is 100% recyclable.





We sit on the Bristol Nights Board—which aims to assist in policy making and strategy for the City in relation to all matters pertaining to the night time economy, including licensing.

As such, we are ideally placed to respond to this call for evidence.

2. General comments in relation to Cumulative Impact Policies ('CIP's')

We fully accept that there may be occasion where a CIA provides a valuable tool to local authorities in regulating the night-time economy. Our experience is, however, that they can also be an impediment to businesses and the development of a thriving night-time economy. They can act as a brake to entrepreneurship, adding to the challenges that small business operators face when looking to enter a new market or look to adapt their offer to suit market trends.

CIAs can have the effect of dissuading operators from even attempting to apply for a licence. Operators, especially smaller, innovative and dynamic new businesses, may well decide, at a time when inward investment into the city will be at a premium, not to take a risk on a site where there is a chance that a licence will be refused (or restricted) on policy grounds.

CIAs can unintentionally penalise operators considering smaller more novel applications simply because of the prohibitive cost, often resulting in them looking to take their ideas elsewhere and thereby wasting a chance to develop a more rounded and vibrant economy within the CIA.

Any continuation of the city centre CIA will need to be scrutinised with an open mind and against his backdrop. We are aware that some parties in the council have voiced opinions that there are still lots of applicants for licences. However, this does not fairly reflect the number of parties who decide not to go ahead with applications in the first place.

3. CIP's and other Bristol strategies

Licensing policies, and CIAs in particular, work best when they reference, and indeed work with, other council strategic plans and policies. For instance, planning strategies and local cultural strategies often inform applicants for either new licences or variations to licences as to what the council are looking to do in terms of promoting culture, leisure use and night-time economy uses in a particular area.

The Bristol City Council Corporate Strategy 2022 – 2027, a copy of which can be found [here](#) acknowledges, amongst other things that the City “hospitality and tourism sector, night-time economy and cultural offer attract people from all over the world...Bristol’s cultural and creative economy brings vibrancy and life into all communities across Bristol. It also contributes significantly to the city’s economy through commercial venues, film and TV production, festival and events, as well as being part of an amazing hospitality offer for the city’s visitors and residents.”

Bristol Global City, which can be found [here](#), has as one of its key strategic outcomes, the desire to “creating a vibrant, cohesive and welcoming city and bringing opportunities for culture, business and education” and “to promote the city as a safe destination for overseas education, tourism and investment”

It is clear that the night-time economy, in its widest sense, is an important and significant factor in making Bristol the city that it is, not only for its residents but in attracting visitors from across the world to the City.

The existence of a City Centre CIA in Bristol does little to support these overriding strategic objectives of the City

4. Bristol City Centre CIA

When the Council last consulted on the City Centre CIA we commented, at that time, “that BCC suspends their consultation on a city centre CIA for the time being. In time this can be re-visited when the dust has settled. The position can be reviewed when there is greater certainty about the long term future.

No party will be prejudiced by this decision. The police, and other responsible authorities, can still make representations to applications, citing the effect of a cumulative impact, without the need for a formal policy to be in place.”

Whilst we were pleased to see that the Broadmead area of the city was removed from the city centre CIA it was disappointing that, at that time, the Council did not suspend consideration of the city centre CIA given that the sector (and indeed the wider economy) were still in the grips of the pandemic, which, to this day, has an on-going and detrimental impact on the hospitality sector. The withdrawal of the off sales exemption which is due to come into effect from 1 October 2023 will do little to ease the pressures on the sector.

The cost of living crisis has also required businesses to pivot quickly to maximise revenue. This may be by offering bar services in a restaurant, increasing customer space inside and outside, reducing door supervisor numbers to reflect lower customer numbers, extending hours, or removing food altogether where it is too expensive to run a kitchen. In all of these cases, arguably, a CIA can be used to refuse the applications, or more likely send the applicant through an expensive process to a committee hearing. Not only this, even a short delay of a month so a matter can go to a hearing can be critical to a business’s survival.



5. An Alternative Approach to a CIA

For the reasons given in 2 above, we do not support the on-going retention of the BCC City Centre CIA.

If it is determined that there is good empirical and amenity evidence, that can bear scrutiny, for maintaining the city centre CIA, we believe that an assessment is needed as to exactly what the CIA is designed to catch.

It is important to recognise that different types or styles of premises are likely to have different impacts on the night-time economy. Whilst some may be viewed as high risk, others will not. Furthermore, within the city centre itself certain specific areas may be seen as “hotspots” (a word used by the Police in their previously provided data to support the CIA) significant parts of the proposed CIA are not. Both of these points are borne out by the aforementioned evidence.

If the city centre CIA is to be re-introduced, it should be made clear to everyone of its purpose/intention. For instance, if it is deemed that only larger late night or vertical drinking establishments are likely to add to the cumulative impact, then it should be made explicit that small, independent and/ or otherwise innovative applications both for new licences and variations to existing licences will be considered to be outside of the scope of the CIA even if the application is for an alcohol-led venue.

Such applications will still need to demonstrate that they do not undermine the objectives, but we would hope that adding something to this effect into the policy will stimulate and incentivise smaller operators to make applications.

Likewise, if the issue is simply to do with a preponderance of late-night refreshment facilities for takeaways leading to queues, noise and disturbance, there is nothing to prevent the policy from stipulating that late night refreshment premises looking only to increase hours for deliveries and not permitting customers to collect food will be deemed outside of the scope of the policy.

Given the exceptional circumstances that the sector continues to find itself in, if a decision is taken to maintain the city centre CIA, rather than approaching this on a “one size fits all approach” we would invite the Council to adopt a creative layered (as opposed to a binary) approach to this. This approach mirrors the recommendation that we made in our previous response when BCC last consulted on their city centre CIA

There is already a precedent for this in Leeds. There are similarities with Bristol in the approach adopted by Leeds City Council to their CIA. We would urge BCC engage with their colleagues (both members and officers alike) in Leeds (if they have not already done so) so as to understand the rationale behind the approach, how the policy has been adopted and the impact that this has had on the night-time economy.

- **Case Study: The Leeds policy**

Leeds recently consulted on its licensing policy which resulted in the removal of three CIAs.

The Council took the decision, however, to retain the City Centre CIA.

Leeds City Centre CIA, is a good example of the dynamic, and flexible, use of a CIA.

The CIA itself, is divided into three distinct areas - red, amber and green.

- Red Area

The council's policy is to refuse all applications in the red areas on the basis that the impact on the licensing objectives are at such a level that the area cannot support any more premises opening or existing premises extending their hours operation no matter how impressive the concept or application is.

The council's policy is to only grant applications in the red zone in truly exceptional cases.

- Amber

The amber area is an area which is of concern based upon an analysis of night time economy related issues that are relevant to the licensing objectives.

The council expect applicants to offer additional measures tailored to the problems in that area.

- Green

All other areas within the City Centre CIA have been designated green areas where good quality applications will generally be more acceptable even though the area is a CIA area.

Such a dynamic use of policy demonstrates not only that a careful calculation has been made in ensuring that the CIA is actually required, but also demonstrates that there are differences in what



'cumulative impact' can mean in any given area and that these differences should be recognised in the policy.

The importance and impact of such an approach can be evidenced by a recent case that we, as a firm, were personally involved in.

Our client was seeking an extension of his licence for the sale of alcohol until 0100 on three days of the week. The premises were situated in a CIA. No other premises in the immediate vicinity had a licence permitting the sale of alcohol beyond midnight and other applications for extensions had, in the past, been refused. Unusually the application was supported by local residents, businesses and the local residents' amenity group

After a lengthy, and contested hearing, the application was granted.

When the premises were permitted to re-open after an extended period of closure due to "lockdown" we were contacted by our client who said that the licence extension had saved his business. Without the licence extension being granted, he would have been forced to close the business, with the consequent loss of jobs and a significant investment by the individual concerned.

Conclusion

Bristol is a city which benefits hugely from the contribution that the hospitality and night-time economy makes. This not only makes the city a vibrant place to live and work in but also draws many people to the city as a holiday destination. This is reflected in the strategic policies that the Council has developed.

The benefits of CIA's must be weighed against the inevitable consequences of stifling growth and restricting new concepts from coming into an area. As such, the longer a CIA area has been in place, the closer the scrutiny must be as to its continued value and worth to the city as a whole.

In the event that it is not, an open mind and willingness to look beyond the 'headlines' is key to ensuring that CIA's are only maintained where they are essential and that in those cases, they only affect those applications that have been identified as likely to add to the problems that led to the implementation of the CIA. As the District Judge in the 'Brewdog' case said: 'a rise in footfall isn't a reason to refuse entry [to a new applicant].'

At a time when the hospitality sector needs all the support that it can get, if the city centre CIA is to be maintained, we would urge BCC to take a creative approach to this

Focussed and adaptive CIA's give clear guidance to applicants and officers alike and allow for development where it is needed and innovation where it will benefit otherwise downtrodden or tired areas of the City.

TLT

One Redcliff Street

Bristol

BS1 6TP